

## A new species of the genus *Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from the Philippines

### Новый вид рода *Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) с Филиппин

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**Ключевые слова:** Curculionoidea, Molytinae, Metatygini, новый вид, Минданао.

**Abstract.** A new species, *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *philippinesis* Legalov, **sp.n.** from Mindanao, the Philippines, is described and illustrated. This new species differs from the South African *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *stomachosus* Boheman, 1881 in that it has a non-convex prescutellar interstria behind the wide scutellar shield, rugose elytral striae; wide epipleuron, and strongly flattened rostrum in the two apical thirds. These are the first records of the genus *Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835 from the Philippines and of *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) from the Oriental Region.

**Резюме.** В статье описан новый вид *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *philippinesis* Legalov, **sp.n.** с Минданао (Филиппины). Новый вид отличается от южноафриканского *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *stomachosus* Boheman, 1881 прищитковым промежутком, не выпуклым за широким щитком, морщинистыми бороздками надкрылий, широкими эпиплеврами и более короткой сильно уплощённой в двух вершинных третях головотрубкой. Это первые находки рода *Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835 на Филиппинах и номинативного подрода в Ориентальной области.

## Introduction

The two genera *Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835 and *Physarchus* Pascoe, 1865 form the tribe Metatygini of the subfamily Molytinae [Wang et al., 2011; Lyal, 2014; Tseng et al., 2018, 2023; Legalov, 2025]. The genus *Omophorus* differs from the genus *Physarchus* in the not dentiform humeral calli [Wang et al., 2011]. The genus consists of three subgenera, *Omophorus* (*Pangomophorus*) Voss, 1960 with *O. (P.) biroi* Voss, 1960 from Papua New Guinea, *Omophorus* (*Sinomophorus*) Wang, Alonso-Zarazaga, Ren et Zhang, 2011 with *O. (S.) rongshu* Wang, Alonso-Zarazaga, Ren et Zhang, 2011 from China (Yunnan) and *O. (S.) wallacei* Tseng, Hsiao et Hsu, 2018 from Malaysia (Sabah), and subgenus *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) with African *O. (O.) boxi* Marshall, 1944, *O. (O.) cupreus* Pascoe, 1870 (= *O. nicodi* Hustache, 1925), *O. (O.) hacquardi* (Chevrolat, 1881), *O. (O.) indispositus* Boheman, 1845 (= *O. parvus* Faust, 1899; = *O. occidentalis* Fairmaire, 1902), *O. (O.) stomachosus* Boheman, 1836 (= *O. turri-*

*tus* Pascoe, 1865) and a new species from the Philippines described below [Schoenherr, 1835, 1845; Pascoe, 1865, 1870; Chevrolat, 1881; Faust, 1899; Fairmaire, 1902; Hustache, 1925; Marshall, 1944; Voss, 1960; Wang et al., 2011; Tseng et al., 2018; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023].

According to the iNaturalist (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/149327139>), reliable localities of this genus have been recorded in Thailand (Prachuap Khiri Khan, Mueang Prachuap Khiri Khan District, Prachuap Khiri Khan).

This paper describes a new species of the genus *Omophorus* that was found in the provinces of Davao del Sur and Bukidnon in the Philippines. These are the first records of the genus from the Philippines and of the subgenus *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) from the Oriental Region.

## Materials and methods

The holotype and paratype of *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *philippinesis* Legalov, **sp.n.** are deposited at the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia.

The photographs were taken by S.V. Reshetnikov.

Nomenclatural acts introduced in the present work are registered in ZooBank ([www.zoobank.org](http://www.zoobank.org)) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:1F8F6BD9-C34B-4E6E-AD76-BE9AA71CB468.

## Results

Curculionoidea: **Curculionidae**: Molytinae:  
Metatygini

***Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835**

*Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) Schoenherr, 1835

*Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *philippinesis* Legalov, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–2.

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**Material. Philippines, Mindanao:** holotype, ♀, Davao del Sur Prov., Kapatagan, IX.2021, local collector; paratype, ♀, Bukidnon Prov., Sayawan, V.2014, local collector.

**Description.** *Female.* Body brownish, covered with pale and yellow short adpressed hairs. Vestiture of ventral part simple. Rostrum robust, straight, strongly flattened in two apical thirds, about 1.1 times as long as pronotum, about 2.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.3–2.5 times as long as wide at midlength, 2.4–2.3 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate in apical and middle thirds, coarsely punctate in basal third, with longitudinal median groove in basal half. Forehead quite wide, about 0.8 times as long as rostrum base width, weakly convex, with longitudinal median groove. Labial palpi absent. Eyes large, not protrude beyond contour of head, finely faceted. Temples slightly shorter than eyes. Vertex densely rugose-punctate. Antennal strobil lateral, visible dorsally in first half, directed obliquely toward lower edge of eye. Antennae geniculate, inserted laterally before middle of rostrum. First antennomere long, curved apically, about 5.7 times as long as wide at apex, reaching eyes. Second and third antennomeres conical. Second antennomere about 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.2 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as first antennomere. Third antennomere slightly shorter than wide at apex, 0.5 times as long as and slightly narrower than second antennomere. Fourth–eighth antennomeres wide-conical. Fourth–seventh antennomeres of same width. Fourth antennomere about 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as and slightly wider than third antennomere. Fifth antennomere 0.54 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter than fourth antennomere. Sixth antennomere about 0.4 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter than fifth antennomere. Seventh antennomere equal to sixth antennomere. Eighth antennomere about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.0 times as long as and about 1.3 times as wide as seventh antennomere. Antennal club compact and long, with fused antennomeres, about 2.5 times as long as greatest width, 1.3 times as long as second–eighth antennomeres combined. Pronotum campanulate, constricted apically, of almost same width at apex, about 0.7 times as long as width at midlength and about 0.6 times as long as width at pronotal base. Pronotal disk convex dorsally, densely rugose-punctate, with paired tubercle dorsally and longitudinal median groove. Base clearly biconcave. Scutellar shield almost rhomboidal, convex, slightly wider than length, densely punctate. Elytra almost rhomboidal, slightly shorter than wide at base, subequal to width at midlength, 1.2–1.3 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7–2.8 times as long as pronotum. Humeral calli convex. Elytral striae distinct, with large punctations. Elytral base with anterior projection near third interstria which extends over pronotum. Interstriae weakly convex, densely rugose-punctate, 2.7–4.0 times as wide as striae. Prescutellar interstria non-convex. Epipleuron wide. Precoxal portion about 0.9 times as long as length of procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities continues. Postcoxal portion very short. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metanepisternum quite wide, about 3.8 times as long as wide in middle, densely punctate. Metaventricle short, about 0.9 times as long as metacoxal cavity length, convex, densely punctate. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. First ventrite about 0.6 times as long as metacoxal length. Second ventrite slightly longer than first ventrite. Third ventrite about 1.3 times as long as second ventrite. Posterior margin of second–fourth ventrites weakly curved posteriad on lateral sides. Pygidium not exposed. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora unarmed. Femora weakly clavate. Tibiae with large uncus and mucro. Tarsi long. First tarsomere long-conical, weakly flattened. Second tarsomere conical, distinctly flattened. Third tarsomere distinctly flattened and bilobed. Fifth tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws free and simple. Protarsi: first tarsomere about 1.4 times as long as wide at apex; second



Figs 1–2. External appearance of *Omophorus (Omophorus) philippinesis* sp.n. holotype female. 1 — dorsal view; 2 — lateral view.

Рис. 1–2. Внешний вид голотипа самки *Omophorus (Omophorus) philippinesis* sp.n. 1 — вид сверху; 2 — вид сбоку.

tarsomere about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, 0.6 times as long as and about 1.2 times as wide as first tarsomere; third tarsomere about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.6 times as long as and about 1.6 times as wide as second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere about 4.5 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.4 times as long as and about 0.2 times as wide as third tarsomere. Mesotarsi: first tarsomere about 1.4 times as long as wide at apex; second tarsomere about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.5 times as long as and 1.5 times as wide as first tarsomere; third tarsomere 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.8 times as long as and about 1.7 times as wide as second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere about 4.7 times as long as wide at apex, 1.5 times as long as and about 0.2 times as wide as third tarsomere. Metatarsi: first tarsomere about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex; second tarsomere about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as and about 1.3 times as wide as first tarsomere; third tarsomere about 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, 1.5 times as long as and about 1.5 times as wide as second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere about 3.3 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.4 times as long as and about 0.3

times as wide as third tarsomere. Total body length (without rostrum) 8.7–9.7 mm. Length of rostrum 2.7 mm.

**Comparison.** This new species differs from *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *stomachosus* from South Africa in that it has a non-convex prescutellar interstria behind the wide scutellar shield, rugose elytral striae, wide epipleuron and strongly flattened rostrum in the two apical thirds.

**Etymology.** From the Philippines.

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