

A New Species of *Nothomylocerus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae) from Bhutan

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Abstract A new species of the broad-nosed weevil of the genus *Nothomylocerus* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO, 2006 in the tribe Cyphicerini is described from Bhutan under the name *N. ugennamgyeli* sp. nov. as the westernmost distribution record of the genus. The weevil is frequently encountered in western and central Bhutan on leaves of various trees, especially on the Himalayan Blue Pine, *Pinus wallichiana*. This is an aberrant species among congeners in having almost denuded derm and the prominent prosternal process.

As the first report of our study on the Bhutanese weevils, we will describe a commonly encountered new species of entimine weevil, which may fall in the genus *Nothomylocerus* of Myllocerina, Cyphicerini.

Nothomylocerus was recently established based on one of the commonest Japanese weevils, *Myllocerus griseus* ROELOFS, 1873 (MORIMOTO *et al.*, 2006). Another six species from Japan, Korea, the Russian Far East and China, all having been placed in the large heterogeneous genus *Myllocerus* SCHOENHERR, 1823, were transferred to the same genus at that time.

A peculiar new species of *Nothomylocerus* was found from Bhutan as the westernmost record of this generic distribution.

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The type materials are preserved in the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo Univer-

sity of Agriculture, Atsugi, Kanagawa and the YORO Collection, Kamakura, Kanagawa, Japan.

Nothomylocerus ugennamgyeli sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–10)

M a l e. Length: 6.5–8.4 mm; width: 2.3–2.9 mm.

Derm shiny black, almost denuded except for small patches of white to blue or green metallic scales at hind angle of prothorax, extreme apices of second and third intervals of elytra, apical 1/4 of hind and faintly middle femora, and underside at antero-lateral part of prosternum, posterior corners of mesosternum and mesepisternum, anterior and posterior corners of metasternum, posterior part of metepisternum, and posterior corners of first and second ventrites.

Head with frons striolate antero-medially, faintly depressed, 0.6 times as wide as base of rostrum, weakly narrowing anteriorly from base to base of rostrum at sides, with median fovea continuing into median carina of rostrum, clothed with white to pale blue thin recumbent hairy scales. Eyes ovate, 1.1 times as long as wide, convex laterally beyond side margin of head, highest at middle. Rostrum a little wider than long, subparallel-sided in basal half, clothed with white to pale blue recumbent hairy scales, dorsolateral carinae convergent posteriorly behind swinging fossae and paralleled as far as level between apical third of eyes, dorsal area between carinae flat, with distinct median carina, lateral area striolate, with weak lateral oblique carina roughly parallel to dorsolateral one, epistome bare, obtusely angulate at posterior corner, without postepistomal ridge. Antennae with scape simple, weakly curved, reaching apical third of pronotum, with proportion in length (width) from scape to club as 34 (4): 11 (3): 10.5 (2.5): 4.5 (2.5): 4.5 (2.5): 4 (2): 4 (2.5): 3.5 (2.5): 13.5 (5), club with first segment nearly as long as second.

Prothorax subtrapezoidal, 1.4–1.5 times as wide as long, widest at base, distinctly bisinuate and roundly produced in middle at base, disc coarsely and densely punctate around median area, punctures becoming sparser on periphery, each puncture bearing short grayish recumbent hairy scale. Scutellum tongue-shaped, bare. Elytra about 1.8 times as long as wide, weakly prominent at humeri, subparallel-sided behind humeri to apical third, lateral margin clothed with white to metallic blue or green scales on apical third, striae regularly punctate, each puncture bearing very fine seta, very fine pale blue scales arranged around punctures, intervals rugose, each interval with row of grayish, very short recumbent scales. Legs with femora weakly dentate, tibiae feebly bisinuate internally, mucronate, not costate internally and externally, tarsi with second segments longer than wide.

Prosternum with prominent process pointed caudad behind coxae. Venter with second ventrite flattened in middle.

Terminalia as figured. Aedeagus slender, notched at apex, digitiform sclerite oblong ovate, pair of sclerites at ostium narrow, aedeagal apodeme slender, about 1.8



Figs. 1–3. Habitus photographs of *Nothomylocerus ugennamgyeli* sp. nov. — 1, Male, dorsal; 2, female, dorsal; 3, male, lateral.

times as long as aedeagal body, densely asperate from fold to gonopore, gonopore with complex thin sclerites.

F e m a l e. Length: 7.8–8.8 mm; width: 3.1–3.4 mm. A little robuster than male. Head with frons depressed, prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, elytra about 1.7 times as long as wide, slightly widening behind humeri to apical third, venter with second ventrites weakly swollen. Terminalia as figured. Ovipositor with bursa copulatrix pigmented at caudal part. Spermatheca relatively slender, collum abruptly bent upwards, spermathecal gland very long.

Type materials. Holotype: male, Takin Reserve (alt. ca. 2,400 m), Thimpu, Bhutan, 27–VI–2005, Takeshi YORO. Paratypes. 12 males and 5 females, same data as the holotype. 2 females, Near Army Camp (alt. ca. 2,500 m), Thimpu, Bhutan, 29–VI–2005, T. YORO. 1 male and 1 female, Thimpu, Bhutan, 30–VI–1995, T. YORO. 2 males and 1 female, Nyimalung, Bhutan, 2~9–VII–1995, T. YORO. 2 males, Jakar, Bhutan, 2~7–VII–1995, T. YORO; 1 female, 1–VII–2005, T. YORO. 2 females, Ha (ca. 2,500 m), Bhutan, 22–VIII–2008, T. YORO. 3 males and 2 females, Chell La (3,700 m), Ha, Bhutan, 22–VIII–2008, T. YORO.

Distribution. Bhutan.

Comments. Assignment of this species into the genus *Nothomylocerus* is at best a tentative, but this species is sharing the following principal features with *Nothomylocerus*: mandibles each with only three setae; prementum with four setae; rostrum with epistome symmetrical, glabrous, obtuse-angled at posterior corner and prothorax deeply bisinuate at base, without vibrissae nor ocular lobes on sides of anterior margin behind eyes. This species is somewhat similar to *N. pini* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO, 2006 exceptionally associated with coniferous tree instead of broad-leaved trees in having the prothorax widest at the base. However, the almost denuded derm and the prominent prosternal process are peculiar among the congeners. The similar prosternal process has been known only in one species, *Cnodostethus seminudus* MARSHALL, 1944 from Java in Cyphicerini. However, the weevil belongs to another subtribe Cyphicerina and these similarities may merely be convergence.

Biological notes. Weevils were commonly captured by beating on various tree leaves in western and central Bhutan. Many individuals were often found walking on the bark of Himalayan Blue Pine, which grow in places above the altitude of about 2,000 m.

要 約

養老孟司・小島弘昭：ブータンからの *Nothomylocerus* 属（コウチュウ目ゾウムシ科クチブトゾウムシ亜科）の1新種。——ブータンのゾウムシ研究の第1報として、この国で比較的普通に見られる *Nothomylocerus* 属の1新種を命名記載した。本種は、同属の他種と比べ、体がほとんど鱗片に覆われない点や前基節後方の前胸腹板に顕著な突起を有する点できわめて異質であるが、それ以外のいくつかの重要な形質を本属と共有していることから、ここでは本属の種として扱った。また、本属のブータンからの発見は、属の分布の西限記録となる。



Figs. 4-10. Male and female terminalia of *Nothomylocerus ugennamgyeli* sp. nov. (4-8, male; 9, 10, female) — 4, Aedeagus, dorsal; 5, aedeagus and tegmen, lateral; 6, apex of aedeagus, enlarged; 7, tegmen; 8, sternites 8 and spiculum gastrale; 9, ovipositor; 10, sternite 8. Scale=0.5 mm.

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Records of the Nanophyid Weevils (Coleoptera, Nanophyidae) from the Oki Islands, off Western Honshu, Japan

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The weevil fauna of the Oki Islands has poorly been studied, and a total of 79 species are presently known from the islands (KADOWAKI, 1983; FUKUI, 1988; HAYASHI *et al.*, 2006). No nanophyid weevil has ever been recorded from there. In this short paper, we record two species of the genus *Nanophyes* from the Island of Dôgo of the Oki Islands. We thank Mr. T. SHIMADA for the donation of specimens and his help in many ways.

1. *Nanophyes marmoratus* (GOEZE, 1777)
1 male, O-ike Pond, Saigô-chô, Dôgo I., Oki Is., 6-VIII-2004, T. SHIMADA (at light trap).
2. *Nanophyes pallipes* ROELOFS, 1874
1 male, same data as for *N. marmoratus*.

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