

***Seticotasteromimus* gen. n. *jarawa* sp. nov. from the Andaman Islands (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)**

Christoph GERMANN

Naturhistorisches Museum der Burgergemeinde Bern, Bernastrasse 15, CH-3005 Bern, and Natur-Museum Luzern, Kasernenplatz 6, CH-6003 Lucerne, Switzerland.

Email: germann.christoph@gmail.com

***Seticotasteromimus* gen. n. *jarawa* sp. nov. from the Andaman Islands (Coleoptera, Curculionidae).** - The new genus is similar to *Cotasteromimus* Chûjô & Voss, 1960, and is the fourth genus within *Cotasteromimina* Morimoto, 1962. The previous distribution area of the genus comprised Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Malaysia. The new species was found while beating branches in a tropical lowland forest.

Keywords: Molytinae - Pissodini - new genus - new species - taxonomy - Oriental region.

INTRODUCTION

The subtribe *Cotasteromimina* Morimoto, 1962 comprised previously the three genera *Cotasteromimus* Chûjô & Voss, 1960 from Japan, Korea and Taiwan, *Pseudohylobius* Morimoto, 1962 from Japan, and *Cotasteromorphus* Kojima, 2005 from Malaysia.

Kojima & Idris (2005) provided a key to the genera. Here I present a new genus and a new species of *Cotasteromimina* from the Andaman Islands.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Photographs were taken with a 5-megapixel digital camera (Leica DFC 420), the genital organs were photographed in glycerine. Series of images were captured through a binocular (Leica MZ16) and processed by an Auto-Montage software (Imagic Image Access, Version 8).

All measurements were taken digitally with the measurement-tool of the above mentioned Auto-Montage software. Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the pronotum to the apex of the elytra.

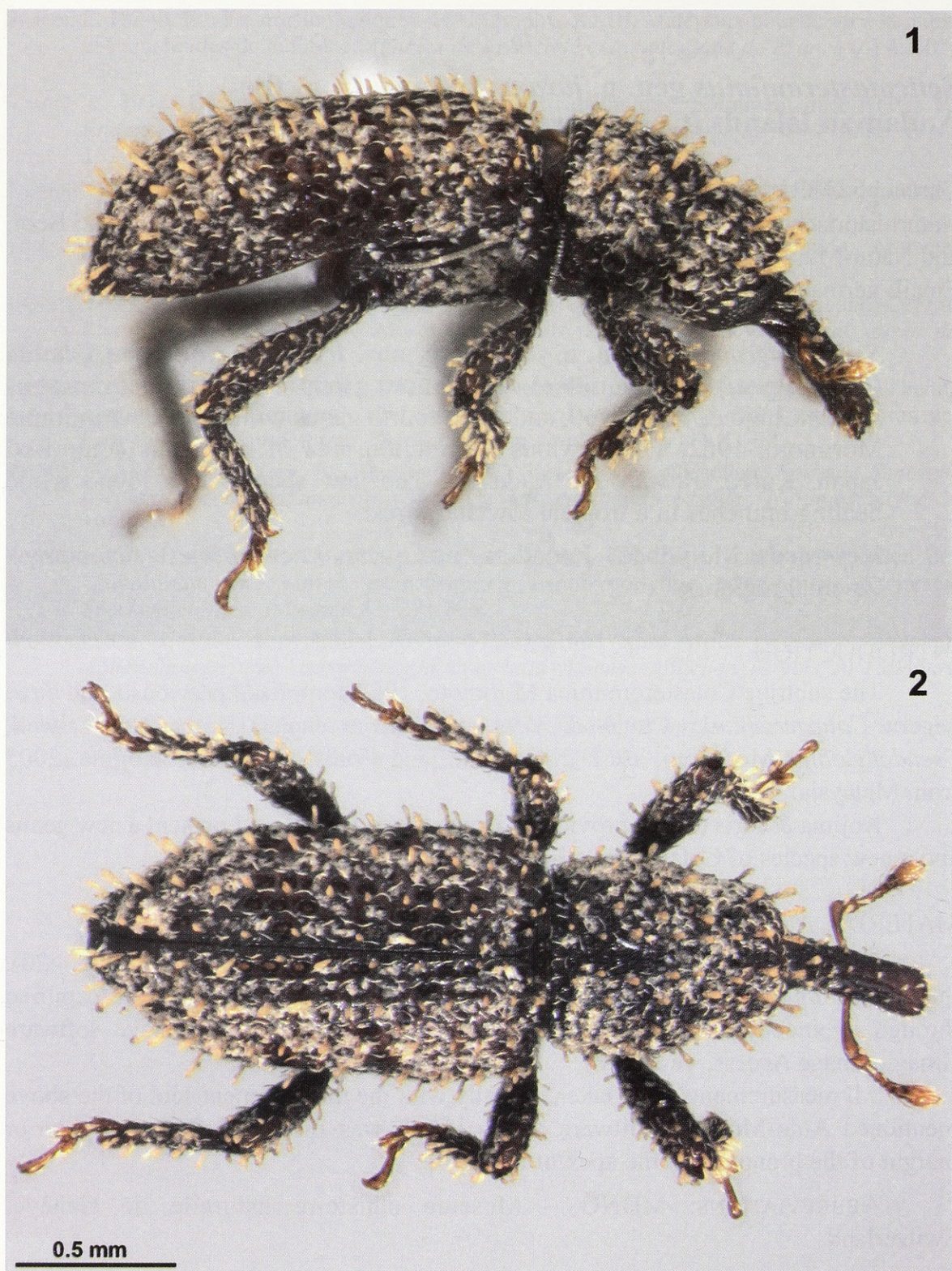
ABBREVIATIONS: MHNG – Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève, Switzerland.

TAXONOMIC PART

***Seticotasteromimus* gen. n.**

Figs 1-5

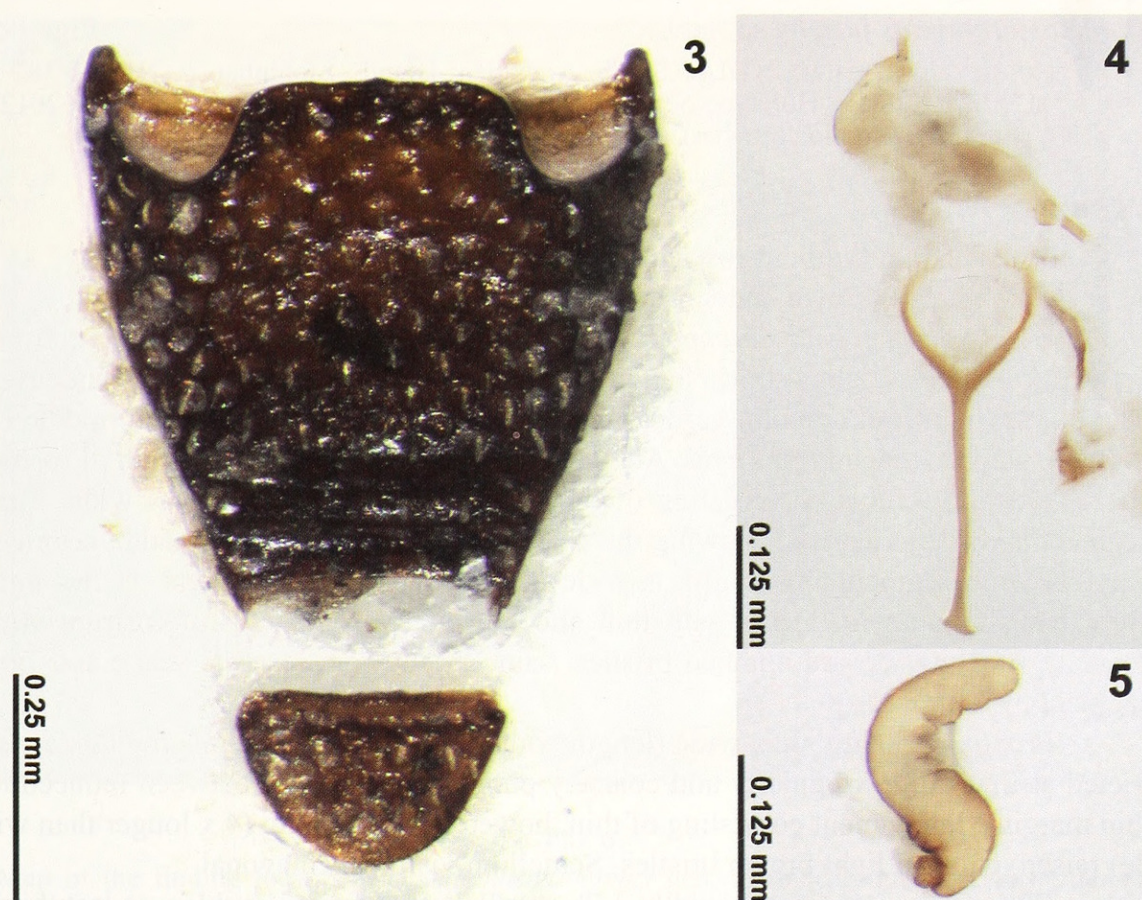
TYPE SPECIES: *Seticotasteromimus jarawa* sp. nov., designated here by monotypy.



FIGS 1-2

Habitus of *Seticotasteromimus jarawa* sp. nov. (1) lateral- and (2) dorsal view.

DESCRIPTION: Head hidden in pronotum; frons vertical, rostrum straight; eyes below level of dorsum of rostrum, oblong-oval and flat. Antennae 7-segmented with strong first segment. Pronotum longer than wide, constricted at first third, punctures



FIGS 3-5

Seticotasteromimus jarawa sp. nov. (3) Ventrites (ventrite five is separated from the others due to genital extraction). (4) Ovipositor (above) and spiculum ventrale (below). (5) Spermatheca.

coarse and of irregular shape. Scutellum visible, pentagonal. Elytra elongated, parallel sided. Shoulders distinct, hind wings present. Integument of body consisting of long, raised clubbed bristles. Suture between first and second ventrite indistinct. Legs with femorae edentate, tibiae all uncinata at outer angle, third tarsal segment bilobed, claws simple, free.

Seticotasteromimus gen. n. is compared with *Cotasteromimus* described by Chûjô & Voss (1960), and shares the following characters: i) Antennae 7-segmented with strong first segment, ii) hind wings present, iii) suture between first two ventrites indistinct, iv) Femorae edentate, v) tibiae all uncinata at outer angle, vi) 3rd tarsal segment bilobed. *Seticotasteromimus* gen. n. differs from *Cotasteromimus* in the following: i) habitus with elongate and parallel sided elytra, ii) distinct (prominent) shoulders, iii) very long raised bristles, iv) peculiar shape of head and rostrum (vertical frons, eyes below rostral dorsum, rostrum straight), v) scutellum visible, pentagonal.

A new genus belonging to the tribe Pissodini, subtribe Cotasteromimina (Curculionidae: Molytinae).

ETYMOLOGY: The genus name of masculine gender is composed of the noun "seta" (bristle) – a typical character of the new genus and species – and the name of the similar genus *Cotasteromimus*.

***Seticotasteromimus jarawa* sp. nov.**

Figs 1-5

HOLOTYPE: female: INDIA, South Andaman Island, Sippighat // N11°35'38" / E92°41'41", 11.12.2006 // Holotype *Seticotasteromimus jarawa* sp. nov. des. Germann 2012" (MHNG, without registration number).

DESCRIPTION

Size: 2.1 mm (without rostrum).

Colour: dark brown, antennae and tarsi auburn.

Head, rostrum and antennae: head globular, hidden in the pronotum; frons vertical, rostrum straight, 4 times longer than wide, parallel sided, surface striate; eyes below level of rostral dorsum, vertical oval, flat. Antennae inserted behind middle of rostrum; scrobes reaching the eyes. Antennal scape hardly longer than width of rostral apex. Antennal funiculus consisting of 7 segments, all about as long as wide. First segment as wide as scape, following three segments one third of its breadth, segment 5 half as wide, segment 6 two thirds as wide as first one, segment 7 as wide as first one, club oval. Integument: Frons with thin and bowed hairs, dorsum of rostrum with sparsely standing, bowed clubbed bristles; same bristles on antennal scape and first segment of funiculus.

Pronotum: longer than wide (length/width: 1.2); widest along its middle, constricted at first third, irregularly and coarsely punctuate, spaces in between reduced to thin margins. Integument consisting of thin, bowed hairs and long (4 x longer than wide) raised, clubbed light brown bristles. Scutellum visible, pentagonal.

Elytra: elongate (length/width: 1.7), parallel sided from shoulders to last third. Distinct shoulders, hind wings present. In lateral view flattened at disc and regularly rounded at decline. Ten elytral striae, striae very coarsely and deeply, regularly punctuate, wider than interspaces. Interspaces regularly set alternately with thin and bowed hairs, and long (4 x longer than wide) raised, clubbed light brown bristles.

Underside: coarsely punctuate, four apparent ventrites, suture between the first two (fused) ventrites indistinct (Fig. 3). Coxae separated from each other as follows: procoxae by their diameter, mesocoxae by 1 ½ and metacoxae by two times of their diameter.

Legs: femorae edentate, strong, tibiae all uncinatate at outer angle. Third tarsal segment bilobed. Claw segment gracile, claws simple, free. Integument consisting of both, thin and bowed hairs, and long (3 x longer than wide) raised, clubbed light brown bristles.

Female genitalia: Figs 4-5; male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The species name refers to an indigenous tribe of the Andaman archipelago, and is a noun in apposition.

BIONOMY: *S. jarawa* sp. nov. was beaten from branches in a mosaic of primary and secondary tropical lowland forest near Sippighat on South Andaman-Island.

DISTRIBUTION: The present distribution area of *Cotasteromimina* reaches from India (Andaman Islands) to Taiwan, Korea and Japan in the East, down to Malaysia (Cameron Highlands) in the South (Fig. 6). *Seticotasteromimus* gen. n. is presently solely known from South Andaman Island. *Cotasteromimus* with *C. morimotoi* Chûjô

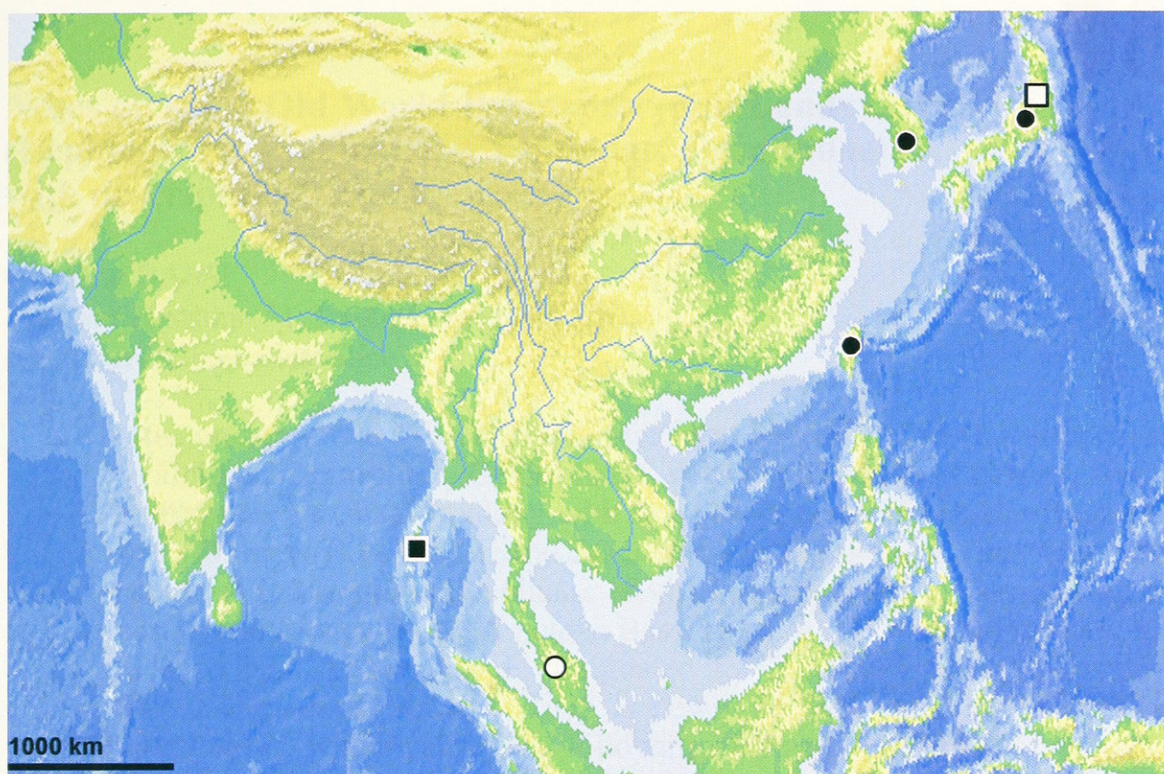


FIG. 6

Map of the finding locations of *Seticotasteromimus* gen. n. (black square), *Cotasteromimus* Chûjô & Voss, 1960 (black circles), *Cotasteromorphus* Kojima, 2005 (white circle), and *Pseudohylobius* Morimoto, 1962 (white square) in South East Asia.

& Voss, 1960 and *C. squamiger* Morimoto & Miyakawa, 1985 is known from Taiwan, Korea and Japan. *Cotasteromorphus chujoi* Kojima, 2005 was described from Malaysia, and *Pseudohylobius setosus* Morimoto, 1962 from Japan.

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