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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SYNOMMATUS* WOLLASTON, 1873 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

A. A. Legalov^{1, 2, 3)}

1) *Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Frunze street-11, Novosibirsk, 630091, Russia. E-mail: fossilweevils@gmail.com*

2) *Altai State University, Lenina-61, Barnaul, 656049, Russia.*

3) *Tomsk State University, Lenina Prospekt 36, Tomsk, 634050 Russia.*

Summary. *Synommatus leleji* sp. n. is described and illustrated from the Philippines (Mindanao Island). The new species differs from other species of the genus in the suboval elytra with rounded sides, rugose-punctate pronotum, and the rostrum subequal to pronotum length. A key and distribution map for species of the genus *Synommatus* are given. It is the first record of the genus *Synommatus* from the Philippines.

Key words: weevil beetles, Curculionoidea, Dryophthorinae, Strombocerini, taxonomy, new species, Mindanao, Oriental Region.

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Резюме. С острова Минданао (Филиппины) описан *Synommatus leleji* sp. n., который отличается от остальных видов рода овальными надкрыльями, головотрубкой почти равной по длине переднеспинке и морщинисто-пунтированной

переднеспинкой. Приводится определительная таблица видов рода *Synommatius* и их распространение. Это первая находка данного рода на Филиппинах.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the tribe Strombocerini of the Philippines fauna began recently. Three species from the genera *Allaeotes* Pascoe, 1885, *Dryophthoroides* Roelofs, 1879 and *Nephius* Pascoe, 1885 were described (Legalov, 2019, 2020b, 2021). The genus *Synommatius* Wollaston, 1873 differs from other genera in the linear eyes contiguous ventrally, 5-segmented funicle, obliquely truncate antennal club and the prosternum without the postocular lobes (Morimoto, 1978). This genus includes three described species, *S. confluens* Wollaston, 1873 from Malaysia (Sarawak) (Wollaston, 1873), *S. lineatus* Pascoe, 1885 from Indonesia (Java) (Pascoe, 1885), *S. interruptus* Pascoe, 1885 from Java, China and Japan (Pascoe, 1885; Voss, 1958; Konishi, 1962) and the new species from the Philippines. In this paper, the new species of the genus *Synommatius* from Mindanao Island is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the ISEA – Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk). Descriptions, body measurements, and photographs, were prepared using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology of the weevil body structure is according to Lawrence *et al.* (2010). The systematics of studied taxa are based on the works of Grebennikov (2018) and Legalov (2020a).

TAXONOMY

Subfamily Dryophthorinae

Tribe Strombocerini

Genus *Synommatius* Wollaston, 1873

Synommatius leleji Legalov, sp. n.

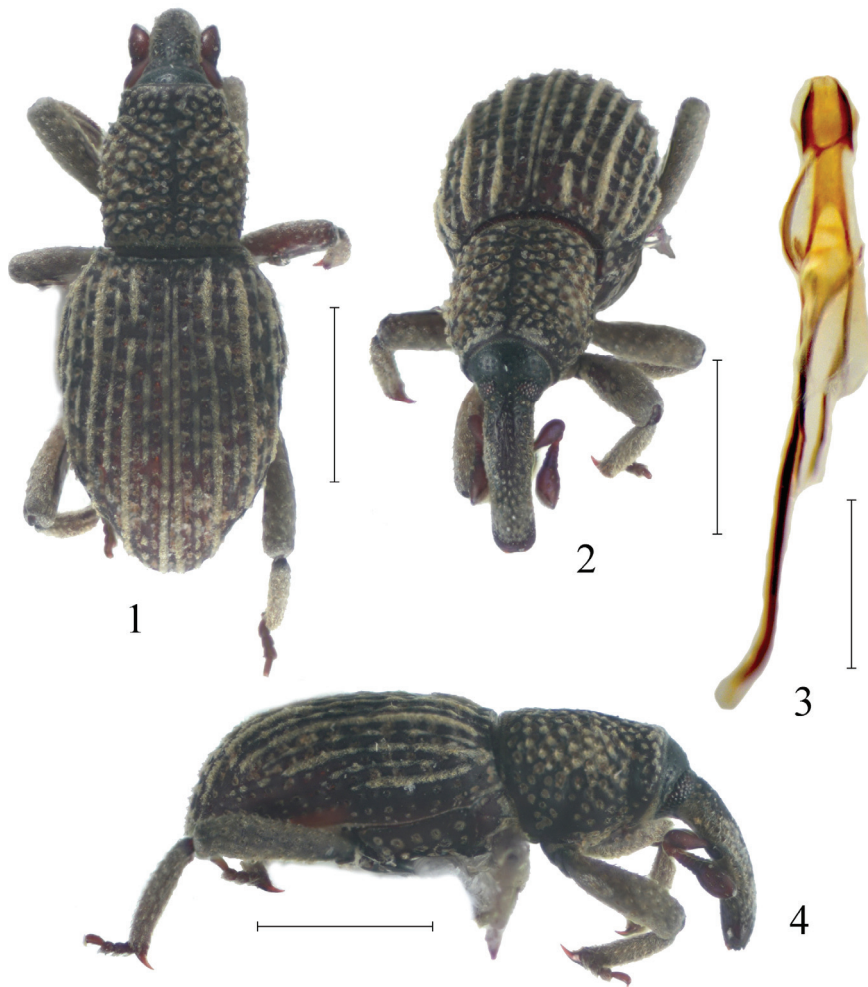
<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/E7B90D9A-F424-48A7-ACFE-BBDBE14857FF>

Figs 1–7

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **the Philippines**: Mindanao, Sarangani, Kiamba, III.2016, leg. I. Lumawig (ISEA). Paratypes: **the Philippines**: Mindanao, Davao del Sur, Kapatangan, IV.2016, 2♂, leg. I. Lumawig; same locality, VIII.2016, 3♀, leg. I. Lumawig; same locality, XI.2016, 1♂, 1♀, leg. I. Lumawig; Mindanao, Bukidnon, Intavas, IX.2018, 1♂, 1♀ leg. I. Lumawig (all in ISEA).

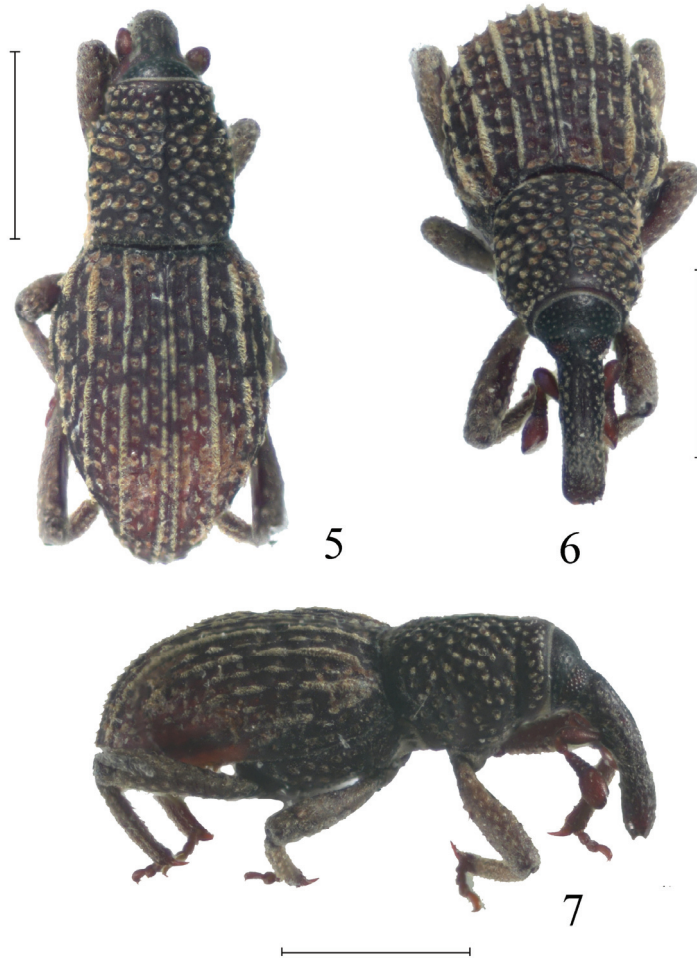
DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length (without rostrum) 2.7–3.1 mm. Rostrum length 0.7–0.8 mm. Body black, with matted pubescence. Antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi red-brown. Head subconical. Mandibles small. Rostrum quite long, subequal

in length to pronotum, about 3.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 3.0 times as long as wide at midlength and at base, evenly curved, sparsely punctate. Apex of rostrum finely punctate. Eyes large, linear, not protruding from contour of head, contiguous ventrally. Forehead flat, about 0.2 times as long as rostrum base width. Antennal scrobes directed ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae inserted near middle of rostrum. Scape quite long, 2.5 times as long as wide in apex, not reaching eye. Funicle 5-segmented. Antennomere 2 subconical, 1.4 times as long as wide in apex, about 0.3 times as long as and about 0.6 times as narrow as scape. Antennomeres 3–7 wide-conical. Antennomere 3 about 1.1 times as long as wide in



Figs 1–4. *Synommatus leleji* sp. n., holotype, male: 1 – habitus, dorsal view; 2 – the same, frontal view; 3 – aedeagus, dorsal view; 4 – habitus, lateral view. Scale bar for figs 1, 2, 4 – 1.0 mm, for fig. 3 – 0.5 mm.

apex, 0.7 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 subequal in length. Antennomere 4 about 0.4 times as long as wide in apex, 0.4 times as long as and 1.1–1.2 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 about 0.4 times as long as wide, slightly longer than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 about 0.4 times as long as wide, about 1.3 times as long as and 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 5. Antennal club compact, obliquely truncate, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide, subequal in length to antennomeres 2–6 combined, with tomentose apex. Pronotum campanulate, 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide at midlength, about 1.2 times as long as pronotal base. Pronotal disk weakly convex



Figs 5–7. *Synommatus leleji* sp. n., paratype, female: 5 – habitus, dorsal view; 6 – the same, frontal view; 7 – the same, lateral view. Scale bar –1.0 mm.

dorsally, rugose-punctate, with weak carina in middle. Intervals between points smaller than their diameter. Sides slightly narrowed from apical third towards base. Maximum width before middle. Base of pronotum slightly narrower than base of elytra. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra almost suboval with rounded sides, at base about 1.9 times as long as wide, at midlength about 1.4 times as long as wide, at apical fourth about 2.0 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as pronotum. Humeri weakly flattened. Elytral striae distinct, 1.3–1.5 times as wide as interstriae. Stria 9 short, fused with stria 10 at level of metacoxae. Interstriae convex, narrow, distinctly narrower than striae, pilose. Prosternum punctate, without postocular lobes. Procoxal portion of prosternum 1.4–1.5 times as long as procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion of prosternum short, about 0.4 times as long as procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metanepisternum absent. Metaventrite 2.8–2.9 times as long as length of metacoxa, weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex ventrally, punctate. Ventrite 1 subequal to length of metacoxa. Ventrite 2 subequal in length to ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 0.5 times shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 subequal to ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 about 3.1 times as long as ventrite 4, densely punctate. Pygidium impressed in middle. Procoxae subconical. Mesocoxae spherical, narrowly separated. Metacoxae transverse. Femora slightly thickened, without tooth. Metafemora not extending beyond apex of abdomen. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1–3 conical, with erect setae ventrally. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent.

FEMALE. Body length (without rostrum) 2.7–3.3 mm. Rostrum length 0.8–1.0 mm. Rostrum subequal in length to pronotum, about 4.0 times as long as wide at apex, about 3.6 times as long as wide at midlength and at base. Pronotum about 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.2 times as long as wide at midlength, 1.2–1.3 times as long as wide at pronotal base. Elytra at base about 2.0 times as long as wide, at midlength about 1.5 times as long as wide, at apical fourth about 2.2 times as long as wide, about 1.8 times as long as pronotum. Androminal ventrites 1 and 2 more convex.

COMPARISON. The new species differs from congeners in the suboval elytra with rounded sides, rugose-punctate pronotum, and the rostrum subequal to pronotum length.

DISTRIBUTION. The Philippines: Mindanao Island.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honor of Arkady S. Lelej (Vladivostok), who contributed to the study of Asian insects.

CONCLUSION

The genus *Synommatus* consists of four species distributed in Japan, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines (Fig. 8). A key to species is given below.

Key to species of the genus *Synommatus*

1. Elytra suboval with rounded sides. Pronotum rugose-punctate. Rostrum subequal to pronotum length *S. leleji* sp. n.

- Elytra elongate-oval with subparallel sides. Pronotum punctate. Rostrum distinctly shorter than pronotum 2
- 2. Pronotum with median carina *S. interruptus*
- Pronotum with median groove 3
- 3. Rostrum shorter. Pronotum wider *S. confluens*
- Rostrum longer. Pronotum narrower *S. lineatus*



Fig. 8. Distribution-map of the genus *Synommatus*: circle – *S. interruptus*, rhombus – *S. lineatus*, octagon – *S. leleji* sp. n., square – *S. confluens*.

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