NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS OF THE RHYNCHITID BEETLES (COLEOPTERA, RHYNCHITIDAE) FROM ASIA
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Summary. New species of rhynchitid beetles: Pseudomesauletes (Rubraulettes) thompsoni Legalov, sp.n. (China: Yunnan), Eusproda fenghuensis Legalov, sp.n. (China: Fujian); Temnocusus (Temnocerus) daliangensis Legalov, sp.n. (China: Sichuan), Auletomorphinus dundai Legalov, sp.n. (Thailand), A. sutenis Legalov, sp.n. (Malaysia: Sarawak), Byticticus qingensis Legalov, sp.n. (China: Shaanxi), Aspidobyctiscus (Aspidobyctiscus) marshalli Legalov, sp.n. (Nepal, India), A. (A.) nanpingensis Legalov, sp.n. (China: Sichuan) are described. The status of Byticticus princeps (Salsky, 1872) to subspecies. The studied material on rare species (Nelasiorychynites usuriensis (Legalov, 2002), Epiprychynites (Tshernyshevinius) auratus (Scopoli, 1763), Svetlanaebyctiscus vitis (Ter-Minassian, 1959), Byticticophilus championi Voss, 1931, Byticticus bilineateoides Legalov, 2007, B. macros Legalov, 2004, B. fukienensis Voss, 1948, B. fulminans Voss, 1930, B. populi (Linnaeus, 1758)) is listed.

INTRODUCTION

Leaf-rolling weevils of family Rhynchitidae are common in the Oriental and in Southeastern Palaearctic, with the diversity centre in the Southeast Asia. These beetles are common in forest biotopes; usually cutting plant parts, less frequently rolling leaves. The group is inadequately studied, with many species still undescribed.

Present paper continues the author’s research into Asian rhynchitids (COLEOPTERA, RHYNCHITIDAE) FROM ASIA.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Types and specimens are stored in the following collections and museums: CKIU – P. Kresl Collection (Czech Republic: Janovice nad Uhlavou); ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels); IZAS – Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, (China: Beijing); NMPC – National Museum of Natural History (Czech Republic: Prague); RDP – R. Dunda Collection (Czech Republic: Prague); SMTD = Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Germany: Dresden); ZMHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universitat (Germany: Berlin); ZMN – Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology (Russia: Novosibirsk).

RESULTS

Family Rhynchitidae Gistel, 1848
Supertribus Rhynchititae Gistel, 1848
Tribus Auletini Desbrochers des Loges, 1908
Subtribus Pseudomesauletina Legalov, 2003
Genus Pseudomesauletes Legalov, 2001
Subgenus Rubraulettes Legalov, 2003

Pseudomesauletes (Rubraulettes) thompsoni Legalov, sp.n. (Col. pl. I – a, b; fig. 1 – a, b)


Male. Rostrum long, 6.0-6.5 times longer than wide, 1.41-1.44 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved, widened to the apex, densely punctate. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum. Eyes not large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, strongly convex, finely punctate. Temples short and straight.

Antennae long, reaching beyond the front of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 2nd-4th segments long-oval, narrower. 2nd segment a little shorter than 1st; 3rd segment a little longer than 2nd; 4th segment shorter and wider than 3rd. 5th segment trapezoid, wider than 4th segment. 6th segment almost rounded. 7th seg-

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ment transversal, wider than 6th segment. Clava wide, almost compact, pointed, a little shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments transversal. 3rd segment stilliform, a little shorter than previous segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, length/width = 0.94-1.0, weakly narrowed to basis and apex. Disk convex, small and densely punctate. Greatest width is in the middle. Scutellum trapezoid.

Elytra almost rectangular, elongated, 1.31-1.33 times longer than wide, their greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae reduced. Points large and deep. Intervals weakly convex. Apex of elytra with sex patches.

Thorax small and sparsely punctate. Metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide; 2nd ventrite a little wider than 1st. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower than 2nd. 5th ventrite narrow, narrower than 4th. Pygidium convex, punctate.


Female. Rostrum longer, 7.33 times longer than wide, 1.57 times longer than pronotum. Antennae narrower than it of male. Pronotum of equal length and width, with more weakly rounded sides. Elytra stronger widened to apex, 1.4 times longer than wide, without sex patches. Length of body: 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Pseudomesauletes (Rubrauletes) consimilis* (Voss, 1930) but differs by red-brown tibiae, brown femora and by the armament of endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location “Fengshui” – “fengshuensis”.

Trube Isotheini Scudder, 1893
Subtribe Deporaina Voss, 1929
Genus *Eusproda* Sawada, 1987

*Eusproda fengshuensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Col. pl. I–c)


Description. Female. Body black, lustrous, with short semierect setae. First one-third of rostrum with dense erect long setae.

Rostrum long, 3.46 times longer than wide, 1.41 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved, widened to apex, almost smooth. Antennae located before the middle of rostrum. Eyes not large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, weakly convex, dense and small punctate. Temples straight lines, weakly elongated.

Antennae long, reaching first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle elongated-oval, almost equal length. 2nd-4th segments elongated, narrow. 1st - 3rd segments equal length. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment trapezoid, shorter than 4th segment. 6th segment oval. 7th segment almost trapezoid, wide, longer than wide, their greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae reduced. Points large and deep. Intervals weakly convex. Apex of elytra with sex patches.

Thorax punctate. Metepisternum almost wide.

Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 3rd ventrite narrower than 2nd ventrite. 4th ventrite narrower than 3rd ventrite. 5th ventrite much narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium and pygidium convex, densely punctate.


Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Eusproda proxima* (Faust, 1882) but differs by a larger body, stronger narrowed sides of pronotum, longer rostrum and more narrow elytra.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location “Fengshui” – “fengshuensis”.

Tribe Rhynchitini Gistel, 1848
Subtribe Lasiorhynchitina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Nelasiorhynchites* Legalov, 2003

*Nelasiorhynchites assuriensis* (Legalov, 2002)


Subtribe Temnocerina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Temnocerus* Thuembl, 1815
Subgenus *Temnocerus* s. str.

*Temnocerus (Temnocerus) daliangensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Col. pl. I–d)


Description. Body black, with goldish lustre, with sparsely, short, semierect setae. Antennae and tarsi dark brown.

Female. Rostrum short, 7.0 times longer than wide, 2.0 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved towards apex, lustrous. Topmost third weakly punctate. Other part of rostrum densely long punctate. Antennae located almost before the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide,
weakly convex, densely punctate. Eyes large, convex. Temples long, transversely wrinkled.

Antennae long, reaching the first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. Scapus shorter than the 1st segment. 2-4th segments narrow. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment equal to 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment oval, shorter than 4th segment. 6th segment wider than 5th segment. 7th segment almost trapezoid. Clava shorter than funicle, thicker, not compact. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment tear-shaped, longer than 1st segment.

Pronotum weakly elongated, 1.52 times wider than long. Sides almost straight. Disk little flattened, large and densely punctate. Intervals lacking lustre. Scutellum almost square, small punctate.


Thorax sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex, finely and sparsely rugoso-punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3-4th ventrites narrow, 5th ventrite narrower. 2-4th ventrites weakly flattened on middle. Pygidium convex, finely and sparsely punctate.


Length of body: 3.0 mm.

**Diagnosis.** This new species is very close to *Temnocerus* (*Temnocerus*) dundai Legalov, 2006 but differs by the narrower and more sparsely punctate pronotum, and shorter rostrum.

**Etymology.** The name is formed from the location “Daliang” – “daliangensis”.

**Subtribe Rhynchitina Gistel, 1848**

**Genus Auletomorphinus Legalov, 2007**

*Auletomorphinus dundai Legalov, sp.n. (Col. pl. I – f, g: fig. 1 – c, d)*


Antennae thin and long, reaching pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 1st segment longer than scapus. 2nd-5th segments narrow, elongated. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment equal to 3rd segment. 5th segment shorter and wider than 4th segment. 6th segment oval. 7th segment almost rounded. Clava wide, sharp, not compact. 1st and 2nd segments trapezoid. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment tear-shaped, shorter and narrower than 3rd segment.

Pronotum campaniform, 1.08-1.18. times wider than length. Sides rounded. Disk convex, dense roughly rugoso-punctate, with weak middle line. Greatest width before middle. Scutellum trapezoid, wide.


Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, long, weakly widened to apex, with two spines at the apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment wide-trianglular. 3rd segment bilobed. Cuspal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.

Length of body: 4.3-5.0 mm.

**Diagnosis.** This new species differs from the others by the roughly rugosely-punctate pronotum, with its greatest width closer to the middle.

**Etymology.** This new species is named in honour of R. Dundaj.
Fig. 1. Male genitalia: a-b - Pseudomesaletes thompsoni, c-d - Auletomorphinus sutensis, e - Aspidobytiscus nanpingensis, f-g - A. marshalli (holotype).

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.08-1.21 times longer than wide. Greatest width in humeri behind middle. Humeri weakly convex. Intervals wide, convex. Striae wide. Points in them large and deep.


Length of body: 4.9-5.4 mm.

Female. Rostrum longer, 9.14 times longer than wide, 1.83 times longer than pronotum. Pronotum 1.16 times longer than sides of pronotum weaker rounded. Elytra 1.14 times longer than wide. Length of body: 5.1 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to Auletomorphinus rubrofemoralis (Legalov, 2003) but differs by the elytra shorter and wider, pronotum sides more narrowed to apex and clava of the antennae narrower.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location “Sut” – “sutensis”.

Genus Haplorhynchites Voss, 1924

Haplorhynchites hampsoni (Voss, 1938)

Material. Female (CKJU), “S India, Tamil Nadu st, Nilgins hills, alt. 2100 m, 10 km SW of Manjoor, near Car- to apex and clava of the antennae narrower.

Sut” – “sutensis”.

Genus Rhynchites Voss, 1924


Diagnosis. This subspecies differs from nominate subspecies by the forehead, rostrum top, mesothorax, episternum and legs with green or golden lustre.

Byctiscus princeps regalis (Roelofs, 1874), stat.n. (Col. pl. II – b)


Rostrum short, strongly curved, 3.0 times longer than wide, widened to apex, finely punctate. Antennae attached to the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, pressed, punctate. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, finely and densely punctate. Temples elongated. Antennae short, not reaching pronotum. Scapus and 1st-5th segments of funicle oval. 1st segment longer than scapus. 2nd segment much shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment hardly shorter than 2nd segment. 5th segment shorter and wider than 4th segment. 6th segment roundish. 7th segment transversal, wider than 6th segment. Clava long, little shorter than funicle, flattened, almost compact. 1st and 2nd segments almost equal length. 3rd segment tear-shaped, longer than 2nd segment.

Pronotum wide, 1.19 times wider than length, 1.15 times longer than rostrum. Sides rounded. Disk convex, finely punctate. Grooves weak, gently wrinkled. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctate.

Thorax weakly rugosely-punctate. Abdomen convex, dense rugosely punctate. 1st ventrite with blades. 1st-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, very small punctate.


**Diagnosis.** This new species is close to *Byctiscus princeps* (Solsky, 1872) but differs by a smaller and less densely punctate pronotum, with less rounded sides and forehead and metepisternum more sparsely punctate.

**Etymology.** The name is formed from the location “Qing” – “gingensis”.

*Byctiscus bilineatoides Legalov, 2007* (Col. pl. I – h)

**Material.** Female (RDP), China, Yunnan prov., Yulongshan mts., 27.13 N, 100.16 E, 3200 m, 14.VII.1990, Vit Kuban; male (ZMN), female (RDP), China, Sichuan pr., Nanping (Jiuzaigou), VI.1990, CWs. leg.

*Byctiscus macros Legalov, 2004* (Col. pl. I – i)


*Byctiscus fukienensis Voss, 1948* (Col. pl. II – e)

**Material.** Male (ZMN), “China, Fujian, near Jianyang, 5.IX.1997”.

*Byctiscus fulminans Voss, 1930* (Col. pl. II – d)

**Material.** Male (ZMN), “China, Jiangxi, near Njingdu, 24.IV.1996”.

*Byctiscus populii* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Col. pl. II – f)

**Material.** Female (RDP), “China, Sichuan pr., Nanping (Jiuzaigou), VI.1990, CWs. leg”.

**Genus Aspidobyctiscus Schilsky, 1903**

**Subgenus Aspidobyctiscus s. str.**

*Aspidobyctiscus* (Aspidobyctiscus) marshalli Legalov, sp.n. (Figs. 2h, 2i, 3f, 3g)


**Description.** Body bronze, naked.


Antennae short, not reaching pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 2nd segment elongated-oval, narrower and shorter than 1st segment. 3rd and 4th segments oval. 3rd segment shorter than 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment roundish. 6th and 7th segments transversal. 6th segment wider than 5th segment. 7th segment wider than 6th segment. Clava long, shorter than funicle, flattened, wide. 1st and 2nd segments wide trapezoid, equal length. 3rd segment wide, tear-shaped, longer than 2nd segment.

Pronotum wide, 1.13-1.15 times wider than length, 1.07-1.18 times longer than wide. Sides weakly rounded. Disk strongly convex, densely wrinkled, with middle striae. Grooves weak. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctate.

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.08-1.12 times longer than wide, very weakly pressed for scutellum. Humeri weakly convex. Greatest width in humeri and on middle. Intervals wide, convex, small and densely punctate. Striae clear. Points in them partially merge. 9th striae merge with 10th striae before 2nd ventrite.

Prothorax weakly wrinkled, with long teeth directed forwards. Meso- and metathorax with episternum densely rugosely-punctate. Metepisternum wide. Abdomen convex, rugosely punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with blades. 1st-2nd ventrites wide. 2nd ventrite wider than 1st ventrite. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely punctate.


Female. Rostrum shorter. 3.14-3.43 times longer than wide. Pronotum narrower, 1.19-1.25 times wider than length, 1.0-1.18 times longer than rostrum. Elytra 1.08-1.19 longer than wide. Length of body: 4.7-5.4 mm.

**Diagnosis.** This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus* (*Aspidobyctiscus*) yunnanicus (Voss, 1930) but differs by the more gentle sculpture of the elytra and by the armament of endophallus.

**Etymology.** This new species is named in honour of G.A.K. Marshall.

*Aspidobyctiscus* (Aspidobyctiscus) nanpingensis Legalov, sp.n. (Col. pl. II – g; fig. 1 – e)

**Material.** Holotype, male (NMPC), “China, Sichuan pr., Nanping (Jiuzaigou), VI.1990, CWs. leg.”. Paratypes: male (RDP), male (ZMN), idem.

**Description.** Male. Body bronze, naked.

Rostrum long, weakly curved, 3.75-4.0 times longer than wide, widened to apex, small punctate. Antennae attached behind the rostrum middle. Forehead wide, pressed, densely punctate. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, densely punctate, with weak striae. Temples elongated, transversely-wrinkled. Prementum lamellate.

Antennae short, not reaching pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. Scapus shorter than 1st seg-
ment. 2nd - 4th segments narrower than 1st segment. 2nd segment much shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment trapezoid, shorter and wider than 4th segment. 6th segment trapezoid, more wider than 5th segment. 7th segment transversal, narrow. Clava long, shorter than funicle, flattened, wide. 1st and 2nd segments widely trapezoid, 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment wide, tear-shaped, longer than 1st segment.

Pronotum wide, 1.06-1.16 times wider than length, 1.08-1.16 longer than rostrum. Sides rounded. Disk strongly convex, densely wrinkled, with middle striae. Grooves weak. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctate.

Elytra almost rectangular, length/width = 1.0-1.1, weakly pressed for scutellum. Humeri weakly convex. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, convex, small and densely punctate. Striae narrow. Points in them partially merge. 9th striae merge with 10th striae before 2nd ventrite.

Prothorax weakly wrinkled, with long teeth directed forwards. Meso- and metathorax with episternum densely rugosely-punctate. Metepisternum wide. Abdomen convex, rugosely punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with blades. 1st-2nd ventrites wide. 2nd ventrite wider than 1st ventrite. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Femora weakly widened, small rugosely punctate. Protibiae almost straight, long, narrow, densely punctate. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widened towards the apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment wide-triangular. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment much shorter than 1st segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment trapezoid, shorter and wider than 4th segment. 6th segment trapezoid, more wider than 5th segment. 7th segment transversal, narrow. Clava long, shorter than funicle, flattened, wide. 1st and 2nd segments widely trapezoid, 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment wide, tear-shaped, longer than 1st segment.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank D. Drugmand (Bruxelles), R. Dunda (Prague), D. Efimov (Kemerovo), J. Hajek (Prague), O. Jaeger (Dresden), K.-D. Klass (Dresden), A. Korshunov (Kemerovo), P. Kresl (Janovice nad Uhlavou), N. Liu (Beijing), P. Limbourg (Bruxelles) and J. Willers (Berlin), for help with the work.

References


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Fig. 1. Rhynchitidae gen. spp.: a - *Pseudomesautletes thompsoni* (♂, holotype), b - *P. thompsoni* (♀, paratype), c - *Eusprona fengshuensis* (♀, holotype), d - *Tomnocoerus dahiangensis* (♀, holotype), e - *Auelomorphinus durkoi* (♀, holotype), f - *A. sutensis* (♂, holotype), g - *A. sutensis* (♀, paratype), h - *Byctiscus bilineatoides* (♀), i - *B. macros* (♀).
Fig. 2. Byctiscina gen. spp.: a - *Byctiscus qingensis* (♀, holotype), b - *B. princeps regalis* (♀), c - *B. princeps princeps* (♂), d - *B. fulminans* (♂), e - *B. fukienensis* (♂), f - *B. populi* (♀), g - *Aaspobytiscus nanpingensis* (♂, holotype), h - *A. marshalli* (♂, holotype), i - *A. marshalli* (♀, paratype).