

On the systematics of the weevil genus *Polydrusus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Korotyaev, B.A. & Meleshko, J.Ye. 1997. On the systematics of the weevil genus *Polydrusus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, 6(1/2): 275-286.

Tylodrusus Stierlin, 1884 is placed in synonymy with *Eustolus* Thomson, 1859, and *Chaerodrusus* Reitter, 1916 with *Metadrusus* Schilsky, 1910. New subgenera are established: *Poecilodrusus* (type species *P. viridicinctus* Gyll.), *Scythodrusus* (type species *P. inustus* Germ.), *Orodrusus* (type species *P. obliquatus* Fst.) and *Eurodrusus* (type species *P. confluentus* Steph.). The subgenus *Caenotylodrusus* Kono & Morimoto, 1960 is redescribed. *Polydrusus* (*Metadrusus*) *svetlanae* sp. n. from Uzbekistan and *P. (Caenotylodrusus)* *sichuanicus* sp. n. from China are described.

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In the course of a comparative morphological study of the genus *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817, several subgenera have been found to be assemblages of species of very remote or uncertain affinity. For example, the subgenus *Eustolus* Thoms. comprises over 50 species representing at least 4 well-defined and apparently natural groups worth of subgeneric rank. Moreover, the current use of the name *Eustolus* is incorrect, as the type species of *Eustolus* is *Polydrusus flavipes* De Geer, now placed in the subgenus *Tylodrusus*. Bedel (1888: 244) was the first who noticed the synonymy, but he did not argue it and did not fix it formally. In this paper, we are trying to improve the existing classification and nomenclature of *Polydrusus*, and describe new East Palaearctic species.

Types of the new species described below are kept in the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, except for one paratype of *Polydrusus sichuanicus* sp. n. in the collection of the Entomological Museum of the Kuban State Agrarian University, Krasnodar.

Subgenus *Eustolus* Thomson, 1859
(Figs 1-16)

Eustolus Thomson, 1859: 131. Type species *Curculio flavipes* De Geer, 1775, by original designation.

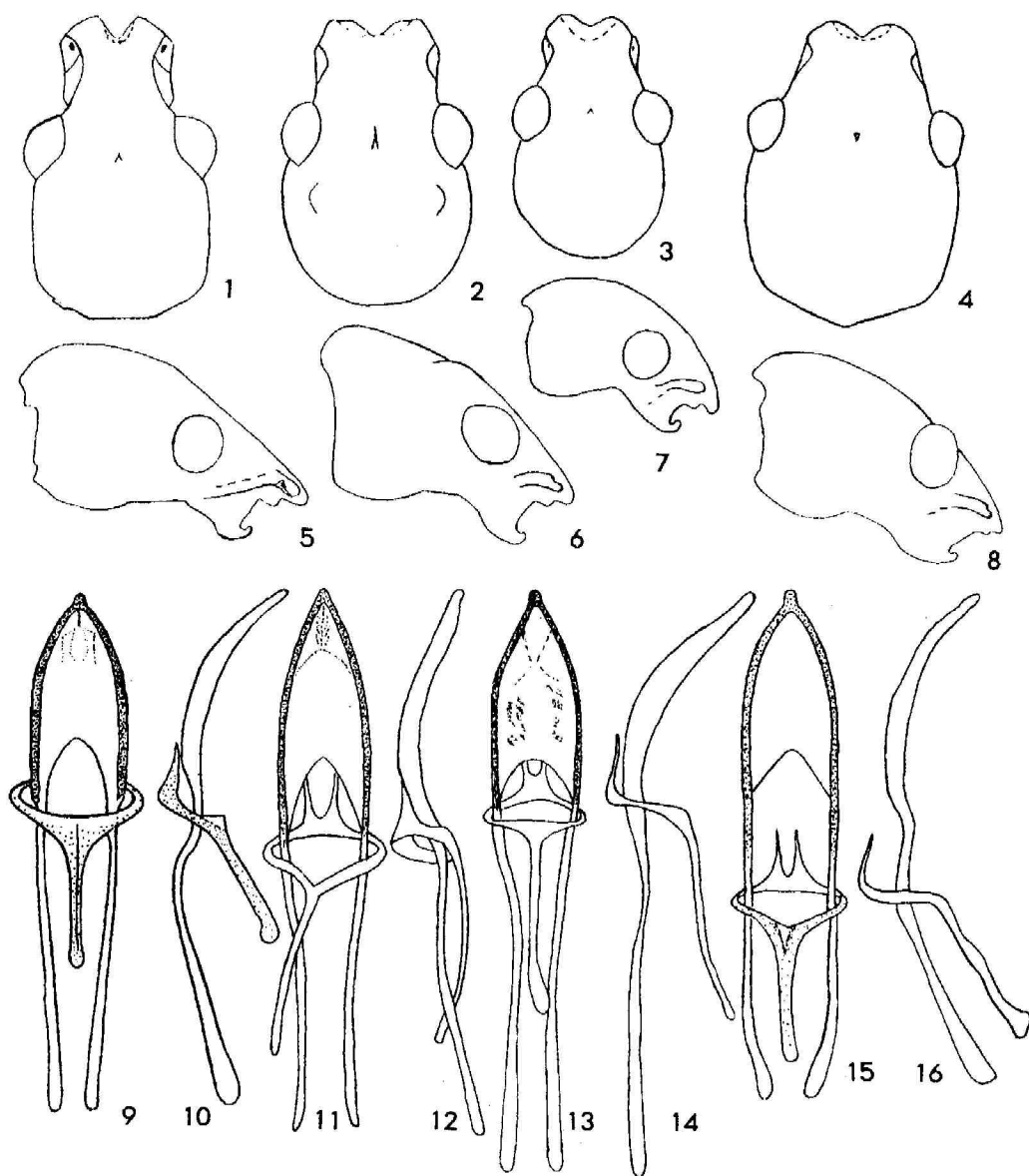
Tylodrusus Stierlin, 1884: 61, **syn. n.** Type species *Polydrusus pterygomalis* Boheman, 1840, by subsequent designation (Schilsky, 1910: 1).

The subgenus includes *P. flavipes* De G., *P. pterygomalis* Boh., *P. corruscus* Germ. (= *P. ligurinus* Gyll. -- see Korotyaev, 1979), *P. caucasicus* Desbr. (a Caucasian form of an uncertain identity, combining features of *P. pterygomalis* and *P. corruscus*), and *P. impressifrons* Gyll. The recently described *P. roseiceps* Pesarini, 1974 from Turkey is similar to *P. astutus* Gyll. in the structure of head, legs, and aedeagus; its systematic position remains uncertain. *P. obesulus* Fst. from the Far East is also removed from *Eustolus* and placed in the subgenus *Caenotylodrusus*.

Subgenus *Poecilodrusus* subgen. n.
(Figs 17-21)

Type species *Polydrusus viridicinctus* Gyllenhal, 1834.

Description. Rostrum very short, much shorter than broad. Width of frons slightly greater than longitudinal diameter of eye. Temples parallel, longer than eyes. Antennae slender; scape slightly shorter than 1st-6th joints of the funicle taken together; club narrow, spindle-shaped. Dorsal margin of antennal scrobe coinciding with lateral margin of dorsal surface of rostrum; ventral margin



Figs 1-16. *Polydrusus*, subgenus *Eustolus*, head (1-8) and aedeagus, dorsal (1-4, 9, 11, 13, 15) and lateral view. 1, 5, 9, 10, *P. impressifrons* Gyll.; 2, 6, 11, 12, *P. pterygomalis* Boh.; 3, 7, 13, 14, *P. corruscus* Germ.; 4, 8, 15, 16, *P. flavipes* De G.

well-defined, oblique to the axis of rostrum, nearly reaching ventral side of the latter. Dorsal surface of rostrum flat, narrowing to base, without transverse depression before eyes. Prothorax weakly transverse, sharply constricted near base and apex, noticeably narrower at base than at apex. Middle part of pronotum between basal and apical con-

strictions moderately convex, with irregular, medium-sized, shallow punctures. Elytra elongate, with strongly prominent shoulders; striae broad and deep, intervals smooth, shining. Wings functional. Legs slender; femora unarmed. All tibiae with 1 spur in both sexes. Median lobe of aedeagus longer than apodemes. Metendosternite with the

laminae well-developed. Body black, strongly shining. Disc of elytra, anterior half of prosternum and fore coxae, sides of pronotum, meso- and metathorax with spots or stripes of large, broadly oval, bright metallic-green scales. Dorsal surface with very long, fine, erect pale hairs. Length of body 3.2-4.5 mm.

Comparison. *Poecilodrusus* sharply differs from *Eustolus* in the narrow head with long, parallel temples and flat vertex; moderately convex, rather large eyes and flat frons; much longer, narrow at base prothorax with deep constrictions near base and apex; sparse scaling of body forming distinct pattern; and very long, fine, erect pubescence.

The new subgenus includes *P. viridicinctus* and *P. elegans* Reitter, 1887.

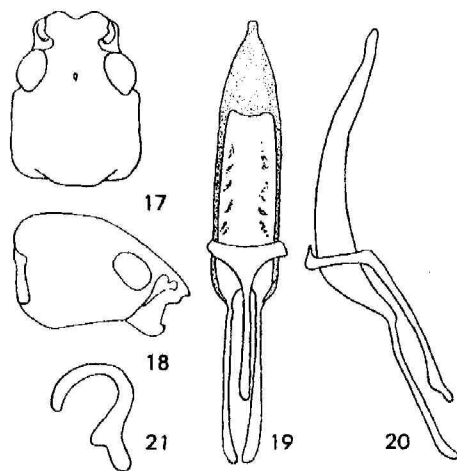
Subgenus *Caenotylodrusus* Kono & Morimoto, 1960
(Figs 22-33)

Caenotylodrusus Kono & Morimoto, 1960: 76.

Type species *Polydrusus chinensis* Kono & Morimoto, 1960, by original designation.

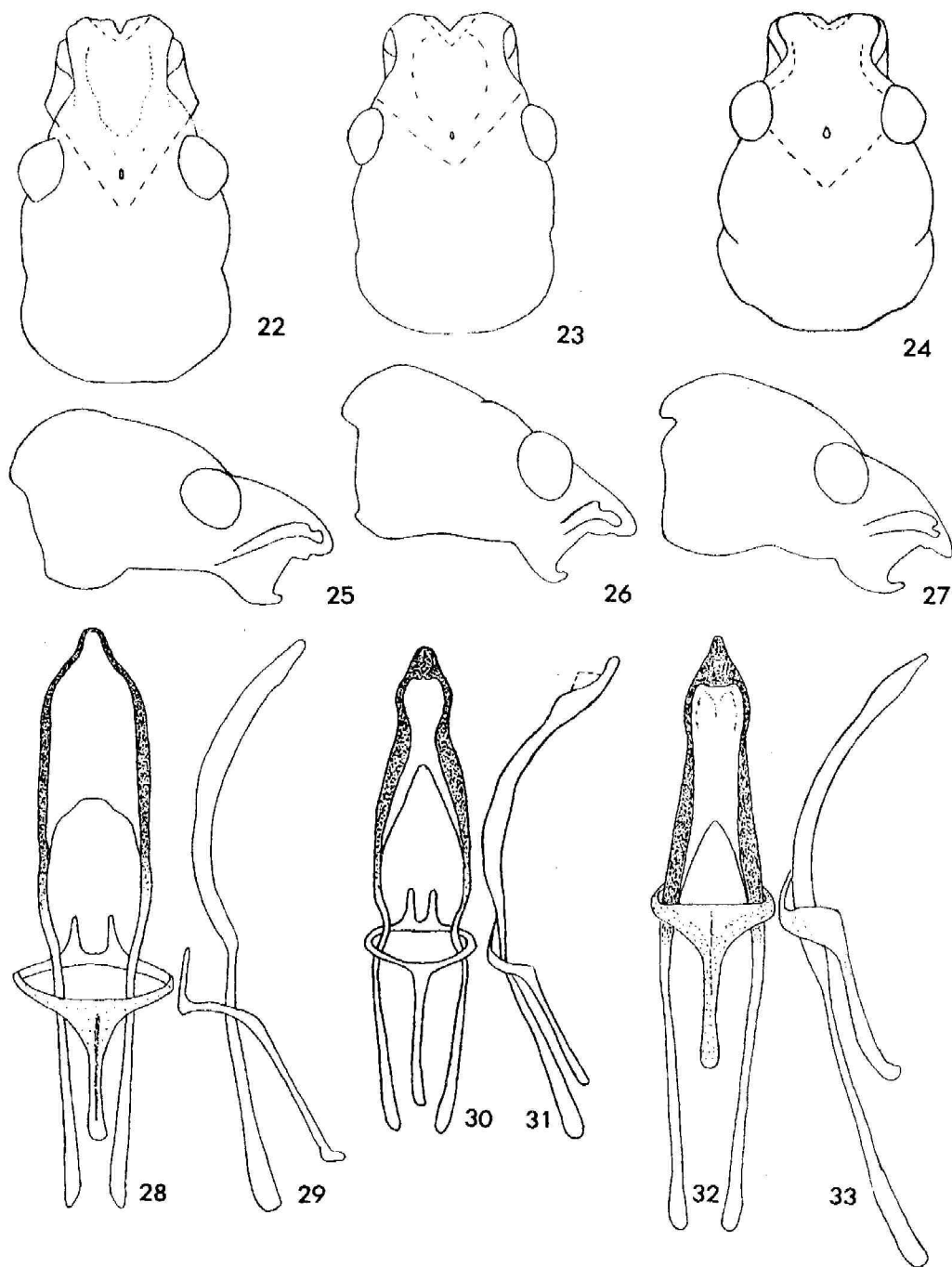
The subgenus was erected as a monotypical one. We have not examined material on *P. chinensis*, but the combination of the distinctive characters of this species is met in the three related species from N China and Russian Far East. They probably belong to the subgenus *Caenotylodrusus*, and we here redescribe it from our material. The species from Alashan fits the description of *P. chinensis* except for the narrower scales and, probably, broader elytral striae in male. The other two species, although differ noticeably in the coloration of body and the deeply depressed frons, are similar to *P. yanalisi* Schils. (see below) in the structure of antennal scrobes, antennae, legs, and genitalia.

Description. Rostrum in male slightly shorter than long, weakly narrowing from the middle to apex, noticeably curved; in lateral view, its dorsal outline convex. Dorsal surface of rostrum broadly depressed along median line, roundly widening over antennal insertion; its sides parallel, moderately elevated in the middle part and sharply separated from eyes by oblique, fairly deep and narrow depressions. Antennal scrobes deep, narrow, bare, directed obliquely below eyes and nearly reaching ventral surface of rostrum. Frons deeply depressed in its entire width; in lateral view, dorsal margin of eye noticeably raised above the frons level.



Figs 17-21. *Polydrusus viridicinctus* Gyll., head (17, 18), aedeagus (19, 20) and spermatheca (21). 17, 19, dorsal view; 18, 20, lateral view.

Width of frons 1.5 times greater than longitudinal diameter of eye. Eyes rather small, strongly convex, their greater diameter oblique to the axis of head. Temples 1.5 times as long as eyes, moderately convex; vertex flat. Sides of head capsule noticeably constricted behind temples. Surface of head dull, with very dense, small, shallow punctures. Antennae long, slender; all joints of the funicle much longer than wide; club narrow, spindle-shaped. Prothorax weakly transverse, weakly convex dorsally, broadest before the middle; sides weakly rounded, subparallel near base and moderately constricted at apex. Scutellum convex, elongate, narrowing to and rounded at apex. Elytra long, slightly widening in apical half, rather strongly convex in cross-section, with deep and broad striae composed of round punctures, and convex intervals. Wings functional. Legs long, femora unarmed; tibiae very slender; in males, all moderately incurved in apical part, with smooth inner edge, dull, very densely and finely punctate, finely and shortly pilose. Tarsi long, 3rd joint less than twice as wide as 2nd. Body black; antennae and apex of tarsi reddish brown, tibiae and sometimes femora dark brown. Dorsal surface with moderately dense, uniform or spotted scaling of lanceolate or rounded (sometimes broader than long) green scales; coloration of scales on disc of pronotum and elytra may differ from that on sides. Suberect pubescence sparse and short, inconspicuous, confined mostly to elytral de-



Figs 22-33. *Polydrusus*, subgenus *Caenotylodrosus*, head (22-27) and aedeagus, dorsal (22-24, 28, 30, 32) and lateral view. 22, 25, 28, 29, *P. sichuanicus* sp. n.; 23, 26, 30, 31, *P. obesulus* Fst.; 24, 27, 32, 33, *P. ?analis* Schils.

clivity. Aedeagus in *P. sichuanicus* sp. n. much like in the species of *Eustolus* (Figs 9-16); in *P. obesulus* Fst. and in *P. ?analis* Schils. (Figs 30-33), aedeagus is noticeably different from that of *P. sichuanicus*.

Comparison. *Caenotylodrosus* is similar to *Eustolus* in the long antennae, strongly convex eyes, convex temples, unarmed femora, and green scaling. It differs from *Eustolus* in the larger size, usually deeply depressed frons, narrower prothorax, deep and broad striae and (in males) convex intervals of elytra. Some species of *Caenotylodrosus* differ also in the longer rostrum, much longer antennal scrobes, narrow scaling and black legs. As long rostrum with long antennal scrobes, weakly sclerotized aedeagus and narrow scales on body are considered primitive characters in *Polydrusus*, *P. sichuanicus* may represent a more primitive group of *Caenotylodrosus*, while *P. obesulus* and *P. ?analis* from Alashan are more advanced forms, possessing a derived type of aedeagus, more transverse rostrum with shorter antennal scrobes, broad scaling (*P. obesulus*) and yellow legs (*P. ?analis*).

***Polydrusus* (?*Caenotylodrosus*) ?*analis* Schilsky, 1910**
(Figs 24, 27, 32, 33)

Schilsky, 1910: No 33.

Material. China: 1 ♂, Alashan, Dyn-Yuan-In Oasis, 18-22.VI.1908 (P.K. Kozlov); 1 ♀, Mudzhik Canyon, before 7.VII.1890 (Grumm-Grzhimailo).

The specimens correspond satisfyingly to the descriptions of *P. analis* and also *P. longiceps* Schilsky, 1912, both described from Lake Kuku-Nor [= Qinghai Hu]. These two species were described from the specimens of different sexes, and no differences of *P. longiceps* from *P. analis* were reported. The two specimens at hand differ from the descriptions by Schilsky mostly in the larger size: 6.4 and 6.65 mm (in *P. analis* 5.5, and in *P. longiceps* 5.0 mm).

***Polydrusus* (?*Caenotylodrosus*) *sichuanicus* sp. n.**
(Figs 22, 25, 28, 29)

Holotype. ♂, China, C Sichuan Prov., Dayi Distr., Chadiping env., 1500 m, 6-7.VIII.1996 (A.I. Miroshnikov & A.S. Zamotajlov).

Paratypes. 3 ♂, 4 ♀, as holotype.

Description. ♂. Rostrum 0.81-0.86 as long as broad, noticeably bent; sides parallel in basal half and noticeably converging in apical

half. Epistome poorly defined posteriorly. Dorsal surface of rostrum broadly but not deeply depressed along median line from base of rostrum to the level of antennal insertion, then weakly raised transversely and declivous to apex. Lateral margins of dorsal surface weakly raised, subparallel. Antennal scrobes deep, rather narrow, bare, not widening posteriorly; their ventral margins broadly seen from above. Scape of antennae very weakly curved, moderately thickening in apical 1/4. 1st joint of the funicle weakly curved, clavate; 2nd joint 3/4 as long as 1st; 3rd, 4th and 6th joints 0.77 times as long as 2nd; 5th and 7th joints slightly shorter, about twice as long as broad. Club long, spindle-shaped, acuminate. Joints of the funicle with rather numerous short, fine, subadpressed hairs and with a whorl of long setae in apical half.

Prothorax 1.23-1.26 times as broad as long; at apex, 0.8 times as broad as at base, with moderately deep apical constriction. Sides parallel near base and weakly convex in anterior half. Disc weakly convex, with more or less deep transverse depressions slightly behind the middle; surface dull, with dense, shallow, somewhat rugulose punctation.

Scutellum moderately convex, dull, densely punctate, longer than wide, narrowing to the rounded apex.

Elytra 2-2.06 times as long as broad; at shoulders, 1.54-1.56 times as broad as prothorax; slightly concave behind shoulders, then weakly widening posteriorly, and rather narrowly rounded at apex. Disc fairly strongly convex in cross-section, weakly depressed near the end of basal third. Striae broad, composed of deep round punctures. Intervals moderately convex, 1.2-1.8 times as broad as striae, moderately shining, with fairly dense minute punctation.

Fore tibiae not widened, middle and hind tibiae slightly widening, except for short apical part, which is rather strongly (in fore tibiae) or weakly curved inwards. Inner margin of tibiae lacking denticles, but with few pale chaetae coarser than pubescence. Internal angle of apical margin of all tibiae produced in a short mucro. 1st joint of fore tarsi more than twice as long as broad, 2nd joint 0.6 times as long as 1st, 1.3 times as long as broad; 3rd joint 0.9 times as long and 1.75 times as broad as 2nd. Apical joint very slender, twice as long as 3rd and nearly by 3/4 of its length extending over the lobes of 3rd joint. Aedeagus as in Figs 28, 29.

Dorsal side of body moderately densely covered with adpressed blue or bluish green narrow lanceolate scales; elytra with small black spots of subadpressed, short, dark hairs; median line on vertex, pronotum and elytral suture black, without metallic scales. Legs with pale and sparse, metallic-bluish, adpressed hairs and hair-like scales, tarsi also with long suberect hairs. Abdomen dull to moderately shining, with rather dense to sparse and obliterated punctation, dense grey and metallic-green hairs and hair-like scales, which are usually slightly broader and denser on sides of 1st-4th sternites; anal sternite sometimes without metallic scales.

♀. Rostrum 0.75-0.80 times as long as broad. Frons much less deeply depressed than in male (Fig. 25). Prothorax more transverse, 1.33-1.35 times as broad as long. Elytra broader, more widening behind the middle, 1.73-1.82 times as long as broad, much more finely striate; intervals weakly convex, 4-6 times as broad as striae. Tibiae less strongly but still noticeably curved. Scaling green, sometimes with faint bluish tint, uniformly coloured, not spotted, only median line on pronotum and suture black.

Length of body 6.15-7.6 mm.

Comparison. In the size, proportions and vestiture the beetles are very similar to *Phyllolobus pomaceus* Gyll. They may be easily differentiated from *P. analis* Schilsky and *P. longiceps* Schilsky by the black legs, larger size and inconspicuous erect pubescence on elytra. From *P. obesulus* Fst., the new species differs in the narrow scaling, often with bluish tint; narrower rostrum with longer antennal scrobes; broader elytral striae; inconspicuous setae on elytra noticeable only on apical declivity; and larger size.

Subgenus **Scythodrusus** subgen. n.
(Figs 34-47)

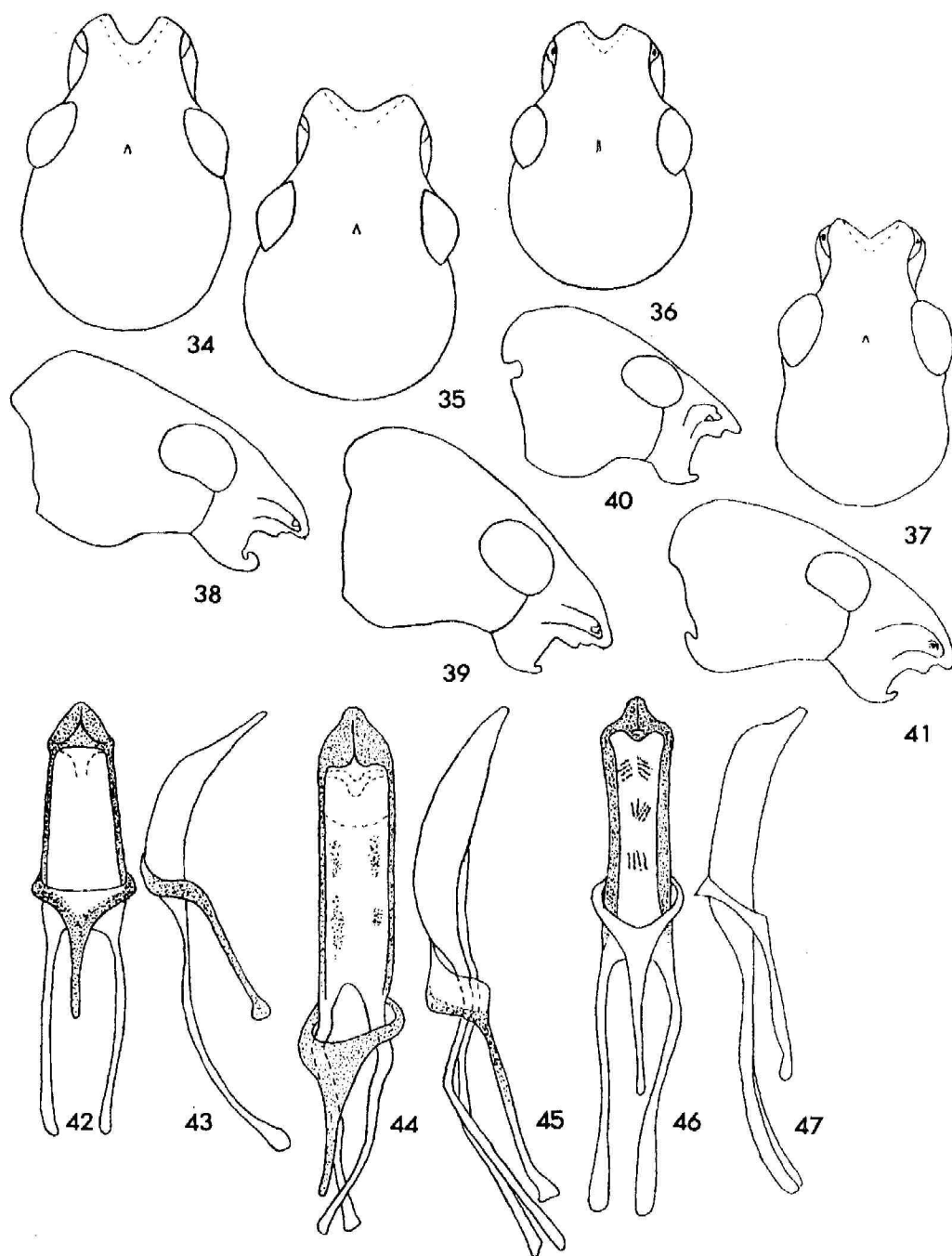
Type species *Polydrusus inustus* Germar, 1824.

Description. Rostrum weakly to rather strongly transverse, broad, parallel-sided or slightly narrowed towards apex, with flat dorsal surface gradually passing to frons without any trace of transverse depression. Frons flat. Eyes large, moderately convex. Temples not much longer, often shorter than eyes, parallel or slightly diverging posteriorly, not swollen; head not constricted behind them. Dorsal scrobes moderately long, their ventral margin not deflexed, reaching about the middle of lateral surface of rostrum; dorsal margin vanishing close to the

base, not reaching lower margin of eye, surrounded by scales. Antennae long, slender. Prothorax moderately transverse, constricted at base and here often narrower than at apex. Elytra finely to (more often) broadly striate, with strongly prominent to oblique or even rounded shoulders; wings functional or reduced to a varying extent. Legs moderately long, femora strongly dentate; in males, fore femora thickest. Tarsi slender, 3rd joint noticeably shorter than 2nd. Aedeagus with ventral side uniformly sclerotized (Figs 42-47). Body black; antennae, tarsi and sometimes tibiae brown to pale brown, femora black or brownish black. Scaling moderately dense, not concealing the derm completely, uniformly distributed, or irregularly spotted, or forming a more or less distinct pattern of oblique bands behind the middle of elytra and from shoulders to the suture. Scales narrow, lanceolate to elliptical with shortly bidentate apex. Suberect or erect fine hairs always present, often long on elytra. Body medium-sized, 4-5 mm long.

Comparison. The species of *Scythodrusus* are easily recognized by the broad and short rostrum with flat dorsal surface not separated from frons (which is also flat) by any depression, combined with large, moderately convex eyes; flat temples; dentate femora; dark legs; peculiar pubescence, and the structure of the aedeagus. The set of diagnostic characters reveals the advanced nature of *Scythodrusus*. Most species are distributed in the East Mediterranean area; *P. inustus* is the only species of *Polydrusus* common in the East European steppes. *P. inustus* and *P. pilifer* reproduce in largest parts of their ranges parthenogenetically; of *P. virbius*, only females are known from Kopet Dag Mts. in Turkmenistan. As males of *P. inustus* and *P. pilifer* are known only from E Transcaucasia, N Iran, and Turkey (Korotyaev & Meleshko, 1995), we may presume that at least the latest stages of speciation in the subgenus *Scythodrusus* were confined mostly to the E Mediterranean area.

The new subgenus includes *P. inustus*, *P. pilifer* Hochh., *P. virbius* Reitt., *P. astutus* Gyll., *P. ponticus* Fst., *Polydrusus* sp. (1 ♀ of a species very closely related to *P. inustus* and differing in the shorter rostrum, well-developed wings and bright oblique bands on elytra as described above was collected by M.G. Volkovitsh in Israel: Mt. Hermon, Mezudat Nimrod, No 34, 7.V.1994).



Figs 34-47. *Polydrusus*, subgenus *Scythodrusus* subgen. n., head and aedeagus, dorsal (34-37, 42, 44, 46) and lateral view. 34, 38, 42, 43, *P. inustus* Germ.; 35, 39, 44, 45, *P. pilifer* Hochh.; 36, 40, *P. virbius* Reitt.; 37, 41, 46, 47, *P. astutus* Gyll.

Subgenus **Orodrusus** subgen. n.
(Figs 48-63)

Type species *Polydrusus obliquatus* Faust, 1884.

Description. Rostrum as long to $2/3$ as long as broad, parallel-sided, noticeably widening (in males) or slightly narrowing (in females) to apex. Dorsal surface of rostrum flat or depressed along median line, parallel-sided or slightly widened to apex, narrowed and sometimes strongly raised on sides to base, always separated from frons by a V-shaped depression deepened in the middle of frons. Eyes moderately convex, rather small, noticeably shorter than the parallel or slightly divergent temples, their greater diameter usually 1.5-2 times less than width of frons. Antennal scrobes rapidly widened backwards from antennal insertion, broad, dull, sparsely set with narrow scales. Dorsal margin of scrobes vanishing immediately behind base of antennae. Ventral margin in males always seen from above and often forming well-developed pterygia like in some *Phyllobius*; in females, less deflexed, reaching the middle of lateral surface of rostrum. Scape of antennae weakly curved but moderately to strongly, especially in males, thickened to apex, either evenly or only in apical half. Funicle and club fairly long, but in species with thickened antennae 5th and 7th joints as long as wide. Prothorax weakly to moderately transverse, moderately rounded on sides, broadest before the middle, shallowly constricted near ends, usually dull, densely and shallowly punctate, with a pair of weak transverse depressions behind the middle. Scutellum small, rounded-triangular, often bare, impunctate. Elytra moderately long, with well-developed shoulders, more or less strongly widened behind the middle, convex. Striae usually broad and deep, intervals flat to weakly convex, weakly shining, finely punctate. Legs moderately long, much thicker in males; femora unarmed, all tibiae mucronate in both sexes. Tibiae in males sometimes widened, middle and hind ones more strongly at apex; in the latter case fore tibiae moderately bent inwards in apical part. Tarsi long, of usual proportions. 1st tarsal joint in males of some species strongly asymmetrical: its dorsal surface deeply excavate in basal half and produced in a sharp tubercle near the middle on inner side. Aedeagus with evenly sclerotized ventral side, often produced in a narrow, sometimes asymmetrical prominence at apex. Body black, tibiae and antennae

mostly reddish brown, only in the living at high altitudes *P. alajensis* Fst. tibiae dark brown to black. Pubescence similar to that in *Scythodrusus* but elytral pattern more distinct (except *P. alajensis*) and intervals of elytra often with spots of suberect brown setae. Body medium-sized, 4-5 mm long.

Comparison. This subgenus looks a highly advanced group as evidenced by the short rostrum, short and broad antennal scrobes, sometimes forming pterygia like those in *Phyllobius* Germ.; by the stout, often straight scape of antennae, strongly thickened in apical half in males; by the strongly sclerotized aedeagus with modified apex; and sharp sexual dimorphism in the proportions of the body and head and structure of legs. It is not clear to which group *Orodrusus* is more closely related. *Orodrusus* clearly differs from *Polydrusus* s. str. in the short and broad rostrum with short antennal scrobes; presence of a V-shaped depression separating frons from rostrum; depressed frons and, often, rostral dorsum; short and broad antennal scrobes, longer club and thick, less curved scape of antennae; finer sculpture of the more transverse prothorax; presence of suberect hairs; and modified legs in males.

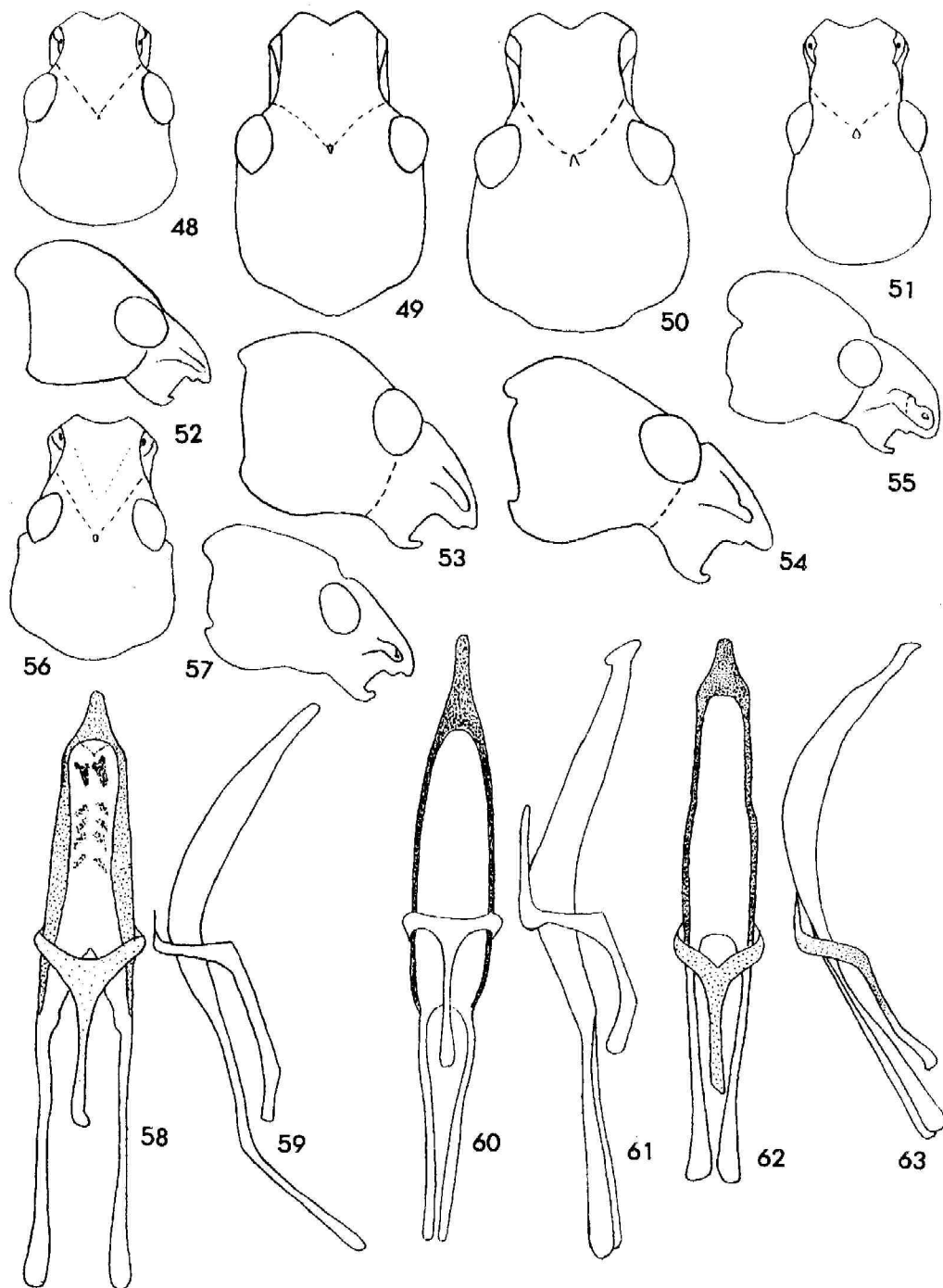
The subgenus includes a group of species from the mountains of Middle Asia and SW Mongolia: *P. obliquatus* Fst., *P. turanensis* Fst., *P. iliensis* Bajtenov, 1974, *P. alajensis* Fst., *P. dohrni* Fst., *P. sirdariensis* Bajtenov, 1974, *P. tscharynensis* Bajtenov, 1971, *P. djarkentensis* Voss, 1940, *P. kiesenwetteri* Fst., *P. virginialis* Fst.

Subgenus **Eurodrusus** subgen. n.
(Figs 64-71)

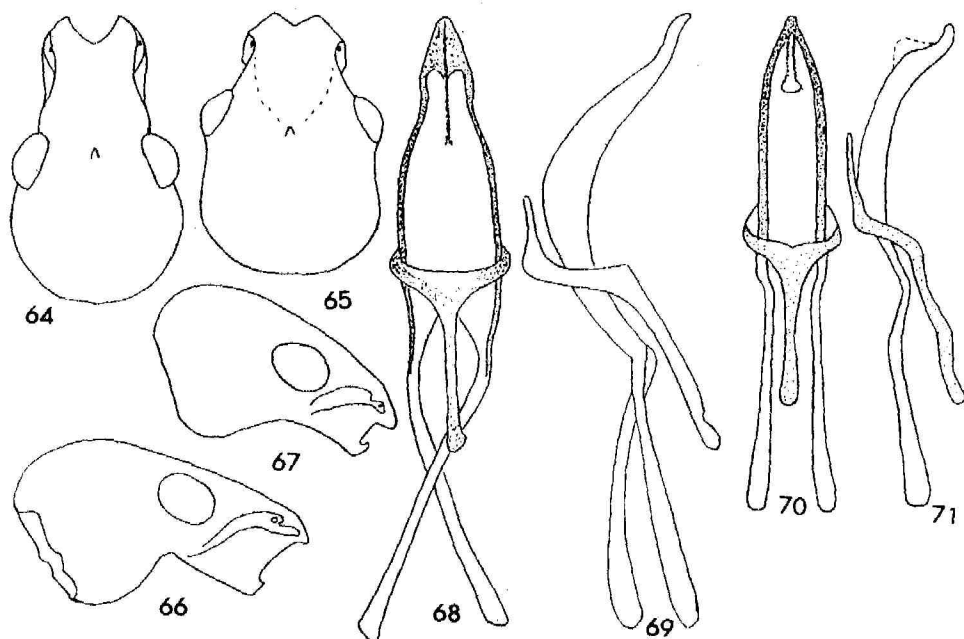
Type species *Polydrusus confluens* Stephens, 1831.

Of the about 15 mostly West Palaearctic species remaining now in the subgenus *Eustolus* as formerly treated, the *P. confluens* group is best defined, and we promote it to subgenus. Except for some obviously advanced characters, the species of the *P. confluens* group are more or less similar to the rest of the "incertae sedis" remnants of *Eustolus* in the structure of head, antennae, legs, and genitalia, and we place all of them to *Eurodrusus* until their systematic position is identified more precisely.

Description. Rostrum very weakly to moderately transverse, noticeably narrowing anteriorly, not separated from the flat frons. Antennal scrobes moderately long and deep, weakly narrowing posteriorly, their ventral



Figs 48-63. *Polydrusus*, subgenus *Orodrusus* subgen. n., head (48-57) and aedeagus, dorsal (48-51, 56, 58, 60, 62) and lateral view. 48, 52, *P. obliquatus* Fst.; 49, 53, 58, 59, *P. sp. pr. obliquatus* Fst.; 50, 54, 60, 61, *P. dohrni* Fst.; 51, 55, *P. atajensis* Fst.; 56, 57, 62, 63, *P. sp. pr. dohrni* Fst.



Figs 64-71. *Polydrusus*, subgenus *Eurodrusus* subgen. n., head (64-67) and aedeagus, dorsal (64, 65, 68, 70) and lateral view. 64, 66, 68, 69, *P. confluens* Steph.; 65, 67, 70, 71, *P. pulchellus* Steph.

margin not forming pterygia. Scape of antennae moderately thickening to apex, weakly curved to straight; funicle very long. Eyes moderately large, strongly convex. Temples about 1.5 times as long as eyes, not swollen. Prothorax transverse, with sides moderately rounded, disc moderately to strongly (in males) convex, rather coarsely punctate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra with oblique to rounded shoulders, rather strongly convex transversely and more or less evenly convex in the longitudinal direction, narrowly to broadly striate. Wings reduced. Legs long; femora rather strongly swollen, with small broad tooth. Tibiae narrow; in males, fore tibiae weakly incurved apically, middle and hind tibiae straight; all provided with a minute mucro. Tarsi of medium length and breadth. Aedeagus with strongly and evenly sclerotized ventral side, more or less strongly curved in apical half. Body black, antennae and legs paler. Scaling moderately dense, adpressed; scales rather broad. Suberect or erect hairs on elytra missing. Elytra with distinct striate pattern.

Comparison. *P. confluens* and *P. pulchellus* differ from the rest of the former *Eustolus* species in the gradually passing to the flat frons dorsal surface of rostrum, very long

antennae, swollen, obtusely dentate femora, minute mucro, reduced wings, strongly convex elytra.

Eurodrusus includes *P. confluens* Steph., *P. pulchellus* Steph. and *P. chrysomela* Ol.; probably also *P. cervinus* L., *P. pilosus* Gredler and the rest of the species placed formerly in *Eustolus*.

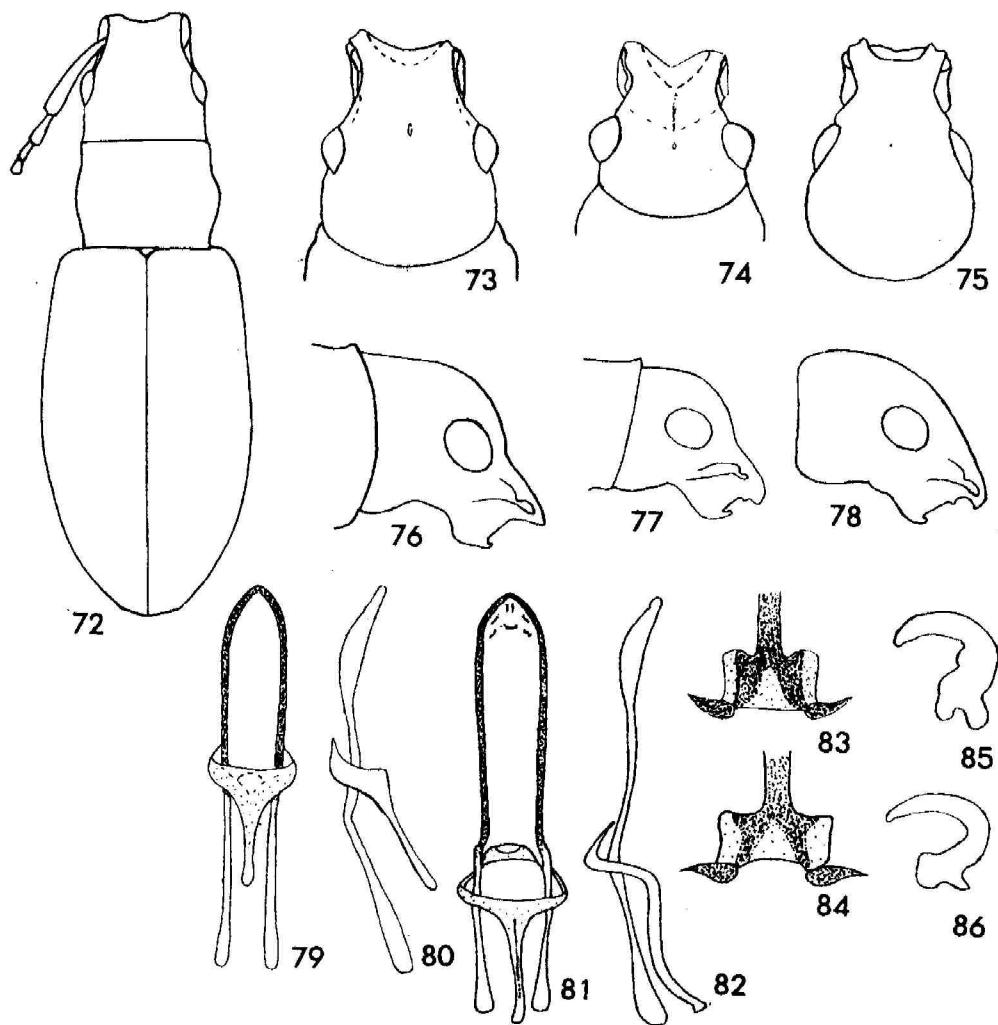
Subgenus **Metadrosus** Schilsky, 1910 (Figs 72-86)

Metadrosus Schilsky, 1910: K. Type species *Polydrusus bellus* Kraatz, 1859, by original designation.

Chaerodrosus Reitter, 1916: 57, **syn. n.** Type species *Polydrusus karamani* Stierlin, 1892 (non Stierlin, 1884 – *Eudipmus*) = *P. schilskyi* Winkler, 1932, by monotypy.

The type species of *Metadrosus* and *Chaerodrosus* are closely related and here placed in one subgenus; the rest of the species placed formerly in *Metadrosus* seem to be related to *P. setifrons* Duv. and may belong to the subgenus *Chaerodrys* Duv.

We place in *Metadrosus* *P. bellus* Kraatz, *P. schilskyi*, probably also *P. bletoni* Hustache, 1946 (not examined), and a new species from Uzbekistan described below.



Figs 72-86. *Polydrusus*, subgenus *Metadrosus*: male body outline (72); head (73-78) and aedeagus, dorsal (73-75, 79, 81) and lateral view; apex of spiculum gastrale (83, 84) and spermatheca (85, 86). 72, 75, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, *P. svetlanae* sp. n.; 73, 76, 85, *P. bellus* Kr.; 74, 77, 79, 80, 83, *P. schilskyi* Winkl.

***Polydrusus (Metadrosus) svetlanae* sp. n.**
(Figs 72, 75, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86)

Holotype. ♂, *Uzbekistan*. Mt. Nuratau, 5 km N of Farish, Tulbaya, 30.V.1984 (S.V. Andreeva).

Paratypes. 3 ♂, 2 ♀, as holotype.

Description. ♂. Rostrum 0.7 times as long as broad, a little broader at base than at apex, with sides very weakly emarginate and dorsal surface flat. Epistome rather deeply angulately emarginate, declivous, very finely keeled posteriorly. Antennal scrobes clearly seen from above, angulate; their upper edge ill-defined, lower edge more distinct; scrobes

directed beneath the eyes, the distance between the latter and the end of scrobes 3 times greater than length of ovate scale near eye. Scape of antennae moderately and rather evenly curved, regularly thickened to apex, passing a little beneath the middle of edge and reaching about the middle of temples. The latter approximately as long as eyes, weakly convex in anterior half and flat in the posterior one. 1st segment of the funicle 2.2 times as long as broad, 1.5 times as long as 2nd segment; 5th segment slightly longer than broad, 6th and 7th segments weakly transverse. Club long, spindle-shaped, at-

tenuate at apex and blunted at base. Frons and vertex convex. Eyes broadly oval, rather small, moderately convex; length of eye 1.7 times less than width of frons.

Prothorax 1.4 times as broad as long, broadest in the middle, a little broader at apex than at base, shallowly constricted before both. Disc very weakly convex in longitudinal direction and more strongly so in cross-section, densely punctate, but the sculpture is concealed under the adpressed scales. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra narrow, 1.8 times as long as broad, only 1.14 times as broad as prothorax at shoulders and 1.35 times as in its widest point slightly behind the middle. Sides nearly straight and very weakly diverging from shoulders to widest part of elytra, then rather narrowly rounded to apex. Disc strongly convex in cross-section and moderately so in the longitudinal direction. Striae narrow, entire, punctate. Suture flattened, 1st interval flat, 2nd feebly convex near apex.

Legs slender, fairly long, all femora of about equal width, unarmed. All tibiae with a fine, spiniform mucro. Tarsi narrow and moderately long; 1st joint of middle and hind tarsi twice as long as broad, 2nd joint slightly longer than broad, 3rd 1.5 times broader and a little shorter than 2nd; apical joint by 5/6 of its length extending over the lobes of 3rd joint, rather stout from its base and very weakly broadening to apex. Claws rather short, weakly divergent in apical 2/3.

Body black, antennae and legs pale brown. Scape of antennae sparsely set with lanceolate pale green scales in apical half, funicle and base of scape bearing only setiform scales, those on funicle moderately long, recumbent. Head, prothorax, elytra and underside densely dressed with adpressed, convex, weakly shining scales; frons, except for narrow areas along eyes, vertex, disc of pronotum and 1st to 3rd intervals of elytra dull pale brown, the rest of the dorsal, all of the ventral surface, and legs pale green. Femora and tibiae densely covered with oval scales, tarsi dorsally with narrow setiform scales.

♀. Rostrum 1.28 times as broad as long. Funicle of antennae slightly more slender. Elytra 1.71 times as long as broad, much more strongly widening posteriorly. All tibiae finely mucronate.

Length of body 2.5-3.35, width of elytra 0.90-1.15 mm.

Comparison. The new species is related to *P. schilskyi* Winkler from the Balkans, but may be easily distinguished by the narrower and more elongate body; rostrum less widening at base, not separated by any depression from frons and without median keel; eyes much less convex; temples longer; antennae thicker with club more elongate and more narrowly attenuate at tip; elytra slightly narrower at base, with oblique shoulders, more rounded sides, less steep apical declivity and more narrowly rounded apices. Wings reduced to narrow plates a little shorter than elytra. Apical segment of tarsi in the new species is wider and almost twice as long as in *P. schilskyi*. Coloration and pubescence much like in *P. schilskyi*.

Etymology. The species is named for the collector, Svetlana Vladimirovna Andreeva.

Acknowledgements

We cordially thank S.V. Andreeva, M.G. Volkovitch (St. Petersburg), A.S. Zamotajlov and A.I. Miroshnikov (Krasnodar) for collecting and supplying us with the material on the new species, and I.M. Kerzhner for consultations on the nomenclature. The work was fulfilled using scientific collections of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, which obtain financial support from the Science and Technology State Committee of Russian Federation (Reg. No. 97-03-16).

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Received 25 November 1997