

A Review of the Genus *Deporaus* (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from the Russian Fauna:

2. Subgenera *Roelofsideporaus* and *Deporaus*

A. A. Legalov

Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences,
Novosibirsk, 630091 Russia
e-mail: legalov@ngs.ru

Received July 16, 2008

Abstract—The subgenera *Roelofsideporaus* and *Deporaus* s. str. of the genus *Deporaus* with four species (*D. affectatus*, *D. unicolor*, *D. nidificus*, and *D. betulae*) recorded from the Russian fauna are revised. Keys to the species of the subgenus *Roelofsideporaus* and to the females of the subgenera *Roelofsideporaus* and *Deporaus* s. str. are given. The distribution of *D. nidificus* in Russia is not confirmed.

DOI: 10.1134/S0013873809050078

The material used in the present study is deposited in the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg) [ZIN]; Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences (Novosibirsk) [SZMN]; Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far Eastern Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences (Vladivostok) [IBS]; Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Moscow) [ZMUM]; Faculty of Entomology, Moscow State University (Moscow) [MUM]; in the collections of V.Yu. Savitsky (Moscow) [VSM] and Radek Dunda (Prague, Czech Republic) [RDP]; and also in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Müncheberg, Germany) [DEI], Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary) [HNHM], Lund University (Lund, Sweden) [MZLU], Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium, Brussels) [ISN], Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität (Germany, Berlin) [ZMHB] and Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Dresden, Germany) [SMTD].

Subgenus *Roelofsideporaus* Legalov, 2003

(Figs. 1a–1d, 1g, 1h; 2a, 2b, 2d, 2e, 2g, 2h, 2j–2o)

Deporaus subgenus *Roelofsideporaus* Legalov, 2003 : 174.

Type species *Deporaus affectatus* Faust, 1887, by original designation.

Description. Body black, lustrous, covered with short, pale, semi-erect hairs. Body length 2.3–3.5 mm.

Rostrum short and nearly straight in males, weakly regularly or slightly angularly curved at antennal attachment in females, widened toward apex, with carina extending from antennal attachment to base. Antennae attached in middle of rostrum in males and before middle, in females. Eyes large, rather strongly convex, smaller and less strongly convex in females. Frons wide, nearly flat, punctate, with median sulcus. Temples elongate. Vertex convex, finely and densely punctate. Neck constriction clearly pronounced. Antennae medium-sized, projecting beyond middle of pronotum. Club rather wide, shorter than funicle, not compact. Pronotum slightly wider than long, weakly narrowed toward base and apex, widest in basal 1/3 or before base, with constriction. Sides nearly straight or weakly rounded. Disc densely and finely punctate. Elytra nearly rectangular, widest behind middle. Humeri weakly smoothened. Intervals convex, with row of punctures. Striae distinct and rather wide, with large and deep punctures. 9th and 10th striae merging in apical part of elytra. Thorax and episterna densely punctate. Abdomen convex. Ventrites I–IV rather wide, I narrower than II, II wider than III, IV slightly narrower than III; V narrow, considerably narrower than IV. Pygidium and propygidium densely punctate. Legs medium-sized. Femora thickened. Tibiae long. Fore tibia nearly straight, narrower in males, occasionally with mucro. Middle and hind tibiae wider, flattened, widened toward apices. Tarsi long. 1st segment usually strongly elongate, especially in middle and hind tarsi, 2nd segment trian-