



### First record of the genus *Copturomorpha* Champion from the United States and a new species from Texas (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Conoderinae)

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I was recently sent for determination a series of a species of conoderine weevils collected in south Texas by Ed Riley of Texas A & M University, as part of a survey of the insect fauna of the region funded by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. To my surprise, these specimens represent an undescribed species and the first record of the primarily Neotropical genus *Copturomorpha* Champion in the United States.

The genus *Copturomorpha* is one of the larger genera of the weevil subfamily Conoderinae, with about 23 species described to date. This modest number of species is misleading in that, for example, there appear to be more than 25 species of *Copturomorpha* at the La Selva Biological Station in Costa Rica, none of which apparently is described (Hespenheide, unpublished), a situation that is the case with other genera with species small in size. It is unclear whether *Copturomorpha* is monophyletic as presently defined, and the large number of undescribed species in the Conoderinae will require a revision of generic definitions and description of many additional genera. This paper will describe the new species from Texas in order to report the presence of the genus in the United States.

The following collection codens are used (Evenhuis 2010): BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London, England; CHAH, Henry A. Hespenheide, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, U.S.A.; CMNC, Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada; TAMU, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas, U.S.A.; USNM, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, U.S.A. Specimens were measured to the nearest 0.05 mm.

#### *Copturomorpha* Champion

*Copturomorpha* Champion, 1906: 65.

Members of this genus typically share the following combination of characters: second segment of antennal funiculus not longer than first, mesosternum and metasternum often strongly excavated to receive apex of rostrum, abdominal ventrites strongly ascending, femora unarmed on internal margins, and the anterior femora each with a more or less conspicuous glabrous, striate area on their front face.

The species described here has very small glabrous areas on the anterior femora, lacks an excavated metasternum, and the mesosternum is only very weakly carinate, but it is obviously related to other species currently assigned to the genus.

#### *Copturomorpha rileyi*, new species

Figures 1–4

Holotype male: Body size 2.45 mm long, 1.25 mm wide. Very robust, oval, dark reddish brown, except antennae, tarsi, and tibiae paler, with moderately complex pattern of scales (Figures 1 and 2, dorsal and lateral views): from above scales sparse, slender and pale brown on disc and anterior 1/2 of sides of pronotum and much of elytral intervals, pale fulvous, and broader on elytral intervals 3–6, broad and white in small spots on anterior margin of pronotum lateral to midline, on posterior 1/2 of sides of pronotum, and in narrow area anterior to scutellum; broad and white on elytra on basal 1/2 of interval 1 and small spot on interval 2 at middle, on basal 1/6 of intervals 2–7, on apical 1/6 of intervals 1–2, and in