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A NEW GENUS OF THE SUBFAMILY CARINAE (COLEOPTERA, ITHYCERIDAE) FROM AUSTRALIA

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[Легалов А.А. Новый род подсемейства Carinae (Coleoptera, Ithyceridae) из Австралии]
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Key words: *Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Ithyceridae, Carinae, new genus, key, Australia*

Ключевые слова: *Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Ithyceridae, Carinae, новый род, определитель, Австралия*

Summary. New genus *Crowsonicar* Legalov, **gen. nov.** (type species: *Car pini* Lea, 1911) of the tribe Carini is a relative to the genus *Car* Blackburn, 1897, differing by the mandibles without second lateral tooth, body with long semi-erect setae, shallow elytral striae, thick and long oblique setae on the exterior apical margin of tibiae. A new combination *Crowsonicar pini* (Lea, 1911), **comb. nov.** is established. A list of the recent Carinae taxa is supplied, with a key to the species.

Резюме. В статье описывается новый род *Crowsonicar* Legalov, **gen.nov.** (типовой вид: *Car pini* Lea, 1911) из трибы Carni, близкий к роду *Car* Blackburn, 1897, отличается мандибулами без второго зубца на наружном крае, телом, покрытым длинными, полуторчащими щетинками, неглубокими бороздками надкрылий, густыми, длинными наклонными щетинками на наружном вершинном крае голеней. Установлена новая комбинация *Crowsonicar pini* (Lea, 1911), **comb.nov.** Составлен список современных таксонов. Приводится определительная таблица.

INTRODUCTION

Ithyceridae is a relict group, discretely distributed in North and South America, Australia, and New Guinea [Legalov, 2009a]. The oldest representatives of these beetles are known from the Middle-Upper Jurassic [Gratshev, Legalov, 2011; Legalov, 2012]. Ithyceridae were the most diverse in the Upper Cretaceous [Davis et all., 2013; Gratshev, 1999; Gratshev, Zherichin, 1999, 2000a, 2000b, 2003; Gratshev, Legalov, 2011; Legalov, 2009a, 2010, 2011; Liu, Ren, 2006, 2007; Poinar, 2006, 2008; Soriano, Gratshev, Delclòs, 2006; Soriano, 2009; Zherichin, 1977, 1993]. The composition of this family is under discussion [Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Bouchard et all., 2011; Gratshev, 1999; Kuschel, 1995; Marvaldi, Morrone, 2000; Marvaldi et all., 2002; Morrone, 1997; Oberprieler, Marvaldi, Anderson, 2007; Sanborne, 1981; Thompson, 1992; Zherikhin, Gratshev, 1995; Zimmerman, 1994]. I treat this family in a broad sense in this and previous papers [Legalov, 2009, 2012].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Materials for this work are stored in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Germany: Müncheberg), Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest), and Zoological Museum of Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow).

RESULTS

LIST OF THE RECENT TAXA OF THE SUBFAMILY CARINAE

Supertribe Caritae Thompson, 1992

Carinae Thompson, 1992: 882
Type genus: *Car* Blackburn, 1897
= Carinae Zimmermann, 1994: 449 non Thompson, 1992 (Type genus: *Car* Blackburn, 1897)
= Carinae Kuschel, 1995: 18 non Thompson, 1992, nec Zimmermann, 1994 (Type genus: *Car* Blackburn, 1897)

Tribe Carini Thompson, 1992

Carinae Thompson, 1992: 882
Type genus: *Car* Blackburn, 1897
= Carinae Zimmermann, 1994: 449 non Thompson, 1992 (Type genus: *Car* Blackburn, 1897)
= Carinae Kuschel, 1995: 18 non Thompson, 1992, nec Zimmermann, 1994 (Type genus: *Car* Blackburn, 1897)

Genus *Car* Blackburn, 1897

Car Blackburn, 1897: 35
Type species: *Car condensatus* Blackburn, 1897

***Car condensatus* Blackburn, 1897**
Car condensatus Blackburn, 1897: 36
Distribution. Eastern Australia.

***Car intermedius* Lea, 1926**
Car intermedius Lea, 1926: 361
Distribution. North-eastern Australia.

Genus *Crowsonicar* Legalov, gen.n.

(Col. pl. II: *b, d*)

Type species: *Car pini* Lea, 1911

Description. Body yellowish brown, with appressed and erect pale setae. Rostrum long, hardly longer than head and pronotum together, weakly curved, slightly widened at apex and near antennal insertions, smooth, without carina. Mandible with 1 tooth on exterior and 2 teeth on interior margins. Labial palpi 3-articled. Frons narrow, narrower than rostrum basis, flat. Eyes large, slightly convex. Vertex convex, finely punctate. Temples weakly elongated, finely transversely wrinkled. Gular suture single, rough. Antennae inserted ventrally near base of rostrum. Antennae long, reaching humeri. Scapus of antenna elongated, equal in length to 1st and 2nd flagellomeres together. Flagellomeres trapezoid. 1st flagellomere elongated. 2nd flagellomere narrower, longer than 1st. 3rd flagellomere equal to 2nd flagellomere. 4th flagellomere thicker and hardly longer than 3rd flagellomere. 5th flagellomere shorter than 4th flagellomere. 6th flagellomere shorter than 5th flagellomere. 7th flagellomere shorter and thicker than 6th flagellomere. Clava not compact, hardly wider than 7th flagellomere. 1st and 2nd articles wide, trapezoid. 3rd article tear-shaped, pointed, longer than 2nd article. Pronotum almost rectangular, without grooves, with the greatest width in first third. Sides almost direct. Disc convex, sparsely punctate. Scutellum rectangular, finely and densely punctate, with dense pale setae. Elytra almost rectangular. Humeri weakly smoothed. Scutellar striole absent. Intervals almost flat, nearly smooth, wide. Striae rather shallow, with large points in them. Apex of elytra rounded. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxa. Underside of body finely punctate. Postorbital blades absent. Prothorax with forward-pointing setae on edge. Prothorax short. Procoxa located in its middle. Pre- and postcoxal parts of prothorax not elongated. Mesepisternum narrow, finely punctate. Metepisternum very narrow. Metathorax coarsely punctate. Meso- and metacoxal cavities separated. Abdomen slightly convex. 1st ventrite elongate, longer than 2nd ventrite. 2nd-5th ventrites short. 5th ventrite hardly wider than 4th ventrite. Legs long. Procoxa conic. Femora clavate, without teeth. Tibiae wide, weakly biconcave, thick long angled setae on outer apical margin. Tarsi long. 1st tarsomere wide, trapezoid. 2nd tarsomere widely triangular. 3rd tarsomere wide, bilobed. 5th tarsomere elongate. Claws widely spaced, without teeth. Length of body: 2.1 mm.

Diagnosis. The new genus is very close to the genus *Car* Blackburn, 1897 but differs by the mandibles without second lateral tooth, body with long semi-erect setae, shallow elytral striae, outer apical margin of tibiae with thick long oblique setae (col. pl. II: *a – d*).

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of R.A. Crowson.

***Crowsonicar pini* (Lea, 1911), comb.n.**

Car pini Lea, 1911: 103

Distribution. South-western, Eastern Australia and Tasmania.

Tribe Chilecarini Legalov, 2009

Chilecarini Legalov, 2009: 125

Type genus: *Chilecar* Kuschel, 1992

Subtribe Chilecarina Legalov, 2009

Chilecarini Legalov, 2009: 125

Type genus: *Chilecar* Kuschel, 1992

Genus *Chilecar* Kuschel, 1992

Chilecar Kuschel, 1992: 203

Type species: *Chilecar pilgerodendri* Kuschel, 1992

***Chilecar pilgerodendri* Kuschel, 1992**

Chilecar pilgerodendri Kuschel, 1992: 206

Distribution. Southern part of South America (Chile).

Genus *Caenominurus* Voss, 1965

Caenominurus Voss, 1965: 330

Type species: *Caenominurus topali* Voss, 1965

***Caenominurus topali* Voss, 1965**

Caenominurus topali Voss, 1965: 331

Distribution. Northern part of South Andes (Argentina, Chile).

Subtribe Carodesina Legalov, 2009

Carodesina Legalov, 2009: 126

Type genus: *Carodes* Zimmermann, 1994

Genus *Carodes* Zimmermann, 1994

Carodes Zimmermann, 1994: 511

Type species: *Carodes revelatus* Zimmermann, 1994

***Carodes revelatus* Zimmermann, 1994**

Carodes revelatus Zimmermann, 1994: 513

Distribution. North-eastern Australia.

Key to recent species of the subfamily Carinae

1. Mandibles with teeth on exterior margin. Antennae inserted ventrally. (Carini) …… 2
– mandibles without teeth on exterior margin. Antennae inserted laterally. (Chilecarini) …… 3
2. Mandibles with second lateral teeth. Body with appressed setae. Elytral striae deep. Exterior apical margin of tibiae with short oblique setae …… *Car*
– mandibles without second lateral teeth. Body with long semi-erect setae. Elytral striae not deep. Thick long oblique setae on the exterior apical margin of tibiae …… *Crowsonicar*
3. Labial palpi 3-articled. Elytra almost rectangular, wider, with irregular setae. (Carodesina) …… ……*Carodes*

– labial palpi 2-articled. Elytra oval, narrower, with evenly spaced setae. (Chilecarina) …… 4
4. Head distinctly constricted behind eyes. Mesotibiae without mucro of males …… *Caenominurus*
– head not constricted behind eyes. Mesotibiae with mucro of males …… *Chilecar*

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COLOR PLATE II **ЦВЕТНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА II**

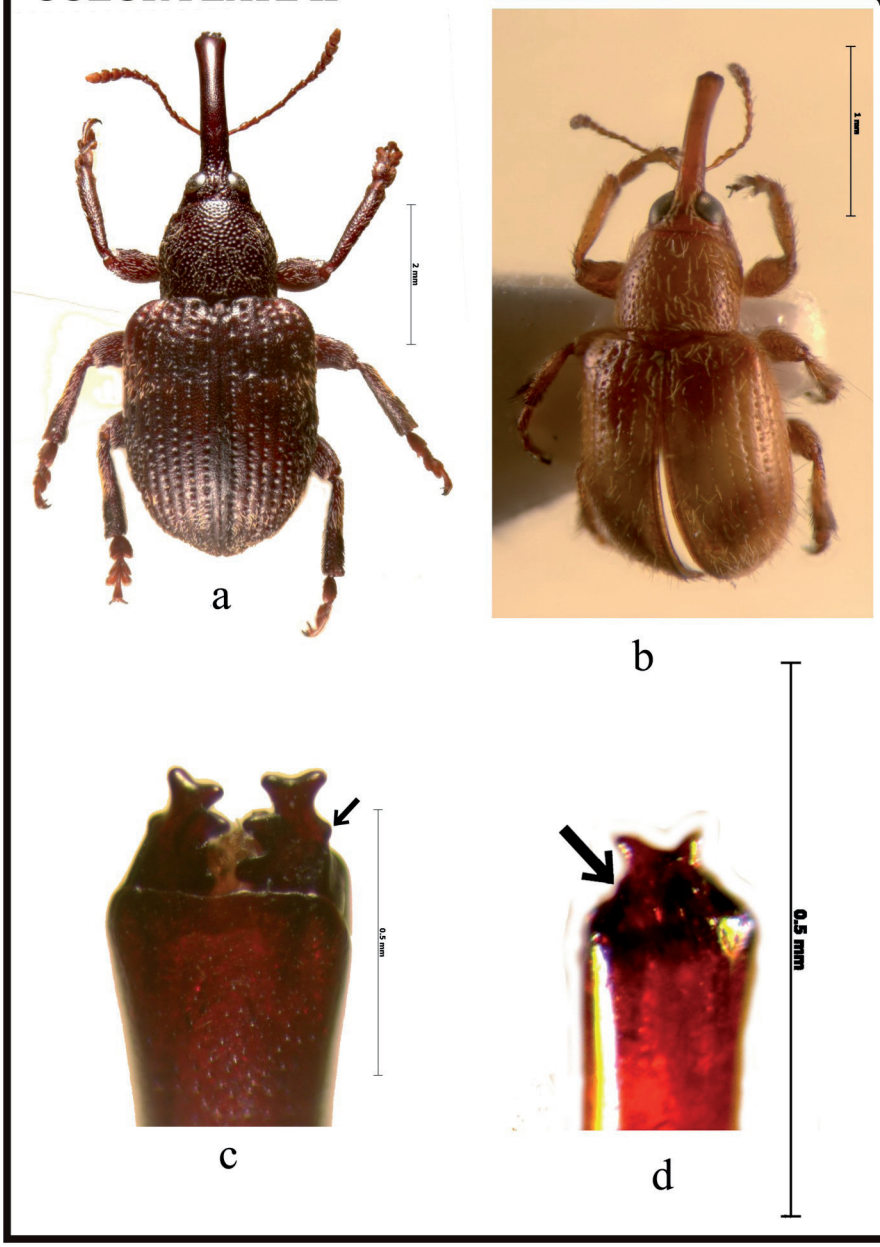

Fig. 1. Carini gen. spp.: a – *Car condensatus* (habitus), b – *Crowsonicar pini* (habitus), c – *Car condensatus* (apex of rostrum with mandibles), d – *Crowsonicar pini* (apex of rostrum with mandibles)

Рис. 1. Carini gen. spp.: a – *Car condensatus* (внешний вид), b – *Crowsonicar pini* (внешний вид), c – *Car condensatus* (вершина головотрубки и мандибулы), d – *Crowsonicar pini* (вершина головотрубки и мандибулы)