Four new species of Palaearctic Ceutorhynchinae, with a key to species of Datonychus Wagner, 1944 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

щétyre новых вида палеарктических Ceutorhynchinae, с определительной таблицей рода Datonychus Wagner, 1944 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Abstract. Four new species of Palaearctic Ceutorhynchinae are described: Thamiocolus rufitarsis sp. n. from Iran close to T. comptus Colonnelli, 1997 from Southern Turkey; Datonychus terminissianae sp. n. from Northern China and Datonychus kostalii sp. n. from Iran both rather isolated among their genus, and Datonychus gultekini sp. n. from Northeastern Turkey quite close to D. scabrirostris (Hochhuth, 1847) from Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. A key to the 22 species of Datonychus Wagner, 1944 described to date is included.

Резюме. Описаны 4 новых палеарктических вида Ceutorhynchinae: Thamiocolus rufitarsis sp. n. из Ирана, близкий к T. comptus Colonnelli, 1997 из Южной Турции; Datonychus terminissianae sp. n. из Северного Китая и Datonychus kostalii sp. n. из Ирана, оба довольно обособленные в роде, и Datonychus gultekini sp. n. из Северо-Восточной Турции, близкий к D. scabrirostris (Hochhuth, 1847) из Восточной Европы и с Кавказа. Приведена определительная таблица для 22 описанных к настоящему времени видов рода Datonychus Wagner, 1944.

Among the Curculionidae, Ceutorhynchinae recently collected were discovered five new species described below.

Types are preserved in the author collection, Rome, Italy, abbreviated as COL, and in the Michael Košťál collection, Brno, Czech Republic, abbreviated as KOS.

Paratypes. Length: 2.7–2.8 mm. Females are very similar to the holotype, differing by the more abruptly subulate rostrum, the lack of impressions on ventrites and of tibial mucros. Antenna inserted at a distance from apex of 0.44 times the rostral length, scape clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, club fusiform, slightly longer than joints 5–7 together.

Material. “Iran mer.; Fars, Kuhā-ye Zāgros Mts.; Michael Košťál leg.” [white, printed], “Shut pr. Shiraz, 2100 m; N95°38.6’ E52°16.7’; 7.x.2007” [white, printed], “Phlomis, sp.” [white, printed], ♂ holotype (KOS) and 2 ♀ paratypes (1 KOS, 1 COL).

Description. Holotype. Length: 2.5 mm. Piceous, quite shining, rather coarsely punctured, tip of rostrum and antennae dark reddish-brown, apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi (apex of joint 4 excepted) reddish. Dorsal vestiture consisting of dense dirty-yellowish recumbent elongate and apically truncate scales which are shorter and almost lanceolate on sides of pronotum and elytra, at base of suture and on ventral side. Whitish hairlike scales are on elytral striae. Rostrum 0.97 as long as pronotum, feebly curved, moderately tapering towards apex, strigose up to very near the apex, then finely punctured and glabrous. Antenna inserted at a distance from apex of 0.44 times the rostral length, scape clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, club fusiform, slightly longer than joints 5–7 together.

Frons barely convex, punctured, eyes not protruding from head convexity. Pronotum 0.62 as long as wide, moderately constricted at apex, base almost straight, sides quite strongly curved at basal third. Disc feebly convex, coarsely punctured, antero-lateral depressions moderate, dorsal sulcus reduced to an elongate pit in front of scutellum, lateral tubercles wanting. Elytra as long as wide, weakly convex, at base depressed, maximum width at one-fifth of their length, sides barely curved and converging from immediately behind shoulders towards the feeble preapical tubercles, humeral calli moderate. Striae deep, catenulate, intervals wider than striae, flat and transversely rugose. Legs robust; femora strongly clubbed and edentate; tibiae slightly curved at base, then almost straight, meso and metatibiae mucronate, mucro of middle tibiae clearly larger that that of hind ones; tarsi relatively elongate, third tarsal segment just a little wider than the preceding one; claws appendiculate. Ventrites 1–2 with faint small central common impression, 5 with quite shallow central pit. Aedeagus: fig. 5.

Material. T. comptus [Colonnelli, 1997], the new species is very close to T. comptus Colonnelli, 1997 from Southern Turkey (fig. 3), being immediately distinguished by smaller size (2.5–2.8 mm instead of 3.9–4.15 mm), dark reddish instead of blackish tibiae and tarsi, vestiture formed by distinctly less elongate and denser scales, presence of hairlike scales on stria punctures, third tarsal segment...