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Taxonomic and faunistic notes on the Holarctic Omiini, with description of six new *Omias* and one new *Euplatinus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)

Taxonomické a faunistické poznámky k holarktickým Omiinům s popisem šesti nových druhů *Omias* a jednoho nového druhu *Euplatinus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)

Roman BOROVEC

Sloupno 64, CZ-503 53 Smidary, Czech Republic; e-mail: romanborovec@mybox.cz

Taxonomy, new species, new combinations, new synonyms, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Omiini, Palaearctic and Nearctic region

Abstract. Six new species of the genus *Omias* Germar, 1817 from Greece and Bulgaria are described, illustrated and compared with closely related species: *O. angelovi* sp. nov., *O. behnei* sp. nov., *O. crassirostris* sp. nov., *O. scrobithorax* sp. nov., *O. pseudomurinus* sp. nov. and *O. rilensis* sp. nov.; moreover *Euplatinus edmundi* sp. nov. is described from Turkey, *Omias crinitus* (Reitter, 1906) is proposed as a junior synonym of *Omias pustulatus* (Seidlitz, 1868), *Omias ganglbaueri* Formánek, 1908 as a junior synonym of *O. oertzeni* (Stierlin, 1887 and *Omias nitidulus* (Vitale, 1904) as a junior synonym of *Euplatinus graecus* (Stierlin, 1885). *Omias chelmosensis* (Meschnigg, 1939) is resurrected from synonymy with *O. oertzeni* (Stierlin, 1887). *Omias graecus* (Stierlin, 1884) and *O. laevis* (Angelov, 1973) are transferred from the genus *Omias* to *Euplatinus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907. Six "*Omias*" species from U.S.A. and Canada are proposed as a group of incertae sedis *Omias* species. Lectotypes of the following species are designated (current names added in brackets where different): *Curculio bohemani* Zetterstedt, 1837 (i.e. *Omiamima mollina* (Boheman, 1834)), *Mylacus armatus* Seidlitz, 1868 (i.e. *Omias armatus* (Seidlitz, 1868)), *Mylacus chelmosensis* Meschnigg, 1939 (i.e. *Omias chelmosensis* (Meschnigg, 1939)), *Mylacus desbrochersi* Reitter, 1906 (i.e. *Omiamima desbrochersi* (Reitter, 1906)), *Mylacus formaneki* Reitter, 1906 (i.e. *Omias formaneki* (Reitter, 1906)), *Mylacus Krüperi* Stierlin, 1888 (i.e. *Omias krueperi* (Stierlin, 1888)), *Mylacus martini* Pic, 1902 (i.e. *Omias glomeratus* Schoenherr, 1826)), *Mylacus murinus* Boheman, 1842 (i.e. *Omias murinus* (Boheman, 1842)), *Mylacus Oertzeni* Stierlin, 1887 (i.e. *Omias oertzeni* (Stierlin, 1887)), *Mylacus pustulatus* Seidlitz, 1868 (i.e. *Omias crinitus* (Reitter, 1906)), *Mylacus senaci* Desbrochers, 1875 (i.e. *Humeromima nitida* (Boheman, 1842)), *Mylacus subplumbeus* Desbrochers, 1875 (i.e. *Omiamima metallescens* (Seidlitz, 1868)), *Omias concinnus* Boheman, 1834 (i.e. *Baromiamima concinna* (Boheman, 1834)), *Omias globosus* Gyllenhal, 1834 (i.e. *Omias glomeratus* Schoenherr, 1826)), *Omias glomeratus* Schoenherr, 1826, *Omias glomulus* Schoenherr, 1832 (i.e. *Omias glomeratus* Schoenherr, 1826)), *Omias micans* Seidlitz, 1868 (i.e. *Baromiamima micans* (Seidlitz, 1868)), *Omias mollinus* Boheman, 1834 (i.e. *Omiamima mollina* (Boheman, 1834)), *Omias nitidus* Boheman, 1842 (i.e. *Humeromima nitida* (Boheman, 1842)), *Omias oblongus* Boheman, 1842 (i.e. *Baromiamima concinna* (Boheman, 1834)), *Omias parvulus* Boheman, 1834 (i.e. *Baromiamima concinna* (Boheman, 1834)), *Omias rufipes* Boheman, 1834 (i.e. *Humeromima rufipes* (Boheman, 1834)), *Omias sericeus* Boheman, 1842 (i.e. *Baromiamima concinna* (Boheman, 1834)), *Omias sphaericus* Boheman, 1842 (i.e. *Omias murinus* (Boheman, 1842)), *Omias vestitus* Boheman, 1842 (i.e. *Omias murinus* (Boheman, 1842)). Unknown males of *Omias formaneki* (Reitter, 1906) and *Anemophilus gracilipes* Borovec, 2006 are described. *Omias formaneki* (Reitter, 1906) is recorded from Albania for the first time, as well as *O. verruca* Boheman, 1834 from Romania.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Omias* (formerly *Mylacus* Boheman, 1843) is a middle-sized genus of Omiini, containing 45 Palaearctic valid species (based on the present paper) and distributed mainly in the Balkans, with four species known from Central Europe, 15 species known also from Turkey, Ukraine, Caucasus, Russia and Central Asia and one doubtful species described from Egypt (Borovec 2013).

The first two species of the genus were described by Fabricius in 1792, under the name *Curculio*. The first key to the genus was published by Seidlitz (1868), including 13 species. Later, Stierlin (1883) in his "Bestimmungstabellen europäischer Coleopteren" provided a new key, including 14 species. Reitter (1906), in the 12th volume of the series "Bestimmungs--Tabellen der europäischer Rüsselkäfer" published the first monograph of the genus *Mylacus*, with 26 species, some of them now placed in different genera. More than half of a century later, Angelov (1973) published a comprehensive key to the genus *Mylacus*, based on the study of available type material and including descriptions of seven new species from Bulgaria and Crimea. Angelov included in the key also species previously separated from *Mylacus* (for example by González 1970): *M. cupripubens* Reitter, 1906, *M. syriacus* Pic, 1898 (both belonging to *Euplatinus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907, Omiini), *M. reitteri* Stierlin, 1884, and *M. villosus* Reitter, 1906 (both belonging to *Altonomus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907, Cyphicerini Lacordaire, 1863). The genus was considered polyphyletic, without clear definition of the genus and so several species were either placed in new genera (Alonso-Zarazaga 1988), or transferred to other genera and tribes (Borovec 2006). After Angelov, work on the genus continued with several descriptions of a single species (Borovec 1998, Borovec & Bahr 2012, Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1980 and Korotyaev 1992). Borovec (2006), based on the study of type material of 13 described *Mylacus* species, proposed three new synonymies. Later on, in the "Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera", Borovec (2013) changed several synonymies, based on the revision of all old descriptions and examination of additional type material.

Based on the study of some other types of the genus and also recently collected material, this paper advances the previous studies by describing six new species of *Omias* and one new species of *Euplatinus*, proposing two new transfers and three new synonymies, and discussing several species which do not belong to the genus *Omias* according to its present definition (Borovec 2006).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The total length of the specimens examined was measured in profile from the anterior border of the eyes to the apex of the elytra, excluding the rostrum. Ratios between width and length of rostrum, pronotum, elytra and antennal and tarsal segments are of maximum width and length of the respective parts in dorsal view. Dissected female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl BMX (Medika, Prague); male genitalia were mounted dry. Genitalia are mounted on the same card as the respective specimen. The terminology of rostrum follows Oberprieler (1988), terminology of female genitalia follows Borovec (2006), with the exception of the use of gonocoxites instead of hemisternites. The lectotypes and paralectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Exact label data of type material are cited: separate labels are indicated by slash (/), my comments are found in square brackets, using the following abbreviations: [p] – printed, [hw] – handwritten.

The material is deposited in the following collections (identified by the acronyms):

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (British Museum of Natural History);
CBTU	Charles W. O'Brien collection, Tallahassee, U.S.A.;
ECRI	Enzo Colonnelli collection, Rome, Italy;
GOVI	Giuseppe Osella collection, Verona, Italy;
JPHC	Jan Pelikán collection, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
JPMF	Jean Pelletier collection, Monnaie, France;
HNHM	Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Reitter's collection, Hungary;
MKBC	Michael Košťál collection, Brno, Czech Republic;
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
MZHF	Zoological Museum, Helsinki, Angelov's collection, Finland;

NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria;
NHRS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Schoenherr's collection, Sweden;
NMPC	Národní museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
PKSC	Petr Kresl, Spůle, Czech Republic;
RBSC	Roman Borovec collection, Sloupno, Czech Republic;
SBPC	Stanislav Benedikt collection, Plzeň, Czech Republic;
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany;
SMTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany;
ZMOC	Zdeněk Malinka collection, Opava, Czech Republic;
ZSMC	Zoologische Staadtssammlung, München, Seidlitz's collection, Germany.

RESULTS

Anemophilus crassus Wollaston, 1854

Anemophilus crassus Wollaston, 1854: 386.
Anemophilus crassus: Winkler (1932: 1441); Lona (1937: 344); Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999: 183); Borovec (2006: 5); Borovec (2013: 296).

Material examined. 6 spec., Madeira, Porto Santo, Pico de Facho [1967], H. Franz lgt. (NHMW).
Distribution. Species known only from type material from the island of Porto Santo; first finding since the time of its description.

Anemophilus gracilipes Borovec, 2006
(Figs. 1–3)

Anemophilus gracilipes Borovec, 2006: 9.
Anemophilus gracilipes: Borovec (2013: 296).

Material examined. 3 ♂♂, P [Portugal, Madeira] Insel Porto Santo, Pico do Facho, N-Seite, 500 m, Laurisilva-Reste, 1.VI.1996, leg. Zerche (SDEI).
Descriptive note. This species was described based on one female with the word "Madeira" as the only reference to locality. Because males were not known and also additional material allows more complete size range for the species, I am adding the following data: Body length: 2.52–2.61 mm; rostrum (Fig. 1) 1.38–1.46 times as wide as long; pronotum (Fig. 2) 1.15–1.19 times as wide as long; elytra (Fig. 2) short-oval, 1.23–1.31 times as long as wide; protibiae long and slender, 4.9–5.4 times as long as wide at apex; penis in dorsal view (Fig. 3) widest at base, along the entire length with concave sides, in apical part strongly tapered distad, in lateral view weakly curved, with lengthened apex.

Anemophilus subtessellatus Wollaston, 1854

Anemophilus subtessellatus Wollaston, 1854: 387.
Anemophilus subtessellatus: Winkler (1932: 1441); Lona (1937: 344); Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999: 183); Borovec (2006: 7); Borovec (2013: 296).

Material examined. 1 spec., Madeira, Porto Santo, 2.ii.1978, P. Branco lgt. (ECRI).
Distribution. Species known only from type material from the island of Porto Santo; first finding since the time of its description.

Baromiamima concinna (Boheman, 1834)

Omias concinnus Boheman, 1834: 508.
Omias concinnus: Seidlitz (1868: 57); Stierlin (1884: 97); Formánek (1904: 179); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 427).
Omiamima concinna: Dieckmann (1980: 198); Podlussány (1998: 81); Pelletier (2005: 95).
Omiamima concinnus: Péricart & Tempère (1989: 475).
Baromiamima concinna: Borovec (2006: 34); Borovec (2013: 296).
Omias oblongus Boheman, 1842: 141.
Omias parvulus Boheman, 1834: 509.
Omias sericeus Boheman, 1842: 139.

Type locality. Gallia meridionali [Southern France].
Type material examined. *Omias concinnus.* Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'small orange square / 402 [p] / 186 [p] / Coll. Chevrolat [p] / Typus [p, red] / Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm Loan no 515/93 [p, blue] / LECTOTYPUS Omias concinnus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Baromiamima concinna (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Omias oblongus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), '202 [hw, green] / Typus [p, red] / Gallia merid. Aubé [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias oblongus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Baromiamima concinna (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Omias parvulus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'small orange square / Illyria Ulrich [hw] / 407 [p] / 188 [p] / Coll. Chevrolat [p] / Typus [p, red] / LECTOTYPUS Omias parvulus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Baromiamima concinna (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'; Paralectotype: 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Illyria Ullrich [hw] / 188 [p] / Coll. Chevrolat [p] / PARALECTOTYPUS Omias parvulus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Baromiamima concinna (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Omias sericeus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Typus [p, red] / Tergeste [=Triest] Illyria Schüppel [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias sericeus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Baromiamima concinna (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.
Additional material examined. 10 spec., Spain, Catalunya, Girona, S of La Jonguera, 100 m, 25.iv.2010, P. Kresl and J. Pelikán lgt. (PKSC, JPHC).
Remarks. Lectotype of *Omias concinnus* is 2.72 mm long, with elytra separated by a pin, lectotype of *O. oblongus* is 2.66 mm long, lacking left anterior and posterior leg, tarsus of left middle and right anterior and middle leg, complete right antenna, and funicle with club of left antenna, lectotype of *O. parvulus* is 2.53 mm long, lacking tarsus of left anterior and middle and right anterior and posterior leg and lectotype of *O. sericeus* is 2.25 mm long and lacks all legs and antenna on left side, except for hind femur and tibia and also lacks right hind leg. The lectotype of *Omias concinnus* fits well with the concept of the species as interpreted by current authors. Lectotypes of *Omias oblongus*, *O. parvulus* and *O. sericeus* are conspecific with the type of *O. concinnus* and I can confirm their synonymy with that species, as originally proposed by Seidlitz (1868).
Distribution. Species known from western and southern Europe except Iberian peninsula: first record of genus and species from Spain given by Borovec (2013), without precise data.

Baromiamima micans (Seidlitz, 1868)

Omias micans Seidlitz, 1868: 55.
Omias micans: Stierlin (1884: 97); Winkler (1932: 1451); Lona (1938: 429).
Omiamima micans: Péricart & Tempère (1989: 475); Pelletier (2005: 95).
Baromiamima micans: Borovec (2006: 24); Borovec (2013: 296).

Type locality. Southern France, Hyères, St. Raphäel.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (ZSMC), 'God. [hw] / Hyéres [hw] / micans n. sp. [hw] / Type Omias micans Seidl. [p/hw, red] / LECTOTYPUS Omias micans R. Borovec des. 2011 [p, red] / Baromiamima micans (Seidlitz), R. Borovec det. 2011 [p]'; Paralectotype: 1 spec. (ZSMC), 'G. R [hw] / 83 [hw] / Omias micans Sdlz Type St. Raphaél [hw, in pencil] / PARALECTOTYPUS Omias micans R. Borovec des. 2011 [p, red] / Baromiamima micans (Seidlitz), R. Borovec det. 2011 [p]'.

Remarks. Lectotype is 2.72 mm long, probably female, partly damaged specimen, with right hind leg, right antenna and left antennal funicle with club missing, glued on very small rectangular card. It is a valid species, with the ventral side of scrobes not curved down in lateral view, rostrum robust, with slender epifrons, scrobes fully dorsally opened and eyes dorsally placed, not protruding from outline of head, it belongs to the genus *Baromiamima* Borovec, 2006, where the species was placed without type study (Borovec 2006). *Baromiamima micans* is very easily distinguishable from the other two species of the genus, *B. concinna* and *B. heydeni* (Stierlin, 1884), by elytra with inconspicuous, very short, adherent setae, appearing glabrous. I know of only two additional male specimens of *B. micans*, but it is very likely that other material could be hidden among material of *Exomias* Bedel, 1883, from which the genus *Baromiamima* differs by antennal scrobes, with ventral border short, directed to ventral border of eye and not curved downwards.

Euplatinus edmundi **sp. nov.**
(Figs. 4–6)

Type locality. Turkey, Pamukkale [37°55′N 29°06′E].

Type material. Holotype: ♂, 'TURKEY, Anatolia SW, Pamukkale, 28.IV.1992, 350 m, R. Borovec lgt.' (RBSC). Holotype is partly damaged, lacking left antenna and right funicle segments 5–7 and club, complete left anterior and posterior leg and right middle leg and tarsi of left middle and right posterior leg.

Description. Body length: Holotype 2.50 mm.

Body black, antennal scapes and funicles and tibiae red brownish, tarsi dark brownish. Elytra regularly and sparsely covered by moderately long piliform setae, white greyish and gold brownish, creating irregularly scattered spots. Pronotum with the same vestiture, only transversally orientated with tips of setae directed to midline. Femora and head with rostrum with similar, but weakly shorter setae.

Rostrum (Fig. 4) 1.36 times as wide as long, regularly tapered anteriad with weakly concave sides, apical part with distinct pterygia, rounded around scrobes, slightly more slender than base of rostrum. Epifrons, in the same level as head, not separated by any transverse depression, with weakly concave sides, with ill-defined edges at basal part, at base as wide as at apex, shiny, at basal half sparsely, at apical half densely punctured. Frons ill-defined, shiny,

punctured, slightly depressed. Epistome not differentiated. Scrobes pit-shaped in dorsal view, clearly visible in apical half of rostrum; in lateral view weakly curved and enlarged distad, short. Head narrow, shiny, sparsely and finely punctured with small fovea in the middle; distance of eyes slightly shorter than length of rostrum,. Eyes only indistinctly prominent from outline of head. Rostrum and head only slightly vaulted in lateral view.

Antennae slender; scapes weakly curved, distinctly enlarged only at apex, exceeding anterior border of pronotum when folded. Funicle segment 1 and 2 conical, segment 1 1.8 times as long as wide and 1.1 times as long as segment 2, which is slightly more slender and twice as long as wide; segment 3 1.1 times as long as wide; segment 4 isodiametric.

Pronotum (Fig. 5) slender, 1.29 times as wide as long, widest just behind midlength, with moderately rounded sides, anterior border only slightly narrower than posterior one, in lateral view moderately vaulted. Disc shiny, with shallow and sparse punctures and a slender longitudinal unpunctured stripe; laterally with punctures more dense and deep; microsculpture weak. Distance between two punctures on the disc equal to their diameter, in lateral part shorter than their diameter.

Scutellum small, indistinct.

Elytra (Fig. 5) oval, 1.32 times as long as wide, widest at midlength, with regularly curved sides. Striae distinctly and sparsely punctate, intervals wide, flat. Elytra in lateral view vaulted.

Femora of all legs edentate. Tibiae long and slender; protibiae at inner side bisinuated, apical portion with lateral margin straight, mesally enlarged, weakly mucronate. Mesotibiae oval, with small mucron; metatibiae transverse, enlarged inwards, with small mucro. Protarsi robust, segment 2 1.5 times as wide as long; segment 3 wide, 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.7 times as wide as segment 2; onychium short, 0.6 times as long as segment 3. Claws solidly fused at basal two thirds.

Penis (Fig. 6) short and wide, well sclerotised, in ventral view parallel-sided with apex concave, ostium A-shaped with apex only slightly exceeding apical margin of penis; in lateral view distinctly curved, slender, equally wide along the whole length.

Female genitalia unknown.

Collection circumstances. The type specimen was collected under a stone in steppe habitat in the same locality that material of *Omias squamulatus* Borovec, 1998 was collected by sweeping.

Etymology. I dedicate this new species with pleasure to Edmund Reitter (1845–1920), one of the greatest coleopterologists of all time, and the author of the important revision of the genera related to *Omias*.

Differential diagnosis. *Euplatinus edmundi* sp. nov. is easily distinguished from *E. monstrabilis* Białooki, 2007 by lacking raised elytral setae; from *E. ominatus* Białooki, 2007 and *E. temerarius* Białooki, 2007 by rostrum and head in the same level; from *E. cupripubens* (Reitter, 1906) and *E. graecus* (Stierlin, 1884) by pterygia weakly laterally projecting and male protarsi not extremely robust; from *E. syriacus* (Pic, 1898) by sparsely punctured shiny pronotum and rounded apex of penis, and from *E. laevis* (Angelov, 1973) by slenderer pronotum and enlarged rostrum in apical part. It is thus most similar to *E. ascripticus* Białooki, 2007, from which it could be distinguished by following characters:

1. Pronotum more slender, 1.3 times as wide as long, with microsculpture in lateral parts; funicle segment 2 1.8 times as long as wide and 1.1 times as long as segment 2; penis parallel-sided with apex arched, well sclerotised; in lateral view slender along the whole length. ..... *E. edmundi* sp. nov.

- Pronotum wider, 1.35 times as wide as long, without microsculpture; funicle segment 2 more than 3 times as long as wide and 1.5 times as long as segment 2; penis slightly constricted at midlength with two lateral, slightly sclerotised bulbs at apex; in lateral view wide along the whole length. ..... *E. ascripticus* Białooki, 2007

Euplatinus graecus (Stierlin, 1885), **comb. nov.**
(Figs. 7–13)

Mylacus graecus Stierlin, 1885: 147.
Mylacus graecus: Reitter (1906: 213); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 422); Angelov (1973: 270).
Omias graecus: Borovec (2006: 36); Borovec (2013: 299).
Mylacus nitidulus Vitale, 1904: 126. **Syn. nov.**
Mylacus nitidulus: Reitter (1906: 214); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 424); Angelov (1973: 270).
Omias nitidulus: Abbazzi & Osella (1992: 307); Abbazzi et al. (1994: 24); Colonnelli (2000: 37); Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299).

Type locality. Morea [Greece, Peloponnesos].
Type material examined. Holotype: 1 ♂ (HNHM), 'Morea, Hagios Wlasos, Brenske [p] / 3. St. [p] / Holotypus 1884 Mylacus graecus Stierlin [red margins, handwriting, not original label] / Mylacus graecus Stl. Typus [handwriting] / Coll. Reitter [p] / HOLOTYPUS Mylacus graecus Stierlin, R. Borovec vid. 2005 [p, red] / Genus? graeca (Stierlin), R. Borovec det. 2005 [p]'.
Additional material examined. 177 ♂♂ ♀♀, Sicily, Peloritani, Malabotta, 27.iv.1982, Brandmayr lgt., (GOVI, RBSC); 18 ♂♂ ♀♀, ditto, but 16.iv.1982 (GOVI); 1 ♀, ditto, but 17.x.1982 (GOVI); 15 ♂♂ ♀♀, ditto, but 25.v.1981 (GOVI); 1 ♂, Sicily, Malabolta, Montalbeno, 10.v.1981, 1200 m, Brandmayr lgt. (GOVI); 6 ♂♂ ♀♀, ditto, but 30.iii.1982, lgt. G. Osella (GOVI); 1 ♀, ditto, but 2.iii.1982. lgt. G. Osella (GOVI); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Peloritani, Mte Sora, 25.v.1982, lgt. G. Osella (GOVI). 1 ♀, Peloponnesos, Kelmos, 19.vii.1981, 2200 m, M. & G. Osella lgt. (GOVI).
Remarks. Reitter (1906) in his revision of *Mylacus* stated about *Mylacus graecus* „Die Type in meiner Collection". Holotype is a well preserved, 1.91 mm long. Vitale (1904) described *Mylacus nitidulus* from Sicily, Campo-Inglese, based on one specimen. Although I had no opportunity to examine the holotype, Vitale's short description is so clear in important characters, that I have no doubts that it is identical with the species described by Stierlin and agrees with extensive newly collected material from Sicily. Thus "*O*". *nitidulus* is merely a junior subjective synonym of "*O*". *graecus* (**syn. nov.**).

According with the additional material examined, "*Omias*" *graecus* clearly differs from the genus *Omias* in the following set of important characters, assumed as generic: epifrons at midlength of rostrum 0.6 times as wide as rostrum (Fig. 8) (in *Omias* epifrons at midlength of rostrum is less than 0.5 times as wide as rostrum); protarsi conspicuously more robust than metatarsi (Fig. 7), tarsi of males conspicuously more robust than tarsi of females (in *Omias* tarsi are similar in both sexes and all legs, or only slightly more robust between sexes and pairs of legs) and penis long and slender, lacking very typical translucent, membranous apical "wings" of *Omias* (Fig. 10). Based on the characters of the rostrum and tarsi "*Omias*" *graecus* fits the genus *Euplatinus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907, known from six species from Turkey, Syria and Israel, with one doubtfully listed from Morocco (Borovec 2013). Following the redefinition of the genus by Borovec (2006), completed by the description of

four new species by Białooki (2007), "*O*". *graecus* differs only by two characters: Metaventral process is weakly arrow-shaped and narrower than transverse diameter of metacoxa, and penis is long and slender, with simply rounded apex. *Euplatinus* has obtuse metaventral process equally wide as transverse diameter of metacoxa, and penis with distinct ostium. It is difficult to use these two characters for establishing another genus and thus I propose "*O*". *graecus* to be transferred to *Euplatinus*, which together with the below stated *E. laevis* (Angelov, 1973) shifts the known distribution of the genus to the west (to include Asia Minor, Bulgaria, Greece, and south Italy). *Euplatinus graecus* is most similar to *E. cupripubens* (Reitter, 1906) by its rostrum with weakly concave sides and less protruding pterygia, and extremely robust protarsi mainly in males; it differs by eyes less prominent from outline of head (Fig. 8), longer and more slender penis without ostium (Fig. 10), spermatheca with ramus twice as long as nodulus (Fig. 11), and by body identical in both sexes except for tarsal characters (*E. cupripubens* has eyes distinctly protruding from outline of head, short and wide penis with ostium, spermatheca with equally long ramus and nodulus, and males and females are different in shape of rostrum, antennal scape, pronotum, and elytra).

Euplatinus laevis (Angelov, 1973), **comb. nov.**
(Figs. 14, 15)

Mylacus laevis Angelov, 1973: 279.
Omias laevis: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299).

Type locality. Sofia [Bulgaria].
Type material examined. Holotype: 1 ♂ (MZHF), 'IV. 1954 София [Sofia, hw] / M. senaci Desbr. n. sp.? [hw] / Holotypus [p, red] / Mylacus laevis P. Ang. Det. P. Angelov 1972 [p] / Mus. Zool. Helsinki Loan No. C 11 1 [p, yellow] / Euplatinus laevis (Angelov) R. Borovec des. 2014'.
Remarks. The holotype is 3.09 mm long, partly damaged, with right mesotarsus missing, left mesotarsus separated, and the dissected penis (glued on the same card) is broken at about the midlength, with apical half missing. The holotype is a very atypical for *Omias*, with rostrum parallel-sided without laterally expanded pterygia; with epifrons very short, subparallel-sided, 0.6 times as wide as width of rostrum at the same place (Fig. 14), shiny, with only sparse, very fine, indistinct punctures; very wide pronotum (Fig. 15), disc on the whole shiny, only with sparse, shallow, intimated punctures; and basal part of penis slender, very sclerotised, with concave sides. By the shape of rostrum and also more robust protarsi in comparison to metatarsi, this species could be transferred to the genus *Euplatinus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907. Within this genus *E. laevis* is very easily distinguished by unpunctured, shiny, parallel-sided rostrum (all other *Euplatinus* species have rostrum more or less punctured, matt, mainly on epifrons, more or less enlarged in apical part), very wide pronotum 1.57 times as wide as long, shiny, with indistinct, very sparse fine punctures (all other *Euplatinus* species have pronotum at most 1.35 times as wide as long, in the majority of species densely punctured). The only *Euplatinus* species with shiny, very sparsely punctured pronotum and rostrum is *E. graecus*, but this species has rostrum slightly enlarged in anterior part, more slender, longer pronotum, and protarsi in males more robust.

Humeromima nitida (Boheman, 1842)

Omias nitidus Boheman, 1842: 138.
Omias nitidus: Seidlitz (1868: 55); Stierlin (1884: 97); Formánek (1904: 177); Winkler (1932: 1451); Lona (1938: 429).
Humeromima nitida: Podlussány (1998: 81); Borovec (2006: 35); Borovec (2013: 298).
Mylacus senaci Desbrochers, 1875: 10.
Mylacus senaci: Stierlin (1883: 413); Reitter (1906: 214); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 425); Angelov (1973: 271).
Omias senaci: Borovec (2006: 37).

Type locality. Tauria [Ukraine].
Type material examined. *Omias nitidus*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Typus [p, red] / Tauria Steven [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias nitidus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Humeromima nitida (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Mylacus senaci. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♀ (MNHN), 'Kustendjé [p] / ♀ [p] / Mylacus senaci [hw] / senaci [hw] / type [hw] / Ex Museo Desbrochers 1914 [p] / Muséum Paris Coll. Desbrochers [p] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus senaci Desbrochers, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [p, red] / Humeromima senaci (Desbrochers), R. Borovec det. 2012 [p]'; Paralectotype: 1 spec. (MNHN): the same labels as lectotype except '♂' and without the third and fourth labels with the species name.
Remarks. Lectotype of *Omias nitidus* is 2.47 mm long, lectotype of *Mylacus senaci* is 2.63 mm long, glued on small rectangular card. The lectotype of *O. nitidus* fits well with the concept of the species as interpreted by current authors. Desbrochers's species "*M.*" *senaci* has shiny, glabrous body lacking adherent and erect setae, thus belonging to genus *Humeromima* Podlussány, 1998, where it is identical with *H. nitida* (Boheman, 1842). *Mylacus senaci* is thus a junior subjective synonym of it, as was already stated by Borovec (2013).

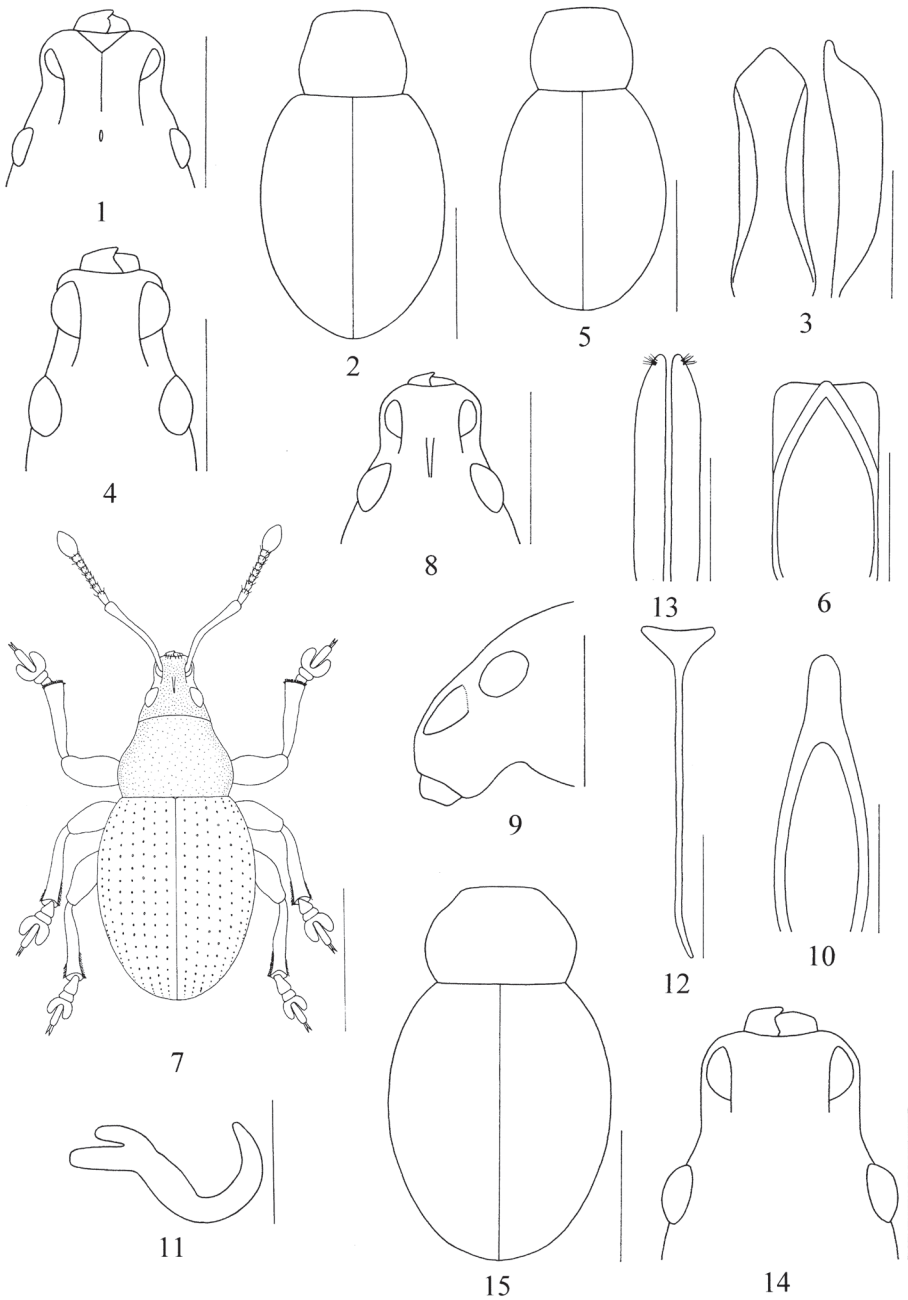
Humeromima rufipes (Boheman, 1834)

Omias rufipes Boheman, 1834: 500.
Omias rufipes: Seidlitz (1868: 54); Stierlin (1884: 97); Formánek (1904: 176); Winkler (1932: 1451); Lona (1938: 430).
Omiamima rufipes: Dieckmann (1980: 197).
Humeromima rufipes: Podlussány (1998: 81); Borovec (2006: 35); Borovec (2013: 298).

Type locality. Volhynia [Ukraine].
Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Typus [p, red] / Omias Volhynia Besser [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias rufipes Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Humeromima rufipes (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.
Remarks. Lectotype is 2.28 mm long, lacking left anterior and right posterior leg and it fits well with the concept of the species as interpreted by current authors.

Omiamima desbrochersi (Reitter, 1906)

Mylacus desbrochersi Reitter, 1906: 222.
Mylacus desbrochersi: Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 422); Meschnigg (1939: 346).
Omias desbrochersi: Borovec (2006: 36).
Omiamima desbrochersi: Borovec (2013: 298).


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Figs 1–15. 1–3: *Anemophilus gracilipes* Borovec: 1 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 2 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 3 – penis, dorsal and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm. 4–6: *Euplatinus edmundi* sp. nov.: 4 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 5 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 6 – penis, ventral view. Scale = 0.25 mm. 7–13: *Euplatinus graecus* (Stierlin): 7 – male habitus, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 8 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 9 – head and rostrum, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 10 – penis, ventral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 11 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.125 mm; 12 – sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.25 mm; 13 – ovipositor. Scale = 0.25 mm. 14–15: *Euplatinus laevis* (Angelov): 14 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 15 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm.
Obr. 1–15. 1–3: *Anemophilus gracilipes* Borovec: 1 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 2 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 3 – penis, svrchní a boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 4–6: *Euplatinus edmundi* sp. nov.: 4 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 5 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 6 – penis, spodní pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 7–13: *Euplatinus graecus* (Stierlin): 7 – celkový vzhled samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 8 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 9 – hlava s noscem, boční pohled. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 10 – penis, spodní pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 11 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,125 mm; 12 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 13 – ovipositor. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 14–15: *Euplatinus laevis* (Angelov): 14 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 15 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm.

Type locality. Algeria, St. Charles.
Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN), 'Desbrochersi m. 1905 [handwriting] / Mylacus [handwriting] / type [handwriting] / Muséum Paris Coll. Desbrochers [p] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus desbrochersi Reitter, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [p, red] / Omiamima desbrochersi (Reitter), R. Borovec det. 2012 [p]'; Paralectotype: 1 spec. (MNHN), 'Col Algerie Coll. Théry [p/hw] / type [hw] / Muséum Paris Coll. Desbrochers [p]'.
Remarks. The lectotype is most likely female, 2.31 mm long, with left antenna and left middle tarsus missing. The species "*M*." *desbrochersi* has wide epifrons and slender interocular space in relation to the space between antennal insertion, and belongs therefore to genus *Omiamima* Silfverberg, 1977. It is a valid species and is clearly distinguishable from all other *Omiamima* by the elytra and inner apical half of metatibia with long semierect setae.

Omiamima metallescens (Seidlitz, 1868)

Omias metallescens Seidlitz, 1868: 57.
Omias metallescens: Winkler (1932: 1451); Lona (1938: 429).
Omiamima metallescens: Abbazzi & Osella (1992: 308); Abbazzi et al. (1994: 25); Colonnelli (2000: 36); Borovec (2006: 36); Borovec (2013: 298).
Mylacus subplumbeus Desbrochers, 1875: 11.
Mylacus subplumbeus: Reitter (1906: 221); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 426); Meschnigg (1939: 346); Angelov (1973: 269).
Omias subplumbeus: Borovec (2006: 37).

Type locality. Algeria, Sicilia [Sicily].
Type material examined. *Mylacus subplumbeus*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♀ (MNHN), 'Bône [p] / subplumbeus Db. [handwriting] / type [handwriting] / Ex Museo Desbrochers 1914 [p] / Muséum Paris Coll. Desbrochers [p] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus subplumbeus Desbrochers, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [p, red] / Omiamima metallescens (Seidlitz), R. Borovec det. 2012 [p]'; Paralectotype: 1 spec. (MNHN), the same labels as lectotype, only without the first two labels.
Remarks. Desbrochers (1875) described *Mylacus subplumbeus* with generic indication "Mylacus ?" and note "Cette espèce devrait peut-ètre former un genre nouveau à cause du peu

de développement des scrobes, de leur direction, etc.". Lectotype is 2.44 mm long, glued on small rectangular card and labelled as follows. There are four other specimens, not syntypes, in Desbrochers's collection (MNHN) from 'Algerie Oran', 'Algérie Medjez - Amar' and 'Tunisie', the label of the fourth specimen is unreadable. The species "*M.*" *subplumbeus* has wide epifrons and slender interocular space in relation to the space between antennal insertions, and therefore belongs to genus *Omiamima* Silfverberg, 1977. *Mylacus subplumbeus* is identical to *O. metallescens* (Seidlitz, 1868), of which it is a junior subjective synonym, as previously stated by Borovec (2013).

Omiamima mollina (Boheman, 1834)

Omias mollinus Boheman, 1834: 504.
Omias mollinus: Seidlitz (1868: 59); Stierlin (1884: 98); Formánek (1904: 181); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 429).
Omiamima mollina: Dieckmann (1980: 198); Podlussány (1998: 81); Borovec (2006: 36); Borovec (2013: 299).
Curculio bohemani Zetterstedt, 1837: 188.

Type locality. Germania [Germany].
Type material examined. *Omias mollinus.* Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'German Sturm [hw] / Typus [p, red] / LECTOTYPUS Omias mollinus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Omiamima mollina (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Curculio bohemani: Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Norv. Dowre [p] / Typus [p, red] / LECTOTYPUS Curculio bohemani Zetterstedt, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Omiamima mollina (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'; Paralectotypes: 2 spec. (NHRS), the same data as lectotype, except 'Paratypus' and 'PARALECTOTYPUS'.
Remarks. The lectotype of *Omias mollinus* is 2.97 mm long, lacking left and right anterior tarsus, right middle tibia and tarsus, right complete leg and half of left antennal funicle plus club. Lectotype of *Curculio bohemani* is complete, 3.25 mm long. The lectotype of *Omias mollinus* fits well with the concept of the species as interpreted by current authors. Lectotype of *Curculio bohemani* is conspecific with the type of *O. mollina*, and I can confirm the synonymy originally stated by Seidlitz (1868).

Omias angelovi **sp. nov.**
(Figs. 16–19)

Type locality. Bulgaria, Rodopi, Debrastiza.
Type material. Holotype: ♀, '[Bulgaria] Debrastiza (Rodopi) 5.5.1975 leg. P. Angelov' (BMNH). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ BMNH; 2 ♀♀ RBSC); 1 ♂ '[Bulgaria] Harmanli 6.5.1974, leg. P. Angelov' (RBSC); 1 ♀ '[Bulgaria] Rodopi "Beli Bresi" 26.5.1975 952 m, leg. P. Angelov' (RBSC); 1 ♀, '[Bulgaria] St. Planina, Kalofer, 24.4.1976' (BMNH); 5 ♀♀, 'BG [Bulgaria] mer., Harmanli, Marica flum, 10.5.1985, Kadlec + Voříšek lg.' (BMNH); 3 ♀♀, 'Bulgaria mer., Rodopy, Ardino, 6.-16.6.1976, Ing. Karel Schön lgt.' (BMNH).
Description. Body length: 2.81–3.13 mm, holotype 3.03 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs red brownish, with antennal clubs dark brownish and femora black. Elytra irregularly, somewhat densely covered by adherent, long, piliform setae,

pearlescent, with blue-greenish sheen. Setae about as long as half the width of one interval, slender, some of them hair-shaped, majority of them slender, but lanceolate. Lateral intervals more densely covered by setae than disc of elytra. Pronotum with shorter and wider long-oval setae, with the same colour as in elytra, creating distinct, slender lateral stripes. Males on disc with inconspicuous slender longitudinal median stripe from the same colour as lateral parts; females with pronotum on disc with conspicuous longitudinal median wide stripe from whitish, very densely overlapping long-oval setae, in the middle with pearlescent, on the borders with weak blue-greenish sheen. Almost glabrous disc round the central spot bearing very short and slender setae with tips directed to midline of pronotum. Head and rostrum with short, slender setae, bronze or pearlescent, with tips directed posteriad.

Rostrum (Fig. 16) 1.13–1.22 times as long as wide, with strongly concave sides, at basal third strongly tapered apicad, at apical two thirds slightly widened again, rounded around antennal scrobes, with apical part more slender than basal part. Epifrons with weakly concave sides, tapered basad, with keel-shaped edges, at base about as wide as a third of width of rostrum in the same place. Frons more sparsely punctured than epifrons, declined, shiny. Rostrum in lateral view strongly vaulted, separated from the remaining part of head by distinct transverse depression. Eyes large, weakly prominent from outline of the head. Distance between eyes shorter than length of rostrum. Interocular space densely and finely punctured, distance between two punctures distinctly shorter than diameter of one puncture.

Antennae slender. Antennal scapes slender, weakly curved, at apical quarter enlarged but more slender than antennal clubs, longer than funicles, exceeding anterior border of pronotum. Segment 1 2.2–2.3 times as long as wide, 1.2–1.3 times as long as segment 2, which is 1.9–2.0 times as long as wide; segment 3 1.3 times as long as wide; segment 4 1.2 times as long as wide; segment 5 isodiametric; segment 6 1.1 times as wide as long; segment 7 1.2–1.3 times as wide as long. Antennal clubs shorter than last four segments, twice as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 17) 1.32–1.37 times as wide as long, widest between basal third and midlength, strongly tapered anteriad than posteriad, with more slender anterior than posterior border; in lateral view pronotum strongly vaulted. Pronotum densely, regularly punctured by fine and shallow punctures. Distance between two punctures on the disc less than half of diameter of one puncture; punctures less than half so large as elytral punctures in striae.

Scutellum very small, indistinct.

Elytra (Fig. 17) oval, 1.18–1.23 times as long as wide, oval, widest at midlength. Striae distinctly punctured, interval almost flat, distinctly wider than striae. Elytra moderately shiny.

Femora of all legs edentate, only one female from Debrastiza has metafemora with small teeth. Protarsi in both sexes more robust than metatarsi; tarsi in males more robust than tarsi in females. Protarsi in males with segment 2 1.2 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.8 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.7 times as long as segment 3. Metatarsi with segment 2 in males isodiametric; segment 3 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.6 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.9 times as long as segment 3. Protarsi in females with segment 2 1.4 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.6 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.8 times as long as segment 3. Metatarsi with segment 2 in females 1.2 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.5 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.9 times as long as segment 3.

Penis not examined, dissected male genitalia were soft and deformed, making it difficult to describe the shape.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 18) with short, wide, regularly curved and tapered cornu; large, distinct corpus, and developed ramus and nodulus. Ramus somewhat longer than wide, weakly tapered apicad, longer and wider than nodulus, which is opposed. Sternite VIII (Fig. 19) with small, subrhombic plate, very short basal and apical margin bearing short setae, without fenestra.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Pavel Angelov (Plovdiv, Bulgaria), collector of the type material and the author of the last revision of the genus *Omias*.

Differential diagnosis. This species was probably known to Angelov, author of the last revision (Angelov,1973) and he most likely treated this species under the name *O. pustulatus* (Seidlitz, 1868) in his key, because he did not study type material of *O. pustulatus* from Seidlitz's collection. *Omias angelovi* sp. nov. has a conspicuous spot in the middle part of the pronotum in females, similar to *O. crinitus* (Reitter, 1906) and *O. crinitoides* (Angelov, 1973), both known from Bulgaria, and *O. verruca* Boheman, 1834, known from southern part of central Europe, Asia minor, Caucasus and Ukraine. *Omias angelovi* sp. nov. is very easily distinguishable from the first two species by its elytra without raised setae (*O. crinitus* and *O. crinitoides* have elytra with conspicuous erect setae); by longitudinal pronotal spot (*O. crinitus* and *O. crinitoides* have pronotal spot rounded) and pronotal punctures fine, much smaller than punctures in elytral striae (*O. crinitus* and *O. crinitoides* have pronotum with coarse punctures, the same size as elytral punctures). *Omias angelovi* sp. nov. shares elytra without raised setae and with very similar adherent vestiture with *O. verruca*, but it differs from it by the large longitudinal pronotal spot, developed almost along the whole length of the pronotum (*O. verruca* has spot very small, rounded, smaller than eye in lateral view, placed in basal third of pronotum); pronotum in lateral view regularly vaulted (*O. verruca* has pronotum in lateral view hump-backed, angular, with highest point at basal third) and ramus of spermatheca only slightly longer than nodulus (*O. verruca* has ramus about three times as long as nodulus). Males, which lack the conspicuous pronotal spot, also resemble *O. bulgaricus*, but *O. angelovi* sp. nov. could be distinguished from that species by rostrum apically widened, rounded around scrobes (*O. bulgaricus* has rostrum in apical part parallel-sided); pronotum with conspicuous lateral stripes from pearlescent long-oval setae (*O. bulgaricus* has pronotum almost glabrous, with denser two wide stripes from short, bronze piliform setae on the disc) and with elytra densely covered by lanceolate pearlescent setae, about as long as half the width of an elytral interval (*O. bulgaricus* has elytra sparsely covered by bronze piliform setae, about as long as a quarter of width of an elytral interval).

Omias armatus (Seidlitz, 1868)

Mylacus armatus Seidlitz, 1868: 13.
Mylacus armatus: Stierlin (1883: 412); Reitter (1906: 212); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 421); Angelov (1973: 271).
Omias armatus: Borovec (2006: 36); Borovec (2013: 299).

Type locality. Constantinople [Istanbul, Turkey].

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♂ (ZSMC), 'glomulus Turc. [hw] / armatus n. sp. [hw] / Type Mylacus armatus Seidl. [p/hw, red] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus armatus Seidlitz, R. Borovec des. 2011 [p, red] / Omias armatus (Seidlitz), R. Borovec det.

2011 [p]'; Paralectotypes: 2 ♂♂ (ZSMC), 'Mylacus armatus Sdlz Type Constantinopel [hw] / Sammlung v. Seidlitz [p] / PARALECTOTYPUS Mylacus armatus Seidlitz, R. Borovec des. 2011 [p, red] / Omias armatus (Seidlitz), R. Borovec det. 2011 [p]'.
Remarks. The lectotype is well preserved, 2.84 mm long specimen glued on small triangular card point, only right antenna and middle leg are missing. There are four more specimens in Seidlitz's collection (ZSMC), one with labels 'Constpl. [hw] / Kiesenwetter [p]', and three without labels. It is a valid species, belonging to the group of species with very wide pronotum, males with extremely long, slender and laterally prominent teeth on profemora (varying in length in all the males examined; the longest teeth almost reaching apex of femora). All the femora of females are edentate.

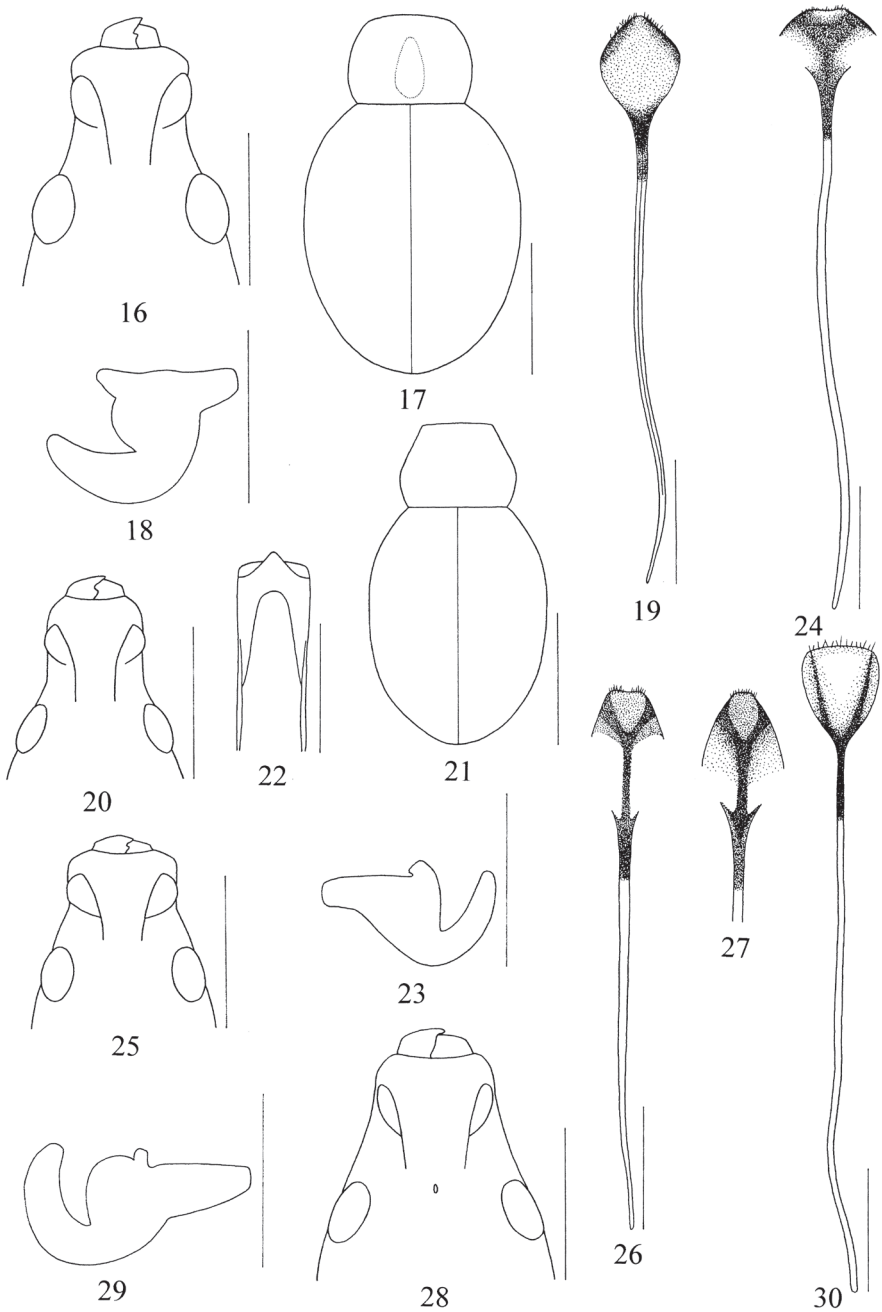
Omias sp. similar to *O. armatus* (Seidlitz, 1868)

Material examined. 1 ♀, Turkey, prov. Zonguldak, Safranbolu, 1000 m, 4.-5.vi.1996, Z. Malinka lgt. (ZMOC).
Remarks. By its wide and fine punctured pronotum, rostrum short, wide, robust and conical and elytra without scales on sutural interval, this 2.69 mm long female is similar to *O. inermis* known from Albania, Bulgaria, and Hungary and to *O. armatus* known from Turkey. By very fine punctures on pronotum, space between punctures with microsculpture, globose elytra and blackish femora, it is more similar to *O. armatus*. This female differs from *O. armatus* by pronotum more slender, 1.52 times as wide as long (*O. armatus* has pronotum wider and shorter, 1.71–1.87 times as wide as long), pronotum widest near the base with sides regularly tapered anteriad, almost straight (*O. armatus* has pronotum widest just behind midlength, with sides distinctly rounded), and funicle segment 2 shorter, 1.8 times longer than wide (*O. armatus* has funicle segment 2 longer, 2.3 times longer than wide). It most likely represents a new species, but because *O. armatus* is defined mainly by male characters, it will be better to await the discovery of males before description.

Omias behnei sp. nov.
(Figs. 20–24)

Type locality. Greece, Piéria Mts., Katafigio SE Katafigi [38°31′N 21°54′E].
Type material. Holotype: ♂, 'GR [Greece]: Kozáni, Piéria Mts. SE Katafigi, oberh. [upper wood border] Katafigio, N-Fuß des [foot of] Flámpouro, 1980 m, 16.IV.2000, einzelne [individually] Pinus, Juniperus, Gras [grass], Schneeflecken [snow spots], 40°14′03″N 22°09′53″E, leg. Behne' (SDEI). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ SDEI, 1 ♀ RBSC).
Description. Body length: 2.13–2.66 mm, holotype 2.66 mm.

Body black, antennae, tibiae and tarsi red brownish, antennal clubs dark brownish, tibiae in several specimens darker than antennae. Elytra with two kinds of vestiture, each elytral interval with: i) 2–3 irregular rows of adherent, brownish, piliform setae, shorter than width of one interval and not covering integument and ii) 1–2 irregular rows of semierect, whitish and brownish, piliform setae, about as long as width of one interval, equally long in both sexes. Pronotum, head and rostrum with the same adherent setae as elytra, transversally orientated with tips directed towards the midline.


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Figs 16–30. 16–19: *Omias angelovi* sp. nov.: 16 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 17 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 18 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 19 – sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.25 mm. 20–24: *Omias behnei* sp. nov.: 20 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 21 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 22 – penis, ventral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 23 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 24 – sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.25 mm. 25–27: *Omias chelmosensis* (Meschnigg): 25 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 26, 27 – sternite VIII in female (26 – lectotype, Chelmos; 27 – Kefalonia). Scale = 0.25 mm. 28–30: *Omias crassirostris* sp. nov.: 28 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 29 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 30 – sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.25 mm.
Obr. 16–30. 16–19: *Omias angelovi* sp. nov.: 16 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 17 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 18 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 19 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 20–24: *Omias behnei* sp. nov.: 20 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 21 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 22 – penis, spodní pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 23 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 24 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 25–27: *Omias chelmosensis* (Meschnigg): 25 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 26, 27 – 8. sternit samice (26 – lektotyp, Chelmos; 27 – Kefalonia). Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 28–30: *Omias crassirostris* sp. nov.: 28 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 29 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 30 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

Rostrum (Fig. 20) 1.09–1.22 times as long as wide, in basal quarter distinctly tapered anteriad, than parallel-sided, only slightly rounded around antennal scrobes. Epifrons with concave sides, at base about as wide as a third of width of rostrum in the same place, longitudinally somewhat deepened, densely punctured. Frons slightly more sparsely punctured than epifrons, somewhat declined. Rostrum in lateral view vaulted, separated from the remaining part of head by shallow transverse depression. Eyes large, moderately vaulted, indistinctly prominent from outline of the head. Distance between eyes shorter than length of rostrum. Interocular space shiny, but densely punctured; distance between two punctures distinctly shorter than diameter of one puncture.

Antennae slender. Antennal scapes slender, weakly curved, at apical quarter enlarged but more slender than antennal clubs, 1.3 times as long as funicles, exceeding anterior border of pronotum when folded. Segment 1 twice as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as segment 2, which is 1.6–1.8 times as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.1 times as wide as long; segment 5 smaller than previous two segments, 1.3 times as wide as long; segment 6 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long; segment 7 1.4–1.5 times as wide as long. Antennal clubs about as long as last four segments, 1.8 times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 21) 1.23–1.28 times as wide as long, widest at basal third, strongly tapered anteriad than posteriad, with more slender anterior than posterior border. In lateral view pronotum moderately vaulted. Pronotum densely punctured by fine punctures of different size; distance between two punctures on the disc less than diameter of one puncture, punctures smaller than elytral punctures in striae. Disc of pronotum with very slender, longitudinal, ill-defined unpunctured stripe, in one female hardly visible.

Scutellum very small, indistinct.

Elytra (Fig. 21) oval, 1.31–1.40 times as long as wide, long-oval, widest at midlength. Striae distinctly punctured, intervals slightly vaulted, distinctly wider than striae. Elytra strongly shiny.

Femora in males with all legs dentate, profemora with conspicuous, large, sharp teeth, about as wide as apical portion of profemora. Metafemora with similar, but slightly blunter teeth, somewhat smaller than apical part of metafemora; mesofemora with teeth similar to teeth in metafemora, only slightly smaller. Pro- and metafemora in one female paratype with

very small, almost indistinct teeth, femora in second female paratype edentate. Protarsi in males more robust than metatarsi, tarsi in males more robust than tarsi in females. Protarsi in males with segment 2 1.7–1.8 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.4 times as wide as long and 1.4 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.8 times as long as segment 3. Metatarsi with segment 2 1.5 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.3 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.8 times as long as segment 3. Females with segment 2 1.5 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.4 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.8 times as long as segment 3.

Penis (Fig. 22) short, narrowest at base, anteriad regularly enlarged, with straight sides. Apex with triangular point and with membranous, translucent wings. Sides and apex well sclerotised, middle part translucent, membranous.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 23) with slender, regularly curved cornu, distinct large corpus, long and straight ramus and small and short nodulus, many times smaller than ramus. Sternite VIII (Fig. 24) with small and short plate, more strongly Y-shaped, sclerotised in middle part, with indistinct hind corners.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to my friend and colleague Lutz Behne (Müncheberg, Germany), exceptionally good collector of weevils and also collector of the type material.

Differential diagnosis. In general view, *O. behnei* sp. nov. resembles *O. sandneri* (Reitter, 1906) in shape of rostrum, pronotum and elytra and in teeth on profemora in both sexes. There is one distinct difference: *O. behnei* sp. nov. has a distinct semierect elytral setae, while *O. sandneri* has elytra without any raised setae. Among species with erect elytral setae, *O. behnei* sp. nov. is only similar to *O. montanus* (Angelov, 1973) by its pronotum with small, dense, fine punctures. These two species can be distinguished by the following characters:

1. Pronotum and elytra wider, pronotum 1.44 times as wide as long, elytra 1.16 times as long as wide (Fig. 38). Rostrum wider, 1.28 times as wide as long; interocular space wider than length of rostrum (Fig. 37). In females teeth of metafemora bigger than teeth of profemora. ..... *O. montanus* (Angelov, 1973)
- Pronotum and elytra more slender, pronotum 1.23–1.28 times as wide as long, elytra 1.31–1.40 times as long as wide (Fig. 21). Rostrum more slender, 1.09–1.22 times as wide as long; interocular space shorter than length of rostrum (Fig. 20). In females teeth of metafemora and profemora of equal size. ..... *O. behnei* sp. nov.

Omias chelmosensis (Meschnigg, 1939), **stat. rev.**
(Figs. 25–27)

Mylacus chelmosensis Meschnigg, 1939: 342.
Mylacus chelmosensis: Purkyně (1949: 43).
Mylacus oertzeni: Angelov (1973: 273) (misidentification).
Omias oertzeni: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299) (misidentification).

Type locality. Morea, Chelmos [Greece, Peloponnesos].

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♀ (SDEI): '3967 [hw] / Syntypus [p, red] / Morea Chelmos Ing. Meschnigg [p] / Mylacus chelmosensis type m. det. Ing. Meschnigg [p/hw] / Mylacus oezzteri [sic!] Strl det. P. Angelov 1972 [p] / DEI Müncheberg Col – 00161 [p, green] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus chelmosensis Meschnigg, R. Borovec desig. 2014 [p, red] / Omias chelmosensis (Meschnigg), R. Borovec det. 2014 [p]'.

Additional material examined. 1 f, Greece, Kephallenia, Eleutherios Pass, 1905, O. Leonhard lgt. (SDEI); 1 ♀, Greece, nom. Akhaia, M.ti Aroania, Kelmos, dint. Kalavrita, 18.v.1982,

1000–2100 m, M. Biondi lgt. (GOVI); 1 ♂, Greece, Peloponnes, nom. Arcadias, M.te Menalon, Ski Centre, 3.vi.2003, 1600 m, G. Osella lgt. (RBSC).
Remarks. The lectotype is 2.94 mm long. Angelov (1973) synonymised *O. chelmosensis* with *O. oertzeni*, based on the study of the types of both taxa. *Omias chelmosensis* is slightly different from *O. oertzeni,* but dissection of the type specimens of both taxa confirm that they are separate valid species. They can be distinguished by the following characters:

1. Rostrum longer and more slender, 1.23–1.25 times as wide as long. Eyes more prominent from outline of head (Fig. 41). Tarsal segment 2 of metatarsi 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long. Sternum VIII in females with plate reduced to very small, subtriangular part along anterior margin; basal part of plate missing (Fig. 42). .... *O. oertzeni* (Stierlin, 1887)
- Rostrum shorter and wider, 1.37–1.45 times as wide as long, only in male 1.33 times as wide as long. Eyes less prominent from outline of head (Fig. 25). Tarsal segment 2 of metatarsi isodiametric. Sternum VIII in females with plate in middle part translucent but visible; basal part of plate enlarged (Figs 26, 27). .... *O. chelmosensis* (Meschnigg, 1939)

Omias compactus (Angelov, 1973)

Mylacus compactus Angelov, 1973: 285.
Omias compactus: Borovec (2006: 36); Borovec (2013: 299).

Type locality. Bulgaria, Melnik [41°31′N 23°23′E].
Type material examined. Holotype: 1 ♀ (MZHF), ‘1.5.1971 Melnik P. Angelov [p] / Holotypus [p, red] / Mylacus compactus P. Ang. Det. P. Angelov 1972 [p] / Mus. Zool. Helsinki Loan No. C 11 4 [p, yellow] / Omias compactus (Angelov) R. Borovec des. 2011 [p]’; Paratype: 1 ♀ (MZHF), the same label data as holotype, except ‘paratype’ and ‘C 11 5’.
Remarks. Holotype is 3.78 mm long, lacking right anterior tarsus. This species is the only *Omias* species with very wide pronotum and raised elytral setae.

Omias crassirostris **sp. nov.**
(Figs. 28–31)

Type locality. Greece, Peloponnesos, Arcadias, Monte Menalon [37°37′N 22°13′E].
Type material. Holotype: ♀, ‘[Greece], Peloponneso – nom. Arcadias, M.te Menalon, Ski Centre, 3.VI.2003, 1600 m, G. Osella lgt.’ (GOVI). Paratypes: 14 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (11 ♀♀ GOVI, 3 ♀♀ RBSC); 2 ♀♀, ‘[Greece], Epiro, Papingos, Mte Timfi, 2.VII.82, 2000 m, Osella [lgt.]’ (GOVI); 1 ♀, ‘GR [Greece]: Arkadia, Mount W of Alonístena, 3.V.1993, 1650 m, E. Colonnelli lgt.’ (ECRI).
Description. Body length: 2.50–2.98 mm (holotype 2.88 mm).

Entire body black, legs and antennae reddish yellow, only antennal clubs and femora without knees dark brownish to blackish. Elytra very sparsely covered by inconspicuous, piliform, adherent short setae, about as long as diameter of one strial puncture, forming 4–5 irregular rows on each interval. Head sparsely covered by the same setae as elytra; pronotum covered by similar setae as elytra, only somewhat longer and denser, with tips directed transversally to midline. All setae bronze and pearlescent, irregularly scattered; only pronotum with mostly bronze setae.

Rostrum (Fig. 28) very wide, 1.50–1.58 times as wide as long, conical, strikingly tapered anteriad with hardly concave, almost straight sides. Epifrons very narrow, weakly tapered

posteriad, at base equally wide as a third of width of rostrum in the same place, with very weakly concave sides; short, reaching to two thirds of rostral length, divided from rest of the head by very shallow, transverse depression with rounded fovea in the middle. Sides of epifrons somewhat elevated as inconspicuous keels; middle part sometimes with shallow, longitudinal depression. Eyes small, weakly vaulted, only slightly prominent from outline of the head. Head very wide, conical anteriad. Entire surface of head and rostrum shiny, regularly punctured.

Antennae slender. Scapes long, somewhat longer than antennal funicles, distinctly exceeding anterior border of pronotum when folded, weakly curved, thickened just in apical part. Segment 1 2.2–2.4 times as long as wide, 1.2–1.4 times longer than segment 2 that is 2.1–2.2 times as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide; segments 5 and 6 isodiametric; segment 7 1.2 times as wide as long. Antennal clubs about twice as long as wide, slender, about as long as last four segments.

Pronotum (Fig. 31) 1.33–1.45 times as wide as long, widest about at basal third, with rounded sides, tapered more anteriad than posteriad, regularly vaulted. Pronotum finely, densely and regularly punctured, space between punctures shorter than their diameter, shiny. Pronotum in lateral view regularly vaulted.

Scutellum very small, poorly visible.

Elytra (Fig. 31) short oval, 1.18–1.22 times as long as wide, with strongly rounded sides, widest at midlength, more shiny than head and pronotum. Striae distinctly punctate, intervals flat and very wide. Elytra in lateral view vaulted.

Abdominal ventrites 1–5 shiny, 1.01–1.04 times as wide as long.

All femora edentate. Apex of protibiae rounded, with a fringe of short and very fine yellowish setae. Tarsi with segment 2 1.4 times as wide as long; deeply bilobed segment 3 1.1 times as wide as long, 1.4–1.5 times as wide as segment 2; onychium short, 0.7–0.8 times as long as segment 3. Claws fused.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 29) with moderately long, regularly curved and tapered cornu, with distinct corpus, very small, hump-shaped nodulus and very long and wide, faintly curved ramus, almost equally long and wide as cornu. Plate of sternite VIII (Fig. 30) with basal margin distinctly Y-shaped, slender more sclerotised longitudinal stripes on sides connected with apical margin and leaving longitudinal, conspicuous, translucent fenestra in the middle.

Etymology. The Latin name of the new species, meaning "with wide rostrum" was chosen in reference to its extremely short and wide rostrum.

Differential diagnosis. *Omias crassirostris* sp. nov., in its slender pronotum, elytra without raised setae, femora of all legs in females edentate, sparse elytral adherent setae and rostrum robust, regularly tapered anteriad, is very near to *O. bulgaricus* (Purkyně, 1949) known from Bulgaria, *O. brancsiki* (Reitter, 1906) known from Italy and Croatia and *O. turcicus* (Seidlitz, 1868) known from Turkey. It is possible to distinguish it from all three species using the following characters: head and rostrum wide, distance between eyes as long as length of rostrum (in *O. bulgaricus*, *O. brancsiki* and *O. turcicus* head and rostrum more slender, distance between eyes shorter than length of rostrum); rostrum separated from remaining part of the head by only shallow transverse sulcus (in *O. bulgaricus*, *O. brancsiki* and *O. turcicus* rostrum separated from remaining part of the head by distinct, deep transverse sulcus); rost-

rum with straight sides (in *O. bulgaricus* and *O. turcicus* rostrum with concave sides); elytral adherent setae inconspicuous, very sparse, not covering integument, bronze and pearlescent setae short, equally wide and long (in *O. bulgaricus*, *O. brancsiki* and *O. turcicus* elytra with more distinct elytral vestiture, consists from piliform bronze and longer and wider pearlescent setae) and plate of sternite VIII in females with well sclerotised stripes on sides, creating with apical margin long and slender triangle (in *O. bulgaricus* and *O. brancsiki* plate of sternite VIII in females with ill-defined sclerotised median, longitudinal stripe).

Omias formaneki (Reitter, 1906)
(Figs. 32–36)

Mylacus formaneki Reitter, 1906: 218.
Mylacus formaneki: Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 422); Meschnigg (1939: 345); Angelov (1973: 276).
Omias formaneki: Borovec (2006: 36); Borovec (2013: 299).

Type locality. Corfu [Greece].
Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♀ (NMPC), 'Corfu [p] / J. Sahlb. [p] / Paratypus [p, red] / formaneki m. Typ. [Reitter's handwriting] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus formaneki Reitter, R. Borovec desig. 2014 [p, red] / Omias formaneki (Formánek), R. Borovec det. 2014 [p]'.
Additional material examined. 2 ♂♂, Corfu (RBSC); 2 ♂♂, Albania, Umgeb. v. Tiranë, Wasserloch, 25.xi.1957, leg. Berger (SDEI).
Remarks. Because Reitter's description did not state the difference between males and females and the characters described refer to only one sex, females, I am completing the description because in this species males look different from females.

Males: Rostrum long and slender, 1.09–1.11 times as long as wide, in basal quarter with distinctly concave sides, in apical half distinctly rounded around scrobes. Head slender, with interocular space shorter than length of rostrum in dorsal view (Fig. 32). Pronotum slender, 1.09–1.19 times as wide as long (Fig. 34), regularly, densely, and coarsely punctate; with ill-defined slender, longitudinal, shiny, and not punctate stripe in the middle. Elytra slender, long oval, 1.27–1.29 times as long as wide (Fig. 34). Penis narrowest at base, regularly widened apicad, regularly pointed at apex, with membranous translucent wings (Fig. 36).

Females: Rostrum short and wide, 1.27 times as long as wide, in basal third with weakly concave sides, in apical half weakly rounded around scrobes. Head wide, with interocular space equally long as length of rostrum in dorsal view (Fig. 33). Pronotum wide, 1.29 times as wide as long (Fig. 35), regularly, densely, and coarsely punctate; without punctate stripe in middle. Elytra wider, short oval, 1.24 times as long as wide (Fig. 35).

Unlike in other *Omias* species, both sexes are identical in following set of characters: Rostrum tapered anteriad only in very short basal part; head with big eyes; second elytral interval slightly elevated with inconspicuous spot of adherent setae distinctly enlarged to both sides in short basal part (making interval 1 and 3 narrower); elytra with very short raised setae, (visible only in lateral view), semiadherent on the disc, and semierect on elytral declivity. Femora of all legs edentate.
Distribution. Species known only from Greece, Corfu, new species for Albania.

Omias glomeratus Schoenherr, 1826

Omias glomeratus Schoenherr, 1826: 192.
Omias glomeratus: Borovec (2013: 299).
Omias glomulus Schoenherr, 1832: 219.
Mylacus glomulus: Seidlitz (1868: 19); Stierlin (1883: 412).
Mylacus globosus v. *glomulus*: Reitter (1906: 212); Winkler (1932: 1450).
Omias globosus Gyllenhal, 1834: 499.
Mylacus globosus: Seidlitz (1868: 18); Stierlin (1883: 412); Reitter (1906: 212); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 422); Angelov (1973: 272); Iablokov-Khnzorian (1980: 127).
Omias globosus: Borovec (2006: 36).
Mylacus martini Pic, 1902: 26.

Type locality. Tauria, Caucaso [Ukraine, Caucasus].
Type material examined. *Omias glomeratus*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Typus [p, red] / Tauria Steven [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias glomeratus Schoenherr, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red]'; Paralectotype: 'Caucas Steven [hw] / Paratypus [p, red] / PARA-LECTOTYPUS Omias glomeratus Schoenherr, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red]'.

Omias glomulus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Typus [p, red] / Caucasus Ménétriés [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias glomulus Schoenherr, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Omias glomeratus Schoenherr, R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Omias globosus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Typus [p, red] / Om. Globosus Stev. Tauria Stev, [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias globosus Gyllenhal, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Omias glomeratus Schoenherr, R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Mylacus martini. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN), 'Kasbeck [hw] / 64 [hw] / X….. [hw] / reuneve globosus Gyl? [hw] / 107 [hw] / type [hw, yellowish] / Mylacus martini Pic [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus martini Pic, R. Borovec desig. 2015 [hw, red] / Omias glomeratus Schoenherr, R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]'.
Remarks. Lectotype of *Omias glomeratus* is 3.22 mm long, lectotype of *O. glomulus* is 3.19 mm long, lectotype of *O. globosus* is 2.63 mm long, lacking right middle and hind leg and lectotype of *Mylacus martini* is 2.83 mm long. *O. glomeratus* fits well with the concept of the species as interpreted by current authors under the younger name *O. globosus* (priority of the name *Omias glomeratus* was previously stated by Borovec 2013) and it is easily distinguished species from other *Omias* by its wide pronotum and suture and sides of pronotum with adherent scales. Lectotypes of *Omias glomulus* and *Mylacus martini* are conspecific with the type of *O. glomeratus* and I can confirm their synonymy, originally stated by Seidlitz (1868) and Winkler (1932), although they used younger name *Mylacus glomulus* for this species. Lectotype of *Omias globosus* is the same species as that of *O. glomeratus*, and *O. globosus* is thus its junior objective synonym, as previously stated by Borovec (2013).

Omias krueperi (Stierlin, 1888)

Mylacus Krüperi Stierlin, 1888: 9.
Mylacus krueperi: Reitter (1906: 221); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 423); Meschnigg (1939: 346); Angelov (1973: 273).
Omias krueperi: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299).

Type locality. Thessalia [Greece].
Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♂ (SDEI), 'Thessalia [p] / 168 St

[p] / coll. Stierlin [p] / Syntypus [p, red] / M. Krüperi Stl. [blue margins, Stierlin's handwriting] / DEI Müncheberg Col – 00158 [p, green] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus krüperi Stierlin, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [p, red] / Omias krueperi (Stierlin), R. Borovec det. 2012 [p]'; Paralectotype: 1 ♀ (SDEI), 'Thessalia [p] / coll. Stierlin [p] / Syntypus [p, red] / DEI Müncheberg Col – 00159 [p, green] / PARALECTOTYPUS Mylacus krüperi Stierlin, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [p, red] / Omias krueperi (Stierlin), R. Borovec det. 2012 [p]'.
Remarks. Lectotype is 3.26 mm long. It is a valid species, in first sight an atypical *Omias* with a long slender body and dense body vestiture.

Omias moczarskii (Angelov, 1973)

Mylacus moczarskii Angelov, 1973: 271.
Omias moczarskii: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299).

Material examined. 1 ♀, Crimaea mer., Kryms'ki hory, Yaltyns'ka Yaila Mts., Mnohorichchia env., 1200 m, 44°29.8´N 34°03.2´E, 13.vi.2005, M. Košťál lgt. (MKBC).
Distribution. Species known only from type material from Crimea; first finding since its description.

Omias montanus (Angelov, 1973)
(Figs. 37, 38)

Mylacus montanus Angelov, 1973: 282.
Omias montanus: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299).

Type locality. Bulgaria, Osogowo Mts.
Type material examined. Holotype: 1 ♀ (MZHF), '3.6.1967 Osogovo pl. 1000 m leg. P. Angelov [p] / Holotypus [p, red] / Mylacus montanus P. Ang. Det. P. Angelov 1972 [p] / Mus. Zool. Helsinki Loan No. C 11 2 [p, yellow] / Omias montanus (Angelov) R. Borovec des. 2011 [p]'; Paratype: 1 ♀ (MZHF), '3.6.1967 Osogovo pl. 1300 m leg. P. Angelov [p] / Paratypus [p, red] / Mylacus montanus P. Ang. Det. P. Angelov 1972 [p] / ♀ [p] / Mus. Zool. Helsinki Loan No. C 11 3 [p, yellow] / Omias montanus (Angelov) R. Borovec des. 2011 [p]'.

Remarks. Holotype is 2.69 mm long, glued on the side on angular, translucent mount, with the whole right antenna missing, paratype is dissected but without genitalia mounted, only with separated abdominal ventrites glued on the same card as specimen and with symbol '♀' on the card. The two specimens represent a distinct species, similar to *Omias pustulatus* (Seidlitz, 1868), but clearly distinguishable by finer punctures on pronotum, light spot of scales in the middle of pronotum absent and dentate femora of all legs.

Omias murinus (Boheman, 1842)
(Figs. 39, 40)

Mylacus murinus Boheman, 1842: 145.
Mylacus murinus: Seidlitz (1868: 14); Stierlin (1883: 410); Reitter (1906: 219); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 423); Meschnigg (1939: 345); Angelov (1973: 278); Iablokov-Khnzorian (1980: 127).
Mylacus murinus v. *sphaericus*: Stierlin (1883: 411).
Mylacus murinus v. *vestitus*: Stierlin (1883: 411).

Omias murinus: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299).
Omias sphaericus Boheman, 1842: 128.
Omias vestitus Boheman, 1842: 129.

Type locality. Sibiria [Siberia].
Type material examined. *Mylacus murinus*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Sibiria [hw] / Typus [p, red] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus murinus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Omias murinus (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Omias sphaericus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Typus [p, red] / Poltawa Steven [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias sphaericus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Omias murinus (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.

Omias vestitus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (NHRS), 'Typus [p, red] / Litus orient. Mris Caspici Barthels [hw] / LECTOTYPUS Omias vestitus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2013 [p, red] / Omias murinus (Boheman), R. Borovec det. 2013 [p]'.
Remarks. Lectotype of *Mylacus murinus* is 2.63 mm long, lectotype of *Omias sphaericus* is 2.41 mm long lacking the both anterior legs and right antenna and lectotype of *O. vestitus* is 2.69 mm long, lacking tarsi of all legs and the both antennal funicles with clubs. The lectotype of *Mylacus murinus* represents a good species, characterised by flat, anteriorly enlarged rostrum and coarsely punctate pronotum. Lectotype of *Omias sphaericus* and *O. vestitus* are conspecific with type of *O. murinus* and I can confirm the synonymy, which was originally stated by Seidlitz (1868).

Omias oertzeni (Stierlin, 1887)
(Figs. 41, 42)

Mylacus Oertzeni Stierlin, 1887: 390.
Mylacus oertzeni: Reitter (1906: 222); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 424); Meschnigg (1939: 342); Purkyně (1949: 43); Angelov (1973: 273).
Omias oertzeni: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299).
Omias ganglbaueri Formánek, 1908: 225. **Syn. nov.**
Omias ganglbaueri: Winkler (1932: 1451); Lona (1938: 428); Borovec (2006: 28); Borovec (2013: 299).
Omiamima ganglbaueri: Borovec (1998: 160).

Type locality. Griechenland [Greece].
Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♀ (SDEI), 'Graecia Parnassos v. Oertzen [p] / coll. Stierlin [p] / Syntypus [p, red] / M. Oertzeni Stl. [blue margins, Stierlin's handwriting] / DEI Müncheberg Col – 00160 [p, green] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus Oertzeni Stierlin, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [p, red] / Omias oertzeni (Stierlin), R. Borovec det. 2012 [p]'; Paralectotype: 1 ♀ (SDEI), 'Graecia Parnass. Coll. O. Leonhard [p/hw] / Syntypus [p, red] / Mylacus Oertzeni Strl. Type [hw] / DEI Müncheberg Col – 00161 [p, green] / PARALECTOTYPUS Mylacus Oertzeni Stierlin, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [p, red] / Omias oertzeni (Stierlin), R. Borovec det. 2012 [p]'.
Additional material examined. 2 ♀♀, Greece, Parnassos, 20.vii.1984, 2200–2400 m, M. & G. Osella lgt. (GOVI).
Remarks. Lectotype of *Mylacus oertzeni* is 2.63 mm long. *O. oertzeni* is a valid species belonging to the species group with slender elytra, *O. chelmosensis* (Meschnigg, 1939), *O. focarilei* (Pesarini, 1872) and *O. krueperi* (Stierlin, 1888), but conspecific with the subsequently

described *Omias ganglbaueri* Formánek, 1908 (its holotype was examined by Borovec (2006)). Therefore, *O. ganglbaueri* is a junior subjective synonym of *O. oertzeni*.

Omias ossae (Purkyně, 1949)

Mylacus Ossae Purkyně, 1949: 43.
Mylacus ossae: Angelov (1973: 275).
Omias ossae: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 299).

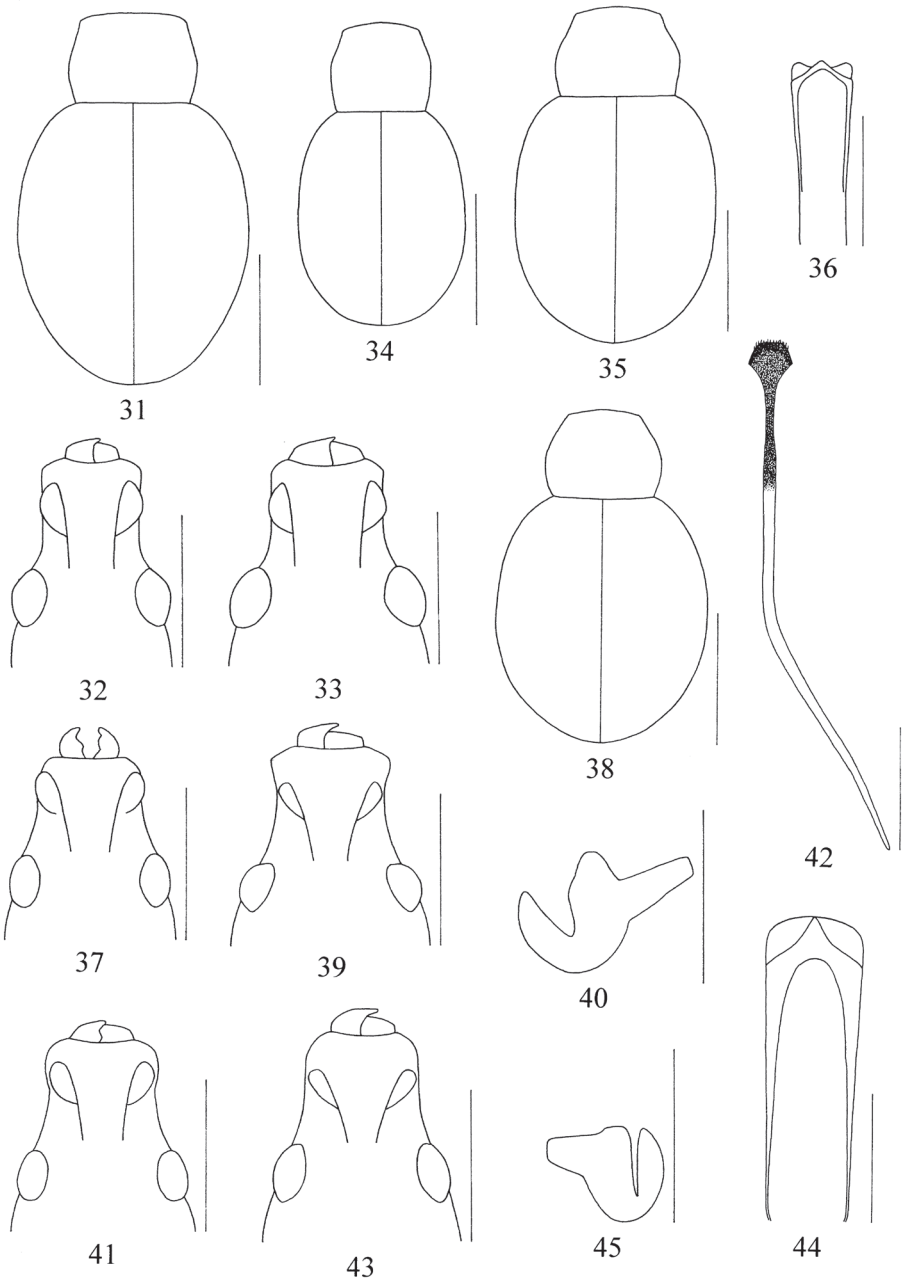
Material examined. 1 ♀, Greece c., Piéria Mts., Katafígi p. Sérvia env., 1800–2000 m, 1.vi.2001, subalpin, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBPC).
Distribution. Species known only from type material from Greece; first finding since the time of its description.

Omias pseudomurinus **sp. nov.**
(Figs. 43–47)

Type locality. Greece, Tessalia, M. Pieria, Katafigion [38°31′N 21°54′E].
Type material. Holotype: ♂, 'Grecia [Greece] – Tessalia, M. Pieria – Katafigion, 11/VII/[19]83. M. & G. Osella [lgt.]' (GOVI). Paratypes: 76 spec., the same data as holotype (72 spec. GOVI, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ RBSC); 23 spec., 'Greece c., Piéria Mts., Katafigi p. Sérvia env., subalpin, 1.vi.2001, 1800–2000 m, S. Benedikt lgt.' (21 spec. SBPC, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ RBSC); 5 spec., 'GR [Greece]: Kozáni, Piéria Mts. SE Katafigi, oberh. Katafigio, N-Fuß des Flámpouro, 1980 m, 16.IV.2000, einzelne [individually] Pinus, Juniperus, Gras [grass], Schneeflecken [snow spots], 40°14′03″N 22°09′53″E, leg. [L.] Behne (SDEI)'.
Description. Body length: Males 2.19–2.31 mm, females 2.56–2.81 mm (holotype 2.19 mm).

Entire body black; femora black; tibiae black to dark brownish, in some specimens with lighter short basal part, in some specimens tibiae light brownish; tarsi red brownish to dark brownish; antennae red brownish, clubs and points of scapes dark brownish to blackish. Elytra densely covered by adherent, lanceolate greyish scales with blue greenish sheen, about as long as half of width of one interval. Pronotum with similar adherent scales as elytra, with tips directed transversally to midline; sides of pronotum with dense, slender, lateral stripes, created by equally long scales as elytral ones; disc of pronotum with more slender and shorter, sparser scales, looks almost glabrous. Head and rostrum with adherent setae lanceolate, about as large as scales on the disc of pronotum, with tips directed obliquely anteriad and to midline.

Rostrum (Fig. 43) slender, in males 1.19–1.22, in females 1.27–1.33 times as wide as long, at basal third strongly tapered anteriad, in anterior two thirds about parallel-sided, with distinctly concave sides. Epifrons very slender, with faintly concave sides, distinctly tapered posteriad, with conspicuous keels in margins, longitudinally deepened between them, reaching about level of anterior part of eyes and at base more slender than third of width of rostrum in the same place. Eyes big, moderately vaulted, weakly prominent from outline of the head. Head short, conically tapered anteriad. Rostrum and head irregularly punctate, punctures much smaller than punctures on pronotum or on elytra, on epifrons smaller and denser than on the head, between eyes the most sparse, with unequal punctures. Head in interocular space shiny. Head and rostrum in the same level in lateral view.


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Figs 31–45. 31: *Omias crassirostris* sp. nov.: 31 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm. 32–36: *Omias formaneki* (Reitter): 32 – male head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 33 – female head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 34 – male pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 35 – female pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 36 – penis, ventral view. Scale = 0.25 mm. 37–38: *Omias montanus* (Angelov): 37 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 38 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm. 39–40: *Omias murinus* (Boheman): 39 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 40 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm. 41–42: *Omias oertzeni* (Stierlin): 41 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 42 – sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.25 mm. 43–46: *Omias pseudomurinus* sp. nov.: 43 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 44 – penis, ventral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 45 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm.
Obr. 31–45. 31: *Omias crassirostris* sp. nov.: 31 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm. 32–36: *Omias formaneki* (Reitter): 32 – hlava s noscem samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 33 – hlava s noscem samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 34 – štít a krovky samce, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 35 – štít a krovky samice, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 36 – penis, spodní pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 37–38: *Omias montanus* (Angelov): 37 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 38 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm. 39–40: *Omias murinus* (Boheman): 39 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 40 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 41–42: *Omias oertzeni* (Stierlin): 41 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 42 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 43–46: *Omias pseudomurinus* sp. nov.: 43 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 44 – penis, spodní pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 45 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

Antennae slender. Scapes long, exceeding anterior border of pronotum when folded, weakly curved, thickened just at apex, here slightly narrower than clubs. Funicle segments 1 and 2 conical, segment 1 twice as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as segment 2, which is slightly more slender, 1.9–2.1 times as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide; segment 5 isodiametric; segment 6 1.1 times as wide as long and segment 7 1.2 times as wide as long. Clubs 2.1–2.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 46) wide, 1.35–1.44 times as wide as long, widest slightly behind posterior third, with very strongly rounded sides, anterior margin significantly narrower than posterior one. Pronotum in lateral view regularly strongly vaulted; irregularly and densely punctate with large and very small punctures. Distance between two large punctures strikingly shorter than their diameter, with very small and fine punctures irregularly scattered between large punctures, intervals between punctures shiny. Middle part of the disc sometimes with short, very narrow, ill-defined unpunctured area.

Scutellum very small, hardly visible.

Elytra (Fig. 46) oval, 1.16–1.23 times as long as wide, with strongly rounded sides, widest at midlength. Elytra more shiny than pronotum or head with rostrum, intervals almost flat, wide, striae distinctly and densely punctate. Punctures in striae slightly larger than largest punctures on pronotum.

All femora in both sexes edentate. Apex of protibiae rounded, with a fringe of short and very fine yellowish setae. Tarsal segment 2 1.1–1.2 times as wide as long, bilobed segment 3 1.2–1.3 times as wide as long and 1.6 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.6–0.7 times as long as segment 3.

Penis (Fig. 44) narrowest at base, anteriad weakly and regularly enlarged, with straight sides. Apex regularly pointed with membranous, translucent wings (wings create rounded apical margin). Sides and apex well sclerotised, middle part translucent, membranous.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 45) with nodulus indistinct, very short but wide and ramus conspicuous, wide and long, conically tapered apicad. Ramus strikingly longer than nodulus, wider but distinctly shorter than almost straight cornu. Sternite VIII (Fig. 47) with very long and slender apodeme, Y-shaped basal margin continuing inside of plate and creating

false arms, distinct and divergent apically in almost translucent plate. Apical margin very narrow, interrupted in the middle.

Etymology. The new species takes its name from its similarity to *O. murinus* (Boheman, 1843).

Differential diagnosis. With slender pronotum, elytra without erect setae, rostrum in the same level as head, femora edentate, and coarsely punctate pronotum, *Omias pseudomurinus* sp. nov. belongs near to *O. globulus* (Boheman, 1843), known from central and south Europe and Asia, and to *O. murinus*, known from Caucasus, Russia and Siberia. It differs clearly from *O. globulus* by rostrum subparallel-sided, with elevated epifrons bordered by keels, densely punctured and high in lateral view. *Omias globulus* has rostrum enlarged apicad, with flat, not elevated epifrons, very shiny, almost unpunctured, in lateral view low. *Omias pseudomurinus* sp. nov. differs from *O. murinus* by rostrum subparallel-sided, with elevated epifrons bordered by keels, big eyes, weakly prominent from outline of head (Fig. 43) and spermatheca with flat, very short nodulus (Fig. 45). *Omias murinus* has rostrum enlarged apicad with elevated, but not keel-edged epifrons, small but distinctly vaulted eyes, clearly protruding from head (Fig. 39) and spermatheca with subtriangular, distinct nodulus (Fig. 40).

Omias pustulatus (Seidlitz, 1868)

Mylacus pustulatus Seidlitz, 1868: 17.
Mylacus pustulatus: Stierlin (1883: 412); Apfelbeck (1899: 17); Reitter (1906: 215); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 424); Angelov (1973: 272).
Omias pustulatus: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 300).
Mylacus crinitus Reitter, 1906: 215. **Syn. nov.**
Mylacus crinitus: Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 424); Angelov (1973: 273).
Omias crinitus: Borovec (2006: 36); Borovec (2013: 299).

Type locality. Türkei [Turkey].

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♀ (ZSMC), 'Hampe nº 11 [hw] / pustulatus (Friv.) n. sp. [hw] / Sammlung v. Seidlitz [p] / Type Mylacus pustulatus Seidl. [p/hw, red] / LECTOTYPUS Mylacus pustulatus Seidlitz, R. Borovec des. 2011 [p, red] / Omias pustulatus (Seidlitz), R. Borovec det. 2011 [p]'; Paralectotype: 1 ♂ (ZSMC), 'Turquie [hw, rounded label] / 78. [p] / 40 [hw] / Mylacus pustulatus Sdlz Type Turc. Aubé [hw, by pencil] / Sammlung v. Seidlitz [p] / PARALECTOTYPUS Mylacus pustulatus Seidlitz, R. Borovec des. 2011 [p, red] / Omias pustulatus (Seidlitz), R. Borovec det. 2011 [p]'.

Remarks. The lectotype is glued on an extremely small triangular card point, paralectotype on an angular translucent mount with a greenish paper stripe in the basal part. There are four more specimens in Seidlitz's collection (ZSMC), labelled 'Slivno 98', 'Slivno' or 'Slivno Haberhauer' which were apparently collected after the original description. The two type specimens are covered by a slender film of glue with a weak sheen and both are almost totally abraded. It is possible to see some remaining raised setae of different lengths (some long ones), at the base, sides and apex of elytra. The female specimen has no teeth on metafemora, while males have teeth on metafemora. These type specimens are conspecific with the species described by Reitter (1906) as *Mylacus crinitus* and thus *Mylacus crinitus* is a junior subjective synonym of *Omias pustulatus*. This corresponds to Angelov's findings (1973): "Zwei Exemplare *M. pustulatus* Seidl. aus coll. Frivaldski (Budapest), die als Paratypen bezeichnet sind, stellten sich als *M. crinitus* Reitt. heraus.", but, probably because he had not examined material from

Seidlitz's collection, Angelov never actually synonymized the two species. Angelov (1973) also examined type material of *Mylacus crinitus*: "Holotypus: am Typus stecken drei Zettel: der erste trägt die Bezeichnung „Balkan", der zweite: „*M. crinitus* m., 1905, Type", der dritte: „*M. crinitus* Daniel i. l. m. 1905", „Im Ung. Nat. Museum, Budapest". The species that Angelov (1973) assumed to be *O. pustulatus* in his revision was actually an unnamed species, and is described above as a new species *O. angelovi* sp. nov.

***Omias scrobithorax* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 48–52)

Type locality. Greece, Karpenissi, Monte Timphrystos [38°54′N 21°47′E].
Type material. Holotype: ♂, 'Grecia [Greece] centrale, Karpenissi, M.te Timphrystos, 1.VII.1997, 1850 m, B. G. Osella leg.' (GOVI). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ GOVI, 1 ♀ RBSC); 5 spec., the same data as previous, but '23.V.2005, 1800 m, G. Osella leg.' (GOVI); 2 ♀♀, 'Grecia [Greece] – Carpenissi, M.te Tymphristos, Sky Center, 6.VI.2002, 1600 m, B. Osella lgt.' (GOVI); 1 ♀, the same data as previous two paratypes, but '19.VI.2002, 1600–1800 m' (GOVI); 5 spec., 'Grecia [Greece], nom. Karpenissi, M.te Timphristos, Ski Centre, 30.V.2005, 1900 m, G. Osella leg.' (4 spec. GOVI, 1 ♂ RBSC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 'Grecia [Greece] – Epiro, M.te Timphrystos (Carpenissi), 15.VI.1999, 1850 m, B. Osella leg.' (GOVI); 3 ♀♀, 'Grecia [Greece] – nom. Carpenisi, Alia Kuda (Mega Horio), Abetina, 23.V.2004, Osella leg.' (2 ♀♀ GOVI, 1 ♀ RBSC); 12 spec., 'Grecia [Greece] – nom. Karpenissi, M.te Halia Kuda (Mega Horio), 30.V.2005, 1200 m, G. Osella leg.' (11 spec. GOVI, 1 ♀ RBSC); 4 spec., 'Graecia [Greece] m., Timfristos Mts., Karpenissi env., steppe, 31.v.2007, 1500 m a. s. l., S. Benedikt lgt.' (SBPC); 10 spec., 'GRAECIA [Greece] m., KALIAKOUDA Mts., Aniáda env., subalpine, 27.vi.2005, 1700–2100 m a. s. l., S. Benedikt leg.' (8 spec. SBPC, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ RBSC).
Description. Body length: Males 2.59–2.69 mm, females 2.67–2.91 mm (holotype 2.59 mm).

Entire body black, legs and antennae reddish brown, only antennal clubs and femora dark brownish to blackish. Elytra sparsely covered by adherent, long-oval to piliform greyish and bronze scales. Greyish scales twice as wide as bronze ones, irregularly intermixed. Pronotum with the same adherent scales as elytra, with tips directed transversally to midline. Head and rostrum with adherent piliform setae, half the length of elytral ones, with tips directed obliquely anteriad.

Rostrum (Fig. 48) 1.27–1.33 times as wide as long, strongly tapered anteriad in basal third, parallel-sided in anterior two thirds. Epifrons slender, flat, weakly tapered posteriad, hardly reaching posterior part of rostrum, divided from rest of head by very shallow, transverse depression with rounded fovea in the middle. Eyes large, protruding from outline of head. Head short, conically tapered anteriad. Rostrum and head regularly, finely, and densely punctate. Punctures conspicuously smaller than punctures on pronotum and in elytral striae.

Antennae long and slender. Scapes long, reaching midlength of pronotum when folded and slightly longer than funicles, moderately curved, thickened just in apical part. Segment 1 2.4–2.6 times as long as wide, slightly longer and wider than segment 2, which is 2.4–2.5 times as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.2–1.3 times as wide as long; segment 5 isodiametric; segment 6 1.2 and segment 7 1.3 times as wide as long. Clubs slender, twice as long as wide, about as long as last four segments.

Pronotum (Fig. 49) 1.38–1.47 times as wide as long, widest at basal third, anteriad more tapered than posteriad, with strongly rounded sides, anterior margin narrower than posterior one. Pronotum regularly vaulted, entire surface very coarsely and densely punctate; punctures much bigger than punctures in elytral striae or on head and rostrum; intervals between punctures very narrow, keel-shaped and keen-edged. Disc of pronotum with narrow, longitudinal but short, ill-defined unpunctured flat area, usually not wider than diameter of one puncture, shiny with fine microsculpture, in some specimens almost missing.

Scutellum very small, shiny, hardly visible.

Elytra (Fig. 49) in males long-oval, 1.19–1.23 times as long as wide; in females globose, 1.13–1.15 times as long as wide, with strongly rounded sides, widest at midlength. Elytra conspicuously vaulted in lateral view, more shiny than pronotum or head with rostrum, intervals flat and very wide, striae distinctly punctate.

Abdominal ventrites 1–5 shiny, 1.13–1.19 times as wide as long.

In males profemora edentate or with very small, sometimes indistinct teeth, mesofemora with clearly visible, pointed teeth and metafemora with very large, conspicuous, partly dull teeth. In females profemora edentate, mesofemora with very small, hardly distinct teeth, metafemora with pointed, small teeth. In one female teeth on meso- and metatibiae indistinct. Apex of protibiae rounded, with a fringe of short and very fine yellowish setae. Tarsi in males slightly wider than in females, in both sexes protarsi slightly more robust than metatarsi. In males metatarsi with segment 2 1.3 times as wide as long; bilobed segment 3 1.1 times as wide as long and 1.7 times as wide as segment 2; onychium shorter than segment 3. In females segment 2 1.3 times as wide as long; bilobed segment 3 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.6 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.6–0.7 times as long as segment 3. Claws long, parallel-sided, in basal half fused.

Penis (Fig. 50) short, from the base regularly and weakly enlarged anteriad, with almost straight sides, well sclerotised on sides, membranous in the middle; at apex shortly pointed with visible small concavity.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 51) with distinct corpus, with very small, hump shaped nodulus and with large, distinct ramus, somewhat longer than wide and conically tapered, distinctly longer and wider than nodulus; cornu moderately long, regularly curved, and tapered apicad. Sternite VIII (Fig. 52) with almost desclerotised, subtrapezoidal plate, slightly longer than wide, with rounded apical margin. Basal and apical margin indistinct, plate with almost indistinct V-shaped more sclerotised longitudinal stripes.

Etymology. The coarsely punctate pronotum suggested the Latin name of this new species.

Differential diagnosis. *Omias scrobithorax* sp. nov. is very distinct because of coarsely and densely punctate pronotum, with punctures bigger than punctures in elytral striae and with intervals between punctures very slender and keel-shaped. The second important character of the newly described species are the meso- and metafemora bearing teeth, larger in males than in females, and the metafemora in both sexes with larger teeth than in mesofemora. *O. crinitus* (Reitter, 1906) and *O. crinitoides* (Angelov, 1973) are the only two species of *Omias* having the same structure of pronotum and femora, both known only from Bulgaria. *Omias scrobithorax* sp. nov. is very easily separated from these species by elytra without raised setae (*O. crinitus* and *O. crinitoides* have elytra with distinct elytral setae); pronotum in both sexes without conspicuous spot of light setae (*O. crinitus* and *O. crinitoides* have pronotum in females with very contrast, conspicuous, rounded spots of white or grey

adherent setae) and penis with small concavity at apex (*O. crinitus* and *O. crinitoides* have apex of penis without this concavity). Among species without raised elytral setae, only two species have pronotum coarsely punctate – *O. formaneki* (Reitter, 1906) known from Corfu and Albania and *O. cylindrirostris* (Angelov, 1973) known from Bulgaria. From these species *O. scrobithorax* sp. nov. is easily separated by meso- and metafemora with teeth (*O. formaneki* and *O. cylindrirostris* have all femora edentate); shorter and wider rostrum, 1.27–1.33 times as wide as long (*O. formaneki* and *O. cylindrirostris* have rostrum longer, 1.02–1.11 times as wide as long, only females of *O. formaneki* has rostrum shorter and wider, 1.27 times as wide as long) and penis with small concavity at apex (*O. formaneki* has apex of penis without this concavity, from *O. cylindrirostris* I do not know male); moreover *O. formaneki* has second elytral interval in short basal part distinctly enlarged to both sides, making interval 1 and 3 narrower, while *O. scrobithorax* sp. nov. has all elytral intervals at base equally wide, and *O. cylindrirostris* has intervals among pronotal punctures flat, not keen-shaped as *O. scrobithorax* sp. nov.

***Omias rilensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 55–58)

Type locality. Bulgaria, Rila Mts., Belmeken [42°09′N 23°48′E].
Type material. Holotype: ♂, '[Bulgaria] Rila, Belmeken, 18.6.1972, 2800 m, leg. P. Angelov' (BMNH).
Description. Body length: Holotype 2.09 mm.

Body black, only antennal scapes with funicles red brownish with darker apex of scapes. Elytra sparsely covered by adherent, piliform setae. Setae create 2–3 irregular rows on each interval and have different width; wider setae with feeble, greenish metallic sheen. Pronotum and head with the same adherent setae as elytra.

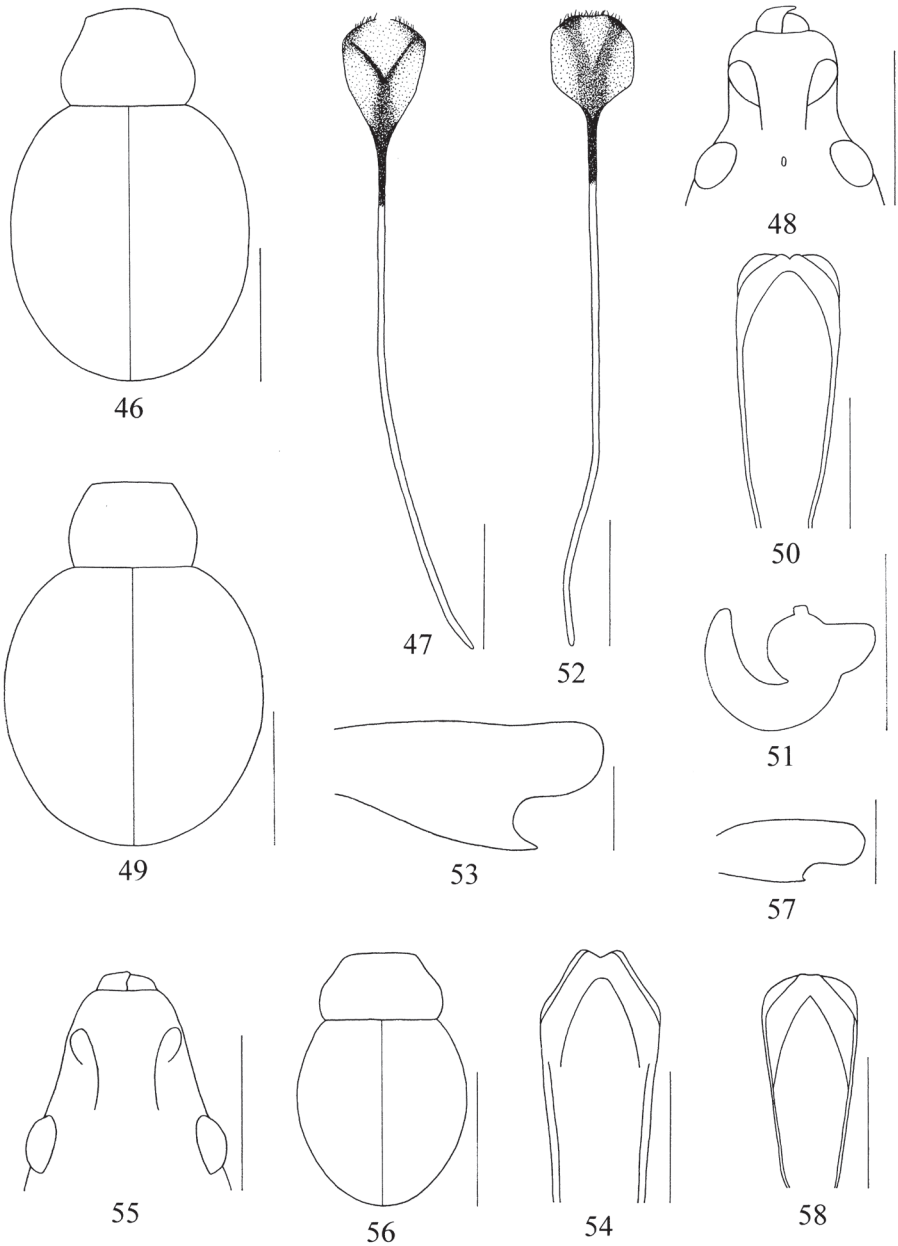
Rostrum (Fig. 55) very wide, 1.33 times as wide as long, very strongly tapered anteriad, at base about 1.3 times as wide as at apex, sides almost straight. Epifrons tapered posteriad, with concave sides, matt, coarsely and irregularly punctured. Frons matt, coarsely punctured. Head very wide; eyes strongly prominent from outline of the head. Rostrum in lateral view strongly vaulted, separated from remaining part of the head by shallow, weakly developed transverse sulcus.

Antennae with moderately robust scapes equally long as funicles, reaching anterior border of pronotum when folded, regularly and weakly curved, enlarged at apical quarter. Funicles slender, segment 1 twice as long as wide and 1.25 times as long as segment 2 which is also twice as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 isodiametric; segment 5 1.1 times as wide as long; segments 6 and 7 1.2 times as wide as long. Clubs slender, 1.9 times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 56) very wide, 1.79 times as wide as long, widest near the base, strongly tapered anteriad, with rounded sides. Entire pronotum coarsely and irregularly punctured, punctures about equally large as punctures at base of elytra, of unequal size, partly fused. Intervals among punctures narrow, narrower than diameter of punctures, matt. Pronotum in lateral view vaulted.

Scutellum very small, indistinct.

Elytra (Fig. 56) oval, 1.12 times as long as wide, with strongly rounded sides, widest at midlength, in lateral view regularly vaulted. Striae wide, coarsely punctured, distance of


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Figs 46–58. 46–47: *Omias pseudomurinus* sp. nov.: 46 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 47 – sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.25 mm. 48–52: *Omias scrobithorax* sp. nov.: 48 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 49 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 50 – penis, ventral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 51 – spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 52 – sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.25 mm. 53–54: *Omias seminulum* (Fabricius): 53 – right male metafemora. Scale 0.25 mm; 54 – penis in ventral view. Scale = 0.25 mm. 55–58: *Omias rilensis* sp. nov.: 55 – head and rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 56 – pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 57 – right male metafemora. Scale 0.25 mm; 58 – penis, ventral view. Scale = 0.25 mm.
Obr. 46–58. 46–47: *Omias pseudomurinus* sp. nov.: 46 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 47 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 48–52: *Omias scrobithorax* sp. nov.: 48 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 49 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 50 – penis, spodní pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 51 – spermatéka. Měřítko = 0,25 mm; 52 – 8. sternit samice. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 53–54: *Omias seminulum* (Fabricius): 53 – pravé zadní stehno samce. Měřítko 0,25 mm; 54 – penis, spodní pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm. 55–58: *Omias rilensis* sp. nov.: 55 – hlava s noscem, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 56 – štít a krovky, pohled svrchu. Měřítko = 1,00 mm; 57 – pravé zadní stehno samce. Měřítko 0,25 mm; 58 – penis, spodní pohled. Měřítko = 0,25 mm.

two punctures in striae shorter than diameter of one puncture, striae equally wide as interval. Intervals almost flat, finely and densely punctured, matt.

Abdominal ventrites shiny, 1.2 times as wide as long, with semierect piliform setae.

Pro- and mesofemora edentate, metafemora (Fig. 57) with small, fine teeth. Protibiae with apex rounded with fringe of short and very fine setae; lateral edge straight and mesal edge double sinuated; lateral side straight and mesal portion strongly enlarged, with small brownish spine laterally directed. Tarsi robust; segment 2 1.2–1.3 times as wide as long; segment 3 deeply bilobate, 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.4–1.5 times as wide as segment 2; onychium short, 0.6 times as long as segment 3. Claws fused for majority of their length, narrow, parallel-sided.

Penis (Fig. 58) weakly sclerotised, narrowest at base and widest near the apex. Apical part almost regularly rounded, with short and shallow, indistinct concavity, with translucent "wings".

Female genitalia unknown.

Etymology. Patronymic, derived from the name of the mountain in southern Bulgaria, where the holotype was collected.

Differential diagnosis. By its very large pronotum, *Omias rilensis* sp. nov. belongs to the group of species *O. seminulum* (Fabricius, 1792), *O. armatus* (Seidlitz, 1868), *O. inermis* (F. Solari, 1926) and *O. glomeratus* Schoenherr, 1826. Only *O. seminulum* from these four species has coarsely punctured pronotum as *Omias rilensis* sp. nov.; all other species have pronotum densely, but finely punctate with punctures distinctly finer than punctures of striae at basal part of elytra. *Omias rilensis* sp. nov. is possible to be separated from *O. seminulum* by the following characters:

1. Elytral intervals twice as wide as elytral striae. Metafemora in males with conspicuous, big teeth (Fig. 53). Elytra shiny. Funicle segments 3 and 4 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide. Pronotum widest near the midlength. Apex of penis with distinct concavity (Fig. 54). Size bigger, 2.8–4.2 mm. ..... *O. seminulum* (Fabricius, 1792)
- Elytral striae very wide, equally wide as narrow intervals. Metafemora in males with very small, fine, indistinct teeth (Fig. 57). Elytra matt. Funicle segments 3 and 4 isodiametric. Pronotum widest near the base. Penis at apex with short and shallow, indistinct concavity (Fig. 58). Size smaller, 2.1 mm. ..... *O. rilensis* sp. nov.

Omias turcicus (Seidlitz, 1868)

Mylacus turcicus Seidlitz, 1868: 21.
Mylacus turcicus: Stierlin (1883: 413); Reitter (1906: 216); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 426); Angelov (1973: 269).
Omias turcicus: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 300).

Type locality. Klein-Asien, Tarsus [Southern Turkey].
Material examined. Seidlitz (1868) based the species on "einzigen bekannten Exemplare" und "Der M. turcicus stammt aus Klein-Asien und zwar aus Tarsus, von wo ich ihn durch Herrn Chevrolat zur Ansicht erhalten habe." I have examined one female specimen from the author's collection (ZSMC) deposited below the name "*turcicus*" and fits the description, glued on standard card, 3.13 mm long, bearing labels as follows: 'Angora, Escherich 1895 [p] / Mylacus turcicus [hw]'. This specimen was collected almost thirty years after the description.
Remarks. This specimen fits the description of Seidlitz and it reprepresents a valid species, very similar to *O. bulgaricus*, but different from it by shorter rostrum, funicle segment 2 shorter than 1 and segments 6 and 7 distinctly wider than long. Type specimen of this species could be deposited in Chevrolat's collection.

Omias verruca Boheman, 1834

Omias verruca Boheman, 1834: 501.
Mylacus verruca: Seidlitz (1868: 16); Reitter (1906: 214); Winkler (1932: 1450); Lona (1938: 423); Angelov (1973: 272).
Omias verruca: Borovec (2006: 37); Borovec (2013: 300).

Material examined. More spec., Romania, Hoisesti env. pr. Iasi, sweeping of salt marsh, 4.v.2005, J. Pelikán lgt. (JPHC).
Distribution. In Europe known from Ukraine, Armenia and southern Russia, new species for Romania.

"*Omias*" known from North America

Material examined. *Omias saccatus*: 8 spec., U.S.A., Washington, Douglas Co, Bray's Landing, Clayton Orchard, ex newly planted cherry trees, 7.v.2001, E. Beers lgt. (CBTU); 3 spec., Canada, British Columbia, White Lake, Oliver, 28.v.1959, L. A. Kelton lgt. (CBTU); 2 spec., Canada, British Columbia, 8 mi. E Osoyoos, 5.vi.1968, Campbell et Smetana lgt. (CBTU). *O. minor*: 5 spec., U.S.A., Washington, Mt. Spokane, 12.vii.1971, N. M. Downie lgt. (CBTU). *O. sparsus*: 1 spec., U.S.A., Idaho, Boise Co., Mt. High, 14.vi.1975, A. D. Allen lgt. (CBTU).
Remarks. In 1857, LeConte described *Ptochus saccatus* from the U.S.A. Later, LeConte and Horn (1876), transferred the species to the genus *Mylacus* (now *Omias*). Van Dyke (1935) described a second North American species of the genus, *Omias albus*, and further four species were described by Hatch (1971): *O. erectus*, *O. minor*, *O. sparsus* and *O. striatus*. Thus six species of *Omias* are known from the U.S.A. (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho) and Canada (British Columbia) (Anderson 2002, Borovec 2006). The genus *Omias* is the only recorded genus of the tribe Omiini in North America (Anderson 2002).

I have examined material of *O. saccatus*, *O. minor* and *O. sparsus*. The three species distinctly differ from Palaearctic *Omias* by epifrons parallel-sided, at base wider than third of rostral width at the same place, well bordered along the whole length; apex of protibiae with 2–3 spines at inner angle; inner edge of all tibiae at apical half with a series of small humps; penis without translucent "wings" at apex; sternite VIII in females with short apodeme, terminated just inside of a well sclerotised, large, umbrella-shaped plate, and gonocoxites of ovipositor well sclerotised, short, triangular, with apical styli with setae. By these set of characters all the species of North American "*Omias*" should be removed from the genus *Omias*, but their taxonomic position is unclear. Moreover, *Omias albus*, *O. erectus*, *O. minor*, *O. saccatus*, *O. sparsus* and *O. striatus* have different female sternite VIII from Palaearctic representatives of the tribe Omiini. Not knowing precisely North American Entiminae, I propose to place them provisionally as a group of incertae sedis *Omias* species, inside the Entiminae.

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SOUHRN

Rod *Omias* Germar, 1817 (dříve *Mylacus* Boheman, 1843) patří ke středně velkým rodům tribu Omiini, zahrnuje celkem 45 druhů (na základě výsledků této práce). Rod je rozšířen především na Balkáně, ale 4 druhy jsou známy také ze střední Evropy, 15 druhů z Turecka, Ukrajiny, Kavkazu, Ruska a střední Asie, jeden druh s nejasnou validitou je znám z Egypta (Borovec 2013).

První klíč rodu se 13 druhy publikoval Seidlitz (1868). Následně rod zpracoval Stierlin (1883), který do rodu zahrnul 14 druhů. Významnou monografii rodu s 26 druhy zpracoval Reitter (1906), ale některé z jím zahrnutých druhů jsou dnes řazeny do jiných rodů. Angelov (1973) studoval velké množství dostupných typů a popsal šest nových druhů z Bulharska a Krymu, práci doplnil klíčem, do kterého zařadil i některé druhy z rodu již dříve přesunutých např. Gonzálezem (1970) a dnes patřících do rodů *Euplatinus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907 (Omiini) *a Altonomus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907 (Cyphicerini Lacordaire, 1863) a ponechal rod v pojetí z počátku století. Rod byl postupně dále doplněn několika jednotlivými popisy nových druhů. Borovec (2006) na základě studia části typů rodu provedl několik nových rodových přesunů a několik druhů synonymizoval. Aktuální práce navazuje na tuto předchozí studii a díky studiu rozsáhlého nového nasbíraného materiálu ale i další části typového materiálu je v práci popsáno šest nových druhů rodu *Omias* z Řecka a Bulharska a jeden nový druh *Euplatinus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907 z Turecka. Jsou stanovena tři nová druhová synonyma, několik nových rodových přesunů, jsou popsáni samci dvou druhů známých dosud jen podle samic a šest druhů známých ze Severní Ameriky pod rodovým jménem *Omias* je provizorně zařazeno do kategorie *Omias* incertae sedis. Je uvedeno několik zajímavých nálezů druhů známých dosud jen z typového materiálu, anebo nových pro jednotlivá území.