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Taxonomical and distributional notes of *Omiamima* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), with description of two new species from Turkey and Bulgaria

Poznámky k taxonomii a rozšíření rodu *Omiamima* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) s popisem dvou nových druhů z Turecka a Bulharska

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Taxonomy, new species, key, distribution, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Otiorhynchinae, *Omiamima*, Europe, Turkey

Abstract. *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n. from Turkey and *O. hystrica* sp. n. from Bulgaria and Turkey are described, illustrated and in the key to species with raised elytral bristles compared with related species. The paper is completed with several new data about taxonomy, occurrence, types and illustrations of remaining species of the group. *O. vindobonensis* (Formánek, 1908) is recorded from Turkey for the first time, *O. ganglbaueri* (Formánek, 1908) is recorded from Italy for the first time.

During an entomological trip to Bulgaria together with my friend Miroslav Mikát in 1983 we collected several specimens of *Omiamima* Silfverberg, 1977, determined by L. Dieckmann as probably a new species. Later I discovered other material of the same species and also another, similar species in materials of museums and private collections that I determined.

The genus *Omiamima* includes about 25 species from Palaearctic Region (Dieckmann 1980). The majority of species are very rare, some species are unknown since the time of description and the only known material are types. The whole genus needs revision, in the view of the fact the last working up was published by Formánek (1904) as *Omias* Schönherr, 1826. The five species distributed in Central Europe were revised recently, by Dieckmann (1980).

Species of the genus *Omiamima* have elytra either with raised elytral bristles or without them - completely bald or only with adherent hairs. For the purpose of description of both new species I have studied species of the first group with raised elytral bristles. The present paper deals in addition to descriptions also with several new data about remaining species, compared with *O. albiseta* sp. n. and *O. hystrica* sp. n. in the key. For completeness the key contains also *O. ganglbaueri,* with raised bristles very short. From other species stated by Formánek (1904) as species with raised elytral bristles the key does not include *Omias castilianus* Daniel, 1900, because it belongs to the genus *Desbrochersella* Reitter, 1906. *O. fulgida* (Formánek, 1909) described after his revision has hairs very feebly raised and very strongly inclined, visible only in lateral view in apical part of elytra.

Abbreviations used in the text for collections, where all material including types is deposited are presented here in alphabetical order: AP - A. Podlussány's collection, Budapest; JS - J. Strejček's collection, Prague; MK - M. Košťál's colections, Brno; NMP - National Museum, Prague; PB - P. Białooki's collection, Sopot; RB - R. Borovec's collection, Nechanice; TMB - Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest.

Omiamima albiseta sp. n.
(Figs 7, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22)

Type material. Holotype (AP): male, Turkey [bor. occ.], Canakkale, 26.iv. 1990, A. Podlussány lgt. Allotype (AP): female, the same data as holotype. Paratypes (sex not determined; 10 spec. in AP, 2 spec. in TMB, 2 spec. in RB): the same data as holotype.
Other material studied. Male (RB): Turcia [bor.], Efessos, 29.iv.1991, B. Zbuzek lgt.; male (JS): Turcia occ., Efesos (pr. Selenk), 29.iv.1991, Zd. Jindra lgt.
Description. Body length. Holotype 2.13 mm, allotype 2.69 mm, paratypes 2.06-2.69 mm (measured from elytral apex to anterior border of eye in lateral view).

Colour. The entire body black, the entire legs and antennae yellow brownish, only last antennomeres and basal half of club darker. Raised bristles on the body white.

Vestiture. Body without adherent scales or hairs, only with raised bristles. Perpendicularly raised bristles on elytra longer than the width of elytral interval, create one dense row on each interval. Raised bristles on pronotum shorter than the half of length of elytral bristles, bristles on head and rostrum still a bit shorter than pronotal ones. The both regularly covering the whole pronotum and the head. The whole legs, scapes and basal parts of funicles covered by white bristles, apical parts of funicles by blackish ones. Antennal clubs are covered by dense, adherent little hairs (as on Fig. 1).

Head. Rostrum wider than long, with the widest point at basal part, anteriorly conically tapered. Dorsal surface of rostrum between antennal insertion very narrow, posteriorly enlarged. Scrobes in dorsal view fully visible, in lateral view triangle-shaped, enlarged posteriorly. Surface of rostrum and head duller than elytra, densely covered by shallow, longitudinal punctures. Eyes small, convex (Fig. 7).

Antennae long. Scape exceeding anterior border of pronotum, regularly curved, a bit enlarged to apex. First antennomere of funicle very long, conical. Second antennomere about 1.3 times longer than wide, 3.-6. antennomeres a bit wider than long, 7. antennomere wider than long. Club 1.7-1.9 times longer than wide with the widest point at basal third (Fig. 16); basal half dark, apical half light. Raised bristles on funicle conspicuous, in apical part dark, blackish.

Pronotum 1.18-1.23 times wider than long, with arcuated sides, the widest point is at the middle of the length (Fig. 14). Dorsal surface regularly vaulted, dull as the head, regularly and densely covered by shallow, large punctures, only in small place in the middle without punctures, shiny.

Scutellum invisible.

Elytra 1.35-1.42 times longer than wide, oval, with the widest point at the middle (Fig. 14). The entire elytra shiny, striae punctured, punctures in apical part finer. Intervals wide, flat.

Legs. Femora without teeth, apical part of protibia arcuated with row of yellowish short bristles, without spine on inner portion of apex. Tarsi slender, long. First tarsomere conical, strongly longer than wide, second tarsomere a bit longer than wide, third bilobated tarsomere wider than second, fourth tarsomere exceeding the previous one about of its length. Claws joined in basal half.

Aedeagus short and wide. In apical third anteriorly regularly tapered, pointed. In lateral view feebly regularly curved (Fig. 18).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 20) with long, conical ramus, spiculum ventrale as on Fig. 22.
Variability. Two males from Efesos are very similar to type specimens but different by rostrum

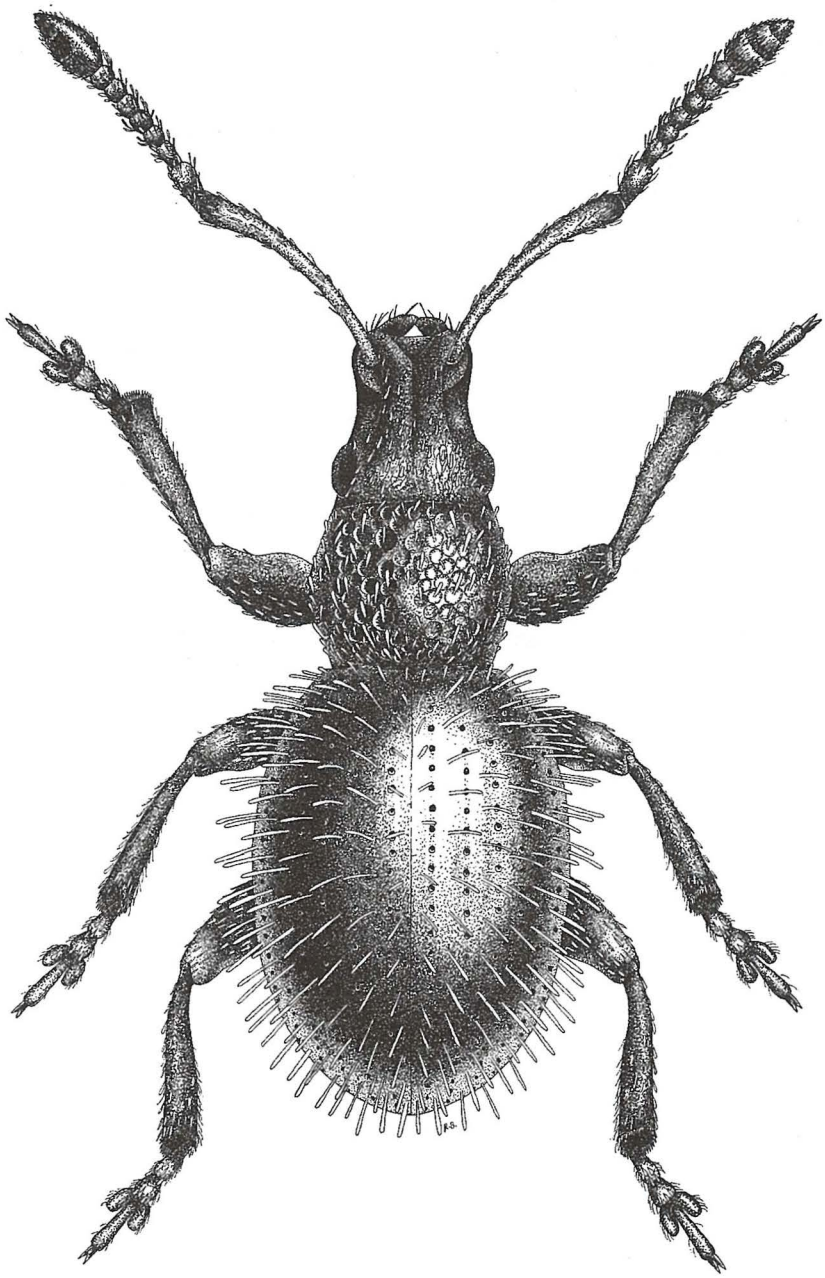


Fig. 1. *Omiamima* cf. *albiseta* sp. n., habitus of male from Efesos, dorsal view. Scale 1 mm.
Obr. 1. *Omiamima* cf. *albiseta* sp. n., celkový vzhled samce z Efesu, pohled svrchu. Měřítko 1 mm.

narrower and longer with concave sides, anteriorly tapered and in apical part enlarged again, and by a slightly shorter aedeagus. These two specimens I did not label as paratypes in order to conserve all typical characters of the population from Canakkale. For a decision whether these two males show larger variability of *O. albiseta* sp. n. or whether they could belong to another species it is necessary to study more specimens from Efesos. In the view of the fact I knew these two males before material from Canakkale, one from these males is rendered in Fig. 1.

Differential diagnosis. *O. albiseta* sp. n. belongs to group of species with raised bristles on elytra. From all these species it is easily distinguishable by presence of elytral raised bristles white, shaped as very long, narrow, parallel-sided scales and by absence of elytral adherent hairs. For further distinguishing characters see the key below.

Collection circumstances. Unknown.

Name derivation. From Latin albus (white) and seta (bristle), referring to the main distinguishing character.

Note. *Argoptochus interruptus* (Desbrochers, 1892) was described also from locality "Efessos". It is an almost unknown species, except of description not collected and not stated in literature. Also Pesarini (1981) did not include it in his revision of genus *Argoptochus* Weise, 1883, because he did not see the type or other material. Because the division of genera of small short-nosed weevils was different in last century, without study of type material it was not possible to eliminate a possibility that Desbrochers's *O. interruptus* is not based on the same species as *O. albiseta* sp. n. I asked my colleague Jean Pelletier to examine the type of *A. interruptus* in Paris Museum. According to J. Pelletier (pers. comm.), type of *A. interruptus* really belongs to the genus *Argoptochus* and has not any raised bristles on elytra. By this character it is very easily distinguished from *O. albiseta* sp. n.

Omiamima hystrica sp. n.

(Figs 8, 15, 17, 19, 21)

Type material. Holotype (PB): male, Bulgaria [mer. or.], Carevo, 23.v.1994, P. Białooki lgt. Allotype (PB): Bulgaria [mer. or.], Burgas, Jasna Poljana, 26.v.1994, P. Białooki lgt. Paratypes (sex not determined): 26 spec., Bulgaria, Carevo, 9.v.1994; 1 spec., Bulgaria, Carevo, 23.v.1994; 6 spec., Bulgaria, Jasna Poljana, 26.v.1994. All specimens P. Białooki lgt., 29 spec. in PB, 4 spec. in RB. 2 spec., Bulgaria mer. or., Lozenec, 3.vii.1983, R. Borovec lgt. (RB). 3 spec., Bulgaria mer. or., Chasekijata, Lozenec, 10 m, 3.vii.1983, M. Mikát lgt. (MK). 4 spec., Turkey, Prov. Bursa, Golyazi, 15.vi.1989, A. Podlussány lgt., 2 spec. in AP, 2 spec. in TMB.

Description. Body length. Holotype 2.19 mm, allotype 2.88 mm, paratypes 1.97-2.88 mm (measured from elytral apex to anterior border of eye in lateral view).

Colour. The entire body black, the entire legs and antennae yellow brownish, only antennal club partly darker. Raised bristles white.

Vestiture. Head, pronotum and elytra only with raised bristles, without adherent scales or hairs. Elytra with very long raised bristles, they are longer than width of elytral interval and create dense, regular row on every interval. Raised bristles on pronotum strikingly shorter than elytral bristles and a bit longer than bristles on the rostrum. These bristles regularly covered pronotum, head and rostrum. The whole legs and antennae are covered by white bristles. Antennal club is into the bargain covered by very short, white, adherent hairs.

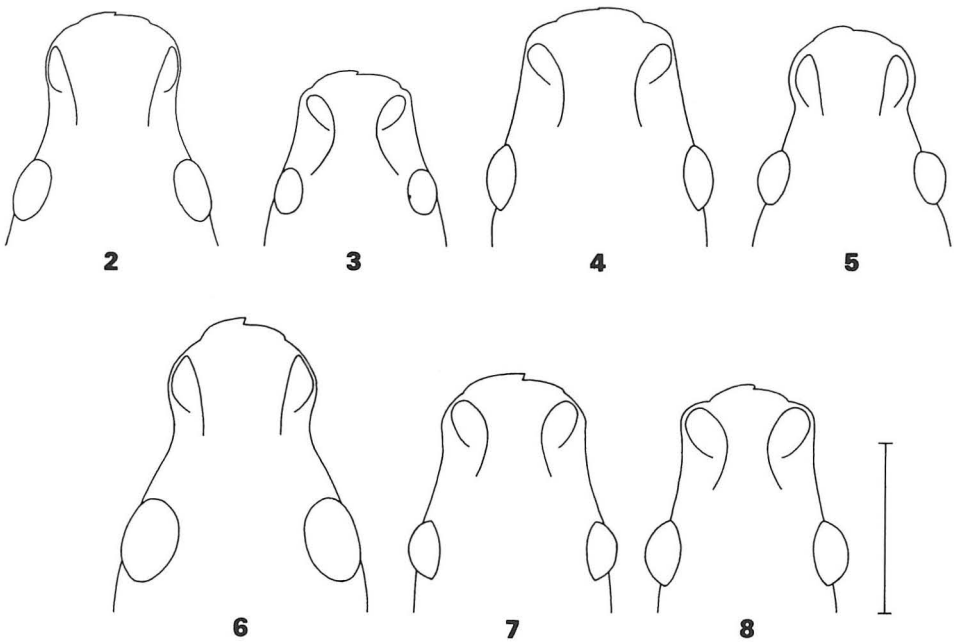
Head. Rostrum 1.19-1.35 times wider than long, almost conical, tapered anteriorly with feebly concave sides. Dorsal surface of rostrum between antennal insertions very narrow, posteriorly enlarged. Scrobes fully visible in dorsal view, triangle-shaped in lateral view, enlarged posteriorly. Surface of rostrum and head very densely punctured, dim. Eyes convex (Fig. 8).

Antenna long. Scape exceeding anterior border of pronotum, curved, enlarged in apical part. First antennomere of funicle very long, conical. Second antennomere about 1.5 times longer than wide. 3.-7. antennomeres longer than wide. Club 2.6-2.9 times longer than wide with the widest point at the middle (Fig. 17), basal quarter light, rest of club dark. Raised bristles on funicle white, inconspicuous.

Pronotum 1.15-1.28 times wider than long, with rounded sides, the widest point slightly behind the middle of the length (Fig. 15). Dorsal surface regularly vaulted, dim, regularly and densely covered by shallow, larger punctures, only in the middle with longitudinal, shiny, irregular, unpunctured band.

Scutellum invisible.

Elytra 1.35-1.45 times longer than wide, oval, with the widest point at the middle (Fig. 15). The entire elytra shiny, striae punctured, intervals wide, flat.



Figs 2-8. Head and rostrum, dorsal view: 2 - *Omiamima mollina* (Boheman, 1834); 3 - *O. concinna* (Boheman, 1834); 4 - *O. vindobonensis* (Formánek, 1908); 5 - *O. ganglbaueri* (Formánek, 1908); 6 - *O. formaneki* (Tyl, 1912); 7 - *O. albiseta* sp. n.; 8 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Scale 0.5 mm.

Obr. 2-8. Hlava a nosec, pohled svrchu: 2 - *Omiamima mollina* (Boheman, 1834); 3 - *O. concinna* (Boheman, 1834); 4 - *O. vindobonensis* (Formánek, 1908); 5 - *O. ganglbaueri* (Formánek, 1908); 6 - *O. formaneki* (Tyl, 1912); 7 - *O. albiseta* sp. n.; 8 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Měřítko 0,5 mm.

Legs. Femora without teeth, tibiae long, slender, apical part of protibia with row of yellow, short bristles. Inner portion of apex of all tibia in males with long, distinctly visible yellow spine, in females with very small, hardly visible yellow spine. Tarsi slender, long. First and second tarsomeres conical, strikingly longer than wide, third bilobated tarsomere wider than second, fourth tarsomere exceeding the previous one about of its length. Claws joined only in short basal part.

Aedeagus slender, long, regularly tapered anteriorly, pointed, regularly curved in lateral view, with dull small bump in ventral third (Fig. 19).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 21), with short, arcuated ramus, spiculum ventrale identical as in *O. albiseta* sp. n. (as in Fig. 22).

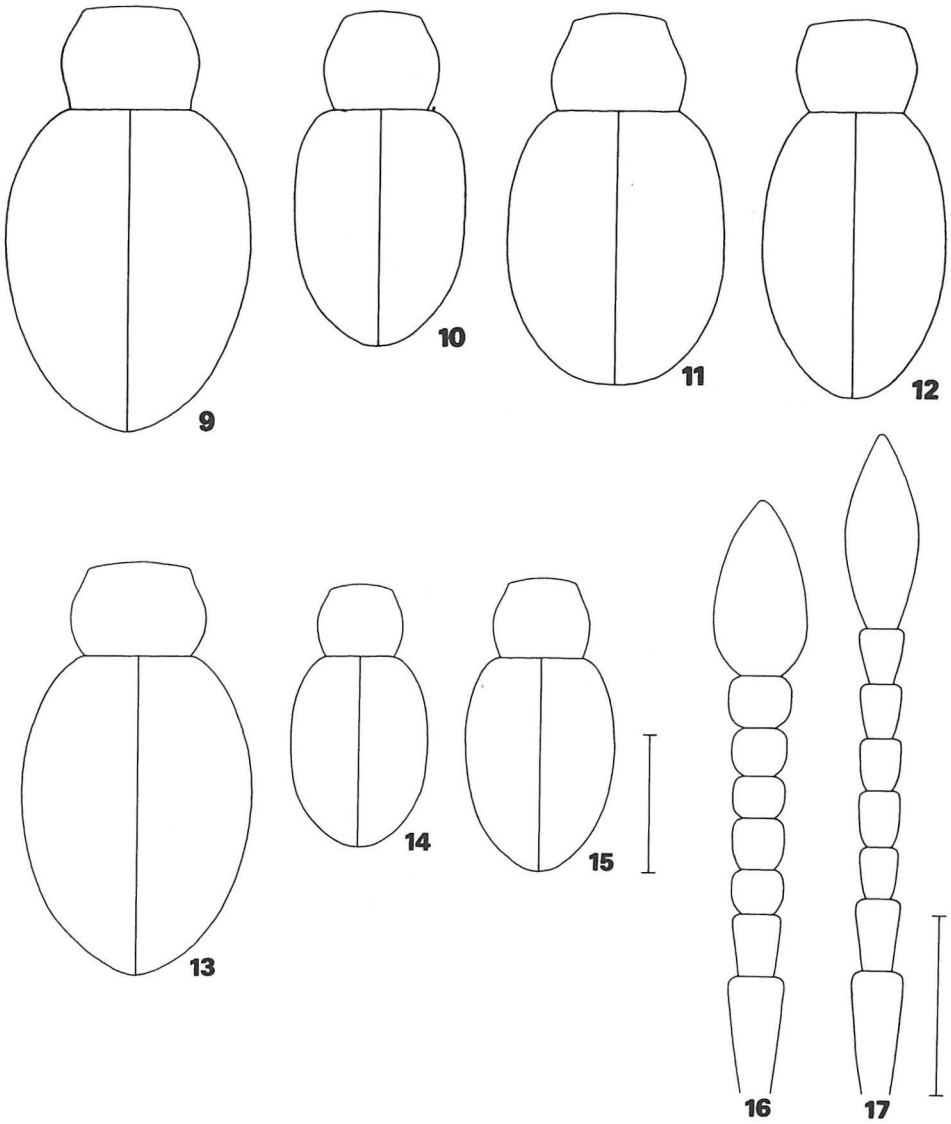
Differential diagnosis. *O. hystrica* sp. n. is very similar to *O. albiseta* sp. n. mainly by elytra with conspicuous raised bristles without adherent hairs and black body, but it can be easily distinguished by characters detailed in the key.

Collection circumstances. Material from Lozenec was collected by sweeping of grassy vegetation on steppe, partially ruderal locality. P. Białooki collected specimens in Carevo in sunny ruderal to some degree place, with predominant grassy vegetation, exclusively during the day.

Name derivation. From Latin name *Hystrix*, in the view of the fact that new species of *Omiamima* by its elytral vestiture reminds this interesting mammal.

Key to the species of *Omiamima* with raised bristles on elytra

1. Raised bristles short, inconspicuous, shorter than half of elytral interval. 2.5-2.9 mm. Greece, Italy. ..... *O. ganglbaueri* (Formánek)
- Raised bristles on elytra long, very conspicuous, as long as width of elytral interval or longer. 2
2. Elytra with only raised bristles, without adherent hairs. Pronotum narrower, 1.10-1.25 times wider than long. 3
- Elytra with raised bristles and with rare or dense adherent hairs. Pronotum wider, 1.30-1.40 times wider than long. 5
3. Body light or dark brown. Raised bristles on elytra hair-shaped, yellow-brownish, in the same colour as integument. Bristles dense, create one irregular row on intervals and one row in striae. 2.5-2.9 mm. Central and Southern Europe. ..... *O. concinna* (Boheman) group
- Body black. Raised bristles on elytra in shape of narrow, long, parallel-sided scales, white, contrast from integument. Bristles create one sparse, regular row on every interval, striae bald (Fig. 1). 4
4. Antennae more robust, 5.-6. antennomeres of funicle a bit wider than long, last antennomere strikingly wider than long. Last two antennomeres mostly dark. Club 1.7-1.9 times longer than wide with the widest point at basal third (Fig. 16), basal half dark, apical half light. Raised bristles in apical part of funicle black, conspicuous. Punctures of striae in the same level as elytral intervals. Pronotum with the widest point at the middle (Fig. 14). Tibiae shorter and wider, without spine in inner apical portion. Second tarsomere slightly longer than wide. Aedeagus shorter and wider (Fig. 18). 2.1-2.7 mm. Turkey. .... *O. albiseta* sp. n.
- Antennae slender, 3.-6. antennomeres of funicle longer than wide, last antennomere as long as wide or longer. The whole funicle yellow. Club 2.6-2.9 times longer than wide with the widest point at the middle (Fig. 17), basal quarter light, rest of club dark. Raised bristles on funicle white, inconspicuous. Punctured striae deeper than level of elytral intervals. Pronotum with the widest point slightly behind the middle (Fig. 15). Tibiae longer and more slender, with spine in inner apical portion. Second tarsomere strikingly longer than wide. Aedeagus longer and more slender (Fig. 19). 2.0-2.9 mm. Bulgaria, Turkey. ... *O. hystrica* sp. n.
5. Rostrum short, 1.40-1.55 times wider than long, conical, sides of rostrum almost straight. Dorsal surface of rostrum coarsely and densely punctured, dull. Eyes feebly convex (Fig. 4). Adherent elytral hairs sparse, inconspicuous. 2.6-3.2 mm. Southeastern part of Central Europe, Turkey. ..... *O. vindobonensis* (Formánek)
- Rostrum longer, 1.10-1.25 times wider than long, sides of rostrum concave. Dorsal surface of rostrum finely and sparsely punctured, shiny. Eyes flat (Figs. 2, 6). Adherent elytral hairs dense, distinctly visible. 6
6. Rostrum in apical part almost parallel-sided, very feebly enlarged anteriorly (Fig. 2). Pronotum on the disc finely and densely punctured. 3.0-3.5 mm. Europe except Northern and Southwestern parts. ..... *O. mollina* (Boheman)
- Rostrum in apical part anteriorly enlarged (Fig. 6). Pronotum on the disc shiny, with very sparse, shallow, indistinct punctures. 3.3 mm. Turkey. ..... *O. formaneki* (Tyl)



Figs 9-17. 9-15: Pronotum and elytra, dorsal view: 9 - *Omiamima mollina* (Boheman, 1834); 10 - *O. concinna* (Boheman, 1834); 11 - *O. vindobonensis* (Formánek, 1908); 12 - *O. ganglbaueri* (Formánek, 1908); 13 - *O. formaneki* (Tyl, 1912); 14 - *O. albiseta* sp. n.; 15 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Scale 1 mm. 16, 17: antennal funicle with club: 16 - *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n.; 17 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Scale 0.25 mm.

Obr. 9-17. 9-15: Štít a krovky, pohled svrchu: 9 - *Omiamima mollina* (Boheman, 1834); 10 - *O. concinna* (Boheman, 1834); 11 - *O. vindobonensis* (Formánek, 1908); 12 - *O. ganglbaueri* (Formánek, 1908); 13 - *O. formaneki* (Tyl, 1912); 14 - *O. albiseta* sp. n.; 15 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Měřítko 1 mm. 16, 17: tykadlový bičík s paličkou: 16 - *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n.; 17 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Měřítko 0,25 mm.

Several notes to other species

Omiamima mollina (Boheman, 1834) (Figs 2, 9)

Material examined: 81 specimens (Germany, Bohemia, Slovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia).

Till the present time only females were known from this locally common species (Dieckmann 1980). I discovered the first male in collection of A. Podlussány: Transsylvania, Krassó-Szörény m., Szörényi-érchg., Szemenik, 1400 m, 27.v.1994, Podlussány lgt. This species is probably parthenogenetic with small amphigonic mountain populations (Borovec 1989).

I saw one small female specimen from Yugoslavia, Tara [mt. Tara], Borova Šuma [pine forest], Košenje sa Erica [beaten from *Erica*], 1.v.1991, S. Pešić lgt. et coll. This specimen is very similar to *O. mollina* but distinct from it because of different elytral vestiture and sculpture of pronotum. This specimen most probably represents a new species.

Omiamima concinna (Boheman, 1834) group (Figs 3, 10)

Material examined: 62 specimens (France, Italy).

The species *O. concinna*, recently stated as two species - *O. concinna* and *O. heydeni* (Tournier, 1884) (Abbazzi & Osella 1992) - is probably a complex of more than two species. It will be necessary to revise this group.

Omiamima vindobonensis (Formánek, 1908) (Figs 4, 11)

Material examined: 33 specimens (Bohemia, Slovakia, Austria, Hungaria, Turkey).

As Dieckmann (1980) already stated, although this species was described according to the single specimen from "Wienerwald", there are 6 specimens in Formánek's collection (NMP) (R. Borovec revid., 1997), identically labelled: 1. Wienerwald, Austria, 2. vindobonensis, Type. The two of these six specimens are reprepared and relabelled by Dieckmann's red labels as syntypes.

The species was originally described in the genus *Argoptochus* Weise, 1883. Later the position of this species has changed several times (Dieckmann 1980). Classifying to *Omiamima* is correct, because from all known species of *Argoptochus* the species is distinguished mainly by the shape of the head and by the almost bald body, without rounded adherent scales.

O. vindobonensis was till the present time known as very rare species from Bohemia, Slovakia, Hungaria and Austria (Dieckmann 1980). I examined larger series of this species from collections of B. G. Osella and H. Winkelmann from locality "Turkey, vil. Kastamonu, Ilgazdagi Gecidi, 1800-2300 m, 6/10.vii.1972, M. e G. Osella leg.". Other material from the same locality was collected by G. Osella in vii.1973 and by H. Winkelmann in vii.1996. This is the first record from Turkey. Turkish material is morphologically identical in comparision with material from Central Europe and in view of the hidden way of life it is possible to assume the species will be found also in territory between Hungaria and Turkey.

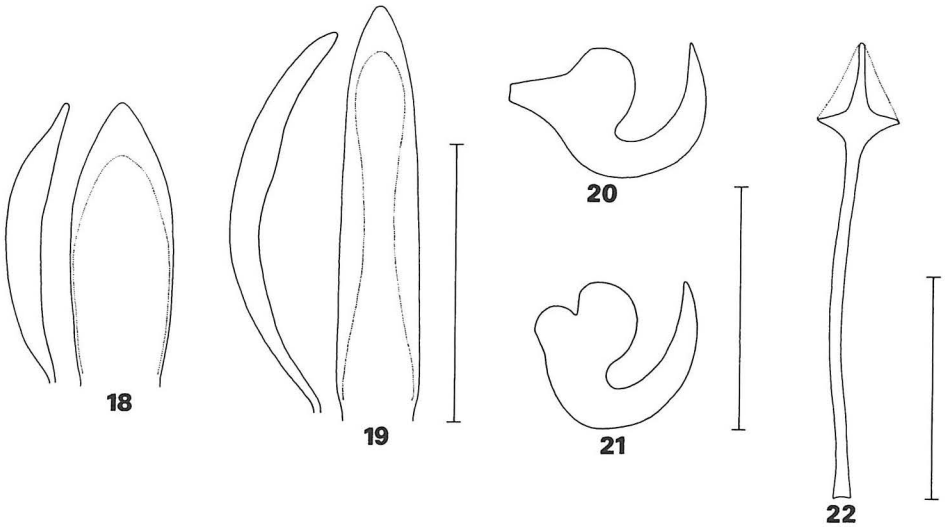
All examined material are females.

Omiamima ganglbaueri (Formánek, 1908) (Figs 5, 12)

Material examined: 2 specimens from Italy.

Formánek (1908) stated in his description: „Ein Männchen aus Larissa in Thessalien in meiner Sammlung". But there is only a pair of specimens from Italy labelled as *O. ganglbaueri* in his collection (NMP). Both of them are labelled: 1. M. Gargano, M. S. Angelo, iv.07, A. Kniz, 2. male (female), 3. ganglbaueri, det. Formánek. Because these two specimens correspond very

well with all characters stated in the original description and both specimens are also labelled with Formánek's original labels with the name *ganglbaueri*, I take them for that species. This is the first record of *O. ganglbaueri* from Italy. Occurrence in Greece and South Italy is known in more weevil species (Osella & Magnano 1986).



Figs 18-22. 18, 19: Aedeagus, lateral and dorsal view: 18 - *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n.; 19 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Scale 0.5 mm. 20, 21: spermatheca: 20 - *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n.; 21 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Scale 0.25 mm. 22: spiculum ventrale of *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n. Scale 0.5 mm.
Obr. 18-22. 18, 19: Aedeagus, boční a vrchní pohled: 18 - *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n.; 19 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Měřítko 0,5 mm. 20, 21: spermatéka: 20 - *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n.; 21 - *O. hystrica* sp. n. Měřítko 0,25 mm. 22: spiculum ventrale druhu *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n. Měřítko 0,5 mm.

Omiamima formaneki (Tyl, 1912) (Figs 6, 13)

Material examined: 1 specimen, holotype.

This species was described according to one female from "Novi Pazar" and except for the holotype no other specimen is known. The type specimen is deposited in Formánek's collection (NMP) and is labelled: 1. Turcia, Novi Pazar, vii.19.. (the date is illegible), 2. Omias n. sp., Formaneki m., Type, dt. Dr. Tyl (written in red ink).

O. formaneki is very similar to *O. mollina* in the shape of the body, elytral vestiture and size, but well distinguishable by characters stated in the key.

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SOUHRN

V práci jsou popsány dva nové druhy nosatců, *Omiamima albiseta* sp. n. z Turecka a *O. hystrica* sp. n. z Bulharska a Turecka.

Protože rod *Omiamima* Silfverberg, 1977 je rod velmi málo známý - poslední zpracování bylo provedeno R. Formánkem v roce 1904, pro účely této práce bylo nutno studovat větší materiály rodu, včetně typového materiálu několika podobných druhů.

Pro snazší odlišení obou nových druhů je práce doplněna klíčem, zahrnujícím všechny známé druhy rodu *Omiamima* s odstávajícími štětinkami na krovkách. Všechny ostatní druhy rodu mají krovky buď zcela lysé, nebo pokryté jen přiléhajícími chloupky. Ke druhům uvedeným v klíči je uvedeno několik poznámek týkajících se taxonomie, rozšíření a uložení typů. I tyto druhy jsou částečně ilustrovány. *O. vindobonensis* (Formánek, 1908) je poprvé uveden pro faunu Turecka, *O. ganglbaueri* (Formánek, 1908) pro faunu Itálie.

Klíč druhů rodu *Omiamima* s odstávajícími štětinkami na krovkách

1. Odstávající štětinky na krovkách krátké, nenápadné, kratší než polovina šířky mezirýží. 2,5-2,9 mm. Řecko, Itálie. ..... *O. ganglbaueri* (Formánek)
- Odstávající štětinky na krovkách dlouhé, velmi nápadné, tak dlouhé jako šířka mezirýží nebo delší. 2
2. Krovky pouze s odstávajícími štětinkami, bez přiléhajících chloupků. Štít užší, 1,10-1,25 krát širší než dlouhý. 3
- Krovky s odstávajícími štětinkami a s řídkými nebo hustými přiléhajícími chloupky. Štít širší, 1,30-1,40 krát širší než dlouhý. 5
3. Tělo světle nebo tmavě hnědé. Odstávající štětinky na krovkách ve tvaru chlupů, žluto-hnědé, stejné barvy jako podklad, velmi husté, tvoří nepravidelnou řadu na všech mezirýžích a jednu řadu v rýhách. 2,5-2,9 mm. Střední a jižní Evropa. ..... skupina druhů *O. concinna* (Boheman)
- Tělo černé. Odstávající štětinky na krovkách ve tvaru úzkých, dlouhých, paralelních šupinek bílé barvy, kontrastních vzhledem k podkladu. Štětiny tvoří řídkou, pravidelnou řadu na každém mezirýží, rýhy holé (obr. 1). 4
4. Tykadla širší, 5.-6. článek bičíku nevýrazně širší než dlouhý, poslední článek bičíku výrazně širší než dlouhý. Poslední dva články bičíku většinou tmavé. Palička 1,7-1,9 krát delší než široká, nejširší v basální třetině (obr. 16), basální polovina tmavá, apikální světlá. Odstávající štětinky na apikální části bičíku černé, nápadné. Jamky krovečných rýh leží ve stejné rovině jako mezirýží. Štít nejširší ve středu (obr. 14). Holeně kratší a širší, bez trnu na špici vnitřního okraje. Druhý článek chodidel nepatrně delší než široký. Aedeagus kratší a širší (obr. 18). 2,1-2,7 mm. Turecko. ..... *O. albiseta* sp. n.
- Tykadla štíhlejší, 3.-6. článek bičíku zřetelně delší než široký, poslední článek stejně dlouhý jako široký nebo delší. Celý bičík žlutý. Palička 2,6-2,9 krát delší než široká, nejširší ve středu (obr. 17), basální čtvrtina světlá, zbytek paličky tmavý. Odstávající štětinky na bičíku žluté, nenápadné. Jamkované rýhy hlubší než mezirýží krovek. Štít nejširší trochu za středem (obr. 15).

Holeně delší a štíhlejší, s trnem na špici vnitřního okraje. Druhý článek chodidel výrazně delší než širší. Aedeagus delší a štíhlejší (obr. 19). 2,0-2,9 mm. Bulharsko, Turecko. ..... *O. hystrica* sp. n.

5. Nosec krátký, 1,40 - 1,55 krát širší než dlouhý, konický, boky nosce téměř přímé. Povrch nosce hrubě a hustě jamkovaný, matný. Oči slabě klenuté (obr. 4). Přiléhající chloupky na krovkách řídké, nenápadné. 2,6-3,2 mm. Jihovýchodní část střední Evropy, Turecko. ..... *O. vindobonensis* (Formánek)
- Nosec delší, 1,10-1,25 krát širší než dlouhý, boky nosce konkávní. Povrch nosce jemně a řídce jamkovaný, lesklý. Oči ploché (obr. 2,6). Přiléhající chloupky na krovkách husté, dobře viditelné. 6
6. Nosec v apikální části téměř paralelní, velmi slabě dopředu rozšířený (obr. 2). Štít na disku jemně a hustě jamkovaný. 3,0-3,5 mm. Evropa kromě severní a jihozápadní části. ..... *O. mollina* (Boheman)
- Nosec v apikální části dopředu zřetelně rozšířený (obr. 6). Štít na disku lesklý, s velmi řídkými, mělkými, nezřetelnými jamkami. 3,3 mm. Turecko. ..... *O. formaneki* (Tyl)