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Revision of the genus *Labaninus* MORIMOTO of the world

Part II: the *L. plicatulus* (HELLER) group, with descriptions of four new species (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Abstract

A key to the species of the *Labaninus plicatulus* group with one new combination and descriptions of four new species from China, India and Vietnam are presented. The following species are presented with short reviews: *Labaninus fukienensis* (VOSS), *L. insulanus* (HELLER) comb.n., *L. kimotoi* (MORIMOTO), and *L. plicatulus* (HELLER). *Curculio insulanus* (HELLER) is transferred to *Labaninus*. Type specimens are deposited in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii; Chinese Academy of Science, Zoological Institute, Beijing, China; Natural History Museum, Basel, Switzerland; United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Labaninus*, taxonomy, new species, new combination.

Introduction

This is the second paper in a series on the revision of the genus *Labaninus* MORIMOTO, 1981. Presented are descriptions of four new species and one new combination with reviews of two known taxa and a key to the species in the *L. plicatulus* group.

The following new species are described: *L. corneus*, *L. schoedli*, *L. sikkimensis*, *L. tonkinensis*. *Curculio insulanus* (HELLER) is transferred to *Labaninus* as a new combination. Other members of the genus (*L. plicatulus*, type species, *L. fukienensis* VOSS, and *L. kimotoi* (MORIMOTO)) as defined by MORIMOTO (1981) and PELSUE (2004) are briefly reviewed.

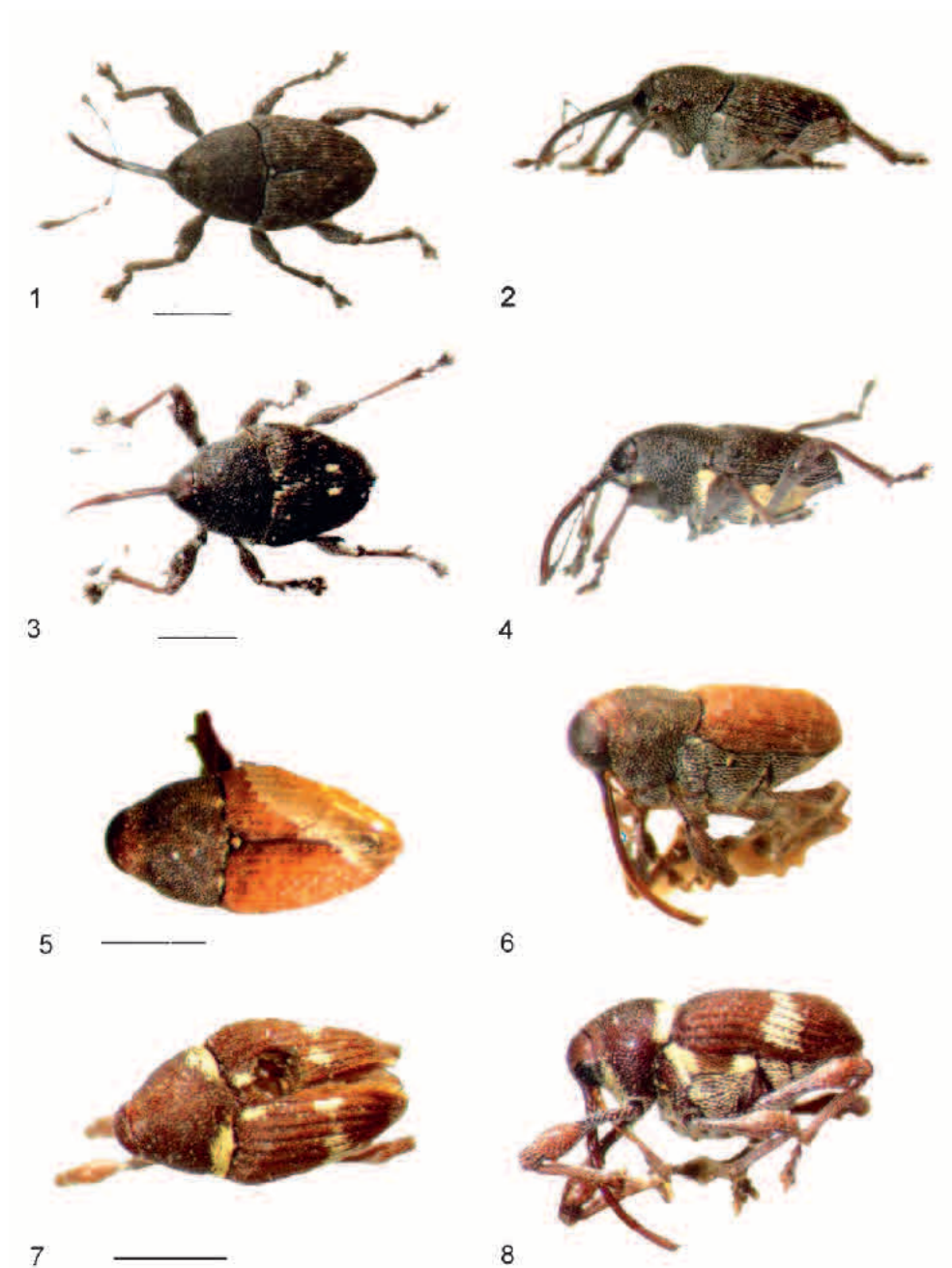
Material & Methods

Type specimens are deposited in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum (G.A. Samuelson), Chinese Academy of Science, Zoological Institute (R. Zhang), Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (M. Brancucci), and the United States National Museum of Natural History (S. Lingafelter). Specimens in this group were discovered in the BPBM, CASB, NHMB, and USNM.

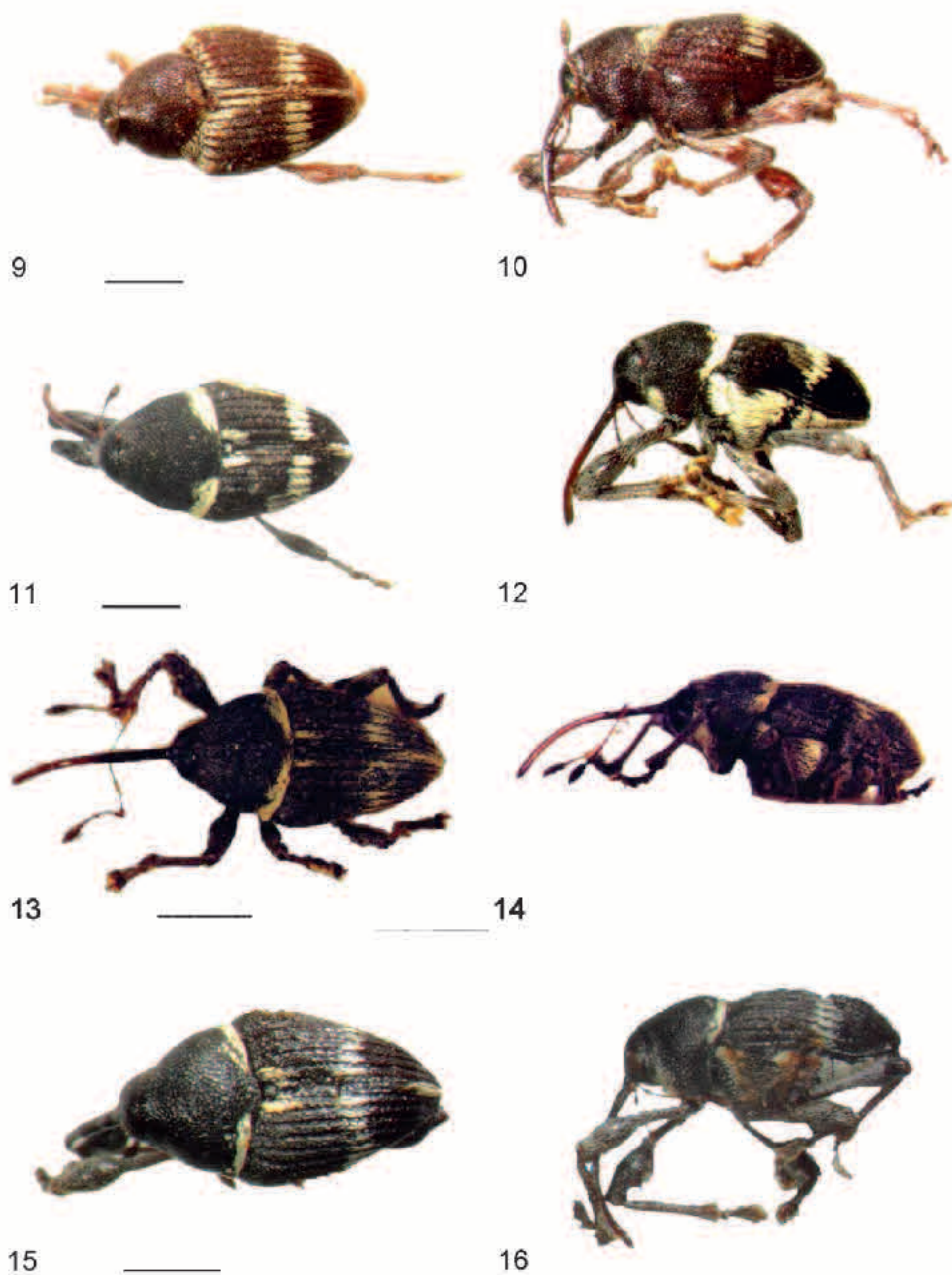
I am very grateful to Dr. M. Brancucci, Dr. S. Lingafelter, Dr. G.A. Samuelson and Dr. R. Zhang for the loan of specimens used in this study.

Abbreviations:

BPBM	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu	NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien
CASB	Chinese Academy of Science, Zoological Institute, Beijing	USNM	U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C.
FWPC	Frank W. Pelsue Collection, Corona	ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum "Alexander Koenig", Bonn
KUEC	Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan	ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel		
NHML	Natural History Museum London, UK		



Figs. 1–8: Habitus of 1) *Labaninus schoedli* sp.n., holotype ♂, dorsal view, 2) same, lateral view; 3) *L. corneus* sp.n., holotype ♂, dorsal view, 4) same, lateral view; 5) *L. sikkimensis* sp.n., holotype ♀, dorsal view, 6) same, lateral view; 7) *L. insulanus*, ♂, dorsal view, 8) same, lateral view. Scale = 1.0 mm.



Figs. 9–16: Habitus of 9) *Labaninus tonkinensis* sp.n., holotype ♂, dorsal view, 10) same, lateral view; 11) *L. kimotoi* ♀, dorsal view, 12) same, lateral view; 13) *L. fukienensis* ♀, dorsal view, 14) same, lateral view; 15) *L. plicatulus*, ♂, dorsal view, 16) same, lateral view. Scale = 1.0 mm.

***Labaninus plicatulus* group**

DIAGNOSIS: This group is characterized by the metafemur not reaching, reaching, or slightly exceeding the apex of the elytra by a distance less than or equal to the dorsal diameter of the metafemoral clava and the rostrum abruptly emerging from the frons.

MORIMOTO (1981) describes the *Labaninus* as follows: "Body subrhombiform. Pronotum broadest at the base, hind angle laminate into a triangular process and pointed latero-posteriorly in dorsal aspect and rectangular in lateral aspect. Elytra cordiform, suture depressed on the basal half and fringed with suberect setae on apical half, latero-basal angle sharply pointed below the laminate hind angle of pronotum, lateral margin weakly sinuate above hind coxa. Prosternum deeply emarginate, shorter than the diameter of front coxa, flat or weakly depressed. Metepisternum broad, almost parallel-sided, weakly dilated dorsally and ventrally at apex and broadly rounded posteriorly. Front femora distinctly curved at basal third. Femora dentate, clavate. Hind tibiae with the dorso-terminal angle of tarsal groove produced into a large hook in male, the other tibiae in male and all tibiae in female simply mucronate. Claws toothed. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa longer than second, third ventrite a little shorter than second and as long as fourth".

Unless stated otherwise in the description, the following characters are shared by all of the species in the *L. plicatulus* group: mesosternal intercoxal process not visible in lateral view; elytral humeri not prominent.

Key to the species of the *Labaninus plicatulus* group

- 1 Metafemur not reaching apex of elytra; scutellum with white scales (Figs. 1–2) ♂ 2.9 mm..... *schoedli* sp.n.
- Metafemur reaching apex of elytra; scutellum dark or with white scales..... 2
- 2 Basolateral margin of pronotum with short horn; scutellum with dark scales (Figs. 3–4) ♂ 3.4 mm..... *corneus* sp.n.
- Basolateral margin of pronotum without horn, scutellum with dark scales..... 3
- 3 Funicular segment 1 two times as long as 2 (Figs. 5–6) ♀ 2.6 mm..... *sikkimensis* sp.n.
- Funicular segment 1 as long as 2 or subequal to 2..... 4
- 4 Funicular segment 1 as long as 2 (Figs. 7–8) ♀ 3.0 mm..... *insulanus* comb.n.
- Funicular segment 1 subequal to segment 2..... 5
- 5 Rostrum one-half length of body; fascia at base of elytra with white scales; sutural vitta of elytra with white scales from scutellum to fascia at midpoint (Figs. 9–10) ♂ 3.0 mm..... *tonkinensis* sp.n.
- Rostrum more than one-half the length of body; base of elytra without fascia of white scales..... 6
- 6 Femoral teeth minute; pronotum with broad basal fascia not reaching scutellum (Figs. 11–12) ♀ 3.0 mm..... *kimotoi*
- Femoral teeth small; pronotum with or without basal fascia reaching scutellum..... 7
- 7 Pronotum with narrow basal fascia reaching scutellum, scutellum with white scales; (Figs. 13–14) ♀ 3.6 mm..... *fukienensis*
- Pronotum with broken basal fascia of white scales not reaching scutellum; scutellum with dark scales (Figs. 15–16) ♂ 2.9 mm..... *plicatulus*

Labaninus schoedli sp.n.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (NHMB): “NE India, Meghalaya, lg. Dembicky & Pacholatko\3 km E Tura\1150 m\4-V-1999\25°30'N90°14'E”. **Paratypes**: (8 exs.) 3 ♂ ♂, 5 ♀ ♀ same locality as holotype (5 NHMB, 3 FWPC).

DESCRIPTION: ♂ **Habitus** (Figs. 1–2). Length: 2.8–3.1 mm. Width: 1.4–1.6 mm. Head: broad, punctures small, separated; glabrous; eyes large; gena clothed with few small, narrow, white scales; frons 0.23 as broad as head across eyes, with fringe of small, dirty white scales along margin. Rostrum: 1.8 mm long, 0.62 as long as body; derm fuscous; punctures very small, glabrous; evenly deflected; base and apex as broad as frons; scrobe lateral; scape inserted in basal ¼; base to insertion of scape 0.45 mm. Antennal scape 0.45 mm, funicle 1.2 mm, club 0.3 mm long; scape 0.38 as long as funicle; funicular segment 1 more than 2 time longer than 2, 3 longer than 4, segments 4–7 same length;; club as long as funicular segments 5–7. Thorax: 0.9 mm long. 1.4 mm wide. 0.64 as long as broad; derm fuscous; disc base almost as broad as base of elytra, lateral margin gradually deflected to before constriction; clothed with small, short, narrow, acutely pointed, fuscous scales, with few scattered longer, narrow, white scales set in small punctures; slightly convex in lateral view; pleuron clothed with short, broad, clavate, recumbent, white scales; scutellum small, longer than broad, clothed with dirty white scales; mesepimeron, mesepisternum clothed with short, recumbent, clavate, white scales; metepisternum, sternum clothed with narrower, recumbent, clavate, white scales. Elytra: derm fuscous; stria narrow, shallow, with rather large, deep punctures; scutellar declivity shallow; intervals broad, clothed with narrow, elongate, clavate, fuscous scales, few larger scattered white scales along lateral margin; crosshatched setae prominent on apical 1/5 beginning piceous becoming fulvus to apex. Legs: pro-, meso- and metafemoral teeth small, profemoral tooth larger than metafemoral tooth; metafemur not reaching apex of elytra; all legs clothed with narrow, elongate, white scales; profemur strongly bent; tibiae straight, pro- mesotarsus large, hind tibial hook small. Abdomen: derm piceous; sternites clothed with narrow, clavate, white scales. Pygidium: small, center with concavity with lateral tufts of short, fulvus scales flanking concavity. Genitalia: (Figs. 17a–17b) median lobe 0.55 mm long, narrower basally gradually becoming broader toward apex, margin deflected to acute apex, endophallus consisting of parallel structures that meet at Y-shaped phallotreme; apodeme 0.55 mm long. Female: Length: 2.6–3.0 mm. Width: 1.3–1.5 mm. rostrum slightly longer with antennae inserted in basal 1/3, otherwise almost identical to ♂. Genitalia: not dissected.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: This species is very similar to *L. corneus* sp.n. but is smaller, lacks the horn on the lateral base of the pronotum and macula on the elytra.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the late Stefan Schödl, excellent specialist of water beetles and ants.

Labaninus corneus sp.n.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (NHMB): “S. India, Tamil Nadu\Nilgiri Hills\11 km SE Kotagiri\1100 ± 100 m\11°24'N76°56'E\Kunch appanai\lg. Pacholatko\3-15-V-2002”. **Paratype**: 1 ♂, same data as holotype (FWPC).

DESCRIPTION: ♂ **Habitus** (Figs. 3–4). Length: 3.8 mm. Width: 2.0 mm. Head: small punctures, glabrous; gena clothed with short, broad, recumbent, white scales; frons 0.21 as broad as head across eyes. Rostrum: 2.1 mm long, 0.55 as long as body; derm fuscous; punctures small, but oval from base to insertion of scape; straight from base to insertion of scape then gradually deflected to apex; base broader than apex in lateral view; scrobe lateral; scape inserted just past midpoint; 1.0 mm from base to insertion of scape. Antennal scape 0.9 mm, funicle 1.1 mm, club 0.38 mm long; scape 0.8 as long as funicle; funicular segments 1–2 sub-equal, 1 longer than 2, 3 one half as long as 1, 4 longer than 5, 5–6 same length, 7 longer than 6, 7 as long as broad; club

as long as funicular segments 4–7. Thorax: 1.4 mm long, 1.8 mm wide; 0.78 as long as broad; basolateral margin with short horn; sides gradually rounded to constriction, anterior margin sinuate, punctures small, shallow, margined, indication of median carinae, glabrous; lateral margin and pleuron with narrow, elongate, decumbent, white scales; anteroventral macula of densely contiguous short, broad, recumbent, ochroleucus scales; scutellum very small, round, set in larger scutellar declivity, appearing dark at lower magnification, but with few very minute white scales under high magnification; mesepimeron densely clothed with short, broad, recumbent, ochroleucus scales; mesepisternum clothed with discrete short, broad, recumbent, white scales; metepisternum with anterior macula of 1 row of short, broad, recumbent, ochroleucus scales with larger macula posteriorly with same scales; sternum with discrete narrow, white scales. Elytra: derm fuscopiceous; scutellar declivity shallow; striae deep with small punctures; intervals broad, densely clothed with small, broad, decumbent, fuscous scales with few larger white scales scattered more abundantly on lateral margins; intervals 1 and 2 with few white scales flanking scutellum; interval 2 with macula of white scales past midpoint; crosshatch setae sparse, piceous. Legs: pro-, meso- and metafemoral teeth medium, acute apices; profemur with ventral margin clothed with beard of long, fine, white seta-like scales, strongly bent, very hair-like; all femora clothed with narrow, elongate, white scales; tibiae straight, pro- and mesotarsus large, hind tibial hook small. Abdomen: sternites 1–2 equal in length behind coxal cavity, densely clothed with short, broad, recumbent, ochroleucus scales; sternite 5 not as long as 3+4, with long, erect, seta-like scales directed ventrally; sternites 3–5 clothed with narrow, elongate, clavate, white scales. Pygidium: small with median vitta of short white scales. Genitalia: (Figs. 18a–18b) median lobe 0.68 mm long rather broad in basal 2/3, then narrowing and broadening again to truncate apex in dorsal view, phallotreme with broad parallel margins, median area depressed; apodeme 0.75 mm long margins moderately thick in lateral view.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: This species is similar to *L. schoedli* sp.n. but is larger in size and has a basolateral horn on the pronotum and a macula on the elytra. It may also be confused with *Curculio koreanus* (HELLER, 1927) which is not a member of this species group, but has two white macula on the dorsal elytra in a similar location.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Specific epithet derived from “cornu” the Latin for “horn”.

***Labaninus sikkimensis* sp.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀ (USNM): “Sikkim” [1st label] “Collection, Bovie thru Buchanan [2nd label]”.

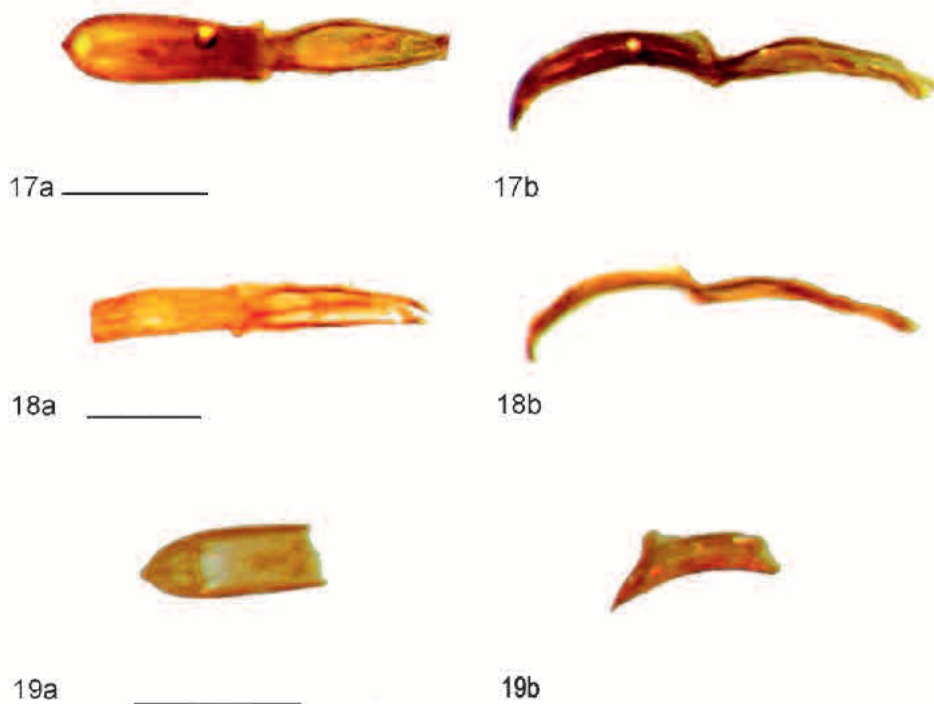
DESCRIPTION: ♀ **Habitus** (Figs. 5–6). Length: 2.7 mm. Width: 1.4mm. Head: large, punctures small, glabrous; gena with small, recumbent white scales; frons 0.33 as broad as head across eyes, broader than base of rostrum. Rostrum: 1.8 mm long, 0.66 as long as body; derm fuscous; punctures minute; evenly deflected; scrobe lateral; scape inserted in basal 1/3. Antennal scape 0.45 mm, funicle 0.7 mm, club 0.34 mm long; scape 0.63 as long as funicle; funicular segment 1 twice as long as 2, 3–5 same length, 6–7 same length longer than 5; club as long as funicular segments 4–7. Thorax: 1.0 mm long. 1.2 mm wide; 0.83 as long as broad. Derm piceous, small, fuscous area dorsally behind anterior margin; anterior margin sinuate; lateral margins strongly tapered to 3/4 of length of prothorax then deflected to constriction; indication of postocular lobes; punctures small, clothed with narrow, elongate, decumbent, testaceous scales; pleuron clothed with discrete, short, broad, clavate, white scales; scutellum small, round, clothed with fulvus scales; derm of procoxae, mesepimeron, mesepisternum, metepisternum and sternum piceous, clothed with discrete short, broad, clavate, white scales. Elytra: derm testaceous; striae shallow with small punctures; scutellar declivity shallow; intervals broad, clothed with very small almost white scales; crosshatched setae not prominent. Legs: pro-, meso- and metafemoral

teeth small; profemoral clava larger than metafemur, clothed with narrow, elongate, white scales; tibiae straight, pro- and mesotarsus medium, metatarsus wanting. Abdomen: sternite 5 as long as 3+4; derm of all sternites piceous with scales on sternite 1 short, broad, clavate, white; scales shorter and narrower on sternites 2–5. Pygidium: small. Genitalia: not dissected.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: Even though this species is bicolorous, it can not be confused with *Labaninus bicolor* PELSUE (2004) as it is smaller and the elytra are testaceous rather than rubiginose with the scutellum clothed with fulvus scales rather than white scales.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in reference to its geographical distribution.



Figs. 17–19: Aedeagus, a) dorsal view, b) lateral view; 17) *Labaninus schoedli* sp.n.; 18) *L. corneus* sp.n.; 19) *L. tonkinensis* sp.n. Scale = 0.5 mm.

***Labaninus insulanus* (HELLER) comb.n.**

Balaninus insulanus HELLER, 1927: 198.

Curculio insulanus (HELLER).

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Pangkalpinang.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (NHML): “Indonesia, Pulo-Pinang [= Pangkalpinang] Sumatra”.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

CHINA: YUNNAN: “Guangtong\1958-VIII-2\lg. Guan” (CASB).

DIAGNOSIS: ♂ Habitus (Figs. 7–8). Length: 2.9 mm. Derm fuscous; dorsum of pronotum with laterobasal macula of clavate, yellowish-white scales with median margin reaching elytral interval 3; scutellum as long as broad; dark with very few minute white scales; elytra with short vittae on intervals 1 and 3 flanking scutellum, fascia of clavate white scales on intervals 2–9 as well as in striae, short on interval 2 then becoming longer to interval 9; mesosternal intercoxal process feebly visible in lateral view; metafemur reaching apex of elytra; metepisternum with anterior and posterior maculae of clavate yellowish-white scales; crosshatch setae rather long, suberect, with acute apices beginning testaceous continuing to apex with few white scales at apex.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: This species fits all the requirements to be assigned to *Labaninus*: emarginated anteroventral pronotum, sinuate margin of elytra, hook-like process on inner margin of tibiae, rectangular metepisternum, and basally bent profemur. It is very similar to *L. kimotoi*, but this species is fuscous, has a scutellum of clavate yellowish-white scales, the basal macula on the pronotum has the margins reaching the scutellum, elytral fascia sinuate, crosshatch setae short, fuscous with acute apices, apical vitta of erect, clavate, cretaceous scales with truncate apices on interval 1; and very small femoral teeth.

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia: Sumatra, Pulo-Pinang [= Pangkalpinang], Perak; China: Yunnan Province, Guangtong.

HABITAT: This species has been found on *Castanopsis hystrix* HOOK.

Labaninus tonkinensis sp.n.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (CASB): “Hoa-binh/Vietnam\lg. de Cooman”.

DESCRIPTION: ♂ Habitus (Figs. 9–10). Length: 2.9 mm. Width: 1.7 mm. Head: glabrous, small punctures with defined raised margins; frons 0.23 as broad as head across eyes; few narrow, elongate, white scales along eye margin. Rostrum: 1.6 mm long; 0.55 as long as body; derm fuscous; broad at base to insertion of scape then cylindrical to apex; 3 dorsal carinae from frons to insertion of scape with punctures between; punctures small beyond antennal insertion to apex; evenly, gradually deflected from base to apex; scrobe lateral; scape inserted in basal half, reaching eye. Antennal scape 0.55 mm, funicle 0.75 mm; club 0.35 mm long; scape 0.73 as long as funicle; funicular segment 1 longer than 2, 3 as long as 4, 5 not as 4 or 6, 6 as long as 7; club as long as funicular segments 4–7. Thorax: prothorax 0.9 mm long, 1.2 mm wide; 0.75 as long as broad; derm fuscous; lateral margins evenly rounded to constriction; disc with numerous small, shallow, punctures essentially glabrous, laterobasal margin with small macula of clavate, white scales; scutellum broader than long with few white scales; mesepimeron and mesepisternum clothed with white scales; metepisternum and metasternum with narrow, clavate, white scales. Elytra: striae deep; scutellar declivity not evident; intervals broad, clothed with small fuscous scales; base with fascia of short, clavate, white scales; interval 1 with broad vittae from scutellum to macular fascia slightly beyond midpoint, vitta and fascia of clavate white scales; distad of macular fascia crosshatch setae suberect, white to apex appearing to form continuous vitta from scutellum to apex. Legs: pro-, meso- and metafemoral teeth small; metafemoral clava somewhat tumid, clothed with narrow, elongate, white scales; profemur not bent; tibiae subsinuate, pro- and mesotarsus large, hind tibial hook moderate; left proleg missing. Abdomen: sternites 3+4 longer than 5; 5 truncate with longer seta-like white scales. Pygidium: small, with tuft of fuscous seta-like scales. Genitalia: (Figs. 19a–19b) median lobe broken with only apical half figured.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: This species is very similar to *Labaninus beverlyae* PELSUE, but can be distinguished by being in the *L. confluens* group and the lack of dense scaling on the mesepimeron, basal elytral fascia and less densely scaled scutellum.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in reference to its geographical distribution.

Labaninus kimotoi (MORIMOTO)

Curculio kimotoi MORIMOTO, 1960: 94.

Labaninus kimotoi (MORIMOTO, 1981): 111.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Takachihonome, Mt. Kirishima, Kagoshima.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (KUEC) "Japan: Takachihonome/Mt. Kirishima".

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

CHINA: GUANGXI: "Longsheng, 740m\1963-VI-5\lg. Wang", 1 ♀ (CASB). "HUNAN: SE Guidong\26°04'N113°56'E\26-31-V-1994", 1 ♀ (NMW).

DIAGNOSIS: Habitus (Figs. 11–12). Length: 3.2–3.7 mm. Derm fuscopiceous; pronotum with basal rather triangular macula of clavate, white scales, truncate apices, with thin line of scales continuing on pleuron to procoxae, dorsal macula reaches to interval 1; scutellum, as long as broad, clothed with yellowish-white scales; elytra with short vittae on intervals 1–2 flanking scutellum of clavate white scales, sinuate fascia of yellowish-white scales past midpoint on intervals 2–9; crosshatch setae moderately long, fuscous, with acute apices, interval 1 with vitta of clavate, erect, white scales on apical third flanking crosshatch setae; metafemur reaching apex of elytra; all femora with very minute, almost nibs for teeth.

DISTRIBUTION: Japan: Kagoshima Prefecture, Takachihonome, Mt. Kirishima, Cape Sata; China: Guangxi Province, Longsheng; Hunan Province, Guidong.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: This species appears to be very similar to *L. insulanus*, but can be distinguished by the minute femoral teeth, fuscopiceous derm, basal pronotal macula, small scutellum with yellowish-white scales and short elytral vittae on intervals 1–2 flanking scutellum. It also appears similar to *Labaninus reticulopunctatus* PELSUE (2004), but can be distinguished by the rostrum abruptly emerging from the frons rather than gradually emerging as in *L. reticulopunctatus*. Both species have very similar scale patterns.

Labaninus fukienensis (VOSS)

Curculio fukienensis VOSS, 1958: 92.

Labaninus fukienensis (VOSS), MORIMOTO 1981: 110.

TYPE LOCALITY: China: In the key VOSS (1958) states Fukien [= Fujian] as type locality; under the description he states Kuatun as type locality.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀ (ZFMK): "China: Fukien [= Fujian]".

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

CHINA: FUJIAN: "Chongan\1981-IX-20\lg. Jiang", 1 ♀ (CASB).

DIAGNOSIS: Habitus (Figs. 13–14). Length: 3.9–4.0 mm. Derm piceous; rostrum longer than elytra, slightly thickened at base, evenly deflected, scape inserted at midpoint; dorsal pronotum with narrow basal fascia of white scales reaching scutellum, convex in lateral view, punctures appear reticulate; scutellum with white scales; elytra with short vittae of white scales in intervals 1–2 flanking scutellum, large stria punctures, fascia of white scales on intervals 1–10, crosshatch seta-like scales suberect beginning as testaceous in color from median fascia becoming cretaceous in apical 1/4; femoral teeth small; pygidium small with short fringe of white seta-like scales.

DISTRIBUTION: China: Fujian Province: Chongan, Kuatun.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: This species can be confused with *L. kimotoi*, but differs in having larger femoral teeth, narrower basal pronotal fascia, evenly deflected rostrum, which is broader at base. Also, it is similar to *Labaninus basofasciatus* PELSUE (2004), but has white scales on the scutellum and the basal pronotal fascia reaches to interval 1 whereas in *L. basofasciatus* the fascia is continuous and the scutellum is dark scaled. Can be confused with *L. plicatulus* however, is small in size and has a black scutellum. Superficially, *L. reticulopunctatus* appears similar, but has the rostrum gradually emerging from the frons and smaller femoral teeth.

Labaninus plicatulus (HELLER)

Carponinus plicatulus HELLER, 1925: 128.

Labaninus plicatulus (HELLER), MORIMOTO 1981: 110.

TYPE LOCALITY: Taiwan, Takao and Kankau [= Koshun].

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype**, sex not specified by HELLER (1925) (ZMHB): "Formosa [= Taiwan] Takao and Kankau [= Koshun]".

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

CHINA: GUANGDONG: "Tai-yong [= Daliang], Kwantung [= Guangdong], S\An-3-36" [1st label], "Ig. Gressitt" [2nd label] (BPBM).

DIAGNOSIS: ♀ Habitus (Figs. 15–16). Length: 2.8–4.5 mm. Derm piceous; pronotum with laterobasal macula of clavate white scales reaching elytral interval 3; scutellum as long as broad, dark scaled; elytra with short vittae on intervals 1–2 of clavate white scales flanking scutellum, fascia of clavate white scales just past midpoint, vittae of two clavate white scales on interval 1 in apical 1/4; crosshatch setae short, piceous; femora with small teeth; metafemur reaching slightly past apex of elytra.

DISTRIBUTION: Taiwan: Takao, Kanku; China: Kwantung [= Guangdong].

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: This species can be confused with *L. kimotoi*, but the rostrum is longer and evenly deflected whereas in *L. kimotoi* the rostrum is almost straight to the apical third then deflected to the apex and the femoral teeth are minute.

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