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A New Species of the Rhynchitid Genus *Deporaus* Sam. (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from China

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Abstract—*Deporaus* (*Roelofsideporaus*) *terminassianae* **sp. n.** from Central China is described and illustrated. It is similar to *Deporaus* (*Roelofsideporaus*) *affectatus* Faust, 1887 but differs in a thickened fore femur, wider pronotum and elytra, a shorter rostrum, in the non-mucronate fore tibia, and in the shape of the sclerites of the endophallus.

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Species of the genus *Deporaus* Sam. belong to the best known leaf-rolling weevils distributed in the Palaearctic Region. These insects roll conical tubes from tree leaves for their larvae (Wasmann, 1887; Oksenov, 1946). The genus *Deporaus* comprises 22 species in several subgenera (Legalov, 2007). The Japanese and Russian species were revised by Sawada (1993) and Legalov (2009a, 2009b), respectively. In the material of the Rhynchitidae kindly supplied by R. Dunda (Prague), a new species of the subgenus *Roelofsideporaus* Legalov, 2003 was found and described below.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material, including the types, from the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg), Museum für Tierkunde, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen (Dresden), Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Brussels), and from R. Dunda's collection (P. Dunda, Prague) was examined.

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

The holotype of the new species is deposited in the National Museum of Natural History (Prague).

Deporaus (*Roelofsideporaus*) *terminassianae* Legalov, sp. n.

(Figs. 1–3)

Description. Male. Rostrum rather short, 0.58 times as long as pronotum, 1.7 times as long as wide apically, 2.1 times as long as wide at midlength and at base, weakly curved, slightly widened toward apex. Rostral dorsum nearly smooth, with smoothened median carina and rows of punctures along its margins. Behind epistome, carina accompanied with depressions at sides. Each puncture on rostrum bearing long proclinate hair. Sides of rostrum finely punctate. Mandibles of rhynchitoid type (with outer tooth). Eyes large, strongly convex, rounded, with fine facets. Forehead flattened, 1.3 times as wide as rostrum at base, densely punctate, with hairs pointed toward rostrum. Eye 1.4 times as long as temple. Vertex convex, densely punctate, with subrecumbent hairs directed toward forehead. Head narrowed behind eyes. Neck constriction distinct, transversely wrinkled. Antennae inserted in middle of rostrum, nearly reaching apex of anterior margin of pronotum. Scape and 1st funicular segment oblong-oval, of equal length and width; scape 1.6 times as long as wide apically. 2nd funicular segment twice as long as wide apically, 1.1 times as long and 0.83 times as wide as 1st segment. 2nd–4th segments equal in width. 3rd

Figs. 1–3. *Deporaus terminassianae* sp. n.: (1) general dorsal view, (2) aedeagus, (3) general lateral view. Scale bar: 1 mm to Figs. 1, 3; 0.5 mm to Fig. 2.

funicular segment 1.3 times as long as wide apically, 0.67 times as long as 2nd. 4th segment 1.2 times as long as wide apically, slightly shorter than 3rd. 5th funicular segment 1.1 times as long as wide apically, slightly shorter and narrower than 4th segment. 6th segment as long as wide, 1.2 times as long and 1.3 times as wide as 5th. 7th funicular segment 0.91 times as long as wide apically, equal in length to and slightly wider than 6th segment. Club slightly shorter than funicle, with loosely articulated segments. 1st segment of club as long as wide, 1.9 times as long and 1.6 times as wide as 7th funicular segment. 2nd segment of club 0.83 times as long as wide apically, slightly shorter and wider than 1st segment. 3rd segment of club nearly fusiform, 1.4 times as long as wide apically, 1.5 times as long and 0.83 times as wide as 2nd segment, pointed apically.

Pronotum subcampaniform, covered with proclinate subrecumbent hairs, 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter than wide at midlength, slightly longer than wide at base. Disc weakly convex, densely punctate. Intervals between punctures subequal to punctures. Sides weakly rounded. Apical constriction distinct. Scutellum trapeziform, finely punctate.

Elytra subrectangular, widest behind middle, 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as wide as at midlength, and 1.5 times as long as wide in apical quarter, 2.7 times as long as pronotum, covered with reclinate subrecumbent hairs forming no spots. Humeri weakly smoothened. Scutellar stria absent. Elytral striae distinct and deep. Penultimate stria merging with ultimate one near elytral apex. Interstriae distinctly convex, about 1.5 times as wide as striae, finely punctate. Epipleura narrow. Wings developed.

Prothorax densely punctate. Pre- and postcoxal parts of prothorax short. Fore coxal cavities contiguous; middle ones narrowly separated. Metepisterna wide, densely punctate.

Abdomen convex, densely punctate. Ventrites I and II fused. Ventrite I distinctly shorter than hind coxa [Sic! Editor's note]. Ventrites II and III subequal in length. Ventrite II 1.3 times as long as ventrite I. Ventrite III slightly shorter than II. Ventrite IV 1.25 times as long as III. Ventrite V slightly shorter than IV. Pygidium and propygidium convex, densely punctate, not concealed by elytra.

Legs rather long. Fore coxa conical. Fore and middle femora thickened. Hind femur much wider. All femora without denticles. Tibiae long and narrow, without carina on outer margin, with dark thickened setae at apices. Fore and middle tibiae nearly straight, weakly widened toward apices. Hind tibia distinctly curved. 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. 1st segment of hind tarsus elongate, slightly longer than 2nd and 3rd tarsomeres combined. Claws with long teeth.

Body black, lustrous, covered with rather long, pale subrecumbent hairs, with weak metallic sheen. Apex of rostrum brownish.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 2.

Length of body 3.7 mm; length of rostrum 0.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *Deporaus* (*Roelofsideporaus*) *affectatus* Faust, 1887 but differs in a thickened hind femur, wider pronotum and elytra, shorter rostrum, in the non-mucronate fore tibia, and in the shape of the endophallic sclerites. In some individuals of *Deporaus* (*Deporaus*) *betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758), the femora are thickened similarly to those in the new species, but *Deporaus* (*Roelofsideporaus*) *terminassianae* sp. n. clearly differs in the absence of small ventral teeth on the femora and in the armament of the endophallus.

Material. Holotype, male: **China**, "China, W Shanxi, Luliang Shan, road Fangshan—Jiaocheng, Hengjian env., 37°7′N, 111°6′E, 1000 m, 9.VI.2000, Jaroslav Turna leg."

Distribution. Central China (Shanxi).

Etymology. The species is named after Margarita Ervandovna Ter-Minassian, an eminent researcher of Curculionoidea.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This article was originally submitted by the author in Russian and is first published in translation.

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