

A Review of the Fauna of the Superfamily Curculionoidea (Coleoptera) of Novosibirsk Province

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Abstract—A list of 412 species of the Curculionoidea, with the exception of the Scolytidae from Novosibirsk Province, is presented.

The superfamily Curculionoidea includes several families with about 50000 species known. The families Nemonychidae, Urodontidae, Anthribidae, Attelabidae, Brentidae, Dryophthoridae and Curculionidae are considered in the present paper, with Scolytidae not included.

The taxonomic positions are given according to Winkler (1932), Ter-Minassian (1950, 1967, 1988), Alonso-Zarazaga (1989, 1990), Zherichin and Egorov (1990), Sawada (1993).

Novosibirsk Province is situated in the Southeast of the West-Siberian Plain and includes some parts of the Altai-Sayan Mountain system. The following regions are distinguished in the area in study: Vasyugan Taiga (V), Baraba Forest-Steppe (B), Ob Foothill Forest-Steppe (O), Kulunda Forest-Steppe (K), and Salair Range (S) (see table).

A characteristic feature of the regional fauna is that it includes, in addition to species widely spread in Palaearctic, also those restricted to the western parts of western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Altai. Ranges of many species have their boundaries lying within the territory of the Novosibirsk Province. Species richness of the Curculionoidea in the area under study is due to the presence of different landscapes: taiga, forest-steppe and steppe, in this territory.

First data on the leaf-rolling weevils of the region were presented by Wnukowskij (1928). Later, other weevils were studied for pest control purpose (Mitlyuchenko, 1951; Krivolutskaya, 1961; Opanassenko, 1974, 1987; Legalov, 1995), and detailed investigations started from the 1960s [Cherepanov and Opanassenko, 1963; Opanassenko, 1976a, 1976b, 1984, 1986,

1990; Krivets, 1983; Mit'kova and Opanassenko, 1988; Legalov and Opanassenko, 1992, 1996; Opanassenko and Legalov, 1992, 1996; Legalov, 1994, 1995, 1996a, 1996b (1997), 1997a, 1997b, 1997c (1998), 1998, 1999a, 1999b; Krivets and Korotyaev, 1998]. By now, 171 species are known from the region.

The present paper is based on the material collected by the authors in all types of the landscapes. Singling, net-sweeping, pitfall traps, and beating of trees were used for collecting weevils. Collections of the following institutions have been studied: Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences; Novosibirsk State University of Agriculture. Material was collected in 250 localities during the period from 1892 till 1998.

412 species of Curculionoidea have been found in Novosibirsk Province (see table), belonging to the following families: Nemonychidae—1, Urodontidae—1, Anthribidae—8, Attelabidae—16, Brentidae—55, Dryophthoridae—3 and Curculionidae—328 species. 241 species are recorded for the first time. The list covers 80–90% of the Curculionoidea fauna and we are expecting to increase the number of species in the course of future investigations.

Nos. 1–21—Comments on the Table by A.A. Legalov

(1) *Urodon orientalis* Strejček, 1982 = *Urodon tchitensis* A. Egorov, 1996 (see Legalov, 1999).

(2) In Cherepanov and Opanassenko (1963), this species was given as *Apion frumentarium* Payk.

(3) In Legalov (1998), this species was given as *Apion rubens* Steph.