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Two new species of the genus *Orchestes* Illiger, 1798 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Northern India with remarks on the systematics of the flea weevils

Два новых вида рода *Orchestes* Illiger, 1798 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) из Северной Индии с замечаниями по систематике долгоносиков-блошек

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Key words: Curculionoidea, Curculioninae, Rhamphini, new species, keys, Uttarakhand.

Ключевые слова: Curculionoidea, Curculioninae, Rhamphini, определительные таблицы, новые виды, Уттаракханд.

Abstract. Two new species, *Orchestes* (*Granulorchestes*) *uttarakhandensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** and *O.* (*Salius*) *himalayaensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** from India (Uttarakhand) are described and illustrated. *Orchestes* (*Granulorchestes*) *uttarakhandensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** differs from *O.* (*G.*) *pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781) in a shorter body, smaller body size, a red-brown body, the sides of the pronotum and elytra without erect setae, and the metafomora armed with several small tubercles. *Orchestes* (*Salius*) *himalayaensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** is similar to *O.* (*S.*) *aureus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981) but differs in a smaller body size, a wider pronotum and elytra, a narrower aedeagus. The keys to the subtribes of the tribe Rhamphini, to the genera of the subtribe Orchestina with a six-segmented funicle and to the subgenera of the genus *Orchestes* Illiger, 1798 are given. New status for the subtribe Orchestina Latreille, 1828, **stat.n.** is given, and subgeneric status of *O.* (*Threticus*) Thomson, 1859, **stat.res.** and *O.* (*Granulorchestes*) Legalov, 2007, **stat. res.** is restored. New combinations for five species, *Orchestes* (*Nomizo*) *nigricans* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*Salius*) *albosetosus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*S.*) *manipurensis* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*S.*) *maculatus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.** and *O.* (*S.*) *aureus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.** are proposed.

Резюме. В статье описаны два новых вида, *Orchestes* (*Granulorchestes*) *uttarakhandensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** и *O.* (*Salius*) *himalayaensis* Legalov, **sp.n.**, из Индии, штат Уттаракханд. *Orchestes* (*Granulorchestes*) *uttarakhandensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** отличается от *O.* (*G.*) *pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781) более коротким красно-коричневым телом, меньшими размерами тела, отсутствием торчащих щетинок по бокам переднеспинки и надкрылий, а также задними бёдрами с несколькими мелкими бугорками. *Orchestes* (*Salius*) *himalayaensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** похож на *O.* (*S.*) *aureus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), но отличается меньшими размерами тела, более широкими переднеспинкой и надкрыльями, а также более узким эдеагусом. Составлены определительные таблицы для подтриб трибы Rhamphini, родов подтрибы Orchestina с 6-члениковым жгутиком и для подродов рода *Orchestes* Illiger, 1798. Новый статус введён для подтрибы Orchestina Latreille, 1828, **stat.n.** Восстановлен подродовой статус *O.* (*Threticus*) Thomson, 1859, **stat.res.** и *O.* (*Granulorchestes*) Legalov, 2007, **stat.res.** Новые комбинации представлены для пяти видов: *Orchestes* (*Nomizo*) *nigricans* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*Salius*) *albosetosus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*S.*) *manipurensis* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*S.*) *maculatus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.** и *O.* (*S.*) *aureus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**

Introduction

The tribe Rhamphini belongs to the subfamily Curculioninae of the family Curculionidae [Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Caldara et al., 2014].

Rhamphini was presented by one species of the genus *Megorchestes* Kojima, 2011 [Ayri et al., 2014], one species of the genus *Synorchestes* Voss, 1958 [Ayri et al., 2012], one species of the genus *Indodinorrhopalus* Pajni et Sood, 1981 [Pajni, Sood, 1981; Legalov, 2026], six species of the genus *Orchestes* Illiger, 1798 [Marshall, 1915; Pajni, Sood, 1981] and one species of the genus *Ixalma* Pascoe, 1871 [Roelofs, 1879] in India.

This paper describes two new species of the genus *Orchestes* from Uttarakhand, North India.

This paper is a continuation of the author's work [Legalov, 2009, 2010, 2015, 2016a, b, 2019a, b, 2020a–d, 2021a–d, 2022, 2023, 2024a–k, 2025a–e, 2026; Borisova et al., 2014; Ahmed, Legalov, 2015; Poinar, Legalov, 2015; Caldara, Legalov, 2016; Legalov, Poinar, 2016; Legalov et al., 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023; Legalov, Sergeev, 2018, 2022; Bukejs, Legalov, 2019a, b; Legalov, Reshetnikov, 2020a, b, 2021, 2023; Legalov, Dubatolov, 2021a, b; Galich, Legalov, 2022; Agrikolyanskaya et al., 2025; Dubatolov, Legalov, 2025; Reshetnikov, Legalov, 2025] devoted to the study of the subfamily Curculioninae.

Materials and methods

The types are deposited in the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia.

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Nomenclatural acts introduced in the present work are registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:F17B73AB-841D-49D6-9227-68E6CBAD96BF

Results

Curculionoidea: **Curculionidae**: Curculioninae

Rhamphini Rafinesque, 1815

Remarks. The tribe characterised by the metatibiae are narrowed apically and have an oblique apical comb of setae, unarmed; the eyes are large and usually strongly prominent or contiguous on the forehead; the metafemora are usually much thicker than the others; the funicle is short, typically no more than 1.5 times the length of the second antennomere; the posterior margin of the second to fourth ventrites is more or less distinctly curved posteriorly on the lateral sides; the tarsal claws are divergent and appendiculate [Morimoto, 1962; Egorov et al., 1996; Legalov, 2020c].

It consists of five recent subtribes Rhamphina Rafinesque, 1815 from Eastern Hemisphere, Orchestina Latreille, 1828 distributed almost cosmopolitanly except in the Neotropics, Dinorhopalina Voss, 1936 from the Oriental Region and South Africa, Ixalmina Voss, 1936 from the Oriental Region and American Tachygonina Lacordaire, 1866 [Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999]. The fossil subtribe Palaeorhamphina Legalov, 2016 was known from Priabonian Baltic and Rovno ambers [Legalov, 2016b, 2023].

Key to the subtribes of the tribe Rhamphini

1. Eyes closely approximated on forehead. Scape usually short 2
— Eyes lateral. Forehead between eyes at least half as wide as base of rostrum 4
2. Metafemora extend significantly beyond apex of abdomen ..... Tachygonina
— Metafemora not reaching apex of abdomen 3
3. Posterior margin of 2nd–4th ventrites straight. Head strongly bent between forehead. Rostrum always retracted between procoxal cavities. Antennae inserted in forehead, not geniculate ..... Rhamphina
— Posterior margin of 2nd–4th ventrites distinctly curved posteriad on lateral sides. Head normal. Rostrum perpendicular to axis of body. Antennae inserted in rostrum, geniculate ..... Orchestina
4. Rostrum very short, broader than long. Antennae inserted between eyes, not geniculate ..... Dinorhopalina
— Rostrum at least as long as wide. Antennae inserted into rostrum, geniculate 5
5. Metafemora nondilated, not reaching apex of abdomen. All femora with large tooth near middle. Pronotum slightly narrower than elytra ..... Palaeorhamphina
— Metafemora dilated, extend significantly beyond apex of abdomen with large serrated tooth. Pronotum significantly narrower than elytra ..... Ixalmina

Rhamphina Rafinesque, 1815

= Rhamphides Schoenherr, 1823

Remarks. The subtribe consists of *Rhamphus* Clairville, 1798 from Eastern Hemisphere [Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023; Caldara, Tedeschi, 2025; Toševski et al., 2025]. Previously, this subtribe Rhamphina included genera that I had placed in the subtribe Orchestina. However, the genus *Rhamphus* is so unique that it stands apart from the others Rhamphini genera and should be considered the separate subtribe.

Orchestina Latreille, 1828, **stat.n.**

= Rhynchenidae Blanchard, 1853

Remarks. The subtribe consists of two groups of the genera grouped by the number of funicle segments. The genera *Imachra* Pascoe, 1874, *Morimotonomizo* Kojima, 1997 and *Megorchestes* from the Oriental Region, *Isochnus* C.G. Thomson, 1859 and *Tachyerges* Schoenherr, 1825 from the Holarctic, *Pseudendaeus* Voss, 1960 from Afghanistan, *Macrorhynchaenus* Hustache, 1933 from Madagascar, *Rhynchaenophaenus* Voss, 1956 from New Guinea and *Synorchestes* Voss, 1958 from East and South Asia [Hustache, 1933; Ter-Minassian, 1953; Voss, 1956, 1958, 1960; Smreczyński, 1976; Morimoto, 1984; Anderson, 1989; Egorov et al., 1996; Kojima, Morimoto, 1996; Morimoto, Miyakawa, 1996; Kojima, 1997; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Legalov, 2020d, 2024e, g, 2025b; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023; Zabaluev, 2025b] are characterized by a 7-segmented funicle. *Orchestes* from the Holarctic and Ethiopian regions, *Isochnus* from the Holarctic, *Rhynchaenus* Clairville, 1798 from the Palaearctic, *Indodinorrhopalus*, *Asiodinorrhopalus* Legalov, 2026 and *Sphaerorchestes* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996 from the Oriental Region, *Pseudorchestes* Bedel, 1894 from the Palaearctic and Ethiopian regions, *Afroramhus* Legalov, 2024 from Zimbabwe, *Philippinoramhus* Legalov, 2024 from the Philippines, *Anomorrhynchaenus* Voss, 1964 and *Rhamphonyx* Voss, I964 from Sudan [Ter-Minassian, 1953; Dieckmann, 1958; Voss, 1964; Smreczyński, 1976; Pajni, Sood, 1981; Korotyaev, 1984, 1996; Morimoto, 1984; Anderson, 1989; Egorov et al., 1996; Kojima, Morimoto, 1996, 2007; Morimoto, Miyakawa, 1996; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Kojima, 2009, 2011; Ayri et al., 2014; Legalov, 2020b, d, 2024a, d, f, 2026; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023; Zabaluev, 2025a, b] have a 6-segmented funicle.

Key to the genera of the subtribe Orchestina with 6-segmented funicle

The genera *Anomorrhynchaenus* and *Rhamphonyx* are not included in this key.

1. Scape long, as long as funicle. Body rounded and convex ..... ***Sphaerorchestes***
— Scape usually short, distinctly shorter than funicle. Body suboval and weakly convex 2
2. Place of antennal insertion located from anterior margin of eye at distance less than the width of rostrum at antennal insertion. Scape very short, equal in length to or shorter than second antennomere ..... ***Pseudorchestes***
— Place of antennal insertion located from anterior margin of eye at distance at least equal to width of rostrum at antennal insertion. Scape always longer than second antennomere 3

3. Pro- and mesotibiae each with sickle-shaped large uncus from dorsal edge little behind apex. Pro- and mesofemora often with denticle with spine 4
— Pro- and mesotibiae unarmed or minutely uncinate at tip. Femora without denticle or spine 5
4. Metafemora distinctly thicker than anteriors, often with denticles with long setae or spine. Pro- and mesofemora often with denticle with spine. Metaventrite, mesepisternum and metanepisternum with vestiture as on rest of body, sometimes mesepisternum and metepisternum with broad bifurcate (but not plumose) scales ..... ***Orchestes***
— Metafemora slender, slightly thicker than anteriors. Femora without denticle or spine. Metaventrite (lateral portion), mesepisternum and metanepisternum with short, dense, plumose white scales ..... ***Isochnus***
5. Pro- and mesotibiae minutely uncinate at middle of apical margin ..... ***Rhynchaenus***
— All tibiae unarmed at tip 6
6. Procoxal cavities narrowly separated. Femora with small tubercle. Rostrum received on breast in reposed .... ***Afroramhus***
— Procoxal cavities contiguous. Rostrum not received in breast in reposed 7
7. Rostrum very long (1.4 times as long as pronotum in males and 2.2–2.9 times as long as pronotum in females). Femora weakly sulcate. Eyes continues dorsally .... ***Philippinoramhus***
— Rostrum subequal in length to pronotum in both sexes. Femora not sulcate. Eyes separated dorsally 8
8. Eyes contiguous on forehead. Elytra quite narrow .... ***Asiodinorrhopalus***
— Eyes separated on forehead. Elytra wider .... ***Indodinorrhopalus***

Orchestes Illiger, 1798

Remarks. The genus *Orchestes* includes quite diverse representatives. *Orchestes* was previously considered to be part of the genus *Rhynchaenus* [Ter-Minassian, 1953; Morimoto, 1984; Egorov et al., 1996]. In revising the East Asian representatives of the tribe Rhamphini, the authors [Kojima, Morimoto, 1996; Morimoto, Miyakawa, 1996] separated *Orchestes* from related genera. They included the subgenera *Orchestes* (*Orchestes*) (= *Euthron* Thomson, 1859), *Orchestes* (*Nomizo*) Morimoto, 1984, and *Orchestes* (*Alyctus*) Thomson, 1859 (= *Threticus* Thomson, 1859) within the genus *Orchestes*. Zabaluev [2025b] identified an incorrect interpretation of *Orchestes* (*Orchestes*) and showed that the type species *Orchestes signifer* Creutzer, 1799 (= *Curculio hortorum* Fabricius, 1792), of the genus belongs to *Alyctus*. Therefore, he synonymised *Alyctus* Thomson, 1859 with *Orchestes* (*Orchestes*). The subgenus previously known as *Orchestes* (*Alyctus*) is now referred to as *Orchestes* (*Salius*) Schrank, 1798. However, Zabaluev [2025b] classified *Orchestes* (*Amurorchestes*) Legalov, 2007 and *Orchestes* (*Granulorchestes*) Legalov, 2007 as synonyms of *Orchestes* (*Salius*). As the representatives of *Orchestes* are so diverse, it is more accurate to consider them as belonging to several subgenera. I distinguish the following subgenera: *Orchestes* (*Nomizo*) Morimoto, 1984, *O.* (*Orchestes*) (= *Alyctus* Thomson, 1859), *O.* (*Threticus*) Thomson, 1859, **stat.res.**, *O.* (*Granulorchestes*) Legalov, 2007, **stat.res.** (=*O.* (*Amurorchestes*) Legalov, 2007), and *O.* (*Salius*) Schrank, 1798 (= *Euthron* Thomson, 1859), based on the contiguity or separation of the procoxal cavities, the presence of dense pale scales on the scutellar shield, and form of the metatibiae.

KEY TO THE SUBGENERA OF THE GENUS *ORCHESTES*

1. Metatibiae simple, without flat surface internally, without erect long setae along internal margin 2
— Metatibiae curved, with carinae along both edges of flat surface along inner margin, and with row of long setae along inner face of flat surface 4
2. Procoxal cavities distinctly separated. Mesosternal process as wide as mesocoxa ..... *Orchestes* (*Nomizo*)
— Procoxal cavities contiguous or narrowly separated by linear prosternal process. Mesosternal process narrower than mesocoxa 3
3. Procoxal cavities narrowly separated by linear prosternal process. Scutellar shield not covered with light narrow scales ..... *Orchestes* (*Orchestes*)
— Procoxal cavities contiguous. Scutellar shield usually covered with pale narrow scales .... *Orchestes* (*Threcticus*) stat.res.
4. Procoxal cavities narrowly separated .... *Orchestes* (*Granulorchestes*) stat.res.
— Procoxal cavities contiguous or partially separated .... *Orchestes* (*Salius*)

Orchestes (*Nomizo*) Morimoto, 1984

Type species: *Rhynchaenus kamiyai* Morimoto, 1984

Remarks. This subgenus includes *Orchestes* (*Nomizo*) *amplithorax* Faust, 1882 (=*Rhynchaenus guliensis* Yang et Dai, 1991) from the Russian Far East and northern China [Yang et al., 1991; Legalov, 2020; Zabaluev, 2025b], *O.* (*N.*) *kamiyai* (Morimoto, 1984) from southern Japan [Morimoto, 1984], *O.* (*N.*) *nigricans* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.** from India [Pajni, Sood, 1981], *O.* (*N.*) *prandii* Legalov, 2024 from the Philippines [Legalov, 2024f], *O.* (*N.*) sp. from Borneo [Sprick, Floren, 2018], and *O.* (*N.*) *telnovi* Legalov, 2020 from New Guinea [Legalov, 2020a–d].

Orchestes (*Orchestes*) Illiger, 1798

Type species: *Curculio rusci* Herbst, 1795

= *Alyctus* Thomson, 1859.

Remarks. This subgenus includes *Orchestes* (*Orchestes*) *rusci* (Herbst, 1795) from the Palearctic, European *O.* (*O.*) *hortorum* (Fabricius, 1792), and East Asian *O.* (*O.*) *scitus* Faust, 1887, *O.* (*O.*) *subbifasciatus* (Faust, 1882), *O.* (*O.*) *galloisi* Kôno, 1930, *O.* (*O.*) *jozanus* Kôno, 1930, *O.* (*O.*) *funicularis* (Voss, 1958) and *O.* (*O.*) *parvidens* (Voss, 1958).

Orchestes (*Threticus*) Thomson, 1859, **stat.res.**

Type species: *Rhynchaenus scutellaris* Fabricius, 1801 (= *Curculio testaceus* O.F. Müller, 1776).

Remarks. This subgenus consists of *Orchestes* (*Threticus*) *calceatus* (Germar, 1821) from the Palearctic, *O.* (*Th.*) *testaceus* (Müller, 1776) from Europe, West Kazakhstan, south of the Russian Far East, Japan, North America, American *O.* (*Th.*) *pallicornis* Say, 1831, *O.* (*Th.*) *mixtus* Blatchley, 1916, *O.* (*Th.*) *aterrimus* Roelofs, 1875, *O.* (*Th.*) *cylindricus* Morimoto, 1984 and *O.* (*Th.*) *kimotoi* (Morimoto, 1984) from East Asia, and American *O.* (*Th.*) *griseus* (Sleeper, 1955).

Orchestes (*Granulorchestes*) Legalov, 2007, **stat.res.**

Type species: *Orchestes fasciculatus* Faust, 1882.

= *Orchestes* (*Amurorchestes*) Legalov, 2007, type species: *Orchestes koltzei* Faust, 1887.

Remarks. This subgenus includes European *Orchestes* (*Granulorchestes*) *pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781), *O.* (*G.*) *quercus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *O.* (*G.*) *sparsus* Fåhraeus, 1843, East Asian *O.* (*G.*) *dorsoplanatus* Roelofs, 1875, *O.* (*G.*) *excellens* Roelofs, 1875, *O.* (*G.*) *fasciculatus* Faust, 1882, *O.* (*G.*) *heritierae* (Morimoto, 1984), *O.* (*G.*) *koltzei* Faust, 1887, *O.* (*G.*) *nigrofasciculatus* (Voss, 1958), *O.* (*G.*) *trifasciatus* (Morimoto, 1984), *O.* (*G.*) *villosus* (Morimoto, 1984), and *O.* (*G.*) *uttarakhandensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** from India.

Orchestes (*Granulorchestes*) *uttarakhandensis* Legalov, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–4.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D63936A7-4080-4F01-BCB4-367E9DCA094D

Material. **India,** ***Uttarakhand:*** Holotype, ♀, 10 km NNE of Ramnagar, gorge of left tributary of Kosi River, 29°29' N, 79°09,5' E, h~400–450 m a.s.l., 19–20.IV.2012, R. Dudko, I. Lyubechanskii.

Description. *Female*. Body red-brown, covered with narrow yellow scales. Scutellum covered with narrow white scales. Rostrum, antennae, legs (excepting apical part of metatibiae) yellow. Rostrum quite narrow, weakly curved, about 1.2 times as long as pronotum, about 3.6 times as long as wide at apex and at midlength, about 3.1 times as long as wide at base, glabrous in apical and middle third, punctate in basal third, with narrow carina from place of antennal insertion to forehead. Forehead linear. Eyes large, very convex, finely faceted. Temples distinctly shorter than eyes. Vertex densely punctate. Antennal strobes lateral, directed obliquely toward beneath base of rostrum. Antennae geniculate, inserted laterally in basal third of rostrum. 1st antennomere long, reaching eyes. 2nd antennomere long-conical, slightly shorter and subequal in width to 1st antennomere. 3rd–4th antennomeres conical. 3rd antennomere about 0.6 times as long as and distinctly narrower than 2nd antennomere. 4th antennomere shorter than 3rd antennomere. 5th–8th antennomers obconical. 5th antennomere shorter than 4th antennomere. 6th antennomere subequal to 5th antennomere. 7th antennomere shorter and wider than 6th antennomere. Antennal club quite compact and long, about 0.7 times as long as 2nd–7th antennomeres combined. Pronotum campanulate, about 1.1 times as long as width at apex, about 0.8 times as long as width midlength and about 0.7 times as long as width at pronotal base. Pronotal disk convex dorsally, densely punctate, without middle furrow. Sides without erect setae. Scutellar shield rhomboidal, convex. Elytra suboval, about 2.0 times as long as wide at base and at apical fourth, about 1.3 times as long as wide at midlength, about 3.3 times as long as pronotum. Humeri flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Interstriae wide, weakly convex, finely punctate. Prosternum not emarginate at anterior margin, densely punctate. Pre- and postcoxal portions very short. Precoxal portion about 0.2 times as long as procoxal cavity length. Procoxal cavities narrowly separated by linear prosternal process. Postcoxal portion 0.25 times as long as procoxal cavity length. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metanepisternum about 15.6 times as long as wide in middle, densely punctate. Metaventrite short, 2.0 times as long as metacoxal cavity length, convex, densely punctate. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. 1st ventrite about 1.7 times as long as metacoxal length. 2nd ventrite slightly longer than first ventrite. 3d ventrite about 0.6 times as long as 2nd ventrite. Posterior margin of 2nd–4th ventrites distinctly curved posteriad on lateral sides. 4th ventrite about 0.7 times as long as 3rd ventrite. 5th ventrite 1.7 times as long as f4th ventrite. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Pro- and mesofemora unarmed, weakly clavate, ventrally sulcate for receiving tibiae. Metafomora dilated, armed with several small tubercles. Pro- and mesotibiae each with sickle-shaped large uncus from dorsal edge little behind apex. Metatibiae curved, with carinae along both edges of flat surface along inner margin, and with row of long setae along inner face of flat surface. Tarsi long. 1st tarsomere long-conical. 2nd tarsomere conical. 3rd tarsomere bilobed. 5th tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and appendiculate. Total body length (without rostrum) 2.15 mm. Length of rostrum 0.4 mm.

Comparison. The new species differs from *Orchestes* (*Granulorchestes*) *pilosus* in a shorter body, smaller body size, a red-brown body, the sides of the pronotum and elytra without erect setae, and the metafomora armed with several small tubercles.

Etymology. From Uttarakhand.

Orchestes (*Salius*) Schrank, 1798

Type species: *Curculio fagi* Linnaeus, 1758.

= *Euthoron* Thomson, 1859; type species *Curculio fagi* Linnaeus, 1758.

Remarks. This subgenus includes European *Orchestes* (*Salius*) *alni* (Linnaeus, 1758), *O.* (*S.*) *betuleti* (Panzer, 1795),

Figs 1–4. External appearance of *Orchestes uttarakhandensis* Legalov, sp.n., holotype, female. 1 — dorsal view; 2 — ventral view; 3 — frontal view; 4 — rostrum and head. Scale bars 1–3 — 1.0 mm, 4 — 0.5 mm.

Рис. 1–4. Внешний вид голотипа самки *Orchestes uttarakhandensis* Legalov, sp.n. 1 — вид сверху; 2 — вид снизу; 3 — вид спереди; 4 — головотрубка и голова. Масштаб: 1–3 — 1,0 мм, 4 — 0,5 мм.

O. (*S.*) *fagi* (Linnaeus, 1758), *O.* (*S.*) *quedenfeldtii* Gerhardt, 1865, Palearctic *O.* (*S.*) *jota* (Fabricius, 1787), North Asian *O.* (*S.*) *medvedevi* (Korotyaev, 1995), *O.* (*S.*) *ruber* (Ter-Minassian, 1953), *O.* (*S.*) *steppensis* Korotyaev, 2016, East Asian *O.* (*S.*) *amurensis* Faust, 1887, *O.* (*S.*) *harunire* (Morimoto, 1984), *O.* (*S.*) *hidakai* (Morimoto, 1984), *O.* (*S.*) *horii* (Kôno, 1937), *O.* (*S.*) *hustachei* (Klíma, 1935), *O.* (*S.*) *lateritius* (Morimoto, 1984), *O.* (*S.*) *miyatakei* (Morimoto, 1984), *O.* (*S.*) *mutabilis* Boheman, 1843, *O.* (*S.*) *nitens* (Morimoto, 1984), *O.* (*S.*) *nitidulus* Kojima et Morimoto, 2007, *O.* (*S.*) *nomizo* Kôno, 1930, *O.* (*S.*) *sanguinipes* Roelofs, 1875, *O.* (*S.*) *sasajii* Kojima et Morimoto, 2007, *O.* (*S.*) *similis* Faust, 1882, *O.* (*S.*) *truncatipennis* (Morimoto, 1984), *O.* (*S.*) *variegatus* Roelofs, 1875, *O.* (*S.*) *yokoae* (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1996), and *O.* (*S.*) *albosetosus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*S.*) *manipurensis* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*S.*) *maculatus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*S.*) *aureus* (Pajni et Sood, 1981), **comb.n.**, *O.* (*S.*) *himalayaensis* Legalov, sp.n. from India.

Orchestes (*Salius*) *himalayaensis* Legalov, **sp.n.**

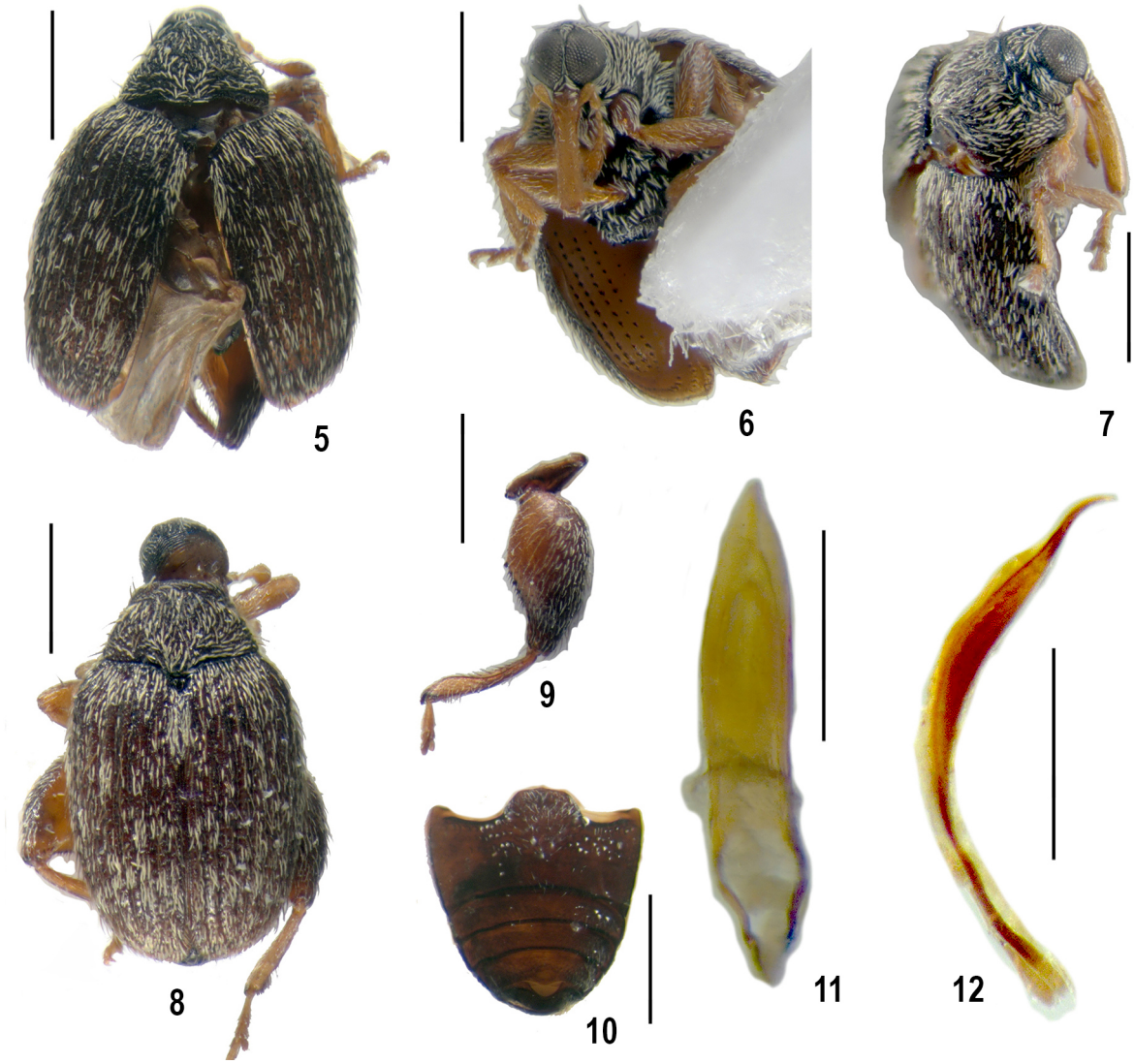
Figs 5–12.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4C57487A-FEB4-4298-BCF7-3C76C4A1CA3B

Material. **India,** ***Uttarakhand:*** Holotype, ♂, near Rudraprayag, valley of Alaknanda Riv., 30°17–18' N, 78°59'–79°01' E, h~650–700 m a.s.l., 17–18.IV.2012, R. Dudko, I. Lyubechanskii; paratype, ♀, idem.

Description. Body brownish, covered with narrow pale scales. Scutellum not covered with narrow white scales. Rostrum, antennae, legs (excepting apical part of metatibiae) yellow.

Male. Rostrum quite narrow, weakly curved, about 1.3 times as long as pronotum, 4.0 times as long as wide at apex and at midlength, about 3.7 times as long as wide at base, glabrous, lacking carina from place of antennal insertion to forehead. Forehead linear. Eyes large, very convex, finely faceted. Temples distinctly shorter than eyes. Vertex densely punctate. Antennal strobes lateral, directed obliquely toward beneath base of rostrum. Antennae geniculate, inserted laterally



Figs 5–12. Details of morphology of *Orchestes himalayaensis* Legalov, sp.n.: holotype male (5–7, 9–12) and paratype female (8). 5–8 — external appearance; 9 — hind leg; 10 — abdomen; 11, 12 — aedeagus; 5, 8, 11 — dorsal view; 6 — ventral view; 7, 12 — lateral view. Scale bars 0.5 mm.

Рис. 5–12. Детали строения *Orchestes himalayaensis* Legalov, sp.n.: голотипа самца (5–7, 9–12) и паратипа самки (8). 5–8 — внешний вид; 9 — задняя нога; 10 — брюшко; 11, 12 — эдеагус; 5, 8, 11 — вид сверху; 6 — вид снизу; 7, 12 — вид сбоку. Масштаб: 0,5 мм.

in basal third of rostrum. 1st antennomere long, reaching eyes. 2nd antennomere long-conical, about 0.7 times as long as and subequal in width to 1st antennomere. 3rd–4th antennomeres conical. 3rd antennomere 0.5 times as long as and distinctly narrower than 2nd antennomere. 4th antennomere shorter than third antennomere. 5th–8th antennomers obconical. 5th antennomere shorter than 4th antennomere. 6th antennomere subequal to 5th antennomere. 7th antennomere shorter and wider than 6th antennomere. Antennal club quite compact and long, 0.6 times as long as 2nd–7th antennomeres combined. Pronotum campanulate, slightly longer than width at apex, about 0.8 times as long as width midlength and about 0.6 times as long as width at pronotal base. Pronotal disk convex dorsally, densely punctate, without middle furrow. Sides with five setae. Scutellar shield rhomboidal, convex. Elytra suboval, about 1.4 times as long as wide at base and at apical fourth, about 1.1 times as long as wide at midlength, about 3.1 times as long as pronotum. Humeri flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Interstriae wide, weakly convex, densely punctate. Prosternum not emarginate at anterior margin, densely punctate. Pre- and postcoxal portions very short. Precoxal portion about 0.2 times as long as procoxal cavity length. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Postcoxal portion slightly longer than precoxal portion. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metaventrite short, 1.3 times as long as metacoxal cavity length, convex, densely punctate. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. 1t ventrite slightly longer than metacoxal cavity length. 2nd ventrite about 1.3 times as long as 1st ventrite. 3rd ventrite about 0.6 times as long as 2nd ventrite. Posterior margin of 2nd–4th ventrites distinctly curved posteriad on lateral sides. 4th ventrite of same length to 3rd ventrite. 5th ventrite 2.2 times as long as 4th ventrite. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Pro- and mesofemora unarmed, weakly clavate, ventrally sulcate for receiving tibiae. Metafomora dilated, armed with several tubercle. Pro- and mesotibiae each with sickle-shaped large uncus from dorsal edge little behind apex. Metatibiae curved, with carinae along both edges of flat surface along inner margin, and with row of long setae along inner face of flat surface. Tarsi long. 1st tarsomere long-conical. 2nd tarsomere conical. 3rd tarsomere bilobed. 5th tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and appendiculate. Total body length (without rostrum) 1.6 mm. Length of rostrum 0.5 mm.

Female. Rostrum about 1.2 times as long as pronotum, about 4.0 times as long as wide at apex, about 4.2 times as long as wide at midlength, 3.5 times as long as wide at base. Pronotum subequal in length and width at apex, about 0.7 times as long as width midlength and about 0.6 times as long as width at pronotal base. Sides with seven setae. Elytra suboval, about 1.5 times as long as wide at base, about 1.3 times as long as wide at midlength, about 1.7 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 3.2 times as long as pronotum. Pre- and postcoxal portions very short. Metaventrite short, almost equal in length to metacoxal cavity length, convex, densely punctate. 1st ventrite about 1.3 times as long as metacoxal cavity length. 2nd ventrite 1.2 times as long as 1st ventrite. 3rd ventrite about 0.6 times as long as 2nd ventrite. 4th ventrite of same length to 3rd ventrite. 5th ventrite 1.2 times as long as 4th ventrite. Total body length (without rostrum) 1.7 mm. Length of rostrum 0.5 mm.

Comparison. The new species is similar to *Orchestes* (*Salius*) *aureus* (Pajni et Sood) but differs in a smaller body size, a wider pronotum and elytra, a narrower aedeagus.

Etymology. From Himalayas.

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