

Review of the genus *Miloderes* Casey, 1888 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae), with descriptions of three new species

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Abstract

The genus *Miloderes* Casey, 1888 is reviewed and three new species are described. The genus now has eight valid species: *M. amargosensis* sp. nov., *M. mercuryensis* Tanner, *M. nelsoni* Kissinger, *M. panamintensis* sp. nov., *M. setosus* Casey, *M. terti* Tanner, *M. ubehebensis* sp. nov. and *M. viridis* Pierce. *Miloderes allredi* Tanner, 1974 is a new junior synonym of *M. viridis* Pierce, 1910. The relationships of the species are discussed based on morphological characters from external morphology as well as from the endophallus. A key to species is provided.

Key words: endophallus, Mojave Desert, sand dunes, morphological phylogeny, Death Valley National Park, weevils

Introduction

Miloderes Casey, 1888 is a genus of weevil placed in the Tropiphorini (Curculionidae: Entiminae) (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999). Prior to this study the genus contained six species. In this paper we place one species in synonymy, and recognize three new species based on morphological characters: *M. amargosensis* sp. nov., *M. panamintensis* sp. nov. and *M. ubehebensis* sp. nov., bringing the present total to eight species. *Miloderes* species are restricted to sand dunes and have not been found outside of this habitat. Adults are found in association with perennial plants on the sand dunes. The larval habits are unknown, but as Entiminae are known to be root feeders the same is suspected of *Miloderes*.