

ANTINIA HOLYNSKIORUM SP. NOV. FROM VIETNAM (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: ENTIMINAE: DERMATODINI)

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Abstract.— *Antinia holynskiorum* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Tam Dao) is described and figured.



Key words.— Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, taxonomy, *Antinia holynskiorum* sp. nov., Vietnam.

The genus *Antinia* Pascoe, 1871 has been recently revised (Kania and Dąbrowska 1995). Till now four species were known, forming two distinct groups. One includes two species from Malaysia: *A. eupleura* Pascoe, 1871 (type species of the genus *Antinia* Pascoe, 1871) and *A. pendleburyi* Marshall, 1932. The other group comprises *A. vitiosa* (Faust, 1895) from Java (type species of the genus *Dermatodina* Faust, 1895) and *A. variegata* Voss, 1958 from China (cf. Kania and Dąbrowska 1995: 495). *A. holynskiorum* sp. nov. described below represents the latter group. It was collected during an expedition to the Tam Dao National Park (Vietnam), organized by the Museum and Institute of Zoology (Polish Academy of Sciences) and by Dr. R. Holyński.

Antinia holynskiorum sp. nov.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Maria and Roman Holyński (Milanówek)

Diagnosis. *Antinia holynskiorum* sp. nov. is the closest related to *A. vitiosa* and *A. variegata*. These three species differ from the other two members of the genus (*A. eupleura* and *A. pendleburyi*) in the concealed scutellum, strongly convex elytra, absence of setae at the base of elytra, narrow elytral striae and claws of unequal length (cf. identification key in Kania and Dąbrowska 1995: 495). *A. holynskiorum* sp. nov. is the most similar to *A. variegata*; both differ from *A. vitiosa* in nearly spherical, strongly convex elytra and the presence of a wide, distinct band roughly at half length of elytra, straight fore tibiae (*A. vitiosa* – elytra elongatedly oval, more or less uniformly coloured, fore tibiae before apex distinctly bent inwards). *A. holynskiorum* sp. nov. differs from *A. variegata* in clearly larger body (5.15–6.20 mm in *A. holynskiorum* sp. nov. and 3.60 mm in *A. variegata*, rostrum excluded), more pronounced median groove on frons, more distinct trans-

verse groove separating rostrum from head, pronotum clearly smaller compared to elytra and a different structure of erect scales on elytra which in *A. holynskiorum* sp. nov. are little raised and wide while in *A. variegata* they are much raised and narrow.

Description. Male body length 5.15 mm, width 2.60 mm; female body length 5.30–6.20 mm, width 2.90–3.35 mm.

Body pear-shaped (Fig. 1), with characteristically strongly convex elytra (Fig. 2), black, only tarsi and antennae, especially antennal scape at base, brown.

Body covered with fine, adhering, tile-like overlapping scales ranging from light to dark brown, almost black (band on elytra) and large erect scales (Fig. 11). Band at half length of elytra, on intervals 1–5 wide, widest on interval 1 (Figs 1–2), anteriorly and posteriorly adjoined by narrow stripes of light brown scales. Background of elytra, except band, light and dark brown, darkest on intervals 1 and 2, from base of elytra to slightly before band; on other intervals scales form a characteristic pattern as in Fig. 1. Remaining part of body with light brown scales and, especially on top of pronotum, dark brown scales. Erect scales shiny, costate, more or less bent, of various width, apically rounded or tapered, widest at half length of elytra, of the same colour as surrounding adhering scales (Fig. 11).

Head delicately widened behind eyes, separated from rostrum by a straight, deep and wide transverse groove. Frons with a somewhat narrower but equally deep median groove extending from transverse groove to hind margin of eye (Fig. 4). Rostrum clearly widened apically, in male 1.13×, in female 1.13–1.20× wider apically than at base, in male 1.07×, in female 1.07–1.14× wider at base than long, with delicate paramedian grooves. Two short divergent costae run from epinotum posterad, between them a fairly deep oval concavity; similar but slightly longer divergent concavities separate epinotum from the remaining part of rostrum. Antennal scrobes invisible in

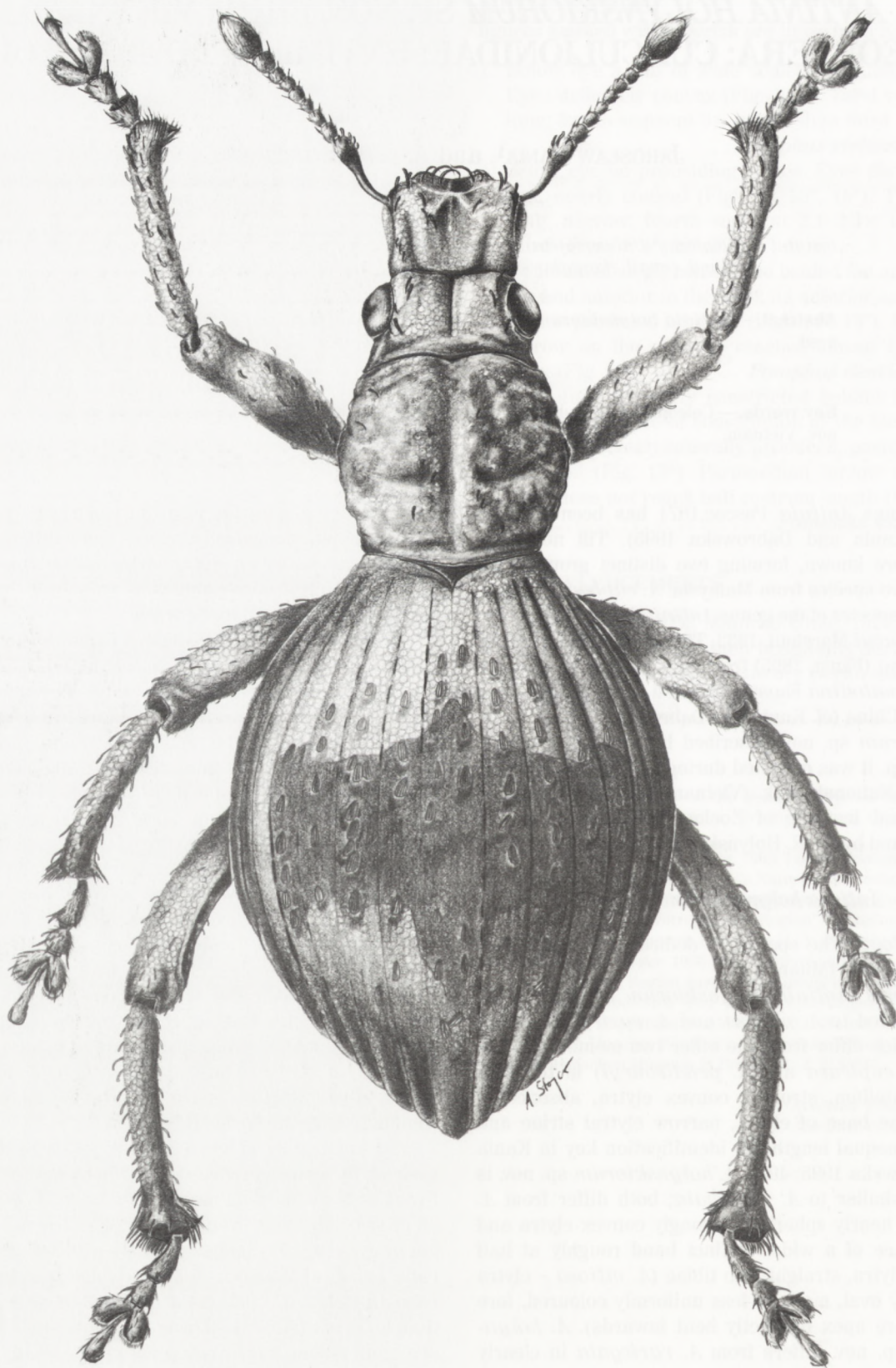
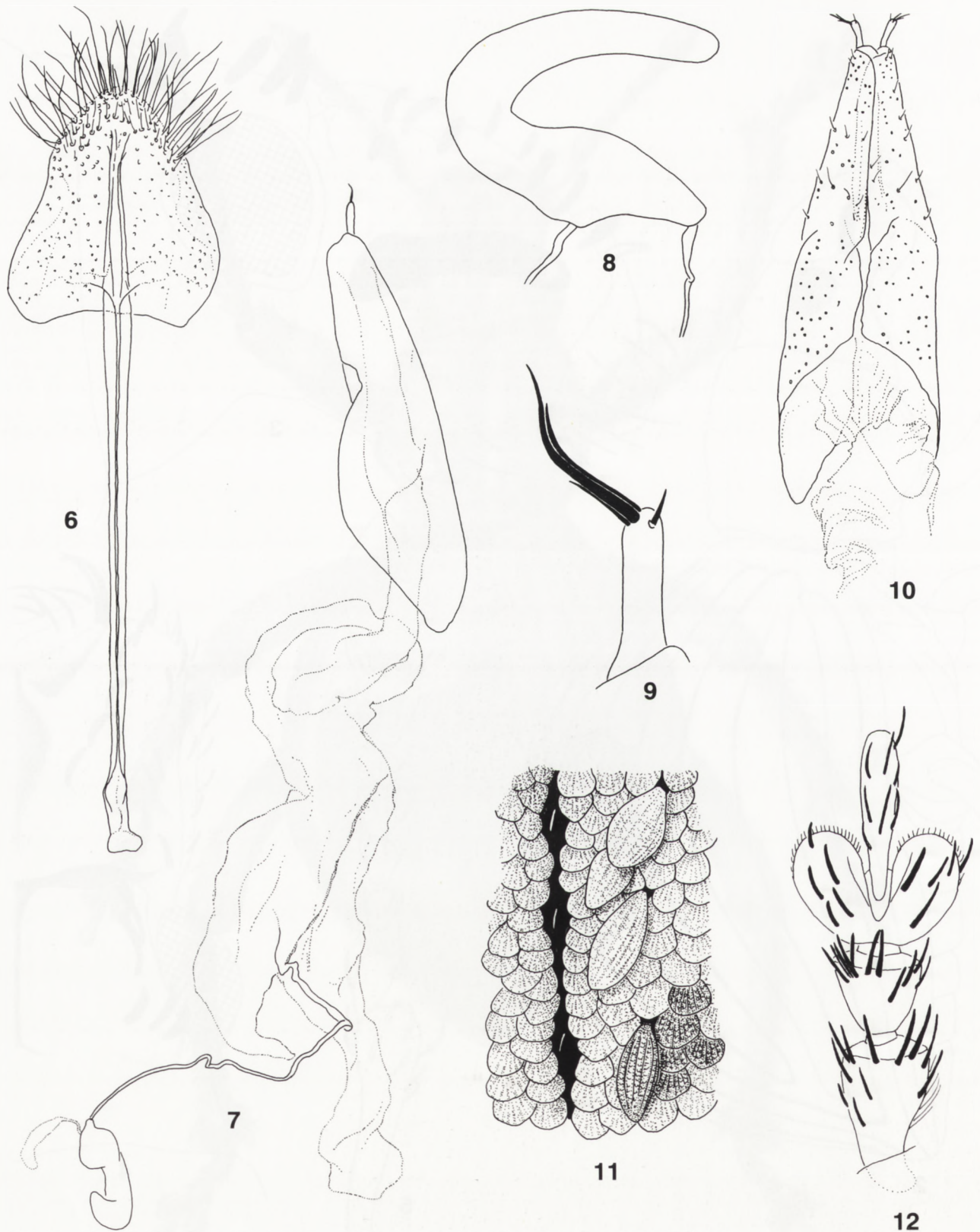


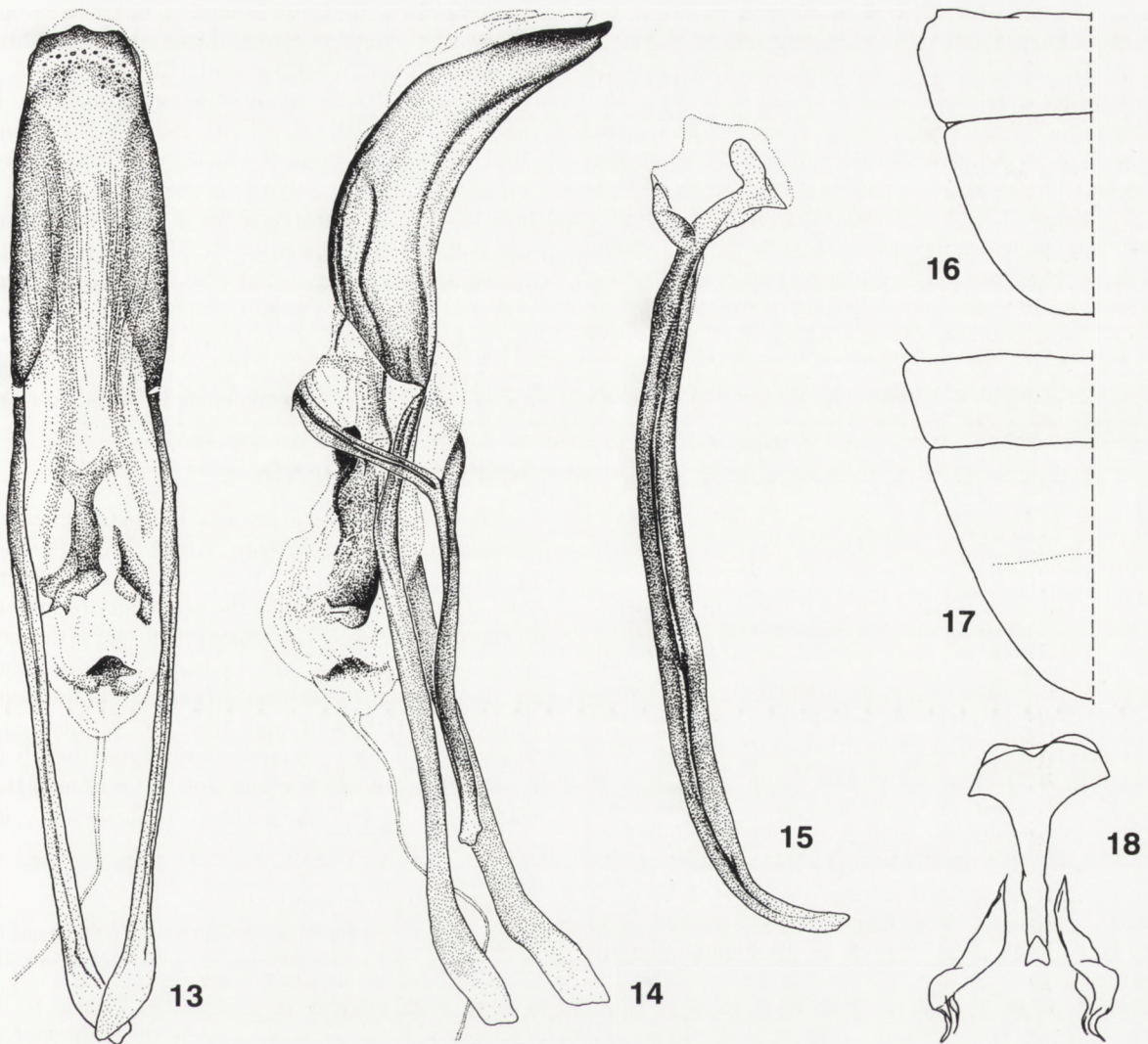
Figure 1. *Antinia holynskiorum* sp. nov., female (by A. Stojczew).



Figures 2–5. *Antinia holynskiorum* sp. nov. (2) Female in lateral view, (3) lateral and (4) dorsal view of head, (5) antenna.



Figures 6–12. *Antinia holynskiorum* sp. nov. 6–10. Female genitalia. (6) Sternite VIII, (7) general structure diagrammatic, (8) spermatheca, (9) stylus, (10) coxite. 11. Scales on elytra. 12. Fore tarsus.



Figures 13–18. *Antinia holyskiorum* sp. nov. (13–14) Aedeagus, (15) spiculum gastrale, (16) male and (17) female abdominal sternites, (18) sclerite in internal sac of aedeagus.



Figure 19. Biotope (Tam Dao Nat. Park – 7 st.) (Photo by J. Kania).

top view; in side view somewhat widened posterad and delicately bent (Fig. 3). Eyes distinctly, unevenly convex (Fig. 4). Antennae short, scape bent, reaching posterad to fore margin of eye, club oval (Fig. 5).

Pronotum small, almost twice narrower and thrice shorter than elytra, poorly convex, distinctly, somewhat angularly widened at sides, widest at half length, in male 1.08×, in female 1.15–1.27× wider than long. Its anterior margin delicately emarginate in middle, base sinuate; behind anterior margin pronotum delicately constricted, at base constriction more distinct. Pronotal disc of uneven surface, in middle a shallow, distinct groove extending along whole length, paramedially, between base and half length of pronotum a pair of distinct, deep impressions (Fig. 1).

Elytra oval, very strongly convex (Figs 1–2), in male 1.29×, in female 1.18–1.29× longer than wide, widest at half length. Intervals clearly convex, the most convex at half length of elytra, striae very narrow, with fine, oval, partly scale-covered punctures. Each puncture with a fine light seta (Fig. 11), punctures roughly 1.0–1.5 puncture length apart. Intervals joined as in Fig. 2.

Legs long, fore tibiae in male ca. 1.16×, in female 1.19–1.38× pronotum length, very delicately bent, almost straight, apically truncate on the outside, and inside produced, with a short, sharp spine. Tarsi narrow, long, third emarginate segment asymmetrical, on fore tarsi internal lobe, on remaining tarsi external lobe slightly wider (Fig. 12). Claws connate, of unequal length, in fore tarsi inner, in remaining tarsi outer claw longer. Outer part of corbels and basal surface of tarsi covered with scales of a structure similar to scales on other parts of legs.

Male genitalia as in Figs 13–15, 18; female genitalia as in Figs 6–10.

Remarks. *A. holynskiorum* sp. nov. was swept from herbaceous plants, at a path on an edge of a subtropical mountain forest, at 1000 m a.s.l. (Fig. 18).

Types. Holotype (male), "Vietnam, Tam Dao, 1000m, road above the village, 16. 10. 1996., leg. R. Hołyński" (Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland, in permanent loan to Dr. Jarosław Kania). Paratypes: two females with same data as holotype but collected on 21. 10 1996 (Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland); two females, "Vietnam, Tam Dao Nat. Park (7 st.), 12. 10. 1996., leg. J. Kania" (Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland, in permanent loan to Dr. Jarosław Kania).

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