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EURHOPTODES, A REMARKABLE NEW GENUS OF
PHILIPPINE CRYPTORHYNCHINE WEEVILS

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THE material upon which this paper is based was sent to me for identification from the United States National Museum by L. L. Buchanan. It has proved to be new and represents an extraordinary genus of cryptorhynchine weevils for which a new name must be proposed.

EURHOPTODES, new genus

Body small, ovoid, dorsally convex, setose, not conspicuously squamose. Head normally concealed from above by the pronotum; interocular area as broad as the base of the rostrum; eyes coarsely faceted, lateral, separated below by the breadth of the base of the rostrum, hidden by the postocular lobes at repose. Rostrum arcuate, dorsoventrally compressed, obviously broader than thick, shorter than the prothorax; antennae inserted slightly beyond the middle, the scrobe lateral, running back to the eye.

Antennae with the scape gradually clavate, about as long as the funiculus excluding the club, its apex not quite attaining the eye; funiculus 7-segmented, the first segment somewhat longer and stouter than the second, the second longer than the third, 3 to 7 moniliform and each successively slightly broader; club ovoid, shorter than the funiculus, the first segment making up half its mass, the sutures not

well marked. Prothorax slightly transverse, subapically constricted; postocular lobes present. Scutellum invisible. Elytra fused, closely embracing the venter, not broader at the extreme base than the base of the prothorax, 9-striate, the ninth stria complete; humeri obsolete. Wings absent.

Legs with the femora shallowly, longitudinally impressed below, armed at about the apical third of the outer edge of the lower surface with a distinct tooth, the hind pair reaching to near the apex of the elytra; tibiae, except for the basal angulation, nearly straight, multicarinate, the uncus so situated as to appear to arise from the inner apical angle, the true inner apical angle bearing a small tooth; tarsi slender, the first segment as long as or longer than 2 plus 3, 2 about as long as broad, about as broad as 1 and slightly larger than 3, 3 small, apically emarginate but not distinctly bilobed, 5 slender and longer than 2 plus 3; claws long and slender.

Sternum with the pectoral canal deep and broad, naked, terminating between the mesocoxae, the walls well formed; the mesosternal receptacle open, but the protuberant hind wall making the receptacle almost cavernous, the high side walls touching the fore coxae; fore coxae separated by about the breadth of a coxa, the distance between the fore and mid coxae only about half the longitudinal diameter of a fore coxa; mesocoxae separated by a distance greater than the breadth of a coxa; metasternum at its narrowest point between the mid and hind coxae narrower than a mesocoxa, metacoxae almost twice as widely separated as the mesocoxae, the metacoxal cavities subcircular in outline and almost touching the elytra.

Venter with the first two ventrites fused, subequal in length at their side margins at the elytra, but the first about twice as long as the second along the median line, the entire disks of the first two segments occupied by a huge, deep, craterlike fovea; ventrites 3 and 4 subequal and together shorter than 5.

Genotype.—*Eurhoptodes cratatus*, new species.

This genus belongs in the *Acalles* complex. At first sight it appears to be congeneric with the American *Eurhoptus* LeConte, 1876, because of its remarkable abdominal crater. *Eurhoptodes* is distinct from *Eurhoptus*, however, because it has dentate femora and distinctly narrower tibiae and tarsi; furthermore the mesosternal receptacle is deeply cavernous on *Eurhoptus*.

For two peculiar genera in such isolated zoogeographical regions, their similarity is remarkable. *Eurhoptus* appears to me to be an obvious offshoot of true *Acalles*. I have seen no other Pacific or Oriental weevils with which *Eurhoptodes* might be associated or confused.

EURHOPTODES CRATATUS, new species

FIGURE 23.

Male: Derm piceous, the appendages more diluted with red; dorsum coarsely reticulate, the granules polished; squamae on the basal margin of the prothorax and sides of the sterna dirty yellowish white; setae yellowish or bronzed; covered with a thin, dirty, amorphous incrustation; without dorsal squamae except at the basal margin of the prothorax.

Head densely, coarsely, subconfluently punctate throughout, some of the punctures bearing slender, erect setae; the longitudinal dorsal outline concave between the crown and base of the rostrum.

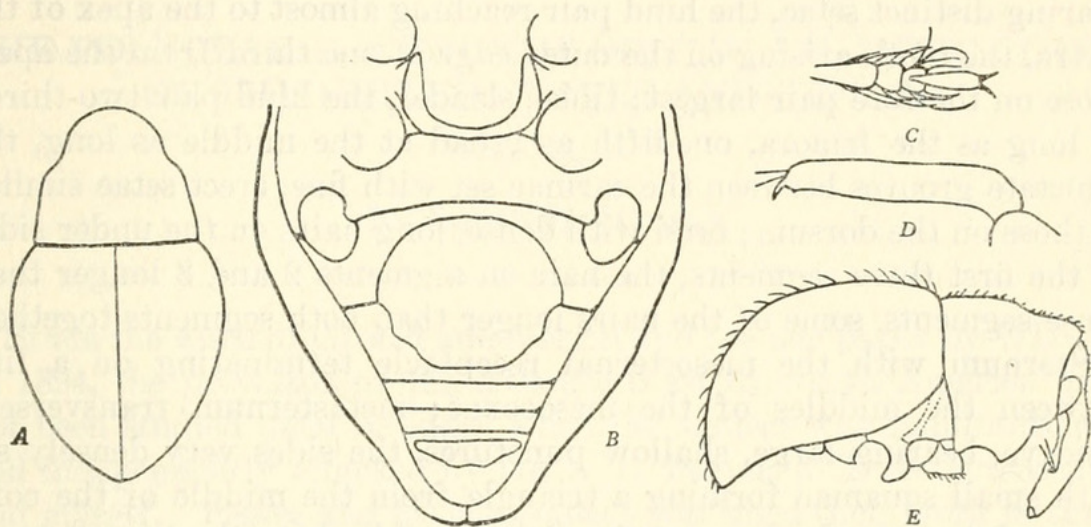


FIGURE 23.—*Eurhoptodes cratatus*, new species: A, Dorsal aspect; B, venter (the proportions are not all correct here because of foreshortening; see descriptions for correct measurements); C, tarsus; D, tibia; E, side view.

Rostrum as broad at the base as at the apex, hardly narrowed at the antennae (9:8), about two-thirds as long from the ventral, basal angulation to the apex as the prothorax; antennae inserted just beyond the middle in the male (2.2:2); the dorsal margin of the scrobe well defined, slightly sinuous; sculpture coarse and dense to beyond the antennae, with two coarsely punctate grooves between the median line and the scrobe, the median line therefore appearing as a carina.

Antennae with the scape as long as the first six funicular segments, terminating at about the length of the second funicular segment from the eye; funiculus with segment 1 as long as 2 plus 3, 2 not quite so long as 3 plus 4, 3 to 7 subequal in length and each successively broader; club pointed, longer than broad, as long as the preceding five segments.

Prothorax about one-seventh broader than long (3.5:2.9), broadest at the extreme base and there slightly broader than across the middle; base subtruncate, but slightly arcuate, the edge bearing small, densely packed squamae; almost straight on the sides from the base to middle,

thence abruptly constricted, the outline thence subsemicircular to the apex, the constriction continued distinctly across the dorsum; sculpture consisting of coarse punctures interspersed with low, polished granules; each puncture bearing a conspicuous, fine, erect seta.

Elytra slightly longer than broad (4.6:4.3), two-fifths longer than the prothorax, broadest at about the basal third; base subtruncate; lateral margins arcuately diverging from the base to apical third, thence rapidly, arcuately converging to the apex; striae shallow, bearing large shallow punctures, broader than the intervals; intervals marked by single rows of well spaced, low, polished granules and single rows of erect, slender, very conspicuous, spikelike setae.

Legs with the femora coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures bearing distinct setae, the hind pair reaching almost to the apex of the elytra, the tooth arising on the outer edge at one-third from the apex, those on the fore pair largest; tibiae slender, the hind pair two-thirds as long as the femora, one-fifth as broad at the middle as long, the punctate grooves between the carinae set with fine, erect setae similar to those on the dorsum; tarsi with dense, long hairs on the under sides of the first three segments, the hair on segments 2 and 3 longer than those segments, some of the hairs longer than both segments together.

Sternum with the mesosternal receptacle terminating on a line between the middles of the mesocoxae; metasternum transversely concave, bearing large, shallow punctures, the sides very densely set with small squamae forming a triangle from the middle of the coxa forward to near the base of the elytra and back to the lateral junction of the metasternum and first ventrite, the shortest distance between the mid and hind coxae only one half the longitudinal diameter of a metacoxa, the metacoxae separated by three times the breadth of a coxa; the suture between the venter and sternum broadly arcuate.

Venter with the longitudinal diameter of the fovea greater than the median length of the remainder of the abdomen plus the apices of the elytra; the distance between the anterior margin of the fovea and the metasternum one third the median length of the metasternum, the distance between the hind margin of the fovea and the third ventrite less than the median length of the third ventrite; the floor of the fovea not obviously punctate, bearing a few long, erect setae; ventrite 5 about twice as long as 3 plus 4, with a deep, arcuate depression in the anterior half.

Length, 1.9 mm.; breadth, 1.1 mm.

Type.—Holotype male (U.S.N.M. No. 53890) collected by C. F. Baker on Mount Makiling, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Unfortunately, I have seen only one specimen of this species.

From the dorsal aspect this small insect resembles a nonsquamose *Acalles*, but it will easily be recognized when the lower surface is examined.



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