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Descriptions of new taxa of Otiorhynchini and related tribes (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae) from the Middle East and Balkans

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ABSTRACT

Thirteen new species are described: *Leianisorhynchus friedmani* n. sp. (Israel), *Otiorhynchus nemrutensis* n. sp. (southern Turkey), *O. convexipterus* n. sp., *O. nigrescens* n. sp., *O. inflatipes* n. sp., and *O. tuberculifer* n. sp. (all from westernmost Turkey), *Omias microsetosus* n. sp. (easternmost Turkey), *Euplatinus terrestris* n. sp. (Israel), *Edmundia micropunctata* n. sp. (western Turkey), *Mylacomorphus behnei* n. sp. (westernmost Bulgaria), *Brachysomus turpificatus* n. sp. (southwestern Romania) and *B. deceptorius* n. sp. (Macedonia). A new record of *O. aziziyensis* Davidian & Gültekin, 2015 is given, and the systematic position of the species is briefly discussed. *Otiorhynchus coarctatus* Stierlin, 1861 is hereby transferred from the subgenus *O. (Proremus)* Reitter, 1912 to the subgenus *O. (Podoropelmus)* Reitter, 1912; as a result the former subgenus is newly synonymized under the latter. All remaining species currently placed in *O. (Proremus)* (except for *Otiorhynchus stussineri* Stierlin, *O. bugnioni* Stierlin, *O. virgo* Reitter, *O. echinatus* Reitter, *O. echinatoides* Reitter and *O. iratus* Reitter placed hereby in *Otiorhynchus* incertae sedis; all new subgeneric placements) are hereby transferred to the subgenus *O. (Pavesiella)* Pesarini, 1996 (stat. dem.), all new subgeneric placements.

The subgenus *O. (Lengedeus)* Magnano, 1998 is placed in synonymy under the subgenus *O. (Odelengus)* Reitter, 1912; *Otiorhynchus judaicus* Stierlin, 1875, *O. heinzi* Smreczyński, 1970 and *O. angustirostris* Smreczyński, 1977 also belong to the latter subgenus (all new subgeneric placement). The following new subgenera of the genus *Otiorhynchus* are proposed: *Cavernodes* n. subgen. (type species *Otiorhynchus grenieri* Allard, 1869), *Hygrorhynchus* n. subgen. (type species *Otiorhynchus curvidens* Voss, 1964), *Crataegodes* n. subgen. (type species *Otiorhynchus crataegi* Germar, 1824), *Pterygodontus* n. subgen. (type species *Otiorhynchus bleusei* Faust, 1899), and *Pterygodontoides* n. subgen. (type species *Troglorhynchus triantisi* Alziar & Makris, 2006). *Exomias chevrolati* (Boheman, 1843) is recored for the first time from Bulgaria. *Balcanomias* n. gen. (type species *Barypithes bosnicus* Apfelbeck, 1899) is described to accomodate three species from the genus *Exomias* (Sciaphilini). A list of all proposed taxonomic changes is provided.

KEYWORDS: Curculionidae, weevils, Palearctic, new species, new subgenus, new synonym, distribution, systematics.

INTRODUCTION

Despite numerous publications on the Otiorhynchini and other tribes of Palearctic Entiminae in recent years, new species are still being detected. Besides this, the taxonomic structure of the subfamily, as well as of particular tribes, remains highly unsatisfactory. The tribe Otiorhynchini is no exception. The systematics of

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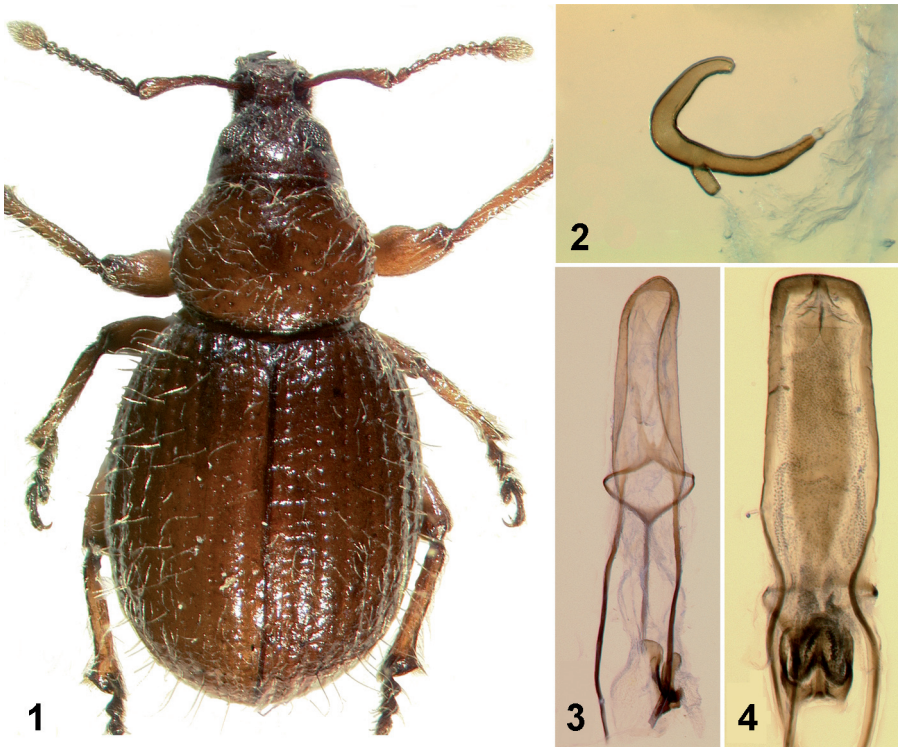
the species-rich genus *Otiorhynchus* is in desperate need of a revision. Although Magnano (1998) provided a supraspecific revision of the tribe for the first time since Reitter (1912*a*, 1912*b*, 1913, 1914), his system was in fact a rather weakly modified classification already known at that time. Moreover, major suprageneric groups recognized by Magnano (1998*a*) proved to be insufficiently defined and/or artificial, and subsequently subdivision of the tribe was abandoned in the *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera* (Magnano and Alonso-Zarazaga 2013). Current results (mainly descriptions of new taxa) of the author's studies on the Otiorhynchini and other Palaearctic tribes of the Entiminae are hereby presented.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Genitalia of dissected specimens, if not otherwise stated, are stored in a microvial with glycerine, under the card with the respective specimen. The body length is always taken, as predominantly established in literature, from the anterior margin of the eye to the end of the elytron. The rostrum width is defined here as the pterygial span, i.e. distance between the outer margins of pterygia, even if the basal portion



Figs 1–4: (1, 2) *Leianisorhynchus friedmani* n. sp., holotype habitus (1) and spermatheca (2); (3) *Otiorhynchus (Lixorrhynchus)* sp., median lobe of aedeagus; (4) *O. (Cavernodes) grenieri* Allard, 1868, median lobe of aedeagus.

of the rostrum is wider. Labels are cited verbatim, with explanations/comments added in square brackets.

The following acronyms are used in the text:

BEHN – Lutz Behne, Müncheberg, Germany;
BIAL – Piotr Białooki, Sopot, Poland;
BORO – Roman Borovec, Sloupno, Czech Republic;
FREM – Jan Fremuth, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
GAZU – Tomasz Gazurek, Warsaw, Poland;
HNHM – Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary (Hungarian Natural History Museum);
KRAT – Jiří Krátký, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
MNHW – Muzeum Przyrodnicze Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego (Natural History Museum of Wroclaw University), Wrocław, Poland;
SDEI – Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany;
SMNH – Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel (formerly TAU);
SZYP – Jerzy Szypuła, MNHW, Wrocław, Poland;
TALA – Fabio Talamelli, San Giovanni in Marignano, Italy;
TNHM – Trieste Natural History Museum, Trieste, Italy;
USMB – Muzeum Górnośląskie (Upper Silesian Museum), Bytom, Poland;
WANA – Marek Wanat, MNHW, Wrocław, Poland;
WINK – Herbert Winkelmann, Berlin, Germany.

TAXONOMY

Subfamily Entiminae Schönherr, 1826
Tribe Cyphicerini Lacordaire, 1863
Subtribe Mylacorrhinina Reitter, 1913
Genus *Leianisorhynchus* Pic, 1905

Type species: *Leianisorhynchus brunnescens* Pic, 1905.

Leianisorhynchus friedmani n. sp.

(Figs 1, 2)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AAB3089D-B655-4C27-809E-958A7B2B2682.

Diagnosis: The new species is readily recognizable by its small, ca. 4–5 mm, body; extremely sparse elytral vestiture consisting of short, very sparse, recumbent, and long, longer than width of interstices, perpendicular, irregularly curved hairs; and very sparsely punctated pronotum. All congeners have elytral vestiture rather weakly semi-erect, hairs are strikingly less than perpendicular, about half as long as width of interstices. The new species further differs from *L. brunnescens* in apically abruptly curved spermathecal ramus (in latter weakly evenly arched).

Description: Female. Body length 3.7–4.8 mm (holotype 4.3 mm, Fig.1); entirely light brown (teneral?), shining, with very sparse vestiture.

Head broad, subglobose; eyes rather small, rather weakly convex, not projecting; frons hardly convex transversally, 1.5 times broader than an eye diameter, covered with long, somewhat lifted, sparse hairs directed backwards; frons fovea large, elongate.

Rostrum slightly elongate; scrobes short, pit-like, separated posteriorly by distinct edge; pterygia minute, not at all projecting outside.

Antennae slender; scape shorter than funicle, moderately strongly arcuately bent at its middle, covered with sparse, moderately long, thin bright hairs; first two funicular segments elongate; club wide, 1.85 times longer than wide, as long as slightly more than last three funicular segments combined.

Pronotum almost 1.3 times broader than long, moderately convex transversally, longitudinally rather weakly convex; at sides rather strongly rounded, broadest somewhat behind its middle, anterior margin distinctly shorter than base; covered very sparsely, irregularly with moderately large punctures on its entire surface.

Elytra short, only 1.2 times longer than wide, rather strongly, regularly rounded at sides, broadest in middle, apex broadly rounded; in lateral view regularly convex, apical declivity subperpendicular; striae not impressed, apparently bare; punctures rather large; interstices distinctly broader than striae, with sparse, protruding, very long hairs, much longer than width of interstices; moreover, interstices covered with recumbent hairs distributed very sparsely, about twice shorter than the longest hairs.

Legs rather short; all femora unarmed; fore tibiae straight, apex abruptly, rather strongly expanded both outwards and inwards; hind corbels with extremely well developed, high, thin, blade-like inner flange dividing corbel into two surfaces, strongly at an angle to each other.

Spermatheca typical for *Leianisorhynchus* with long nodulus (Fig. 2).

Material examined: Holotype female, dissected: Israel: 'En Ya'aqov 8.ii.2007, [leg.] I. Shtirberg [SMNH]. Paratype: as holotype [BIAL]\ 55472 Israel: Ziv'on, batha, 712 m, 33 01N 35 25E 6.ii.2006 A. Timm T. Assman pitfall, 1 ex.\ 46958. Israel: Har Meron 5.ii.2007 T. Levanony, 1 ex.\ same label, but 46968, 1 ex. [SMNH].

Etymology: The new species is named in honor of Ariel Leib Leonid Friedman (Tel Aviv University, Israel).

Tribe Otiorhynchini Schönherr, 1826

Genus *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1822

Type species: *Curculio rhacusensis* Germar, 1822.

Subgenus ***Cavernodes*** n. subgen.

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5C10AF36-ADCA-4457-A2B0-A31EA4535848.

Type species: *Troglorrhynchus grenieri* Allard, 1868 (Fig. 4).

Lixorrhynchus sensu Magnano (1998) is considered here to represent two distinct groups given hereby subgeneric status: *Otiorhynchus gracilis*-group (subgenus *Lixorrhynchus*), and *Otiorhynchus grenieri*-group (subgenus *Cavernodes* n. subgen.).

Diagnosis: Minute, brown-colored terricolous Otiorhynchini, strikingly different from all remaining representatives of the tribe in large, symmetrical endophallic basal sclerite, and unique structure of the head with rostrum.

Lixorrhynchus differs from *Cavernodes* first of all in: anterior portion of dorsal wall of the rostrum declivent, sharply separate from its posterior part by transverse edge; basal part of the rostrum devoid of sharp lateral margins, not at all or unclearly separate from frons; eyes normally developed, large; endophallus with altogether asymmetrical transfer apparatus (Fig. 3); pronotum entirely tuberculate; fore coxae moderately approximated to anterior margin of prothorax.

Description: Rostrum long and thick, only somewhat narrower than unusually narrow head; entire dorsal wall of rostrum flat, not at all convex longitudinally, its posterior margin subperpendicularly elevated in front of anterior margin of frons, along entire length with sharp, thin perpendicular lateral margins, with trace of median sulcus along its proximal part; pterygia subsemicircular, closed, distant from anterior margin of the rostrum, weakly projecting; eyes strongly or completely reduced; prothorax longer than broad; elytra ca. twice longer than broad, subparallel-sided; striae composed of moderately large, densely arranged punctures; interstices subequally broad as striae; legs short, fore tibiae distinctly arcuate inwards apically, tarsi robust, second segment transverse; third, bilobed segment much broader than preceding one; onychium short, its projecting portion shorter than length of third segment; hind coxae very broadly separate from each other; fore coxae approached to posterior margin of prothorax, relatively broadly separate from each other; spermatheca with ramus and nodulus strongly approximated to each other; lamina of spiculum ventrale transverse, short; ovipositor weakly sclerotized, coxites with apical, large styli; both styli and apical portion of coxites with relatively dense, long hairs; endophallus with large, perfectly symmetrical basal sclerite (Fig. 4).

Etymology: Derived from Latin *caverna* [cave]; gender masculine.

Subgenus ***Crataegodes*** n. subgen.

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3468A985-E0C9-47D2-AEC5-8DB4C2F8C7FC.

Type species: *Otiorhynchus crataegi* Germar, 1824.

Diagnosis: The most distinctive, unique characters of the new subgenus (absent also from *Clypeotiorhynchus*) are: structure of prothorax, basal part of elytra, epistome, and aedeagus. Because of multicameral both ramus and nodulus of spermatheca, *Otiorhynchus crataegi* was placed in the subgenus *Clypeotiorhynchus* Yunakov, 2013 (this is a replacement name for *Clypeorhynchus* originally described

by Yunakov and Arzanov in Davidian *et al*. (2002)). However, a similar structure of the spermatheca one can observe in several other otiorhynchine species, e.g. in *Cirrorhynchus plumipes* (Germar, 1817). On the other hand, the remaining morphological characters are evidences of a separate group, given hereby the subgeneric status.

Description: Male. Eyes large, situated more dorsally, closer to the upper than ventral surface of rostrum (in *Clypeotiorhynchus* eyes small, moderately convex, lateral, only somewhat closer to dorsal then ventral surface of the rostrum); epistome hardly, if at all, different from an average epistome with well-developed keel, not as elevated as in *Clypeotiorhynchus*, and more transverse. On the other hand, sharply expressed triangular area posteriad to epistome (not developed in *Clypeotiorhynchus*) delimited by sharp thin keels apparently a highly significant trait; median lobe of aedeagus strikingly less elongate, 3.5 times longer than wide (in *Clypeotiorhynchus* more than 5.5 times); ventral wall with single median keel, or with two parallel to each other, sharply expressed lateral edges, widely separated from each other, resulting in median lobe somewhat rectangular in cross-section (with well differentiated lateral walls); in lateral view moderately arched, apex thin, blade-like, somewhat curved ventrad, whereas in *Clypeotiorhynchus* weakly arched, apex thick, not at all curved ventrad.

Distribution: The two groups here discussed seem to be allopatric (parthenogenetic forms should not be taken into account, while discussing zoogeographical aspects of evolutionary questions): *Clypeotiorhynchus* is limited to the Caucasus and extreme NE Turkey, whereas amphigonic populations of *Crataegodes* are known from northwestern regions close to the Black Sea (European part of Turkey and western part of Pontic mountains).

Etymology: Derived from *Crataegus* (after common, well-known *Otiorhynchus crataegi*); gender masculine.

Subgenus ***Hygrorhynchus*** n. subgen.

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:60B6862B-D353-49B5-9EB0-046EA9B7ED31.

Type species: *Otiorhynchus curvidens* Voss, 1964.

Diagnosis: Because there was a preliminary diagnosis of the *O. curvidens*-group (Białooki 2007: 167–172), here there are only a few additional remarks on this mysterious group. The new subgenus is readily recognizable by an enormously large, hook-like tooth on the fore femora (remaining femora with a minute tooth, or completely unarmed); minute, hardly projecting pterygia; very strongly shortened antennae, in particular scape does not/hardly reaches anterior margin of prothorax; epistome obsolete. This is a peculiar subgenus with unknown affinities, its placement obviously needs further studies. Certain species of *Odelengus* possess a somewhat similar tooth on the fore femora but they differ from *Hygrorhynchus* in short, transverse rostrum; anterior part of dorsal wall of rostrum well separated

from hind part of rostrum, slightly declivent; apex of fore tibia enlarged; and altogether different structure of aedeagus (median lobe shorter; transfer apparatus situated close to base of median lobe, whereas in *Hygrorhynchus* median lobe more elongated and transfer apparatus situated at distal end of projecting portion of endophallus far from base of median lobe).

Description: Rostrum slightly longer, or as long as wide; pterygia small, narrow, not at all, or hardly projecting, in females slightly more expanded than in males; sculpture of entire anterior part of dorsal wall of the rostrum obsolete: epistome minute, obsolete; eyes unambiguously lateral, moderately large, moderately convex, somewhat impressed into head, separated from dorsal wall of rostrum and from frons by more or less steep wall; antennae short and relatively robust, scape hardly, if at all reaches anterior margin of pronotum, funicular segments 3–7 isodiametric or transverse; apical comb of (especially) fore tibiae consists of very short, dense, broad yellow-brown setae; spiculum ventrale with large, fan-shaped caput; lamina moderately strongly sclerotized, its basal margin not strongly sclerotized; ovipositor strongly sclerotized, dark brown, without both styli and hairs; vestiture nearly completely reduced, body covered with hardly perceptible hairs, true broad scales absent.

Distribution: All species of the genus are known to occur in western Turkey and inhabit the alpine zone. *H. curvidens* occurs also in regular spruce forests at the highest elevations (on herbaceous undergrowth).

Etymology: Derived from Greek *hygros* [moist; in reference to ecological demands of species of this group] and Greek *rhynchos* [beak]; gender masculine.

Subgenus ***Pterygodontus*** n. subgen.

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:53DF40F0-AA98-4A13-8AB7-D080D44F06FA.

Type species: *Otiorhynchus bleusei* Faust, 1889.

Diagnosis: The new subgenus has thus far been confused with the subgenus *Melasemnus* Reitter, 1912 from which, in fact, it differs strikingly, and with the subgenus *Podonebistus* Reitter, 1912, which is also quite different, though probably closely related. The most distinctive characters of the new subgenus are: antennal club strongly, asymmetrically annulate; closed pterygia; elongate subparallel-sided flattened elytra; long subparallel-sided rostrum; anal ventrite covered with microsculpture; as well of male and female genitalia. The new subgenus differs strongly from *Melasemnus* Reitter, 1912 in the structures of the rostrum, aedeagus, spiculum ventrale and spermatheca. *Podonebistus* differs from *Pterygodontus* mainly in: anterior part of dorsal wall of the rostrum wide, distinctly extended apicad (Fig. 8); scrobes more or less semi-open, occasionally almost completely closed, but then anterior wall of scrobe very thin; pterygia angulate in dorsal view, not regularly semicircular; rostrum between eyes and pterygia strongly tapered; antennal club symmetrical, usually with first segment subparallel-sided or

weakly expanded in its basal half; anal ventrite without microsculpture, strongly shining, punctate; aedeagus always symmetrical, apex elongate into thin, narrow top distinctly swollen in lateral view; spermatheca with cornu long, thin, corpus weakly inflated, nodulus and ramus close to each other.

Figs 5–8: (5–7) *Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus)* sp., head (5), median lobe of aedeagus (6) and spermatheca (7); (8) *O. (Podonebistus)* sp., head.

Description: Rostrum longer than wide, between pterygia and eyes subparallel-sided; anterior part of dorsal wall of the rostrum subparallel-sided, very narrow, distinctly declivent anteriad, with obsolete relief, epistome hardly detectable in its anterior portion only (angles); pterygia completely closed, subsemicircular (Fig. 5), moderately projecting; eyes large, moderately convex, projecting from dorsal outline of head; prothorax somewhat transverse; elytra elongate, somewhat flattened dorso-ventrally, covered with minute sparse scales, apical declivity rather weakly convex; fore femora usually strongly enlarged, however, with minute tooth; anal ventrite (in some cases other ventrities, too) with peculiar subtle microsculpture, semi-matt, frequently with microscopic tubercles; median lobe of aedeagus in majority of species symmetrical, but in others asymmetrically bent, and/or twisted (Fig. 6); with apex elongated into short, subparallel-sided appendix with obscure suture; top of apex hardly swollen in lateral view; spermatheca with enlarged, inflated corpus, usually with no, or minute ramus, and with strongly reduced nodulus; ramus and nodulus distanced from each other (Fig. 7); antennal club more or less asymmetrical, usually strongly annulated, first segment rather broadly rounded basally.

For differences from *Pterygodontoides* n. subgen. see diagnosis of the latter.

Etymology: Derived from Greek *pterygion* [little wing] and ending *-dontus*; gender masculine.

Subgenus ***Pterygodontoides*** n. subgen.

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:885BA489-576F-4CE4-A6E2-39FF60F00A01.

Type species: *Troglorhynchus triantisi* Alziar & Makris, 2006.

Diagnosis: The new subgenus, according to the original description of *Troglorhynchus triantisi*, is systematically far from *Troglorhynchus* Schmidt, 1854 as already anticipated by Hlaváč (2011). It apparently should be placed in *Tournieria sensu lato* (i.e. section 3 of Magnano 1998*a*), whereas *Troglorhynchus* is undisputably *Dorymerus sensu lato* (i.e. section 2 of Magnano 1998*a*). Median keel of rostrum well developed; legs, and especially tarsi normally developed, moderately robust; strial punctures minute, thus interstices much broader than striae; punctation of pronotum coarse, but extremely dense, interspaces predominantly strikingly narrower than diameter of punctures; prothorax isodiametric, not elongate; strial hairs subequally long as interstitial; and ventral margin of tibiae with large spines. All these characters distinctly separate the new subgenus from *Troglorhynchus* and suggest placement of *Pterygodontoides* in *Tournieria sensu lato* (i.e. section 3), as well.

For more detailed description of the new, monotypic genus see original description of *Troglorhynchus triantisi* Alziar & Makris, 2006.

Etymology: Derived from *Pterygodontus*, suggesting a close relationship of both taxa; gender masculine.

Subgenus *Dibredus* Reitter, 1912

Type species: *Otiorhynchus foveicollis* Hochhut, 1847.

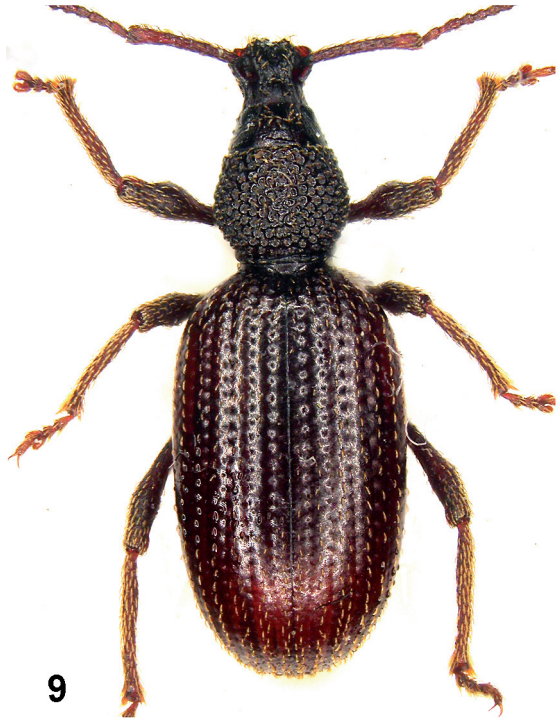
Otiorhynchus (Dibredus) nemrutensis n. sp.

(Figs 9, 10)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:455191A3-F898-4F00-A32C-576FBE5AFBF4.

Diagnosis: The most distinctive characters of the new species, strikingly different from all remaining *Dibredus* species are: body brown; elongate, subparallel-sided elytra; sculpture of head, basal part of rostrum, and pronotum. *O. laeviusculus* Stierlin, 1861 has brown body too, but it differs from the new species in all remaining abovementioned characters (elytra distinctly less elongated, oval; sculpture of head, and rostrum strikingly less expressed; pronotum punctated).

Description: Body length 4.7–5.5 mm (holotype 5.5 mm); body strongly elongate, brown (Fig. 9), both characters being unique within entire subgenus; legs and antennae red-brown; elytra subparallel-sided; rostrum isodiametric; epistome easily



Figs 9, 10: *Otiorhynchus (Dibredus) nemrutensis* n. sp., habitus (9) and dorsal view of median lobe of aedeagus (10).

visible, triangular; pterygia strongly expanded; rostrum together with pterygia 1.4 times as broad as minimum width of rostrum just behind pterygia; frons at distinct angle to rostrum, strongly convex longitudinally; lateral sides of head and basal part of rostrum heavily wrinkled; temples somewhat broader than eye diameter, with wrinkles parallel to the anterior margin of pronotum, extended to the inner margin of eyes; eyes in lateral view very close to level of frons; small, yellow-brown, narrow scales directed to the central point on the border between frons and vertex.

Antennae long and slender; scape slightly longer than funicle, clearly expanded, at apex less than twice as broad as at base, straight; first two funicular segments equally long, elongate, weakly expanded, more than 2 times as long as wide, segments 3–7 clearly elongate, subequally long and wide, last segments only slightly broader than the first one; club 2.8 times longer than wide, clearly more than last four funicular segments combined; 1.3 times as broad as scape; apex moderately acute; base slender, calyx-like.

Pronotum very narrow, with the disc covered with dense, flat tubercles; each tubercle with large puncture bearing hair-like scale.

Elytra elongate, 1.7 times longer than wide, broadest in basal ⅓, 1.7 times as broad as pronotum, hardly rounded at sides, base slightly narrower than base of pronotum, apex broadly rounded; in lateral view flat, basal part strongly, almost perpendicularly bent down towards pronotum, apical declivity strongly convex, more than perpendicularly; striae hardly impressed, consisting of rather large, shallow punctures (their diameter greater than that of pronotal tubercles) with unclear margins.

Legs long and slender; femora weakly swollen, unarmed.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 10.

Females differ from males in fore tibiae clearly less curved inwards and in slightly shorter elytrae.

Material examined: Holotype male, dissected (left fore tibia onychium missing): 03.06.2002 SE Turkey; Nemrut Dağı Nat. Park; SE Malatya; leg. P. Białooki [MNHW]. Paratypes: label as holotype, 14 exx., [BIAL; WANA]\ as holotype, but leg. J. Szypuła, 7 exx. [SZYP]\ Turkey (prov. Adiyaman) 38 00N 38 35E 2150 m Nemrut Dağı Mt. top 02.06.2002 Roland Dobosz leg., 1 ex./ 5960/ 32158 [USMB].

Etymology: From the type locality (Nemrut Dağı National Park).

Subgenus *Choilisanus* Reitter, 1912

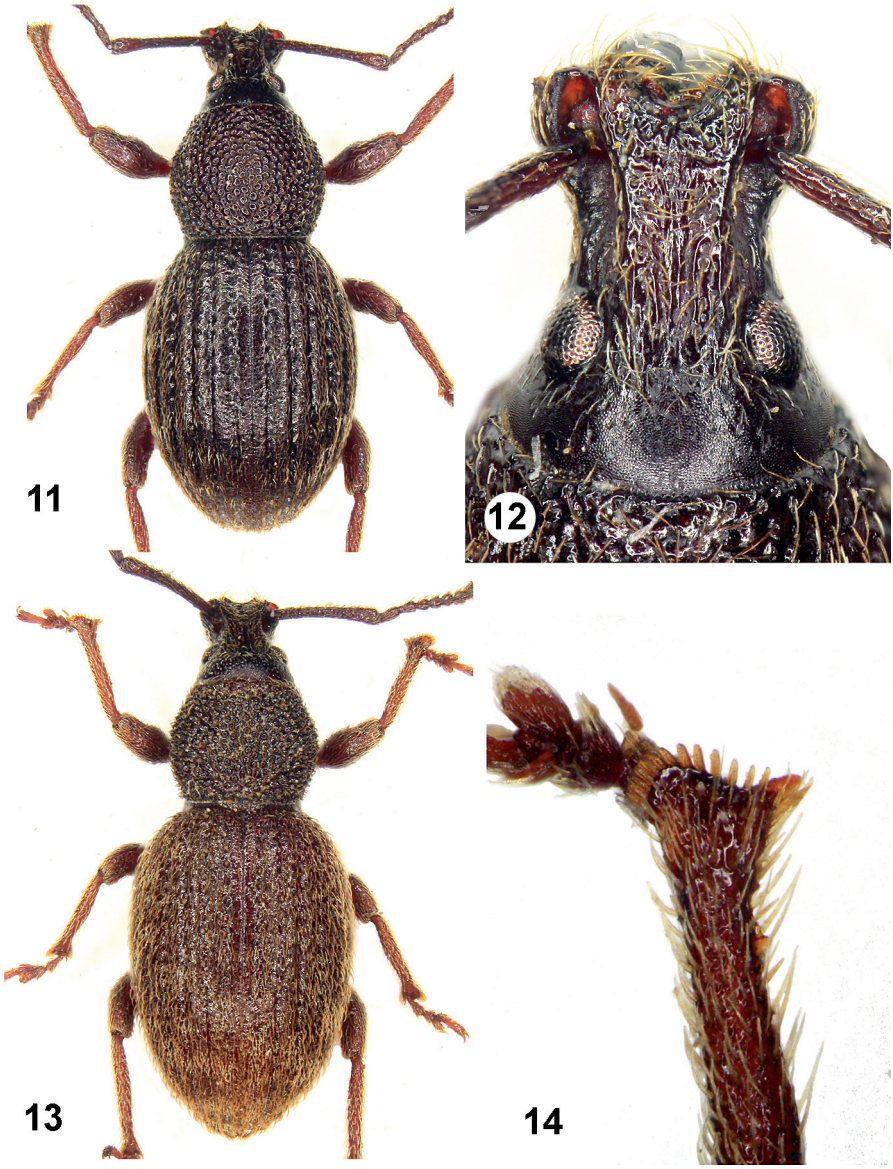
Type species: *Otiorhynchus balcanicus* Stierlin, 1861.

Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) convexipterus n. sp.

(Figs 11, 12)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3F3683CC-4E40-4B89-B480-ACB2F6770DF9.

Diagnosis: This species is easily recognizable (Figs 11, 12), very characteristic in longitudinally rather strongly convex elytra; slender antennae; and pronotal sculpture. The new species is somewhat similar to *O. leuthneri* Smreczyński, 1970 in having similar elytral vestiture. It differs instantly from this species in only



Figs 11–14: (11, 12) *Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) convexipterus* n. sp., habitus (11) and head (12); (13, 14) *O. (Choilisanus) tuberculifer* n. sp., habitus (13) and left fore tibia (14).

slightly asymmetrical epistome and much longer rostrum; for *O. leuthneri* is very characteristic in short, transverse rostrum with strongly asymmetrical epistome. From *O. tuberculifer* n. sp., O. *convexipterus* n. sp. differs at the first glance in recumbent elytral vestiture and in apices of fore tibiae evenly rounded.

Description: Body length 4.5–5.7 mm (holotype 4.6 mm); body black, antennae and legs dark brown; rostrum relatively long, subisodiametric; epistome slightly asymmetrical; vertex covered with microsculpture and small sparse punctures; antennae exceptionally slender, all funicular segments elongate, strikingly narrower than club.

Pronotum strongly convex both longitudinally and transversally, strongly rounded at sides; disc covered with large, moderately convex tubercles; pronotal vestiture directed to central point in front of scutellum. Tubercles on disc regular, moderately convex, large, especially in basal half of pronotum, vestiture on the disc directed backwards and weakly obliquely to midline (within midline not denser), directed to central point in front of scutellum; regular, relatively strongly convex elytra with elytral declivity somewhat bent under; elytral striae near base with large punctures, as broad as interspaces.

Elytra with anterior portion with large punctures, as wide as interstices, posteriorly gradually smaller; elytra covered with recumbent, sparse, gray and brown hairs forming irregular, unclear maculation; apical declivity somewhat bent under.

Legs long, thin.

Aedeagus with median lobe of aedeagus subparallel-sided in dorsal view, apex subtriangular.

Material examined: Holotype male, dissected: 14.05.2007 W Turkey; Bozdağ; NE Ödemiş; leg. P. Białooki [MNHW]. Paratypes: as holotype: 14.05.2007 W Turkey; S Ücler Geç. S Bozdağ [köy]; NE Ödemiş; leg. P. Białooki; 3 exx. \ 18.05.2010 W Turkey, Bozdağ [köy], NE Ödemis, leg. P. Białooki, 20 exx.\ Turkey, vil.Izmir, Boz Dağlari, Bozdağ köy env.; 1200 m, sifting of plant litter; 30.5.-3.6.[20]03, R. Lohaj lgt.; 4 exx. [BIAL; FRIE; HNHM; SMNH; WANA]\ Turkey, Izmir vil. 1200 m; Boz Dağ Mts. sifting of soil; Bozdağ [köy] env., 30.V.200 I. Smatana lgt., 2 exx. [WINK]\ Tmolos-Gbg., Lydien, West-Kleinasien. Weirather, Innsbruck, 4 exx. [3 of these specimens bear small red rectangular label, and one of these 3 specimens additionally label with pencil writing "nuovo"] [TNHM].

Ecology: To date, known only from the Valley of Bozdağ, where it was sifted from leaf litter in a shaded, relatively humid place, but also under various plants in sunny and dry habitats.

Etymology: The specific epithet has been derived from Latin *convexus* [convex] and latinized Greek *pterus* [Greek *pteron*, wing]; in allusion to longitudinally convex elytra.

Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) tuberculifer n. sp.

(Figs 13, 14)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9DE22EEB-81AF-4FBC-A3BC-39E257596D73.

Diagnosis: The new species (Fig. 13) is instantly recognizable by: fore tibiae apices expanded slightly outwards and strongly distad, as a result mucro very distant

from level of anterior margin of tibia (Fig. 14); vestiture of pronotal disc strongly elevated, directed obliquely backwardly towards central point shortly anteriad to posterior margin of pronotum; elytral vestiture rather dense, consisting of two types of scales: strongly semiprotruding and hardly elevated or recumbent hair-like scales. It differs from *O. inflatipes* n. sp. (both species share enlarged apex of fore tibiae) in: vestiture distinctly elevated; weakly extended anterior margins of pterygia; and longer epistome.

Description: Body length 4.0 mm; moderately dark brown, legs and antennae somewhat paler.

Head together with basal part of rostrum conically narrowed; temples subequally as long as eye diameter; vertex and posterior portion of temples with very sparse, minute, shallow punctures, interspaces with distinct microsculpture, minute, thin hairs recumbent directed anteriad; frons hardly separate from rostrum, shining, 1.6 times wider than eye diameter, covered with rather dense, coarse, longitudinal wrinkles and irregular, unclear punctation, and with moderately dense, recumbent, grayish-brown hair-like scales directed backwards, in part obscuring body surface, and with semi-erect, long pale brown hair-like scales directed posteriad; frons fovea strongly elongate, narrow, deep, well separate from surrounding punctation, situated in posterior portion of interocular area; eyes moderately large, slightly elongate, moderately convex, hardly projecting, situated well below frons.

Rostrum almost 1.2 times longer than wide; pterygium large, elongate, strongly projecting; scrobes closed; dorsal part of the rostrum covered with irregular, longitudinal wrinkles and with unclear, irregular punctation, shining, and with vestiture similar to that on frons, directed posteriad, only distal portion with hairs directed slightly obliquely posteriad; median keel well developed; anterior portion of rostral dorsum distinctly, linearly expanded distad, covered with rather coarse punctation, and sparse, semi-erect hairs arranged radially with central point at level of posterior margin of antennal insertion; epistome short, triangular, symmetrical, strongly hollowed, keels well developed, thin, angles elevated.

Antennae rather robust, scape slightly longer than funicle; first funicular segment distinctly longer and thicker than the second one; segments 3–5 subisodiametric; segment 6 slightly, segment 7 moderately transverse; club short, 1.9 times longer than wide, egg-shaped.

Pronotum moderately transverse, distinctly convex longitudinally, rather strongly transversally; at sides moderately, evenly arcuate, broadest at middle; disc covered with rather small, dense, rather strongly convex tubercles; semi-erect, brown hair-like scales directed to central point shortly anteriad to posterior margin of prothorax; recumbent scales absent.

Elytra somewhat elongate, base straight, sides weakly arcuate, apical portion narrowly rounded; weakly broadest anteriad to middle; striae narrow, punctures somewhat larger than diameter of pronotal tubercles, well delimited; interstices less than twice as broad as striae, flat, shining, without distinct tubercles; both

striae and interstices covered with recumbent, short, moderately dense hair-like scales, partly obscuring body surface; interstices moreover with longer hair-like scales, 3 times longer than recumbent scales, distinctly more protruding than strial scales, distributed irregularly.

Femora all unarmed; apex of fore tibiae slightly expanded outwards, and rather strongly anteriad; tarsi rather robust, second segment strongly transverse; onychium strongly expanded apically, long, projecting portion longer than length of preceding segment.

Ventral portion of the body covered with moderately dense, semi-erect, pale hairs; anal ventrite 1.7 times broader than long, subequally as long as ventrites 3 and 4 combined, flat, basally convex.

Spermatheca with strongly swollen corpus, thin, rather long nodulus, and very short, broad ramus.

Male unknown.

Material examined: Holotype female, dissected: 15.05.2007 SW Turkey; Küçükkemerdere env.; S Tire; leg. P. Białooki [MNHW].

Ecology: The only specimen was sifted from ground litter under an unidentified species of *Astragalus* at an elevation ca. 1500 m a.s.l.

Etymology: The specific epithet (noun in apposition) has been derived from Latin *tuberculum* [tubercle] and Latin *fero* [I bear], meaning a 'bearer of tubercles'; referring to the strongly developed pronotal tubercles.

Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) inflatipes n. sp.

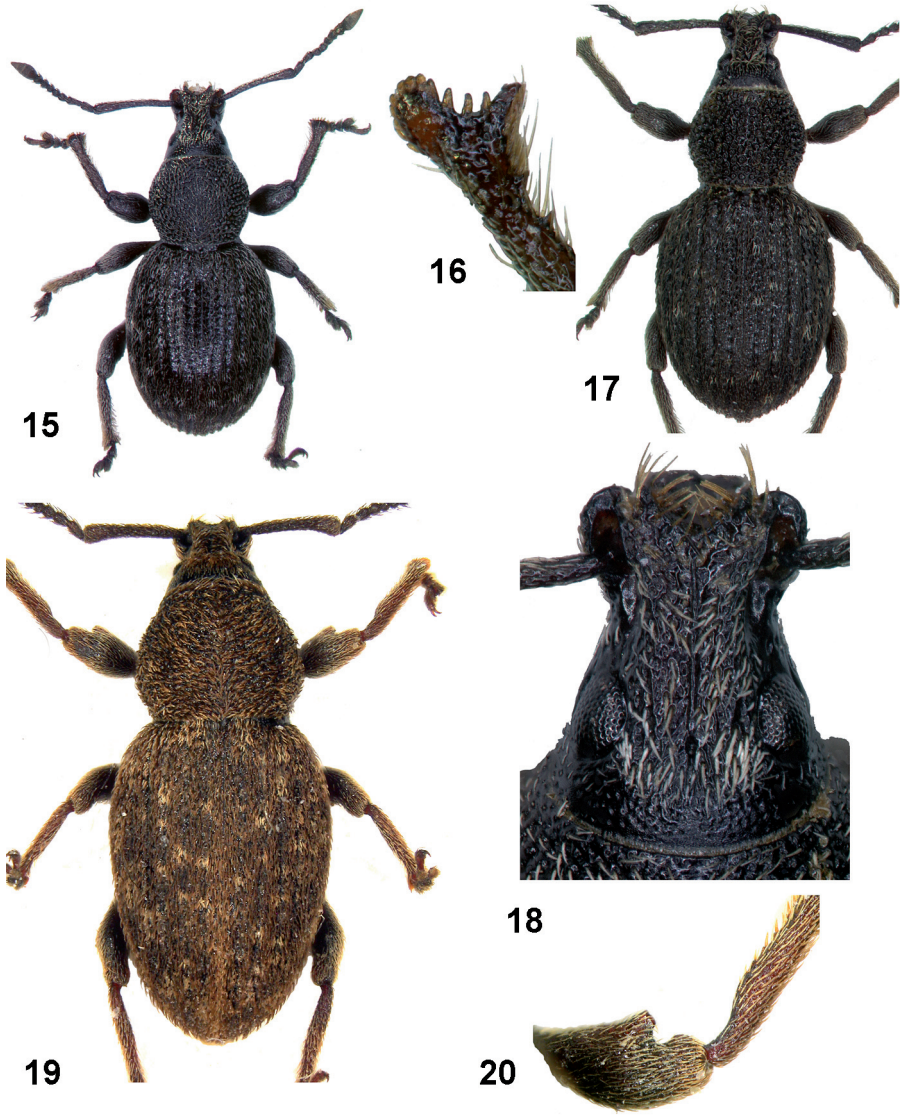
(Figs 15–17)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AD24D204-14C5-4EA8-82A6-11DEFAD52024.

Diagnosis: This new species (Fig. 15) is recognizable at first glance by unique, strongly expressed sexual dimorphism: apex of female fore tibiae strongly tongue-like expanded anteriad and outwards (Fig. 16), while in male fore tibiae broadly, subsemicircularly rounded, slightly expanded outwards; rostrum in male much longer. Elytral vestiture (including apical declivity) hardly elevated, arcuate, apices of scales reach body surface, vestiture seems entirely recumbent, creating more or less distinct maculation; epistome symmetrical, short, strikingly shorter than keel connecting epistome with carina along basal part of rostrum, epistomal angles strongly elevated but no clear horns developed (Fig. 17). The new species differs from all other species of the subgenus in peculiar structure of fore tibiae, and in pterygia strongly extended anteriad. *O. inflatipes* n. sp. differs from *O. tuberculi-fer* n. sp., with which it shares somewhat similarly expanded fore tibiae in: almost exactly recumbent vestiture; strongly extended anterior margins of pterygia; and short epistome.

Description: Male. Body length 4.5–5.8 mm (holotype 4.7 mm); entirely dark brown, tibiae, tarsi and funicle slightly paler.

Head together with basal portion of rostrum shaped like a joint cone, strongly tapered; temples somewhat shorter than eye diameter; vertex covered with minute, recumbent dark hairs directed anteriad; frons reather strongly diverged backwardly, almost flat, 1.55 times wider than eye diameter; vestiture consists



Figs 15–20: (15, 16, 18) *Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) inflatipes* n. sp., habitus (15), female left fore tibia (16) and head (18); (17) *O. (Choilisanus) nigrescens* n. sp., habitus; (19, 20) *O. (Choilisanus) aziziyensis* Davidian & Gültekin, 2015, habitus (19) and right fore femur (20).

of hair-like scales much longer and broader than on temples, grayish and pale brown, hardly elevated, directed to border between frons and vertex just posteriad to eyes; contrast between frons and vertex strongly expressed: vertex looks bare at first glance; eyes moderately large, slightly elongate, weakly convex, not projecting.

Rostrum weakly broader than long; pterygia large, strongly projecting, 1.65 times wider than frons; epistome short, keels well developed, thin, sharp; anterior part of dorsum of rostrum covered with moderately coarse, dense punctation and with thin, short, brown recumbent hair-like scales directed posteriad and somewhat towards body axis; basal portion of dorsal part of rostrum subparallel-sided, almost flat, covered with similar punctation as frons; vestiture consists of recumbent hair-like scales similar to frons, directed predominantly backwards; median keel very thin and low, in part obsolete; lateral margins unclear; almost perfectly coalesced with frons, V-shaped border from anterior margins of eyes to anterior margin of frons fovea hardly perceptible.

Scape slightly longer than funicle, its basal three fourths subparallel-sided, thin, apex moderately swollen; first two funicular segments strongly elongate: first segment subcylindrical, thicker than the next one; second segment thinner, distinctly expanded distally, 2.2 times longer than broad; third segment hardly elongate, 4–6 subisodiametric; segment 7 somewhat transverse; club elongate, spindle-shaped, 2.2 times longer than wide.

Pronotum weakly transverse, clearly, evenly convex longitudinally, rather weakly convex transversally; at sides rather strongly evenly rounded, broadest at middle; anterior margin indistinctly narrower than base; disc covered with rather dense, separated, convex tubercles with relatively small puncture, and with moderately dense, long, recumbent brown hair-like scales directed to posterior portion of pronotal midline; latero-ventral portions covered with tubercles much less developed, vestiture strikingly shorter and sparser directed upwards.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, rather broadly oval, broadest slightly anteriad of middle, apical portion narrower rounded than basis; longitudinally weakly, evenly convex, apical declivity weakly convex, perpendicular only close to apex. Striae weakly impressed; interstices flat or unclearly convex, distinctly broader than striae, covered with unclear, minute, sparse tubercles and unclear irregular micro-rugosity and microscopic moderately dense pinholes, shining; vestiture consists of various in length and color (grayish and brown) hair-like scales arranged irregularly, moderately densely, not obscuring body surface, creating more or less clear maculation.

Femora all unarmed; fore tibiae straight, apex broadly, subsemicircularly rounded, slightly expanded outwards; fore tarsi rather robust, second segment strongly transverse; onychium strongly expanded apically, its projecting portion almost as long as length of bilobed third segment; hind tarsi much thinner, third segment much smaller, onychium longer than in fore tarsi.

Ventral portion of body covered with small, dense punctures and rather dense, short, semi-erect hair-like scales. Anal ventrite twice as broad as long, somewhat shorter than ventrites 3 and 4 combined, indistinctly flattened apically.

Aedeagus subparallel-sided, apex subtriangular.

Female differs strikingly from males in following: apex of fore tibiae enormously expanded anteriad and outwards into tongue-shaped, thin, semi-transparent blade; spines of apical comb along this extension coalesced to each other; tarsi much thinner; elytra broader, 1.25 times longer than broad; rostrum much shorter, 1.3 times broader than long; club shorter, elongate egg-shaped.

Material examined: Holotype male, dissected: 24.05.2011 SW Turkey, Topçambaba Tepe, SW Nazilli, leg. P. Białooki [MNHW]. Paratypes: as holotype, 100 exx.\ 25.05.2011 SW Turkey, Karincali Dağı, SE Nazilli, leg. P. Białooki, 5 exx. [BIAL; FRIE; HNHM; SMNH; WANA].

Distribution: So far, it is known from two mountain ranges in extreme south-western Asia Minor: Doğu Menteşe Dağları and Karincali Dağı, south of Aydin Dağları.

Ecology: *O. inflatipes* occurs above upper limit of forest, under stones at an elevation ca. 1600–1800 m a.s.l.

Etymology: The specific epithet (noun in apposition) has been derived from Latin *inflatus* [swollen] and Latin *pes* [tarsus, leg]; referring to enlarged apices of the fore tibiae.

Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) nigrescens n. sp.

(Fig. 18)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:24462F2E-190D-488B-B6E7-FBD6E9253A13.

Diagnosis: The new species (Fig. 18) is apparently most similar to *O. tuberculifer* n. sp., with which it shares pronotal disc covered with strongly convex, well separated tubercles bearing rather sparse, long, semiprotruding hairs directed to the central point, and somewhat elevated elytral vestiture. However, *O. nigrescens* n. sp. differes from *O. tuberculifer* n. sp. strongly in (in parentheses traits of the latter): eyes clearly more elongate, less impressed into head; vestiture of frons directed to the central point just posteriad to frons fovea, hair-like scales thick, pale (thin, brown hairs directed posteriad); antennae much more slender: last two funicular segments sub-isodiametric (distinctly transverse), club elongate, 2.55 times longer than broad, spindle-like (club short, egg-shaped, 1.9 times longer than wide, base broadly rounded); apex of fore tibia normally rounded (outer part of apex extended forward and outward); pronotal tubercles distinctly larger; elytra flattened, apical declivity strongly convex (elytra moderately, rather weakly convex, apical declivity weakly convex); elytral vestiture dark brown, slightly elevated (elytral vestiture light brown, semi-erect and recumbent); first interstice within apical declivity somewhat elevated (in *O. tuberculifer* not elevated); dorsal margins of tibiae with scarcely elevated (hairs distinctly semi-erect).

Description. Female. Body length 4.7–5.2 mm (holotype 5.1 mm); black, antennae dark brown, legs brown.

Frons almost completely coalesced with metadorsum into uniform structure, covered with yellow-brown and brown, recumbent and semi-erect, moderately dense hair-like scales directed to central point just posteriad to frons fovea; frons fovea somewhat larger than surrounding punctation; temples subequally as long as eyes; eyes distinctly elongate, 1.5 times shorter than frons, moderately convex, indistinctly projecting.

Rostrum distinctly transverse, tapered at base for short distance; pterygia large, strongly projecting, 1.8 times broader than frons, walls of pterygia thickened; anterior portion of dorsal part strongly expanded apically, covered with rather large, dense punctation, and with semi-erect, long hairs directed obliquely apically towards rostrum axis; epistome large, triangular, strongly hollowed, anterior margin excised, lateral keels minute, thin; basal portion of rostrum relatively narrow, subparallel-sided, longitudinally irregularly wrinkled, with minute, irregular, sparse punctation, and vestiture similar to that on frons, directed obliquely backwards toward axis of basal part of rostrum, median keel well developed, shining, with lateral narrow sulci along its entire length.

Antennae slender; scape clearly longer than funicle, straight, covered with moderately dense, minute, arcuate, slightly elevated hairs; first two funicular segments elongate, 1.8 times longer than wide, the first one somewhat longer than second segment; second segment much thinner than first segment; segments 3–7 subisodiametric; club elongate, spindle-like, 2.55 times longer than broad.

Pronotum weakly (1.2 times) transverse, at sides evenly, moderately arcuate, broadest at middle; anterior margin slightly narrower than base; weakly convex longitudinally, rather strongly transversally; disc covered with very strongly convex, separated (as in *O. brunneus* Boheman) tubercles; latero-ventral portion of prothorax covered with unclear, moderately dense tubercles bearing short, slightly elevate or recumbent hair-like scales.

Elytra rather short, 1.3 times as long as wide, sides rather weakly arcuate, apical portion narrowly rounded; base straight; in lateral view flattened, apical declivity strongly convex, slightly bent under or perpendicular; striae clearly impressed, strongly narrowed posteriorly, gradually more strongly impressed; punctures rather large; interstices subequally broad as striae, flat, with irregular, minute punctation and rugosity, shining; both striae and interstices covered with scales moderately dense, dark brown, weakly elevated, arcuate, distinctly shorter than pronotal hair-like scales, arranged irregularly, obscuring in part body surface; striae also with sparse, recumbent, completely irregularly distributed, unclear spots of pale grayish-brown hair-like scales, somewhat shorter than dark brown scales; contrast between recumbent and semi-protruding scales hardly perceptible; first interstice within apical declivity clearly, though rather weakly, elevated as in, e.g., *O. raucus*.

Legs normally developed; apex of fore tibiae normally rounded; hind tibiae with single spur.

Material examined: Holotype, not dissected [sex not examined, probably female]: 19.05.2010 W Turkey, NE Çayirköy, NE Aydin, leg. P. Białooki [MNHW]. Paratypes: as holotype, 4 exx. [BIAL].

Ecology: All specimens were sifted from layer of dead leaves among rather sparsely arranged dwarf oaks at an elevation ca. 1500 m a.s.l.

Etymology: The specific epithet from Latin *nigrescens* [blackish] in reference to the general coloration of the body.

Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) aziziyensis Davidian & Gültekin, 2015

(Figs 19, 20)

Within the group, the genus, and possibly within the entire Otiorhynchini this is a sharply distinguishable species (Fig. 19) that can be immediately recognized at the first glance by a unique, indentate, *Mogulones*-like, large femoral tooth (Fig. 20), equally large on each femur, and by exceptionally strongly S-like, dorso-ventrally (dorsad) bent hind tibiae. This extremely interesting species is the second species in the large subgenus *Choilisanus* (ca. 45 species known at present) with toothed femora. The only *Choilisanus* species known so far for having armed femora, *O. granulatopunctatus* Stierlin, 1883 differs from *O. aziziyensis* in having the femoral teeth strikingly smaller (in the form of a minute denticle), in fore femora enlarged apically both dorsally and ventrally, and in a very sparse inconspicuous vestiture leaving integument well visible. Although Davidian and Gültekin (2015) placed *O. aziziyensis* in the subgenus *O. (Choilisanus)* only tentatively and compared it exclusively to *O. terrifer* Stierlin, 1884, their species seems to be closely related to *O. formaneki* Reitter, 1914, *O. magnicollis* Stierlin, 1888, *O. zhantievi* Korotyaev, 1992 and especially to another yet undescribed species. *O. terrifer* actually belongs to the *O. raucus*-group, clearly different from *magnicollis*-group. All species of the latter group have peculiar very dense recumbent and distinctly semiprotruding scales largely obscuring integument; head with short rostrum, pterygia moderately or strongly expanded outwards, regularly rounded. Other most distinctive characters: fore tibiae short, stout, strongly flattened laterally, hind tibiae with two spurs; tarsi short, robust; pronotum clearly broadest behind midlength; elytra narrow, slightly egg-shaped, not much broader than pronotum, broadest somewhat posteriad to basal one third, elytral declivity moderately convex, perpendicular.

Until now, *O. aziziyensis* has been known from the type locality only. The elevation of the second locality is ca. 2200 m a.s.l. The two specimens (apparently females, not dissected) were collected under stones (specimens of typical series of *O. aziziyensis* were sifted from leaf litter in a deciduous forest).

Material examined: 14.06.2002 NE Turkey; Güzelyayla Geçidi; NE Erzurum; leg. P. Białooki & J. Szypuła, 2 exx. [BIAL].

Subgenus *Podoropelmus* Reitter, 1912

Otiorhynchus (Proremus) Reitter, 1912 (type species *Otiorhynchus coarctatus* Stierlin, 1861), **n. syn.**

Type species: *Curculio fullo* Schrank, 1781.

Otiorhynchus coarcatus differs in nothing important from *O. fullo*. The most important evidences of close affinity of *O. coarctatus* with *O. fullo*: epistome heavily hollowed; dorsal wall of the rostrum at antennal insertions with V-shaped edge, distinctly elevated in its central portion; basal part of the rostrum broad, subparallel-sided, weakly but distinctly separated from frons by swelling; anterior portion of dorsal wall of the rostrum (anteriad to antennal insertions) hardly expanded distally; eyes large, not impressed into the head, almost at the level with frons; median lobe of aedeagus strongly elongate, very thin, with an acute apex; fore coxae strongly extended to anterior margin of prothorax; large, convex sternellum visible in lateral view; pronotum strongly convex longitudinally, much stronger in basal half. Besides its type species, *Proremus*, according to Reitter (1914), includes several species from Asia Minor and the Caucasus known as *Otiorhynchus kirschi*-group. This concept was adopted by all subsequent authors until now, see e.g. Davidian and Korotyaev (2012) and Alonso-Zarazaga (2013). However, *O. kirschi*-group differs from subgenus *Podoropelmus* strongly and it is systematically distant from *O. coarctatus*. The only, superficial similarity of *O. coarctatus* with species of *kirschi*-group consists of elytral vestiture composed of short, subcircular recumbent scales and semi-erect hair-like scales arranged in single rows on interstices. This is a perfect example of convergence, since virtually all important characters are completely different in both groups. The crucial characters, in which *kirschi*-group differs from *Proremus* include: symmetrical, elevated, not or weakly hollowed epistome, usually without distinct, thin lateral keels; dorsal portion of the rostrum at the level of posterior margins of pterygia hardly elevated, with minute sulcus or fovea; basal part of the rostrum at the level of the frons, forming uniform structure, strongly tapered anteriad towards antennal insertions; anterior part of dorsal wall of the rostrum (anteriad of antennal insertions) expanded distad; eyes small, completely lateral, upper portion usually impressed into the head, separated from the level of the frons by swelling and deep upper circum-ocular wrinkle (as described in Pesarini (1996)); median lobe of aedeagus short, apex narrowed into subrectangular, broadly truncate process; femora principally unarmed, or with minute tooth. Hence, the *kirschi*-group obviously should be given the subgeneric rank and a new name. The only available name is *Pavesiella* Pesarini, 1996 (see below).

Subgenus *Pavesiella* Pesarini, 1996, **n. stat.**

Type species: *Pavesiella xenophthalma* Pesarini, 1996.

Pavesiella xenophthalma, on which the monotypic genus *Pavesiella* was based, is actually a very typical representative of the group up to now referred to as *Otiorhynchus kirschi*-group within the subgenus *Proremus* Reitter, 1912 (see above). The only feature, that according to Pesarini (1996) separates *Pavesiella* from

Otiorhynchus and remaining genera of Otiorhynchini as well, are eccentrically convex eyes, and especially its dorsal portion strongly impressed into head. However, excepting that impressed upper portion of eyes is characteristic for majority of *Otiorhynchus kirschi*-group (*O. xenophthalmus* (n. comb.) possess the character strongly expressed, while, e.g. *O. lederi* has eyes not at all impressed; there are all intermediate stages between these two extremities within the group), this character is known in many other subgenera, e.g. in *Nilepolemis* Reitter, 1912, *Udonedus* Reitter, 1912, *Sulcorhynchus* Magnano, 1998. The result, sinking *Pavesiella* to subgenus within *Otiorhynchus* is a self-evident action. The following species, until now classified within the subgenus *Otiorhynchus (Proremus)* Reitter, 1912, are hereby transferred into the subgenus *Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella)* Pesarini, 1996: *O. (Pavesiella) cataphractus* Mazur, 1983, *O. (Pavesiella) diotus* Reitter, 1895, *O. (Pavesiella) erivanensis* Reitter, 1894, *O. (Pavesiella) horasanicus* Davidian & Gültekin, 2007, *O. (Pavesiella) karsavurani* Davidian & Gültekin, 2006, *O. (Pavesiella) kirschi* Stierlin, 1876, *O. (Pavesiella) lederi* Stierlin, 1876 and *O. (Pavesiella) temeli* Davidian & Gültekin, 2006 (all new subgeneric placement).

Pesarini (1970) created *Pseudohomorythmus* (unavailable name) to accomodate species placed by Reitter (1913) in *Homorhythmus* (now *Simo* in Peritelini), but subsequently not included to *Simo*: *Otiorhynchus stussineri* Stierlin, *O. bugnioni* Stierlin, *O. kirschi* Stierlin, *O. virgo* Reitter, *O. echinatus* Reitter, and *O. iratus* Reitter (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013). Alonso-Zarazaga (2013) transferred tentatively all these species to *Proremus*. In the light of the issues mentioned above, this action obviously can not be maintained; the group consists of very heterogenous elements and the only species that should be transferred to the subgenus *Pavesiella* (= *Proremus* auct.) is *O. kirschi*. Remaining species are hereby tentatively remained in *Otiorhynchus* without a subgeneric assignment and will be treated elsewhere.

Subgenus *Odelengus* Reitter, 1912

Otiorhynchus (Lengedeus) Magnano, 1998 (type species *Otiorhynchus pipitzi* Stierlin, 1884), **n. syn.**

Type species: *Otiorhynchus aberrans* Stierlin, 1872.

While erecting the new subgenus *Lengedeus*, Magnano (1998*a*) failed to justify the action; the new subgenus was described within key for determination of subgenera of the genus *Otiorhynchus*. According to Magnano (1998*a*) *Lengedeus* differs from *Odelengus* in unarmed femora, much less coarse pronotal punctation and sparse, short, hardly protruding elytral hairs. However, all these characters have no taxonomic importance even though morphological distinctness of both species (i.e. *O. aberrans* and *O. pipitzi*) is really huge. The two species possess identical characters crucial from a phylogenetic standpoint: rostrum much narrower than subglobose head, subisodiametric; pterygia small, weakly projecting outwards, distant from apex of rostrum; apical portion of rostrum separated from hind part by elevated V-shaped edge; elytra short and broad, apical declivity strongly convex,

first interstice swollen, covered with dense microtubercles. Moreover, female terminalia show no difference (in both species males are unknown).

Otiorhynchus judaicus Stierlin, 1875, *O. heinzi* Smreczyński, 1970 and *O. angustirostris* Smreczyński, 1977 currently classified within the subgenus *Nubidanus* Reitter, 1912 (Magnano and Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) also belong here (all new subgeneric placement). The endophallus in these species differs from that in the subgenus *Nubidanus* in the presence of large sclerites (absent from *Nubidanus*).

Tribe Omiini Shuckard, 1840
Genus *Omias* Germar, 1817

Type species: *Curculio rotundatus* Fabricius, 1792.

Omias microsetosus n. sp.

(Figs 21–23)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AD98F3B3-652D-4759-A542-4071188803FE.

Diagnosis: The new species is placed in *Omias* provisionally; it differs from all known species of the genus in very broad dorsal wall of rostrum, and different structure of spiculum ventrale (extended along axis of the lamina; the lamina elongate, narrow, lacking sclerotized margo basalis). I would not like to establish new (sub)genus until a more comprehensive analysis is carried out. Lack of males is an especially important obstacle. *Omias microsetosus* n. sp. differs from the sympatric *O. verruca* at the first glance in lack of peculiar pronotal cavity filled with scales.

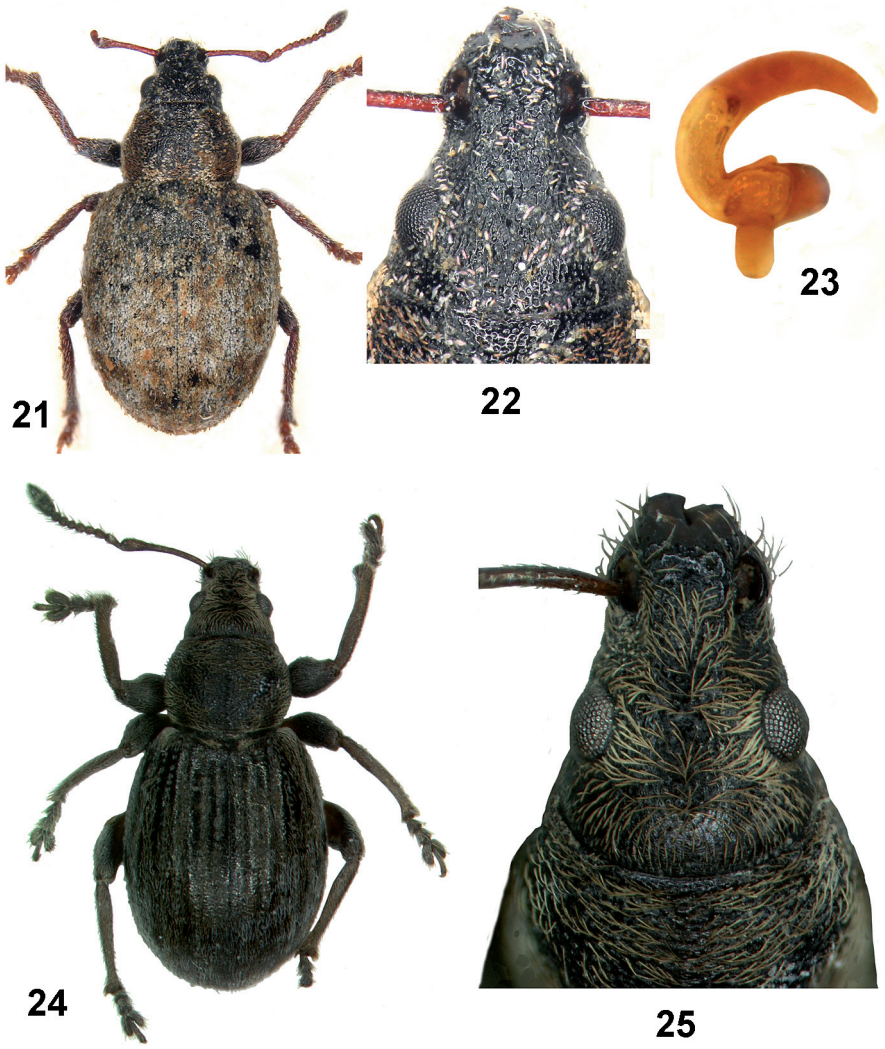
Description: Female. Body length 4.0–4.5 mm (holotype 4.5 mm); black, legs (except for black femora) and antennae red-brown; temples very short, shorter than half of longitudinal diameter of eye, clearly arcuate, tapered anteriad in dorsal view; frons and vertex not separated, jointly convex, covered with moderately large, longitudinally elongate, moderately deep, dense punctures (interspaces thin, much shorter than punctures diameter), with whitish, recumbent, moderately dense, elongate, rather broad true scales. Other scales semi-erect, pale brown, thin, elongate, twice as long as recumbent ones, parallel-sided, somewhat arcuate; frons fovea deep, round, smaller than surrounding punctation, located on border between frons and basal part of rostrum in middle of interocular area; eyes large, rather weakly convex, clearly elongate, distinctly projecting; in lateral view eyes distinctly approaching dorsal surface of head.

Rostrum isodiametric (Fig. 22), at base 1.25 times broader than pterygial span, strongly tapered in basal portion; apical portion (i.e. anteriad to antennal insertions) subparallel-sided; pterygia large, rather weakly projecting; dorsal part of rostrum exceptionally wide: at antennal insertions only 1.5 times narrower than rostral minimum width.

Antennae quite slender; scape shorter than funicle, straight; apical portion rather abruptly, moderately strongly expanded; first two funicular segments thin,

elongate, expanded apicad, twice as long as broad; first segment distinctly longer and thicker than the next one; segments 3–6 (sub)isodiametric; segment 7 moderately transverse; club spindle-like, 2.45 times longer than wide, as long as four distal funicular segments combined.

Pronotum short, strongly transverse, 1.45 times broader than long, weakly convex longitudinally, rather strongly transverse, broadest slightly anteriad of middle;



Figs 21–25: (21–23) *Omias microsetosus* n. sp., habitus (21), head (22) and spermatheca (23); (24, 25) *Euplatinus terrestris* n. sp., male habitus (24) and head (25).

anterior margin 1.25 times narrower than base; sides weakly arcuate, almost linearly tapered backwards in its middle portion; disc covered with punctation similar to that on head but denser and smaller, punctures almost contiguous; impunctate midline not developed; longitudinal band (hardly visible from above) on the border between lateral wall of prothorax and disc, rather sharply delimited, as broad as shorter diameter of eye, consisting of large, recumbent scales weakly elongate whitish, in part overlapping, and other scales slightly elevated, long, narrow; disc covered with rather pale brown, recumbent, narrow, elongate, rather densely distributed scales; along middle portion of the disc two stripes of broader scales, much less clear than lateral band.

Elytra short, very robust, slightly more than 1.2 times broader than long, strongly expanded at shoulders, here much broader than base of prothorax; sides rather weakly arcuate; apical portion more narrowed than basal portion; in lateral view evenly, rather strongly convex; striae very narrow, not at all impressed; interstices flat, very broad, 6–7 times broader than striae; both striae and interstices covered very densely with short, weakly elongate, in part imbricate scales almost completely obscuring body surface; whitish and pale brown scales create subtle, unclear, irregular maculation; each interstice with completely irregular 1–3 rows of semi-erect, thin, elongate, somewhat arcuate scales, at least twice as long as recumbent scales, several times shorter than width of interstice, rather sparsely arranged, whitish scales within gray spots and pale brown within darker spots.

Legs rather slender, all femora unarmed, weakly swollen; fore tibiae almost parallel-sided, dorsal margin straight, apex slightly expanded outwards, much stronger inwards.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 23.

Male unknown.

Material examined: Holotype female, dissected: 20.06.2003 NE Turkey, Digor env. SE Kars, leg. P. Białooki [MNHW]. Paratypes: labeled as holotype, 4 exx.\ as holotype but 14.06.2002, 2 exx. [BIAL].

Ecology: All specimens were swept from lush, moist alpine meadows at an elevation ca. 1800 m a.s.l. during day.

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from Greek *mikros* [minute] and Latin *seta* [hair, bristle]; in allusion to very short semi-erect elytral scales.

Genus *Euplatinus* Desbrochers, 1907

Type species: *Euplatinus tigrellus* Desbrochers, 1907 (= *Mylacus syriacus* Pic, 1898).

Euplatinus terrestris n. sp.

(Figs 24, 25)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:39C11056-5FF9-46C9-ACEB-64DC4FA2AAC0.

Diagnosis: The most distinctive characters of the new species (Fig. 24) are: dorsum of rostrum very wide, broader than half of minimum width of rostrum, and slightly elevated above frons level; basal portion of rostrum clearly tapered in both sexes; slender tarsi in males, second joint of fore and hind tarsi subisodiametric; armature of hind tibiae less modified than in remaining species of genus; male and female genitalia/terminalia.

E. terrestris n. sp. seems to be most similar to *E. cupripubens* (Reitter), from which it differs in much broader dorsal part of rostrum; punctation of pronotal disc; strikingly more slender tarsi in males; details of spermatheca and spiculum ventrale.

Description: Male. Body length 3.3–3.6 mm (holotype 3.3 mm); entirely dark brown, legs and antennae red-brown; eyes rather small, 1.8 times shorter than frons, moderately convex, distinctly projecting.

Rostrum isodiametric (Fig. 25), pterygia sligthly projecting.

Antennae rather slender; scape distinctly longer than funicle, weakly arcuate; first funicular segment thin, slender, more than 2.5 times longer than wide; second one much shorter than preceding segment, 1.8 times longer than broad; segments 3–5 subisodiametric; segments 6–7 moderately transverse; club elongate, spindle-like, somewhat more than twice as long as broad, as long as last four funicular segments combined.

Pronotum moderately (almost 1.3 times) transverse, moderately convex longitudinally; rather strongly convex transversally; sides evenly, moderately arcuate; broadest at middle; disc covered with minute, almost contiguous punctures, somewhat larger than those on head and metadorsum; impunctate midline not elevated, thin; on border between disc and latero-ventral portion of prothorax broad, rather distinct stripe consisting of long, pale hairs; remaining portions of prothorax covered with much shorter, sparser hairs; all prothoracic hairs recumbent, directed transversally.

Elytra 1.25 times longer than wide, broadest in middle, at base weakly expanded, apical portion broadly rounded, sides evenly arcuate; in lateral view evenly, moderately convex, apical declivity strongly convex, bent under; striae distinctly impressed, punctures large, 3–4 times larger than pronotal punctures, interspaces shorter than diameter of punctures; punctures much smaller in apical portion of elytra; interstices 2–2.5 times broader than striae, weakly convex, covered with minute, dense, irregular punctation/micro-rugosity, shining; both striae and interstices covered rather densely with recumbent greyish and pale-brown hairs creating unclear, irregular maculation; each interstice with single row of slightly longer, slightly elevated hairs normally imperceptible, but easily visible when elytra covered with thin layer of water.

Legs long, moderately robust; fore femora somewhat larger than other femora; fore and middle tibiae distinctly curved inwards; armature of hind corbels modified in a way typical for the genus: small, triangular, broad mucro perpendicular to tibial axis, spur somewhat longer, relatively thick, parallel to tibial axis, coalesced

basally with mucro; all tarsi surprisingly slender, second joint at most weakly transverse (fore tarsi), or isodiametric (hind tarsi).

Female differs from male mainly in much more robust elytra, legs distinctly more slender, fore tibiae straight.

Material examined: Holotype male, dissected (right antenna and last two joints of hind right tarsus missing): 55473. Israel: Ziv'on, batha, 712m 33 01N 35 25E 6.ii.2006 A. Timm T. Assman, pitfall [SMNH]. Paratypes: 46954. Israel: Har Meron 5.ii.2007 T. Levanony, 1 ex. [SMNH]\ same label, but 46976, 1 ex. [BIAL].

Etymology: The specific epithet is from Latin *terrestris* [terrestrial], reflecting ecological restrictions of *Euplatinus* species.

Tribe Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891
Genus *Edmundia* Faust, 1891

Type species: *Sciaphilus claviceps* Reitter, 1890.

Subgenus *Sphaeropteromus* Białooki, 2007

Type species: *Edmundia giganticeps* Białooki, 2007.

Edmundia (Sphaeropteromus) micropunctata n. sp.

(Fig. 26)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4B0487C8-76EA-4602-A9DA-4C1C407CF973.

Diagnosis: The new species is closely related to *E. giganticeps* Białooki, 2007 being morphologically very similar to the latter, but differing clearly in the structure of the antennae, eyes, sculpture and vestiture of the body, as well as in male and female genitalia.

Description. Female. Body length 3.0–3.4 mm (holotype 3.1 mm); funicular segments 5–7 only slightly broader than segments 1–4; eyes distinctly smaller than in *E. giganticeps*, its longitudinal diameter shorter than temple; head and pronotum matt, with much smaller, very dense punctation; vestiture strikingly better developed than in *E. giganticeps*: entire body covered with small, broad scales, contrast between upper and lateral part of the body weakly expressed; different shape of median lobe of aedeagus and spermatheca.

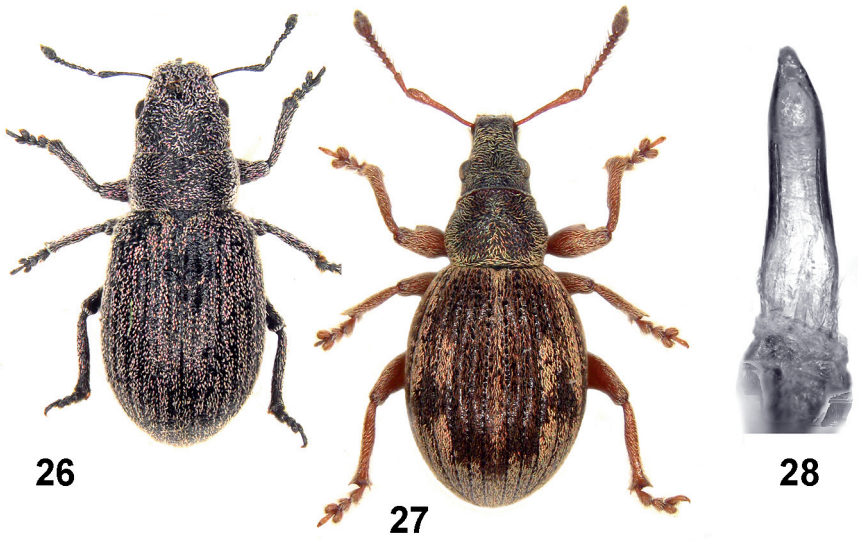
Other characters as in *E. giganticeps*.

Males distinctly smaller, less robust.

Material examined: Holotype male, dissected: 27.05.2008 SW Turkey; Hacibaba Dağı [2481 m]; E Karaman; leg. P. Białooki [MNHW]. Paratypes: as holotype, 23 exx. [BIAL; WANA].

Ecology: All specimens collected in alpine zone, at an elevation ca. 2200 m a.s.l.

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from Greek *mikros* [minute] and Latin *punctatus* [punctate]; in allusion to very dense punctation of the head and pronotum of the new species.



Figs 26–28: (26) *Edmundia micropunctata* n. sp., habitus; (27, 28) *Mylacomorphus behnei* n. sp., habitus (27) and median lobe of aedeagus (28).

Genus *Mylacomorphus* Solari, 1948

Type species: *Mylacomorphus macedonicus* Solari, 1948.

Mylacomorphus behnei n. sp.

(Figs 27, 28)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DE0E93B9-2FD4-4295-801C-7E4130B4B20B.

Diagnosis: The new species is very characteristic in its unique elytral pattern (Fig. 27), consisting of recumbent hair-like scales only; large body, 3.7–4.7 mm; slender, long antennae with first funicular segment 3.3 times longer than wide, and second segment twice as long as broad; strongly obtusely tooth-like swollen fore femora, and middle femora with small, regular tooth. Despite strikingly different general appearance due to well-developed vestiture, it is certainly strictly related to *Mylacomorphus globus* (Seidlitz, 1868) due to large body, identical structure of the rostrum, prothorax and elytra; strongly tooth-like swollen femora. It differs strikingly from that species, as well as from other species of the genus by unique pattern of vestiture, slender antennae, and presence of mandibular horns (structure described and depicted for the first time, even though misinterpreted, in Białooki (2007), in *Omiamima mollina* Boheman, 1843).

Description: Male. Body length 3.3–5.0 mm; males much smaller than females. Body moderately dark brown, legs, including claws, and antennae light brown;

frons twice as broad as an eye diameter, slightly convex both longitudinally and transversally, temples much shorter than an eye diameter.

Rostrum strongly tapered in basal one third, then parallel-sided, in front of scrobes strongly tapered toward epistomal angles; epistome large, elongate triangular, easily visible, but keels hardly expressed; pterygia hardly, or not at all projecting outwards; scrobes with ventral margin behind pterygia in part well developed, visible from above, strongly bent down towards base of rostrum.

Antennae long and slender, scape somewhat arcuate in basal half, rather strongly expanded apically, funicle of subequal length to scape, first segment longer than second, which is twice as long as broad, segments 3–5 isodiametric, 6th weakly transverse, 7th moderately strongly transverse; club large: twice as long as wide, as long as 4,5 last funicular segments combined.

Pronotum moderately transverse, 1.4 times broader than long, at sides evenly, moderately rounded, apical constriction strongly expressed, easily visible along entire anterior margin, taking one fourth of pronotal length; rather strongly convex transversally, weakly convex longitudinally; disc covered with very dense, minute punctures, clearly larger than those on frons, and with recumbent, light brown and coppery hair-like scales directed to the central point located in the center of pronotal disc, arranged into particular pattern (Fig. 27).

Elytra 1.2 times longer than wide, covered with scales arranged into peculiar pattern; striae distinctly impressed, thin, clearly elongate punctures separated by interspaces somewhat shorter than length of punctures; interstices weakly but visibly convex, 4–5 times broader than striae; apical declivity strongly convex, perpendicular.

Legs. Fore femora strongly obtusely tooth-like swollen, dorsal margin straight, outer margin of apex rounded; middle femora with small but acute tooth, hind femora with obtuse swelling hardly perceptible; tarsi moderately robust, second segment clearly transverse, onychium thin, short, its projecting portion much shorter than length of third segment; claws extremely small, strongly connate, not diverged, light brown.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 28.

Females differ from males in much larger body; somewhat more transverse pronotum (1.5 times); larger, much more convex, subglobose elytra; swelling of middle and hind femora less developed.

Material examined: Holotype male, dissected: BG [Bulgaria]: Ossogovska Planina; Hütte Osogovo, N-Hang; 1640m, Fagus-Wald; 42 11 47 N 22 37 28 E; 11.V.2000, leg. Zerche & Behne [SDEI]. Paratypes: as holotype, 9 exx.\ as holotype but 05.V.2001, 3 exx. \ BG: Ossogovska Planina: Umg. Hütte Trite Buki, 1540 m, 13.06.1997, 42° 10’ 49’’N 22° 37’ 11’’E, Buchenwald, leg. Behne, 2 exx. [BEHN; BIAL].

Ecology: According to Lutz Behne (pers. comm.), who collected all specimens, they were sifted from ground litter in the *Fagetum* forest. It is worth of note that in the total number of 15 collected specimens, there are only four females.

Etymology: I dedicate this nice species to Lutz Behne (SDEI).

Genus *Brachysomus* Schönherr, 1823

Type species: *Curculio hirsutulus* Fabricius, 1792 (= *Curculio echinatus* Bonsdorff, 1785).

Brachysomus (Brachysomus) turpificatus n. sp.

(Figs 29–31)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F5E55AED-037B-40F6-A99C-834A731021C1.

Diagnosis: The new species (Fig. 29) is externally very similar to, and undoubtedly is the closest relative of *Brachysomus fremuthi* Košťál, 1991. It differs from the latter species in: body size; dorsal and lateral outline of elytra; elytral scales; and in structure of aedeagus.

Description. Male. Body larger than in *B. fremuthi*, 2.1–2.7 mm [only males are taken into account, which are always smaller than females]; elytra slightly longer, less convex, with elytral declivity much less convex; recumbent scales on elytral disc clearly smaller, oval, usually in four rows on interstices; shape of aedeagus (Fig. 30). *B. fremuthi* is smaller, 1.9–2.3 mm [both sexes]; elytra distinctly shorter, subglobose, much more convex, with elytral declivity clearly bent under; recumbent scales on elytral disc larger, circular, predominantly in three rows on interstices; median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 31). Remaining characters as in *B. fremuthi*.

Female unknown.

Material examined: Holotype male, dissected: 26.5.2004 SW Romania; Orşova; W Drobeta Tur.[nu] –Severin; leg. P. Białooki [MNHW]. Paratypes: as holotype, 9 exx.\ as holotype but 25.5.2004, 17 exx. [BIAL; KRAT].

Ecology: The only effective collection method was sifting leaf litter in a shadowy *Quercetum* forest with well-developed herbaceous undergrowth and with thick layer of dead leaves.

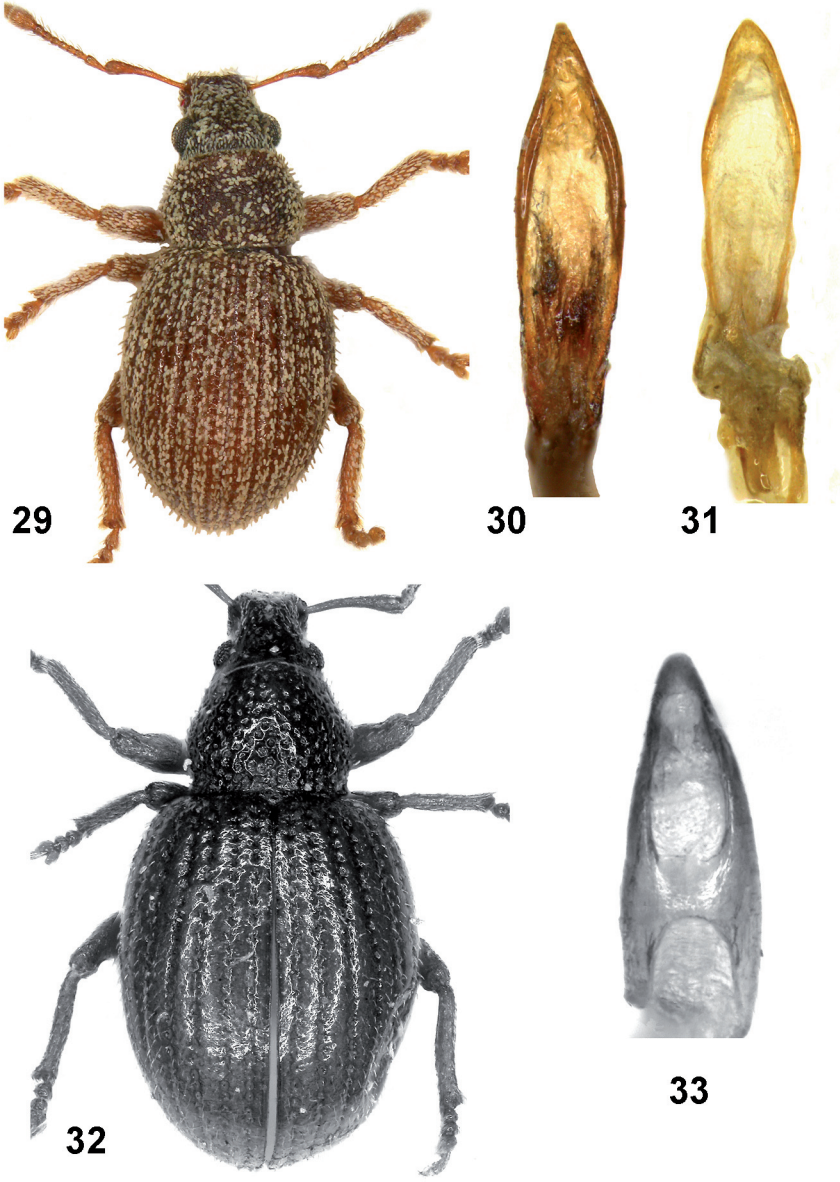
Etymology: The specific epithet is from Latin *turpificatus* [corrupted].

Brachysomus (Brachysomus) deceptorius Białooki & Krátký, n. sp.

(Figs 32, 33)

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2D4F70EC-9A82-46F3-B6B9-E2ADB82A0A29.

Diagnosis: The new species (Fig. 32) is apparently close to *B. longipterus* Białooki, 2007. Both species share unique in the genus: relatively sparse punctation of pronotum with strongly shining interspaces, strongly sclerotized median lobe of aedeagus. *B. deceptorius* differs strikingly from *B. longipterus* in: shape, and relative size of elytra; and in shape of aedeagus. The new species differs sharply from *B. simplex* Yunakov, 2006 (both species share unique sparse vestiture devoid of scales) mainly in: smaller body; arrangement of elytral semi-erect hairs; shape and convexity of elytra; and in antennae.



Figs 29–33: (29, 30) *Brachysomus turpificatus* n. sp., habitus (29) and median lobe of aedeagus (30); (31) *B. fremuthi* Košťál, median lobe of aedeagus; (32, 33) *B. deceptorius* n. sp., female habitus (32) and median lobe of aedeagus (33).

Description. Male. Body small, 1.9–2.0 mm (*B. simplex* 2.55 mm; in parentheses data on this species); elytra short, very broad, merely 1.2 times longer than wide, distinctly flattened on disc (elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, transversally strongly convex), 1.7 times broader than pronotum, strongly convex, apical declivity somewhat bent under (elytra weakly convex, apical declivity much less than perpendicular); vestiture extremely fine, sparse, devoid of scales; protruding hairs on interstices much shorter, arranged completely irregularly (in single rows); pronotum covered with rather sparse, large punctures, interstices subequally long as diameter of punctures, strongly shining (punctures small, very dense, interspaces thin, several times narrower than diameter of punctures, matt); strial punctures large, interstices less than twice width of a stria (punctures small, interstices 3 times broader than striae); funicle more robust, first two segments only somewhat longer than broad, segments 3–7 very strongly transverse, club as long as 5 last funicular segments combined (first two segments 1.5 times longer than wide, segments 3–4 isodiametric, 5–7 moderately transverse, club as long as 4 last funicular segments combined); suture between first two ventrites much less developed than remaining sutures, superficial (all ventral sutures deep); basal portion of dorsal wall of rostrum imperceptibly separated from frons (basal part of dorsal wall of rostrum distinctly elevated, not in a plane with frons); median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 33).

Female differs from male in broader, strongly flattened elytra, 1.8 times broader than prothorax.

Material examined: Holotype male, dissected: Macedonia 16.VII. Šar Planina, Popova Šapka, 1700 m leg. J. Prouza 1997/ *Brachysomus* sp., Ing. J. Fremuth det. 1997/ Collectio Jiři Krátký, Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic [NMP]. Paratypes: label as holotype, 1 ex.\ Macedonia, Šar pl. Mts., Tetovo, Popova Šapka env. 1600-1700 m, 18-20.6.2008 L. Blažej lgt. (reg. silv.), 2 exx. [KRAT; BIAL].

Distribution: The new species is only known from type locality in Šar Planina close to the border between Albania and Macedonia.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from Latin *deceptorius* [deceptive]; in allusion to some misleading characters of the new species.

Genus *Exomias* Bedel, 1883

Type species: *Omias pellucidus* Boheman, 1834.

Exomias chevrolati (Boheman, 1842)

Omias chevrolati Boheman, 1843.
Barypeithes chevrolati (Boheman, 1842).

Material examined: 05.05.2012 NW Bulgaria, N Belogradčik, W Stara Planina, leg. P. Białooki, 2 exx. [BIAL].

Note: This is a new record from Bulgaria. To date, *Exomias pellucidus* (Boheman, 1834) was the only representative of the genus known to occur in Bulgaria.

Genus ***Balcanomias*** n. gen.

LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:38226DA3-F474-45F0-9407-D6A5C4184A44.

Type species: *Barypithes bosnicus* Apfelbeck, 1899.

Diagnosis: *Balcanomias* is superficially similar to *Exomias* mainly in general appearance due to the body coloration, shape and convexity of elytra, shape of tibiae and other phylogenetically insignificant traits. However, the new genus differs from *Exomias* in the structure of the dorsal wall of the rostrum, mandibles, lack of tibial spurs, and the position of frontal fovea.

The three species placed hereby in *Balcanomias* n. gen. were so far placed in the genus *Barypeithes* du Val, 1854. Recently, its subgenus *Exomias* was elevated to the generic level (Borovec 2013). However, *Exomias* is still composed of heterogenous elements; thus, *Exomias bosnicus*, *E. noesskei* (Apfelbeck, 1911) and *E. virguncula* (Seidlitz, 1868) represent a new genus described herein of unclear affinities.

Description: The body brown, covered with sparse minute hairs (no scales present); legs and antennae much paler; elytra elongate, apical declivity weakly convex, at most perpendicular; fore tibiae in males curved ventrally; femora unarmed; tarsi robust, second segment transverse; first two funicular segments elongate, first much longer than second; scrobes lateral; anterior portion of apical part of dorsal wall of rostrum swollen, sharply separated from deep and wide median sulcus of rostrum by m-shaped margin; frontal fovea, when expressed, elongate, positioned in middle of interocular area; rostrum slightly elongate, parallel-sided due to pterygia hardly or not at all projecting, dorsal wall clearly although not strongly separated from head (due to basal part of rostrum somewhat swollen in front of the frons), longitudinally flat, or indistinctly arched apically; mandibles with dorsal rib, extended outside as horn-like process well visible from above (illustrated in Białooki (2007)); tibial spurs obsolete; median lobe of aedeagus weakly evenly arched. In *Exomias* apical portion of dorsal wall of rostrum separated from basal part by two rather unclear lateral swellings separated by narrow sulcus; median sulcus of rostrum narrow or unclear; frons fovea small, pit-like, weakly elongate, hardly larger than surrounding punctures, positioned just behind level of hind margins of eyes; rostrum usually transverse, at most isodiametric, diverged apically due to projecting pterygia, dorsal wall in a plane with head, longitudinally distinctly arched; mandibular ribs not developed; tibial spurs well developed; median lobe of aedeagus strongly arcuate.

The new genus is restricted to the northwestern part of the Balkan Peninsula from Italy to Montenegro.

Etymology: Derived from the Balcans (reflecting its distribution) and the genus *Omias*; masculine gender.

LIST OF TAXONOMIC ACTIONS PROPOSED, WITH (SUB)GENERA AND SPECIES IN THE ALPHABETIC ORDER

Tribe Cyphicerini

Leianisorhynchus friedmani **n. sp.**

Tribe Otiorhynchini

Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) convexipterus **n. sp.**
Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) nigrescens **n. sp.**
Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) inflatipes **n. sp.**
Otiorhynchus (Choilisanus) tuberculifer **n. sp.**
Otiorhynchus (Cavernodes) **n. subgen.** (type species *Troglorrhynchus grenieri* Allard, 1868)
Otiorhynchus (Cavernodes) degiovannii (Magrini & Consorti, 2005)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Lixorrhynchus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Cavernodes) doderoi (Solari & Solari, 1903)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Lixorrhynchus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Cavernodes) grenieri (Allard, 1869)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Lixorrhynchus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Dibredus) nemrutensis **n. sp.**
Otiorhynchus (Hanibotus) auripes (Stierlin, 1875)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Panorosemus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Hygrorhynchus) **n. subgen.** (type species *Otiorhynchus curvidens* Voss, 1964)
Otiorhynchus (Hygrorhynchus) armicrus armicrus (Fairmaire, 1866)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Stupamacus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Hygrorhynchus) armicrus barlaiensis (Lona, 1939)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Stupamacus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Hygrorhynchus) curvidens (Voss, 1964)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Stupamacus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Hygrorhynchus) emirensis (Białooki, 2007)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Stupamacus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Lengedeus) Magnano, 1998 **n. syn.** [of *Otiorhynchus (Odelengus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Odelengus) angustirostris (Smreczyński, 1977)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Lengedeus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Odelengus) heinzi (Smreczyński, 1970)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Lengedeus)*]
*Otiorhynchus (Odelengus) judaicus (*Stierlin, 1875)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Nubidanus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Odelengus) pipitzi (Stierlin, 1884)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Lengedeus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) caroli (Stierlin, 1894)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Choilisanus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) compressus (Stierlin, 1861)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Choilisanus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) aemulus (Marseul, 1878)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) cataphractus (Mazur, 1983)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) diotus (Reitter, 1895) **new subgeneric placement** [from *O. (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) erivanensis (Reitter, 1894)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) horasanicus (Davidian & Gültekin, 2007)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) karsavurani (Davidian & Gültekin, 2006)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Proremus)*]

Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) lederi (Stierlin, 1876) **new subgeneric placement** [from *O. (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pavesiella) temeli (Davidian & Gültekin, 2006)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Podoropelmus) coarctatus Stierlin, 1861
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Proremus) Reitter, 1912 **n. syn.** [of *Otiorhynchus (Podoropelmus)* Reitter, 1912]
Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) atticus (Stierlin, 1887)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Podonebistus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) bleusei (Faust, 1899)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Podonebistus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) davricus (Lona, 1931)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Melasemnus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) muglae (Magnano, 2005)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Podonebistus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) naldoekensis (Magnano, 2005)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Podonebistus)*]
Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) nefandus (Faust, 1888)
new subgeneric placement [from *O. (Podonebistus)*]
Otiorhynchus (incertae sedis) *stussineri* Stierlin, 1880 [from *Otiorhynchus (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (incertae sedis) *bugnioni* Stierlin, 1893 [from *Otiorhynchus (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (incertae sedis) *virgo* Reitter, 1913 [from *Otiorhynchus (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (incertae sedis) *hochhuti* Marseul, 1872 [from *Otiorhynchus (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (incertae sedis) *echinatoides* Reitter, 1913 [from *Otiorhynchus (Proremus)*]
Otiorhynchus (incertae sedis) *iratus* Reitter, 1913 [from *Otiorhynchus (Proremus)*]
Pavesiella Pesarini, 1996 **stat. dem.** [to subgenus of *Otiorhynchus*]
Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontus) **n. subgen.** (type species *Otiorhynchus bleusei* Faust, 1899)
Otiorhynchus (Pterygodontoides) **n. subgen.** (type species *Troglorhynchus triantisi* Alziar & Makris, 2006)

Tribe Omiini

Euplatinus terrestris **n. sp.**
Omias microsetosus **n. sp.**

Tribe Sciaphilini

Balcanomias **n. gen.** (type species *Barypithes bosnicus* Apfelbeck, 1899)
Balcanomias bosnicus (Apfelbeck, 1899) **n. comb.** [from *Exomias*]
Balcanomias noesskei (Apfelbeck, 1911) **n. comb.** [from *Exomias*]
Balcanomias virguncula (Seidlitz, 1868) **n. comb.** [from *Exomias*]
Brachysomus (s.str.) *deceptorius* Białooki & Krátký, **n. sp.**
Brachysomus (s.str.) *turpificatus* **n. sp.**
Edmundia (*Sphaeropteromus*) *micropunctata* **n. sp.**
Mylacomorphus behnei **n. sp.**

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