A PECULIAR SEXUAL DIMORPHISM OF THE ANTENNA IN *KATSURAZO* KOJIMA (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

A peculiar sexual dimorphism of the antennal structure is reported on the weevil genus *Katsurazo* Kojima, with additional diagnostic characters and new distributional record of the genus and *K. flabellicornis* Kojima.

Key words: Sexual dimorphism, antennae, distribution, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Katsurazo*

ABSTRAK

Dimofisme seksual yang ganjil ke atas stuktur antenna di laporkan ke atas kumbang bubut dari genus *Katsurazo* Kojima, dengan pertambahan ciri-ciri diagnostik dan rekod baru taburan genus tersebut dan *K. flabellicornis* Kojima.

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Kata kunci: Struktur morfologi seksual, antena, taburan, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Katsurazo*.

INTRODUCTION

Katsurazo is an Oriental ochyromerine weevil genus, with peculiar structure of antennae in some species (Kojima 1997). When the genus was established, it was not certain whether the unusual antennal structure was sexual character since the female was not known. Recently, senior author found a series of specimens identified as *Katsurazo flabellicornis* Kojima, type species of the genus, in the entomological collection at FRIM. Based on the examination of the specimens, the feature is now confirmed to be a peculiar sexual dimorphism so far not known in weevils (Figs. 5-7).

Whereas the funicular segments of antenna in the female of *K. flabellicornis* are gradually widening transversely apicad and the club is somewhat flattened dorso-ventrally, it is much closer to the normal condition than that of the male unusually modified (see Kojima 1997 for description). The antennal scape abruptly thickened apicad in the male, but it is clavated as usual in the female.

The female differs from the male except the antennal structure as follows: antennae inserted at apical third of rostrum; tibiae not modified at apex as in male; pygidium not broadly exposed as in male, and venter with first and second ventrites inflated without any projection.

The genus has been known from Borneo (Sabah) and Sumatra, and herein newly recorded from the peninsular part of Malaysia.

Katsurazo flabellicornis Kojima (Figs. 1-15)

Katsurazo flabellicornis Kojima, 1997: 129 (Figs. 13-17, male).

Additional description. Length: 4.1-4.2 mm (male); 3.7-3.9 mm (female). Female differs from male in the fore femora devoid

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of small ventral tooth basal to the large triangular tooth. Others are as mentioned above.

Male and female terminalia as illustrated (Figs. 8-15); aedeagus with flap-like processes on each side at apex, inner sac with an elongate sclerite.

Distribution. Malaysia (Borneo: Sabah; peninsular part: Selangor-new record).

Materials examined. MALAYSIA: SELANGOR. F.R.I., Kepong, 10.iii.1969, 3 males and 5 female. (LT).

REMARKS. Biology of *Katsurazo* is hardly known, but *K. flabellicornis* seems to be attracted to the light trap.

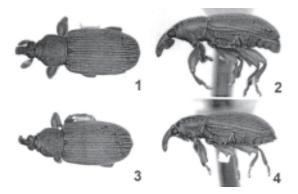
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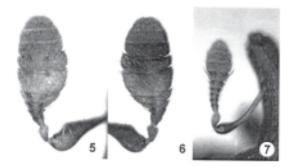
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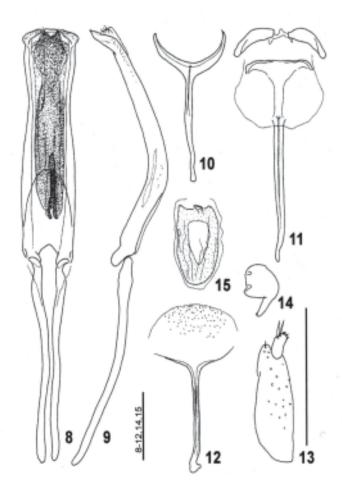
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Figs. 1-4. Habitus photographs of *Katsurazo flabellicornis* Kojima. 1, male from dorsal view; 2, male from lateral view; 3, female from dorsal view; 4, female from lateral view.



Figs. 5-7. Antennae of *Katsurazo flabellicornis* Kojima. 5, male from dorsal view; 6, male from ventral view; 7, female from dorsal view.



Figs. 8-15. Male and female terminalia of *Katsurazo flavellicornis* Kojima. 8, 9, aedeagus, dorsal and lateral; 10, tegmen; 11, male sternite 8 and spiculum gastrale; 12, female sternite 8; 13, hemisternite; 14, spermatheca; 15, sclerite of bursa. Scale= 0.25mm