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NEW RECORDS OF SOME *LARINUS* DEJEAN, 1821 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: LIXINAE) SPECIES IN UKRAINE

Назаренко, В. Ю., Гонтаренко, А. В. Нові знахідки деяких видів роду *Larinus* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Lixinae) в Україні. *Вісті Харків. ентомол. т-ва*. 2016. Т. XXIV, вип. 1. С. 32–36.
Наведено відомості про знахідки двох видів роду *Larinus*, з яких *L. filiformis* Petri 1907 вказано вперше для України. Від відомого з України *L. centaurii* цей вид відрізняється меншими розмірами, паралельносторонніми широко закругленими на вершині надкрилами, на основі ширшими за передньоспинку, слабо контрастним малюнком поверхні та роздвоєними волосками не лише на вентральній, але й на дорсальній поверхні тіла, особливо на світлих поздовжніх смугах передньоспинки, по краях надкрил, на 2–4-х проміжках, і формою пеніса. В Одеській області вперше виявлений *L. centaurii* (Olivier, 1807). Раніше в України він був відомий з Чернівців. Знахідки обох видів в Одеській області були цілком очікуваними, оскільки вони були відомі з довколишніх територій. Зазначено та проілюстровано морфологічні відмінності вказаних видів між собою; складено таблицю для визначення *L. centaurii* та *L. filiformis*.
6 рис., 13 назв.

Ключові слова: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Lixinae, *Larinus filiformis*, *Larinus centaurii*, жуки, довгоносики, Україна, фауна.

Назаренко, В. Ю., Гонтаренко, А. В. Новые находки некоторых видов рода *Larinus* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Lixinae) в Украине. *Изв. Харьк. энтомол. о-ва*. 2016. Т. XXIV, вып. 1. С. 32–36.
Приводится информация о находках двух видов рода *Larinus*, среди которых *L. filiformis* Petri 1907 указывается для Украины впервые. От известного из Украины *L. centaurii* этот вид отличается меньшими размерами, параллельносторонними широко закруглёнными на вершине надкрыльями, на основании шире переднеспинки, слабо контрастным рисунком поверхности и вильчатыми волосками не только на вентральной, но и на дорсальной поверхности тела, особенно по краям надкрылий и на светлых продольных полосах переднеспинки, в меньшей степени на 2–4-м промежутках, и формой пениса. В Одесской области впервые обнаружен *L. centaurii* (Olivier, 1807). Ранее в Украине он был известен из Черновцов. Обнаружение обоих видов в Одесской области было вполне ожидаемо, поскольку они были известны с близлежащих территорий. Приведены и проиллюстрированы морфологические отличия указанных видов между собой; составлена таблица для определения *L. centaurii* и *L. filiformis*.
6 рис., 13 назв.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Lixinae, *Larinus filiformis*, *Larinus centaurii*, жуки, долгоносики, Украина, фауна.

Nazarenko, V. Yu., Gontarenko, A. V. New records of some *Larinus* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Lixinae) species in Ukraine. *The Kharkov Entomol. Soc. Gaz*. 2016. Vol. XXIV, iss. 1. P. 32–36.
The finds of two *Larinus* species are listed. The species *L. filiformis* Petri 1907 is a new record for Ukraine. From previously recorded in Ukraine *L. centaurii* it differs by shorter body, parallel-sided bluntly rounded at apex elytra wider than pronotum, less contrast color pattern of pronotum and furcate scales not only in ventral but also in dorsal vestiture, especially in the pale longitudinal pronotal stripes, on the 2nd–4th and lateral interstriae of elytra, and by the shape of median lobe. *L. centaurii* (Olivier, 1807) was found in Odesa Region for the first time, while it was known in Ukraine only from Chernivtsi. Occurrence of both species in Odesa Region was expected since they are known from adjacent territories. Morphological differences of listed species are described; a key to identification of *L. centaurii* and *L. filiformis* is given.
6 figs, 13 refs.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Lixinae, *Larinus filiformis*, *Larinus centaurii*, beetles, weevils, Ukraine, fauna.

Introduction. Weevils of the genus *Larinus* Dejean, 1821 are frequently troublesome to determinate even for experts that caused by high intraspecific morphological variability and interspecific similarity. Species of the *centaurii*-group (subgenus *Phyllonomeus* Gistel, 1856), with rostrum thinner than profemora and furcate piliform scales on abdomen (Reitter, 1924), are poorly known. *Larinus centaurii* (Olivier, 1807) was previously recorded from Chernivtsi Region (Penecke, 1932) (Fig. 6, white triangle), and afterwards no species of this group were reported from Ukraine (Ter-Minasian, 1967). *L. centaurii* was meanwhile found in northern steppe (Volovnik, 1984) (Fig. 6, dashes).

Materials and methods. Twelve specimens of two species of this group were collected by sweeping and singled in 1997–2015 in Odesa Region (Ukraine) by A. V. Gontarenko. Two *L. centaurii* specimens from Luhansk Region identified by M. E. Ter-Minasian as *L. beckeri* Petri, 1907 and from Kharkiv Region were compared with our material. The nomenclature and synonymy follow recent 'Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera' (Gültekin and Fremuth, 2013) and other taxonomic publications (Gültekin and Perrin, 2011; Gültekin and Alonso-Zarazaga, 2015). The photographs were captured using Leica M165C microscope equipped with Leica DFC450C

Nazarenko V. Yu. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine,
15, Bogdan Khmelnytskyi St., Kyiv, 01030, UKRAINE; e-mail: nazarenko@izan.kiev.ua
Gontarenko A. V. Independent researcher,
ap. 5, 28, Zabolotnoho St., Odesa, 65025, UKRAINE; e-mail: stierlyz@rambler.ru

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digital camera and Leica Suite software, and edited with GIMP v. 2.8.4 and Inkscape v. 0.48.4 r9939. Mapping was done using modified free vector map from d-maps.com. The northern steppe boundaries are accepted after Volovnik (1984) and based on Marynych et al. (1982). Examined specimens are deposited in Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology of NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv (SIZK) and in the private collections of A. V. Gontarenko, Odesa (cGon) and O. A. Novikov, Kharkiv (cNov).

Results and discussions. The specimens from Odesa environs, identified here as *L. filiformis*, differ from described previously by shorter body — 4–5.7 vs. 4.5–6.5 mm (Gültekin et al., 2008a). Elytra covered mainly with simple hairs, 2nd–4th interstriae with few furcate scales, dorsal color pattern indistinct. Outline of median lobe resembles that of *L. grisescens* Gyllenhal, 1835 (Gültekin, 2006, as *L. orientalis* Capiomont, 1874) and *L. iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775). Nevertheless, rostrum is nearly straight ventrally (to be observed in lateral view), pronotal disc sculpture contains both large isolated and minute punctures near the middle base and more condensed on the sides where forming rugosity with furcate scales of dorsal covering fits the described morphological peculiarities of *L. filiformis* (Petri, 1907; Ter-Minasian, 1967; Gültekin et al., 2008). Since *Larinus* species may be variable in length depending on host plants and the geographical distribution (Gültekin and Alonso-Zarazaga, 2015) we suggest that minute dull colored specimens may appear at the extreme range limits. The occurrence of both species in Odesa Region was expected since they are known from adjacent territories.

Family CURCULIONIDAE

Subfamily LIXINAE

Genus *Larinus* Dejean, 1821

Larinus (*Phyllonomeus*) *centaurii* (Olivier, 1807)

= *Larinus beckeri* Petri, 1907, = *Larinus centaureae* Becker, 1864, = *Larinus ungulatus* Gyllenhal, 1835

References. Petri, 1907; Reitter, 1924; Penecke, 1932; Volovnik, 1984; Gültekin, 2006; Delbol, 2012; Gültekin and Perrin, 2011; Gültekin and Fremuth, 2013.

Diagnosis. From *L. iaceae* it differs by thinner rostrum 1.5–2.0 times narrower than profemur (Fig. 1), dense furcate piliform scales on thoracic sternites and 1st and 2nd ventrites. From *L. filiformis* it differs by simple piliform scales on dorsal surface and elytral margin (Fig. 3); evenly curved rostrum, pronotum at posterior margin more than twice wider as at anterior margin; prescuttellar angle of elytra widely rounded, narrowly rounded elytral apex (Fig. 1); larger body with length 5.7–7.9 mm; the elytral vestiture forming numerous small pale spots, occasionally arranged in short irregular transverse bands (Fig. 1); median lobe almost parallel-sided, with tight sclerotized apical edge, apical portion weakly curved (to be observed in lateral view) (Fig. 4).

Material. Odesa Region: Rozdilna, 46°50′ N, 30°6′ E, sweeping on grass, 29.05.1997 (A. Gontarenko) — 1 ♀ (cGon); 80 km N Odesa, near Berezivka, forest 'Berezivskyi', 47°10′ N, 30°55′ E, sweeping on grass, 8.06.1997 — 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cGon); Berezivka District, near Raukhivka, 47°8′ N, 30°49′ E, sweeping on grass, 29.06.1997 — 1 ♂ (SIZK); Kominternivske District, left shore of the Kuialnik Liman, near Krasnoselka, 46°37′ N, 30°44′ E, sweeping on grass, 30.05.1999 — 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (cGon); Kharkiv Region: Zmiiv District, near Gaidary, glade near deciduous forest, 12.06.1992 (O. Novikov) — 1 ♀ (cNov); Luhansk Region: near Severodonetsk, 48°58′ N, 38°27′ E, left bank of the Borovaia River, 23.7.1979 (S. Volovnik) — 1 ♂ (SIZK) (Fig. 6, gray triangles).

Distribution. Europe: Czech Republic, European Russia, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine; Asia: Iran, Kazakhstan, West Siberia (Gültekin and Fremuth, 2013). Ukraine: Chernivtsi (Penecke, 1932) (Fig. 6, white triangle), northern steppes (Volovnik, 1984) (Fig. 6, punctuated lines), Odesa (original data, gray triangles on Fig. 6).

Ecology. In steppes and meadows on *Centaurea* spp. (Asteraceae) (Ter-Minasian, 1967); reported as monophagous on *Centaurea scabiosa* in Belgium (Delbol, 2012).

Larinus (*Phyllonomeus*) *filiformis* Petri, 1907

References. Petri, 1907; Ter-Minasian, 1967; Gültekin and Fremuth, 2013; Gültekin et al., 2008.

Diagnosis. From common Ukrainian species of subgenus with long rostrum, f.e. *L. iaceae,* it differs by small body size (length 4.0–5.7 mm); furcate piliform scales on dorsal side of body those concentrated on pronotum, lateral margin and 2nd–4th interstriae of elytra (Fig. 2); rostrum almost linear; pronotum at posterior margin twice wider than at anterior margin; elytral base nearly straight; prescuttellar angle of elytra narrowly rounded; elytral apex widely rounded, dorsal pattern with two pale longitudinal stripes on pronotal disc and two at sides, covered predominantly with furcate scales; vestiture of elytra forms small slightly pale spots, occasionally arranged in longitudinal stripe along suture (Fig. 3). From *L. centaurii* it differs also in median lobe distinctly narrowed apically in distal third, with wide sclerotized edge at apex and nearly straight apical half (to be observed in lateral view) (Fig. 5).

Fig. 1. ***L. centaurii*** **(Luhansk Region).**

Fig. 2. ***L. filiformis*** **(Odesa Region).**

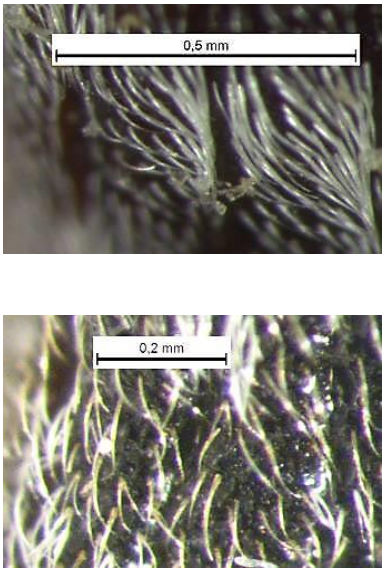

Fig. 3. Elytral marginal hairs of ***L. centaurii*** **(upper) and** ***L. filiformis*** **(lower).**

Fig. 4. ***L. centaurii*** **(Luhansk Region), median lobe: dorsal and lateral view.**

Fig. 5. ***L. filiformis*** **(Odesa Region), median lobe: dorsal and lateral view.**

Material. Odesa Region: Rozdilna, 46°50′ N, 30°6′ E, sweeping on grass, 25.05.1998 (A. Gontarenko) — 1 ♂ (SIZK); Berezivka District, near Raukhivka, 47°8′ N, 30°49′ E, on *Onopordum*, 20.06.2010 — 1 ♀ (cGon); sweeping, 6.06.2015 — 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SIZK); 20.06.2015 — 2 ♂♂ (cGon) (Fig. 6, gray circles).

Distribution. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey (Gültekin and Fremuth, 2013), Ukraine, (original data, Fig. 6, gray circles).

Ecology. Steppes. In Turkey monophagous on *Centaurea solstitialis*. Imago active in V–VII feeding on the flower buds, oviposition in flower heads in VI–VII where larva develops within 1.5 months. Beetles hibernate in VII–V (Gültekin et al., 2008).

Fig. 6. Findings of *L. centaurii* (triangles: gray for examined material and white for cited) and *L. filiformis* (circles) in Ukraine: dots — exact position, dashes — boundaries of northern steppe.

Since the majority of recently published keys does not provide identification of *L. filiformis* and *L. centaurii* we propose it here.

KEYS TO IDENTIFICATION OF *L. CENTAURII* AND *L. FILIFORMIS*

1 (2) Rostrum approximately of the same width as profemur or wider. Ventrites with simple piliform scales ..... **[other species]**

2 (1) Rostrum significantly (ca. 1.25–2×) thinner than profemur. Ventral body surface with bifurcate piliform scales **3**

3 (4) Dorsal body surface and lateral interstriae of elytra with simple piliform scales (Fig. 3, upper). Dorsal color pattern usually more contrast, forming 3 narrow pale stripes on pronotal disc and sometimes short irregular transverse bands on elytra. Prescuttellar angle of elytra widely rounded, slightly protruded. Pronotum at posterior margin ca. 2.5 times as wide as at anterior margin (Fig. 1). Median lobe of aedeagus almost parallel-sided and with tight sclerotized edge at apex (Fig. 4) ..... ***centaurii* Olivier**

4 (3) Dorsal body surface and lateral interstriae of elytra with furcate piliform scales (Fig. 3, lower). Dorsal color pattern usually less contrast, sometimes forming two grayish longitudinal stripes with furcate scales on disc of pronotum, two on its sides and indistinct longitudinal bands with moderately dense furcate scales at dorsal side of elytra. Prescuttellar angle of elytra narrowly rounded, not protruded. Pronotum at posterior margin ca. 2.2 times as wide as at anterior margin (Fig. 2). Median lobe of aedeagus distinctly narrowed apically in distal third and with wide sclerotized edge at apex (Fig. 5) ..... ***filiformis* Petri**

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Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine
Independent researcher, Odesa