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A new species of *Glocianus* REITTER, 1916 from Iran, with notes on the taxonomy of this genus, and a new synonymy (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Abstract

Glocianus martini sp.n. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) is described from Iran. Characters to differentiate it from *G. herbsti* (FAUST, 1895) are provided. A lectotype is designated for *Ceutorhynchus herbsti* FAUST, 1895. *Neoglocianus* DIECKMANN, 1972 is synonymized with *Glocianus* REITTER, 1916.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Glocianus*, *Neoglocianus*, new synonymy, new species, Iran.

Introduction

The genus *Glocianus* was described by REITTER (1916) as a subgenus of *Ceutorhynchus* GERMAR, 1824. ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (1999) in their catalogue of world families and genera of Curculionoidea elevated *Glocianus* to generic level, followed by COLONNELLI (2004). The most closely related taxon is *Neoglocianus* DIECKMANN, 1972 whose members live on Papaveraceae and which, according to the key by COLONNELLI (2004), habitually differ from *Glocianus* by longer legs, and microgranulate surface between punctures of pronotum. However, STÜBEN et al. (2015), providing molecular evidence, cast doubt about the generic separation of these two taxa, informally proposing to consider *Neoglocianus* as a subgenus of *Glocianus*.

During a collecting trip of the first author to Iran in May 2013, he investigated intensively the flora of steppe-forest habitats and its Curculionoidea. Among others, he found a *Glocianus*, which turned out to be a new species, which is described below.

Material and methods

All measurements were made under a stereomicroscope Intraco Micro NSZ-810 using an ocular micrometer. The body length is the distance between the anterior eye margin and the elytral apex. Index RI/Rw is the ratio of rostrum length from base to apex and maximum rostrum width.

Habitus photographs were taken with a high resolution camera Canon EOS 50D and a macro zoom lens Canon MP-E 65 mm. Male genital structures were dissected and treated for five days in 10% KOH. Male genitalia were photographed in glycerol with the same camera under a laboratory microscope Intraco Micro LMI T PC. Female genitalia were embedded in dimethylbenzene diluted Solakryl and photographed with the same equipment. The multilayer pictures were processed using the software Combine ZP.

Abbreviations:

CCo	Collection Enzo Colonnelli, Roma, Italy
CKo	Collection Michael Košťál, Brno, Czechia
CKy	Collection Jiří Krátký, Hradec Králové, Czechia
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria
SNSD	Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden (formerly Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde), Germany

l (length); P (pronotum); R (rostrum); w (width)

Glocianus martini sp.n.

TYPE LOCALITY: Shul near Shiraz, Fars, Iran.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (CKo): "IRAN mer. FARS Kuhā-ye Zāgros Mts. Michael Košťál leg. \ Shul pr. Shiraz 2100 m N 29°58.6' E 52°10.7' 15.v.2013 \ *Scorzonera calyculata* Boiss. [green label]". **Paratypes**: 6 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀ (CKo), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CCo), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CKy), 1 ♀ (NMW), 1 ♀ (SNSD): same data.

DIAGNOSIS: The largest known *Glocianus* species, 3.7–5.0 mm long, characterized by spindle-shaped, markedly elongated antennal club (l/w 3.0–3.5), slender tarsi with elongate tarsomeres 1 and 2, and thin long onychium of about 0.8 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined.

DESCRIPTION: Holotype (Fig. 1): completely preserved male specimen, 4.10 mm long excluding rostrum, pronotum 1.44 times wider than long, elytra 1.04 longer than wide, rostrum 1.12 times longer than pronotum, antennal insertion at 0.65 of rostral length, funicular segment 1 markedly wider than segment 2 and 0.6 the length of segment 2.

Integument and vestiture: Blackish, apex of tibiae, tarsi except apices of onychium, and antennae except club from dark to reddish brown. Rostrum and head evenly covered by sparse small subelongate whitish scales, pronotum especially on disc nearly bare, only in the transverse furrow before anterior margin and in prescutellar area with very thin brownish seta-like scales and intermixed broadly elongate (l/w 3–4) reddish scales. Elytra with striking white postscutellar subrectangular macula on interstria 1 formed by broad (l/w 2–3) white overlapping backwardly oriented scales. Interstriae with 2–3 irregular rows of subrecumbent brownish elongate thin scales. Striae less than a half of interstriae width, formed by densely arranged deep punctures with feather-like whitish scales inside. Femora and proximal parts of tibiae covered by densely arranged subrecumbent elongate whitish scales, distal third of tibiae, especially of meso- and metatibiae with suberect to erect long whitish to yellowish seta-like scales forming a kind of fringe directed laterally, tibial apices with a brush of short protruding dark bristles.

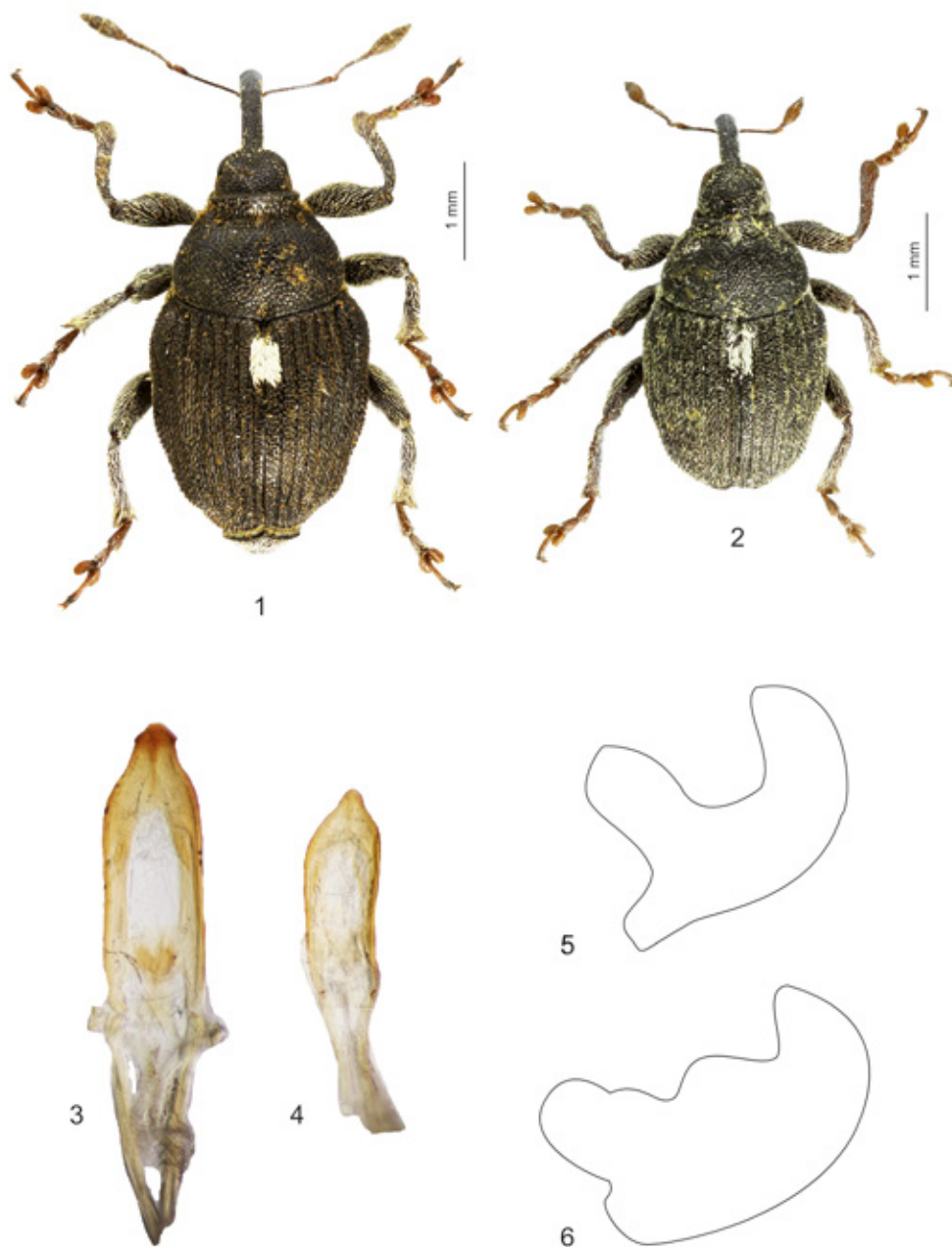
Head: Eyes medium large, slightly protruding from the head outline. Frons 2.5 times wider than the rostrum width at base, concave, very densely punctured. Rostrum long, moderately thin (Rl / Rw 6.9), in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to apex, at base with very dense to confluent punctures, at apex finely punctured, in lateral view slightly and evenly curved, and of the same width from base to apex. Antennae inserted in distal part of rostrum, antennal funicle of seven segments, segments 1–2 as described above, segments 3–5 longer than wide, segments 6–7 as long as wide. Antennal club dark brown tomentous, strikingly long, spindle-shaped (Fig. 1), 3.1 times longer than wide.

Pronotum: wider than long, widest at basal third, sides rounded, in anterior part subconical, with a marked deep constriction behind the anterior margin; in lateral view in basal part moderately, then strongly convex, with a deep furrow between pronotal disc and remarkably elevated anterior margin.

Elytra: Approximately as long as wide, widest at humeral tubercles, slightly unevenly rounded toward apex, in dorsal view with small granules protruding from the outline of posterior half, humeri rounded, in basal third with slight medial impression; in lateral view slightly convex on disc, except for a visible medial anterior impression.

Legs: Profemora with tiny, meso- and metafemora with small spinules. Tarsomere 2 and 3 nearly twice as long as wide, tarsomere 3 deeply bilobed, wider than long, onychium long and slender, at least of 2/3 of the length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Claws toothed.

Penis (Fig. 3): Median lobe with pointed apex with laterally protruding small blunt spines before apex.



Figs. 1–5: *Glocianus martini* (1, 3, 5) and *G. herbsti* (2, 4, 6): 1) habitus (holotype), 2) habitus (lectotype), 3–4) penis, 5–6) spermatheca. Figs. 3–6 are not to scale.

Variability: Female. Rostrum less curved and longer than in male (RI/PI 1.28–1.35), antennal insertion placed at about the middle of the rostrum. Pronotal disc on average more convex.

Spermatheca somewhat C-shaped (Fig. 5), and not with the waved outline of the concave side as in *Glocianus herbsti* (FAUST, 1895) (Fig. 6). Spiculum ventrale without peculiar characters. The type series of 28 specimens does not show any significant variability. Some specimens have yellowish light brown scales also on lateral anterior part of pronotum or onychia dark in their entire length. Body length: ♂ 3.68–4.25 mm, ♀ 3.70–4.99 mm.

Comparative notes: The new species is closely related to *Glocianus herbsti* (Figs. 2, 4, 6). FAUST (1895) described this species as *Ceutorhynchus* based on specimens from Samara, Sarepta, Derbent and Armenia. In the Faust collection (SNSD) there are five specimens, all with Faust's handwritten label "Herbsti Faust" and with a red type label added later. They are arranged as follows: one male from "Sarepta", one female from "Araxesthal", a male and a female from "Derbent", and a male from "Samara". We dissected the genitalia of the first male labelled "♂ Sarepta Becker. / Herbsti Faust [Faust's handwriting] / Coll J.Faust Ankauf 1900 / Type [printed on red label] / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden" and herewith designate it as the lectotype of *Ceutorhynchus herbsti*; a printed red label "LECTOTYPUS Ceutorhynchus herbsti Faust M.Košťál et E.Colonnelli des. 2016" was added. The lectotype is 3.27 mm long, well preserved as it is just missing both middle onychia. The other four specimens (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) are to be regarded as paralectotypes. *Glocianus martini* differs from *G. herbsti* by larger size, much more elongate antennal club, slenderer and longer tarsi, and penis shape. The new species is somewhat similar to rubbed specimens of *Glocianus transcaucasicus* (KOROTYAEV, 1980), living on Papaveraceae and found also in northern Iran, which however does not have such an elongate antennal club and tarsi, and is on average quite smaller.

Distribution: Southern Iran.

Biology: The type series was collected on *Scorzonera calyculata* BOISSIER. Beetles were often found under flowers, where they were boring holes in perianthium appearing as white dots by the drying of latex from plants. Reddish colour of perianthium with scattered white dots seems to be an ideal camouflage background for this weevil species.

Etymology: The new species is named after Ing. Martin Košťál, son of the first author, who tirelessly helped him in gathering the type specimens, and being of much support during the whole collecting trip to Iran.

Discussion

The junior author is presently describing a new Turkish species which has all the features of a *Neoglocianus*, but which was collected while feeding and mating on an unidentified Asteraceae, thus obscuring the main difference (host plant family) between *Neoglocianus* and *Glocianus*. Therefore, also in accordance with molecular support, we establish here the new synonymy: *Glocianus* REITTER, 1916 (= *Neoglocianus* DIECKMANN, 1972, **syn.n.**).

At the moment we have no evidence, that *Neoglocianus* should be considered as a subgenus, given that *Glocianus* is one of the most complex genera of the subfamily Ceutorhynchinae containing, after the merging of *Glocianus* and *Neoglocianus*, 34 species distributed throughout the Palearctic Region (COLONNELLI 2013), with more new species to be expected. As for Ceutorhynchinae genera including species with different host plants, one can record e.g. *Trichosirocalus* COLONNELLI, 1979 members of which develop on Plantaginaceae or Asteraceae (COLONNELLI 2004).

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The Hydraenidae, the remaining parts of the Scirtidae, faunistic/taxonomic updates on some of the other families, additional keys, a complete checklist of all New Caledonian water beetles as well as some contributions on larvae will be published in the “Water Beetles of New Caledonia (part 2)”.

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