

On the Genus *Amyllocerus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae), with Description of the Second Species from Laos

Hiroaki KOJIMA

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
1737 Funako, Atsugi, Kanagawa, 243-0034 Japan

and

Takeshi YORO

4-21-11 Kamakura, Kanagawa, 248-0011 Japan

Abstract A second species of the genus *Amyllocerus* of the tribe Cyphicerini: *Myloцерina* is described from the mountainous area of northeastern Laos under the name *A. wakaharai* sp. nov. This species is very similar to the nominotypical species, *A. abnormalis* (SHARP), which is endemic to Japan. Weevils of the genus inhabit oak-laurel forest together with the other member of the tribe, but are rather rare in the collection.

The vegetation of the mountainous areas of northern Laos is very similar to that of the warm temperate areas in Japan, and forms the so-called oak-laurel forest. Thus, the similar insect fauna is expected especially for herbivores associated with them. Actually, many species of weevils similar to or related with Japanese ones have ever been found from mountainous northern Laos in our recent survey.

Weevil of the genus *Amyllocerus* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO, 2006 was established recently for one of the rare Japanese species and is monotypic. The weevils inhabit evergreen oak forest, sometimes mixed with deciduous ones in Japan. The second species, which is very similar to the type species, was found from northeastern Laos beyond the previous distribution range of the genus and is described below.

The type materials are preserved in the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Atsugi, Kanagawa, Japan.

Genus *Amyllocerus* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO

Amyllocerus KOJIMA et MORIMOTO, 2006, 201 (type species: *Myloцерus abnormalis* SHARP, 1896).

This genus is characterized by a combination of the following features among the

genera of the Myllocerina having two setae on the prementum: epistome short, transverse, barely reaching middle part of swinging fossae, angulate at three points on posterior margin; antennae robust and densely scaled and legs robust, tibiae more or less costate externally and angulate internally around middle.

Key to the Species

- 1(2): Forehead between eyes much wider than length of eye. Dorso-lateral carinae of rostrum weakly diverging posteriorly behind swinging fossae. Antennae with club twice as long as broad. Legs with tibiae triangularly expanded internally behind middle, femora each armed with sharp tooth outcurved. Length: 5.0–6.7 mm. Japan. *A. abnormalis* (SHARP)
- 2(1): Forehead between eyes slightly wider than length of eye. Dorso-lateral carinae of rostrum parallel-sided. Antennae with club 2.2 times as long as broad. Legs with tibiae triangularly expanded internally a little before middle, femora each armed with quadrate tooth, often incurved. Length: 5.4–7.0 mm. Laos.
..... *A. wakaharai* sp. nov.

Amyllocerus wakaharai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–8)

M a l e and F e m a l e. Length: 5.4–7.0 mm; width: 2.2–2.8 mm. Blackish brown, scaling very dense, appressed, completely concealing derm; scales predominantly rusty brown, broadly grayish before middle of elytra except bases, lateral pieces of meso- and metathoraces rusty brown, underside ash gray; ground scales circular, each puncture on head, pronotum and elytral intervals with decumbent, spatulate scales. Antennae with scape rusty brown scaled, funicle with grayish oblong-oval scales on 2nd to 6th segments, 1st and 7th with brownish oblong-oval to setae-like scales.

Head with forehead between eyes a little wider than length of eyes, flat, temples behind eyes with two rows of scales at narrowest part; eyes nearly circular, 1.2 times as long as wide. Rostrum wider than long (7 : 6), weakly tapered apically and distinctly expanded laterally at pterigya; dorso-lateral carinae parallel-sided and diverging anteriorly along inner margin of swinging fossae; epistome broadly concaved at anterior margin, angulate at three points on posterior margin; lateral carinae marginal; subsidiary carinae diverging posteriorly; postepistomal area depressed, but not demarcated. Antennae with proportions in length (width) of scape to club as: 170 (30) : 30 (17) : 34 (16) : 15 (16) : 15 (15) : 15 (15) : 15 (15) : 18 (18) : 72 (33).

Prothorax 0.8 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided or scarcely widening from base to a little before middle, hind corners weakly prominent. Scutellum circular, with dense scales. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, striae narrowly impressed, intervals weakly convex. Legs with tibiae triangularly expanded internally a little before middle, femora each armed with quadrate tooth, often incurved.

Venter with basal two ventrites weakly depressed in middle in male and only 1st ventrite depressed at base in female.

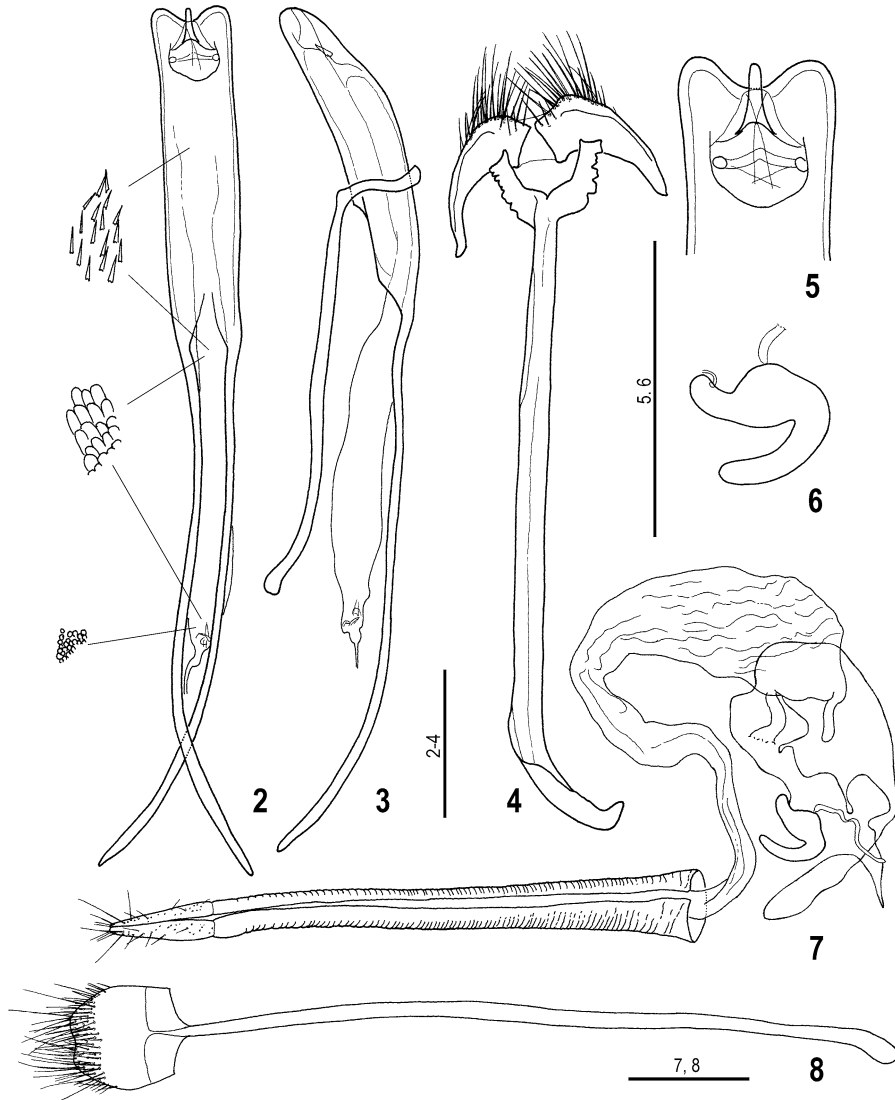
Terminalia as illustrated (Figs. 2–8). Aedeagus slender, weakly dilated apically, concave at apical margin; internal sac with asperities dense scale-like on distal third, spinous on median third. Spermatheca with cornu strongly curved at base, ramus weakly prominent, collum longer than wide.

Type materials. Holotype: male, 12 km E. Phongsawang (alt. 1,200 m), Xi-



Fig. 1. Habitus photograph of *Amyllocerus wakaharai* sp. nov., male.

engkhouang Prov., 21-VI-2007, H. WAKAHARA. Paratypes: 2 males, Ban Om (alt. ca. 1,200 m), Xiengkhouang Prov., 4-V-2008, T. YORO; 2 males and 2 females, Ban Bouak, E. Phongsawang, Xiengkhouang Prov., 28-X-2008, H. WAKAHARA; 1 male, 4 km east of Phonsavan, Xiengkhouang Prov., 18-VI-2008, J. YAMASAKO; 1 female, 7 km east



Figs. 2-8. Male and female terminalia of *Amyllocerus wakaharai* sp. nov. (2-5, male; 6-8, female) — 2, Aedeagus, dorsal; 3, aedeagus and tegmen, lateral; 4, sternite 8 and spiculum gastrale; 5, apex of aedeagus; 6, spermatheca; 7, ovipositor; 8, sternite 8. Scale=0.5 mm.

from Nongpet (alt. ca. 1,100 m), Xiengkhouang Prov., 19–VIII–2009, H. WAKAHARA.

Distribution. Laos (Xiengkhouang Prov.).

Etymology. Name of this new species is dedicated to Mr. Hiroyuki WAKAHARA, a keen lepidopterist working on biology of butterflies and our counterpart in Laos.

Amyllocerus abnormalis (SHARP, 1896)

Myllocerus (?) *abnormalis* SHARP, 1896, 108.

Amyllocerus abnormalis: MORIMOTO *et al.*, 2006, 201 (habitus photo, figures of male terminalia, spermatheca, metendosternite and antenna).

See MORIMOTO *et al.* (2006) for synonymy and redescription.

Specimens examined. Japan: Honshu. 1 male and 1 female, Hirai, Kozagawa-chô, Wakayama, 4–V–2006, H. KOJIMA (insecticide fogging). Kyushu. 1 female, Ookouchi Pass, Shiiba-mura, Miyazaki, 24–VII–2003, H. KOJIMA (insecticide fogging).

Distribution. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

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要 約

小島弘昭・養老孟司：ヒゲブトクチブトゾウムシ属（和名新称）（コウチュウ目ゾウムシ科クチブトゾウムシ亜科）とラオスからの第2種目の記載。—— これまで日本固有の単型属であったヒゲブトクチブトゾウムシ属の第2種目がラオスから見つかったので、命名・記載した。本種は基準種に酷似するが、腿節の歯状突起の形状や脛節の内突起の位置等の違いにより識別できる。本属は照葉樹林帯のシイ、カン類を中心としたブナ科植物に依存すると考えられるが、同族の他種と比べ採集される個体数はきわめて少ない。なお、種名は本種の採集者の一人で、現地調査でお世話になっているチョウ類研究家の若原弘之氏に献名した。

References

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