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A new genus of Ceutorhynchinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

With 11 figures

Some time ago the Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung, Eberswalde sent me two syntypes of *Ceutorhynchus camerunensis* HUSTACHE. After half an year I had the opportunity of studying the HUSTACHE's collection in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris and, after few days, I could study also the general collection of the British Museum, London, in which many Ceutorhynchinae from indian region are conserved. This study made evident that *C. camerunensis* is astonishing similar to *C. sexnotatus* SCHULTZE from East India as stated by HUSTACHE (1930), and that both species belong to a genus different from *Ceutorhynchus* GERMAR.

Dieckmannius gen. nov.

Type-species: *Ceutorrhynchus sexnotatus* SCHULTZE, 1899.

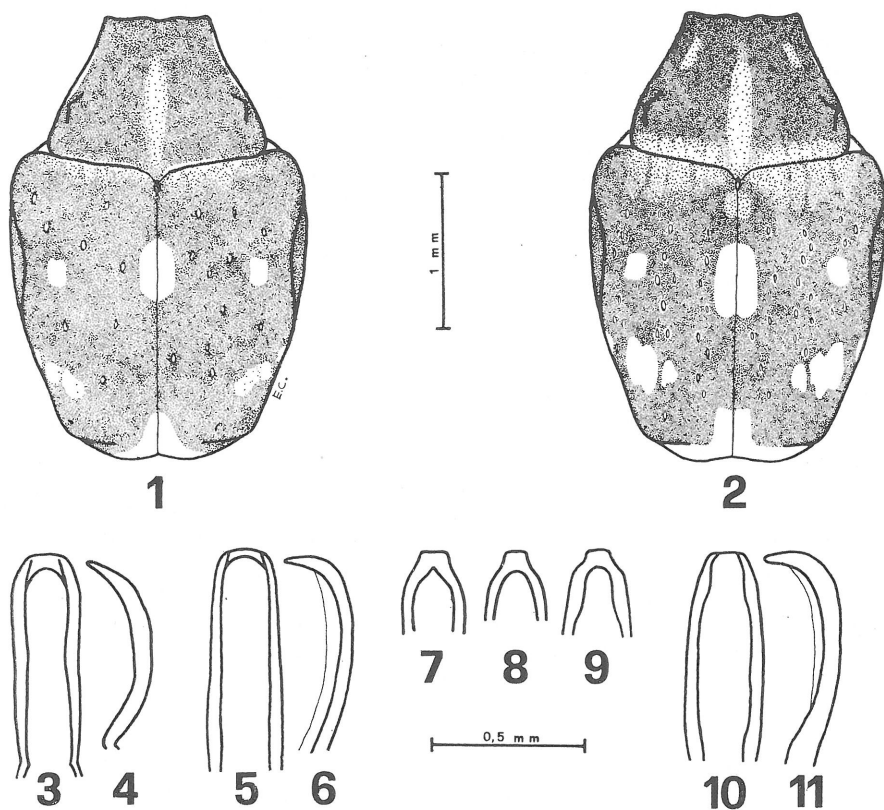
Tegument piceous; tip of rostrum, antenna and tarsi reddish. Upper surface clothed with brownish short semierected setulae forming 3—4 irregular rows on each elytral interstice, and with white large lanceolate spiculae on dorsal channel of prothorax, at the base of elytra and forming on elytra a vague transversal fascia beginning laterally from the middle and extending towards apical third. White patches of similar scales on the middle of suture and on intervals 5—6; also elytral apex white. Under surface and sides of prothorax densely clothed with whitish lanceolate scales. Rostrum very long and slender; in the ♂ longer than head plus prothorax and with a sharp carina, in the ♀ about as long as half a body with much less developed carina and depressed before apex; tip of rostrum in both sexes with some erected setae. Antennae inserted in the ♂ in the apical third, in the ♀ about in the middle of rostrum. All the joints of antenna longer than broad; scape thin, moderately broadened at apex; funiculus 7-jointed; second joint very long, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ time longer than first; club fusiform elongate. Prothorax coarsely punctured, subconical, narrowing from base to apex, with two lateral tubercles and with a feeble median sulcus. Base raised against that of elytra and sunken around scutellum. Elytra depressed at base and on apical third; intervals flat and coarsely punctured; striae sulcoform. Legs very slender; femora acutely toothed; apical comb of setae ascending less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of tibial length; claws bifid. Prosternum in front of coxae with a pair of prominent ridges; segments 1 + 2 of abdomen more than twice longer than 3 + 4; 5th urosternum laterally impressed in both sexes. Internal sac of aedeagus with minute sclerotized structures.

The genus is named after Dr. LOTHAR DIECKMANN, who has so much increased through his studies our knowledge of Curculionidae.

Dieckmannius belongs to the tribe Ceutorhynchini THOMSON (sensu COLONNELLI, 1984); the shape of base of prothorax and the length of rostrum are however somewhat similar to some genera of tribe Egrini COLONNELLI.

The particular elytral pattern (figs. 1 and 2), the length of rostrum and legs, the base of prothorax raised against that of elytra, the shape of abdomen make impossible to confuse *Dieckmannius* with other genera of Ceutorhynchini having white patches on elytra (see COLONNELLI, 1983).

Ceutorhynchus sexnotatus SCHULTZE, 1899 from East India (type-species) and *Ceutorhynchus camerunensis* HUSTACHE, 1930 from Camerun belong to *Dieckmannius* (comb. nov.). Despite the great distance between India and Camerun, these two species are very difficult to separate. I examined the types (4 exx.) of *D. camerunensis* and about 25 specimens of *D. sexnotatus*; this last species shows some variability also in the shape of aedeagus (figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). *Dieckmannius sexnotatus* and *D. camerunensis* may be separated using the following key.



Figs. 1—11. Outline of body and pattern of: *Dieckmannius camerunensis* (HUSTACHE) syntypus (1); *D. sexnotatus* (SCHULTZE) from Bengala (2). *D. sexnotatus* from Bengala: dorsal (3) and lateral (4) view, and apex (7) of aedeagus. *D. sexnotatus* from „India“: dorsal (5) and lateral (6) view, and apex (8) of aedeagus. *D. camerunensis* syntypus: dorsal (10) and lateral (11) view, and apex (9) of aedeagus. Schematic drawings

- 1— Occipital carina sharp, obvious; rostrum in both sexes more evidently carinate; apex of pronotal tubercles acute; very few white scales scattered on disk of elytra; aedeagus: figs. 9, 10, 11. Camerun *camerunensis* (HUSTACHE)
- 1'— Occipital carina thin, difficult to see and sometime wanting; rostrum only in the ♂ evidently carinate; apex of pronotal tubercles acute; relatively abundant white scales on disk of elytra; aedeagus: figs. 3—8. East India *sexnotatus* (SCHULTZE)

I remind that also the genus *Cyphosenus* SCHULTZE includes species living in India and East Asia (subg. *Cyphosenus* s. str.) and in West Africa (subg. *Afrocyphosenus* COLONNELLI).

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Summary

Is described the new genus *Dieckmannius*, comprising the two species *D. sexnotatus* (SCHULTZE) from India (type-species) and *D. camerunensis* (HUSTACHE) from Camerun. *Dieckmannius* belongs to the tribe Ceutorhynchini THOMPSON.

Zusammenfassung

Es wird *Dieckmannius* nov. gen. beschrieben, das sich durch die eigentümliche Elytralzeichnung, den sehr langen Rüssel und den Bau der Halsschildbasis von anderen Ceutorhynchinae-Gattungen mit Elytralzeichnung unterscheiden läßt. *Dieckmannius* enthält zwei Arten: *D. sexnotatus* (SCHULTZE, 1899) (Typusart) aus dem östlichen Indien und *D. camerunensis* (HUSTACHE, 1930) aus Kamerun. Die neue Gattung gehört zur Tribus Ceutorhynchini THOMPSON.

Резюме

Описан род *Dieckmannius* nov. gen., который отличается своеобразным рисунком надкрыльев, очень длинным хоботком и строением передней спинки от других родов Ceutorhynchinae с рисунком надкрыльев. Род *Dieckmannius* включает 2 вида: *D. sexnotatus* (SCHULTZE, 1899) (типовой вид) из востока Индии и *D. camerunensis* (HUSTACHE, 1930) из Камеруна. Новый род относится к трибе Ceutorhynchini THOMPSON.

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