



## *Eurhamphus pancinii*, a new species of the genus *Eurhamphus* Shuckard, 1838 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Molytinae: Orthorhinini) from West Papua

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*Eurhamphus pancinii* n. sp. is described based on a series of specimens collected in West Papua, in the Arfak Mountains and on Yapen Island. The only other species in the genus is *Eurhamphus fasciculatus* Shuckard known from New South Wales northwards into Queensland in Australia. The new species is distinguished from *E. fasciculatus* by the pronotum and elytra with the glabrous raised areas between the rows of scales very narrow, and elytra with sutural and interstria 3 low and evenly rounded throughout length, elytra in profile not humped towards base (both sexes), and in males by a shorter, less strongly dorsally granulate rostrum, front and middle tibia with inner margins with a very small subapical tooth, and inner edge of front tibia with only a few short, subapical hairs. *Eurhamphus fasciculatus* is associated with Hoop Pine, *Araucaria cunninghamii* and although no plant associations are available for specimens of the new species it is expected to be similarly associated with *Araucaria*.

Anderson *et al.* (2018a, b) recently reviewed the *Araucaria*-associated Orthorhinini and described a number of new species as well as a new genus, *Kuschelorhinus* Anderson and Setliff, from Australia and Papua New Guinea. One reader of the publication subsequently noted that the genus *Eurhamphus* Shuckard was represented by one species, *Eurhamphus fasciculatus* Shuckard, known only from Australia, yet he had recently acquired a single specimen of what he thought to be *Eurhamphus* from Yapen Island, West Papua. The specimen was loaned to me and indeed proved to be a member of the genus *Eurhamphus* but also a new species, here named *E. pancinii* n. sp., in recognition of Lorenzo Pancini of Florence, Italy who acquired and forwarded the first female specimen. Further correspondence with Mr. Pancini resulted in the acquisition of 8 additional specimens (5 males, 3 females) from the Arfak Mountains, also West Papua.

Specimens are deposited in the private collection of Lorenzo Pancini, Florence, Italy, Museo Zoologico „La Specola“, Florence, Italy (MZUF), and the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada (CMNC).

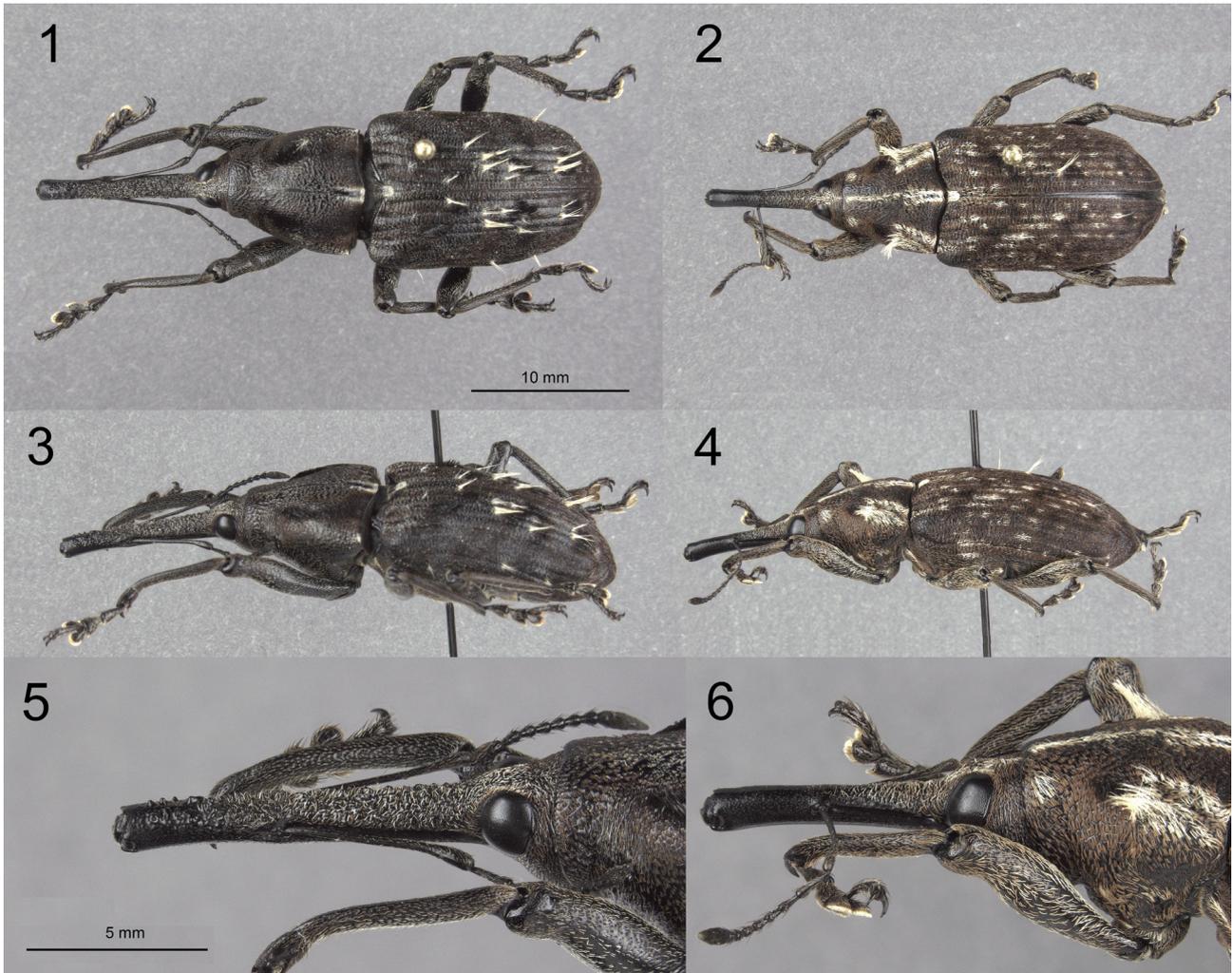
### *Eurhamphus* Shuckard, 1838

**Type species:** *Eurhamphus fasciculatus* Shuckard, 1838; monotypy.

**Diagnosis:** Body length (exclusive of head and rostrum) 19–33 mm. Body black, densely covered with creamy white to medium brown, appressed, elongate hair-like scales, some very long and erect in two dorsolateral clumps at about the midlength of pronotum and in variously sized and positioned clumps on the elytra. Rostrum length in both sexes variable, as long as, slightly longer, or much longer than length of pronotum; rostrum of male glabrous ventrally but granulate dorsally to various extent, rostrum of female straight, finely densely punctate, smooth, not granulate. Procoxae of male lacking projections, mesosternum with single tubercle between mesocoxae in both sexes. Legs elongate, robust; inner faces of femora simple, not toothed or with very small subapical tooth.

The large size, tufts of erect dorsal pronotal and elytral vestiture and dorsally granulate rostrum in the male are distinctive for the genus.

**Distribution:** The genus is known from northern New South Wales northwards into Queensland in Australia as well as Yapen Island and the Arfak Mountains, West Papua. The recent discovery of the genus in West Papua may indicate that it is more widely distributed where native *Araucaria* are found; however, extensive collecting on *Araucaria* in the Wau and Bululo region of Papua New Guinea (Anderson *et al.* 2018a) has so far failed to produce any specimens of *Eurhamphus*.



**FIGURES 1–6.** *Eurhamphus pancinii*. 1. Dorsal habitus, male. 2. Dorsal habitus, female. 3. Lateral habitus, male. 4. Lateral habitus, female. 5. Lateral view head, male. 6. Lateral view head, female.

**Life history:** There is no mention of host plants on the labels of any specimens examined; however, Froggatt's (1927) early description of the life history of *E. fasciculatus* states that he reared a specimen from a pupa found in a snapped-off trunk of Hoop Pine, *Araucaria cunninghamii*, at Brooklana in 1923. Monteith & Baldwin (2018) presented a good summary of the life history of *E. fasciculatus* on *Araucaria cunninghamii* including details of biology and jousting behavior of males.

***Eurhamphus fasciculatus* Shuckard, 1838 (Figure 8)**

*Eurhamphus fasciculatus* Shuckard, 1838: 506.

Size 33 mm (n=1) in male, 24–28 mm (n=7) in female; width 8–14 mm. Dorsal vestiture of elongate-narrow scales moderately dense, arranged in transverse or oblique rows, glabrous areas between scales broad, slightly to distinctly raised. Pronotum and elytra with numerous distinct tufts of elongate hair-like scales. Rostrum of female slightly longer than pronotum length, rostrum of male distinctly longer than pronotum length, granulate dorsally, with a pair of larger, dorsally directed triangular projections at point of antennal insertions and a second pair subapically. Pronotum with two distinct lateral tufts of brown (anteriorly) and white (posteriorly) erect hair-like scales just before midlength. Middle of pronotum broadly longitudinally tumid, somewhat raised above lateral regions, sculpturing of pronotum with distinct depression at position of each tuft. Creamy white scales of pronotum scattered over surface of disc. Elytra with numerous tufts of elongate white to light or dark brown hair-like scales situated and appearing as follows: between interstriae 2 and 3 at basal one-third, brown, large; between interstriae 4 and 5 just anterior to basal one-third, brown, large; between interstriae 4 and 5 at basal one-third, white, small; across interstriae 2 to 4 just behind midlength, brown, large; across interstriae 2 to 4 just in front of midlength, white, small; between interstriae 8 and 9 just behind midlength, white, small; between interstriae

9 and 10 behind humerus, white, small; and, with scattered fine white tufts in posterior one-quarter on declivity. Sutural interstria, interstria 3, and humerus strongly raised and swollen basally; all interstriae ascending posteriorly, in profile elytra appearing somewhat humped or tumid towards base. Legs with front tibia with inner margin in male with row of dense, long fine hairs throughout apical 2/3 of length; femora on all legs with inner margin simple, not toothed. Aedeagus of male very short and broad, apically emarginate, internal sac with single large, scythe-like apical sclerite.

**Variation:** Tufts of hair-like scales vary between individuals in size but not in position; tufts are long and dense in the one male examined, much longer and denser than in females.

***Eurhamphus pancinii* Anderson, n. sp. (Figures 1–7)**

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DC0275F7-0D4E-46F1-BC8B-8259C418F235>

Size, length 19–26 mm male, 19–22 mm female; width 8–9 mm. Dorsal vestiture of scales dense, arranged in transverse or oblique rows, glabrous areas between scales narrow, slightly if at all raised. Rostrum of female about subequal in length to pronotum, rostrum of male slightly longer than length pronotum, granulate dorsally. Pronotum lacking or with small tufts of erect hair-like scales. Midline of pronotum not tumid or raised above lateral regions, sculpturing of pronotum rather regular with no depressions or swellings. Creamy white scales of pronotum limited to along midline and in transverse very short bands at position of pronotal tufts in *E. fasciculatus*. Elytra with scales as on pronotum, dense, arranged in transverse rows, with slightly raised, very narrow glabrous spaces between rows; with fine tufts of elongate white hair-like scales between interstriae 2 and 3 at midlength, and between interstriae 3 and 4 at apical one-quarter. Sutural interstria, interstria 3, and humerus at most slightly swollen basally, all interstriae very slight if at all ascending posteriorly, elytra in profile more or less flat, not humped or tumid towards base. Legs with front tibia with inner margin in males with only a few subapical short hairs; femora on front and middle legs with inner margin with very small subapical tooth. Aedeagus of male very short and broad, apically emarginate, internal sac with single large, scythe-like apical sclerite.

**Comments:** Based on external characters this species and *E. fasciculatus* are quite distinct; however, the aedeagus of the males are surprisingly almost identical (compare figures 7 and 8).

**Specimens Examined:** Holotype male, here designated, labelled West Papua: Manokwari District, Arfak Mountains, Duebei environs, 1192m, ca. 20 km. S. Warmere, 10–20.ii.2011, Stanislav Jakl (CMNC). Paratypes (4 males, 4 females). Same data as holotype (1 male, 2 females, CMNC; 2 males, 1 female, Collection of Lorenzo Pancini; 1 male, MFUZ). West Papua: Yapen Island, Ambadiru, -01.78, -136.26, 28.xii.2014, C.A. Casado (1 female, MFUZ).



**FIGURES 7–8.** *Eurhamphus* species, dorsal view aedeagus. **7.** *E. pancinii*. **8.** *E. fasciculatus*.

## Key to species

- 1 Elytra with sutural interstria, interstria 3 and humerus strongly raised and swollen basally, elytra in profile appearing somewhat humped or tumid towards base; scales of dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra arranged in transverse or oblique rows, the areas between rows rather broad, raised and glabrous; males with rostrum very long and with distinct large tooth-like granules above point of antennal insertion and subapically, males with front tibia with inner margin with row of dense, long fine hairs throughout apical 2/3 of length, males and females with all femora with inner margin simple . . . . . *E. fasciculatus* Shuckard
- 1' Elytra with sutural interstria and interstria 3 not swollen at base, elytra in profile appearing flat or very slightly rounded; scales of dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra arranged in transverse or oblique rows, the areas between rows very narrow, glabrous, slightly if at all raised; males with rostrum short, granulate dorsally but lacking any large tooth-like granules, males with front tibia with inner margin with only a few subapical short hairs, males with front and middle femora with inner margin with very small subapical tooth . . . . . *E. pancinii* Anderson, **n. sp.**

## Literature cited

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