

***Endaeus striatipennis* sp. nov., a Peculiar New Species of the Genus *Endaeus* SCHOENHERR (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from China**

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Abstract *Endaeus striatipennis* KOJIMA et ZHU, sp. nov. is described from Yixing, Jiangsu Province, China. The weevil was captured with a light trap set in a bamboo forest. The present new species is related to *Endaeus testaceus* (PASCOE, 1872) and its allied species in having a conspicuous fovea, which is entirely covered with setae, on each side behind the anterior margin of prothorax in the female, but is easily distinguished from them by the unique blackish stripes of elytra.

To date, two species of the genus *Endaeus* SCHOENHERR, 1826 have been known from China: *E. bicoloratus* (VOSS, 1953) and *E. singularis* VOSS, 1953, both from Fujian Province (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA *et al.*, 2017). The third species was recently found in Jiangsu Province and is described below. The present new species is easily distinguished from the previous Chinese species by having the unique blackish stripes of elytra and in the female each side of the prothorax with a conspicuous fovea entirely covered with setae behind the anterior margin, and is related to *Endaeus testaceus* (PASCOE, 1872) from Sarawak, East Malaysia and its allied species known from Japan and Taiwan.



Figs. 1–2. Habitus photographs of *Endaeus striatipennis* KOJIMA et ZHU, sp. nov., holotype, female. — 1, Dorsal view; 2, lateral view.

The authors thank Mr. Zhaowen LIANG, who collected this interesting species by a light trap setting in a bamboo forest in Yixing. This study was funded by a research grant from the Jiangsu Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau (Background investigation and color atlas of pests occurred in bamboo groves in Yixing, Jiangsu, Grant No. 2015KJ54).

Endaeus striatipennis KOJIMA et ZHU, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

F e m a l e. Length: 3.5 mm; width: 1.6 mm.

Derm orange brown; head including rostrum, prothorax except anterior and lateral margins, scutellum, legs and underside except apical three abdominal ventrites dark to blackish brown; elytra with blackish brown stripes on suture and 4th and 6th intervals almost in entire length and basal 1/5 of 5th interval. Body clothed with fine recumbent silky shine setae.

Head slightly depressed transversely behind eyes on dorsum; forehead between eyes 1/3 as wide as base of rostrum, slightly convex. Eyes convex from temples. Rostrum shorter than pronotum (3 : 5), carinate medially and with two rows of carinae on each side behind middle; antennal scrobes each running obliquely beneath base of rostrum. Antennae inserted slightly beyond middle of rostrum; scape reaching median part of eye, longer than funicle (3 : 2); funicle with 1st segment broadly ovate, slightly longer than broad, 2nd 2/3 as long as 1st, 3rd to 5th subequal in length, slightly shorter than 2nd, and transverse, 6th as long as 2nd, but transverse; club nearly twice as long as broad, slightly shorter than funicle.

Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, rounded laterally, widest at middle, with weak apical constriction, faintly concave at apex and truncate at base; dorsum separately punctate, interspaces with dense micropunctures, clothed with recumbent setae at basal and lateral margins; prothorax with conspicuous fovea which is entirely covered with dense setae and present on each side behind anterior margin. Scutellum linguiform. Elytra about 1.5 times as long as wide, weakly rounded laterally, widest at middle, with faint posterior calli; striae weakly depressed, with close punctures; intervals broad, each clothed with fine recumbent setae in addition to median row of subrecumbent setae. Pygidium barely exposed apically. Legs clothed with fine recumbent setae; front femora much thicker than posteriors, each with triangular tooth, which is slightly less than half width of femora at widest point; front tibiae curved on basal 2/3 and dilated internally just behind apex.

Underside clothed with fine recumbent setae, which are denser on sides of meso- and metathoraces; prosternum with coxae located behind middle, distance between coxae and submarginal sulcus much greater than that between this sulcus and anterior margin of prosternum.

M a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: female, China: Jiangsu Province. Shengzhuang Village (31.214°N, 119.708°E), Yixing City, 17.V.2017, by light trap, collected by Z. LIANG (2nd to 7th segments of funicle and club of left antenna is missing).

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the striped elytra.

Type depository. The type material of the new species will be deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

Distribution. China: Jiangsu Province.

Remarks. Among congeners, this species is related to *Endaeus testaceus* (PASCOE, 1872) from Sarawak, East Malaysia and its related species, *E. nychiommatoides* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO, 1995 from the Ryukyus, Japan, *E. formosanus* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO, 1995 from Taiwan and *E. elongatus* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO, 1995 from Taiwan in having the conspicuous fovea or depression filled with setae on

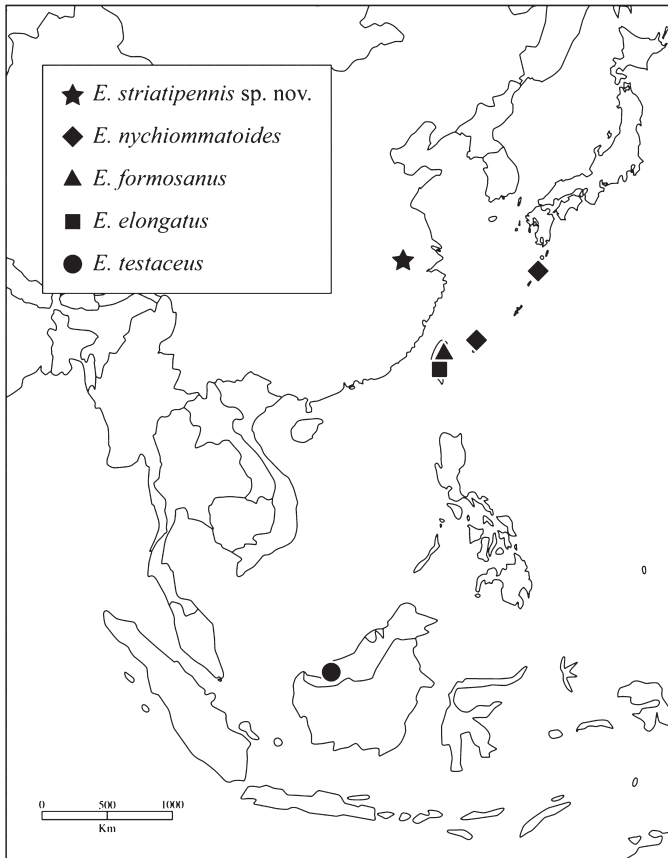


Fig. 3. Distributional map of *Endaeus striatipennis* KOJIMA et ZHU, sp. nov. and its allied species.

each side behind the anterior margin of female prothorax (PASCOE, 1872; KOJIMA & MORIMOTO, 1995 a, b). These species might be constituted an independent species-group due to the presence of this peculiar feature whose function is uncertain. However, *E. striatipennis* is easily distinguishable from them by having the unique longitudinal blackish stripes of elytra, while other species related are immaculate and unicolorously yellowish to reddish brown.

The present species also represents the northernmost distribution of this species-group (Fig. 3).

要 約

朱 宏斌・小島弘昭：中国産 *Endaeus* 属の顕著な1新種，*Endaeus striatipennis* sp. nov. (鞘翅目ゾウムシ科)。——中国江蘇省宜興市の竹林にセットしたライトトラップによって得られたアシプトゾウムシ族の1種を検したところ *Endaeus testaceus* (PASCOE, 1872) とその近縁種に系統的に近い未記載種であることが判明したので，*Endaeus striatipennis* sp. nov. として命名記載した。本種は上翅に特徴的な黒褐色の筋状紋を有することで，単色で斑紋を持たない近縁の既知種とは容易に区別ができる。本種とその近縁種では，機能は不明だが雌の前胸側面前縁部に完全に毛で覆われた顕著な窪みが存在することから，本属内でも1つの種群を形成するものと考えられる。また，本新種の発見は，本属近縁種の中でも最北部からの分布記録となる。

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Manuscript received 26 March 2018;
revised and accepted 9 May 2018.