

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

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A new species, *Eremochorus fomichevi* Legalov, sp. nov. from Almaty Region is described and illustrated. The new species is close to *E. varius* (Boheman, 1842) but differs in the longer setae on the body, smaller body size and narrower apex of the aedeagus. It is distinguish from *E. concinnus* (Boheman, 1842) in the wider body and weakly elongated apex of the aedeagus.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Entiminae, Hyperini, new species, Almaty Region

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962 included 48 species from Kazakhstan, Middle Asia (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), Central Asia (Mongolia, Northern China, South Siberia), and the Russian Far East (Legalov, 2023). This genus consists of two subgenera (Legalov, 2023) and placed in the subtribe Macrotarrhusina of the tribe Hyperini of the subfamily Entiminae (Legalov, 2020).

Kazakhstan is the centre of diversity of the nominative subgenus of the *Eremochorus*. In total, 23 species, *E. (E.) asininus* (Faust, 1885), *E. (E.) ambiguus* Bajtenov, 1974, *E. (E.) arazantauensis* Legalov, 2012, *E. (E.) atrogriseus* Zaslavskij, 1978, *E. (E.) bar-sevskisi* Legalov, 2021, *E. (E.) concinnus*

(Boheman, 1842), *E. (E.) contractus* Zaslavskij, 1962, *E. (E.) dudkoi* Legalov, 2011, *E. (E.) dzungaricus* Zaslavskij, 1962, *E. (E.) elongatus* (Petri, 1901), *E. (E.) formaster* Zaslavskij, 1962, *E. (E.) gebleri* (Gebler, 1833), *E. (E.) iliensis* (Suvorov, 1912), *E. (E.) kolbei* (Petri, 1901), *E. (E.) lebedevi* Legalov, 2012, *E. (E.) mniszehi* (Capiomont, 1868), *E. (E.) morgei* (Bajtenov, 1982), *E. (E.) motschoulskyi* (Boheman, 1842), *E. (E.) neglectus* Bajtenov, 1974, *E. (E.) oppositus* Zaslavskij, 1978, *E. (E.) steppensis* (Motschulsky, 1860), *E. (E.) varius* (Boheman, 1842), and *E. (E.) viaticus* Zaslavskij, 1978 were known from this country (Gebler, 1833; Schoenherr, 1842; Motschulsky, 1860; Capiomont, 1868; Faust, 1885; Petri, 1901; Suvorov, 1912; Zaslavskij, 1962, 1978; Bajtenov, 1974,

1982; Legalov, 2011, 2012, 2021, 2023; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023).

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

The description of the new species from Almaty Region, Kazakhstan is given below.

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

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimen are 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.

RESULTS

Tribe Hyperini Schoenherr, 1825
Subtribe Macrotarrhusina Legalov, 2007
Genus *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962

Subgenus *Eremochorus* s. str.

Eremochorus (Eremochorus) fomichevi
Legalov, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1, 3a)

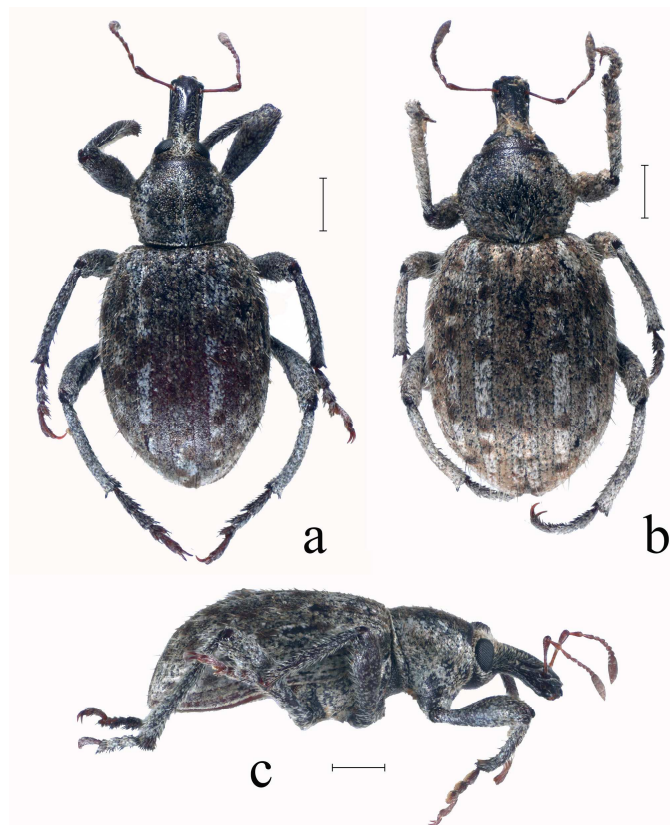


Fig. 1. *Eremochorus (Eremochorus) fomichevi* sp. nov.: a – holotype, male, habitus, dorsally; b – paratype, female, habitus, dorsally; c – holotype, male, habitus, laterally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

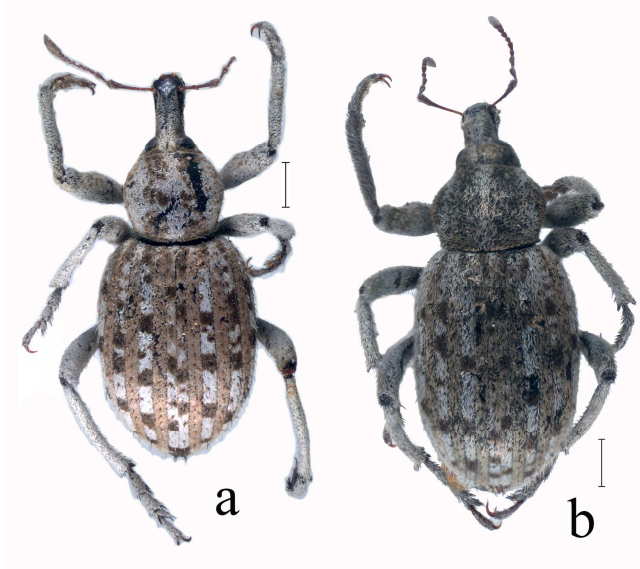


Fig. 2. *Eremochorus* spp., male, habitus, dorsally: a – *E. varius*; b – *E. concinnus*. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

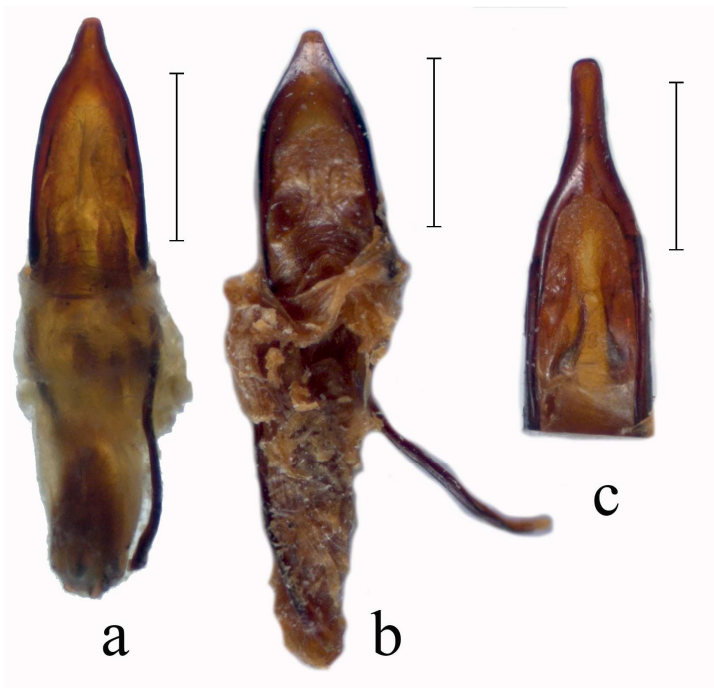


Fig. 3. *Eremochorus* spp., male, aedeagus, dorsally: a – *E. fomichevi* sp. nov., holotype; b – *E. varius*; c – *E. concinnus*. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Kazakhstan, Almaty Region, 13 km NW Karabastau, Zunbulak Mts., 950 m, 43° 53' N, 72° 29' E, 20-22.IV.2016, A. Fomichev. Paratypes: 3 males (ISEA), 7 females (ISEA), idem; 3 males (ISEA), 6 females (ISEA), Almaty Region, of Ili River, 40 km NNW of Kapchagai, 430-450 m, 44° 14' N, 76° 54' E, 16-18.IV.2016, R.Yu. Dudko.

Description. Body black, covered with sparse weakly dissected apically scales and semierect setae. Antennae and tarsi brown. Male: Rostrum quite long, slightly curved, with distinct middle glabrous carina, densely punctate, almost glabrous and flattened at apex, 2.0-2.2 times as long as wide at apex, 2.3-2.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2-2.3 times as long as wide at base, 0.8 times as short as pronotum. Mandibles massive with two teeth on inner edge. Forehead flattened, densely punctate, 0.7 times as long as rostrum base width, covered with dense scales. Eyes large, finely faceted, transversely oval, weakly convex. Temples short. Antennae long, inserted before apex of rostrum. Scapus long, almost reaching middle of eyes. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long-conical. Antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 conical. Antennomere 5 slightly shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomeres 6-8 wide-conical. Club compact, long. Pronotum companiform, 1.2-1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8-0.9 times as long as wide in middle, and slightly longer or equal to width at base. Greatest width before middle. Disk densely punctate, weakly convex. Sides rounded. Scutellum small, trapezoidal. Elytra suboval, 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.9-2.4 times as long as wide at apex, 1.9-2.6 times as long as pronotum. Humeri smoothed. Greatest width in middle. Interstriae wide, flattened, densely punctate. Striae quite deep, with rounded points. Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Pre- and postcoxal portions of pro-

sternum very short. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Metaventrite short, 0.6-0.8 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Metanepisterna very narrow, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex. Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 fused, with weak depression in middle. Ventrite 1 0.6-0.9 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 equal in length or slightly longer than ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 quite short. Ventrite 3 0.6-0.9 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 equal in length or 0.8-0.9 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 1.5-2.0 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 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 and dark thorns around edges; tarsomeres 1 and 2 wide-conical; tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1. Mesotarsi: tarsomeres 1-2 with partially reduced pulvilli on lower surface and with dark thorns around edges; tarsomere 1 conical; tarsomere 2 wide-conical, shorter than tarsomere 1. Metatarsi: tarsomeres 1 and 2 long-conical, without pulvilli on lower surface; tarsomere 3 with reduced pulvilli on lower surface. Total body length (without rostrum) 5.9-6.7 mm. Length of rostrum 1.3-1.4 mm. Female: Rostrum 2.3-2.9 times as long as wide at apex, 2.6-3.0 times as long as wide in middle, 2.4-2.9 times as wide at base, slightly shorter or slightly longer than pronotum. Pronotum 1.1-1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as wide in middle, 0.9-1.0 times as long as wide at base. Elytra 1.9-2.1 times as long as wide at base, 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.9-2.0 times as long as wide at apex, 2.6-2.9 times as long as pronotum. Metaventrite slightly shorter than metacoxal cavity. Abdomen more convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 lacking depression in middle. Ventrite 1 slightly longer than metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2

slightly shorter or slightly longer than ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 0.6-0.7 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 0.8-0.9 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 1.7-2.0 times as long as ventrite 4. Total body length (without rostrum) 6.5-7.6 mm. Length of rostrum 1.6-1.7 mm.

Diagnosis. The new species is close to *E. (E.) varius* but differs in the longer setae on the body (Figs. 1, 2a), smaller body size and narrower apex of the aedeagus (Figs. 3a, 3b). It is distinguish from *E. (E.) concinnus* in the wider body and weakly elongated apex of the aedeagus (Figs. 1a, 1b, 2b, 3a, 3c).

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Mr. Alexander A. Fomichev (Altai State University, Barnaul, Russia), who collected the holotype of this species.

Distribution. Kazakhstan: Almaty Region.

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