Host plants of *Baris spitzyi* Hochhuth and *B. nesapia* Faust (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Korotyaev, B.A., Filimonov, R.V. & Isaev, A.Yu. 2001. Host plants of *Baris spitzyi* Hochhuth and *B. nesapia* Faust (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, 9(2), 2000: 408.

Tripolium vulgare Nees, a halophilous Asteraceae, was found to be host plant of Baris spitzyi Hochh. in the middle Volga area and in the Transurals. For the closely related Baris nesapia Fst., Artemisia marschalliana Spreng. is added as host plant to the previously known A. absinthium L. and A. campestris L.

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In the summer 1999, long series of Baris spitzyi Hochh. were taken from halophilous Tripolium vulgare Nees (Asteraceae) in the southern Ul'yanovsk Province by A.Yu. Isaev and in the western Kurgan Province by R.V. Filimonov. No host plant was previously known for this species. The only available information on its biology was that reported by Dieckmann (1988) after personal communication by B.A. Korotyaev who collected B. spitzyi in two salt flat localities in the North Caucasus dominated by "Artemisia sp. with pale leaves" (actually, A. santonica L.). No further collecting by B.A. Korotyaev on this species of Artemisia has ever provided material on B. spitzyi, but Tripolium vulgare is common and sparsely distributed in the N Caucasus in the habitats where B. spitzyi was found (Galushko, 1980: 167). So, the species is probably monophagous on T. vulgare. The plant is flowering unusually late, in late August - September, which may partly explain rare and poor collecting from it. In Ul'yanovsk Province, the

plant was first recorded in the expedition of 1999, which also provided *B. spitzyi*.

The closely related *B. nesapia* Fst. is oligophagous on *Artemisia*. In addition to *A. campestris* L. (in Central Europe) and *A. absinthium* L. (in Tajikistan), *A. marschalliana* Spreng. was found in 3 localities in NW Caucasus to be its host plant.

Acknowledgements

The work was supported by grants of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research Nos. 98-04-49763 and 00-04-81093.

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Received 15 October 1999