A new species of Otiorhynchus Germar, 1822
subgenus Pterygodontus Białooki, 2015 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Otiorhynchini) from Crete

http://zoobank.org/References/FAE2CB13-58FE-461A-8593-6F20D9DF3534
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Abstract: A new species of Otiorhynchus Germar, 1822 of the subgenus Pterygodontus Bialooki, 2015 from Mediterranean island Crete is described. O. casalinii sp. n. is closely related to O. trichopterus Bialooki, 2015 but differs from that species mainly in lack of long perpendicular setae and in more elongate, transversally stronger convex elytra. O. trichopterus is hereby transferred from Podonebistus to Pterygodontus (new subgeneric placement). Probably, the two species multiply parthenogenetically.

Key words: Otiorhynchus, new species, taxonomy, Greece (Crete).

INTRODUCTION

The subgenus Pterygodontus was created to accommodate Podonebistus-species displaying different genitalia of both sexes, anterior margins of scrobes not excised; last ventrite covered with microsculpture; antennal club strongly, asymmetrically annulated (Bialooki 2015a). Of the 30 species listed in Podonebistus Reitter, 1912 in Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013 the following Otiorhynchus species were assigned to the subgenus Pterygodontus in the original description: atticus Stierlin, 1887; bleusei Faust, 1888 (type species); davricus Lona, 1931; muglae Magnano, 2005; naldoekensis Magnano, 2005; and nefandus Faust, 1888. There are 21 Otiorhynchini species known from Crete till now, 12 of them being endemic to the island. As a result of intensive exploration of the island in the recent years, 5 out of these 12 endemites were described only after 2003. Below, another Pterygodontus species from Crete is described. Moreover, Otiorhynchus trichopterus Bialooki, 2015 placed originally in Podonebistus is hereby transferred into subgenus Pterygodontus.
MATERIAL AND METHODS

The width of rostrum is defined as the pterygial span i.e. the distance between the outer margins of the pterygia, even though the basal width of the rostrum in front of the eyes may be sometimes longer. Other basic terms, “frons” in particular, were defined in Białooki (2015). “Eyes/pterygia projecting” means “eyes/pterygia” extending from the outline of the head/rostrum in the dorsal view” respectively, regardless of whether the eyes are convex or nearly flat. The length of funicle segments, as well as the club, is taken without a basal condyle (except for the first segment). Multilayered photos were taken with a Leica M205C stereomicroscope with an attached JVC KYF75 digital camera and subsequently montaged using the AutoMontage software of Syncroscopy. Labels are cited verbatim; “ht” denotes holotype, while “exx.” specimens.

The body length is measured, as generally accepted in Curculionoidea i.e. from the anterior margin of the eye to the elytral apex.


RESULTS

Subfamily: Entiminae
Tribe: Otiorhynchini
Genus: Otiorhynchus GERMAR, 1822 (type species Otiorhynchus rhacensis GERMAR, 1822)
Subgenus: Pterygodontus BIALooki, 2015 (type species Otiorhynchus bleusei Faust, 1888).

Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) casalinii sp. n.
http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/7EEA3912-FDC8-45D0-8C50-8AE722E9D883

Material examined: holotype female, dissected: 19/IV/2015, GREECE, SW Crete Island, near Aradaina village, evergreen Quercus, coll. No 5321, leg G. Kakiopoulos [KAKI]. Paratypes, as ht, 2 exx. [BIAL; KAKI].

Diagnosis (female). The new species (Fig. 1) is a typical representative of the subgenus Pterygodontus even though it has, as trichopterus, all femora unarmed. Moreover, the two species differ from all the other species of the subgenus in exceptionally weakly convex elytral declivity, much less than perpendicular (Fig. 2). O. casalinii sp. n. can be easily separated from trichopterus first of all by lack of long, protruding setae; elytra more elongate, transversally strongly convex, not flattened on the disk; and more slender antennae.

Description (female). Body length 5.3-6.8 mm (ht 5.3 mm); black, tibiae, tarsi and antennae (in part) red-brown to brown. Vestiture consists of greyish sparse hair-like scales and elongate (several times as long as wide) recumbent scales in part (elytral declivity and lateral wall of prothorax) condensed into minute unclear spots.

Head. Weakly transverse, moderately tapered, somewhat separated from rostrum (not forming uniform cone); frons covered with very dense, moderately large punctures and sparse, greyish, short, hair-like scales; frons fovea much larger than surrounding punctuation, elongate; eyes hardly convex, large, almond-shaped, its longer diameter only slightly shorter than width of frons, slightly longer than temples.
Rostrum (Fig. 3) slightly longer than broad, its basal part subparallel-sided; pterygia large, moderately projecting; anterior part of dorsal wall (anteriad of antennal insertions) narrower than half of pterygial span, weakly divergent anteriad; epistome Y-shaped, small; hind portion of dorsal wall (between frons and antennal insertions) narrow, basally altogether unclearly delimited laterally, with well-developed, thin median keel; relatively large protuberance with puncture on its top between antennal insertions.

Antennae rather long and slender; scape straight, thin, subparallel-sided, only apical one sixth moderately swollen, covered with moderately dense, distinctly raised, light brown setae; all funicle segments elongate, covered with long, arched, rather dense setae; 2\textsuperscript{nd} segment ca. 1.2 × longer than first; club relatively broadly fusiform, 2.25 × longer than wide, as long as four distal funicle segments combined.

Prothorax. Indistinctly wider than long, anterior margin somewhat shorter than base; moderately convex longitudinally, at sides moderately evenly arched, widest in middle; disc covered with dense uneven punctation, punctures much larger than on frons, interspaces flat, somewhat narrower than punctures diameter, shining; vestiture consisting of sparse recumbent greyish, hair-like scales and sparse elongate scales several times as long as wide on lateral walls.

Elytra 1.65 × longer than broad, moderately arched laterally, somewhat stronger tapered apically than basally, widest indistinctly before middle, basal half longitudinally hardly convex, declivity exceptionally weakly convex, strikingly less than perpendicular (Fig. 2); transversally rather strong evenly convex, not flattened; striae somewhat impressed, basally wider than interstices, in middle subequally wide; punctures large and deep, interspaces somewhat shorter than punctures diameter; interstices on disc almost flat, shining, with microscopic sparse tubercles arranged into unclear single rows, on outer interstices irregular single row of small tubercles; each interstice with unclear 1-2 rows of short, arched recumbent greyish, hair-like scales, and few recumbent greyish scales several times longer than wide, on declivity and outer interstices in part condensed into minute unclear spots.

Legs. Long and slender; all femora unarmed; tibiae covered with dense raised brown setae; dorsal margin of fore tibiae straight, only apically weakly, but clearly, curved ventrad; tarsi relatively slender, second segment subsodiometric, projecting portion of onychium subequally long as length of preceding segment.

The ventral part of the body covered with very sparse, weakly raised hair-like scales; last ventrite 1.75 × wider than long, relatively strong convex proximally; distally fairly deeply and widely impressed; interspaces of punctures with rather unclear microsculpture.

Spermatheca (Fig. 4). Female 8\textsuperscript{th} sternite (Fig. 5); ovipositor moderately short, weakly sclerotized, with minute subapical styli.

The variability insignificant, although the short series is not representative enough to draw a definitive conclusion.

Ecology. All the three specimens were beaten from a single evergreen bushy oak in a semi-arid pasture (rocky soil) during the day at an altitude ca. 520 m.

Etymology. We dedicate the new species, with pleasure, to Roberto Casalini, Italy, in recognition of his contribution to the knowledge of insects of Crete.
*Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) trichopterus* Białooki, 2015 (new subgeneric placement)

The species was originally placed in the subgenus *Podonebistus* only due to the fact, that two separate manuscripts were submitted to two various publishers. Actually *O. trichopterus*, despite peculiar appearance, displays all characters typical of the subgenus *Pterygodontus*, female genitalia in particular.

It is known only from females and probably belongs to parthenogenetic species. The same concerns closely related *O. casalinii* sp. n.

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**REFERENCES**


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Fig. 1. *Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) casalinii* sp. n., female habitus.
Fig. 2. *Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) casalinii* sp. n., female, elytra profile.

Fig. 3. *Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) casalinii* sp. n., female, head.
Fig. 4. *Otiorhynchus* (*Pterygodontus*) *casalinii* sp. n., spermatheca.

Fig. 5. *Otiorhynchus* (*Pterygodontus*) *casalinii* sp. n., female 8th sternite.

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