

A new species of the weevil genus *Ceutorhynchus* from California (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Ceutorhynchus erwini sp. n. similar to *C. cochleariae* Gyll. and closely related to *C. querceti* Gyll. is described from California.

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Ceutorhynchus erwini sp. n. (Figs 1, 2)

Holotype. ♂, USA, California, Santa Cruz Co., Glenwood Rd., 7.III.1965 (T. Erwin) (coll. Ch.W. O'Brien).

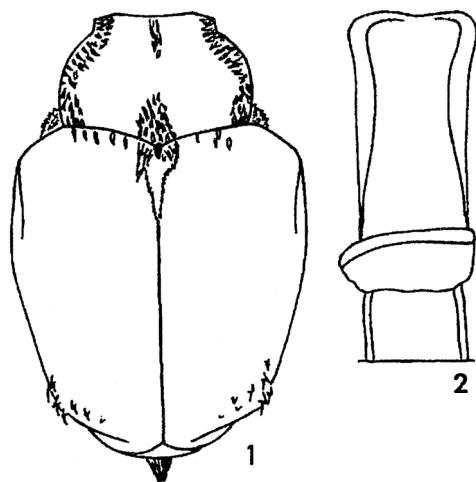
Paratype. 1 ♀, as holotype (Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg).

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.38 times as long as prothorax, moderately and evenly curved, cylindrical, parallel-sided, scarcely less broad than fore tibia near apex and 0.65 times as broad as fore femur. Basal half of rostrum with low, dull median carina and 2 weak, interrupted lateral carinae not reaching antennal insertion. The narrow sulci between the carinae finely punctate; sides of rostrum lateral to the carinae densely and rather coarsely striolate. Apical part of rostrum finely striolate; short area near apex glabrous, with sparse minute punctures. Antennae inserted at 0.44 length of rostrum from its apex, slender. Scape weakly and gradually thickening to apex. Funicle 7-segmented; 2nd segment 0.7 times as long as 1st, 3rd segment 0.6 times as long as 2nd; 6th segment noticeably, 7th slightly longer than broad. Club medium-long, obovate. Pubescence on apical part of funicle weakly raised, moderately long. Eyes medium-sized, rounded triangular, weakly convex. Frons moderately depressed and widened posteriorly, shining, with moderately dense, shallow, medium-sized punctures.

Prothorax 1.40 times as broad as long; sides moderately rounded, with acute, medium-sized tubercles; apical constriction rather deep. Pronotum moderately convex longitudinally and weakly convex in cross-section in basal half, deeply depressed transversely in apical half. Median sulcus smoothed in the middle; prescutellar fovea rather shallow and broad, the depression in apical constriction half as broad and less deep. Apical margin weakly raised and shallowly emarginate. Disc shining; small punctures separated by about their diameter. Scutellum elongate, dull.

Elytra 1.18 times as long as broad, with well developed humeral prominences, much broader than prothorax, parallel-sided in basal half and moderately narrowing in apical half. Apical prominences obtuse, bearing rows of 1-3 acute granules on 5th-9th intervals. Disc weakly and almost evenly convex, slightly flattened in basal half. Striae moderately broad and not deep; medium-sized punctures in them separated by more than their diameter. Intervals about 1.5 times as broad as striae, slightly convex or nearly flat, moderately shining, somewhat coriaceous due to the presence of minute smooth granulation and oblique wrinkles.

Legs long, slender; femora unarmed, weakly swollen medially. Tibiae almost straight, weakly widening apically. Fore tibiae non-mucronate, scarcely outcurved and widened apically. Middle and hind tibiae with sharp



Figs 1, 2. *Ceutorhynchus erwini* sp. n., ♂, body outline and aedeagus, dorsal view.

medium-sized mucro pointing inwards. 1st tarsal segment nearly twice as long as broad; 2nd segment noticeably longer than broad; 3rd as long and almost twice as broad as 2nd, its lobes rather narrow. Claw-segment slender, by 2/3 of its length extending beyond the lobes of 3rd segment. Claws with well developed tooth at base. Anal ventrite broadly and deeply depressed. Pygidium flat, densely punctate, bearing dense suberect brownish setae pointing dorsally and more raised along the middle to form a broad comb. Aedeagus as in Fig. 2.

Body black; antennae dark brown; tarsi and bases of tibiae rather bright reddish brown. Sides of prothorax densely clothed with white lanceolate scales covering also underside of body; dorsal surface of lateral tubercles free of scales; prescutellar and pre-

apical depressions covered with long parallel-sided white scales. Elytra with inconspicuous, sparse, appressed, short, narrow, dark scales and ill-defined, narrow scutellar spot of white lanceolate scales on 1st and base of 2nd interval. A few very narrow white scales present also on apical prominences and on apical margin of elytra.

Female. Antennae inserted slightly closer to the middle of rostrum. Middle tibiae with a short mucro. Anal sternite rather deeply depressed.

Body length 2.5 mm.

Comparison. The new species is similar to the Palearctic *C. cochleariae* Gyll. and differs in having the sculpture of rostrum coarser; antennal club shorter; prothorax with sharper lateral tubercles, finer and sparser punctation, and median sulcus smoothed in the middle; elytra with disc flattened and sides more angular, granules on apical prominences more projecting, and intervals more shining with less conspicuous dark pubescence. The structure of pygidium in the new species is much like in *C. querceti* Gyll. and the Nearctic species related to it, *C. pusio* Mnnh. and *C. hamiltoni* Dietz, from which *C. erwini* differs in the coloration and body shape. From *C. anthonomoides* Dietz, also related to *C. cochleariae*, *C. erwini* differs in the dentate claws and black elytra and legs.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr. T. Erwin, United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC.

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