



Two new species of *Hainokisaruzo* Yoshitake & Colonnelli from China, with a checklist of the species of the genus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Ceutorhynchinae)

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Abstract

Hainokisaruzo wuyishanensis Huang, Yoshitake & Zhang, sp. n., and *H. fulvus* Huang, Yoshitake & Zhang, sp. n., are described from the Wuyishan Mountains of Fujian Province, southeastern China. *Hainokisaruzo wuyishanensis* is characterized by a slender rostrum, narrow brownish scales covering the elytra, three white bands of narrow scales, large apical mucrones on the mid and hind tibiae in the male, and a large, deep, semicircular concavity on the male ventrite V. In addition, the female pygidium lacks a carina, the spiculum gastrale is robust and bent leftward in dorsal view and the aedeagal body is roundly broadened before the apex and then constricts rapidly and projects acutely apicad. *Hainokisaruzo fulvus* is characterized by a stouter rostrum, narrow black scales covering the elytra, three white bands of elliptical scales, large apical mucrones on the middle and hind tibiae in the male, shallowly concave pygidia in both sexes, a large, deep, transverse, kidney-shaped concavity on the male ventrite V, a slender spiculum gastrale that is bent rightward in dorsal view and an aedeagal body that is gradually constricted and bluntly projected toward the apex. A checklist of the genus is also provided.

Key words: Curculionidae, Ceutorhynchinae, *Hainokisaruzo*, new species, China

Introduction

Hainokisaruzo Yoshitake & Colonnelli, 2005 was established as an allied genus of *Ceutorhynchoides* Colonnelli, 1979, based on the following features: antennal scape with a blunt apical process that bears a hair or hair-like scale on the dorsal surface, ventrally fused antennal scrobes and tarsal claws that are widely separated from each other by a pair of triangular teeth (Yoshitake & Colonnelli, 2005). Ecological information on *Hainokisaruzo* weevils is limited, but two Japanese species, *H. japonicus* Yoshitake & Colonnelli, 2005 and *H. nipponensis* (Hustache, 1916), are associated with *Symplocos glauca* (Thunb.) Koidz. and *S. chinensis* (Lour.) Druce (Symplocaceae), respectively.

To date, eight *Hainokisaruzo* species have been reported from the Oriental and East Palearctic regions. They are *H. bengalensis* (Colonnelli, 1984), *H. notatus* (Colonnelli, 1984), *H. subcostulatus* (Hustache, 1920), *H. topali* (Colonnelli, 1984) from India, *H. sinensis* (Korotyaev, 1989) from China and *H. infuscatus* Yoshitake & Colonnelli, 2005, *H. japonicus* and *H. nipponensis* from Japan. However, Yoshitake & Colonnelli (2005) made note of several as yet undescribed species from Southeast Asia.