# The weevil tribe Neosharpiini Hoffmann belongs in the subfamily Baridinae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

## B.A. Korotyaev

Korotyaev, B.A. 2002. The weevil tribe Neosharpiini Hoffmann belongs in the subfamily Baridinae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, **11**(1): 192.

The monotypic weevil tribe Neosharpiini Hoffmann, 1956 is herein placed in the subfamily Baridinae. *Elasmobaris capucinus* Faust, 1881 is transferred to *Neosharpia* Hoffm, and is probably synonymous with *Neosharpia artemisiae* Hoffm. In addition to *Neosharpia*, the genus *Eumycterus* Schoenh. is placed in the Neosharpiini. *E. albosquamulatus* Boh. is recorded for the first time from Middle Asia, Iran, and Ethiopia. *Baris alboguttata* Bris. is designated as type species of *Elasmobaris* Reitt.

B.A. Korotyaev, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskayanab. 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia.

Subfamily BARIDINAE

Tribe NEOSHARPIINI Hoffmann, 1956, new placement

The tribe Neosharpiini was originally placed in the subfamily Curculioninae as a group intermediate between Erirrhinini and Smicronychini.

#### Genus Neosharpia Hoffmann, 1956

Type species *Neosharpia artemisiae* Hoffmann, 1956 (NW Iran, Lake Urmia).

Neosharpia capucinus (Faust, 1881), comb. n.

Lissotarsus capucinus Faust, 1881; Elasmobaris capucinus: Reitter, 1913. ?= N. artemisiae Hoffmann, 1956.

Material. Kazakhstan: 1 Q, Kustanai Prov., Naurzumskii Nat. Reserve, N of Lake Aksuat, 15.VIII.1993 (V.Yu. Savitskii) (coll. V.Yu. Savitskii); 1 of, "Kirghis., Akinin", with head and fore legs, except for right tarsal claw-segment, missing; in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden.

Distribution. Russia (Astrakhan, holotype; examined); Kazakhstan; ?NW Iran.

Elasmobaris capucinus perfectly fits the description and figures given by Hoffmann (1956) in the description of Neosharpia artemisiae except that apices of the mesepimera are visible, although very narrowly, in dorsal view. The structure of the mandibles in N. capucinus with elongate triangular projections raised at sides, more strongly so at base, and the structure of aedeagus, are very similar to those in Eumvcterus albosauamulatus Boh., to which N. capucinus is closely related, differing primarily in the very narrow tarsi and contiguous vestiture. On the contrary, N. capucinus differs from Elasmobaris alboguttata Bris. and E. signifer Fst., originally included in Lissotarsus, in all principal characters and was placed in Lissotarsus Faust (non Chaudoir, 1838; replaced with Elasmobaris Reitter, 1913, type species Baris alboguttata Brisout, 1870, present designation) mainly because of the

contiguous scaling. Thus, the generic separation of *Elasmobaris capucinus* is well substantiated, as also erecting of a tribe Neosharpiini to include *Eumycterus* Schoenh., in addition to the type genus.

#### Genus Eumycterus Schoenherr, 1838

The Far Eastern *Eumycterus gracilis* Voss (holotype examined) has simple outer margin of mandible and does not belong in *Eumycterus* or Neosharpiini.

#### Eumycterus albosquamulatus Boheman, 1838

*Material.* Uzbekistan (new record): 3  $\sigma$ , 1  $\varphi$ , Kumak, 30.IV and 4.V.1929 (L. Zimin); 1  $\sigma$ , 1  $\varphi$ , Zeravshan, Serbent, 1892 (Glazunov). **Turkmenistan** (new record): 1  $\sigma$ , Kughitang Vill., irrigated zone, 24.V.1959 (GS. Medvedev); 1  $\sigma$ , 2  $\varphi$ , Murgab Distr., Teze Durmush Collective Farm, cotton fields, 29-30.V and 12.VII.1971 (U. Kamalov). Iran (new record): 1  $\varphi$ , Shahrud, 1.VI.1914 (Alexander N. Kiritschenko). Ethiopia (new record): 1  $\varphi$ , Addis-Ababa, 1899 (Sason) (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg).

Distribution. Mediterranean area and northwestern tropical Africa.

#### Acknowledgements

The study was supported by grant no. 01-04-49641 of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research. I cordially thank Dr. R. Krause, Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, and V.Yu. Savitskii, Moscow State University, for loan of material.

### References

Hoffmann, A. 1956. Curculionides nouveaux rapportés par la mission G. Remaudière en Iran. Rev. Path. vég. Entomol. agr. Fr., 35(4): 241-249.

Received 2 December 2002