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A new species of the genus *Imachra* Pascoe, 1874 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Mindanao Island, the Philippines

Новый вид рода *Imachra* Pascoe, 1874 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) с острова Минданао, Филиппины

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Key words: Curculionoidea, Curculioninae, Rhamphini, *Orchestoides*, new species, Philippines.

Ключевые слова: Curculionoidea, Curculioninae, Rhamphini, *Orchestoides*, новый вид, Филиппины.

Abstract. A new species, *Imachra* (*Orchestoides*) *meridionalis* Legalov, **sp.n.** from Mindanao, in the Philippines, is described and illustrated. The new species differs from *Imachra decipiens* (Roelofs, 1875) in its reddish brown body, broad pronotum and elytra, and more convex eyes. This is the first record of the genus *Imachra* Pascoe, 1874 from the Philippines.

Резюме. В статье описан новый вид *Imachra* (*Orchestoides*) *meridionalis* Legalov, **sp.n.** из Минданао (Филиппины). Новый вид отличается от *Imachra decipiens* (Roelofs, 1875) красно-коричневым телом, широкими переднеспинкой и надкрыльями, и более выпуклыми глазами. Это первая находка рода *Imachra* Pascoe, 1874 на Филиппинах.

Introduction

The genus *Imachra* Pascoe, 1874 belongs to the subtribe Rhamphina of the tribe Rhamphini [Morimoto, Miyakawa, 1996; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Legalov, 2024]. The genus differs from the genus *Sphaerorchestes* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996 in the 7-segmented antennal funicle and the short, robust and usually straight rostrum [Kojima, Morimoto, 1996]. The genus *Imachra* Pascoe included 17 species from Japan, Fujian and Taiwan (China), Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Sarawak and Sabah (Malaysia), and Java (Indonesia) [Pascoe, 1874; Roelofs, 1875; Voss, 1940; 1953, 1958; Marshall, 1948; Morimoto, 1964, 1984; Morimoto, Miyakawa, 1996; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023].

This paper describes a new species of the genus *Imachra* Pascoe from the Lanao del Sur Province. It is the first record of this genus for the Philippines. This paper is a continuation of the author's work [Legalov, 2016, 2020 a,b, 2023, 2024 a–e] devoted to the study of the tribe Rhamphini.

Materials and methods

Holotype is deposited in the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia.

Nomenclatural acts introduced in the present work are registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:7EECAE3A-0031-409E-B92C-00A564B98C7A

Results

Curculionoidea: **Curculionidae**: Curculioninae: Rhamphini: Rhamphina
Imachra Pascoe, 1874
Imachra (*Orchestoides*) *meridionalis* Legalov, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–2.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1657950E-288F-4D26-AAAD-3B5E-24D0EF01

Material. **Philippines*, Mindanao:*** holotype, ♀, Lanao del Sur, Kapatagan, VII.2015, collector unknown.

Description. *Female*. Body red-brown, covered with narrow yellow scales. Scutellum covered with narrow white scales. Antennae and tarsi yellow. Rostrum robust and weakly curved, slightly shorter than pronotum, about 1.8 times as long as wide at apex, 2.0 times as long as wide at midlength, 1.7 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate. Forehead linear. Eyes large, very convex, finely faceted. Temples slightly shorter than eyes. Vertex densely punctate. Antennal strobes lateral, directed obliquely toward beneath the base of rostrum. Antennae geniculate, inserted laterally behind middle of rostrum. First antennomere long, about 4.2 times as long as wide at apex, not reaching eyes. Second and third antennomeres long-conical. Second antennomere about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.4 times as long as and subequal in width to first antennomere. Third antennomere 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as and

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Figs 1–2. External appearance of *Imachra meridionalis* Legalov, sp.n., holotype, female. 1 — dorsal view; 2 — lateral view. Scale bar 0.5 mm.
Рис. 1. Внешний вид голотипа самки *Imachra meridionalis* Legalov, sp.n. 1 — вид сверху; 2 — вид сбоку. Масштаб: 0,5 мм.

0.5 times as narrow as second antennomere. Fourth–eighth antennomers obconical. Fourth antennomere about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as and slightly wider than third antennomere. Fifth antennomere subequal to fourth antennomere. Sixth antennomere subequal to fifth antennomere. Seventh antennomere equal in length and width at apex, slightly longer and slightly wider than sixth antennomere. Eighth antennomere about 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.2 times as long as and 1.5 times as wide as seventh antennomere. Antennal club quite compact and long, about 0.7 times as long as second–eighth antennomeres combined. Ninth antennomere about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 1.6 times as long as and about 1.2 times as wide as eighth antennomere. Tenth antennomere subequal in length and width, slightly shorter and of same width to ninth antennomere. Eleventh antennomere about 1.7 times as long as wide at base, about 1.4 times as long as and slightly shorter than tenth antennomere. Pronotum campanulate, of same width at apex, about 0.8 times as long as midlength and at pronotal base. Pronotal disk convex dorsally, densely punctate. Sides without erect setae. Scutellar shield rhomboidal, convex, about 1.3 times as long as width. Elytra suboval, about 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide at midlength, about 1.7 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 2.9 times as long as pronotum. Humeri weakly convex. Elytral striae distinct. Interstriae weakly convex, finely punctate. Prosternum punctate emarginate at anterior margin, depressed before coxae with carinate lateral borders. Pre- and postcoxal portions very short. Procoxal cavities quite widely separated. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metanepisternum about 6.2 times as long as wide in middle, densely punctate. Metaventrite short, 1.5 times as long as metacoxal cavity length, convex, densely punctate. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. First ventrite 0.7 times as long as metacoxal length. Second ventrite of same length to first ventrite. Third ventrite slightly shorter than second ventrite. Posterior margin of second-fourth ventrites distinctly curved posteriad on lateral sides. Fourth ventrite slightly shorter than third ventrite. Fifth ventrite 1.5 times as long as fourth ventrite. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora unarmed, verakly sulcate for receiving tibiae. Pro- and mesofemora weakly clavate. Metafomora dilated. Tibiae unarmed. Metatibiae simple. Tarsi long. First tarsomere long-conical. Second tarsomere conical. Third tarsomere bilobed. Fifth tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and dentate. Total body length (without rostrum) 3.2 mm. Length of rostrum 0.4 mm.

Comparison. The new species differs from *Imachra decipiens* (Roelofs, 1875) from Japan, Fujian and Taiwan (China) in its reddish-brown body, broad pronotum and elytra, and more convex eyes.

Etymology. From Latin «meridionalis» — southern.

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