REICHENBACHIA
Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden

Band 31 Ausgegeben: 1. September 1995 Nr. 12

Taxonomic notes on Old World Smicronychini (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Erirrhininae)

With 11 Figures

VLADIMIR P. KARASYOV
Minsk

Abstract. *Smicronyx turkestanicus* spec. nov. from Middle Asia closely related to *Sm. reichi* (GYLL.) is described. The following new synonymies are proposed: *Sharpia tournieri* PIC, 1894 = *Sh. rubida* ROSENHAUER, 1856; *Smicronyx tataricus* Faust, 1886 = *Sm. balassogloi* FAUST, 1885; *Sm. brevicornis* SOLARI, 1952 = *Sm. syriacus* FAUST, 1887; *Sm. ghanii* ANDERSON, 1974 = *Sm. jungermanniae* REICH, 1797; *Sm. inornatus* ANDERSON, 1974 = *Sm. rubricatus* KÔNO, 1930. One of the syntypes of *Sh. ibis* FAUST, 1891 belongs to the genus *Bagous,* and is designated here as holotype of the new species *B. ibis* KARASYOV spec. nov. Lectotypes for all examined Smicronychini species are designated.

In the course of a revision of Old World Smicronychini species, I have established some synonymies and a new species as well. I have designated the lectotypes for all examined species, too. These questions will be discussed in this paper.

I wish to express my thanks for help in this study to:

Dr. D.M. ANDERSON, National Museum of Natural History, Washington; Dr. L. BEHNE, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde-Finow; Dr. C. LEONARDI, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano; Dr. Ch.H. LYAL, British Museum (Natural History), London; Dr. R. KRAUSE, Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden; Dr. H. PERRIN, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Dr. V. ZHERICHIN and V. GRATCHEV, Palaeontological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

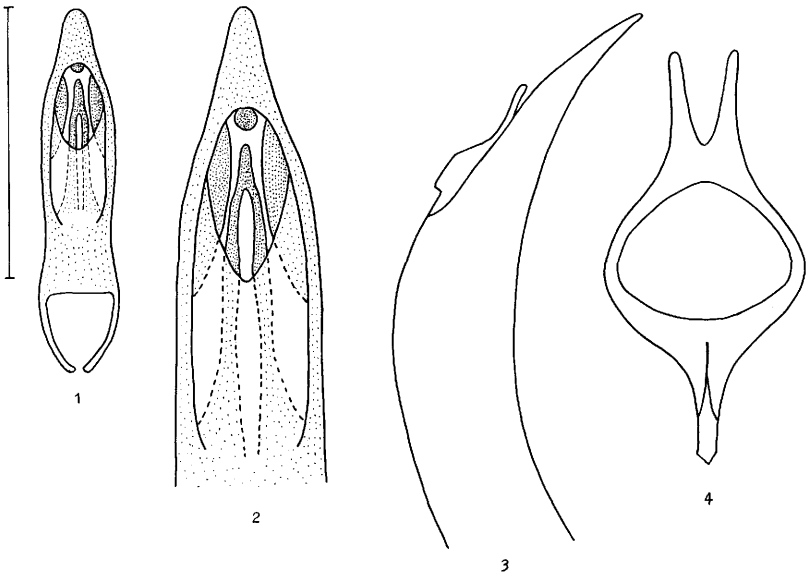
List of abbreviations:

CGr – Collection of V. GRATCHEV
MMi – Museo di Storia Naturale, Milano
MTD – Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden
MPa – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
IZMi – Institute of Zoology, Minsk

Sharpia tournieri PIC, 1894

(Échange 10, p. 142)

PIC described this species from Arabia. I examined 1 syntype (♀) from TOURNIER's collection (Paris) and designated it as lectotype. It is labelled "Arabie, Milling / Type / tournieri Pic, n. sp. (red label) / Museum Paris, coll. Tournier" – MPa.
I had the possibility to compare this species with the types of *Sh. deserticola* FAUST (= *Sh. rubida* ROSENH., synonymy by ZUMPT) and revealed *Sh. tournieri* PIC is synonymous with *Sh. rubida* ROSENH. **(syn. nov.)** too.



Figs. 1–4: *Bagous ibis* KARASYOV spec. nov., aedeagus: median lobe (1–3), tegmen (4). (Scale = 1.00 mm).

ZUMPT did not inform about designing of the lectotypes of *Sharpia* species in his revision (ZUMPT, 1936) but marked the specimens. According to "International Code of Zoological Nomenclature" (1985) such designation is not valid. Therefore, I am designating the lectotypes of *Sharpia* species by this article.

Sharpia ibis FAUST, 1891

(Dtsch. Ent. Zeitschr., p. 120)

FAUST described this taxon from 2 specimens from Djizak (HAUSER leg.) – now Uzbekistan. ZUMPT synonymized it with *Sh. rubida*. I examined this material from FAUST's collection (Dresden) and revealed 1 specimen (♂) labelled "Djizak, Hauser / ibis, Faust / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf, 1900 / ♂ / Paratypus, Sharpia ibis Faust (Zumpt's red label) / Sharpia ibis Faust / Sharpia rubida Rosh., F. Zumpt det." – here designated as lectotype, is synonymous with *Sh. rubida*. – A second specimen with the same data (here designated as paralectotype) is a weevil of the genus *Bagous* GERMAR. This specimen represents a hitherto unknown species of that genus, and is designated here as holotype of the new species ***Bagous ibis*** KARASYOV, spec. nov. It is the male and I dissected this specimen. Genitalia are shown on Figs. 1–4.
B. ibis spec. nov. belongs to *Bagous* s. str. subgenus and has body size as *B. nodulosus* GYLL., *B. binodulus* HBST. and *B. argyllaceus* GYLL. but easily differs by body shape and the absence of the great tubercles on the apex of the elytra. By the body size and the shape *B. ibis* at most resembles to *B. validus* ROSH. but differs by the structure of the tarsus.

Sharpia bella FAUST, 1891

(Stettin. Ent. Ztg. 52, p. 281)

FAUST described this species from 1 male from India (Nagpore). It is labelled "Nagpore, Hauser / bella Faust / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Typus Sharpia bella Fst. (Zumpt's red label) / Sharpia bella Faust / Dr. F. Zumpt determ. 1935" – MDT. This specimen is the lectotype as monotype.

I dissected this specimen and compared it with the types of *Sh. nigromaculata* HUSTACHE, 1932 from Senegal (Africa). G.A.K. MARSHALL was right (MARSHALL, 1946) and last species is synonymous with *Sh. bella*.
In FAUST's collection there is one more specimen designated by ZUMPT as paratype of *Sh. bella* but it is ZUMPT's mistake. This specimen originated from Caucasus and is labelled as *Sh. hyperoides* KIRSCH. but I did not found the description of this taxon. Nevertheless, I report *Sh. hyperoides* as synonymous to *Sh. inconspecta* FST.

Sharpia inconspecta FAUST, 1881

(Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. 16, p. 313)

FAUST described this species from specimens from Krasnowodsk (now Turkmenistan, Middle Asia). I examined 4 syntypes (1♂ and 3♀♀) from FAUST's collection (MTD). Originally these specimens were carried on two pins by pairs. I re-prepared the male for dissection and designation as lectotype. Now the lectotype (here designated) is prepared with the original labels: "♂ Krasnowodsk, Faust / inconspecta Faust / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Typus, Sharpia inconspecta Faust" (ZUMPT's red label) – MTD. Second specimen (♀) with the same data designated here as paralectotype and was prepared with my re-description labels. The other two females with the same data as lectotype (excluded ZUMPT's labels; instead of "Typus" is "Paratypus") carried on the same pin and designated here as paralectotypes.

Sharpia soluta FAUST, 1885

(Stettin. Ent. Ztg. 46, p. 171)

FAUST described this species from Middle Asia. I examined 2 syntypes (1♂, 1♀) from Faust's collection (MTD). A male (designated here as lectotype) is labelled "Turkestan, Kuschakewitsch / soluta Faust / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Typus, Sharpia soluta Fst. (Zumpt's label) / Dr. F. Zumpt, determ. 1935" – MTD. I dissected this specimen. A female (designated here as paralectotype) is labelled "Taschkent, Akinin / dorsalis Faust / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Sharpia soluta var. dorsalis Faust / ♀ / Paratypus, Sharpia soluta Faust (Zumpt's label) / Dr. F. Zumpt, determ. 1935" – MTD.

Sharpia globulicollis FAUST, 1891

(Dtsch. Ent. Zeitschr., p. 119)

FAUST described this species from the only female from Djizak (today Uzbekistan). I examined this specimen and designated it here as lectotype. It is labelled "Djizak, Hauser / globulicollis Faust / Sharpia globulicollis Faust / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / ♀ / Typus, Sharpia globulicollis Faust" (Zumpt's label) – MTD.
This species is closely related to *Sh. inconspecta* FST. and perhaps is only a deviated specimen of the latter species. It differs from *Sh. inconspecta* by a larger pronotum.

Sharpia deserticola FAUST, 1891

(Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. 25, p. 405)

This taxon is described from Middle Asia (Turkmenistan). I examined 2 syntypes (1♂, 1♀) from Faust's collection from MTD. The male was designated here as lectotype and labelled "Turcomania, König / Sharpia deserticola Fst. / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Paratypus, Sharpia deserticola Fst." (ZUMPT's label) – MTD. The female (here designated as paralectotype) is labelled "Turcomania, König / deserticola Faust / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / ♀ / Typus, Sharpia deserticola Fst. (Zumpt's

label) rubida Rosenh., F. Zumpt det." – MTD. Other specimens designated by ZUMPT as paratypes do not belong to syntypes of *Sh. deserticola*.
ZUMPT (1936) synonymized *Sh. deserticola* with *Sh. rubida.*

Smicronyx tataricus FAUST, 1886

(Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. 20, p. 174)

FAUST described this taxon from specimens from Middle Asia and Kazakhstan: Turkestan, Taschkent, Wernoje (today Almaty). I examined 1♂ (lectotype, here designated) and 1♀ (paralectotype, here designated) from FAUST's collection (MTD). Originally the both specimens were carried on the same pin and labelled "Taschkent, Akinin / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Type" – MTD. I re-prepared these specimens for examination and dissection of the male. Now the lectotype is prepared with original labels and the paralectotype with my re-description labels.
I also have examined 2 syntypes (1♂, 1♀) of *Sm. balassogloi* FAUST, 1885 (Stettin. Ent. Ztg. 46, p. 176) from FAUST's collection (MTD). FAUST described this taxon also from specimens from Middle Asia: Artscha-Masar, Samgor. I have dissected the male (here designated as lectotype) which was labelled "Samgor, Balassoglo / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Type" – MTD. A female (here designated as paralectotype) is labelled "Artscha-Masar / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Type" – MTD. The examination of the external morphological characters and of the genitalia showed that *Sm. tataricus* and *Sm. balassogloi* are the same species **(syn. nov.).**
Sm. balassogloi is widely distributed in the Caucasus and Middle Asia. In Armenia I have sampled this species on *Convolvulus* spec.

Smicronyx syriacus FAUST, 1887

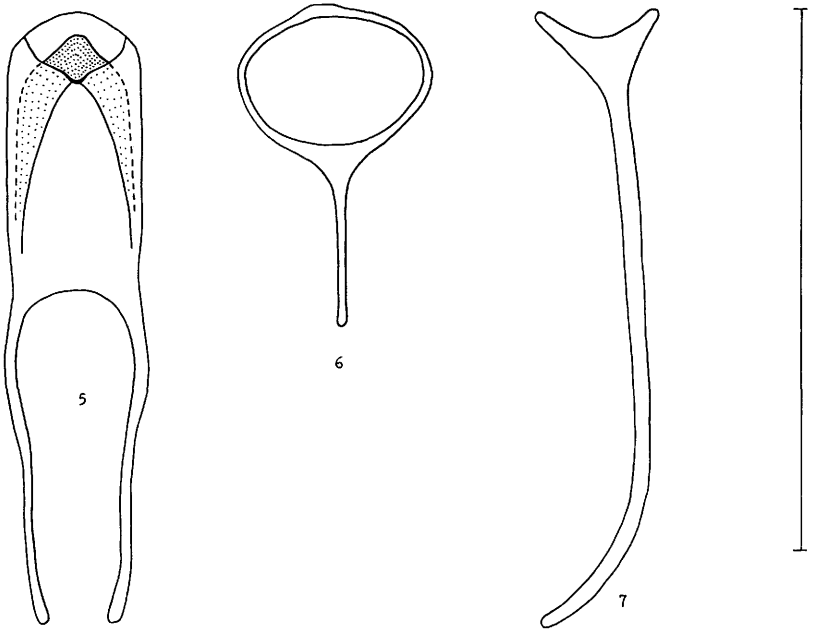
(Wien. Ent. Zeitschr. 6, p. 84)

FAUST described this species from REITTER's material from Haifa – today Israel. I examined 2 syntypes (1♂, 1♀) from FAUST's collection (MTD) which originally were carried on the same pin. I re-prepared these specimens for examination and dissection of the male. Now the lectotype (male, here designated) is prepared with the original labels and the paralectotype (female, here designated) with my re-description labels. Both specimens are with the same labels: "Haifa, Reitter / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Type" – MTD.
I had the possibility to compare *Sm. syriacus* with type material of *Sm. brevicornis* SOLARI, 1952 (Mem. Soc. Ent. Ital., Genova, 31, p. 26). The last species was described from specimens from Italy. I examined 18 type-specimens of *Sm. brevicornis* included the holotype and many other specimens from Italy. I did not find any morphological differences between these species. Therefore, I consider *Sm. brevicornis* as synonymous to *Sm. syriacus* **(syn. nov.).**
Sm. syriacus is widely spread from the Mediterranean region to Mongolia and from Russian steppes to Israel, Syria, Iraq. SOLARI (1952) reported *Cuscuta* spec. as the host plant for this species.

Smicronyx praecox FAUST, 1885

(Stettin. Ent. Ztg. 46, p. 177)

This species was described by FAUST from Middle Asia. I examined 2 syntypes (2♂♂) from FAUST's collection (MTD). I dissected one male (here designated as lectotype) which is labelled "Artsch-Masar, Akinin (in the original, FAUST's description reported BALASSOGLO as collector but I think this is FAUST's mistake) / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Type" – MTD. The second male (here designated as paralectotype) is labelled "Margelan, Kuschakewitsch / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Type" – MTD.



Figs. 5–7: *Smicronyx turkestanicus* spec. nov., aedeagus: median lobe (5), tegmen (6), spiculum gastrale (7). (Scale = 0.50 mm).

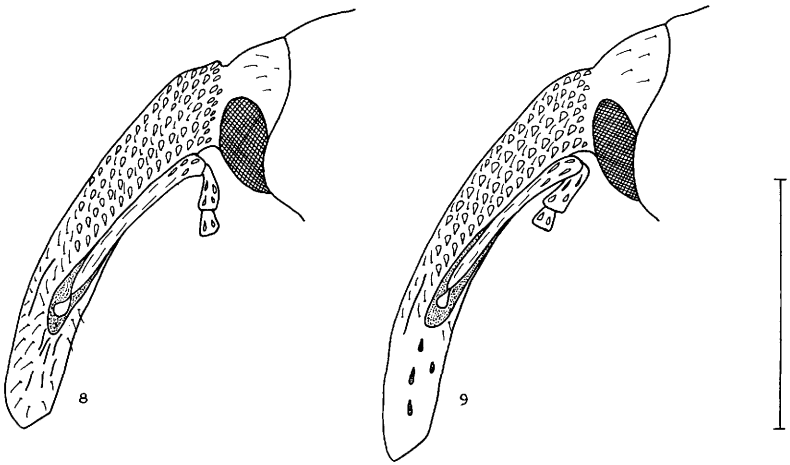
By the shape of the median lobe this species is more closely related to *Sm. balassogloi* from which it differs by the small size of the body and more narrowed pronotum. As it seems, *Sm. praecox* is only the Middle Asian species and very rare in collections.

Smicronyx robustus FAUST, 1885

(Stettin. Ent. Ztg. 46, p. 175)

FAUST described this species from specimens from Taschkent (Uzbekistan, Middle Asia). I examined 2 syntypes (1♂, 1♀) from FAUST's collection (MTD) and dissected the male (here designated as lectotype). It is labelled "Taschkent, Kuschakewitsch / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 / Type" – MTD. The female with the same data was designated as paralectotype (MTD).
Sm. robustus superficially resembles *Sm. syriacus* in general conformation and it seems to be related to the latter one but clearly differs from it by more bigger size of the body and the shape of the median lobe. *Sm. robustus* inhabits in Middle Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan. Adults were found on *Cuscuta reflexa* (ANDERSON, 1974) and *C. monogyna.*

Thanks to kindness of Dr. D.M. ANDERSON I could examine the types of *Smicronyx* species which he described from Pakistan (ANDERSON, 1974). As the result of my examination, I revealed *Sm. ghanii* ANDERSON as synonymous to *Sm. jungermanniae* REICH, 1797 **(syn. nov.),** and *Sm. inornatus* ANDERSON as synonymous to *Sm. rubricatus* KÔNO, 1930 **(syn. nov.).**



Figs. 8–9: *Smicronyx turkestanicus* KARASYOV spec. nov., rostrum: male (8), female (9). (Scale = 0.50 mm).

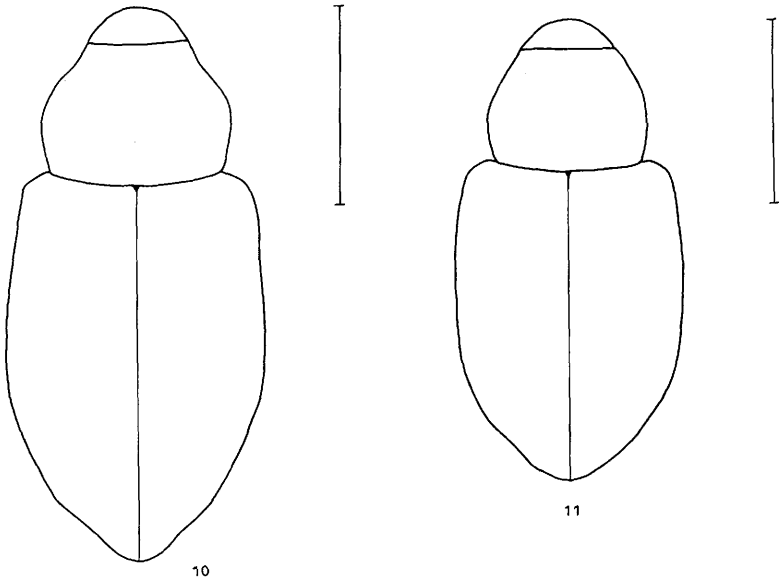
***Smicronyx turkestanicus* KARASYOV spec. nov.**

Type-material. Holotype: male (Tadjikistan, Gissarskij Mts., Kondara, VI. 1967, Lopatin leg.) – IZMi. Paratypes: 1 ♀ (Kazakhstan, Talasskij Alatau Mts., Aksu riv., 22. V. 1990, Karasev leg.) – IZMi; 1 ♀ (Tadjikistan, Ramit res., h-1 200 m, 24. VI. 1985, Karasev leg.) – IZMi; 1 ♀ (Middle Asia, Karakumy desert, Karakata, 9. V. 1966, Kerzhner leg.) – IZMi; 1 ♂ (South Tadjikistan, Dusti, 24. III. 1944, Arnoldi leg. – CGr; 1 ♀ (South Tadjikistan; Pjandzhskij Karatau Mts., Astana range, 23. IV. X1991, Gratchev & Shcherbakov leg.) – CGr.

Description. Body and appendage are fully black.
The rostrum is elongate, slender and moderately curved. The male rostrum is a little shorter and stouter than the female one (Figs. 8, 9). The shape of the rostrum resembles to that of *Sm. swertiae* VOSS. The surface is covered with small, subelliptical brown scales before the antennal insertions.
The head is covered with the same scales as on the frons.
Prothorax broadly rounded at sides, narrowed near apex and basis, widest in middle and with long constriction at apex. Surface of the integument coarsely and densely punctulated, covered with brown and white subelliptical scales. The white scales are concentrated at sides and near the basis of the prothorax. Sometimes the scales are arranged in weak length-way bands in middle of the dorsum near basis.
Elytra (l/w–1,46/1) with prominent humeri, much wider at base than prothorax, moderately convex, very feebly and widely rounded at sides and gradually, conjointly rounded at apex. Dorsal surface of the elytra covered with brown and white ovoid scales arranged in irregular pattern consisting of the white spots and transverse bands. Striae are distinct.
Legs: Femora strongly clavate, all with small obtuse tubercles instead of teeths. Tibiae and tarsal articles are of common structure.
Genitalia: Median lobe – Fig. 5, tegmen – Fig. 6, spiculum gastrale – Fig. 7.
Length: 2,6–2,8 mm.
Sexual dimorphism: Females differs from males by more elongate rostrum.
Variability: It is changing the degree of the development of white pattern on the elytra.

Biology. Months of collecting: March, April, May, June. Host plant is unknown.

Distribution. Middle Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan.



Figs. 10–11: Body outlines: *Smicronyx turkestanicus* KARASYOV spec. nov. (10), *Sm. reichi* (GYLL.) (11). (Scales = 1.00 mm).

Comparative notes. Undoubtedly, *Sm. turkestanicus* spec. nov. is closely related to *Sm. reichi* (GYLL.) but distinctly differs from latter species by bigger size of the body and other proportions of the elytra: *Sm. reichi:* l/w–1,33/1 (Figs. 10, 11).

References

ANDERSON, D. (1974): Some species of *Smicronyx* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) associated with *Cuscuta* species (Convolvulaceae) in Pakistan. – Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. **76,** No. 4, 359–374.

International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1985. Third edition adopted by the XX General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences, 1–203. (In Russian).

MARSHALL, G.A.K. (1946): *Sharpia bella* Fst. (= *nigromaculata* Hust.). – Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (11) **13,** 95.

SOLARI, F. (1952): Quattro nuovi *Smicronyx* europei e note critiche la alcune altre species del genere (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). – Mem. Soc. Ent. Ital. (Genova) **31,** 22–37.

ZUMPT, F. (1936): Revision der palaearktischen Arten der Gattung *Sharpia* Tournier. – Mem. Soc. Ent. Ital. **15,** 25–34.

Address of the author:
Dr. V.P. Karasev, Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of Belarus,
Academicheskaya str. 27, 220072 Minsk (Belarus-Byelorussia)

(Received on 11.IV. 1994)