

OCCASIONAL PAPERS
OF
BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII

Volume XVIII

May 15, 1946

Number 12

**New *Amblycnemus* from the Philippines, Borneo,
and Java (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)**

By **ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN**
CURATOR OF ENTOMOLOGY, BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM

Since my last paper on this anthonomine genus was completed in 1943 [Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. 12(1): 205-211, 1944], some additional material has come to hand which considerably extends our knowledge of the geographical distribution of the group. Heretofore, no species was known to occur west of New Guinea and the Palau Islands. It is, therefore, worthwhile to present now descriptions and notes on several species from Indo-Malaya.

With the exception of a single specimen, the material which formed the basis of this paper was sent to me for identification by the United States National Museum, through the courtesy of Mr. L. L. Buchanan. Unfortunately the collection contains few individuals, and three species are represented by unique specimens. Of these, two new species are not in good enough condition for adequate description, and they are left unnamed.

I have not yet described any of the series of new species collected by me in Fiji, but I have indicated on the map (fig. 1) that the genus is known to occur in that archipelago.

***Amblycnemus albisetus*, new species (fig. 2, a, b).**

Derm black, lower surface piceous to black, antennae and tarsi yellowish brown; setae and squamae white.

Head coarsely reticulate; crown with round punctures which are more numerous toward eyes than toward base, each puncture bearing a small depressed seta, some setae on sides near eyes enlarged and elongate-oval in shape; interocular area about two-thirds as broad as base of rostrum, with a row of curved, dorsally directed, sublanceolate setae along inner margin of each eye and with or without some smaller, finer setae between these rows.

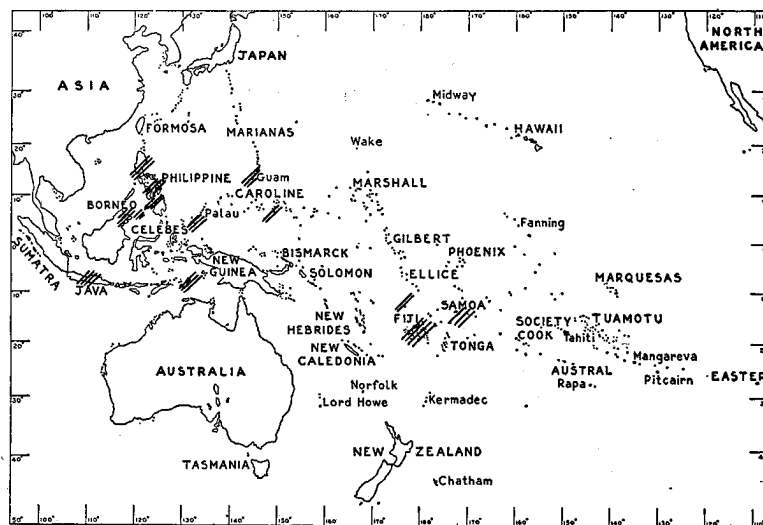


FIGURE 1.—Map showing the known distribution of *Amblycnemus* weevils.

Rostrum in male, measured on chord from apex to lower corner beneath an eye, slightly longer than median length of pronotum plus scutellum, coarsely reticulate, less coarsely so near apex, antennae inserted at about distal third, greatest breadth just beyond insertion of antennae one-fourth broader than breadth at base, median line a narrow carina and with two other similar carinae between it and supra-scorbal carina, intervals between carinae bearing rows of well spaced, curved, prostrate or nearly prostrate, narrowly lanceolate, squami-form setae, but those along scrobal margin fine and comparatively inconspicuous; rostrum of female similar except that it is apically flattened, smoother, more polished and apical expanded part is more abrupt and is nearly a third broader than at base, and it appears distinctly different from that of male.

Antennae with scape as long as funiculus plus about one-half of club; first funicular segment as long as two plus about one-half of three, two about as long as three plus four, three about as long as four plus five; club about as long as the four preceding segments.

Prothorax transverse (29:22), broadest behind middle, strongly rounded on sides from base to sharply marked subapical constriction at apical one-fourth, then subtubular to apex; subapical constriction distinctly impressed across dorsum, longitudinal dorsal contour thus sinuous; coarsely reticulate; densely, comparatively coarsely punctate, interstices between punctures narrower than diameter of a puncture; each puncture bearing a strongly decurved seta similar to those on elytra, area in front of scutellum and extending as far laterad as outer edges of each second elytral interval with a conspicuous patch of condensed, white, elongate-oval squamae.

Scutellum bare, rounded, strongly convex.

Elytra elongate-subcordate, about two-thirds as broad as long, about three times as long as prothorax; obviously discontinuous in longitudinal dorsal outline with that of pronotum; intervals distinctly convex, more so on disk, and there some appearing, in certain lights, subcariniform, much broader than striae; interval one bearing less conspicuous setae than other intervals, hairlike near base and much smaller and inconspicuous caudad, other intervals each bearing a row of conspicuous setae which are so decurved that their apices touch the derm, these setae slender near base, but becoming lanceolate and progressively broader caudad and subsquamiform near apex; striae narrow, punctures small, but larger laterad, usually not bearing distinct setae; tenth striae not punctate beyond apex of first ventrite or base of second, but finely continued caudad.

Legs coarsely reticulate; femora coarsely and closely punctured, punctures bearing appressed setae or squamae, squamae more condensed on dorsal surface and most conspicuous on apical half of hind pair; fore pair armed beneath with a minute, inconspicuous denticle in male, unarmed in female, a small tooth on middle femora and a larger tooth on hind femora in both sexes; all tibiae unarmed at apices in female, mid and hind tibiae with distinct mucrones in male.

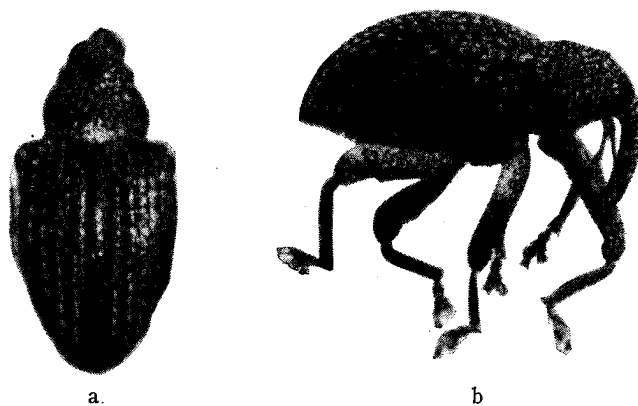


FIGURE 2.—*Amblycnemus albisetus*: a, dorsal view; b, side view. (Photographs by L. L. Buchanan.)

Sternum coarsely reticulate; walls of poorly developed prosternal canal low and inconspicuous, canal with few or no compound feathery squamae, coxae contiguous; mesocoxae not quite so broadly separated as breadth of a coxa, their inner faces slightly flattened, bearing some fine, hairlike setae; metasternum with disk bearing large punctures around margins, punctures each giving rise to a fine hairlike seta, sides coarsely punctured; shortest distance between mid and hind coxae about equal to length of a metacoxa; met-episternum with a single row of small, appressed, inconspicuous, slender setae.

Abdomen coarsely reticulate, especially last three ventrites, first two ventrites with numerous medium-sized punctures bearing recurved hairs or setae; ventrites two to five without conspicuous punctures and with fine, mostly inconspicuous punctures bearing fine setae.

Length, 2.0-2.1 mm.; breadth, 1.0-1.1 mm.

Holotype male (United States National Museum, no. 57248), allotype female and one female paratype from Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, collected by C. F. Baker, and one female paratype collected by "McGregor" at Mount Budaho, Jolo Island, Sulu Archipelago (less than 100 miles southwest of Zamboanga).

This is an ordinary looking species without any conspicuous or remarkable characters, but, at the same time, it is quite distinct from any previously described. In form and color it somewhat suggests the Samoan genotype, *A. stevensoni* Marshall. The rostrum is distinctly more flattened in the female than in the male, and its apex is more strongly expanded.

Amblycnemus albisetus variety?

In addition to the type series of *albisetus* there are two examples from the Baker collection from Samar Island, Philippine Islands, which are somewhat atypical. These specimens may possibly represent a geographical form, but I do not choose to name them from the meager material at hand. Also, they may be only individual variants. They closely resemble the typical form, but most of the setae on the prothorax and elytra are broader and squamiform and less strongly decurved. One of the specimens is badly rubbed, but on the other the scales on the elytra appear as conspicuous white lines under low magnification or to the unaided eyes.

Amblycnemus, new species.

A single example collected by Baker on Mount Banahao, Luzon, Philippine Islands, represents an undescribed species. The antennae are broken, and I do not wish to describe it without additional specimens. It somewhat resembles the Guam and Caroline Island species.

Amblycnemus, new species.

Another unique specimen, collected by Baker at Sandakan, British North Borneo, also represents a new species and is similar to the one listed above. It is, unfortunately, a rubbed individual, and although no other *Amblycnemus* is known from Borneo, I prefer to await additional material before describing the species.

Amblycnemus javaae, new species (fig. 3, *a, b*).

Female. Derm black with antennae and tarsi yellowish brown; dorsum alutaceous but somewhat shiny; vestiture predominantly white, but with some gold-colored setae intermixed on dorsum as outlined below.

Head coarsely reticulate; crown without conspicuous punctures, with scattered, slender, prostrate or decurved and subprostrate pale setae; setae along lower hind margins of eyes broader; interocular area about two-thirds as broad as base of rostrum, with a row of decurved, lanceolate, subsquamiform setae along inner margin of each eye.

Rostrum, measured on chord between apex and lower corner of an eye, as long as breadth of base of pronotum or slightly longer than median length of pronotum plus scutellum; alutaceous, punctures fine, carinae low, not well-defined, with three rows of white setae on either side, setae in outer rows smaller; antennae inserted at about distal one-third; gradually expanded from base to apex, and distinctly, but not very abruptly expanded beyond antennae.



FIGURE 3.—*Amblycnemus jayakae*: a, dorsal view; b, side view. (Photographs of holotype by W. Twigg-Smith.)

Antennae with scape as long as funiculus plus first two segments of club; funicular segment one as long as segments two plus three, two about as long as three plus four, three longer than four, four and five subequal, six somewhat larger; club a little longer than preceding four funicular segments.

Prothorax one-fifth broader than long, broadest at about middle; arcuate on sides from base to broad and shallow subapical constriction which is not distinctly impressed across dorsum; longitudinal dorsal contour rather flatly arcuate; as broad across subapical constriction as median length; closely, moderately coarsely punctate; vestiture as follows: with obscure, microscopical setae borne by most punctures, but with a basal cluster of prostrate, subspatulate, white squamae before elytral intervals one to three, and with narrower, anteriorly directed, strongly decurved, golden setae continued from basal white squamae to apex as more or less of a band on either side of median line, and with similarly formed, but broader, white setae scattered to sides.

Scutellum rounded, bare.

Elytra subcordate, about two-thirds as broad as long, broadest at about basal quarter, longitudinal dorsal contour strongly, almost evenly arcuate, abruptly discontinuous in outline with pronotum; intervals convex, much broader than

striae; strial punctures distinct, outer one vague or obsolete beyond first ventrite; vestiture as follows: interval three with a cluster of six or seven white, lanceolate or flat spindle-shaped squamae just in front of middle, first and second intervals with golden setae from base to or slightly beyond caudal one-third, intervals three to five inclusive with similar golden setae but each with fewer golden setae, so that fifth interval has golden setae only within basal third, remainder of these intervals and other intervals all clothed with white setae, most setae decurved, golden ones finer than white ones, which become broader and more squamiform caudad and laterad.

Legs coarsely reticulate; femora conspicuously clothed with arcuate, lanceolate setae or subsquamiform setae, those on hind pair somewhat larger and a little denser; all femora simple and not toothed beneath, punctures not conspicuously coarse; tibiae with fine to hairlike white setae, not apically armed in female.

Sternum rather finely reticulate; walls of prosternal canal low and rounded, canal densely clothed with plumose squamae, with plumose scales also behind coxae and on subvertical intercoxal process of mesosternum; fore coxae contiguous or very nearly so; mesocoxae about as broadly separated as breadth of a coxa; metasternum at its narrowest point between mid and hind coxae about as long as a metacoxa, disk coarsely punctured around margins, punctures setiferous, met-episternum with a single line of lanceolate or narrower setae.

Abdomen coarsely reticulate, with setiferous punctures scattered over disks of first two ventrites, coarse at base of first, but almost entirely impunctate and bare laterad; ventrites three to five evidently impunctate and almost without setae.

Length, 1.9 mm.; breadth, 1.0 mm.

Holotype female, in Bishop Museum, collected by M. E. Walsh at "Tjimerang, Mts. Djampang, Tengah, West Java" in March 1939 between 1,500 and 2,000 feet altitude.

This is a distinct species which may be distinguished from all of the other known species by its color pattern alone. It appears to be allied to *A. albisetus*. The two species have a number of characters in common, though they are well separated by numerous differences.