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A REVISED KEY TO THE GENERA OF WEEVILS OF THE SUBFAMILY BARIDINAE (COLEOPTERA: BARIDIDAE) OF RUSSIAN FAR EAST

V. V. Zherikhin

*Paleontological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences,
Profsoyuznaya, 123, Moscow, 117647 Russia*

A revised key to the genera of Baridinae occurring in Russian Far East is given. Genera *Calyptopygus*, *Pellobaris*, *Nespilobaris*, *Moreobaris* and *Pharcidobaris* are newly recorded to the Russia. *Paracythopeus* and *Acythopeus* not occur in the Russian Far East. The new synonym of *Dendrobaris* Egorov, 1976, **stat. n.** (= *Spilobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996, **syn. n.**) and new combinations: *Calyptopygus albosparsus* (Reitter, 1910), **comb. n.**; *Dendrobaris tatjanae* (Egorov, 1976), **comb. n.**; *D. kurentzovi* (Egorov, 1976), **comb. n.**; *D. insularis* (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985), **comb. n.**; *D. maculata* (Roelofs, 1879), **comb. n.**; *D. flavosignata* (Roelofs, 1979), **comb. n.**; *Moreobaris repandirostris* (V. Zaslavskij, 1956), **comb. n.**; *Nespilobaris accidirostris* (V. Zaslavskij, 1956) **comb. n.** and *Pharcidobaris suvorovi* (Reitter, 1910), **comb. n.** are proposed.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Baridinae, Russian Far East, taxonomy, weevils.

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Дана ревизованная определительная таблица родов подсемейства Baridinae встречающихся на Дальнем Востоке России. Роды *Calypso-pygus*, *Pellobaris*, *Nespilobaris*, *Moreobaris* и *Pharcidobaris* впервые указываются для России. *Paracythopeus* и *Acythopeus* не встречаются на Дальнем Востоке России. Предложена новая синонимия для *Dendrobaris* Egorov, 1976, **stat n.** (= *Spilobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996, **syn. n.**) и новые комбинации: *Calypso-pygus albosparsus* (Reitter, 1910), **comb. n.**; *Dendrobaris tajanae* (Egorov, 1976), **comb. n.**; *D. kurentzovi* (Egorov, 1976), **comb. n.**; *D. insularis* (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985), **comb. n.**; *D. maculata* (Roelofs, 1879), **comb. n.**; *D. flavosignata* (Roelofs, 1979), **comb. n.**; *Moreobaris repandirostris* (V. Zaslavskij, 1956), **comb. n.**; *Nespilobaris accidirostris* (V. Zaslavskij, 1956) **comb. n.** и *Pharcidobaris suvorovi* (Reitter, 1910), **comb. n.**

Палеонтологический институт Российской Академии наук, ул. Профсоюзная, 123, Москва, 117647, Россия.

INTRODUCTION

In our key (Egorov et al, 1996) the subfamily Baridinae is treated in a broad, non-traditional sense within the family Curculionidae as proposed by Zherikhin & Egorov (1990), including the tribes Baridini, Trigonocolini, Zygotini, Ceutorhynchini, and Orobini. The rank of this subfamily has been raised recently to the family level (Zherikhin & Gratshev, 1995). Baridinae *s. str.* would be conserved as a subfamily within Barididae. The Oriental genera of Baridinae have been revised recently by Morimoto & Yoshihara (1996). After this important paper the key to the Baridinae genera of Russian Far East from couplet 8 needs in additions and corrections.

REVISED KEY TO THE BARIDINAE GENERA

8. Pygidium subhorizontal, slightly oblique, entirely covered by elytra. Ultimate and penultimate elytral intervals up to the level of hind margin of 2nd ventrite flat and wide, much wider than fine striae. Metepisterna entirely covered by very dense whitish scales. Body black, narrow, subcylindrical, strongly elongate 9
 - Pygidium subhorizontal to vertical, at least partly visible either from above or behind. Metepisterna either not entirely covered by scales (sometimes with scaly patches), or ultimate and penultimate elytral intervals beyond hind coxae strongly narrowed and somewhat raised, not broader than striae 10
9. Rostrum very slender, cylindrical, in lateral aspect not thickened basally; its dorsal outline continuous with that of head, without any depression between them. Scaly vestiture at lateral sides of mesothorax and abdomen much less developed than that at metepisterna. Hind femora not reaching apical margin of 2nd ventrite *Calypso-pygus* Marshall, 1948

NOTES. This genus, unknown previously from Russia, is represented in Russian Far East by *Calyptronygus albosparsus* (Reitter, 1910), **comb. n.**, transferred from *Linnobaris*.

- Rostrum more robust, more or less compressed laterally in proximal part, in lateral aspect gradually and distinctly thickened basally, separated from head by shallow evident depression. Lateral sides of mesothorax and abdomen at least partly covered by dense whitish scales quite similar those at metepisterna. Hind femora reaching apical margin of 2nd ventrite or slightly exceeding it
..... **Linnobaris** Bedel, 1885
- 10. Ultimate and penultimate punctate elytral rows basally somewhat confused and not impressed. 2nd ventrite about as long as 3rd. Pronotum basally as wide as elytra. Elytral subapical calli absent. Rostrum very slender, cylindrical, not thickened basally. Pygidium slightly oblique, visible from above. Body with scattered scales forming some small patches
..... **Eumycterus** Schoenherr, 1838
- Ultimate and penultimate elytral striae impressed and regular up to base. 2nd ventrite distinctly longer than 3rd. If rostrum very slender and cylindrical, pronotum basally narrower than elytra
..... 11
- 11. Elytra with distinct subapical callus at 5th interval and smaller one behind it at junction of 3rd and 8th intervals. Pygidium vertical, small, visible from behind (not from above), at least in males with transverse ridge along apical margin of elytra. Hind femora at least shallowly sulcate beneath. Prosternum with one or two impressions before coxae. Body not or partly covered by scales
..... 12
- Elytra at the most with weak indistinct subapical callus at 5th interval. Pygidium more or less oblique, apical part usually visible from above; if (in female of *Anthinobaris*) exposed part of pygidium is vertical, body entirely covered by narrow scales. Hind femora not sulcate beneath. Space between forecoxae never wider than diameter of coxa
..... 15
- 12. Claws connate basally. Tibiae with uncus and distinct mucro. Fore tibiae minutely serrate at interior edge. Body black, devoid of scales, alutaceous
..... **Pellobaris** Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996

NOTES. This genus is based on *Baris melancholica* (Roelofs, 1875) which formerly placed in *Paracythopeus* Heller, 1940.

- Claws free. Mucro (if present) small and indistinct. Fore tibiae not serrate
..... 13
- 13. Body brown with yellow scaly patterns. Space between forecoxae narrower than diameter of coxa
..... **Dendrobaris** Egorov, 1976, **stat.n.**
(=*Spilobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996, **syn. n.**)

NOTES. *Dendrobaris* has been originally established as a subgenus of *Baris* (Egorov, 1976) and later synonymized with *Acythopeus* Pascoe, 1874 (Zherikhin & Egorov, 1990). According to the key and description (Morimoto

& Yoshihara, 1996), *Dendrobaris* is identical with *Spilobaris*. Two species of this genus are described from Russian Far East: *D. tatjanae* (Egorov, 1976), **comb. n.** (type species of *Dendrobaris*) and *D. kurentzovi* (Egorov, 1976), **comb. n.** *D. insularis* (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985), **comb. n.** (type species of *Spilobaris*), *D. maculata* (Roelofs, 1879), **comb. n.**, and *D. flavosignata* (Roelofs, 1879), **comb. n.** are known from Japan. *D. tatjanae* is widespread, reaching Irkutsk Region in the north-western limit of range (Ilimsk, 18.VIII 1966, on *Ribes sp.*, V. Zherikhin leg.). According to Morimoto & Yoshihara (1996) *Acythopeus bigeminatus* Pascoe, 1874 may belong to *Dendrobaris* also.

- Body of Far Eastern species black, devoid of scales. Space between forecoxae at least as wide as diameter of coxa and distinctly wider than rostrum 14
- 14. Dorsal edge of eye in lateral aspect is above middle rostral height. Rostrum separated from frons by less deep depression than in *Nespilobaris*. Elytral intervals coarsely punctate. Body robust, more shiny, not alutaceous; legs somewhat less slender. **Moreobaris** Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996

NOTES. This genus (new to the Russia) is represented in Primorye Territory by *M. repandirostris* (V. Zaslavskij, 1956), **comb. n.** which originally was described in *Baris* in the “section” *Ptilopterna* V. Zaslavskij (1956). The name *Ptilopterna* is invalid according to ICZN Art. 13(b) like the numerous genus-group names proposed in the same paper. *B. deplanata* Roelofs, 1875 (type species of *Moreobaris*) is included by Zaslavskij in *Ptilopterna* also, while other species numerated under *Ptilopterna* are placed by Morimoto & Yoshihara (1996) to the *Manilobaris* Zimmermann, 1940 and *Pteridobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996. The generic position of *M. repandirostris* is some doubtful because the rostrum is distinctly thickened basally in lateral view in spite of the original diagnosis of the genus. I have only a female specimen of *M. repandirostris* and the structure of male forelegs which is important for identification of *Moreobaris* and *Nespilobaris* is unknown. *Spilobaris*, *Moreobaris* and *Nespilobaris* are closely related and I am not sure about their generic level.

- Dorsal edge of eye in lateral aspect is below middle rostral height. Rostrum separated from frons by very deep depression, its base in profile looking as distinct tubercle. Elytral intervals finely punctate. Body narrow, alutaceous; legs slender. Male forelegs longer than other ones, fringed with long setae along interior edge of tibiae **Nespilobaris** Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996

NOTES. *Nespilobaris* (newly recorded from Russia) is represented in Primorye Territory by *N. accidirostris* (V. Zaslavskij, 1956), **comb. n.**, which originally described in *Baris* and later placed by Zherikhin & Egorov (1990) in *Acythopeus*.

15. Claws connate basally. Rostrum long, slender, cylindrical, in lateral aspect not thickened basally. Mesosternum is on the same level with pro- and metasternum. Legs long and very slender, hind femora exceeding anterior edge of 4th ventrite, tibiae not sulcate longitudinally. Prosternum with two deep pits behind anterior margin. Pronotum narrower than elytra. Body black, with sparse indistinct pubescence *Psilarthroides* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985

NOTES. *P. laferi* (Egorov, 1978) is erroneously regarded as *nomen nudum* by Morimoto & Yoshihara (1996), possibly because of misprinted year of description (Zherikhin & Egorov, 1990) as 1976 instead of 1978.

– Claws free. Rostrum more stout, more or less compressed laterally, in lateral aspect usually thickened basally. Mesosternum is not on the same level with pro- and metasternum. Legs rather short and stout, hind femora rarely reaching hind margin of 3rd ventrite; tibiae longitudinally sulcate 16

16. Body covered by rather dense, narrow, hair-like and stick-like scales throughout. Mandibles subtriangular, protruding, with apex directed forward or nearly so. Distance between antennal scape in repose and anterior edge of eye exceeds significantly the length of 1st funicular joint. Upper edge of eye in lateral view above the level of middle rostral height. Male femora and tibiae fringed with long hairs along interior margins, in female this fringe weakly developed *Anthinobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996

NOTES. *A. dispilota* (Solsky, 1870), the type species of *Anthinobaris*, is widespread in Primorye Territory and Amur Basin and very common on Umbelliferae flowers.

– Body at the most with a few scattered scales. Mandibles strongly curved at outer edge, with apex directed internally. Distance between antennal scape and anterior edge of eye less than the length of 1st funicular joint. Upper edge of eye in lateral view at or below the level of middle rostral height. Femora and tibiae in both sexes not fringed along interior edge 17

17. Pronotum much narrower than elytra, very coarsely, longitudinally rugose and punctate dorsally. Elytra coarsely sculptured, distinctly rough, with very deep coarse striae, intervals narrow, in Far Eastern species with sparse recumbent scales. Pygidium strongly oblique in lateral aspect, virtually invisible from above. Rostrum not thickened basally *Pharcidobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996

NOTES. *Pharcidobaris*, recorded from Japan and Myanmar, is represented in East Siberia and Russian Far East by *P. suvorovi* (Reitter, 1910), **comb. n.**, which originally described in *Baris*. This species strongly differs from two

other ones (Morimoto & Yoshihara, 1996) in having longitudinally and not obliquely rugose pronotum, not tuberculate elytra, the pygidium without transverse ridge and femora simply punctate (not sulcate) beneath. Nevertheless I think that *P. suvorovi* rather belongs to *Pharcidobaris* than to the separate genus.

- Pronotum weakly or scarcely (remarkably) narrower than elytra, finely to coarsely punctate, often rugose laterally but not dorsally. Elytra neither very coarsely sculptured nor rough, more or less finely striate. Pygidium less oblique, well visible from above ***Baris*** Germar, 1817

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