

A Peculiar New Species of the Genus *Amyllocerus* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae) from South Vietnam

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Abstract The third species of the genus *Amyllocerus*, *A. quadrisignatus* KOJIMA, sp. nov., is described from South Vietnam as the first representative of the genus from the country. Weevils were collected from the canopy of an evergreen oak of the genus *Castanopsis* (Fagaceae).

Weevils of the genus *Amyllocerus* KOJIMA et MORIMOTO, 2006 inhabit evergreen oak forests and are presently represented by two species, one from Japan and the other from Laos (MORIMOTO *et al.*, 2006; KOJIMA & YORO, 2010). The third, peculiar species of the genus was discovered from the mountainous area of South Vietnam as described below.

The type specimens are preserved in the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Atsugi (TUA) and Institute of Ecology & Biological Resources, Vietnamese Academy of Science & Technology, Ha Noi (IEBR).

Amyllocerus quadrisignatus KOJIMA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–9)

Male. Length: 3.5–4.7 mm; width: 1.2–1.5 mm. Habitus as shown in Fig. 1.

Blackish brown, scaling dense, appressed, almost concealing derm; scales predominantly ash brown, light green metallic scales forming four maculae, which are surrounded by dark brown scales on elytra, underside predominantly with grayish green scales with metallic shimmer; ground scales circular, each puncture on head and pronotum with suberect scale-like seta, each interval of elytra with row of erect to suberect setae, each of which nearly as long as width of interval. Antennae with scape and 1st segment of funicle scaled by ash brown oblong ones, scales of 2nd to 6th segments of funicle grayish oblong with coppery shimmer, 7th haired as on club.

Head (Fig. 2) with forehead between eyes slightly wider than eye length, flat, temples behind eyes with two rows of scales at narrowest part; eyes ovate, 1.2 times as long as wide. Rostrum nearly as long as wide, weakly tapered apically and expanded laterally at pterygia; dorso-lateral carinae indistinct on basal half, parallel-sided on apical half and divergent anteriorly along inner margin of swinging fossae; epistome broadly concave on anterior margin, angulate at three points on posterior margin, which is weakly delimited by W-shaped carina; lateral carinae indistinct; subsidiary carinae diverging posteriorly; postepistomal area weakly depressed, but not demarcated, with short median carina. Antennae (Fig. 3) with proportion in length (width) of scape to club as: 110 (20): 26 (16): 26 (18): 12 (14): 12 (14): 10 (12): 10 (12): 14 (14): 48 (22).

Prothorax 0.9 times as long as wide, widest at middle, of subequal width at base and apex, hind corner weakly prominent. Scutellum tongue-shaped, thinly clothed with scales with metallic shimmer.



Fig. 1. Habitus photograph of *Amyllocerus quadrisignatus* KOJIMA, sp. nov., male. Scale: 1.0 mm.

Elytra 1.7–1.8 times as long as wide, scarcely widening from base to a little behind middle, striae narrowly impressed, with subconfluent punctures, intervals flat, each with three to four rows of scales. Legs (Fig. 4) with femora each armed with sharp denticle curved outward; tibiae slightly bisinuate internally, hardly costate internally and externally.

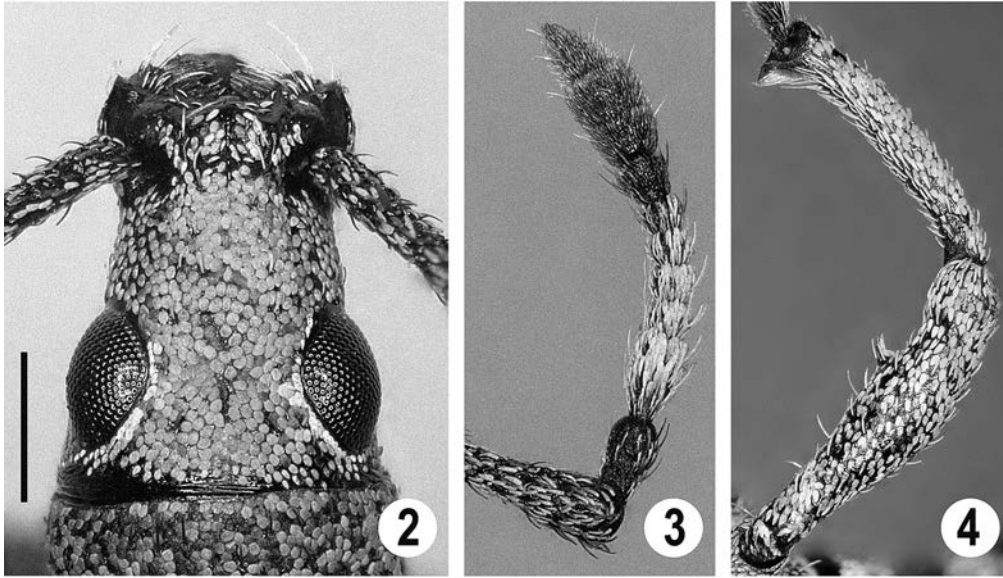
Venter with basal half of 1st ventrite weakly depressed in middle.

Terminalia as illustrated (Figs. 5–7). Aedeagus with its body subparallel-sided except that apical fourth is weakly tapered apically, and concave at apex; internal sac with spinous asperities on median third and patch of dense fine spinous asperities on distal area.

F e m a l e. Length: 4.2–5.0 mm; width: 1.5–1.8 mm. Resembles male except elytra widening from base to a little beyond middle and venter with basal two ventrites inflated.

Terminalia as illustrated (Figs. 8–9). Spermatheca with cornu strongly curved, ramus slightly convex, collum nearly as wide as long.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Phu Son Lam (alt. ca. 1,300 m), Lam Ha, Lam Dong Prov., S. Vietnam, 22–24.II.2013, H. KOJIMA leg. (TUA). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 21.II.2011, H. KOJIMA leg.; 6 ♂♂, same data as the holotype; 3 ♂♂, same locality as the holotype, 2–4.



Figs. 2–4. Photographs of external features of *Amyllocerus quadrisignatus* KOJIMA, sp. nov., male. — 2, Head and rostrum; 3, antennal club, funicle and apical part of scape; 4, fore tibia and femur. Scale: 0.5 mm.

III.2014, H. KOJIMA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 27–28.XII.2014, H. KOJIMA leg. (TUA & IEBR).

Distribution. South Vietnam (Lam Dong Prov.).

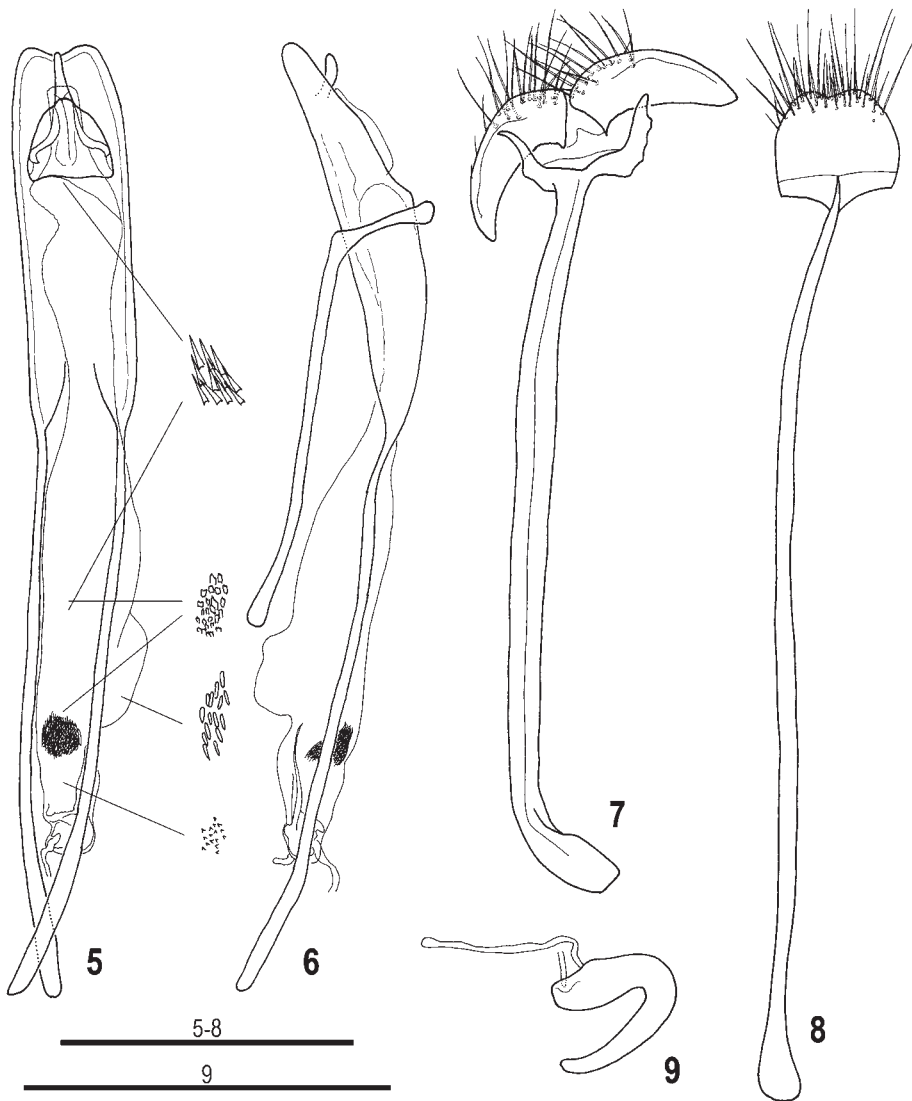
Etymology. Name of this species is derived from the scaly maculation of the elytra.

Biology. All the specimens examined were captured from the canopy of an evergreen oak of *Castanopsis* sp. (Fagaceae). As the type locality is just adjacent to a coffee plantation, which is rapidly expanding in the area, the locality might be disturbed in a near future (Figs. 10–11).

Remarks. Previously, *Amyllocerus* contained two species similar to each other, *A. abnormalis* (SHARP, 1896) from Japan and *A. wakaharai* KOJIMA et YORO, 2010 from Laos. The present new species is very peculiar compared against previously known species and easily separable from them by the following key.

- 1(2) Scaling very dense, completely concealing derm; elytra lacking distinct scaly macula with metallic shimmer. Prothorax wider at base than apex. Scutellum densely scaled. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide. Tibiae costate externally and angulate internally around middle. Length: 5.4–7.0 mm. *A. abnormalis* and *A. wakaharai*
- 2(1) Scaling dense, but not completely concealing derm; elytra with distinct scaly maculae of metallic shimmer. Prothorax subequal in width at base and apex. Scutellum thinly scaled. Elytra 1.7–1.8 times as long as wide. Tibiae neither costate externally nor angulate internally. Length: 3.5–5.0 mm. *A. quadrisignatus* sp. nov.

However, *A. quadrisignatus* has important features in common to other congeners as follows: prementum with two setae; epistome so short and transverse that posterior margin barely reaching middle part of swinging fossae, posterior margin angulates at three points, and antennae robust and densely scaled. Of which the antennal structure of *A. quadrisignatus* (Fig. 3) is very similar to those of previous two species (*cf.*, Fig. 1 of KOJIMA & YORO, 2010). Thus, it seems appropriate to treat this



Figs. 5–9. Male and female terminalia of *Amyllocerus quadrisignatus* KOJIMA, sp. nov. (5–7, male; 8, 9, female).
 — 5, Aedeagus, dorsal; 6, aedeagus and tegmen, lateral; 7, sternite 8 and spiculum gastrale; 8, sternite 8; 9, spermatheca. Scale: 0.5 mm.

species in *Amyllocerus* at this time.

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Figs. 10–11. Photographs of the habitat and adult food plant of *Amyllocerus quadrisignatus* KOJIMA, sp. nov. ——— 10, Phu Son Lam, Lam Dong Prov., South Vietnam (a triangular mark shows the oak tree, from which adult weevils were collected); 11, *Castanopsis* sp. flowering and bearing acorns.

要 約

小島弘昭・Xuan Lam TRUONG：南ベトナム産ヒゲブトクチブトゾウムシ属の顕著な1新種（鞘翅目ゾウムシ科クチブトゾウムシ亜科）。——— 本属の3番目となる顕著な新種が南ベトナムから見つかったので、*Amyllocerus quadrisignatus* KOJIMA, sp. nov. として命名・記載した。本属の種はブナ科の常緑樹林に生息するが、今回の種もシイ属の樹冠より得られた。本種の発見された生息地は南ベトナムで急速に拡大しているコーヒープランテーションに隣接しており、近い将来模式産地が消失する可能性が高い。

References

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