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A new *Haptomerus* from Portugal (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Myorhinini)

Nový druh rodu *Haptomerus* z Portugalska (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Myorhinini)

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Abstract. *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov. is described and illustrated. The new species represents the first record of the genus *Haptomerus* Faust, 1889 from the Iberian Peninsula. A key to both European species of *Haptomerus* is given.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Myorhinini Marseul, 1863 is an entimine "tribe of convenience" for the time being. This tribe contains a moderately small number of genera and species, characterised by their elongate, mostly laterally compressed rostrum, lacking of scales, which is probably a modification caused by their specialization to feeding of different grasses, but also a homoplastic trait, revisited in different tribes within entimines (Oberprieler 1995). After the redefinition of this tribe, once comprising far more genera, by Oberprieler (1995), Borovec & Oberprieler (2013) transferred seven Afrotropical genera to Embrithini Marshall, 1942, and Oberprieler & Zimmerman (2020) transferred five Afrotropical genera to Oosomini Lacordaire, 1863. The tribe at present includes 14 genera known from the Palaearctic, Afrotropical (including Madagascar) and Oriental regions. The phylogenetically correct position of the other genera in the tribe will be a topic for future studies. One of those genera is *Haptomerus* Faust, 1889. The genus includes nine species scattered in the Afrotropical region (Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe) after Borovec & Nakládal (2019), and one in the Palaearctic region, *Haptomerus lepidus* (Brullé, 1832), known from Greece and Italy (Osella & Whitehead 2006). The genus *Haptomerus* with 10 species represents the most speciose genus in the tribe. The relationship of the Palaearctic and Afrotropical *Haptomerus* species was already discussed by Oberprieler (1995) and Borovec & Nakládal (2019). In the Iberian peninsula, the two Myorhinini genera, *Haptomerus* and *Subhaptomerus*, are very easy to distinguish, because *Haptomerus* has eyes dorsal, very close together, the space between them much narrower than the width of the antennal club, while *Subhaptomerus* has eyes lateral, separated by a wide vertex.

The aim of the present paper is the description of the second European *Haptomerus* species, and to provide a key to the both species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Body lengths of all specimens were measured in dorsal view from the anterior border of the eyes to the apex of the elytra, excluding the rostrum. Width/length ratio of the rostrum was measured as maximum width at base versus maximum length to the base of the mandibles. Width/length ratios of pronotum, elytra, antennal and tarsal segments were taken at the maximum width and length of the respective parts in dorsal view. Female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl BMX (Medika, Prague); male genitalia were mounted dry on the same card as the respective specimen. Photographs of adults were taken with Canon EOS 700D camera with an MP-E 65 mm macro lens, and combined using Zerene Stacker and GIMP2 software. The terminology of the rostrum and the genitalia follows Oberprieler et al. (2014).

The material is deposited in the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain (MNCN), National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (NMPC), and the private collections of Bořivoj Malec, Šumperk, Czech Republic (BMŠC), Jan Pelikán, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic (JPHC), Massimo Meregalli, Torino, Italy (MMTI), Roman Borovec, Sloupno, Czech Republic (RBSC) and Tomáš Kopecký, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic (TKHC).

TAXONOMY

Haptomerus ibericus sp. nov.

(Figs 1–10)

Type locality. Portugal, Santarém distr., Alvega-Ortiga env., Rio Tejo.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "PT [Portugal] – Santarém distr., Alvega-Ortiga env., Rio Tejo, 39°28′15.38″ N 8°02′32.10″ W, 35m, 28.5.2016, (near train station), osmyk okolí cesty [sweeping along the road], lgt. Jan Pelikán" (NMPC). Paratypes: 19 spec., same data as the holotype, only 2 spec. 3.6.2016 (18 spec. in JPHC, 1 spec. in RBSC); 6 spec., "Portugal, d. Santarém, Alvega-Ortiga env., Rio Tejo, 39°28′15.38″ N 8°02′32.10″ W, 35m, 28.v.2016, (train st.), Lgt. T. Kopecký" (1 spec. in RBSC, 5 spec. in TKHC); 4 spec., "PORTUGAL mer., Alvega-Ortiga, 13.6.1995, B. Malec lgt." (BMŠC); 8 spec. "Portugal centr., Entroncamento env., 9 km E Tancos, Tejo river, 23.4.1992, J. Mertlík lgt." (2 spec. in MMTI, 2 spec. in MNCN, 4 spec. in RBSC).

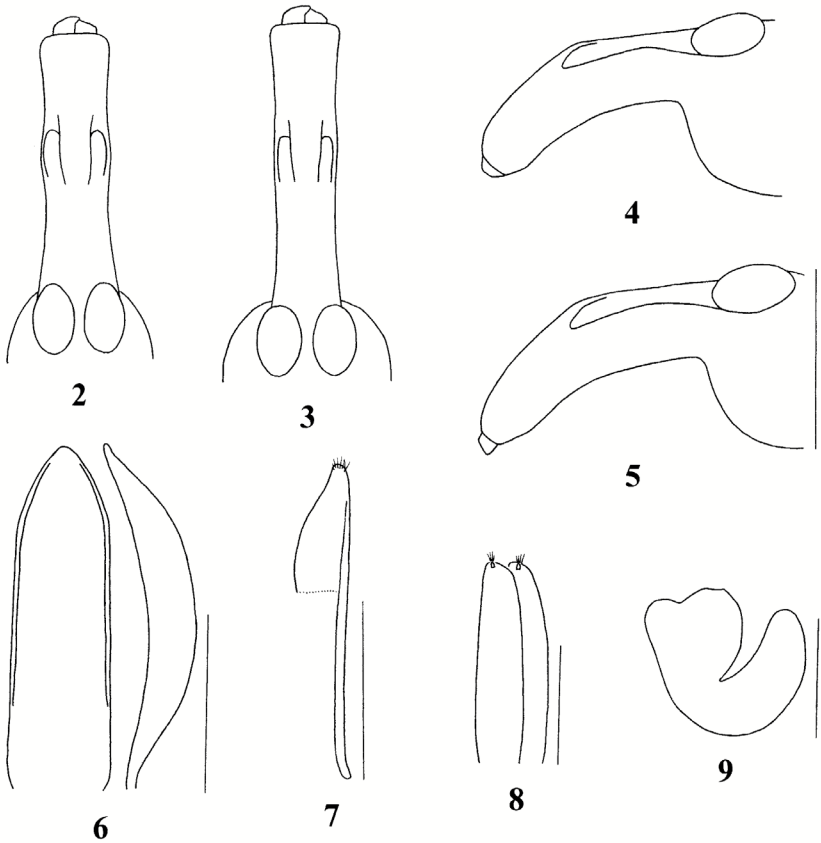
Description. Body lengths in males 3.31–3.63 mm, in females 3.72–3.88 mm, in holotype 3.31 mm. Body (Fig. 1) black, antennae and legs dark brownish to brownish black. Elytra, pronotum, head and dorsal part of basal half of rostrum densely covered by oval to long oval appressed scales. Long oval appressed elytral scales greyish and light brownish, partly with pearly and weak metal sheen. Scales on intervals 3, 5 and 7 completely covered integument, slightly denser than on intervals 1, 2 and 4 with integument partly visible. Scales on intervals 8–10 very dense, bright, creating longitudinal stripe. Elytral intervals with semiappressed piliform greyish setae, somewhat shorter than half the width of one interval, creating one row on odd and two irregular rows on even intervals. Pronotum with appressed scales somewhat more slender than elytral ones, with tips transversally directed to midline of pronotum, not completely covering integument. Posterior margin and lateral parts of pronotum with slender stripe of densely standing scales, creating mainly in lateral parts visible longitudinal stripes. Head and basal part of rostrum in dorsal view with scales visibly smaller than the ones on elytra. Femora and tibiae with very slender, long oval appressed scales; tarsi, antennal scape and funicle covered by almost piliform setae.

Rostrum (Figs 2–5) in males 1.47–1.50 ×, in females 1.53–1.61 × as long as pronotum, strongly compressed laterally, in dorsal view weakly enlarged in half of length at antennal



Fig. 1. *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov., male paratype, dorsal view (photograph by Jiří Skuhrovec).
Obr. 1. *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov., samec, paratypus, pohled shora (fotografie Jiří Skuhrovec).

insertion, in basal half with slightly concave sides, in apical half somewhat enlarged apicad. Basal half of rostrum covered by scales, apical half almost glabrous, only with very sparse, short, piliform setae, distinct two carinae almost along the whole length, with deep furrow between carinae. Carinae between antennal insertion very close to each other, anteriad receded, finished before the apex of rostrum, with a short, sometimes badly visible third carina between, just at apex of rostrum. Rostrum in lateral view widest in the middle of its length, posteriad weakly, anteriad strongly tapered. Ventral margin of rostrum regularly curved, dorsal margin



Figs 2–9. *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov.: 2 – head with rostrum, male, dorsal view; 3 – head with rostrum, female, dorsal view; 4 – head with rostrum, male, lateral view; 5 – head with rostrum, female, lateral view; 6 – penis, dorsal and lateral view; 7 – sternite VIII of female, lateral view; 8 – ovipositor, dorsal view; 9 – spermatheca. Scale bars 1.0 mm for 2–5, 7; 0.5 mm for 6, 8; 0.25 mm for 9.
Obr. 2–9. *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov.: 2 – hlava s noscem, samec, pohled shora; 3 – hlava s noscem, samice, pohled shora; 4 – hlava s noscem, samec, pohled zboku; 5 – hlava s noscem, samice, pohled zboku; 6 – penis, pohled shora a zboku; 7 – sternit VIII samice, pohled zboku; 8 – ovipositor, pohled shora; 9 – spermatéka. Měřítko 1,0 mm u obrázků 2–5, 7; 0,5 mm u obrázků 6, 8; 0,25 mm u obrázku 9.

in basal half almost straight, in apical half vaulted, in females more than in males. Rostrum in lateral part completely glabrous, except for very narrow stripe of scales above ventral margin of scrobes in basal half. Scrobes dorsal, very short, at antennal insertion closely approximated, in dorsal view fully visible. In lateral view dorsal margin of scrobes invisible, ventral margin create a fine carina reaching ventral margin of eye and creating contrast line between squamose and glabrous part. Head subglobose, with strongly rounded sides behind the eyes. Eyes large, flat, very closely approximated on the forehead and partly placed on basal part of rostrum. Space between eyes somewhat shorter than width of antennal scape in basal part.



Fig. 10. Male of *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov. crawling on the spikelets of the host plant, *Avena* sp. (photograph by Jan Pelikán).
Obr. 10. Samec *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov. na kláscích své živné rostliny, *Avena* sp. (fotografie Jan Pelikán).

Antenna (Fig. 1) slender, long, antennal scape feebly exceeding anterior border of eye and shorter than funicle. Antennal funicle succesively shorter distad: segment 1 2.2–2.4 × as long as wide and slightly longer than segment 2, which is 2.5–2.7 × as long as wide; segment 3 1.6–1.8 × as long as wide; segment 4 1.5 × as long as wide; segment 5 1.3 × as long as wide; segment 6 1.1–1.2 × as long as wide and segment 7 isodiametric. Club 1.8–1.9 × as long as wide, somewhat longer than last three funicle segments.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) 1.52–1.64 × as wide as long, with regularly arcuated sides, strongly tapered anteriad, widest near base, vaulted in lateral view. Anterior border strikingly narrower than posterior one. Dorsal surface finely and densely, regularly punctate.

Scutellum triangular, large, densely covered by oval appressed scales.

Elytra (Fig. 1) globular, 1.07–1.13 × as long as wide, widest near the midlength with strongly, regularly arcuated sides. Striae punctate, punctures with a short setae inside. Intervals flat, wide.

All femora edentate. Tibiae long and slender, protibia strongly enlarged mesally and with straight lateral edge, apex rounded. Tarsi long and slender, tarsal segment 2 1.1–1.2 × as wide as long, deeply bilobed segment 3 1.3–1.4 × as long as segment 2 and 1.1–1.2 × as wide as long; onychium 1.3 × as long as previous segment. Claws long, in basal half fused.

Male genitalia. Penis (Fig. 6) medium-long, subparallel-sided along the entire length, in apical portion evenly tapering apicad with rounded sides, tip narrowly rounded; in profile regularly curved, slender, in apical part evenly tapering apicad, tip shortly lengthened.

Female genitalia. Sternite VIII (Fig. 7) with umbrella-shaped large plate, with distinct apical margin, basal margin membraneous; apodeme about twice longer than plate, terminated in the



Fig. 11. Habitat of *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov., Alvega-Ortiga env., Portugal. *Avena* sp. is visible in the foreground (photograph by Jan Pelikán).
Obr. 11. Lokalita *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov, Alvega-Ortiga env., Portugalsko. *Avena* sp. je vidět v popředí (fotografie Jan Pelikán).

middle of plate. Gonocoxites (Fig. 8) weakly sclerotised, long and slender, apically broadly rounded, with extremely short subapical styli with tuft of fine setae, styli hardly exceeding apical margin of gonocoxites. Spermatheca (Fig. 9) C-shaped; cornu short and wide, regularly curved; corpus rounded; ramus and collum very short, ramus rounded, collum subtrapezoidal.

Sexual dimorphism. Males are smaller, with rostrum shorter, laterally less vaulted in apical half than in females.

Bionomy. Part of the type series of the new species was collected on spikes of *Avena* sp. (Fig. 10) on the edge of a derelict orchard (Fig. 11). Adults were sunken into spikelets, which made collection by sweeping or beating more difficult (J. Pelikán, pers. comm.).

Etymology. Patronymic.

Differential diagnosis. *Haptomerus ibericus* sp. nov. is very easy distinguishable from *Haptomerus lepidus* by the characters used below in the key:

1. Antennal insertion at midlength of rostrum. Antennal scape short, hardly reaching apex of rostrum. Scutellum triangular, large, well visible. Onychium 1.3 × as long as tarsal segment 3. Scales on body greyish brown. Elytra in basal part with narrow striae and flat intervals. Portugal. .....***H. ibericus*** sp. nov.
– Antennal insertion at anterior third of rostrum. Antennal scape long and slender, strikingly exceeding apex of rostrum. Scutellum very small, hardly visible. Onychium shorter than tarsal segment 3. Scales on body bright metallic green or goldish green. Elytra in basal part with wide striae and vaulted intervals. Greece, Italy. .... ***H. lepidus*** (Brullé, 1832)



Fig. 12. *Subhaptomerus frieseri frieseri* Hoffmann, 1960 in copulation, locality Nisa, Portugal (photograph by Jan Pelikán).
Obr. 12. *Subhaptomerus frieseri frieseri* Hoffmann, 1960 v kopulaci, lokalita Nisa, Portugalsko (fotografie Jan Pelikán).

***Subhaptomerus frieseri frieseri* Hoffmann, 1960**
(Fig. 12)

Material examined. 14 spec., Portugal, Portalegre distr., Nisa, 6 km N Riberia Nisa, 39°34′27.2″N 7°39′17.6″W, 148 m, 10.v.2015, river valley, general sweeping, J. Pelikán lgt. (JPHC, RBSC). First record since the description of this subspecies.
Remarks. *Subhaptomerus frieseri avilai* Alonso-Zarazaga, 1983 was newly recollected in Parque Nacional de Cabañeros (Spain, Ciudad Real). The majority of the material was collected from *Poa trivialis* (Fernández-Carrillo et al. 2017).

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SOUHRN

Tribus Myorhinini Marseul, 1863 zahrnuje poměrně malé množství rodů a druhů, definovaných prodlouženým, ve většině případů zboku stlačeným, lysým noscem. Tato modifikace je pravděpodobně dána potravní specializací na různé druhy trav a vznikla souběžně u různých tribů Entiminae (Oberprieler 1995). Oberprieler (1995) původně početný tribus redefinoval a část rodů byla následně převedena do tribu Embrithini Marshall, 1942 (Borovec & Oberprieler 2013) a Oosomini Lacordaire, 1863 (Oberprieler & Zimmerman 2020). Správné zařazení ostatních rodů tribu bude předmětem dalšího studia.

Rod *Haptomerus* Faust, 1889 zahrnuje devět druhů z Afrotropické oblasti (Borovec & Nakládal 2019) a jediný druh z Palearktické oblasti (Osella & Whitehead 2006) a je tak nejpočetnějším rodem tribu. Palearktický druh *H. lepidus* (Brullé, 1832) je dosud znám z Řecka a Itálie (Osella & Whitehead 2006). Nově popsaný druh *H. ibericus* sp. nov. z Portugalska tak rozšiřuje rozšíření rodu v Evropě na Iberijský poloostrov, odkud byl dosud znám jen příbuzný rod *Subhaptomerus* Hoffmann, 1960. Nový údaj *Subhaptomerus frieseri frieseri* Hoffmann, 1960 je nově uveden z Portugalska, jedná se o první nález tohoto poddruhu od doby jeho popisu.