



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4058.2.12>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:063D484E-BCD9-4471-84BA-C2D886BB279F>

## A new species of *Diapus* Chapuis from South-West China and North Thailand (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Platypodinae)

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The genus *Diapus* Chapuis was erected (Chapuis 1865) for four species of pinhole borer (Curculionidae: Platypodinae) from the Oriental region and New Guinea. It was distinguished from other platypodine genera primarily by the widely separated procoxae (Chapuis 1865). Hopkins (1914) designated *Diapus quadrispinatus* Chapuis, 1865 as the type species of the genus. The genus is currently placed in the platypodine tribe Tesserocerini, subtribe Diapodina (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 2009). Only two genera are included in the Diapodina, *Diapus* and *Genyocerus* Motschulsky (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 2009, Jordal 2015). *Diapus* is distinguished from *Genyocerus* by the following characters (Wood 1993, Beaver & Liu 2007): 1. In *Diapus*, the scutellum is narrower and more sunken, not flush with the elytral surface posteriorly as it is in *Genyocerus*. 2. The mycangial pores of *Diapus* are sometimes fused to form a transverse or crescentic bar on each side of the midline of the pronotum. This does not occur in *Genyocerus*. 3. The antennal club of *Diapus* sometimes has a median testaceous strip lacking sensillae on the anterior face. This strip is never present in *Genyocerus*. 4. The males of *Diapus* never possess a membranous extension of the apical margin of the fourth abdominal ventrite, present in some species of *Genyocerus*. 5. The females of *Diapus* often bear deciduous mandibular appendages, which are never present in *Genyocerus* (Beaver & Liu 2007).

Most species of *Diapus* occur only in the Oriental region or in New Guinea, but one species (*D. africanus* Beaver, 2000) is endemic to South Africa, and another (*D. malgassicus* Schedl, 1970) to Madagascar; *Diapus quinquespinatus* Chapuis, 1865 is widespread in the Afrotropical, Oriental and Austro-Pacific regions. At present, we recognise 37 species of *Diapus* (Beaver *et al.* 2008, Beaver 2016). Eighteen of these are endemic to the island of New Guinea, and have been treated by Roberts (1993), who gives a key to both sexes. The males and females of the Oriental and African species were keyed by Beaver (2002). These keys have been modified to include two more recently described species by Beaver *et al.* (2008).

The species of *Diapus* are ambrosia beetles which attack the wood of a wide variety of trees, and use an ambrosia fungus as the food of both adults and larvae. The fungus is carried in mycangia opening by pores on the pronotum, and is introduced into the gallery system during boring activity (Roberts 1993, Beaver 2002). The females of many species bear deciduous mandibular appendages, which are used to pull the male from the gallery which he has started, so that mating can take place (Roberts 1993). The female then takes over gallery construction, and the appendages are shed. In those species lacking mandibular appendages, including the species described below, various types of hair brushes are developed in the female, usually on the frons, epistoma or antennal scape. These are also presumed to play a role in courtship, and are lost after mating.

During investigations of platypodines from South-West China (Sichuan and Yunnan), the senior author discovered a species which was generally similar to *Diapus quadrispinatus* from North-East India, but which possessed a number of differences in both males and females. These differences were confirmed to be constant in specimens from northern Thailand, which had previously been confused with, and recorded as *Diapus quadrispinatus* (Beaver & Liu 2013). We consider that these specimens from China and Thailand represent a new species, both sexes of which are described below.

Body length was measured between the anterior margin of the pronotum and the elytral apex (head, as well as interstitial and declivital spines not included).