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SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

Contribution to the Knowledge of *Anthonomus rubi* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Asian Part of Russia and Adjacent Territories

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Abstract—Examination of material on two closely related species, *Anthonomus rubi* (Herbst) and *A. terreus* Gyllenhal, has shown the latter to be a subspecies of the former. *A. rubi rubi* is distributed over the western part of the range (Europe, the Caucasus, the Urals, SE Western Siberia), while *A. rubi terreus* is characteristic of its eastern part (SE Western Siberia, E and SE Kazakhstan, Eastern Siberia, the Far East, Mongolia, and N and E China).

In the studies of the Siberian weevil fauna, I met difficulties in identifying some of the commonest and widespread species. Among such cases was determination of the status of *Anthonomus rubi* (Herbst, 1795) and *A. terreus* Gyllenhal, 1836, previously considered (Ter-Minassian, 1936; Dieckmann, 1968, 1988) to be different species. They were differentiated by the presence of pale bands on the elytra in *A. terreus* and their lack in *A. rubi*. Also, the former species was usually associated with *Rosa*, and the latter, with *Rubus* and *Fragaria* (Ter-Minassian, 1936; Lukjanovitsh and Ter-Minassian, 1955; Opanasenko, 1972; Arnoldi *et al.*, 1974).

I have examined extensive material from European Russia, the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, and Mongolia. It was found that these species exhibit no morphological distinctions, have absolutely identical genitalia, but never occur in the same locality. Their trophic relations are almost the same. *A. rubi* was also recorded from *Rosa*, and *A. terreus*, found by me on *Rubus* and *Fragaria*. The data indicate that these are two subspecies of one species. *Anthonomus rubi rubi* (Herbst) is distributed in Europe, the Caucasus, Western Siberia (except its SE part), and Middle Asia; *Anthonomus rubi terreus* Gyllenhal, in SE Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, the Far East, and Mongolia (Fig. 1). The boundary between the ranges of these subspecies runs across the eastern part of Tomsk and Novosibirsk Provinces and Altai Territory, where specimens with bands varying from distinct to inconspicuous have been collected. In his revision of western Palaearctic species of Anthonomini, Dieckmann (1968) synonymized with *A. terreus* the species *A. rosarum* Daniel, 1898 occurring in N Italy and, according to his data, also having bands on elytra. The systematic position of this taxon remains, however, disputable till examination of material on this form.

The distribution of *Anthonomus rubi* in Asian Russia, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia is shown in Fig. 1. In addition to my own material, I used data from the following papers: (Egorov, 1976 : 32—Primorskii Terr.: Vladivostok; Korotyaev, 1976: 50—Kamchatka: Klyuchevskoye, Kamaki, Shchapino, Elizovo, Kozyrevsk, Krapivnaya, Petropavlovsk; Krivolutskaya *et al.*, 1978: 97— Kuril Islands, Kunashir: Sernovodsk; caldera of Golovnin Volcano; Iturup: Kurilsk, Burevestnik; Matesova *et al.*, 1962: 53—Semipalatinsk Prov., Urdzhar Distr.; 135—mountains and foothills of Zailiiskii Ala Tau; Ter-Minassian, 1936: 175—Saur Range, Temir-Su Canyon, SE of Zaisansk; Zaili Ala Tau, Dzhasyl-Kul; 180—Altai: Chernovaya on Bukhtarma River, SE Kazakhstan: Kapal; Minusinsk, Vladivostok; Voss, 1966: 324—Mongolia, Central Aimak: Ulan-Bator, Zaisan in Bogdo ula; 12 km SE of Ulan-Bator, Nucht in Bogdo ula; Dieckmann, 1968: 463—Altai: Altaisk; 467—Kazakhstan: Marka-Kul; Siberia: Minusinsk, Tunguska near Irkutsk, Verkhne-Udinsk, Krasnoyarsk, Ongudai, Biysk, Berezovka, Vladivostok, Mongolia: Central Aimak near Ulan-Bator).