

## A new species of the weevil genus *Baris* from NE Turkey (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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*Baris crambecephaga* sp. n., developing on *Crambe orientalis* L., is described from Erzurum Prov.

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### *Baris crambecephaga* sp. n. (Figs 1-3)

*Holotype*. ♂, Turkey, Erzurum Prov., 5 km S of Tortum, on rootneck of *Crambe orientalis* L., 9.VI.1997 (B. Korotyaev, L. Gültekin), in the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

*Paratypes*. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, as holotype, in the Zoological Institute and Atatürk University.

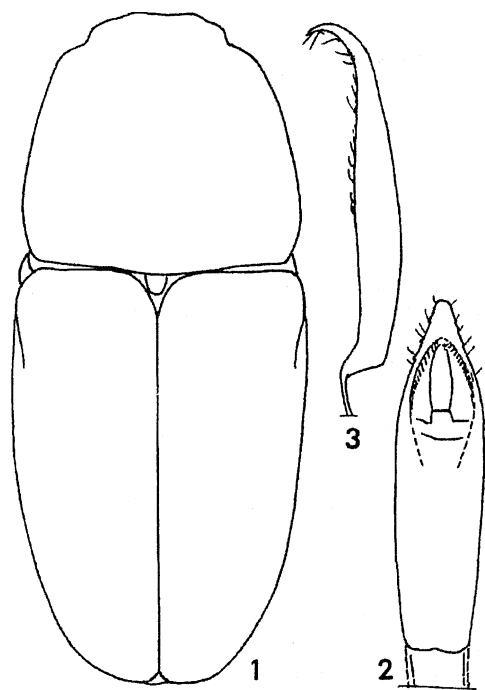
*Description*. Male. Rostrum stout, 3.6 times as long as broad, 0.8 times as long as prothorax, moderately curved, with ventral side outline nearly straight in lateral view (excised near base) and dorsal margin forming an obtuse angle with the frons. In middle part, rostrum weakly to moderately narrowing. Dorsal surface shining, finely and moderately densely punctate. Distance from antennal insertion to apex of rostrum equal to width of rostrum. Scape of antennae clavate. Funicle short and thick, widening apically. 1st funicular segment slightly less than twice as long as broad; 2nd segment almost twice as broad as long. Club short and broad, 1.2 times as long as broad.

Prothorax 1.05-1.06 times as broad as long, subtrapeziform, more or less narrowing from base to apex, with sides very weakly rounded; apical constriction rather sharp though not very deep. Disc moderately and evenly convex, weakly shining, with moderately dense, small, elongate punctures; distance between punctures nearly equal to their width or slightly more. A short median area impunctate. Sides of prothorax

with moderately dense and large, rather shallow, elongate punctures partly merging in short oblique striae (the general aspect of sides is rather anastomosing-reticulate than striate). Punctures on sides of the meso- and metathorax middle-sized, not deep. Mesepimera clearly visible from above.

Elytra 1.38-1.43 times as long as broad, parallel-sided in basal two-fifths, then moderately narrowing to broadly rounded apex. Humeral prominences well-defined, but not very strong. Disc weakly convex, gradually decliving in posterior three-fifths. Striae fine, entire, with small, sparse, inconspicuous punctures, some of them slightly excising margins of striae. 7th and 8th striae split into separate punctures slightly behind humeral prominences. Intervals flat, submat due to microreticulation, with a row of small punctures.

Femora rather slender, moderately swollen in middle, shining, sparsely punctate. Tibiae moderately widening apically, with sharply acute outer angle at apex. Uncus of fore tibiae large, its length slightly less than width of tibia at apex. On middle and hind tibiae, uncus one-third as long as on fore tibiae. Tarsi narrow; 3rd segment of fore tarsus 1.25 times as broad as 2nd. Claw-segment slender, imperceptibly widening in apical half. Claws free, fine, short. Pygidium oblique, moderately convex, shining, with moderately dense and coarse punctation. Aedeagus as in Figs 2, 3.



**Figs 1-3.** *Baris crambephaga* sp. n., ♂: 1, body outline; 2, aedeagus, dorsal view; 3, aedeagus, lateral view.

Body brown, prothorax and underside darker, base of elytra more or less broadly infusate. Pubescence inconspicuous.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer, more slender, and less curved; apical part of rostrum as in male. Basal part of antennal scape more slender, and apical part more abruptly swollen. Proportions of prothorax and elytra as in male. Uncus on fore tibiae shorter,  $2/3$  width of tibia, and finer. 3rd tarsal segment scarcely broader than 2nd. Pygidium strongly transverse, flat, mat. Body length 4.15-4.60 mm.

*Comparison.* The new species is related to *B. laticollis* Marsh., differing in the larger size, brown colour, narrow tarsi, subtrapeziform prothorax with nearly straight sides, less convex and more coarsely and densely punctate disc, and in the less shining, microreticulate elytral intervals.

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