

A new species of the genus *Allaeotes* Pascoe, 1885 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Philippines

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Legalov A.A. 2021. A new species of the genus *Allaeotes* Pascoe, 1885 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Philippines. *Baltic J. Coleopterol.* 21(1): 25 - 29.

A new species, *Allaeotes sklodowskii* sp. nov. from Mindanao (Philippines) is described and illustrated. This new species is very similar to *A. griseus* from Indonesia but differs in the wider pronotum, with slightly rounded sides and uniformly curved rostrum. Key and distribution map for species of the genus *Allaeotes* are given. It is the first record of the genus *Allaeotes* from the Philippines.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Dryophthorinae, Strombocerini, Mindanao.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Strombocerini is the small group of the subfamily Dryophthorinae known from Madagascar, the Oriental Region, Uganda and West-Indies (Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Grebennikov 2018a). The active study of which has begun recently (Grebennikov, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2020; Legalov, 2019, 2020b, 2021). The genus *Allaeotes* Pascoe, 1885 differs from other genera in the obliquely truncate antennal club, 6-segmented funicle and the eyes contiguous ventrally (Morimoto, 1978). This genus includes two described species, *A. griseus* Pascoe, 1885 from Indonesia (Pascoe, 1885.), *A. niger* He et al., 2003 from China (He et al., 2003), Japan (Kojima,

Fujisawa, 2020), Cuba and Dominican Republic (introduced), undescribed species from Vietnam (Grebennikov, 2020) and the new species from the Philippines.

In this paper, the new species of the genus *Allaeotes* from Mindanao is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimen is kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk). Descriptions, body measurements, and photographs, were prepared using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The

terminology of the weevil body structure is according to Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematics of studied taxa are based on the works of Grebennikov (2018a) and Legalov (2020a).

RESULTS

Genus *Allaeotes* Pascoe, 1885

Allaeotes sklodowskii Legalov, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material: **Holotype.** Male (ISEA), Mindanao, Davao del Sur, Kapatagan, III.2016. **Paratypes.** Male (ISEA), idem; male (ISEA), idem, I.2016; 2 females (ISEA), idem, III.2016; female (ISEA), idem, IV.2016; 2 males (ISEA), idem, V.2016; female (ISEA), idem, VI.2018; 2 females (ISEA), idem, VII.2018; female (ISEA), Mindanao, Davao del Sur, Tamayong, VIII.2017; male (ISEA), Mindanao, South Catabato, Kidapawan, I.2015; female (ISEA), idem, II.2015; 2 males (ISEA), Mindanao, Sarangani, Kiamba, III.2016; male (ISEA), Mindanao, Agusan del Sur, Esperanza, IV.2018; female, Mindanao, Lanao del Sur, Wao, X.2018; female (ISEA), Mindanao, Bukidnon, Kalatungan, VI.2015.

Description. Male. Body black, with matted pubescence. Antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi red-brown. Head subconical. Mandibles small. Rostrum long, subequal in length or slightly longer than pronotum, about 4.1-4.7 times as long as wide at apex, 3.6-4.5 times as long as wide at midlength, 3.1-3.3 times as long as wide at base, evenly curved, sparsely punctate. Apex or apical half of rostrum finely punctate. Eyes large, linear, not protruding from contour of head, linear, contiguous ventrally. Forehead flat, 0.3 times as long as rostrum base width. Antennal scrobes directed ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae inserted near middle of rostrum. Scape long, 4.0-4.1 times as long as wide in apex, not reaching eye. Funicle 6-segmented. Antennomeres 2-7 subconical. Antennomere 2 1.5 times as long as wide in apex, 0.2 times as long as and 0.6 times as narrow as scape. Antennomere 3 1.2 times as long as wide

in apex, 0.8 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 subequal in length. Antennomere 4 0.6 times as long as wide in apex, 0.6 times as long as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 0.5 times as long as wide, about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 0.6 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 0.6 times as long as wide, about 1.3 times as long as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennal club compact, obliquely truncate, 1.5 times as long as wide, about 0.7 times as long as antennomeres 2-7 combined, with tomentose apex. Pronotum campanulate, 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.1-1.2 times as long as wide at midlength, about 1.2 times as long at pronotal base. Pronotal disk weakly convex dorsally, coarsely punctate, with weak carina in middle. Intervals between points smaller than their diameter. Sides weakly narrowed from apical third towards base. Maximum width before middle. Base of pronotum slightly narrower than base of elytra. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra almost subparallel, at base 1.6-2.1 times as long as wide, at midlength 1.5-1.6 times as long as wide, at apical fourth 2.3-2.6 times as long as wide, 1.7-2.0 times as long as pronotum. Humeri weakly flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Stria 9 short, fused with stria 10 at level of metacoxae. Interstriae convex, narrow, distinctly narrower than striae, pilose. Prosternum punctate, without postocular lobes. Precoxal portion of prosternum slightly longer than procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion of prosternum short, about 0.4 times as long as procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metanepisternum absent. Metaventrite 3.0-3.1 times as long as length of metacoxa, weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex ventrally, punctate. Ventrite 1 slightly shorter than length of metacoxa. Ventrite 2 slightly subequal in length to shorter than as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 0.5-0.6 times shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 slightly shorter than ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 about 2.2-3.3 times as long as ventrite 4, densely punctate. Pygidium impressed in middle. Procoxae subconical. Mesocoxae spherical, narrowly separated.

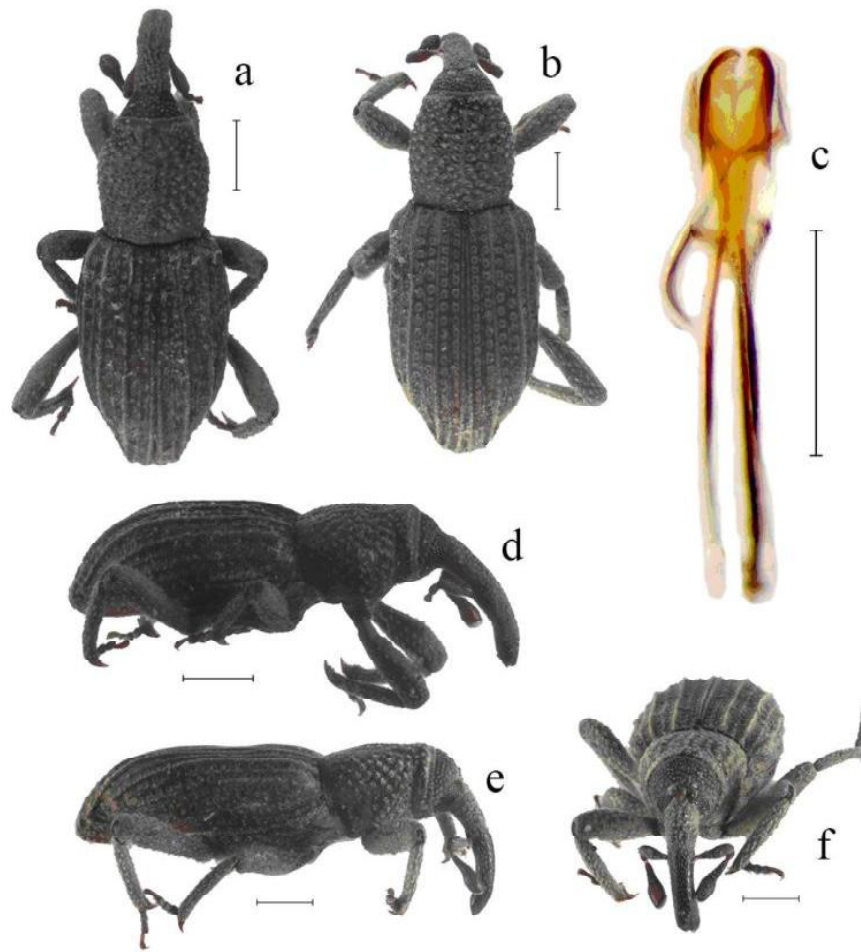


Fig. 1. *Allaeotes sklodowskii*: a – holotype, male, habitus, dorsally, b – paratype, male, habitus, dorsally, c – holotype, aedeagus and tegmen, dorsally, d – holotype, male, habitus, laterally, e – paratype, male, habitus, laterally, f – paratype, male, habitus, in front. Scale bar = 0.5 mm

rated. Metacoxae transverse. Femora slightly thickened, without tooth. Metafemora not extending beyond apex of abdomen. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 conical, with erect setae ventrally. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent. Total body length (without rostrum) 2.7-3.7 mm. Length of rostrum 0.8-1.0 mm.

Female. Rostrum slightly narrower. Andominal ventrites 1 and 2 more convex. Total body length

(without rostrum) 2.5-3.0 mm. Length of rostrum 0.9-1.0 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *A. griseus* from Maluku but differs in the wider pronotum, with slightly rounded sides and uniformly curved rostrum.

Etymology. The species is named in honor of Prof. Jaroslaw Sklodowski (Warsaw).

Distribution. Philippines: Mindanao (fig. 2).

Key to species of the genus *Allaeotes*

1. Body broadly ovate. Antennomeres 4-7 distinctly transverse. Antennal club quite short.
.....*A. niger*
- Body slender. Antennomeres 4-7 weakly transverse. Antennal club long.....2
2. Rostrum uniformly curved. Pronotum wider, with slightly rounded sides.....
.....*A. sklodowskii* sp. nov.
- Rostrum curved in apical part. Pronotum narrower, with subparallel sides.*A. griseus*

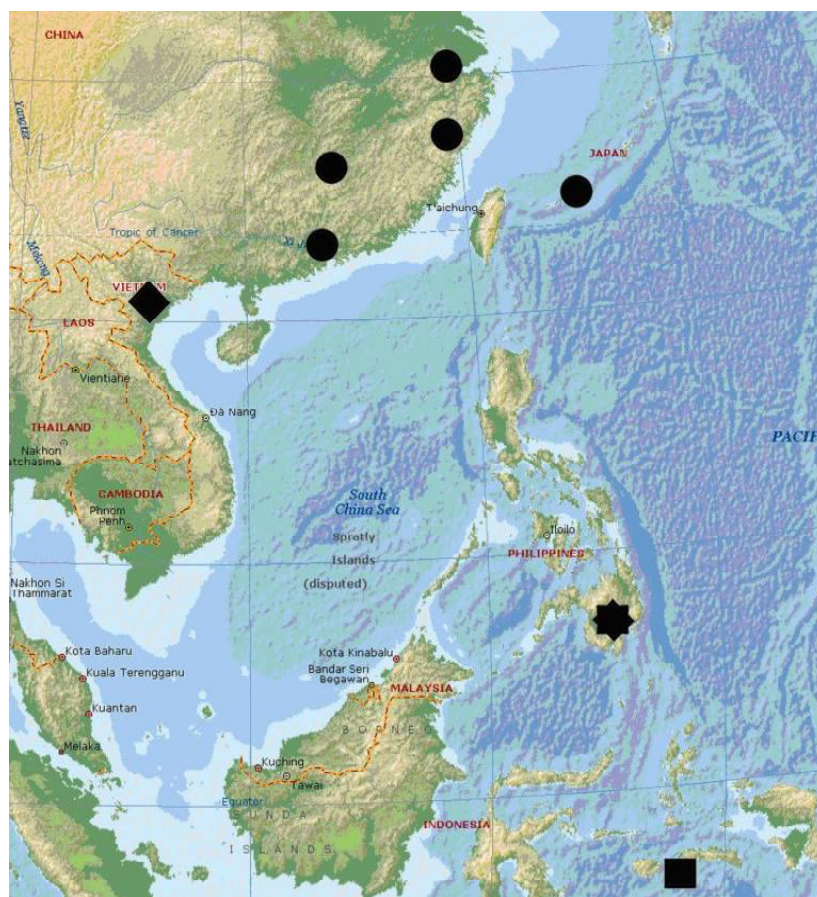


Fig. 2. Distribution of the genus *Allaeotes*: circle – *A. niger*, rhombus – *A. sp.*, octagon – *A. sklodowskii* sp. nov., square – *A. griseus*

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Received: 21.06.2021.

Accepted: 09.08.2021.

Published: 30.09.2021.

Baltic Journal of Coleopterology