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Four new species of the genera *Dryophthoroides* Roelofs, 1879 and *Nephius* Pascoe, 1885 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Oriental and Papuan Regions

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Abstract
Four new species of the genera *Dryophthoroides* Roelofs, 1879 and *Nephius* Pascoe, 1885 from the tribe Stromboscerini of the subfamily Dryophthorinae are described and illustrated. *Dryophthoroides telnovi* Legalov, sp. nov. from New Guinea (Star Mountains) is similar to *D. seftoni* (Zimmermann, 1944) bit differs in the shorter and thicker rostrum and narrower pronotum. It is distinguish from *D. beccarii* (Pascoe, 1885) in the smaller body size, thicker rostrum, coarser punctured pronotum, not subparallel elytra and narrower elytral interstriae. *Dryophthoroides insularis* Legalov, sp. nov. from North Moluccas (Bacan Islands) differs from *D. telnovi* Legalov, sp. nov. in the wider, laterally weakly rounded pronotum with a more finely punctured pronotal disc, the stronger widened interstria five at apex, the smaller punctures in elytral striae, the wider elytral interstriae and the longer and thinner rostrum. *Nephius continentalis* Legalov, sp. nov. from Laos (Hua Phan Prov.) differs from *N. kalimantanensis* Legalov, 2022 in the thicker and shorter rostrum, the pronotum lacking the sharp preapical constriction, the elytra with the greatest width postmedium, the medially not depressed lateral sides of the pronotum, and the obsolete humeri. *Nephius philippinensis* Legalov, sp. nov. from the Philippines (Mindanao Is., Bukidnon Prov.) differs from *N. mindanaoensis* Legalov, 2020 in the sparsely punctate pronotum with a median longitudinal groove and lacking four premedian pilose ridges, the elytral interstriae with weak pilose ridges, and the less curved rostrum.

Key words: Biodiversity, Curculionoidea, Dryophthorinae, Stromboscerini, Laos, Philippines, Indonesia.

Introduction

The tribe Stromboscerini belongs to subfamily Dryophthorinae of the family Curculionidae. The tribe includes thirteen extant and two fossil genera (Grebennikov 2018; Legalov 2016; Legalov et al. 2019; Nazarenko and Perkovsky 2009). Almost all modern species are distributed in the Oriental Region, and only the genus *Stromboscerus* Schoenherr, 1838 in Madagascar and an undescribed form are listed for Uganda

(Grebennikov 2018). This work continues the study of the tribe Stromboscerini by Legalov (2019, 2020b, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c, 2021d, 2022a, 2022b).

In this paper, the new species of the genera *Dryophthoroides* Roelofs, 1879 and *Nephius* Pascoe, 1885 from Laos, the Philippines and Indonesia are described.

Material and methods

Type specimens are kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk) and NME = Naturkundemuseum (Germany: Erfurt).

Descriptions, body measurements, and photographs, were prepared using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope.

The terminology of the weevil body is according to Lawrence et al. (2010).

The systematics of studied taxa are based on the works of Grebennikov (2018) and Legalov (2020a).

Systematics

Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Dryophthorinae: Stromboscerini

Genus: *Dryophthoroides* Roelofs, 1879

***Dryophthoroides telnovi* Legalov, sp. nov.**

https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2413A957-AA3E-41C2-BA3D-09CCDD4BDB46

(Figs. 1A, 1E)

Type material: Holotype, female (NME), INDONESIA: New Guinea, Papua Prov., Star Mountains, 22-27 km SSE of Oksibil, 5 km around Beringin vill., 5°5’01”S, 140°43’27”E, 250-320 m, primary and secondary lowland montane rainforest, 12-14.III.2018, D. Telnov.

Description. Female: Body black, subglabrous. Antennae, tarsi and uncus red-brown. Head nearly conical. Rostrum subcylindrical, curved, about 0.9 times as long as pronotum, about 2.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 2.8 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.9 times as long as wide at base, densely punctate, with middle ventral carina. Apex of rostrum nearly smooth. Eyes large, coarsely faceted, not protruding from contour of head, linear, narrowly separated beneath. Forehead flat, about 0.7 times as narrow as rostrum base width, finely punctate. Temples short, punctate. Antennal scrobes directed ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae short, inserted before middle of rostrum, reaching pronotum. First antennomere elongate conical, 2.4 times as long as wide at apex, nearly extending towards eyes. Second antennomere suboval, about 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.4 times as long as and 0.7 times as narrow as first antennomere. Third antennomere conical, equal in length and width, 0.7 times as long as and subequal in wide to second antennomere. Fourth and fifth antennomeres wide-conical. Fourth antennomere 0.5 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.6 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as third antennomere. fifth antennomere 0.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as fourth antennomere. Antennal club obliquely truncate, apically tomentose, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, nearly equal to antennomeres second- fifth combined. Pronotum nearly bell-shaped, about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, little longer than wide in middle and at base. Disk slightly flattened, quite coarsely and densely punctate. Sides nearly straight. Scutellum small, narrow, immersed. Elytra suboval, about 1.7 times as long as pronotum, about 1.4 times as long as wide at base, about 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, about 1.7 times as long as wide at apical fourth. Humeri flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Ninth stria merges with tenth stria near metacoxa. Interstriae weak convex, with row of points, distinctly narrower than striae. Precoxal portion of prosternum long, slightly shorter than procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion of prosternum short, 0.5 times as long as precoxal portion. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate, about 1.2 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Abdomen convex, densely punctate. First and second ventrites fused, equal in length. First ventrite about 0.7 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Third and fourth ventrites subequal in length. Third ventrite about 0.6 times as long as second ventrite. Fifth ventrite 2.5 times as long as fourth ventrite. Procoxae large, spherical. Femora weakly thickened and flattened, lacking teeth, densely punctate. Femora nearly straight, with lateral carinae, with large uncus and two groups of setae at

apex. Tarsi long. First - third tarsomeres conical, with erect setae ventrally. Second tarsomere shorter than first tarsomere. Third tarsomere slightly narrower than first tarsomere. Fifth tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent. Total body length (without rostrum) 4.1 mm. Length of rostrum 1.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *D. seftoni* (Zimmermann, 1944) from Papua New Guinea bit differs in the shorter and thicker rostrum and the narrower pronotum. It can be distinguished from *D. beccarii* (Pascoe, 1885) from Indonesian New Guinea in the smaller body size, the thicker rostrum, the coarser punctured pronotum, the not subparallel elytra and the narrower elytral interstriae.

Etymology. Patronymic. In honour of Dmitry Telnov (Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom), who studies the biodiversity of New Guinea beetles.

Localisation. New Guinea: Star Mountains.

***Dryophthoroides insularis* Legalov, sp. nov.**

https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:89C86230-FA2B-4B1C-9E88-C9304AAC3C57

(Figs. 1B, 1C, 1E, 1F)

Type material: Holotype, male (ISEA), INDONESIA: N Moluccas, Bacan Isl., SE slopes of Mt. Sibela, 5 km SE of Makian vill., 500-750 m, 2-12.V.2008, St. Jakl.

Description. Male: Body black, glabrous. Antennae, tarsi and uncus red-brown. Head nearly conical. Rostrum subcylindrical, weakly curved, about 0.8 times as long as pronotum, 2.4 times as long as wide at apex, about 2.5 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.9 times as long as wide at base, densely and quite coarsely punctate, with middle ventral carina. Rostral apex smooth. Eyes large, coarsely faceted, not protruding from contour of head, linear, narrowly separated beneath. Forehead flattened, about 0.6 times as narrow as rostrum base width, punctate. Temples short, punctate. Antennal scrobes directed ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae short, inserted near middle of rostrum, reaching pronotum. First antennomere elongate conical, about 4.3 times as long as wide at apex, nearly reaching eyes. Second antennomere suboval, about 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.3 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as first antennomere. Third antennomere conical, equal in length and width, 0.6 times as long as and about 0.9 times as narrow as second antennomere. Fourth and fifth antennomeres wide-conical. Fourth antennomere 0.5 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as and about 1.3 times as wide as third antennomere. Fifth antennomere about 0.4 times as long as wide at apex, subequal in length and about 1.1 times as wide as fourth antennomere. Antennal club obliquely truncate, apically tomentose, 1.7 times as long as wide in middle, equal to second-fifth antennomeres combined. Pronotum nearly bell-shaped, about 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, equal to wide in middle and slightly longer than wide at base. Disk weakly flattened, quite coarsely and densely punctate. Sides weakly curved. Scutellum small, narrow, immersed. Elytra suboval, 2.0 times as long as pronotum, 1.5 times as long as wide at base and in middle, about 2.6 times as long as wide at apical fourth. Humeri flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Ninth striae striae merge with striae 10 near metacoxa. Interstriae weak convex, with row of points, distinctly wider than striae. Interstriae 5 widened at apex. Precoxal portion of prosternum long, equal to procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion of prosternum short, about 0.3 times as long as precoxal portion. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate, about 1.8 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Abdomen convex, finely punctate. First and second ventrites fused. First ventrite about 0.6 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Second ventrite about 1.4 times as long as first ventrites. Third and fourth ventrites equal in length. Third ventrite 0.5 times as long as second ventrite. Fifth ventrite 1.4 times as long as fourth ventrite. Procoxae spherical. Femora weakly thickened, densely punctate. Femora nearly straight, with lateral carinae, uncinate. Tarsi quite long. First - third tarsomeres conical, with erect setae ventrally. Second tarsomere shorter than first tarsomere. Third tarsomere slightly longer than first tarsomere. Fifth tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent. Total body length (without rostrum) 4.1 mm. Length of rostrum 1.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from *D. telnovi* Legalov, sp. nov. in the wider, laterally weakly rounded pronotum with the more finely punctured pronotal disc, the stronger widened interstria 5 at apex, the smaller punctures in elytral striae, the wider elytral interstriae and the longer and thinner rostrum.

Etymology. From the Latin ‘insular’.

Localisation. North Moluccas, Bacan Islands.

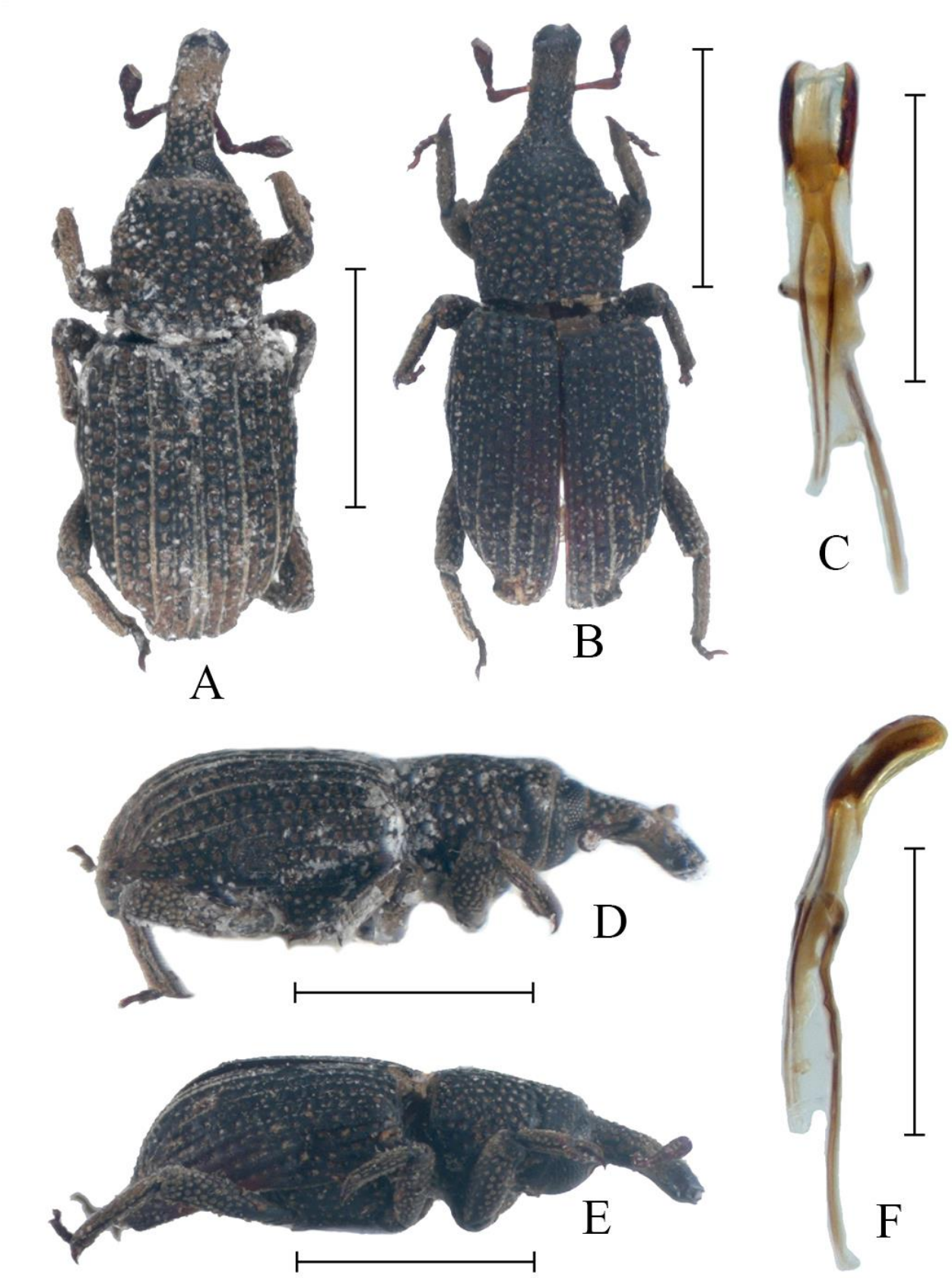

Figure 1. *Dryophthoroides* spp., holotypes: A – *D. telnovi* sp. nov., habitus, dorsal view; B – *D. insularis* sp. nov., habitus, dorsal view; C – *D. insularis* sp. nov., aedeagus, dorsal view; D – *D. telnovi* sp. nov., habitus, lateral view; E – *D. insularis* sp. nov., habitus, lateral view; F – *D. insularis* sp. nov., aedeagus, lateral view. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for A, B, D, El 0.5 mm for C, F.

Genus: *Nephius* Pascoe, 1885

***Nephius continentalis* Legalov, sp. nov.**
https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FC85F2DF-CC4A-40CF-B7DB-6A056AFE65DA
(Figs. 2A, 2C)

Type material: Holotype, female (ISEA), LAOS: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Phu Phan Mountains, 20°12′N, 103°59′E, 1200-1600 m, 10-22.V.2011, St. Jakl.

Description. Female: Body black, with matted pubescence. Antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi brownish. Head subconical. Rostrum long, equal in length to pronotum, 4.8 times as long as wide at apex and at midlength, 3.6 times as long as wide at base, evenly curved, densely punctate. Apex of rostrum punctate, without pubescence. Eyes large, coarsely faceted, not protruding from contour of head, sublinear, contiguous ventrally. Forehead flattened, about 1.1 times as long as rostrum base width, glabrous. Antennal scrobes directed ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae inserted beyond of rostrum middle. Scape long, 4.8 times as long as wide at apex, not reaching eye. Funicle sex-segmented. Second antennomere suboval, about 1.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.2 times as long as and 0.7 times as narrow as scape. Third antennomere conical, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as and about 0.9 times as narrow as second antennomere. Fourth-seventh antennomeres wide-conical. Third and fourth antennomeres subequal in width. Fourth antennomere 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.3 times as long as third antennomere. Fifth and sixth antennomeres subequal. Fifth antennomere about 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.3 times as long as and about 1.1 times wide as Fourth antennomere. Seventh antennomere 0.7 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as sixth antennomere. Antennal club compact, about 1.7 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as second-seventh antennomeres combined, with subconical tomentose apex. Pronotum campanulate, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.1 times as long as wide at midlength and at pronotal base, without sharp preapical constriction. Pronotal disk weakly convex dorsally, sparsely punctate, without median carina. Intervals between points larger than their diameter. Sides of the not depressed in middle. Maximum width before apex and at base. Base of pronotum 0.9 times as narrow as base of elytra. Scutellum small, suboval. Elytra subparallel, 1.9 times as long as wide at base, 1.7 times as long as wide at midlength, 3.5 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.0 times as long as pronotum. Humeri completely flattened. Greatest width of elytra behind middle. Elytral striae distinct. Stria 9 short, fused with stria 10 at level of metacoxae. Interstriae convex, wide, slightly wider than striae, with pilose pustules. Prosternum punctate, with distinct postocular lobes. Precoxal portion of prosternum equal in length to procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion of prosternum 0.5 times as long as precoxal portion. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metaventrite 1.7 times as long as length of metacoxa, weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen weakly convex ventrally, punctate. First ventrites about 0.9 times as long as length of metacoxa. Second ventrite 1.2 times as long as First ventrites. Third ventrite about 0.8 times as long as second ventrite. Fourth ventrite equal in length to third ventrite. Fifth ventrite convex, 1.8 times as long as fourth ventrite. Procoxae subconical. Mesocoxae spherical, narrowly separated. Metacoxae transverse. Femora slightly thickened, without tooth. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus. Tarsi long. First - third tarsomeres conical, with erect setae ventrally. Fifth tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent. Total body length (without rostrum) 4.6 mm. Length of rostrum 1.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from *N. kalimantanensis* Legalov, 2022 from Kalimantan (Indonesia) in the thicker and shorter rostrum, the pronotum lacking sharp preapical constriction, the elytra with maximum width postmedium, the lateral sides of the pronotum lacking median depression, and the completely flattened humeri.

Etymology. From the Latin ‘continentalis’ (continental).

Localisation. Laos, Hua Phan Prov.

***Nephius philippinensis* Legalov, sp. nov.**
https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EF98C8E9-C666-4C5F-A1BD-9517CADF7E6E
(Fig. 2B)

Type material: Holotype, female (ISEA), PHILIPPINES: Mindanao, Bukidnon, Kalatungan, IX.2014. Paratype, female (ISEA), Bukidnon, Panamokan, XI.2016.

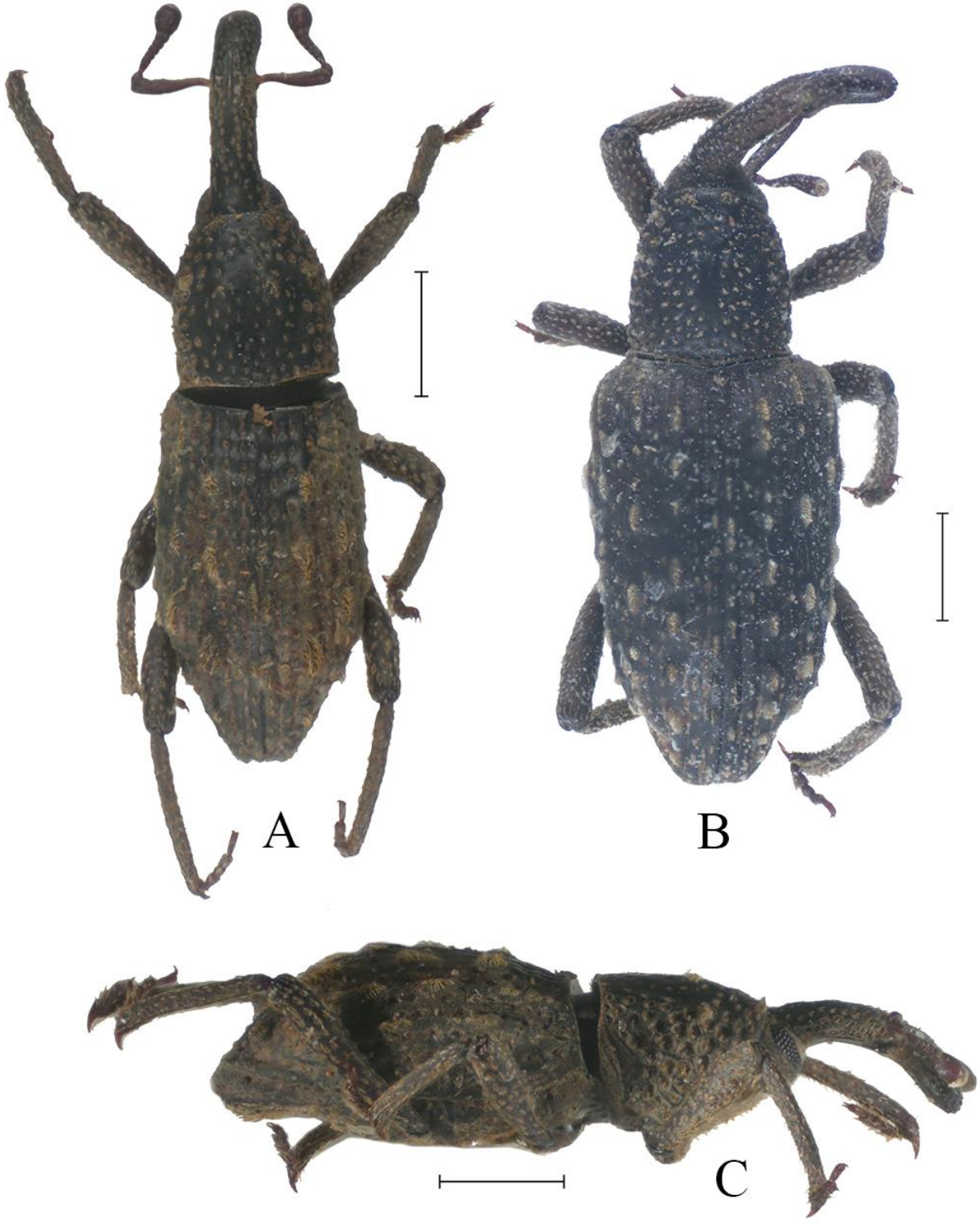

Figure 2. *Nephius* spp., holotypes, habitus: A – *N. continentalis* sp. nov., dorsal view; B – *N. philippinensis* sp. nov., dorsal view; C – *N. continentalis* sp. nov., lateral view. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

Description. Female: Body black, with matted pubescence. Antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown. Head nearly conical. Mandibles not large. Rostrum long, 1.1 times as long as pronotum, 4.9-5.1 times as long as wide at apex, 3.9-4.8 times as long as wide at midlength, 3.7-4.5 times as long as wide at base, curved. Apex of rostrum smooth. Eyes large, not protruding from contour of head, linear, narrowly separated

beneath. Forehead wide, flattened, 1.1 times as long as rostrum base width, densely punctate. Antennal scrobes directed ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae inserted in apical fourth of rostrum. Scape long, 4.6 times as long as wide at apex, not reaching eye. Funicle 6-segmented. Second-seventh antennomeres conical. Second antennomere about 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.2 times as long as and about 0.6 times as narrow as scape. Third antennomere about 1.8 times as long as wide at apex, subequal in length and about 0.9 times as long as second antennomere. Fourth antennomere about 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.4 times as long as and same width as third antennomere. Fifth antennomere about 0.7 times as long as wide, equal in length and about 1.1 times as wide as fourth antennomere. Sixth antennomere about 0.6 times as long as wide, about 1.2 times as long as and about 1.2 times as wide as fifth antennomere. Seventh antennomere about 0.6 times as long as wide, equal in length and about 1.1 times as wide as sixth antennomere. Antennal club compact, about 2.1 times as long as wide, about 0.7 times as long as second-seventh antennomeres combined, with subconical tomentose apex. Pronotum campanulate, 1.2-1.5 times as long as wide at apex, slightly longer than wide at midlength, about 1.1 times as long at pronotal base. Pronotal disk weakly convex dorsally, quite sparsely punctate, with two small pilose ridges at base and with median longitudinal groove. Intervals between points larger than their diameter. Sides nearly straight. Base of pronotum about 0.7 times as narrow as base of elytra. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra nearly subparallel, 1.7-1.8 times as long as wide at base and at midlength, about 2.2 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.3-2.5 times as long as pronotum. Humeri weakly convex. Elytral striae distinct. Ninth stria short, fused with tenth stria at level of metacoxae. Interstriae weakly convex, wide, 3.0-3.5 times as wide as striae width. Odd interstriae with row of weak and short longitudinally oriented and pilose ridges. Prosternum punctate, with strong postocular lobes. Precoxal portion of prosternum long, equal to procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion of prosternum about 0.4 times as long as procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metaventrite 2.2 times as long as length of metacoxa, weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen weakly convex ventrally, punctate. First ventrite 0.6 times as long as length of metacoxa. Second ventrite 1.2 times as long as first ventrite. Third ventrite about 0.6 times as long as second ventrite. Fourth ventrite slightly longer than third ventrite. Fifth ventrite 1.9 times as long as fourth ventrite. Procoxae conical. Mesocoxae spherical, narrowly separated. Metacoxae transverse. Femora slightly thickened, without tooth. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus. Tarsi long. First - third tarsomeres conical, with erect setae ventrally. Fifth tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent. Total body length (without rostrum) 5.1-5.8 mm. Length of rostrum 1.5-1.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from *N. mindanaoensis* Legalov, 2020 from Mindanao (Philippines) in the sparsely punctate pronotum with a median longitudinal groove and without four pilose ridges before the middle, elytral interstriae with weak pilose ridges, and weaker curved rostrum.

Etymology. Named after the Philippines.

Localisation. Philippines, Mindanao Is., Bukidnon Prov.

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