

New Species of the Genus *Glaesotropis* (Insecta: Coleoptera: Anthribidae) from Rovno Amber

V. G. Gratshev^{†a} and E. E. Perkovsky^b

^aPaleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Profsoyuznaya 123, Moscow 117997 Russia

^bSchmalhausen Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine,
ul. Bogdana Khmel'nitskogo 15, Kiev, 01601 Ukraine

e-mail: perkovsk@gmail.com

Received July 10, 2007

Abstract—A new species of the fungus weevil genus *Glaesotropis* is described from the Late Eocene Rovno amber. *G. diadidasashai* sp. nov. differs from *G. weitschati* and *G. minor* described from Baltic amber in having a longer rostrum and in the structure of its antennae, with the third and fourth antennomeres being longer than the first and second ones. Additionally, the new species differs from *G. weitschati* in being smaller, in having unswollen frons, and weakly and smoothly concave elytral margin near hind coxae. The new species also differs from *G. minor* in having an uninterrupted posterior transverse carina on the pronotum, elytra less convex longitudinally, and a slightly broadened rostrum at the attachment of antennae.

DOI: 10.1134/S0031030108010097

Key words: new species, genus *Glaesotropis*, Insecta, Coleoptera, Rovno amber.

INTRODUCTION

Examining the rich beetle collection from the Late Eocene Rovno amber deposited in the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kiev, SIZK), we discovered an inclusion of a representative of the family Anthribidae described in this paper. The material, including this anthribid, was acquired at “Ukryantar” plant and originates from the deposits Klesov (Pugach quarry) and Dubrovitsa (Vol’noe amber occurrence: Matsui and Nesterovski, 1995) in northern Rovno Region, Ukraine (the amber from these two deposits was mixed at the plant). Formerly anthribids were not recorded from Rovno amber (Perkovsky et al., 2003).

Despite not ideal preservation, the fossil can be reliably assigned to the genus *Glaesotropis*, described from Baltic amber (Gratshev and Zherikhin, 1995), based on the presence and character of two basal pronotal carinae, the much elongated first four antennomeres and the general habitus. The Rovno amber specimen cannot be referred to either of the two previously described species.

SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

Family Anthribidae Billberg, 1820

Genus *Glaesotropis* Gratshev et Zherikhin, 1995

Glaesotropis diadidasashai Gratshev et Perkovsky, sp. nov.

E t y m o l o g y. Named *diadidasashai* after A.G. Ponomarenko.

[†]Deceased.

Holotype. SIZK, no. UA-2223, sex unknown; Rovno amber; Late Eocene. Syninclusion—Diptera Dolichopodidae.

Description (Fig. 1). Rather small. Color most probably brownish; whole body with uniform, not dense covering of rather short, erect hairs.

Rostrum parallel-sided, only slightly widened near its apex, at the attachment of antennae. Antennal pits lateroventral, broad, faced obliquely upwards. Dorsal side of rostrum coplanar with frons. Rostrum 1.9 times longitudinal diameter of eye. Eyes slightly oval, almost round, markedly convex. First and second antennomeres equal, 2.6 times as long as wide. Third and fourth antennomeres also equal, 5 times as long as wide, two-thirds the width and 1.25 the length of preceding ones. Mandibles narrow, weakly curved, large (open in the specimen, so they appear much larger in the figures than in their usual, closed position).

Pronotum transverse (1.3 times as wide as long), widest about midlength, gradually and weakly narrowed to base, steeper and almost linearly to apex. Pronotal disc slightly flattened. Anterior transverse carina strong, slightly displaced basally on sides. Posterior transverse carina fine, uninterrupted.

Elytra with developed humeral tubercles, only slightly wider than pronotum, with keel-like base and deep groove along outer lateral margin, longitudinally evenly and smoothly weakly convex; 1.5 times as long as wide. Outer elytral margin weakly and smoothly concave near hind coxae. Legs not long, stout, tibiae



Fig. 1. *Glaesotropis diadiasashai* sp. nov., holotype SIZK, no. UA-2223: (a) habitus, $\times 4$; (b) details of structure, scale bar 1 mm.

straight. Mid tarsi with first tarsomere 2.6 times as long as wide, second tarsomere transverse, 1.8 times as wide as long, two times the width and 0.42 times the length of the first.

Measurements (mm): body length (excluding rostrum), 3.4.

Comparison. *G. diadiasashai* sp. nov. differs from *G. weitschati* and *G. minor* in the longer rostrum and structure of antennae (third and fourth antennomeres longer than first and second, whereas in the Baltic amber species the first and second antennomeres are longer than the following ones). However, it should be noted that the sexual dimorphism, with antennae in

males longer than in females, is widespread in anthribids, and if the specimen in question is male (which is quite possible), then comparing its antennae to those of females is incorrect. It is additionally distinct from *G. weitschati* in the smaller size, unswollen frons and weakly and smoothly concave elytral margin near hind coxae, and from *G. minor* in the uninterrupted posterior transverse pronotal carina, elytra less convex longitudinally, and rostrum slightly broadened at the attachment of antennae.

Remarks. Punctate striae on elytra are not visible due to poor preservation of the specimen.

Material. Holotype.

Identification key to species of the genus *Glaesotropis*

1. Posterior transverse pronotal carina uninterrupted, elytra weakly and evenly convex longitudinally. Rostrum broadened about attachment of antennae.....2

—Posterior transverse pronotal carina interrupted medially, elytra longitudinally most convex in basal 1/3. Rostrum parallel-sided.....

.....*G. minor* Gratshev et Zherikhin, 1995

2. Smaller, 3.4 mm. Rostrum almost twice as long as eye diameter. Outer margin of elytron weakly and smoothly concave near hind coxae. Dorsal side of rostrum coplanar with frons. 1st and 2nd antennomeres shorter than 3rd and 4th.....*G. diadiazashai* sp. nov.

—Larger, 4.9 mm. Rostrum scarcely longer than eye diameter. Outer margin of elytron strongly, but smoothly concave near hind coxae. Dorsal side of ros-

trum separated by depression from convex frons. 1st and 2nd antennomeres longer than 3rd and 4th.....
.....*G. weitschati* Gratshev et Zherikhin, 1995

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