

Some new species of weevils (Coleoptera : Curculionidae) from Palearctic

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Summary

Rhynchaenus (Pseudorchestes) deserti sp. n., *Gymnetron (Gymnetron) mongolicum* sp. n. and *Apion (Taenapion) taviense* sp. n. are described from the specimens collected in Taukum Desert, Kazakhstan (U.S.S.R.); Middle Gobi, Aimak Khool bulgag, SW Khuld, Delgerkhangai (Mongolia) and Muğla-Fethiye, Mardin-Nusaybin (Turkey) respectively. *Rh. deserti* is close to *Rh. furcipubens* Reitt., *G. mongolica* is close to *G. caucasicum* Hochh. and *A. taurica* is close to *A. jordanicum* Voss.

Introduction

The descriptions of weevils from different parts of Palearctic region are presented below. Holotypes of *Apion taviense* and *Gymnetron mongolicum* are preserved in the collections of British Museum (N.H.), Department of Entomology (London) and Hungarian Natural History Museum, Department of Zoology (Budapest) respectively. Holotype of *Rhynchaenus deserti* and the paratypes of the 2 other new species are deposited in the collection of Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan (U.S.S.R.).

Rhynchaenus (Pseudorchestes) deserti sp.n. (Fig. 1)

General colour, shape and vestiture : Body oblong, slightly widened posteriorly. Integument black, rostrum, antennae and legs pale coloured, yellowish brown. Surface covered with yellowish gray scales of two kinds : the adjoining short, with double groved top and the half standing long, bristle like.

Male : Head transversal, with flat eyes; vertex and head covered with scales directing from back to forward; rostrum somewhat slender in form its length equal to head + pronotum put together, its base curved; antennae inser-

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ted to the base of rostrum, scape short, 1st joint of funiculae ovate and twice as thin as the 2nd but, equal to it in length, 2nd narrow and elongate, 3rd somewhat shorter than the 2nd, 4th and 5th rounded-ovate, 6th rounded, club ovate. Pronotum strongly transversal, surface somewhat bombous, the widest place at the back of the middle, on the sides and on the anterior margin of pronotum with several erected bristles at intervals, collar covered with paler coloured hairs. Elytra ovate, with slant rounded scapular tuberculi at the base, slightly rounded at the end and sides somewhat parallel; striae punctated with large, deep, sparse punctures; interstriae short somewhat broader than the striae; standing points twice as short as the standing apart point, on the top to 1/4 furcate grooved. Hind legs developed for jumping, femora strongly enlarged, its broadest point twice as short as its length, the external top angle of fore tibiae with prominent spur which turned towards inside, tarsi narrow, the inner half of claws with broad teeth. Aedeagus lanceolate, tapering towards the apex. Length 1.7 mm.

Female: Rostrum longer, antennae thicker, funiculae with shorter joints. Hind femora slightly narrower. Length 1.8-1.9 mm.

Material examined: Holotype ♂, Kazakhstan, Taukum Desert, on *Artemisia*, 13. VII. 1975 (I. Kumatshev). Paratypes 4 ♂ and 3 ♀ (The same as holotype).

Comparative diagnosis: Among the subgenus of *Pseudorchestes* Bedel, it is very close to *R. furcipubens* Reitt. but it can be distinguished from it by the prominent transversal pronotum, elongated elytra, greatly enlarged of hind femora and different structures of aedeagus as seen in Fig. 1.

Gymnetron (Gymnetron) mongolicum sp.n. (Fig. 2)

General colour, shape and vestiture: Body ovate. Reddish brown in colour. Surface covered densely with sparse and erected hairs.

Male: Head transversal, eyes flattened; rostrum shorter than pronotum, somewhat curved and slightly tapering at the apex; antennae inserted before the middle, scape rather long, somewhat shorter than funiculae, 1st joint elongate, its length as long as its breadth, 3rd and 4th rounded, 5th slightly transversal, club ovate. Pronotum transversal, somewhat rounded on the sides, laced rather tight at the distal margin, disc moderately punctured. Elytra ovate, its base marked prominently with tuberculi, sides almost parallel, punctures of interstriae small and deep, intervals nearly flat, broad; covered with short and long erected hairs. Episterna covered with dense, short, hairlike scales. Femora with small thin teeth, internal angle of the apex of each tibia with a tooth; tarsi narrow, 3rd joint grooved and not broader than the 2nd,

claw's joint longer than previous joints taken together. Aedeagus broad, with almost parallel of its sides, at the top narrowed and somewhat rounded. Length 2,3 mm.

Female : Rostrum cylinder, equal in length to pronotum. Antennae inserted before the middle of rostrum. Length 2,3 mm.

Material examined : Holotype ♂, Mongolia, Middle Gobi, Aimak Kherbulgag, SW Khuld and Delgerkhangai, 1480 m. Nr. 782. 10.VI.1967 (Z. Kaszab). Paratypes 5♂ and 9♀ (the same as holotype):

Comparative diagnosis: It is very close to *G. caucasicum* Hochh. from which can be easily distinguished with transversal pronotum, rufo-piceous colour of the body, marked vestiture and different structure of aedeagus as seen in Fig. 2.

Apion (Taenapion) tavricense sp.n. (Fig. 3)

General colour, shape and vestiture : Body moderately robust, oblong ovate in form. Body, antennae and legs black, except the dark middle and hind femora and legs pale, yellowish-red. Surface covered rather with dense hairs.

Head somewhat transversal with almost parallel temples; eyes slightly convex; forehead distinctly narrower than the base of rostrum, rostrum more or less large, slightly curved, its length equal to pronotum; antennae cylinder, scape thin and club-like in form, 1st joint ovate and thicker than 2nd, 2nd elongate and twice as long as its breadth, 3rd to 5th rounded ovate, 6th and 7th rounded, club ovate. Pronotum transversal on the sides, convex rounded, with greatest breadth at the middle, constricted near front and hind borders, with drawn off the hind angles, disc largely and densely punctured, collar broad triangular. Elytra ovate, with prominent scapular tuberculi at the base; sides straight, almost parallel; puncturations of striae well marked, intervals of punctures somewhat broader than the striae; somewhat flattened, transversal-rugose, vestiture of the elytra continuing without visible stripe. Femora somewhat club-like; tibiae straight, expanded at the top; claws with teeth. Aedeagus lanceolate-linear with tapering towards the apex. Length 2,1 mm.

Material examined : Holotype ♂, Turkey, Muğla-Fethiye, 1947 (M. Burr). Paratype 1 ♀, Turkey, Mardin-Musaybin, 13.VII. 1975.

Comparative diagnosis : The new species is very close to *Apion jordanicum* Voss, from which differs (in ♂) with the rostrum equal in length to pronotum, thicker antennae, convex eyes and different structures of aedeagus as seen in Fig. 3.

Özet

Palearktrik bölgeden yeni hortumlu böcek (Coleoptera : Curculionidae) türleri

Bu makalede Dünyada ilk defa bulunan *Rhynchaenus* (*Pseudorchestes*) *deserti* sp.n. (Kazakistan, Rusya); *Gymnetron* (*Gymnetron*) *mongolicum* sp.n. (Moğolistan) ve *Aplon* (*Taenapion*) *tavriense* sp.n. (Türkiye) olmak üzere 3 yeni türün tanıtılması yapılmış ve özellikleri şekillerle gösterilmiştir. Söz konusu yeni türlerden *A. tavriense* ve *G. mongolicum*'un holotype'leri sırası ile British Museum (N. H.) ve Budapeşte Tabiat Tarihi müzelerinde muhafaza edilmektedir. Bu türlerin paratype'leri ile *Rh. deserti*'nin holotype ve paratype'leri Alma-Ata (Kazakistan) Bilim Akademisi Zooloji Enstitüsü koleksiyonlarında saklanmaktadır.

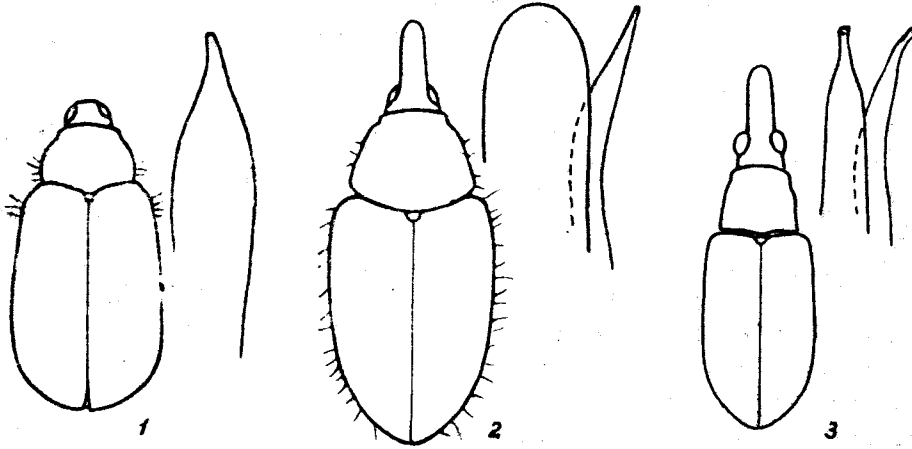


Fig. 1-3. Dorsal views and apical parts of penis :

1. *Rhynchaenus deserti* n.sp. - 2. *Gymnetron mongolicum* n.sp.
3. *Aplon tavriense* n.sp.