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Revision of the Tribe Microtrachelizini Zimmerman, 1994, from Australia: New Taxa and Records (Insecta: Coleoptera, Brentidae)

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ABSTRACT. The Microtrachelizini from Australia are revised. Four species and one genus are described as new for science (*Araiorrhinus zimmermani* n.sp., *Howeius micropterus* n.gen., n.sp., *Microtrachelizus altostriatus* n.sp. and *M. australicus* n.sp.). One new synonymy is proposed (*M. laevis* Damoiseau, 1987 n. syn. of *M. montrouzieri* Senna, 1903) and two species are recorded as new for Australia (*M. montrouzieri* and *M. occultus* Kleine, 1935, the latter removed from synonymy with *M. bhamoensis* [Senna, 1892]). An identification key and pictures of the habitus are given for the nine Microtrachelizini species presently known from Australia.

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Introduction

Microtrachelizini Zimmerman, 1994 is a tribe (or subtribe) of brentid weevils occurring in the Old World and containing about 70 species distributed over nine genera (Sforzi & Bartolozzi, 2004). Four species are currently known from Australia: *Araiorrhinus howittii* (Pascoe, 1872), *Higonius novenarius* Damoiseau, 1987, *Microtrachelizus laevis* Damoiseau, 1987 and *M. queenslandicus* Damoiseau, 1987. Zimmerman (1994) listed nine Microtrachelizini species for Australia but only three were named (*A. howittii, H. novenarius* and *M. laevis*), while the others were labelled only as *Microtrachelizus* species 2 to 7. Examination of these specimens and of unidentified material from diverse collections allowed the recognition and description of four new species and one new genus, as well as the establishment of one new synonymy and the recording of two additional species for Australia.

Material and methods

Measurements were taken using a Nikon SMZ1000 stereo microscope. Body length was measured from the apex of the rostrum to the apex of the elytra, head length from the apex of the rostrum to the base of the head, pronotal length from apex to base along the midline, pronotal width across the widest part of the pronotum and elytral length from apex to base along the midline. Male and female genitalia were extracted by removing the abdomen of relaxed specimens and boiling it for 10 minutes in hot KOH solution. Male genitalia were glued on the card with the specimen and female genitalia mounted on microscope slides in Euparal« mountant. The latter were shown to be taxonomically and phylogenetically very informative in Curculionoidea (Gaiger & Vanin, 2008). The terminology used for genital segments follows partly Deuve (1994). In the descriptions, the term "metasternum" is used for the posterior ventral part of the metathorax. Other