

New and Little-Known Species of the Weevil Subfamily Ceutorhynchinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from the Palearctic Region

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Abstract—Thirteen new species of the weevil subfamily Ceutorhynchinae are described from the Russian Far East, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Nepal. A new subgen. n. is erected in *Oprohinus* for *O. oxyanus* sp. n. (type species) and *O. maior* sp. n. from Tadjikistan and Turkmenistan. *Ceutorhynchus neophytus* Fst. is resurrected from synonymy with *C. arator* Gyll. *Ceutorhynchus gandoni* Hoffm. is transferred to *Sirocalodes* Voss. *Rhinoncus fukienensis* Wagn. is recorded for the first time from Taiwan, and *Oprohinus libanoticus* (Schze.)—from Syria.

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A part of the new species from Tajikistan, described in this paper, was identified in cooperation with Dr. Kh.A. Nasreddinov when we planned preparation of a supplemented review of Ceutorhynchinae from Tajikistan to promote his preceding study (Nasreddinov, 1975). Unfortunately my friend had to cease his study of weevils; we only subsequently published a description of *Trachelanthus lopatini* Korotyayev et Nasreddinov, 2013 from Tajikistan (Korotyayev and Nasreddinov, 2013).

The order of the taxa in this paper follows that in the Palearctic Catalogue (Colonnelli, 2013).

The material listed in the present paper, including the holotypes and paratypes of the new species, is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg (ZIN); the acronym BPBM is used for Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

Rhinoncus fukienensis H. Wagner, 1940

Material. **China.** *Hainan I.* Chung kon to Taipin, 11.VII.1935 (L. and M. Gressitt), 1 ♀ (BPBM). **Taiwan.** Taipei and environs, 10–50 m above sea level, *Amaranthus*, 10–15.IX.1957 (T.C. Maa), 1 ♀ (BPBM); Taipei Hsien, Wulai, 300–500 m, 23.IX.1957 (T.C. Maa), 1 ♂ (BPBM).

Distribution. *Rhinoncus fukienensis* was described (as a subspecies of *Rh. perpendicularis* Reich) from Southern China, subsequently promoted to species and recorded from Vietnam (Korotyayev, 1980; Colonnelli,

2004), in the Palearctic Catalogue (Colonnelli, 2013) it is also recorded for Southeastern China and Japan.

Boragosirocalus helenae Korotyayev, sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

Description. Female. Rostrum 1.07 times as long as pronotum, weakly regularly curved, 0.8 times as broad as fore femur, subcylindrical, weakly angularly widened at antennal insertion and varyingly deeply emarginate at sides in apical part. Dorsal surface of rostrum weakly shining, rather densely, coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctate in basal part, with weak median carina not reaching base but occasionally distinct until near apex, widening and impunctate there. Antennae attached at 0.47 length of rostrum from apex, short but not thick; apical part of rostrum 2.5 times as long as broad. Scape rather stout, moderately swollen in apical 0.4. 1st segment of funicle slightly narrower than apex of scape, about twice as long as broad, moderately and almost rectilinearly widening apically. 2nd segment 0.7 times as long as 1st and much narrower, about twice as long as broad; 3rd segment 2/3 as long as 2nd, slightly longer than broad, 4–6th segments noticeably transverse. Segments of funicle with rosetts of moderately long semi-erect light setae. Club obovate, short, 0.8 times as long as funicle, 2.0 times as long as broad, with rather narrowly conical but not attenuate apex. Surface of club matt, densely covered with fine recumbent pubescence. At base, rostrum not quite smoothly leveling with frons: dorsal margin of eye slightly raised, or margins of coarse punctures in

anterior part of frons slightly projecting in lateral view. Frons flat, with very coarse subreticulate punctation; bottom of large punctures shining. Punctures becoming smaller toward posterior part of vertex; latter with sharp low median keel occasionally reaching posterior part of frons. Eyes medium-sized, rounded-triangular, weakly convex.

Pronotum 1.39 times as broad as long, broadest at one-third from base, with strongly rounded sides convexly converging toward base and much more strongly converging toward deep apical constriction separating short, parallel-sided apical part. No lateral tubercles present. Basal margin weakly obtuse-angular; apical margin moderately raised, even, straight in dorsal view, not hanging over head. Disc strongly regularly convex. Median sulcus on disc obsolete, slightly deepened near apical constriction and more strongly deepened into moderately broad and deep prescutellar fovea. Surface matt, with dense coarse asperate punctation. Postocular lobes rather large, set with very dense short cilia becoming longer toward ventral ends of lobes.

Scutellum small, in form of short high keel, glabrous, shining. Apices of mesepimera rather narrowly visible in dorsal view.

Elytra 1.04–1.07 times as long as broad, with moderately convex shoulders, slightly widened behind latter, almost parallel-sided until mid-length and then strongly separately rounded. Apical prominences completely smoothed on sides but distinguishable on 4th and 5th intervals. Disc moderately and almost evenly convex, slightly depressed along suture in basal third. Striae rather narrow and shallow, with oblong rounded punctures widely separated. Intervals flat, 2–3 times as broad as striae, weakly shining, with 2 or 3 confused rows of small squamiferous granules between ill-defined punctures. Granules becoming larger starting from 76th interval, sharp and well visible in apical half of lateral intervals producing their rasp-like appearance.

Legs moderately long and rather narrow. Femora not strongly differing in width, mutic, but rather strongly convex ventrally, noticeably S-curved; fore femur widest closer to mid-length than rest femora. Tibiae rather long, very slender at base, noticeably widening apically and weakly to moderately (fore and middle tibiae) S-curved, non-mucronate, all with well-developed, slightly concave apical comb on outer margin. Outer margin of tibiae with sparse slightly dark-

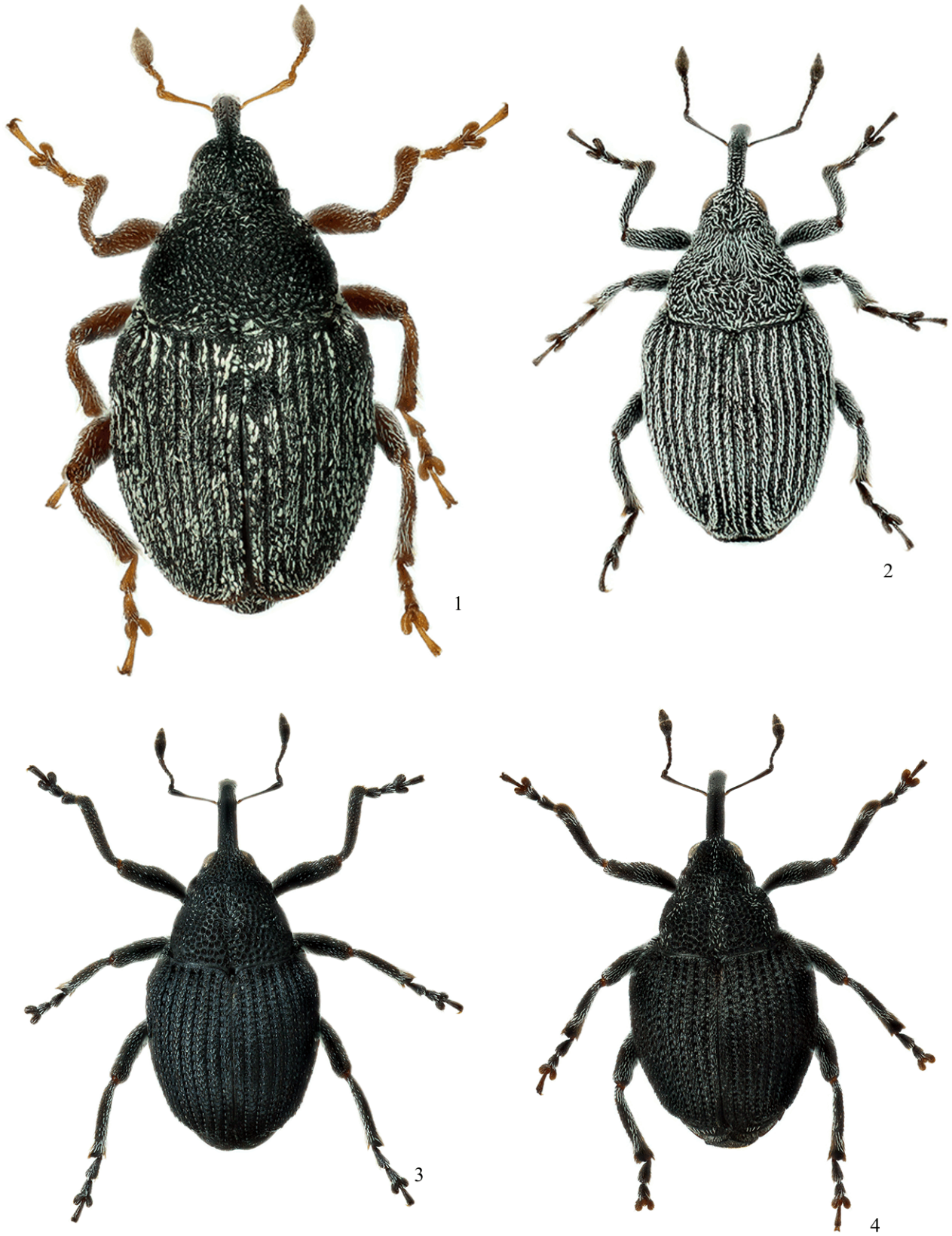
ened minute granules making it not smooth. Spines of apical comb on fore tibia yellowish, short and slightly flattened but all separated by about own width, not conspicuously lengthening outward. Comb occupying about 0.2 length of outer margin of fore tibia. Middle tibia with comb on outer margin slightly longer and more distinctly concave, with spines in it longer and masked by long fine pubescence on outer and anterior surfaces of tibia. Hind tibia less outcurved apically, with apical comb ending angularly of outer margin. Tarsi moderately long and narrow; 1st segment of fore tarsus more than twice as long as broad, 2nd almost twice as long as broad, 3rd as long and twice as broad as 2nd, with lobes moderately rounded. Claw-segment by 3/4 of its length protruding from lobes of 3rd segment, very narrow, weakly widening apically. Claws moderately long, appendiculate.

Venter convex, anal ventrite very shallowly depressed medially, with apical margin shallowly bisinuate. Pygidium weakly transverse, shallowly depressed, matt, densely punctate, weakly ridged along ventral margin.

Body black; apical part of rostrum (occasionally also median carina proximal to antennal base), antennae, including club, and legs bright reddish brown, rather light. Head and pronotum with moderately dense recumbent parallel-sided and very narrow acuminate white or grayish scales, medial line on pronotum and sides with broader white lanceolate scales mostly abraded in the type series. Elytra with narrow scales arranged in 2 or 3 rows on intervals and broad white scales scattered over disc and arranged in diffuse scutellar spot on 1st and (half as long) 2nd intervals. Elytral striae bare. Legs with sparse to moderately dense white almost hair-like and lanceolate white recumbent scales. Underside densely and almost evenly covered with lanceolate and narrow-oval white scales. Pygidium with moderately dense semi-erect hair-like and very narrow white scales.

Body length 3.35–3.65 mm.

Comparative notes. The new species differs from *B. mesasiaticus* Dieckm. and *B. rufitarsis* (Reitt.) in bright reddish brown legs and in very short segments of antennal funicle; from *B. rufitarsis* it also differs in longer and narrower tarsi and bare elytral striae, from *B. mesasiaticus*, in broader elytra with oval scales scattered over the disc and in a much stouter rostrum: in female *B. mesasiaticus* the apical part of the rostrum is about triple as long as broad.



Figs. 1–4. Ceutorhynchinae, habitus: (1) *Boragosiocalus helenae* sp. n., female holotype; (2) *Ceutorhynchus neophytus* Fst., male, Turkmenistan; (3) *C. alexanderi* sp. n., female paratype; (4) *C. zherichini* sp. n., female holotype.

Material. **Kazakhstan**, *South Kazakhstan Prov.*, Karatau Mt. Range, 50 km NE of Turkestan City, Bayaldyr River valley, 1000–1200 m, 26.V.1966 (E.L. Gurjeva), 2 ♀, including holotype. “Kara Kum,” 1 ♀ (ex coll. V.P. Karasjov; ZIN).

Etymology. The species is named after the Late Elena Leonidovna Gurjeva, who discovered it and made an invaluable contribution to the study of the insect fauna of Middle Asia not only as an expert in the systematics of the family Elateridae but also as an excellent field zoologist.

Ceutorhynchus* (s. str.) *neophytus

Faust, 1887, **sp. propria**

(Figs. 2, 16)

Ceutorhynchus neophytus is listed in the Palaearctic catalogue (Colonnelli, 2013) as a synonym of *C. arator* Gyllenhal, 1837 but this name should be attributed to a distinct species more similar in the shape of rather strongly curved rostrum to *C. inaeffectatus* Gyll. and still more, to its Caucasian and Anatolian relatives with shorter, apically widened rostrum—*C. oculus* Colonnelli, 1987, *C. mariannae* Korotyaev, 2002, and also to *C. pseudoarator* Korotyaev, 1989 distributed in the Caucasus and southern Eastern Siberia. In the structure of the relatively narrow penis with moderately sclerotized walls and weakly narrowed, not quite rectilinearly truncate apex (Fig. 16) *C. neophytus* is very similar to *C. oculus*, *C. mariannae*, *C. pseudoarator*, and *C. arator*. It is associated in Tajikistan with *Crambe kotschyana* Boiss. In Kopet Dagh (Turkmenistan), where several species of *Hesperis* L. occur, a member of the *C. inaeffectatus* group may also be found on *Hesperis*, and it would be difficult to distinguish it from *C. neophytus* until the host is known.

Ceutorhynchus* (*Heorhynchus*) *alexanderi

Korotyaev, sp. n.

(Figs. 3, 23)

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.25–1.37 times as long as pronotum, 1.3 times as broad as fore tibia proximal to apical dilation, rather strongly evenly curved, almost cylindrical, subparallel-sided, feebly widened at antennal attachment and feebly flattened in apical third. In lateral view, rostrum separated from frons by shallow or very shallow depression. Dorsal surface in basal part weakly lustrous, with two rows of fine elongate punctures along median strip slightly raised in form of vestigial median carina from near

base to shortly behind antennal attachment. Sides of dorsum matt, with rows of slightly coarser punctures separated by wrinkles but lacking well-defined carinae. Apical part of rostrum lustrous, with sparse fine elongate punctures. Antennae inserted at 0.46 length of rostrum from apex. Scape slender in basal part and moderately swollen in apical third. Funicle 7-segmented, rather weakly thickening apically; 2nd segment about as long as 1st, 3rd and 4th almost twice as long as broad, 5th segment 1.5 times as long as broad, 6th noticeably longer than broad, 7th segment barrel-shaped, slightly transverse. Pubescence on funicle moderately long, dark, semi-erect. Club short spindle-shaped, densely covered with fine short recumbent setae. Eyes rather small, broadly rounded-triangular, moderately convex in dorsal view, their dorsal margins slightly raised above frons level. Frons weakly but very clearly depressed across its entire width, moderately widening posteriorly. Punctuation dense and somewhat irregular, punctures sparser, oblong and less deep medially; intervals narrow, but shining in places. Temples with narrow depression along posterior margins of eyes, depression widening and slightly deepening dorsally. Vertex weakly convex, densely rugosely punctate, punctures becoming smaller posteriorly; fine median carina present in posterior part of vertex.

Pronotum 1.32–1.38 times as broad as long, with base shallowly bisinuate and weakly obtuse-angularly produced posteriorly in middle; sides weakly rounded, weakly convexly converging toward base and more strongly and less convexly converging toward moderately deep constriction separating long apical part. Lateral tubercles medium-sized, subacute, not projecting beyond contour of pronotum. Anterior margin weakly raised, with shallow median emargination limited by two blunted angulations. Disc moderately convex, with median sulcus wide and shallow at base, narrowing and partly smoothed in middle of disc, and foveiform deepened behind and in apical constriction. Medial part of disc along sulcus slightly more strongly convex and separated from lateral tubercles by shallow depressions. Punctuation on disc very coarse and deep, punctures of varying size separated by flat narrow intervals, matt on largest part of disc and lustrous in a few places on convex areas along median sulcus. Postocular lobes large, rounded, set with sparse very short setae pointed anteromedially. In front view, apical margin inconspicuously thickened at mid-height of sides. Corner between ventral end of postocular lobe and keel before coxae very deeply depressed.

Prosternal depression before fore coxae very deep, with steep walls, limited by nearly flat, rather high keels.

Scutellum narrow, elongate, bare, keel-shaped. Apices of mesepimera well visible dorsally. Mesosternal process between middle coxae shallowly depressed.

Elytra 1.13–1.14 times as long as broad, with strongly convex humeral prominences, weakly roundly widening along short distance behind latter, afterwards first moderately, then strongly narrowing toward moderately convex, obtuse apical prominences. Disc strongly and rather evenly convex both in cross-section and longitudinally, deepest slightly proximal to mid-length, faintly depressed only behind scutellum. Striae broad and rather deep, deepening and narrowing toward base; punctures in striae separated approximately by own diameter. Intervals about 1.5 times as broad as striae, inner intervals almost flat, lateral ones very noticeably convex, matt, coriaceous, densely and irregularly covered with small elongate flattened, partly glabrous and narrowing posteriorly granules. Margins of intervals somewhat smoothed. Granules on apical prominences not conspicuously larger than those on rest surface and forming no transverse ridge.

Legs rather long and slender, coarsely rugosely punctate; femora weakly widened distal to middle and forming weak angular prominence with bunch of a few short narrow white scales. Hind femur not conspicuously broader than middle femur and slightly wider than fore femur. Tibiae moderately long, parallel-sided in middle part, slightly widening toward apex; fore tibia obsoletely outcurved apically, non-mucronate. Middle and hind tibiae straight and armed with sharp mucro, medium-sized and pointed posteromedially on middle tibia and half as long, pointed almost perpendicular to tibia axis, on hind tibia. Spines in apical comb of fore tibia light brown, fine, almost setiform, short, becoming longer toward outer apical angle and barely extending on outer surface of tibia. Apical comb on hind tibia short, convex, evenly rounded, with dense fine pale spines. Tarsi moderately long, 1st segment of fore and hind tarsi almost twice, 1st segment of middle tarsus 1.5 times as long as broad. 2nd segment less than 1.5 times as long as broad, 3rd segment of fore tarsus as long and almost twice as broad as 2nd. Claw-segment rather broad, weakly widening apically, by 2/3 of its length extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment. Claws moderately long, moderately diverging, rather broad, finely dentate in basal 0.4.

Underside matt, densely microreticulate, with coarse punctures dense along midline and sparser on sides of meso- and metathorax; middle part of mesepimera often impunctate. Apices of mesepimera obtusely ridge-shaped. Metepisterna rather strongly convex in anterior half. Metasternum shorter than middle coxal cavities, moderately convex between middle and hind coxae, ridge-shaped hanging over hind coxae. 1st ventrite rather deeply depressed between coxae, depression narrowing posteriorly and 2nd ventrite less deeply depressed, 3rd and 4th ventrites flat medially. Anal ventrite along its entire length with broad, moderately deep transverse depression limited by weak prominences raising to apical margin of ventrite. Depression densely and much more finely punctate than rest venter and covered with fine semi-erect white and yellow hairs, posterior margin of ventrite also with narrow-lanceolate white scales. Sides of depression and posterior margin of anal ventrite with longer semi-erect hairs. Pygidium moderately transverse, weakly convex, coarsely punctate, with deep fovea occupying half-length and about one-third width of pygidium; bottom of fovea almost impunctate, sides densely covered with yellow hairs hanging over fovea. Aedeagus as in Fig. 23.

Female. Rostrum 1.36–1.39 times as long as pronotum, strongly and evenly curved, subcylindrical, parallel-sided in basal part and to varying degree narrowing between antennal insertion and apex, weakly dilated at latter, weakly lustrous, with fine remote elongate punctures in basal part and with sparse minute elongate punctures and strioles in apical part. Antennae inserted at 0.48–0.52 length of rostrum from apex. Elytra broader, more strongly rounded at sides. All tibiae straight, non-mucronate. Venter rather strongly evenly convex at base, 3rd and 4th ventrites flat medially, 2nd ventrite with group of broader white scales medially, anal ventrite more densely and finely punctate in medial third, with small shallow depression in apical half densely covered with small white scales. Pygidium weakly transverse, flat, matt, moderately densely punctate, with shallow transverse fovea occupying somewhat less than half of its length and about half its apical width. Margins of fovea sparsely covered with yellow hairs hanging over fovea.

Body black, only claws brown; pronotum and elytra usually with weak dark blue sheen. Vestiture sparse. Dorsal surface with inconspicuous sparse short recumbent dark hair-like scales sitting in punctures (also those in elytral striae) and on elytral intervals. Median

sulcus and sides of pronotum with sparse broader and longer white scales. Elytral suture with a few short, narrow white scales behind scutellum. Narrow white scales evenly scattered over femora; tibiae clothed with hairs-like scales, with diffuse band of white scales distal to apical quarter bearing mostly longer brown hairs. Punctures on underside bearing lanceolate white scales denser along midline; sides of thorax, including apices of mesepimera, lacking any condensations of scales.

Body length 2.2–2.7 mm.

Comparative notes. The new species is very closely related to *C. subcoeruleipennis* Voss and differs in a smaller size (body length of *C. subcoeruleipennis* about 3 mm), narrower elytral striae (as broad as intervals in *C. subcoeruleipennis*) and shape of the penis (broadly rounded at apex in *C. subcoeruleipennis*—see Fig. 26). Body in the new species is more convex dorsally and matt (weakly lustrous in *C. subcoeruleipennis*), claw-segment of the tarsi is slightly broader from base. From *C. ibukianus* Hust., similar to *C. subcoeruleipennis* in the shape of penis (comp. Figs. 25 and 26), the new species differs in a much smaller body size and faint dark blue sheen of the dorsal surface. In the shape of the blunted apically penis, small body size, and lack of bright metallic luster *C. alexanderi* is similar to *C. catenulatus* Kor. (Fig. 24), but differs from it in a broader and more convex dorsally pronotum with anterior margin not thickened at middle of height in front view, in a much finer sculpture of the elytra, broader legs, and black antennae and tarsi.

Etymology. The species is named for Alexandr Georgievich Kirejtshuk, my colleague from the Laboratory of Insect Systematics, ZIN, who first discovered it.

Material. Holotype, ♂: **Russia: Primorskiy Terr.**, “Kedrovaya Pad” Nature Reserve, river valley, 30.V.1989 (A.G. Kirejtshuk). Paratypes: as above, 1 ♀; as above, but *Abies* forest, 29.V.1989 (A.G. Kirejtshuk), 1 ♂; *Primorskiy Terr.*, 30 km SE of Ussuriysk, Ussuriyskiy Nature Reserve, forest, 10–11.VI.1993 (S.A. Belokobylskiy), 3 ♀.

Ceutorhynchus (Heorhynchus) zherichini

Korotyaev, sp. n.

(Fig. 4)

Description. Female. Rostrum 1.63 times as long as pronotum, 0.7 times as broad as fore femur and as

broad as apical part of fore tibia; weakly and regularly curved, subcylindrical, parallel-sided, leveling with frons at base. Dorsal surface of rostrum moderately convex in cross-section, not carinate. Basal part of rostrum matt, densely covered with medium-sized strongly elongate punctures partly arranged in rows but forming no sulci; intervals between punctures matt, densely microreticulate. Apical part with gradually thinning fine punctation, first weakly, then moderately (apical quarter) shining. Antennae inserted at 0.47 length of rostrum from apex. Scape gradually swollen in apical third. Funicle 7-segmented, weakly thickening apically. 2nd segment as long as 1st, 3rd segment 2/3 as long as 2nd, as long as 4th; 5th shorter than 4th and 6th, oblong; 6th segment slightly longer than broad, 7th about as long as broad. Club spindle-shaped, with clear sutures between 1st and 2nd segments and with 3rd segment noticeably narrower than 2nd. Setae on funicular segments moderately long, semi-erect. Eyes rounded-triangular, rather small, moderately convex, somewhat more strongly convex in posterodorsal part. Frons flat, very wide. Head capsule matt, with dense medium-sized, rather deep and somewhat rugose punctation. Vertex lacking median carina.

Pronotum 1.40 times as broad as long, subcampaniform, with base slightly angularly produced toward scutellum; sides strongly convexly converging toward deep constriction separating moderately long apical section. Apical edge almost not raised, shallowly emarginate in median third. Lateral tubercles small but well visible, not protruding from contour of pronotum. Disc rather strongly evenly convex from basal margin to shallow apical constriction, moderately depressed only at sides anteromedially to lateral tubercles. Median sulcus narrow, entire, neither widened nor deepened in apical constriction, weakly deepened and widened at base. Punctation rather coarse, uniform; punctures separated by narrow, weakly convex shining intervals. Postocular lobes large.

Scutellum small. Apices of mesepimera narrowly ridge-shaped declined off the body.

Elytra as long as broad, subcordate, with strongly convex humeri, in basal half subparallel-sided, in apical half strongly narrowing toward obtuse but moderately convex apical prominences. Disc rather strongly convex, with faint depression behind scutellum. Striae moderately broad and deep, with well-defined margins; punctures in striae separated by about own di-

ameter. Intervals in medial part of disc flat, on elytral sides weakly convex; odd-numbered intervals slightly more, even-numbered slightly less than twice as broad as striae, weakly shining or nearly matt, with 2 or 3 confused rows of minute round granules. Apical prominences densely covered with slightly larger sharp granules forming no ridges.

Legs moderately long; femora noticeably swollen in middle part, all armed with small sharp tooth. Fore tibia weakly gradually widening apically, with apex noticeably outcurved and slightly roundly widened. Apical comb arcuately extending on outer margin along distance equal to 0.7 apical width of tibia. Spines in apical comb fine and very dense. Middle and hind tibiae straight, with apical comb on outer margin slightly longer than apical width of tibia. 1st segment of tarsus about twice as long as broad, 2nd slightly longer than wide, 3rd segment as long and 1.5 times as broad as 2nd, claw-segment moderately widening apically, by 2/3 extending from lobes of 3rd segment. Claws medium-sized, weakly diverging, with narrow appendages in basal third.

Underside coarsely evenly punctate. Anal ventrite with medioposterior part and entire apical margin densely covered with white lanceolate scales. Pygidium moderately transverse, flat, matt, with obliterated punctation and very short semi-erect yellow hairs.

Body black, two apical tarsal segments dark brown. Vestiture sparse and short; sparse narrow white scales forming ill-defined lateral stripes on pronotum and are condensed on underside along margins of thoracic sclerites, including apices of mesepimera; elytra with inconspicuous dark recumbent hair-like scales; abdomen with short narrow white scales not projecting from punctures.

Body length 2.75 mm.

Comparative notes. The new species is similar in the size and proportions of the body, coloration, sculpture and vestiture to *C. subcoeruleipennis* Voss, 1958, but differs from this and all other species of the subgenus *Heorhynchus* Korotyaev, 1999 (see Korotyaev, 2013) in a finer sculpture of the elytra with the elytral striae narrower and intervals between them flat in the center of the disc and only weakly convex on sides, and are much more finely granulate; the rostrum is much less strongly curved and matt along the entire length, much more densely although rather finely punctate except apical third; apical combs of fore tibia

mush longer than in *C. subcoeruleipennis*; the vestiture is somewhat denser and coarser, especially on thorax, forming vague lateral stripes on the pronotum and slightly condensed along the sclerite margins on the underside. The pygidium is almost flat and has no trace of the characteristic medioapical fovea present in the other species.

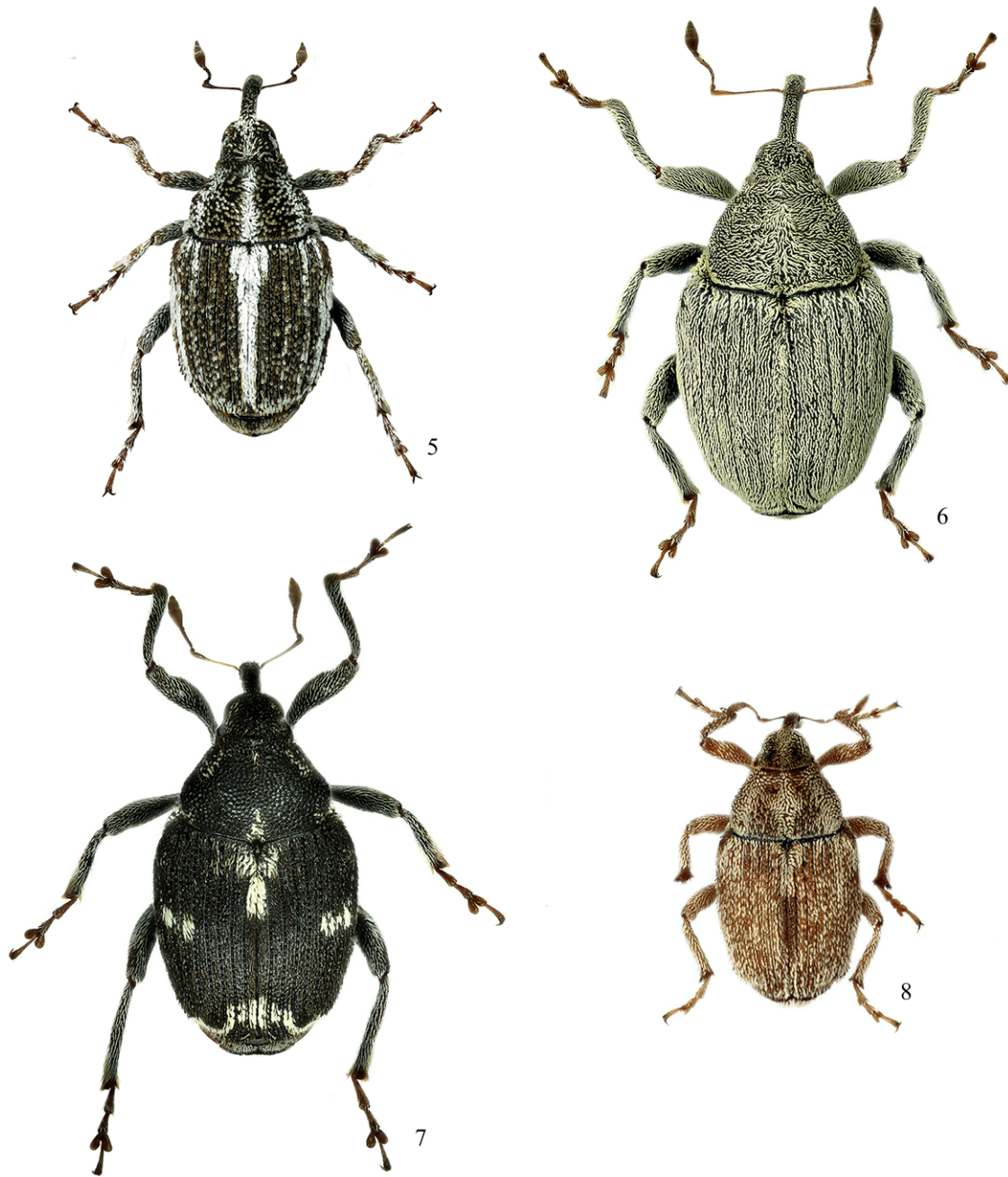
Material. Holotype, ♀: **Russia:** *Primorskiy Terr.*, Vladivostok, Okeanskaya Stn., 5.VII.1986 (V.V. Zherichin).

Etymology. The species is named after the Late Vladimir Vasilievich Zherichin, an outstanding weevil taxonomist, paleontologist and ecologist, a good and kind friend.

Glucianus xerophilus Korotyaev, sp. n.
(Figs. 5, 17)

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.16 times as long as pronotum, weakly regularly curved, leveling with frons, rather slender, distinctly narrower than fore femur, nearly round in cross-section, parallel-sided, much broader distal to antennal attachment than in basal part. Rostral dorsum without carinae, densely covered with fine punctures almost entirely concealed by scales in basal part and visible in apical part; apical part of rostral dorsum raised along midline. Antennae slender; distance from apex of rostrum to antennal attachment 0.38 times length of rostrum. Scape moderately thickened in apical third; 1st funicular segment moderately widened toward apex, about 2.5 times as long as broad; 2nd slightly shorter than, and half as broad as 1st; 3rd about 0.7 times as long as 2nd, about 1.8 times as long as broad; 4–6th distinctly shorter than 3rd, nearly as long as broad; 7th slightly shorter and broader. Funicular segments with 1 whorl of rather short, pale, semi-erect hairs. Club oblong-fusiform, with narrowly attenuate apex. Frons shallowly depressed over entire breadth. Eyes large, nearly flat.

Pronotum 1.51 times as broad as long, with strongly rounded sides convexly converging toward base and more strongly and subrectilinearly or slightly concavely converging toward deep apical constriction. Pronotum broadest near midlength or slightly proximally; its sides in this place with sharp tubercle in shape of very short oblique carina. Basal margin of pronotum straight; apical one strongly raised, even, not hanging over head. Disc weakly and rather regularly convex. Prescutellar depression moderately broad



Figs. 5–8. Ceutorhynchinae, habitus: (5) *Glocianus xerophilus* sp. n., holotype male; (6) *Microplontus helenae* Korotyaev et Nasreddinov, sp. n., male paratype, (7) *Mogulones reticulatus* Korotyaev et Nasreddinov, sp. n., male paratype; (8) *Oprohinus oxyanus* sp. n., male holotype.

and shallow. Surface matt, with dense medium-sized punctures almost entirely concealed by scales. Post-ocular lobes strongly convex, set with very dense cilia; length of lobes (along axis of body in lateral view) slightly exceeding length of carinae before fore coxae.

Scutellum very small, in shape of short keel, glabrous, shining. Apices of mesepimera clearly visible in dorsal view.

Elytra 1.11 times as long as broad. Humeral calli moderately convex; behind them, elytra weakly roundly widened to middle and then slightly more strongly narrowed toward rounded but distinct apical prominences, widely separately rounded apically. 9th interval with clearly visible sharp granule at apex of apical prominence, with 2 widely spaced, slightly smaller proximal granules, and also with small granule distal to apical granule. Disc nearly flat in basal third, shal-

lowly depressed along suture on 1st–3rd intervals, weakly and regularly convex in middle part, not raised along middle, smoothly beveled toward apex and more sharply beveled at sides. Striae rather fine and deep, entire, with punctures very narrowly separated and occasionally slightly excising margins of intervals. Intervals flat, about 2.5 times as broad as striae, moderately densely and finely punctate; margins of punctures convex in places and visible between dense scales.

Legs long and slender. Femora weakly widened in middle part, broadest only slightly distal to middle, each with small tooth concealed by dense pale scales. Fore tibia nearly straight, slightly widened toward apex, without mucro, weakly and very shortly widened outwards apically, with short fine very dense spines extending onto outer margin of tibia by less than half of breadth of tibia. Middle tibia distinctly shorter than fore tibia, slightly less strongly angularly widened outwards apically; spines on apical margin becoming longer outwards. Mucro sharp and short, directed inwards perpendicularly to axis of tibia and slightly projecting above pubescence. Hind tibia straight and nearly baculiform, very shortly and weakly roundly widened outwards only at apex, with spines slightly sparser and more strongly lengthened outwards than those on middle tibia. Mucro on hind tibia in shape of inconspicuous granule at base of spines on inner margin of apex. Tarsi long and slender; in fore tarsus, 1st segment 2.5 times, 2nd segment 1.5 times as long as broad; 3rd segment 1.5 times as broad as and slightly shorter than 2nd, with lobes moderately rounded on outer side and weakly projecting beyond apex of short but distinct 4th segment. Claw-segment narrow, weakly and regularly widened toward apex, projecting beyond apex of 3rd segment by about 0.8 of own length. Claws long, narrow, widely opposed, with clearly visible sharp tooth in middle part. Hair brushes on sole surfaces reduced to narrow stripes separated by bare median area.

Anal ventrite with shallow depression in medial part. Pygidium with small narrow apical emargination, distinctly depressed before apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 17) without sharp apical projection characteristic of majority of *Glocianus* yet similar to that in *G. steveni* (Boh.), a genuine *Glocianus*.

Body black; antennae and femora dark brown with slightly paler apex of antennal scape, base of club, and apices of femora; tibiae and tarsi slightly paler than

femora, reddish brown. Basal half of rostrum densely covered with narrow, slightly raised, matt, grayish brown scales 3–4 times as long as broad, with white scales of same shape, and with broader, oval or lanceolate white scales partly depressed along middle. Scales directed mainly posteriorly (toward frons); apical part of rostrum rather sparsely covered with hair-like scales directed from sides to midline. Frons, vertex, and temples densely covered with scales similar to those in basal part of rostrum; frons in antero-central part and also temples with white scales prevailing. Pronotum with grayish brown general background of pubescence, densely covered with widely oval white (with infusion of brownish) scales depressed along middle from base, and with raised grayish brown scales 1/3–1/2 as wide as white scales; these scales denser along basal margin of pronotum, directed posteriorly, and forming pale golden stripe. Median stripe of white scales distinct but with diffused margins. Lateral stripes more strongly diffused, with strong infusion of brown scales on lateral tubercles. Sides ventrally densely covered with white scales. Elytra with contrasting white sutural stripe extended onto 2nd interval in basal quarter and with white stripe running along 8th interval from posterior margin of humeral callus to elytral apex (bending there around apical prominences and reaching apex of 3rd interval). 9th interval in middle part and 10th along most of its length also with dense white widely oval scales; bases of 6th and 7th intervals with strokes formed by oval and broad-lanceolate white scales. Other intervals mostly with matt brownish gray widely oval scales depressed medially and arranged mainly in 2 confused rows and with shining brown parallel-sided, apically truncate scales scattered between latter and partly concealing them. Striae with nearly continuous stripe of narrow-lanceolate grayish scales. Femora and tibiae densely (but with gaps) covered with mainly white oval scales partly depressed at center, with infusion of shining golden or pale brown scales. Tarsi with moderately dense narrow white recumbent and raised scales. Body ventrally with dense white oval scales partly depressed at center; pygidium with narrower white and subrecumbent narrow golden scales.

Body length 2.9 mm.

Comparative notes. *Glocianus xerophilus* sp. n. clearly differs from most of the congeners in a white sutural stripe running along the entire length of the 1st elytral interval, and from *G. steveni* (Gyll.) and *G. scorzonerae* (Kor.), in which the sutural interval is also white, in very slender and long legs with narrow

tarsi and in strongly reduced hair brushes on the sole surfaces. In addition, the new species differs from *G. scorzonerae* in a small size (body about 4 mm long in *G. scorzonerae*), wider scales on the dorsal surface of the body, in the structure of broader white and brownish gray elytral scales depressed at the center, in abundant white scales on the pronotum, in the presence of distinct white lateral stripes on the pronotum and elytra, and in the white in the basal quarter 2nd elytral interval.

Material. Kazakhstan, Zhezkazgan Prov., 10 km SSW of Sarytagan Vill., environs of Aktogai Vill., 5.V.1999 (A.V. Gromov), 1 ♂—holotype (in the Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk).

Microplontus helenae Korotyaev
et Nasreddinov, sp. n.
(Figs. 6, 18).

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.2 times as long as pronotum, very weakly regularly curved, rather slender: only slightly wider at midlength, and as wide apically as middle part of fore tibia. Rostrum parallel-sided from base to antennal attachment, then weakly but sharply narrowed, and widened again toward apex. Surface of rostrum matt, with dense fine punctures; dorsal surface of rostrum with inconspicuous median carina only in apical part. Antennae slender, attached slightly proximal to beginning of apical third of rostrum. Apical third of scape moderately thickened. 2nd funicular segment slightly longer than and nearly half as broad as 1st; 3rd and 4th segments similar, half as long as 2nd; 5–7th segments subequal in length; 7th slightly longer than broad. Club fusiform, medium-long. Pubescence of funicle fine, pale, rather long, semi-erect. Eyes slightly convex. Frons strongly widened posteriorly, distinctly depressed over entire surface, matt, densely punctate.

Pronotum 1.4 times as broad as long, strongly convex, broadest at basal third where sides strongly convex. Lateral tubercles absent; base straight, slightly attenuate posteriorly only near scutellum; narrow collar slightly deflexed. Median sulcus smoothed at center, moderately deepened and widened at base and at apex. Surface of disc matt, with dense small, rather deep punctures.

Elytra 1.14 times as long as broad, slightly narrowed from humeri toward middle, moderately narrowed apically. Apical prominences moderately con-

vex but rounded, without granules. Disc rather strongly convex, with shallow depressions behind scutellum and at sides—behind humeri and distal to middle. Striae rather narrow and shallow. Intervals 2–3 times as broad as striae, flat, matt, with dense fine punctures.

Each femur with obtuse-angular prominence in place of tooth. Fore tibia slightly S-curved, moderately widened toward apex, weakly widened outwards apically, without mucro. Spines on apical margin of fore tibia pale, fine, and very dense. Middle and hind tibiae with similar short sharp mucro arcuately bent medio-posteriorly. Apical combs of middle and hind tibiae very short, rounded, with dense fine spines.

Pygidium slightly broader than long, roundly pentagonal, weakly convex. Two first ventrites moderately depressed, 3rd and 4th ventrites almost flat, anal ventrite moderately deeply depressed in medial third, sides of depression obtusely convex toward apical margin of ventrite but not ridged, densely set with short pale setae projecting from scaly vestiture. Aedeagus (Fig. 18) with asymmetrical apex attenuate into moderately long sharp process and rather strongly bent ventrally.

Body black; antennae and tarsi bright rufous; tibiae dark brown. Pubescence dense, uniform; beetle appearing pale olive-colored. Body dorsally, head, and legs covered with narrow (3–4 times as long as broad), weakly raised scales with truncate or shallowly emarginate apices. Scales in elytral striae and on intervals similar in size, forming 3–5 rows on intervals. Body ventrally covered with wider grayish scales.

Female. Rostrum 1.4 times as long as pronotum, regularly weakly curved, with sides shallowly emarginate between base of antennae and its apex, densely punctate along entire length, without median carina. Antennae inserted at 0.47 times length of rostrum from apex. All tibiae without mucro. Pygidium slightly roof-like raised along midline.

Body length 3.4–4.7 mm.

Comparative notes. The relationships of the new species are not quite clear. The elytra without a pattern that provides the best characters for distinguishing representatives of the genera *Mogulones* Reitt., *Datonychnus* Wagn., and *Microplontus* Wagn., and a moderately asymmetrical aedeagus occur in representatives of all the three genera. The host plant was established only on one occasion, but since a whole series of individuals was taken from this plant, their feeding on it

might be obligatory. Judging by the association with a representative of the family Asteraceae, the new species should be attributed to the genus *Microplontus* which includes two Western Palaearctic species known to develop on *Senecio*—*M. fairmairei* (C. Bris.) and *M. atlanticus* (Dieckmann) (Colonnelli, 2004). *Microplontus helenae* clearly differs from these species and also from *M. riedeli* Kor. from eastern Turkey in a large size of the body and in a unicolorous scaly vestiture. The new species clearly differs from all the Middle Asian species of the genus *Mogulones* Reitt. in a dense unicolorous scaly vestiture of the dorsal side of the body. In the size and coloration, it is similar to *Boragosirocalus mesasiaticus* Dieckm. but clearly differs in a very long rostrum, 7-segmented funicle of the long antenna, and in a half as coarse punctation and the shape of the pronotum. From the Middle Asian species of the genus *Thamiocolus* with a unicolorous scaly vestiture forming no pattern (*Th. sulphureus* Fst., *Th. brisouti* Fst.) the new species differs, in addition to a narrower shape of the scales, in the very short apical combs of the tibiae. Among the Middle Asian representatives of the genus *Ceutorhynchus* Germ., only *C. pistar* Schze. (Figs. 2, 16) has a pronotum without lateral tubercles; it differs from the new species in the much smaller body size, slender and shining rostrum, light grayish or nearly white scales on the body, black antennae and tarsi, coarse punctation of the pronotum, and less sclerotized aedeagus with a blunted apex.

Material. **Uzbekistan.** *Surkhan-Darya Prov.*: Tutan-Ata SW of Ishkent, 1600–1700 m, on *Senecio bungei*, 5.V.1942 (K.V. Arnoldi), 5 spms.; eastern slope of Kugitangtau (Köytendag) Mt. Range, 40 km NW of Sherabad, 26.IV.1984 (T.N. Vereshchagina, E.L. Gurjeva, Kh.A. Nasreddinov), 8 spms. **Tajikistan.** 70 km S of Dushanbe, southwestern slope of Aktau Mt. Range, 2000 m, 15.IV.1984 (T.N. Vereshchagina, E.L. Gurjeva, Kh.A. Nasreddinov), 17 spms., including holotype—♂ (E.L. Gurjeva); same locality, 1900 m, southwestern slope, 17.IV.1984 (T.N. Vereshchagina), 7 spms.; Vakhshskii Mt. Range, Dagana kishlak, 9.IV.1976 (Kh.A. Nasreddinov), 3 spms.; Karatau Mt. Range, Ak-Kutal Pass, 16.IV.1974 (Kh.A. Nasreddinov), 3 spms.; Mt. Ostana, 19.IV.1974 (Kh.A. Nasreddinov), 8 spms.; Aruktau Mt. Range, Gandzhina Vill., 18.IV.1991 (V.G. Grachev, D.E. Shcherbakov), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Pyandzhskii Karatau Mt. Range, Mt. Astana, 23.IV.1991 (V.G. Grachev, D.E. Shcherbakov), 3 ♀; Baisun Mt.

Range, Sipong Gorge near Sairob, 8.V.1967 (Tadzhibaev), 2 spms; Peter the Great Mt. Range, 10 km S of Tadzhibabad, 16.VI.1969 (G.S. Medvedev), 1 spm.

Etymology. The species is named after the Late Elena Leonidovna Gurjeva, who collected a considerable part of the type material.

***Mogulones reticulatus* Korotyaev
et Nasreddinov, sp. n.
(Figs. 7, 27)**

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.1 times as long as pronotum, strongly regularly curved, narrower than fore femur, nearly round in cross-section in basal part and slightly flattened in apical third. Rostral dorsum with sharp median carina in basal half, matt along nearly entire length, densely punctate. Antennae attached slightly distal to middle of rostrum, slender; club fusiform. Frons very deeply depressed. Eyes moderately convex.

Pronotum 1.5 times as broad as long, with base considerably attenuate posteriorly in middle; disc strongly convex; lateral tubercles obtuse but strongly convex; apical margin rather narrowly but rather strongly deflexed, shallowly emarginate medially. Narrow partitions between large flat punctures forming reticulation on surface of pronotum. Scutellum narrow, convex.

Elytra 1.1 times as long as broad, subparallel-sided in basal, and rather strongly narrowed in apical half; apical prominences rather gentle. Disc flattened, with broad shallow depression behind scutellum. Striae shallow and rather fine, with punctures emarginating edges of intervals. Intervals flat, 2.5–3 times as broad as striae, densely covered with punctures slightly smaller than those in striae.

Legs long and slender; each femur with small sharp tooth; fore tibia slightly widened and outcurved apically; inner margin of apex with hardly visible mucro concealed by hairs. Mucro on middle and hind tibiae only slightly larger. Tarsi narrow; 1st segment more than triple, and 2nd segment twice as long as broad; 3rd segment slightly shorter than and twice as broad as 2nd; claw-segment slightly more than twice as long as 3rd segment; claws fine, teeth with apices not reaching midlength of claws.

Anal ventrite with small depression widened and deepened toward apex. Pygidium moderately convex in middle part, with margins slightly raised. Aedeagus as in Fig. 27.

Female. Rostrum 1.1 times as long as pronotum, regularly moderately curved, shining, with dense but smoothed punctures in basal half and with sparse stroke-like punctures in apical half. Antennae attached slightly distal to middle of rostrum. Tibiae without mucro. Depression on anal ventrite very shallow; pygidium concave, slightly raised only along midline.

Body black; antennae, tibiae apically, and tarsi rufous. Elytra bearing white T-shaped scutellar spot with lateral parts occasionally diffused and continuing onto 3rd–5th intervals by sparse narrow white or yellow scales. In addition, short transverse band present on 6–8th intervals before middle of elytra; this band occasionally subperpendicular to elytral suture, but usually distinctly slanting toward it; elytral apex also with stripe shifted anteriorly on 1st–3rd intervals and arcuately framing apical prominences. Background of elytra formed by narrow brown scales. Legs with moderately dense, mainly white, nearly hair-like scales with admixture of white oval scales on dorsal and on anterior surfaces of femora at least in their apical parts. Body ventrally with moderately dense white oval and broad-lanceolate scales, without contrasting glabrous spots; pygidium partly covered with broad-lanceolate, slightly raised scales with admixture of yellowish subrecumbent hair-like scales.

Body length 3.8–4.1 mm.

Comparative notes. This very peculiar species can be easily recognized by the reticulate, covered with flat shining punctures pronotum angularly prominent laterally, and also by its deeply depressed frons and long slender legs (especially tarsi) with a small simple tooth on each femur. Its closest ally is probably *M. formosus* (Fst.) widely distributed in Middle Asia; *M. reticulatus* differs from it in the much larger size (2.6–3.6 mm in *M. formosus*), larger and shallower punctures forming reticulate sculpture on the pronotum, shorter pronotal collar and less angular sides, less extensive dorsal pattern (scutellar spot in *M. formosus* mostly protruding outwards at the base and often also at the apex toward a broader lateral band), in a smaller femoral tooth and much smaller mucro on all tibiae in males, and in a narrower penis with less strongly sclerotized narrower lateral areas and only a weakly asymmetrical, more attenuate and narrower apex (comp. Figs. 27 and 28).

Material. Tajikistan, Karatau Mt. Range, Ak-Kutal Pass, 15–16.IV.1974 (Kh.A. Nasreddinov), 9 specimens, including holotype—♂ (15.IV.1974).

Genus *Oprohinus* Reitter, 1916

Subgenus *Khurshedinus* Korotyaev, subgen. n.

Type species *Oprohinus oxyanus* sp. n.

Description. All external structures as in *Oprohinus* s. str. except that body size may be larger (3.1–3.8 mm), femora armed with a small tooth, elytra with brown spot in middle part of 1st interval, mucro on male middle and hind tibiae in form of a narrow lobe with excised apex. Aedeagus with apex acuminate and rather regularly produced, nod shortly acuminate as in *Oprohinus* s. str. or in *Oprohinus hirtissimus* (Kor.).

Species included. *Oprohinus oxyanus* sp. n. and *O. major* sp. n. from southern Middle Asia.

Etymology. The name of the subgenus is a masculine noun based on the name of Khurshed Ashurovich Nasreddinov, who collected the first specimen in southern Tajikistan.

Comments. Most of the type material was collected in a small flat area in a flood land along a small creek opening to the former Vakhsh River, now Nurekskoye Reservoir. The habitat is situated in the mountain savannah-like vegetation with *Acer*, *Pistacia vera* and several shrub species. Of the herbs, a xerophilic composite, *Koelpinia ?macrantha* was present and three species of *Allium*: *A. scabrellum* Boiss. et Buhse, *A. sp. pr. filidens* Regel, and probably *A. (Rhiziridium)* sp. (All my herbarium specimens were identified by Dr. G.L. Kudryashova, Herbarium of the V.L. Komarov Botanical Institute, St. Petersburg). All the specimens of the two new species were collected before sunset, at about 20 p. m.

The co-occurrence of these two so closely related species differing mostly in the body size and in the width of tarsi is so unusual that it casts doubts on their distinctness. Yet the differences are quite significant and can hardly be attributed to an intraspecific variation. I have observed in the same locality a very similar example of the occurrence of two very closely related species of leaf-beetles (Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae) in neighboring habitats. One of them, *Acolastus orientalis* Lopatin, is common on *Acer* sp. on slopes a few meters above water level; the other species, *Acolastus korotyaevi* Lopatin, feeds on *Glycyrrhiza* sp. (Fabaceae) close to the water. They have a characteristic shape of the penis distinguishing the two species from the Middle Asian allies and differ mostly in the body size and the sharpness of the elytral pattern

(Lopatin, 2010). Probably their close contact results from the formation of the Nurekskoye Reservoir with the water level raised to 200 m above the previous level of the Vakhsh River and the riparian coenoses correspondingly shifted to the new environment causing anthropogenic neighborhood of the formerly separated habitats, coenoses, and species.

Oprohinus oxyanus Korotyaev, sp. n.
(Figs. 8, 19, 29)

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.25 times as long as pronotum, moderately regularly curved, slightly flattened dorsoventrally, rather slender: 0.7 times as broad as fore femur; subparallel-sided, only faintly widened from antennal attachment to apex. Rostral dorsum matt, densely finely punctate except for apical part with sparser punctation and short narrow median area at antennal insertion with thinned punctures and surface weakly shining.

Antennae slender, inserted at 1/3 length of rostrum from apex. 1st funicular segment 2.5 times as long as broad, regularly moderately widened toward apex; 2nd segment half as broad as and slightly shorter than 1st segment; 3rd segment 2/3 as long as 2nd; 6th and 7th segments slightly longer than broad. Funicle almost not widened toward apex. Club fusiform, subsymmetrical, rather long: as long as 3rd–7th funicular segments combined. Eyes rather large, flat. Frons broad, shallowly depressed; upper margins of eyes slightly raised.

Pronotum 1.6 times as broad as long, with straight base, angularly widened behind middle, moderately narrowing there from toward base, and strongly narrowing toward apex. Lateral tubercles with several small granules concealed by scales. Disc weakly regularly convex, matt, with dense fine punctures concealed by scales. Median sulcus in form of oval depression in basal half, gently but strongly deepened toward scutellum. Apical margin steeply deflexed, forming low “collar;” nearly straight, slightly undulate in medial part, in front view widened above eyes into glabrous areas at angular bends to lateral part.

Scutellum narrow, glabrous.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as broad, with moderately convex humeral calli, scarcely narrowed in basal, and moderately narrowed in apical half. Disc weakly convex, flattened behind scutellum. Apical prominences indistinct on outer intervals but clearly visible on 4–6th intervals. Striae narrow, moderately deep. Intervals

flat, about 2.5 times as broad as striae, distinctly shining, with moderately dense, shallow punctures. 9th interval with 2 or 3 sharp dark granules near apex, weakly projecting from under scales.

Legs of medium proportions. Femora moderately widened, each with very small tooth; fore femur only slightly narrower than middle and hind femora. Fore tibia rather strongly widened toward apex, S-curved; angularly widened outwards at apex and bearing there 10–12 rather large, dark, narrowly triangular spines not extending onto outer margin of tibia. Middle and hind tibiae straight; middle tibia rather strongly, and hind tibia very weakly widened toward apex; their apical combs also not continuing onto outer margins of tibiae; spines in apical combs longer, narrower on hind tibia than on fore tibia. Fore tibia without mucro; middle tibia with short sharp mucro directed inwards nearly in perpendicular to axis of tibia. On hind tibia, mucro in form of short narrow lobe with emarginate apex, directed posteriorly nearly along axis of tibia and only slightly curved inwards. Tarsi long and slender. 1st segment of fore tarsus more than twice as long as broad; 2nd slightly longer than broad; 3rd about as long and 1.5 times as broad as 2nd, its lobes rounded laterally and nearly half as broad as 2nd segment. Claw-segment projecting beyond lobes of 3rd segment by nearly 3/4 of own length, slightly widened toward apex. Claws rather long, slender, simple. Hind tarsus slightly narrower and longer than fore tarsus.

Anal ventrite with rather deep depression; pygidium moderately convex, with gentle depression in apical half; pubescence in depression not differing from that on rest of surface. Aedeagus as in Figs. 19, 29.

Female. Rostrum 1.18 times as long as pronotum, weakly regularly curved, slightly narrowed distal to antennal attachment and widened at apex. Apical part of rostrum distinctly shining, with rather fine punctures. Rostrum with oval scales only slightly extending onto its base, rather sparsely covered with narrow yellowish scales in basal half. Antennae attached at 0.36 times length of rostrum from apex. Tibiae without mucro. Anal sternite convex, rather steeply sloping toward apex. Pygidium slightly concave—its apical margin slightly projecting. Tarsi very slender; 3rd segment of fore tarsus slightly broader than 2nd, but its lobes distinctly narrower than 2nd segment. In hind tarsus, 3rd segment only slightly broader than 2nd.

Body brown, pale; apical parts of club and tarsal claw-segments darker; narrow basal margins of elytra

and pronotum black. Rostral dorsum covered with small raised scales nearly as far as antennal attachment. Dorsal surface without distinct pattern, only with rather ill-defined narrow T-shaped scutellar spot on 1st and 2nd intervals and with dark middle third of 1st interval. Dorsal pubescence rather dense, formed by slightly yellowish oval scales tapered apically and with less distinct but also abundant narrow yellow parallel-sided, slightly more strongly raised scales. Head capsule almost entirely (with very narrow intervals) covered with rounded-triangular, slightly raised scales nearly white in medial part of frons and brown at sides, behind eyes, and on vertex. Pronotal disc clothed slightly less densely than head, with all scales evenly narrowly separated; scales pale, with only several ones darker; narrow brown scales occasionally forming 2 ill-defined dark spots at sides of scutellar fovea. Elytral intervals with 3 irregular rows of white scales and with narrow brown, more strongly raised scales. Base of humeral callus with dark spot. Body ventrally and legs with dense white scales.

Body length 2.5–2.7 mm.

Material. **Tajikistan**, Nurekskoe Storage Reservoir, 25 km upstream of the city of Nurek, Surkhku Mt. Range, ~ 870 m, lower belt of *Pistacia vera* L. light forests on slope, 4.VI.1983 (B.A. Korotyaev), 2 ♂, including holotype; same locality, 13.VI.1983 (B.A. Korotyaev), 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

Oprohinus major Korotyaev, sp. n.
(Figs. 9, 10, 30, 31)

Description. Very similar to *O. oxyanus* sp. n., but larger, body length 3.1–3.8 mm. Tarsi much broader, lobes of 3rd segment of fore tarsus as broad as 2nd segment (Fig. 31). Elytra broader, 1.13 times as long as broad. White spot on sutural interval longer, not less than one-third length of suture. Aedeagus as in Fig. 30.

Rostrum in female 1.19 times as long as pronotum. Apical part of rostrum distinctly shining, with rather dense fine punctures. Antennae inserted at 0.34–0.41 length of rostrum from apex, longer and more slender, than in *O. oxyanus* sp. n.; 2nd segment of funicle about triple as long as broad, 5th and 6th segments noticeably longer than broad, 7th about as long as broad.

Body length 3.1–3.8 mm.

Material. **Turkmenistan.** Kopet Dag, 30 km SSE of Annau, 29.IV.1988 (Yu.N. Chekanov), 1 ♀ (in the

Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk). **Tajikistan.** Nurekskoe Storage Reservoir, 25 km upstream of the city of Nurek, Surkhku Mt. Range, ~ 870 m above sea level, lower belt of *Pistacia vera* L. and *Acer* sp. light forests on slope, flat area in a flood land of a small creak, sweeping at 20 o'clock, 16.VI.1983 (B.A. Korotyaev), 1 ♂—holotype, 1 ♀; 10 km upstream of the city of Nurek, Vakhshskiy Mt. Range, Sebiston Vill., 10.V.1976 (Kh.A. Nasreddinov), 1 ♀.

Subgenus *Oprohinus* Reitter

Oprohinus libanoticus (Schultze, 1901)

Material. **Syria.** *Homs Prov.*, An Nasra, 650 m, 34°45.256'N, 36°17.726'E, 26.IV.2005 (N. Rahmé, A. Márkus, A. Kotán and A. Podlussány), 1 ♀ (A. Podlussány coll., Budapest).

Distribution. Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan (Colonnelli, 2004). First record from Syria.

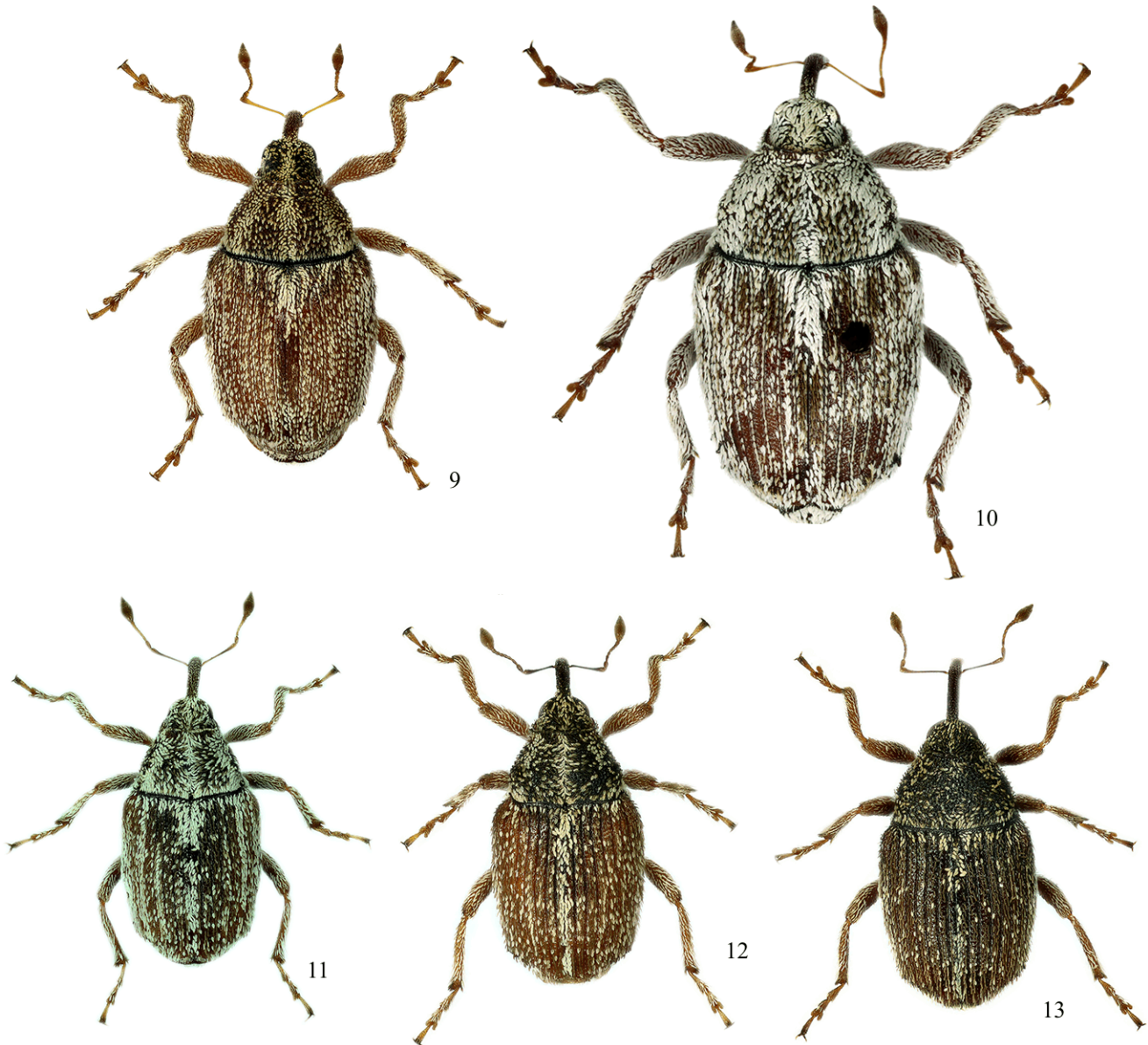
Oprohinus protentus (Schultze, 1901)

Material. **Tajikistan.** Southern slope of Hissar Mt. Range, 25 km N of the town of Hissar, Khanaka River, 1700 m, stony slope, at path along river, sweeping *Allium turcomanum* Regel, 24.IV.1983 (B.A. Korotyaev), 1 ♀.

Distribution. Kyrgyzstan; Uzbekistan (Korotyaev, 1980), Turkmenistan (Colonnelli, 2013); first record for Tajikistan.

Oprohinus svetlanae Korotyaev, sp. n.
(Fig. 11)

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.3 times as long as pronotum, evenly and rather strongly bent, cylindrical, slender, 0.6 times as broad as fore femur, parallel-sided. Dorsal surface of rostrum evenly convex in cross-section, matt, with dense punctation covered with scales except in apical part where medium-sized punctures clearly visible and arranged along sides in rows. Antennae inserted at 0.38–0.43 length of rostrum from apex, long and slender; funicle 7-segmented. Scape straight, slender, weakly and gradually thickening in apical third. Funicle scarcely widening apically; 1st segment moderately and roundly widening apically, about 2.5 times as long as broad; 2nd segment noticeably shorter than 1st, 3rd and 4th short-



Figs. 9–13. Ceutorhynchinae, habitus: (9) *Oprohinus major* sp. n., male holotype; (10) *Oprohinus major* sp. n., female, Turkmenistan; (11) *O. svetlanae* sp. n., male holotype; (12) *O. davidiani* sp. n., male holotype; (13) *O. lobanovi* sp. n., female holotype.

er than 2nd and about 1.5 times as long as broad, 5th and 6th slightly longer than broad, 7th slightly shorter and broader, slightly transverse, sharply separated from club. Club short spindle-shaped, compact, 2.5 times as long as broad, with shortly attenuate apex. Funicular segments with rosettes of short fine, inconspicuous hairs; club matt, with dense recumbent pubescence. Eyes medium-sized, weakly evenly convex. Frons shallowly concave across entire width, strongly widening posteriorly, densely covered with scales, densely finely punctate under latter. Vertex and temples sculptured similarly to frons, vertex with fine median carina in posterior half not visible under vestiture.

Pronotum 1.41–1.52 times as broad as long, subtrapeziform, widest about one-third way from base, moderately narrowing there from toward base and almost rectilinearly strongly narrowing toward moderately deep apical constriction. Base very broadly angularly or slightly roundly produced toward scutellum, occasionally very shallowly bisinuate. Apical margin rather strongly raised, with medial part (almost to posterior width of frons) rather coarsely irregularly crenulate, straightened and, in dorsal view, shallowly emarginate. Disc very weakly evenly convex both longitudinally and in cross-section, very densely finely punctate, in areas with scales abraded matt. Lateral tubercles weakly to moderately convex, short, obtuse or

slightly transversely ridged, with group of minute obtuse granules covered by scales. Median sulcus obsolete, moderately deepened into short narrow fovea at base. Scutellum sunken below elytral level, with glabrous median keel-shaped part projecting from scales on its lateral parts. Apices of mesepimera rather narrowly visible dorsally.

Elytra 1.16–1.20 times as long as broad, with moderately convex shoulders, almost parallel-sided in basal half and then weakly to moderately narrowing toward rather angular apical prominences. Disc weakly and almost evenly convex, deepest slightly behind mid-length, slightly transversely depressed behind scutellum. Striae very narrow but rather deep, with oblong rounded punctures often widely separated and not conspicuously excising margins of intervals. Intervals flat, about triple as broad as striae, shining, moderately densely punctate beneath dense vestiture. Apical prominences with 3 or 4 small granules on sides only slightly projecting among scaling.

Legs moderately long, of medium proportions. Femora not strongly differing in width, unarmed. Fore tibia without mucro, weakly widening toward apex, very shortly outcurved and weakly angularly widened outwards apically, with apical margin densely set with short rather broad light brown spines. Middle tibia shorter, straight, noticeably widening but not outcurved apically, with comb of dense broad spines shortly roundly beveled on outer surface, spines lengthening outward; tibia armed with well-developed sharp mucro perpendicular to tibia axis. Hind tibia parallel-sided, roundly widened outward apically similar to middle tibia but with sharp mucro pointed posteromedially. Tarsi moderately long and very narrow; 1st segment of fore tarsus about twice as long as broad, 2nd slightly longer than broad, 3rd about as long and only slightly broader than 2nd, with lobes weakly rounded. Claw-segment by 0.8 of its length protruding from lobes of 3rd segment, narrow, weakly widening apically. Claws moderately long, simple, opposite. Hair brushes on ventral surface of tarsi reduced, on 1st and 2nd segments separated by bare median line, but no coarse setae or spines present on tarsi.

First two ventrites shallowly broadly depressed, 3rd and 4th ventrites flat. Anal ventrite moderately depressed in medial third, sides of depression roundly convex near apical margin of ventrite but lacking erect setae. Pygidium moderately transverse, moderately

convex longitudinally and in cross-section, slightly depressed only along dorsal margin; with smooth apical margin lacking any excision or depression on it. Aedeagus similar to that in other species of *Oprohinus* s. str.—short, with shortly attenuate acute apex.

Body black; rostrum, antennae, underside of prothorax, all legs, elytra, and pygidium rather light reddish brown with antennal scape and club, basal part of femora, and basal part of elytra darker; raised apical part of pronotum often brown. Vestiture dense, composed mainly of rather broad lanceolate, not quite recumbent white scales and narrower, more raised parallel-sided acuminate or truncate apically golden-brown scales. Legs and underside almost uniformly and densely covered with white scales, broader and denser on venter. Dorsal surface with diffuse striate pattern consisting of white sutural stripe on 1st interval extending on base of 2nd interval, with rest of 2nd interval also bearing many white scales on brown background. White scales also dominating on 4th and 6th intervals and on 8th interval distal to humeral tubercles; other intervals with more or less abundant white scales. Pronotum covered mostly with white lanceolate scales, with two vague dark areas on either side of midline and with a few dark scales on lateral tubercles and anteroventral to them on sides.

Body length 2.5–2.6 mm.

Comparative notes. The new species differs from all the known species of *Oprohinus* Reitter in very dense scaling of the dorsal side of body and in the very narrow tarsi.

Material. Kazakhstan. *Dzhambul Prov.*: 49 km NNE of Furmanovka, Dzhambul Mts., 3–4.VI.1983 (S.V. Andreeva), 1 ♂—holotype; as above, but A.A. Alekseev, 1 ♂; Ili River, 20 km E of Ulanbel, sand desert, 31.V.1983 (S.V. Andreeva), 1 ♂. *Kzyl-Orda Prov.*, Arystandy River near Chiili, 25.V.1983 (M.G. Volkovitsh), 1 ♂.

Etymology. The species is named for Svetlana Vladimirovna Andreeva, curator of the Coleoptera Department, ZIN, who collected many interesting weevils in Kazakhstan and Middle Asia.

Oprohinus davidiani Korotyaev, sp. n.

(Figs. 12, 20)

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.31 times as long as pronotum, evenly moderately bent, cylindrical, slender, 0.62 times as broad as fore femur, parallel-sided.

Dorsal surface of rostrum evenly convex in cross-section, matt, densely and somewhat rugosely punctate up to apex, punctures in apical part arranged in striae along sides. Antennae inserted at 0.44 length of rostrum from apex, long and slender; funicle 7-segmented. Scape slender, weakly and gradually thickening and weakly curved in apical third. Funicle scarcely widening apically; 1st segment moderately and rectilinearly widening apically, about twice as long as broad; 2nd segment noticeably shorter than 1st, 3rd and 4th segments 2/3 as long as 2nd and almost twice as long as broad, 5th and 6th shorter than 4th and noticeably longer than broad, 7th slightly shorter and broader, about as long as broad, sharply separated from club. Club short spindle-shaped, compact, 2.4 times as long as broad, with almost conical, only feebly attenuate apex. Funicular segments with rosettes of short fine, inconspicuous hairs; club matt, with dense recumbent pubescence. Eyes medium-sized, weakly evenly convex. Frons shallowly depressed, strongly widening posteriorly, with sculpture concealed by dense scales. No median carina visible on vertex also covered by scales.

Pronotum 1.51 times as broad as long, widest about one-third way from base, moderately narrowing there from toward base and strongly, almost rectilinearly narrowing toward moderately deep apical constriction. Base straight. Apical margin moderately strongly raised, with medial part finely irregularly crenulate, straight in dorsal view, turning to sides without angulations. Disc almost flat longitudinally and in cross-section, very densely somewhat rugosely punctate, punctures isodiametrical. Lateral tubercles weak, acute, with a few closely set minute granules. Median sulcus obsolete, weakly broadly deepened near base and then deepened into small fovea opposite scutellum. Scutellum sunken slightly below elytral level, with glabrous median keel-shaped part projecting from scales on its lateral parts. Apices of mesepimera rather narrowly visible dorsally.

Elytra 1.14 times as long as broad, with moderately convex shoulders, widest at mid-length, subparallel-sided in basal half and weakly roundly narrowing toward rather angular apical prominences. Disc very weakly and almost evenly convex, deepest slightly behind mid-length, slightly flattened behind scutellum. Striae narrow and moderately deep, with oblong rounded punctures widely separated and excising margins of intervals in places. Intervals flat, about 2.5 times as broad as striae, shining, remotely punctate

and with minute rounded granules between punctures. Apical prominences with 2 or 3 small granules on sides not projecting among scaling.

Legs moderately long, of medium proportions. Femora unarmed, fore femur a little broader than rest femora. Fore tibia without mucro, scarcely widening toward apex, weakly outcurved and almost roundly widened outward apically, its apical margin densely set with moderately long, noticeably widened dark brown spines lengthening outward. Middle tibia shorter, straight, neither widening nor outcurved but noticeably roundly widened apically, with dense comb of spines roundly beveled on outer surface, spines noticeably lengthening outward. Mucro on middle tibia well developed, perpendicular to tibia axis, noticeably projecting from pubescence. Hind tibia parallel-sided, weakly outcurved apically in apical half, roundly beveled outward apically less conspicuously than middle tibia and not widened. Tarsi moderately long and narrow; 1st segment of fore tarsus slightly less than twice as long as broad, 2nd slightly longer than broad, 3rd about as long and 1.3 times as broad as 2nd, with outer sides of lobes almost straight. Claw-segment by 0.75 of its length protruding from lobes of 3rd segment, narrow, weakly widening from base toward mid-length and almost parallel-sided there from to apex. Claws moderately long, simple, opposite. Hair brushes on ventral surface of tarsi reduced, poorly outlined; on 1st and 2nd segments narrow, separated by bare median stripe. No coarse setae or spines present on tarsi.

Two basal ventrites shallowly depressed. Anal ventrite moderately depressed in medial third, sides of depression roundly convex, bearing no erect setae. Pygidium lost during preparation.

Head, pronotum and underside black; basal part of rostrum, scape and club of antennae dark brown; apical part of rostrum, ventral part of prothorax, including all postocular lobes, legs and elytra bright reddish brown. Vestiture moderately dense and rather fine, composed mainly of parallel-sided, truncate apically semi-erect golden-brown scales arranged on elytral intervals in 2 or 3 rows, and short, broad lanceolate or broad-oval, recumbent white scales. Head dorsally completely covered with white scales with small admixture of brownish narrow scales. Pronotum with broad ill-defined white median and lateral stripes and dark areas in between with white scales also scattered there. Elytra with white broad scales densely covering suture along its entire length and loosely arranged on

inner part of sutural interval, occupying all width of interval only in basal third but also not very dense there. 2nd–7th intervals each with 3–5 longer white scales at base (2nd interval with longer patch apparently partly abraded in holotype) and with numerous scales scattered along their entire length but forming no stripes or bands anywhere. 7–10th intervals with more abundant scales, denser in apical half but forming no contrasting stripe even on 10th interval covered mostly by white oval scales. Legs moderately densely clothed with narrow parallel-sided subrecumbent yellowish and white scales, with weakly broader white scales present (but not numerous) on dorsal surface of femora. Apical half of hind tibia additionally with longer semi-erect fine hairs, longer and denser on inner surface. Tarsi dorsally clothed with fine subrecumbent and semi-erect rather long hairs, 1st and 2nd segments also with semi-erect long narrow white scales. Underside densely and uniformly covered with white broad-lanceolate and oval scales.

Body length 2.7 mm.

Comparative notes. The new species is very close to *O. lobanovi* sp. n. from Kopet Dagh but differs in the body less convex dorsally, pronotum more strongly narrowing apically, elytra less strongly narrowing and more broadly rounded apically and bearing denser broad-oval white scales and more strongly raised golden-brown narrow scales, coarser spines in apical combs of tibiae, and less rounded laterally lobes of 3rd tarsal segment. From *O. helenae* also distributed in Kopet Dagh and known from Iran (Colonnelli, 2013) the new species differs in the larger size (body length of *O. helenae* 1.9–2.4 mm, usually 2.0–2.2 mm), bare elytral striae, more strongly narrowing apically pronotum, less acute granules in a less organized oblique row on apical prominences of the elytra, more strongly raised vestiture, broader white scales on dorsal side, and presence of white scales along entire sutural interval of the elytra.

Material. Azerbaijan. Republic of Nakhichevan, Shakhbuz Distr., Arinch Vill., trail up to 2000 m, 17.VI.1987 (G.E. Davidian), 1 ♂—holotype.

Etymology. The species is named for my good friend and helpful colleague, Genrik Edisonovich Davidian (All-Russia Institute of Plant Protection, St. Petersburg), who has made an invaluable contribution to the knowledge of the weevil fauna of the Caucasus and Turkey.

Oprohinus lobanovi Korotyaev, sp. n.
(Fig. 13)

Description. Female. Rostrum 1.43 times as long as pronotum, strongly evenly bent, cylindrical, slender, 0.56 times as broad as fore femur, parallel-sided. Dorsal surface of rostrum evenly convex in cross-section, almost matt, densely but not rugosely punctate, punctures thinned in shining apical part. Antennae inserted at 0.43 length of rostrum from apex, long and slender; funicle 7-segmented. Scape slender, weakly and gradually thickening and weakly curved in apical third. Funicle scarcely widening apically; 1st segment moderately and rectilinearly widening apically, almost triple as long as broad; 2nd segment noticeably shorter than 1st, 3rd and 4th segments 2/3 as long as 2nd and almost twice as long as broad, 5th and 6th shorter than 4th and noticeably longer than broad, 7th slightly shorter and broader, slightly transverse, sharply separated from club. Club short spindle-shaped, compact, 2.3 times as long as broad, with conical, not attenuate apex. Funicular segments with rosettes of short fine, inconspicuous hairs; club matt, with dense recumbent pubescence. Eyes medium-sized, weakly evenly convex. Frons almost flat, strongly widening posteriorly, densely and somewhat rugosely punctate. Vertex and temples sculptured similarly to frons.

Pronotum 1.52 times as broad as long, widest about one-third way from base, moderately narrowing there from toward base and almost rectilinearly strongly narrowing toward moderately deep apical constriction. Base very broadly angularly produced toward scutellum. Apical margin moderately raised, with medial part (almost to posterior width of frons) finely irregularly crenulate, straightened and, in dorsal view, shallowly emarginate. Disc weakly evenly convex both longitudinally and in cross-section, very densely punctate, punctures often weakly transverse, tending to form transverse rows at sides. Lateral tubercles weak, obtuse, with a few minute obtuse granules. Median sulcus obsolete, weakly deepened into broad shallow fovea at base.

Scutellum sunken slightly below elytral level, with glabrous median keel-shaped part projecting from scales on its lateral parts. Apices of mesepimera rather narrowly visible dorsally.

Elytra 1.16 times as long as broad, with moderately convex shoulders, widest noticeably before mid-length, weakly roundly widening toward end of basal third and then more strongly and less roundly narrowing toward obtuse-angular and somewhat rounded

apical prominences; elytral apices jointly narrowly rounded-triangular. Disc weakly and almost evenly convex, deepest slightly behind mid-length, slightly flattened behind scutellum. Striae narrow and moderately deep, with oblong rounded punctures often widely separated and not conspicuously excising margins of intervals. Intervals flat, about twice as broad as striae, weakly shining, moderately densely punctate and with minute rounded granules between punctures. Apical prominences with 3 or 4 small granules on sides only slightly projecting among scaling.

Legs moderately long, of medium proportions. Femora not strongly differing in width, unarmed. All tibiae without mucro. Fore tibia almost not widening toward apex, slightly almost roundly widened outwardly apically, with apical margin densely set with short rather fine light brown spines. Middle tibia shorter, straight, neither widening nor outcurved apically, with dense comb of spines shortly roundly beveled on outer surface, spines noticeably lengthening outward. Hind tibia parallel-sided, weakly outcurved apically along its entire length, roundly beveled outward apically less conspicuously than middle tibia but not widened. Tarsi moderately long and narrow; 1st segment of fore tarsus slightly less than twice as long as broad, 2nd slightly longer than broad, 3rd about as long and 1.3 times as broad as 2nd, with lobes weakly rounded. Claw-segment by 0.75 of its length protruding from lobes of 3rd segment, narrow, weakly widening apically. Claws moderately long, simple, opposite. Hair brushes on ventral surface of tarsi reduced, on 1st and 2nd segments narrow, separated by bare matt median stripe. No coarse setae or spines present on tarsi.

Venter without depressions. Anal ventrite flat. Pygidium weakly transverse, almost flat, matt, densely punctate.

Body brown; head, base of rostrum, and pronotum black; most of basal part of rostrum, scape and club of antennae, and underside dark brown, apical part of rostrum, legs, elytra, and pygidium paler reddish brown. Vestiture moderately dense and rather fine, composed mainly of parallel-sided, truncate apically subrecumbent golden-brown scales arranged on elytral intervals in 2 or 3 rows, and short, broad lanceolate or broad-oval, recumbent white scales. Subrecumbent golden-brown scales well visible on sides of pronotum producing coarsely hirsute appearance. Latter condensed on, but not completely covering surface of anterior part of frons and along dorsal margins of eyes,

scattered over pronotum mostly along midline and along sides but forming no stripes, and loosely arranged in corroded sutural line on elytra along their entire length, mostly on inner part of sutural interval except in basal third covered across its entire width. 2nd–6th intervals each with 3–6 white scales at base (2nd interval with longer patch of some 10 scales) and with a few scales scattered along disc, mostly behind middle; 7–10th intervals with more abundant scales forming no stripes except on 10th interval covered mostly by white oval scales. Legs moderately densely covered with narrow parallel-sided subrecumbent yellowish and white scales, with sparse broader white scales denser on dorsal surface of femora. Apical half of hind tibia additionally with longer semi-erect fine hairs, longer and denser on inner surface. Tarsi dorsally clothed with fine subrecumbent and semi-erect rather long hairs, 1st and 2nd segments also with semi-erect long narrow white scales. Underside covered with narrowly separated white broad-lanceolate and oval scales, semi-erect on anal ventrite, and erect on pygidium.

Body length 2.7 mm.

Comparative notes. The new species is similar to *O. helenae* (Korotyaev, 1980) from the northern Middle East in having very narrow tarsi and sutural stripe not reaching the apex of the elytra but differs from it in the larger size (2.2 mm in *O. helenae*), less transverse pronotum, more convex dorsally body, and rounded elytra with obtuse and rounded apical prominences.

Material. Turkmenistan. Kopet Dagh Mts., Kara-Kala, Isak Mt., 500–1000 m, 6.V.1986 (A.L. Lobanov), 1 ♀—holotype.

Etymology. The species is named for Andrei Lvovich Lobanov, a coleopterist at the Laboratory of the Insect Systematics, ZIN, who has largely contributed to the knowledge of the coleopterous fauna of Russia and neighboring countries.

Sirocalodes major Korotyaev, sp. n.
(Figs. 14, 21)

Description. Male. Rostrum 1.20–1.26 times as long as pronotum, weakly bent, somewhat more strongly in basal part, subcylindrical, slightly narrower than fore femur, subparallel-sided in basal part, weakly widening from antennal insertion toward apex, leveling with frons. Dorsal surface of rostrum weakly



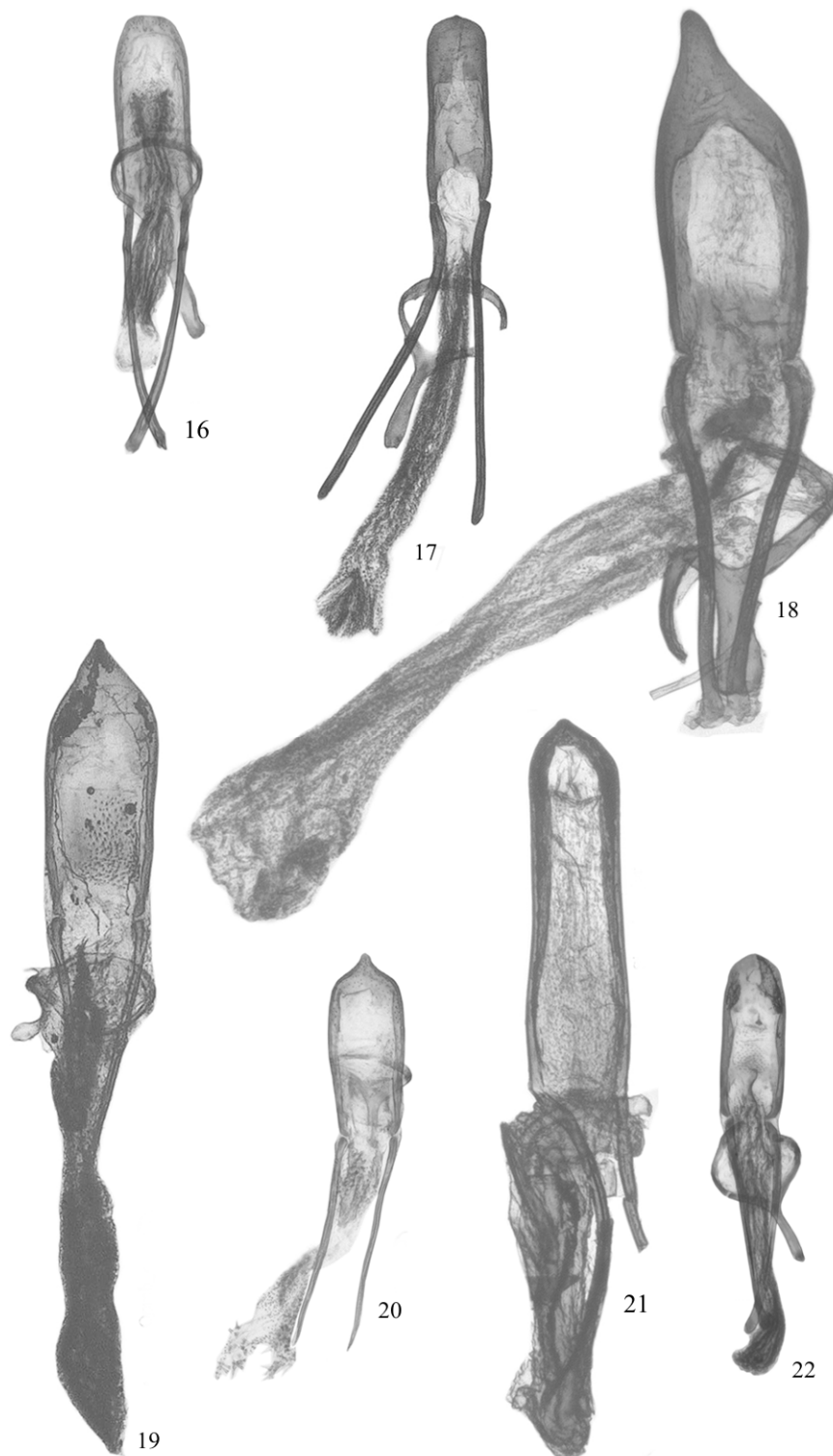
Figs. 14, 15. *Sirocalodes* Voss, habitus: (14) *S. major* sp. n., male holotype; (15) *S. orlovi* sp. n., male holotype.

convex in cross-section, matt, densely rugosely punctate, with weak median carina almost from base to close to antennal insertion; sharper carina running along either side. Apical part of rostrum not carinate, slightly flattened, matt, with sparse minute elongate punctures upon shagreened background. Antennae inserted at 0.36–0.37 length of rostrum from apex, long and slender; funicle 6-segmented. Scape straight, slender, weakly and gradually thickening in apical third. Funicle almost not widening apically; 1st segment weakly and rectilinearly widening apically, some 2.5 times as long as broad; 2nd segment slightly longer than 1st, 3rd segment 2/3 as long as 2nd, 4th and 5th 2/3 as long as 3rd, 1.5 times as long as broad; 6th segment slightly shorter and broader than 5th, less than 1.5 times as long as broad, sharply separated from club. Club long and narrow, triple as long as broad, with very short obconical 1st segment indistinctly separated from long obconical 2nd segment sharply separated from 3rd cylindrical segment as long as 2nd; apical conical segment similar in shape and size to two fused basal segments, narrowly rounded at apex. Funicular segments with rosettes of medium-long setae; club matt, with dense short velvety pubescence and

short, inconspicuous rosette of setae only on small basal segment. Eyes medium-sized, moderately convex along dorsal margin and almost flat in ventral part. Inner margins of eyes scarcely raised above frons; latter flat, matt, densely rugosely punctate. Vertex and temples sculptured similarly to frons, vertex with fine sharp median carina reaching posterior margin of frons.

Pronotum 1.62 times as broad as long, widest behind mid-length, strongly rounded at sides, with base very broad-angular, apical margin narrowly but rather strongly raised. Apical constriction on sides moderately deep, sides of short apical part moderately converging. Disc rather weakly evenly convex both longitudinally and in cross-section, matt, densely punctate. Sides with oblique row of 4–6 sharp granules behind mid-length. Median sulcus reaching mid-length of disc, very narrow and rather strongly deepened at base. Scutellum glabrous, keel-shaped.

Elytra 1.10 times as long as broad, with moderately convex shoulders, slightly widening from latter toward mid-length or almost parallel-sided and then moderately narrowing toward obtuse apical prominences.



Figs. 16–22. Ceutorhynchinae, aedeagus dorsally: (16) *Ceutorhynchus neophytus* Fst., Turkmenistan; (17) *Glocianus xerophilus* sp. n., holotype; (18) *Microplontus helenae* Korotyaev et Nasreddinov, sp. n., paratype; (19) *Oprohinus oxyanus* sp. n., paratype; (20) *O. davidiani* sp. n., holotype; (21) *Sirocalodes major* sp. n., holotype; (22) *S. orlovi* sp. n., holotype.

Disc moderately and almost evenly convex, slightly depressed along suture in basal third. Striae rather narrow and shallow, with oblong rounded punctures narrowly separated. Intervals flat, 2–3 times as broad as striae, matt, densely punctate, with small squamiferous granules between punctures. Granules becoming larger starting from outer part of 5th interval and are sharp and much larger on lateral intervals producing rasp-like appearance on sides.

Legs moderately long and rather narrow. Femora not strongly differing in width, all with well-developed sharp tooth. Fore tibia without mucro, moderately widening toward apex and noticeably S-curved, roundly widened outwards apically and densely set with short setae. Middle tibia less widening and weakly outcurved apically, armed with minute sharp mucro. Hind tibia unarmed, parallel-sided, noticeably outcurved and weakly roundly widened outward apically, with longer fine setae extending along outer margin for about apical width of tibia. Tarsi moderately long; 1st segment of fore tarsus about twice as long as broad, 2nd slightly longer than broad, 3rd as long and 1.5 times as broad as 2nd, with lobes moderately rounded. Claw-segment by 3/4 of its length protruding from lobes of 3rd segment, narrow, weakly widening apically. Claws moderately long, with tooth in basal half.

First two ventrites shallowly depressed medially, 3rd and 4th ventrites flat, anal ventrite rather deeply depressed in medial third, lateroposterior sides of depression densely set with short yellow hairs. Pygidium with smooth apical margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 21.

Body black; antennae very dark brown, almost black except for paler articulations of scape and basal funicular segments. Apices of femora and tibiae very dark brown with apices of tibiae paler; tarsi paler reddish brown with 3rd segment paler. Dorsal surface with not very sharply outlined yellowish scutellar spot on dull grayish brown background made of subrecumbent rather narrow scales about triple as long as broad. Scutellar spot occupying one-third length of suture. Scales in scutellar spot dense, lanceolate. Punctures in elytral striae with very narrow recumbent scales mostly narrowly separated from each other. Frons and temples with dull yellowish scales forming also ill-defined narrow median and vague lateral stripes on pronotum, and present on sides of elytra. Legs almost uniformly clothed with very narrow recumbent white scales separated mostly by own width or more; tarsi with finer

vestiture. Underside with almost uniform vestiture of broader lanceolate dirty-white scales, condensed and raised on apices of mesepimera. Pygidium densely covered with white scales and with short semi-erect yellow hairs.

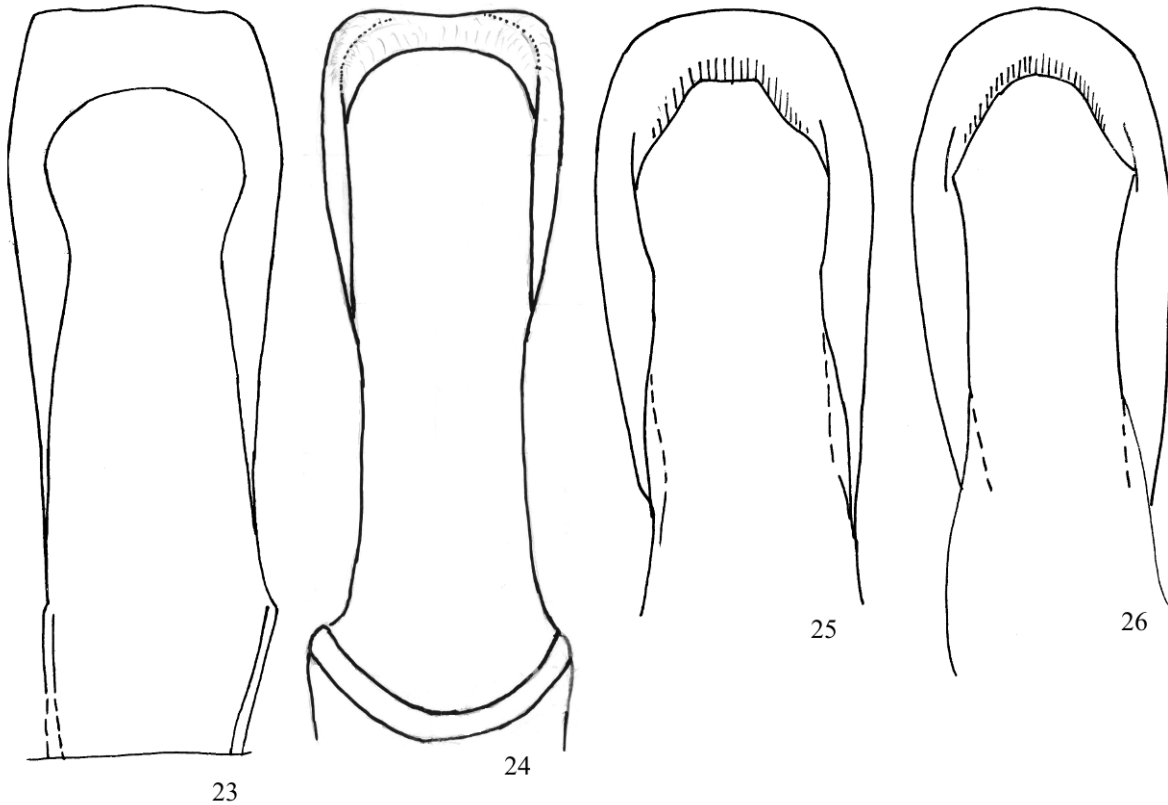
Body length 3.7–4.0 mm.

Comparative notes. The new species has dorsal pattern as in *S. quercicola* (Gyll.) but sharply differs from this species and its Siberian allies in the large body size and coarse sculpture of lateral intervals of the elytra.

Material. Tajikistan, Hissar Mt. Range, Kanas Bolo, 2.V.1931 (collector unknown), 2 ♂, holotype in the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, paratype in ZIN.

Sirocalodes orlovi Korotyaev, sp. n.
(Figs. 15, 22)

Description. Rostrum of male 1.68 times as long as pronotum, 0.7 times as broad as fore femur, regularly moderately curved, cylindrical, parallel-sided, submatt, with moderately dense strokes in basal part and sparse fine strokes in apical part on microreticulate background, leaving shining short apical part. Dorsal surface of rostrum almost evenly moderately convex, slightly roof-shaped raised along midline in basal part almost from very base to noticeably proximal to antennal attachment. In female, rostrum 1.67 times as long as pronotum, gently curved, slightly more strongly so in basal part, almost evenly narrowing from base toward beginning of apical half, and slightly widening there from toward apex, faintly widened at antennal insertion exposing ventral margins of antennal scrobes. In lateral view, rostrum slightly tapering from its deepest part (in basal third) toward beginning of apical third. Basal part of rostrum submatt, moderately densely finely punctate on microreticulate background, with median line slightly obtusely raised in basal quarter; apical part of rostrum with sparse minute punctures; microsculpture gradually vanishing toward apical quarter of rostrum. Antennae in male inserted at 0.41 length of rostrum from apex; in female, at 0.45 length of rostrum from apex. Scape slender, moderately thickening in apical 0.4. Funicle 6-segmented, rather fine, with 2nd–6th segments rounded at sides and narrow at base. 1st segment twice as long as broad, rather weakly narrowing at base; 2nd segment as long and half as broad as 1st, more than twice as long as broad; 3rd noticeably shorter than 2nd, about



Figs. 23–26. *Ceutorhynchus* Germ., subgen. *Heorhynchus* Kor., aedeagus dorsally: (23) *C. alexanderi* sp. n., (24) *C. catenulatus* Kor., (25) *C. ibukianus* Hust., (26) *C. subcoeruleipennis* Voss. 24–26 after Korotyayev, 2013.

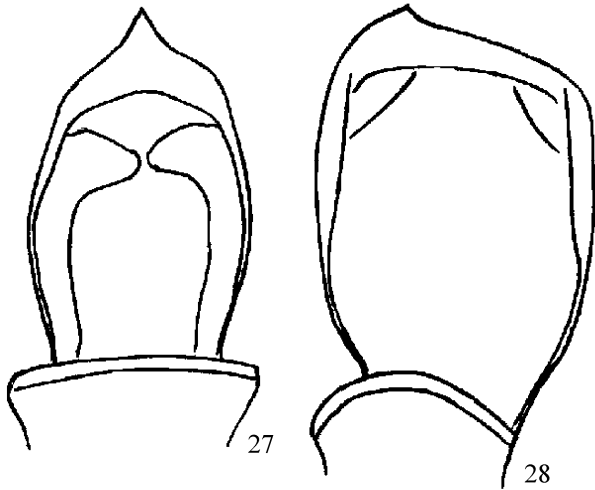
1.5 times as long as broad; 4th and 5th segments subequal in size, about as long as broad, 6th segment slightly transverse, rounded, wider than 5th and sharply separated from club. 2nd–6th segments each with a rosette of long semi-erect dark setae. Club moderately elongate, oblong-ovate, 2.2 times as long as broad, obtusely rounded apically. Basal segment of club short, clearly though not sharply separated from 2nd segment, with a rosette of very long setae not present on other segments. 2nd segment of club roundly widening, 3rd weakly conically narrowing apically, about as long as 2nd and slightly longer than apical segment. Club densely covered with semi-erect fine short hairs, with sparser twice as long hairs. Frons weakly convex in cross-section, moderately widening posteriorly, with moderately dense coarse elongate punctures much larger than those on base of rostrum; punctation becoming finer and denser toward posterior part of vertex, latter with median area smooth, glabrous. Eyes medium-sized, rounded-triangular, moderately convex; in lateral view, their dorsal margin not reaching head contour.

Pronotum 1.58 times as broad as long, widest at basal third, with base nearly straight except for short area

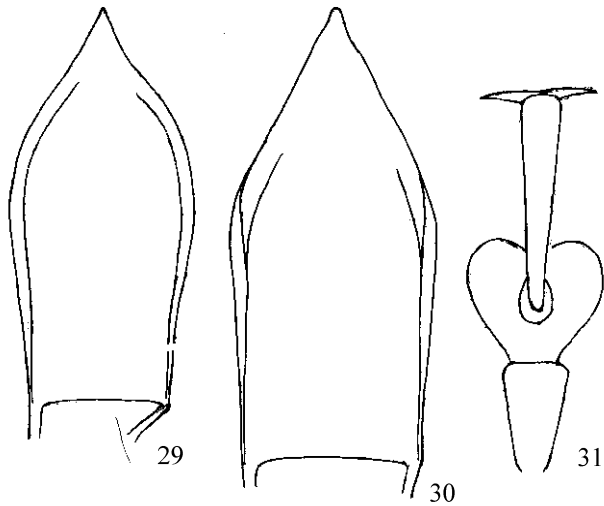
opposite scutellum weakly produced posteriorly. Basal rand very narrow, not raised in joint with slightly raised basal rand of elytra, faintly striate. Sides moderately convex, moderately strongly roundly narrowing toward deep apical constriction separating medium-long cylindrical apical part; latter on dorsum weakly raised and broadly shallowly emarginate medially. Lateral tubercles small but acute, not projecting from pronotal contour, in form of a group of sharp granules with largest in the center. Disc moderately and evenly convex; median sulcus indistinct in center of disc and evenly widened and deepened toward scutellum. Lateral parts of disc with oblique shallow depressions running between evenly convex medial area and lateral tubercles toward apical constriction at sides. Surface moderately shining, with glabrous flat narrow intervals between dense deep medium-sized punctures. Fore coxae rather narrowly separated, depression before fore coxae shallow, keels before coxae very low.

Scutellum small, bare, keel-shaped. Apices of mesepimera well visible dorsally.

Elytra 1.03 times as long as broad, 1.5 times as broad as pronotum, with strongly convex shoulders,



Figs. 27, 28. *Mogulones* spp., aedeagus dorsally: (27) *M. reticulatus* Korotyayev et Nasreddinov, sp. n.; (28) *M. formosus* (Fst.), Kazakhstan.



Figs. 29–31. *Oprohinus*, subgen. *Khurshedinus* subgen. n., aedeagus dorsally and male fore tarsus: (29) *O. oxyanus* sp. n., (30, 31) *O. major* sp. n.

weakly roundly widened shortly behind latter and strongly arcuately narrowing toward obtuse apical prominences. Disc strongly and almost evenly convex, somewhat more strongly so along suture, and slightly flattened behind scutellum and at sides in apical half. Striae moderately deep and broad, with deep stria punctures separated by shining interspaces as long as punctures. Intervals flat or feebly convex, about 1.5 times as broad as striae, weakly shining, with 2 or 3 irregular rows of fine punctures and fine granules raising from punctures' margins. Apices of 2nd and 3rd striae in male noticeably deepened.

Legs rather long and slender, middle and hind femora only slightly broader than fore femur, with obsolete

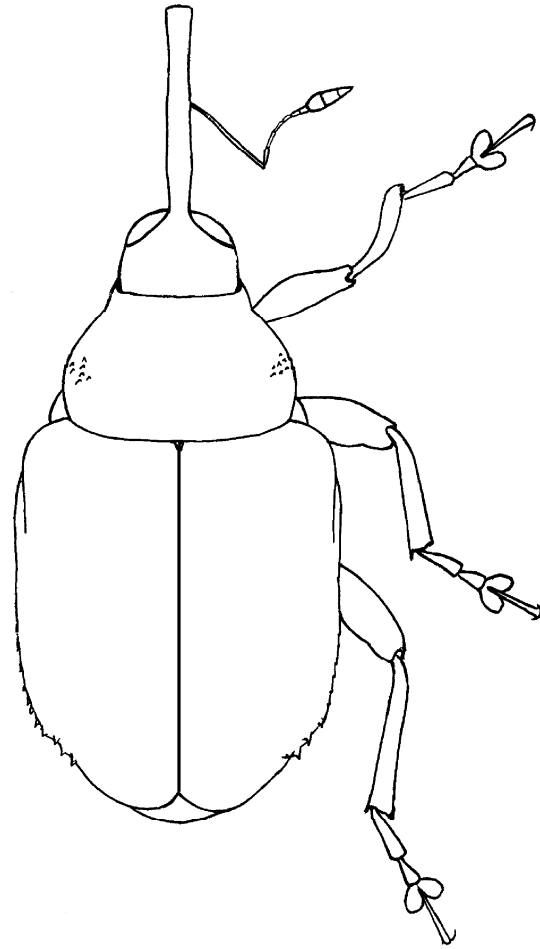


Fig. 32. *Sirocalodes gandoni* (Hoffm.), female holotype, body outline.

trace of angulation in place of tooth designated by short stouter and semi-erect seta. Fore tibia non-mucronate, middle and hind tibiae with sharp medium-sized weakly curved mucro pointed posteromedially. Tarsi of medium proportions; 3rd segment of fore tarsus twice as broad as 2nd. Claw-segment moderately widening apically, by 2/3 of its length protruding beyond lobes of 3rd segment. Claws medium-sized, finely toothed in basal half.

Pygidium of male moderately transverse, moderately convex, matt, rather densely finely punctate against coarsely microreticulate background; female pygidium flat, densely finely punctate. Anal ventrite of male shallowly depressed in medial third, that of female flattened medially. Aedeagus as in Fig. 22.

Body black, elytra with faint bluish sheen; basal part of antennal scape, apical part of 3rd segment and claw-segment of tarsus very dark brown. Vestiture

sparse, fine and inconspicuous, formed mainly of short recumbent brown narrow-lanceolate scales, on elytral intervals arranged in 3 rows. Pronotum with narrow median and lateral stripes formed of sparse narrow-lanceolate white scales, basal margins of pronotum and elytra, and basal third of 1st interval of elytra with similar brownish scales. Elytral striae bare. Legs with subrecumbent dark brown hairs or hair-like scales with admixture of white narrow-lanceolate scales. Sides of pronotum below lateral tubercles and sides of meso- and metasternum, including apices of mesepimera, rather densely covered with matt dull dark brown lanceolate scales; rest of underside with short lanceolate white scales in punctures. Pygidium with inconspicuous short recumbent fine dark brown setae.

Body length 2.2–2.4 mm.

Comparative notes. *Sirocalodes orlovi* sp. n. is not particularly similar to any congener and is worth of separation in a subgenus of its own, but I refrain from doing it before elaboration of a subgeneric classification of *Sirocalodes*. The new species differs from all its congeners in a convex dorsally and rounded pronotum and elytra (latter with bluish sheen, broad striae, and convex intervals), slender, finely and sparsely punctate rostrum noticeably narrowing apically in female, flat and finely punctate pygidium in female, and matt dark brown vestiture on sides of the thorax.

Material. **Nepal.** *Mechi Prov.*, Ilam Distr., Rakse Vill., 1700–2600 m, VII.1998 (N.L. Orlov), 1 ♂—holotype, 1 ♀ (ZIN).

Etymology. The species is named for Dr. Nikolai Lutsianovich Orlov of the Laboratory of Ornithology and Herpetology, ZIN, an outstanding explorer of the fauna of South Asia, who collected many interesting insects during his expeditions.

Sirocalodes gandoni (Hoffmann, 1966), **comb. n.**

Ceutorhynchus gandoni Hoffmann, 1966 : 62 (southeastern France).

Examination of the female holotype of this species from the National Museum of Natural History in Paris has shown that the species belongs to the genus *Sirocalodes* Voss and is immediately recognized as that by its long antennal club and straight base of the pronotum. It is similar to *S. procerulus* (Schze.) and *S. longimanus* (Schze.) from the mountains of Middle Asia, and the male may have long fore legs and long hairs on the underside of the middle and hind femora.

Its hypothesized association with *Hesperis laciniata* All. (Colonnelli, 2004) is unlikely and the species should be looked for on *Corydalis* spp. in the type locality.

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