

# A New Species of the Rhynchitid Genus *Thompsonirhinus* Leg. (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from Vietnam<sup>1</sup>

A. A. Legalov<sup>a, b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, 630091 Russia*

<sup>b</sup>*Altai State University, Barnaul, 656049 Russia*  
*e-mail: fossilweevils@gmail.com*

Received June 20, 2018

**Abstract**—*Thompsonirhinus (Thompsonirhinus) weigeli* sp. n. from Vietnam is described and illustrated. It differs from other species of the genus *Thompsonirhinus* in the reddish brown elytra and brown abdomen. The new species is similar to *Th. (Th.) decoomani* Legalov, 2007 but differs in a longer rostrum, wider elytra with more strongly convex intervals, shorter arms of the arcuate sclerite and almost parallel margins of the bottom sclerite of the endophallus armament. From *Th. (Th.) batangensis* Legalov, 2007 the new species differs in the black head, insertion of the antennae near the middle of the rostrum, wider and more densely punctate pronotum, wider elytra with narrower intervals, and the endophallic armament.

DOI: 10.1134/S0013873818080195

The genus *Thompsonirhinus* Legalov, 2003 comprises over 30 species in 5 subgenera (Legalov, 2007). The genus is most speciose in the Oriental Region, though several species penetrate as far north as the southern part of the Russian Far East (Legalov, 2006). The southernmost record of *Thompsonirhinus* is Java Island from where its three species were described. Many species of this genus reliably differ only in the armament of the endophallus, and, thus, approximately half of its species in various collections still remain undescribed. A new distinctive species was found among the material sent for examination from the Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt. This species not only differs in the structural characters, it is also the only representative of the genus with reddish brown elytra and a brown abdomen.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The holotype of the new species is deposited in Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt. The material from the following collections was also examined: the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; Museum für Tierkunde, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen, Dresden; Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin; Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels; Muséum National

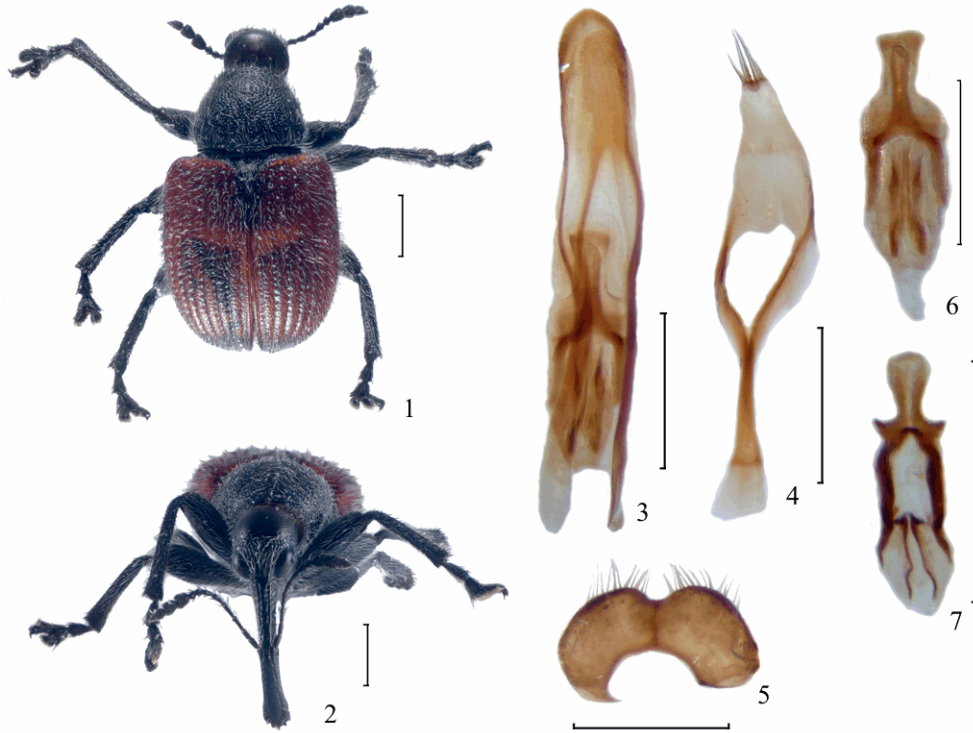
d'Histoire Naturelle, Sorbonne Université, Paris; National Museum of Natural History, Prague; Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, München; P. Dunda's collection (Prague).

The description and photographs were made using a Zeiss Stemi-2000 microscope.

### *Thompsonirhinus (Thompsonirhinus) weigeli* Legalov, sp. n. (Figs. 1–6)

**Description. Male.** Rostrum long, 1.6 times as long as pronotum, slender, 6.0 times as long as wide at apex and at base, 6.9 times as long as wide across mid-length, distinctly curved, weakly widened toward apex. Rostral dorsum smooth, with rows of punctures at sides. Each puncture bearing a long inclined hair. Sides of rostrum finely punctate, ventral surface with median carina. Mandibles of rhynchitoid type (with outer tooth). Eyes large, convex, rounded, finely faceted. Forehead rather wide, flattened, depressed in middle, smooth, densely punctate near eyes. Vertex weakly convex, densely punctate, with proclinate hairs. Head not narrowed behind eyes. Posterior margin of head smooth, densely transversely rugose. Antennae attached at the middle of rostrum, with apices reaching middle of pronotum. Scape and 1st funicular segment oblong-oval. Scape 2.3 times as long as wide at apex. 1st funicular segment 2.2 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and narrower than scape. 2nd funicular segment 3.4 times as long as wide at apex, 1.3 times as long as and slightly narrower than

<sup>1</sup> This article was originally submitted by the author in Russian and is first published in translation.



**Figs. 1–7.** *Thomsonirhinus weigeli* sp. n. (1–6) and *Th. decoomani* Leg. (7): (1) dorsal habitus, (2) front view, (3) aedeagus, (4) tegmen, (5) tergite VIII, (6, 7) armament of endophallus. Scale: (1, 2) 1 mm, (3–7) 0.5 mm.

1st segment. 2nd and 3rd segments equal in width; 3rd segment 3.8 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as 2nd segment. 4th segment 2.5 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter than and 1.2 times as wide as 3rd segment. 5th segment equal to 4th in length and width, 1.4 times as long as 6th segment. 6th segment 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 1.2 times as wide as 5th. 7th segment 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and wider than 6th. Club half as long as funicle, loose. 1st segment of club trapeziform, distinctly widened toward apex, 0.91 times as long as wide at apex, 1.7 times as long and 2.1 times as wide as 7th funicular segment. 2nd segment trapeziform, weakly widened toward apex, 0.91 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as 1st segment and subequal to it in width. 3rd segment fusiform, 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long and 0.71 times as wide as 2nd segment, pointed at apex.

Pronotum nearly campaniform, clothed with proclinate hairs, 1.6 times as long as wide at apex; its width at mid-length 1.1 times, and basal width 1.06 times its length. Disc weakly convex, densely punctate. Intervals between punctures narrower than punctures. Sides slightly rounded. Apical constriction very weak. Scu-

tellum transversely rectangular, with subrecumbent hairs directed toward elytra.

Elytra nearly rectangular, widest at midlength, 1.3 times as long as wide at base, 1.1 times as long as wide across mid-length, and 1.4 times as long as wide in apical quarter, twice as long as pronotum, densely covered with reclinate hairs forming no spots. Humeri weakly smoothed. Scutellar stria absent, rest striae distinct. Penultimate stria merged with ultimate one at level of hind coxae. Intervals clearly convex, about twice as wide as striae, punctate. Epipleura narrow. Wings functional.

Prosternum punctate, without teeth. Pre- and post-coxal parts of prosternum short. Fore coxal cavities contiguous; middle ones narrowly separated. Meta-ventrite slightly longer than hind coxa. Metepisterna rather wide, densely punctate.

Abdomen convex, finely punctate. Ventrites I and II fused, equal in length. Ventrite I slightly shorter than hind coxa. Ventrites III and IV subequal in length; III slightly shorter than II. Ventrite V short, 0.42 times as long as IV. Pygidium convex, finely punctate.

Legs rather long. Fore coxa conical, with depression and hairy tuft at apex. Femora thickened; middle and hind femora slightly wider than fore femur. Each tibia with a carina on outer margin and with apical spurs. Fore tibia nearly straight, rather narrow, weakly widened toward apex. Middle and hind tibiae rather short, weakly curved, widened toward apices. Tarsi long. 1st tarsomere elongate, shorter and wider in middle and hind tarsi. 2nd tarsomere widely triangular. 3rd tarsomere bilobed, with hairy brushes. 5th tarsomere elongate. Claws with long teeth.

Body black, covered with long pale hairs. Elytra reddish brown. Abdomen brown.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 3, tegmen as in Fig. 4, tergite VIII as in Fig. 5.

Length of body 5.1 mm, that of rostrum 2.3 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species differs from all the other species of the genus *Thompsonirhinus* in reddish brown elytra and in a brown abdomen. It is closely related to *Th. (Th.) decoomani* Legalov, 2007 from Thailand and Vietnam, but differs, in addition to the coloration, in a longer rostrum, wider elytra with more strongly convex intervals, in shorter lobes of the arcuate sclerite, and in subparallel margins of the bottom sclerite of the endophallus (compare Fig. 6 and Fig. 7). *Thompsonirhinus weigeli* sp. n. is similar to the Sumatran *Th. (Th.) batangensis* Legalov, 2007 but differs in a black head, in the antennae attached near the mid-length of the rostrum, in a wider, densely punctate pronotum, wider elytra with

narrower intervals, and in the armament of the endophallus (the arcuate sclerite is not reduced, the bottom sclerite is nearly straight).

**Material.** Holotype, male: **Vietnam**, “N-Vietnam, Cao Bang Pr., vic. Vin Den, Nui Pia Oac Nature Res., 22°33'53"N, 105°52'53"E, 900–1300 m, 6–10.V.2013, leg. A. Weigel,” “Collection Naturkunde Museum Erfurt.”

**Distribution.** Northern Vietnam.

**Etymology.** The species is named after A. Weigel who collected the only known specimen.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is grateful to B.A. Korotyayev (St. Petersburg), L. Behne (Müncheberg), R. Dunda (Prague), J. Frisch (Berlin), O. Jaeger (Dresden), J. Jelinek (Prague), M. Hartmann (Erfurt), K.-D. Klass (Dresden), P. Limbourg (Bruxelles), H. Perrin (Paris), and J. Willers (Berlin) for their help in the work.

#### REFERENCES

1. Legalov, A.A., “An Annotated List of Rhynchitid Weevils and Leaf-Rolling Weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) in the Fauna of Russia,” *Trudy Russkogo Entomologicheskogo Obschestva* **77**, 200–210 (2006).
2. Legalov, A.A., *Leaf-Rolling Weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of the World Fauna* (Agro-Siberia, Novosibirsk, 2007).