

## ***Hypera kayali* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Hyperini) from Syria, with bionomic data**

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### **Abstract**

*Hypera (Dapalinus) kayali* sp. nov. from Syria is described and illustrated. An illustrated key to the species of the subgenus *Dapalinus* Capiomont, 1868 is given. The species most similar externally to *H. kayali* is *H. striata* (Boheman, 1834), whose elytral intervals 2, 4 and 6 are dark for their entire length and the remaining elytral intervals reddish or pale. *Hypera kayali* has a characteristic coloration with the elytra reddish brown interspersed with dark areas on the basal two third of interval 1, the apical quarter of interval 2, the basal third of interval 3, the apical half of interval 4, a short apical part of interval 5 and the whole of interval 6. Bionomic data are provided, including the larval host plant, *Vicia palaestina* Boiss. (Fabaceae). Male and female genitalia of *H. contaminata* (Herbst 1795), *H. dapalis* (Boheman, 1842), *H. subvittata* (Capiomont, 1867), and *H. striata* are illustrated and compared with *H. kayali*. A summary of the distribution of the members of the subgenus *Dapalinus* is given.

**Key words:** Taxonomy, new species, *Dapalinus*, genitalia, host plant, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Hyperinae, *Hypera*, Palaearctic region

### **Introduction**

The genus *Hypera* Germar, 1817 currently includes more than 115 Palaearctic species (Smreczyński 1968) and 17 species from North America (Titus 1911, Csiki 1934, Anderson 2002). The last taxonomical revision was published over 100 years ago by Petri (1901), who divided the genus into 11 groups, but using the junior synonym *Phytonomus* Schönherr, 1826 as the valid name. Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) recognized six subgenera of *Hypera*: *Antidonus* Bedel, 1886; *Eriinomorphus* Capiomont, 1868; *Tigrinellus* Capiomont, 1868; *Dapalinus* Capiomont, 1868; *Boreohypera* Korotyaev, 1999 and *Hypera*. Petri (1901) and Csiki (1934) treated also *Metadonus* Capiomont, 1868 as a subgenus of *Hypera*, whereas Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) regarded this as a separate