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A new species of the genus *Caenorhinus* Thomson, 1859 (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from Laos

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Abstract

A new species, *Caenorhinus (Flavodeporaus) guskovae* Legalov, sp. nov. from Central Laos is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *C. (F.) nigrobasalis* Legalov, 2003 from Vietnam but differs from it in the densely punctate pronotum, antennae extend behind humeri, forehead without a black band, black protibiae, and narrower rostrum. This is the third species of the subgenus *Flavodeporaus* of the genus *Caenorhinus* described from Laos.

Key words: Biodiversity, Curculionoidea, Rhynchitinae, Deporaini, Bolikhamsai Province.

Introduction

The tribe Deporaini is the monophyletic group of the subfamily Rhynchitinae, which is presented by 269 described species distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental Regions, but two species live in North America and North Africa also (Legalov 2007, 2009a, 2009b). The genus *Caenorhinus* Thomson, 1859 is the largest genus in this tribe with 138 described species distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental Regions and it is characterized by the 9th striae merge with the 10th striae near the middle of the elytra, the distinct wide neck and slightly widened and weakly flattened rostrum (Legalov 2007). The subgenus *Flavodeporaus* Legalov, 2007 includes 48 species from Japan, Korea, South-eastern China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, Eastern and South India, Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Philippines (Legalov 2007). Only three species of the tribe Deporaini, including two species of the genus *Caenorhinus*, were known from Laos.

In this paper, the new species of the subgenus *Flavodeporaus* of the genus *Caenorhinus* from Central Laos is described.

Material and methods

The type specimens are kept in the = National Museum of Natural History, Prague (Czech Republic) – NMNH and Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, (Russia) – ISEA.

Descriptions, body measurements, and photographs, were prepared using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope.

The terminology of the weevil body is according to Legalov (2007). The systematics of studied taxa are based on Legalov (2007, 2015).

Systematics

Insecta: Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae: Rhynchitinae: Rhynchititae: Deporaini

Genus: *Caenorhinus* C.G. Thomson, 1859

Subgenus: *Flavodeporaus* Legalov, 2007

Caenorhinus (Flavodeporaus) guskovae Legalov, sp. nov.

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(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype, male (NMNH), Laos centr., Bolikhamsai Province, 8 km NE of Ban Nape, 600 m, 18°21' N, 105°08', 1-18.V.2001, P. Pacholatko leg.

Description

Male. Body yellow, covered with decumbent light coloured hairs. Antennomeres 1-10, apex of rostrum, scutellum, base of elytra, tibiae, tarsomeres 1 and 5 black. Mandibles, antennomere 11, metaventrite, metanepisternum, femora near insertion of tibia dorsally, apex of tibiae, tarsomeres 2 and 3 dark-brown. Rostrum and head yellow-brown. Rostrum rather long, 0.9 times as long as pronotum, 2.4 times as long as wide at apex, 3.0 times as long as wide at middle and at base, slightly curved, slightly expanded to apex and weakly flattened. Mandibles rhynchitoid type (with external tooth). Eyes large, strongly convex, round, finely fused. Forehead flattened, 1.3 times as wide as width of rostrum basally, finely punctate. Temples long, 1.1 times as long as eye. Vertex convex, finely punctate. Head narrowed behind eyes. Neck well defined, transversely wrinkled. Antennae inserted subapically in rostrum, extend behind humeri. Antennomeres 1 and 2 long-oval. Antennomere 1 1.8 times as long as wide in apex. Antennomere 2 2.1 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3-9 long-conical. Antennomere 3 4.0 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 3-6 subequal in wide. Antennomere 4 3.3 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 4.0 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 3.7 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 3.4 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 2.3 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennal club strongly not compact. Antennomere 9 3.3 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as long as and 1.4 times as narrow as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 3.0 times as long as wide, equal in length and 1.1 times as narrow as antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 5.0 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 10. Pronotum campanulate, 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 1.0 times as long as wide in middle and slightly longer than wide at base. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Scutellum 1.3 times as long as wide at base, trapezoid, finely punctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide at middle, 1.3 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.1 times as long as pronotum. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Scutellar striole absent. Stria 9 full, merging with stria 10 near metacoxa. Interstriae weakly convex, 2.0-2.5 times as wide as elytral stria, finely punctate. Prosternum finely punctate. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum 4.5 times as long as wide, finely punctate. Metaventrite 1.5 times as long as length of metacoxa, weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, punctate. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora weakly thickened. Tibiae almost straight, flattened, with costate dorsal margin. Pro- and mesotibiae with mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and dentate. Protarsi: tarsomere 1 2.1 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 3 1.1 times as long as tarsomere 2;

tarsomere 5 1.9 times as long as tarsomere 2. Mesotarsi: tarsomere 1 2.5 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 3 1.3 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 5 2.3 times as long as tarsomere 2. Metatarsi: tarsomere 1 2.3 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 3 1.1 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 5 2.1 times as long as tarsomere 2. Total body length (without rostrum) 4.5 mm. Length of rostrum 0.9 mm.

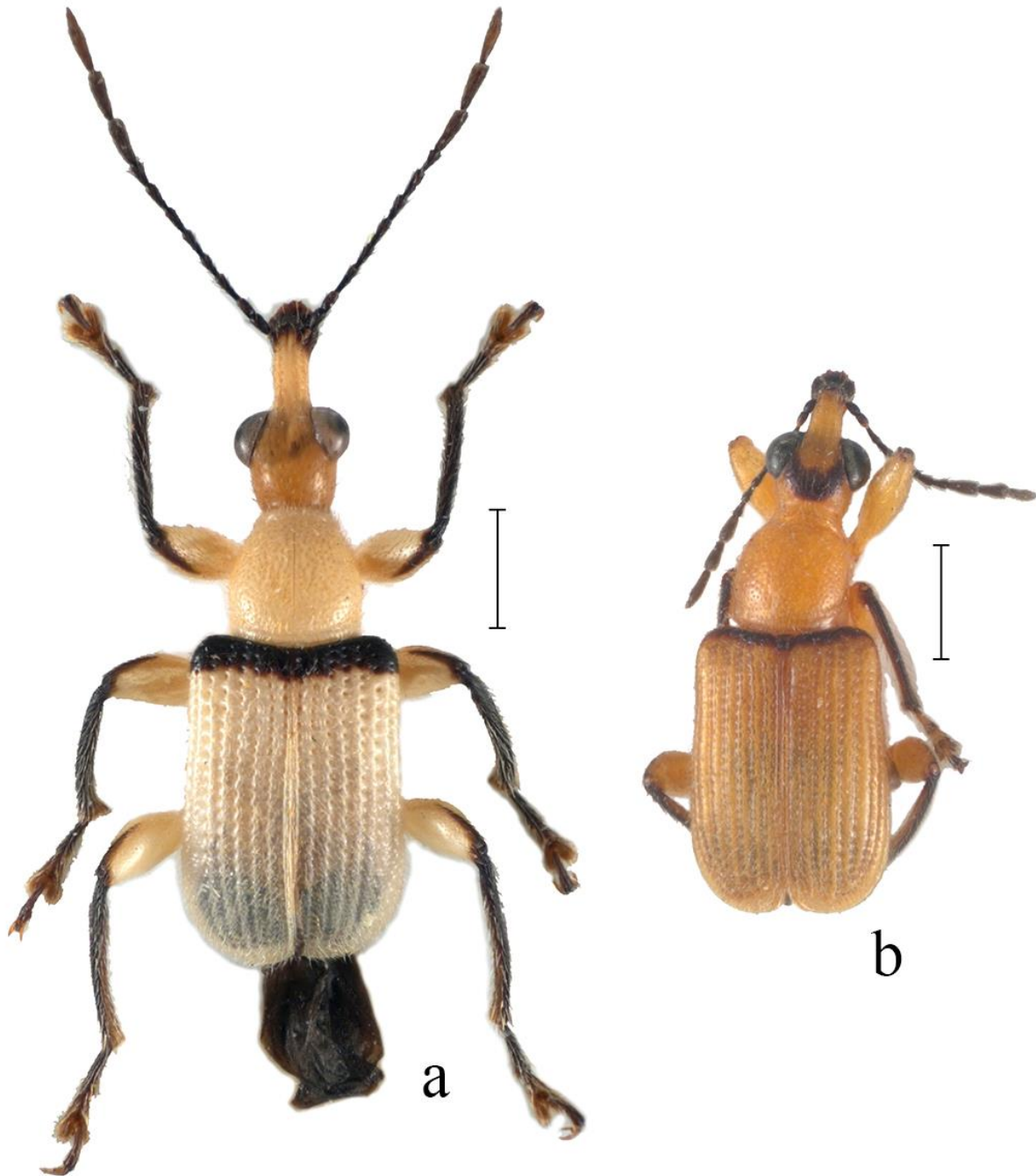


Figure 1. *Caenorhinus (Flavodeporaus)*, body, dorsally: a – *C. (F.) guskovae* sp. nov., male, holotype, b – *C. (F.) nigrobasalis*, male, paratype (ISEA), “Vietnam, Quang Nam Prov., Bang, 11.VI.1983, Medvedev”. Scale bar = 1.0 mm

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Caenorhinus (Flavodeporaus) nigrobasalis* Legalov, 2003 from Vietnam (Figs. 1-2) but differs from it in the densely punctate pronotum, antennae extend behind humeri, forehead without a black band, black protibiae, dark-brown metaventrite and metanepisternum, and narrower rostrum (3.0 times as long as wide at middle in *C. guskovae* sp. nov. and 2.0 times as long as wide at middle in *C. nigrobasalis*).

Etymology. The species is named in late Dr. Elena V. Guskova (Russia).

Localisation. Central Laos, Bolikhamsai (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Distribution: octagon – *Caenorhinus (Flavodeporaus) guskovae* sp. nov., circle – *C. (F.) nigrobasalis*.

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