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Omias squamulatus sp. n. from Turkey (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

Omias squamulatus sp. n. z Turecka (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Abstract. *Omias squamulatus* sp. n. from Turkey is described and illustrated. It differs all so far known species of the genus *Omias* Germar, 1817 by body densely covered by small adherent scales.

The genus *Omias* Germar, 1817 includes almost 40 known species, living mainly in the eastern Mediterranean region and in the Balkans, lastly revised by Angelov (1973). All known species have the dorsal part of the body covered by adherent hairs, some of them also with raised bristles. Only four species have in addition to hairs also spots or bands of wide, oval scales: *O. verruca* (Steven, 1929) and *O. pustulatus* (Seidlitz, 1868) have pronotum decorated by small central spot and *O. globosus* (Gyllenhal, 1834) and *O. daghestanicus* (Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1980) have elytral suture and sides covered by oval scales. Together with my friend Dr. Michael Košťál we collected considerable material of unknown species of *Omias* with the whole dorsal part of the body densely covered by small short-oval adherent scales that is new for science.

Omias squamulatus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (male): Turkey, Anatolia SW, Pamukkale (pr. Denizli), 28.iv.1992, 350 m, R. Borovec lgt. Allotype (female): the same data as holotype. Paratypes (sex not determined): 31 spec., the same data as holotype; 13 spec., Turkey mer. occ., Cökelez Dagi Mts., Pamukkale pr. Denizli, 28.iv.1992, 700 m, M. Košťál lgt. Holotype, allotype and 25 paratypes are deposited in coll. R. Borovec, 13 paratypes in coll. M. Košťál, Brno; 4 paratypes in coll. L. Magnano, Verona; 2 paratypes in coll. G. Osella, L'Aquila.

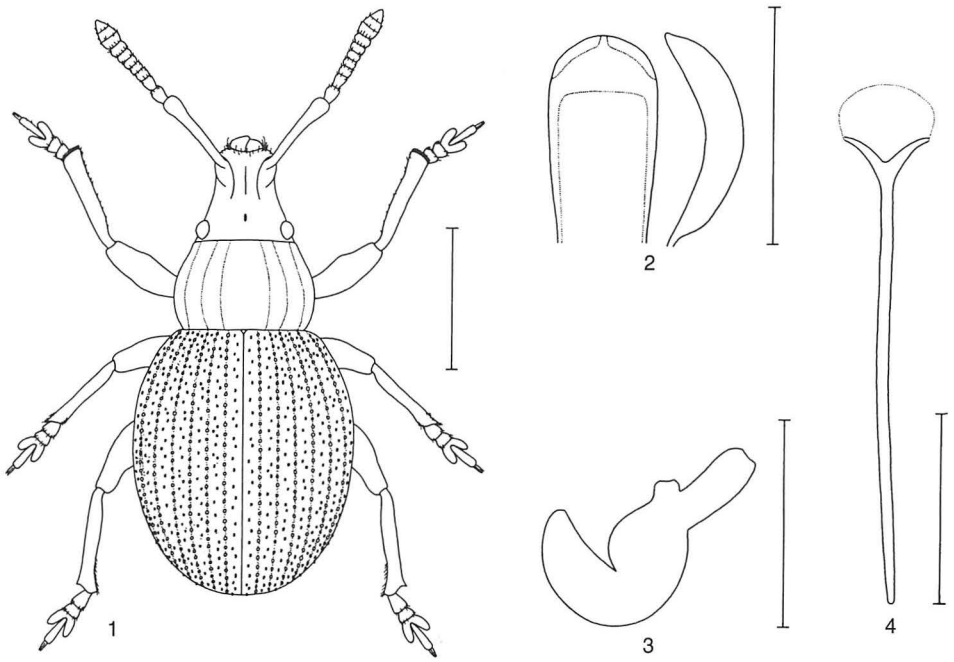
Description. Habitus see Fig. 1.

Body length. Holotype 2.44 mm, allotype 2.81 mm, paratypes 2.44-3.38 mm (measured from elytral apex to anterior border of eye in lateral view).

Colour. The whole body black, only tibiae, tarsi and antennae red brownish, with darker antennal clubs and apical parts of scapes. Sometimes the whole tibiae and scapes darker.

Vestiture. Elytra regularly and densely covered by small, short-oval adherent scales that are two coloured: greyish adherent scales are a bit larger than brownish adherent scales and creat irregular spots. In width of elytral interval 5-7 adherent scales are placed. Every interval carries still one irregular row of raised scales, that are very short, inconspicuous, oval, only slightly longer than adherent scales but strikingly narrower. Pronotum with four longitudinal bands of white, wide-oval adherent scales, two on the disc, two in lateral parts. The area among bands is covered by very narrow, transversaly placed, almost hair-shaped brownish scales. Head and rostrum irregularly covered by differently shaped, greyish, adherent scales.

Head. Rostrum widest in basal part, 1.26-1.36 times wider than long, anteriorly conical tapered, only in apical part almost parallel-sided. Dorsal surface of rostrum very narrow with feeble longitudinal groove. Scrobes fully visible in dorsal view, in lateral view very short, posteriorly enlarged and opened. Rostrum in lateral view vaulted. Eyes small, strongly convex.



Figs. 1-4. *Omias squamulatus* sp. n. 1 - habitus of male, holotype, dorsal view (only elytral raised scales figured), scale 1 mm; 2 - aedeagus, ventral and lateral view, scale 0.50 mm; 3 - spermatheca, scale 0.25 mm; 4 - spiculum ventrale, scale 0.50 mm.
Obr. 1-4. *Omias squamulatus* sp. n. 1 - celkový vzhled samce, holotypus, pohled svrchu (pouze odstávající šupinky na krovkách znázorněny), měřítko 1 mm; 2 - aedeagus, vnitřní a boční pohled, měřítko 0,50 mm; 3 - spermatéka, měřítko 0,25 mm; 4 - spiculum ventrale, měřítko 0,50 mm.

The whole head and rostrum finely and densely punctured. Antennae robust. Scapes short and wide, in apical parts strongly enlarged, hardly attaining anterior border of pronotum. First and second antennomeres of funicle conical, longer than wide, about of the same length and width; 3.-7. antennomeres with strongly arcuated sides, gradually always wider, so that 3. antennomere 1.3 times, 7. antennomere 1.9 times wider than long. Funicle with white raised hairs. Club short, pointed.

Pronotum 1.50-1.67 times wider than long, with arcuated sides, with the widest point shortly behind the middle, regularly vaulted, finely and densely punctured.

Scutellum very small, triangular, very hardly visible. Elytra 1.14-1.18 times longer than wide, laterally arcuated, with the widest point at the middle. Intervals flat, wide, striae punctured.

Legs. All femora without teeth. Tibia with a spine on inner portion of apex. Tarsi in males more robust than in females. In male 2. tarsomere of anterior legs 1.8 times wider than long (in

females 1.4 times), third, bilobated tarsomere wider than apex of tibia (in females narrower), fourth tarsomere in exceeding part shorter than third tarsomere (in females longer). Claws joined.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) short and wide, regularly arcuated at apex, regularly curved in lateral view.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 3) with very small collum and on the contrary with very long and robust ramus. Cornu short and wide. Spiculum ventrale see Fig. 4.

Collection circumstances. Material was collected by sweeping of plants in steppe habitat, together with *Myorhinus albolineatus* (Fabricius, 1792) (Curculionidae: Tanyrhynchinae).

Name derivation. Species name reffering to the main distinguishing character, body covered by small scales.

Differential diagnosis. *O. squamulatus* sp. n. differs from all so far known species of the genus *Omias* by body densely covered by small adherent scales (compare with Angelov 1973, Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1980).

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SOUHRN

Z Turecka z lokality Pamukkale u Denizli je popsán nový druh nosatce z podčeledi Otiorhynchinae, *Omias squamulatus* sp. n. Druh byl smýkán z nízké stepní vegetace společně s nosatcem *Myorhinus albolineatus* (Fabricius, 1792). Od všech dosud známých druhů rodu *Omias* Germar, 1817 je popsaný druh velmi snadno odlišitelný tělem hustě pokrytým malými, přiléhajícími šupinkami.