

A new species of the genus *Stephanocleonus* Motschulsky, 1860 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from south-eastern part of Kazakhstan

Новый вид рода *Stephanocleonus* Motschulsky, 1860 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) из Юго-Восточного Казахстана

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Ключевые слова: Curculionoidea, Lixinae, Cleonini, новый вид, Алматинская область.

Abstract. A new species, *Stephanocleonus* (*Stephanocleonus*) *gabdullinae* Legalov, **sp.n.** from Almaty Region, Kazakhstan, is described and illustrated. The new species is similar to *S. (S.) audax* Faust, 1883 but differs in having slightly curved, wide black stripes on the elytra, connected bands of scales on the sides of the pronotum, a flat forehead; and a narrower, weakly curved aedeagus with a weakly pointed apex. It can be distinguished from *S. (S.) corrugans* Faust, 1883 by the narrower pronotum and elytra, the pronotum being at its widest before the middle, the elytra bearing distinct black bands, and the aedeagus weakly curved.

Резюме. В статье описан новый вид *Stephanocleonus* (*Stephanocleonus*) *gabdullinae* Legalov, **sp.n.** из Алматинской области Казахстана. Новый вид отличается от *S. (S.) audax* Faust, 1883 слегка изогнутыми широкими чёрными полосами на надкрыльях, соединёнными полосами из чешуек на боках переднеспинки, плоским лбом и более узким, слабо изогнутым эдеагусом со слабо заострённой вершиной. От *S. (S.) corrugans* Faust, 1883 его можно отличить по более узкой переднеспинке и надкрыльям, переднеспинке наиболее широкой перед серединой, надкрыльями с отчётливыми чёрными перевязями и слабо изогнутому эдеагусу.

Introduction

The Holarctic genus *Stephanocleonus* Motschulsky, 1860 of the tribe Cleonini consists of five subgenera with about 150 species [Ter-Minassian, 1979, 1988; Anderson, 1988; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023; Korotyayev et al., 2023; Legalov, Kozlov, 2025]. A total of 21 species, namely: *Stephanocleonus* (*Eremocleonus*) *fascicularis* (Gebler,

1833), *S. (S.) macrogrammus* Petri, 1914, *S. (S.) microgrammus* (Gyllenhal, 1834), *S. (S.) tetragrammus* (Pallas, 1781), *S. (Stephanocleonus) albinae* Reitter, 1895, *S. (S.) audax* Faust, 1883, *S. (S.) coelebs* Faust, 1883, *S. (S.) corrugans* Faust, 1883, *S. (S.) deportatus* Chevrolat, 1873, *S. (S.) fossulatus* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1823), *S. (S.) foveifrons* Chevrolat, 1873, *S. (S.) henningii* (Fähræus, 1842), *S. (S.) ignobilis* Faust, 1883, *S. (S.) impressicollis* (Fähræus, 1842), *S. (S.) incognitus* Ter-Minassian, 1990, *S. (S.) leucopterus* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1823), *S. (S.) optimus* Ter-Minassian, 1978, *S. (S.) perscitus* Faust, 1883, *S. (S.) sinitsyni* Legalov, 1999, *S. (S.) timidus* Faust, 1887, and *S. (Taeniocleonus) ponomarenkoi* Ter-Minassian, 1990, were known from Kazakhstan [Gebler, 1833; Faust, 1883; Petri, 1914; Bajtenov, 1974; Ter-Minassian, 1979, 1990; Legalov, 1999c; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023].

In this paper a new species of the genus *Stephanocleonus* from Almaty Region (Kazakhstan) is described and illustrated.

The paper is a continuation of the Legalov's work [Legalov 1999a-d, 2020a-b; Chabanenko, Legalov, 2009; Legalov, Kozlov, 2025] dedicated to the study of the tribe Cleonini.

Materials and methods

Type specimen of the new species is kept in the collection of the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk) — ISEA. Descriptions, photographs and body measuring of the new species

were performed using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology of weevil body is according to Lawrence et al. [2010]. The systematics of studied taxa are based on Ter-Minassian [1979] and Alonso-Zarazaga et al. [2023].

Nomenclatural acts introduced in the present work are registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:DA343DD4-9188-4C55-8461-790EA83D0A67.

Results

Curculionoidea: **Curculionidae**: Lixinae: Cleonini

Stephanocleonus Motschulsky, 1860

Stephanocleonus (*Stephanocleonus*) *gabdullinae*
Legalov, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–5, 6.

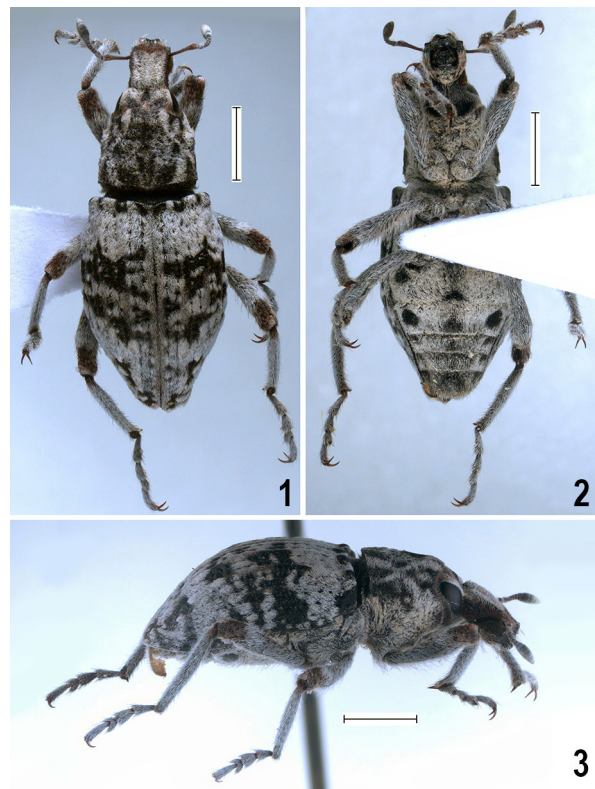
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B74656B2-873E-4F15-BEEF-D9F4DA95ABD8

Material. Kazakhstan, *Almaty Region*: holotype, ♂, Balkhash District 14 km SSE of Topar, 44°55'41.2" N, 75°05'53" E, 660 m, 18.III.2025, G.A. Bolbotov, A.V. Taran.

Description. *Male*. Body black, covered with narrow pale scales. Antennomeres 1–7, apex of tibiae, and tarsal claws brownish. Rostrum quite long, almost straight, with distinct middle wide carina, densely punctate, flattened and carinate in apical third, about 1.5 times as long as wide at apex and at base, about 1.6 times as long as wide in middle, about 0.8 times as short as pronotum. Median rostral carina raised in front of forehead. Mandibles massive, with long setae. Forehead flattened, densely punctate, about 1.2 times as long as rostrum base width, with median tubercle. Eyes large, finely faceted, transverse, not protruding from contour of head. Temples very short. Antennae long, inserted in apical third of rostrum. Scapus long, 5.0 times as long as wide at apex, not reaching eyes. Antennomere 2 long-conical, about 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.3 times as long as and slightly narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3–8 wide-conical. Antennomeres 3–6 of same width. Antennomere 3 about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.4 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 subequal to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 subequal to antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 subequal to antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 about 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.3 times as long as and about 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 6. Club compact, consists of antennomeres 8–11, about 1.2 times as long as antennomeres 2–7 combined. Antennomere 8 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, 1.5 times as long as and about 1.4 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennomere 9 about 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.3 times as long as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 about 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, 1.2 times as long as and of same width to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 slightly shorter than width at base, about 1.2 times as long as and slightly narrower than antennomere 10. Pronotum companiform, about 1.1 times as wide at apex, about 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, about 0.8 times as long as wide at base. Bands of scales on sides connected. Greatest width before middle. Disk coarsely punctate, with median carina in first half and depression in basal half. Scutellum small. Elytra suboval, about 1.8 times as long as wide at base, about 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 2.7 times as long as pronotum. Humeri absent. Black stripes slightly curved, wide. Greatest width in middle. Interstriae wide, weakly convex, punctate. Odd interstriae more convex. Striae quite deep.

Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Pronotum with well-developed postocular lobes. Precoxal portion of same length to length of procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion very short, about 0.2 times as long as precoxal portion length. Mesosternum with mesosternal process flat. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Metaventricle flattened, about 0.7 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Abdomen weakly convex. Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 1 about 1.7 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 slightly shorter than ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 about 0.6 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 of same length to ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 about 1.6 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium hidden by elytra. Legs long. Femora widened, with elongated, semierect setae on inner edge. Tibiae weakly biconcave, with apical comb of thickened pale setae and large uncus. Protibia widened at outer apical margin. Tarsi long. Metatarsi longer than pro- and mesotarsi. Tarsomeres 1–3 with thickened pale setae around edges, without pulvilli on lower surface. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Claws long and fused at base. Tarsomere 5 elongated. Total body length (without rostrum) 8.6 mm. Length of rostrum 1.6 mm.

Comparison. The new species is similar to *Stephanocleonus* (*S.*) *audax* Faust, 1883 from Kyrgyzstan and south-eastern Kazakhstan, but differs in having slightly curved, wide black stripes on the elytra, connected bands of scales on the sides of the pronotum, a flat forehead; and a narrower, weakly curved aedeagus with a weakly pointed apex. It can be distinguished from *S.* (*S.*) *corrugans* Faust, 1883 southern and south-eastern Kazakhstan by the narrower pronotum and elytra, the pronotum being at its widest before the middle, the elytra bearing distinct black bands, and the aedeagus weakly curved.



Figs 1–3. External appearance of *Stephanocleonus* (*Stephanocleonus*) *gabdullinae* sp.n., holotype, male. 1 — dorsal view; 2 — ventral view; 3 — lateral view. Scale bar 2.0 mm.

Рис. 1–3. Внешний вид голотипа самца *Stephanocleonus* (*Stephanocleonus*) *gabdullinae* sp.n. 1 — вид сверху; 2 — вид снизу; 3 — вид сбоку. Масштаб: 2.0 мм.

Etymology. Patronymic. In honor of Aliya U. Gabdullina (Kazakhstan).

Remarks. *Calligonum* sp., *Haloxylon persicum*, *Ephedra* sp., *Elaeagnus* sp., *Salix* sp., *Phragmites* sp., *Eremurus* sp. grew in the habitat of *Stephanocleonus gabdullinae* sp.n. (Fig. 6).

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Figs 4–5. Aedeagus of *Stephanocleonus* (*Stephanocleonus*) *gabdullinae* sp.n., holotype, male. 4 — dorsal view; 5 — lateral view. Scale bar 1.0 mm.
Рис. 4–5. Эдеагус голотипа самца *Stephanocleonus* (*Stephanocleonus*) *gabdullinae* sp.n. 4 — вид сверху; 5 — вид сбоку. Масштаб: 1.0 мм.



Fig. 6. Habitat of *Stephanocleonus gabdullinae* sp.n. Photo by G.A. Bolbotov.
Рис. 6. Место сбора *Stephanocleonus gabdullinae* sp.n. Фотография Г.А. Болботова.