



A new species of the genus *Hadroplontus* Thomson (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Conoderinae)

by
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Abstract. *Hadroplontus cypricus* sp. n. from Cyprus, Israel, Jordan and Turkey is described here. Morphologically, it resembles the western Palearctic *H. trimaculatus* (Fabricius, 1775), but its DNA shows a greater similarity to *H. litura* (Fabricius, 1775), which is also widespread in the western Palearctic region. The new species was probably found on the Asteraceae plant *Crupina crupinastrum* (Moris) Visiani, while the other *Hadroplontus* species of which the host plant is known are found on thistles of various genera. Finally, the phylogenetic relationships are presented in a Neighbour-Joining tree and in a distance matrix showing the sister taxa of the new species within the genus *Hadroplontus*. The appendix contains the new mtCO1 sequences (Volmer region, 658 bp), which have not yet been deposited in GenBank.

Keywords. New species, integrative taxonomy, bionomics, barcodes, mtCO1, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Turkey.

Nomenclatural act. *Hadroplontus cypricus* sp. n.: <http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:8C9B2494-B36E-4629-BC5F-302115BE7459>

Materials and methods

Measurements of the specimens were taken as follows: body length from the base of rostrum to the apex of the elytra; rostral length meant as a straight line going from the base of the curved rostrum to the rostral apex in lateral view; pronotal length from the anterior margin of pronotum to the tip of its base in front of scutellum; elytral length from the middle of a line tangent to shoulders to elytral apex.

The aedeagus of the holotype is placed in a glycerine vial on the same pin as the respective specimen; in paratypes, the genitalia of dissected specimens were mounted using DMHF (dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde resin) on the same card as the respective specimen.

Locality data are as written on labels; separate lines on labels are indicated by a comma, and separate labels by a semicolon; additional comments and explanations are given in square brackets.

Taxonomy follows Alonso-Zarazaga et al. (2023).

Abbreviations of the type depositories:

ECPC	Enzo Colonnelli private collection, Rome, Italy
JKPC	Jiří Krátký private collection, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic
PBPC	Piotr Z. Białooki, Sopót, Poland
PSPC	Peter Stüben private collection, Mönchengladbach, Germany
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
TKPC	Tomáš Kopecký private collection, Jablonné nad Orlicí, Czech Republic
ZFMK	Zoological Research Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany

The sequencing of the CO1 mtDNA of the species reported herein was mostly done in the SDEI's molecular laboratory (only a few CO1 barcodes were retrieved from GenBank that we had not already provided in the past). Sequences of some previously barcoded *Hadroplontus* species were contributed by the molecular laboratory of the ZFMK. Both barcoding endeavours were managed by the Curculio Institute (Mönchengladbach) as part of the Molecular Weevil Identification Project, which has largely been run by the second author since 2008 (Schütte et al. 2013, 2023; Stüben et al. 2015). The morpho specimens of all barcoded species listed here can be found in the reference collections of the ZFMK and the second author. The extracted DNA is stored at the ZFMK and SDEI facilities for further molecular studies. The sequences of the new species and a few sequences of the reference species used in this work can be found in Appendix 1.

Extraction of the DNA was performed on whole animals using the E.Z.N.A. Tissue DNA Kit (Omega Bio-tek Inc., Norcross, USA) and according to the manufacturer's instructions (Stüben & Kramp 2019). A

section of the mtCO1 gene ('Folmer region', 658 bp) was amplified using the primers LCO1490-JJ and HCO2198-JJ (Astrin & Stüben 2008).

Hadroplontus cypricus sp. n.

Holotype: 1 ♂: Cyprus, near Drouseia: Kato Arodes, 28.4.2025, 34°56'35.80"N, 32°24'13.98"E// 598 m, Wiese, leg. Stüben (16) [black printed on white card]; HOLOTYPE, *Hadroplontus cypricus* sp. n., desig. Krátký & Stüben 2026 [black printed on red card] (SDEI). **Paratypes:** 1 ♀: same locality and date as in holotype (PSPC); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: CYPRUS – m 500/600, surroundings of Drouseia, 17/22.IV.2010 – C. Giusto// KYΠPOΣ – m 500/600, περίχωρα Δρούσειας, 17/22.IV.2010 – C. Giusto// 34°58'N, 32°24'E (ECPC); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same locality and date, E. Colonnelli leg. (ECPC); 1 ♂: Cyprus, Larnaca prov., ridge above Agios Vavatsinias, 34°52.525'N, 33°12.393'E, 831 m, lgt. T. Kopecký 30.4.-1.5.2012 (TKPC); 1 ♂: S Turkey, Adana prov., Yumurtalik env., lgt. J. Krátký, 25.5.1993 (JKPC); 2 ♀♀: SE Turkey 5.6.2002, Hop Gecidi, NE Mardin, lgt. P. Białooki (JKPC, PBPC); 2 ♂♂: Israel – Hermon, Sa'ar Falls – m 350, 33°14'N 35°41'E, 5.IV.2014 – E. Colonnelli (ECPC); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: JORDAN bor.-occ., Ajlun govern. 950 m, 6 km N Ajlun, 28.-30.IV.2018 J. Simandl lgt.; 1 ♀: same locality and date, V. Nový leg. (all ECPC). All paratypes are labelled: PARATYPUS, *Hadroplontus cypricus* sp. n., desig. Krátký & Stüben 2026 [black printed on red card].

Description of holotype (male). (Fig. 1)

Body length: 4.3 mm.

Integument and vestiture. Body completely black, only femora and tibiae brown and tarsi and antennae yellowish brown, except for the darker apex of scape and antennal club. Dorsal vestiture consisting of lanceolate brown scales distributed on head, pronotal disc and elytral interstriae and of wider whitish and beige scales distributed densely on the sides and base of pronotum, and on elytra forming a subcruciate postscutellar spot at the base of intervals 1–3, lateral transverse spots in the middle of the length of intervals 6–9, rectangular apical spot on intervals 1 and 2 and longitudinal stripe along the entire length of intervals 10 and 11. These scales are also sparse on the disc of pronotum and in the middle parts of elytral intervals 2–4. Underside densely and regularly covered with whitish oval scales the same as on elytra, almost completely concealing integument, only slightly sparser in mid part of abdominal segments 1 and 2. Rostrum covered rather sparsely by semierect brown hairlike scales; part of rostrum apicad of antennal insertion covered with finer brown semierect hairs. Legs clothed with hairlike brown scales mixed with equal or broader white ones, forming light rings close to the middle of femora and tibiae and near coxae.

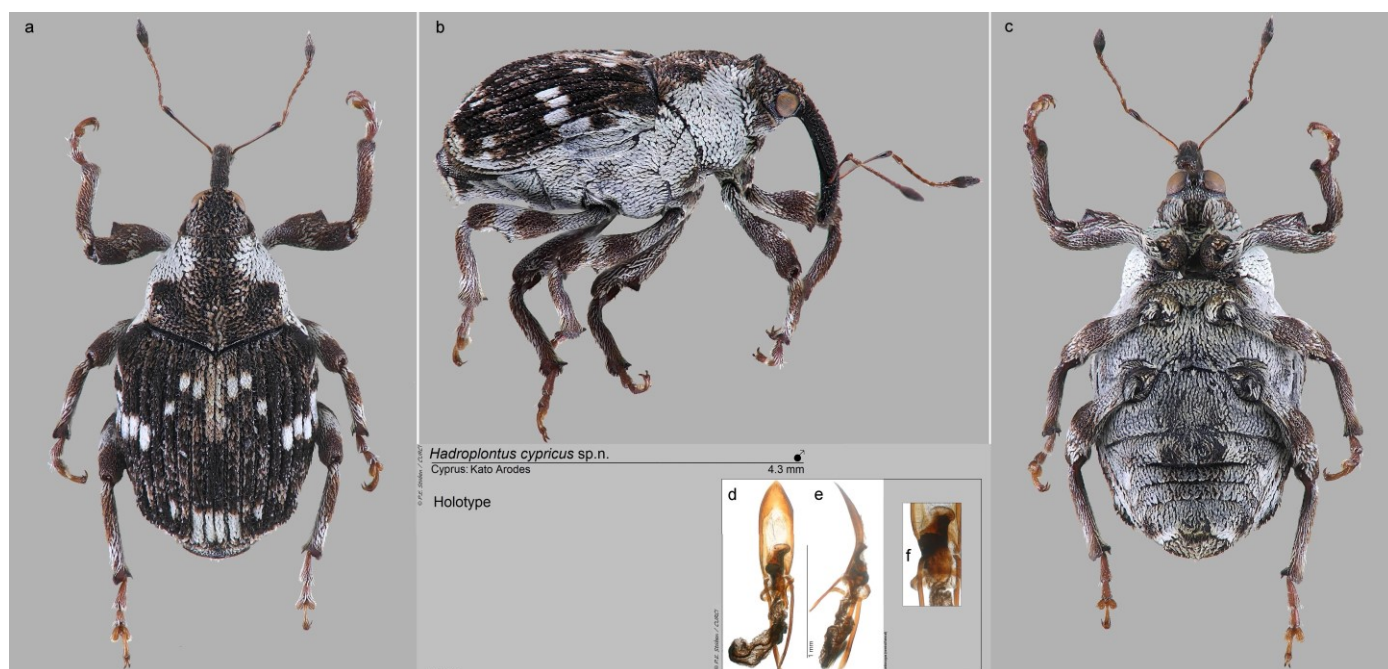


Fig. 1. *Hadroplontus cypricus* sp. n., male holotype (a = dorsal, b = lateral and c = ventral view, aedeagus in d = ventral and e = lateral view; f = internal sac)

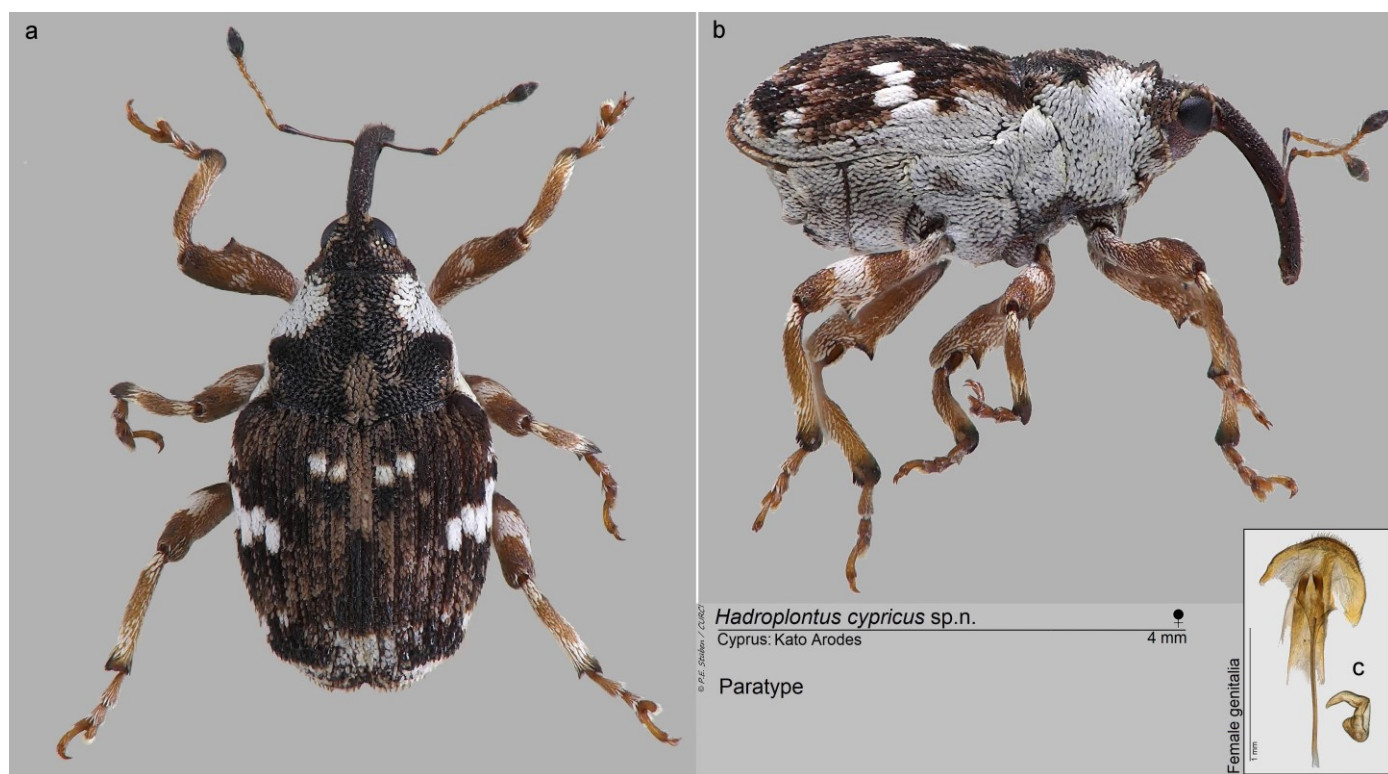


Fig. 2. *Hadroplontus cypricus* sp. n., female paratype (a = dorsal and b = lateral view, c = spermatheca in lateral view)

Head. Rostrum 1.09 as long as pronotum, regularly curved in lateral view, dorsally distinctly narrowed at base, than parallel-sided close to antennal insertion and from here slightly widened towards apex; rostrum dorsally scarcely and somewhat irregularly punctured, with 3 indicated very fine longitudinal carinae in mid-length. Antennae inserted approximately at 2/3 of the length of rostrum; scape nearly straight, clubbed at apical quarter; funicle 7-segmented, segment 1 clubbed, about three times longer than wide, segment 2 subconical and slightly longer than segment 1, segments 3–7 gradually shortening toward apex; club fusiform, approximately 3 times as long as wide in the middle, a little less than half the length of funicle. Head slightly depressed in the middle between eyes, punctures similar to those on pronotum; eyes slightly rounded in dorsal view, moderately protruding from outline

of head, almost round in lateral view, moderately protruding downwards.

Pronotum. 0.8 times as long as wide and 0.53 as long as elytra, widest near the base, sides slightly regularly rounded from base, at apical third straight and distinctly convergent, apical margin slightly wider than half of base, base V-shaped, apex protruding toward scutellum; in lateral view slightly and regularly vaulted, anterior margin raised; disc regularly punctured, with strong anterolateral impressions, lateral tubercles very distinct, in dorso-apical view divergent and highlighted by the sharp color boundary between light and dark scales, dorsal sulcus is distinct only in basal half, covered with light scales placed only inside the insertion.

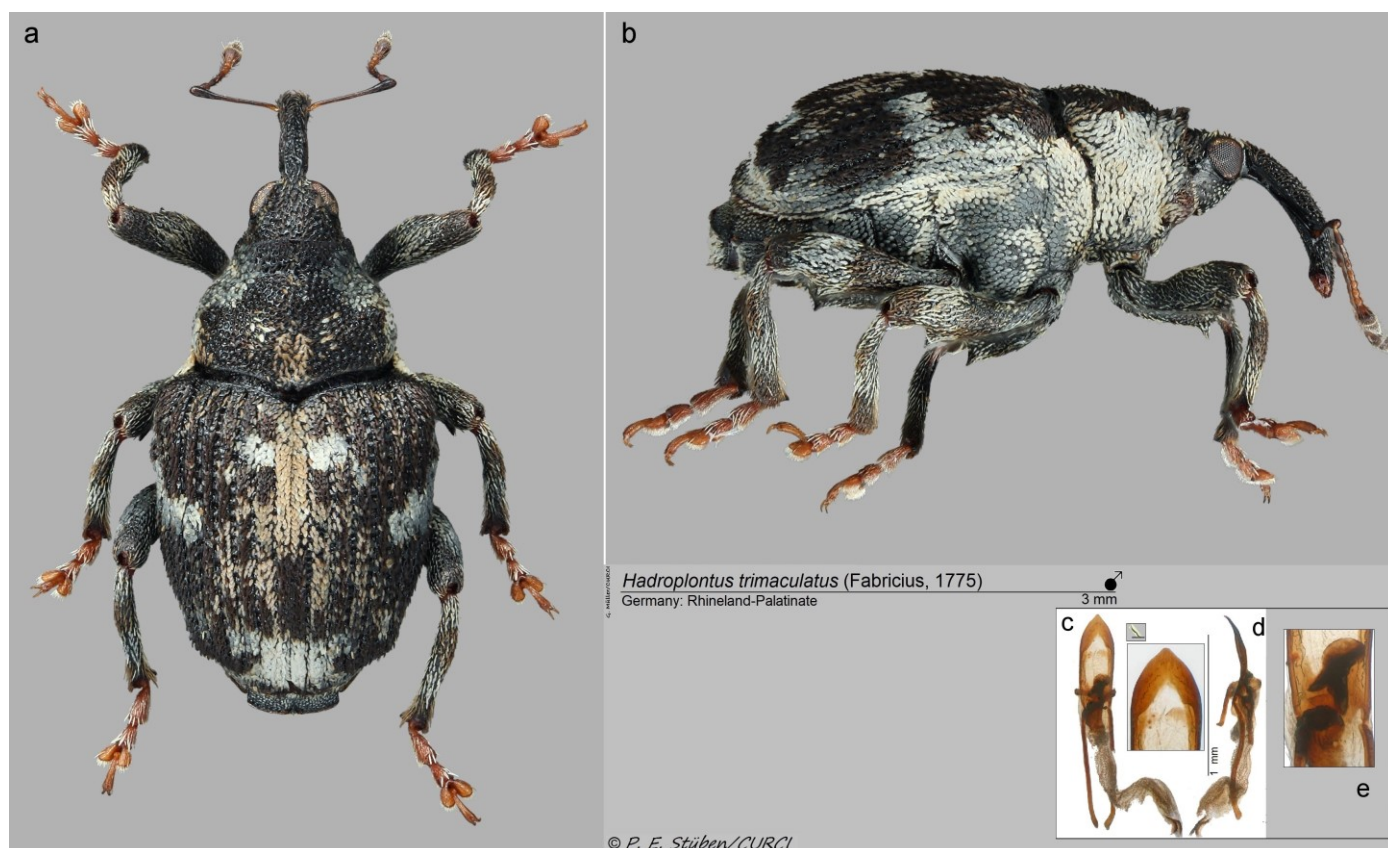


Fig. 3. *Hadroplontus trimaculatus* (Fabricius, 1775), male (a = dorsal and b = lateral view, aedeagus in c = ventral (including a detail of the apex) and d = lateral view; e = internal sac)

Elytra. 1.1 times as long as wide, widest behind humeri, moderately convex longitudinally and transversely, with protruding humeral tubercles; sides subparallel in basal half, then regularly rounded towards apex, with small preapical tubercles on intervals 3–7 forming a low elevation indistinctly protruding from the elytral outline. Striae deep, strongly and regularly quadratically punctured, with sharp edges, with scales similar to those on interstriae in each puncture. Interstriae 1.5 times as wide as striae, lateral ones slightly wider, flat, with 2–3 rows of punctures, almost completely covered with scales.

Legs. Moderately long, neither robust nor elongate. Femora strongly dentate in about $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length on the lower margin, teeth triangular with a sharp apex. Anterior tibiae indistinctly curved inwards, middle and posterior ones slightly sinuate, posterior only very indistinctly; all tibiae regularly widened apically, with apical lobe on outer margin, bordered by a group of dark hairs. All tibiae with a sharp triangular mucro on the apex of inner margin. Tarsi 0.78 times as long as tibiae, claws edentate.

Abdomen. Ventrites flat, ventrite 5 with apical impression bordered by low marginal teeth. Pygidium simple, bearing any emargination or a middle keel, covered with whitish oval scales as on ventrites. Aedeagus with almost regularly rounded sides, subparallel in the middle, apex long triangular and sharp (Fig. 1d), regularly moderately curved ventrad in lateral view (Fig. 1e); internal sac as in Fig 1f.

Female. (Fig. 2) The paratype female specimens resemble the males in size and body shape. Rostrum longer, 1.2 times as long as pronotum. Antennae inserted closer to the middle of the length of rostrum. Ventrite 5 not impressed apically. Tibiae without mucro. Spermatheca as in Fig 2c.

Variability. Body length 3.8–4.5 mm. The species is variable in the number of light oval scales mixed between the dark vestiture of elytra and pronotum; these scales are sometimes present more or less dense in central and preapical parts of elytra, where they can form various patterns between postscutellar and apical spots; sometimes all the pale scales are beige or whitish.

Morphological differential diagnosis. The new species is most similar in habitus to *Hadroplontus trimaculatus* (Fabricius, 1775), from which it can be distinguished especially by a lack of tubercles on 2nd male ventrite (Fig. 6.3) (instead of two well-developed and visible sharp tubercles near the middle of 2nd male ventrite in both, *H. trimaculatus* (Fig. 6.1) and *H. litura* (Fig. 6.2)) and in the shape of ultimate apex of aedeagus, which is long triangular and sharp in the new species (Fig. 1d) (instead of the broader, rounded, less pointed apex in *H. trimaculatus* (Fig. 3c) and *H. litura* (Fig. 4c)). Pronotum longer, 0.53 as long as elytra (instead of 0.49 in *H. trimaculatus*), its base V-formed with almost straight sides from posterior angles to the scutellum (instead of slightly sinuate sides of the base in *H. trimaculatus*), lateral tubercles larger (Figs. 1, 2) (instead of finer tubercles in *H. trimaculatus* (Fig. 3)); sutural insertion on pronotum elongate, reaching about basal $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ length of pronotum and densely covered with semierect scales forming an elongated light spot (instead of shorter insertion and a more round spot of scales extending beyond insertion in *H. trimaculatus*). Elytra longer, 1.1 as long as wide (instead of elytra as long as wide in *H. trimaculatus*). *H. litura* (Fabricius, 1775) (Fig. 4) is relatively easy to distinguish by the coloration of pronotum, where only the tips of lateral tubercles are dark and located inside the fields of white scales, forming only small black spots on pronotum (instead of light scales located only outwards of lateral tubercles in the new species and *H. trimaculatus*) and by the coloration of light scales on the entire body, which are always unicolor whitish (instead of usually combined white and beige coloration of light scales in the new species and *H. trimaculatus*). *H. ancora* (Roelofs, 1875) (Fig. 5) from Japan and the Far East differs in the coloration of pronotum, which is more similar to *H. litura*, and in the significantly shorter rostrum. Habitually similar is also the west Mediterranean *Ectamnogaster caviventris* (Schultze, 1897), having a very similar pattern on pronotum and elytra, differing in a deep rostral channel with a sharp and perpendicular apical margin between the middle coxae (instead of a rostral channel with blunt edges and an apical margin in the new species), antennae completely yellow (antennal scape darkened in the new species) and pronotum more rounded on sides.

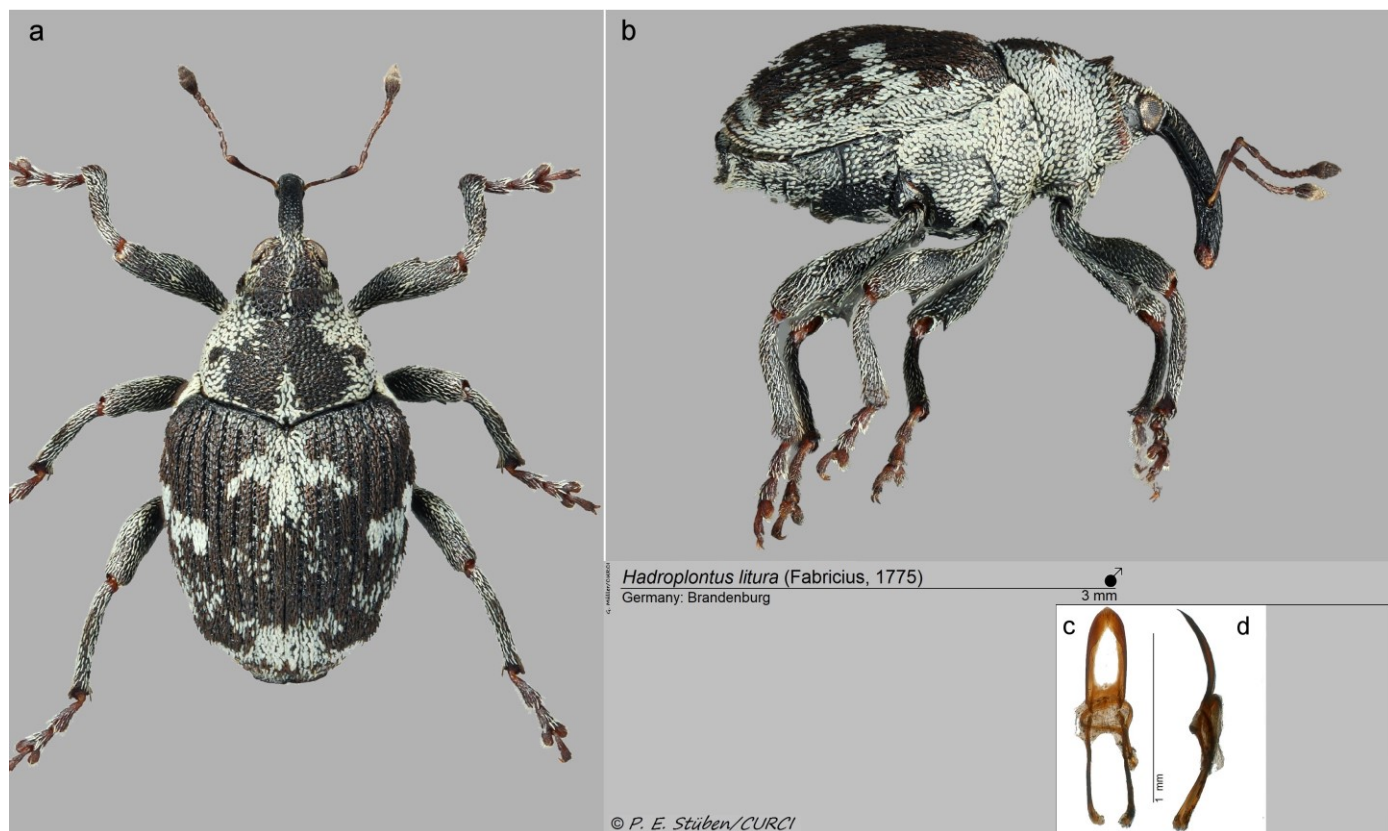


Fig. 4. *Hadroplontus litura* (Fabricius, 1775), male (a = dorsal and b = lateral view, aedeagus in c = ventral and d = lateral view)

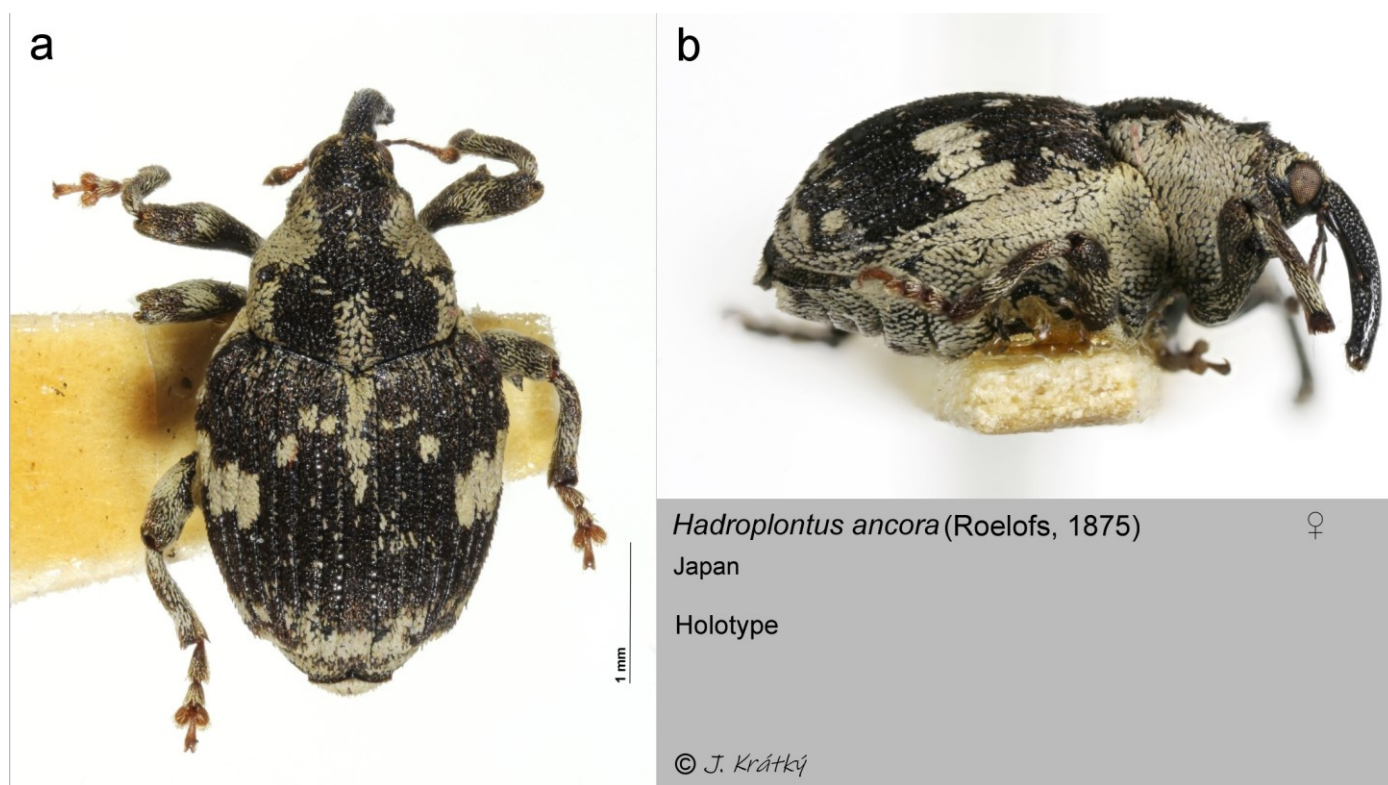
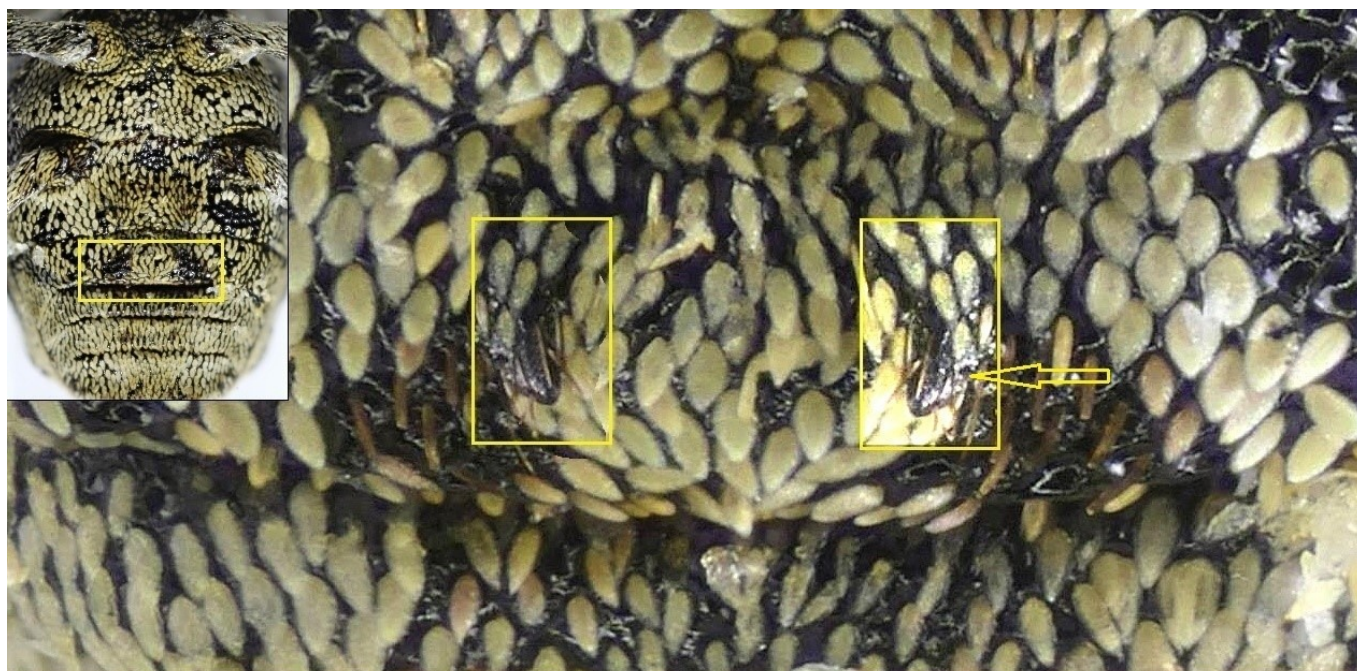


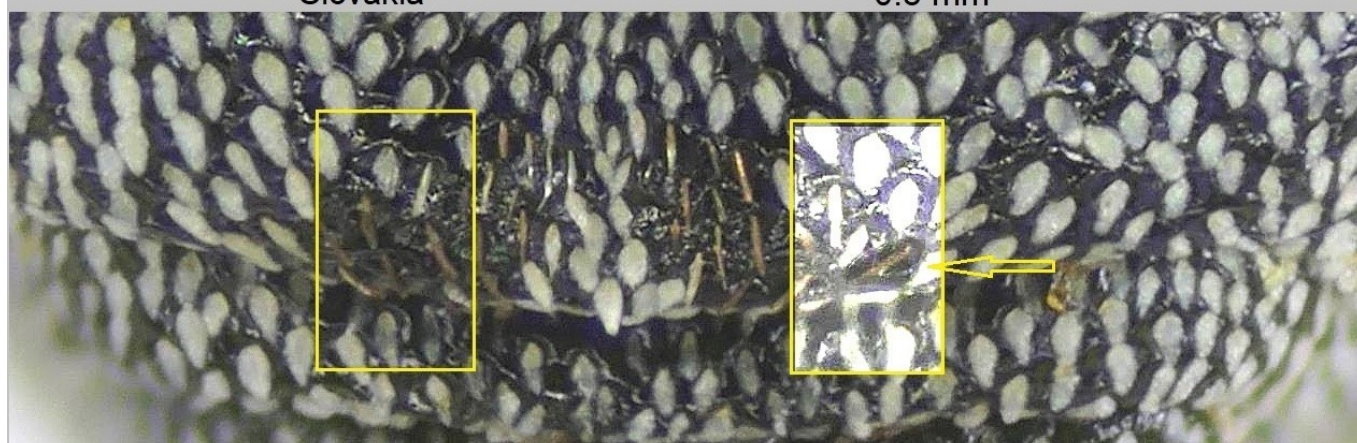
Fig. 5. *Hadroplontus ancora* (Roelofs, 1875), female holotype in a = dorsal and b = lateral view



1 *Hadroplontus trimaculatus* ♂

Slovakia

0.5 mm



2 *Hadroplontus litura* ♂

Czech, Bohemia or.

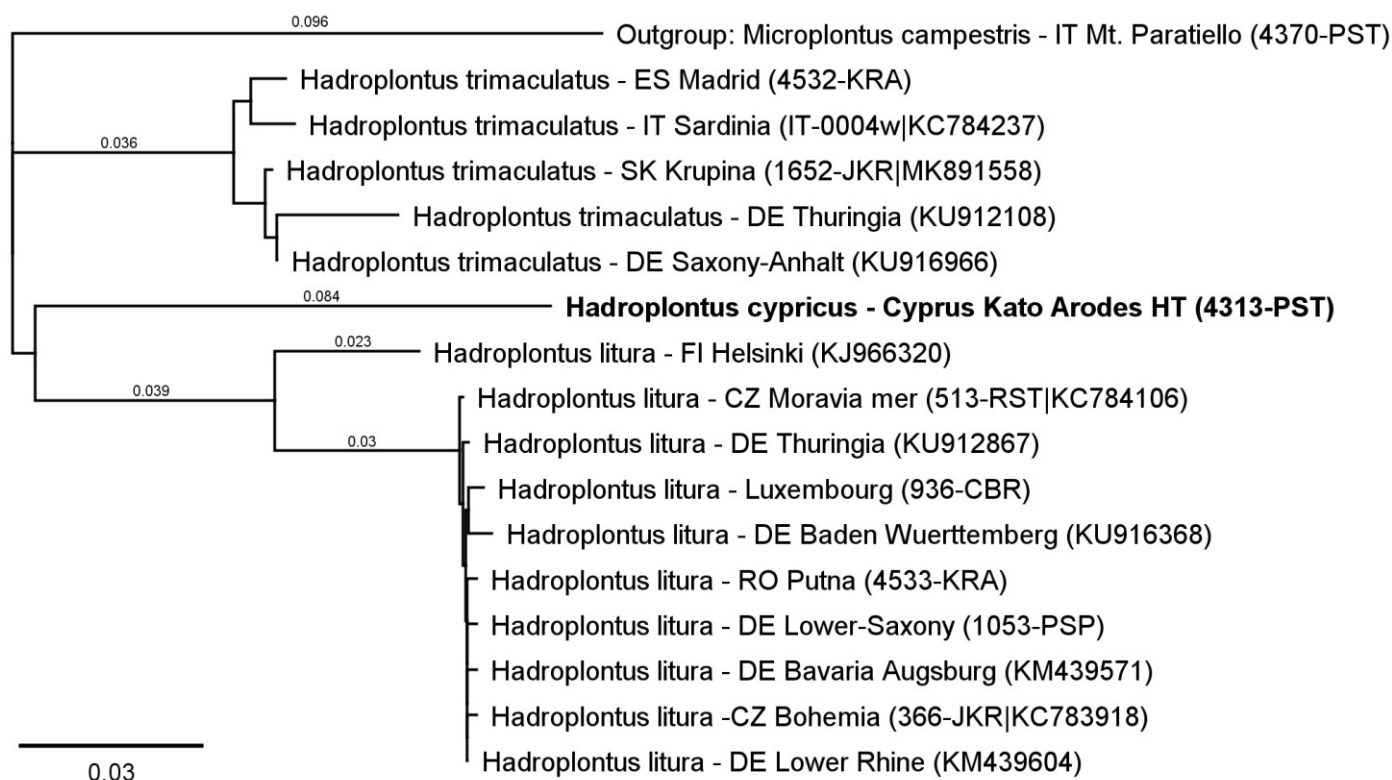


3 *Hadroplontus cypricus* ♂

Cyprus

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Fig. 6. *Hadroplontus* spp. – 2. ventrite, interspecific comparison table (1 = *H. trimaculatus*, 2 = *H. litura*, 3 = *H. cypricus*)



	4532-KRA	4533-KRA	4370-PST	4313-PST	366-JKR	936-CBR	1053-PSP	513-RST	IT-0004w	1652-JKR	KU912108	KU916966	KJ966320	H. litura FI	KU912867	KM439571	KU916368	KM439604
4532-KRA <i>Hadroplontus trimaculatus</i> - ES		11,1	12,9	11,9	11,1	11,2	11,1	11,1	3,7	1,7	3,2	1,4	10,5	10,8	11,1	10,9	10,9	10,9
4533-KRA <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - RO	11,1		15	14,1	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,3	13,4	10,9	12,8	10,9	5,5	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,2
4370-PST <i>Microplontus campestris</i> - IT	12,9	15		16,7	15,3	15,5	15	15	14,5	12,8	14,4	12,8	14,6	15,3	15,2	15,2	15,2	15,2
4313-PST <i>Hadroplontus cypricus</i> - Cyprus	11,9	14,1	16,7		14,1	14,3	14,1	13,8	13,9	11,2	12,9	11,2	13,2	13,8	14	14	14	14
366-JKR KC783918 <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - CZ	11,1	0,3	15,3	14,1		0,5	0,3	0,3	13,4	10,9	12,8	10,9	5,5	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,2
936-CBR <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - Luxembourg	11,2	0,5	15,5	14,3	0,5		0,5	0,5	13,6	11,1	12,9	11,1	5,3	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,3
1053-PSP <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - DE	11,1	0,3	15	14,1	0,3	0,5		0,3	13,4	10,9	12,8	10,9	5,5	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,2
513-RST KC784106 <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - CZ	11,1	0,3	15	13,8	0,3	0,5	0,3		13,4	10,9	12,8	10,9	5,2	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,2
IT-0004w KC784237 <i>Hadroplontus trimaculatus</i> - IT	3,7	13,4	14,5	13,9	13,4	13,6	13,4	13,4		4,2	5,7	3,9	12,7	13,1	13,4	13,3	13,3	13,3
MK891558 1652-JKR <i>Hadroplontus trimaculatus</i> - SK	1,7	10,9	12,8	11,2	10,9	11,1	10,9	10,9	4,2		2,1	0,3	10	10,6	10,9	10,8	10,8	10,8
KU912108 <i>Hadroplontus trimaculatus</i> - DE	3,2	12,8	14,4	12,9	12,8	12,9	12,8	12,8	5,7	2,1		1,8	11,9	12,5	12,8	12,6	12,6	12,6
KU916966 <i>Hadroplontus trimaculatus</i> - DE	1,4	10,9	12,8	11,2	10,9	11,1	10,9	10,9	3,9	0,3	1,8		10	10,6	10,9	10,8	10,8	10,8
KJ966320 <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - FI Helsinki	10,5	5,5	14,6	13,2	5,5	5,3	5,5	5,2	12,7	10	11,9	10		5,2	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,3
KU912867 <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - DE	10,8	0,3	15,3	13,8	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,3	13,1	10,6	12,5	10,6	5,2		0,3	0,6	0,6	0,2
KM439571 <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - DE	11,1	0,3	15,3	14	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,3	13,4	10,9	12,8	10,9	5,5	0,3		0,6	0,6	0,2
KU916368 <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - DE	10,9	0,6	15,2	14	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	13,3	10,8	12,6	10,8	5,6	0,6	0,6		0,5	0,5
KM439604 <i>Hadroplontus litura</i> - DE	10,9	0,2	15,2	14	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	13,3	10,8	12,6	10,8	5,3	0,2	0,2	0,5		

Fig. 7. Neighbour Joining Tree (Jukes-Cantor, uncorrected) and CO1 distance matrix for three closely related species from the genus *Hadroplontus* with the new species *H. cypricus* (the percentage figures shown on the edges of the dendrogram between species, when added together, give the approximate p-distances. For example: *H. cypricus* – 8.4% + 3.9% + 2.3% = approx. 14.6% (uncorrected) – *H. litura*/Helsinki. The exact and usually slightly lower values, expressed as percentages, can be found in the distance matrix below).

Molecular differential diagnosis

Only the closest relatives of *H. cypricus* sp. n. mentioned in the morphological analysis were taken into account, namely *H. trimaculatus* and *H. litura*. In addition to the numerous samples we sequenced, the Neighbour-Joining tree contains only a few further mtCO1 sequences, which were included from GenBank for the sake of completeness (see also the further details under 'Materials and Methods' and the as yet unpublished sequences in the appendix).

In our molecular Neighbour-Joining tree (Fig. 7), the new species *H. cypricus* from Cyprus is positioned at a considerable distance (>13%, uncorrected) from its sister taxon, *H. litura*. The distance to *H. trimaculatus* (>14%, uncorrected) from Central and Eastern Europe and Sardinia is even greater. Whilst the intra-specific values for *H. litura* in Central Europe are below 0.4%, the rather large discrepancy with specimens of *H. litura* from Finland (Helsinki, approximately 5%) is

surprising. This value over such a great distance (approx. 1,200 km) is also reflected in the intra-specific comparison of specimens of *H. trimaculatus* between Sardinia and eastern Central Europe (also approx. 1,200 km). It is interesting to note that these intraspecific values, which range between 4% and 5%, correspond to the intraspecific values we have previously determined for many species of the Ceutorhynchitae over such great distances (for example, they are significantly higher in the flightless Cryptorhynchitae and significantly lower in the highly mobile Apioninae). However, if the p-distances are (significantly) above this value, they suggest – at least for the Western Palearctic region – that we are already approaching the critical threshold for a new taxon (Schütte et al. 2023).

Against this background, it is indeed reasonable to assume that *H. cypricus* represents a new taxon, even though the morphological differences, particularly from *H. trimaculatus*, are barely discernible. It is understandable that, without the molecular evidence, the new taxon

remained unrecognised for so long. In this case, therefore, it was the molecular analysis that spurred the search for the truly decisive and unambiguous species-distinguishing characteristic: the tiny, pointed tubercles on the second abdominal plate of the males in *H. trimaculatus*, which are completely absent in the new species (see Fig. 6).

Notes on ecology. The holotype and corresponding paratypes were probably collected together with other weevils of the genus *Larinus*

from *Crupina crupinastrum* (Moris) Visiani, an Asteraceae of the tribe Cardueae growing in a dry meadow. However, it is not certain whether this is the true host plant of the new species. Other *Hadroplontus* species for which the host-plant is known live and develop on various thistles of the genera *Cirsium*, *Carduus*, *Onopordum*, *Cynara* and *Silybum* (Colonnelli 2004).

Distribution: Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Turkey.

Key to the species of the genus *Hadroplontus*

- 1) Dark tips of lateral tubercles are placed inside fields of white scales, forming only small black spots on light scaled dorso-lateral parts of pronotum 2
 - Light scales are placed only outwards of lateral tubercles on pronotum, its dark tips and inward parts are connected with dark colored disc of pronotum with light spot of scales in sutural insertion 3
- 2) Rostrum in female 1.3–1.4 times as long as pronotum, moderately rounded in lateral view; 2nd abdominal sternite in male with two small, sharp tubercles close to the middle of apical margin (Fig. 6.2); antennae and tarsi usually dark brown, sometimes apical antennal segments and 3.–4. tarsal segments lighter, yellow-brown; light scales on entire body always unicolor, whitish. Species from the western Palearctic region.

Hadroplontus litura (Fabricius)

– Rostrum in female 1.1 times as long as pronotum, strongly rounded in lateral view; 2nd abdominal sternite in male without tubercles; antennae and tarsi usually lighter, sometimes completely yellow-brown; light scales on body sometimes bicolor, whitish and beige. Species from Japan and the Far East.

Hadroplontus ancora (Roelofs)

- 3) Aedeagus with an ultimate apex long triangular and sharp; 2nd abdominal sternite in male without tubercles (Fig. 6.3); pronotum longer, 0.53 as long as elytra, its base V-formed with almost straight sides from posterior angles to scutellum; lateral tubercles on pronotum larger; elytra longer, 1.1 as long as wide; rostrum in lateral view subparallel, regularly curved to the apex, indistinctly narrowed in apical ¼.

Hadroplontus cypricus sp. n.

– Aedeagus with a broader, less pointed apex; 2nd abdominal sternite in male with two small, sharp tubercles close to the middle (Fig. 6.1); pronotum shorter, 0.49 as long as elytra, its base with slightly sinuate sides; lateral tubercles on pronotum smaller and blunter; elytra shorter, as long as wide; rostrum in lateral view subparallel to antennal insertion, here slightly widened and then distinctly narrowing to the apex.

Hadroplontus trimaculatus (Fabricius)

Acknowledgments

Thanks is due to Dr. Maxwell Barclay (London, UK) for loan of the type specimen of *Hadroplontus ancora*, as well as to Dr. Enzo Colonnelli (Rome, Italy), Piotr Białooki (Sopot, Poland) and Tomáš Kopecký (Jablonek nad Orlicí, Czech Republic) for the loan of additional study material. We would like to extend our special thanks to Eva Kleibusch from the SDEI and Andre Schütte from the ZFMK for their laboratory work and for processing the molecular analyses.

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Appendix

>4313-PST *Hadroplontus cyprus* sp. n. – Cyprus: Kato Arodes (holotype)

AACCTTATATTTTATTTTGGATCCTGAGCAGGAATGGTAGGAACCTTCATTAAGAATACTTATTCGGACAGAATTAGGAAATCCA
 GGAACACTAATTGGAAATGATCAAAATTTATAATTCTATAGTTACTGCTCATGCTTTTCATTATAATTTTCTTTATAGTTATGCCTATT
 ATAATTGGGGGATTTGGTAATTGATTGGTACCACTTATACTTGGAGCCCCAGATATAGCATTCCCTCGATTAAATAATATAAGAT
 TTTGGTTATTACCCCTTCGCTCACTCTTCTTCTAATAAGAAGAATTGTTAATAAAGGAGCAGGAACCTGGATGAACAGTCTACCC
 ACCTTTATCAGCAAGAAGCTGCTCATGAAGGAATATCTGTAGATATGGCAATTTTCAGATTACATATAGCAGGAATTTCTCAATT
 CTAGGGGCTATCAATTTTATTTCAACAATAATAATATACGTCCATCAGGTATAATCTCAGAATTTATACCGCTTTTTGTATGAGC
 TGTTAAATTAATGCTATTTTACTCCTAATTTCTTTGCCCGTTCTTGCAGGAGCAATCACTATACTTCTTACTGATCGAAATATCA
 ATACTTCATTTTTTGATCCCTCTGGAGGAGGAGACCTATTTTATACCAACATTTATT

>4532-KRA *Hadroplontus trimaculatus* – Spain

AACCTTATATTTTATTTTGGGTCCTGAGCAGGAATAATAGGAACCTCTTTAAGAATACTAATTCGAACAGAATTAGGAAATCCA
 GGGACTTTAATCGGAAACGATCAAAATCTATAATTCCATAGTCACTGCTCACGCTTTTCATTATAATTTTATAGTAATACCTAT
 TATAATCGGAGGATTCGGAAACTGGTTAGTTCCATTAATGCTAGGAGCCCCGATATAGCCTTCCCTCGATTAAACAATATAAG
 ATTTTGACTATTACCTCCTTCTTTAACTCTTTTATTAATAAGAAGAATTGTCAATAAAGGAGCAGGTACCGGATGAACAGTATAC
 CCACCTTATCAGCAAGAAGCTGCTCATGAAGGCATATCTGTAGATATAGCAATTTTATAGGCTCCATATAGCAGGAATTTCTCA
 ATTTTAGGAGCTATTAATTTTATTTCAACAATAATAATATACGTCTTCAGGAATAATTTCTGAATTTATACCACTTTTTGTATGA
 GCCGTAAAAATACAGCTATTTTACTCTTAATCTCTTTACCTGCTTCTGCTGGAGCAATCACTATACTTCTTACTGATCGAAATAT
 TAATACATCATTTTTTGACCCATCTGGAGGGGAGACCCAATTTTATACCAACATTTATT

>936-CBR *Hadroplontus litura* – Luxembourg

AACCTTATATTTTATTTTGGGTCCTGGGCAGGAATGATAGGAACCTCTTTAAGAATACTAATTCGAACAGAAGCTGGGGAATCCT
 GGAACCTCTAATCGGAAATGACCAAACTACAATTCTATAGTTACTGCTCATGCTTTTATTATAATTTTTTTATGGTTATACCTATC
 ATAATTGGGGGTTTCGGAAATGGTTAGTTCCATTAATACTAGGGGCCCCAGATATGGCATTCCCACGATTAAACAATATGAGA
 TTCTGACTCTTGCCCCCTCTTTAACCCTTCTATTAATAAGAAGAATTGTTAATAAAGGAGCCGGCACTGGATGAACAGTATAC
 CCACCTTTATCGGCAAGAAGCTGCCCATGAAGGCATATCTGTTGATATAGCAATTTTATAGGCTACATATAGCGGGAATTTCTCA
 ATTTTAGGAGCTATTAATTTTATTTCAACGATGGTAAATATACGCCCTCAGGTATAATTTCTGAATTTATACCACTTTTTGTGTG
 AGCTGTAAAAATCACAGCTATTCTTCTTCTAATTTCTTTACCAGTTTTAGCCGGAGCTATCACTATACTTCTCACTGACCGAAATA
 TTAATACCTCATTTTTTGACCCGTCCGGAGGAGGTGACCCAATTTTATACCAACATTTATT

>1053-PSP *Hadroplontus litura* – Germany

AACCTTATATTTTATTTTGGGTCCTGGGCAGGAATGATAGGAACCTCTTTAAGAATACTAATTCGAACAGAAGCTGGGGAATCCT
 GGAACCTCTAATCGGAAATGACCAAACTACAATTCTATAGTTACTGCTCATGCTTTTATTATAATTTTTTTATGGTTATACCTATC
 ATAATTGGGGGTTTCGGAAATGGTTAGTTCCATTAATACTAGGAGCCCCAGATATGGCATTCCCACGATTAAACAATATGAGA
 TTCTGACTCTTGCCCCCTCTTTAACCCTTCTATTAATAAGAAGAATTGTTAATAAAGGAGCCGGCACTGGATGAACAGTATATC
 CACCTTTATCGGCAAGAAGCTGCCCATGAAGGCATATCTGTTGATATAGCAATTTTATAGGCTACATATAGCGGGAATTTCTCAA
 TTTTAGGAGCTATTAATTTTATTTCAACGATGATAAATATACGCCCTCAGGTATAATTTCTGAATTTATACCACTTTTTGTGTG
 GCTGTAAAAATCACAGCTATTCTTCTTCTAATTTCTTTACCAGTTTTAGCCGGAGCTATCACTATACTTCTCACTGACCGAAATAT
 TAATACCTCATTTTTTGACCCGTCCGGAGGAGGTGACCCAATTTTATACCAACATTTATT

>4533-KRA *Hadroplontus litura* – Romania

AACCTTATATTTTATTTTGGGTCCTGGGCAGGAATGATAGGAACCTCTTTAAGAATACTAATTCGAACAGAAGCTGGGGAATCCT
 GGAACCTCTAATCGGAAATGACCAAACTACAATTCTATAGTTACTGCCCATGCTTTTATTATAATTTTTTTATGGTTATACCTAT
 CATAATTGGGGGTTTCGGAAATGGTTAGTTCCATTAATACTAGGAGCCCCAGATATGGCATTCCCACGATTAAACAATATGAG
 ATTCTGACTCTTGCCCCCTCTTTAACCCTTCTATTAATAAGAAGAATTGTTAATAAAGGAGCCGGCACTGGATGAACAGTATAC
 CCACCTTTATCGGCAAGAAGCTGCCCATGAAGGCATATCTGTTGATATAGCAATTTTATAGGCTACATATAGCGGGAATTTCTCA
 ATTTTAGGAGCTATTAATTTTATTTCAACGATGATAAATATACGCCCTCAGGTATAATTTCTGAATTTATACCACTTTTTGTGTG
 AGCTGTAAAAATCACAGCTATTCTTCTTCTAATTTCTTTACCAGTTTTAGCCGGAGCTATCACTATACTTCTCACTGACCGAAATA
 TTAATACCTCATTTTTTGACCCGTCCGGAGGAGGTGACCCAATTTTATACCAACATTTATT