

Genus	Vol. 14 (3): 413-418	Wrocław, 15 X 2003
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A new species of *Antinia* PASCOE from Burma (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)

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ABSTRACT. *Antinia szypulai* n. sp. is described from Burma. Key to the genus *Antinia* Pascoe is provided.

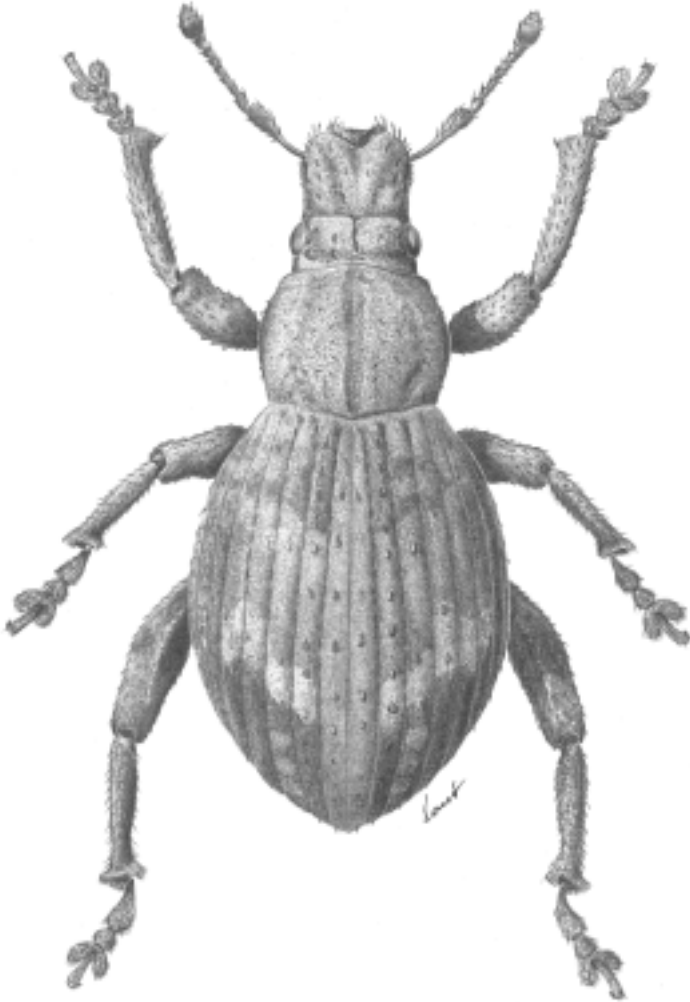
Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Dermatodini, *Antinia*, Burma.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Antinia* PASCOE, 1871 has been recently revised (KANIA & DĄBROWSKA 1995). A few years ago KANIA & STOJCZEW (2001) described a new species from Vietnam. In this paper, another new species, *Antinia szypulai* n. sp. is described from Burma. It belongs to the *A. vitiosa* group which comprises *A. vitiosa* (FAUST, 1895), *A. variegata* VOSS, 1958, and *A. holynskiorum* KANIA & STOJCZEW, 2001. Members of this group are characterized by reduced scutellum, elytra rounded on sides, more or less convex elytral disc, base of elytra without anterad-protruding setae, and narrow elytral rows. In members of the *A. eupleura* group, which comprises *A. eupleura* PASCOE, 1871 and *A. pendleburyi* MARSHALL, 1932, scutellum is well visible, elytra elongate, moderately rounded on sides, base of elytra bears dense setae, and elytral rows are broad and foveolate. Except characters exclusive for particular groups, some species have a mosaic of characters common for members of both groups. In the *A. eupleura* group and *A. vitiosa* parameres of tegmen are more or less elongate, while in other species of the genus tegmen has no parameres. Claws in both members of the *A. vitiosa* group and in

A. szypulai n. sp. are asymmetrical, while in other species all claws are symmetrical. These mosaic characters induced me to construct a modified key to the genus.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I would like to express my sincere thanks to Jerzy SZYPUŁA (Museum of Natural History, University of Wrocław) for the loan of the specimens, and to Dr. Lech BOROWIEC (Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław) for his help in translating this paper into English.



1. *Antinia szypulai* n. sp.: holotype male, dorsal view

Antinia szypulai n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to my friend Jerzy SZYPUŁA, an excellent collector and expert in Curculionidae.

DIAGNOSIS

Antinia szypulai n. sp. is the most similar to *A. holynskiorum* KANIA & STOJCZEW. Both species are well characterized by uneven surface of pronotum, without regular and squamose granules characteristic for other species of the genus, and short erect scales of elytral disc, which are only 4-5 times longer than adherent scales (6-7 times in other species). *A. szypulai* is smaller than *A. holynskiorum*, with body length 4.05 mm (5.15-6.20 in *A. holynskiorum*), has less convex eyes and elytral disc, and smaller erect scales on disc. Both species differ also in body colouration (see key). *A. szypulai* has distinctly wider frontal groove than *A. holynskiorum*, and different shape of aedeagus and its internal sclerites (see figs 13, 14, and 18 in KANIA & STOJCZEW 2001).

DESCRIPTION

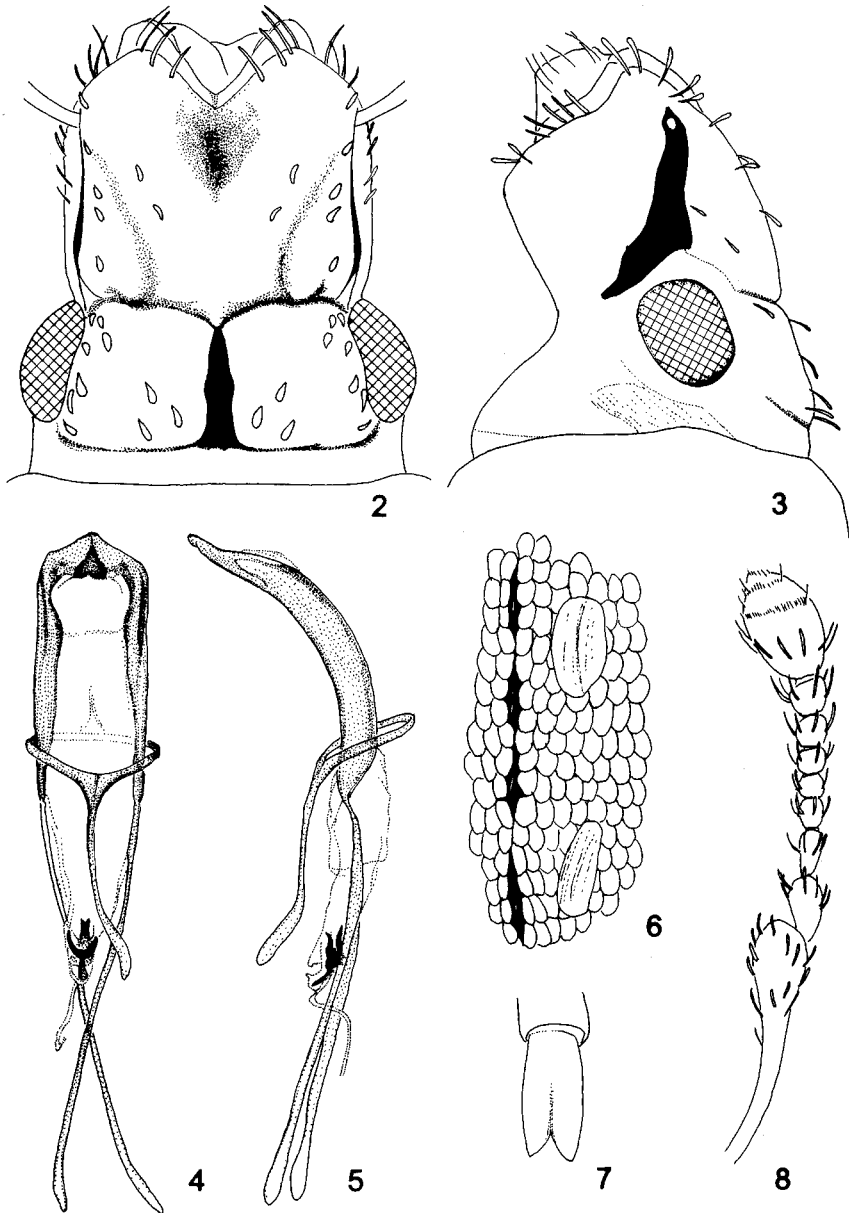
Body length: 4.05 mm, width: 2.10 mm.

Body pear-shaped (fig. 1), blackish-brown, with moderately convex elytra. Antennae pale brown, except black club.

Whole body covered with fine, adherent, tile-like overlapping scales of pale and dark brown colouration, and moderately large erect scales. Pale brown scales cover head and rostrum, and large part of pronotum. On elytra, slightly behind their middle, cream-brown scales form V-shaped band between intervals 2 to 5. Some smaller but darker scales form small spots in humeral area, before mid-length of interval 4, and at apex of disc. Dark brown scales form stripe along middle of pronotum, and form ground colour of elytral disc. Dark erect scales occur on dark fields, pale erect scales on pale fields of disc. Shape of scales like in *A. holynskiorum*.

Head only slightly widened behind eyes, separated from rostrum by a narrow transverse groove. Frons with deep median groove, which is broader than transverse groove separating head and rostrum. Frontal groove extending from transverse groove to a distance reaching only slightly behind hind margin of eyes. Rostrum only slightly widened anterad, 1.18 times as wide as long. Dorsal surface of rostrum completely covered by scales thus dorsal grooves and rows mostly invisible. Antennal scrobes invisible in top view; in side view delicately bent, widened posterad with irregular lower margin (fig. 3). Eyes small, unevenly convex, only slightly protruding from head outline (fig. 2). Antennae short, scape bent, reaching posterad to half width of eye, club oval (fig. 8).

Pronotum large in relation to elytra, 1.28 times as wide as long, widest before half length, disc delicately convex, slightly more so before base than in anterior



2-8. *Antinia szypulai* n. sp., holotype male: 2, 3 - head, 4, 5 - aedeagus, 6 - scales on elytra, 7 - claws, 8 - antenna

part, sides distinctly rounded. Anterior margin straight, basal margin delicately rounded. Pronotum delicately constricted behind anterior margin. Surface of pronotum irregular, along middle with shallow gutter, slightly deeper before pronotal base than in anterior part. Before base of pronotum a pair of indistinct impressions (fig. 1).

Elytra oval, strongly convex, 1.33 as long as wide, widest at half length. All intervals delicately convex. Rows very narrow, finely punctate. Distance between punctures as wide as puncture diameter, each puncture with extremely fine, pale seta (fig. 6).

Legs moderately long, fore tibiae 1.1 times as long as pronotum, bent, inside produced with a short spine. Tarsi narrow and long, shape of third segment of tarsi and claws as in *A. holynskiorum*. Corbels and basal part of tarsal segments with adherent scales.

Male genitalia: figs 4, 5. Female unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): "BURMA, SW Shan State, Taunggyi 1-18.6.1997., leg. J. Kaláb" (coll. Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław, Poland).

KEY TO THE GENUS *ANTINIA*

1. Scutellum visible. Basal margin of elytra with dense setae protruding anterad. Rows of various width, foveolate or elongate-punctate, each hole with distinct central puncture armed with small seta. Elytral disc moderately convex, elongate oval, elytra 1.5-1.8 times as long as wide. Erect scales on intervals thrice longer than adherent scales, numerous, distinctly protruding posterad. Claws asymmetrical 2.
- Scutellum invisible. Basal margin of elytra without setae. Rows narrow, not foveolate, indistinctly punctate, without setae but with scales. Elytral disc strongly convex, stout, elytra 1.18-1.33 times as long as wide. Erect scales on intervals 4-7 times longer than adherent scales, sparse, moderately protruding posterad. Claws symmetrical or asymmetrical 3.
2. Rows with large and shallow holes. Eyes unevenly convex, with top of the convexity before middle. Intervals 1 and 2 in basal 1/3 length with dark brown scales. In posterior half of elytron runs oblique band which on 3rd interval passes through tubercles covered with thicker and closer arranged setae. Apex of penis narrow, tapered. Sclerites in internal sac elongate. Malaysia: Pahang *eupleura*
- Rows with small, elongate punctures. Eyes unevenly convex, with top of the convexity behind middle. Only interval 1 in basal 1/3 length with dark brown scales. In posterior half of elytron runs oblique band which ends on interval 2,

- without tubercles. Apex of penis narrow but obtuse. Sclerites in internal sac short. Malaysia: Langkawi Is. *pendleburyi*
3. Pronotum with very fine median channel, without basal impressions, dorsal surface distinctly granulate. Each granule with erect scale. Erect scales on elytra elongate, 6-7 times longer than adherent scales 4.
- Pronotum with more or less distinct median channel, with basal transverse impressions, dorsal surface not granulate, without or at most with very sparse erect scales. Erect scales on elytra short, 4-5 times longer than adherent scales 5.
4. Pronotum longer than wide. Elytra elongate-oval. Rostrum 1.1-1.2 times as long as wide, its ventral side distinctly widened apically, frontal row narrow, often indistinct. Antennal club slim, acute apically. In basal 1/6 length of 1st interval pale spot, behind middle of elytron, from 5th interval runs pale, laterally widened transverse band. Parameres distinct, parallel-sided, approximately 7 times as long as wide. Java *vitiosa*
- Pronotum wider than long. Elytra oval. Rostrum 1.3 times as long as wide, its ventral side moderately widened apically, frontal row broad and distinct. Antennal club stout, almost oval. In mid length of elytron, from 2nd interval runs brown, laterally narrowed transverse band. Parameres absent. S China
..... *variegata*
5. Length 4.05 mm, width 2.20 mm. Eyes delicately convex. Rostrum parallel-sided. Elytra slightly convex, behind middle with V-shaped band between intervals 2 to 5. Burma *szypulai*
- Length 5.15-6.60 mm, width 2.60-3.35 mm. Eyes strongly convex. Rostrum widened apically. Elytra strongly convex, in mid length with transverse, broad band between intervals 1 to 6. Vietnam: Tam Dao Nat. Park
..... *holynskiorum*

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