

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

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Abstract—278 species of the Curculionoidea (except for the Scolytidae) have been revealed in Kemerovo Province. The list comprises 1 species of Urodontidae, 8 species of Rhynchitidae, 8 species of Attelabidae, 38 species of Brentidae, and 229 species of Curculionidae. 28 species are newly recorded from the province. The following new synonymies are established: *Donus sajanicus* Korotyaev, 1998 = *Glanis teletskianus* Legalov, 1999, syn. n.; *Trichalophus biguttatus* (Gebler, 1832) = *T. rudis* (Boheman, 1840), syn. n.

Publications on the weevil fauna of Kemerovo Province give very incomplete information. No general review of the regional fauna is available. The collection material from this area provides an opportunity to give an outline of its fauna at the beginning of the XXI century with sufficient completeness. Such a characteristic would contribute to the knowledge of how the biological diversity is formed in a particular region. This is also important for elaborating a basis for monitoring the fauna in a territory with heavy anthropogenous impact, which is characteristic of Kuzbass (= Kuznetsk Coal Basin).

Kemerovo Province is situated in the extreme Northwest of the mountains of Southern Siberia, in the zone of their transition to the Western Siberian Plain (Purdik and al., 1997). The territory of the province is subdivided into several large natural areas: intermountain Kuznetsk Depression (KD); Salair Range (S) limiting it from the West; extensive system of Kuznetsk Alatau (KA) and Mountain Shoria (MS) occupying almost half of the province, and southern outskirts of the Western Siberian Plain (WS) (see table).

The vegetation of Kemerovo Province is much diversified. The relatively small territory of the province harbours plant formations typical of the steppe, forest-steppe, and forest zones and alpine areas of Siberian mountains (Kuminova, 1950).

A typical feature of the forest-steppe is the combination of birch and birch-and-aspen forest forming small stands (=kolki) or large woodlands at the edges

of forest-steppe, and upland meadows steppified to varied extent. Forest-steppe occupies largest part of the Kuznetsk Depression. Another forest-steppe massive extends along northern boundary of Kuznetsk Alatau occupying the flat, poorly inclined to the north, piedmont part of the Western Siberian Plain.

No steppe area of considerable size has remained in Kemerovo Province. Small steppe sites are scattered among continuous fields and occur on old fallow. Typical of the Kuznetsk Depression steppe are feather-grass and forb communities. Petrophytic steppe, the most xerophilous type of vegetation in Kemerovo Province, similar to the steppes in the mountain depressions of central Siberia, occurs at edges of the Salair Range and on southern and southwestern slopes of the Tardan and Karakan Mountains in the middle of the Kuznetsk Depression.

Taiga occupies about half the territory of the province. The fir-tree and aspen tall-grass taiga in Kuznetsk Alatau, Mountain Shoria, and Salair Mountain Range is one of the most characteristic and widespread taiga formations in Kemerovo Province. The southern of the Western Siberian Plain is dominated by the polydominant (*Picea obovata*, *Pinus sibirica*, and *Abies sibirica*) taiga. Sandy habitats at the edges of taiga are occupied by pine and birch-and-pine forests.

Of special interest among the deciduous forests are linden woods on western foothills of Kuznetsk Alatau in the basin of right tributaries of the Kondoma River. These forests, dominated by the Siberian linden (*Tilia sibirica*), are the oldest native plant formations