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A new species of *Neotournieria* APFELBECK, 1932 from Turkey (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)

PIOTR BIAŁOOKI
Państwowa Inspekcja Ochrony Roślin i Nasiennictwa, Wojewódzki Inspektorat w Gdańsku, Oddział Graniczny w Gdyni, ul. Dokerów 5, 81-336 Gdynia, Poland
e-mail: og-gdynia@piorin.gov.pl

ABSTRACT. *Neotournieria szypulai* n. sp. from European Turkey is described.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, *Otiorhynchus, Neotournieria,* new species, Turkey.

Species of *Neotournieria* APFELBECK are distributed in the Balkans and western Anatolia. The group is very homogenous. By many years *Neotournieria* APF. was treated as subgenus within a large and heterogenous genus *Otiorhynchus* GERMAR. Recently *Neotournieria* was promoted to generic rank (MAGNANO 1998). Unfortunately, the author failed to explain the reasons for which he changed status of *Neotournieria* APF. Generally, species of the group, very similar to each other, do not differ from certain subgenera of *Otiorhynchus* GERM. strikingly. Characteristic features are: peculiar transversal shape of spiculum ventrale , with no hairs on margo posterioris, unusually large mandibulae (fig. 5), apparently originating by coalescence with standard for *Otiorhynchus* GERM. (and vast majority of Entiminae) deciduous cusps, which in *Neotournieria* are no longer "deciduous", and enlarged, robust fore legs. However, any above mentioned feature, as well as combination of all together, does not seem to be an obvious justification for such high, generic rank of the group.

Neotournieria szypulai sp.n.

ETYMOLOGY

With great pleasure I dedicate this species to my friend Jerzy SZYPUŁA (Wrocław, Poland), excellent Curculionidae expert and field researcher.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype, female, dissected : 20.05.1998 eur. Turkey ; Yenice (pass) ; NE Kirklareli ; leg. P.Białooki/ *Neotournieria szypulai* sp.n., holotype, P.Białooki design.2005. Deposited in Natural History Museum of Wrocław University, Poland. Paratypes, females: same label, 7 exx.(incl. one ex. deposited in Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart); 22.05.1997; leg. J.Szypuła, otherwise the same label, 1 ex.; 29.05.2002, Poyrali, otherwise as above, 1 ex.; 04-06.2000; Yenice env.; otherwise as above, 7 exx.

DIAGNOSIS

Most similar to *N. witzgalli* (BRAUN, 1996) (fig.2). Differs from this species in the more slender body (fig.3), especially elytra clearly longer, with less arcuated sides; in lateral view both elytra and ventrites of the new species more flat (figs 4, 5) so, proportion of elytra total length/total height, higher in the new species than in *N. witzgalli* - 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. Essential is the difference in the upper outline of elytra: in *N. witzgalli* regularly convex, whereas clearly flattened between midlength and elytral declivity in the new species. Moreover, the new species differs from *N. witzgalli* in the structure of elytral surface, more rough, less shining, consisting of numerous, dense, very flat, irregular in shape and size tubercles, each with minute recumbent scale-like hair. In *N. witzgalli* elytral interstices with very subtle leather-like rugosity and microscopic, sparse, uniform in shape and size tubercles, each with minute recumbent hair. From *N. lodosiana* (MAGNANO, 1978) it differs in the pronotal disc with large tubercles and not punctured as in this species. Easily distinguishable from both *N. lodosiana* (MAGN.) and *N. bureschi* (APF.) by the more slender elytra.

DESCRIPTION

Body length (from distal margin of eyes to elytral apex): 7.1- 9.3 mm (holotype 8.2 mm). Body black, only top of mandibulae red brown and antennal funicle and club, tibiae and tarsi dark brown.

Head subglobose, eyes round, moderately convex, subdorsally placed, rostrum slightly longer than wide, pterygia strongly developed, dorsal part of rostrum widest at the top of rostrum, tapered to the point of posterior margin of pterygia, then parallelsided to the anterior margin of eyes, clearly separated from lateral parts of rostrum, ca. two-third of frons between eyes, with clear middle carina, from small, not very distinct frons fovea to the posterior margin of pterygia; surface of dorsal part of rostrum rugose with few punctures, frons moderately

1, 3. *Neotournieria witzgalli* (BRAUN), paratype; 2, 4 - *N. szypulai* n. sp., paratype: 1, 2 - dorsal view, 3, 4 - lateral view

separated from rostrum , not in the same level, epistome thin, with posterior border semicircular, not separated from dorsal part of rostrum by carina, clearly directed downwards; pterygian furrow moderately expressed; frons and vertex punctured, temples practically without punctures, with microsculpture only, mat.

Antennae. Scape parallelsided, only apical 1/4 weakly enlarged, second joint of funicle ca. 1.3 times as long as first, joint 3 clearly longitudinal, joints 4 and 5 slightly longitudinal, joints 6 and 7 subisodiametric; club slightly longer than last three funicular joints together, little more than twice longer than wide, with rather acute apex.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, max. width at posterior 1/3, posterior margin slightly broader than anterior one, coarsely sculptured, with large, well separated tubercles, but in part coalesced in longitudinal ranges, bearing on inner side recumbent scale-like hairs directed to the central point of pronotal disc. Scutellum small, hardly visible.

Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, broadest at proximal one- third, apex not regularly rounded but somewhat acute in dorsal view. In lateral view, elytra moderately convex in proximal one- third, then clearly flattened to the beginning of apical declivity. Striae with large, very shallow, weakly defined punctures, space between them about of puncture diameter. Interstices about 1.5 times as wide as striae width; each striae puncture with minute tubercle on proximal margin, bearing recumbent hair, better visible in outer striae. Outer striae with denser punctures. Interstices covered densely with very flat, very variable in shape and size, tubercles, each with minute, recumbent hair; outer interstices with

5, 6. *Neotournieria. szypulai* n. sp., holotype : 5 – mandibulae, 6 - spermatheca

well defined , more regularly shaped, more convex and smaller tubercles. Apical 1/3 of elytra with coarse sculpture- sutural interstice with large, strongly convex, regularly hemispherical tubercles, irregularly and densely distributed. Outer interstices with similar tubercles but in single, more or less regular rows. Each tubercle with bright, relatively long, clearly protruding hair-like scale.

Legs. Typically for *Neotournieria* APF., fore legs much stouter than others, femora with complex multi dentation, tibiae longer, distally expanded both inside and outside. Each tibia with small mucro, not exceeding apical comb of setae, practically parallelsided to the longitudinal axis of middle and hind tibia and clearly at angle to fore tibia axis. Fore tarsi much more robust than others, third joint little more than twice as wide as second.

Ventral side of body with similar sculpture as outer elytral interstices, with minute tubercles, densely, evenly distributed. Fore coxae contageous, distance to anterior margin of pronotum little shorter than to posterior margin. Middle coxae separated by very narrow process not wider than scape width in midlength. Hind coxae widely separated. Sternite 1 about as long as 2 and 3 combined, second as 3 and 4 combined, last ventrite little longer than the second. Except for short furrow in anterior part, no trace of suture of mesepisternum.

Spermatheca (fig.6).

BIOLOGY

Unknown, all specimens collected from oak trees at altitudes ca. 500-800 m a.s.l. during night hours.

DISTRIBUTION

So far, known only from two localities, only several km from each other, in NE part of the european part of Turkey.

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