



## Faunistic contributions of the subfamily Lixinae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) from Iranian rangelands

Reihaneh Gholami Ghavam Abad<sup>1</sup>, Seyed Ebrahim Sadeghi<sup>1\*</sup>, Hamid Yarmand<sup>1</sup>, Vahid Reza Moniri<sup>1</sup>, Ali Mohammadpour<sup>2</sup>, Ali Zarnegar<sup>3</sup>, Ali Reza Haghshenas<sup>4</sup>, Mohammad Reza Zargaran<sup>5</sup>, Fatemeh Piruzi<sup>6</sup>, Abbas Salahi Ardakani<sup>7</sup>, and Stephen P. Cook<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands of Iran, Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Tehran, P.O. Box 13185-116, Iran; <sup>2</sup> Agricultural and Natural Resources Research Center of Qom Province, Qom, Iran; <sup>3</sup> Agricultural and Natural Resources Research Center of Qazvin Province, Qazvin, Iran; <sup>4</sup> Agricultural and Natural Resources Research Center of Isfahan Province, Iran; <sup>5</sup> Agricultural and Natural Resources Research Center of West Azarbaijan Province, Orumiyeh, Iran; <sup>6</sup> Agricultural and Natural Resources Research Center of Lorestan Province, Iran; <sup>7</sup> Agricultural and Natural Resources Research Center of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, Yasuj, Iran; <sup>8</sup> Department of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow, USA

**ABSTRACT.** From 2009 to 2012, 16 species of Curculionidae (Coleoptera) from the subfamily Lixinae Schoenherr were collected on 17 species of food plants in Iranian rangelands. Identified species belong to seven genera in the tribes Lixini and Cleonini. The host plants from which they were collected were in the families Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Apiaceae, Campanulaceae, Brassicaceae and Zygophyllaceae. Of the 16 species that we captured, two (*Lixus subfarinosus* Desbrochers, 1893 and *Larinus remissus* Faust, 1889) represent the first records from Iran. These new data also extend the known ranges of several species (*Larinus fucatus* Faust, 1894, *Larinus grisescens* Gyllenhal, 1835, *Microlarinus rhinocylloides* Hochhuth, 1847 and *Bangasternus planifrons* (Brulle, 1832) in Iran. The distribution of beetles and their associated host plants are presented and ecological notes on each species are provided.

**Key words:** weevils, Lixini, Cleonini, distribution, new record, Iran

**Received:**  
17 April 2016

**Accepted:**  
09 May 2016

**Published:**  
12 May 2016

**Subject Editor:**  
Milosz A. Mazur

**Citation:** Gholami Gavam Abad, R., Sadeghi, S.E., Yarmand, H., Moniri, V.R., Mohammadpour, A., Zarnegar, A., Haghshenas, A.R., Zargaran, M.R., Piruzi, F., Salahi Ardakani, A., and Cook, P.S. 2015. Faunistic contributions of the subfamily Lixinae Schoenherr (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Iranian rangelands. *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics*, 1 (2): 147–154.

### Introduction

Iran's rangelands cover over 90 million hectares (54.8% of the total land area of the country) and play important roles in soil protection and annual dry forage production (DOE 2010). Pest infestations, interacting with biotic (e.g. grazing) and abiotic (e.g. drought, fire, and others) conditions can be responsible for reducing

both plant density and production in these rangelands (Pennell *et al.* 2005).

Several studies have been conducted to document the diversity of the curculionid subfamily Lixinae in Iran. Broumand (1998) reported a total of 42 species of Lixini, 47 species of Cleonini and one species of Rhinocyllini, which are represented in the insect collection of the Plant Pests and

Corresponding author: Seyed Ebrahim Sadeghi, E-mail: [ebrasadeghi@gmail.com](mailto:ebrasadeghi@gmail.com)

**Copyright** © 2015, Gholami Gavam Abad et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Disease Research Institute of Iran. However, Legalov *et al.* (2010), listed a total of 84 species of Lixini, 111 species of Cleonini and six species of Rhinocyllini from Iran. Twelve species of Lixini, seven species of Cleonini and three species of Rhinocyllini were captured in and adjacent to Iranian rice fields (Ghahari *et al.* 2010), while 14 species of weevils belonging to the tribes Lixini and Cleonini were captured in sugar beet fields in Khorasan Razavi province (Sadeghi *et al.* 2010) and nine species belonging to the Lixini were reported from the southern part of the Kerman region (Shahriyari-Nejad *et al.* 2013). Recently, Gültekin and Podlussany (2012) described two new species in the genus *Larinus* Dejean, 1821 from Iran.

Previous reports have identified host plants for various genera in the curculionid subfamily Lixinae. For example, weevil species in the genus *Microlarinus* Hochhuth, 1847 develop in stems or seed capsules of *Tribulus* spp. (Zygophyllaceae), weevils in the genera *Bangasternus* Gozis, 1882 and *Rhinocyllus* Germar, 1817 feed in flower heads of the Cardueae (Asteraceae), members of the genus *Nefis* Gültekin, 2013 feed on flower heads of plants in Cardueae and Inulae (Asteraceae) (Gültekin 2008, 2013), species from the genus *Cleonis* Dejean, 1821 attack stems and roots of Asteraceae (Gültekin 2004).

The current paper documents the rangeland members of the subfamily Lixinae captured in Iranian rangelands during a seven year period. Map of Iran with the investigated provinces (Fig. 1) and the recorded host plants for each species are compared with prior reported areas from other regions.

### Material and methods

The specimens examined for this contribution were collected during 2009-2012 from rangelands in seven provinces of Iran

including: Qom, West Azarbaijan, Isfahan, Ardabil, Lorestan, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad and Ghazvin. The beetles were collected either directly (by hand, aspirator, and sweep net) or by rearing them from infested plant material. Each specimen was identified to genus and the locality, date of collection and host plants species on which the specimen was collected/recorded. Specimens were identified to species by Dr. Levent Gültekin (Atatürk University of Turkey) and were deposited in the collection of Curculionidae in the Arthropod Museum of the Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands of Iran. Asterisk indicates the species recorded in Iran for the first time.

### Results

There were 16 species of weevils from the subfamily Lixinae captured during this study. The 16 species are represented in seven genera: one species of *Cleonis* Dejean, 1821, eight species of *Larinus* Dejean, 1821, three species of *Lixus* Fabricius, 1801 and one species each in the genera *Microlarinus* Hochhuth, 1847, *Nefis* Gültekin, 2013, *Bangasternus* Gozis, 1882 and *Rhinocyllus* Germar, 1817. Two of the species that were captured in this study (*Larinus remissus* Faust, 1889 and *Lixus subfarinosus* Desbrochers, 1893) represent new records for Iran.

### Tribe Cleonini Schoenherr, 1826

#### *Cleonis pigra* (Scopoli, 1763)

**Material examined:** West Azarbaijan province, Urmia (37°32'N, 45°4'E, 1344 m), 18.v.2012, 1♂, on *Cirsium* sp. (Asteraceae), leg.: Z. Hashemi.

**Remarks:** *Cleonis pigra* has been previously reported from various Iranian provinces: East Azarbaijan, West Azarbaijan, Ardabil, Lorestan, Mazandaran, Golestan, Hamadan, Kermanshah and Khuzestan (Broumand 1998; Legalov *et al.* 2010). The current specimen was collected while

feeding on *Carduus nutans* L. of Bandar-Gaz (Ghahari and Colonnelli 2012). In North America, *C. piger* has been tested as a biological control agent for use against *Cirsium arvense* (L.) (Gassmann *et al.* 2002).

#### Tribe Lixini Schoenherr, 1823

##### *Larinus arabicus* Capiomont, 1874

**Material examined:** Qom province, Kahak (34°23'N, 50°51'E, 1445 m), 22.v.2011, 2♀♀, on *Echinops robustus* Bunge. (Asteraceae), leg.: A. Mohammadpour.

**Remarks:** *Larinus arabicus* has previously been reported from various Iranian provinces: West Azarbaijan, Golestan, Qom, Khorasan, Mazandaran, Isfahan and Sistan Baluchestan (Broumand 1998; Legalov *et al.* 2010; Gültekin and Podlussany 2012).

##### *Larinus fucatus* Faust, 1891

**Material examined:** Qom province, Veshnave (34°14'N, 50°59'E, 2014 m), 02.vii.2011, 2♀♀, on *Echinops robustus* Bunge. (Asteraceae), leg.: A. Mohammadpour.

**Remarks:** *Larinus fucatus* was previously reported in Iran from a single location, Isfahan (Gültekin and Podlussany 2012). The current record expands the recorded range of *L. fucatus* into a second Iranian province (Qom province).

##### *Larinus grisescens* Gyllenhal, 1835

**Material examined:** Qom province, Hosein Abad mish mast (34°36'N, 51°1'E, 879 m), 13.vii.2011, 2♀♀, on *Carthamus tinctorius* L. (Asteraceae), leg.: A. Mohammadpour; Qom province, Ghahan (34°43'N, 50°15'E, 1552 m), 24.vii.2011, 2♀♀, on *Carthamus tinctorius* L. (Asteraceae), leg.: A. Mohammadpour; Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province, poshte koohe basht (30°33'N, 50°56'E, 1070 m), 24.iv.2011, 1♂, 2♀♀, on *Astragalus cephalanthus* Dc. (Fabaceae), leg.: A. Salahi.

**Remarks:** *Larinus grisescens* was previously reported from only a single location in Iran,

Golestan province (Ghahari *et al.* 2011). Our data expand the known range of this weevil in Iran and confirm its presence within other provinces in central and southern parts of the country.

##### *Larinus hedenborgi* Boheman, 1845

**Material examined:** Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province, Koohgol (30°51'N, 51° 31' E, 2468 m), 12.v.2012, 2♂♂, 1♀, on *Prangos* sp. (Apiaceae), leg.: A. Salahi.

**Remarks:** *Larinus hedenborgi* has previously been reported from the provinces of East Azarbaijan, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Hamadan and Lorestan (Gültekin and Podlussany 2012).

##### *Larinus latus* (Herbst, 1784)

**Material examined:** West Azarbaijan province, Ghasemloo Valley (37°20'N, 45°9'E, 1343 m), 21.vii.2011, 3♂♂, on *Carduus onopordioides* Fisch.Ex Bieb. (Asteraceae), leg.: Z. Hashemi; West Azarbaijan province, Ghasemloo Valley (37°20'N, 45°9'E, 1343 m), 21.vii.2010, 7♂♂, on *Cirsium haussknechtii* Boiss. (Asteraceae), leg.: Z. Hashemi.

**Remarks:** Karimpour (2008) noted that *Larinus latus* plays an important role in control of *Onopordun* sp. in Urmia. *Larinus latus* has previously been reported from various Iranian provinces: East Azarbaijan, West Azarbaijan, Ardabil, Mazandaran, Ghazvin, Qom, Tehran, Lorestan, Isfahan, Fars, Hormozgan, Kermanshah and Kord-estan (Broumand 1998).

##### *Larinus modestus* Gyllenhal, 1835

**Material examined:** Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province, Koohgol (30°51'N, 51°31'E, 2468 m), 12.v.2011, 3♂♂, 1♀, on *Astragalus fasciculifolius* (Fabaceae), leg.: A. Salahi.

**Remarks:** *Larinus modestus* was previously reported from provinces in central and southern Iran: Lorestan, Isfahan, Kohgiluyeh

and Boyer-Ahmad and Zangan (Gültekin and Podlussany 2012).

***Larinus remissus* Faust, 1889 \***

**Material examined:** Ghazvin province, Ghazvin (36°16'N, 49°59'E, 1305 m), 18.vii.2010, 1♂, 4♀♀, on *Centaurea aucheri* (Dc.) Wagenitz. (Asteraceae), leg.: A. Zarnegar.

**Remarks:** This report represents the first record of *Larinus remissus* from Iran. Previously, *L. remissus* had only been recorded from Armenia and Azerbaijan (Gültekin and Fremuth 2013).

***Larinus sturnus* (Schaller, 1783)**

**Material examined:** Qom province, Nevis (34°43'N, 50°11'E, 1755 m), 24.iv.2011, 2♀♀, on *Mindium laevigatum* (Vent.) Rech.F. (Campanulaceae), leg.: A. Mohammadpour; Qom province, Karamjegan (34°17'N, 50°50'E, 2067 m), 28.vi.2011, 3♀♀, on *Cirsium congestum* Fisch. et C.A. Mey. (Asteraceae), leg.: A. Mohammadpour.

**Remarks:** *Larinus sturnus* has previously been reported from several provinces in Iran including Isfahan, Ghazvin, Gilan, Hamadan, Kordestan and Mazandaran provinces (Brumand 1998).

***Lixus albomarginatus* Boheman, 1842**

**Material examined:** West Azarbaijan province, Ghasemloo Valley (37° 20' N, 45° 9' E, 1343 m), 18.vii.2010, 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, on *Sophora alopecuroides* L. (Fabaceae), leg.: M. R. Zargaran.

**Remarks:** *Lixus albomarginatus* has previously been reported from three Iranian provinces including East Azarbaijan, Sistan and Baluchestan and Tehran (Shahriyari-Nejad et al. 2013).

***Lixus obesus* Petri, 1904**

**Material examined:** Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province, Koohegol (30°51'N, 51°31'E, 2468 m), 12.v.2011, 2♂♂, 1♀, on *Prangos ferulacea* (L.) Lindl. (Apiaceae), leg.: A. Salahi; Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-

Ahmad province, Koohegol (30°51'N, 51°31'E, 2468 m), 16.vi.2011, 1♂, 2♀♀, on *Prangos scabra* Nabelek (Apiaceae), leg.: A. Salahi.

**Remarks:** *Lixus obesus* had only been reported from a single location in Iran, a rice field in Mazandaran province in northern Iran (Ghahari et al. 2010). The current report expands the distribution of the weevil within the country and establishes that *L. obesus* also occurs in southern Iran.

***Lixus subfarinosus* Desbrochers, 1893 \***

**Material examined:** Qom province, Veshnave (34°14'N, 50°59'E, 2014 m), 10.vi.2012, 2♀♀, on *Fibigia umbellata* (Boiss.) Boiss. (Brassicaceae), leg.: A. Mohammadpour.

**Remarks:** This report represents the first record of this species from Iran. There are previous records from Egypt, Tunisia, Arab Emirates, Iraq and Yemen (Gültekin and Fremuth 2013).

***Microlarinus rhinocylloides* Hochhuth, 1847**

**Material examined:** Lorestan province, Qalaie (33°0'N, 49°41'E, 2068 m), 18.v.2011, 1♂, 8♀♀, on *Tribulus terrestris* L. (Zygophyllaceae), leg.: F. Piruzi; Ardabil province, Kosar (38°14'N, 48°18'E, 1348 m), 10.vi.2011, 1♀, 5♂♂, on *Tribulus terrestris* L. (Zygophyllaceae), leg.: D. Aligholizadeh.

**Remarks:** This report expands the range of *M. rhinocylloides* within Iran where it had previously only been recorded from Gilan province (Borumand 1998).

***Nefis brevisrostris* (Hochhuth, 1851)**

**Material examined:** Isfahan province, Isfahan (32°39'N, 51°40'E, 1579 m), 22.vi.2010, 1♂, 3♀♀, on *Prangos ferulacea* (L.) Lindl. (Apiaceae), leg.: A.R. Haghshenas.

**Remarks:** This report confirms the presence of *N. brevisrostris* in Isfahan

province as previously reported by Gültekin (2013).

#### ***Bangasternus planifrons* (Brulle, 1832)**

**Material examined:** Qom province, Ghahan (34°43'N, 50°15'E, 1552 m), 24.vii.2011, 3♀♀, on *Carthamus tinctorius* L. (Asteraceae), leg.: A. Mohammadpour.

**Remarks:** *Bangasternus planifrons* has previously been reported to occur in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province on *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceae) (Ghahari *et al.* 2010). The current report expands the known range of the weevil into a second province (Qom).

#### ***Rhinocyllus conicus* (Frölich, 1792)**

**Material examined:** West Azarbaijan province, Ghasemloo Valley (37°20'N, 45°9'E, 1343 m), 15.vii.2010, 1♂, 5♀♀, on *Cirsium echinus* (Beib.) Hand.-Mazz. (Asteraceae), leg.: M. R. Zargaran.

**Remarks:** This report confirms the presence of *R. conicus* in Iran and expands its distribution into an additional province - West Azarbaijan. *Rhinocyllus conicus* had previously been recorded from East Azarbaijan, Ardabil, Qazvin and Tehran provinces (Borumand 1998).

#### **Discussion**

We report the capture of 16 species of weevils belonging to the subfamily Lixinae from multiple habitats across Iran. The weevils were associated with 17 different host plant species belonging to 11 genera and multiple plant families. Some of the recorded host plants have medicinal and/or industrial value and the cultivation of such plants is encouraged both to protect natural biodiversity and to protect the plants from over-exploitation (DOE 2010). For example, Milk thistle, *Silybum marianum*

(L.) Gaertn (Asteraceae), is used in the treatment of various liver diseases. Large population of the *Larinus latus* Herbst (seed head flower weevil) have been recorded on Milk thistle in Egypt (Ottai and Abdel-Moniem 2006). When high population densities of pest beetles occur on such cultivated medicinal plants, it is necessary to control the pest using appropriate techniques. Some Lixini weevils can be beneficial in that they feed on noxious weeds and therefore play a role as biological control agents in the suppression of these unwanted plants, especially in rangeland habitats.

Most of the Lixini species captured during this study were associated with Asteraceae, one of the largest and most diverse plant families (Memariani *et al.* 2016). Some of the plants within the Asteraceae, such as thistle in the genera *Carduus*, *Cirsium*, and others are economically important noxious weeds (Gültekin 2005). Some of the weevil species captured during this project, such as *R. conicus*, *C. pigra* and *L. latus*, have been introduced into North America for use as biocontrol agents. In the current study, these weevils were associated with *Cirsium* sp., *C. echinus*, *C. haussknechtii*, *Prangos ferulacea*, and *Carduus onopordioides* suggesting that these beetles may aid in natural control of these noxious weeds.

#### **Acknowledgments**

We thank Dr. Levent Gültekin (Atatürk University of Turkey) for identifying species. This research was supported by Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands of Iran, project number 01-09-09-8705.



**Figure 1.** Map of Iran with the investigated provinces in grey.

## References

- Broumand, H. 1998. *Insects of Iran: the list of Coleoptera: Curculionoidea, in the Insect Collection of Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute*. Publication of Agricultural research, Education and Extension Organization, Tehran, Iran, 116 pp.
- DOE (Department of Environment). 2010. Islamic Republic of Iran, Fourth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 145 pp.
- Gassmann, A., Tosevski, I., Diefer, B. and Schneider, H. 2002. Biological Control of Canada Thistle, *Cirsium arvense*. CABI Bioscience Switzerland Centre, Annual Report for 2002, 18 pp.
- Ghahari, H., Arzanov, Y.G., Legalov, A.A., Tabari, M. and Ostovan, H. 2010. Weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) from Iranian rice fields and surrounding grasslands. *Munis Entomology and Zoology*, 5: 163-169.
- Ghahari, H. and Colonnelli, E. 2012. Curculionidae from Golestan province, northern Iran

- (Coleoptera). *Fragmenta Entomologica*, Roma, 44: 101-161.
- Ghahari H., Legalov, A.A. and Arzanov, Y.G. 2011. A contribution to the biodiversity of weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in Iranian cotton fields and surrounding grasslands. *Linzer Biologische Beiträge*, 43: 1237-1245.
- Gültekin L. 2004. Weevils associated with Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans* L.) and biology of *Lixus filiformis* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in Northeastern Turkey. *Journal of the Entomological Research Society*, 6 (3): 1-8.
- Gültekin L. 2005. New ecological niche for weevils of the genus *Lixus* Fabricius and biology of *Lixus obesus* Petri (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Lixinae). *Weevil News*: <http://www.curci.de/Inhalt.html>, No. 24: 3 pp.
- Gültekin, L. 2008. Taxonomic review of the stem-inhabiting trehala-constructing *Larinus* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae): New species, systematics and ecology. *Zootaxa*, 1714: 1-18.
- Gültekin, L. 2013. A new weevil genus *Nefis* gen. nov. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Lixinae): systematics and taxonomic revision. *Journal of Insect Biodiversity*, 1(3): 1-51.
- Gültekin, L. and Fremuth, J. 2013. Lixini. pp: 456-472., In: Löbl, I. and Smetana, A. (Ed.), *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera. Curculionoidea*, II. Volume 8. Leiden, Brill, 700 pp.
- Gültekin, L. and Podlussany, A. 2012. New faunistic data on selected Palaearctic species of the genus *Larinus* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Lixinae). *Journal of the Entomological Research Society*, 14: 71-85.
- Karimpour, Y. 2008. Life history of the cotton thistles capitulum weevil, *Larinus latus* (Col.:Curculionidae) and its impact on seed production in Urmia region, Iran. *Journal of Entomological Society of Iran*, 28: 35-50.
- Legalov, A.A., Ghahari, H. and Arzanov, Y.G. 2010. Annotated catalogue of Curculionid beetles (Coleoptera: Anthribidae, Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae, Brentidae, Brachyceridae, Dryophthoridae and Curculionidae) of Iran. *Amurian Zoological Journal*, 2: 191-244.
- Memariani, F., Joharchi, M.R. and Akhane, H. 2016. Plant diversity of Ghorkhod Protected Area, NE Iran. *Phytotaxa*, 249(1): 118-158.
- Ottai, M.E.S. and Abdle-Moniem, A.S.H. 2006. Genetic parameter variation among milkthistle *Silybum marianum* varieties and varietal sensitivity to infestation with seed-head weevil, *Larinus latus* Herbst. *International Journal of Agriculture and Biology*, 6: 862-866.
- Pennell, C.G.L., Popay, A.J., Ball, O.J.P., Hume, D.E. and Baird, D.B. 2005. Occurrence and impact of pasture mealybug (*Balanococcus poae*) and root aphid (*Aploneura lentisci*) on ryegrass (*Lolium* spp.) with and without infection by *Neotyphodium* fungal endophytes. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research*, 48: 329-337.
- Sadeghi, H., Eshraghi, S. and Behne, L. 2010. A contribution to the fauna of weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) associated with sugar beet fields in North East of Iran. *Munis Entomology and Zoology*, 5: 753-757.
- Shahriyari-Nejad, S., Fathi, S.A.A. and Asadi, M. 2013. Identification of species Lixini tribe from south of Kerman region, Iran (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Lixinae: Lixini). *Munis Entomology and Zoology*, 8: 199-202.

## فون سرخرطومی‌های زیرخانواده Lixinae Schoenherr (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) در مراتع ایران

ریحانه غلامی قوام آباد<sup>۱</sup>، سید ابراهیم صادقی<sup>۱</sup>، حمید یارمند<sup>۱</sup>، وحیدرضا منیری<sup>۱</sup>، علی محمدپور<sup>۲</sup>، علی زرنگار<sup>۲</sup>، علیرضا حق‌شناس<sup>۴</sup>، محمدرضا زرگران<sup>۵</sup>، فاطمه پیروزی<sup>۶</sup>، عباس صلاحی اردکانی<sup>۷</sup> و استیفن کوک<sup>۸</sup>

۱ موسسه تحقیقات جنگل‌ها و مراتع کشور، تهران، ایران؛ ۲ مرکز تحقیقات کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی استان قم، ایران؛ ۳ مرکز تحقیقات کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی استان قزوین، ایران؛ ۴ مرکز تحقیقات کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی استان اصفهان، ایران؛ ۵ مرکز تحقیقات کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی استان آذربایجان غربی، ایران؛ ۶ مرکز تحقیقات کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی استان لرستان، ایران؛ ۷ مرکز تحقیقات کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی استان کهگیلویه و بویر احمد، ایران؛ ۸ دانشگاه ایداهو، بخش گیاهان، خاک و حشره‌شناسی

\* پست الکترونیکی نویسنده مسئول مکاتبه: ebrasadeghi@gmail.com

تاریخ دریافت: ۲۸ فروردین ۱۳۹۵، تاریخ پذیرش: ۲۰ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۵، تاریخ انتشار: ۲۳ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۵

**چکیده:** در سال‌های ۱۳۸۷-۱۳۹۲ سرخرطومی‌های زیرخانواده Lixinae مرتبط با گیاهان مرتعی مناطق مختلف اکولوژیک ایران بررسی گردید. در این بررسی ۱۶ گونه متعلق به قبیله Lixini و Cleonini از گیاهان میزبان خانواده Asteraceae, Zygophyllaceae و Brassicaceae, Campanulaceae, Apiaceae, Fabaceae جمع‌آوری و شناسایی شد. دو گونه‌ی *Lixus subfarinosus* Desbrochers, 1893 و *Larinus remissus* Faust, 1889 برای اولین بار از ایران گزارش می‌شوند. برای برخی گونه‌ها شامل *Larinus fucatus* Faust, 1894، *Larinus grisescens* Gyllenhal, 1835 و *Microlarinus rhinocylloides* Hochhuth, 1847 و *Bangasternus planifrons* (Brulle, 1832) دامنه پراکنش جدید معرفی شد. پراکنش، گیاهان میزبان و اطلاعات اکولوژیک هر یک از گونه‌ها ارائه شده است.

**واژگان کلیدی:** سرخرطومی، Lixini، Cleonini، پراکنش، گزارش جدید