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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A new species of the weevil genus *Mogulones* Reitter, 1916 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Ceutorhynchinae) from Northeastern Turkey

Boris A. Korotyaev¹ Levent Gültekin² Enzo Colonnelli³

¹Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia; e-mail: korotyay@rambler.ru; ²Atatürk University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, 25240, Erzurum, Turkey; e-mail: lgultekin@gmail.com; ³via delle Giunchiglie, 56, 00172 Roma, Italy; e-mail: ecolonnelli@alice.it

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¹urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:E653A95F-E8B8-4AEE-AC7C-1D7D892DB297

²urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:BF88C4D6-CD27-46DF-AF01-C0DC8A7C5B5B

³urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:86CDE9D3-878B-47DA-B034-BA4C09F16066

Abstract: A new species *Mogulones neslihanae* Korotyaev, Gültekin & Colonnelli **sp. nov.** is described from Northeastern Turkey where it lives on *Nonea caspica*. The new species is very closely related to *M. tristis* (Korotyaev, 1981) from the Hakkari and Şırnak provinces of Southeastern Turkey; *M. neslihanae* **sp. nov.** differs primarily in the smaller body size and a well-developed pattern of the pronotum and elytra, instead of being uniformly covered with very dark brown pubescence as in *M. tristis*. These two Turkish species are also compared with *M. austriacus* (C. Brisout, 1869) from Eastern Europe and Western Asia, another species associated mostly with *Nonea pulla* complex with purple flowers.

Key words: *Mogulones*, *Nonea caspica*, new species, taxonomy, Turkey.

Introduction

Mogulones Reitter, 1916 with 71 species known by the end of 2012 (Colonnelli 2013), together with *Thamiocolus* Thomson, 1859 are among the most speciose genera of Ceutorhynchinae Gistel, 1848 in Turkey (Korotyaev 2008) since from Turkey 30 species of *Mogulones* and 12 out of the 43 *Thamiocolus* species are known (Colonnelli 2013). In Turkey occur also several endemic or subendemic species of these two genera (Korotyaev 2008),

associated respectively with plants of the families Boraginaceae and Lamiaceae widely represented in the Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian regions. In this paper we describe another species of *Mogulones* endemic to Anatolia.

Material and methods

All material of the new species was collected by the authors from 1997 to 2015, largely during their joint investigation of the Turkish fauna. Extensive collections of Ceutorhynchinae in the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia and Entomology Museum of Atatürk University, Faculty of Agriculture, Plant Protection Department, Erzurum, Turkey have also been studied.

Photographs of details of genitalia and terminalia were prepared with the microscope Axio Imager M-1 by Carl Zeiss in the Biological Control Laboratory, All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection (St. Petersburg). Photographs of the habitus were taken with a Canon EOS 70D DSLR digital camera attached to a Leica Z16APO macroscope provided with a ring LED light using EOS Utility software. Digital images were then imported into Adobe Photoshop CS 6.0 for stacking, and the program CorelDRAWX7 was used for labelling and plate composition.

Locality labels borne by specimens are quoted as written, a slash separating lines on the same label. A holotype or paratype printed red label "*Mogulones / neslihanae* sp. nov. / Korotyaev, Gültekin & Colonnelli det., 2017" was added to each type specimen.

The acronyms of the collections' names where types are deposited are as following: AUAE = Atatürk University, Faculty of Agriculture, Plant Protection Department, Erzurum, Turkey; ECR = Enzo Colonnelli collection, Rome, Italy; MCZR = Museo Civico di Zoologia, Rome, Italy; MZUR = Museo di Entomologia, Università "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy; NHML = Natural History Museum, London, England; SNHC = Senckenberg Natural History Collections Dresden, Germany; ZIN = Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Results

Mogulones neslihanae Korotyaev, Gültekin & Colonnelli sp. nov. (Figs. 1–4).

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Material. Holotype: "TR (Bayburt) – 2400 m / Kop Geçidi (Pass) / 15.VI.2002 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂ (AUAE). **Paratypes:** "TR (Gümüşhane) – 1800 m / 17 km SE of Gümüşhane / 15 km NE of Köse / 6.VI.2003 – B. A. Korotyaev", 1 ♀ (ZIN); "TR (Gümüşhane) – 1600 m / Vaukdağı / 31.V.2002 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Gümüşhane) – 1800 m / Vaukdağı Geçidi / 21.VI.2001 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Gümüşhane) – 1800 m / Vaukdağı Geçidi / 22.V.2004 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Gümüşhane) – 1850 m / 13 km NW of Köse / Köseadağı Geçidi / 6.VI.2003 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (AUAE). "TR (Bayburt) – 2400 m / 1 km S of Kop Geçidi / 12.VI.2001 – B. A. Korotyaev", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂ (ZIN); "TR (Bayburt) – 2400 m / 1 km S of Kop Geçidi / 15.VI.2001 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (ZIN); "TR

(Bayburt) – 2400 m / Kop Geçidi, / 12.VI.2001 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 3 ♂, 5 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Bayburt) – 2400 m / Kop Geçidi, / 15.VI.2001 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 2 ♂, 4 ♀ (2 AUAE, 2 NHML, 2 SNHC). "TR (Erzurum) – 2300 m / 3 km S of Kop Geçidi / 40°01.481' N 40°31.950' E / 15.VI.2003 – E. Colonnelli", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 4 ♂ (ECR); "TR (Erzurum) – 2200 m / southern slope of Kop Dağı / 15.VI.2002 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂, 7 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Erzurum) – [≈ 1850 m] / 8 km SW of Aşkale / sweeping in mountain steppe with abundant *N. caspica* / 8.VI.1997 – B. A. Korotyaev", 1 ♀ (ZIN). "TR (Erzurum) – 2150 m / 10 km NW of Eğerti / 40°09.541' N 41°00.750' E / 13.VI.2002 – E. Colonnelli", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♀ (ECR); "TR (Erzurum) – 2000 m / 8 km NE of Eğerti / 40°09'35" N 41°02.03'E / 5.VI.2002 – E. Colonnelli", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♀ (ECR); "TR (Erzurum) – 2000 m / 6 km NE of Eğerti / 40°08.622' N 41°01.601' E / 13.VI.2003 – E. Colonnelli", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂, 5 ♀ (5 ECR, 1 MCZR); "TR (Erzurum) / Aras valley / 4.V.2003 – P. Audisio", 1 ♀ (MZUR). "TR (Kars) – 1500 m / 21 km E of Horasan / Aras valley / 1.VI.2002 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Kars) – 1450 m / 31 km E of Horasan / Aras valley / 40°07.543' N, 42°20.941' E / 9.V.2002 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 3 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Kars) – 1450 m / 31 km E of Horasan / Aras valley / 40°07.543' N, 42°20.941' E / 24.V.2002 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Kars) – 1450 m / 31 km E of Horasan / Aras valley / 40°07.543' N, 42°20.941' E / 1.VI.2004 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂ (AUAE); "TR (Kars) – 1450 m / 31 km E of Horasan / Aras valley / 40°07.543' N, 42°20.941' E / 18.V.2005 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Kars) – 1556 m / 2 km E of Karakurt / Aras valley / 40°01.320' N, 42°03.251' E / 18.V.2015 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (AUAE); "TR (Kars) – 1400 m / ≈ 10 km SE of Karakurt / 40°09' N 42°42' E / 3.VI.2002 – E. Colonnelli", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♀ (ECR); "TR (Kars) – 1400 m / 14 km E of Karakurt / 3.VI.2002 – L. Gültekin", "*Nonea / caspica* (Willd.) G. Don.", 1 ♂ (AUAE).

Description

Body length 2.6–3.0 mm, width 1.5–1.6 mm; in holotype 2.9 and 1.6 mm, respectively. Body black; scape and club of antennae dark brown (club almost black), first segment of funicle and apex of claw-segment with claws always infusate; rest of funicle and tarsi rufous. Rostrum densely covered with fine dark brown or black hairs, semi-erect and mostly reclinate in basal part and erect on sides in apical part. Head with sparse dark fine vestiture and white narrow-lanceolate scales along eyes on frons and on temples. Pronotum and elytra with contrasting pattern of white spots on background of moderately dense very narrow subrecumbent very dark brown scales. White pattern on pronotum consisting of ill-defined stripes along midline and sides, usually broken at mid-length; white scales lanceolate and moderately dense. Elytra with elongate white spot on sutural interval narrowing toward scutellum and often abraded behind latter; oblique arms of scutellar spot running from scutellum toward end of basal quarter of fourth interval. Intervals 6 to 8 with weakly oblique band basad of mid-length, patch on interval 7 the shortest; another ill-defined to almost missing band present before apex. Apex of sutural interval with white spot almost always separated by dark second interval from white scales in lateral patches behind apical prominences. Femora moderately densely clothed by subrecumbent hair-like and very narrow parallel-sided or acuminate brown and white scales, latter forming no distinct rings but condensed on apical part of femora, knees being sparsely covered with brown hair-like scales. Anterodorsal surface of femora with broader white scales mingled with oval or broad-

lanceolate scales. Tibiae with similar but longer, finer and semi-erect vestiture. Underside rather sparsely covered with recumbent brown hair-like scales, with oval white scales situated along all margins of thorax, posterior margins of ventrites with white spots along midline, scales sparse on coxae. Pygidium (Fig. 3D) covered with semi-erect brown hairs, with white broad scales loosely arranged along midline.

Male (Fig. 1). Rostrum subcylindrical, parallel-sided along entire length but slightly tapering at apex, rather strongly and almost evenly curved, $1.19\text{--}1.21\times$ as long as pronotum and $0.8\times$ as broad as fore femur, with sides somewhat flattened in basal part. Rostrum, short apical part excepted, matt, densely but not very coarsely rugosely punctate and occasionally with varyingly distinct, fine linear median carina. Antennae inserted at 0.36 times length of rostrum from apex. Scape slender, noticeably S-curved, weakly thickening in apical third. Funicle short; first segment obconical, only slightly longer than and twice as broad as second; second slightly more than twice as long as broad, weakly widening apically; third $2/3\times$ as long as second and $1.5\times$ as long as broad; segments 4 to 6 of subequal length, oblong and not or barely transverse; seventh segment slightly transverse and clearly separate from compact, broad spindle-shaped club. Pubescence on funicle moderately long and semi-erect; club matt, with dense short recumbent pubescence. Eyes medium-sized, rounded-triangular, weakly to moderately convex. Frons strongly widening posteriorly, flat and only slightly depressed just below the level of inner margins of eyes; surface matt, with medium-sized flat meshes separated by narrow wrinkles; this sculpture continuing on vertex. Ventral surface of head with smaller, shallower, and sparser punctures, each bearing a short plumose white scale.

Pronotum $1.30\text{--}1.35\times$ as broad as long, widest at middle; sides in basal part moderately rounded, noticeably rounded at base and more rapidly converging from middle toward sharp apical constriction. Apical margin straight or faintly emarginate medially, rather strongly raised. Basal margin of pronotum very shallowly bisinuate, moderately produced toward scutellum. Disc weakly and almost evenly convex both longitudinally and in cross-section in basal part, slightly more strongly sloping toward apical constriction than toward base, with shallow and narrow median sulcus in basal one-fourth or one-third. Lateral tubercles in form of weak granulose prominences, not protruding from pronotum contour. Punctuation similar to that on frons, formed by dense rounded-pentagonal shallow medium-sized punctures, surface almost matt.

Scutellum small, very narrow, keel-shaped, glabrous. Apices of mesepimera clearly visible dorsally.

Elytra $1.11\text{--}1.17\times$ as long as broad, $1.48\text{--}1.49\times$ as broad as pronotum, with moderately prominent shoulders; sides nearly straight, subparallel in basal half and weakly converging in apical part, very broadly rounded apically. Preapical prominences obtusely angular, covered with small, not particularly conspicuous but well-pronounced granules; apical parts of intervals 4 to 6 also forming a weak prominence, lateroapical parts of elytra almost vertically sloping behind prominences. Basal margin of elytra narrowly slightly raised. Elytra rather weakly convex, weakly flattened in basal half and shallowly depressed along suture in basal third, rather steeply sloping in posterior one-fifth. Striae narrow and shallow, formed by small round or weakly oblong punctures separated by approximately own length and excising margins of intervals in places. Intervals flat or vaguely concave, $2\text{--}2.5\times$ as broad as striae, weakly shining, densely irregularly punctate (approximately 2 punctures across an interval).

Femora moderately swollen, fore femur with tooth minute to medium-sized, middle and hind femora slightly broader than fore femur, not conspicuously differing in width, each



Figure 1. *Mogulones neslihanae* sp. nov., holotype male, dorsal view.

armed with similar medium-sized acute tooth, usually slightly larger on middle femur. Fore tibia non-mucronate, noticeably widening apically, weakly roundly widening outwards at apex, with apical comb obtuse-angularly beveled on outer surface for about apical width of tibia and composed of dense but separate rather short brown spines. Middle and hind tibiae with similar minute mucro scarcely projecting from apical pubescence. Middle tibia straight, weakly widening from base toward apical comb, this latter occupying one-third of length of its outer surface, almost straight and composed of dense, moderately long brown spines. Hind tibia slightly narrower, less widening toward apical comb, this latter occupying less than one-third of length of its outer surface, barely convex. First segment of fore tarsus about twice as

long as broad, weakly broadening apically; second segment slightly less than 1.5× as long as broad, not broader than first; third segment 1.5× as broad and 2/3 as long as second, bilobed, lobes weakly rounded; claw-segment weakly broadening apically, by 0.75 of its length protruding beyond lobes of third segment. Claws medium-long, narrow, weakly divergent, with long narrow appendages. Tarsi moderately densely covered with erect fine black hairs.

Underside uniformly and very densely covered with rather shallow medium-sized round punctures separated by less than own diameter; intervals between punctures shining. Anal ventrite with rounded, moderately deep depression in medial quarter; sides of depression in apical part with moderately numerous short erect fine setae between recumbent white scales. Pygidium (Fig. 3B) moderately transverse, weakly convex, matt, densely punctate. Penis in ventral view (Fig. 3A) with moderately long apical projection on left side, spiculum gastrale (Fig. 3C) curved, stick-shaped.

Female (Fig. 2). Rostrum 1.15–1.24× as long as pronotum, slightly narrower than that of male, 0.72× as broad as fore femur, occasionally with faint angulation at antennal base, and slightly widening in apical quarter. Rostrum less strongly curved than in male, especially in its apical half; punctation on latter finer, apical quarter shining. Antennae inserted at 0.42–0.44 length of rostrum from apex. Elytra more strongly narrowing than in male toward apex in apical half. Femora slightly narrower than those of male. Femoral teeth developed to same extent as in male; tooth on middle femur larger than on hind femur. All tibiae non-mucronate. Anal ventrite without medial depression. Pygidium weakly transverse and weakly transversely depressed along regularly rounded ventral margin.

Spiculum ventrale (Figs 3E; 4B, 4C) subulate, apophysis long and almost straight, vertical arms sclerotized and curved toward each other apically. Gonocoxite (Figs 3F; 4A) weakly sclerotized in basal 2/3, membranous in apical third, stylus subconical (Fig. 3F) or subcylindrical (Fig. 4A), with apex bearing tiny erect hairs. Spermatheca (Figs 3G; 4D, 4E) nearly C-shaped, ramus and collum indistinct, ductal lobe poorly developed, cornu with small hook-shaped appendage (Fig. 3G) or without (Figs 4D, 4E).

Comparative diagnosis: *Mogulones neslihanae* sp. nov. is closely related to *M. tristis* (Korotyaev, 1981) from the Hakkari and Şırnak provinces in Southeastern Turkey (Figs 5A–C) but clearly differs from it in the well-developed dorsal pattern (*M. tristis* has uniform very dark brown vestiture), denser white scaling on the underside (reduced to sparse rows of single small scales along sides of thorax in *M. tristis*), and smaller size (body length above 3 mm in *M. tristis*). In addition, both species are closely related to *M. austriacus* (C. Brisout, 1869) (Fig. 5D) from Eastern Europe and Western Asia (Colonnelli, 2013), feeding primarily on *Nonea pulla* (L.) DC (Penecke 1922; Korotyaev & Cholokava 1989 [NW Caucasus: western Stavropol Territory; this record may actually refer to *N. rossica* Stev. or *N. rosea* (Bieb.) Link recorded for this area (Galushko 1980)]; Mazur 2003) but in Eastern Georgia on *N. lutea* (Lam.) Rchn. (Korotyaev & Cholokava 1989) and very rare in Northeastern Turkey. *Mogulones neslihanae* sp. nov. differs from it in the non-mucronate fore tibia and smaller mucro on the middle and hind tibiae in male, long erect setae on sides of rostrum in apical part, shorter antennal funicle, less convex dorsally and less strongly narrowing apically elytra, more slender legs with slightly narrower tarsi, coarser sculpture, finer and noticeably raised dark vestiture, sparse white scaling on underside, and narrower aedeagus.

Etymology: The new species is named for Mrs Neslihan Gültekin (Erzurum) in appreciation of her hospitality and support of our long-lasting studies of the Turkish fauna.



Figure 2. *Mogulones neslihanae* sp. nov., paratype female, dorsal view.

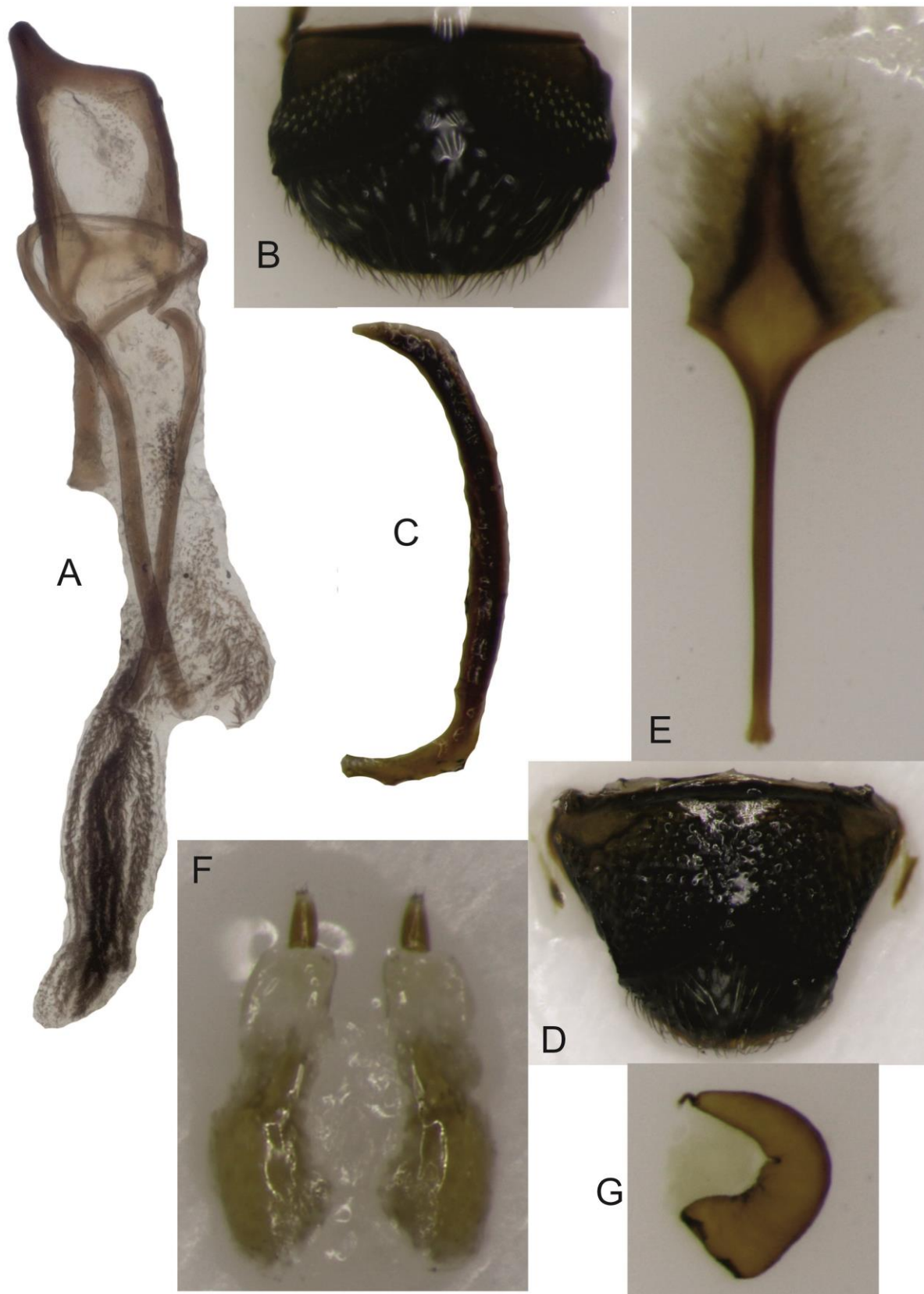


Figure 3. *Mogulones neslihanae* sp. nov., pygidium (B, D) and genital structures, male (A–C) and female (D–G). A, penis; C, spiculum gastrale; E, spiculum ventrale; F, gonocoxite; G, spermatheca.

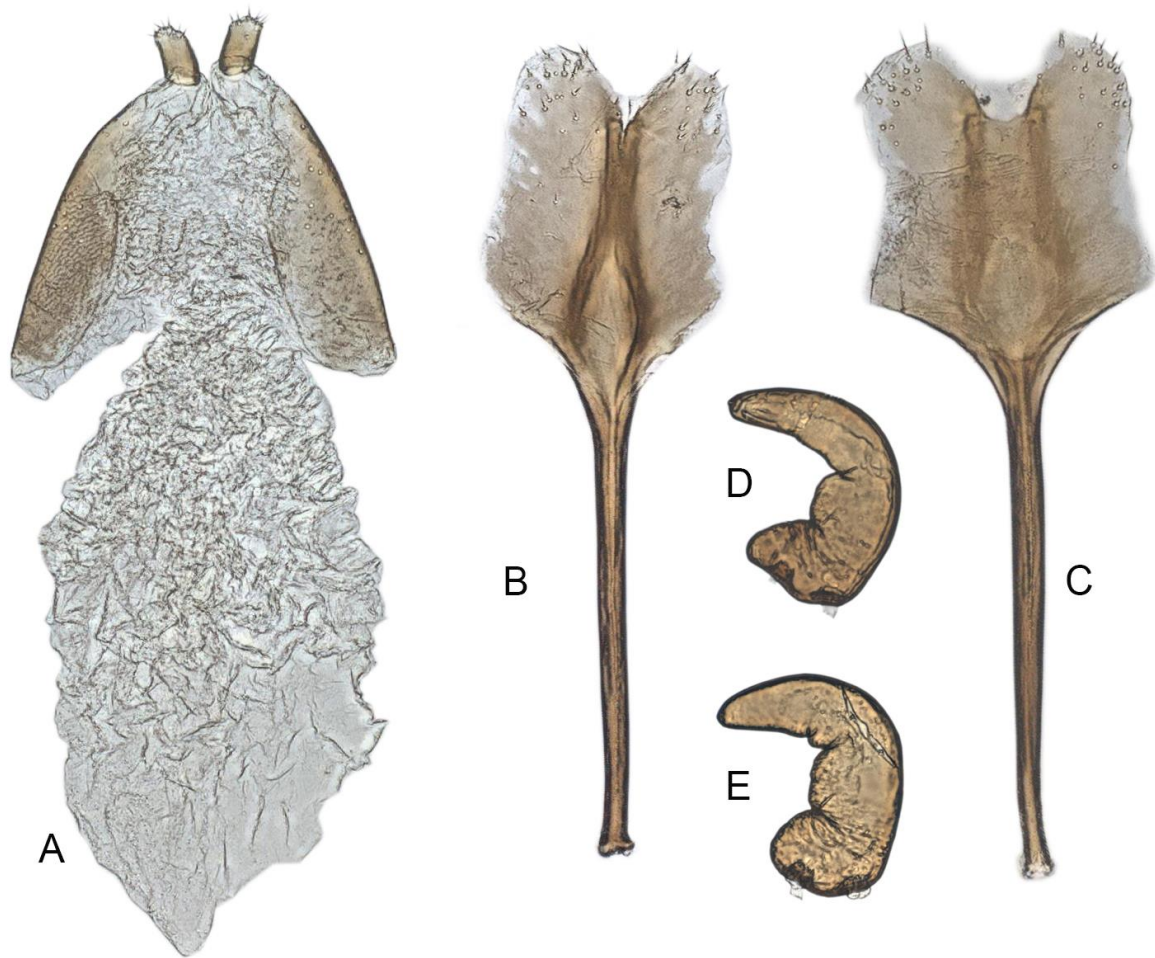


Figure 4. *Mogulones neslihanae* sp. nov., female genitalia. **A**, gonocoxite; **B–C**, spiculum ventrale; **D–E**, spermatheca (**B–C** and **D–E**, variation).

Habitats and host plants: *Nonea caspica* (Willd.) G. Don. (Fig. 6A) in dry habitats in the Aras valley (Fig. 6B) and on the mountain slopes and in moist habitats of Kop Mountain (Figs 6C, 6D) at the altitude of 1400–2400 m.

Distribution: The new species is distributed in Northeastern Turkey in the Bayburt, Erzurum, Gümüşhane and Kars provinces. According to Korotyaev (1981), the closely related species *M. tristis* is distributed in Southeastern Turkey (in the Şırnak and Hakkari provinces) (see distribution of the both species in Fig. 7).

Note: We have a male from Kars Province (Karakurt–Sarıkamış road, 1450 m, 26.V.2000, L. Gültekin) which differs from the rest of material of *M. neslihanae* in a slightly thicker rostrum, broader and less angularly widening at sides pronotum, much smaller femoral tooth, wider, more strongly widening and noticeably thickening toward apex tibiae, and in longer and more strongly raised pubescence. Its aedeagus is slightly narrower than that of *M. neslihanae*, and the dorsal pattern of elytra is more extensive since the posterior band has at least a few white scales on each interval, and white scales on apex of elytra are equally abundant on intervals 1 to 4. Probably this male belongs to a closely related distinct species.

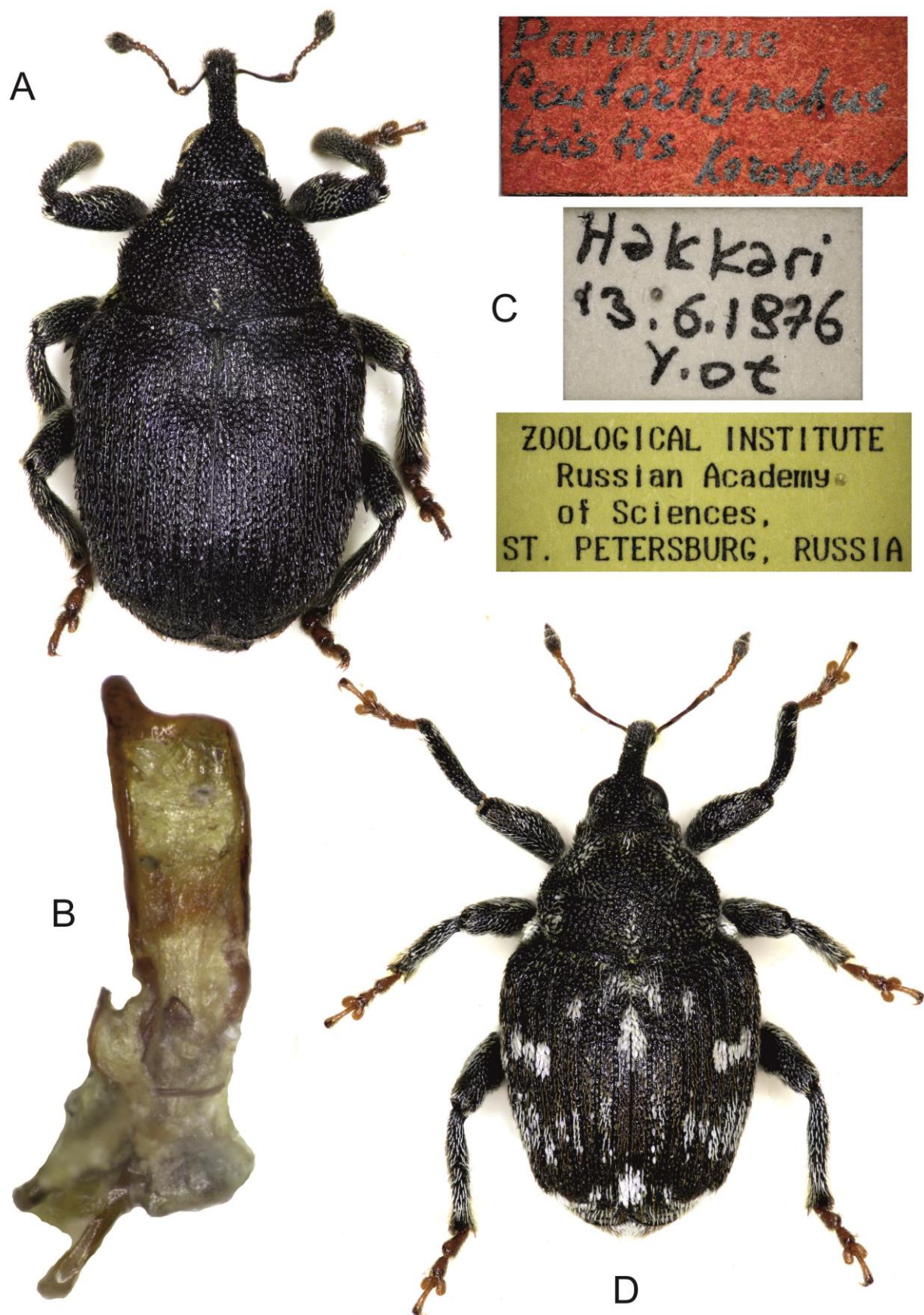


Figure 5. *Mogulones tristis* (Korotyaev), male paratype (A–C), and *M. austriacus* (Ch. Brisout) (D), female. A, D, habitus, dorsal view; B, penis; C, labels.

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Correspondence: Boris A. Korotyaev, e-mail: korotyay@rambler.ru

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