

**Five new species of *Argoptochus* from Greece and Macedonia
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Phyllobiini)**

**Pět nových druhů rodu *Argoptochus* z Řecka a Makedonie
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Phyllobiini)**

Roman BOROVEC

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

Taxonomy, new species, key, check-list, distribution, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Phyllobiini, *Argoptochus*, Greece, Macedonia

Abstract. Five new species of the genus *Argoptochus* Weise, 1883 from Greece (*A. russelli* sp. n., *A. robustus* sp. n. and *A. pelletieri* sp. n.) and from Macedonia (*A. voriseki* sp. n. and *A. moraveci* sp. n.) are described, illustrated and compared with closely related species. Taxonomic position of the genus is discussed. All known species of *Argoptochus* are keyed and listed. Holotype of *A. reitteri* Formánek, 1908, and lectotypes of the following species are designated: *A. graecus* (Stierlin, 1887), *A. leonhardi* Schilsky, 1912, *A. longisetis* F. Solari, 1926, *A. lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi, 1965, *A. megacephalus* F. Solari, 1926, *A. minimus* (Formánek, 1905), and *A. schatzmayri* F. Solari, 1926. *Argoptochus markovensis* Angelov, 1987 and *A. reitteri* Formánek are recorded from Turkey for the first time, as well as *A. bulgaricus* Angelov, 1987 and *A. schatzmayri* F. Solari, 1926 from Greece, *A. championi championi* (Reitter, 1891) from continental Greece, and *A. periteloides* (Fuss, 1861) from Bulgaria. Female genitalia of *Argoptochus* are studied and spermathecae of all examined species are illustrated for the first time.

INTRODUCTION

The taxonomic position of the genus *Argoptochus* Weise, 1883 has changed several times in recent times. Korotyaev & Egorov (1979), who studied five species of the genus, synonymised it with *Pseudomylocerus* Desbrochers, 1873, which is a subgenus of the genus *Phyllobius* Germar, 1824. This synonymy was included in Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyl (1999). By contrast, Pesarini (1981) confirmed the generic validity of *Argoptochus*. Korotyaev & Egorov (1979) based the synonymy on the identical shape of the head with a characteristic, long and conspicuous epistome. On the contrary, they doubted the validity of the main character distinguishing these two genera – the developed vs. undeveloped shoulders – as some Siberian species of *Phyllobius*, in which the majority of species have well developed shoulders, also lack shoulders.

The genus *Argoptochus* is not morphologically uniform. The main character used by Korotyaev & Egorov (1979) to define *Argoptochus* and *Pseudomylocerus* was the large, well developed epistome. However, they saw only 5 of the 25 species known so far; the epistome is not well developed in all species of the genus. It is small and indistinct in *A. reitteri* Formánek, 1908, and invisible in *A. graecus* (Stierlin, 1887), *A. osellai* Pesarini, 1981, *A. pericarti* Borovec et Pelletier, 1998 and the newly described *A. robustus* sp. n.

Moreover, other characters currently used in the generic classification within the tribe Phyllobiini Schoenherr, 1826 are not well defined and their use is questionable. For example, Pesarini (1981) defined the tribe Phyllobiini by four characters, only one of which is

autapomorphic: the very narrow and arrow-shaped metasternal process. In *Argoptochus*, the shape of the metasternal process can, however, vary as well, e.g. it is even obtuse and very wide in *A. periteloides*, and therefore different from all other *Argoptochus* species as well as from Pesarini's definition.

It is clear that this situation must be solved by a thorough study of the morphology of all genera of the Phyllobiini, which is not the aim of the present paper. The new study must include a new definition of the tribe Phyllobiini, clarify its relationships to similar tribes, and define all genera included. Until then I propose to conserve *Argoptochus* as a valid genus, very easily distinguished from *Pseudomyllocerus* by the lack of shoulders and clearly different from all other genera of the Phyllobiini by the following set of characters:

- apterous and small species, only 2.0–3.8 mm long;
- elytra oval or globose, without shoulders (e.g. Figs 1, 2, 9, 10);
- rostrum wider than long (e.g. Figs 1, 2, 9, 10);
- scrobes short, dorsally placed, in dorsal view well visible and pit-shaped, in lateral view short and strikingly enlarged posteriad, subtriangular (e.g. Figs 1, 2, 9, 10, 55), only in the subgenus *Neohenschia* groove-shaped and more laterally placed;
- sternum 8 in females with long apodeme with developed margo basalis and a small, feebly sclerotised triangular plate; the plate often with visible incrassatio and margo apicalis with apical setae (Fig. 29);
- ovipositor very feebly sclerotised, translucent, with long and slender, conical coxite with apical setae, without stylus (Fig. 30);
- spermatheca C-shaped, except of *A. reitteri* with developed nodulus and ramus (e.g. Figs 8, 14, 21, 28).

While this genus is very well distinguishable within the Phyllobiini, its habitus is very similar to the genus *Foucartia* Jacquelin du Val, 1854 from the tribe Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891 (small size, arcuated shoulders, similar shape of rostrum and similar elytral vestiture). Some species of *Argoptochus* were in fact described as *Foucartia* and vice versa, and both genera are often mixed in collections. Both of them are easily recognized by the shape of the scrobes in lateral view. In *Argoptochus* they are short, enlarged and subtriangular with the dorsal margin subparallel with the dorsal margin of rostrum and the ventral margin short, regularly curved down and directed towards the ventral margin of eye or below it (Fig. 55). In *Foucartia* the scrobes are long and slender, furrow-shaped with the dorsal and ventral margins angulate and curved down but not reaching the ventral margin of rostrum (Fig. 60).

Argoptochus is distributed mainly in the Balkans including Greece with single species in Italy, Central Europe, Caucasus and Turkey. One species, *A. virens* Faust, 1890, was described from Siberia. The taxonomic position of that species is unclear and the type specimen is not available for study; it is not in Faust's collection (SMT) (R. Krause, pers. comm.). The genus is particularly speciose in Greece, and many species have a small distributional area. Adults appear to be stenotopic, inhabiting warm and undisturbed steppe habitats, and being polyphagous on various herbs.

The last revision of the genus by Pesarini (1981) was completed by additional descriptions by Angelov (1987) and Borovec & Pelletier (1998). The present paper, based on the examination of recently collected material, describes five new species. All known species of the genus are keyed and female genitalia of all studied species are illustrated. The paper is completed by the check-list of the genus and new faunistic records.

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). For describing of spermatheca structures a combination of terms proposed by O'Brien & Askevold (1992) and Pierotti & Bellò (2000) is used. The terminology applied to spermatheca is given in Fig. 80.

Abbreviations used in the text are as follows: aXl – maximum length of antennomere X; aXw – maximum width of antennomere X; bl – body length (measured in lateral view from anterior border of eye to apex of elytra); el – maximum length of elytra; ew – maximum width of elytra; pl – maximum length of pronotum; pw – maximum width of pronotum; rl – maximum length of rostrum (measured from anterior border of eyes to anterior border of epistome); rw – maximum width of rostrum (dorsal view); HT – holotype; AT – allotype; PTs – paratypes; / – separation of data of different labels; ♂/♀ – unsexed specimens.

The material including types is deposited in the following collections (identified by the acronyms): APO – coll. A. Podlussány, Budapest; FBA – coll. Friedhelm Bahr, Viersen; GOS – coll. G. Osella, L'Aquila; HNHN – coll. Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest; HWI – coll. H. Winkelmann, Berlin; JPE – coll. J. Pelletier, Monnaie; JST – coll. J. Strejček, Prague; LMA – coll. L. Magnano, Poggibonsi; MCSN – coll. Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano; MCZ – coll. Museo Civico di Zoologia, Roma; MME – coll. M. Meregalli, Torino; MNHN – coll. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; MNHU – coll. Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin; MRU – coll. M. Russell, Peterborough; NMP – coll. National Museum, Prague; OVO – coll. O. Voříšek, Kladno; RBO – coll. R. Borovec, Nechanice; RVE – coll. R. Veselý, Prague; SBE – coll. S. Benedikt, Plzeň; SMT – coll. Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden; VKA – coll. V. Karasyov, Minsk; ZIP – coll. Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

TAXONOMIC PART

Species of *Argoptochus* with dark tibiae

This group of species, belonging to the subgenus *Argoptochus* s. str., is well distinguished by dark brownish or blackish tibiae, while all other species of the genus have light reddish or yellowish tibiae. Only two species of the group have been known, *A. innotatus* Pic, 1907 and *A. megacephalus* F. Solari, 1926. Both species are very rare and known only from a limited number of specimens, and I include their brief diagnoses. Furthermore, recently collected material from Greece and Macedonia that I have been able to study contains three additional species with dark brown or blackish tibiae, which are described below.

Argoptochus (Argoptochus) innotatus Pic, 1907

(Figs 1-8)

Argoptochus innotatus Pic, 1907: 106.

Argoptochus innotatus: Pesarini, 1981: 84.

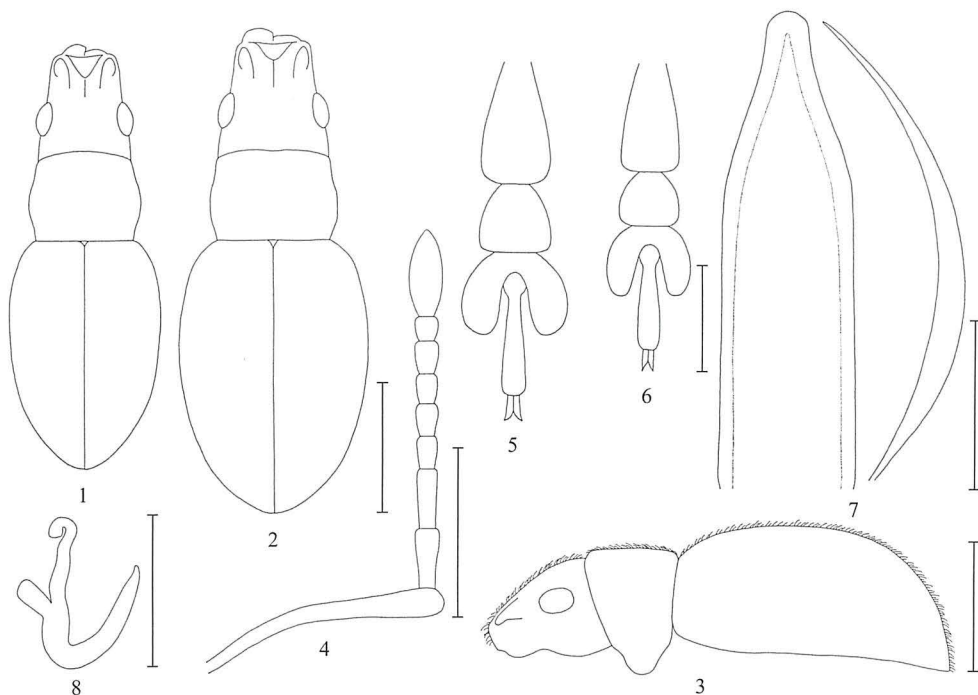
Type material. Not examined. The species was described by Pic from an unspecified number of specimens from "Morée". According to the description the type material should be deposited in Pic's collection (MNHN) but was not found there (J. Pelletier, pers. comm.). Neither did C. Pesarini (pers. comm.) study the type of this species. Following Pesarini, I base the identity of *A. innotatus* on material collected at or close to the type locality: Morea, Veliá Vuná and Morea, Hag. Lavra. The material originates from Solari's collection deposited in MCSN. It is labelled as *A. innotatus* by Solari and fits closely Pic's description.

Additional material examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Morea, Veliá Vuná, Holtz and Morea, Hag. Lavra, Holtz (MCSN); 1 ♂, Kalavryta (MNHU); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Greece, Chelmos, 18.vi.1974, R.

Veselý lgt. (RVE); 1 ♂, Greece, Achaia, Mt. Helmos NW, 31.v.1991, 1700 m, M. Russell lgt. (MRU); 65 ♂/♀, Greece, Korintias, Monte Kilini – Kataphygion, 31.v.2003, 1500 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS, RBO); 27 ♂/♀, Greece, Korintias, Óros Killini mts., plateau above Áno Trikálon, N 37 57 38, E 22 25 77, 21.-22.v.2004, 1490 m, A. Liberto lgt. (MCZ, RBO); 27 ♂/♀, Greece, Peloponnesos, Chelmos mts., Kato Lousi, 22.v.-13.vi.2004, 1000 m, J. Voříšek lgt. (OVO, RBO).

Redescription. Bl ♂♂ 2.48-3.04 mm; ♀♀ 2.81-3.19 mm.

The entire body black, only antennae reddish except blackish club, tarsi light, tibiae dark brown. Adherent scales on elytra oval, greyish or greenish, dense, on pronotum only on sides and creating longitudinal stripes. Every elytral interval carrying one regular row of raised, greyish setae, half as long as elytral intervals wide (Fig. 3).



Figs 1-8. *Argoptochus innotatus* Pic: 1 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 2 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 3 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, lateral view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 4 – scape and antennal funicle with club, Chelmos. Scale = 0.50 mm; 5 – male metatarsus, Chelmos. Scale = 0.25 mm; 6 – female metatarsus, Chelmos. Scale = 0.25 mm; 7 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view, Chelmos. Scale = 0.25 mm; 8 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm.

Obr. 1-8. *Argoptochus innotatus* Pic: 1 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 2 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 3 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky, boční pohled. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 4 – kompletní tykadlo, Chelmos. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 5 – zadní chodidlo samce, Chelmos. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 6 – zadní chodidlo samice, Chelmos. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 7 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled, Chelmos. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 8 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

Rostrum (Figs 1, 2) distinctly wider than long (rw/rl ♂♂ 1.4-1.6, ♀♀ 1.6-1.7), strongly tapering anteriorly. Head with convex eyes, in females larger than in males. Epistome shiny, narrow, impressed, long, reaching antennal insertion, with ill-defined margin.

Antenna (Fig. 4) very slender. Antennomere 1 very narrow and long, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 1 (a2l/a2w 3.0-3.3) in material from all localities except of Korintias, and shorter than antennomere 1 in population from Korintias (a2l/a2w 2.3-2.5). Antennomeres 3 to 6 much longer than wide, antennomere 7 isodiametric.

Pronotum (Figs 1, 2) wider than long (pw/pl ♂♂ 1.2-1.4, ♀♀ 1.4-1.5), widest behind midlength, feebly constricted behind anterior and before posterior border.

Elytra (Figs 1, 2) slender (el/ew ♂♂ 1.47-1.54, ♀♀ 1.42-1.44), widest at midlength. Intervals almost flat, striae punctate with very short hairs in punctures.

All femora inermis. Tarsomeres 1 to 3 in males visibly more robust than in females, but with the same proportions. Metatarsomere 1 slender (t1l/t1w 1.5-1.7). Metatarsomere 2 in both sexes slightly wider than long (t2w/t2l 1.1-1.2), only in population from Korintias more slender, 1.1 times as long as wide. Metatarsomere 3 bilobed, 1.5 times as wide as tarsomere 2 (Figs 5, 6).

Sexual dimorphism. Males with more slender body and more robust legs than females.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) well sclerotised, large, different from all other species of the genus *Argoptochus* having small, soft aedeagi. Aedeagus in material from all localities except of Korintias almost parallel-sided, in apical fourth strongly tapering, apex elongate with concave sides. Apex in lateral view very sharp; in Korintias population more slender, in apical third more tapering anteriorly than in basal and middle part, without concave sides before apex.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with very long nodulus strikingly longer than ramus (Fig. 8).

Variability. G. Osella and A. Liberto collected a large series of specimens near Korintias, which are somewhat different from the remaining material. They have a shorter antennomere 2, shorter and more slender tarsi and aedeagus, but the latter shows variability even within the Korintias population. To split these two phenotypes into two independent taxa would require a larger material.

Differential diagnosis. The species differs from all other species with dark tibiae by the conspicuously raised elytral setae, slender antennae, robust tarsi and the shape of aedeagus.

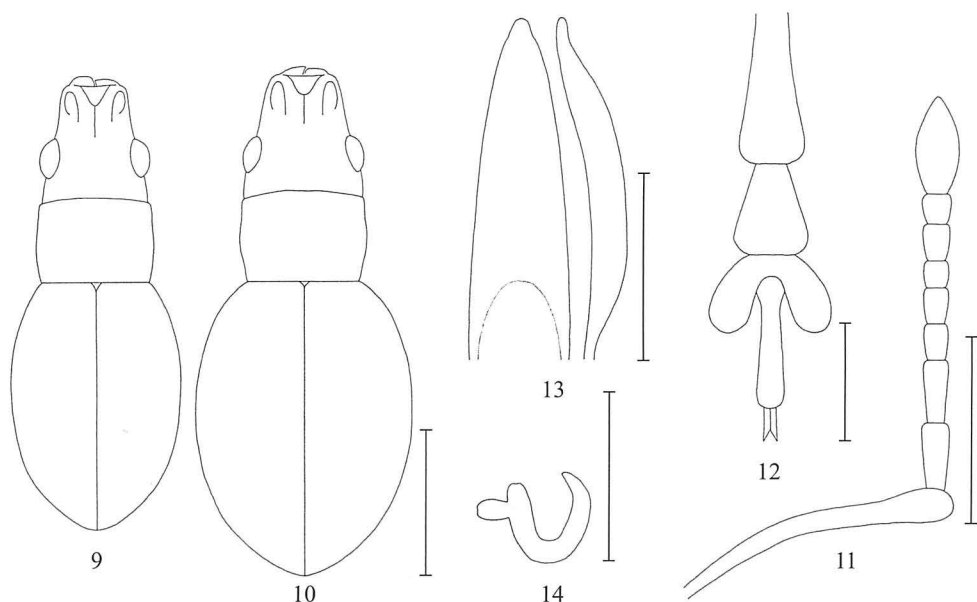
Argoptochus (Argoptochus) megacephalus F. Solari, 1926

(Figs 9-14)

Argoptochus megacephalus F. Solari, 1926: 107.

Argoptochus megacephalus: Pesarini, 1981: 84.

Type material. Solari (1926) stated in his description: “Una dozzina d’esemplari (9 maschi, 3 femmine) raccolti ad Abbas Ali (Tomorica) e Monte Toik, dai colleghi Lona e Ravasini”. I have examined 3 specimens (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) from Solari’s collection (MCSN) with the following labels: Tomorica, Abbas Ali / Albania 1922, Ravasini, Lona / face: Co-Typus and sex; back: *Argoptochus megacephalus* Solari / LECTOTYPUS, resp. PARALECTOTYPUS, *Argoptochus megacephalus* Solari, R. Borovec desig. [red]. I herein designate the male specimen, with the aedeagus glued on a separate label below it, as the lectotype and the remaining two specimens



Figs 9-14. *Argoptochus megacephalus* F. Solari: 9 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 10 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 11 – scape and antennal funicle with club. Scale = 0.50 mm; 12 – metatarsus. Scale = 0.25 mm; 13 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 14 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm.

Obr. 9-14. *Argoptochus megacephalus* F. Solari: 9 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 10 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 11 – kompletní tykadlo. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 12 – zadní chodidlo. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 13 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 14 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

as paralectotypes. 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).

Additional material examined. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Albania, Tomor, Monte Toik, 1922, Ravasini, Lona (MNHU); 2 ♂♂, Albania, Tomor, Monte Toik, 1922, Ravasini, Lona (LMA); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Albania, Monte Toik, Tomor, Ravasini (MCZ); 2 ♀♀, Albania, Berat, Mal. i Tomorrit: m. e Tomorrit env., 30.vi.2001, 1700 m, P. Moravec lgt. (RBO).

Redescription. Closely related to *A. innotatus* but differing from it by characters included in the key: more slender tarsi, more slender tibiae (mainly in males), more robust antennae, and the shape of aedeagus and spermatheca (Figs 9-14).

Measurements: Bl ♂♂ 2.34-2.69 mm, ♀♀ 3.06-3.31 mm; rw/rl ♂♂ 1.4, ♀♀ 1.5-1.6; a2l/a2w 2.4-2.7; pw/pl ♂♂ 1.3-1.4, ♀♀ 1.4-1.5; el/ew ♂♂ 1.43-1.48, ♀♀ 1.36-1.38; t1l/t1w 2.0-2.4; t2l/t2w 1.2-1.3.

Argoptochus (Argoptochus) russelli sp. n.

(Figs 15-21)

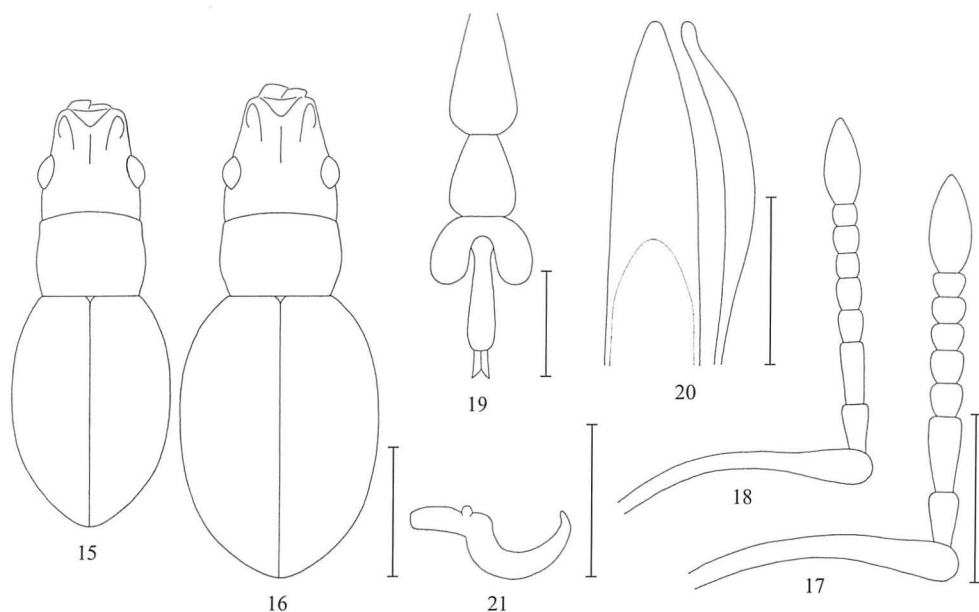
Type material. Holotype: ♂, Greece, Parnassos, 14.vii.1982, 2200 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS). Allotype: ♀, Greece, Parnassos, 10.vii.1982, 2000-2200 m, M. & G. Osella lgt. (GOS).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, the same data as AT (2 ♀♀ GOS, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ RBO); 1 ♀, Greece m., Mt. Parnassos, Tithorea, 22.vi.1974, 1800 m, Horák & Švihla lgt. (OVO); 15 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Graecia m., Parnassos Mts., Sarandavli env., subalpine, 20.vi.2005, 1800-2200 m a.s.l., S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Graecia m., Giona Mts., Kaloskopi env., subalpine, 25.vi.2005, 1700-2100 m a.s.l., S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE).

Description. BI HT 2.88 mm, AT 3.28 mm, PTs ♂♂ 2.63 mm, ♀♀ 3.06-3.44 mm.

Body completely black, only antennal scape, funicle and short basal part of tibiae brown reddish, tibiae brown blackish, tarsi dark brown. Elytral intervals densely covered by oval green or green greyish adherent scales. Every interval with one row of very short grey raised setae much shorter than half of width of the interval and badly visible in lateral view. Elytral striae punctate with very short setae in punctures. Pronotum with lateral longitudinal areas covered by the same adherent scales as elytra, discal surface only with sparse, short and feebly raised setae.

Rostrum strikingly wider than long (rw/rl ♂♂ 1.46-1.50, ♀♀ 1.62-1.67), visibly tapering anteriad, with short and very narrow, fine and glabrous, sometimes poorly visible longitudinal median furrow. Epistome shiny, narrow, impressed, long, reaching antennal insertion, with ill-defined margin. Eyes small, regularly convex, protruding from outline of head. Head in females larger than in males (Figs 15, 16).



Figs 15-21. *Argoptochus russelli* sp. n.: 15 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 16 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 17 – male antenna. Scale = 0.50 mm; 18 – female antenna. Scale = 0.50 mm; 19 – metatarsus. Scale = 0.25 mm; 20 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 21 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm.

Obr. 15-21. *Argoptochus russelli* sp. n.: 15 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 16 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 17 – tykadlo samce. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 18 – tykadlo samice. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 19 – zadní chodidlo. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 20 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 21 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

Antennal scape strongly and regularly curved, apically thickened. Antennomere 1 short, distinctly shorter than antennomere 2 ($a1l/a1w$ 1.6-1.7, $a2l/a2w$ 2.4-2.7) in both sexes. Antennomeres 3 and 4 as long as wide and antennomeres 5-7 wider than long in males; antennomeres 3 and 4 longer than wide, antennomeres 5 and 6 isodiametric, and antennomere 7 wider than long in females. Whole antenna including scape in males shorter and robuster than in females (Figs 17, 18).

Pronotum wider than long, in females more transverse, widest at midlength (pw/pl ♂♂ 1.27-1.36, ♀♀ 1.50-1.58). Anterior border somewhat wider than posterior one (Figs 15, 16), dorsal surface very densely and finely punctate, with two transverse, very shallow depressions across pronotum.

Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra long-oval, widest at midlength, in females more robust and vaulted than in males (el/ew ♂♂ 1.43-1.50, ♀♀ 1.34-1.44) (Figs 15, 16). Striae punctate, intervals almost flat.

Femora inermis. Tarsi of all legs slender, tarsomere 1 strikingly longer than wide, tarsomere 2 less so ($t2l/t2w$ 1.2-1.3). Tarsomere 3 bilobed, 1.5 times as wide as tarsomere 2 (Fig. 19).

Sexual dimorphism. Males with more slender body and shorter and robuster antenna including scape than females.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus pointed, regularly tapering from base to apex with feebly convex sides, in lateral view feebly curved, slender, with feebly separated apex (Fig. 20).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with nodulus very small, grain-like and ramus long, robust (Fig. 21).

Etymology. Named after my friend Mark Russell (Peterborough, United Kingdom), an expert on Apionidae and other families of Curculionoidea, and an excellent painter of beetles.

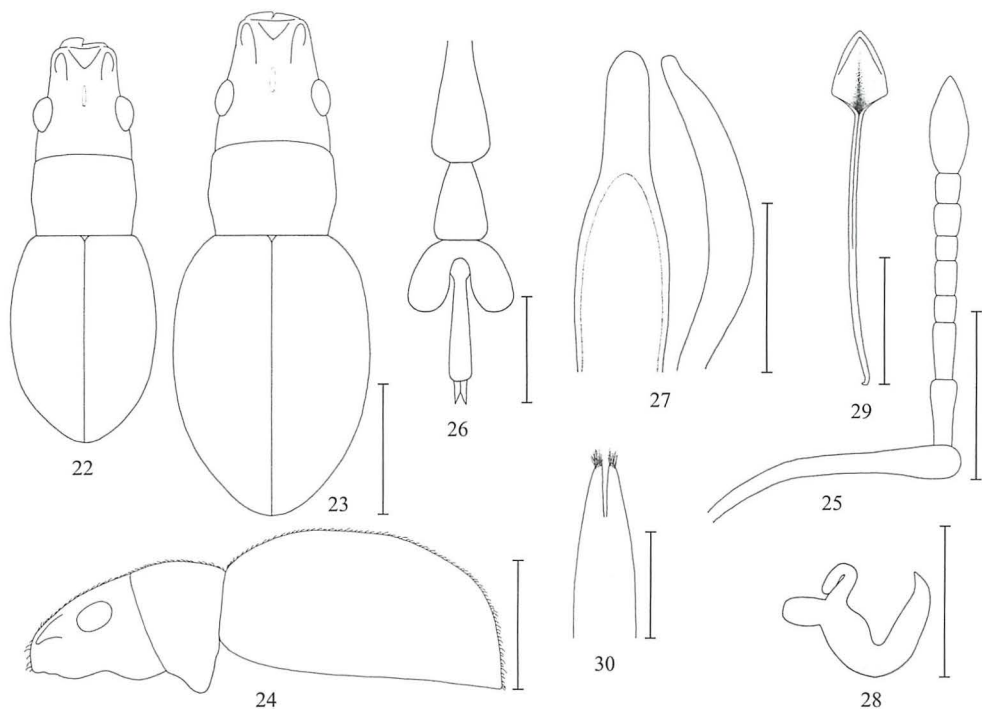
Differential diagnosis. *Argoptochus russelli* sp. n. is very easily distinguished from all other species with dark tibiae by having the antennomere 1 distinctly shorter than antennomere 2; additional characters are included in the key.

***Argoptochus (Argoptochus) voriseki* sp. n.**
(Figs 22-30)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, YU, Makedonija, Galičica – pod sedlom, 6.vi.1990, V. Furlan lgt. (OVO). Allotype: ♀, the same data as HT (OVO). Paratypes: 19 ♂/♀, the same data as holotype or YU, Makedonija, Galičica sedlo, 6.vi.1990, 1600 m, V. Furlan lgt. (13 ♂/♀ OVO, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ RBO, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ GOS). 10 ♂/♀, Macedonia, Ohrid, Azandžuro, 8.-11.vii.1936, Dr. J. Fodor lgt. (9 ♂/♀ HNHM, 1 ♂ APO).

Description. BI HT 2.75 mm, AT 3.94 mm, PTs ♂♂ 2.69-3.19 mm, ♀♀ 3.19-3.78 mm.

Body completely black, only antennal funicle and scape light brown, tarsi and short basal part of tibiae dark brown. Elytra with intervals very densely covered by greyish-green, oval, adherent scales. Elytra in apical third usually with brownish, very irregular V-shaped spot, created by slender, parallel-sided scales and covering intervals 3-5 in basal two thirds, reaching apex of elytra on intervals 2 and 3. The spot can be reduced to only a small one in apical third of elytra or completely missing. Elytral intervals with one row of greyish, slender raised setae, shorter than half of width of elytral interval, visible only in apical third of elytra. Elytral striae with only very short setae. Dense oval adherent scales on pronotum cover only sides of pronotum and narrow stripe in basal part, discal surface very sparsely covered by slender, very feebly raised scales (Fig. 24).



Figs 22-30. *Argoptochus voriseki* sp. n.: 22 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 23 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 24 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, lateral view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 25 – antenna. Scale = 0.50 mm; 26 – metatarsus. Scale = 0.25 mm; 27 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 28 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 29 – female sternum 8. Scale = 0.50 mm; 30 – ovipositor. Scale = 0.25 mm.

Obr. 22-30. *Argoptochus voriseki* sp. n.: 22 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 23 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 24 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky, boční pohled. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 25 – tykadlo. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 26 – zadní chodidlo. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 27 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 28 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 29 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 30 – ovipositor. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

Rostrum strikingly wider than long (rw/rl ♂♂ 1.46-1.50, ♀♀ 1.50-1.64), distinctly tapering anteriad. Epifrons in most specimens with short, glabrous and shiny longitudinal furrow, in some remaining specimens without it. Epistome shiny, impressed, long and narrow, reaching antennal insertions, its borders ill-defined. Eyes regularly convex, in females bigger than in males (Figs 22, 23).

Antennal scape distinctly and regularly curved, slender, thickened apically. Antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 2, both of them very slender (a1l/a1w 2.3-2.6; a2l/a2w 2.4-2.5). Antennomeres 3-7 slender, longer than wide except antennomere 5, which is shortest and almost isodiametric (Fig. 25).

Pronotum transverse (pw/pl ♂♂ 1.27-1.42, ♀♀ 1.33-1.40), widest at midlength, anterior border feebly wider than posterior. In anterior and posterior third with transverse, shallow but distinct depression along entire width of pronotum. Pronotum in females wider and shorter than in males (Figs 22, 23). Dorsal surface densely and finely punctate.

Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra slender (el/ew ♂♂ 1.31-1.44, ♀♀ 1.30-1.40), widest at midlength. Striae punctate, intervals flat. Elytra in females more robust than in males (Figs 22, 23).

Femora inermis. Tarsi slender, first two tarsomeres strikingly longer than wide (t21/t2w 1.3-1.4). Tarsomere bilobed, 3 twice wider than tarsomere 2 (Fig. 26).

Sexual dimorphism. Males with more slender body than females.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus basally wide with feebly arcuated sides, in basal half very strongly tapering, in apical half very slender and almost parallel-sided, apex obtusely pointed; in lateral view wide and regularly curved (Fig. 27).

Female genitalia. Nodulus of spermatheca long and slender, curved back at midlength, ramus robust and moderately long (Fig. 28).

Etymology. The species is dedicated to my friend Oldřich Voříšek (Kladno, Czech Republic), an expert on Curculionoidea who has continuously been providing me with rich material of weevils.

Differential diagnosis. *Argoptochus voriseki* sp. n. is very easy distinguishable among species with dark tibiae by having antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 2, very dense adherent scales on the elytra and a typical shape of the aedeagus.

***Argoptochus (Argoptochus) robustus* sp. n.**
(Figs 31-37)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, Greece, Drama, Falakrò, 21.vii.[19]83, 2100 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS). Allotype: ♀, the same data as holotype (GOS). Paratypes: 63 ♂/♀, the same data as holotype (57 ♂/♀ GOS, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ RBO, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ OVO); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Greece, Ost-Makedonien, Thrakien, Falakron Oros, NW Drama, 8.7.2003, 2000 m, Bahr, Bayer & Winkelmann lgt. (HWI); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Greece NE, Falakron Oros, 18 km NW Drama, N 41 17 59, E 24 04 14, 6.7.2003, 1700 m, Bahr, Bayer & Winkelmann lgt. (HWI); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Griechenland, Ost-Makedonien/Thrakien, Falakron Oros, 18 km NW Drama, am Skilift, 1700 m, 41 17 59 N, 24 04 14 E, 06.VII.2003, F. Bahr lgt. (FBA).

Description. Bl HT 2.59 mm, AT 3.25 mm, PTs ♂♂ 2.38-3.13 mm, ♀♀ 3.13-3.50 mm.

Body black, colour of legs and antennae very variable: femora always black, tibiae and tarsi blackish with lighter basal part of tibiae or the whole tibiae and tarsi dark or light brown or brown reddish. Antennae concolourous with tibiae, i.e. antennal scape, funicle and tibiae always of the same colour, only in specimens with dark-coloured scape basal part of scape lighter. Antennal club black. Pronotal sides very densely covered by green or greyish-green, adherent oval scales, creating two contrasting lateral stripes. Pronotal disc sparsely covered by brownish, narrow, very feebly raised setae. Elytral intervals covered by oval green or greyish-green adherent scales similar to those on pronotal sides. Middle parts of intervals 5-7 sometimes also with narrow, brownish, adherent scales. Raised elytral setae very short and narrow, pointing posteriad, hardly visible in lateral view in apical part of elytra. Elytral striae with very short hairs in punctures.

Rostrum strongly transverse and conical, tapering anteriad with feebly concave sides (rw/rl ♂♂ 1.44-1.56, ♀♀ 1.64-1.79), very narrow epifrons and more or less visible, very narrow median longitudinal groove. Epistome not developed. Eyes flat, only somewhat protruding from outline of head. Head large and wide, in females larger and wider than in males (Figs 31, 32).

Antenna robust, in males somewhat more so than in females. Scape curved at midlength. First two antennomeres of equal length, conical, antennomere 1 slightly wider than antennomere 2, antennomere 2 strikingly longer than wide ($a2l/a2w$ ♂♂ 1.4-1.6, ♀♀ 1.6-1.7). Antennomeres 3 and 4 about isodiametric, antennomeres 5-7 wider than long (Figs 33, 34).

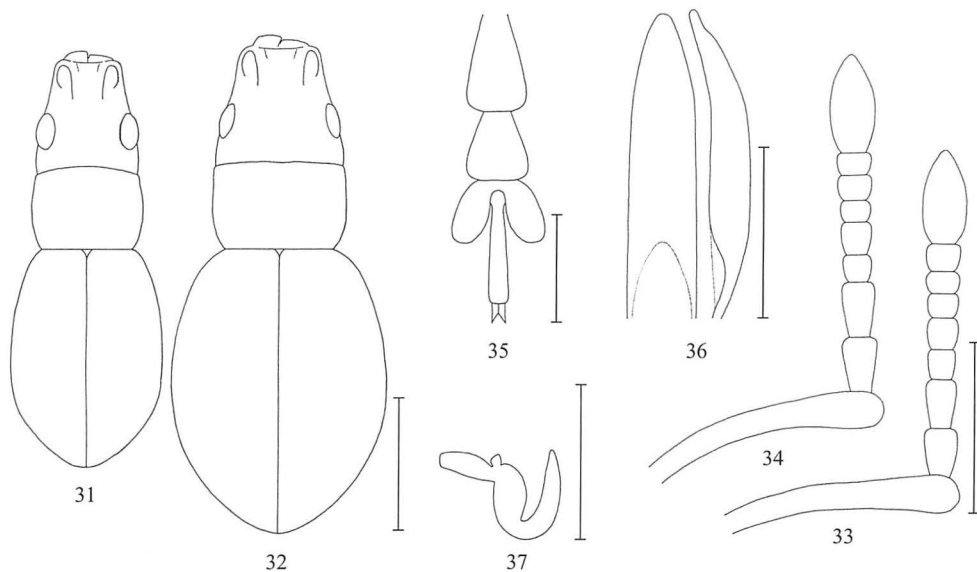
Pronotum transverse, in females wider and shorter than in males (pw/pl ♂♂ 1.31-1.39, ♀♀ 1.44-1.60), with arcuated sides, widest at midlength or closely behind it. Anterior border somewhat wider than posterior one. Dorsal surface finely and densely punctate with two transverse, shallow depressions across whole disc (Figs 31, 32).

Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra robust, in females elytra wider and more vaulted than in males (el/ew ♂♂ 1.36-1.41, ♀♀ 1.30-1.32), with arcuated sides, widest at midlength. Intervals flat and shiny, striae punctate (Figs 31, 32).

Legs in males slightly more robust and shorter than in females. Femora inermis. Tarsomere 1 visibly longer than wide, tarsomere 2 in males slightly longer than wide ($t2l/t2w$ ♂ 1.1), in females about isodiametric. Tarsomere 3 bilobed, about 1.5 times as wide as tarsomere 2. Metatarsus in males as in Fig. 35.

Sexual dimorphism. Males have more slender body and more robust antenna and legs than females.



Figs 31-37. *Argoptochus robustus* sp. n.: 31 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 32 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 33 – male antenna. Scale = 0.50 mm; 34 – female antenna. Scale = 0.50 mm; 35 – metatarsus in males. Scale = 0.25 mm; 36 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 37 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm.

Obr. 31-37. *Argoptochus robustus* sp. n.: 31 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítka = 1,00 mm; 32 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítka = 1,00 mm; 33 – tykadlo samce. Měřítka = 0,50 mm; 34 – tykadlo samice. Měřítka = 0,50 mm; 35 – zadní chodidlo samce. Měřítka = 0,25 mm; 36 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítka = 0,25 mm; 37 – spermatéka. Měřítka = 0,25 mm.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus in ventral view regularly tapering distad, regularly and bluntly pointed; in lateral view feebly curved and bluntly pointed (Fig. 36).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with nodulus small, grain-like, ramus long and robust (Fig. 37).

Etymology. From the Latin *robustus* – robust, derived from the extraordinarily robust body, legs and antennae.

Differential diagnosis. This very robust species is very easy distinguished from all other species with dark tibiae by characters stated in the key. Specimens with paler tibiae can resemble other species of *Argoptochus* with light tibiae. Among them, *A. robustus* sp. n. resembles *A. bifoveolatus* (Stierlin, 1897), *A. viridilimbatus* (Apfelbeck, 1898), *A. cretensis* Pic, 1904 and *A. pericarti* Borovec et Pelletier, 1998 by the oval adherent scales, regularly convex eyes and dense lateral stripes of adherent scales on the pronotum. From *A. bifoveolatus* and *A. viridilimbatus* it differs by having the epifrons mat and flat (partly shiny and longitudinally impressed in *A. bifoveolatus* and *A. viridilimbatus*), lacking a well-developed epistome (feebly elevated and almost reaching antennal insertion in *A. bifoveolatus* and *A. viridilimbatus*), having tarsomere 2 as long as wide to feebly longer than wide ($t2l/t2w$ 1.0-1.1) (strikingly longer than wide ($t2l/t2w$ 1.3) in *A. bifoveolatus* and *A. viridilimbatus*) and possessing brownish-black or reddish-brown antennae with a black club (completely reddish-yellow including the club in *A. bifoveolatus* and *A. viridilimbatus*). From *A. cretensis* and *A. pericarti* it differs by having very short raised setae on the pronotum and elytra, hardly visible in lateral view (longer and well visible in *A. cretensis* and *A. pericarti*), flat eyes (strongly convex in *A. cretensis* and *A. pericarti*) and dark antennae (completely reddish-yellow including the club in *A. cretensis* and *A. pericarti*).

Species of *Argoptochus* with light tibiae

Argoptochus (Argoptochus) pelletieri sp. n.

(Figs 38-43)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, Greece, Péloponnèse, 20 km N Vitina, 12.vi.1997, 700 m, J. Pelletier lgt. (JPE). Allotype: ♀, the same data as holotype (JPE). Paratypes: 4 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (2 ♀♀ JPE, 2 ♀♀ RBO); 1 ♀, Greece, Tripolis, 10.v.1987, P. Angelov lgt. (MME).

Description. Bl HT 2.56 mm, AT 2.75 mm, PTs 2.69-2.94 mm.

Body black, femora without black apices, tibiae, tarsi and antennae reddish yellow. Elytra densely covered by adherent scales and raised setae. Adherent scales shiny green, partly with metallic sheen, short oval, dense except of very small naked spots in places with raised setae, diameter of naked spots distinctly smaller than length of the setae. Three specimens further with small group of brownish, very slender adherent scales on elytral interval 5 behind midlength. Elytra of the largest female moreover with some small spots of these scales in posterior third of elytra and with indistinct, V-shaped spot at midlength. Pronotum and head covered by the same adherent scales, pronotal disc with ill-defined group of very sparse adherent scales. Interocular space with similar, sometimes almost naked spot. Raised setae on elytra white, piliform, perpendicular to surface, creating one regular dense row on each interval, almost as long as intervals wide. Raised setae on pronotum and head about half as long as those on elytra, setae on pronotum obliquely pointing to midline, those on head irregularly

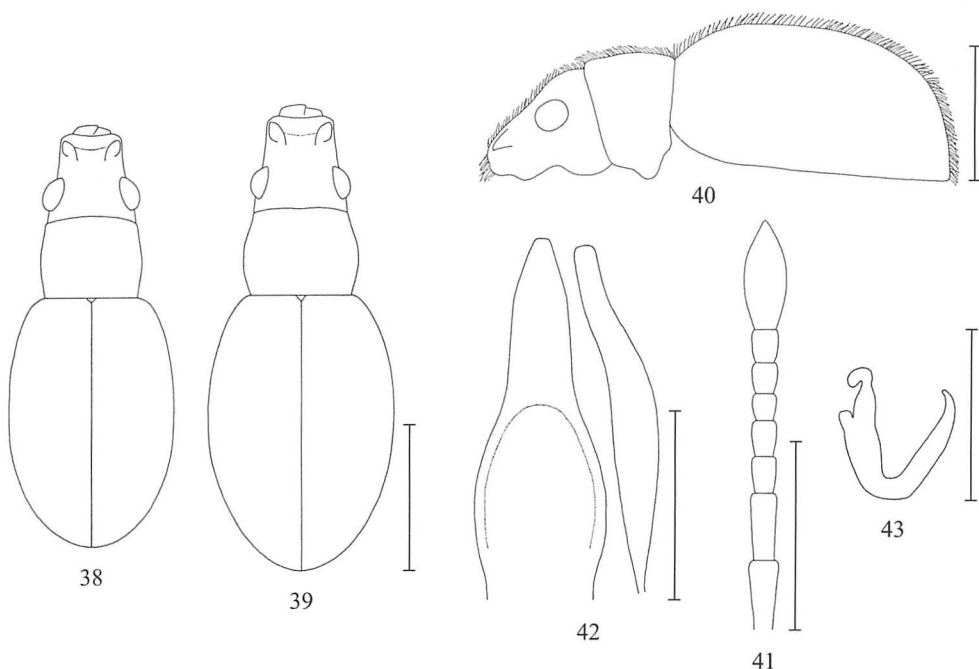
scattered, directed backwards (Fig. 40). Elytral striae glabrous, punctate, with short white setae in punctures.

Rostrum transverse (rw/rl ♂ 1.48, ♀♀ 1.55-1.65), feebly narrowed anteriorly, with very feebly concave sides. Epifrons flat, in the narrowest place narrower than half of rostral width. Epistome shiny, short and wide, not reaching antennal insertions, on sides reaching margins of scrobes, posterior margin ill-defined. Posterior part of head wide, eyes slightly convex, prominent from outline of head, in males larger than in females (Figs 38, 39).

Scape exceeding anterior margin of pronotum, clearly curved in basal third, thickened towards apex. Antennomeres 1 and 2 equal in length, strikingly longer than wide (a1,2l/a1,2w 2.2-2.4), antennomere 1 slightly more robust than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 3-7 longer than wide, antennomere 5 shorter than the others (Fig. 41).

Pronotum transverse (pw/pl ♂ 1.26, ♀♀ 1.33-1.44), widest at about midlength with feebly arcuated sides in male and more arcuated sides in females, in ratio to elytra narrower than in other *Argoptochus* species (Figs 38, 39). Disc regularly vaulted, in lateral view almost flat.

Scutellum triangular, very small and badly visible.



Figs 38-43. *Argoptochus pelletieri* sp. n.: 38 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 39 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 40 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, lateral view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 41 – antennal funicle with club. Scale = 0.50 mm; 42 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 43 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm.

Obr. 38-43. *Argoptochus pelletieri* sp. n.: 38 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 39 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 40 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky, boční pohled. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 41 – tykadlový bičík s paličkou. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 42 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 43 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

Elytra long-oval (el/ew ♂ 1.52, ♀♀ 1.47-1.53), widest at midlength, with regularly arcuated sides (Figs 38, 39). Intervals flat.

All femora inermis. Tarsi very slender, tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical, distinctly longer than wide (t2l/t2w 1.2-1.3), tarsomere 1 longer than tarsomere 2. Tarsomere 3 bilobed, 1.6 times as wide as previous one.

Sexual dimorphism. Males have more slender body than females.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Fig. 42) in ventral view strongly constricted at midlength, basal half with arcuated sides, apical half narrow and pointed; in lateral view feebly curved, apex blunt.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 43) with nodulus long, constricted at midlength, apical third curved back. Ramus small, bump-shaped. Cornu long and slender.

Collection circumstances. The material from Vitina was collected by sweeping of *Salix* sp. (J. Pelletier, pers. comm.).

Etymology. The newly described species is dedicated to its collector and my friend Jean Pelletier (Monnaie, France), a leading specialist on weevils of the subfamily Entiminae.

Differential diagnosis. *Argoptochus pelletieri* sp. n. resembles *A. graecus* (Stierlin, 1887) and *A. bulgaricus* Angelov, 1987 by the green oval adherent scales and long raised setae on the elytra. It differs from *A. graecus* by having equally long antennomeres 1 and 2 (antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 2 in *A. graecus*, Fig. 44), raised elytral setae perpendicular to the surface (somewhat inclined posteriorly in *A. graecus*) and differently shaped aedeagus (Fig. 42 vs. Fig. 45 in *A. graecus*). *Argoptochus pelletieri* sp. n. differs from *A. bulgaricus* by one regular row of raised setae on each elytral interval, about as long as intervals wide (in *A. bulgaricus* every interval bears two irregular rows of raised setae, shorter than intervals wide), by metafemora inermis (in *A. bulgaricus* metafemora finely dentate), by antennomeres 1 and 2 of equal length (Fig. 41) (antennomere 1 distinctly longer than antennomere 2 in *A. bulgaricus*, Fig. 47), different shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 42 vs. Fig. 48 in *A. bulgaricus*) and by spermatheca with nodulus much longer than ramus (Fig. 43) (nodulus and ramus subequal in size in *A. bulgaricus*, Fig. 49).

***Argoptochus (Argoptochus) moraveci* sp. n.**

(Figs 50-52)

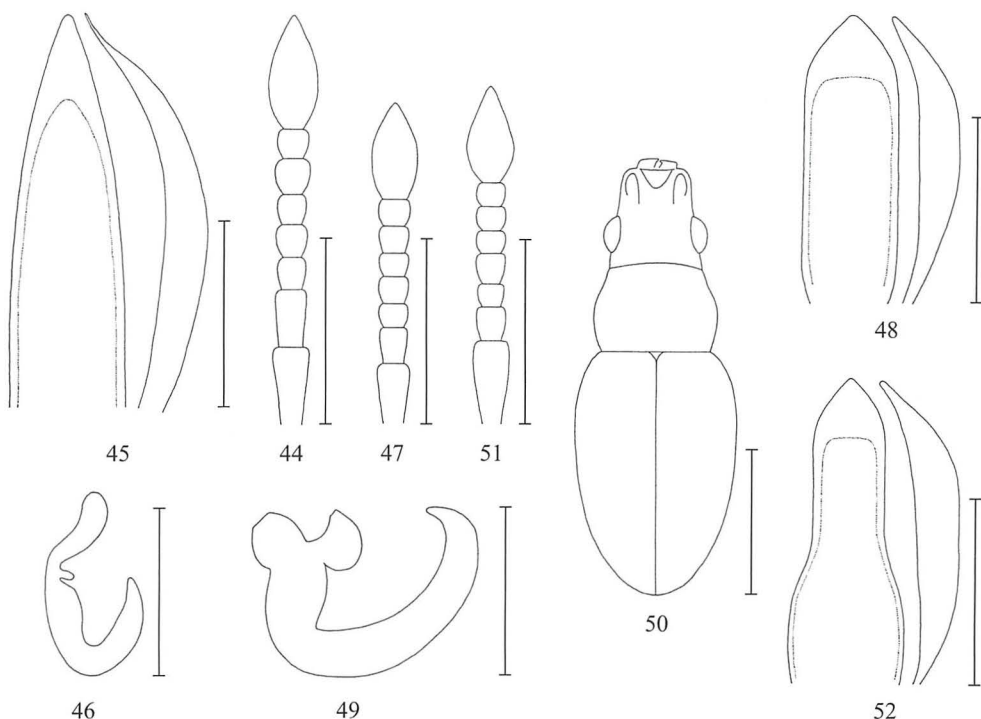
Type material. Holotype: ♂, Macedonia, Ohrid, Azandžuro, 8-11.vii.1936, Dr. J. Fodor lgt. (HNHM).

Description. Bl HT 2.75 mm.

Entire body black. Antennae and legs reddish brown, only middle of femora darker. Elytra covered by adherent scales and raised setae. Adherent scales oval, green with feeble metallic sheen. Raised setae whitish, piliform, semi-perpendicular to surface, slightly longer than half of width of one interval, creating one dense regular row on each interval. Head and pronotum with the same vestiture as elytra, but with raised setae somewhat shorter than elytral ones. Elytral striae glabrous, punctate, with short white setae in punctures.

Rostrum short and wide (rw/rl 1.55), slightly tapering anteriorly. Epifrons narrow, parallel-sided, narrower than half of width of rostrum at midlength. Epistome large, U-shaped, reaching antennal insertions. Eyes large, convex, projecting from outline of head (Fig. 50).

Antenna robust. Scape short, reaching anterior border of pronotum, very feebly curved and very feebly thickened towards apex, at apex gently narrower than club. Antennomere 1 conical



Figs 44-52. 44-46: *Argoptochus graecus* (Stierlin): 44 – antennal funicle with club. Scale = 0.50 mm; 45 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 46 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm. 47-49: *Argoptochus bulgaricus* Angelov: 47 – antennal funicle with club. Scale = 0.50 mm; 48 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 49 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm. 50-52: *Argoptochus moravecii* sp. n.: 50 – head with rostrum, pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 51 – antennal funicle with club. Scale = 0.50 mm; 52 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm.

Obr. 44-52. 44-46: *Argoptochus graecus* (Stierlin): 44 – tykadlový bičík s paličkou. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 45 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 46 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 47-49: *Argoptochus bulgaricus* Angelov: 47 – tykadlový bičík s paličkou. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 48 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 49 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 50-52: *Argoptochus moravecii* sp. n.: 50 – hlava s noscem, štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 51 – tykadlový bičík s paličkou. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 52 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

(a_{11}/a_{1w} 1.5). Antennomere 2 very short (a_{2l}/a_{2w} 1.1), distinctly shorter than previous one. Antennomeres 3 and 4 isodiametric, antennomeres 5-7 feebly wider than long (a_{5-7w}/a_{5-7l} 1.2). Club short, slender (Fig. 51).

Pronotum wide (pw/pl 1.44) with regularly arcuated sides, widest at midlength, in lateral view very feebly vaulted. Dorsal surface densely, finely and regularly punctate (Fig. 50).

Scutellum very small and poorly visible.

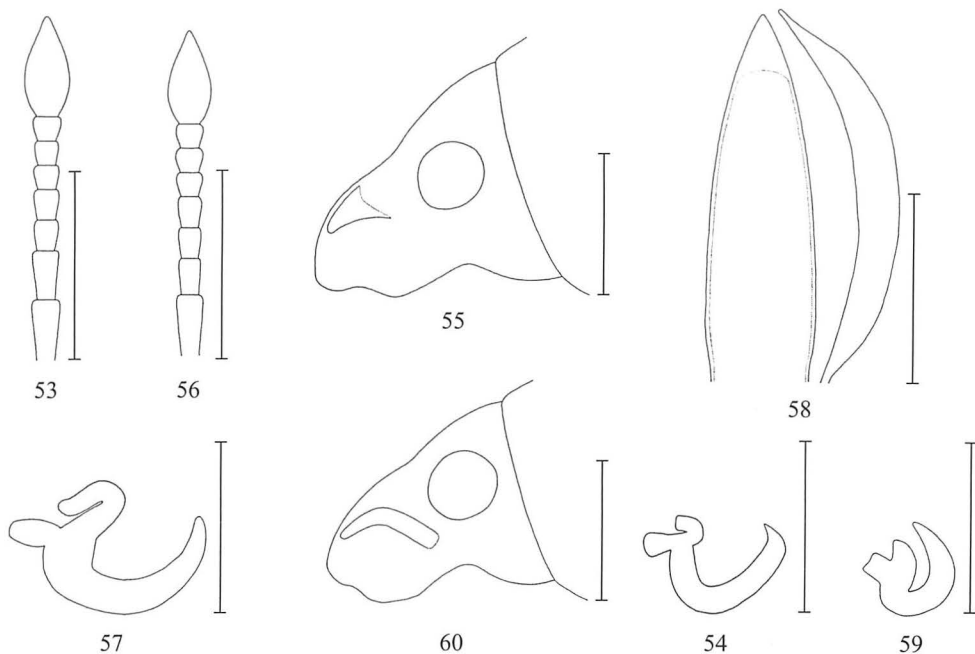
Elytra slender, long-oval (el/ew 1.52), widest at midlength (Fig. 50). Intervals very slightly convex.

All femora inermis. Tarsi slender, tarsomere 1 conical, longer than wide. Tarsomere 2 slightly wider than long (t_{2w}/t_{2l} 1.1). Tarsomere 3 bilobed, much wider than previous one (t_{3w}/t_{2w} 1.4). Ungular tarsomere slightly longer than tarsomere 3 (t_{4l}/t_{3l} 1.1).

Male genitalia. Aedeagus constricted at midlength, basal half with arcuated sides, apical half narrow, parallel-sided, apex pointed; in lateral view feebly curved, apex pointed (Fig. 52).

Etymology. I dedicate this new species with pleasure to Pavel Moravec (Litoměřice, Czech Republic), my close friend, leading specialist on Carabidae: Trechinae and excellent collector of ground-living Curculionidae.

Differential diagnosis. *Argoptochus moraveci* sp. n. resembles *A. championi* (Reitter, 1891), *A. schatzmayri* F. Solari, 1926, *A. minimus* (Formánek, 1905) and *A. pelletieri* sp. n. by the unicoloured green adherent scales with one row of raised setae on each elytral interval. It is easily distinguished from the three first species by having the adherent elytral scales oval in shape (rounded in the first three species) and from the first two species also by a very short antennomere 2, which is only slightly longer than wide (at least twice as long as wide in the first two species). From *A. minimus* it is distinguished also by a longer rostrum ($rw/rl = 1.55$ in *A. moraveci* sp. n. vs. $1.67-1.70$ in *A. minimus*), wider pronotum ($pw/pl = 1.44$ in *A. moraveci* sp. n. vs. $1.28-1.31$ in *A. minimus*), terminal tarsomere slightly longer than tarsomere 3 (slightly



Figs 53-60. 53, 54: *Argoptochus championi championi* (Reitter): 53 – antennal funicle with club. Scale = 0.50 mm; 54 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm. 55-57: *Argoptochus schatzmayri* F. Solari: 55 – head with rostrum, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 56 – antennal funicle with club. Scale = 0.50 mm; 57 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm. 58, 59: *Argoptochus minimus* (Formánek): 58 – aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 59 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm. 60 – *Foucartia elegans* Kraatz: head with rostrum, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm.

Obr. 53-60. 53, 54: *Argoptochus championi championi* (Reitter): 53 – tykadlový bičik s paličkou. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 54 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 55-57: *Argoptochus schatzmayri* F. Solari: 55 – hlava s noscem, boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 56 – tykadlový bičik s paličkou. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 57 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 58, 59: *Argoptochus minimus* (Formánek): 58 – aedeagus, spodní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 59 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 60 – *Foucartia elegans* Kraatz: hlava s noscem, boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,50 mm.

shorter in *A. minimus*) and aedeagus constricted at midlength (regularly tapering in *A. minimus*). *Argoptochus moraveci* sp. n. differs from *A. pelletieri* sp. n. by short antennae with antennomere 2 only slightly longer than wide ($a2l/a2w = 1.1$ vs. $2.2-2.4$ in *A. pelletieri* sp. n.), shorter raised elytral setae and well defined borders of epistome (ill defined in *A. pelletieri* sp. n.). The only species with similar antennomere 2 in group of species with oval elytral adherent scales is *A. bulgaricus* (Fig. 47), from which *A. moraveci* sp. n. differs by metafemora inermis (finely dentate in *A. bulgaricus*), one row of raised setae on each elytral interval and very short adherent setae in elytral striae (two irregular rows of raised setae on each elytral interval and long raised setae in elytral striae in *A. bulgaricus*).

Other type material examined

Argoptochus (Argoptochus) graecus (Stierlin, 1887)

Ptochus graecus Stierlin, 1887: 395.

Argoptochus graecus: Reitter, 1906: 223; Pesarini, 1981: 81.

The species was described from an indefinite number of specimens from “Griechenland”. There are seven specimens of this species in DEI, three from coll. Stierlin, two from coll. Heyden, one from coll. Leonhard and one from coll. Kraatz. I consider the three specimens from Stierlin’s collection as syntypes. They are three females on two pins, and I herein designate one single female bearing an original label with Stierlin’s handwriting as lectotype. It lacks the whole right antenna and right protarsus and bears the following labels: Graecia / coll. Stierlin / Syntypus [red] / *P. graecus* Stl. [original handwritten label with blue margins] / coll. DEI Eberswalde / LECTOTYPUS, *Ptochus graecus* Stierlin, R. Borovec desig. 2001 [red] / *Argoptochus graecus* (Stierlin), R. Borovec det. 2001. The other two females mounted on two cards on one pin are labelled as follows: Graecia / coll. Stierlin / Syntypus [red] / coll. DEI Eberswalde / PARALECTOTYPUS, *Ptochus graecus* Stierlin, R. Borovec desig. 2001 [red] / *Argoptochus graecus* (Stierlin), R. Borovec det. 2001 [printed]. 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.

Argoptochus interruptus (Desbrochers, 1892)

Ptochus interruptus Desbrochers, 1892: 122.

Argoptochus interruptus: Reitter, 1906: 226; Pesarini, 1981: 215.

I was able to study holotype from Desbrochers’s collection (MNHN), bearing the following labels: Ephèse / interruptus / Ex Museo Desbrochers 1914 / Muséum Paris. I remounted and dissected this specimen. It is a well preserved male, measuring 2.31 mm (r. e.), with a highly aberrant shape of rostrum.

I have no doubt that this specimen belongs neither to *Argoptochus* nor the tribe Phyllobiini. It has a small body sparsely covered by greyish and brownish, drop-shaped scales, and the oval elytra completely lack shoulders. Epifrons is very narrow and short, with slightly rounded sides, terminating in basal third of rostrum; epistome not developed. Scrobes are pit-shaped, in dorsal view completely visible, in lateral view very short and divergent posteriad. Claws

are connected in basal half. Not having the possibility to study also female genitalia, I assume that this specimen belongs to the tribe Omiini and probably represents a new genus.

***Argoptochus (Argoptochus) leonhardi* Schilsky, 1912**

Argoptochus leonhardi Schilsky, 1912: XLVIII – 10.

Argoptochus leonhardi: Pesarini, 1912: 83.

Schilsky (1912) stated in his original description: “In Macedonien auf dem Gebirge Athos von Herrn A. Schatzmayer gesammelt. 3 Ex. wurden meiner Sammlung Gütigst überlassen”. There are three female specimens deposited in MNHU, one of them labelled as type and bearing the following labels: Athos (Macedonie) A. Schatzmayr / ♀ / Typus [red] / leonhardi Schls. / LECTOTYPUS, *Argoptochus leonhardi* Schilsky, R. Borovec desig. 2003 [red]. The second specimen bears only two labels, the first being identical as in lectotype and the second one: ♂. The third specimen has the first two labels identical as lectotype and bears an additional label: leonhardi n. sp.?. I labelled both specimens as paralectotypes. The lectotype and paralectotypes are herein designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). I have remounted and dissected one paralectotype, and mounted the genitalia on the same card as the specimen.

It is a valid species.

***Argoptochus (Foucartidius) longisetis* F. Solari, 1926**

Argoptochus longisetis F. Solari, 1926: 109.

Argoptochus longisetis: Pesarini, 1981: 85.

Solari (1926) stated in the description: “Pochi esemplari dell’amico e collega G. C. Champion, raccolti a Port Baklar (penisola di Gallipoli) dal Sig. J. J. Walker”. I have examined two specimens from Solari’s collection (MCSN): one male with dissected aedeagus mounted on the same card as the specimen, lacking both mesotarsi and labelled as follows: Gallipoli, leg. J. J. Walker / Ptochus n. sp. / Port Baklar / coll. Champion / Cotypus, male [face], *Argoptochus longisetis* Solari [back] / LECTOTYPUS, *Argoptochus longisetis* F. Solari, R. Borovec desig. 2000 [red]; and one well preserved female, labelled: Port Baklar / Gallipoli, J. J. Walker / Typus, female [face], *Argoptochus longisetis* Solari [back] / PARALECTOTYPUS, *Argoptochus longisetis* F. Solari, R. Borovec desig. 2000 [red]. The lectotype and paralectotype are designated herein 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.

***Argoptochus (Neohenschia) lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi, 1965**

Argoptochus lukjanovitshi L. Arnoldi, 1965: 518.

The species was described from an unspecified number of specimens from Kursk, Russia. There are 14 specimens below the name *A. lukjanovitshi* in Arnoldi’s collection (ZIP). I have selected as lectotype one well preserved female, 2.97 mm long, glued on a triangular label

and labelled by original Arnoldi's labels: Курск. обл. стрелецкая степь, 12.6.1957, К. Арнольди [lgt.] [Kursk region, streleckaya steppe, K. Arnoldi] / *Argoptochus* (*Henschia*) *lukjanovitshi* sp. n. Л. Арнольди [L. Arnoldi] / Syntypus *Argoptochus lukjanovitshi* L. Arn. [red] / *Pseudomylocerus* (*Neohenschia*) *lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi, Yunakov det. 2000 / Zool. Inst. St. Petersburg / LECTOTYPUS, *Argoptochus* (*Henschia*) *lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi, R. Borovec desig. 2005 [red]. The remaining specimens bear the following locality labels: 2 specimens: окр. Курск [Kursk region], 2.VII.[19]36, Д. Довнар [lgt.]; 1 specimen: окр. Курск, 24.VI.1887, Д. Довнар [lgt.] [Kursk region, D. Dovnar]; 1 specimen: окр. Курск, 2.VII.1916, Д. Довнар [lgt.] [Kursk region, D. Dovnar]; 7 specimens [remounted by N. Yunakov]: Russia, Kursk prov., Central Black Soil Nature Reserve, 8.VI.1957, К. В. Арнольди [lgt.] / стрелецкая степь, кошение [streleckaya steppe, sweeping]; and 2 specimens [remounted by N. Yunakov]: RUSSIA, Kursk Prov., Central Black Soil Nature Reserve, Kazatskaya Steppe, S slope of ravine, 22.V.1957, К. В. Арнольди [lgt.]. All these specimens are moreover labelled as follows: Syntypus [red] / Zool. Inst. St. Petersburg / PARALECTOTYPUS, *Argoptochus* (*Henschia*) *lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi, R. Borovec desig. 2005 [red]. 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). Both specimens from the Kazatskaya steppe belong to other species, one to *Foucartia squamulata* (Herbst, 1795) and one to *Phyllobius brevis* Gyllenhal, 1834. *Argoptochus lukjanovitshi* is a valid species.

***Argoptochus (Foucartidius) minimus* (Formánek, 1905)**

Ptochus minimus Formánek, 1905: 261.

Argoptochus minimus: Pesarini, 1981: 88.

Formánek (1905) stated in the original description: "Die interessante Art wurde von Dr. Eduard Karaman in der Umgebung von Spalato gesammelt". I have examined three specimens from Formánek's collection (NMP), two males and one female, labelled as follows: Muč Karavan / *minimus* Type / LECTOTYPUS [PARALECTOTYPUS, respectively, in two specimens], *Ptochus minimus* Formánek, R. Borovec des. 2004 [red] / *Argoptochus minimus* R. Borovec det. 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). I have remounted one male paralectotype and glued the genitalia on the same card as the specimen.

It is a valid species.

***Argoptochus (Neohenschia) reitteri* Formánek, 1908**

Argoptochus reitteri Formánek, 1908: 137.

Argoptochus reitteri: Pesarini, 1981: 93.

Formánek (1908) described this species from a single specimen from Araxesthal in Caucasus. This specimen is housed in Formánek's collection (NMP). It is a female, lacking right fore leg and bearing the following labels: Caucasus, Araxesthal, Leder, Reitter / *reitteri*, Type / *Henschia reitteri* m. / Syntypus [red] / HOLOTYPUS, *Argoptochus reitteri* Formánek, R. Borovec desig. 2003 [red].

It is a valid species.

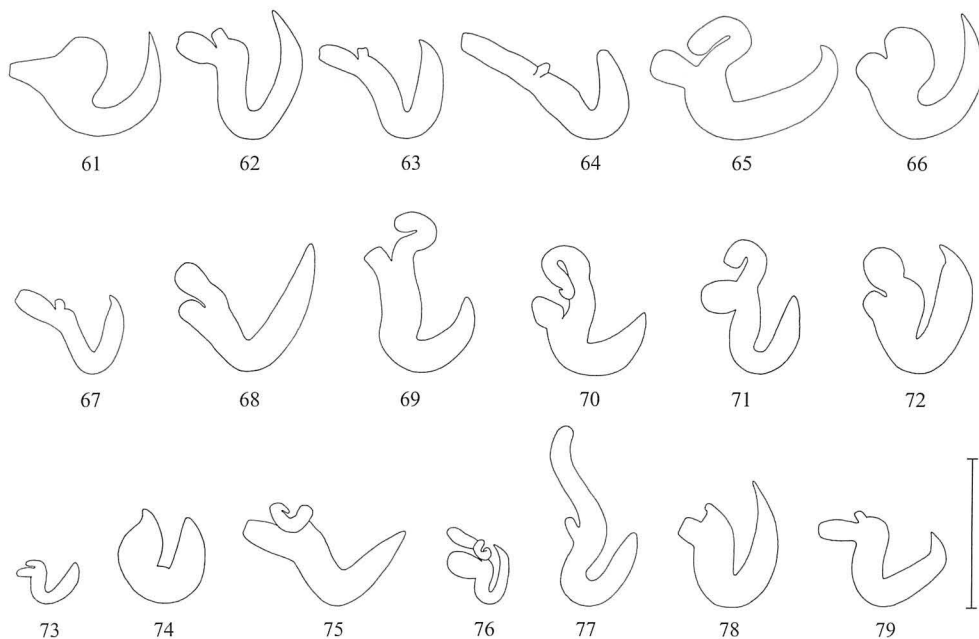
Argoptochus (Foucartidius) schatzmayri F. Solari, 1926

Argoptochus schatzmayri F. Solari, 1926: 108.

Argoptochus schatzmayri: Pesarini, 1981: 89.

The species was described from “Keretschkoi, villaggio a 8 km N. E. di Salonicco, raccolto dall’amico Arturo Schatzmayr”. There are three specimens, two males and one female, in Solari’s collection (MCSN), labelled: Keretschkoi, Macedonien, A. Schatzmayr / Typus ♂, resp. ♀ [face], *Argoptochus schatzmayri* F. Solari [back] / LECTOTYPUS [PARALECTOTYPUS, respectively, in the other two specimens], *Argoptochus schatzmayri* Solari, R. Borovec desig. 2000 [red]. The lectotype (male) 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.



Figs 61-79. Spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm: 61 – *Argoptochus albisetus* (Borovec); 62 – *A. bifoveolatus* (Stierlin); 63 – *A. bisignatus* (Germar); 64 – *A. cretensis* Pic; 65 – *A. emgei* (Stierlin); 66 – *A. hystricus* (Borovec); 67 – *A. leonhardi* Schilsky; 68 – *A. lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi; 69 – *A. markovens* Angelov; 70 – *A. osellai* Pesarini; 71 – *A. pericarti* Borovec & Pelletier; 72 – *A. periteloides* (Fuss); 73 – *A. quadrisignatus* (Bach); 74 – *A. reitteri* Formánek; 75 – *A. schwarzi schwarzi* (Reitter); 76 – *A. schwarzi albanicus* (Apfelbeck); 77 – *A. subsignatus* (Boheman); 78 – *A. vindobonensis* Formánek; 79 – *A. viridilimbatus* (Apfelbeck).

Obr. 61-79. Spermatéka. Měřitko = 0,25 mm: 61 – *Argoptochus albisetus* (Borovec); 62 – *A. bifoveolatus* (Stierlin); 63 – *A. bisignatus* (Germar); 64 – *A. cretensis* Pic; 65 – *A. emgei* (Stierlin); 66 – *A. hystricus* (Borovec); 67 – *A. leonhardi* Schilsky; 68 – *A. lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi; 69 – *A. markovens* Angelov; 70 – *A. osellai* Pesarini; 71 – *A. pericarti* Borovec & Pelletier; 72 – *A. periteloides* (Fuss); 73 – *A. quadrisignatus* (Bach); 74 – *A. reitteri* Formánek; 75 – *A. schwarzi schwarzi* (Reitter); 76 – *A. schwarzi albanicus* (Apfelbeck); 77 – *A. subsignatus* (Boheman); 78 – *A. vindobonensis* Formánek; 79 – *A. viridilimbatus* (Apfelbeck).

Argoptochus virens Faust, 1890

Argoptochus virens Faust, 1890: 16.

Argoptochus virens: Reitter, 1906: 227.

There is one specimen in Faust's collection (SMT), labelled as follows: small blank square gold label / Sujetuk [?], Sahlberg / virens, Faust / Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900 / Type [red] / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden / nicht typus [= not a type], Korotyaev det. 1980.

This specimen does not fit the original description and most likely is not a true Faust's type specimen. It even does not belong to *Argoptochus*, but to another genus of the tribe Phyllobiini. Korotyaev & Egorov (1979), based on the analysis of Reitter's redescription (1906), listed *A. virens* near to *Phyllobius svellanae* Korotyaev et Egorov, 1979.

Taxonomical significance of female genitalia

Female genitalia of *Argoptochus* have not been studied so far. Because female genitalia carry important diagnostic characters at both specific and generic level in the Entiminae (Pelletier 2001, Borovec 2006), I have studied female genitalia of all species available for this study. In the whole genus, sternum 8 is uniform with a slender and long apodeme with indistinct caput, small and slender, triangular, feebly sclerotised plate with visible margo basalis, and apical setae (Fig. 29). The very feebly sclerotised ovipositor is also very similar in all species (Fig. 30). On the other hand, the spermatheca shows diagnostic characters in several species, mainly the different shapes of ramus and nodulus. The variability of these characters appears low, as I have examined in numerous female specimens of more common species. In the view of soft, feebly sclerotised and very similarly shaped aedeagi in most species, the spermatheca could be better used for identification of several species. For this reason I provide here illustrations of spermathecae of all available species (Figs 8, 14, 21, 28, 37, 43, 46, 49, 54, 57, 59, 61-80), as an addition to the illustrations of aedeagi published by Pesarini (1979) and completed by Angelov (1987) and Borovec & Pelletier (1998).

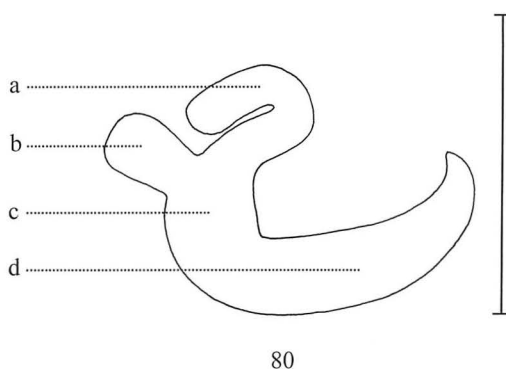


Fig. 80. Spermatheca of *Argoptochus emgei* (Stierlin): a – nodulus, b – ramus, c – corpus, d – cornu. Scale = 0.25 mm.

Obr. 80. Spermatéka *Argoptochus emgei* (Stierlin): a – nodulus, b – ramus, c – corpus, d – cornu. Měřítka = 0,25 mm.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ARGOPTOCHUS*

I have transferred three species, *A. albisetus* (Borovec, 1998), *A. hystricus* (Borovec, 1998) and *A. vindobonensis* Formánek, 1908, to the genus *Argoptochus* in another paper (Borovec 2006) and add them to the key. I have examined these species as well as others included in the key except *A. lodosi* Pesarini, 1981. It was described after a single female from Turkish Armenia as a species very similar to *A. reitteri* (Pesarini 1981). I could not examine the holotype. Pesarini (1981) did not see the type of *A. reitteri* and based his distinguishing characters only on Formánek's description. He distinguished *A. lodosi* by a shorter antennomere 2, wider rostrum, more rounded elytral sides and different colour of scales. However, Formánek's description is somewhat inaccurate and these characters cannot reliably separate *A. reitteri* from *A. lodosi*. The taxonomic status of *A. lodosi* must be confirmed by examination of types of both species.

1. Tibiae dark brownish or blackish. 2
- Tibiae light reddish or yellowish. 6
2. Antenna robust. Antennomere 2 1.4-1.7 times as long as wide, antennomeres 6 and 7 strikingly wider than long (Figs 33, 34). Tarsi wide, tarsomere 2 in males 1.2 times as long as wide (Fig. 35), in females isodiametric. Aedeagus as in Fig. 36. Body length 2.4-3.5 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) robustus* sp. n.
- Antenna slender. Antennomere 2 at least 2.3 times as long as wide, antennomeres 6 and 7 longer than wide, only in *A. russelli* last two antennomeres wider than long (Figs 4, 11, 17, 18, 25). Tarsi slender, tarsomere 2 1.2-1.4 times as long as wide, only in *A. innotatus* tarsomere 2 wider and shorter (Figs 5, 6, 12, 19, 26). 3
3. Antennomere 2 strikingly longer than antennomere 1. Antennomere 1 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide. In males antennomere 6 and 7 distinctly wider than long, in females antennomere 7 feebly so. Scape in males robust, in females slender (Figs 17, 18). Aedeagus as in Fig. 20. Spermatheca with very small, grain-like nodulus, strikingly shorter than ramus (Fig. 21). Body length 2.6-3.4 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) russelli* sp. n.
- Antennomere 2 as long or shorter than antennomere 1. Antennomere 1 2.3-3.0 times as long as wide. Antennomeres 6 and 7 in both sexes isodiametric or longer than wide. Scape in both sexes slender (Figs 4, 11, 25). Spermatheca with nodulus almost as long as or longer than ramus (Figs 8, 14, 28). 4
4. Antennomere 5 long, 1.4-1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 4). Tarsi more robust, tarsomere 2 at most 1.1 times as long as wide (Figs 5, 6). Raised elytral setae conspicuous, almost half as long as each elytral interval wide (Fig. 3). Last ventrite in males impressed. Aedeagus with sharply pointed apex in lateral view (Fig. 7). Spermatheca with nodulus very long, several times longer than ramus (Fig. 8). Body length 2.5-3.2 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) innotatus* Pic
- Antennomere 5 short, in males 1.1-1.2 times as long as wide, in females about isodiametric (Figs 11, 25). Tarsi slender, tarsomere 2 1.2-1.4 times as long as wide (Figs 12, 26). Raised elytral setae inconspicuous, visibly shorter than half of width of elytral interval (Fig. 24). Last ventrite in males convex, without depression. Aedeagus with blunt apex in lateral view (Figs 13, 27). Spermatheca with nodulus and ramus in similar length (Figs 14, 28). .. 5
5. Antennomeres 1 and 2 of the same length (Fig. 11). Tarsomere 2 1.2 times as long as wide (Fig. 12). Aedeagus regularly tapering anteriorly with convex sides along entire length (Fig. 13). Spermatheca with straight nodulus (Fig. 14). Body length 2.3-3.3 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) megacephalus* F. Solari
- Antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 2 (Fig. 25). Tarsomere 2 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide (Fig. 26). Aedeagus in basal half very strikingly tapering, apical half very slender and subparallel (Fig. 27). Spermatheca with nodulus with 180-degree turn (Fig. 28). Body length 2.7-3.9 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) voriseki* sp. n.
6. Elytra with adherent scales completely missing, only in *A. vindobonensis* with very sparse, inconspicuous, piliform, whitish adherent scales. Elytral intervals with very long, white, erect setae, as long as width of interval or longer, creating one regular row on each interval. 7
- Elytra with integument completely covered by rounded or oval adherent scales, only in several species with only sparse long-oval adherent scales. Elytral intervals with short or long, semierect or erect setae, shorter or longer than width of interval, creating one or more rows on each interval. 9

7. Elytra with conspicuous raised setae and inconspicuous, sparse, piliform adherent scales of the same colour as raised setae. Nodulus of spermatheca slender, with small hump distad (Fig. 78). Body length 2.6-3.2 mm.
..... *A. (Argoptochus) vindobonensis* Formánek
- Elytra bald, without adherent scales, only with raised setae. Nodulus of spermatheca regularly rounded (Figs 61, 66). 8
8. Last two antennomeres and basal half of club dark. Antennomeres 5 and 6 somewhat wider than long, antennomere 7 strikingly wider than long. Raised setae in apical part of funicle black, conspicuous. Striae punctate, not impressed. Tibiae shorter and wider, without spine in inner apical portion. Tarsomere 2 slightly longer than wide. Aedeagus shorter and wider. Ramus of spermatheca longer than nodulus (Fig. 61). Body length 2.1-2.7 mm.
..... *A. (Argoptochus) albisetus* (Borovec)
- Funicle and basal 0.25 of club yellow, rest of club dark. Antennomeres 5 and 6 longer than wide, antennomere 7 as long as wide or longer. Raised setae on funicle white, inconspicuous. Striae punctate, impressed. Tibiae longer and more slender, with spine in inner apical portion. Tarsomere 2 strikingly longer than wide. Aedeagus longer and more slender. Ramus of spermatheca shorter than nodulus (Fig. 66). Body length 2.0-2.9 mm.
..... *A. (Argoptochus) hystricus* (Borovec)
9. Adherent elytral scales circular. Abdominal ventrites densely covered by adherent scales. 10
- Adherent elytral scales short- or long-oval. Abdominal ventrites sparsely covered by adherent scales, mostly only in lateral parts except of *A. pelletieri* sp. n. with ventrites densely squamose. 18
10. Elytra, head and pronotum with raised setae inconspicuous, very short, only slightly longer than diameter of one adherent scale. Metasternal process wide and dull. Spermatheca with rounded nodulus, twice as long as and as wide as ramus (Fig. 68, 72). 11
- Elytra, head and pronotum with conspicuous raised setae, at least as half as long as each elytral interval wide. Metasternal process narrow, arrow-shaped. Nodulus of spermatheca as wide as or more slender than ramus, usually 180-degree turn, in *A. reitteri* not developed (Figs 54, 57, 59, 65, 74). 12
11. Adherent elytral scales unicoloured, greyish. Femora blackish. Raised elytral setae erect, in lateral view visible along whole length. Antenna slender, antennomere 7 isodiametric. Aedeagus in ventral view with slender apex. Body length 2.6-3.6 mm.
..... *A. (Neohenschia) periteloidea* (Fuss)
- Elytra with adherent scales greyish-white with longitudinal dark brown spots mainly on elytral intervals 2, 3 and 5. Femora rusty brown. Raised elytral setae semierect, in lateral view visible only in apical part. Antenna more robust, antennomere 7 1.2-1.3 times as wide as long. Aedeagus in ventral view with wide apex. Body length 2.4-3.1 mm.
..... *A. (Neohenschia) lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi
12. Antenna short and robust. Antennomere 2 1.1-1.3 times as long as wide, antennomeres 3-7 isodiametric. Ultimate tarsomere slightly shorter than tarsomere 3. Elytra almost parallel-sided, flat, unicoloured greyish white. Spermatheca with straight nodulus (Fig. 59). Body length 2.0-2.4 mm.
..... *A. (Foucartidius) minimus* (Formánek)
- Antenna long and slender. Antennomere 2 more than 1.5 times as long as wide, at least antennomeres 5-7 strikingly longer than wide. Ultimate tarsomere slightly or strikingly longer than tarsomere 3. Elytra oval or globose, vaulted, green or green with brownish spots. Spermatheca with nodulus turned back or not developed (Figs 54, 57, 65, 74).
..... 13
13. Elytra with adherent scales greenish, greyish or yellowish brown, with dark brownish spots. 14
- Elytra with adherent scales uniformly green without spots. 15
14. Rostrum tapering distad, with straight margins. Eyes small and convex, protruding from outline of head. Perpendicular raised setae on elytra longer than half of width of elytral interval, creating two irregular rows on each interval. Nodulus of spermatheca with long 180-degree turned part (Fig. 65). Body length 2.6-3.2 mm.
..... *A. (Argoptochus) emgei* (Stierlin)
- Rostrum subparallel with feebly concave margins. Eyes large and flat, feebly protruding from outline of head. Semi-perpendicular raised setae on elytra as long as half of width of elytral interval, creating one row on each interval. Nodulus of spermatheca with short turned part (Fig. 54). Body length 2.3-3.1 mm.
..... *A. (Foucartidius) championi championi* (Reitter)
15. Rostrum strikingly tapering antieriad. Pronotum very wide, 1.49-1.58 times as wide as long, with conspicuous raised setae about as long as elytral ones, distinctly exceeding lateral sides of pronotum in dorsal view. Terminal tarsomere 1.3 times as long as tarsomere 3. Corpus of spermatheca without differentiated nodulus and ramus (Fig. 74). Body length 2.6-2.9 mm.
..... *A. (Neohenschia) reitteri* Formánek
- Rostrum slightly tapering antieriad. Pronotum wide, 1.37-1.44 times as wide as long, with inconspicuous raised setae half as long as elytral ones, slightly exceeding lateral sides of pronotum in dorsal view. Terminal tarsomere 1.1 times as long as tarsomere 3. Ramus and nodulus of spermatheca differentiated (Figs 54, 57). 16

16. Eyes large and flat, less and evenly convex, feebly projecting from outline of head. Rostrum subparallel with slightly concave sides. Nodulus of spermatheca with short turned part (Fig. 54). 17
- Eyes small, more convex and less evenly so, strongly projecting from outline of head. Rostrum feebly tapering anteriad with almost straight sides. Nodulus of spermatheca with long turned part (Fig. 57). Body length 2.5-3.0 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) schatzmayri* F. Solari
17. Elytra more robust, widest behind midlength. Body length 2.3-3.1 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) championi championi* (Reitter)
- Elytra slender, widest at midlength. Body length 2.7-3.0 mm. ... *A. (Foucartidius) championi ravaianii* F. Solari
18. Metafemora finely dentate. Setae in elytral striae long, distinctly longer than diameter of one adherent scale. Elytral intervals with 2-3 irregular rows of long, raised setae. Body length 2.5-3.5 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) bulgaricus* Angelov
- Metafemora inermis. Setae in elytral striae very short, almost invisible, about as long as diameter of one adherent scale. Elytral intervals with one, exceptionally with 2-3 rows of short or long raised setae. 19
19. Epifrons very narrow, 0.33 times as wide as rostrum at its midlength. Epifrons with wide and shallow, shiny, longitudinal median furrow. 20
- Epifrons wide, at least half as wide as rostrum at its midlength. Epifrons mat and punctate, without any furrow. 21
20. Adherent scales on elytra narrow, slender, about twice as long as wide. Disc of pronotum with very fine and small, partly contiguous punctures without sharp margins. Body length 2.7-3.2 mm. *A. (Mylacoptochus) viridilimbatus* (Apfelbeck)
- Adherent scales on elytra long-oval, wider, less than twice as long as wide. Disc of pronotum with larger punctures with sharp margins, punctuation not contiguous. Body length 3.1-3.8 mm. *A. (Mylacoptochus) bifoveolatus* (Stierlin)
21. Pronotum glabrous, with only two narrow, longitudinal, densely squamose, dorso-lateral stripes. Wide median longitudinal stripe on disc and lateral parts without any scales. 22
- Pronotum at least with squamose basal part, in some species whole pronotum sparsely or densely covered by adherent scales. 24
22. Antennal club blackish. Head very robust; eyes flat, hardly projecting from outline of head. Raised elytral setae very short, in lateral view hardly visible only in apical part of elytra. Body length 2.4-3.5 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) robustus* sp. n.
- Antennal club yellow reddish. Head less robust; eyes convex, visibly projecting from outline of head. Raised elytral setae short or long, in lateral view visible along entire length of elytra. 23
23. Raised setae on elytra longer than half of width of interval, on pronotum well visible. Femora entirely yellowish-red. Adherent scales on elytra sparse. Aedeagus in ventral view constricted at midlength, strikingly tapering distad. Spermatheca with nodulus curved and longer than short ramus (Fig. 71). Body length 2.1-2.4 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) pericarti* Borovec et Pelletier
- Raised setae on elytra strikingly shorter than half of width of interval, on pronotum hardly visible. Middle part of femora blackish. Adherent scales on elytra dense. Aedeagus in ventral view parallel-sided. Spermatheca with nodulus hump-shaped, strikingly shorter than long ramus (Fig. 64). Body length 2.0-2.8 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) cretensis* Pic
24. Raised elytral setae inconspicuous, shorter than half of width of interval, visible only in lateral view. 25
- Raised elytral setae conspicuous, as long as half of width of elytral interval or longer, well visible also in dorsal view. 28
25. Eyes strongly convex, strikingly projecting from outline of head. Elytral intervals with 2-3 irregular rows of almost adherent setae. Nodulus of spermatheca with node (Figs 75, 76). 26
- Eyes large and flat, feebly projecting from outline of head. Elytral intervals with 1-2 irregular rows of semi-erect setae. Nodulus of spermatheca without node (Figs 69, 77). 27
26. Adherent scales in lateral part of pronotum sparse, not covering integument. Nodulus of spermatheca shorter than ramus (Fig. 75). Body length 2.1-3.1 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) schwarzi schwarzi* (Reitter)
- Adherent scales in lateral part of pronotum dense, covering integument. Nodulus of spermatheca as long as ramus (Fig. 76). Body length 2.4-3.2 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) schwarzi albanicus* (Apfelbeck)
27. Antennomere 2 robust, 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide, shorter than antennomere 1. Brownish adherent scales on elytra oval, only slightly narrower than greyish oval ones. Body length 2.0-2.8 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) subsignatus* (Boheman)

- Antennomere 2 slender, 2.6-2.8 times as long as wide, as long as antennomere 1. Brownish adherent scales on elytra piliform, strikingly narrower than greyish oval ones. Body length 2.2-3.4 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) markovensis* Angelov
- 28. Pronotum densely punctate with shiny and impunctate longitudinal median stripe. Body length 2.6-3.1 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) longisetis* F. Solari
- Pronotum regularly and densely punctate, without shiny median stripe. 29
- 29. Rostrum strongly tapering anteriad, wide. 30
- Rostrum parallel-sided or very slightly tapering anteriad, narrow or wide. 32
- 30. Raised elytral setae perpendicular to surface, as long as intervals wide. Last two antennomeres isodiametric. Nodulus of spermatheca longer than ramus (Fig. 70). Body length 2.3-2.6 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) osellai* Pesarini
- Raised elytral setae oblique to surface, about half as long as intervals wide. Last two antennomeres visibly wider than long. Nodulus of spermatheca shorter than ramus (Figs 63, 67). 31
- 31. Antennal club dark brownish or blackish. Wide oval elytral adherent scales greyish, narrow piliform ones dark brownish. Body length 2.3-2.9 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) bisignatus* (Germar)
- Antennal club bright reddish. Wide oval and narrow piliform adherent scales on elytra unicoloured, greyish-green. Body length 2.3-3.0 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) leonhardi* Schilsky
- 32. Antennomere 2 very short, only 1.1 times as long as wide, strikingly shorter than antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3 and 4 isodiametric (Fig. 51). Ventrites densely squamose. Aedeagus in apical two thirds parallel-sided (Fig. 52). Body length 2.8 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) moravecii* sp. n.
- Antennomere 2 at least twice as long as wide, as long as or somewhat shorter than antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3 and 4 longer than wide (Figs 41, 44). Ventrites sparsely squamose, mainly in lateral parts. Aedeagus regularly tapering anteriad (Figs 42, 45). 33
- 33. Antenna robust. Antennomeres 5 and 6 isodiametric, antennomere 7 slightly wider than long. Raised elytral setae oblique to surface. Ventrite 5 in males with wide and shallow depression. Aedeagus in lateral view with sharply pointed and slender apex (Fig. 45). Spermatheca with ramus very long, many times longer than inconspicuous nodulus (Fig. 46). Body length 2.3-2.8 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) graecus* (Stierlin)
- Antenna slender. Antennomeres 5 and 6 longer than wide, antennomere 7 isodiametric. Raised elytral setae perpendicular to surface. Ventrite 5 in males without depression. Aedeagus in lateral view with bluntly pointed and wide apex (Fig. 42). Spermatheca with ramus short, shorter or only somewhat longer than nodulus (Figs 43, 73). 34
- 34. Adherent scales on body bright green with feeble metallic sheen. Eyes small, convex, strongly projecting from outline of head. Rostrum short, 1.5-1.65 times as wide as long. Elytral raised setae as long as intervals wide. Aedeagus in ventral view strongly constricted at midlength, basal half with arcuated sides, apical half narrow. Nodulus of spermatheca strikingly longer than ramus, curved (Fig. 43). Body length 2.6-2.9 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) pelletieri* sp. n.
- Adherent scales on body greyish-green, greyish or brownish. Eyes large and flat, feebly projecting from outline of head. Rostrum long, 1.4 times as wide as long. Elytral raised setae shorter than intervals wide. Aedeagus in ventral view with regularly arcuated sides, evenly tapering in apical third. Nodulus of spermatheca somewhat shorter than ramus, straight (Fig. 73). Body length 2.4-3.2 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) quadrisignatus* (Bach)

FAUNISTIC PART

Argoptochus (Argoptochus) bulgaricus Angelov, 1987

18 ♂/♀, Greece, Drama, Falakrò, 21.vii.1983, 2100 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS, RBO); 7 ♂/♀, Greece NE, Falakron Oros, 18 km NW Drama, N 41 17 59, E 24 04 14, 6.vii.2003, 1700 m, F. Bahr, Ch. Bayer & H. Winkelmann lgt. (HWI); 11 ♂/♀, ditto (FBA); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Greece, Macedonia, Skra, N 41 05 37, E 22 23 30, 14.vii.2003, 500 m, F. Bahr lgt. (FBA).

Described and so far known only from Bulgaria. New species for Greece.

Argoptochus (Foucartidius) championi championi (Reitter, 1891)

1 ♀, Greece, Achaia, Kaminia, 22.v.1991, M. Russell lgt. (MRU).

Known only from Corfu; new species for continental Greece.

***Argoptochus (Argoptochus) markovensisi* Angelov, 1987**

- 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Turkey europ., distr. Tekirdag, Sarköy env., 7.v.1972, N. Lodos lgt. (JFR).
Described from Bulgaria; new species for Turkey.

***Argoptochus (Argoptochus) pericarti* Borovec et Pelletier, 1998**

- 1 ♂, Greece, Argolidas, M.te Didimo mts., 5.vi.2003, 1100 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS); 1 ♀, Greece, Peloponnésos, M.te Parnonas mts., Meligou, 5.vi.2003, 600 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS); 1 ♀, Greece, Korintias, M.te Kilini mts., Kataphygion, 31.v.2003, 1600 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS); 2 ♀♀, Greece, prov. Lakonia, Taigetos mts., Kalivia Sohas, Soha, 28.v.2004, 1300 m, I. Rozner lgt. (APO).

The species was described from 4 specimens from Greece, Peloponnésos. First records of the species since the time of description.

***Argoptochus (Neohenschia) peritoides* (Fuss, 1861)**

- 1 ♂, Bulgaria, Rabisza, N 43 43, E 22 36, 4.vi.2000, J. Szypuła lgt.(RBO).
Known from Hungary, Romania, Slovenia and Serbia. New species for Bulgaria.

***Argoptochus (Neohenschia) reitteri* Formánek, 1908**

- 4 ♀♀, Armenia, Erevan, Dzhurezh, 9.vi.1987, V. Karasjov lgt. (VKA, RBO); 6 ♀♀, Turkey b. or., Yoncalik pr. Erzurum env., steppe, 6.vii.1998, 2000 m, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE, RBO); 1 ♀, Turkey c., Gurun env. 30 km N, 70km NW of Malatya, steppe, 10.vi.1999, 1700 m, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE).

So far known only from the holotype; new species for Turkey.

***Argoptochus (Foucartidius) schatzmayri* F. Solari, 1926**

- 2 ♀♀, Greece, Kavala, Pal. Kavala, 11.vi.1984, G. Sama lgt. (GOS); 1 ♀, Greece, Makedonia, prov. Kavala, Mt. Pangeo, Akrovouni, 25.v.1995, Orosza lgt. (APO); 42 ♂/♀, Greece, Thessalia, nom. Larisa, Karya, vers. M.te Olympo, 19.vi.2003, 800 m, G. Osella lgt. (GOS); 2 ♀♀, Greece, Areopolis, P. Angelov lgt. (GOS, MME); 1 ♀, Greece, Peloponnésos, Mt. Taigetos, Goynari, 11.-12.vi.1974, J. Horák & V. Švihla lgt. (OVO); 2 ♂♂, Greece, Olympus, Mt. Litóhoros, 17.vii.1991, G. Hegyessy lgt. (APO).

Known only from Macedonia; new species for Greece.

CHECK-LIST

This check-list is alphabetical and includes all changes stated above in the taxonomic part. Asterisks indicate species that I have studied.

***Argoptochus* Weise, 1883**

Sg. *Mylacoptochus* Pesarini, 1981

- **A. bifoventatus* (Stierlin, 1897) Romania
= *A. strobli* Reitter, 1899
**A. viridilimbatus* (Apfelbeck, 1898) Serbia, Albania

Sg. *Argoptochus* s. str.

- **A. albisetus* (Borovec, 1998) Turkey

- **A. bisignatus* (Germar, 1824)
= *A. grandicornis* (Steven, 1829)
- **A. bulgaricus* Angelov, 1987
- **A. cretensis* Pic, 1904
- **A. emgei* (Stierlin, 1887)
= *A. bellus* (Faust, 1889)
- **A. graecus* (Stierlin, 1887)
- **A. hystrius* (Borovec, 1998)
- **A. innotatus* Pic, 1907
- **A. leonhardi* Schilsky, 1912
- **A. markovensis* Angelov, 1987
- **A. megacephalus* F. Solari, 1926
- **A. moravecii* **sp. n.**
- **A. pelletieri* **sp. n.**
- **A. pericarti* Borovec et Pelletier, 1998
- **A. quadrisignatus* (Bach, 1856)
- **A. robustus* **sp. n.**
- **A. russelli* **sp. n.**
- **A. schwarzi schwarzi* (Reitter, 1888)
= *A. ophthalmicus* (K. Daniel, 1904)
- **A. schwarzi albanicus* (Apfelbeck, 1901)
- **A. vindobonensis* Formánek, 1908
- **A. voriseki* **sp. n.**
- Austria, Italy, Balkan peninsula, Ukraine
- Greece, Bulgaria
- Crete
- Greece
- Greece
- Bulgaria, Turkey
- Peloponnesos
- Macedonia
- Bulgaria, Turkey
- Albania
- Macedonia
- Greece
- Greece
- Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine
- Greece
- Greece
- Italy
- Albania, Greece, Corfu
- Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Turkey
- Macedonia

Sg. *Foucartidius* Pesarini, 1981

- **A. championi championi* (Reitter, 1891)
- A. championi ravasini* F. Solari, 1926
- **A. longisetis* F. Solari, 1929
- **A. minimus* (Formánek, 1905)
- **A. osellai* Pesarini, 1981
- **A. schatzmayri* F. Solari, 1926
= *A. unicolor* Penecke, 1935
- **A. subsignatus* (Boheman, 1834)
- Greece, Corfu
- Albania
- European Turkey
- Croatia
- Turkey
- Greece, Macedonia
- Hungary, Bulgaria, Ukraine, European Russia mer.

Sg. *Neohenschia* Korotyaev, 1992

- = *Henschia* Reitter, 1906, non Lethierry, 1892
- A. lodosi* Pesarini, 1981
- **A. lukjanovitschi* L. Arnoldi, 1965
- **A. periteloides* (Fuss, 1861)
= *A. henschi* (Reitter, 1901)
= *A. serbica* (Apfelbeck, 1898)
- **A. reitteri* Formánek, 1908
- Turkey
- Russia (Kursk province), Ukraine
- Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia,
- Bulgaria, Ukraine
- Armenia, Turkey

Species incertae sedis:

Argoptochus? (subgenus?) *virens* Faust, 1890

Genus? *interruptus* Desbrochers, 1892 (see taxonomic part under name *Argoptochus interruptus*).

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SOUHRN

Rod *Argoptochus* Weise, 1883 je druhově početně zastoupen především na Balkánském poloostrově, několik jednotlivých druhů žije i v Itálii, ve střední Evropě, na Kavkaze

a v Turecku. Dosud bylo popsáno 25 druhů, které žijí polyfágně v bylinném patře v teplých, především stepních a lesostepních oblastech. Jednotlivé druhy jsou zřejmě velmi stenotopní, a tak jsou nalézány i na Balkáně jen zřídka a tento rod nebývá často sbírán ani specialisty na čeled' nosatcovitých brouků.

Taxonomické postavení rodu je sporné a bylo v poslední době několikrát změněno. Korotyaev & Egorov (1979) na základě studia pěti druhů rodu *Argoptochus* synonymizovali tento rod s taxonem *Pseudomyllocerus*, což je podrod rodu *Phyllobius*. Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) tuto synonymizaci respektovali. Naproti tomu Pesarini (1981) v poslední revizi tribu Phyllobiini západního palearktu přiznal taxonu *Argoptochus* status rodu. Vzhledem k tomu, že druhy rodu *Argoptochus* nejsou ve znacích používaných Korotyaevem a Egorovem uniformní, nelze identitu s podrodem *Pseudomyllocerus* v celé šíři znaků potvrdit a navíc celá definice tribu Phyllobiini, jak je uvedena v poslední revizi (Pesarini 1981), není aplikovatelná na všechny druhy rodu *Argoptochus*. Z této situace vyplývá nutnost nové definice tribu Phyllobiini, nové definice do něj zařazených rodů a také nové revize validity statutu rodů samotných. Do této doby předkládám návrh nadále používat rod *Argoptochus* jako samostatný rod, od ostatních rodů tribu velmi snadno odlišitelný kombinací následujících znaků (jediný klíč rodů v západním palearktu, publikovaný po práci Reittera (1913) a zahrnující rod *Argoptochus*, byl publikován v revizi Pesariniho (1981)):

- krovky oválné nebo kulovité, bez vyvinutých ramen (viz např. obr. 1, 2, 9, 10);
- nosec širší než delší (viz např. obr. 1, 2, 9, 10);
- tykadlové rýhy krátké, dorsálně uložené, při pohledu shora jamkovité, velmi dobře viditelné, při pohledu ze strany krátké, silně dozadu rozšířené, zhruba trojúhelníkovité (viz např. obr. 1, 2, 9, 10, 55), pouze u podrodu *Neohenschia* rýhovitě, uložené více laterálně;
- druhy bezkřídlé, malé, 2,0-3,8 mm dlouhé;
- 8 sternitů u samic s dlouhou apodemou s vyvinutým margo basalis a malou, slabě sklerotizovanou, trojúhelníkovitou deskou. Deska často s viditelným *incrassatio* a margo apicalis, s chlupy na špicích (obr. 29);
- ovipositor slabě sklerotizovaný, průsvitný, s dlouhými, štíhlými a konickými coxity s chlupy na špicích, styli nevyvinuté (obr. 30);
- spermatéka ve tvaru C, kromě *A. reitteri* s vyvinutým nodulem a ramem (např. obr. 8, 14, 21, 28).

V tomto článku je popsáno dalších pět nových druhů rodu, sbíraných většinou v současné době kolegy v průběhu jejich balkánských exkursí. Tři druhy jsou popsány z Řecka (*A. russelli* sp. n., *A. robustus* sp. n. a *A. pelletieri* sp. n.) a dva z Makedonie (*A. voriseki* sp. n. a *A. moravecii* sp. n.).

U druhů *A. graecus* (Stierlin, 1887), *A. leonhardi* Schilsky, 1912, *A. longisetis* F. Solari, 1926, *A. lukjanovitshi* Arnoldi, 1965, *A. megacephalus* F. Solari, 1926 a *A. schatzmayri* F. Solari, 1926 je označen lektotyp, u druhu *A. reitteri* Formánek, 1908 je označen holotyp. Ve faunistické části práce jsou *A. markovensis* Angelov, 1987 a *A. reitteri* uvedeny jako nové druhy pro faunu Turecka, *A. bulgaricus* Angelov, 1987 a *A. schatzmayri* jako nové druhy pro Řecko, *A. championi championi* (Reitter, 1891) jako nový druh a poddruh pro kontinentální Řecko a *A. periteloides* (Fuss, 1861) jako nový druh pro faunu Bulharska.

U většiny druhů rodu byly poprvé studovány také znaky na samičích genitáliích. Zatímco tvar osmého sternitu a ovipositoru jsou u všech druhů rodu *Argoptochus* konstantní, spermatéky

jednotlivých druhů vykazují znaky, které mohou být dobře použity i pro druhovou determinaci. U samců rodu *Argoptochus* jsou aedeagi velmi slabě sklerotizované, tvarově poměrně konstantního tvaru a pro determinaci u většiny dosud známých druhů těžko použitelné. Proto je práce doplněna vyobrazením spermaték všech druhů, které bylo možno studovat.

Taxonomická část – popisy nových druhů a studium typového materiálu – je v závěru shrnuta do nového check-listu rodu a práce je současně doplněna také klíčem k určování všech známých druhů a poddruhů rodu *Argoptochus*.

Klíč druhů rodu *Argoptochus*

1. Holeně tmavě hnědé nebo zčernalé. 2
- Holeně světle červené nebo žlutavé. 6
2. Tykadla robustní. 2. článek bičíku 1,4-1,7x delší než široký, 6. a 7. článek výrazně širší než dlouhý (obr. 33, 34). Chodidla široká, 2. článek u samců 1,2x delší než široký (obr. 35), u samic tak dlouhý jako široký. Penis viz obr. 36. Délka těla 2,4-3,5 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) robustus* sp. n.
- Tykadla štíhlá. 2. článek alespoň 2,3x delší než široký, 6. a 7. článek delší než široký, pouze u *A. russelli* poslední dva články bičíku širší než dlouhé (obr. 4, 11, 17, 18, 25). Chodidla štíhlá, 2. článek 1,2-1,4x delší než široký, pouze u *A. imnotatus* 2. článek širší a kratší (obr. 5, 6, 12, 19, 26). 3
3. 2. článek bičíku tykadel výrazně delší než 1. článek. 1. článek 1,6-1,7x delší než široký. U samců 6. a 7. článek tykadel výrazně, u samic 7. článek tykadel slabě širší než dlouhý. Násadec tykadel u samců robustní, u samic štíhlejší (obr. 17, 18). Penis viz obr. 20. Spermatéka s velmi malým, hrbolkovitým nodulem, výrazně kratším než ramus (obr. 21). Délka těla 2,6-3,4 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) russelli* sp. n.
- 2. článek bičíku tykadel stejně dlouhý nebo kratší než 1. článek. 1. článek 2,3-3,0x delší než široký. Články 6 a 7 u obou pohlaví stejně dlouhé nebo delší než široké. Násadec tykadel u obou pohlaví štíhlý (obr. 4, 11, 25). Spermatéka s nodulem tak dlouhým nebo delším než ramus (obr. 8, 14, 28). 4
4. 5. článek bičíku tykadel dlouhý, 1,4-1,5x tak dlouhý jako široký (obr. 4). Chodidla robustnější, 2. článek maximálně 1,1x delší než široký (obr. 5, 6). Odstávající chlupy na krovkách nápadné, téměř tak dlouhé jako polovina šířky mezirýží (obr. 3). Poslední abdominální ventrit u samců s prohlubeninou. Penis se špicí v bočním pohledu velmi ostrou (obr. 7). Spermatéka s velmi dlouhým nodulem, několikrát delším než ramus (obr. 8). Délka těla 2,5-3,2 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) imnotatus* Pic
- 5. článek bičíku tykadel krátký, u samců 1,1-1,2x delší než široký, u samic zhruba stejně dlouhý jako široký (obr. 11, 25). Chodidla štíhlá, 2. článek 1,2-1,4x tak dlouhý jako široký (obr. 12, 26). Odstávající chlupy na krovkách nenápadné, zřetelně kratší než polovina šířky mezirýží (obr. 24). Poslední abdominální ventrit u samců klenutý, bez prohlubeniny. Penis se špicí v bočním pohledu tupou (obr. 13, 27). Spermatéka s nodulem a ramem podobné délky (obr. 14, 28). 5
5. 1. a 2. článek bičíku tykadel stejné délky (obr. 11). 2. článek chodidel 1,2x delší než široký (obr. 12). Penis pravidelně zúžený ke špicí s boky v celé délce konvexními (obr. 13). Spermatéka s přímým nodulem (obr. 14). Délka těla 2,3-3,3 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) megacephalus* F. Solari
- 1. článek bičíku tykadel trochu delší než 2. článek (obr. 25). 2. článek chodidel 1,3-1,4x delší než široký (obr. 26). Penis v polovině délky velmi výrazně zúžený, jeho apikální polovina velmi štíhlá, téměř s paralelními boky (obr. 27). Spermatéka s nodulem zahnutým zpět (obr. 28). Délka těla 2,7-3,9 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) voriseki* sp. n.
6. Krovky lysé, přiléhající šupinky úplně chybí, pouze u *A. vindobonensis* krovky s velmi řídkými, nenápadnými, vláskovitými, bělavými přiléhajícími šupinkami. Mezirýží krovek s velmi dlouhými, bílými, odstávajícími chlupy, stejně dlouhými nebo delšími než šířka mezirýží, tvořícími jednu pravidelnou řadu na každém mezirýží. 7
- Krovky hustě pokryté přiléhajícími okrouhlými nebo oválnými šupinkami, které úplně zakrývají podklad, pouze u několika druhů jsou dlouze oválné přiléhající šupinky řídké. Krovečná mezirýží s velmi krátkými nebo dlouhými, šikmými nebo kolmými chlupy, které tvoří jednu nebo více řad na každém mezirýží. 9
7. Krovky s nápadnými, odstávajícími chlupy a nenápadnými, řídkými, vláskovitými, přiléhajícími šupinkami stejné barvy. Nodus spermatéky štíhlý, s malým hrbolkem na špicí (obr. 78). Délka těla 2,6-3,3 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) vindobonensis* Formánek
- Krovky lysé, pouze s odstávajícími chlupy, bez přiléhajících šupinek. Nodus spermatéky pravidelně zaokrouhlený (obr. 61, 66). 8

8. Poslední dva články bičíku tykadel a basální polovina paličky tmavá. 5. a 6. článek bičíku trochu širší než dlouhý, poslední článek bičíku výrazně širší než dlouhý. Odstávající chlupy v apikální polovině bičíku černé, nápadné. Jamkované rýhy krovek ve stejné rovině jako mezirýží. Holeně kratší a širší, bez trnu na vnitřní části apexu. 2. článek chodidel stěží delší než široký. Penis kratší a širší. Ramus spermatéky delší než nodulus (obr. 61). Délka těla 2,1-2,7 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) albisetus* (Borovec)
- Celý tykadlový bičík žlutý, basální čtvrtina paličky žlutá, zbytek tmavý. 5. a 6. článek bičíku delší než širší, poslední článek bičíku stejně dlouhý jako široký nebo delší. Odstávající chlupy na bičíku bílé, nenápadné. Jamkované rýhy krovek vtažené pod úroveň mezirýží. Holeně delší a štíhlejší, s trnem na vnitřní části apexu. 2. článek chodidel výrazně delší než široký. Penis delší a štíhlejší. Ramus spermatéky kratší než nodulus (obr. 66). Délka těla 2,0-2,9 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) hystericus* (Borovec)
9. Přiléhající šupinky na krovkách pravidelně zaokrouhlené. Abdominální ventrity hustě pokryté přiléhajícími šupinkami. 10
- Přiléhající šupinky na krovkách krátce nebo dlouze oválné. Abdominální ventrity řídko pokryté přiléhajícími šupinkami, většinou s přiléhajícími šupinkami pouze v bočních částech, kromě *A. pelletieri* sp. n. s ventrity hustě šupinkovanými. 18
10. Krovky, hlava a štít s odstávajícími chlupy nenápadnými, velmi krátkými, pouze stěží delšími než průměr přiléhající šupinky. Výběžek metasterna široký, tupý. Spermatéka se zaokrouhleným nodulem, dvakrát delším a širším než ramus (obr. 68, 72). 11
- Krovky, hlava a štít s nápadnými odstávajícími chlupy, dlouhými alespoň jako polovina šířky mezirýží. Výběžek metasterna úzký, šípovitý. Nodulus spermatéky stejně široký nebo štíhlejší než ramus, obvykle zahnutý zpět, u *A. reitteri* nevyvinutý (obr. 54, 57, 59, 65, 74). 12
11. Přiléhající šupinky na krovkách jednobarevně šedé. Stehna zčernalá. Kolmo odstávající chlupy na krovkách při pohledu z boku viditelné v celé délce krovek. Tykadla štíhlá, poslední článek bičíku stejně dlouhý jako široký. Špice aedeagu z ventrálního pohledu štíhlá. Délka těla 2,6-3,6 mm. *A. (Neohenschia) periteloides* (Fuss)
- Krovky s přiléhajícími šupinkami bílošedými a s podélnými, tmavě hnědými skvrnami hlavně na mezirýžích 2, 3 a 5. Stehna rezavě hnědá. Šikmo odstávající chlupy na krovkách při pohledu z boku viditelné pouze v apikální části. Tykadla robustnější, poslední článek bičíku 1,2-1,3x širší než delší. Špice aedeagu z ventrálního pohledu široká. Délka těla 2,4-3,1 mm. *A. (Neohenschia) lukjanovitshi* L. Arnoldi
12. Tykadla krátká a robustní. 2. článek bičíku 1,1-1,3x delší než široký, 3.-7. článek stejně dlouhý jako široký. Poslední článek chodidel trochu kratší než 3. článek. Krovky s téměř paralelními boky, ploché, pokryté jednobarevně šedobílými šupinkami. Spermatéka s nodulem přímým (obr. 59). Délka těla 2,0-2,4 mm.
- *A. (Foucartidius) minimus* (Formánek)
- Tykadla dlouhá a štíhlá. 2. článek bičíku více než 1,5x delší než široký, alespoň 5.-7. článek bičíku výrazně delší než široký. Poslední článek chodidel trochu nebo výrazně delší než 3. článek. Krovky oválné nebo kulovité, klenuté, pokryté šupinkami zelenými nebo zelenými a hnědými, tvořícími skvrny. Spermatéka s nodulem zahnutým zpět nebo nevyvinutým (obr. 54, 57, 65, 74). 13
13. Krovky s přiléhajícími šupinkami zelenými, šedými nebo žlutohnědými a navíc tmavě hnědými, tvořícími skvrny. 14
- Krovky s přiléhajícími šupinkami jednobarevně zelenými, bez skvrn. 15
14. Nosec dopředu zúžený s přímými boky. Oči konvexní, malé, vyčnívají z obrysu hlavy. Kolmo odstávající chlupy na krovkách delší než polovina šířky mezirýží, tvoří dvě nepravidelné řady na každém mezirýží. Nodulus spermatéky s dlouhou zahnutou částí (obr. 65). Délka těla 2,6-3,2 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) emgei* (Stierlin)
- Nosec skoro paralelní se slabě konkávními boky. Oči ploché, velké, slabě vyčnívají z obrysu hlavy. Šikmo odstávající chlupy na krovkách tak dlouhé jako polovina šířky mezirýží, tvoří jednu řadu na každém mezirýží. Nodulus spermatéky s krátkou zahnutou částí (obr. 54). Délka těla 2,3-3,1 mm.
- *A. (Foucartidius) championi championi* (Reitter)
15. Nosec výrazně zúžený dopředu. Štít velmi široký, 1,49-1,58x širší než dlouhý, s nápadnými odstávajícími chlupy, zhruba stejně dlouhými jako chlupy na krovkách, výrazně přesahujícími boční okraje při pohledu shora. Poslední článek chodidel 1,3x delší než 3. článek. Korpus spermatéky bez diferencovaného nodulu a ramu (obr. 74). Délka těla 2,6-2,9 mm. *A. (Neohenschia) reitteri* Formánek
- Nosec slabě zúžený dopředu. Štít široký, 1,37-1,44x širší než dlouhý, s nenápadnými odstávajícími chlupy, z poloviny tak dlouhými jako chlupy na krovkách, stěží přesahujícími boční okraje při pohledu shora. Poslední článek chodidel 1,1x delší než 3. článek. Ramus a nodulus spermatéky diferencovaný (obr. 54, 57). 16
16. Oči velké, ploché, pravidelně klenuté, slabě přesahují obrys hlavy. Nosec se skoro paralelními, slabě konkávními boky. Nodulus spermatéky s krátkou zahnutou částí (obr. 54). 17

- Oči malé, více klenuté, klenutí slabě excentrické, silně vystupují z obrysu hlavy. Nosec slabě zúžený dopředu, se skoro přímými boky. Nodus spermateky s dlouhou zahnutou částí (obr. 57). Délka těla 2,5-3,0 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) schatzmayri* F. Solari
- 17. Krovky robustnější, nejširší za středem. Délka těla 2,3-3,1 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) championi championi* (Reitter)
- Krovky štíhlejší, nejširší ve středu své délky. Délka těla 2,7-3,0 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) championi ravasinii* F. Solari
- 18. Zadní stehna s drobnými zoubky. Chlupy v rýhách krovek dlouhé, výrazně delší než průměr přiléhající šupinky na mezirýži krovek. Krovečná mezirýž s 2-3 nepravidelnými řadami dlouhých, odstávajících chlupů. Délka těla 2,5-3,5 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) bulgaricus* Angelov
- Zadní stehna bez zoubků. Chlupy v rýhách krovek krátké, špatně viditelné, zhruba tak dlouhé jako průměr přiléhající šupinky na mezirýži krovek. Mezirýž krovek s jednou, výjimečně 2-3 řadami krátkých nebo dlouhých odstávajících chlupů. 19
- 19. Epifrons velmi úzké, široké jako třetina šířky nosce v polovině jeho délky, ve středu s širokou a mělkou, lesklou, podélnou rýhou. 20
- Epifrons široké, alespoň tak široké jako polovina šířky nosce v polovině jeho délky, matné, jamkované, bez rýhy. 21
- 20. Přiléhající šupinky na krovkách úzké, štíhlé, asi dvakrát tak dlouhé jako široké. Terč štítu s velmi jemnými a malými jamkami bez ostrých okrajů, částečně spojenými. Délka těla 2,7-3,2 mm. *A. (Mylacoptochus) viridilimbatus* (Apfelbeck)
- Přiléhající šupinky na krovkách dlouze oválné, širší, méně než dvakrát tak dlouhé jako široké. Terč štítu s většími, oddělenými jamkami s ostrými okraji. Délka těla 3,1-3,8 mm. *A. (Mylacoptochus) bifoveolatus* (Stierlin)
- 21. Štít lysý, pouze s dvěmi úzkými, podélnými, dorso-laterálními, hustě šupinkovanými proužky. Široký podélný proužek na terči a boky bez šupinek. 22
- Štít alespoň se šupinkovanou basální částí, u některých druhů celý štít řídké nebo hustě pokrytý přiléhajícími šupinkami. 24
- 22. Tykadlová palička tmavě hnědá až černá. Oči ploché, stěží vystupují z obrysu velmi robustní hlavy. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách velmi krátké, viditelné stěží v bočním pohledu a pouze v apikální části krovek. Délka těla 2,4-3,5 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) robustus* sp. n.
- Tykadlová palička žlutočervená. Oči konvexní, viditelně vystupují z obrysu štíhlé hlavy. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách krátké nebo dlouhé, v bočním pohledu viditelné v celé délce krovek. 23
- 23. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách delší než polovina šířky mezirýží, na štítu dobře viditelné. Stehna žlutočervená. Přiléhající šupinky na krovkách řídké. Aedeagus ve spodním pohledu v polovině délky zaškrčený, ke špičce silně zúžený. Spermateka se zahnutým nodulem, delším než krátký ramus (obr. 71). Délka těla 2,1-2,4 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) pericarti* Borovec et Pelletier
- Odstávající chloupky na krovkách výrazně kratší než polovina šířky mezirýží, na štítu stěží viditelné. Střední část stehen tmavě hnědá. Přiléhající šupinky na krovkách husté. Aedeagus ve spodním pohledu v celé délce s paralelními boky. Spermateka s hrbolovitým nodulem, výrazně kratším než dlouhý ramus (obr. 64). Délka těla 2,0-2,8 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) cretensis* Pic
- 24. Odstávající krovkové chloupky nenápadné, kratší než polovina šířky mezirýží, dobře viditelné pouze v bočním pohledu. 25
- Odstávající krovkové chloupky nápadné, tak dlouhé jako polovina šířky mezirýží nebo delší, dobře viditelné také při pohledu shora. 28
- 25. Oči silně konvexní, výrazně vystupují z obrysu hlavy. Krovečná mezirýž se 2-3 nepravidelnými řadami velmi slabě odstávajících chlupků. Nodus spermateky s uzlíkem (obr. 75, 76). 26
- Oči velké, ploché, slabě vystupují z obrysu hlavy. Krovečná mezirýž s 1-2 pravidelnými řadami šikmo vzpřímených chlupků. Nodus spermateky bez uzlíku (obr. 69, 77). 27
- 26. Přiléhající šupinky na stranách štítu řídké, nezakrývají podklad. Nodus spermateky kratší než ramus (obr. 75). Délka těla 2,1-3,1 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) schwarzi schwarzi* (Reitter)
- Přiléhající šupinky na stranách štítu husté, zakrývají podklad. Nodus spermateky stejně dlouhý jako ramus (obr. 76). Délka těla 2,4-3,2 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) schwarzi albanicus* (Apfelbeck)
- 27. 2. článek tykadlového bičíku robustní, 1,8-2,0x delší než široký, kratší než 1. článek. Hnědé přiléhající šupinky na krovkách oválné, stěží užší než šedé přiléhající šupinky. Délka těla 2,0-2,8 mm. *A. (Foucartidius) subsignatus* (Boheman)

- 2. článek tykadlového bičíku úzký, 2,6-2,8x delší než široký, stejně dlouhý jako 1. článek. Hnědé přiléhající šupinky na krovkách vláskovité, výrazně užší než oválné, šedé přiléhající šupinky. Délka těla 2,2-3,4 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) markovensis* Angelov
- 28. Hustě jamkovaný štít ve středu s podélným, lesklým, nejamkovaným proužkem. Délka těla 2,6-3,1 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) longisetis* F. Solari
- Štít pravidelně a hustě jamkovaný, bez lesklého podélného proužku. 29
- 29. Nosec silně zúžený dopředu, široký a krátký. 30
- Nosec s paralelními boky nebo slabě dopředu zúžený, úzký a dlouhý nebo široký a krátký. 32
- 30. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách kolmé, dlouhé jako šířka mezirýží. Poslední dva články bičíku tykadel stejně dlouhé jako široké. Nodus spermateky delší než ramus (obr. 70). Délka těla 2,3-2,6 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) osellai* Pesarini
- Chloupky na krovkách šikmo odstávající, zhruba stejně dlouhé jako polovina šířky mezirýží. Poslední dva články bičíku tykadel zřetelně širší než dlouhé. Nodus spermateky kratší než ramus (obr. 63, 67). 31
- 31. Tykadlová palička tmavě hnědá nebo černá. Přiléhající šupinky na krovkách široké, oválné, šedé a úzké, vláskovité, tmavě hnědé. Délka těla 2,3-2,9 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) bisignatus* (Germar)
- Tykadlová palička jasně červená. Široké, oválné a úzké, vláskovité přiléhající šupinky na krovkách jednobarevné, zelenošedé. Délka těla 2,3-3,0 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) leonhardi* Schilsky
- 32. 2. článek tykadlového bičíku velmi krátký, pouze 1,1x delší než široký, výrazně kratší než 1. článek. 3. a 4. článek tykadlového bičíku stejně dlouhý jako široký (obr. 51). Abdominální ventrity hustě pokryté šupinkami. Penis v apikálních dvou třetinách s paralelními stranami (obr. 52). Délka těla 2,8 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) moravecii* sp. n.
- 2. článek tykadlového bičíku 2x nebo více než 2x delší než široký, o trochu kratší než 1. článek nebo stejně dlouhý. 3. a 4. článek tykadlového bičíku delší než široký (obr. 41, 44). Abdominální ventrity řídce šupinkované především na stranách, uprostřed lysé. Penis pravidelně zúžený ke špici (obr. 42, 45). 33
- 33. Tykadla robustní. 5. a 6. článek bičíku stejně dlouhý jako široký, 7. článek trochu širší než dlouhý. Chloupky na krovkách šikmo odstávající. 5. abdominální ventrit u samců s širokým a mělkým vtlakem. Penis v bočním pohledu se štíhlou, ostrou špicí (obr. 45). Spermateka s velmi dlouhým ramem, mnohokrát delším než nenápadný nodulus (obr. 46). Délka těla 2,3-2,8 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) graecus* (Stierlin)
- Tykadla štíhlá. 5. a 6. článek bičíku delší než široký, 7. článek stejně dlouhý jako široký. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách kolmé. 5. abdominální ventrit u samců bez vtlaku. Penis v bočním pohledu s tupou, širokou špicí (obr. 42). Spermateka s krátkým ramem, kratším nebo jen trochu delším než nodulus (obr. 43, 73). 34
- 34. Přiléhající šupinky na těle jasně zelené se slabým kovovým leskem. Oči malé, konvexní, silně vystupují z obrysu hlavy. Nosec krátký, 1,5-1,65x širší než dlouhý. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách tak dlouhé jako šířka mezirýží. Penis ve spodním pohledu uprostřed zaškrbený, basální polovina s boky zaokrouhlenými, apikální polovina úzká. Nodus spermateky výrazně delší než ramus, zahnutý (obr. 43). Délka těla 2,6-2,9 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) pelletieri* sp. n.
- Přiléhající šupinky na těle šedě zelené, šedavé nebo nahnědlé. Oči velké, ploché, slabě vystupují z obrysu hlavy. Nosec dlouhý, 1,4x širší než dlouhý. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách kratší než šířka mezirýží. Penis ve spodním pohledu s pravidelně zaokrouhlenými boky, pravidelně zúžený v apikální třetině. Nodus spermateky trochu kratší než ramus, přímý (obr. 73). Délka těla 2,4-3,2 mm. *A. (Argoptochus) quadrisignatus* (Bach)