

A New Species of the Weevil Genus *Otiorhynchus* Germ. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Azerbaijan

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Abstract—A new species, *Otiorhynchus (Otismotilus) digitalis* sp. n., closely related to *O. depressus* Strl., is described from Azerbaijan.

All species of the subgenus *Otismotilus* Reitter, 1912 that we know occur in the Central and Western Caucasus, including Adzharia, and in northeastern Turkey, Central Caucasus being the area with the greatest number of species. An examination of a new material from the Caucasus, kindly provided by V.G. Grachev (Moscow), has revealed a new species of this subgenus.

The holotype is deposited at the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Otiorhynchus (Otismotilus) digitalis Yunakov et Davidian, sp n. (figure)

Material. Holotype, female, Azerbaijan, Republic of Nakhichevan, Shakhbuz Distr., Zangezurskii Range, Bechenekskii Pass, 14.VI.1982 (M.L. Danilevskii).

Description. Female. Rostrum as long as wide, 1.44 times as wide at pterygia as in narrowest part. Rostral dorsum scarcely convex, with fine median carina, coarsely punctate, separated from frons by shallow depression. In narrowest part, dorsum 0.6 times as wide as frons, 3.12 times as wide as antennal scape in the middle. Epistomal angles noticeably protruding beyond head contour. Eyes oval, flattened; their posterior edge slightly raised above head surface, and anterodorsal edge somewhat sunken into head. Frons with longitudinally rugose punctation, distinctly convex in the middle.

Antennae thickened; scape thickest in basal and apical thirds, almost round in cross-section, neither carinate nor striate longitudinally, sharply constricted at very base. First segment of funicle somewhat longer than wide, almost triangular in lateral view, slightly

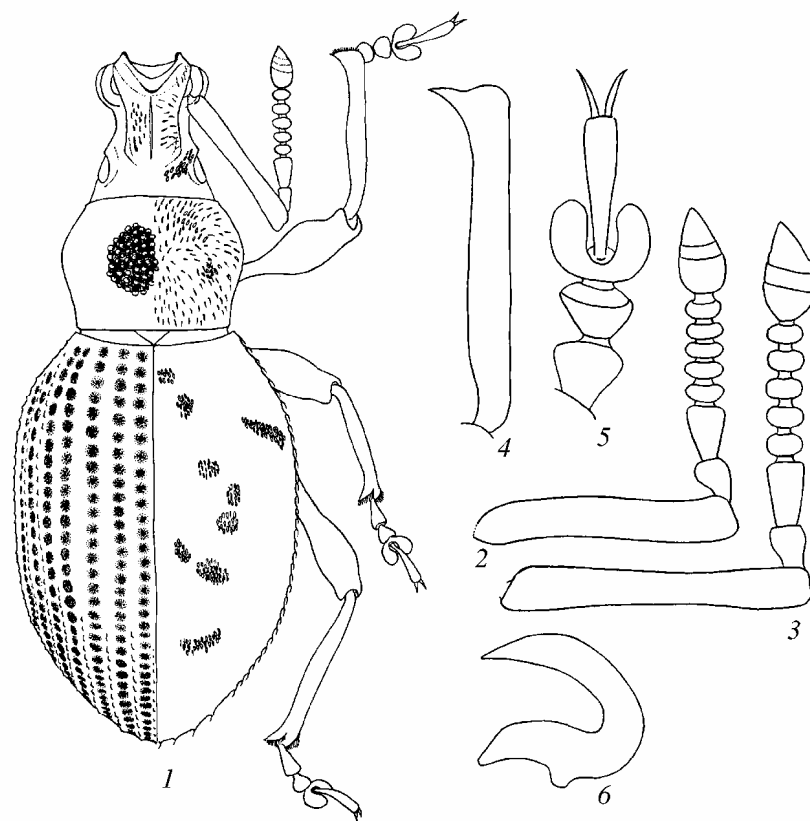
shorter than 2nd; the latter 2.5 times as long as 3rd segment, 3rd–7th segments transverse, 1.5 times as wide as long (in *O. depressus* Strl., 3 times as wide as long). Club ovate.

Pronotum weakly transverse, 1.31 times as wide as long, widest somewhat before middle. Disc weakly convex, densely covered with fine granules somewhat obscured by fine irregular microsculpture of intervals between them. No median carina or sulcus present.

Elytra oval, shining, somewhat flattened on disc, with sides straight in basal 1/5. Striae formed by large, round, strongly funnel-shaped engraved punctures. Intervals of uniform width and (moderate) height, with one row of fine granules, clearly conical on sides and apical declivity and flattened on disc. Granules on elytral intervals somewhat finer than those on pronotum and several times smaller than striae punctures. First to fourth ventrites densely finely granulate; 1st ventrite with wide shallow depression in middle; sides of 1st and 2nd ventrites with conically sharpened granules; anal ventrite widely rounded, flat, shining, with longitudinally rugose punctation.

Legs relatively slender and long; femora mutic. Fore tibia with straight outer edge, inner apical angle protruding, sharply pointed; outer angle rectangular. Corbel of hind tibia scarcely widened outward. Tarsi wide; their 2nd segment transverse, 3rd widely bilobate, claw-segment protruding from 3rd segment to a distance somewhat exceeding length of the latter.

Vestiture sparse; greenish oblong-oval and lanceolate scales arranged in small spots; areas between spots with uniformly sparse narrow dark scales inconspicuous on dark elytra. Granules on pronotum and on



Otiorhynchus Germ., general view, holotype (1), right antenna (2, 3), fore tibia (4), tarsus (5), spermatheca (6): *O. digitalis* sp. n. (1, 3–6), *O. depressus* Strl. (2).

intervals of elytra with narrow dark subrecumbent scales. Head clothed with narrow grayish brown scales, paler on frons and above eyes. Antennae and legs with dense pointed subrecumbent setae finer than those on body; hind femur, in addition, with single narrow pale greenish grey scales in widest part.

Body length 6.9 mm, width 3.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The closest relative of the new species is *O. depressus* Strl. *O. digitalis* sp. n. clearly differs from it in the more slender antennae with the middle of scape 1/3 as wide as rostral dorsum in its narrowest place (in *O. depressus*, scape is uniformly wide along its entire length and half as wide as rostral dorsum in the narrowest place, with distinct

carinae and sulci in basal half), sparser vestiture with scales on elytra not concealing their shining intervals looking bare between scaly spots, absence of scaly rings on femora, longer tibiae (length of fore tibia 8 times its width in the middle against 6.24–6.90 times in *O. depressus*), less strongly widened corbel of hind tibia; longitudinally rugose anal ventrite, and weakly convex elytral intervals. In *O. depressus*, the odd-numbered intervals are noticeably more convex than the even-numbered ones.

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