

A new species of the weevil genus *Trachelanthus* Korotyaev, 1980 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Ceutorhynchinae) from Tajikistan

Новый вид долгоносиков рода *Trachelanthus* Korotyaev, 1980 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Ceutorhynchinae) из Таджикистана

В.А. Коротяев¹, Kh.А. Nasreddinov²
Б.А. Коротяев¹, X.А. Насреддинов²

¹Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab., 1, St. Petersburg 199034 Russia. E-mail: korotyay@rambler.ru
²Nizhnij Novgorod, Russia

¹Зоологический институт РАН, Университетская наб., 1, Санкт-Петербург 199034 Россия

²Нижний Новгород, Россия

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Abstract. A new species of the weevil genus *Trachelanthus* Korotyaev, 1980 is described from Hissar Mt. Range in Tajikistan. *Trachelanthus lopatini* sp. n. is similar to *T. margaritae* (Korotyaev, 1980), known only from Western Kopet Dagh Mts., Turkmenistan, but differs in the much larger body size, more transverse pronotum, larger denticles on the lateral intervals of the elytra, and well-developed white transverse angulated band in the basal part of the elytra running from scutellar spot toward lateral margins of the elytra near their mid-length.

Резюме. Описан новый вид долгоносиков рода *Trachelanthus* Korotyaev, 1980 с Гиссарского хребта в Таджикистане. *Trachelanthus lopatini* sp. n. близок к *T. margaritae* (Korotyaev, 1980), известному только из Западного Копетдага, Туркменистан, но отличается значительно более крупными размерами тела, более поперечной переднеспинкой, более крупными зубцами на боковых промежутках надкрылий и хорошо развитой белой угловатой перевязью в основной части надкрылий, идущей от прищиткового пятна к боковому краю надкрылий в их средней части.

The genus *Trachelanthus* Korotyaev, 1980 includes, in addition to the type species, *T. margaritae* (Korotyaev, 1980) from Kopet Dagh [Korotyaev, 1980], only *T. bellus* Korotyaev, 1981 from Northeastern Turkey [Korotyaev, 1981; Colonnelli, 2004]. *Trachelanthus* was described as a subgenus of *Ceutorhynchus* Germar, 1824, and placed near *Ethelcus* Reitter, 1916, to which it is similar in the presence of the deep depression on the meso- and metasterna and of large denticles on lateral intervals of the elytra. *Trachelanthus* is similar also to the monotypical Eastern Asian genus *Sinocolus* Korotyaev, 1996 in the presence of the rostral channel, large apical combs on the tibiae, deeply depressed temples [Korotyaev, 1996], and characteristic dorsal pattern of the elytra. The large denticles on the sides of the elytra may be found in species of several not very closely related genera of the Ceutorhynchini, e.g., *Ceutorhynchus*, *Mogulones* Reitter, 1916, *Mogulonoides* Colonnelli, 1986, and *Prisistus* Reitter, 1916, and thus have smaller taxonomic weight than the unusual structure of the

head with deeply depressed temples in *Trachelanthus* and *Sinocolus*.

Colonnelli [2004] records *Lamium album* L. (= *L. turkestanicum* Kupr.) as the host plant of the two species of *Trachelanthus*. Finding of the host plant of *Sinocolus charbinensis* (Stöcklein, 1954) might contribute to a better understanding of the affinities of *Trachelanthus*.

Trachelanthus lopatini Korotyaev et Nasreddinov, sp. n.
(Fig. 1)

Material. Holotype, ♀: Tajikistan, Hissar Mt. Range, Takob Vill., 9.05.1983 (I.K. Lopatin) (ZIN). Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (coll. V.P. Karasev, Minsk).

Description. Female. Body length 5.6–5.8 mm. Body black; antennae, except 3 apical segments of club, and tarsi reddish brown. Apical part of rostrum with sparse semi-erect hair-like scales; sides with well-visible semi-erect hairs and one longer hair present at very apex; basal part, head, pronotum and legs moderately densely covered with parallel-sided dull-golden recumbent to subrecumbent scales mostly 1.5–2 times as long as broad, with truncate or broadly rounded apex. Scales on frons condensed toward eyes, those along inner margins of eyes erect, pointed apically, whitish. Prescutellar fovea of pronotum with few oval white scales; elytra with sharply contrasting white scutellar spot of white overlapping, depressed medially oval scales occupying ca. 1/2 length of sutural interval, 1/3 length of 2nd interval (except outer basal corner of latter) and prolonged into angularly bent fascia running toward lateral margin of each elytron to behind 5th denticle on 8th interval. Apical part of 1st–4th intervals and narrow stripe along apical angle of each elytron also with dense white scales; sutural interval between the two white spots with black, bluish-shimmering scales. Each femur with darker spot on anterior surface distal to middle and with a smaller spot at knee; anterodorsal area at bases and between dark spots on middle and hind femora with admixture of oval white scales, present also on ventral surface near apex. Tibiae with narrower golden scales turning into narrow-lanceolate to hair-like white scales before dark apical pubescence on anterior surface. Sides of pronotum with dense broad-oval white depressed scales along posterior margin and in ventral half. Venter with large imbricate white or yellowish scales; 2nd ventrite with four dark spots margined with golden scales, median area of ventrite white; median area of 3rd and 4th ventrites covered with thinned golden scales, sides with diffuse darker spots; 5th ventrite with darker spots at sides and with light-



Fig. 1. *Trachelanthus lopatini* sp. n., habitus, paratype.
Рис. 1. *Trachelanthus lopatini* sp. n., общий вид, паратип.

golden posterior area. Pygidium moderately densely covered with narrow semi-erect golden scales, midline with sparse larger white scales.

Rostrum 1.09 times as long as pronotum, at antennal insertion as wide as fore femur at narrowest point between tooth and knee; in dorsal view almost parallel-sided, slightly widened toward base and toward apex; in lateral view moderately and almost regularly curved. A row of semi-erect setae running along margin of ventral surface at either side. Dorsal surface of rostrum moderately and evenly convex in cross-section, with faint linear median carina in basal part; punctation dense, rugose, rather coarse, punctures medium-sized, elongate; in apical part punctures pupillate, only short convex apical area glabrous. Antennae inserted at 0.46 length of rostrum from base; scape moderately widening apically. Funicle rather slender and long, weakly widening toward apex; 1st segment about 2.5 times as long as broad, 2nd somewhat longer than 1st and 3rd segments, 4th about twice, 5th segment, 1.5 times as long as broad, 6th slightly longer than broad, 7th about as long as broad. Club spindle-shaped, about twice as long as broad, conical and blunted at apex. Setae on funicle rather short, weakly raised. Frons strongly widening posteriorly from anterior margins of eyes forming right angle with base of rostrum, almost flat and shallowly sulcate along midline, with broad depression widening and deepening lateroposteriorly toward vertex and surrounding highly raised posterior half of an eye. Punctation on frons and vertex dense, moderately coarse, punctures on temples tending to form oblique rows directed lateroposteriorly. Boundary between the densely punctate ventral part of head capsule and dorsal part very sharp,

bearing row of dorsally-directed scales; somewhat dorsal to it, with another convex line densely covered with lanceolate brownish or grayish semi-erect scales. Posterior part of vertex with fine median carina. Eyes rather small, rounded-triangular, weakly convex.

Pronotum 1.3 times as broad as long, widest somewhat behind mid-length, weakly and rather uniformly rounded at sides in basal part, then strongly and almost rectilinearly narrowing toward deep apical constriction. Base weakly obtuse-angularly protruding posteriorly, weakly narrowly raised in joint with base of elytra along most of length. Disc rather weakly and almost evenly convex, with deepest part close to base; median sulcus reduced to rather deep oblong prescutellar fovea in basal third. Punctation dense and rather fine, not rugose, formed of small but deep round or polygonal punctures separated by matt or weakly lustrous, almost flat intervals. Lateral tubercles in form of high, slightly oblique transverse glabrous ridges at mid-length of pronotum, length of ridges about 0.2 width of pronotum at their level. Apical margin moderately raised and rather strongly produced over head in form of two rounded lobes separated by deep excision. On sides (ventral to the dorsal admedian lobes), anterior margin in dorsal half produced laterally (thickened in front view) and coarsely obtusely dentate; in ventral part, not thickened and with few sharp denticles gradually becoming larger ventrally. Punctures in ventral half of pronotal sides about twice as large as those on disc, slightly elongate toward dorsum.

Scutellum medium-sized, matt and convex in basal part, narrowing and sloping posteriorly, pointed at apex.

Elytra 1.46 times as broad as pronotum, 1.17 times as

long as broad, with prominent humeri, moderately and rather evenly roundly narrowing toward apices, without preapical prominences. Disc rather weakly evenly convex in cross-section (somewhat flattened along suture behind scutellum) and weakly convex longitudinally. Striae rather narrow, moderately deep, with elongate, clearly separate punctures. Intervals flat, densely punctate, 2–2.5 times as broad as striae. Apical half of 6th interval, and 7th and 8th intervals along their entire length each bearing a row of large denticles with flattened posterior surface and sharp, glabrous semi-circular apex (with more denticles on widened part of 8th interval on humeral prominences). 3rd and 5th intervals with a few smaller denticles near apices, 9th interval with a few fine denticles behind humeri.

Fore coxae separated for 2/3 width of rostrum. Posterior part of prosternum and the mesosternum with common moderately deep depression deepening toward metasternum but without any carinae along margins. Metasternum very deeply depressed between middle coxae, with transverse obtuse carina between posterior parts of coxae hanging over depression. Venter weakly convex, with anal ventrite slightly transversely depressed in medial third.

Legs moderately long. Femora weakly widening in apical part, hind femur slightly narrower than middle femur, all with small obtuse tooth. All tibiae without mucro. Fore tibia strongly widened in apical 0.4 and bearing on outer surface 7 long acute, widely separated brown spines. Middle tibia with similar but slightly shorter, denser, shallowly concave apical comb. Hind tibia rather strongly outcurved and moderately widened apically, with short (ca. 0.2 length of outer margin) convex apical comb. Tarsi rather short, narrow, noticeably compressed. 1st segment of fore tarsus about twice as long as broad; 2nd as broad and half as long as 1st, slightly oblong, moderately widened apically; 3rd 1.5 times as broad as 2nd, weakly transverse, with lobes rounded at sides. Claw-segment moderately and regularly widening apically, by two-thirds protruding from lobes of 3rd segment. Claws long, appendiculate. Hair brushes on tarsal segments not reduced, dense, without coarse spines.

Comparative diagnosis. The new species differs from *T. margaritae* from Turkmenistan (Western Kopet Dagh Mts.) as follows. Body much larger (in *T. margaritae*, body length 3.5–3.8 mm); rostrum evenly and more strongly curved; pronotum broader (in *T. margaritae*, 1.24 times as broad as long), with anterior margin more strongly produced over head and more deeply excised medially; scutellum narrower, matt, strongly sloping from basal part toward the sunken and pointed apex (in *T. margaritae*, broader, rounded-triangular, lustrous, evenly convex); elytra less strongly convex in cross-section, with larger granules on lateral intervals and with more contrasting pattern (in *T. margaritae*, scutellar spot with white scales

only on sutural interval, and transverse band in scutellar spot (formed by golden-yellow scales) narrow (2 or 3 scales along interval).

Note. A female of this or a very closely related species collected by A.N. Kiritschenko in Hissar Range was identified by Kh.A. Nasreddinov in the mid-1970s as a new species of the subgenus *Orethelcus* Reitter, 1916 (= *Ethelcus* Reitter, 1916; synonymy by Korotyaev [1980]), but no description was made by him because the specimen is damaged. There are two females, 4.15 and 4.6 mm long, collected by B.L. Grąbczewski (Grombchevskij) in Transalai Mt. Range, which are also not included in the type series of *T. lopatini* sp. n. Identification of all these specimens requires examination of an additional material.

Distribution. Tajikistan; Hissar Mt. Range.

Etymology. The species is named after the late Prof. I.K. Lopatin who has made a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the insect fauna of Middle Asia and to the development of entomology in Tajikistan.

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