Asiodonus lobanovi Legalov & Reshetnikov, a new species of the tribe Hyperini (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) from Altai (Western Siberia)

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Abstract
A new species, Asiodonus lobanovi Legalov & Reshetnikov, sp. nov. from Altai is described and illustrated. It is similar to A. herteshensis (Legalov, 2008) but differs in the scapus not reaching eyes, wider elytral and pronotal scales bifid at apex, more elongated elytra, narrower rostrum, partially reddish-brown antennae, distinctly pointed and curved aedeagus.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Asiodonus, Russia, Altaiskii krai.

Introduction
The tribe Hyperini is characterized by a diverse taxonomical structure and the formation of local species (Capiomont 1867, 1868a, 1868b, Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999; Skuhrovec 2008; Legalov 2011a). This tribe include 50 species from 15 genera in Siberia (Legalov 2020). Most of them occur on the plain and in the foothills, but 14 species from the genera Asiodonus Legalov, 2010, Donus Jekel, 1865, Pachypera Capiomont, 1868, Boreohypera Korotyaev, 1999 and Hypera Germar, 1817 are confined to mountain meadows. The genus Asiodonus is distributed in Ukraine, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan, Kazakhstan, China and Russia (Ural, Siberia and the Far East) and includes more than 20 species (Legalov 2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2018). A new species of this genus close to A. herteshensis (Legalov, 2008) from Tuva was collected by an expedition to the Tigiretsky and Korgon mountain ranges in 2019.

In this paper, a new species of the genus Asiodonus from Altaiskii krai is described.

Material and methods
Type specimens are kept in the ISEA – Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk) and CSRN – the private collection of S.V. Reshetnikov (Novosibirsk).
Descriptions, body measuring were performed using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The photographs were taken with a camera Fujifilm X-T10.

The terminology of the weevil body is according to Lawrence et al. (2010).

Figure 1. *Asiodonus lobanovi* sp. nov., paratypes: a – male, dorsal view, b – female, dorsal view, c – male, lateral view.
Systematics

Asiodonus lobanovi Legalov & Reshetnikov, sp. nov.
https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8C00E428-64F3-4AA7-8656-CD2AA0990857
(Figs. 1, 2)

Type material: Holotype, male (ISEA), RUSSIA, Altaiskii krai, eastern part of Tigiretsky mountain range, headwaters of Kytma river, 1900-2200 m, 50°49.5′ N, 83°55.2′ E, 4.VII.2019, A.A. Gurina, R. Yu. and E.R. Dudko. Paratypes: 2 females (ISEA), idem; 1 male (ISEA), 4 males (CSRN), 1 female (ISEA), 10 females (CSRN), Korgon mountain range, watershed of Kumir and Korgon rivers, headwaters of Antonov Korgon River, 27 km SW Ust-Kumir, 1900-2100 m, alpine meadow, 50°51.9′ N, 84°00.2′ E, 3-4.VII. 2019, A.A. Gurina, R. Yu. and E.R. Dudko, S.V. Reshetnikov.

Description.
Body black, with densely quite wide scales bifid at apex, with weak metallic pink lustre. Scape partially reddish-brown.

Figure 2 Asiodonus lobanovi sp. nov., aedeagus, paratype: a – dorsal view, b – lateral view.

Male: Rostrum quite long, weakly curved, without middle carina, sparsely punctate in basal and middle thirds, finely punctate at apex, 2.4-2.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.5-3.0 times as long as wide in middle, 2.8-3.3 times as long as wide at base, 0.8-0.9 times as long as pronotum. Mandibles massive with
two teeth on inner edge. Forehead weakly narrower than rostrum base width, flat, punctate. Eyes large, transversely oval, not protruding from contour of head. Temples short. Antennae inserted before apex of rostrum. Antennae long. Scapus long, not reaching eyes. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long conical. Antennomere 3 shorter and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 subconical. Antennomere 4 two times as short as antennomere 2. Antennomere 6 almost rounded. Antennomeres 7 and 8 almost conical. Antennomere 7 longer than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 wider than antennomere 7. Club compact. Antennomere 9 shorter than antennomeres 7 and 8 combined. Antennomere 10 longer than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8-0.9 times as long as wide in middle, 0.9-1.0 times as long as wide at base. Greatest width before apex. Disk densely punctate. Scutellum small, trapezoidal. Elytra oval, 2.1 times as long as wide at base, 1.6 times as long as wide in middle, 2.7-2.9 times as long as wide at apex, 2.8-3.2 times as long as pronotum. Humeri smoothed. Greatest width in middle. Interstriae quite wide, almost flat, finely punctate. Striae quite deep. Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Precoxal portion of prosternum slightly shorter than postcoxal portion. Mesecoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metaventrite slightly shorter than abdominal ventrite 1. Metanepisterna narrow, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex. Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 quite long, equal in length, fused, with slight depression in middle. Ventrite 1 subequal in length to metacoxal cavity. Ventrites 3 and 4 quite short, subequal in length. Ventrite 3 distinctly shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 long, as long as ventrites 4 and 5 combined. Pygidium completely covered by elytra. Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae weakly biconcave, with apical comb of setae and mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 with pulvilli ventrally. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 wide-conical, flattened. Tarsomere 2 slightly shorter than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 wide bilobed. Tarsomere 4 very short. Tarsomere 5 elongated. Claws long and free. Aedeagus distinctly pointed and curved (Fig. 3). Length of body: 6.8-7.1 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.3-1.4 mm.

Female: Rostrum 2.5 times as long as wide at apex, 2.7-2.8 times as long as wide in middle, 2.6-2.7 times as long as wide at base, 0.8 times as long as pronotum. Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8-1.0 times as long as wide in middle, 0.9 times as long as wide at base. Elytra wider, 1.9 times as long as wide at base, 15-1.6 times as long as wide in middle, 2.6-2.9 times as long as wide at apex, 3.1-3.4 times as long as pronotum. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 without depression in middle.

Length of body: 7.5-7.8 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.3-1.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is similar to *A. herteshensis* from East Sayan Mountains but differs in the scapus not reaching eyes, wider elytral and pronotal scales bifid at apex, more elongated elytra, narrower rostrum, partially reddish-brown antennae, distinctly pointed and curved aedeagus. It differs from *Asiodonus opanssenkoi* (Legalov, 1997) in the body covered with scales, larger body sizes, and long aedeagus with elongated apex.

**Figure 3.** Distribution of *Asiodonus* spp.: star – *A. lobanovi* sp. nov., rhombus – *A. herteshensis*.
NEW SPECIES OF THE TRIBE HYPERINI (CURCULIONIDAE) FROM ALTAI

Figure 4. Habitat of *Asiodonus lobanovi* sp. nov.

Figure 5. Collection plant of *Asiodonus lobanovi* sp. nov.
Etymology. The species is named in honor of the late Dr. A.L. Lobanov (Zoological Institute RAS, Saint-Petersburg, Russia).

Distribution. The new species are described from the Korgon mountain range, Altai Mountains (Figure 3), while a species closely related to it lives on the Akademika Obrucheva Mts, East Sayan Mountains (Figure 3).

Remarks. The new species occurs in mountain meadows (Figure 4) and was found on *Hedysarum coronarium* L. (Figure 5). *Asiodonus opanassenkoi*, *Donus cupreus* (Legalov, 1997), *D. lepidus* (Capiomont, 1868) and *Boreohypena kirejtschuki* Legalov, 2011 from Hyperini were collected together with the new species.

Figure 6. *Asiodonus lobanovi* sp. nov. on *Hedysarum*.

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