

A new species of the genus *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Tajikistan

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A new species, *Eremochorus pavlovverevkini* Legalov, sp. nov. from the Qurama Mountains, Sughd region, is described and illustrated. The new species differs from *Eremochorus voruchensis* Legalov, 2012 by a scape not reaching the eye, a slightly curved rostrum (lateral view) and a less pointed aedeagus.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Entiminae, Hyperini, new species, Sughd Region.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962 from the subtribe Macrotarrhusina of the tribe Hyperini (Legalov, 2020) included about 50 species from Middle, Central and North Asia (Legalov, 2023a, 2023b; Legalov, Kozlov, 2023). Only one species of this genus, *Eremochorus voruchensis* Legalov, 2012, was known from Tajikistan (Legalov, 2012). It was described from the Turkestan Mountains near Vorukh. The second Tajik species of *Eremochorus* was found in the Qurama Mountains. The description of this new species from the Sughd region is given below.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimen is kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematics and Ecology of

Animals, Novosibirsk (Russia).

Descriptions, body measurements and photographs were made using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope.

The terminology of weevil body structure is based on Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematics of the studied taxa are based on Legalov (2020, 2023a).

RESULTS

Tribe Hyperini Schoenherr, 1825
Subtribe Macrotarrhusina Legalov, 2007
Genus *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962
Subgenus *Eremochorus* s. str.
***Eremochorus* (*Eremochorus*)**
***pavlovverevkini* Legalov, sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1, 3a)

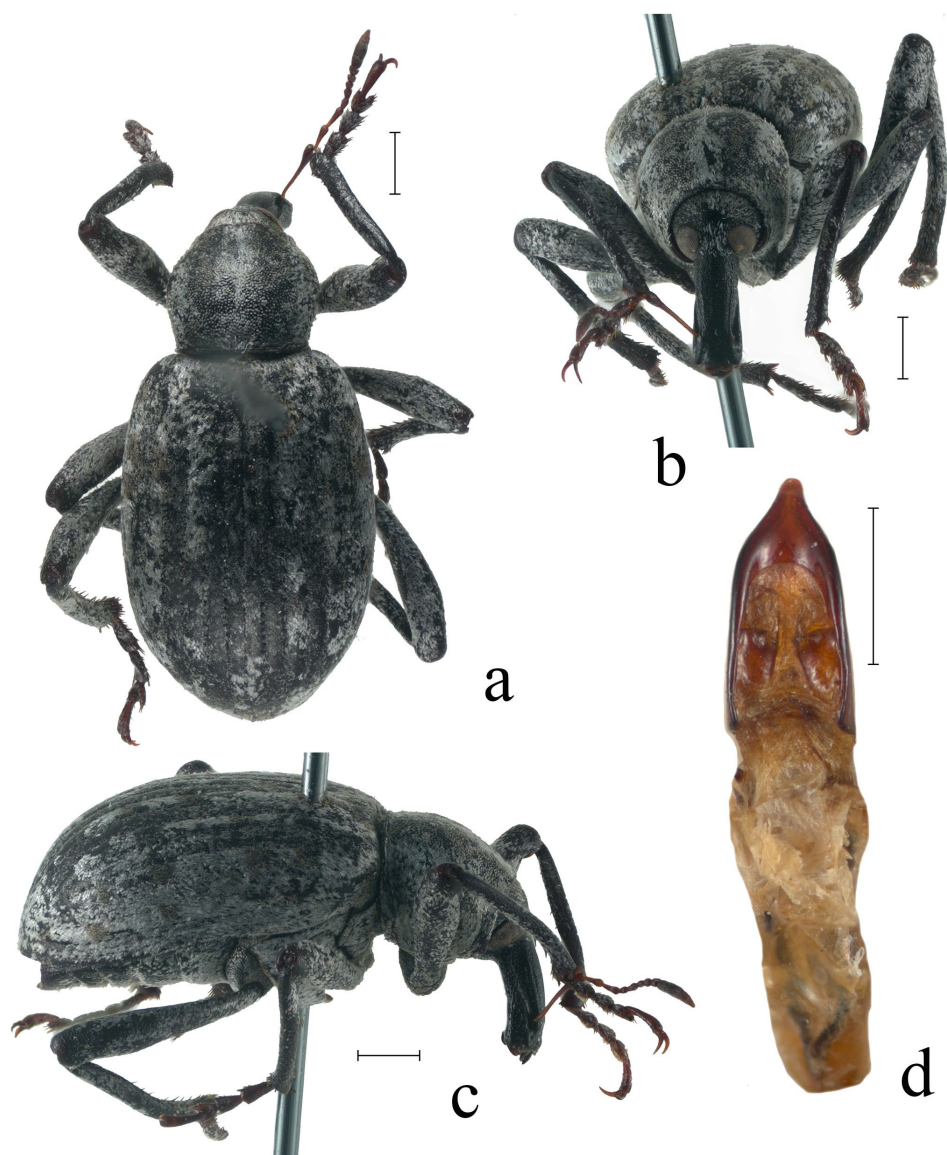


Fig. 1. *Eremochorus pavlovverevkini* sp. nov., holotype, male: a – habitus, dorsally; b – habitus, in front; c – habitus, laterally; d – aedeagus, dorsally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Tajikistan, Qurama Mountains, Sughd Region, 25.IV.1979, B.S. Pavlov-Verevkin.

Description. Male: Body black, covered

with sparse weakly dissected apically scales. Antennae and tarsi red-brown. Rostrum quite long, slightly curved, with distinct middle carina, glabrous, densely punctate, flattened in apical third, 2.4 times

as long as wide at apex, 2.6 times as long as wide in middle and at base, about 0.8 times as short as pronotum. Mandibles massive with two teeth on inner edge. Forehead flattened, densely punctate, 0.6 times as long as rostrum base width, covered with scales. Eyes large, finely faceted, transversely oval, weakly convex. Temples quite short. Antennae long, inserted before apex of rostrum. Scapus long, 8.2 times as long as wide at apex, not reaching eyes. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long-conical. Antennomere 2 about 3.3 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.3 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as scape. Antennomeres 3-6 subequal in width. Antennomere 3 about 3.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.9 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 conical. Antennomere 4 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.5 times as long as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 about 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as antennomere 4. Antennomeres 6-8 wide-conical. Antennomeres 6-8 subequal in length. Antennomere 6 about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 about 0.9 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 7. Club compact, long. Antennomere 9 about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.3 times as long as and slightly wider than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 about 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 1.6 times as long as and about 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 2.0 times as long as wide at base, about 1.1 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 10. Pronotum companiform, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, and about 1.1 times as long as wide at base. Greatest width

before middle. Disk densely punctate, weakly convex. Sides rounded. Scutellum small, trapezoidal. Elytra suboval, 1.8 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, about 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 2.6 times as long as pronotum. Humeri smoothed. Greatest width in middle. Interstriae wide, flattened, densely punctate. Striae distinct. Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum very short. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Metaventrite short, slightly shorter than length of metacoxal cavity. Metanepisterna narrow, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex. Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 fused, with depression in middle. Ventrite 1 about 0.7 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 about 1.2 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 quite short, equal in length. Ventrite 3 0.7 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 flattened, about 2.1 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium hidden by elytra. Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae weakly biconcave, with apical comb of thickened black setae and small mucro. Tarsi long. Metatarsi not longer than pro- and mesotarsi. Tarsomeres 1-3 with brown thorns around edges. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Claws long and free. Tarsomere 5 elongated. Protarsi: tarsomeres 1-3 flattened, with partially reduced pulvilli on lower surface. Mesotarsi: tarsomeres 1 and 2 without pulvilli on lower surface; tarsomere 3 with almost reduced pulvilli on lower surface. Metatarsi: tarsomeres without pulvilli on lower surface. Total body length (without rostrum) 7.8 mm. Length of rostrum 1.9 mm.

Diagnosis. The new species is close to *Eremochorus voruchensis* and is distinguished by a scape that does not reach the eye, a slightly curved rostrum (lateral view) and a weaker pointed aedeagus.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of the late Boris S. Pavlov-Verevkin (Moscow), who collected the holotype of this species.

Distribution. Tajikistan: Sughd Region.

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