Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics
ISSN: 2423-8112
2026 | 12 (04), 1479–1487
Website: https://jibs.modares.ac.ir
Contents list: https://www.biotaxa.org/jibs
https://doi.org/10.48311/jibs.12.04.1479

Original Article

A new weevil species with vestigial eyes of the subgenus *Troglonamertanus* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Otiorhynchus* Germar) from West Abkhazia

Genrik E. Davidian

All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection (FSBSI VIZR), Podbelskogo, 3, St. Petersburg—Pushkin 196608, Russia.

Correspondence genrikdavidian@gmail.com

https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:B80EBD20-AF69-4269-B74F-7726F4B6D5DA

Academic Editor
Hiva Nasserzadeh

Received
September 29, 2026

Revised
November 01, 2026

Accepted
November 02, 2026

Published online
November 06, 2026

ABSTRACT. A new species of the subgenus *Troglonamertanus* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 with vestigial eyes is described. *Otiorhynchus khasiki* **sp. nov.** is clearly distinguished from *Troglonamertanus* species by its strongly thickened antennal scape and double body pubescence, consisting of hairs and scales. It is most like *O. victori* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 and *O. gusarovi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 in having the preapical part of the fore tibiae widest in the middle and emarginate on the outer margin and having gonocoxites with subglobular styli. The new species differs from *O. glebi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 and *O. vargovitchi* Davidian, 2007 (both belonging to the subgenus *Namertanus* Reitter, 1912, which has vestigial eyes) by the dense yellowish pubescence on the basal half of the rostrum, by the sloping elytral apical declivity, by having the lamella of the spiculum ventrale truncated apically, and by a small spermatheca. The beetle was collected by sifting forest litter on the right bank of the Bzyb River, slightly above its confluence with the Gega River in Western Abkhazia. Photographs of the habitus of *O. inaliparum* (Rost, 1893) and the holotypes of *O. golovatchi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 and *O. gusarovi* are provided for the first time.

KEYWORDS: Mesophilous, Microphthalmic species, New species, Soil-dwelling, West Caucasus

Citation: Davidian, G.E. (2026) A new weevil species with vestigial eyes of the subgenus Troglonamertanus Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Otiorhynchus Germar) from the West Abkhazia. *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics*, 12 (04), 1479–1487.

INTRODUCTION

The subgenus *Troglonamertanus* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 of the large genus *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1822 is known exclusively from the Caucasus. Five species are known, *O. golovatchi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 (the vicinity of Kelbadjar in Azerbaijan Republic), *O. myops* (Reitter, 1882) (the Lechkhumi Mountain Range in Georgia), *O. inaliparum* (Rost, 1893) (the foothill slopes ranging along Black sea from Lazarevskoe in Russia to Gagra in Abkhazia), *O. gusarovi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 and *O. victori* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 (both from the Gumista River basin in Abkhazia). Almost all members of the subgenus are microphthalmic or anophthalmic and inhabit forested areas, where they have been collected by sifting forest litter (Davidian & Savitsky 2006). The only exception is *O. victori*, a cavernicolous species (Davidian 2023). In similar Caucasian habitats, five microphthalmic and anophthalmic species are known from subgenus *Namertanus* Reitter, 1912, including: *O. argus* (Reitter, 1896), *O. nairicus* Khnzorian, 1957, *O. kurbatovi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006, *O. glebi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006, and *O. vargovitchi* Davidian, 2007. They all differ from *Troglonamertanus* in lacking yellowish pubescence on the rostrum, as well as in having a nearly vertical elytral apical declivity (Davidian 2007). Most of the listed species are rather rare in collections, known only from a few specimens or single records. The aim of this paper is the description of a new species of *Troglonamertanus* from Western Abkhazia.

Copyright © 2026 **The Authors**. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons NonCommercial Attribution License (CC BY NC 4.0), which permits Share - copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format, and Adapt - remix, transform, and build upon the material, under the Attribution-NonCommercial terms.

ISSN 2423-8112 – **Published by** Tarbiat Modares University | **Owner** The Entomological Society of Iran

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The studied materials are deposited in the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (ZIN). The holotype is mounted on a rectangular cardboard card, with the dissected abdomen glued to the back right corner of the same card. The genitalia and terminalia are placed in a drop of water-soluble Dimethylhydantoin formaldehyde (DMHF) in the back left corner. The body length of the beetle was measured using an ocular micrometer from the anterior margin of the eyes to the apex of the elytra. Habitus photographs of the beetles were taken with a Canon® 60D camera. Photographs of the genitalia and terminalia were captured from material placed in glycerol using a Carl Zeiss® Axio Imager M1 microscope at the Laboratory of Biological Control of the All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection (Saint Petersburg, Russia).

RESULTS

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758

Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758

Curculionidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Entiminae Schoenherr, 1823

Tribe Otiorhynchini Schoenherr, 1826

Genus *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1822

Subgenus *Troglonamertanus* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006

Type species: *Otiorhynchus golovatchi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006, by original designation.

A complete diagnosis of the subgenus is provided by Davidian & Savitsky (2006). Only the main diagnostic features of the taxon are presented here. The subgenus is most similar to the microphthalmic and anophthalmic species of the subgenus *Namertanus* Reitter, 1912, from which it differs by the following characters: lateral margin of the elytra S-shaped, basal part of the elytral stria 10 reduced; basal half of the rostrum behind the antennal pterygia with dense yellowish scales; aedeagus with cylindrical, uniformly sclerotized penis and strongly reduced parameres; gonocoxites with apical subglobular styli; lamella of the spiculum ventrale lacking apical emargination; cornu of the spermatheca is long and narrow, collum and ramus are contiguous, and the latter is noticeably larger.

Species of the subgenus *Troglonamertanus* resemble weevils of the genus *Baldorhynchus* (Di Marco & Osella, 2002), particularly in having vestigial eyes and dense yellowish scaling on the basal half of the rostrum (Bello et al. 2016), but well differs in the following features: 1st segment of the antennal club only slightly laterally compressed; pronotum about as wide as long; femora edentate; male fore tibiae occasionally with a large, sharp tooth at the middle of the inner margin; penis of aedeagus is long and cylindrical; collum of the spermatheca is significantly smaller than ramus.

Otiorhynchus khasiki Davidian, sp. nov.

https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7D62CDFC-24EA-42AD-979F-0B492B5FCE09

[Fig. 1]

Type material. Holotype, ♀ (ZIN): Caucasus, Western Abkhazia, right bank of Bzyb River above its confluence with Gega River, forest litter sifting, 43°22'03"N, 40°28'15"E, h=160 m, 20.VII.2026 (leg. G.E. Davidian).

Description. — Female (Fig. 1A–B). Measurements: body length 2.7 mm, width of elytra 1.1 mm. Body narrow, distinctly elongate, with barely shining integument, moderately densely covered with light brown hairs and scales. Forehead and basal half of rostrum to the antennal insertion densely covered with continuous yellowish scales; apical part of the rostrum and its lateral sides subglabrous. Antennal scape with dense, subrecumbent, seta-like scales and obliquely semi-erect hairs; antennal

funicles with the club and tarsi covered with hairs without scales. Elytral interstriae with a single row of very fine, obliquely semi-erect hairs, most visible on apical declivity. In addition, the elytral interstriae covered with subrecumbent, acuminate scales larger than those in the striae. Anterior margin of elytral strial punctures with acuminate setae, each about half as long as the puncture diameter. Abdomen covered with hairs and narrow scattered scales; femora and tibiae with moderately dense scales and hairs.

Head. Rostrum subparallel-sided, 1.13 times as long as wide, 1.87 times as wide at the antennal insertion as the rostral dorsum. Antennal scrobes wide, noticeably separated from the apical margin of the rostrum. Rostral dorsum with a fine median carina, 1.6 times as wide at the level of the antennal pterygia as in its basal half. Forehead and rostral dorsum lie in the same plane. Nasal plate of the rostral dorsum distinctly sloped apically; epistome weakly delimited by a very fine epistomal carina and almost completely concealing the mandibles in dorsal view. Eyes strongly reduced, consisting of a few facets, situated equidistant from the dorsal and ventral sides of the head. Basal part of the head smooth and shining, with fine transverse micro-sculpture, superficially punctured immediately behind the eyes. Antennal scape noticeably widened, strongly narrowed to the base in its basal fourth. First funicular antennomere 1.33 times as long as wide; second antennomere barely shorter and noticeably narrower than the first; third to seventh antennomeres sublobular, almost identical. Club broadly fusiform, widest in the middle, 1.64 times as long as wide, nearly twice as wide as the seventh funicular antennomere; first antennomere of club slightly convex laterally, almost equal in length to the remaining antennomeres combined.

Prothorax. Pronotum approximately as long as wide, widest in the middle, gradually rounded laterally; pronotal disc with continuous round punctures and a narrow median carina extending almost along its entire length. There are 9–10 punctures along the length of the pronotum.

Pterothorax. Wingless species. Elytra moderately strongly elongate-ovate, subparallel-sided in the middle part, longitudinally flat on the disc, with a sloping apical declivity, 1.75 times as long as wide, and 1.41 times as wide as the pronotum. Elytral striae composed of large round punctures of the same size as those on the pronotum. Elytral interstriae slightly convex, smooth and barely shining, subequal in width to the striae. Elytra with S-shaped lateral margin, basal part of the elytral stria 10 reduced.

Legs. Femora edentate; the fore femora noticeably thicker than the middle and hind. Fore tibiae moderately curved inward, widest in the middle, with a row of small denticles along the inner margin, and with a dense comb of yellowish spinules at the apex, the outer apical angle beveled. Middle and hind tibiae distinctly excised outside in their apical fourth. First and second tarsomeres of the fore tarsi subequal in width, the latter barely transverse; third tarsomere 1.5 times as wide as the second; the part of the onychium projecting beyond the apex of the third tarsomere slightly longer than the latter. The inner margin of the fore tibiae with a row of obliquely semi-erect pale setae.

Abdomen (Fig. 1C–E). Abdomen flattened, 1.52 times as long as wide; first ventrite noticeably longer than the second, fifth ventrite trapezoidal. Abdominal surface with distinct punctures, the distance between them equal to or greater than their diameter; punctation on the fifth ventrite effaced. Seventh abdominal tergite preparation mounted in glycerol (Fig. 1D) widely emarginate apically; eighth tergite (Fig. 1E) rounded.

Genitalia (Fig. 1F–H). Gonocoxites with rounded subapical styli. Lamella of spiculum ventrale small, slightly rounded apically without emargination. Cornu of spiculum long and narrow falciform, collum and ramus contiguous, and the latter noticeably larger.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of my friend Alkhas Agba (Khasik) from Abkhazia (Gudauta Distr., Achandara Village).

Differential diagnosis. *Otiorhynchus khasiki* **sp. nov.** can be easily distinguished from other species of subgenus *Troglonamertanus* by its widened antennal scape, a distinct narrow median carina on pronotal disc, and a double, rather dense body pubescence consisting of hairs and acuminate seta-like scales. The new species is most similar to *O. victori* Davidian & Savitsky, from which it also differs in having the first antennomere of the antennal club not laterally compressed. From the micro- and anophthalmic

species of the subgenus *Namertanus*, the new species can be easily distinguished by the dense yellowish scaling in the basal half of the rostrum.

Natural history. The new species was collected in Western Abkhazia by sifting the forest litter on the right bank of the Bzyb River, slightly upstream from its confluence with the Gega River. It inhabits a moderately xerophilous karst forest characterized by an abundance of thorny lianas.

Notes. Morphologically, *O. khasiki* **sp. nov.** strongly differs from congeners, which are mesophilous. It was collected among a large number of small ants.

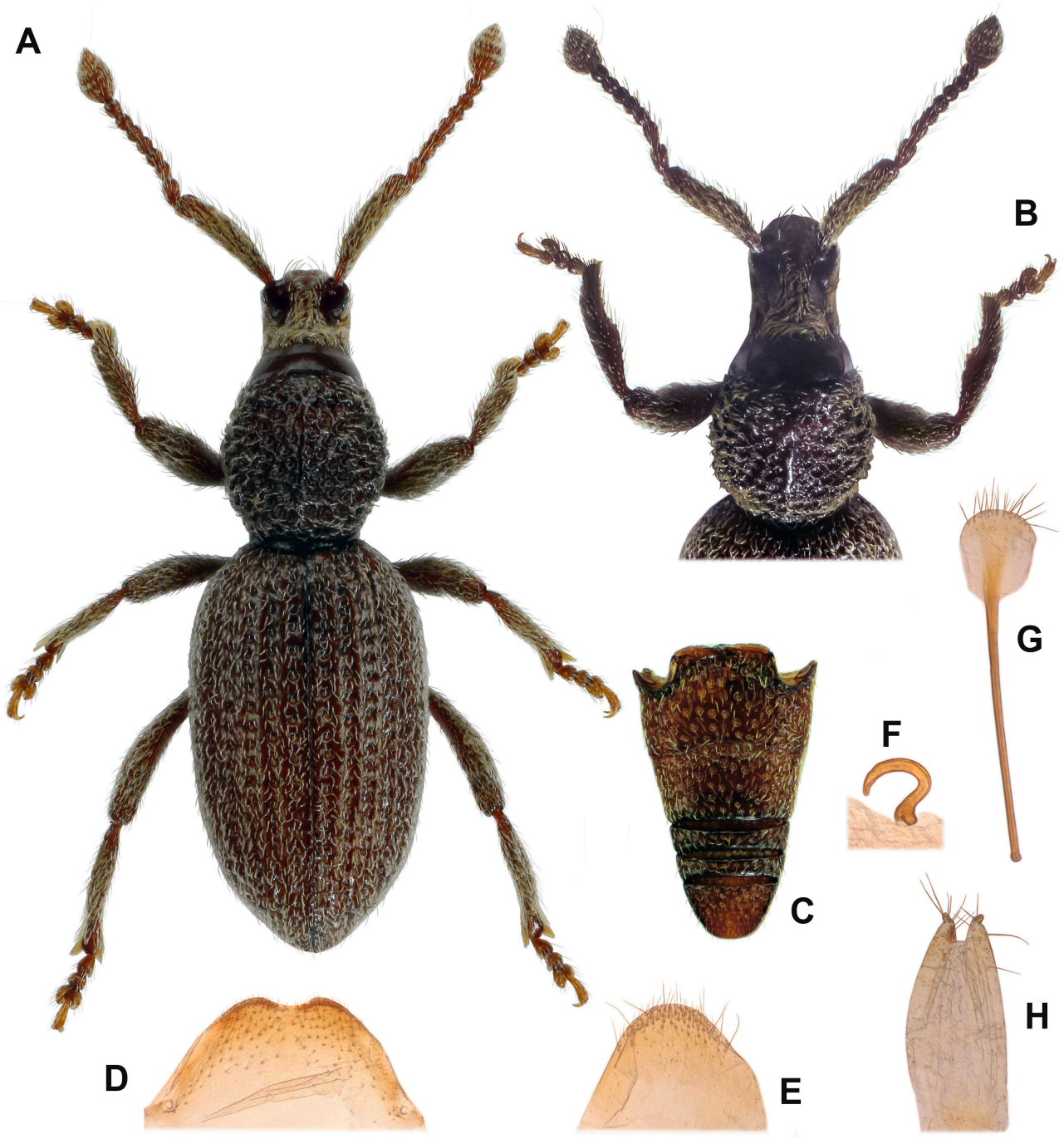


Figure 1. *Otiorhynchus khasiki*, **sp. nov.,** holotype. **A.** Habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Head, frontal view; **C.** Venter; **D.** 7th abdominal tergite; **E.** 8th abdominal tergite; **F.** Spermatheca; **G.** Spiculum ventrale; **H.** Gonocoxites.

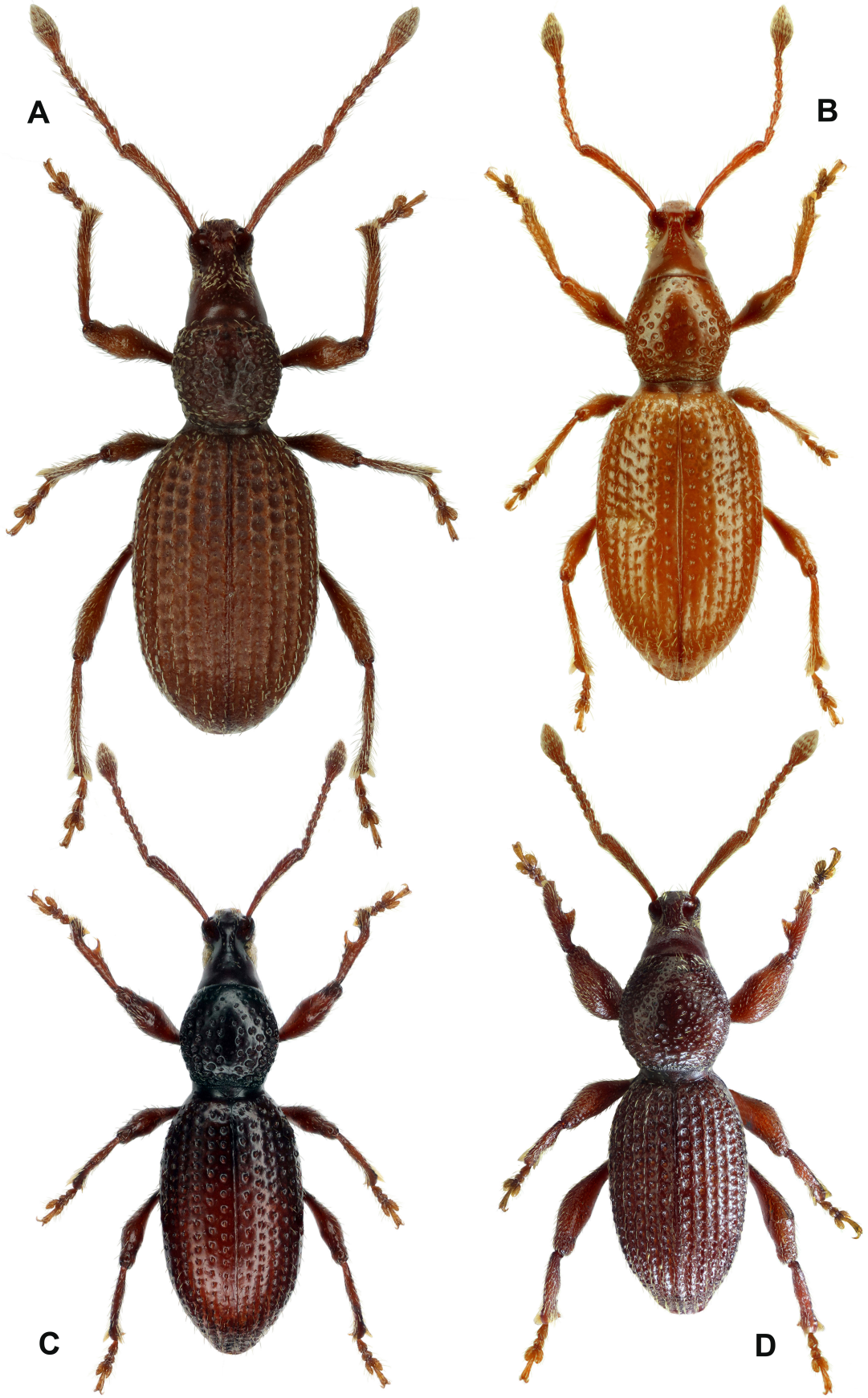


Figure 2. *Otiorhynchus* spp., habitus, dorsal view. **A.** *O. golovatchi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006, holotype, male; **B.** *O. gusarovi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006, holotype, female; **C.** *O. victori* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006, male; **D.** *O. inaliparum* (Rost, 1893), male.

Key to the species of the subgenus *Troglonamertanus* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006

1 Body with rather dense vestiture of semi-erect hairs and subrecumbent apically pointed scales. Antennal scape thick, sharply narrowed towards base in basal quarter; pronotal disc with distinct narrow median carina along entire length. First antennomere of antennal club moderately convex laterally. Basal half of rostrum completely covered with continuous yellowish scaling. (Fig. 1A–H). Body length 2.7 mm. ..... ***O. khasiki* sp. nov.**

– Body almost glabrous, with thin semi-erect hairs and few small scales predominantly on elytral declivity. Antennal scape more elongated, gradually narrowed to base. Pronotal disc without narrow median carina. First antennomere of antennal club slightly compressed laterally. Basal half of rostrum with obvious yellowish scaling predominantly ventrally and laterally. **2**

2 Eyes very small, dot-like. Lateral and ventral sides of the head behind the pterygia sparsely covered with narrow scales. Fore femora of the male strongly thickened and highly convex outside. Inner margin of fore tibiae with a large and sharp tooth in the middle, while the mid- and hind tibiae with a small median emargination, respectively. (Fig. 2D). Body length 3.2–3.7 mm. ..... ***O. inaliparum* (Rost)**

– Eyes very small or absent. Basal half of the rostrum covered with continuous yellowish scaling laterally and ventrally. Fore femora of the male moderately or weakly thickened; inner margin of fore tibiae in the middle with tooth or without it, inner margin of mid- and hind tibiae without emargination (males of *O. gusarovi* unknown). **3**

3 Eyes very small but distinct. First antennomere of the antennal club weakly or slightly compressed laterally. Tarsal claws distinctly shorter than half of onychium. Tarsi with hairs distinctly shorter than 3rd tarsomere. Inner margin of the male fore tibiae without tooth and emargination. **4**

– Eyes completely reduced. First antennomere of the antennal club distinctly compressed laterally. Tarsal claws about half as long as the onychium. Tarsi with long hairs approximately as long as 3rd tarsomere. Male fore tibiae with a large tooth medially and a distinct emargination in preapical third of inner margin (male of *O. gusarovi* unknown). **5**

4 Body integument almost matte. Elytra elongate-oval, 1.7–1.75 times as long as wide. Pronotal disc and abdominal ventrites densely punctate. Antennae more slender, funicular antennomeres 4–7th elongate. Second protarsomere elongate. Elytra with scattered appressed elongate scales laterally and apically. (Fig. 2A). Body length 3.3–4.0 mm. ..... ***O. golovatchi* Davidian & Savitsky**

– Body integument shiny. Elytra elongate-ovate, 1.6–1.65 times as long as wide. Pronotal disc and abdomen with small, sparse punctures. Antennae thicker, funicular antennomeres 4–7th subglobular. Second protarsomere transverse. Elytra with sparse small scales apically. Body length 2.85–3.45 mm. ..... ***O. myops* (Reitter)**

5 Body dark brown, antennae and legs reddish-brown. Rostral dorsum moderately densely punctate, with distinct median carina and weakly smoothed lateral edges. First funicular antennomere twice as long as wide and distinctly thicker than the second. Legs stouter; female fore tibiae with a short emargination on the inner margin. (Fig. 2C). Body length 3.3–3.5 mm. ..... ***O. victori* Davidian & Savitsky**

– Body, legs, and antennae light brown. Rostral dorsum finely and sparsely punctate, with smoothed lateral edges and median carina. First funicular antennomere 3 times as long as wide and barely thicker than the second. Legs slender and long, female fore tibiae with a longer emargination on the inner margin. (Fig. 2B). Body length 3.4–4.0 mm. ..... ***O. gusarovi* Davidian & Savitsky**

DISCUSSION

Micro- and anophthalmic soil-dwelling weevils have evolved independently across several lineages of Curculionidae (Morrone & Hlaváč 2017). About 32.6% of them belong to the subfamily Entiminae. In the tribe Otiorhynchini, there are over 100 such species in genera *Baldorhynchus*, *Otiorhynchus* (subgenera *Lixorrhynchus* Reitter, 1914, *Jelenantus* Reitter, 1912, *Podonebistus* Reitter, 1912, *Pterygodontoides* Białooki, 2015, *Troglorhynchus* F. Schmidt, 1854), *Ioniorhynchus* Magrini, Meoli & Abbazzi, 2005 and *Parvorhynchus* Colonnelli, 2014, and more than 10 species from the tribe Peritelini Lacordaire, 1863 including genera *Solariola* Flach, 1908 and *Troglorhythmus* Alziar & Lemaire, 2008. Despite superficial resemblance, micro- and anophthalmic soil-dwelling weevils of Otiorhynchini

belong to different phyletic lineages (Magnano 1998). They are usually well distinguished from each other by the structure of the male and female genitalia and terminalia. The rank of all mentioned genus-group taxa from the tribe Otiorhynchini is accepted here in accordance with the catalogue of Palaearctic weevils (Alonso-Zarazaga et al. 2023).

Anophthalmic weevils are characterized by a narrow, flattened body with depigmented integument, strong reduction or complete loss of eyes, absence of scales, long and slender antennae, elytra fused along suture, and complete absence of wings. Microphthalmic weevils are mainly represented by inhabitants of the litter and the upper soil layers. They are distinguished by more or less reduced eyes. According to Osella and Zuppa (1998), micro- and anophthalmic weevils of the genus *Otiorhynchus* are rhizophages, both larvae and adults of which feed on the roots of living plants.

The highest species diversity of micro- and anophthalmic weevils of the subfamily Entiminae is known in the Mediterranean region. Only 10 species from the genus *Otiorhynchus* (subgenera *Namertanus* and *Troglonamertanus*) are known from the Caucasus. This may partly reflect the insufficient exploration of this region.

FUNDING

The research was supported by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation within the framework of the state assignment for the All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection (VIZR) (reg. no. 126011615708-2, project no. FGEU–2025-0001).

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIAL

The specimens listed in this study are deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia), and are available from the curator upon request.

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

This study only included arthropod material, and all required ethical guidelines for the treatment and use of animals were strictly adhered to in accordance with international, national, and institutional regulations. No human participants were involved in any studies conducted by the authors for this article.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Not applicable.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

GENERATIVE AI STATEMENT

No generative AI tools were used in the preparation of this manuscript.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank Dr Boris A. Korotyaev (ZIN) for kindly providing the opportunity to work with the institute's collection, as well as the reviewers for their valuable comments.

REFERENCES

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A., Barrios, H., Borovec R., Bouchard, P., Caldara, R., Colonnelli, E., Gültekin, L., Hlaváč, P., Korotyaev, B., Lyal, C.H.C., Machado, A., Meregalli, M., Pierotti, H., Ren, L., Sánchez-Ruiz, M., Sforzi, A., Silfverberg, H., Skuhrovec, J., Trýzna, M., Velázquez de Castro, A.J. & Yunakov, N.N. (2023) Cooperative Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera Curculionoidea. 2nd edition. Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa, Zaragoza. 780 p.

Bello, C., Osella, G. & Baviera, C. (2016) A taxonomic revision of the genus *Baldorhynchus* (Di Marco & Osella, 2002) stat. n. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae). *Zootaxa*, 4070 (1), 1–101. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4070.1.1

Davidian, G.E. (2007) A new troglobiont species of the weevil genus *Otiorhynchus* Germ., 1822 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from the West Caucasus. *Caucasian Entomological Bulletin*, 3 (2), 193–195. [in Russian] https://doi.org/10.23885/1814-3326-2007-3-2-193-195

Davidian, G.E. (2023) The first record of males of *Otiorhynchus pseudomias* Hochhuth, 1847 and *O. victori* Davidian et Savitsky, 2006 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Caucasian Entomological Bulletin*, 19 (1), 45–48. [in Russian] https://doi.org/10.23885/181433262023191-4548

Davidian, G.E. & Savitsky, V.Yu. (2006) Review of the weevil subgenera *Namertanus* Reitter and *Troglonamertanus* subgen. n., genus *Otiorhynchus* Germar (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), from the Caucasus. *Proceedings of the Russian Entomological Society*, 77, 48–84. [in Russian]

Magnano, L. (1998) Notes on the *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824 complex (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). In: Colonnelli, E., Louw, S. & Osella, G. (eds) *Taxonomy, ecology and distribution of Curculionoidea (Coleoptera: Polyphaga). Proceedings of XX International Congress of Entomology.* August 28, 1996. Florence, Italy. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, pp. 51–80.

Morrone, J.J. & Hlaváč, P. (2017) Checklist of the micro- and anophthalmic soil-dwelling weevils of the world (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Zootaxa*, 4239 (1), 1–102. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4239.1.1

Osella, G. & Zuppa, A.M. (1998) Coleoptera Curculionoidea. In: Juberthie, C. & Decu, V. (eds) *Encyclopaedia Biospeleologica*. Société de Biospéologie, Moulis-Bucharest. Tome II, 1123–1130.

گونه‌ای جدید از سوسک‌های سرخرطومی با چشم‌های تحلیل‌رفته از زیرجنس *Troglonamertanus* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 از (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Otiorhynchus* Germar) غرب آبخازیا

گنریک دیویدیان

مؤسسهٔ گیاهپزشکی روسیه، پودبلسکوگو، سن‌پترزبورگ، پوشکین، روسیه.

نویسندهٔ مسئول: genrikdavidian@gmail.com

ویراستار علمی
هیوا ناصرزاده

دریافت: ۰۷ مهر ۱۴۰۵
ویرایش: ۱۰ آبان ۱۴۰۵
پذیرش: ۱۱ آبان ۱۴۰۵
انتشار: ۱۵ آبان ۱۴۰۵

چکیـده: گونه‌ای جدید با چشم‌های تحلیل‌رفته از زیرجنس *Troglonamertanus* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 توصیف شد. گونهٔ جدید *Otiorhynchus khasiki* **sp. nov.** بر اساس ویژگی‌های شاخص، شامل اسکاپ بسیار ضخیم و بدنی پوشیده از موهای با تراکم دوبرابر، متشکل از موها و فلس‌ها، به سادگی از دیگر گونه‌های زیرجنس *Troglonamertanus* متمایز می‌شود. این گونه از نظر پهن‌تر بودن بخش پیش‌انتهاییِ ساق‌های جلویی در میانه، فرورفتگی در حاشیهٔ بیرونی و داشتن گونوکوکسیت‌هایی با استایلی‌های تقریباً کروی، بیشترین شباهت را به *O. victori* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 و *O. gusarovi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 دارد. گونهٔ جدید از *O. glebi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 و *O. vargovitchi* Davidian, 2007 که هر دو به زیرجنس *Namertanus* Reitter, 1912 تعلق داشته و چشم‌های تحلیل‌رفته دارند، به‌واسطهٔ پوشش مویی متراکم و زردفام در نیمهٔ قاعده‌ای خرطوم، شیب‌داربودن بخش انتهایی بالپوش‌ها، قطع‌شدن انتهایی تیغهٔ spiculum ventrale و کوچک‌بودن اسپرماتکا تفاوت دارد. این سرخرطومی از طریق غربال‌کردن خاک بستر جنگلی در ساحل رودخانهٔ بزیب، کمی بالاتر از محل پیوستن آن به رودخانهٔ گِگا در غرب آبخازیا، جمع‌آوری شد. برای نخستین‌بار عکس‌هایی از نمای کلی بدن *O. inaliparum* (Rost, 1893) و هولوتیپ‌های دو گونهٔ *O. golovatchi* Davidian & Savitsky, 2006 و *O. gusarovi* ارایه شد.

واژگـان کلیدی: میان‌رطوبت‌پسند، گونهٔ جدید، گونهٔ ریزچشم، خاک‌زی، قفقاز غربی