

New species of the genus *Atopomacer* Kuschel, 1989 (Coleoptera, Nemonychidae) from Honduras

Andrei A. Legalov

Legalov A.A. 2009. New species of the genus *Atopomacer* Kuschel, 1989 (Coleoptera, Nemonychidae) from Honduras. *Baltic J. Coleopterol.* 9 (1): 51 - 54.

In this paper, a new species *Atopomacer hondurasensis* sp.n. similar to *A. Atopomacer ites* Kuschel, 1989 from Central America (Honduras) is described.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Nemonychidae, *Atopomacer*, new species, Honduras.

Andrei A. Legalov. Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Frunze street-11, Novosibirsk 630091 Russia; e-mail: legalov@ngs.ru

INTRODUCTION

The family is the most primitive group of Curculionid beetles (Kuschel, 1995; Legalov, 2006). Fossil forms are known from Upper Jurassic (Arnoldi, 1977; Kuschel, 1983). This family includes 70 species that belong to 26 genera. Two species were known from Central America (Kuschel, 1989). The third new species are found in Honduras. It is the most southern find of representatives of family in Central America.

RESULTS

Family Nemonychynae Bedel, 1882

Tribe Rhinorhynchini Voss, 1922

Genus *Atopomacer* Kuschel, 1989

Atopomacer Kuschel, 1989: 125

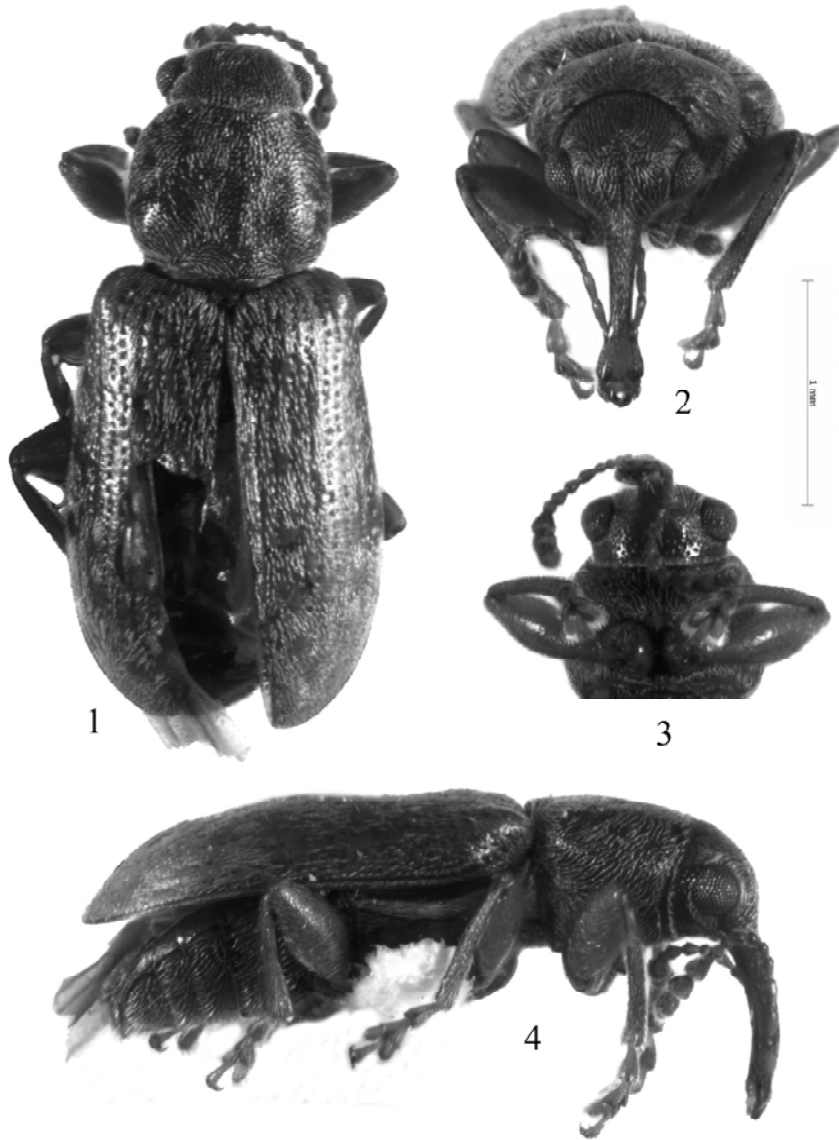
Type species: *Atopomacer ites* Kuschel, 1989

***Atopomacer hondurasensis* Legalov, sp.n.**

(figs. 1-8)

Holotype. Male (NMPC), Honduras, Cortes P.N., Cusuco, 5 km N Buenos Aires, 15°29' N, 83°13' W, 8.III.1997, C. Hansson. Type specimen is kept in the MZLU = Lund University (Sweden: Lund).

Description. MALE: Body brown, head, pronotum and bottom more dark, with appressed light setae. Rostrum long, thin, curved, small punctate, apex often punctate, without carina, 6.25 times as long as wide, 1.04 times as shorter as pronotum, widened behind place of antennal attachment. Antennae located in apical third of rostrum. Forehead wide, convex, small and densely punctate, with thin longitudinal carina on the middle. Eyes strongly convex. Vertex densely and small punctate. Temples short. Antennae long, reaching for the pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segment long oval. Scapus longer than 1st segment. 2nd segment elongated, shorter than 1st segment. 3rd-4th segments weaker elongated, shorter than 2nd



Figs. 1-4. *Atopomacer hondurasensis*: 1 – habitus (dorsal view), 2 – habitus (frontal view), 3 – head (ventral view) and prothorax, 4 – habitus (lateral view).

segment. 5th-6th segments elongated trapezoid, shorter than 4th segment. 7th segments trapezoid, wider and shorter than 6th segment. Clava weak widened, much shorter than funicle. 1st segment almost conic. 2nd segment trapezoid, shorter and narrower than 1st segment. 3rd segment tear-shaped, longer than 2nd segment, weakly pointed. Pronotum almost rectangular, 1.17 as wide as long, weakly narrowed to the basis

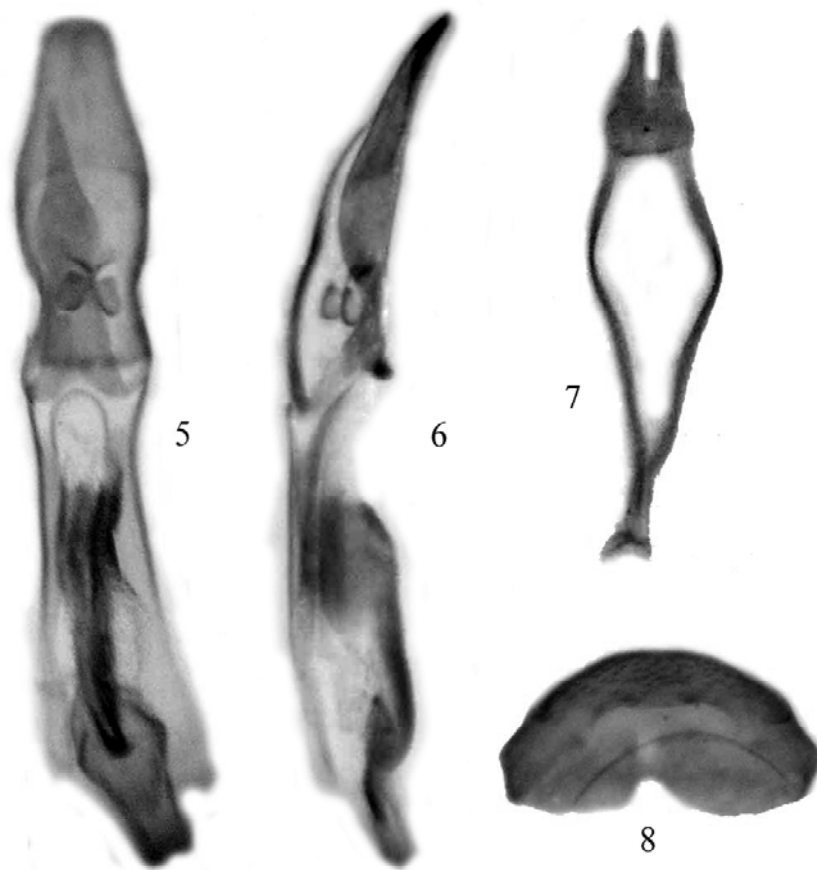
and apex, lustrous, densely and small punctate. Greatest width on the middle. Sides almost direct. Scutellum almost rectangular, small. Elytra elongated, 1.47 times as long as wide. Humeri weakly convex. Greatest width on the middle. Intervals wide, flat, lustrous, smooth. Scutellar striae present. Striae clear, narrow. Points in striae small and thick. 9th striae not merge with 10th striae. Thorax small and densely punctate.

Prothorax with prosternal process before procoxa. Precoxal part longer than postcoxal part. Metepisternum narrow. Abdomen convex, small punctate. 1st ventrite wide, wider than 2nd ventrite. 2nd-4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite wide, hardly wider than 1st ventrite, with weakly impression at apex. Legs long. Femora weakly widened. Protibiae almost straight, weakly widened to apex, with 2 spurs at apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, weakly curved, with spurs at apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated triangular, longer than 2nd segment. 2nd segment triangular, not projecting over base of 3rd segment. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with rounded swelling at base. Length of body: 3.0 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *Atopomacer ites* Kuschel, 1989 from USA but can be distinguished by the more strongly convex eyes, narrower rostrum, smaller sizes of the body (3.0 mm), narrower pronotum, aedeagus narrowed to apex and sclerotized endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the name "Honduras" – "hondurasensis".

Distribution. Honduras.



Figs. 5-8. *Atopomacer hondurasensis*.: 5 – aedeagus (dorsal view), 6 – aedeagus (lateral view), 7 – tegmen (dorsal view), 8 – 8th sternite (dorsal view).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Received: 26.03.2009.

Accepted: 01.04.2009.

I wish to thank Dr. R. Danielsson (Sweden: Lund) for help with the work.

REFERENCES

- Arnoldi L.V. 1977. Rhynchophora. In: Arnoldi L.V., Zherichin V.V., Nikritin L.M., Ponomarenko A.G. Mesozoic Coleoptera. Proceeding of Paleontological institute 161: 142-176 (in Russian).
- Kuschel G. 1983. Past and present of relict family Nemonychidae (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). *GeoJournal* 7(6): 499-504.
- Kuschel G. 1989. The Nearctic Nemonychidae (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). *Entomologica Scandinavica* 20: 121-171.
- Kuschel G. 1995. A phylogenetic classification of Curculionoidea to families and subfamilies. *Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Washington* 14: 5-33.
- Legalov A.A. 2006. Phylogenetic reconstruction of weevils superfamily Curculionoidea (Coleoptera) using the SYNAP method. *Biology Bulletin* 33(2): 127-134.