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Species of the Subgenus *Pseudocryphiphorus*, Genus *Otiorhynchus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae), in the Fauna of the Crimea

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Abstract—A new species, *Otiorhynchus babughanicus* sp. n., closely related to *O. infensus*, is described. A key to three Crimean species of the subgenus *Pseudocryphiphorus* is given.

The subgenus *Pseudocryphiphorus* Magnano, 1998, type species *Otiorhynchus argillosus* Hochh., was established for 9 species (Magnano, 1998b) previously placed in the subgenus *Cryphiphorus* Gz. Among these, *O. argillosus* Hochh., *O. histrio* Gyll., and *O. histrioides* Rtt. are endemic to the Caucasus; *O. pullus* Gyll. and *O. irritabilis* Gyll., to western Siberia and eastern Kazakhstan; *O. zebei* Strl. inhabits the Balkans; and *O. conspersus* Germ. and *O. tristis* Scop. are widely distributed in the steppe and forest-steppe zones of eastern Europe, being represented there by parthenogenetic forms. The taxonomy of the subgenus and its relationships with other groups of the genus *Otiorhynchus* Germ. remains obscure. It is suggested in the present paper to include in the subgenus *Pseudocryphiphorus* 3 more species from the Crimea: *O. semitarius* Rtt., *O. infensus* Fst., and *O. babughanicus* sp. n. The lectotype of *O. semitarius* is designated here on the basis of a revision of the group of Crimean species, including *O. semitarius*.

The study is based on an examination of the material from the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg) (ZIN), and the Museum of Nature of the Kharkov National University (Ukraine), and also many-years collections by the author.

The body length was measured with an eyepiece-micrometer from the anterior margin of the eye to the elytral apex. The figures of the aedeagus and terminalia were made using wet preparations. The nomenclature of parts of the spiculum ventrale and ovipositor follows that by Kania (1997) and Pierotti and Bello (2000).

The holotype and most of the paratypes of the new species are deposited at the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science; 2 paratypes, at the Museum of Nature of the Kharkov National University.

Key to Species of the Subgenus Pseudocryphiphorus in the Crimean Fauna

1 (2). In addition to hairs and hair-like setae, elytra covered with narrow pale lanceolate scales arranged in small groups. First segment of antennal funicle half as long as 2nd, 3rd–7th segments as long as wide; club spindle-shaped. Pronotum distinctly granulate at sides and on disc. Eyes large, flat; their longitudinal diameter equal to half length of rostrum. Elytra oval, strongly widened in female; interstriae distinctly granulate. Femora with small tooth. Anal ventrite in female deeply depressed before ridge-shaped raised apical margin ..... *O. semitarius* Reitter

2 (1). Elytra without scales, with hairs and hair-like setae. First segments of antennal funicle about as long as 2nd; 3rd–7th segments wider than, or as wide as long; club spindle-shaped or widely spindle-shaped. Pronotum distinctly granulate at sides; disc punctate or inconspicuously granulate. Eyes small, more or less convex, their longitudinal diameter 0.4 times length of rostrum. Elytra oblong-oval; interstriae with fine punctation or hardly noticeable granulation. Femora without tooth. Anal ventrite in female not depressed.

3 (4). Antennae slender; 3rd–7th funicular segments as long as wide; 1st and 2nd segments much longer than wide. Funicle and scape pale brown. Hind tibia without angular prominence on inner surface, shallowly emarginate in apical half, with dense hairs, not sharpened along inner margin ..... *O. babughanicus* Yunakov, sp. n.

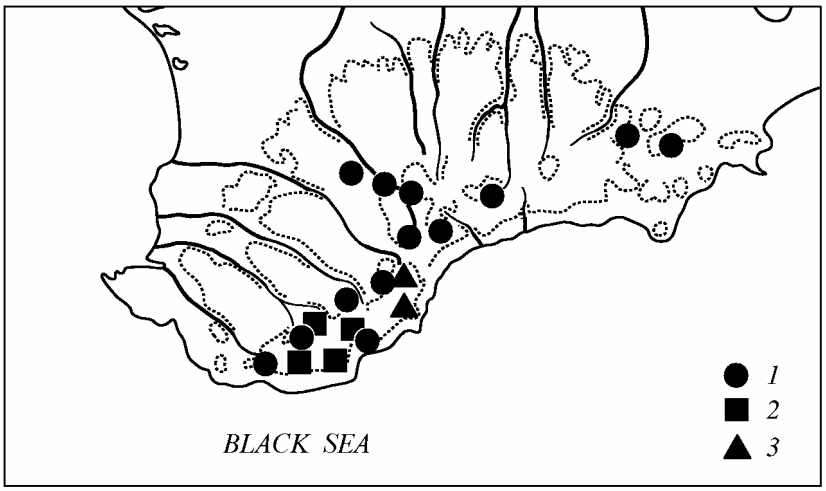

Fig. 1. Distribution of species of the genus *Otiorhynchus* Germ.: (*1*) *O. semitarius* Rtt., (*2*) *O. infensus* Fst., (*3*) *O. babughanicus* sp. n.

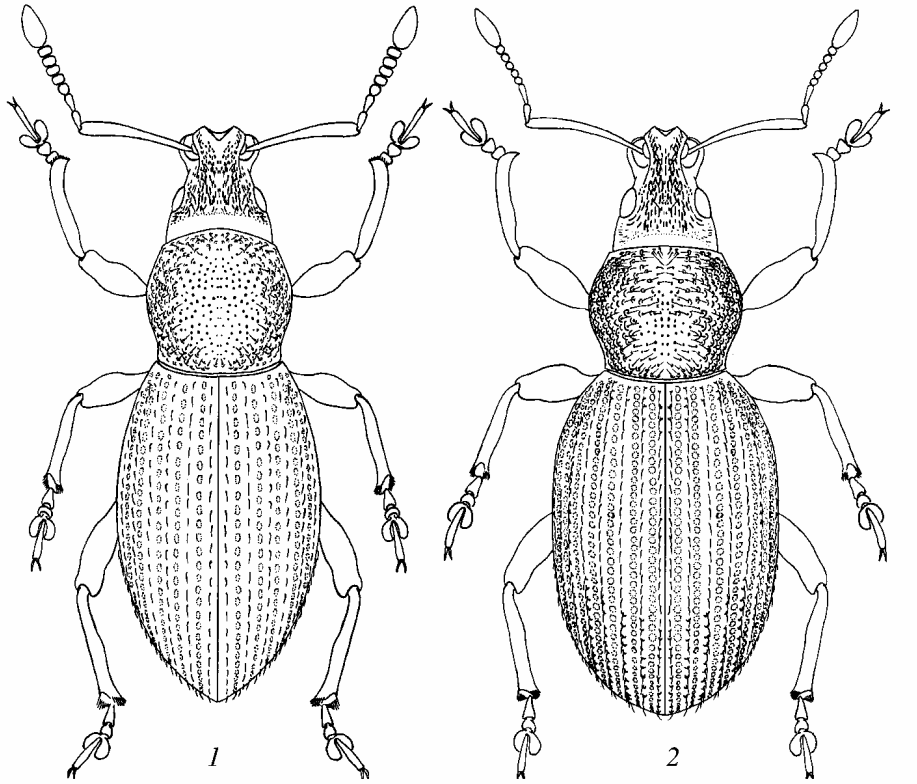

Fig. 2. Body in *Otiorhynchus* Germ, male, dorsal view: (*1*) *O. infensus* Fst., (*2*) *O. babughanicus* sp. n.

4 (3) Antennae thick, 3rd–7th funicular segments wider than long; 1st and 2nd segments slightly longer than wide. Funicle dark brown or black, distinctly darker than scape. Hind tibia with angular prominence in middle of inner surface, deeply emarginate in apical half, nearly glabrous, sharpened along inner margin .... *O. infensus* Faust.

Material. Holotype: ♂, Crimea, Babugan-Yaila Range, Kozmo-Damian monastery, 1300 m, 16.VI. 1927 (F.K. Luk'yanovich). Paratypes: 5 ♀, as holotype; 6 ♀, Roman-Kosh Mt., 1500 m, 19.VI.1947 (K.V. Arnoldi); 2 ♀, same locality, 5.VI.1954 (D.S. Shapiro); 1 ♀, Nikitskaya Yaila Range, Avunda Mt., 1400 m, mountain steppe, under stone, 3.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range: 1 ♀, Ai-

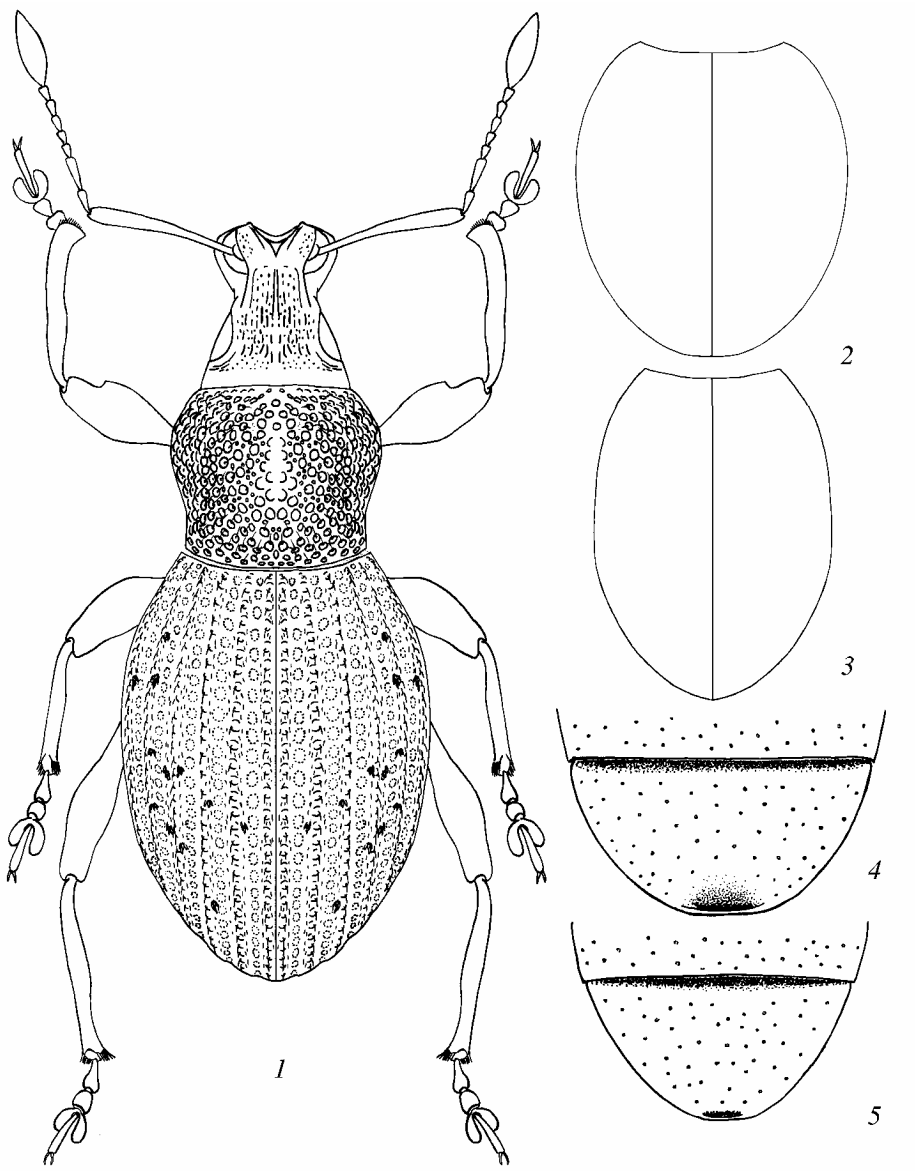

Fig. 3. (*1*) *Otiorhynchus* Germ., male body, dorsal view; (*2*, *3*) contour of female elytra, dorsal view; (*4*, *5*) anal ventrite in female; (*1–4*) *O. semitarius* Rtt. [(*2*) Shaitan-Merdven Pass, 700 m; (*3*) Avunda Mt., 1400 m]; (*5*) *O. babughanicus* sp. n.

Petri Mt., 31.X.1912 (G. Kakhovskii); 1 ♀, same locality, 2.VI.1982 (H. Barrios); 1 ♀, 2 km SW of Bedene-Kyr Mt., 1200 m, 24.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov); Yaltinskaya Yaila Range: 7 ♀, Kuchuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz Pass, 1 km SE of Olmeskhyr Mt., 1300 m, 2, 4, and 9.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♀, Aprakhly-Gyol locality, 1 km NE of Kuchuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz Pass, 1300 m, 11.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 6 ♀, Biyuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz Pass, 11.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♀, sources of Kaspana River, near Kemal-Egerek Mt., 1500 m, 14.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♀, Kikeneiz Cape (the specimen was probably collected from Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range near Kikeneiz Cape), 21–24.VI.1926 (E.F. Kirichenko).

Description. Rostrum slightly wider than long; pterygia small, closed. Rostral dorsum situated in one plane with frons, covered with dense elongate punctures, 0.76 times as wide at the level of antennal insertion as frons. Epistomal angles not projecting beyond rostrum contour. Eyes small, convex, distinctly protruding beyond head contour. Longitudinal diameter of eye 0.4 times length of rostrum.

Antennae slender, scape slightly curved and thickened to apex; 1st and 2nd funicular segments of about equal length, twice as long as wide; 3rd–7th segments as long as wide; 6th and 7th segments noticeably narrower than the spindle-shaped club.

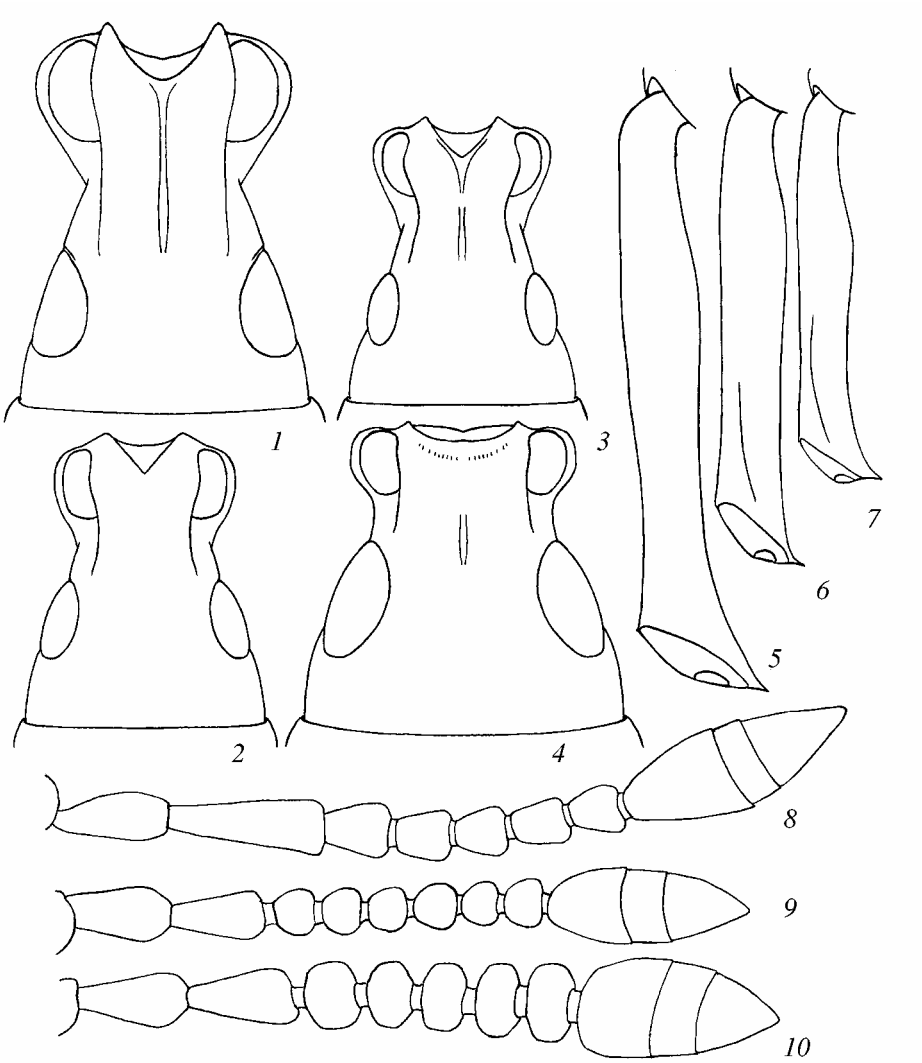

Fig. 4. *Otiorhynchus*: (*1–4*) head, dorsal view; (*5–7*) hind left tibia in male, lateral view; (*8–10*) funicle and club of left antenna in male; (*1*, *5*, *8*) *O. semitarius*; (*2*, *6*, *9*) *O. babughanicus* sp. n.; (*3*, *7*, *10*) *O. infensus*; (*4*) *O. russicus*.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, uniformly convex, densely granulate at sides. Disc weakly convex, densely and coarsely punctate at center, with flattened granules at margins.

Elytra oblong-oval, weakly convex on disc and at sides, widely rounded apically. Punctures in striae distinctly separate, deep, slightly narrower than the weakly convex and shining elytral interstriae. Interstriae smooth (granules inconspicuous, merging with surface) on disc and distinctly granulate on apical declivity and at sides.

Femora without teeth, fore tibia in male distinctly incurved before apex, with strongly attenuate inner apical angle. Hind tibia shallowly emarginate in apical half of inner margin, without angular prominence in middle part.

Ventrites finely punctate, ventrite I in male widely distinctly depressed in middle, anal ventrite not depressed before apex in both sexes.

Body shining, dark brown or black; antennae and legs pale brown. Dorsal side with fine pale hairs and hair-like scales; elytra occasionally with minute singular narrow scales in apical half.

Body length 4.10–5.85 mm, width 1.80–2.75 mm; 4.5 and 2.0 mm in holotype, respectively.

Variability. Females of the parthenogenetic form are larger and have longer legs and antennae than females of the bisexual form.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is very closely related to *O. infensus* and *O. semitarius.* It differs from *O. infensus* in the narrower and paler an-

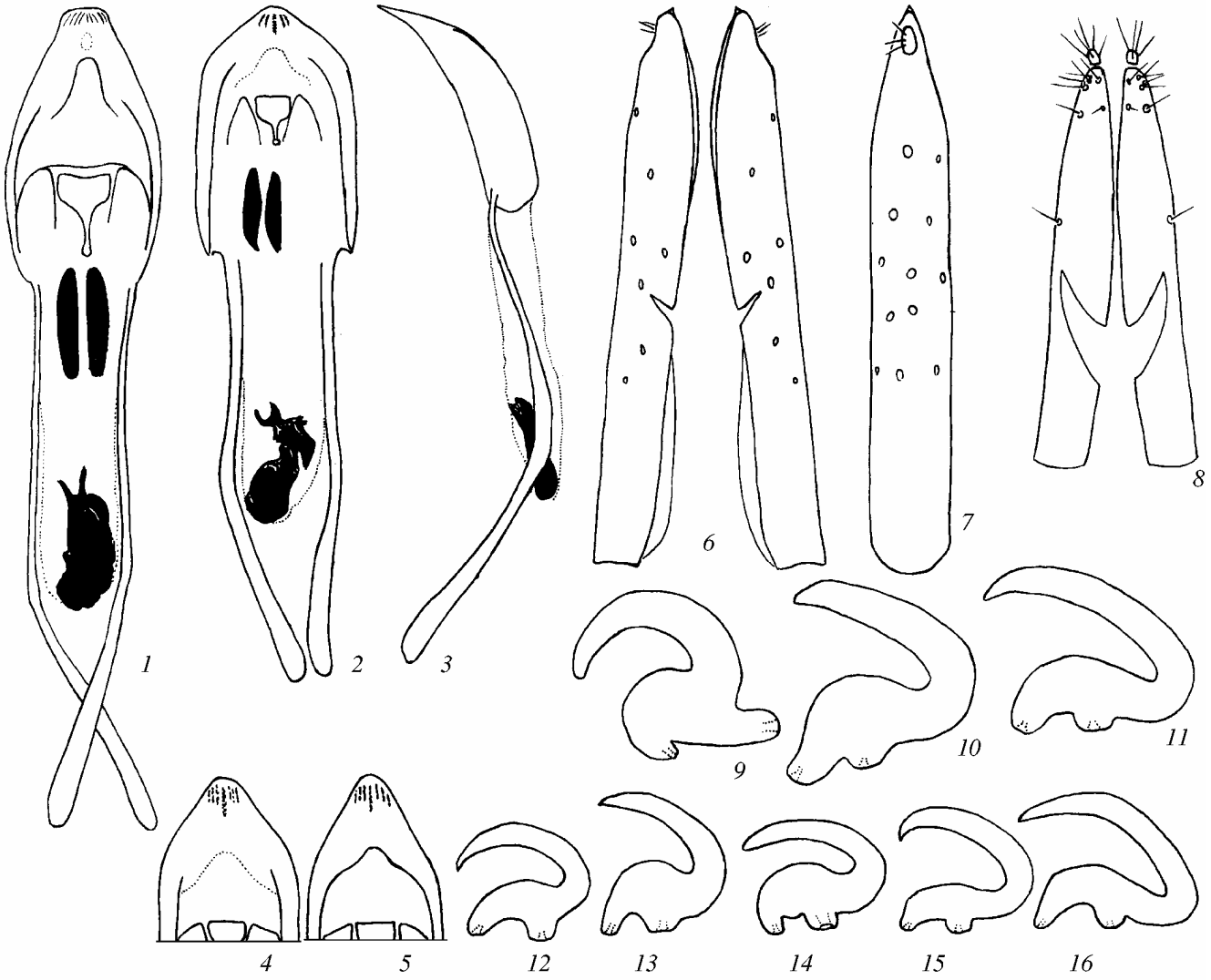

Fig. 5. (*1–3*) Aedeagus in *Otiorhynchus* [(*1*, *2*) dorsal view; (*3*) lateral view]; (*4*, *5*) apical half of penis, dorsal view; (*6–8*) ovipositor [(*6*, *8*) dorsal view; (*7*) lateral view]; (*9–16*) spermatheca*:* (*1*, *10*, *11*) *O. semitarius* [(*10*) Shaitan-Merdven Pass, (*11*) Avunda Mt.]; (*2–4*, *14–16*) *O. babughanicus* sp. n. [(*14*) Kozmo-Damian monastery, (*15*) Avunda Mt., (*16*) Biyuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz Pass]; (*5*, *8*, *12*, *13*) *O. infensus* [(*12*) Ai-Petri Mt., (*13*) Biyuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz]; (*6*, *7*, *9*) *O. russicus.*

tennae; its funicle and scape are brown and 3rd–7th funicular segments are as long as wide; whereas in *O. infensus*, 3rd–7th funicular segments are wider than long, nearly as wide as the club, and distinctly darker than the scape. The elytra in the new species are wider than those in *O. infensus*, sharply rounded at sides in the basal 1/5. The hind tibia in male is less deeply emarginate in the apical half of the inner margin, angularly prominent in the middle of inner surface, and covered with dense hairs; that in *O. infensus* is more deeply emarginated, nearly glabrous, angularly prominent, and sharpened along the inner margin. *O. babughanicus* differs from *O. semitarius* in the narrower elytra, absence of teeth on the femora and depressions on the anal ventrite; its body is less densely pubescent and bears single, if at all, scales. The parthenogenetic form of the new species is hardly distinguishable from the high-mountain form of *O. semitarius*, but can be recognized by the narrower body, absence of a depression on the anal ventrite, and the sparser pubescence of the body.

Ecology. This is a mountain-steppe species, similar to *O. infensus* in mode of life. The new species is represented by bisexual and parthenogenetic forms. The bisexual form is only known from the eastern part of the western block of the main ridge (Babugan-Yaila and Nikitskaya Yaila Ranges). The parthenogenetic form is also distributed in Yaltinskaya Yaila Range,

occurring at an altitude exceeding 1000 m; it is sympatric with *O. infensus* and the high-mountain form of *O. semitarius.*

Otiorhynchus semitarius Reitter, 1913
(Figs. 1, *1*; 3, *1–4*; 4, *1*, *5*, *8*; 5, *1*, *10*, *11*)

Reitter, 1913 : 97 (subgenus *Otismotilus* Rtt.).

A single female from Reitter's collection (the Hungarian Museum of Natural History in Budapest) is designated here as lectotype. It is labeled "Tauria, Friedenthal. 3.VII.86" (handwritten), "*O. semitarius* m. 1912" (handwritten by E. Reitter), "coll. Reitter" (printed), "Holotypus, *Otiorrhynchus semitarius* Reitter, 1913" (museum label with a red margination). All characters of the lectotype precisely correspond to the high-mountain form of *O. semitarius.*

Material. Crimea. 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Simferopol Dist., Krasnoles'e Vill., 17–19.V.1990 (V.I. Gusarov); 2 ♂, Belogorskii Dist., Sinekamenka Vill., 25.VIII.1953 (I.V. Maltsev); 1 ♀, Staryi Krym Vill., 6.VI.1890 (O. Retovskii); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Agarmysh Massive, 31.V.1952 (I.V. Maltsev); Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range: 48 ♂, 33 ♀, Shaitan-Merdven Pass, 700 m, 25.V.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♀, "Chainyi Domik" locality, 1000 m, 26.VII.1999 (A.G. Koval); 1 ♀, Ai-Petri Mt., 1200 m, 2.VI.1982 (H. Barrios); Yaltinskaya Yaila Range: 1 ♀, Lapata Mt., 1406 m, 11.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♂, Dzhunyn-Kosh-Bogaz Pass, 1300 m, 14.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, W slope of Balanyn-Kayas Range, slope of Stilya-Bogaz Pass, 1000 m, 14.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); Nikitskaya Yaila Range: 1 ♀, Avunda Mt., 1400 m, 14.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♀, Ai-Liia-Syrym [= Ai-Il'ya-Syrym] Mt.: SE slope, 1200 m, 12.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 3 ♂, 6 ♀, S slope, 1000 m, 9–19.III.2001 (A. Khaustov); 2 ♂, 6 ♀, same locality, 2–12.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); Babugan-Yaila Range: 1 ♀, 1300 m, 16.VI.1927 (F.K. Luk'yanovich); 4 ♀, Roman-Kosh Mt., 1500 m, 19.VI.1947 (K.V. Arnoldi); 1 ♀, Crimean National Reserve, Central hollow, 22.VI.1956 (S.I. Medvedev); Chatyr-Dagh Range: 2 ♂, upper plateau, 1400 m, 25.VIII.1990 (V.I. Gusarov); 31 ♂, 29 ♀, S slope of Angar-Burun Mt., 5 km W of Angarskii Pass, Lake Kutuzovskoe, on *Primula* sp., 1000 m, 13.V.1999 and 10.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yaila-Gebirge (Winkler) [R. Frieser collection (München)]; Dolgorukovskaya Yaila Range: 1 ♂, near Kizil-Koba Cave, 15.VII.1907 (A.N. Kiritshenko); 1 ♂, same locality, 19.VIII.1991 (I.A. Solodovnikov); 1 ♂, Perevalnoe Vill., 6.V.1951 (I.V. Maltsev); Karabi-Yaila Range: 1 ♂, 31.V.1980 (Masyakin); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Irtysh Mt., 30.IV.1996 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♀, Kerch, 7.VI.1910; southern coast of the Crimea: 1 ♀, Kikeneiz Cape, 14.VIII.1926 (A.N. Kiritshenko); 1 ♀, Degermenkoi aul [= Zaprudnoe Vill., environs of Alushta], 6.VI.1907 (A.N. Kiritshenko); 2 ♀, "Tauria, Friedenthal. 3.VII.86," "coll. by Retovskii."

This is a little known species, described very briefly from O. Retovskii's material. This suggestion is confirmed by the fact that his specimens in the ZIN collection are provided with the same geographical label as the lectotype has. The species was placed in the subgenus *Otismotilus* on the basis of the following characters: the eyes are flat, not protruding beyond the head contour, and the elytral interstriae are weakly convex, with odd-numbered ones not projecting above the even-numbered. Comparison of *O. semitarius* with species of the subgenus *Pseudocryphiphorus* has shown its similarity to them, in particular, in structure of the rostrum, body, and aedeagus; it clearly differs from species of the subgenus *Otismotilus* in shape of the rostrum and the slender antennae. Because of the revision of its taxonomic position in the genus *Otiorhynchus*, the species is redescribed.

Redescription. Rostrum 0.85–0.90 times as long as wide, forming a common cone with head capsule, clearly narrowed to large closed pterygia. Rostral dorsum flat, uniformly narrowed to pterygia, then widened to apex, densely covered with elongate punctures and bearing narrow, weakly convex median carina or shining line; at the level of antennal insertion, the latter narrower than frons, situated in one plane with dorsum. Epistomal angles in male distinctly projecting beyond rostrum contour. Eyes large, oval, flat, not protruding from head contour. Longitudinal diameter of eye half length of rostrum.

Antennae slender and long; scape nearly straight, uniformly thickened to apex, nearly as wide at base as funicular segments; 1st and 2nd funicular segments much longer than wide, distinctly longer than other segments; 1st segment 0.75 times as long as 2nd; length of 3rd segment 1.4 times its width or equal to it; 4–7th segments slightly longer than (in the high-mountain form), or as long as wide. Club spindle-shaped.

Pronotum 0.84 times as long as wide, widest in middle, with dense large shining granules clearly convex and sparse at sides and flattened on convex disc; diameter of granules 2.5 times width of intervals be-

tween them. Pronotum and elytra closely adjoining, articulate ring of mesothorax invisible.

Elytra oval, much wider in female than in male, oblong-oval in the high-mountain form. Disc convex. Striae wide and shallow, only slightly narrower than interstriae; punctures large, more or less distinctly separate; crosspiece between punctures with small, weakly convex, indistinctly separate granule. Elytral interstriae weakly convex, with 1 row of large granules more convex and distinctly separate in basal 1/5, at sides, and on apical declivity.

Legs slender. Femora with small tooth. Fore tibia distinctly incurved, with beveled outer apical angle in male and straight outer margin in female. Hind tibia in male weakly compressed in apical half; inner margin sharpened; inner apical angle strongly attenuate, terminating with tooth. Second tarsal segment triangular, 1.3 times as wide at apex as long; 3rd segment widely bilobed, with slightly less than half of claw-segment protruding from it.

Ventrites II and III in male densely finely granulate; ventrite I widely shallowly depressed in middle; anal ventrite weakly convex, without depression before apex. In female, ventrites smoother, shining, finely punctate; ventrite I not depressed; anal ventrite flat, with deep depression before apex and carinate apical margin.

Body shining, black; antennae and tarsi reddish brown. Dorsal side of body with sparse pale subrecumbent hairs forming 1 row on elytral interstriae and with lanceolate white scales arranged in small groups along disc margin, at sides, and on apical declivity. Antennae and legs with sparse pale hairs.

Aedeagus heavily sclerotized, with well-developed large basal sclerite producing several long processes; penis short and wide, 0.75 times as long as apophysis, strongly curved, parallel-sided from base to middle, then uniformly narrowed to the rounded attenuate apex. Endophallus with paired strongly sclerotized longitudinal plates near praeputial area; walls of endophallus inside penis tube folded.

Variability. The species is represented by several mountain forms. The specimens collected at the upper forest margin (only females are known) differ from those collected in the middle part of the forest zone in the smaller size, oblong-oval elytra, long and slender tibiae, narrow tarsi (claw-segment projects from 3rd one for its length), ill-defined tooth on the femora, and more elongate segments of the antennal funicle.

Body length 4.8–6.7 mm, width 2.2–3.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. This species is most closely related to *O. babughanicus* sp. n., clearly differing from it in the larger size, wide oval and coarsely granulate elytra, presence of granules on the pronotal disc and scales in the pubescence, longer and more slender antennae, large flat eyes, small but distinct tooth on the femora, presence of preapical depression on the anal ventrite in female, and shape of the penis. It is similar to *O.* (*Padilehus*) *pinastri* Hbst. from the Alps and Carpathians, but clearly differs in the flat rostral dorsum, flat eyes, less distinct tooth on the femora, and structure of the aedeagus.

Ecology. The species occurs in the upper half of the mountain-forest zone. The beetles are active at night. The species is predominantly associated with a grassy vegetation of underbrush, *Galium odoratum* and *Primula* sp., and young growth of *Carpinus caucasica.*

Otiorhynchus infensus Faust, 1888
(Figs. 1, *2*; 2, *1*; 4, *3*, *7*, *10*; 5, *5*, *8*, *12*, *13*)

Faust, 1888 : 149; Reitter, 1912 : 63 (subgen. *Microphalantus* Rtt.); Arnoldi, 1958 : 127; 1965 : 511; Magnano, 1998a : 464 (subgen. *Stupamacus* Rtt.). = *jaltensis* Formanek, 1926 : 145, **syn. n.**

Material. Crimea: Ai-Petrinskaya Yaila Range: 3 ♂, 6 ♀, Ai-Petri Mt., 31.X.1912 (G. Kakhovskii); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same locality, 1889 (A.P. Semenov); 2 ♂, same locality, 15.VIII.1985 (A.F. Bartenev); 1 ♀, Shishko Mt., 15.V.2000 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♀, "Chainyi Domik" locality, 26.VII.1996 (A.G. Koval); Yaltinskaya Yaila Range: 2 ♂, 10 ♀, Kuchuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz Pass, 1 km SE of Olmeskhyr Mt., 1300 m, 4 and 9.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Biyuk-Uzenbash-Bogaz Pass, 11.VI.2001 (N.N. Yunakov).

The lectotype and paralectotype from the collection of the Dresden Zoological Museum were examined. Both specimens (females) were remounted and glued on plates; the lectotype was dissected; the terminalia were placed in a plastic tube with glycerin, ventrites were glued on a plate and pinned under the beetle.

O. jaltensis Form. was described from 7 specimens. Magnano (1998a) examined 3 syntypes and designated one male as lectotype. I examined 2 type specimens, which Magnano probably failed to see. These are females of *O. infensus*, provided with the labels "Jalta 1910, Kulzer" (printed and handwritten), "Formanek" (printed, violet), "Type" (red, printed), and "*jaltensis*,

Type" (handwritten). In the course of examination of the same specimens in 1991, B.A. Korotyaev designated one of them as lectotype and synonymized *O. jaltensis* with *O. infensus*, but these data have not been published. Even though having no opportunity to examine lectotype of *O. jaltensis*, I can conclude that Magnano's description refers to *O. infensus*, primarily since the five last funicular segments of his specimen are wider than long.

Designating the lectotype of *O. infensus*, Magnano (1998a) erroneously defined sex of the specimen: the re-examination has shown that it is a female. In the same paper, Magnano erroneously placed this species in the subgenus *Stupamacus* Rtt. only on the basis of its slight similarity in appearance to *O. russicus* Strl. (type species of the subgenus *Stupamacus*). *O. infensus* clearly differs from *O. russicus* in the structure of the head and female terminalia, being a strictly specialized mountain-steppe form most closely related to species of the subgenus *Pseudocryphiphorus.* The ovipositor in *O. infensus* is moderately sclerotized, with the normally developed styli bearing long sensilla. Its valves are characterized by the presence of numerous sensilla and absence of lateral depressions in the apical part; the spermatheca also has different shape. In *O. russicus*, the ovipositor is strongly sclerotized; the styli are reduced; the valves are nearly glabrous, tapered apically, and bear at sides of the apical part depressed pores with a tuft of several short and thick sensilla. Its head is very wide, nearly as wide as long; the eyes are large, their diameter noticeably exceeds the length of the pterygia; the epistomal angles do not project beyond the rostrum contour; the anterior margin of the rostrum is nearly not emarginate. The parthenogenetic *O. russicus* belongs to a separate mountain Middle Asian group, being closely related to *O. lumenifer* Rtt. and *O. perlucens* Rtt. The structure of the aedeagus in *O. lumenifer* is clearly different from that in *O. infensus.* In connection with a revision of the taxonomic position of *O. infensus* in the genus *Otiorhynchus*, its redescription is given below.

Description. Rostrum slightly wider than long, pterygia closed. Rostral dorsum conically narrowed forwards. Frons rugose, wider than base of rostral dorsum, situated in the same plane with it. Eyes small, convex, distinctly protruding beyond head contour. Longitudinal diameter of eye 0.4 times length of rostrum.

Antennal scape weakly curved in basal 1/3, uniformly thickened to apex. First and second segments of funicle nearly equal in length, longer than wide; 3–7th segments wider than long; 6th and 7th segments nearly as wide as the wide spindle-shaped club in male and slightly narrower than that in female.

Pronotum nearly as long as wide, weakly convex at sides, with large smoothed granules occasionally extending onto lateral margins of disc; disc finely punctate, with median line.

Elytra oblong-oval, slightly wider in female than in male; striae well noticeable, with distinctly separate, large, deep punctures; interstriae twice as wide as striae, smooth, shining, with 1 row of fine sparse punctures.

Femora without tooth, fore tibia in male distinctly incurved before apex, with strongly attenuate inner apical angle. Hind tibia emarginate along inner margin in apical half, nearly glabrous, with distinct angular prominence in middle; inner margin sharpened.

Ventrites finely punctate; ventrite I in male with distinct wide median depression, anal ventrite without depression at apex.

Body shining, dark brown or black; antennal scape and legs pale brown; funicle matte, dark brown. Pubescence sparse; body without scales, only with fine pale hairs forming regular rows on elytral interstriae and becoming denser at sides of pronotum.

Penis parallel-sided from base to apical third, then abruptly narrowed to apex. Armament of endophallus as that in *O. semitarius.*

Body length 2.56–4.85 mm, width 1.5–2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *O. infensus* clearly differs from most of species of the subgenus in the small and narrow body. It is very closely related to *O. babughanicus* sp. n., differing in the narrower elytra, thick, dark, and matte funicle with a denser pubescent, wide spindle-shaped antennal club, deeper emargination at the inner margin of hind tibia in male, and the more strongly narrowed apically penis.

Ecology. This is a mountain-steppe species that occurs at altitudes exceeding 1000 m. It is associated with grassy vegetation (*Allium*, *Saxifraga*, *Potentilla*, *Fragaria*, *Agrostis*). The beetles inhabit stony placers under stones and in cereal sod, frequently occur together with *Parameira taurica* Magnano et Osella.

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