

**A new species of *Gyratogaster* from Iran
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Cyphicerini)**

**Nový druh rodu *Gyratogaster* z Íránu
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Cyphicerini)**

Roman BOROVEC

Sloupno 64, CZ-503 53 Smidary, Czech Republic; e-mail: romanborovec@mybox.cz

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Abstract. *Gyratogaster persicus* spec. nov. from Iran is described, illustrated and compared with other known *Gyratogaster* species.

INTRODUCTION

The small genus *Gyratogaster* K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1903 is known from five species from Turkey and Syria. It is closely related to the genera *Altonomus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907 and *Leianisorhynchus* Pic, 1905, and these three small genera are the only representatives of the subtribe Mylacorrhinina Reitter, 1913. They include altogether only 16 species, recorded from Turkey, Syria, Israel and Armenia, six of them recently described (Borovec 2003, Białooki 2007). The systematic position of the subtribe within the tribe Cyphicerini Lacordaire, 1863 is problematic and must be solved by deeper morphological study of the whole tribe. All three genera were revised at species level by Borovec (2003) and of one new *Altonomus* species was described by Białooki and Szypuła (Białooki 2007). The discovery of a new *Gyratogaster* species in Iran extends the known distributional range of the subtribe to the southeast.

TAXONOMY

***Gyratogaster persicus* sp. nov.**

Type material. Holotype: ♂, IRAN mer. [Fars], Kuhhâ-ye Zâgros Mts., Kuh-e Dinâr Mts., Sisakht [30°51'50"N, 51°27'21"E], 30.iv.2006, 2400 m, Jan Muilwijk leg. (M. Košťál coll., Brno, Czech Republic).

Description. Body length 3.19 mm, rostrum excluded.

Whole body rusty brownish, antennae and legs somewhat lighter. Body inconspicuously covered by short, sparse adherent and slender erect setae, giving the impression of being glabrous. Elytra with four irregular rows of very short, light rusty, adherent setae and with one regular dense row of slender, parallel-sided erect setae, greyish with a weak rusty sheen, somewhat longer than half the width of one interval. Pronotum and head with rostrum with sparse short adherent setae, identical to elytral setae and with sparsely irregularly scattered



Fig. 1: *Gyratogaster persicus* sp. nov., holotype, habitus, dorsal view.

Obr. 1: *Gyratogaster persicus* sp. nov., holotyp, celkový vzhled, pohled svrchu.

semiadherent setae similar to elytral erect ones, only somewhat shorter. Antennal scapes and legs sparsely covered by short, light rusty, inconspicuous adherent piliform setae; funicles with slightly longer, erect setae.

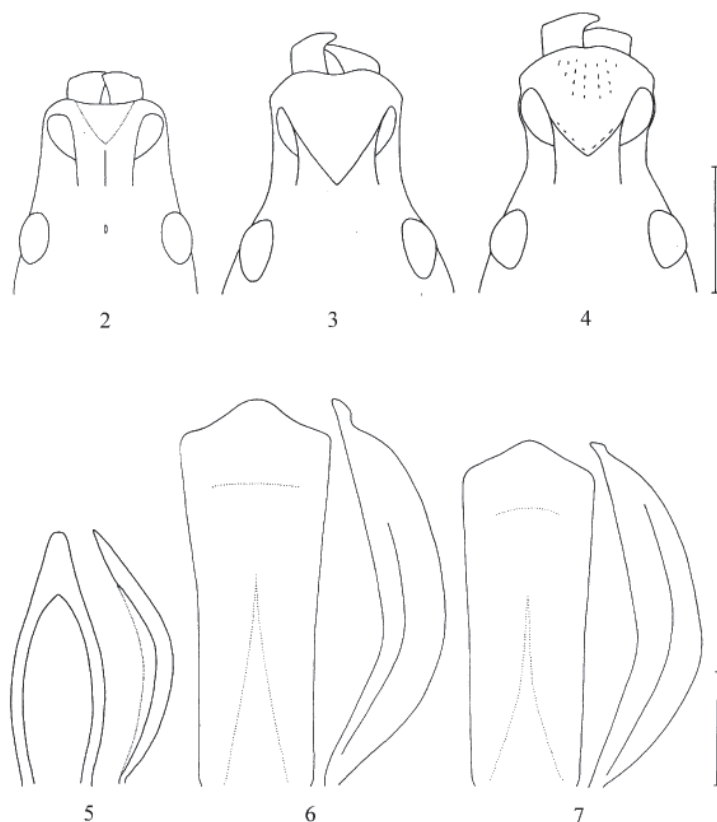
Rostrum (Figs 1, 2) 1.36 times as wide as long, regularly tapered anteriad with weakly concave sides, at apex distinctly narrower than at base, in lateral view regularly vaulted, separated from head by shallow transverse depression. Epifrons short and narrow, slightly enlarged anteriad, with slightly concave sides, longitudinally depressed. Frons short, glabrous, finely punctate, moderately dull, with two pairs of slender setae. Epistome not developed. Scrobes in dorsal view open, occupying apical half of rostrum; in lateral view weakly curved, enlarged posteriad, directed towards eyes, short, reaching about half the distance from antennal insertion to eyes, with dorsal margin parallel with dorsal margin of epifrons. Head with small fovea at interocular space; head and rostrum regularly, finely punctured. Eyes small, vaulted but only moderately prominent from outline of head; in lateral view placed in dorsal half of head height.

Antennal scapes 1.4 times as long as funicle, moderately slender, weakly curved, enlarged at apical fourth, at apex slightly more narrower than clubs. Funicle with first two segments conical and other five segments distinctly transverse. Segment 1 1.6 times as long as wide,

slightly wider and 1.4 times as long as segment 2, which is 1.2 times as long as wide; segment 3 1.4 times as wide as long; segments 4 and 5 1.6 times as wide as long and segments 6 and 7 1.7 times as wide as long. Clubs 1.4 times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) robust, vaulted, distinctly wider than head and only slightly narrower than elytra in widest point, 1.27 times as wide as long, with strongly rounded sides, widest at basal third, anteriad more tapered than posteriad. Disc moderately shiny, strongly and regularly vaulted, finely and densely punctured with very small, shallow punctures, distance between two punctures much smaller than diameter of one puncture. Pronotum in lateral view with anterior border obliquely directed below body.

Scutellum small, glabrous, shiny, triangular.



Figs 2–4. Head and rostrum, dorsal view: 2 – *Gyratogaster persicus* sp. nov.; 3 – *G. larinoides* (Reitter, 1896); 4 – *G. comosa* K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1903. Scale = 0.50 mm. Figs 5–7. Ventral and lateral view of penis: 5 – *Gyratogaster persicus* sp. nov.; 6 – *G. rufithorax* Pesarini, 1975; 7 – *G. podlussanyi* Borovec, 2003. Scale = 0.25 mm. Figs 2–4. Hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu: 2 – *Gyratogaster persicus* sp. nov.; 3 – *G. larinoides* (Reitter, 1896); 4 – *G. comosa* K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1903. Měřítka = 0,50 mm. Figs 5–7. Spodní a boční pohled na penis: 5 – *Gyratogaster persicus* sp. nov.; 6 – *G. rufithorax* Pesarini, 1975; 7 – *G. podlussanyi* Borovec, 2003. Měřítka = 0,25 mm.

Elytra (Fig. 1) oval, 1.28 times as long as wide, with regularly rounded sides and broadly rounded at apex, widest at midlength, vaulted in lateral view. Striae narrow, finely punctured; intervals wide, flat, without any microsculpture, shiny.

Femora of all legs unarmed. Protibiae moderately robust, at apex rounded, laterally weakly enlarged, with fringe of fine yellowish setae, mucronate. Meso- and metatibiae with very short mucro; metatibial corbels glabrous, rounded by fine setae. Tarsal segment 2 of pro- and mesotarsi 1.4 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.4 times as wide as long and 1.5 times as wide as segment 2; onychium equally long as segment 3. Tarsal segment 2 of metatarsi 1.5 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.4 times as wide as long and 1.4 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 1.1 times as long as segment 3.

Abdominal ventrites short and wide, 1.08 times as long as wide, shiny, glabrous, with sparse short piliform yellowish setae. Ventrite 1 equally long as ventrite 2; ventrite 2 twice as long as ventrite 3; ventrite 3 equally long as ventrite 4. Suture between ventrites 1 fine, sinuose; all other sutures straight, deep.

Penis (Fig. 5) long-oval, widest at basal third, prolonged apicad with long, regular, slender point. In lateral view slender, regularly curved and pointed.

Etymology. The name refers to Persia, a historical name of present-day Iran.

Differential diagnosis. *G. persicus* sp. nov. is easily distinguishable from all the other species of *Gyratogaster* by short frons, not reaching posterior margin of pit-shaped scrobes, regularly punctate, moderately dull (Figs 1, 2), vaulted as a rostrum in lateral view and penis long oval, with rounded sides, apex elongated (Fig. 5). All other species of *Gyratogaster* have large frons, reaching or slightly exceeding posterior margin of pit-shaped scrobes (Figs 3, 4), shiny, curved ventrally, slightly angular in lateral view and penis enlarged apicad, with slightly concave sides, weakly pointed (Figs 6, 7). *G. persicus* sp. nov. is most similar to *G. podlussanyi* Borovec, 2003 and *G. rufithorax* Pesarini, 1975 in the slender oval elytra; robust, strongly vaulted pronotum; strongly transverse funicle segments 3–7 and pronotum and elytra almost glabrous. It is possible to separate it from both species by its finely and densely punctate pronotum with distance between two punctures distinctly smaller than diameter of one puncture; tibiae with short, adherent setae and all tarsi of subequal size, while *G. podlussanyi* and *G. rufithorax* have pronotum very sparsely punctate with distance between two punctures distinctly larger than their diameter; tibiae with long erect setae extending beyond their edges and pro- and mesotarsi more robust than metatarsi.

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SOUHRN

Rod *Gyratogaster* K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1903 je malý rod známý dosud jen v pěti druzích z Turecka a Sýrie. Je velmi blízce příbuzný rodům *Altonomus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907 a *Leianisorhynchus* Pic, 1905. Tyto tři rody dohromady jsou jedinými zástupci subtribu Mylacorrhinina Reitter, 1913, který zahrnuje pouhých 16 druhů, známých dosud z Turecka, Sýrie, Izraele a Arménie. Taxonomické postavení subtribu v rámci celého tribu je velmi problematické a заслужuje hlubší revizi. Objev nového druhu rodu *Gyratogaster* z Íránu posunuje rozšíření celé skupiny na jihovýchod.

V práci je popsán nový druh rodu *Gyratogaster*, *G. persicus* sp. nov. z Íránu. Tento druh je od všech ostatních známých druhů rodu snadno rozeznatelný krátkou, pravidelně jamkovanou a přiměřeně matnou plochou na špici nosce, v bočním pohledu stejně klenutou jako nosec a penisem dlouze oválným, dlouze zašpičatělým s prodlouženou špicí a zaokrouhlenými boky. Všechny ostatní druhy rodu mají plochu na špici nosce výrazně velkou, hladkou, lesklou, v bočním pohledu úhlovitě dolů zahnutou a penis ke špici rozšířený, tupě zakončený, s okraji mírně konkávními.