

**Taxonomic notes on the tribe Omiini, with description of one new genus and species,
and with revision of genera *Anemophilus* and *Euplatus*
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)**

**Taxonomické poznámky k tribu Omiini s popisem nového rodu a druhu
a revizí rodů *Anemophilus* a *Euplatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)**

Roman BOROVEC

Husovo náměstí 48, CZ-503 15 Nechanice, Czech Republic

Taxonomy, new genus, new species, new combinations, new synonyms, key, check-list, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Holcorhinini, Omiini, Polydrusini, Trachyploeini, Palaearctic region

Abstract. *Baromiamima* gen. n. is erected for a group of species closely related to *Omiomima concinna* (Boheman, 1834), living in Central and South Europe. *Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n. is described from Madeira. Genus *Omiomima* Silfverberg, 1977 is redefined. Four genera are transferred to the tribe Omiini: *Anemophilus* Wollaston, 1854 from Trachyploeini Lacordaire, 1863, *Chiloneonasmus* Reitter, 1913 and *Euplatus* Desbrochers, 1907 from Holcorhinini Desbrochers, 1898, and *Sitonapterus* Reitter, 1913 from Polydrusini Schoenherr, 1823. Three new synonymies of the following genera are proposed: *Chiloneonasmus* Reitter, 1913 and *Sitonapterus* Reitter, 1913 as junior synonyms of *Desbrochersella* Reitter, 1906, and *Microelytrodon* Pic, 1945 as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus* Schoenherr, 1842. The genera *Anemophilus* and *Euplatus* are redescribed, revised, keyed and illustrated. The following new combinations are proposed: *Aomus haifensis* (Formánek, 1904), *Aomus cypricus* (Seidlitz, 1868), *Argoptochus albisetus* (Borovec, 1998) and *Argoptochus hystericus* (Borovec, 1998) (all from *Omiomima*), *Chiloneus theresae* (Pic, 1945) (from *Microelytrodon*), *Desbrochersella formanekei* (Reitter, 1913) (from *Chiloneonasmus*), *Desbrochersella sitonoides* (Reitter, 1913) (from *Sitonapterus*), *Euplatus cupripubens* (Reitter, 1906) (from *Omiomima* Germar, 1817) and *Omiomima ganglbaueri* Formánek, 1908 (from *Omiomima*). Four new species synonymies are proposed: *Aomus otiorrhynchoides* (Reitter, 1913) as a junior synonym of *A. haifensis*, *Omiomima lonae* (Solari, 1926) and *Omiomima taygetanus* (Purkyně, 1949) as junior synonyms of *Omiomima sandneri* (Reitter, 1906), and *Omiomima punctatus* (Angelov, 1973) as a junior synonym of *Omiomima inermis* (F. Solari, 1926). Lectotypes of the following species are designated (current names added in brackets where different): *Asphalmus japonicus* Sharp, 1896, *Chiloneonasmus formanekei* Reitter, 1913 (i.e. *Desbrochersella formanekei* (Reitter, 1913)), *Euplatus tigrellus* Desbrochers, 1907 (i.e. *Euplatus syriacus* Pic, 1898), *Euplatus otiorrhynchoides* Desbrochers, 1909 (i.e. *Euplatus syriacus* Pic, 1898), *Otiorynchus subconstrictus* Reitter, 1896 (i.e. *Hlavina subconstricta* (Reitter, 1896)), *Microelytrodon theresae* Pic, 1945 (i.e. *Chiloneus theresae* (Pic, 1945)), *Mylacus bulgaricus* Purkyně, 1949 (i.e. *Omiomima bulgaricus* (Purkyně, 1949)), *Mylacus helleri* Reitter, 1906 (i.e. *Omiomima helleri* (Reitter, 1906)), *Mylacus inermis* F. Solari 1926 (i.e. *Omiomima inermis* (F. Solari, 1926)), *Mylacus lonae* F. Solari, 1926 (i.e. *Omiomima sandneri* (Reitter, 1906)), *Mylacus ossae* Purkyně, 1949 (i.e. *Omiomima ossae* (Purkyně, 1949)), *Mylacus taygetanus* Purkyně, 1949 (i.e. *Omiomima sandneri* (Reitter, 1906)), *Mylacus sandneri* Reitter, 1906 (*Omiomima sandneri* (Reitter, 1906)), and *Mylacus cupripubens* Reitter, 1906 (i.e. *Euplatus cupripubens* (Reitter, 1906)). Holotypes of the following species are designated (current names added in brackets where different): *Mylacus brancsiki* Reitter, 1906 (i.e. *Omiomima brancsiki* (Reitter, 1906)), *Mylacus matejkai* Purkyně, 1949 (i.e. *Omiomima matejkai* (Purkyně, 1949)), *Omiomima fulgidus* Formánek, 1909 (i.e. *Omiomima fulgida* (Formánek, 1909)), *Omiomima ganglbaueri* Formánek, 1908, *Omiomima haifensis* Formánek, 1904 (i.e. *Aomus haifensis* (Formánek, 1904)), *Omiomima villosus* Formánek, 1911 (i.e. *Omiomima villosa* (Formánek, 1911)), and *Sitonapterus sitonoides* Reitter, 1913 (i.e. *Desbrochersella sitonoides* (Reitter, 1913)). Key to the known Palaearctic genera and a check-list of all Palaearctic genera and species of the tribe Omiini are given. Male and female genitalia of most species are studied and illustrated for the first time.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Omiini Shuckard, 1840 from the subfamily Entiminae Schoenherr, 1823 is mostly confined to the Palaearctic Region. Only several species of the genus *Omius* are distributed in western Canada and north- and south-western U.S.A. (O'Brien & Wibmer 1984), and the monotypic genus *Teripelus* Heller, 1909 is known only from Erithrea. This genus is unknown to me and not included in the key to genera. Heller (1909) did not assign *Teripelus* to any tribe but compared it with *Cyclomaurus* Fairmaire, 1860 (from Holcorhinini Desbrochers, 1898), *Peritelus* Germar, 1824 and *Stomodes* Schoenherr, 1826 (both from Peritelini Lacordaire, 1863). Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) listed the genus in the Omiini. This fact must be confirmed by a study of the type material.

All genera of the Omiini are very little known and the tribe has never been properly revised. Reitter revised the nominotypic genus *Omius* Germar, 1817 (Reitter 1906) and provided the only key to the West Palaearctic genera of the Curculionidae, containing also 12 genera of the tribe Mylacini (now Omiini) known at that time (Reitter 1913). Since then, only several description of new genera and species and four generic revisions appeared (González 1970, Angelov 1973, Pesarini 1980, Podlussány 1998). The tribe was catalogued by Winkler (1932), Lona (1938), and at the generic level by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999).

Moreover, several genera of the Entiminae are known only from the type material and old, often very brief descriptions. The study of several important collections of J. Desbrochers (MNHN), R. Formánek (NMP), M. Pic (MNHN), E. Reitter (HNHM), F. Solari (MCSN) and T. Wollaston (BMNH) and the study of types from other collections allowed me to examine the type material of several less known genera and species. The results are presented in this paper. In particular, the genera *Anemophilus* and *Euplatinus*, not studied since their description, are revised and redescribed. As a result of this study I also propose a new key to all genera of the Palaearctic Omiini and provide an updated check-list of all genera and species occurring in the Palaearctic Region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Examined specimens were measured in profile from anterior margin of eye to the apex of the elytra. Dissected female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl, male genitalia were mounted dry. Genitalia are mounted on the same card as the respective specimen. The terminology of rostrum follows Oberprieler (1988). To describe female genitalia structures, a combination of terms proposed by Cmoluch (1969), Pajni et al. (1973), Thompson (1977), Oberprieler (1988), O'Brien & Askevold (1992), Korotyaev et al. (2000) and Pierotti & Bellò (2000) is used. The terminology pertaining to female genitalia is explained in Figs. 46-48.

The material is housed in the following collections (identified by codens): DEI – coll. Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg; GOS – coll. Giuseppe Osella, L'Aquila; HNHM – coll. Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest; JST – coll. Jaromír Střejček, Prague; MCSN – coll. Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano; MCZ – coll. Museo Civico di Zoologia, Roma; MNHN – coll. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris; BMNH – coll. Natural History Museum, London; NMP – coll. National Museum, Prague; RBO – coll. Roman Borovec, Nechanice; and SMT – coll. Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden. The following abbreviations are used: r. e. – rostrum excluded; / – separation of data of different labels; W – west; N – north; E – east; S – south; C – central.

RESULTS

The Palaearctic Omiini can be defined by the following combination of morphological characters:

- rostrum wide and short, not separated from the rest of head by a sharp, deep, narrow transversal groove;
- epifrons in basal part with poorly defined borders, base usually narrower or strikingly narrower than the space between anterior borders of eyes (Figs 1, 5, 12, 16, 23, 30, 31, 39);
- scrobes dorsally placed, near to the apex of rostrum, in dorsal view almost fully visible and opened (Figs 1, 5, 12, 16, 23, 30, 31, 39), in lateral view short, enlarged and not reaching eyes, with ventral border not curved down (Figs 17, 32, 40);
- antennal scape exceeding anterior pronotal border;
- pronotum without ocular lobe or setae in antero-lateral area;
- elytra oval, long-oval or globose, without developed shoulders (Figs 2, 6, 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 34, 41), glabrous or covered by piliform setae, only exceptionally by scales;
- claws fused in basal half;
- all known species apterous;
- sternum 8 in female with a slender and, in most genera, very long apodeme without distinct caput. Apodeme creating distinct margo basalis, not terminated inside plate. Plate small or very small, triangular or oval, with distinct margo apicalis. Fenestra translucent, lamina-shaped, with more or less visible incrassatio. Apical part with setae (Figs 11, 22, 29, 38, 45).

Within the Entiminae, the combination of basally fused claws, dorsally placed scrobes and the lack of distinct shoulders in the Omiini resembles only the Holcorhinini Desbrochers, 1898, the Peritelini Lacordaire, 1863 and several genera of the Trachyphloeini Lacordaire, 1863 (this tribe includes genera with claws free or fused). The Omiini differ from the Holcorhinini by having the rostrum not separated from the rest of the head by a sharp and deep, narrow transversal groove (in the Holcorhinini this groove is very distinct) and the shape of sternum 8 in (in the Holcorhinini the apex of the apodeme is located in the middle of plate and does not create margo basalis). The Omiini are easily distinguishable from the genera of Trachyphloeini with fused claws by the epifrons (in the Trachyphloeini with well defined and visible borders along the whole length, at base as wide as the space between anterior borders of eyes) and by the vestiture of the dorsal body surface (in the Trachyphloeini densely covered by rounded or oval scales). The latter character separates the Omiini also from the Peritelini, in which the dorsal body surface is very densely covered by rounded or oval scales. The Peritelini further differ by the shape of sternum 8 in female, with apex of the apodeme located in the middle of the plate and not creating margo basalis, and by lacking the stylus on the hemisternite of the ovipositor.

Genera transferred to the Omiini

Anemophilus Wollaston, 1854

Anemophilus Wollaston, 1854: 385.

Anemophilus: Winkler, 1932: 1441; Lona, 1937: 344; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 183.

Wollaston (1854) described the genus for three species from Madeira, and placed it near to “Omiades”. In spite of that, the genus was included in the tribe Trachyphloeini in all catalogues (Winkler 1932, Lona 1937, Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999). I have examined Wollaston’s syntypes of all three described species. The type species, *Anemophilus crassus* Wollaston,

1854, is characterized by a narrow basal part and ill-defined basal margins of epifrons and by sparse elytral piliform setae. These characters are different from all genera of the Trachyphloeini and clearly indicate its placement in the Omiini.

Redescription of the genus. Body length (r. e.): 2.5-3.5 mm, maximum body width 1.3-2.0 mm.

Body, femora and tibiae rusty brownish, dark brownish or blackish, antennae and tarsi reddish or rusty brownish. Elytra, pronotum and head densely or sparsely covered by short piliform or narrow, long-oval setae, greyish, brownish or greenish with feeble metallic sheen. In some species elytra with one or more irregular rows of short or long, raised setae. Setae on pronotum transversally directed to midline.

Rostrum (Figs 1, 5, 12, 16, 17) very short and wide, 1.2-1.5 times as wide as long, very feebly tapering anteriorly with feebly concave sides. Epifrons with concave sides, wide or narrow, with narrow longitudinal furrow along entire length. Frons sparsely punctate, mat, not separated from epifrons. Epistome small, mat, inconspicuous, separated from frons by narrow, crescent-shaped, raised line. Scrobes in dorsal view visible in the whole length, in lateral view very short and not reaching eye, enlarged posteriorly, dorsal border subparallel with dorsal border of rostrum, ventral border directed below eye. Eyes small, feebly or strongly convex, in lateral view dorsally placed. Head and rostrum at the same level.

Antenna slender. Scape long, curved in middle, thickened only at apex, strikingly longer than funicle and strikingly exceeding anterior border of pronotum; apex narrower than club. Antennomere 1 visibly longer than antennomere 2.

Pronotum (Figs 2, 6, 13, 18) narrow to wide, 1.1-1.4 times as wide as long, with strongly arcuated sides. Dorsal surface regularly vaulted, with sparse punctures or with sparse or dense and small granules.

Procoxal cavities contiguous, semiglobular, situated at midlength of prosternum.

Scutellum well visible, small, triangular.

Elytra (Figs 2, 6, 13, 18) short-oval or oval, 1.2-1.8 times as long as wide, with regularly arcuated sides, widest at midlength. Striae narrow, punctate, intervals flat or feebly convex.

Mesocoxae semiglobular, mesosternal process narrow, about as wide as third of diameter of mesocoxa. Metacoxae transversal, metasternal process feebly arrow-shaped, strikingly narrower than transversal diameter of metacoxa, only in *A. trossulus* obtuse, almost as wide as transversal diameter of metacoxa.

Femora inermis. Inner side of protibia sinuate, apex rounded with a dense fringe of fine and short yellowish setae and one short tooth at internal angle (Figs 3, 7, 14, 19). Meso- and metatibia without spines. Metatibial corbels closed. Tarsomeres 3 of all tarsi deeply bilobed, wider than the others. Ultimate tarsomere strikingly longer than previous one, claws fused at basal half.

Abdominal ventrite 1 as long as ventrite 2 and about as long as ventrites 3 and 4 combined, ventrite 3 slightly longer than ventrite 4. Suture 1 (between abdominal ventrites 1 and 2) sinuose and fine, suture 2 slightly arched and fine, sutures 3 and 4 straight and deep. Ventrites shiny with sparse and short, adherent piliform setae.

Sexual dimorphism. Both sexes externally indistinguishable.

Male genitalia well sclerotised. Tegmen with short manubrium and parameroides, without armatures. Temonies short.

Female genitalia. Sternum 8 (Figs 11, 22) with apodeme slender and moderately long, with almost inconspicuous caput. Plate small, triangular, fenestra translucent, lamina-shaped. Margo basalis short but distinct. Margo apicalis narrow and long with long setae. Hemisternite of

ovipositor (Figs 10, 21) sclerotised, long, slender, conical, tapering anteriorly and before apex constricted. Stylus significant, long, cylindrical, with apical setae. Spermatheca (Figs 9, 20) C-shaped, with curved cornu, wide and rounded corpus and without differentiated ramus and nodulus, only with very small and almost indistinct hump instead of nodulus.

Type species. *Anemophilus crassus* Wollaston, 1854, by original designation.

Differential diagnosis. *Anemophilus* differs from all other genera of Omiini by having the epistome separated from the frons by a narrow and elevated, crescent-shaped line. Only *Desbrochersella* in the tribe Omiini shares the same form of epistome, but both genera are easily distinguishable by other characters (see the key below).

***Anemophilus crassus* Wollaston, 1854**
(Figs 1-4)

Anemophilus crassus Wollaston, 1854: 386.

Anemophilus crassus: Winkler, 1932: 1441; Lona, 1937: 344; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 183.

Type material examined. The original description did not specify the number of type specimens. I have examined four specimens from Wollaston's collection (BMNH), bearing the following labels: P S [handwritten on the same cards on which the specimens are glued] / SYNTYPE [printed, circular label with blue margins] / beneath stones and amongst lichen on grassy ledges / MADEIRA, Porto Santo, nr. summit of Pico d'Anna Ferreira, xii. 1848 / T. V. Wollaston, BM 1855-7 / Syntype *Anemophilus crassus* Woll. [last four labels printed, not original] / *Anemophilus crassus*, Woll., type [handwritten, original label, only in one specimen] / LECTOTYPUS [resp. PARALECTOTYPUS] *Anemophilus crassus* Wollaston, R. Borovec desig. 2002 [red, printed] / *Anemophilus crassus* Woll., R. Borovec det. 2003 [in one specimen *A. trossulus* Woll., R. Borovec det. 2003] [printed].

I herein designate male specimen with the handwritten label with the species name as the lectotype; and the other three females as paralectotypes. The lectotype is well preserved and measures 3.03 mm (r. e.). The designation is required in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). One of the paralectotypes belongs to the second species of the genus, *A. trossulus*, but the lectotype and other two paralectotypes are clearly conspecific.

Redescription: Body length (r. e.): 3.03-3.53 mm.

Body dark brownish, tarsi and entire antennae rusty brownish. Elytra sparsely covered by 1) short and adherent, greyish, piliform setae, 2) short and adherent, greenish or coppery, lanceolate setae with feeble metallic sheen covering even intervals and creating small spots on odd intervals, and 3) very short and erect, greyish, piliform setae, creating one irregular row on each interval and hardly visible in lateral view. Pronotum and head only with short and adherent, lanceolate setae with greenish sheen. Tibiae with very short, greyish, piliform setae.

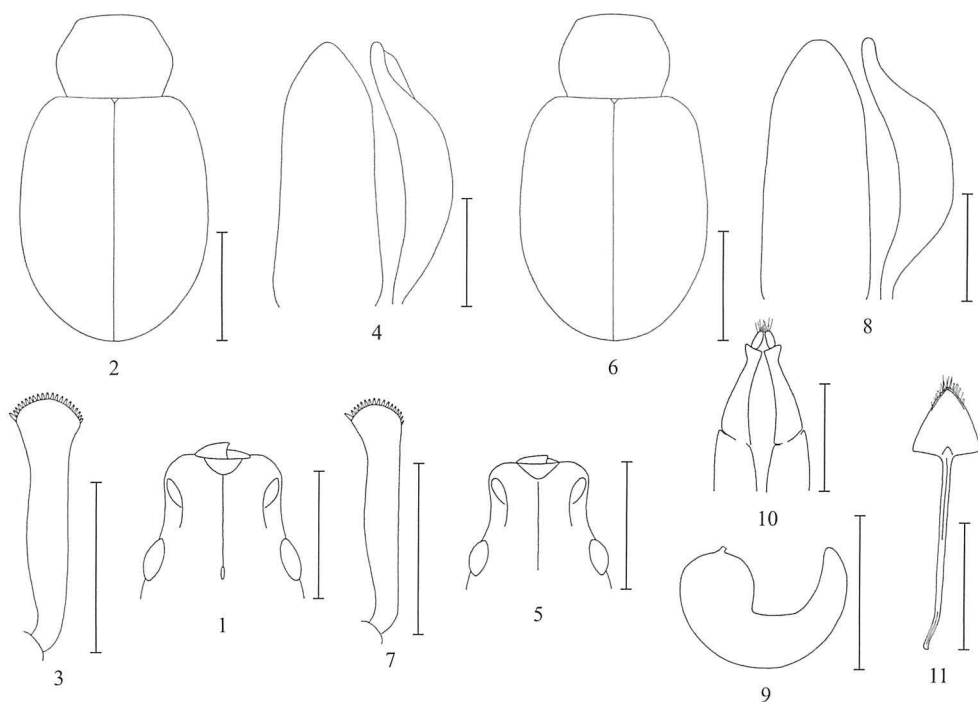
Rostrum (Fig. 1) very short and wide, 1.45-1.50 times as wide as long, feebly tapering anteriorly with feebly concave sides. Epifrons about as wide as two thirds of rostral width, with concave sides and very narrow longitudinal furrow reaching small longitudinal fovea in interocular space. Eyes feebly convex and feebly protruding from outline of head.

Antenna slender. Antennomere 1 long, 2.2 times as long as wide, almost twice as long as antennomere 2. Antennomere 2 1.4 times as long as wide; antennomeres 3 and 4 slightly wider than long; antennomeres 5 and 6 1.7 times as wide as long; antennomere 7 twice as wide as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) 1.28-1.38 times as wide as long, with arcuated sides, widest at midlength and tapering more anterior than posterior with anterior margin narrower than posterior one. Dorsal surface shiny and sparsely punctate. Punctures placed at small, flat and hardly visible granules. Distance between punctures larger than their diameter.

Elytra (Fig. 2) short-oval, 1.27-1.32 times as long as wide, widest at midlength, shiny, with feebly arched base. Striae feebly punctate, intervals flat and wide.

Protibia (Fig. 3) short and wide, 3.0-3.5 times as long as wide at apex; apex strongly rounded, strikingly enlarged mesally and laterally. Metatibia long and slender, strikingly enlarged at apex, 2.3-2.9 times as wide there as at midlength. Protarsus shorter than metatarsus; protarsomere 2 1.8 times as wide as long; protarsomere 3 1.5 times as wide as long; terminal



Figs 1-11. 1-4: *Anemophilus crassus* Wollaston: 1 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 2 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 3 – protibia, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 4 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm. 5-11: *Anemophilus subtessellatus* Wollaston: 5 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 6 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 7 – protibia, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 8 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 9 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 10 – ovipositor. Scale = 0.25 mm; 11 – sternum 8 in female. Scale = 0.50 mm.

Obr. 1-11. 1-4: *Anemophilus crassus* Wollaston: 1 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 2 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 3 – přední holoň, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 4 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 5-11: *Anemophilus subtessellatus* Wollaston: 5 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 6 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 7 – přední holoň, pohled svrchu. Měřítko 0,50 mm; 8 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 9 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 10 – ovipositor. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 11 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,50 mm.

protarsomere 1.5 times as long as protarsomere 3. Metatarsomere 2 1.2 times as wide as long; metatarsomere 3 1.1 times as wide as long; terminal metatarsomere 1.4 times as long as metatarsomere 3.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Fig. 4) widest at base, feebly tapering distad along the entire length with slightly concave sides, only in apical fifth strongly tapering; in lateral view feebly curved, with slender and lengthened apex.

Female genitalia not studied, only one male was dissected in type series.

Biology. Wollaston (1854) stated: "It occurs beneath stones on the grassy ledges of the rocks, as well as amongst lichen, in the mountains of Porto Santo, where, in certain positions, it is extremely common from the beginning of the winter to the early spring".

Differential diagnosis. Similar to *A. subtessellatus*; the distinguishing characters are stated in the key.

Anemophilus subtessellatus Wollaston, 1854
(Figs 5-11)

Anemophilus subtessellatus Wollaston, 1854: 387.

Anemophilus subtessellatus: Winkler, 1932: 1441; Lona, 1937: 344.

Type material examined. The original description did not specify the number of type specimens. I have examined four specimens under this name in Wollaston's collection (BMNH), bearing similar labels as the previous species, only with the name "subtessellatus".

I herein designate as the lectotype one well preserved female measuring 3.25 mm (r. e.), with a handwritten original label "*Anemophilus subtessellatus* Woll., type", and the other three specimens (one male and two unsexed specimens) without this label as paralectotypes. The designation is required in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). All four specimens belong to a valid species of the genus.

Redescription: Body length (r. e.): 2.47-3.25 mm.

Body, femora and tibiae dark brownish to blackish, tarsi and entire antennae rusty brownish. Elytra sparsely covered by 1) short and adherent, greyish, piliform setae, 2) short and adherent, greyish, lanceolate setae with feeble coppery sheen, creating small irregular spots, and 3) very short and erect, greyish, piliform setae creating one irregular row on each interval and hardly visible in lateral view. Pronotum and head only with short and adherent, lanceolate setae with coppery sheen. Tibiae with very short, greyish, piliform setae.

Rostrum (Fig. 5) very short and wide, 1.50-1.56 times as wide as long, feebly tapering anteriad with concave sides. Epifrons about as wide as two thirds of rostral width, with concave sides and with longitudinal furrow reaching almost rostral base. Eyes feebly convex and feebly protruding from outline of the head.

Antenna slender. Antennomere 1 2.2 times as long as wide, about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Antennomere 2 1.8 times as long as wide; antennomere 3 isodiametric; antennomere 4 slightly wider than long; antennomeres 5 and 6 1.3 times as wide as long; antennomere 7 1.7 times as wide as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 6) 1.23-1.30 times as wide as long, widest behind midlength, tapering more anteriad than posteriad, with anterior margin narrower than posterior one. Dorsal surface

of pronotum shiny and sparsely punctate, punctures placed at small and flat granules. Distance between punctures larger than their diameter.

Elytra (Fig. 6) short-oval, 1.26-1.32 times as long as wide, widest at midlength, shiny, with feebly arched base. Striae feebly punctate, intervals flat and wide.

Protibia (Fig. 7) short and wide, 3.3-4.0 times as long as wide at apex; apex strongly rounded, strikingly enlarged mesally with lateral margin almost straight. Metatibia long and slender, feebly enlarged at apex, 2.0-2.2 times as wide there as at midlength. Protarsus shorter than metatarsus. Protarsomere 2 1.8 times as wide as long; protarsomere 3 1.5 times as wide as long; terminal protarsomere 1.6 times as long as protarsomere 3. Metatarsomere 2 1.6 times as wide as long; metatarsomere 3 1.3 times as wide as long; terminal metatarsomere 1.6 times as long as metatarsomere 3.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) widest at base, feebly tapering distad along the entire length, only in apical fourth strongly tapering; in lateral view feebly curved, with slender and lengthened apex.

Female genitalia. Sternum 8 (Fig. 11) with slender and moderately long apodeme with almost inconspicuous caput. Plate small and triangular, fenestra translucent and lamina-shaped. Margo basalis short but distinct. Margo apicalis narrow and long with long setae. Hemisternite of ovipositor (Fig. 10) sclerotised, long and slender, conical, tapering anteriorly and constricted before apex. Stylus long and cylindrical with apical setae. Spermatheca (Fig. 9) C-shaped with curved cornu, wide and rounded corpus and without differentiated ramus and nodule, only with very small, almost indistinct hump instead of nodule.

Biology. Wollaston (1854) stated: "An equally abundant insect with *A. crassus* in Porto Santo, from the autumn to the early spring. It is however more peculiarly attached to lichen than that species, since it occurs almost exclusively in the crevices of the weather-beaten rocks, and is scarcely ever found beneath stones".

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar to *A. crassus*; the distinguishing characters are stated in the key.

Anemophilus trossulus Wollaston, 1854
(Figs 12-15)

Anemophilus trossulus Wollaston, 1854: 388.

Anemophilus trossulus: Winkler, 1932: 1441; Lona, 1937: 344.

Type material examined. Species described from an unspecified number of specimens coming from Pico d'Anna Ferreira. I have examined two specimens under this name in Wollaston's collection (BMNH), bearing the same labels as the type specimens of *A. crassus* and *A. subtessellatus*, only with the name "trossulus".

I herein designate as the lectotype one well preserved male, measuring 2.53 mm (r. e.), with a handwritten label "Anemophilus trossulus Woll., type", and the second unsexed specimen without such label as a paralectotype. The designation is required to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). Both specimens are conspecific and belong to a valid species of the genus.

Additional material. An additional specimen was misidentified and included in the syntype series of *A. crassus* (see above).

Redescription: Body length (r. e.): 2.41-2.63 mm.

Body brownish, legs reddish, tarsi reddish yellow. Elytra sparsely covered by 1) long and adherent, piliform setae with green or reddish sheen, and 2) same but erect setae creating one irregular row on each interval. Head, pronotum, femora and tibiae with the same vestiture as elytra, only erect setae irregularly scattered.

Rostrum (Fig. 12) very wide and short, 1.56-1.69 times as wide as long, only feebly tapering anteriorly and with feebly concave sides. Epifrons very wide, somewhat wider than three fourths of rostral width, with feebly concave sides and narrow longitudinal groove almost reaching posterior margins of eyes. Eyes convex and protruding from outline of head.

Antenna slender. Antennomere 1 2.1 times as long as wide, about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Antennomere 2 1.7 times as long as wide; antennomeres 3 and 4 slightly wider than long; antennomere 5 1.3 times as wide as long; antennomeres 6 and 7 1.7 times as wide as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 13) 1.26-1.36 times as wide as long, with arcuated sides, widest at midlength, tapering anteriorly only slightly more than posteriorly and anterior margin thus only slightly narrower than posterior one. Dorsal surface densely and finely punctate except very narrow longitudinal impunctate stripe at middle; punctures of unequal size.

Elytra (Fig. 13) very shiny, oval, 1.27-1.30 times as long as wide, with straight base. Striae finely punctate, intervals flat and wide.

Protibia (Fig. 14) short and wide, 4.0-4.3 times as long as wide at apex; apex rounded, enlarged mesally and rounded laterally. Metatibia also short and wide, enlarged laterally with inner margin straight, apex 1.7-1.8 times as wide as at midlength. Protarsus shorter than metatarsus. Protarsomere 2 2.2 times as wide as long; protarsomere 3 1.4 times as wide as long; terminal protarsomere 1.4 times as long as protarsomere 3. Metatarsomere 2 1.1 times as long as wide; metatarsomere 3 1.2 times as wide as long; terminal metatarsomere 1.6 times as long as metatarsomere 3.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Fig. 15) slender, widest at base and almost regularly tapering distad with slightly rounded sides; in lateral view curved, with lengthened, very slender apex.

Female genitalia unknown.

Biology. Wollaston (1854) stated: "It does not appear to have any tendency to assume the lichen-infesting habits of its allies, the few specimens which I have hitherto taken having been from beneath stones in the open country, and at low elevations".

Differential diagnosis. *Anemophilus trossulus* is very easily distinguishable from all other species of *Anemophilus* by long adherent and erect setae on the entire dorsal surface of body including femora and tibiae and by having the lateral margin of protibia rounded at apex.

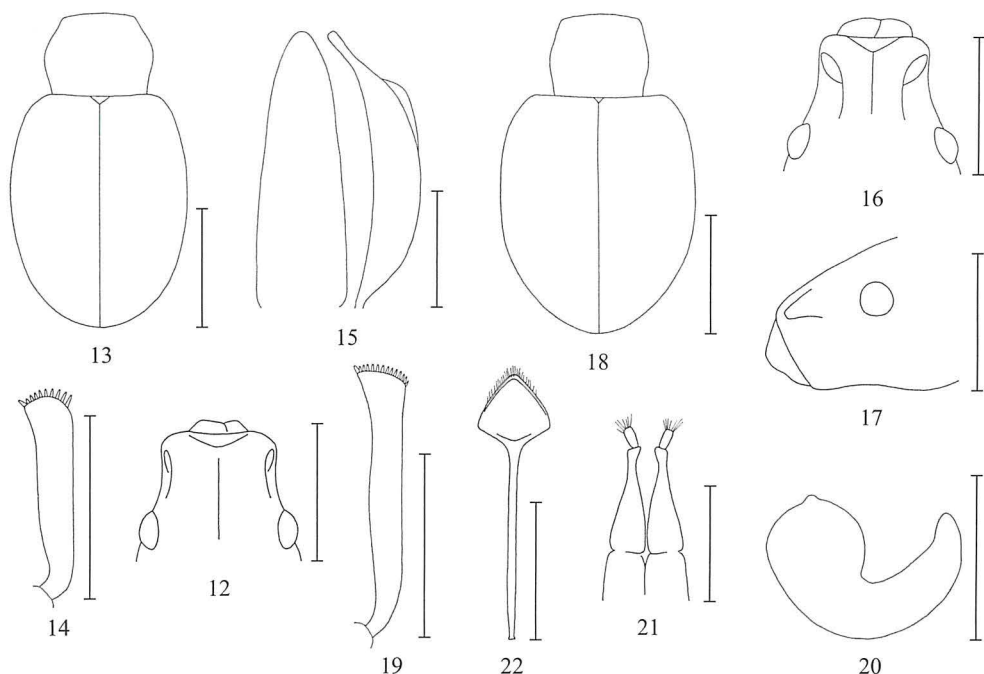
***Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n.**

(Figs 16-22, 46, 48)

Type material: Holotype ♀, labelled "Madeira, Kirsch" (SMT).

Description: Body length (r. e.): 2.75 mm.

Body and femora dark brownish, tibiae, tarsi and entire antennae rusty brownish. Elytra, pronotum and head sparsely covered by adherent, irregularly spotted setae, partly piliform, partly long-oval, scale-shaped, greenish or reddish, with feeble metallic sheen. Elytra on each



Figs 12-22. 12-15: *Anemophilus trossulus* Wollaston: 12 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 13 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 14 – protibia, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 15 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm. 16-22: *Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n.: 16 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 17 – head and rostrum, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 18 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 19 – protibia, dorsal view. Scale 0.50 mm; 20 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 21 – ovipositor. Scale = 0.25 mm; 22 – sternum 8 in female. Scale = 0.50 mm.

Obr. 12-22. 12-15: *Anemophilus trossulus* Wollaston: 12 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 13 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 14 – přední holeň, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 15 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 16-22: *Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n.: 16 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 17 – hlava s noscem, lateral view. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 18 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 19 – přední holeň, pohled svrchu. Měřítko 0,50 mm; 20 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 21 – ovipositor. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 22 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,50 mm.

interval with irregular row of whitish raised setae of unequal length. The longest setae almost as long as intervals wide, most setae less than 0.5 times as long as intervals wide. Raised setae on head and pronotum very short, visible only in lateral view. Legs covered by sparse and very short, piliform, semierect setae; antennae covered by sparse and short, piliform, erect setae.

Rostrum (Figs 16, 17) 1.57 times as wide as long, tapering anteriad, with feebly concave sides. Epifrons very narrow, in narrowest part about as wide as half of rostrum in the same place, with longitudinal groove and very narrow carina in middle. Epistome inconspicuous, separated from the bare frons by V-shaped, raised and narrow line. Scrobes in dorsal view fully visible along entire length; in lateral view short, strongly enlarged, dorsal border parallel to dorsal surface of rostrum, ventral border directed under eye. Eyes small, strongly convex,

significantly protruding from outline of head, in lateral view very near to dorsal border of head; interocular space twice as wide as space between antennal insertions.

Antenna very slender. Scape very long, strikingly exceeding anterior border of pronotum, feebly thickened towards apex, regularly curved. Antennomere 1 strikingly longer and somewhat wider than antennomere 2, 2.5 times as long as wide. Antennomere 2 twice as long as wide; antennomeres 3-5 slightly longer than wide; antennomere 6 isodiametric; antennomere 7 slightly wider than long. Club shorter than last four preceding antennomeres, 1.3 times as wide as apical part of scape.

Pronotum (Fig. 18) 1.18 times as wide as long, with regularly arcuated sides, widest at midlength, vaulted in lateral view. Anterior border only slightly narrower than posterior one. Dorsal surface with fine and dense, small granules.

Scutellum triangular, very small and almost invisible.

Elytra (Fig. 18) short-oval, 1.23 times as long as wide, twice as wide as pronotum, large with respect to pronotum. Intervals wide, distinctly wider than finely punctate striae, slightly vaulted, odd intervals slightly more elevated than even ones.

Femora inermis. Tibiae long and slender, protibia (Fig. 19) 5.4 times as long as wide at apex, enlarged mesally and straight laterally, apex subtruncate with a fringe of fine and short yellow setae. Metatibia only slightly enlarged mesally and laterally, at apex 1.5 times as wide as at midlength. Tarsi slender. Protarsus shorter than metatarsus. Protarsomere 2 1.6 times as wide as long; protarsomere 3 1.3 times as wide as long; terminal protarsomere 1.7 times as long as protarsomere 3. Metatarsomere 2 1.1 times as long as wide; metatarsomere 3 1.2 times as wide as long; terminal metatarsomere 1.7 times as long as metatarsomere 3. Claws fused in basal third and divergent in apical two thirds.

Female genitalia. Sternum 8 (Fig. 22) with moderately long apodeme, well sclerotised margo basalis and margo apicalis and feebly sclerotised, almost translucent, triangular plate; apex with setae. Hemisternite of ovipositor (Fig. 21) sclerotised, long and slender, conical, tapering anteriorly and constricted before apex. Stylus long and cylindrical with apical setae. Spermatheca (Fig. 20) C-shaped, cornu curved, corpus, nodulus and ramus not differentiated.

Biology unknown.

Etymology. From the Latin *gracilis*, slender, in reference to the slender legs.

Differential diagnosis. *Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n. is easily distinguished from the remaining three species of the genus by the narrow epifrons, wide elytra, narrow pronotum and long and slender protibia.

Key to the species of *Anemophilus*

1. Adherent elytral setae longer than one half of width of the respective interval. Femora, tibiae, head and rostrum with very long, erect setae. Apex of protibia arcuate laterally (Fig. 14). Body length 1.9-2.6 mm. *A. trossulus* Wollaston
- Adherent elytral setae shorter than one fifth of interval width. Femora, tibiae, head and rostrum with very short, erect setae. Apex of protibia straight or enlarged laterally (Figs 3, 7, 19). 2
2. Elytra short-oval, twice as wide as pronotum. Pronotum narrower, 1.18 times as wide as long (Fig. 18), with dense small granules. Epifrons in narrowest part half as wide as rostrum in the same place (Fig. 16). Longest elytral raised setae longer than one half of interval width. Protibia long and slender, 5.4 times as long as wide at the widest place at apex (Fig. 19). Body length 2.8 mm. *A. gracilipes* sp. n.
- Elytra oval, 1.62-1.77 times as wide as pronotum. Pronotum wider, 1.23-1.38 times as wide as long (Figs 2, 6), finely and sparsely punctate or with indistinct granules. Epifrons in narrowest part 0.66 times as wide as rostrum

- in the same place (Figs 1, 5). All raised setae on elytra significantly shorter than one half of interval width. Protibia robust, 3.0-4.0 times as long as wide at the widest place at apex (Figs 3, 7). 3
3. Apex of protibia enlarged strikingly mesally and laterally, protibia more robust, 3.0-3.4 times as long as wide at the widest place at apex (Fig. 3). Apex of metatibia strikingly enlarged, 2.7-3.0 times as wide as its width at midlength. Pronotum wider, 1.28-1.38 times as wide as long (Fig. 2). Body length 3.0-3.5 mm. *A. crassus* Wollaston
- Apex of protibia enlarged mesally but straight laterally, more slender, 3.8-4.0 times as long as wide at the widest place at apex (Fig. 7). Apex of metatibia feebly enlarged, 2.0-2.3 times as wide as at midlength. Pronotum narrower, 1.23-1.30 times as wide as long (Fig. 6). Body length 2.5-3.3 mm. *A. subtesellatus* Wollaston

Chiloneonasus Reitter, 1913

Chiloneonasus Reitter, 1913a: 13.

Chiloneonasus: Winkler, 1932: 1444; Lona, 1937: 404; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 160.

Reitter (1913a) described the genus as monotypic, containing only the newly described *C. formaneki*, and placed it into the tribe Cyclopterini Reitter, 1913. Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) listed it in the tribe Holcorhinini Desbrochers, 1898 (= Cyclopterini Reitter, 1913). All three type specimens are conspecific and belong to a valid species within the genus *Desbrochersella*. The synonymy of *Chiloneonasus* and *Desbrochersella* is justified by the large and shiny epistome, the shiny frons which is separated from the epifrons by a crescent-shaped raised line, the wide and short rostrum which is at the same level as the head and is not separated from it by any transversal sulcus, and the dorsally placed scrobes.

Type material examined. Reitter (1913a) based the description on an unspecified number of specimens from “Morocco, Santa Cruz”. The reference to Morocco is probably erroneous. I have examined three unsexed specimens from Reitter’s coll. (HNHM), bearing the following labels: Algeria [printed] / Dj. Sta Cruz, 7 3/92 [or 7.iii.1892] [handwriting] / Holotypus [or Paratypus in two specs.], *Chiloneonasus* Formaneki Reitter 1912 [red margins, handwriting, not original label] / *Holcorhinus* sp.? [handwriting, only in holotypus] / Desbr. *Chiloneus* ? [handwriting, only in holotypus] / *Chiloneonasus* m. Formaneki m. Alger [handwriting, only in holotypus] / Coll. Reitter [printed] / LECTOTYPUS [or PARALECTOTYPUS] *Chiloneonasus* formaneki Reitter, R. Borovec des. 2002 [red, printed] / *Desbrochersella* formaneki (Reitter), R. Borovec det. 2002 [printed].

I have selected the specimen labelled as “Holotypus” and measuring 2.81 mm (r. e.) as the lectotype and the other two specimens as paralectotypes. The lectotype designation is needed to stabilize the nomenclature in this tribe according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Euplatus Desbrochers, 1907

Euplatus Desbrochers, 1907: 93.

Euplatus Desbrochers, 1909: 2.

Euplatus: Winkler, 1932: 1445; Lona, 1937: 409; Solari, 1950: 33; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 160.

Desbrochers (1907, 1909) described the genus twice under the same name. In 1907 he described the type species as *E. tigrellus* and in 1909 as *E. otiorhynchoides*. Solari (1950) studied the types and established the following synonymy: *Mylacus syriacus* Pic, 1898 = *M. cupripubens* Reitter, 1906 = *E. tigrellus* Desbrochers, 1907 = *E. otiorhynchoides* Desbrochers,

1909. Because the type material of *M. cupripubens* is quite different from *E. syriacus* (= *E. tigrellus*, = *E. otiorhynchoides*), I remove it from this synonymy and confirm it as a valid species here. Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) listed *Euplatinus* in the tribe Holcorhinini. Genera of this tribe have the rostrum separated from the rest of the head by a distinct, sharp and narrow, sometimes angular transversal furrow. On the contrary, *Euplatinus* has the rostrum separated from the rest of the head only by an indistinct and very shallow depression, which is even less visible than the transversal furrow of *Rhinomias* Reitter, 1894 and *Asphalmus* Sharp, 1896 of the Omiini. *Euplatinus* differs from the Holcorhinini also by the shape of sternum 8 in female with the apodeme creating a well sclerotised margo basalis (in the Holcorhinini the apex of the apodeme is located in the middle of the plate and does not create margo basalis). That is why I confirm the essence of the original concept of Pic (1898) and Reitter (1906), who described *M. syriacus* and *M. cupripubens* within the Omiini, and also the original classification of Desbrochers (1909), who placed the newly described genus *Euplatinus* to the Omiini near *Myllacus*. I thus propose to transfer *Euplatinus* from the tribe Holcorhinini to the Omiini.

Redescription of the genus. Body length (r. e.): 2.8-3.8 mm, maximum body width 1.3-2.0 mm.

Body brownish to blackish, covered by adherent piliform setae.

Rostrum (Figs 23, 30, 31, 32) as wide as long or wider than long, with concave sides, rounded around scrobes, at apex as wide as in basal part or narrower. Epifrons narrow, tapering posteriad, frons bare. Epistome not differentiated. Scrobes in dorsal view fully visible in anterior part, in lateral view very short, slightly enlarged posteriad, dorsal border parallel with dorsal surface of rostrum, ventral border curved down, not reaching upper border of rostrum or eye. Eyes large and convex, dorsally placed, only somewhat protruding from outline of head in dorsal view, in lateral view very near to dorsal surface. Head and rostrum in the same plane.

Antenna long and slender. Scape thickened in apical part, longer than funicle and exceeding anterior pronotal border.

Pronotum (Figs 24, 25, 33, 34) wider than long, with arcuated sides, anterior border narrower than posterior one. Disc with very narrow, longitudinal middle keel with ill-defined margins, sometimes visible only as impunctate band.

Procoxal cavities contiguous, semiglobular, placed at midlength of prosternum or closer to anterior margin.

Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra (Figs 24, 25, 33, 34) long-oval or oval. Striae narrow and punctate, intervals flat and wide.

Mesocoxae semiglobular, mesosternal process narrow. Metacoxae transversal, separated by distance subequal to transversal diameter of metacoxa.

Femora inermis. Mesal edge of protibia with strong sinuation. Apex of protibia rounded with a dense fringe of fine and short, yellowish setae and one tooth at mesal angle. Apex straight or feebly projecting laterally and enlarged mesally. Meso- and metatibia in both sexes with one short mesal spine. Metatibial corbels opened. Pro- and mesotarsus in both sexes more robust than metatarsus, in males more robust than in females. Claws fused in basal half.

Abdominal ventrite 1 as long as ventrite 2 and as ventrites 3 and 4 combined. Ventrites 1 and 2 with shallow, wide depression, more conspicuous in males. Suture 1 (between abdominal

ventrites 1 and 2) fine, sinuose, other sutures deeply impressed, suture 2 feebly arched, sutures 3 and 4 straight. Metasternal process obtuse. Entire ventral side of body sparsely covered by semierect, greyish, piliform setae.

Sexual dimorphism. Males and females differ mainly by more robust tarsi in males, but also in shape of elytra, rostrum, eye, antennal scape, dorsal structure of pronotum, apex of protibia and metasternal process.

Male genitalia well sclerotised with longitudinal, pointed ostium (Figs 26, 35). Tegmen with long manubrium and parameroides, without armatures. Temonoes long.

Female genitalia. Sternum 8 (Figs 29, 38) with moderately long apodeme and Y-shaped, well sclerotised margo basalis. Fenestra translucent and lamina-shaped. Margo anterior very feebly sclerotised, badly visible, with sparse setae. Hemisternite of ovipositor (Figs 28, 37) long, laterally strongly flattened, curved, with several long setae at apex, without styli. Spermatheca (Figs 27, 36) C-shaped with well differentiated nodulus and ramus.

Type species. *Euplatus tigrellus* Desbrochers, 1907 = *Mylacus syriacus* Pic, 1898, by monotypy.

Differential diagnosis. *Euplatus* is closely related to *Omius* and *Omiomima*. It is easily distinguished from both of them by having the protarsus more robust than the metatarsus, more robust also in males in comparison with females, by the prominent longitudinal ostium of the aedeagus in males and the prominent margo basalis of sternum 8 in females. The extremely robust male protarsus resembles the same shape in *Gyratogaster* K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1903 and *Altonomus* Desbrochers, 1907 from the tribe Cyphicerini, and *Sauromates* Korotyaev, 1992 from the tribe Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891. However, *Euplatus* differs from the former two genera by claws fused and less elevated frons, and from *Sauromates* by the opened scrobes visible in dorsal view.

***Euplatus syriacus* (Pic, 1898)**
(Figs 23-29)

Mylacus syriacus Pic, 1898: 124.

Mylacus syriacus: Reitter, 1906: 216; Winkler, 1932: 1450; Lona, 1938: 426; Angelov, 1973: 277.

Euplatus syriacus: Solari, 1950: 33; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 160.

Euplatus tigrellus Desbrochers, 1907: 93.

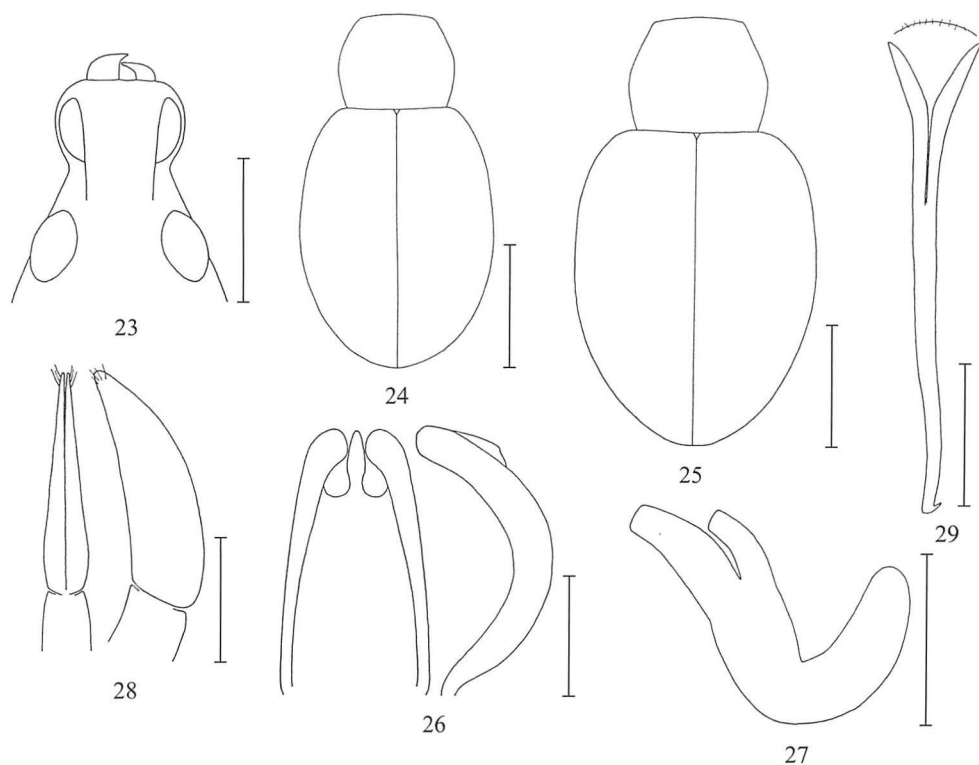
Euplatus tigrellus: Winkler, 1932: 1445; Lona, 1937: 409.

Euplatus otiorhynchoides Desbrochers, 1909: 3.

Type material examined. Pic (1898) described this species from “Syrie, Akbès” based on an unspecified number of specimen. The type material of *M. syriacus* cannot be found in Pic’s collection in MNHN (H. Perrin, pers. comm.). However, I have examined four specimens from Pic’s collection (MNHN), partly from Adana and partly without locality label, with handwritten labels “syriacus”. These specimens fit very closely the redescription of *M. syriacus* in Reitter (1906) and I have no doubt that they belong to the species described by Pic although they do not belong to the type series.

Desbrochers (1907) based the description of *E. tigrellus* on at least one male and one female from “Asie mineure, Adana”. *Euplatus otiorhynchoides* was described as “*E. otiorhynchoides* (vestitus m. olim, i. l.)” from Adana and based on more than one specimen. Two specimens – male and female – in Desbrochers’s collection (MNHN) in fact represent the types of both species of *Euplatus*. Both specimens are glued on a label with a green

stripe on its basis. I herein designate the male, measuring 3.25 mm (r. e.), as the lectotype of *Euplatus tigrellus* and the female, measuring 3.94 mm (r. e.), as the lectotype of *Euplatus otiorhynchoides*. The male is labeled as follows: *Euplatus tigrellus* [Desbrochers's handwriting] / *vestitus* ? [handwritten, not by Desbrochers] / Ex Museo Desbrochers 1914 [printed] / LECTOTYPE, *Euplatus tigrellus* Desbrochers, R. Borovec desig. 2004 [red, handwritten] / *Euplatus syriacus* (Pic), R. Borovec det. 2004 [handwritten]. The female is labelled as follows: *Euplatus otiorhynchoides* (m.) Adana [Desbrochers's handwriting] / Ex Museo Desbrochers 1914 [printed] / LECTOTYPE, *Euplatus otiorhynchoides* Desbrochers, R. Borovec desig. 2004 [red, handwritten] / *Euplatus syriacus* (Pic), R. Borovec det. 2004 [handwritten]. The lectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). Both species described by Desbrochers are undoubtedly junior subjective synonyms of *E. syriacus*.



Figs 23-29. *Euplatus syriacus* (Pic): 23 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 24 – pronotum and elytra in male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 25 – pronotum and elytra in female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 26 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 27 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 28 – ovipositor. Scale = 0.50 mm; 29 – sternite 8 in female. Scale = 0.50 mm.

Obr. 23-29. *Euplatus syriacus* (Pic): 23 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítka = 0,50 mm; 24 – štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítka = 1,00 mm; 25 – štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítka = 1,00 mm; 26 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítka = 0,25 mm; 27 – spermatéka. Měřítka = 0,25 mm; 28 – ovipositor. Měřítka = 0,50 mm; 29 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítka = 0,50 mm.

Additional material examined. 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Adana [Turkey] (NMP); 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Taurus [Turkey, Toros Dağları mts.] (HNHM); 1 ♂, Adana (DEI); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Adana (MNHN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Adana (RBO).

Redescription: Length of body (r. e.): ♂♂ 3.00-3.50 mm, ♀♀ 3.38-3.75 mm.

Elytra, pronotum and head densely covered by adherent, piliform, yellowish and brownish setae.

Rostrum (Fig. 23) 1.08-1.17 times as wide as long, at base 1.03-1.08 times as wide as at apex, in basal half strongly tapering anteriorly, in apical half enlarged again, with significantly concave sides. Eyes only slightly protruding from outline of head in dorsal view.

Antennal scape straight. Antennomeres 1 and 2 of equal length, slender. Antennomere 1 2.2 times as long as wide; antennomere 2 2.4 times as long as wide; antennomeres 3-7 gradually thickened towards apex. Antennomere 3 1.1 times as long as wide; antennomere 4 as long as wide; antennomeres 5-7 about 1.2 times as wide as long. Club long and slender, 2.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Figs 24, 25) 1.14-1.25 times as wide as long. Disc in males with very narrow, median longitudinal keel with ill-defined margins, sometimes visible only as impunctate band; the keel in females enlarged in basal half into ill-defined, elevated, flat, long-oval bump. Dorsal surface of pronotum mat, with microsculpture, finely and densely punctate.

Procoxal cavities placed at midlength of prosternum.

Elytra (Figs 24, 25) in males and females 1.35-1.39 and 1.28-1.36 times as long as wide, respectively.

Apex of protibia laterally straight in both sexes. Protarsus in males robust: tarsomere 2 1.6 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.8 times as wide as previous one and 1.6 times as long as terminal tarsomere. Protarsus in females more slender than in males: tarsomere 2 1.6 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.6 times as wide as previous one, in the equal length as terminal tarsomere. Metatarsus in males slender: tarsomere 2 1.2 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.5 times as wide as previous one; terminal tarsomere 1.1 times as long as tarsomere 3. Metatarsus in females more slender than in males: tarsomere 2 1.2 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.1 times as wide as long and 1.6 times as wide as previous one; terminal tarsomere 1.1 times as long as tarsomere 3.

Metasternal process in both sexes as wide as transversal diameter of metacoxa.

Sexual dimorphism. Except of more robust tarsi males are different from females by more slender elytra and not enlarged middle keel at basal part of pronotum.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Fig. 26) in ventral view widest at base, regularly tapering distad, with feebly arcuated sides, at apex blunt, with narrow concavity at middle of the apex, with sharp, spine-shaped apex of ostium. In lateral view regularly curved, along entire length of equal width, apex blunt.

Female genitalia. Sternum 8 (Fig. 29) with very strong, Y-shaped margo basalis and very feebly sclerotised margo apicalis, bearing short setae. Ovipositor (Fig. 28) conspicuous, exceptionally large and well sclerotised, dark brownish or blackish, in lateral view sickle-shaped, pointed, with several short setae at apex. Spermatheca (Fig. 27) with short cornu, long curved ramus and shorter and more slender, curved nodulus.

Biology unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species is easily distinguishable from *E. cupripubens* by characters stated in the key.

***Euplatus cupripubens* (Reitter, 1906), comb. n.**
(Figs 30-38, 47)

Mylacus cupripubens Reitter, 1906: 222.

Mylacus cupripubens: Winkler, 1932: 1450; Lona, 1938: 422; Angelov, 1973: 278.

Euplatus syriacus: Solari, 1950: 33.

Type material examined. Reitter (1906) described the type series data as: "Hochsyrien: Akbes (♂ ♀ in meiner Sammlung)". I have studied type material, deposited in Reitter's collection (HNHM), bearing following labels: Siria Akbes [printed] / Akbes [handwriting, only in male] / Holotypus [in male, in female Allotypus], *Mylacus cupripubens* Reitter, 1905 [red margins, handwriting, not original label] / cupripubens m. n. sp. ♂ ♀ Typus [handwriting, only in male] / *M. cupripubens* Reitt. Coll. Reitter [handwriting] / LECTOTYPUS ♂ [respectively PARALECTOTYPUS ♀], *Mylacus cupripubens* Reitter, R. Borovec des. 2002 [red, printed] / *Euplatus cupripubens* (Reitter), R. Borovec det. 2002 [printed]. I herein designate the lectotype and paralectotype in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). I have extracted the genitalia of each specimen, and mounted them on the same card as the male specimen and on a translucent card under the female specimen, respectively.

This is a valid species, easily distinguished from *Euplatus syriacus* (see above).

Redescription. Body length (r. e.): ♂ 2.81 mm, ♀ 2.97 mm.

Elytra sparsely covered by (1) adherent setae shaped as very long, narrow scales with bronze sheen and (2) adherent piliform setae of the same colour. Pronotum and head with very similar setae pointing mediad.

Rostrum (Figs 30, 31, 32) in male 1.09 times as wide as long, at base 1.09 times as wide as at apex, in female 1.37 times as wide as long, at base 1.24 times as wide as at apex. Rostrum in both sexes with feebly concave sides. Head and rostrum mat, with strong microsculpture. Eyes larger in male than in female, convex, protruding from outline.

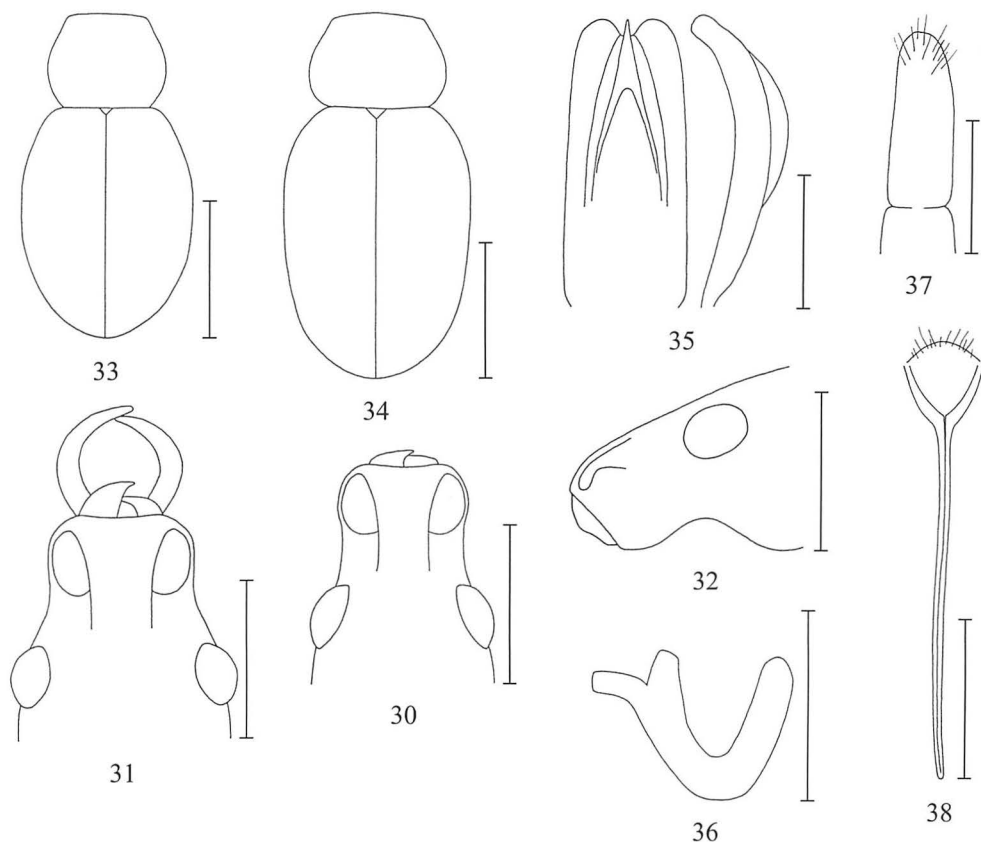
Antennal scape feebly curved at midlength, in female more than in male. Basal two antennomeres strikingly longer than wide, conical. Antennomere 1 almost twice as long as wide; antennomere 2 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide. Antennomeres 3-7 gradually thickened distad. Antennomere 3 1.1-1.2 times as long as wide; antennomere 4 as long as wide; antennomere 5 1.1-1.2 times as wide as long; antennomeres 6-7 1.3-1.5 times as wide as long; all antennomeres more slender in female than in male. Club long, narrow, in male 1.9 times as long as wide, in female 2.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Figs 33, 34) in male 1.41 times, in female 1.45 times as wide as long. Pronotal disc with very strong microsculpture, mat, finely and densely punctate. Punctures shallow, hardly visible. Midline narrow, shiny, without punctures and microsculpture, in female feebly elevated to inconspicuous median keel.

Procoxal cavities closer to anterior border of prosternum than to posterior.

Elytra (Figs 33, 34) in male 1.30 times, in female 1.42 times as long as wide, shiny, without microsculpture. Intervals strikingly wider than the narrow, finely punctate striae.

Apex of protibia at outer side straight in male, enlarged in female. Protarsus in male extremely robust: tarsomere 2 2.0 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.4 times as wide as long and 1.5 times as wide as previous one, 2.8 times as long as terminal tarsomere. Protarsus in female less robust than in male: tarsomere 2 1.8 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.3 times as wide as previous one, 1.3 times as long as terminal tarsomere.



Figs 30-38. *Euplatinus cupripubens* (Reitter): 30 – head and rostrum in male, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 31 – head and rostrum in female, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 32 – head and rostrum, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 33 – pronotum and elytra in male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 34 – pronotum and elytra in female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 35 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 36 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 37 – ovipositor. Scale = 0.25 mm; 38 – sternum 8 in female. Scale = 0.50 mm.

Obr. 30-38. *Euplatinus cupripubens* (Reitter): 30 – hlava s noscem samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 31 – hlava s noscem samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 32 – hlava s noscem, boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 33 – štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 34 – štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 35 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 36 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 37 – ovipositor. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 38 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,50 mm.

Metatarsus in male less robust than protarsus: tarsomere 2 1.8 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.1 times as wide as long and 1.2 times as wide as previous one, twice as long as terminal tarsomere. Metatarsus in female more slender than in male: tarsomere 2 1.3 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.1 times as wide as long and 1.3 times as wide as previous one, 1.2 times as long as terminal tarsomere.

Metasternal process in female as wide as transversal diameter of metacoxa, in male narrower.

Sexual dimorphism. Male and female differ chiefly in the shape of the tarsi as well as many characters (shape of rostrum, eye, antennal scape, elytra, apex of protibia and metasternal process).

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Fig. 35) in ventral view almost parallel-sided, with blunt apex, with narrow and deep median concavity and spine-shaped apex of longitudinal, triangular internal ostium; in lateral view curved, equally wide along entire length, apex blunt.

Female genitalia. Sternum 8 (Fig. 38) with significant margo basalis and feeble margo apicalis with setae. Spermatheca (Fig. 36) with long and slender cornu, short nodulus, and longer and slightly more slender, curved and almost perpendicular ramus. Hemisternite of ovipositor (Fig. 37) very feebly sclerotised, almost translucent, short, in lateral view with blunt apex bearing a group of sparse long setae.

Biology unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The species is easily distinguished from *E. syriacus* by characters stated below in the key.

Key to the species of *Euplatinus*

1. Rostrum with significantly concave sides. Eyes in dorsal view only slightly protruding from outline of head (Fig. 23). Protarsomere 2 in both sexes 1.6 times as wide as long, protarsomere 3 in males 1.6 times as long as terminal protarsomere, in females both tarsomeres equally long. Ovipositor large and conspicuous, well sclerotised, dark brownish or blackish (Fig. 28). Body length 3.0-3.8 mm. *E. syriacus* (Pic)
- Rostrum with feebly concave sides. Eyes in dorsal view significantly protruding from outline of head (Figs 30, 31). Protarsomere 2 in male twice, in female 1.8 times as wide as long, protarsomere 3 in male 2.8 times, in female 1.3 times as long as terminal protarsomere. Ovipositor short and very feebly sclerotised, almost translucent (Fig. 37). Body length 2.8-3.0 mm. *E. cupripubens* (Reitter)

Sitonapterus Reitter, 1913

Sitonapterus Reitter, 1913a: 21.

Sitonapterus: Winkler, 1932: 1466; Lona, 1936: 125; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 176.

Reitter (1913a) described the genus as monotypic and placed it to the tribe Polydrosini Schoenherr, 1823 (now Polydrosini). This view was followed by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999). However, the type specimen clearly belongs to the genus *Desbrochersella* (scrobes completely opened in dorsal view and strongly enlarged in lateral view, shoulders absent, and epistome separated from frons by a crescent-shaped, raised line). It is a valid species that shifts the known occurrence of *Desbrochersella* further east.

Type material examined. In the original description, Reitter (1913a) stated: “Persien: Luristan. Von Herrn Hauptmann E. v. Bodemeyer in einem Stücke aufgefunden”. I have examined one specimen from Reitter’s collection (HNHM), probably a female measuring 2.38 mm (r. e.), remounted probably by Thompson but not dissected and labelled as follows: v. Bodemeyer, Persien, Luristan [printed] / Monotypus, *Sitonapterus sitonoides* Reitter 1913 [red margins, handwriting, not original label] / *Sitonapterus m. sitonoides m.* 1912 [handwriting] / Coll. Reitter [printed] / Die Type mit ein *Desbrochersella* sp. verwechselt ist! R. T. Thompson 1976 [handwriting] / HOLOTYPUS *Sitonapterus sitonoides* Reitter, R. Borovec des. 2002 [red, printed] / *Desbrochersella sitonoides* (Reitter), R. Borovec det. 2002 [printed].

Generic complexes within the Omiini

Omius Germar, 1817

Kissinger (1964) showed that the name *Omius* must be applied to species known from Europe and North America and previously placed in *Mylacus*. He studied the type species of both genera and found that the type species of *Omius* (*Curculio rotundatus* Fabricius, 1792 (non Gmelin, 1790) = *O. puberulus* Boheman, 1834) and the type species of *Mylacus* (*Mylacus murinus* Boheman, 1843) are conspecific. Silfverberg (1977) thus created the new name *Omiamima* for a Western Palaearctic genus named by that time as *Omius*, with the type species *Omius mollinus* Boheman, 1834.

The genus was revised by Reitter (1906), who also provided a valuable key. Later on, Purkyně (1949) described four new species from Greece, Bulgaria and former Yugoslavia. Angelov (1973) studied a majority of available type material of the genus, described six new species from Bulgaria, Albania and Ukraine (Crimea), and fully accepted Reitter's list of species which he further completed it by several species excluded from *Omius* in previous studies (Reitter 1913a, Lona 1937, Solari 1950, González 1970). Since that time, only a few additional species have been described from Italy, Daghestan and Turkey (Pesarini 1972, Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1980, Korotyaev 1991, Borovec 1998). However, species from original Reitter's (1906) list are very heterogenous. Some of them were thus transferred to other genera: *Omius villosus* (Reitter, 1906) and *O. reitteri* (Stierlin, 1884) to the genus *Altonomus* Desbrochers, 1907 belonging to the tribe Cyphicerini Lacordaire, 1863 (Borovec 2003). *Omius albosquamulatus* (Reitter, 1907) was firstly listed in the genus *Sciaphilomorphus* F. Solari, 1947 by Alonso-Zarazaga (1984) who later placed it in a new monotypic genus *Chionostagon* (Alonso-Zarazaga 1988) listed now in the tribe Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891 (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999). Finally, *Omius cupripubens* is transferred to the genus *Euplatus* in this paper.

Omiamima Silfverberg, 1977 complex

Following the nomenclatorial changes introduced by Kissinger (1964), Silfverberg (1977) proposed *Omiamima* as a new name for species previously placed in *Omius* (Formánek 1904, Reitter 1913a, Winkler 1932, Lona 1938). *Omiamima* is very poorly defined genus, including various species of the tribe Omiini not belonging to *Omius* and other genera (*Rhinomias* Reitter, 1894 and *Urometopus* Formánek, 1904). Dieckmann (1980) emphasized: "The five Central European species show at a first sight that *Omiamima* is not a monophyletic group. Especially conspicuous are the very different shapes of rostrum and scrobes". The most probable paraphyly of *Omiamima* makes it impossible to key satisfactorily. Characters used in the last key of Entiminae by Dieckmann (1980) cannot be used, because they apply only for a limited number of Central European species. For example, keys by Reitter (1913a) and Dieckmann (1980) use the pronotal vestiture with apices of setae pointing longitudinally as the main distinguishing character used for *Omiamima*. However, the setae point transversally in several South European species such as *O. metallescens* (Seidlitz, 1868). To improve the situation, Podlussány (1998) split two new genera, *Bryodaemon* Podlussány, 1998 and *Humeromima* Podlussány, 1998. Species still remaining in *Omiamima* can be divided into four groups,

three of which I transfer to different genera, including a new genus, *Baromiamima* gen. n., described below:

***Omiamima concinna* (Boheman, 1834) complex.** This group includes three currently recognised species, living in Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia, and a high number of synonyms. The group needs a revision but is nevertheless very well defined and easy to distinguish from all other species of *Omiamima* (see the differential diagnosis of *Baromiamima* gen. n.). I assume that these characters are apomorphic, which justifies the establishment of a new genus for this group of species.

***Baromiamima* gen. n.**

(Figs 39-45)

Description. Body length (r. e.): 2.3-2.8 mm; maximum body width 1.1-1.3 mm.

Entire body light or dark brownish. Elytra with 1-2 irregular rows of long, raised setae on intervals and with one regular row of the same setae in striae. Pronotum and head with semierect setae directed anteriad, half as long as elytral ones.

Rostrum (Figs 39, 40) very short and wide, 1.33-1.75 times as wide as long, regularly tapering anteriad, with straight sides. Epifrons in basal half subparallel, in apical half enlarged anteriad, at rostral midlength narrowest and less than half as wide as rostrum. Epifrons with narrow, longitudinal furrow along entire length. Frons impressed, epistome not differentiated. Scrobes in dorsal view fully visible along entire length, dorsally opened, in lateral view dorsally placed, large, with dorsal as well as ventral margin parallel with dorsal margin of rostrum, directed to eye but not reaching it. Eyes large, dorsally placed, in dorsal view not protruding from outline of head, in lateral view very near to dorsal margin of head. Interocular space with small longitudinal fovea. Head and rostrum at the same level, rostrum not separated from rest of head by any transversal furrow.

Antenna slender. Scape curved at midlength, thickened only in apical part, longer than funicle and exceeding anterior pronotal border. First two antennomeres longer than wide, conical, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 3-7 about isodiametric. Club slender.

Pronotum (Fig. 41) bald, shiny, 1.08-1.25 times as wide as long, with arcuated sides, densely and finely punctate, anterior border narrower than posterior one.

Procoxal cavities contiguous, semiglobular, very close to anterior border of prosternum.

Scutellum well visible, triangular.

Elytra bald, shiny, long oval, shaped as in *Barypeithes* Jacquelin du Val, 1854, 1.35-1.53 times as long as wide (Fig. 41). Striae narrow and punctate, intervals wide and flat.

Mesocoxa semiglobular, mesosternal process almost as wide as half of diameter of mesocoxa. Metacoxae transversal, distance between them shorter than transversal diameter of metacoxa.

Femora inermis. Inner edge of protibia with feeble sinuation, outer edge straight. Apex of protibia enlarged inside, rounded, with a dense fringe of fine and short yellowish setae and with single tooth at mesal angle. Meso- and metatibia in both sexes with one small, short, poorly visible mesal spine. Metatibial corbels opened. Tarsus with tarsomere 3 strikingly

widened and deeply bilobed. Terminal tarsomere slightly longer than previous one, with claws connate in basal half.

Ventrite 1 as long as ventrite 2 or as ventrites 3 and 4 combined. Suture 1 sinuose and fine, suture 2 feebly arched and fine, others deep and straight. Metasternal process feebly arrow-shaped, narrower than transversal diameter of metacoxa. Entire ventral side bald, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, with semierect piliform setae.

Sexual dimorphism. Males with more slender elytra than females.

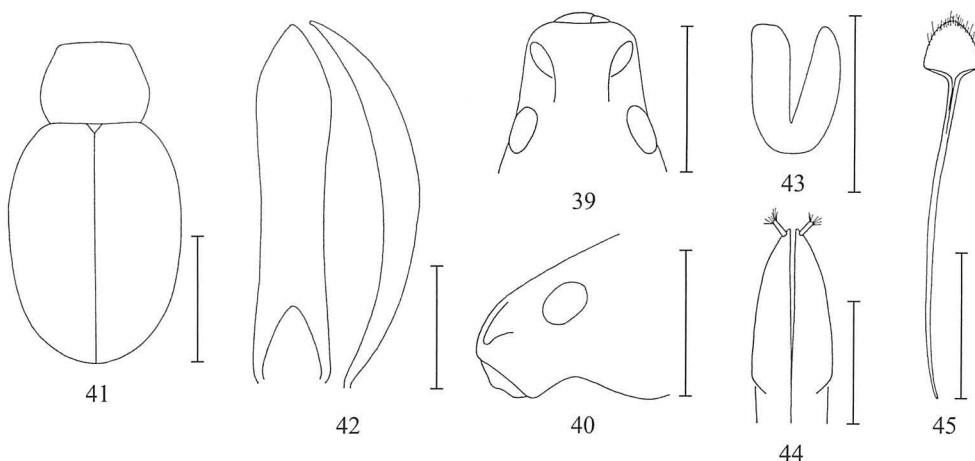
Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Fig. 42) long and slender, with pointed apex and concave sides, well sclerotised, without translucent membranous “wings” at apex. Tegmen with short manubrium and parameroides, without armatures. Temones short.

Female genitalia. Sternum 8 (Fig. 45) with long apodeme and Y-shaped, well sclerotised margo basalis. Plate translucent, triangular- or crescent-shaped. Margo anterior feebly sclerotised, with setae. Spermatheca (Fig. 43) U-shaped, with long and slender cornu; corpus, nodulus and ramus not differentiated. Hemisternite of ovipositor (Fig. 44) long, slender, tapering distad, feebly sclerotised, with long, cylindrical, laterally directed apical stylus with setae.

Etymology. The name is a combination of *Barypeithes* and *Omiamima*. The new genus resembles the genus *Barypeithes* of Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891 by its shape of the pronotum and elytra and by the elytral vestiture, while the species were previously placed in the genus *Omiamima*.

Type species. *Omius concinnus* Boheman, 1834, by present designation.

Included taxa. See the check-list and material examined below.

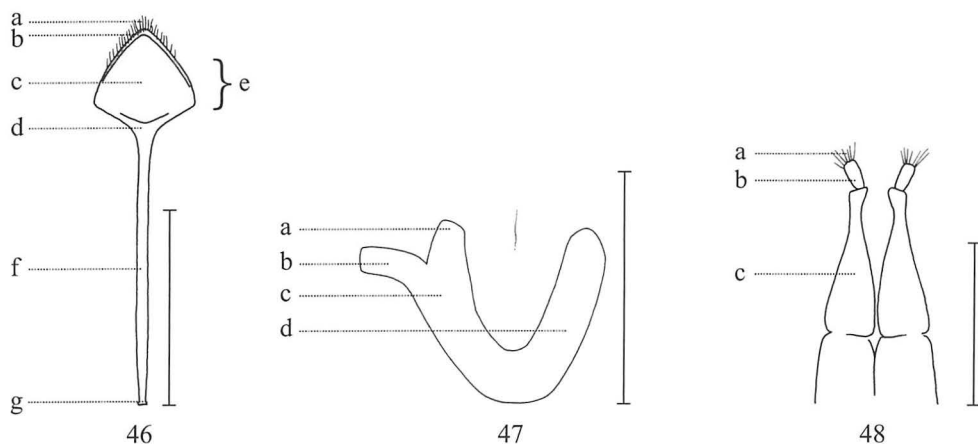


Figs 39-45. *Baromiamima concinna* (Boheman): 39 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 40 – head and rostrum, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 41 – pronotum and elytra in female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 42 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 43 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 44 – ovipositor. Scale = 0.25 mm; 45 – sternum 8 in female. Scale = 0.50 mm.

Obr. 39-45. *Baromiamima concinna* (Boheman): 39 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 40 – hlava s noscem, boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 41 – štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 42 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 43 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 44 – ovipositor. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 45 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,50 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Baromiamima* gen. n. is very easy distinguishable in the tribe Omiini by the following set of characters: body similar to *Barypeithes* (Fig. 41), slender and brownish with long and dense, erect piliform setae; rostrum robust, wider than long, with very slender epifrons, narrowest at midlength; scrobes fully dorsally opened; eyes dorsally placed, not protruding from the outline of head (Fig. 39); spermatheca U-shaped, without differentiated corpus, nodulus or ramus (Fig. 43); hemisternite of ovipositor with apical stylus (Fig. 44); aedeagus long and slender, well sclerotised (Fig. 42). Species of *Baromiamima* gen. n. are very often confused with *Barypeithes* in collections, but they differ from the latter by having the ventral side of scrobes not curved down in lateral view. The short and wide rostrum with dorsally opened scrobes and the very narrow epifrons very strongly resemble the rostrum of *Stomodes* Schoenherr, 1826 from the tribe Peritelini Lacordaire, 1863, but *Baromiamima* gen. n. differs from *Stomodes* by connate claws (free in *Stomodes*).

Material examined. *Baromiamima concinna*: 8 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Italy, Lazio, Casaprota, Quercetum, 22.vi.1991, 250 m, R. Borovec lgt. (RBO); 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Italy, Ancona, Mte. Cónero, 15.vi.1991, 200 m, R. Borovec lgt. (RBO); 3 ♀♀, Italy, Roma, Castelporziano, Malpasso, 24.v.1999, E. Colonnelli lgt. (RBO); 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Italy, Puglia, Gargano, Foresta Umbra, 3.vii.1981, 800 m, F. Angelini & G. Osella lgt. (GOS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Italy, Molise, Pensilis, Bosco Tenessi, 6.viii.1991, N. Rulli lgt. (GOS); 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Italy, P. N. Uccellina, Le Cannelle, 26.v.1993, sotto *Quercus* sp., C. Bellò lgt. (GOS); 1 ♀, Italy, Piemonte, Valli Lanzo, Malciaussia, 26.vii.1996, 1600 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS); 1 ♀, Italy, Lucania, M. Sirino, 4.vii.1981, 700-1500 m, F. Angelini lgt. (GOS); 1 ♂, Italy, M.te Baldo, Caprino, Porcino, 12.vi.1979, 450 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Italy, Parco naturele Maremma, S. Radano,



Figs 46-48. Female genitalia. 46 – sternum 8 of *Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n.: a – setae, b – margo apicalis, c – fenestra, d – margo basalis, e – plate, f – apodeme, g – caput. Scale = 0.50 mm; 47 – spermatheca of *Euplatinus cupripubens* (Reitter): a – nodulus, b – ramus, c – corpus, d – cornu. Scale = 0.25 mm; 48 – ovipositor of *Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n.: a – setae, b – stylus, c – hemisternite. Scale = 0.50 mm.

Obr. 46-48. Samičí genitálie. 46 – 8. sternit *Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n.: a – sety, b – apikální okraj, c – fenestra, d – basální okraj, e – deska, f – apodema, g – caput. Měřítka = 0,50 mm; 47 – spermatéka *Euplatinus cupripubens* (Reitter): a – nodulus, b – ramus, c – corpus, d – cornu. Měřítka = 0,25 mm; 48 – ovipositor *Anemophilus gracilipes* sp. n.: a – sety, b – stylus, c – hemisternit. Měřítka = 0,50 mm.

10.vi.1987, P. Abbazzi & L. Bartolozzi lgt. (GOS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto but 4.v.1988 (GOS); 1 ♂, France, Reitter (JST).

***Baromiamima heydeni*:** 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, France, Pyrénées orientales, Maureillas-las-Illas, La Clapère, 29.iv.1997, 250 m, E. Colonnelli lgt. (RBO); 5 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, France, Roussillon, Collidure, 4.v.1991, sotto *Quercus* sp., C. Bellò lgt. (GOS).

***Baromiamima micans*:** 1 ♂, France, Béziers (NMP); 1 ♂, locality illegible (JST).

***Omiamima vindobonensis* (Formánek, 1908) complex.** This is a well defined group of three species: *O. vindobonensis*, *O. albiseta* Borovec, 1998 and *O. hystrica* Borovec, 1998, living in Central Europe, Balkan and Asia Minor. All three species are easy distinguishable from typical *Omiamima* (see below under *O. mollina* group) mainly by a shorter and wider rostrum with scrobes that are dorsally completely opened and fully visible in dorsal view. This character of rostrum is identical with several species of *Argoptochus* Weise, 1883, e.g. *A. viridilimbatus* (Apfelbeck, 1898), *A. cretensis* Pic, 1904 and *A. pericarti* Borovec et Pelletier, 1998. In fact, Formánek (1908) described *O. vindobonensis* as *Argoptochus*. Dieckmann (1980) transferred it to *Omiamima*, because it has no dense adherent oval scales on the elytra, which Dieckmann stated as a typical character for *Argoptochus*. However, several species of *Argoptochus*, e.g. *A. viridilimbatus*, have only sparse, long-oval adherent scales on the elytra. The adherent elytral scales are sparse and almost piliform in *O. vindobonensis* and missing in *O. albiseta* and *O. hystrica*. In comparison with the adherent elytral vestiture of *Phyllobius* Germar, 1824 of Phyllobiini Schoenherr, 1826 or *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817 of Polydrusini Schoenherr, 1823, where the adherent scales can be rounded, oval, piliform or even missing, it is difficult to use this character as a generic one. On the contrary, different shape of the rostrum and scrobes are very often used for generic diagnoses in the Entiminae. That is why I agree with the original classification and propose to transfer the three species listed above to the genus *Argoptochus*, with two new combinations: *Argoptochus vindobonensis* Formánek, 1908, *A. albisetus* (Borovec, 1998), comb. n. and *A. hystricus* (Borovec, 1998), comb. n.

***Omiamima cyprica* (Seidlitz, 1868) complex.** This group contains two species differing from all other species of *Omiamima* by a well visible, transversal sulcus between the rostrum and the rest of head, and by more laterally placed scrobes. These characters are diagnostic for the genus *Aomus* Schoenherr, 1834 from the tribe Laparocerini Lacordaire, 1863, and both *Omiamima* species should thus be transferred to this tribe and genus:

***Aomus cypricus* (Seidlitz, 1868), comb. n.**

Omius cypricus Seidlitz, 1868: 56.

Omius cypricus: Formánek, 1904: 178; Winkler, 1932: 1451; Lona, 1938: 428.

Omiamima cypricus: Alziar, 1995: 66.

Seidlitz (1868) based the description on a series of specimens from Truqui, Cyprus. I have seen one specimen (sex not determined) from Formánek's collection (NMP), which is designated as follows: Larnica Chypre Miller [handwritten] / *Omius cypricus* Seidl. [handwritten] / ex coll. Tournier [handwritten] / *Aomus cypricus* (Seidlitz, 1868), R. Borovec det. 2003 [printed]. This examined specimen fits very closely the original description. Moreover,

no species from related genera are not known from this island (Alziar 1995, 2001, 2003) and I thus have no doubts about the identity of this specimen.

It is a valid species of *Aomus*.

***Aomus haifensis* (Formánek, 1904), comb. n.**

Omius haifensis Formánek, 1904: 298.

Omius haifensis: Winkler, 1932: 1451; Lona, 1938: 428.

Chilodrosus otiorrhynchoides Reitter, 1913b: 189.

Aomus otiorrhynchoides: Fremuth & Lodos, 1987: 76.

Formánek mentioned a single specimen in his original description: “Das einzige in Haifa, Syrien, gesammelte, von dem kais. Rate, Herrn Ed. Reitter mir gütigst geschenkte Exemplar scheint ein ♂ zu sein”. One very well preserved female specimen is placed in Formánek’s collection (NMP) and bears the following labels: Syrien [now Israel], Haifa, Reitter [printed] / 3 0. St. [printed] / *Omius cypricus* ? Stierl. vid. [handwritten] / HOLOTYPE *Omius haifensis* Formánek, R. Borovec desig. 2002 [red, printed] / *Aomus haifensis* (Formánek), R. Borovec det. 2002 [printed]. The specimen fits the original description very closely and is placed in the collection next to the label “haifensis Form.”.

It clearly belongs to the genus *Aomus*, as can be already judged from the original description (length 5 mm, scrobes not visible in dorsal view, rostrum separated from rest of head by transversal depression). It is conspecific with a specimen from Amman, Jordan (coll. Deutsche Entomologische Institut, Müncheberg), which I compared with the type of *Aomus otiorrhynchoides* in Reitter’s collection in Museum in Budapest, designated by Fremuth & Lodos (1987). Thus, *Aomus otiorrhynchoides* (Reitter, 1913) is a junior subjective synonym of *Aomus haifensis* (Formánek, 1904).

***Omiamima mollina* (Boheman, 1834) complex.** This group contains the majority of species assigned to the genus *Omiamima* in present literature (see the check-list below), including *Omiamima mollina* (Boheman, 1834) (described as *Omius*). Since the latter is the type species of *Omiamima*, this species group must also have this generic name. They occur in Central, South and East Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor. After separation from species included in groups stated above, this genus represents a group of species well characterised by the following set of characters: Head feebly tapering anteriorly, with interocular space less than 1.5 times as wide as space between insertion of antennae. Epifrons in the middle of rostral length as wide as half of rostral width in the same place. Scrobes in dorsal view only partly visible, furrow-shaped. Epistome not developed. Tarsi of all pairs of legs and both sexes similar. Body oval, covered only by piliform setae. Aedeagus long, slender, without translucent membranous “wings” at apex (see Borovec 1998, fig. 2).

Genus excluded from the tribe Omiini

Based on the study of all available type material, I excluded the genera *Gyratogaster* K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1903 and *Leianisorhynchus* Pic, 1905, from the Omiini and transferred them to the tribe Cyphicerini, subtribe Mylacorrhina Reitter, 1913 (Borovec 2003). Moreover,

I have now examined type species of the monotypic genus *Microelytrodon* Pic, 1945, which has been forgotten and listed only once by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999), who placed it in the Omiini.

***Microelytrodon theresae* Pic, 1945**

Microelytrodon theresae Pic, 1945: 2.

Microelytrodon theresae: Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 166.

Pic (1945) based this genus and species on one specimen from : “Chypre”. I have studied the specimen (sex not determined) from Pic’s collection (MNHN), which is labelled as follows: M^r. Armenien Chypre [handwritten] / TYPE [red, printed] / *Microelytrodon theresae* n.g. n.sp. [handwritten] / HOLOTYPUS, *Microelytrodon theresae* Pic, R. Borovec desig. 2004 [red, printed] / *Chiloneus theresae* (Pic) R. Borovec det. 2004 [handwritten].

The specimen is 3.75 mm long and clearly belongs to the genus *Chiloneus* Schoenherr, 1842 from the tribe Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891. I was not able to fully resolve its identity within the genus and propose to tentatively regard it as a valid species, *Chiloneus theresae* (Pic).

Additional type material examined

I present here further results of the study of type material of species belonging to the tribe Omiini, whose taxonomic position was previously unclear.

***Asphalmus japonicus* Sharp, 1896**

Asphalmus japonicus Sharp, 1896: 95.

Asphalmus japonicus: Winkler, 1932: 1452; Lona, 1938: 507; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 166.

Sharp (1896) stated in his original description: “Of this distinct insect eight specimens were met with on the Main island at Shiba in Tokio, in May, 1880”. I have examined seven specimens (4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) from Sharp’s collection (BMNH). They are glued on five, separately pinned cards; two cards carry two specimens. Four specimens bear the following printed label “Japan, G. Lewis, 1910-320”, three specimens “Japan, G. Lewis” and “Sharp Coll. 1905-313”. One female with label “Sharp Coll. 1905-313” also bears a handwritten text on the card on which where it is glued: “*Asphalmus japonicus*, Type D. S., Shiba, May./80, Lewis” and a printed, circular label with red margin “Type” on the same pin. One male has two more handwritten labels: “Shiba, May 80” and “*Asphalmus japonicus*”. According to M. Barclay (pers. comm.), specimens labelled “1905-313” came from Sharp’s own collection, but specimens labelled “1910-320” were not from his collection and were never labelled as types. I thus designate as the lectotype the female labelled as a type with the handwritten text on the card and measuring 4.06 mm (r. e.), and two male specimens glued on one card and coming also from 1905 year as paralectotypes, using red printed labels LECTOTYPUS [PARALECTOTYPUS, respectively] *Asphalmus japonicus* Sharp, R. Borovec desig. 2002. The lectotype and paralectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this tribe according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

The other four specimens coming from 1910 year and not belonging to type series are labelled as: *Asphalmus japonicus* Sharp, R. Borovec det. 2002.

This series of seven specimens undoubtedly constitutes a valid species and a monotypic genus *Asphalmus* Sharp, 1896.

***Hlavena subconstricta* (Reitter, 1896)**

Otiorrhynchus subconstrictus Reitter, 1896: 40.

Hlavena subconstricta: Winkler, 1932: 1447; Lona, 1938: 420; Pesarini, 1974: 44; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 166.

Reitter (1896) did not state the number of type specimens in his original description of this species from “Kaukasus, im Kroiße Noucha, von Hrn. Eugen König gütigst eingesendet”. There are two specimens in Reitter’s collection (HNHM), one complete female specimen and another unsexed specimen lacking the head including the antennae, the pronotum including the fore legs and right hind leg. I herein designate the female, measuring 5.06 mm (r. e.), as the lectotype and the other specimen as paralectotype. The lectotype is labelled as follows: Caucasus, Kreis-Nuch, E. Koenig [printed] / Holotypus 1896, Otiorrhynchus (Arammichnus) subconstrictus Reitter [red margins, handwriting, not original label] / O. subconstrictus m. Noucha, 1895 [handwriting] / Coll. Reitter [printed] / LECTOTYPUS, Otiorrhynchus subconstrictus Reitter, R. Borovec desig. 2002 [red, handwriting] / *Hlavena subconstricta* (Rtt.), R. Borovec det. 2002 [printed]. The paralectotype is labelled identical, only the third label is missing and the last but one label reads PARALECTOTYPUS instead of LECTOTYPUS. The lectotype and paralectotype are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this tribe according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

It is a valid species undoubtedly belonging to the genus *Hlavena* Reitter, 1913.

***Omiamima fulgida* (Formánek, 1909)**

Omius fulgidus Formánek, 1909: 624.

Omius fulgidus: Winkler, 1932: 1451; Lona, 1938: 428.

Omiamima fulgida: Abbazzi & Osella, 1992: 308; Abbazzi et al., 1994: 24; Borovec, 1998: 153.

Formánek (1909) described this species from “Ein ♀ aus Oristano, Sardinie, in meiner Sammlung”. I have found one teneral specimen (sex not determined) in Formánek’s collection (NMP), labelled as follows: Oristano 12-1898 [handwritten] / fulgidus Type [handwritten] / fulgidus m. [handwritten] / HOLOTYPUS *Omius fulgidus* Formánek, R. Borovec desig. 2003 [red, printed] / *Omiamima fulgida* Formánek, R. Borovec det. 2003 [printed].

This species belongs clearly to the genus *Omiamima* as defined in this paper, and it constitutes a valid species.

***Omiamima villosa* (Formánek, 1911)**

Omius villosus Formánek, 1911: 203.

Omius villosus: Winkler, 1932: 1451; Lona, 1938: 430.

Formánek (1911) stated in his original description: “In einem Stücke von meinem Schwager, Forstmeister Spath in Mutněviče bei Tschetschersk, Russisch-Polen, gesammelt”. I have studied one specimen (sex not determined) from Formánek’s collection (NMP), bearing the following labels: Mutněviče Russland [handwritten] / villosus Type [handwritten] / Holotypus [red,

printed] / HOLOTYPUS *Omius villosus* Formánek, R. Borovec desig. 2003 [red, printed] / *Omiamima villosa* Formánek, R. Borovec det. 2003 [printed].

This species also belongs to *Omiamima* and constitutes a valid species.

***Omius brancsiki* (Reitter, 1906)**

Mylacus Brancsiki Reitter, 1906: 218.

Mylacus Brancsiki: Winkler, 1932: 1450.

Mylacus brancsiki: Angelov, 1973: 277.

Reitter (1906) based this species on one female from “Cattaro”. There is one male in Formánek’s collection (NMP), 2.31 mm long (r. e.), which I have examined. It is labelled as follows: 463 [printed] / typ [handwritten] / Cattaro [printed] / Typus [handwritten by red ink] / Brancsiki Det. Dr. Purkyně [partly handwritten by red ink, partly printed] / HOLOTYPUS *Mylacus brancsiki* Reitter, R. Borovec desig. 2004 [red, printed] / *Omius brancsiki* (Reitter), R. Borovec det. 2004 [printed].

It is a valid species.

***Omius bulgaricus* (Purkyně, 1949)**

Mylacus bulgaricus Purkyně, 1949: 41.

Mylacus bulgaricus: Angelov, 1973: 277.

Purkyně (1949) described this species from “Bulg. m.: Trnovo, Bačkov, Stanimaka” based on four specimens collected by Dr. Rambousek. There are four, most likely female specimens in Purkyně’s collection (NMP), labelled as follows: specimen 1: Bačkov Bulg. V.09 [handwritten] / Brancsiki det. Formánek [partly handwritten, partly printed] / Typus [handwritten by red ink] / bulgaricus n. sp. Det. Dr. Purkyně [partly handwritten by red ink, partly printed]; specimen 2: Bačkov Bulg. V.09 [handwritten] / *Mylacus rotundatus* ? [handwritten] / *Mylacus Brancsiki* Reitt. [handwritten]; specimen 3: Bulgaria Trnovo [handwritten] / Sandneri det. Formánek [partly handwritten, partly printed]; specimen 4: Bulgaria mer. Stanimaka V.09 Rambousek [printed]. I selected specimen 1 with the original label “Typus” as the lectotype. It measures 3.06 mm (r. e.) and lacks right fore tarsus. I designated the remaining three specimens as paralectotypes. I used red printed labels: LECTOTYPUS [PARALECTOTYPUS, respectively] *Mylacus bulgaricus* Purkyně, R. Borovec des. 2004. The lectotype and paralectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

It is a valid species, closely related to *O. brancsiki* (Reitter, 1906).

***Omius ganglbaueri* Formánek, 1908**

Omius ganglbaueri Formánek, 1908: 225.

Omius ganglbaueri: Winkler, 1932: 1451; Lona, 1938: 428.

Omiamima ganglbaueri: Borovec, 1998: 160.

The original description was based on “Ein Männchen aus Larisa in Thessalien in meiner Sammlung”. There is one male in Formánek’s collection (NMP), recently remounted but not

dissected. This specimen is labelled as follows: Larisa, Thessalien [handwritten] / Omias n. sp. Ganglbaueri m. [handwritten] / Ganglbaueri Type [handwritten] / blank pink label / HOLOTYPE Omias ganglbaueri Formánek, R. Borovec desig. 2003 [red, printed] / Omias ganglbaueri Formánek, R. Borovec det. 2003 [printed].

This species was described by Formánek in the genus *Omias*, i.e. should be now placed in *Omiamima*. However, the interocular space is about twice as wide as the space between antennal insertion and the epifrons is about as wide as third of rostral width at the midlength of rostrum. The species thus clearly belongs to the genus *Omias*. It is a valid species, resembling *O. focarilei* (Pesarini, 1972), *O. krueperi* (Stierlin, 1888) and *O. oertzeni* (Stierlin, 1887) by its slender body.

***Omias helleri* (Reitter, 1906)**

Mylacus Helleri Reitter, 1906: 220.

Mylacus Helleri: Winkler, 1932: 1450.

Mylacus helleri: Angelov, 1973: 277.

This species was described from an unspecified number of specimen coming from “Attica” and “Thessalien”. I have found thirteen specimens in Reitter’s collection (MMM), labelled as follows: 1 male specimen: Attica Reitter [printed] / Holotypus 1905 *Mylacus helleri* Reitter [red margins, handwritten, not original label] / *M. helleri* Reitt. Coll. Reitter [partly handwritten, partly printed] / *Mylacus helleri* m. 1905 [handwritten]; 7 specimens with Paratypus instead of Holotypus on the second label and without the last label; 4 specimens with the same labels as the paratypes except the first onelabel different: Thessalia Volo Stussiner [printed]; 1 specimen labelled only: Thessalia [printed]. The specimen labeled as Holotype measures 2.59 mm (r. e.) and lacks left mesotarsus. I selected it as lectotype and the other twelve specimens as paralectotypes, using red printed labels LECTOTYPUS [PARALECTOTYPUS, respectively] *Mylacus helleri* Reitter, R. Borovec des. 2004. The lectotype and paralectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

It is a valid species.

***Omias inermis* (F. Solari, 1926)**

Mylacus inermis F. Solari, 1926: 106.

Mylacus inermis: Winkler, 1932: 1450.

This species was described from an unspecified number of specimens from “Dobroudja (Macin), leg. A. L. Montandon”. I have examined one male and one female specimen from Solari’s collection (MCSN). They bear the following labels: Dobroudja Macin A. L. Montandon [printed] / Typus ♂ [♀ in the female specimen] [face, printed] *Mylacus inermis* Solari [reverse side, handwritten] / LECTOTYPUS (male) [PARALECTOTYPUS (female); in the female specimen] *Mylacus inermis* F. Solari R. Borovec desig. 2004 [red, printed] / *Omias inermis* (F. Solari), R. Borovec det. 2004 [printed]. The lectotype and paralectotype are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

I have dissected and remounted the lectotype. It lacks left metatarsomeres 3 and 4 and it is 3.25 mm long (r. e.).

It is a valid species.

Omiass lonae (F. Solari, 1926)

Mylacus Lonae F. Solari, 1926: 106.

Mylacus Lonai: Winkler, 1932: 1450.

Mylacus lonai: Angelov, 1973: 276.

Solari (1926) based the description on four males and one female from: “Albania, Monte Tomor, raccolti dagli amici Prof. Carlo Lona e Dott. Carlo Ravasini”. I was able to study one male and one female from Solari’s collection (MCSN), bearing the following labels: Monk Toik Tomor 1922 [handwritten] / Albania Ravasini Lona [handwritten] / Typus ♂ (in second specimen ♀) [face, printed] *Mylacus lonae* Solari [rub, handwritten] / LECTOTYPUS (male) [PARALECTOTYPUS (female); the female specimen] *Mylacus lonae* F. Solari R. Borovec desig. 2004 [red, printed] / *Omiass sandneri* (Reitter), R. Borovec det. 2004 [printed]. The lectotype and paralectotype are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

I have dissected and remounted the well preserved male lectotype specimen; it is 2.72 mm long (r. e.).

Both specimens are identical with *O. sandneri* (Reitter), and *O. lonae* is thus its junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**).

Omiass matejkai (Purkyně, 1949)

Mylacus Matějkai Purkyně, 1949: 41.

Mylacus matejkai: Angelov, 1973: 275.

Purkyně (1949) based the description of this species on one specimen from “Montes Jakupica”, collected by A. Matějka. I have studied one male specimen from Purkyně’s collection (NMP), bearing the following labels: Jugoslavia mer. Jakupica 12.VI.1957, A. Matějka [printed] / Typus [handwritten by red ink] / Matějkai n. sp. Det. Dr. Purkyně [partly handwritten by red ink, partly printed] / HOLOTYPUS *Mylacus matejkai* Purkyně, R. Borovec des. 2004 [red, printed] / *Omiass matejkai* (Purkyně) R. Borovec det. 2004 [printed].

The specimen lacks right middle leg, right protarsus and last tarsomere in left protarsus, and measures 2.31 mm (r. e.). I have extracted and mounted the genitalia on the same card as the specimen.

It constitutes a valid species of the genus.

Omiass ossae (Purkyně, 1949)

Mylacus Ossae Purkyně, 1949: 43.

Mylacus ossae: Angelov, 1973: 275.

Purkyně (1949) described this species after two specimens collected by J. Štorkán in “Graecia – Thessalia, Ossa”. I have examined the both specimens from Purkyně’s collection (NMP),

bearing the following labels: 1 specimen: Graecia – Ossa Dr. Štorkán 1938 [handwritten] / M [handwritten] / Typus [handwritten by red ink] / Ossae n. sp. Det. Dr. Purkyně [partly handwritten by red ink, partly printed]; 1 specimen: Graecia – Ossa Dr. Štorkán 1938 [handwritten] / Coll. Purkyně [printed] / F [handwritten]. I have selected the specimen with original label “Typus” as lectotype and the other one as paralectotype. I used red printed labels: LECTOTYPUS [PARALECTOTYPUS, respectively] *Mylacus ossae* Purkyně, R. Borovec des. 2004. The lectotype and paralectotype are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

The lectotype is a male, 2.56 mm long (r. e.), and lacks right fore tarsus and left fore tibia and tarsus. I have extracted and mounted the genitalia of each specimen on the same card as the respective specimen.

Both specimens belong to the same and valid species.

***Omius punctatus* (Angelov, 1973)**

Mylacus punctatus Angelov, 1973: 280.

Angelov (1973) described this species after 20 specimens from seven localities in Bulgaria and Albania. I have examined one paratype specimen deposited in MCZ, bearing the following labels: 25.V.1965 Плана П. Ангелов [Plana P. Angelov] [handwritten] / Paratypus [red, printed] / ♀ [handwritten] / *Mylacus punctatus* P. Ang. det. P. Angelov 1972 [printed] ex coll. Colonnelli [printed] / *Omius punctatus* (Ang.) E. Colonnelli det. 2000 [red margins, partly handwritten, partly printed] / *Omius inermis* (F. Solari) R. Borovec det. 2005 [printed].

Angelov (1973) stated that he does not know *Mylacus inermis*. However, the specimen that I examined is identical with *O. inermis*, and *O. punctatus* is thus merely a junior subjective synonym of *O. inermis* (**syn. n.**).

***Omius sandneri* (Reitter, 1906)**

Mylacus Sandneri Reitter, 1906: 217.

Mylacus Sandneri: Winkler, 1932: 1450.

Mylacus sandneri: Angelov, 1973: 275.

Reitter (1906) described this species from “Olymp.” based on an unspecified number of specimens (more than one) collected by Krüper. I have found one female in Reitter’s collection (HNHM), labelled as follows: Olymp. [printed] / Graecia leg. Krüper [partly handwritten, partly printed] / Holotypus 1905 *Mylacus sandneri* Reitter [red margins, handwritten, not original label] / *Mylacus sandneri* Olymp. [handwritten] / Sandneri m. 1905 Type [handwritten] / M. Sandneri Reitt. Coll. Reitter [partly handwritten, partly printed] / LECTOTYPUS *Mylacus sandneri* Reitter, R. Borovec desig. 2004 [red, printed] / *Omius sandneri* (Reitter), R. Borovec det. 2004 [printed]. The lectotype is designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

I have remounted but not dissected the specimen; it lacks left antenna, right meso- and metatarsus and is 2.22 mm long (r. e.).

It is a valid species.

Omius taygetanus (Purkyně, 1949)

Mylacus taygetanus Purkyně, 1949: 42.

Mylacus taygetanos (by lapsus): Angelov, 1973: 275.

This species was described from three specimens coming from “Graecia – Taygetos – Peloponnesos”, collected by J. Mařan. I have been able to study all three specimens housed in Purkyně’s collection (NMP). They bear the following labels: 1 ♂: Taygetos Pelop. V.1935 Dr. Purkyně [printed] / M [handwritten] / Typus [handwritten by red ink] / taygetanus n. sp. Det. Dr. Purkyně [partly handwritten by red ink, partly printed]; 1 ♀: Taygetos Pelop. V.1935 Dr. Purkyně [printed] / F [handwritten]; 1 ♀: Taygetos Pelopon. Mařan et Štěp. 1935 Coll. Bartoň [printed] / F [handwritten]. I have remounted and dissected the male, measuring 2.56 mm (r. e.), and designated it as lectotype. The other two females are designated as paralectotypes, and all three specimens labelled as LECTOTYPUS [PARALECTOTYPUS, respectively] *Mylacus taygetanus* Purkyně, R. Borovec des. 2004. The lectotype and paralectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

All three specimens belong to *Omius sandneri* and *O. taygetanus* is therefore a junior subjective synonym of the former species (**syn. n.**).

Key to the genera of Omiini

Including all changes proposed above, the tribe Omiini includes 17 Palaearctic genera, all of which I have studied. The only key to the tribe was published by Reitter (1913a) and should be replaced as follows:

1. Body smaller, at most 4.3 mm long, oval or long-oval, *Omius*-like. 2
– Body larger, at least 5.6 mm long, more robust, *Arammichnus* or *Hypera*-like. 13
2. Interocular space at most with one longitudinal stria. 3
– Interocular space regularly and densely longitudinally striate. Body length 2.0–3.9 mm.
..... *Urometopus* Formánek
3. Epifrons elevated as compared to rostrum, the latter separated from rest of head by wide and distinct transversal furrow. 4
– Epifrons at same level as rostrum and head, rostrum not separated from rest of head. 5
4. All femora inermis. Elytral intervals with adherent and raised setae. Body length 1.7–3.8 mm.
..... *Rhinomias* Reitter
– All femora dentate. Elytral intervals only with adherent piliform setae. Body length 2.8–4.1 mm.
..... *Asphalmus* Sharp
5. Epistome shiny, separated from frons by crescent-shaped, raised line. 6
– Epistome not developed. 7
6. Epistome large, shiny and conspicuous. Frons also shiny, separated from epifrons by crescent-shaped, raised line. Body length 2.9–4.3 mm. *Desbrochersella* Reitter
– Epistome small, feebly shiny and inconspicuous. Frons mat, rarely punctate, not separated from epifrons. Body length 2.5–3.5 mm. *Anemophilus* Wollaston
7. Entire body appearing glabrous, shiny, covered at most with some sparse and indistinct, very short adherent setae. 8
– Body with conspicuous, sparse or dense adherent setae, sometimes also with raised setae. 9
8. Tarsi with only one claw or with one claw half as long as the other one. Elytra without humeral angle. Body length 2.4–3.3 mm. *Bryodaemon* Podlussány

- Tarsi with two equally long claws. Elytra with small humeral angle. Body length 2.2-2.8 mm. *Humeromima* Podlussány
- 9. Eyes dorsally placed, in dorsal view not protruding from outline of head. Rostrum very short with straight sides. Body slender, brownish, *Barypeithes*-like, with long and dense, erect piliform setae on elytral intervals as well as in striae, lacking adherent elytral setae. Spermatheca U-shaped, with slender corpus and without differentiated ramus and nodulus. Hemisternite of ovipositor with apical stylus. Body length 2.3-2.8 mm. *Baromiamima* gen. n.
- Eyes more laterally placed, in dorsal view feebly or strongly protruding from outline of head. Rostrum short or long, with sides feebly or strongly concave. Body globose, oval or long-oval, in majority of species blackish, with elytral adherent setae and in some species also with short or long erect setae, in elytral striae at most with very short, inconspicuous setae. Spermatheca C-shaped, with enlarged corpus and with differentiated ramus and nodulus. Hemisternite of ovipositor without stylus. 10
- 10. Body very small, shorter than 2.0 mm. Eyes very small, in dorsal view inconspicuous, vertical diameter of eye in lateral view subequal to width of apex of antennal scape. Body rusty brownish, long-oval. Each elytral interval with row of conspicuous, long erect setae and inconspicuous, very short and sparse adherent setae below. *Nanomias* Yunakov
- Body larger, only exceptionally less than 2 mm. Eyes well visible, in dorsal view conspicuous, vertical diameter of eye in lateral view distinctly larger than width of apex of antennal scape. Body blackish, globose, oval or long-oval. Elytral intervals with or without erect setae with adherent setae below. 11
- 11. Protarsus in both sexes more robust than metatarsus, in males tarsi more robust than in females. Aedeagus with long and well sclerotised, apically pointed ostium. Sternum 8 in females with prominent, well sclerotised margo basalis. Body length 3.0-3.8 mm. *Euplatinus* Desbrochers
- Tarsi similar in both sexes and all legs. Aedeagus without long sclerotised ostium. Sternum 8 in females with inconspicuous margo basalis. 12
- 12. Interocular space almost twice larger than space between antennal insertions. Epifrons at midlength of rostrum 0.33 times as wide as rostrum. At least body and femora blackish. Elytra globose, exceptionally oval or long-oval. Aedeagus short and wide, with sclerotized apex and margins, translucent median area and translucent, membranous apical “wings”. Body length 1.9-4.0 mm. *Omiias* Gemar
- Interocular space less than 1.5 times larger than space between antennal insertions. Epifrons at midlength of rostrum 0.5 times as wide as rostrum. Body and legs brownish or dark brownish. Elytra oval. Aedeagus long and slender, well sclerotised also in median area, without translucent and membranous apical “wings”. Body length 2.0-3.6 mm. *Omiamima* Silfverberg
- 13. Apex of protibia straight at outer margin. Body *Hypera*-like. 14
- Apex of protibia strongly enlarged at outer margin. Body *Arammichnus*-like. Body length 4.8-6.0 mm. *Hlavena* Reitter
- 14. Pronotum regularly, finely and densely punctate. 15
- Pronotum with double punctation consisting of sparse large punctures and dense, fine punctures in interspaces. Body length 5.6-7.6 mm. *Chaerocephalus* Chevrolat
- 15. Protibia in males curved inside within apical quarter and without group of long hairs at middle of inner edge. Elytral shoulders not prominent in either sex. Body length 6.5-12.0 mm. *Elytrodon* Schoenherr
- Protibia in males curved inside in apical third, with group of long hairs at middle of inner edge. Elytral shoulders in female prominent. Body length 5.5-8.0 mm. *Scoliolenus* Pesarini

Check-list

This check list is alphabetical. Names of type species of the genera are indicated by more spaced lettering. The type species of *Chaerocephalus*, *Rhinomias* and *Urometopus* have not been designated (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999). The synonymy of genera which I have not studied follows Lona (1938) and later revisions (Angelov 1973, Dieckmann 1980, González 1970, Pesarini 1980). Acronyms used in this part: an asterisk before name means that the species was studied by author.

Omiini Shuckard, 1840

- = Omiadae Shuckard, 1840
- = Omioidea Agassiz, 1846
- = Mylacini Reitter, 1913

Anemophilus Wollaston, 1854

- **A. crassus* Wollaston, 1854 Madeira
- **A. subtessellatus* Wollaston, 1854 Madeira
- **A. trossulus* Wollaston, 1854 Madeira
- **A. gracilipes* sp. n. Madeira

Asphalmus Sharp, 1896

- **A. japonicus* Sharp, 1896 E Siberia, Japan

Baromiamina gen. n.

- **B. concinna* (Boheman, 1834), **comb. n.** France, Italy, C and S Europe
 - = *B. parvulus* Boheman, 1834
 - = *B. oblongus* Boheman, 1843
 - = *B. sericeus* Boheman, 1843
 - = *B. raymondi* Gautier, 1861
 - = *B. mandibularis* Chevrolat, 1863
 - = *B. marqueti* Gautier, 1863
- **B. heydeni* (Stierlin, 1884), **comb. n.** France, Italy
- **B. micans* (Seidlitz, 1868), **comb. n.** France

Bryodaemon Podlussány, 1998

- **B. boroveci* Podlussány, 1998 Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine
- **B. brandisi* (Apfelbeck, 1903) Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **B. hanakii hanakii* (Frivaldskyi, 1865) Romania, Ukraine
- **B. hanakii montanus* (Petri, 1912) Romania
- **B. kocsirenae* Podlussány, 1998 Slovakia, Romania
- **B. rozneri* Podlussány, 1998 Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Romania

Chaerocephalus Chevrolat, 1861

- = *Choerorhinus* Chevrolat, 1860 (non Fairmaire, 1858)
- = *Choerocephalus* Marseul, 1866
- = *Felicienella* Reitter, 1913
- **C. alternans* (Fairmaire, 1866) Spain, Morocco
 - = *C. fasciolatus* (Fairmaire, 1866)
 - = *C. maroccanus* Desbrochers, 1893
- C. araneus* (Flach, 1907) Italy
- C. haborensis* Pic, 1914 Algeria
- C. baudii* (Stierlin, 1892) Sicily
- C. brevicollis* Desbrochers, 1909 Algeria
- C. carinifrons* Desbrochers, 1892 Algeria
- C. cloueti* Desbrochers, 1896 Algeria
- C. curtipennis* Pic, 1913 Algeria
- C. fallax* Desbrochers, 1898 Algeria
- C. giganteus angustatus* Pic, 1914 Algeria
- **C. giganteus giganteus* (Fairmaire, 1860) Morocco, Algeria
- C. grandis* Pic, 1904 Algeria
- **C. henoni* (Desbrochers, 1893) Algeria
- C. immunis* Desbrochers, 1905 Algeria
- C. impressifrons depressifrons* Pic, 1913 Algeria

<i>C. impressifrons impressifrons</i> (Desbrochers, 1892)	Algeria
<i>C. lanosimanus</i> (Chevrolat, 1860)	Algeria
= <i>C. lanuginosus</i> (Chevrolat, 1913)	
<i>C. multifeolatus</i> Desbrochers, 1893	Algeria
<i>C. procerus</i> (Rottemberg, 1871)	Sicily
<i>C. rufolimbatus</i> Pic, 1911	Algeria
<i>C. siculus</i> Ragusa, 1904	Sicily
<i>C. tessellatus</i> (Desbrochers, 1893)	Algeria
<i>C. tuniseus</i> Pic, 1906	Tunisia

***Desbrochersella* Reitter, 1906**

= <i>Chiloneonasus</i> Reitter, 1913, syn. n.	
= <i>Sitonapterus</i> Reitter, 1913, syn. n.	
* <i>D. b a e t i c a</i> (Schaufuss, 1861)	Spain, Morocco
= <i>D. rhinolopus</i> (Seidlitz, 1868)	
* <i>D. castiliana</i> (K. Daniel, 1900)	Spain
* <i>D. cinerascens</i> (Rosenhauer, 1856)	Spain
* <i>D. cobosi</i> González, 1970	Spain
* <i>D. formaneki</i> (Reitter, 1913), comb. n.	Algeria
* <i>D. franzi</i> González, 1970	Spain
* <i>D. mediterranea</i> González, 1970	Spain
<i>D. reyesae</i> Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984	Spain
* <i>D. sitonoides</i> (Reitter, 1913), comb. n.	Iran

***Elytrodon* Schoenherr, 1826**

= <i>Elytrodus</i> [Fischer de Waldheim], 1829	
= <i>Elythrodon</i> Marseul, 1857	
* <i>E. alepensis</i> Pic, 1914	Syria
* <i>E. b i d e n t a t u s</i> (Steven, 1829)	Italy, C and E Balkan, S Russia
= <i>E. bituberosus</i> Desbrochers, 1893	
= <i>E. bispinus</i> Boheman, 1834	
* <i>E. chevrolati</i> Reiche, 1858	Syria, Jordan
= <i>E. dicatus</i> Marseul, 1873	
<i>E. dilaticollis</i> Pic, 1904	Greece
<i>E. distincticornis</i> Pic, 1911	Cyprus
<i>E. hyperoides</i> Ragusa, 1904	Sicily
<i>E. inermis</i> Boheman, 1843	Greece, Caucasus
= <i>E. imbellis</i> Marseul, 1873	
<i>E. istrianus</i> G. Mueller, 1937	Istria
<i>E. italicus</i> Pesarini, 1980	Italy
* <i>E. luigionii</i> Desbrochers, 1899	Italy
<i>E. platalea</i> Pesarini, 1980	Rhodes

***Euplatinus* Desbrochers, 1907**

* <i>E. cupripubens</i> (Reitter, 1906), comb. n.	Turkey
* <i>E. s y r i a c u s</i> (Pic, 1898)	Turkey, Syria?
= <i>E. tigrellus</i> Desbrochers, 1907	
= <i>E. otiorhynchoides</i> Desbrochers, 1909	

***Hlavena* Reitter, 1913**

* <i>H. s u b c o n s t r i c t a</i> (Reitter, 1896)	Caucasus
<i>H. lagoenicollis</i> Pesarini, 1974	Turkey

***Humeromima* Podlussány, 1998**

* <i>H. nitida</i> (Boheman, 1843)	S Russia
* <i>H. r u f i p e s</i> (Boheman, 1834)	Poland, Ukraine, Romania
= <i>H. rufipes</i> Marseul, 1873	

Nanomias Yunakov, 2003**N. terricola* Yunakov, 2003

Ukraine

Omiamina Silfverberg, 1977= *Omius* Seidlitz, 1868 (non Germar, 1817)**O. formaneki* (Tyl, 1912)

Bulgaria or Serbia**

**O. fulgida* (Formánek, 1909)

Sardinia

**O. leonhardi* (Formánek, 1908)

Turkey

**O. metallescens* (Seidlitz, 1868)

Italy, Sicily, Algeria, Tunisia

= *O. maurulus* Redtenbacher, 1871**O. mollina* (Boheman, 1834)

Europe except N and SW parts

= *O. bohemani* Zetterstedt, 1838**O. villosa* (Formánek, 1911)

Russia

Omius Germar, 1817= *Adrius* Dejean, 1821= *Aplastus* Dejean, 1821= *Cometus* Dejean, 1821= *Gadus* Dejean, 1821= *Omicus* [Fischer de Waldheim], 1829= *Platymetopon* Schoenherr, 1834= *Mylacus* Boheman, 1843= *Omorus* Gistel, 1856**O. alboornatus* (Reitter, 1894)

Croatia

O. albus Van Dyke, 1935

U.S.A. (Washington)

**O. armatus* (Seidlitz, 1868)

Turkey

= *O. armipotens* Marseul, 1872*O. atticus* (Pic, 1902)

Greece

O. borysthenticus Korotyaev, 1991

Russia

**O. brancsiki* (Reitter, 1906)

Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro, Italy

**O. bulgaricus* (Purkyně, 1949)

Bulgaria

O. compactus (Angelov, 1973)

Bulgaria

**O. crinitus* (Reitter, 1906)

Bulgaria

**O. crinitoides* (Angelov, 1973)

Bulgaria

**O. cylindrirostris* (Angelov, 1973)

Bulgaria

O. daghestanicus Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1980

Russia (Daghestan)

**O. desbrochersi* (Reitter, 1906)

Algeria

O. erectus Hatch, 1971

U.S.A. (Washington, Idaho), Canada (British Columbia)

O. focarilei (Pesarini, 1972)

Italy

**O. formaneki* (Reitter, 1906)

Corfu

**O. ganglbaueri* Formánek, 1908

Italy, Greece

**O. globosus* Gyllenhal, 1834

Caucasus, Ukraine

= *O. martini* Pic, 1906= *O. glomulus* Schoenherr, 1832= *O. glomeratus* Gyllenhal, 1834**O. globulus* (Boheman, 1843)

Italy, C Europe, S European Russia, Caucasus

**O. graecus* (Stierlin, 1884)

Greece

O. haematopus Rosenhauer, 1856

Italy

= *O. rubripes* Marseul, 1872

** = described from "Turcia, Novi Pazar" (Tyl 1912). The country of origin was erroneously interpreted as Turkey by Borovec (1998). The type locality is either Novi Pazar SE of Šumen in Bulgaria or Novi Pazar west of Kopaonik mts. in Serbia (P. Moravec, pers. comm.). Both localities were part of Turkey at the time of description. Neither the original description nor the label provide additional data, and it is thus not possible to identify in which country the holotype was collected. I have seen no additional material.

- **O. helleri* (Reitter, 1906)
 **O. indutus* Kiesenwetter, 1864
 **O. inermis* (F. Solari, 1926)
 = *O. punctatus* (Angelov, 1973), **syn. n.**
 **O. krueperi* (Stierlin, 1888)
O. laevis (Angelov, 1973)
 **O. matejkai* (Purkyně, 1949)
O. minor Hatch, 1971
O. moczarskii (Angelov, 1973)
O. montanus (Angelov, 1973)
 **O. murinus* (Boheman, 1843)
 = *O. sphaericus* Boheman, 1843
 = *O. vestitus* Boheman, 1843
 = *O. soricinus* Marseul, 1872
 **O. nitidulus* (Vitale, 1904)
 **O. oertzeni* (Stierlin, 1887)
 = *O. chelmosensis* (Meschnig, 1939)
 **O. ossae* (Purkyně, 1949)
 **O. p u b e r u l u s* Boheman, 1834
 = *O. rotundatus* (Fabricius, 1792)
 nec (Gmelin, 1790)
 = *O. debilis* Faust, 1887
 = *O. ovatus* Olivier, 1807
 **O. pustulatus* (Seidlitz, 1868)
O. saccatus (LeConte, 1857)
- **O. sandneri* (Reitter, 1906)
 = *O. lonae* (F. Solari, 1926), **syn. n.**
 = *O. taygetanus* (Purkyně, 1949), **syn. n.**
O. seidlitzii (Kraatz, 1888)
 **O. seminum* (Fabricius, 1792)
 = *O. globulus* Olivier, 1807
 **O. senaci* (Desbrochers, 1874)
O. sparsus Hatch, 1971
 **O. squamulatus* Borovec, 1998
O. striatus Hatch, 1971
O. subplumbeus (Desbrochers, 1874)
 **O. turcicus* (Seidlitz, 1868)
 **O. turkestanicus* (Schilsky, 1912)
 **O. verruca* Steven, 1829
- Rhinomias Reitter, 1894**
 **R. austriacus* (Reitter, 1894)
R. bulgaricus Angelov, 1990
 **R. cruciatus* (Stierlin, 1879)
 = *R. caucasicus* (Stierlin, 1877)
 **R. dieckmanni* Košťál, 1988
 **R. forticornis* Boheman, 1846
 = *R. eldae* Passauro, 1934
 = *R. gracilipes* Panzer, 1798
 = *R. krajniki* Roubal, 1931
 = *R. rugicollis* Boheman, 1843
 = *R. validicornis* Maerkel, 1845
 = *R. illotus* Hochhuth, 1847
- Greece
 Greece, Egypt
 Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania
- Greece
 Bulgaria
 Macedonia
 U.S.A. (Washington, Idaho), Canada (British Columbia)
 Ukraine (Crimea)
 Bulgaria
 Caucasus, European Russia, Siberia
- Sicily, Greece
 Greece
- Greece
 France, Italy, C Europe, Caucasus, S European Russia
- Bulgaria, European Turkey
 U.S.A. (Washington, California, Idaho, Oregon), Canada (British Columbia)
 Greece, Albania, Bulgaria
- Egypt
 C and SE Europe
- Turkey
 U.S.A. (Washington, Idaho)
 Turkey
 U.S.A. (Oregon, Idaho)
 Algeria
 Turkey
 Kazakhstan
 Hungary, Armenia, Turkey, Caucasus, Ukraine (Crimea)
- Austria, Hungary, Slovakia
 Bulgaria
 Caucasus
- Bulgaria
 Italy, C and SE Europe, Caucasus

<i>R. gattereri</i> (Stierlin, 1884)	Austria
= <i>R. penecke</i> i Reitter, 1894	
= <i>R. pygmaeus</i> (Stierlin, 1899)	
* <i>R. maxillosus</i> (Petri, 1891)	Hungary, Romania
= <i>R. biharicus</i> Reitter, 1894	
<i>R. pyrrorrhinus</i> K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1898	Romania
* <i>R. viertli</i> (Weise, 1886)	Austria, Czech Republic (Moravia), Hungary, Romania, Croatia
<i>Scolioleus</i> Pesarini, 1980	
* <i>S. ferox</i> (K. Daniel, 1904)	Turkey
<i>S. lodosi</i> Pesarini, 1980	Turkey
<i>Teripelus</i> Heller, 1909	
<i>T. subpilosus</i> Heller, 1909	Eritrea
<i>Urometopus</i> Formánek, 1904	
<i>U. circassicus</i> (Reitter, 1888)	Caucasus
<i>U. ferrugineus</i> Formánek, 1904	Caucasus
* <i>U. georgicus</i> (Reitter, 1888)	Caucasus
= <i>U. talyschensis</i> Reitter, 1897	
* <i>U. imereticus</i> (Reitter, 1888)	Caucasus
<i>U. inflatus</i> (Kolenati, 1858)	Caucasus
= <i>U. strigifrons</i> Reitter, 1888	
* <i>U. korgei</i> Smreczyński, 1970	Turkey
<i>U. longicollis</i> (Reitter, 1897)	Caucasus
<i>U. longicornis</i> (Stierlin, 1893)	Caucasus
= <i>U. rosti</i> Reitter, 1896	
* <i>U. mingrelicus</i> (Reitter, 1888)	Caucasus
<i>U. moczarskii</i> Penecke, 1929	Ukraine
* <i>U. penevi</i> Behne, 1990	Bulgaria
<i>U. strigifrons</i> (Gyllenhal, 1834)	Caucasus, S Russia, Ukraine (Crimea)
= <i>U. rugifrons</i> Hochhuth, 1851	
<i>U. svaneticus</i> (Reitter, 1897)	Caucasus

Nomen nudum:

Elytrodon desbrochersi, stated by Reitter (1913a) as a new species from Palaestina is a nomen nudum. The name fails to conform to Article 12 of the Code (ICZN 1999) as it was not accompanied by any description or definition.

Species not belonging to Omiini

Species transferred to the tribe Laparocerini:

Aomus cypricus (Seidlitz, 1868), **comb. n.**
Aomus haifensis (Formánek, 1904), **comb. n.**
= *A. otiorrhynchoides* (Reitter, 1913), **syn. n.**

Species transferred to the tribe Phyllobiini:

Argoptochus albisetus (Borovec, 1998), **comb. n.**
Argoptochus hystricus (Borovec, 1998), **comb. n.**
Argoptochus vindobonensis Formánek, 1908

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SOUHRN

Rody patřící do tribu Omiini jsou jen málo známy. Tribus nikdy nebyl revidován, pouze revize nominotypického rodu *Omius* byla publikována Reitterem v roce 1906. Od této doby jen čtyři autoři revidovali některý z rodů tribu (González 1970, Angelov 1973, Pesarini 1980, Podlussány 1998). Tribus byl třikrát katalogizován (Winkler 1932, Lona 1938, a na úrovni rodů Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999).

Část rodů nosatců podčeledi Entiminae, kam tribus Omiini patří, je ale známa pouze podle typového materiálu druhů a podle často velmi stručných popisů. Díky možnosti studia typového materiálu ze sbírek J. Desbrocherse (MNHN), R. Formánka (NMP), M. Pica (MNHN), E. Reittera (HNHM), F. Solariho (MCSN) a T. V. Wollastona (BMNH) bylo možno revidovat zařazení některých méně známých rodů. Do tribu Omiini byly takto nově zařazeny rody *Anemophilus* Wollaston, 1854 (z tribu Trachyploeini Lacordaire, 1863), *Chiloneonasus* Reitter, 1913 a *Euplatus* Desbrochers, 1907 (oba z tribu Holcorhinini Desbrochers, 1898) a *Sitonapterus* Reitter, 1913 (z tribu Polydrusini Schoenherr, 1823). Rody *Chiloneonasus* a *Sitonapterus* byly nově synonymizovány s rodem *Desbrochersella* Reitter, 1906, rod *Microelytrodon* Pic, 1945 s rodem *Chiloneus* Schoenherr, 1842. Pro skupinu druhů příbuzných s *Omiomima concinna* (Boheman, 1834) byl popsán nový rod, *Baromiamima* gen. n. Rod *Omiomima* Silfverberg, 1977 byl redefinován. Práce dále uvádí nové druhové kombinace, nová druhová synonyma a shrnuje označení studovaných typů. Nově do tribu Omiini zařazené rody *Anemophilus* a *Euplatus* jsou revidovány, včetně redeskripcí druhů a ilustrací důležitých rozlišovacích znaků. V rodu *Anemophilus* je popsán nový druh z Madeiry, *A. gracilipes* sp. n.

Poprvé jsou u tribu Omiini studovány samičí genitálie, u rodů *Anemophilus* a *Euplatus* jsou prvně studovány i samčí genitálie. Práce je doplněna určovacím klíčem rodů a check-listem se stručným přehledem dosud známého rozšíření jednotlivých druhů.

Tribus Omiini je možné definovat následující skupinou znaků:

- nosec široký a krátký, neoddělený od hlavy ostrou, hlubokou, úzkou, příčnou rýhou;
- epifrons v basální části bez dobře viditelných okrajů, na basi užší nebo výrazně užší než vzdálenost předních okrajů očí (obr. 1, 5, 12, 16, 23, 30, 31, 39);
- tykadlové rýhy umístěné dorsálně, poblíž špičky nosce, v dorsálním pohledu téměř zcela viditelné, otevřené (obr. 1, 5, 12, 16, 23, 30, 31, 39), z bočního pohledu krátké, rozšířené, nedosahující očí a bez ventrálního okraje zahnutého dolů (obr. 17, 32, 40);
- tykadlový násadec přesahuje přední okraj štítu;
- štít bez očních laloků nebo chlupů v boční části předního okraje;
- krovky oválné, dlouze oválné nebo kulovité, bez vyvinutých ramen (obr. 2, 6, 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 34, 41), lysé nebo pokryté chlupy, pouze výjimečně také šupinkami;
- drápky srostlé v basální polovině;
- všechny dosud známé druhy bezkřídlé;
- apodema 8. sterna samic štíhlá, u většiny rodů velmi dlouhá, bez zřetelného caput, nerozdvojená uprostřed desky. Deska malá nebo velmi malá, trojúhelníkovitá nebo oválná, se zřetelným basálním a apikálním okrajem. Fenestra průhledná, blanitá. Apikální část se setami (obr. 11, 22, 29, 38, 45).

Klíč druhů rodu *Anemophilus*

1. Přiléhající chlupy na krovkách delší než polovina šířky mezirýží. Stehna, holeně, hlava a nosec s velmi dlouhými, odstávajícími chlupy. Špička přední holeně na vnější straně zaokrouhlená (obr. 14). Délka těla 1,9-2,6 mm. *A. trossulus* Wollaston
- Přiléhající chlupy na krovkách kratší než pětina šířky mezirýží. Stehna, holeně, hlava a nosec s velmi krátkými, odstávajícími chlupy. Špička přední holeně na vnější straně přímá nebo na vnějšek rozšířená (obr. 3, 7, 19). 2
2. Krovky krátké a široké, 2x širší než štít. Štít úzký, 1,18x širší než dlouhý (obr. 18), s hustými, malými granulemi. Epifrons v nejužším místě široký jako polovina šířky nosce ve stejném místě (obr. 16). Nejdelší odstávající chlupy na krovkách delší než polovina šířky mezirýží. Přední holeň štíhlá, dlouhá, 5,4x delší než její největší šířka na špici (obr. 19). Délka těla 2,8 mm. *A. gracilipes* sp. n.
- Krovky oválné, 1,62-1,77x širší než štít. Štít široký, 1,23-1,38x širší než dlouhý (obr. 2, 6), jemně a řídko jamkovaný nebo s nevýraznými granulemi. Epifrons v nejužším místě široký jako 2/3 šířky nosce ve stejném místě (obr. 1, 5). Všechny odstávající chlupy na krovkách kratší než polovina šířky mezirýží. Přední holeň robustní, 3,0-4,0x delší než její největší šířka na špici (obr. 3, 7). 3
3. Přední holeň výrazně rozšířená na vnější i vnitřní straně, robustnější, 3,0-3,4x delší než největší šířka na špici (obr. 3). Špička zadní holeně výrazně rozšířená, 2,7-3,0x širší než šířka téže holeně v polovině své délky. Štít širší, 1,28-1,38x širší než dlouhý (obr. 2). Délka těla 3,0-3,5 mm. *A. crassus* Wollaston
- Přední holeň výrazně rozšířená na vnitřní straně a pouze slabě na vnější straně, štíhlejší, 3,8-4,0x delší než největší šířka na špici (obr. 7). Špička zadní holeně slabě rozšířená, 2,0-2,3x širší než šířka téže holeně v polovině své délky. Štít užší, 1,23-1,30x širší než dlouhý (obr. 6). Délka těla 2,5-3,3 mm. *A. subtessellatus* Wollaston

Klíč druhů rodu *Euplatus*

1. Nosec s výrazně konkávními boky. Oči při pohledu shora pouze nevýrazně vystupují z obrysu hlavy (obr. 23). 2. protarsomera u obou pohlaví 1,6x širší než dlouhá, 3. protarsomera samců 1,6x delší než 4. tarsomera, 3. a 4. protarsomera samic stejně dlouhá. Ovipositor nápadný, dobře sklerotizovaný, tmavě hnědý až zčernalý, velký (obr. 28). Délka těla 3,0-3,8 mm. *E. syriacus* (Pic)

- Nosec se slabě konkávními boky. Oči při pohledu svrchu výrazně vystupují z obrysu hlavy (obr. 30, 31). 2. protarsomera samce 2,0x, samice 1,8x širší než dlouhá, 3. protarsomera samce 2,8x, samice 1,25x delší než 4. tarsomera. Ovipositor velmi slabě sklerotizovaný, téměř průhledný, krátký (obr. 37). Délka těla 2,8-3,0 mm. *E. cupripubens* (Reitter)

Klíč rodů tribu Omiini

1. Tělo malé, dlouhé maximálně 4,3 mm, oválné nebo dlouze oválné, celkovým vzhledem připomínající rod *Omius*. 2
- Tělo velké, dlouhé alespoň 5,6 mm, robustnější, celkovým vzhledem připomínající rody *Arammichnus* nebo *Hypera*. 13
2. Prostor mezi očima maximálně s jednou podélnou rýžkou. 3
- Prostor mezi očima pravidelně a hustě podélně rýžkovaný. Délka těla 2,0-3,9 mm. *Urometopus* Formánek
3. Epifrons vyvýšen nad nosem, nosec oddělený od zbytku hlavy zřetelnou, širokou, příčnou rýžkou. 4
- Epifrons leží ve stejné rovině jako nosec a hlava, nosec neoddělený od zbytku hlavy rýžkou. 5
4. Stehna všech párů nohou bez zubů. Krovečná mezirýží s přilehlými a odstávajícími chloupky. Délka těla 1,7-3,8 mm. *Rhinomias* Reitter
- Stehna všech párů nohou se zuby. Krovečná mezirýží pouze s přiléhajícími chloupky. Délka těla 2,8-4,1 mm. *Asphalmus* Sharp
5. Epistom lesklý, oddělený od frons pŕlměščitým, vyvýšeným jemným kýlem. 6
- Epistom nevyvinutý, neoddělený od frons. 7
6. Epistom velký, lesklý, nápadný. Také frons lesklé, oddělené od epifrons pŕlměščitým, vyvýšeným kýlem. Délka těla 2,9-4,3 mm. *Desbrochersella* Reitter
- Epistom malý, slabě lesklý, nenápadný. Frons matné, řídce jamkované, neoddělené od epifrons. Délka těla 2,5-3,5 mm. *Anemophilus* Wollaston
7. Celé tělo lysé, lesklé, nejvýše pokryté pouze nezřetelnými, řídkými, velmi krátkými, přiléhajícími chloupky. 8
- Tělo s nápadnými, řídkými nebo hustými přiléhajícími chloupky, někdy také s odstávajícími chloupky, lesklé nebo matné. 9
8. Chodidla s jedním drápkem anebo s jedním drápkem o polovinu kratším než je druhý drápek. Krovky bez ramenních hrbolků. Délka těla 2,4-3,3 mm. *Bryodaemon* Podlussány
- Chodidla se dvěma drápkami stejné velikosti. Krovky s malými ramenními hrbolky. Délka těla 2,2-2,8 mm. *Humeromima* Podlussány
9. Oči umístěné dorsálně, při pohledu svrchu nevystupují z obrysu hlavy. Nosec velmi krátký, s přímými boky. Tělo štíhlé, hnědavé, tvarem podobné *Barypeithes*, s dlouhými, hustými, vzpřímenými chlupy na krovečných mezirýžích i v krovečných rýhách, bez přiléhajících chloupků na krovkách. Spermatéka ve tvaru U, se štíhlým corpus a nediferencovaným ramus a nodulus. Délka těla 2,3-2,8 mm. *Baromiamima* gen. n.
- Oči umístěné více na bocích hlavy, při pohledu svrchu slabě nebo silně vystupují z obrysu hlavy. Nosec krátký nebo dlouhý, z boky slabě nebo silně konkávními. Tělo kulovité, oválné nebo dlouze oválné, u většiny druhů černavé, s přiléhajícími chloupky na krovkách a u některých druhů také s krátkými nebo dlouhými odstávajícími chloupky, v rýhách maximálně s velmi krátkými chloupky. Spermatéka ve tvaru C, s rozšířeným corpus a diferencovaným ramus a nodulus. 10
10. Tělo velmi malé, kratší než 2,0 mm. Oči velmi malé, při pohledu svrchu nenápadné, při pohledu z boku vertikální průměr oka skoro stejný jako šířka špičky tykadlového násadce. Tělo rezavě hnědé, dlouze oválné. Mezirýží krovek s řádkou nápadných, dlouhých odstávajících chloupků. *Nanomias* Yunakov
- Tělo větší, pouze výjimečně menší než 2 mm. Oči dobře viditelné, při pohledu svrchu nápadné, při pohledu z boku vertikální průměr oka zřetelně větší než šířka špičky tykadlového násadce. Tělo černé, kulovité, oválné nebo dlouze oválné. Mezirýží krovek s odstávajícími chloupky nebo bez nich. 11
11. Přední chodidlo u obou pohlaví robustnější než zadní chodidlo, u samců chodidla robustnější než u samic. Aedeagus s dlouhým, dobře sklerotizovaným, zašpičatělým ostiím. 8. sternum u samic s dominantním, dobře sklerotizovaným basálním okrajem. Délka těla 3,0-3,8 mm. *Euplatus* Desbrochers
- Chodidla u obou pohlaví a všech párů nohou identická. Aedeagus bez dlouhého, sklerotizovaného ostia. 8. sternum u samic s nenápadným basálním okrajem. 12

12. Prostor mezi očima zhruba dvakrát širší než prostor mezi vkloubeními tykadel. Epifrons v polovině délky nosce tak široký jako třetina šířky nosce ve stejném místě. Tělo a alespoň stehna načernalá. Krovky kulovité, výjimečně oválné nebo dlouze oválné. Aedeagus krátký a široký, se sklerotizovanou špicí a boky, uprostřed průhledný, s průhlednými, membránovitými „křídélky“ na špicí. Délka těla 1,9-4,0 mm. *Omiias* Germar
- Prostor mezi očima méně než 1,5x širší než prostor mezi vkloubeními tykadel. Epifrons v polovině délky nosce tak široký jako polovina šířky nosce ve stejném místě. Tělo a nohy hnědé nebo tmavě hnědé. Krovky oválné. Aedeagus dlouhý a štíhlý, dobře sklerotizovaný také uprostřed, bez průhledných, membránovitých „křidélek“ na špicí. Délka těla 2,0-3,6 mm. *Omiamima* Silfverberg
13. Špice přední holeně na vnější straně přímá. Tělo připomínající rod *Hypera*. 14
- Špice přední holeně na vnější straně rozšířená. Tělo připomínající rod *Arammichnus*. Délka těla 4,8-6,0 mm. *Hlavena* Reitter
14. Štít pravidelně, jemně a hustě jamkovaný. 15
- Štít dvojité jamkovaný, s velkými, řídkými jamkami a mezi nimi s hustými, jemnými jamkami. Délka těla 5,6-7,6 mm. *Chaerocephalus* Chevrolat
15. Přední holeně samců zahnuté dovnitř maximálně v přední čtvrtině, bez skupiny dlouhých chlupů uprostřed vnitřní hrany. Ramena krovek u obou pohlaví nevyčnívají. Délka těla 6,5-12,0 mm. *Elytrodon* Schoenherr
- Přední holeně samců zahnuté dovnitř v přední třetině, se skupinou dlouhých chlupů uprostřed vnitřní hrany. Ramena krovek u samic vyčnívají. Délka těla 5,5-8,0 mm. *Scolioleus* Pesarini