https://doi.org/10.59893/bjc.23(1).006
Baltic J. Coleopterol. 23(1) 2023
ISSN 1407 – 8619

A new species of the genus *Macrotarrhus* Bedel, 1906 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Uzbekistan

Andrei A. Legalov

Legalov A.A. 2023. A new species of the genus *Macrotarrhus* Bedel, 1906 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Uzbekistan. *Baltic J. Coleopterol. 23(1): 65 - 68.*

A new species, *Macrotarrhus dudkoi* Legalov, sp. nov. from Hisar Range (Uzbekistan: Surxondaryo Region) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *M. bartelsii* (Boheman, 1842) but differs in the dense brown scales on the elytra, a weak middle carina on the rostrum, and wider aedeagus that is slightly narrower towards the apex. It is distinguish from *M.* (*M.*) *conspersus* (Petri, 1901) in the rostrum with middle carina, the elytra covered with brown scales, narrower second tarsomere of the protarsi and a wide aedeagus narrowed towards the apex.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Entiminae, Hyperini, new species, Hisar Range

Andrei A. Legalov. Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Frunze street-11, Novosibirsk 630091 Russia;
Altai State University, Lenina-61, Barnaul 656049 Russia;
Tomsk State University, Prospekt Lenina, 36, Tomsk 634050 Russia.
E-mail: fossilweevils@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Macrotarrhus* Bedel, 1906 belongs to the subtribe Macrotarrhusina of the tribe Hyperini (Legalov, 2020). This genus included 36 modern species distributed in Asia minor and South Caucasus (Turkey, Armenia), North Caucasus (Russia: Dagestan), Middle Asia (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan), Kazakhstan, South Siberia, Mongolia and China (Legalov, 2023). Four species of the nominative subgenus of the genus *Macrotarrhus* were known from Uzbekistan (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023; Legalov, 2023). *M.* (*M.*) *conspersus* (Petri, 1901) was recorded from Namangan Region, *M.* (*M.*) *fausti* (Reitter, 1896) from Tashkent Region and *M.* (*M.*) *uzbecus* (Zaslavskij, 1958) from Surxondaryo Region and Qashqadaryo Region (Legalov, 2023). *M.* (*M.*) *bartelsii* (Boheman, 1842) (=*hirtipes* Zaslavskij, 1958) distributed in Republic of Dagestan, Russia (Korotyaev, Savitsky, 1998), and Mangystau Region and Kyzylorda Region, Kazakhstan (Legalov, 2023), and also indicated for Uzbekistan (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023). This record probably corresponds to a new species.

The new species was found in materials collected from southern spur of Hisar Range. Description of the new species is given in this work.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimen is kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk (Russia).

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

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

The systematic of studied taxa are based on the Legalov (2020).

RESULTS

Tribe Hyperini Schoenherr, 1825
Subtribe Macrotarrhusina Legalov, 2007
Genus *Macrotarrhus* Bedel, 1906

Subgenus *Macrotarrhus* s. str.

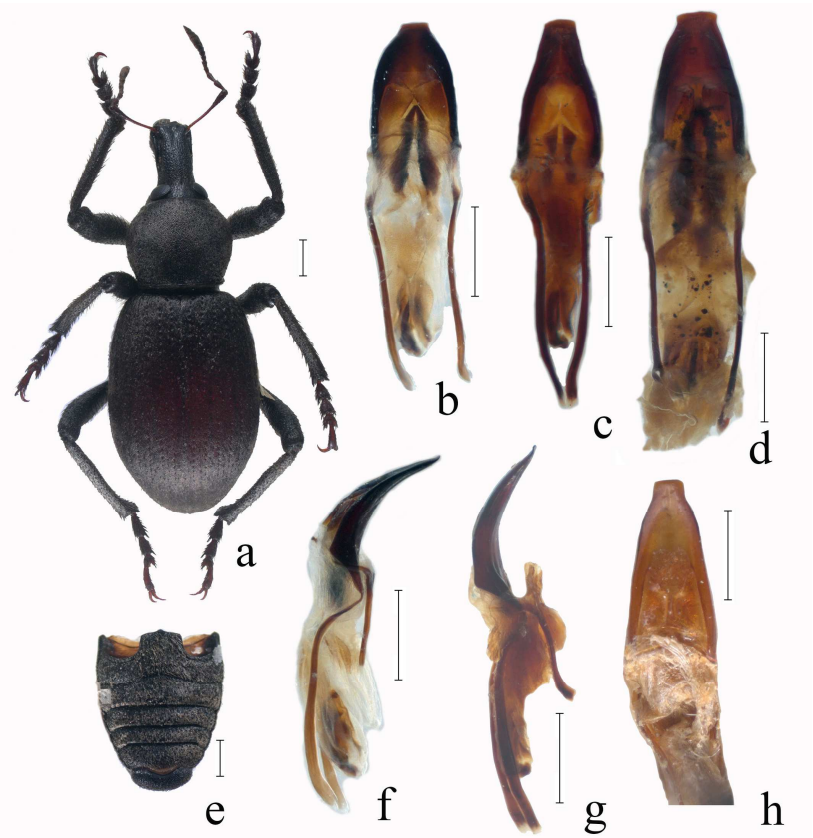

Fig. 1. *Macrotarrhus* spp., male: a – *M. dudkoi* sp. nov., holotype, habitus, dorsally; b – *M. dudkoi* sp. nov., holotype, aedeagus, dorsally; c – *M. bartelsii*, aedeagus, dorsally, Kyzylorda Region; d – *M. conspersus*, aedeagus, dorsally, Almaty Region; e – *M. dudkoi* sp. nov., holotype, abdomen; f – *M. dudkoi* sp. nov., holotype, aedeagus, laterally; g – *M. bartelsii*, aedeagus, laterally, Kyzylorda Region; h – *M. conspersus*, aedeagus, dorsally, Namangan Region. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

***Macrotarrhus* (*Macrotarrhus*) *dudkoi* Legalov, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Uzbekistan, Surxondaryo Region, S spur of Hisar Range, E of Tupalang Reservoir, 1000-1100 m, 38.633°N, 67.825°E, 26-27.05.2023, R.Yu. Dudko.

Description. Male: Body black, covered with dense brown scales and setae. Antennae and tarsi black-brown. Rostrum quite short, slightly curved, with weak middle glabrous carina, densely punctate, 1.8 times as long as wide at apex, 1.9 times as long as wide in middle and at base, about 0.9 times as short as pronotum. Mandibles massive with one tooth on inner edge. Forehead flattened, densely punctate, about 0.4 times as long as rostrum base width. Eyes large, finely faceted, transversely oval, weakly convex. Temples very short. Antennae long, inserted at apex of rostrum. Scapus long, about 7.8 times as long as wide at apex, reaching eyes. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long-conical. Antennomere 2 3.0 times as long as wide at apex, 0.3 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 2.9 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as and about 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4-6 conical. Antennomere 4 about 1.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.6 times as long as and about 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as and equal in width to antennomere 5. Antennomeres 7 and 8 wide-conical. Antennomere 7 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.9 as long as and about 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 about 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, equal in length and about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 7. Club compact, about 0.5 times as long as antennomeres 2-8 combined. Antennomere 9 about 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, 1.5 times as long as and about 1.4 times as wide as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 slightly longer than width in middle, about 1.3 times as long as and slightly wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 2.0 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 10. Pronotum companiform, about 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as wide in middle, equal in length and width at base. Greatest width before middle. Sides distinctly rounded. Scutellum small, trapezoidal. Elytra suboval, about 2.2 times as long as wide at base, about 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.1 times as long as wide at apex, 2.6 times as long as pronotum. Humeri smoothed. Greatest width in middle. Interstriae wide, 5.0-5.5 times as wide as striae width, flattened, densely punctate. Striae quite deep. Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Postcoxal portion of prosternum about 0.3 times as long as procoxal cavity and about 2.3 times as long as precoxal portion. Metaventrite short, about 0.5 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Metanepisterna very narrow, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex. Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 fused, flattened in middle. Ventrite 1 about 0.7 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 slightly longer than ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 about 0.9 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 about 0.8 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 about 1.4 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium hidden by elytra. Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae weakly biconcave, with thickened dark thorns on inner edge, with apical comb of thickened black setae and small mucro. Tarsi long. Metatarsi longer than pro- and mesotarsi. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Claws long and free. Tarsomere 5 elongated. Protarsi:

tarsomeres 1-3 flattened, with pulvilli on lower surface; tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical, quite wide, with dark thorns around edges; tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1; tarsomere 3 with dark thorns around edges. Mesotarsi: tarsomeres 1-3 with partially reduced pulvilli on lower surface and with dark thorns around edges; tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical; tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1. Metatarsi: tarsomeres 1-3 with almost reduced pulvilli on lower surface and dark thorns around edge; tarsomeres 1 and 2 long-conical. Total body length (without rostrum) 9.6 mm. Length of rostrum 2.2 mm.

Diagnosis. The new species is close to *M.* (*M.*) *bartelsii* (Fig. 1) from West Kazakhstan but differs in the dense brown scales on the elytra, a weak middle carina on the rostrum, and wider aedeagus that is slightly narrower towards the apex. It is distinguish from *M.* (*M.*) *conspersus* (Fig. 1) in the rostrum with middle carina, the elytra covered with brown scales, narrower second tarsomere of the protarsi and a wide aedeagus narrowed towards the apex.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Roman Yu. Dudko (Novosibirsk), who collected this species.

Distribution. Uzbekistan: Hisar Range.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author thanks R.Yu. Dudko (Novosibirsk, Russia) for help with this research.

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Received: 08.08.2023.
Accepted: 30.11.2023.