A new species of the genus *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1822 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) from South-eastern Altai

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Abstract

A new species, *Otiorhynchus* (*Mongolorrhynchus*) *altaipilosus* Legalov, sp. nov. from South-eastern Russian Altai of Western Siberia is described and illustrated. This species is similar to *O. populiger* Arnoldi, 1975 from Bayankhongor Province but differs from it in small teeth on the femora, the length of the rostrum is subequal to its width at the base, wider elytra, and the rugose-punctate pronotum. A distribution map for *O. altaipilosus* Legalov, sp. nov. and *O. populiger* is given.

Key words: Biodiversity, Entiminae, *Mongolorrhynchus*, Russia, Siberia, Mongolia.

Introduction

The fauna of South-eastern Altai differs from the faunas of other regions of this mountain system. This fauna is closest to the Mongolian and Tuvian faunas. The representatives of the family Curculionidae are one of the main inhabitants of these steppes. Seven species are endemic to South-eastern Altai. The species from the genera *Stephanoleonus* Motschulsky, 1860 and *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1822, and *Phyllobius femoralis* Boheman, 1842 are numerous in this region. Twelve species of the genus *Otiorhynchus* were known from South-eastern Altai (Arnoldi 1975; Legalov 2020b, 2020c, 2021a, 2021b). Two species, *Otiorhynchus* (*Osmobodes*) *beatus* Faust, 1890 *Otiorhynchus* (*Holomrasus*) *sushkini* L. Arnoldi, 1975 are dominant, but other species of this genus are rarer.

In this paper, the new species of the subgenus *Mongolorrhynchus* Arnoldi, 1975 from the genus *Otiorhynchus* close to the species from Ikh-Bogd (Mongolian Altai, Bayankhongor Province) of Mongolia is described and illustrated.
Material and methods

Type specimens are kept in the ISEA – Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk).

Descriptions, photographs and body measuring of the new species were performed using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope.

The terminology of weevil body is according to Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematics of studied taxa are based on Alonso-Zarazaga et al. (2017) and Legalov (2020a, 2021).

Systematics

Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae
Genus: Otiorhynchus Germar, 1822
Subgenus: Mongolorrhynchus Arnoldi, 1975

Species: Otiorhynchus altaipilosus Legalov, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:57D5F3AF-656F-4EA4-A8DE-1FAEFB011589

Type material: Holotype, female (ISEA), RUSSIA, Altai Republic, SE Altai, Kuray Mountains, 10 km NE of Kosh-Agach, 4 km SW of Tabozhok Mt., 2150-2300 m, 50.058° N, 88.792° E, 7-8.VI.2021, R.Yu. Dudko. Paratypes, 2 females, idem.

Description. Female: Body black, covered with semierect long yellowish setae. Antennae and legs reddish-brown. Rostrum short, almost straight, with distinct middle carina, coarsely punctate, 0.8-0.9 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9-1.2 times as long as wide in middle and 0.9-1.0 times as long as wide at base, 0.4 times as long as pronotum. Mandibles massive, with scar of deciduous process. Antennal scrobes located dorsally in first half of rostrum. Maxillae covered by large prementum. Forehead flattened, 0.7-0.9 times as narrow as rostrum base width, coarsely punctate. Eyes large, coarsely faceted, suboval, weakly convex, protruding from contour of head. Temples quite short. Antennae inserted subapically, long. Scapus long, weakly curved, about 8.6 times as long as wide at apex, not reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long-conical, equal in width. Antennomere 2 about 2.2 times as long as wide, about 0.2 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 about 1.7 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 subconical, equal in width. Antennomere 4 1.4 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 1.2 times as long as wide, about 0.7 times as long as antennomere 4. Antennomeres 6 and 7 rounded, equal in width. Antennomere 6 about 0.7 times as long as wide, 0.5 times as long as and 0.9 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 7 equal in length and width, about 1.7 times as long as wide, about 1.1 times as long as antennomere 6. Antennomeres 7 and 8 equal in width. Antennomere 8 conical, 1.2 times as long as wide, about 1.2 times as long as antennomere 7. Club compact, about 3.0 times as long as wide, about 0.4 times as antennomeres 2-8 combined. Pronotum 1.4-1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 0.93-0.95 times as long as wide in middle, 1.1-1.3 times as long as wide or subequal to wide at base. Sides convex, rugose-punctate. Greatest width in middle. Disk quite coarsely rugose-punctate, with unpunctate middle longitudinal area. Distance between punctures almost subequal to diameter of them. Scutellum small, wide-triangular. Elytra subobovate, 2.0-2.1 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2-2.4 times as long as wide at apex, 2.2-2.3 times as long as pronotum. Humeri smoothed. Greatest width in middle. Interstriae wide, 4.0-5.0 times as wide as striae, flattened, finely punctate, granulate subapically. Striae distinct, with slightly elongated, rather sparse punctures. Procoxal cavities contiguous and rounded. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Metaventrite slightly longer than metacoxal length, flattened, coarsely punctate, flattened in middle. Metanepisterna very narrow. Abdomen flattened, densely punctate. Ventrite 1 slightly shorter than length of metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 1.1 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 equal in length. Ventrite 3 about 0.8 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 about 1.5 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium completely covered by elytra. Legs long. Femora widened, with small teeth. Tibiae with apical comb of wide setae and mucro. Protibiae weakly biconcave on inner edge, widened at apex inward. Meso- and metatibiae weakly curved. Metatibial corbels open. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 with pulvilli on lower
surface. Tarsomere 1 long-conical, longer than tarsomere 2. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed, longer and wider than tarsomere 2. Tarsomere 4 short. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Claws long and free. Length of body: 4.3-5.2 mm. Length of rostrum: 0.5-0.8 mm.

**Figure 1.** *Otiorhynchus altaipilosus* sp. nov., holotype, habitus, dorsal view. Scale bar for a = 1.0 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is similar to *O. populiger* from Bayankhongor Province but differs from it in small teeth on the femora, the length of the rostrum is subequal to its width at the base, wider elytra, and the rugose-punctate pronotum.

**Etymology.** From Altai locality and the Latin pilosus (hairy).

**Localisation.** Kuray Mountains.

**Remarks.** The record of *O. (M.) pupulliger* species from South Tuva (Korotyaev 1995) needs confirmation.
Figure 2. Distribution of *Otiorhynchus* spp.: octagon – *O. altaipilosus* sp. nov., star – *O. populiger*.

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