

New and little known species of weevils from East Asia (Coleoptera: Apionidae, Curculionidae)

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Pseudaplemonus bermani sp. n., very closely related to the S Siberian and Mongolian *P. martjanovi* Fst., is described from Chukotka. *Ceutorhynchus changaicus* Schze. is placed to synonymy with *C. seniculus* Bris. *Rhinoncomimus robustus* Voss is restored as a species distinct from *Rh. klapperichi* Wagn. *Rhinoncomimus rhytidomoides* Wagn. is a new combination (from *Homorosoma* Friv.); a very similar to this, *Rh. latipes* sp. n. is described from Russian Far East and N Korea.

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The types of the new species, except as otherwise stated, are kept in the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

Family APIONIDAE

Pseudaplemonus bermani sp. n. (Figs 1-9)

Holotype. ♂, **Russia**, Chukotka, middle section of the Anadyr River, 5 km upstream of the Utyosiki River mouth, slope of the Gorbataya Mt., steppified dry tundra, 9.VII.1996 (A.V. Alfimov).

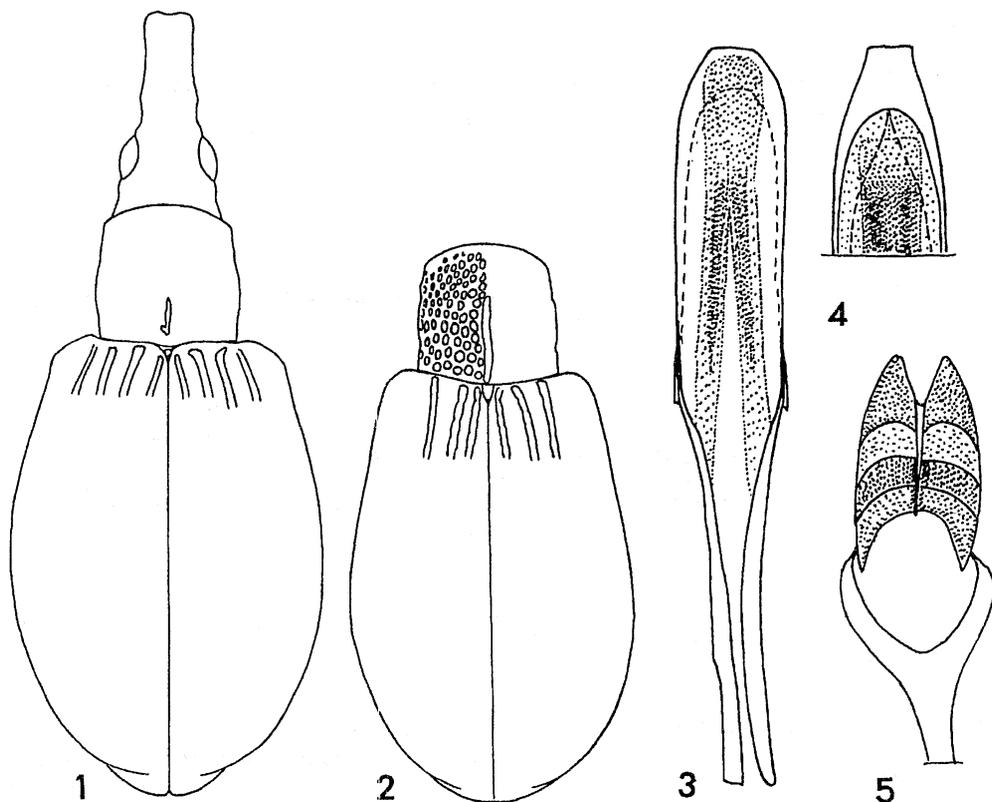
Paratypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, as holotype, but 20-24.VI.1996 (D.I. Berman).

Description. Male. Rostrum as long as pronotum, straight, slightly widening at base and antennal insertion, almost imperceptibly widening or parallel-sided in apical third. In lateral view, dorsal and ventral outlines of rostrum slightly convex, and rostrum is weakly tapering to apex. Dorsum of rostrum in basal part somewhat flattened, dull, with moderately dense, rather small round and angulate punctures; apical portion of dorsum moderately convex, shining, with punctation becoming much sparser and finer to apex. Antennae inserted at 0.35-0.40 of the length of rostrum from its base. Length of 1st antennal segment (scape) comprises about 0.55 of the depth of rostrum at antennal base; 1st segment of the funicle slightly longer than wide, subcylindrical; 2nd and

3rd segments about as long as wide, the subsequent segments progressively becoming more noticeably transverse. Club obovate, rather long and broad. Frons as broad as rostrum anterior of the short basal dilation, nearly flat, but eyes not reaching its dorsal outline. Punctation on frons denser than on base of rostrum and consisting of larger punctures, more or less elongate along the middle of frons. Head capsule moderately widening behind eyes, slightly shorter than eyes. Vertex densely set with round punctures up to anterior margin of pronotum. Temples punctured for a short (2 diameters of puncture) distance behind eyes, then feebly constricted and delicately wrinkled with few minute punctures posteriorly. Eyes weakly convex, rather small, their greatest diameter comprising 0.8 width of the frons.

Pronotum as long as wide, subcylindrical, its sides very weakly rounded, disc slightly convex, with dense, moderately large and deep round or elongate punctures, the interspaces between them weakly shining, with a pronounced reticulate microsculpture. Base of pronotum shallowly bisinuate. Prescutellar sulcus narrow and shallow, vanishing before the middle of pronotum. Scutellum short, very small.

Elytra 1.48-1.50 times longer than wide, widest near the middle, their sides rather evenly rounded from the very prominent shoulders to near apex; disc fairly convex.



Figs 1-5. *Pseudaplemonus bermani* sp. n., ♂, dorsal view. 1, body outline, paratype; 2, prothorax and elytra, holotype; 3, penis; 4, apex of penis; 5, tegmen.

Base shallowly emarginate, basal margin weakly raised between scutellum and base of 5th stria. Striae rather wide but not deep, the 1st sometimes shortened at base, not reaching basal margin; 2nd stria at base shortly curved inward, 3rd stria at base very shortly and angularly curved outward. Intervals flat, weakly shining, with 1 or 2 confused rows of small distinct punctures.

Legs slender, moderately long; middle and hind femora of about equal width, more slender than fore femora. All tibiae unarmed at apex. Tarsi slender, 1st segment of protarsus about 1.5 times longer than wide, 2nd segment about as long as wide, 3rd segment 1.3 times wider than 2nd, 1.2 times as wide as long. Apical segment moderately widening to apex, by 2/3 of its length extending over the lobes of 3rd segment. Claws simple. Penis and tegmen as in Figs 3-5.

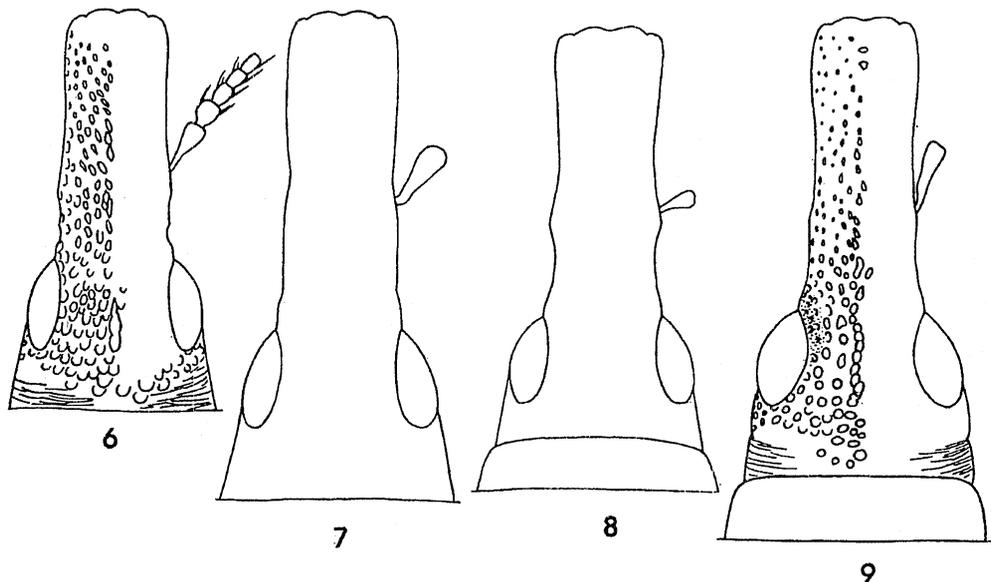
Female. Rostrum 1.04 times as long as pronotum, straight, its dorsal and ventral sides nearly parallel in lateral view; in dorsal view, rostrum noticeably narrowing distal of

antennal insertion and widening in apical third. Dorsal surface as in male, but shortly compressed along median line just distal of antennal insertion, then evenly convex to the apex, slightly more shining than in male. Antennae inserted at 0.36 length of rostrum from its base. Pronotum 1.04 times longer than broad. Elytra 1.54 times longer than broad.

Head black with faint bronze or, sometimes, bluish (on temples) lustre. Disc of pronotum dark blue, dark violet or greenish blue, weakly shining; basal margin and sides dark blue. Elytra weakly shining, blue, or with blackish violet disc and bright blue sides lateral of 7th stria. Underside dark blue; legs brighter, dark greenish blue or cupreous, tibiae with a little stronger lustre. Pubescence fine, sparse, whitish.

Length of body 2.75-2.90 mm.

Comparison. Very closely related and similar to *P. martjanovi* Fst. (Figs 6, 7) from S Siberia and Mongolia, but smaller (body length in *P. martjanovi* 3.0-3.40 mm), elytra



Figs 6-9. *Pseudaplemonus bermani* sp. n. (6, 8) and *P. martjanovi* Fst. (7, 9), head, dorsal view. 6, ♂; 8, ♀; 7, ♂, Tuva, 132 km W of Kyzyl; 9, ♀, Krasnoyarsk.

with more prominent shoulders, wider and more regularly rounded at apex, eyes a little more strongly convex, apical part of rostrum more shining, less densely punctate; sculpture on head finer.

Etymology. The species is named for Dr. D.I. Berman in appreciation of his enthusiastic study of insects in NE Siberia.

Family CURCULIONIDAE

Ceutorhynchus seniculus Brisout, 1883

= *C. changaicus* Schultze, 1898, *syn. n.*; = *C. gobiensis* Voss, 1967, *syn. n.*

Lectotype of *C. seniculus* (designated here): ♀ in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde in Dresden, originally from J. Faust collection, labelled "Dauria Sahlberg", "Brisout vid." (by J. Faust), "*seniculus* Ch. Bris." (hand-written by Ch. Brisout) and supplied with golden square. The specimen is damaged, left antenna and 4 legs are missing. The synonymy of *C. gobiensis* and *C. changaicus* was established by Korotyaev (1980: 172-173). The species misidentified in the cited publication as *C. seniculus* is actually a new one, its description is now in press.

Genus *Rhinoncomimus* Wagner, 1940

Examination of two species of this genus from China has revealed no differences be-

tween them and *Homorosoma rhytidosomoides* Wagner except small body size of the latter, and it is here placed to *Rhinoncomimus*. A new species from N Korea and Russian Far East, formerly misidentified by me as *H. rhytidosomoides* (Korotyaev, 1980), is described below. *Rhinoncomimus robustus* Voss, placed to synonymy with *Rh. klapperichi* (Colonnelli, 1986), is actually a distinct species.

Rhinoncomimus rhytidosomoides Wagner,

1944, *comb. n.*

(Fig. 12)

Wagner, 1944: 100 (282) (*Homorosoma*).

N Korea: 1 ♀, Kangwon Prov., Kumgang-san, Onjong-ri, 400 m, No 1341, 22.VI.1988 (O. Merkl & Gy. Szél). China, Fukien Prov.: 1 ♂, Yungan, 5.III.1941 (T.C. Maa); 1 ♂, Nanping, 23.IX.1940 (T.C. Maa); 1 ♀, Kienyang City, 14.VIII.1940 (T.C. Maa).

Described from China (Fukien).

Rhinoncomimus latipes sp. n.

(Figs 10, 11)

Holotype. ♂, Russia, Primorsk Terr., Pereval'naya River basin, Timokhin Klyuch vill., on *Polygonum thunbergii*, 22-23.VII.1982 (O.N. Kabakov).

Paratypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, as holotype. N Korea: 1 ♀, Pyonggang, Tyonsyo vill., 11.VII.1950 (N.A. Borchsenius); 1 ♂, Tesson, 35 km SW of Pyongyan, water-

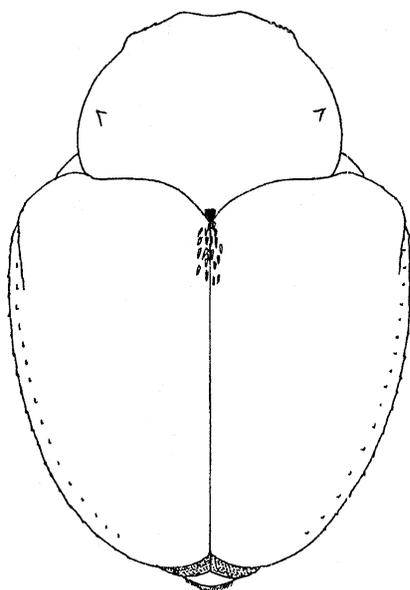


Fig. 10. *Rhinocomimus latipes* sp. n., female, outline of body.

basin, No 343 – netting in grasses, 4.VII.1977 (Dely & Draskovits) (Hungarian Mus. of Natural History).

Description. Very similar to *Rh. rhytidosomoides*, but may be easily recognized by the very broad 3rd tarsal segment. Disc of elytra flattened along the suture, elytral intervals less convex, rows of tubercles on intervals confused. Frons flat; sides pronotum not depressed between lateral tubercles and the middle of disc; aedeagus as in Fig. 11. Body length 1.9-2.35 mm.

***Rhinocomimus klapperichi* Wagner, 1940**
(Fig. 14)

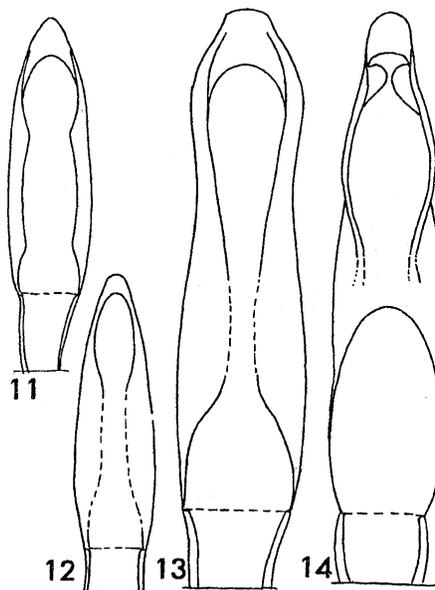
China, Fukien Prov.: 1 ♀, Shaowu, Tachuland, (?) 26.IV.1943 (T.C. Maa); 1 ♀, Chungan City, 22.VIII.1940 (T.C. Maa).

Described from China (Fukien). Holotype a male ("Kwangtseh – Fukien, 9.8.1937"), a male from Museum A. Koenig, labelled by H. Wagner as type.

***Rhinocomimus robustus* Voss, 1956, sp. dist.**
(Fig. 13)

China, Fukien Prov.: 1 ♂, Shaowu, Tachuland, 1000 m, 8.VII.1946 (T.C. Maa); 1 ♂, Tachuland, 1.VI.1943 (T.C. Maa).

Described from China (Fukien); a male paratype from A. Koenig Museum in Bonn is examined. Easily distinguished from *Rh.*



Figs 11-14. *Rhinocomimus* spp., aedeagus, dorsal view. 11, *Rh. latipes* sp. n.; 12, *Rh. rhytidosomoides* (glycerine preparation); 13, *Rh. robustus*; 14, *Rh. klapperichi*, lectotype (glycerine preparation).

klapperichi by the much longer rostrum, depressed frons and side of pronotum, narrower elytral striae, longer mucro on hind tibiae in male and structure of aedeagus.

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