INTRODUCTION

The tribe Strombocerini is the small group of the subfamily Dryophthorinae known from Madagascar, the Oriental Region, Uganda and West-Indies (Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Grebennikov 2018a). The active study of which has begun recently (Grebennikov, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2020; Legalov, 2019, 2020b, 2021). The genus Allaeotes Pascoe, 1885 differs from other genera in the obliquely truncate antennal club, 6-segmented funicle and the eyes contiguous ventrally (Morimoto, 1978). This genus includes two described species, A. griseus Pascoe, 1885 from Indonesia (Pascoe, 1885.), A. niger He et al., 2003 from China (He et al., 2003), Japan (Kojima, Fujisawa, 2020), Cuba and Dominican Republic (introduced), undescribed species from Vietnam (Grebennikov, 2020) and the new species from the Philippines.

In this paper, the new species of the genus Allaeotes from Mindanao is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimen is 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 ac-
cording to Lawrence et al. (2010). The systemat-
ics of studied taxa are based on the works of
Grebennikov (2018a) and Legalov (2020a).

RESULTS

Genus Allaeotes Pascoe, 1885

Allaeotes sklodowskii Legalov, sp. nov.
(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Mindanao,
Male (ISEA), idem; male (ISEA), idem, I.2016; 2
females (ISEA), idem, III.2016; female (ISEA),
idem, IV.2016; 2 males (ISEA), idem, V.2016; fe-
male (ISEA), idem, VI.2018; 2 females (ISEA), idem,
VII.2018; female (ISEA), Mindanao, Davao del
Sur, Tamayong, VIII.2017; male (ISEA), Mindanao,
South Catarman, Kidapawan, I.2015; female
(ISEA), idem, II.2015; 2 males (ISEA), Mindanao,
Sarangani, Kiamba, III.2016; male (ISEA),
Mindanao, Agusan del Sur, Esperanza, IV.2018;
female, Mindanao, Lanao del Sur, Wao, X.2018;
female (ISEA), Mindanao, Bukidnon, Kalatungan,
VI.2015.

Description. Male. Body black, with matted pu-
bescence. Antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi red-
brown. Head subconical. Mandibles small. Ros-
trum long, subequal in length or slightly longer
than pronotum, about 4.1-4.7 times as long as
wide at apex, 3.6-4.5 times as long as wide at mi-
dlength, 3.1-3.3 times as long as wide at base,
evenly curved, sparsely punctate. Apex or apical
half of rostrum finely punctate. Eyes large, linear,
not protruding from contour of head, linear, con-
tiguous ventrally. Forehead flat, 0.3 times as long
as rostrum base width. Antennal scrobes directed
ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae inserted
near middle of rostrum. Scape long, 4.0-4.1 times
as long as wide in apex, not reaching eye. Funi-
cle 6-segmented. Antennomeres 2-7 subconical.
Antennomere 2 1.5 times as long as wide in apex,
0.2 times as long as and 0.6 times as narrow as
scape. Antennomere 3 1.2 times as long as wide
in apex, 0.8 times as long as and 0.9 times as
narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5
subequal in length. Antennomere 4 0.6 times as
long as wide in apex, 0.6 times as long as and 1.2
times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5
0.5 times as long as wide, about 1.1 times as wide
as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 0.6 times as
long as wide, 1.1 times as long as and about 1.1
times as wide as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7
0.6 times as long as wide, about 1.3 times as long
as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 6.
Antennal club compact, obliquely truncate, 1.5
times as long as wide, about 0.7 times as long as
antennomeres 2-7 combined, with tomentose
apex. Pronotum campanulate, 1.5 times as long
as wide at apex, about 1.1-1.2 times as long as
wide at midlength, about 1.2 times as long at
pronotal base. Pronotal disk weakly convex dor-
sally, coarsely punctate, with weak carina in
middle. Intervals between points smaller than their
diameter. Sides weakly narrowed from apical third
towards base. Maximum width before middle.
Base of pronotum slightly narrower than base of
eytra. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra almost
subparallel, at base 1.6-2.1 times as long as wide,
at midlength 1.5-1.6 times as long as wide, at api-
cal fourth 2.3-2.6 times as long as wide, 1.7-2.0
times as long as pronotum. Humeri weakly flat-
tened. Elytral striae distinct. Stria 9 short, fused
with stria 10 at level of metacoxae. Interstriae
convex, narrow, distinctly narrower than striae,
pilose. Prosternum punctate, without postocular
lobes. Precoxal portion of prosternum slightly
longer than procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion
of pronotum short, about 0.4 times as long as
procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities contiguous.
Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Mesoco-
xal cavities slightly impressed in middle. Proco-
xae subconical. Mesocoxae spherical, narrowly sepa-
A new species of the genus Allaeotes Pascoe, 1885 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Philippines

Fig. 1. Allaeotes sklodowskii: a – holotype, male, habitus, dorsally, b – paratype, male, habitus, dorsally, c – holotype, aedeagus and tegmen, dorsally, d – holotype, male, habitus, laterally, e – paratype, male, habitus, laterally, f – paratype, male, habitus, in front. Scale bar = 0.5 mm

rated. 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. Total body length (without rostrum) 2.7-3.7 mm. Length of rostrum 0.8-1.0 mm.

Female. Rostrum slightly narrower. Andominal ventrites 1 and 2 more convex. Total body length (without rostrum) 2.5-3.0 mm. Length of rostrum 0.9-1.0 mm.

**Diagnosis.** This new species is very similar to *A. griseus* from Maluku but differs in the wider pronotum, with slightly rounded sides and uniformly curved rostrum.

**Etymology.** The species is named in honor of Prof. Jarosław Sklodowski (Warsaw).

**Distribution.** Philippines: Mindanao (fig. 2).
## Key to species of the genus *Allaeotes*

   .................................................................................................................................................. *A. niger*

- Body slender. Antennomeres 4-7 weakly transverse. Antennal club long.  
  .................................................................................................................................................. 2

2. Rostrum uniformly curved. Pronotum wider, with slightly rounded sides.  
   .................................................................................................................................................. *A. sklodowskii* sp. nov.

- Rostrum curved in apical part. Pronotum narrower, with subparallel sides.  
  .............. *A. griseus*

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Fig. 2. Distribution of the genus *Allaeotes*: circle – *A. niger*, rhombus – *A. sp.*, octagon – *A. sklodowskii* sp. nov., square – *A. griseus*
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Received: 21.06.2021.
Accepted: 09.08.2021.
Published: 30.09.2021.
Baltic Journal of Coleopterology