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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CARCILIA* ROELOFS, 1875 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) FROM VIETNAM

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Summary. A new species, *Carcilia storozhenkoi* sp. n., is described and illustrated from Lao Cai Province in north-east Vietnam. New species similar to *C. major* Voss, 1953 but easy recognizable from latter by its smaller body size, shorter second and third antennomeres, and its convex mesosternal process. The new species differs from other species of the genus *Carcilia* Roelofs, 1875 by its conical rostrum.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Molytinae, Carciliini, taxonomy, new species, Lao Cai Province, Vietnam, South East Asia.

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Резюме. Из провинции Лаокай на северо-востоке Вьетнама описан новый вид *Carcilia storozhenkoi* sp. n. Новый вид сходен с *C. major* Voss, 1953, но отличается от него меньшими размерами тела, более короткими вторым и третьим члениками усиков и выпуклым мезостерниальным отростком. От других видов рода *Carcilia* Roelofs, 1875 новый вид отличается конической головотрубкой.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Carcilia* Roelofs, 1875 belongs to the tribe Carciliini of the sub-family Molytinae and includes nine species: *C. granicollis* Marshall, 1948, found in Myanmar and India (Marshall, 1948); *C. major* Voss, 1953, found in Vietnam's Bac Ninh Province (Voss, 1953); *C. marshalli* Zumpt, 1937, found in China's Yunnan Province (Zumpt, 1937; Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2023); *C. mesosternalis* Heller, 1931 (= *Laemosaccodes similis* Voss, 1953), found in China (Fujian and Taiwan) and North Korea (Heller, 1931; Voss, 1953; Morimoto, 1982; Hong *et al.*, 2000; Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2023); *C. nitidirostris* (Voss, 1937), found in China (Yunnan) and Japan (Voss, 1937; Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2023); *C. philippinensis* Legalov, 2019 from the Philippines (Mindoro and Luzon) (Legalov, 2019); *C. strigicollis* Roelofs, 1875 (= *Tenguzo freyi* Zumpt, 1932) from north-eastern China, Korea, Japan, and the Russian Far East (Egorov, 1976; Morimoto, 1982; Hong *et al.*, 2000; Legalov, 2020; Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2023); *C. tenuistriata* Heller, 1941 (= *Paramagdalis fortipes* Ter-Minasian, 1956) from South Korea, Japan, and the Russian Far East (Heller, 1941; Egorov, 1976; Morimoto, 1982; Hong *et al.*, 2000; Legalov, 2020; Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2023); and a new species from Vietnam. This paper describes a new species of the genus *Carcilia* found in northern Vietnam (in the province of Lao Cai).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimen is housed at the Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals (ISAE) in Novosibirsk, Russia. Descriptions, body measurements and photographs were taken using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology used to describe the weevil's body follows that of Lawrence *et al.* (2010). The systematics of the studied taxa are based on Legalov (2018).

TAXONOMY

Genus *Carcilia* Roelofs, 1875

Carcilia storozhenkoi Legalov, sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/D2FFFF24-B846-4CC7-995D-2B4B7613CD94>

Figs 1–7

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Lao Cai Province, Yên Bái, VI.2023, local collector (ISEA).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length (without rostrum) 7.7 mm. Rostrum length 1.2 mm. Body brown, covered with short appressed white hairs. Head conical. Mandibles large. Rostrum conical, quite short, almost straight, about 0.6 times as long as pronotum, 2.1 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.9 times as long as wide in middle and 1.5 times as long as wide at base, densely punctate. Eyes large, transversely oval, almost not protruding from contour of head. Forehead flattened,

densely punctate, about 0.5 times as narrow as rostrum base width. Temples shorter than eye, rugose-punctate. Antennae long, inserted near middle of rostrum. First antennomere long, weakly curved, about 4.3 times as long as wide at apex, reaching eye. Second and third antennomeres long-conical. Second antennomere 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.3 times as long as and about 0.7 times as narrow as scape. Third-fifth antennomeres of same width. Third antennomere about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 0.6 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as second antennomere. Fourth-fifth antennomeres conical. Fourth antennomere about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter than third antennomere.



Figs 1–7. *Carcilia storozhenkoi* sp. n., holotype, habitus: 1 – dorsal view; 2 – ventral view; 3 – frontal view; 4 – lateral view. Scale bar 2.0 mm.

Fifth antennomere equal to fourth antennomere. Sixth-eighth antennomeres wide-conical. Sixth antennomere about 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and wider than fifth antennomere. Seventh antennomere about 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and about 1.3 times as wide as sixth antennomere. Eighth antennomere about 0.4 times as long as wide at apex, of same length and about 1.7 times as wide as seventh antennomere. Antennal club compact, with fused segments, about 0.7 times as long as second-eighth antennomeres combined, weakly pointed. Ninth antennomere about 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, 2.0

times as long as and about 1.2 times as wide as eighth antennomere. Tenth antennomere about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, slightly longer and wider than ninth antennomere. Eleventh antennomere slightly longer than at base, 1.5 times as long as and slightly narrower than tenth antennomere. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, slightly longer than wide in middle and about 1.1 times as long as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, densely granulate. Sides almost straight in basal half. Scutellar shield semi-oval. Elytra about 2.2 times as long as wide at base and at apical fourth, about 1.7 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.4 times as long as pronotum. Elytral base not projecting over pronotum base. Humeri slightly



Figs. 5–7. *Carcilia storozhenkoi* sp. n., holotype, aedeagus: 5 – dorsal view; 6 – lateral view; 7 – ventral view. Scale bar 0.5 mm.

flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Ninth striae full. Interstriae flat, wide, finely granulate. Prosternum punctate, with distinct prosternal canal before procoxae. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Precoxal portion about 0.6 times as long as length of procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion about 0.4 times as long as procoxal portion. Procoxal cavities narrowly separated. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Mesosternal process convex in middle. Metanepisternum very narrow. Metaventricle weakly convex, punctate, about 2.9 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Metacoxal cavities widely separated. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. First and second ventrites fused, equal in length. First ventrite about 1.5 times as

long as length of metacoxal cavity. Third ventrite 0.7 times as long as second ventrite. Fourth ventrite slightly narrower than third ventrite. Fifth ventrite about 1.4 times as long as fourth ventrite. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora thickened and flattened, with tooth. Tibiae almost straight, flattened, with large uncus and two groups of setae. Metatibiae with outer setose fringe of tarsal groove strongly sinuate. Tarsi long. First tarsomere long-conical. Second tarsomere conical. Third tarsomere bilobed. Fifth tarsomere elongated. Tarsal claws divergent and appendiculate.

COMPARISION. The new species differs from other species in the genus by its conical rostrum. It can be distinguished from *Carcilia major* Voss, 1953 from Vietnam, by its smaller body size, shorter second and third antennomeres, and its convex mesosternal process.

DISTRIBUTION. North Vietnam (Lao Cai Province).

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honour of Dr Sergey Yu. Storozhenko (Vladivostok, Russia).

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