

# To the Knowledge of the Genera *Tatyanapion*, *Loborhynchapion*, and *Mesotrichapion* (Coleoptera, Brentidae, Apioninae) in the Asian Fauna

A. A. Legalov

Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Division,  
Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, 630091 Russia

Received July 27, 1999

**Abstract**—The genus *Tatyanapion* is redescribed and compared with closely related genera. Keys to Asian species of the genera *Loborhynchapion* and *Mesotrichapion* and lists of their species in the world fauna are given.

In a study of the North Asian fauna of the subfamily Apioninae, family Brentidae, I established the new genus *Tatyanapion* Legalov [Legalov, 1996 (1997)] for a very distinctive species, *Apion laticeps* Desbrochers. The species was described from a female collected in Perm (Desbrochers, 1870) and was subsequently placed in the subgenus *Perapion* Wagner (Wagner, 1910). Later, Wagner (1942) described a male of this species, collected in Joutseno (Finland), as *Apion lindbergi* in the subgenus *Loborhynchapion* Wagner, 1930, nomen nudum. The synonymy of *A. lindbergi* with *A. laticeps* was established by Bajtenov, who retained this species in the subgenus *Perapion*. A more thorough examination of its morphology and trophic associations has shown that *A. laticeps* does not have many of the characters typical of the tribe Aplemonini containing the genus *Perapion* and belongs to the tribe Oxystomatini, being closely related to the genera *Loborhynchapion* Györfy and *Mesotrichapion* Györfy. Since the original description is brief, I give below a redescription of the genus *Tatyanapion*, keys to the genera *Loborhynchapion* and *Mesotrichapion* and to their Asian species, and a list of species of these genera in the world fauna.

The style of the all descriptions follows that used by Alonso-Zarazaga (1990).

The material used in the paper is deposited at the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN), and in Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk (SZMN).

FAMILY BRENTIDAE BILLBERG, 1820

Subfamily APIONINAE Schoenherr, 1823

Tribe OXYSTOMATINI Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

Subtribe **Oxystomatina** Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

Genus *Tatyanapion* Legalov, 1997

(Figs. 1; 2*h*, 2*i*, 2*k*–2*m*, 2*t*; 3*a*, 3*b*; 4*e*; 5*i*; 6*f*)

*Tatyanapion* Legalov, 1996 (1997): 284.

Type species *Apion laticeps* Desbrochers, 1870, by original designation.

**Description.** Body 2.4–2.6 mm long, black, shining. Elytra occasionally with faint bluish metallic shine. Tibiae apically or, occasionally, entirely and also tarsi and 1st antennal segment dark fuscous. Occasionally, legs and antennal funicle entirely black. Antennal scape pale yellowish brown to dark reddish brown. Body covered with short white appressed hairs. Raised hairs present only along ventral margin of eyes and on genae, underside of rostrum, and antennae (Figs. 1; 2*i*). On meso- and metathorax, hairs denser. On elytral intervals, hairs forming 2 usually regular rows. Each elytral stria with 1 row of hairs.

Structure of rostrum exhibiting sexual dimorphism (Figs. 1; 2*h*; 3*a*, 3*b*). In male, rostrum short, rather weakly curved, 1.04–1.18 times as long as pronotum, rather wide, narrowing from eyes to antennal base; its length 2.78–3.25 times its width at antennal insertion and 1.17–1.36 times its apical width. Surface covered with elongate punctures occasionally forming indis-