

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

Andrei A. Legalov

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A new species *Eremochorus* (*Eremochorus*) *barsevskisi* sp. nov. from Kazakhstan (Aktobe Region) is described and illustrated. It is similar to *E. (E.) steppensis* (Motschulsky, 1860) but differs in the weakly elongated apex of the aedeagus, distinctly shorter rostrum and wider elytra. Distribution map for *E. (E.) barsevskisi* sp. nov. and *E. (E.) steppensis* is given. It is the western record of the genus *Eremochorus*.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Hyperini, new species, Kazakhstan.

Andrei A. Legalov. Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Frunze street-11, Novosibirsk 630091 Russia, e-mail: fossilweevils@gmail.com

Altai State University, Lenina-61, Barnaul 656049 Russia.

Tomsk State University, Lenina Prospekt, 36, Tomsk 634050 Russia

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Hyperini is widespread monophyletic group of unclear systematic position. It is considered as the subfamily of the family Curculionidae (Skuhrovec, 2013) or included in the subfamily Entiminae (Legalov, 2011, 2020). The greatest diversity of this tribe is found in the arid regions of the Western and Central Palaearctic (Skuhrovec, 2013). The genus *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962 is close to the genus *Orthodonus* Zaslavskij, 1965 (Legalov, 2011) and distributed in the steppes and semi-deserts of the Central Palaearctic. Almost all species of this genus are local and as a rule well distinguish from each other.

In this paper, new species of the genus *Eremochorus* from Mugodzhzar Hills of Kazakhstan is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk).

Descriptions, body measuring, and photographs, were performed using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope.

The terminology of weevil body is according to Lawrence et al. (2010).

RESULTS

Genus *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962**Subgenus *Eremochorus* s. str.*****Eremochorus (Eremochorus) barsevskisi*
Legalov, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 2a)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Kazakhstan, Aktobe Region, Mugodzhar Hills, under the wormwood bushes, 15.VI.1995, Yu. Mikhailov. **Paratypes.** 3 Males (ISEA), 3 females (ISEA), idem.

Description. Body black, covered with sparse dissected scales and rare narrow scales with metallic lustre. Elytral intervals with indistinct spots. Antennae, apices of tibiae and tarsi dark brown.

Male: Rostrum short, thick, weakly curved, with glabrous middle carina, finely punctate in basal and middle thirds, almost glabrous at apex, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.0 times as long as wide in middle, 1.8 times as long as wide at base, 0.8 times as short as pronotum. Mandibles massive with two teeth on inner edge. Forehead 0.7 times as long as rostrum base width, flat, punctate. Eyes large, transversely oval, weakly convex. Temples short. Antennae inserted before apex of rostrum. Antennae long. Scapus long, 6.0 times as long as wide, reaching eyes. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long-conical. Antennomere 2 3.0 times as long as wide, 0.4 times as long as and 0.7 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 3.4 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 0.7 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 3-6 subequal in length. Antennomere 4 1.4 times as long as wide, 0.5 times as long as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 equal to antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 almost rounded, 1.1 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 5. Antennomeres 6-8 subequal in length. Antennomere 7 rounded, equal in length and width, slightly wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 wide-conical, 0.9 times as long

as wide, 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 7. Club compact, 3.2-3.3 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as antennomeres 2-8 combined. Pronotum companiform, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as wide in middle, 0.9 times as long as wide at base. Greatest width before apex. Disk densely punctate. Scutellum small, trapezoidal. Elytra suboval, 2.1 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, 2.7 times as long as pronotum. Humeri smoothed. Greatest width in middle. Interstriae wide, 4.7-5.3 times as wide as striae width, flat, punctate. Striae quite deep, with elongated points. Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Procoxal portion of prosternum shorter than postcoxal position. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metaventrite short, shorter than metacoxal cavity. Metanepisterna narrow, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex. Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 quite fused, with slight depression in middle. Ventrite 1 slightly shorter than metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 slightly longer than ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 quite short, subequal in length. Ventrite 3 0.8 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 about 1.5 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium by elytra. Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae weakly biconcave, with apical comb of thickened setae and small mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 with weak pulvilli on lower surface. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 wide bilobed. Tarsomere 4 short. Tarsomere 5 elongated. Claws long and free. Metatarsi longer than pro- and mesotarsi. Length of body: 7.7-8.2 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.6 mm.

Female: Rostrum 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 1.9 times as long as wide in middle and at base, 0.8 times as long as pronotum. Forehead 0.9 times as long as rostrum base width. Pronotum 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as wide in middle, subequal in length and wide at base. Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.9 times as long as wide at apex, 2.7 times as long as pronotum. Metaventrite 0.7 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Abdomen more convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 lacking depression in middle. Ventrite 1 slightly longer

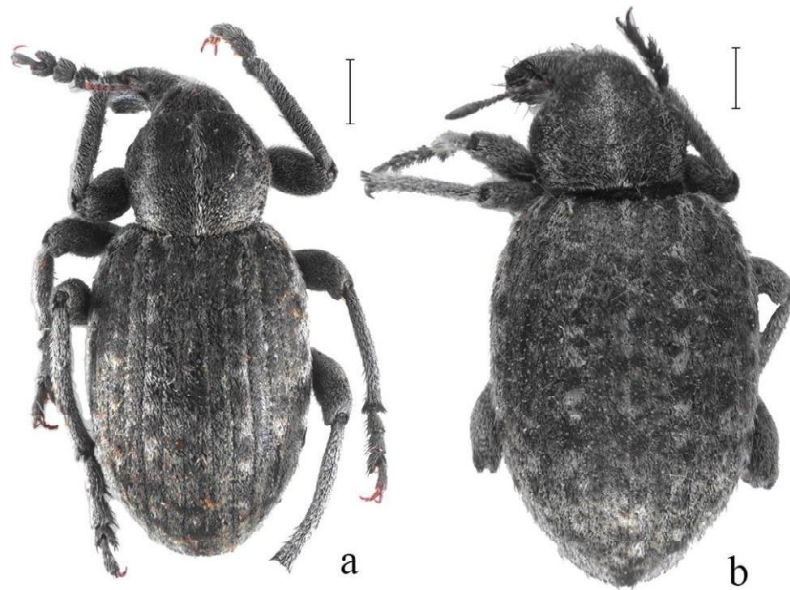


Fig. 1. *Eremochorus barsevskisi*: a - male, holotype, dorsally, b - female, paratype, dorsally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm



Fig. 2. *Eremochorus* spp., aedeagus, dorsally: a - *E. barsevskisi*, holotype, b - *E. steppensis* (Kokchetav Region). Scale bar = 1.0 mm

than metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 slightly shorter than ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 quite short, subequal in length. Ventrite 3 0.8 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 1.4 times as long as ventrite 4. Length of body: 8.0-8.6 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.8-1.9 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *E. steppensis* (Motschulsky, 1860) from Kazakhstan but differs in the weakly elongated apex of the aedeagus (Fig. 2), distinctly shorter rostrum and wider elytra.

Etymology. The epithet of this new species is dedicated to Prof. Arvids Barševskis (Daugavpils) who made a great contribution to the organization of work on the studies of beetles.

Distribution. Western Kazakhstan. It is the western record of the genus *Eremochorus*.

Remarks. Distribution (Fig. 3) of *E. (E.) barsevskisi* sp. nov. and *E. (E.) steppensis* is given.

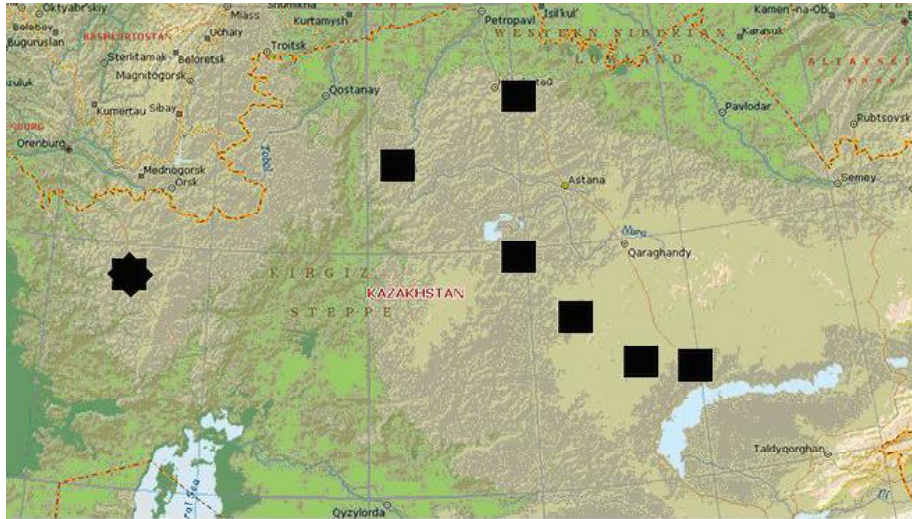


Fig. 3. Distribution: octagon - *E. barsevskisi*, square - *E. steppensis*

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