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A Review of the Weevil Subgenus *Pontotiorhynchus* subgen. n., Genus *Otiorhynchus* Germ. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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Abstract—*Pontotiorhynchus* subgen. n. is established for six Euxine–Western Pontian species: *Otiorhynchus asphaltinus* Germ. (type species), *O. atronitens* Form., *O. brauneri* Smirn., *O. peregrinus* Strl., *O. edithae* Rtt., and *O. achaeus* Strl.

An examination of the Pontian species placed by Magnano (1998) in the subgenus *Prilisvanus* Reitter, 1912 has shown that they clearly differ from the Carpathian representatives of the subgenus and form a distinct group. In the present study, these 6 species are separated into a new subgenus.

The body length was measured from the anterior margin of the eye to the elytral apex. The nomenclature of parts of the spiculum ventrale follows those by Cmoluch (1969) and Pierotti and Bello (2000). As the revision of the group has revealed a misinterpretation of some species names, lectotypes are designated for *Otiorhynchus asphaltinus* Germ., *O. asphaltinus creticola* L. Arn., *O. atronitens* Form., and *O. peregrinus* Strl.

The study is based on an examination of the material from the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN); Museum of Nature of the Kharkov National University, the Ukraine; Faculty of Entomology of the Moscow State University (MSU); and author's own collections.

Genus ***OTIORHYNCHUS*** Germ.

Subgenus ***Pontotiorhynchus*** Yunakov, subgen. n.

Type species *Otiorhynchus asphaltinus* Germar, 1824 (Fig. 1).

Description. Rostrum wider than, or as wide as long. Pterygia large. Rostral dorsum level with frons or forming an obtuse angle with it, flat or shallowly depressed longitudinally, gently turning into lateral surface of rostrum or forming nearly right angle with it, smooth, finely punctate, occasionally with median carina or flat shining line; lateral margins occasionally weakly keel-shaped raised. Epistomal angles more or less distinctly projecting beyond rostrum contour. Eyes large, moderately convex. Longitudinal eye diameter less than 0.4 times rostrum length.

Antennae slender; scape more or less strongly uniformly curved, uniformly thickened toward apex; 1st and 2nd funicular segments much longer than wide, distinctly longer than others, 2nd segment longer than 1st; 3rd–7th segments usually of equal length, longer than, or as long as wide. Club spindle-shaped.

Pronotum slightly wider than, or as wide as long; widest in, or slightly before middle. Disc usually convex and shining, more or less densely covered with convex granules, occasionally finely punctate. Sides of pronotum densely covered with strongly convex, shining granules; intervals between granules matte, 0.5–1.0 times as wide as granules.

Elytra oval or oviform, noticeably wider in females than in males. Disc convex. Elytral interstriae wide, weakly convex or flat, granulate or finely punctate, shining. Striae narrow, significantly narrower than interstriae; with fine, usually distinctly separated punctures. Elytral apex not attenuate.

Femora dentate; tooth on hind femur noticeably larger than those on fore and middle femora. Fore tibia straight or weakly incurved, not widened outwards, its inner margin usually emarginate, occasionally serrate. Outer margin of middle tibia straight, inner one more or less deeply emarginate. Structure of hind tibia exhibiting distinct sexual dimorphism. In male, its inner surface usually deeply emarginate, coarsely granulate, with prominence before inner apical angle. In female, hind tibia usually slender, straight or weakly curved, not emarginate on inner surface, without prominence before inner apical angle.

Body, antennae, and legs tar-black, shining; antennae and tarsi occasionally paler. Pubescence sparse, consisting of very fine, short, occasionally powder-like recumbent pale hairs; scales absent.

Penis about as long as apophyses, parallel-sided along nearly entire length, roundly or conically narrowed to apex, with rounded or truncate apex. Apophyses distant from median axis of aedeagus, originating from lateral walls of penis. Basal sclerite with long processes. Endophallus near preputial area with strongly sclerotized longitudinal plates lying in sagittal plane. Walls of endophallus folded within penal tube. Manubrium of spiculum ventrale slender, distinctly S-curved; caput small; lamella narrow, wider than long; apical margin of lamella straight or shallowly emarginate in middle, with long dense sensilla; dorsal wall entire.

Body length 6–10 mm, width 2.6–5.0 mm.

The Pontian (Figs. 1–8) and Carpathian species were combined in the subgenus *Acalorrhynchus* Reitter, 1912 on the basis of a superficial similarity in the secondary sexual features of the structure of the hind tibia in male (Reitter, 1913): its inner side is more or less deeply emarginate and covered with large granules. Magnano (1998) correctly united the subgenera *Acalorrhynchus* and *Prilisvanus*, because *O. longiventris* Kust. (type species of the subgenus *Acalorrhynchus*) and closely related *O. riessi* Strl. and *O. fuscianus* Csiki are similar to species of *Prilisvanus* in many characters. An examination of the structure of the head, elytra, and aedeagus in the Pontian and Carpathian species of *Prilisvanus* revealed significant differences, on the basis of which Pontian species were separated into a new subgenus *Pontotiorhynchus* subgen. n. Members of the new subgenus differ from species of *Prilisvanus* in the following characters: the rostrum is shorter, being wider than, or as wide as long (Figs. 9, 10); eyes are larger and usually less convex, the ratio between their longitudinal diameter and the rostrum length is less than 0.4. The elytral apex in these species is not attenuate; dorsal side is glabrous or sparsely covered with fine short hairs; penis is longer, about as long as the apophyses originating from the lateral walls of the penis; basal sclerite has another shape and forms several processes; walls of the endophallus are folded; and endophallus bears distinct heavily sclerotized paired longitudinal lobes near the preputial area (Figs. 38–40). In species of the subgenus *Prilisvanus*, the penis is much shorter than the apophyses, which are closer to the median axis of the penis and distinctly separated from its sides by a membranous or very weakly sclerotized area; basal sclerite is compact and bears one process; endophallus has smooth walls and forms no additional sclerotized structures, except for the basal sclerite (Figs. 41–43).

The structure of the aedeagus, and also the appearance of *O. peregrinus* Strl. are similar in some features to those in species of the subgenus *Nehrodistus* Rtt., which is more closely related to the new subgenus. The inner wall of the endophallus in members of *Nehrodistus* is also folded, basal sclerite forms numerous processes, and penis has a similar shape. *O. peregrinus* is similar to these species in the coarsely granulate pronotum and elytra and structure of the rostrum (rostral dorsum is separated from the frons by a weak depression, forms an obtuse angle with frons, and is distinctly separated from the lateral surface of rostrum, forming a nearly right angle with it). The epistomal angles strongly protrude beyond the contour of rostrum. *Pontotiorhynchus* differs from *Nehrodistus* in the following features: the rostrum is shorter; sculpture of the body is usually smoothened; pubescence is very sparse, hairy; and the sexual dimorphism in the structure of the tibiae is very sharp.

Species of the Subgenus Pontotiorhynchus subgen. n.

O. asphaltinus Germar, 1824; *O. atronitens* Formánek, 1926; *O. brauneri* Smirnov, 1910; and *O. peregrinus* Stierlin, 1861, all transferred from the subgenus *Prilisvanus* Reitter, 1912; *O. edithae* Reitter, from the subgenus *Mierginus*; and *O. achaeus* Stierlin, 1861.

A Key to Species of the Subgenus Pontotiorhynchus subgen. n.

1(4). Pronotal disc and elytra with more or less distinct granules. Dorsal side with sparse but distinct fine pale hairs.

2(3). Sculpture of pronotum and elytra coarser. In male, inner surface of tibiae deeply emarginate; with granule-shaped obtuse denticles and angular prominence before inner apical angle; in female, tibiae without sharp prominence, shallowly emarginate, with small granules on inner margin. Antennal scape thick, nearly straight. Penis uniformly rounded at apex ..... *O. peregrinus* Strl.

3(2). Sculpture of pronotum and elytra slightly smoothened, granules with indistinct margins. Fore and hind tibiae shallowly emarginate on inner surface, without large dentiform granules or rounded prominence (Figs. 21, 26). Antennal scape narrow, distinctly curved. Penis conically narrowed to apex ..... *O. edithae* Rtt.

4(1). Pronotum distinctly granulate only at sides; disc with distinct punctation and weakening granules. Body nearly glabrous, dorsal side covered with minute powder-like hairs.

5(8). Hind tibia in male with strong prominence in middle of inner surface, gently and shallowly emarginate in apical half; prominence covered with large dentiform granules; inner apical angle without digitate up-curved process or with small prominence before apical angle. Hind tibia in female slender, with weak angular prominence in middle part of inner margin (Fig. 30).

6(7). Hind tibia in male without prominence before inner apical angle, shallowly emarginate on inner surface, with finely granulate inner margin (Fig. 20). Sides of pronotum with coarse white hairs. Elytral disc in female strongly convex. Second funicular segment narrower, 0.18–0.20 times as wide as long ..... *O. achaeus* Strl.

7(6). Hind tibia in male with weak prominence before inner apical angle, deeply emarginate on inner surface, with coarsely granulate inner margin (Fig. 19). Sides of pronotum with fine inconspicuous pale hairs. Elytral disc in both sexes usually flattened. Second funicular segment wider, 0.22–0.25 times as wide as long .... *O. brauneri* Smirn.

8(5). Hind tibia in male without prominence in middle of inner surface, deeply emarginate in apical half; inner apical angle forming strong digitate prominence. Hind tibia in female thick; its inner margin straight or weakly uniformly curved, without prominence (Fig. 29).

9(10). Inner margin of hind tibia in male distinctly curved and abruptly emarginate before apex, with fine granules; inner apical angle forming digitate prominence perpendicular to tibia (Fig. 18). Inner and outer margins of hind tibia in female uniformly curved (Fig. 28) .... *O. atronitens* Form.

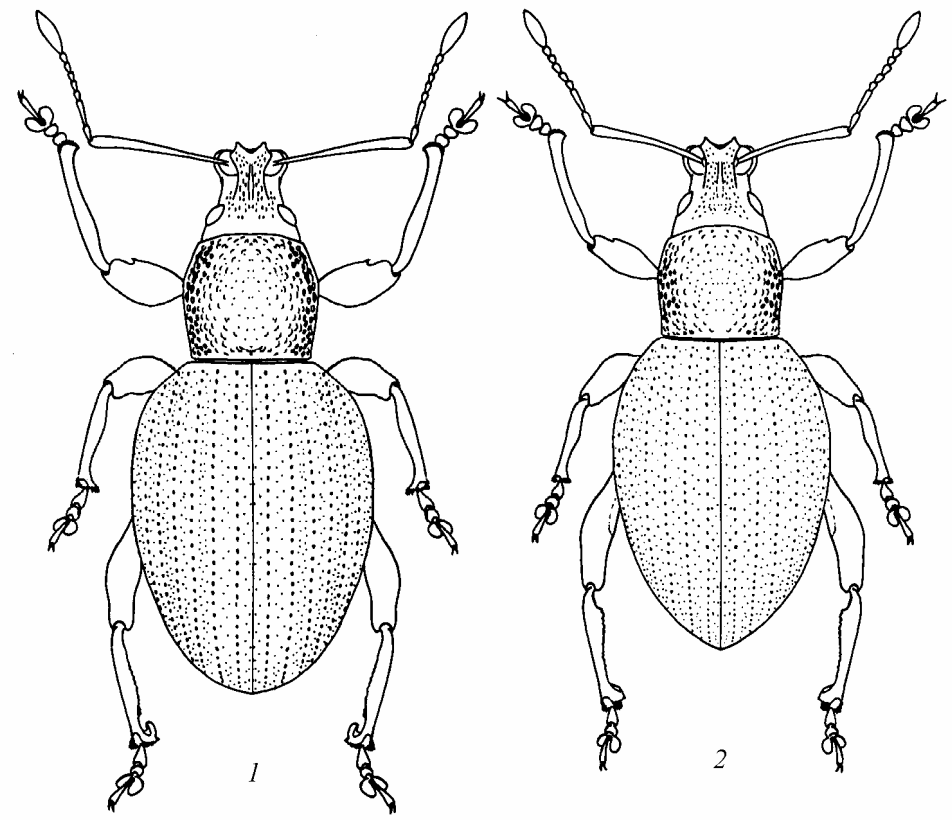
10(9). Inner margin of hind tibia in male straight or weakly curved, stepwise or gently turning into emargination; inner apical angle with up-curved digitate prominence. Hind tibia in female uniformly widened toward apex, with straight inner margin and distinctly curved outer margin, more strongly curved at apex (Fig. 29). Body shining, occasionally matte because of distinct wrinkled microsculpture ..... *O. asphaltinus* Germ.

Otiorhynchus asphaltinus Germar, 1824
(Figs. 1; 6, *1*; 9; 16; 17; 23; 29; 38–40; 57; 58)

Germar, 1824 : 360; Reitter, 1913 : 54 (*Acalorrhynchus*); Arnoldi, 1965 : 513.—subsp. *creticola* L. Arnoldi, 1964 : 570; 1965 : 513, **syn. n.**

In the foreword to his paper, Germar (1824) thanks a number of naturalists, including Ch. Steven, for the material supplied for the study, which suggests that *O. asphaltinus* was described from the Crimea (Tauria) on the basis of a material sent by Steven, the only naturalist who studied the Crimean fauna constantly in the first half of the 19th century. He actively collaborated with other scientists, supplied his collections for studies, and examined material collected by other entomologists, as seen from notes in the museum catalogues by I. Krynicky and G. Sperk. No depository of types of *O. asphaltinus* has been known. I have found two specimens of this species, donated by Steven to the Krynicky and Sperk collections and deposited in the Museum of Nature of the Kharkov National University. The specimen from Krynicky's collection is a male pinned on a thick silvery pin and provided with a golden rhomb (given as "Tauria, von Steven" in the Museum journal) and the label "*asphaltinus* Stev.;" this specimen is designated here as lectotype. The specimen from Sperk's collection (male) is labeled "Tauria" and "*asphaltinus* Germ. Spr. 1219/7" (registered as "Tauria, 1833, von Steven" in the Museum journal). The specimen is damaged; only the elytra, meso- and metathorax, 3 legs, and abdomen remain. This specimen is not considered by me a syntype, as it might be collected after the description; this assumption is based on the date in the label (1833), which can assign the date of collecting of this specimen or the date of its entry in the Sperk's collection.

O. asphaltinus creticola was described from a larva (Arnoldi, 1964) collected in the southern European part of the USSR, without specifying the type locality. Neither material preserved in alcohol nor larvae on



Figs. 1, 2. *Otiorhynchus* Germ., male: (*1*) *O. asphaltinus* Germ., (*2*) *O. brauneri* Smirn.

slides have been found in the ZIN collections. Later, Arnoldi (1965) used this name in his key to adults and specified the type locality (chalk outcrops in the Severnyi Donets River floodland), giving no characters distinguishing this subspecies from the nominotypical one. The ZIN collection includes specimens from Donetsk and Kharkov Provinces and environs of Lugansk; some of these were designated by Arnoldi as types.

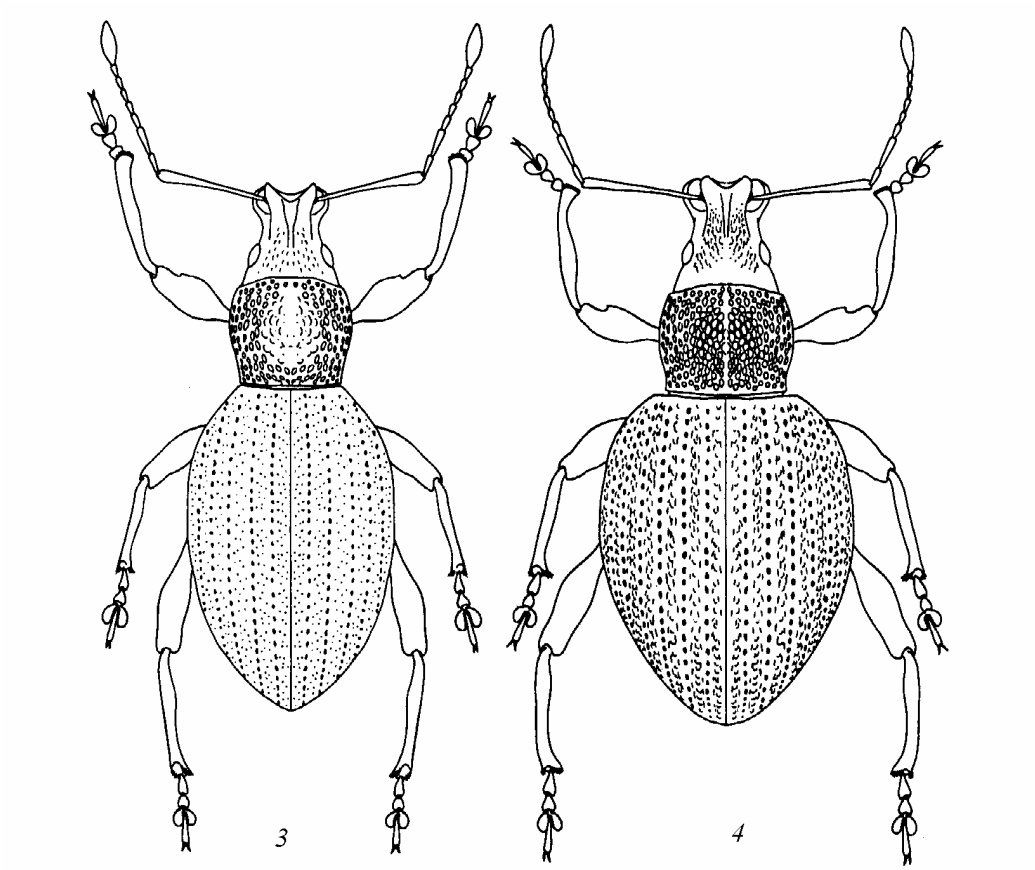
The lectotype designated here is a male labeled "Svyatogorskaya [Svyatogorsk, Donetsk Prov.], forest near monastery, 14.VIII.1939 (L.V. Arnoldi)." The following specimens are paralectotypes: 3 specimens, with labels as in lectotype; 1 specimen, the same locality, 4.VI.1939 (L.V. Arnoldi); 4 specimens, chalk outcrops near Prishib, 26.V.1940 (L.V. Arnoldi); 1 specimen, "Kharkov Prov., Izyumskii Uyezd [District], Svyatye Gory, 1895" [Svyatogorsk, Donetsk Prov.]; 4 specimens, the same locality, 30.VI.1916 (D'yakonov, Vedenskii); 2 specimens, Donetsk Forestry, Gornaya, 9.V.1953 (K.V. Arnoldi); 2 specimens, environs of Lugansk, 7.VII.1927 (V.I. Talitskii); and 2 specimens, Lipetsk Prov., "Galich'ya Gora" Nature Reserve, 8.VIII.1948.

The specimens from Kharkov and Donetsk Provinces do not differ from those collected in the Crimea.

Description. Rostrum slightly wider than long; its dorsum flat, level with frons, parallel-sided as far as pterygia, then abruptly widened, usually with narrow flat median carina. Lateral margins of dorsum occasionally weakly keel-shaped raised. Epistomal angles distinctly protruding beyond anterior margin of rostrum, weakly up-curved in male. Eyes large, more or less convex; longitudinal eye diameter 0.44–0.50 times length of rostrum.

Antennal scape uniformly curved and thickening toward apex, twice as wide there as funicle. First and second funicular segments strongly elongate, much longer than others; 1st segment 0.76 times as long as 2nd, 1.8–2.3 times as long as wide; 2nd 4 times as long as wide; 3rd–7th segments slightly longer than, or as long as wide.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, widest before middle. Sides moderately convex, granulate, distinctly compressed in basal half. Disc flattened or distinctly convex, shining, with large sparse punctures and indistinct flat granules. Granules on disc arranged in con-



Figs. 3, 4. *Otiorhynchus* Germ., male: (*3*) *O. achaeus* Strl., (*4*) *O. edithae* Rtt.

centric circles, with borders noticeable only along outer margin of granules.

Elytra oblong-ovate. Striae coarse; with large, distinctly separate punctures. Interstriae nearly flat, with 1 or 2 confused rows of smaller punctures.

Hind tibia in male with straight or uniformly curved inner margin, deeply emarginate before apex, with distinct digitate prominence at inner apical angle; inner margin of tibia stepwise or smoothly turning into emargination. Hind tibia in female wide, with straight inner margin and curved outer margin, more strongly curved before apex.

Body tar-black, shining or matte because of distinct wrinkled microsculpture. Antennae and legs tar-black, antennae and tarsi occasionally paler.

Body length 6.2–10.0 mm, width 2.6–5.0 mm.

Diagnosis. The species is very closely related to *O. atronitens* Form. and *O. brauneri* Smirn. and hardly distinguishable from the first species in appearance. It differs from the species compared in the structure of the hind tibia, more distinctive in male, and size of the body (smaller than that in *O. atronitens* and larger than that in *O. brauneri*). The digitate prominence is up-curved, instead of being perpendicular to the tibia. The hind tibia in female is straight (curved in *O. atronitens*) along the inner margin and curved along the outer margin, more strongly so at the apex. *O. asphaltinus* differs from *O. brauneri* in the hind tibia bearing a strong digitate prominence before the apical angle in male and straight and gradually widened to the apex in female, and structure of the aedeagus.

The species inhabits the foothill forest-steppe on the northern macroslope of the Crimean mountains and xerophytic sparse forests on the Southern Coast of the Crimea. In the eastern part of the main ridge, it also occurs in the mountain-steppe zone as far westwards as the Chatyr-Dagh Range, outside wet forests, feeds on shrubs of *Crataegus* sp. and *Pyrus elaeagnifolia*, infests vineyards. The species is also distributed in the Severskii Donets and Don basins as far as the "Galich'ya Gora" Nature Reserve (Lipetsk Prov.) in the north, and Rostov-on-Don and Novorossiisk, in the

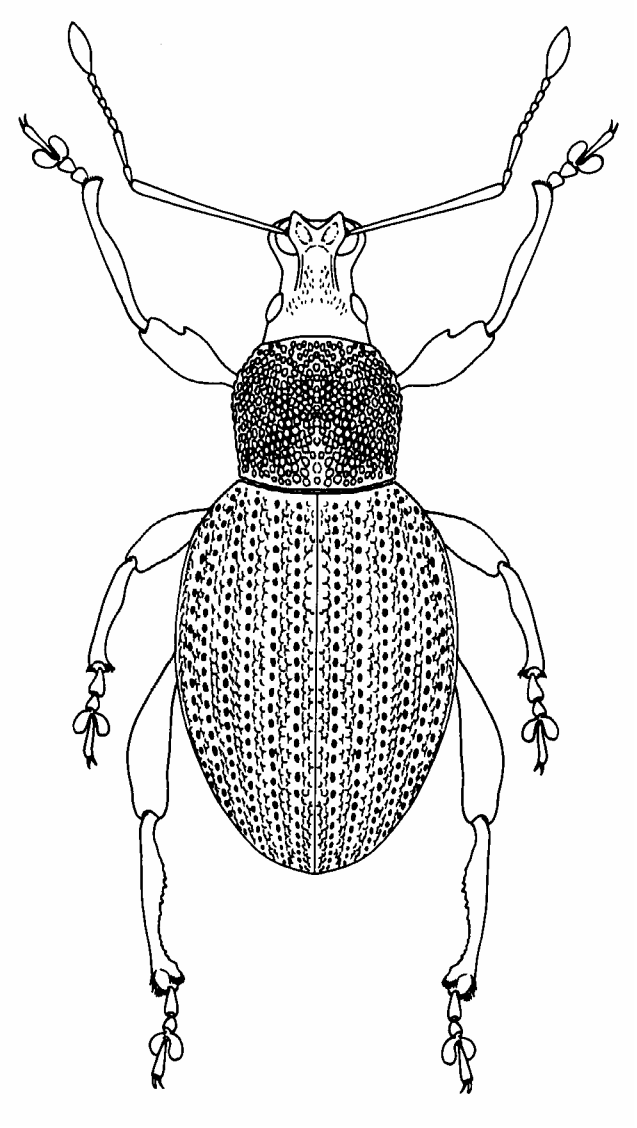


Fig. 5. *Otiorhynchus peregrinus* Strl., male.

southeast. Introductions to St. Petersburg, western Europe, and Lake Baikal have been recorded.

Material. Ukraine. Crimea: Evpatoria (V.E. Yakovlev), 1 specimen; lower course of the Belbek River, 19.V.1897 (N. Kuznetsov), 1 specimen; 3.VIII.1911 (B. Il'in), 1 specimen; Sevastopol, 20.VIII.1904 (A. Silant'ev), 1 specimen; 9.V.1903 (Yurkevich), 1 specimen; Baidary [= Orlinoe] Vill., 26.IV.1907 (A. Yatsentkovskii), 1 specimen; Simferopol, 17.V. 1910 (G. Kakhovskii), 2 specimens; IV.1904 (O. Il'ina), 1 specimen; 12.IV.1907 (O. Il'ina), 1 specimen; 23.IV–19.VI.1899 (A. Bazhenov), 3 specimens; VI.1904 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 3 specimens; 20.IV–13.V.1907 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 4 specimens; 15.VII.1973 (A.G. Koval), 11 specimens; Totakoi Vill., 9.V.1899 (A. Bazhenov), 1 specimen; Dzhalman [= Pionerskoe] Vill., 22.IX–14.X.1910, 26.IV–1.XI.1911, 22.V.1912 (G. Kakhovskii), 7 specimens; Dubki Vill., 24.IX.1909 (G. Kakhovskii), 1 specimen; Simferopol Distr., Eni-Sala Vill. near Pereval'oe Vill., 8.VI.1907 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 1 specimen; western slope of Dolgorukovskaya Yaila Range, near Kizil-Koba Cave, 500 m, 1.V.1999 (A.G. Koval), 1 specimen; Tavel' [= Krasnoles'e] Vill., 6.V.1907 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 1 specimen; northern slope of Kosh-Kaya Mt., 600 m, clearing in pine grove, under stones, 8.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov), 2 specimens; Alma River: (Rybakov), 3 specimens; 9.V and 5.VIII.1899 (A. Bazhenov), 2 specimens; near Angarskii Pass, Tavshan-Bazar, 1.VII.1907 (B. Grigor'ev), 1 specimen; northern slope of Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range, near Schastlivoe Vill., 23.V.1985 (A.K. Zagulajev), 1 specimen; Ai-Petri Mt., 1200 m, 31.X.1912 (G. Kakhovskii), 1 specimen; Chatyr-Dagh Range, 3.VIII. 1900 (N. Kuznetsov), 1 specimen; 18.IV.1907 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 3 specimens; lower plateau, right side of Orlinoe Canyon, 700 m, 16.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 3 specimens; 6.V.1988 (Malyukov), 1 specimen; upper plateau, 20.IV.1994 (A.L. Lobanov), 2 specimens; southern slope of Angar-Burun Mt., near Lake Kutuzovskoe, 1000 m, on *Pyrus elaeagnifolia*, 10.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; 29.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov), 3 specimens; Mts. Agarmysh, 24–26.IV.1906 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 3 specimens; Kerch: 4.VI.1906 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 3 specimens; 27.IX.1909 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 1 specimen; IV.1915 (Dumberg), 1 specimen; 13.I.1902 (A. Yatsentkovskii), 1 specimen; 1970 (Mashchenko), 10 specimens; southern slope of Demerdzhi-Yaila Range, Luchistoe Vill., 23.VI.1977 (S.Ya. Reznik), 1 specimen; Southern Coast of the Crimea: environs of Yalta (K.K. Prave), 3 specimens; Karabakh Cape, W of Alushta, 29.V.1900 (N. Kuznetsov), 1 specimen; Kastel Mt., W of Alushta, 21.VI.1891 (Retovskii), 1 specimen; Alushta, 27.IV.1907 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 3 specimens; 21.IV.1953 (I.V. Mal'tsev), 1 specimen; lower course of the Kuchuk-Uzen River, 24.IV and 7.VI.1911 (D. Mal'tsev), 2 specimens; Sudak Distr., Kara-Agach Cape, 4.VII.1929 (Kostyleva), 1 specimen; Mts. Kara-Dagh, 14.VII.1977 (S.Ya. Reznik), 1 specimen; Kirovograd, 7.VI.1936, 1 specimen; Donetsk Prov.: Slavyanogorsk Distr., Bogorodichnoe Vill., Severskii Donets River, slopes of a chalk ridge, 8.VI.1964 (A.K. Chistyakova), 2 specimens; Lugansk Prov.: "Proval'skaya Step" Nature Reserve, 5.VIII.1990 (G.E. Davidian), 5 specimens.

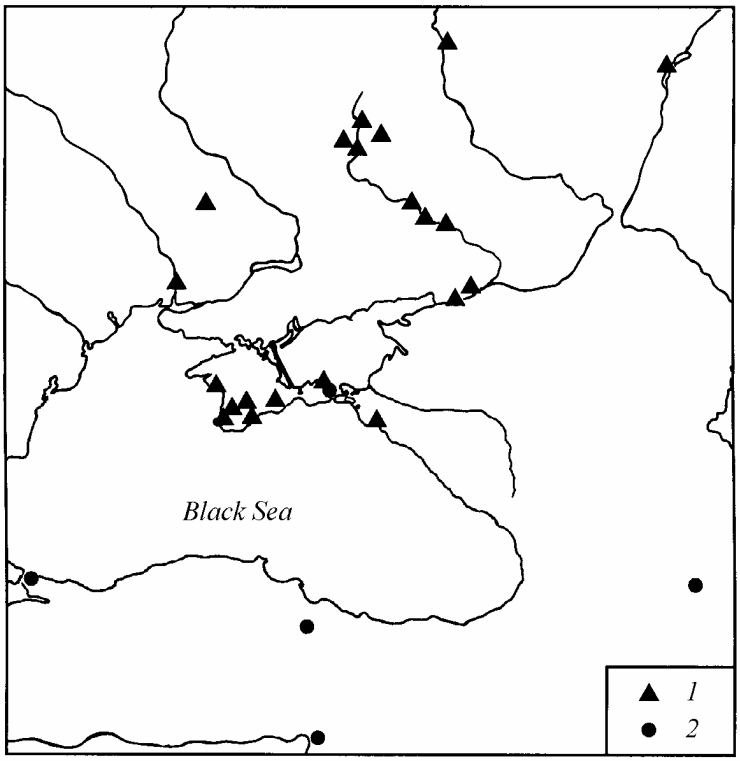


Fig. 6. Distribution of species of the genus *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*1*) *O. asphaltinus* Germ., (*2*) *O. peregrinus* Strl.

Moldova. "Bessarabia, Radoschkovskij," "*Otiorhynchus brauneri* n. sp. D. Smirnov det." Russia. Lipetsk Prov., "Galich'ya Gora" Nature Reserve, 8.VIII.1948 (Z. Pozdnyakova), 2 specimens; Rostov Prov.: environs of Novocherkassk, 7.IV.1913 (V. Kizeritskii), 1 specimen; Rostov-on-Don, 22.VIII.1917 (P. Zverozomb-Zubovskaya), 1 specimen; same locality, botanical garden, 7.IX.1973 (Yu.G. Arzanov), 1 specimen; Krasnodar Terr.: Novorossiisk, 9.V.1909, 1 specimen; "Saratov Province, Christoph," 1 specimen.

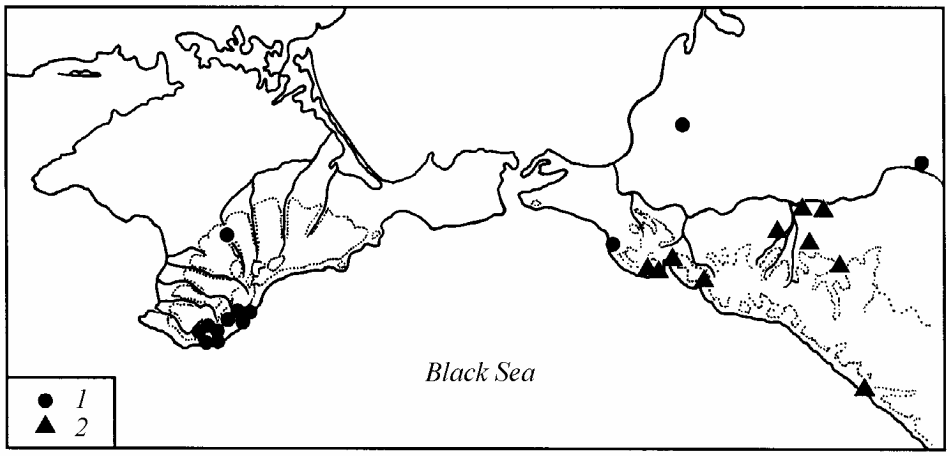
Otiorhynchus brauneri Smirnov, 1910
(Figs. 2; 8, *1*; 19; 24; 30; 36; 55)

A series of syntypes from the ZIN collection has been examined. Lectotype (designated here) is a male labeled "no. 3," "Baidary, 12.IX.1908" (A.A. Brauner), "*Otiorhynchus brauneri* n. sp. D. Smirnov det." The following specimens are paralectotypes: 1 specimen, "Crimea;" 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Lyubl. gub., N. Alekseev" [= New Alexandria, Lyublinsk Prov., Poland] (the label is erroneous); 1 ♀, "Bessarabia, Radoschkovskij;" 1 ♀, a yellow square with violet stripes (Saratov Province), handwritten label "Otiorh. *asphaltinus* Germ.," an orange circle with "917," and "c. Christoph." All the paralectotypes are provided with D. Smirnov's identification labels. Two paralectotypes from Christoph's material and Radoschkovskij's collections belong to *O. asphaltinus*.

Description. Rostrum wider than long; rostral dorsum level with frons or forming an obtuse angle with it, weakly narrowed to pterygia, then abruptly widened to apex, with shallow median groove. Epistomal angles distinctly projecting beyond anterior margin of rostrum. Eyes large, moderately convex; longitudinal eye diameter 0.44–0.50 times as long as rostrum.

Antennae thick; scape uniformly curved and thickened to apex, twice as thick at apex as funicle; 1st and 2nd funicular segments strongly elongate, much longer than others; 1st segment 0.66 times as long as 2nd, 2.5–2.6 times as long as wide; 2nd segment 4 times as long as wide; 3rd–7th segments slightly longer than, or as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest before middle. Sides moderately convex, granulate, distinctly compressed in basal half. Disc more or less flattened, shining, with large sparse punctures.



Figs. 7. Distribution of species of the genus *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*1*) *O. atronitens* Form., (*2*) *O. edithae* Rtt.

Elytra oblong-ovate. Striae narrow; with small, distinctly separate punctures. Interstriae nearly flat, with 1 or 2 confused rows of smaller punctures.

Hind tibia in male strongly thickened in middle part, with sharp, coarsely granulate tubercle on inner surface, then uniformly emarginate as far as weak prominence before inner apical angle. In female, inner margin of hind tibia with distinct prominence near middle.

Body length 6.2–8.4 mm, width 2.7–5.0 mm.

Material. Ukraine. Crimea. Simferopol Distr., Dzhalman Aul [=Pionerskoe Vill.], 3.V.1911 (G. Kakhovskii), 1 specimen; Sevastopol: (A.A. Bunge), 3 specimens; 1899 (P.P. Semenov), 12 specimens; 6.X.1936 (L.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; 18.V.1921 (V. Kizeritskii), 1 specimen; Baidarskaya Yaila Range, Chelebi-Yaurn-Beli Mt., 650 m, 24.VIII.1895 (V.N. Fomenko), 1 specimen; Cape Foros, 10.IV.1907 (A. Yatsentkovskii), 1 specimen; Mshatka [= Sanatornoe] Vill., 1889 (P.P. Semenov-Tian-Shansky), 4 specimens; Kuchukoi [= Parkovoe] Vill., 15.VIII.1926 (Al.N. Kiritshenko), 1 specimen; Simeiz Vill.: 17 and 29.VI.1915 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 10 specimens; Alupka, 3 specimens; Cape Ai-Todor, Kharaks Fortress, 2.V.1935 (A.N. Reichardt), 3 specimens; northern slope of Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila, Moltash-Uzen River, right tributary in upper course of the Chernaya River, 30.IV.1907 (A. Yatsentkovskii), 1 specimen; Mordvinovka, 6.V.1907 (A. Yatsentkovskii), 1 specimen; Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range: Merdven Kayasy Mt., 800 m, mountain steppe, under stones, 26.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 3 specimens; Morcheka Mt., 800 m, karst, mountain steppe, under stone, 26.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; Besh-Tekne Depression, northern slope of At-Bash Mt., karst, mountain steppe, under stones, 1000 m, 27.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 7 specimens; environs of Yalta, 1901 (A. Yakovlev), 1 specimen.

Otiorhynchus atronitens Formánek, 1925
(Figs. 7, *1*; 18; 28; 44; 56)

Formánek, 1925 : 20.—*maricultor* L. Arnoldi, 1958 : 128, nom. nudum, **syn. n.**

Two syntypes of *O. atronitens* from the Prague Nature History Museum have been examined. Both specimens were remounted by me and glued on cards. Lectotype (designated here) is a female provided with the labels: “Krim” (handwritten), “coll. Kraatz” (printed), “Formánek” (violet, printed), “Typus” (red, printed), and “*atronitens* Type” (handwritten). The lectotype was dissected, the ventrites were glued on a card, and terminalia were placed in a plastic microvial and pinned below the beetle; the specimen lacks the left middle leg. The body in the lectotype is 9.5 mm long and 4.4 mm wide. The paralectotype is a female provided with identical labels; it possibly belongs to *O. asphaltinus*.

The species was described from females and one male. I had no opportunity to examine the male and designate a female as lectotype to retain the current use of the name, as specimens of the type series belong to, at least, two species.

O. atronitens is very closely related to *O. asphaltinus* and *O. brauneri* and nearly indistinguishable from them in appearance. It mainly differs from both species in the structure of the hind tibia, more distinctive in male, and usually larger size. *O. atronitens*

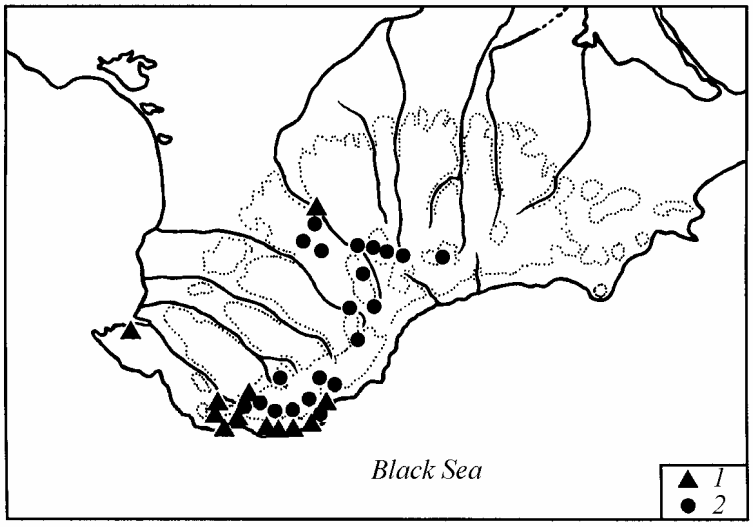


Fig. 8. Distribution of species of the genus *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*1*) *O. brauneri* Smirn., (*2*) *O. achaeus* Strl.

additionally differs from *O. brauneri* in the shape of the penis. The hind tibia in the male of *O. atronitens* is uniformly widened to the apex, forms no tubercle on the inner surface, being uniformly finely granulate there. It is abruptly emarginate before the apex, similarly to that in *O. asphaltinus*, and forms a large, frequently long digitate prominence before the inner apical angle; however, this prominence is nearly perpendicular to the tibia (up-curved in *O. asphaltinus*) and bears a dense apical brush of long recumbent pale hairs; the emargination on the hind tibia is uniformly covered with fine pale hairs. The hind tibia in the female of *O. atronitens* is wider than that in *O. brauneri*, its inner and outer margins are more or less uniformly curved, and the inner margin is not angular. The hind tibia in *O. asphaltinus* is straight along the inner margin and distinctly curved along the outer one, more strongly so before the apex. The largest beetles inhabit the Southern Coast of the Crimea and the smallest ones, the mountain-steppe zone. Individuals similar to *O. brauneri* occur in the Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range, to the west of the meridian of Simeiz Village and near Sevastopol.

Arnoldi (1958) mentioned this species under the name *O. maricultor* without any description and related it to *O. asphaltinus*. He considered it endemic to the Southern Coast of the Crimea, inhabiting the shibliak [xerophytic sparse forest and bush thickets] zone. Actually, the range of *O. atronitens* is much wider; the species even occurs in the mountain-steppe zone in the western part of the main ridge within the area from the "Baidarskie Vorota" Pass to Babugan-Yaila Range. The species was also recorded in the southwestern part of Krasnodar Territory. *O. atronitens* is mainly associated with trees and shrubs (*Crataegus*, *Rosa*, *Cotinus*, and *Juniperus*).

The body in this species is 7.1–10.0 mm long and 2.9–4.7 mm wide.

Material. Ukraine. Crimea. Simferopol, 12.IV.1907 (V. Il'in), 4 specimens; Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range, Ai-Dimitrii locality, 600 m, 16.VII.1907 (A. Yatsentkovskii), 1 specimen; "Chainyi Domik" locality, 1000 m, 20–25.VII.1996 (A.G. Koval), 1 specimen; "Bol'shoi Babulgan" locality, 2 km SW of Bedene-Kyr Mt., 1200 m, 24.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov), 8 specimens; Ai-Petri Mt., 1200 m, 31.X.1912 (G. Kakhovskii), 1 specimen; Shishko Mt., 1200 m, 15.V. 2000 (N.N. Yunakov), 3 specimens; southern slope of Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range, lower course of the Barbala River, the right tributary in upper course of the Uchan-Su River, 700 m, 31.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; northern slope of Mogabi Mt., 500 m, 23.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 2 specimens; eastern slope of Stavreya-Bogaz Range, middle course of the Yauzlar River, the left tributary in upper course of the Uchan-Su River, 700 m, 13.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 2 specimens; Yaltinskya Yaila Range, Kuchuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz Pass, 1 km SE of Ol'meshyr Mt., 1300 m, 29.V and 2–9.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 17 specimens; traverse: Kuchuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz–Biyuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz Passes, Yaprakhly-Gyol locality, 1300–1400 m, 11.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; Stilya-Bogaz Pass, E of Lapata Mt.,

1400 m, 11.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 2 specimens; Iograf Range, 29.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; western slope of Balanyn-Kayasy Range to Stilya-Bogaz Pass, 800–1000 m, 8.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 11 specimens; Nikitskaya Yaila Range, southwestern slope of Ai-Liya-Syrym Mt., 12.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 2 specimens; Southern Coast of the Crimea: Katsiveli Vill., 6–7.VII.1940 (L.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; Simeiz Vill., 28.VI.1915 (A.N. Kiritshenko), 1 specimen; Gasptra Vill., 4.V.1932 (A.N. Reichardt), 1 specimen; Cape Kikeneiz, 19.VIII.1926 (E. Kiritshenko), 2 specimens; 19.VIII.1926 (Al.N. Kiritshenko), 1 specimen; Miskhor Vill., under *Rosa* sp., 31.VII.2000 (A.I. Bibilov), 2 specimens; Yalta (N.R. Kokuev), 3 specimens; 6.VI.1899 (A. Bazhenov), 3 specimens; (A. Yakovlev), 5 specimens; 10.IV.1903 (G. Suvorov), 3 specimens; 10.V.1928 (N. Ivanov), 1 specimen; Massandra Vill., 28.V.1956 (Derbeneva), 1 specimen; 3 km ENE of Massandra Vill., above Dzhemiet Vill., 700 m, 28.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 3 specimens; Cape Mart'yan, near Nikita Vill., 21.XI.2000 (N.N. Yunakov), 2 specimens; Nikitskii Botanical Garden, 29.IX.1964 (K.V. Arnoldi), 2 specimens; 22.IX.1926 (E. Kuznetsova), 1 specimen; Ai-Danil Vill., 5.V.1911 (K. Demokidov), 28 specimens; 8.IX.1914 (K. Demokidov), 10 specimens; V.1912 (K. Demokidov), 5 specimens; 19.VI. 1925 (K.V. Arnoldi), 3 specimens; Gurzuf Vill., 6.XI.1924 (K.V. Arnoldi), 2 specimens; 24.X.1947 (K.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; Krasnokamenka Vill., 29.VII.1985 (E.I. Patsenker), 1 specimen; Mukhalatka Vill., 13.VI.1900 (Ageenko), 1 specimen. Russia. Northwestern Caucasus. Krasnodar Territory: Temryuk Distr., Petrovskaya Vill., 15.VI.1925, 2 specimens; environs of Anapa, 2 specimens; Kavkazskaya Stn., 8.V.1925, 2 specimens. "Caucasus", A. Yakovlev collection, 2 specimens.

Otiorhynchus edithae Reitter, 1887
(Figs. 4; 7, *2*; 12; 15; 21; 26; 33; 35; 50; 53)

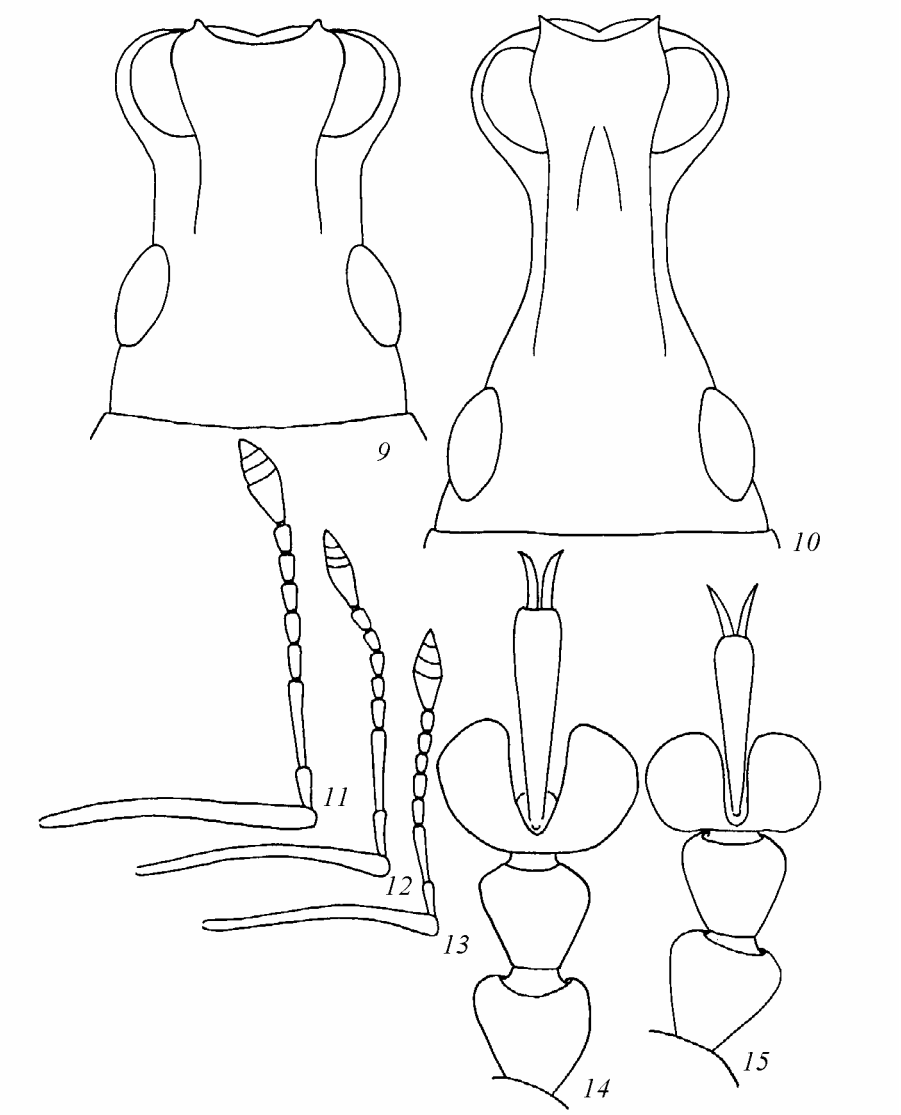
Reitter, 1887 : 526; 1913 : 38 (subgen. *Mierginus*); Magnano, 2001 : 68 (subgen. *Mierginus*).

The placement of *O. edithae* in the subgenus *Mierginus* is erroneous, as this species clearly differs from members of this subgenus in the shorter rostrum with the large pterygia, widely oval elytra, structure of legs, pubescence, and structure of the aedeagus and spiculum ventrale. Two out of three species of the subgenus *Mierginus* (especially, males of *O. clathratus* Germ.) resemble, when seen by naked eye, small-sized species of the genus *Graptus* Schoenh. (= *Alophus* Schoenh.).

In *Mierginus*, rostrum narrow, with small pterygia; noticeably longer than wide. Rostral dorsum in *O. clathratus* with deep median sulcus, matte because of fine isodiametrical microsculpture, separated at sides by obtuse carinae; or dorsum flattened, densely punctate, with narrow median and lateral carinae. Antennal scape straight. Pronotal disc flattened. Elytra oblong-oval, with fine microsculpture in *O. clathratus*; punctures in striae very large; interstriae with confused rows of very fine granules well-noticeable on matte background. Diameter of granules 0.2 times that of punctures in elytral striae and about 0.33 times that of granules on pronotal disc. Femora with very large tooth. Pubescence dense, consisting of fine hair-like scales forming diffuse spotted pattern. Walls of endophallus in penal tube not folded; paired symmetrical dentiform sclerotized formations differing from those in species of the subgenus *Pontotiorhynchus* subgen. n. and, in particular, in *O. edithae*. Members of the subgenus *Mierginus* have principally different structure of spiculum ventrale and ovipositor. For example, manubrium nearly straight, significantly thicker than that in *O. edithae*, forming together with hypertrophied caput a T-shaped pattern. Lamella rather wide, longer than wide or as long as wide; apical margin with long dense sensilla, deeply emarginate in middle part to divide dorsal wall into two parts (Figs. 31, 32). Ovipositor in *O. montivagus* Boh. heavily sclerotized, valves without sensilla on outer surface (Fig. 34).

In *O. edithae*, manubrium narrow, distinctly S-curved; caput rather small; lamella narrow, wider than long, with straight or shallowly depressed apical margin covered with long dense sensilla; dorsal wall entire; ovipositor weakly sclerotized; valves with sensilla in apical part (Figs. 33, 35).

Description. Rostrum slightly wider than long, ratio of its maximum width to its length 1.09–1.11. Dorsum of rostrum forming distinct angle with lateral surface, parallel-sided from base to pterygia, then abruptly widened to apex; median line wide, shining, as wide at the level of antennal insertion as frons. Epistomal angles in male weakly protruding beyond rostrum contour. Anterior margin of rostrum with deep triangular emargination. Eyes large, oval, moderately convex, distinctly protruding beyond lateral contour of head. Longitudinal eye diameter 0.44 times length of rostrum.



Figs. 9–15. *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*9*, *10*) head, (*11–13*) right antenna, (*14*, *15*) right fore tarsus of male. (*9*) *O. asphaltinus* Germ. (the Crimea); (*10*) *O. corvus* Boh. (Beskids); (*11*) *O. peregrinus* Strl.; (*12*, *15*) *O. edithae* Rtt.; (*13*, *14*) *O. achaeus* Strl.

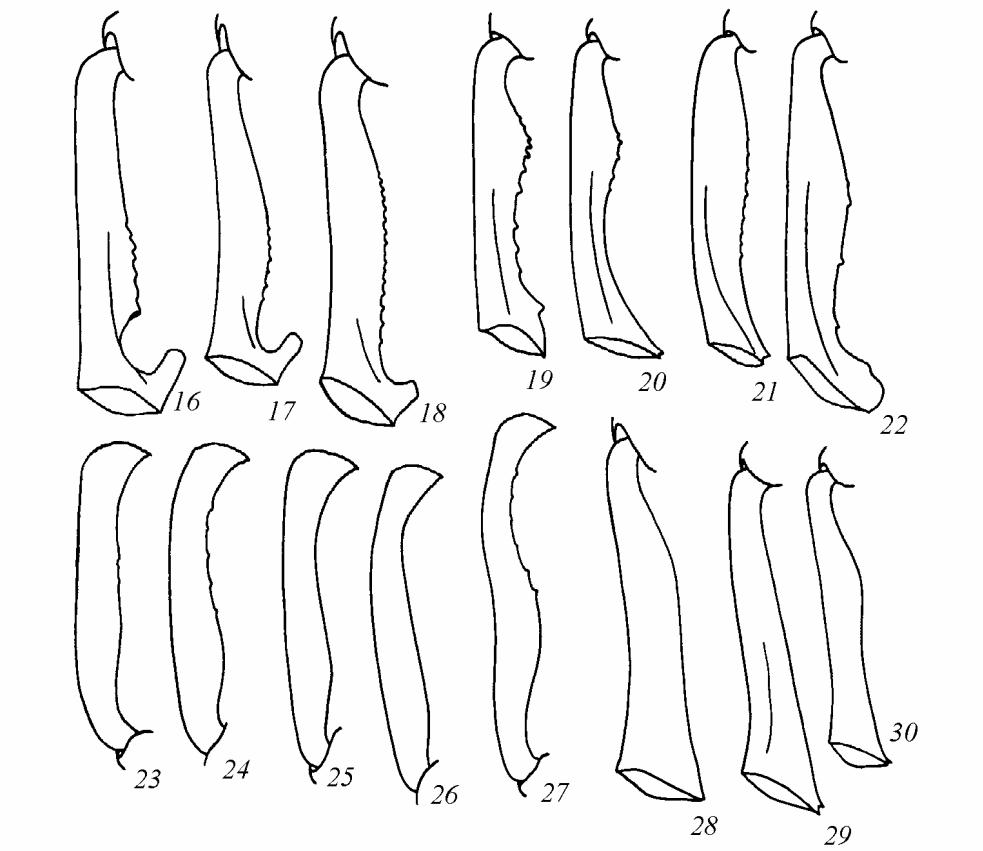
Antennae long and slender. Scape uniformly arcuate, as wide along nearly entire length as funicle, strongly widened in apical part; 1st and 2nd funicular segments much longer than wide; 1st 0.66 times as long as 2nd; 2nd longer than 3rd and 4th segments combined; 3rd–7th segments 1.6 times as long as wide. Club spindle-shaped.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, 1.17–1.21 times as wide as long, convex at sides, widest before middle; covered with large, moderately convex granules. Disc strongly convex, with flattened, distinctly separated granules.

Elytra ovate, noticeably wider in female than in male; disc weakly convex in male and flattened in female. In male, elytral interstriae weakly convex, with 1 row of fine granules; striae deep, consisting of fine deep punctures occasionally hardly noticeable on background of granulation of interstriae; striae 0.66–0.71 times as wide as interstriae. In female, interstriae nearly flat, granulation less distinct and, thus, elytra more shining; striae narrow and shallow, 0.33 times as wide as interstriae.

In male, ventrites I and II uniformly covered with fine tapered granules; ventrite I with wide depression in middle part; anal ventrite distinctly flattened over larger part. In female, ventrites smooth, shining, finely punctate, with single granules.

Femora with rather small tooth; fore tibia distinctly incurved in male and straight in female, not widened



Figs. 16–30. *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*16–22*) inner side of left hind tibia in male; (*23–27*) fore tibia of male, dorsal view; (*28–30*) inner side of left hind tibia of female. (*16*, *17*, *23*, *29*) *O. asphaltinus* Germ. [(*16*) the Crimea, (*17*) Donetsk Prov.]; (*18*, *28*) *O. atronitens* Form.; (*19*, *24*, *30*) *O. brauneri* Smirn.; (*20*, *25*) *O. achaeus* Strl.; (*21*, *26*) *O. edithae* Rtt.; (*22*, *27*) *O. peregrinus* Strl.

outwards. Middle tibia with straight inner margin and shallowly emarginate inner surface. Hind tibia in male distinctly compressed, of equal width along nearly entire length, shallowly emarginate in apical half and bearing there sparse brush of short minute pale hairs, finely granulate; inner apical angle with short obtuse dentiform prominence. Tarsi short and wide; 2nd tarsal segment triangular, much wider than long; 3rd widely bilobed; part of claw-segment, protruding beyond 3rd segment, slightly longer than 3rd segment.

Dorsal pubescence distinct but sparse, consisting of fine recumbent pale hairs forming more or less regular rows on elytral interstriae.

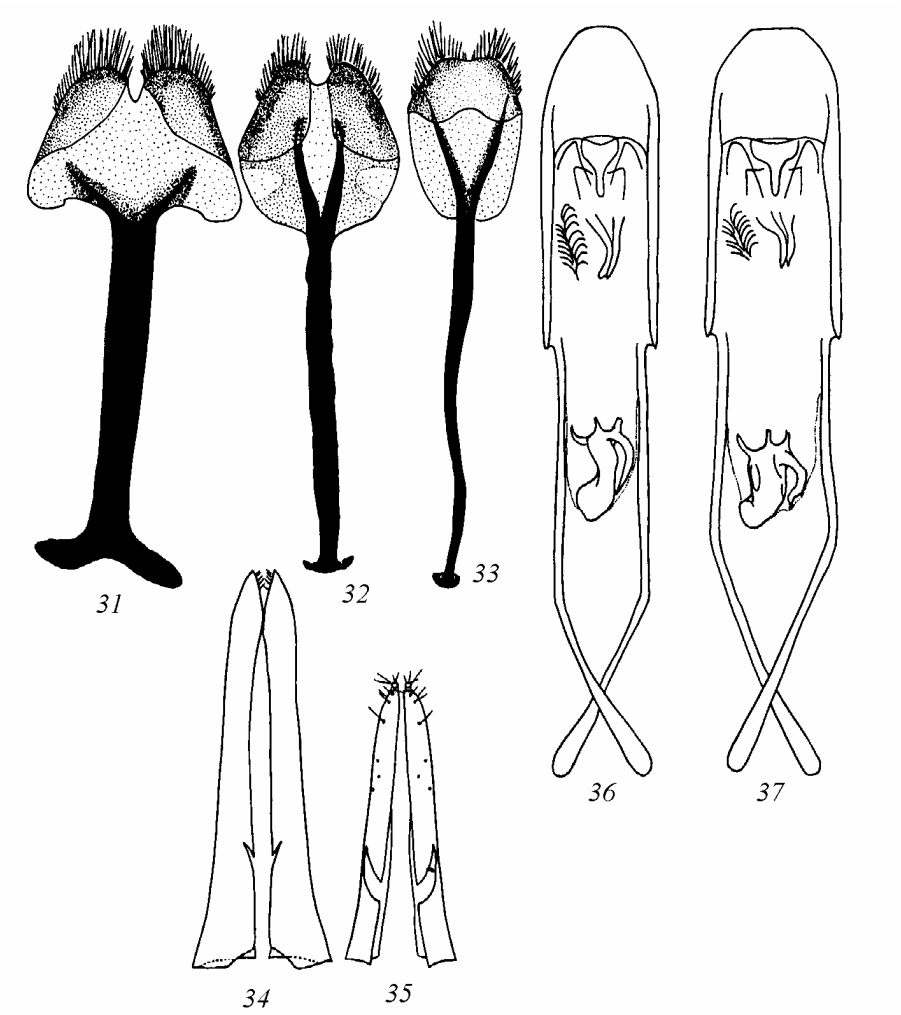
Body, antennae, and legs black, shining.

Aedeagus heavily sclerotized, with well-developed large basal sclerite; penis wide, parallel-sided along nearly entire length, abruptly narrowed to apex.

Body length 5.8–7.5 mm, width 2.7–3.7 mm.

Diagnosis. The species is closely related to *O. peregrinus* Strl. and *O. achaeus* Strl. It differs from the former species in the more slender antennae, more smoothened sculpture of the pronotum and elytra, shallowly emarginate inner surface of hind tibia, nearly not emarginate in both sexes fore tibia, and absence of large dentiform granules on the inner surface of the tibiae. *O. edithae* differs from the latter species in the coarse sculpture of the pronotum and elytra, well-developed pubescence of the dorsal side, and structure of the tibiae and aedeagus. The elytral interstriae are convex, bear 1 row of fine granules; the elytral striae are deeper. The pubescence consists of short, fine, but distinct pale hairs. The hind tibia in male is less deeply emarginate on the inner surface; the penis is abruptly narrowed to the apex.

Material. Russia. Northwestern Caucasus: Krasnodar Territory: Abrau-Dyurso, 25.IV.1914 (K. Demokidov), 6 specimens; environs of Novorossiisk, Fedotovka, Sudzhukskaya Lagoon, 18.VI.1921 (K.V. Arnoldi), 2 specimens; 23–24.IX.1971 (A.L. Lobanov), 1 specimen; Limanchik, VI.1958 (K.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; Markotkh Range, NE of Gelendzhik, 10.IX.1979 (B.A. Korotyaev), 2 specimens; environs of Tuapse,



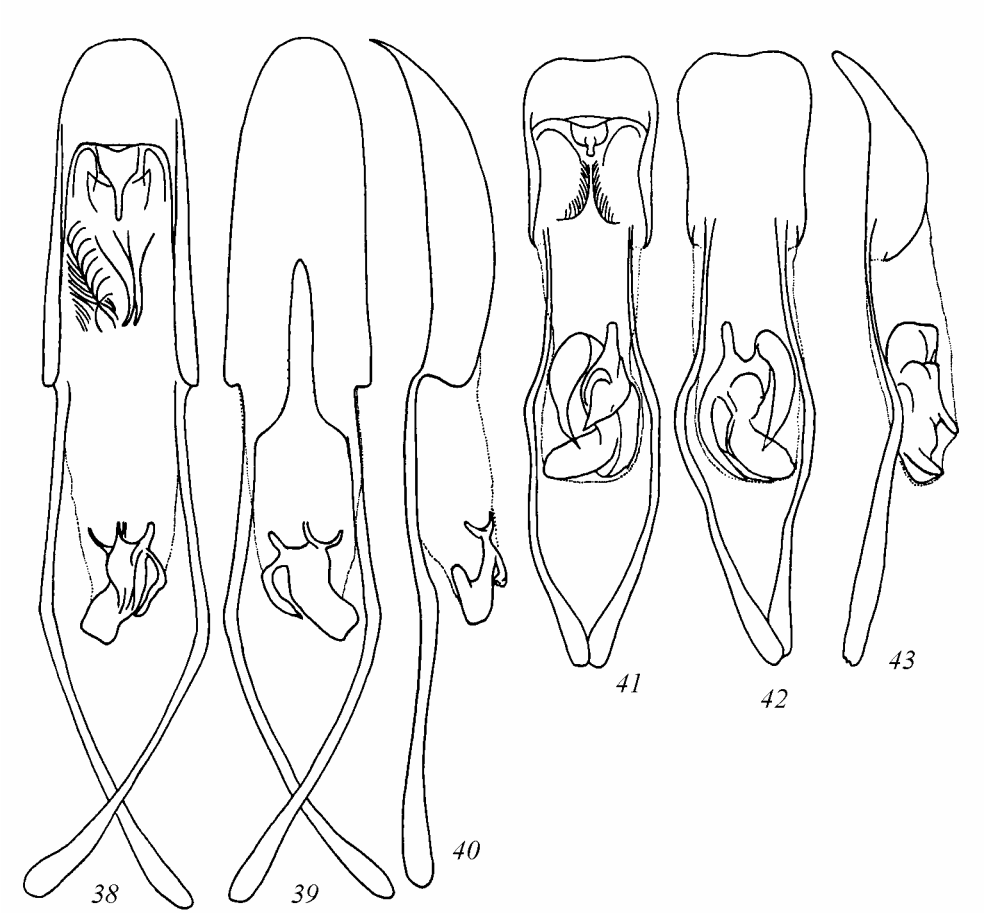
Figs. 31–37. *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*31–33*) spiculum ventrale; (*34*, *35*) ovipositor; (*36*, *37*) aedeagus, dorsal view: (*31*, *34*) *O. montivagus* Boh.; (*32*) *O. clathratus* Germ.; (*33*, *35*) *O. edithae* Rtt.; (*36*) *O. brauneri* Smirn.; (*37*) *O. achaeus* Strl.

VI.1915 (Rebrov), 1 specimen; Il'skaya Vill., 17.VI. 1920 (K.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; near Goryachii Klyuch Vill.: 7.IV.1952 (K.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; 11.IX.1973 (B.A. Korotyaev), 2 specimens; 10.VIII. 1974 (B.A. Korotyaev), 1 specimen; 9.VII.1999 (V.G. Knysh), 11 specimens; Kotkh Range, 19.V.1956 (G.Ya. Bei-Bienko), 1 specimen; Kaluzhskaya Vill., 25.V.1971, 1 specimen; 14.IX.1971, 1 specimen; 30.IV.1973, 2 specimens; in litter under an oak, 13.VII.1978, 25 specimens; 30.VII.1978, 1 specimen; 30.V.1979, 1 specimen (B.A. Korotyaev); Ubinskaya Vill., 16.VII.1950 (K.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; Severskaya Vill., 4.IV.1951 (K.V. Arnoldi), 3 specimens; Krasnodar, 29 III 1928 (E.M. Stepanov), 3 specimens; 3 km N of Betta Vill., in litter, 20.IV.1996 (A.Yu. Solodovnikov), 1 specimen; sources of the Shaukai River (tributary of the Ashe River), northern part of Razrublennyi Kurgan Mt., 1400 m, above forest, in rocky looses, 23.VI.1997 (G.E. Davidian), 4 specimens; Lazarevskoe Vill., 17.VI.1987 (I.A. Belousov), 1 specimen; the Republic of Adygea: Vochepshii Vill., 17.IV.1974 (B.A. Korotyaev), 5 specimens; 2 km S of Enem Vill., Khal'bazi forest, 20.V.1979 (B.A. Korotyaev), 2 specimens.

Otiorhynchus achaeus Stierlin, 1861
(Figs. 3; 8, *2*; 13; 14; 20; 25; 37; 54)

Stierlin, 1861 : 242.—*atronitens* (nec Formánek, 1925): Arnoldi, 1965 : 512.

The species was briefly described from the male supplied by Chevrolat. No type locality was indicated in the original description. The type specimen is provided with the labels "120" (printed) and "Caucasus, D. Stark, 412" (handwritten). An examination of the type specimen from Chevrolat's collection has shown



Figs. 38–43. *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*38*, *41*) aedeagus, dorsal view; (*39*, *42*) aedeagus, ventral view; (*40*, *43*) aedeagus, lateral view. (*38–40*) *O. asphaltinus* Germ.; (*41–43*) *O. opulentus* Germ.

that the name *O. achaeus* should be attributed to the species endemic to the mountain beech forests of the Crimea. I am not designating lectotype of *O. achaeus* Strl., as L. Magnano intends to do this. An examination of two syntypes of *O. atronitens* Formánek from the collection of the Natural History Museum, Prague, gives grounds to consider that this name is erroneously used for this species. The little-known *O. achaeus* is re-described below.

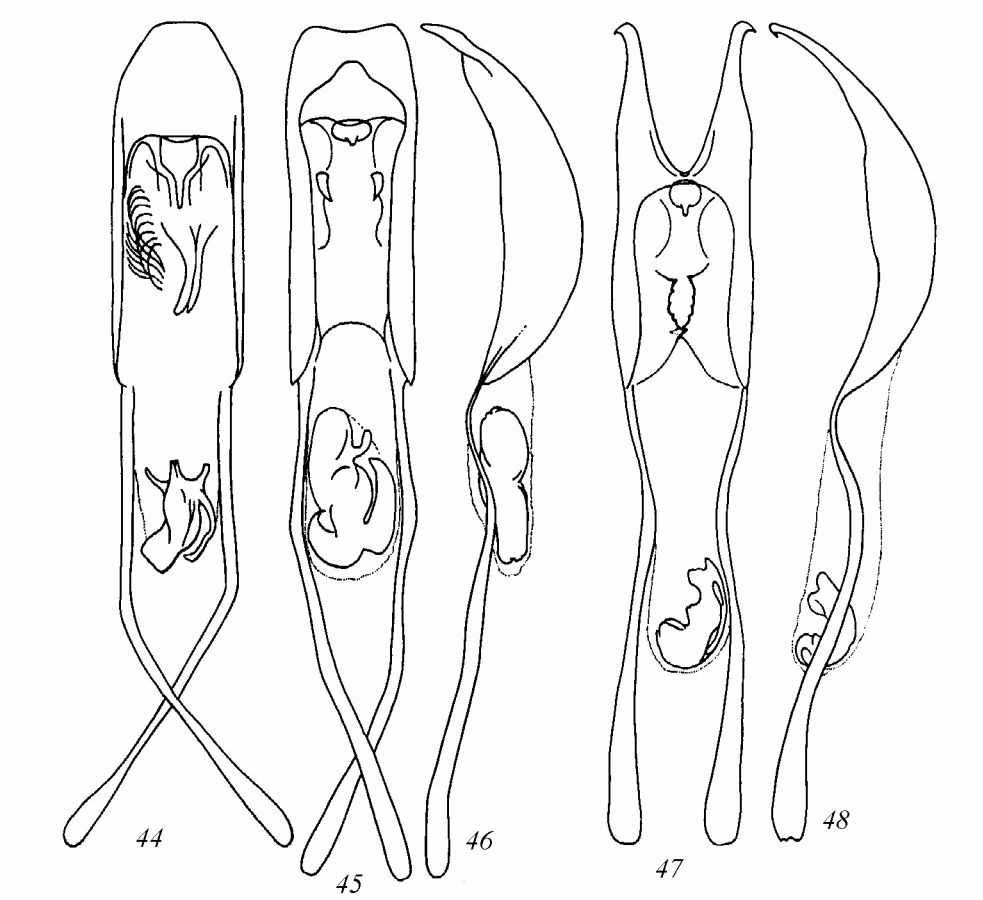
Description. Rostrum as wide as, or (in female) slightly wider than long; its width at the level of pterygia 1.29–1.42 times its minimum width. Rostral dorsum as wide at the level of antennal insertion as frons, uniformly widened to apex; with wide, slightly raised, shining median line. Epistomal angles in male not strongly, but distinctly protruding beyond contour of rostrum. Dorsum of rostrum gently turning into its lateral surface. Eyes large, oval, strongly convex, distinctly protruding beyond head contour in dorsal view.

Antennae long and slender; scape weakly arcuate, as wide as funicle along nearly entire length, strongly widened only in apical part; 1st funicular segment elongate, 0.66 times as long as 2nd segment; 2nd longer than 3rd and 4th segmented combined; 3rd–7th slightly longer than, or as long as wide. Club spindle-shaped.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, widest in middle or slightly before it; densely covered with large shining granules noticeably convex and distinctly separated at sides and flattened on the weakly convex disc.

Elytra ovate, significantly wider in female than in male. Interstriae flat. Striae very narrow, 0.2 times as wide as interstriae, consisting of fine and distinctly separated punctures frequently merging with background of fine uniform punctation of interstriae.

Ventrites in male with dense fine granules and fine pale hairs; middle and apex of ventrite I and base of ventrite II with wide common depression; ventrite II



Figs. 44–48. *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*44*, *45*, *47*) aedeagus, dorsal view; (*46*, *48*) aedeagus, lateral view: (*44*) *O. atronitens* Form.; (*45*, *46*) *O. clathratus* Germ.; (*47*, *48*) *O. montivagus* Boh.

and anal ventrite flattened over most of their surface. Ventrites in female shining, finely punctate, without granules, pubescent as those in male; ventrites I and II without depression.

Legs slender; femora with rather small but distinct tooth; fore tibia in male distinctly incurved, with beveled outer apical angle; middle tibia with straight outer margin and shallowly emarginate inner margin; hind tibia distinctly thickened in basal part to form tubercle covered with large and strongly convex granules, then abruptly arcuately emarginate along entire length, and terminating with short obtuse tooth. Tarsi short and wide; 2nd tarsal segment triangular, slightly wider than long; 3rd segment widely bilobed; part of claw-segment, protruding from 3rd segment, slightly longer than this segment.

Pubescence very sparse, powder-like. Body on dorsal side, antennae, and legs with very short fine recumbent pale hairs.

Body tar-black, shining; tarsi or, occasionally, entire legs slightly paler.

Aedeagus heavily sclerotized, with well-developed large basal sclerite; penis wide, parallel-sided along nearly entire length, slightly narrowed and obtused at apex.

Body length 6.0–7.5 mm, width 2.9–3.8 mm.

Diagnosis. The species is most closely related to *O. edithae* and differs from it in the fine sculpture of the pronotum and elytra (elytral interstriae are flat, finely punctate, bearing no traces of granules; striae are narrow, shallow, hardly noticeable), deeply emarginate hind tibia in male, and wider aedeagus roundly narrowed to the truncate apex.

The species prefers mountain beech forests, feeding mainly on beech buds, leaves, and young shoots; copulates in late April–early May. Adults are active at night, retaining mobility at a light frost.

Material. Ukraine. Crimea, Karabi-Yaila, Irtysh Mt., 1000 m, karst, beech forest, 26.IV.1998 (N.N. Yunakov), 147 specimens; environs of Simferopol, 6.V.1988 (L.A. Zhiltzova), 1 specimen; 1–

2.V.1987, 1 specimen; Simferopol Distr., near Krasnoles'e Vill., 4.V.1985 (A.K. Zagulajev), 1 specimen; "Jaila, 27.VIII.1943" (Artobolevskii coll.), 1 specimen; Pereval'noe Vill., 8.V.1997 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; upper course of the Alma River, the Crimean State Nature Reserve: Central Depression, northern slope, 4.VII.1955 (Yu. Maksimova), 2 specimens; Bol'shaya Polyana locality, 4.VII.1955 (G. Levchinskaya), 1 specimen; Khyr-Alan Range, on ash, 16.VI.1954 (D.S. Shapiro), 1 specimen; Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range: Ai-Dimitrii locality, 16.VII.1907 (A. Yatsentkovskii), 1 specimen; "Bol'shoi Kan'on" Canyon: near Sokolinoe Vill., 22.VI–18.VIII.1992 (A.G. Koval), 4 specimens; 5.V.1999 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; 16.V.1995 (A.A. Gusakov), 33 specimens; "Chainyi Domik" locality: 1000 m, 19.VI–16.VIII.1992 (A.G. Koval), 3 specimens; 20–25.VII. 1996 (A.G. Koval), 2 specimens; 21.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov), 2 specimens; 1 km S of Spirada Mt., 1000 m, karst, 26.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 34 specimens; tip of Ai-Petri Mt., 18.VIII.1935 (L.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; Shishko Mt., 1200 m, 15.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; southern slope of Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range, Uchan-Su River basin, upper course of the Barbala River, Lake Karagyol, 8.V.1999 (N.N. Yunakov), 12 specimens; Yaltinskya Yaila Range: Lapata Mt., 1406 m, mountain steppe, under stone, 11.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; 20.VII.1992 (M.Yu. Savitskii), 1 specimen; Nikitskaya Yaila Range, Krasnyi Kamen' Cordon, below Nikitskii Pass, on *Acer stevenii*, 19.VI.1956 (S.I Medvedev), 3 specimens; Avunda Mt., 1400 m, mountain steppe, under stone, 3.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; Babugan Yaila Range: Gavriel' Bogaz Pass, 900 m, 16.VI.1927 (F.K. Luk'yanovich), 3 specimens; Roman-Kosh Mt., 1500 m, 20.VI.1947 (K.V. Arnoldi), 6 specimens; 22.VII.1959, (M. Tikhomirov), 1 specimen; Chucheli Pass, 18.VII.1954 (M. Tikhomirov), 1 specimen; Kozmo-Damianovskii monastery, 16.VI. 1927 (F.K. Luk'yanovich), 1 specimen; Chatyr-Dagh Range, lower plateau, on *Fagus orientalis*, 2.VI.1954 (D.S. Shapiro), 2 specimens; 1000 m, soil traps, 10.VI–18.VIII.1991 (A.G. Koval), 1 specimen; southern slope of Angar-Burun Mt., Lake Kutuzovskoe, 12.V.1999 (N.N. Yunakov), 1 specimen; Dolgorukovskaya Yaila Range, near Proval Cave, under stones, near a lake on a clearing in pine grove, 1000 m, 7.V.1997 (N.N. Yunakov), 2 specimens; eastern slope, sources of the Burul'cha River, 5.V.1997 (N.N. Yunakov), 4 specimens; Karabi-Yaila Range, Irtysh Mt., 1000 m, karst, beech forest, 29.IV–6.V.1996, 27.IV.1997, 27.IV.1998 (N.N. Yunakov), 167 specimens; near Lake Egiz-Tinakh, under stone, 28.IV.1998 (S. Stolyar), 1 specimen; Southern Coast of the Crimea: Simeiz Vill., V.1981 (Shestopalov), 1 specimen; Gaspra Vill., V.1926 (V.A. Lindholm), 1 specimen; "Yu. b. Kryma [Southern Coast of the Crimea], 2.IV.1900, A. Lebedev," 1 specimen.

Otiorhynchus peregrinus Stierlin, 1861
(Figs. 5; 6, 2; 11; 22; 49; 51; 52)

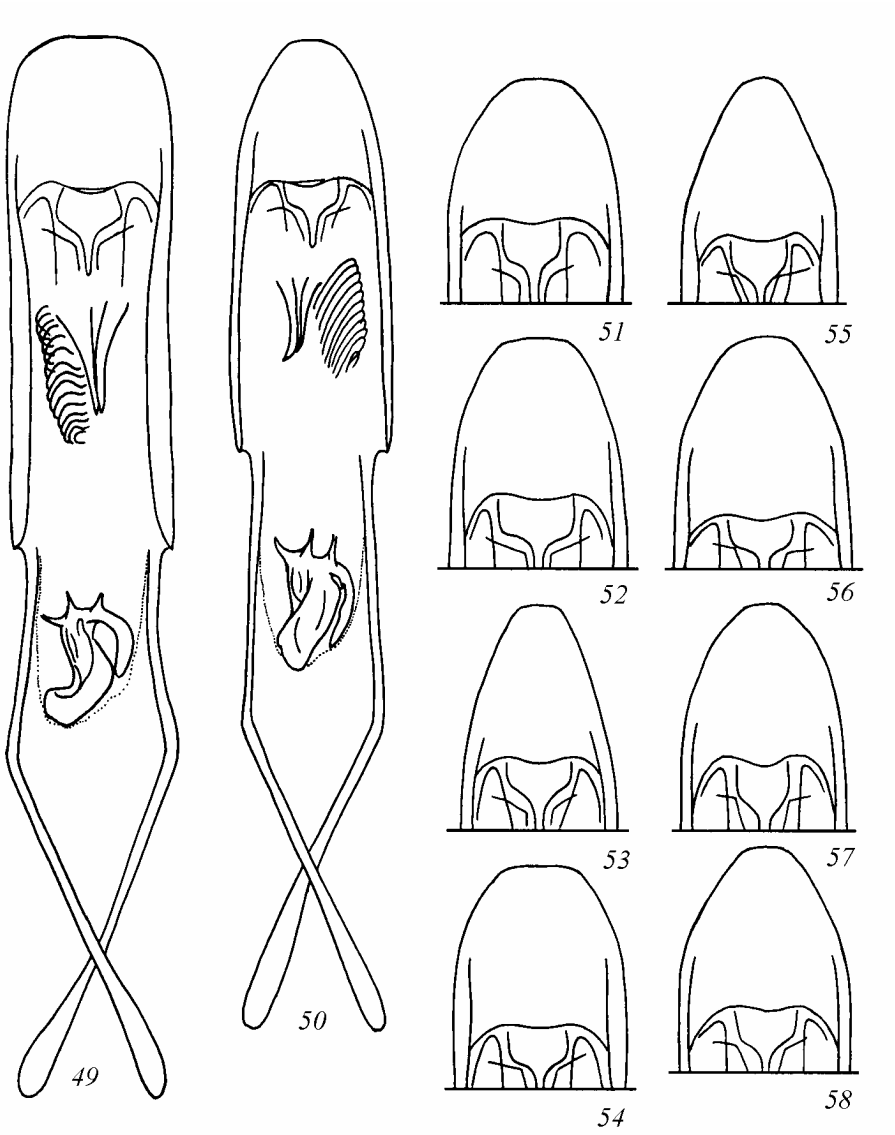
Stierlin, 1861 : 225; Reitter, 1913 : 54 (subgen. *Acalorrhynchus*).

Two syntypes from the collection of the Deutsch Entomologische Institut were examined. It is known that the material, from which Stierlin described this species, included males, but I have found only females among the specimens examined. The lectotype (designated here) is a female provided with the labels: "Türkei" (handwritten), "coll. Stierlin" (printed), "Syntypus" (red, printed), and "*O. peregrinus* Stl." (handwritten). The paralectotype is a female labeled "*Otiorhynchus peregrinus* Strl., Turcia (Tarn.[ier])" (handwritten) and "Syntypus" (red, printed). Both pinned specimens were remounted by me and glued on cards.

Description. Rostrum slightly longer than, or as long as wide; very weakly narrowed from anterior margin of eyes to pterygia. Rostral dorsum parallel-sided from base to the place of antennal insertion, abruptly widened before apex, shallowly longitudinally depressed, with very narrow longitudinal carina and low transverse tubercle slightly behind antennal base. Anterior margin of rostrum shallowly emarginate; edged with raised triangular area, with its posterior angle extending beyond antennal base. Epistomal angles of rostrum distinctly protruding beyond its contour. Frons wider than rostrum at the level of antennal insertion. Eyes large, weakly convex.

Antennae long; scape uniformly curved, weakly widened to apex; 1st funicular segment 0.62–0.66 times as long as 2nd; 3rd–7th segments usually slightly elongate, no more than 1.42 times as long as wide, rarely as long as wide. Club spindle-shaped.

Pronotum wider than long, moderately convex at sides, widest before middle; disc weakly convex, entirely covered with large, strongly convex granules separated by narrow intervals no more than half as wide as diameter of granules.



Figs. 49–58. *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*49*, *50*) aedeagus, dorsal view; (*51–58*) apex of aedeagus, dorsal view: (*49*, *51*, *52*) *O. peregrinus* Strl. [(*51*) Kerch, (*52*) southern Turkey]; (*50*, *53*) *O. edithae* Rtt.; (*54*) *O. achaeus* Strl.; (*55*) *O. brauneri* Smirn.; (*56*) *O. atronitens* Form. [the Crimea, Dzhemiet Vill.]; (*57*, *58*) *O. asphaltinus* Germ. [(*57*) Kerch, (*58*) Chatyr-Dagh Range, Orlinoe Canyon].

Elytra oblong-ovate, noticeably wider in female than in male. Striae narrow, but distinct; punctures in striae merging with background of dense granulation. Interstriae wider than striae, densely granulate; granules forming 1–3 confused rows.

Femora with large tooth. In male, inner margin of tibiae emarginate in apical half; that of fore tibia serrate; those of middle and hind tibiae coarsely granulate. Hind tibia with prominence before inner apical angle. In female, inner margin of tibiae not emarginate and only finely granulate. Length of 2nd tarsal segment equal to its width; 3rd segment widely bilobed; part of claw-segment, protruding beyond 3rd segment, as long as this segment.

Body, antennae, and legs tar-black, shining; uniformly covered with sparse, very fine, recumbent pale hairs.

Penis heavily sclerotized, parallel-sided, obtused apically. Endophallus with large, distinctly divaricated basal sclerite.

Body length 7.8–9.0 mm, width 3.4–4.0 mm.

Diagnosis. The species is closely related to *O. edithae* and *O. achaeus* and clearly differs from them in

the structure of the hind tibia in male, coarse sculpture of the body, thicker antennal scape, and structure of the aedeagus.

The external characters and structure of the head and male genitalia indicate that *O. peregrinus* is a transitional form between the subgenera *Pontotiorhynchus* subgen. n. and *Nehrodistus* Rtt.

Material. Ukraine. Crimea, Kerch, 27.IV.1923 (K.V. Arnoldi), 1 specimen; 1970 (Mashchenko), 17 specimens. Eastern Georgia, Signakhi, VI.1976 (A.V. Bogachev), 5 specimens. Turkey. Amasia, 1888 (Korb), 3 specimens; S of Trabzon, SE of Sumela, alpine meadow, 2000–2300 m, 31.V.1996 (G.E. Davidian), 11 specimens; "Asia Minor, Biledjik," 2 specimens; "Asia Minor, Eichler," 1 specimen.

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