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Институт зоологии

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ON THE WEEVIL (COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONIDAE)
FAUNAL LINKS BETWEEN OF THE CRIMEA,
CAUCASUS, AND NORTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

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[КОРОТЯЕВ Б. А., ДАВИДЯН Г. Е., ЮНАКОВ Н. Н., ГЮЛЬТЕКИН Л. О
ФАУНИСТИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЯХ ДОЛГОНОСИКОВ (COLEOPTERA,
CURCULIONIDAE) КРЫМА, КАВКАЗА И СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ
АНАТОЛИИ]

Recent exploration of the faunas of the Crimea, Caucasus, and Northeastern Anatolia has revealed many new evidences of their closeness. N. N. Yunakov has found two rare species of phanerognathous weevils in an isolated area of the southwestern Crimea; one of them, *Bradybatus delagrangei* Desbr. (Anthonominae), was known so far only from southern Turkey (Dieckmann, 1968) and has been collected by L. Gültekin in Northeastern Anatolia. The other species is closely related to *Datonychus janus* (Korotyayev, 1981) (Ceutorhynchionae) endemic of the eastern Transcaucasia. A very rare *Aulacobaris concinna* (Boheman, 1844), comb. n., known only from the Crimea, was found by G. E. Davidian in Northeastern Anatolia. All these species occur in open semi-arid or arid landscapes and have restricted distribution and host links, which implies a relict nature of their ranges. In addition to *B. delagrangei* and *Datonychus* sp. n. pr. *janus* Kor., the endemic *Sitona ursus* Desbrochers has been found in the southwestern Crimea, which emphasizes the role of this part of the peninsula as a refuge of the species inhabiting it in the early Quaternary or, possibly, late Tertiary time when the land connection existed between the Crimea and Anatolia.

The faunal connections between the Crimea, Central and Western Caucasus, and eastern Transcaucasia plus Northeastern Anatolia are manifested by many wingless species of different

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The faunal connections between the Crimea, Central and Western Caucasus, and eastern Transcaucasia plus Northeastern Anatolia are manifested by many wingless species of different

subfamilies inhabiting all mountain zones. In the steppe and steppe-like arid landscapes these evidences are presented, in addition to the aforementioned species, by *Otiorhynchus peregrinus* Stierl. (Yunakov, 2001), *O. formaneki* Rtt., and *Graptus steppensis* Davidian, Arzanov et Korotyaev, 2004. The mountain-steppe faunas of the Crimea and Turkey have common species *O. elongatus* Hochh. and *O. nefandus* Fst. The recently described from Turkey bisexual *Pholicodes elisabethae* Pelletier, 2003, is the closest relative of the parthenogenetic *Pholicodes perdurus* Rtt., endemic to the Crimea. Broadleaved forests of the Crimea, Caucasus and Northeastern Turkey are inhabited by *Otiorhynchus simulans* Stierl., *O. nasutus* Strl., *O. pseudomias* Hochh., *O. tatarchani* Reitt.; several species of *Plinthus* Germ. are common for the Caucasus and Northeastern Anatolia. The subalpine faunas of the Western and Central Caucasus and Northeastern Turkey have common species *Otiorhynchus gracilipes* Rtt., *O. alexeevi* Korotyaev, 2001, and *Calosirus ovulum* Schze. *O. kirschi* Strl. is widely distributed in the alpine zone of the Caucasus and Northeastern Turkey.

These data presume long common history of the biotas of the Crimea, Caucasus, and Northeastern Turkey.

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