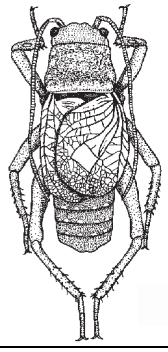

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FIRST RECORD OF THE GENUS *INDODINORRHOPALUS* PAJNI ET SOOD, 1981 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) FROM PHILIPPINES

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Summary. A new species, *Indodinorrhopalus* (*Asiodinorrhopalus* **subgen. n.**) *pseudoguttatus* **sp. n.**, is described and illustrated from the islands of Mindanao and Luzon in the Philippines. The new species is similar to *I.* (*A.*) *guttatus* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996, but can be distinguished by its elongated aedeagus apex, narrower body, longer scape and narrower second antennomere and antennal club. A distribution map for the genus *Indodinorrhopalus* Pajni et Sood, 1981 is provided.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Curculioninae, Rhamphini, new taxa, Mindanao, Luzon, Oriental region.

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Резюме. В статье описан *Indodinorrhopalus* (*Asiodinorrhopalus* **subgen. n.**) *pseudoguttatus* **sp. n.** с Минданао и Лусона (Филиппины). Новый вид сходен с *I.* (*A.*) *guttatus* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996, но отличается удлиненной вершиной эдеагуса, более узким телом, более длинным стволиком и более узкими вторым члеником усиков и булавой. Приводится распространение всех видов рода *Indodinorrhopalus* Pajni et Sood, 1981.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Indodinorrhopalus* Pajni et Sood, 1981 belongs to the subtribe Ramphina in the tribe Rhamphini. It is similar to the genus *Rhynchaenus* Clairville, 1798 but differs in its unarmed femora (Kojima & Morimoto, 1996) and comprises five species: *I. imphalensis* Pajni et Sood, 1981 from India (Manipur); *I. okushimai* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996 from Thailand; *I. guttatus* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996 from Nepal and Thailand (Pajni & Sood, 1981; Morimoto & Miyakawa, 1996); *I.* sp. from Sabah, Malaysia (Sprick & Floren, 2018); and a new species from the Philippines.

This paper describes a new species belonging to a new subgenus of the genus *Indodinorrhopalus*, which is found in Mindanao and Luzon. This is the first record of this genus in the Philippines. This paper is a continuation of the author's work (Legalov, 2020, 2024a–e; 2025) devoted to the study of the tribe Rhamphini.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimens are kept at the Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals (ISEA) in Novosibirsk, Russia. Descriptions, body measurements and photographs were performed using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology used to describe the weevil's body is according to Lawrence *et al*. (2010).

TAXONOMY

Genus *Indodinorrhopalus* Pajni et Sood, 1981

Subgenus *Asiodinorrhopalus* Legalov, subgen. n.

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/AAEA83AA-146D-4DFB-997A-6BC6A39417D1

Type species: *Indodinorrhopalus guttatus* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996, here designated.

DIAGNOSIS. Body reddish brown, covered with curved yellow setae. Rostrum distinctly longer than pronotum. Eyes large, convex, coarsely faceted, contiguous dorsally. Antennal strobes lateral, directed basally to lower part of eye. Antennae inserted before middle of rostrum. Sides of pronotum with long erect setae. Elytra quite narrow. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Postcoxal portion slightly shorter than procoxal portion. Metanepisternum narrow. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. Third ventrite slightly shorter than second ventrite. Posterior margin of second–fourth ventrites distinctly curved posteriad on lateral sides. Pygidium exposed from under elytra. Procoxae conical. Femora lacking teeth, not sulcate for receiving tibiae. Metafomora dilated, unarmed. Tibiae unarmed.

COMPARISION. The new subgenus differs from the nominative subgenus in that it has contiguous eyes on the forehead and quite narrow elytra.

COMPOSITION. Type species and *Indodinorrhopalus pseudoguttatus* Legalov, sp. n.

ETYMOLOGY. Subgeneric name from Asia and the generic name "*Dinorrhopalus*". Gender masculine.

***Indodinorrhopalus* (*Asiodinorrhopalus*) *pseudoguttatus* Legalov, sp. n.**

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/1787BF97-8C3A-4EEF-8426-48E4CD38A430

Figs 1–7

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂ (ISEA), **Philippines**: South Luzon, Camarines Sur Prov., Bicol Peninsula, Lagonoy, XI 2019. Paratypes: **Philippines**: 2♂, 2♀ (ISEA), North Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya Prov., Kasibu, VI–VIII 2020; 1♂ (ISEA), North Luzon, Kalinga Prov., Lubuagan, V 2018; 1♀ (ISEA), North Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya Prov., Hinabangan, VI 2020; 5♀ (ISEA), Mindanao, Agusan del Sur Prov., Borbon, IX 2018; 1♀ (ISEA), Mindanao, Zamboanga del Norte Prov., Sandayong, IV 2019; 1♀ (ISEA), idem, XI 2019; 2♂ (ISEA), idem, I–II 2020; 2♂ (ISEA), idem, VII–VIII 2020; 1♂ (ISEA), Mindanao, Zamboanga del Norte Prov., Gutalac, III 2016; 1♂ (ISEA), Mindanao, Bukidnon Prov., Valencia, XI 2015.

DESCRIPTION. Body reddish brown, covered with curved yellow setae; sometimes elytra and pronotum with dark maculae. MALE. Body length (without rostrum) 1.8–2.0 mm. Rostrum length 0.6–0.8 mm. Rostrum long and weakly curved, 1.4–1.6 times as long as pronotum, 4.6–5.2 times as long as wide at apex and at midlength, 5.1–5.6 times as long as wide at base, subcylindrical. Eyes large, convex, coarsely faceted, contiguous dorsally. Temples shorter than eyes. Vertex densely punctate. Antennal strobes lateral. Its dorsal edge directed basally to lower part of eye. Antennae geniculate, inserted laterally before middle of rostrum. First antennomere long, about five times as long as wide at apex, not reaching eyes. Second antennomere conical, about three times as long as wide at apex, distinctly shorter and slightly narrower than first antennomere. Third and fourth antennomeres long-conical, subequal in width. Third antennomere about 3.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as and about 0.7 times as narrow as second antennomere. Fourth antennomere about 2.3 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as third antennomere. Fifth to seventh antennomeres conical, of same length. Fifth antennomere about 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.6 times as long as and slightly wider than fourth antennomere. Sixth antennomere slightly longer than wide at apex, wider than fifth antennomere. Seventh antennomere subequal to sixth antennomere. Antennal club quite compact. Eighth antennomere about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.3 times as long as and about 1.8 times as wide as seventh antennomere. Ninth antennomere subequal to eighth antennomere. Tenth antennomere about two times as long as wide at base, about 2.3 times as long as and slightly narrower than ninth antennomere. Pronotum campanulate, 0.9–1.0 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as wide at midlength, about 0.7 times as long at pronotal base. Pronotal disk convex dorsally, densely punctate. Sides with long erect setae. Scutellar shield trapezoidal, subequal in length and width. Elytra about

Figs. 1–7. *Indodinorrhopalus pseudoguttatus*, paratypes: 1 – habitus, dorsal view, Luzon, Kasibou; 2 – habitus, habitus, dorsal view, Mindanao, Sandayong; 3 – habitus, dorsal view, Luzon, Kasibou; 4 – habitus, lateral view, Luzon, Kasibou; 5 – aedeagus, dorsal view, Luzon, Kasibou; 6 – aedeagus, lateral view, Luzon, Kasibou; 7 – abdomen, Luzon, Kasibou. Scale bars: 0.5 mm for figs. 1–4 and 7; 0.2 mm for figs. 5 and 6.

1.6 times as long as wide at base, about 1.4 times as long as wide at midlength, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 3.0–3.4 times as long as pronotum. Humeri weakly convex. Elytral striae distinct. Interstriae flattened, punctate. Prosternum punctate. Precoxal portion short, about 0.4 times as long as length of procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Postcoxal portion slightly shorter than procoxal portion. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metanepisternum narrow, about five times as long as wide in middle. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Metaventrite convex, punctate, almost two times longer than length of metacoxal cavity. Metacoxal cavities widely separated. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. First and second ventrites fused, of same length. First ventrite slightly longer than metacoxal length. Third ventrite

slightly shorter than second ventrite. Posterior margin of second–fourth ventrites distinctly curved posteriad on lateral sides. Fourth ventrite about 0.8 times as long as third ventrite. Fifth ventrite longer than first ventrite, almost two times longer than fourth ventrite. Pygidium exposed from under elytra. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora lacking teeth, not sulcate for receiving tibiae. Pro- and mesofemora weakly clavate. Metafomora dilated, unarmed. Tibiae unarmed. Tarsi long. First tarsomere long-conical. Second tarsomere conical. Third tarsomere bilobed. Fifth tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and dentate.

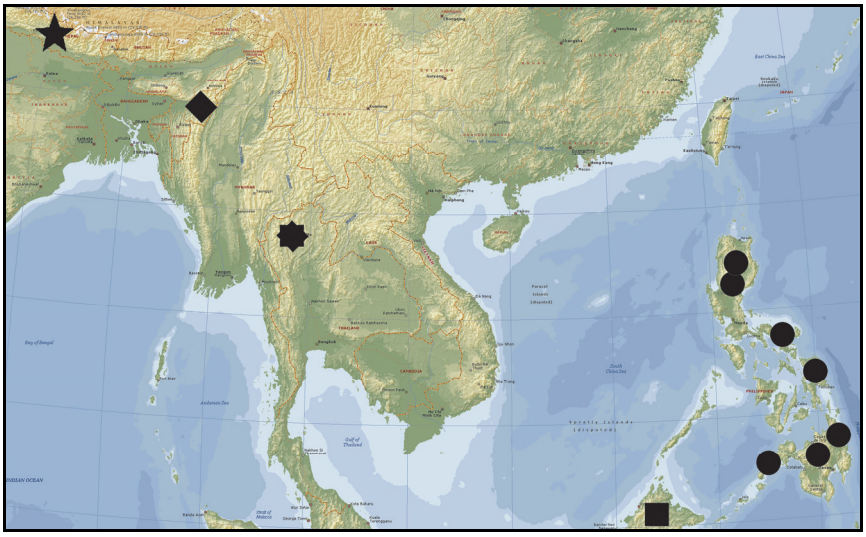

Fig. 8. Distribution of the genus *Indodinorrhopalus*: star – *I. guttatus*; rhombus – *I. imphalensis*; octagon – *I. okushimai* and *I. guttatus*; square – *I.* sp.; circle – *I. pseudoguttatus*.

FEMALE. Body length (without rostrum) 1.8–2.0 mm. Rostrum length 0.6–0.7 mm. Rostrum long, 1.4–1.5 times as long as pronotum, 4.6–5.3 times as long as wide at apex, 5.0–5.3 times as long as wide at midlength, 5.3–5.5 times as long as wide at base. Antennae inserted laterally in basal third of rostrum. Pronotum campanulate, slightly longer than wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as wide at midlength and at pronotal base. Elytra 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide at base, about 1.3 times as long as wide at midlength, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.9–3.1 times as long as pronotum. Precoxal portion about 0.4 times as long as length of procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion slightly shorter than precoxal portion. Metaventrite about 1.6 times as long as metacoxal cavity length. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. First ventrite slightly longer than metacoxal length. Second ventrite slightly longer than first ventrite. Third ventrite about 0.8 times as long as second ventrite. Fourth ventrite shorter than third ventrite. Fifth ventrite of same length to fourth ventrite.

COMPARISION. The new species is similar to *I. guttatus* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996, but can be distinguished by its more elongated aedeagus apex, narrower body, longer scape, and narrower second antennomere and antennal club.

DISTRIBUTION. Philippines: Luzon, Mindanao (Fig. 8).

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the Greek "ψευδής" (pseudés) and "guttatus".

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