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Four new species of Palaearctic Ceutorhynchinae, with a key to species of *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

Четыре новых вида палеарктических Ceutorhynchinae, с определительной таблицей рода *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Ceutorhynchinae, *Thamioecolus*, *Datonychus*, новые виды, определительная таблица.

Abstract. Four new species of Palaearctic Ceutorhynchinae are described: *Thamioecolus rufitarsis* sp. n. from Iran close to *T. comptus* Colonnelli, 1997 from Southern Turkey; *Datonychus terminassianae* sp. n. from Northern China and *Datonychus kostali* sp. n. from Iran both rather isolated among their genus, and *Datonychus gultekini* sp. n. from Northeastern Turkey quite close to *D. scabrioris* (Hochhuth, 1847) from Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. A key to the 22 species of *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944 described to date is included.

Резюме. Описаны 4 новых палеарктических вида Ceutorhynchinae: *Thamioecolus rufitarsis* sp. n. из Ирана, близкий к *T. comptus* Колонелли, 1997 из Южной Турции; *Datonychus terminassianae* sp. n. из Северного Китая и *Datonychus kostali* sp. n. из Ирана, оба довольно обособленные в роде, и *Datonychus gultekini* sp. n. из Северо-Восточной Турции, близкий к *D. scabrioris* (Hochhuth, 1847) из Восточной Европы и с Кавказа. Приведена определительная таблица для 22 описанных к настоящему времени видов рода *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944.

Among the Curculionidae, Ceutorhynchinae recently collected were discovered five new species described below.

Types are preserved in the author collection, Rome, Italy, abbreviated as COL, and in the Michael Košťál collection, Brno, Czech Republic, abbreviated as KOS.

Specimens are measured as explained in Colonnelli [2005]. Labels borne by them are quoted as written, a semicolon separating the different lines on each label. Pictures were taken partly with a JVC GCX1 digital camera associated with a Wild M5 microscope and then elaborated with the free program Combine CZM by Alan Hadley, and partly using a Leica Z16 APO microscope associated with the program Leica Application Suite 3.1 and then elaborated with the program Adobe Photoshop PS4.

Thamioecolus rufitarsis sp. n.
(Fig. 1, 2, 4, 5)

Diagnosis. *Thamioecolus comptus* e *Turcia meridionale affinis*, sed subito ab illo differt tarsis ferrugineis longioribus et illorum articulo tertio parum quam praecedente largiore.

Material. "Iran mer.; Fars, Kuhhā-ye Zāgros Mts.; Michael Košťál leg." [white, printed], "Shul pr. Shiraz; 2100 m; N29°58.6' E52°10.7'; 7.v.2009" [white, printed], "*Phlomis*, sp." [white, printed], ♂ holotype (KOS) and 2♀ paratypes (1 KOS, 1 COL).

Description. Holotype. Length: 2.5 mm. Piceous, quite shining, rather coarsely punctured, tip of rostrum and antennae dark reddish-brown, apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi (apex of joint 4 excepted) reddish. Dorsal vestiture consisting of dense dirty-yellowish recumbent elongate and apically truncate scales which are shorter and almost lanceolate on sides of pronotum and elytra, at base of suture and on ventral side. Whitish hairlike scales are on elytral striae. Rostrum 0.97 as long as pronotum, feebly curved, moderately tapering towards apex, strigose up to very near the apex, then finely punctured and glabrous. Antenna inserted at a distance from apex of 0.44 times the rostral length, scape clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, club fusiform, slightly longer than joints 5–7 together. Frons barely convex, punctured, eyes not protruding from head convexity. Pronotum 0.62 as long as wide, moderately constricted at apex, base almost straight, sides quite strongly curved at basal third. Disc feebly convex, coarsely punctured, antero-lateral depressions moderate, dorsal sulcus reduced to an elongate pit in front of scutellum, lateral tubercles wanting. Elytra as long as wide, weakly convex, at base depressed, maximum width at one-fifth of their length, sides barely curved and converging from immediately behind shoulders towards the feeble preapical tubercles, humeral calli moderate. Striae deep, catenulate, intervals wider than striae, flat and transversely rugose. Legs robust; femora strongly clubbed and edentate; tibiae slightly curved at base, then almost straight, meso and metatibiae mucronate, mucro of middle tibiae clearly larger than that of hind ones; tarsi relatively elongate, third tarsal segment just a little wider than the preceding one; claws appendiculate. Ventrites 1–2 with faint small central common impression, 5 with quite shallow central pit. Aedeagus: fig. 5.

Paratypes. Length: 2.7–2.8 mm. Females are very similar to the holotype, differing by the more abruptly subulate rostrum, the antennae inserted at 0.41 the length of rostrum from its apex, and the lack of impressions on ventrites and of tibial mucros.

Remarks. Among the western Palaearctic group of *Thamioecolus* C.G. Thomson, 1859 sharing absence of elytral pattern, very similar sharply pointed aedeagus, and association with *Phlomis* [Colonnelli, 1997], the new species is very close to *T. comptus* Colonnelli, 1997 from Southern Turkey (fig. 3), being immediately distinguished by smaller size (2.5–2.8 mm instead of 3.9–4.15 mm), dark reddish instead of blackish tibiae and tarsi, vestiture formed by distinctly less elongate and denser scales, presence of hairlike scales on striae punctures, third tarsal segment

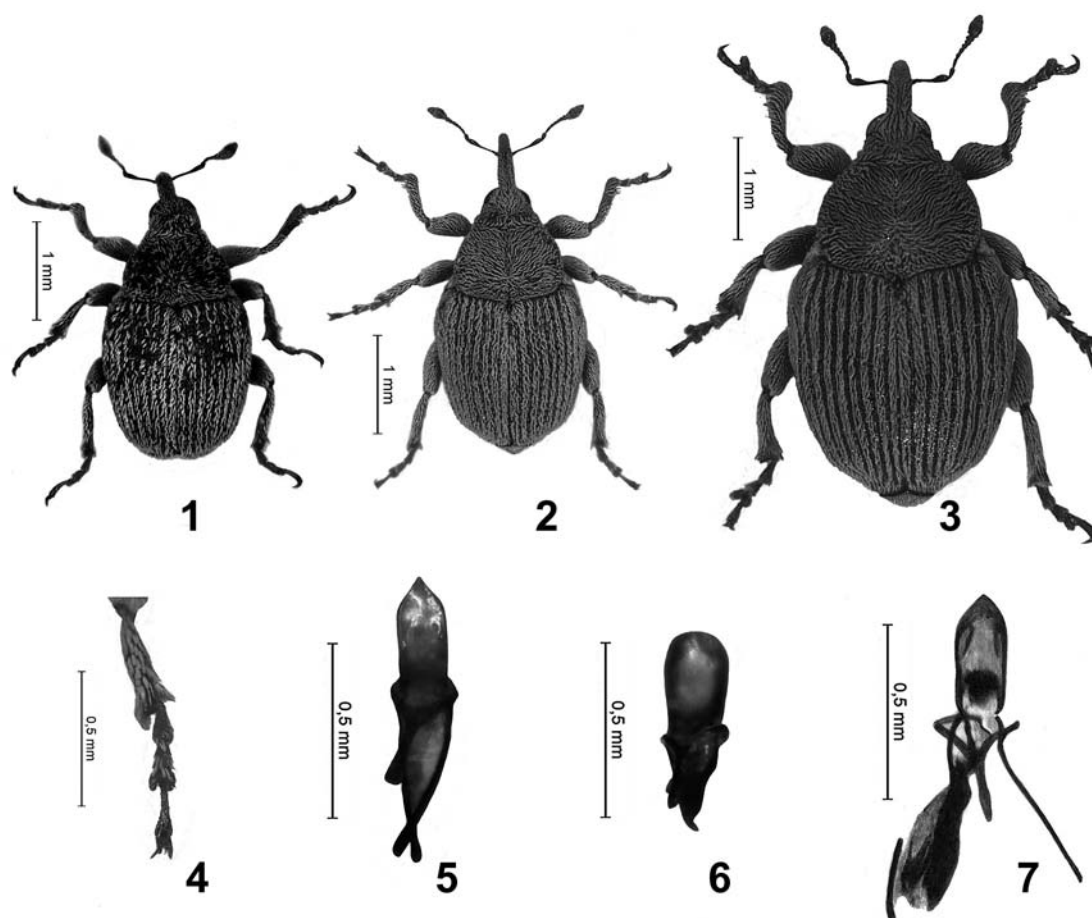


Fig. 1–7. Total view and genitalia of species *Thamiocolus* C.G. Thomson, 1859 and *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944.

1 – *Thamiocolus rufitarsis* sp. n., holotype; 2 – *Thamiocolus rufitarsis* sp. n., female, paratype; 3 – *Thamiocolus comptus* Colonnelli, 1997, female, paratype from Turkey, Termessós; 4 – left tibia and tarsus of *Thamiocolus rufitarsis* sp. n., female, paratype; 5 – aedeagus of *Thamiocolus rufitarsis* sp. n., holotype; 6 – aedeagus of *Datonychus kostali* sp. n., holotype; 7 – aedeagus of *Datonychus gultekini* sp. n., male from Syria, Mashrafah.

Рис. 1–7. Общий вид и гениталии видов *Thamiocolus* C.G. Thomson, 1859 и *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944.

1 – *Thamiocolus rufitarsis* sp. n., голотип; 2 – *Thamiocolus rufitarsis* sp. n., самка, паратип; 3 – *Thamiocolus comptus* Colonnelli, 1997, самка, паратип (Турция, Термессос); 4 – левая голень и лапка *Thamiocolus rufitarsis* sp. n., самка, паратип; 5 – эдеагус *Thamiocolus rufitarsis* sp. n., голотип; 6 – эдеагус *Datonychus kostali* sp. n., голотип; 7 – эдеагус *Datonychus gultekini* sp. n., самец (Сирия, Машрафа).

only slightly wider than the second. The last character of *T. rufitarsis* sp. n. is shared with the Phlomis-feeders Central Asiatic *T. brisouti* (Faust, 1888) and *T. lopatini* Korotyaev, 1980, but both these species are larger (3.5–4.2 mm), their rostrum is much longer and not subulate, and the clothing is at least in part formed by oval scales giving rise to a vague pattern. No other *Thamiocolus* described to date can be mistaken for the new species.

Ecology. All known specimens were collected on *Phlomis* sp. (Lamiaceae).

Etymology. The reddish tarsi of this new species suggested its Latin name.

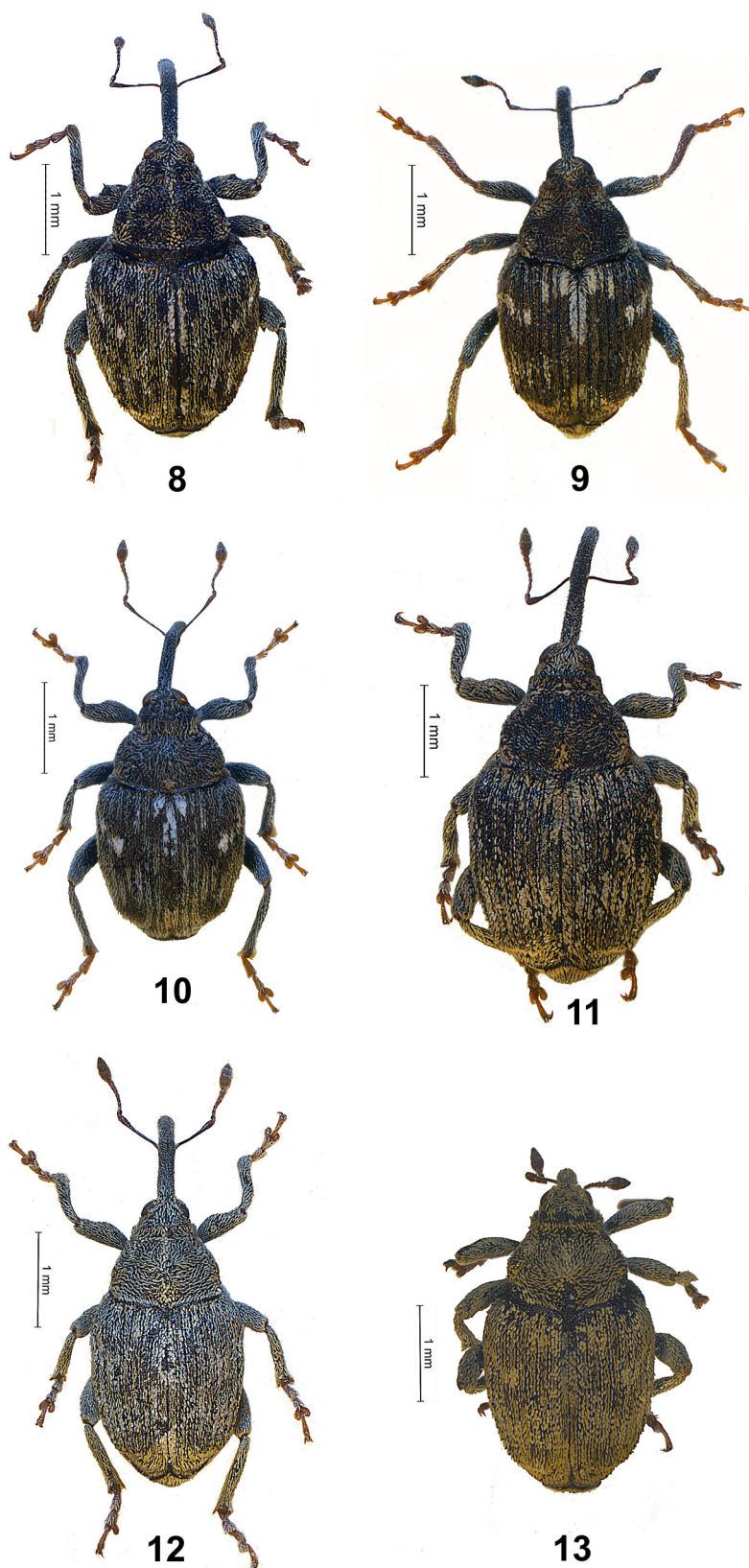
Datonychus terminassianae sp. n.

(Color plate 9: fig. 8)

Diagnosis. *A reliquis speciebus generi Datonychus squamulis bicoloratis praeditis elytris macula clara scutellare lineare, pronoto subconico, elytrarum lateribus basin parallelis et satis abrupte ad tubercula retro convergentibus subito diversus.*

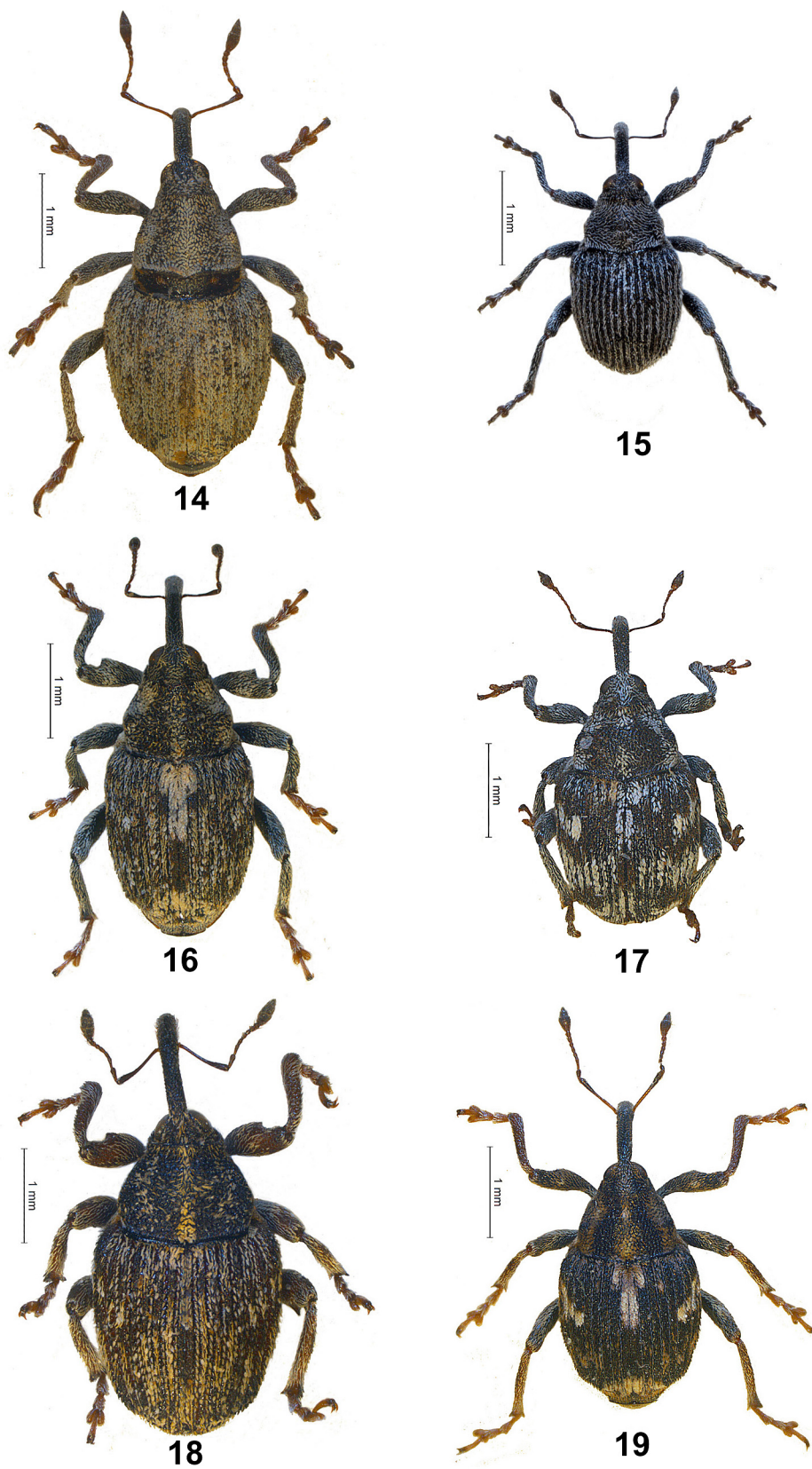
Material. “China, Beijing shi, 28.V; 60 Km NW Beijing 2000; Badaling 40.3N 166.0E; Jaroslav Turna leg.” [white, printed], ♀, holotype (COL).

Description. Holotype. Length: 3.33 mm. Piceous, shining, coarsely punctured, antennae reddish-brown, tarsi ferrous-red. Dorsal vestiture on head consisting of narrowly elongate moderately dense slightly lifted whitish scales, and of some brownish ones forming two faint lateral patches at base of head. Pronotum with similar hairlike intermingled brownish and whitish scales, dorsal sulcus with some recumbent whitish lanceolate scales similar to those clothing pronotal sides and forming two oblique narrow lateral stripes converging forward; two blackish patches are on the lateral tubercles. Elytra with similar whitish and brownish scales plus lanceolate to elongate recumbent oval whitish ones which are condensed and partly embricate in the form of a narrow stripe on basal half of suture, then give rise to a subapical patch on the same suture and to a quite narrow oblique stripe starting from humeri on intervals 6–8 (less evident on interval 7); brown spots are near base of intervals 2, 5 and 8, immediately apicad of which are two more confuse ones on intervals 4 and 6, a large rectangular patch is at base of apical third on suture, and less evident elongate spots are on intervals 3, 5 and 7 at the level of subapical tubercles. Under side with rather sparse shortly lanceolate fairly large whitish scales intermingled with some narrowly elongate yellowish ones. Rostrum thin, 1.48 as long as pronotum, rather strongly and regularly curved, coarsely punctured up to apical 3/5, then minutely punctured;



Figs 8–13. *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944

8 – *Datonychus terminassianae* sp. n., holotype; 9 – *D. kostali* sp. n., female paratype; 10 – *D. delicatulus*, male paratype from from Spain, Cádiz, Vejer de la Frontera; 11 – *D. gultekini* sp. n., holotype; 12 – *D. scabrirostris*, female from Hungary, Budapest, compared with the type; 13 – *D. scobinatus* sp. n., female from Algeria, Mossoul, compared with the type.



Figs 14–19. *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944

14 – *Datonychus angulosus*, male from the Nederland, Echt; 15 – *D. derennei*, female from Poland, Ujazd; 16 – *D. melanostictus*, female from Sicily, Madonie, Piani di Fondi; 17 – *D. transsylvanicus*, male from Greece, Krástoni Kalavriton, compared with the type; 18 – *D. scabrirostris*, *urticae*, male from Italy, Papasidero; 19 – *D. arquata*, male from Poland, Osowiec.

some suberect setae are apicad of antennal insertion. Antenna inserted 0.55 times the rostral length from apex, scape elongate and gently clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, all segments longer than wide, club fusiform, as long as joints 4–7 together. Frons slightly depressed, punctured, eyes a little protruding from head convexity. Pronotum 0.67 as long as wide, only slightly constricted at apex, base barely bisinuose, sides slightly curved; disc quite flat, coarsely punctured, antero-lateral depressions rather shallow, dorsal sulcus entire, lateral tubercles weak and formed by minute granules. Elytra 1.03 longer than wide, flattened on disc and with moderate basal depression, maximum width at one-third; sides almost straight on basal half, then rather abruptly converging towards the mucronate weak preapical tubercles; humeral calli protruding; striae not very deep, catenulate, with a row of whitish recumbent hairlike scales; intervals much wider than striae, flat and very coarsely punctured. Legs moderately robust, femora with a strong sharp denticle, tibiae slightly bisinuose, a little enlarged from base to apex, tarsi moderately elongate, claws appendiculate. Ventrites 1, 2 and 5 rather strongly convex at middle, 3 and 4 weakly so.

Remarks. Among the *Datonychus* Wagner, 1944 with elytral pattern *D. terminassianae* **sp. n.** is quite isolated, differing from all hitherto known species already by the narrow scutellar spot in the form of a stripe limited to the basal half of elytra. In addition, the almost conical pronotum and the elytral sides parallel on basal half and then rather abruptly converging towards apical tubercles allow an easy recognition of the new species. Only *Datonychus gloecianoides* Korotyaev, 2004 from Israel has a stripe-like basal spot on elytra, but lacks additional elytral markings and is thus immediately separate from the new species. This is the first *Datonychus* from China and the easternmost record for this genus.

Ecology. Unknown.

Etymology. The new species is named in memory of the outstanding entomologist Margarita Ervandovna Ter-Minassian, who was very kind to help me several years ago to start with the study of the fascinating creatures which are weevils.

Datonychus kostali **sp. n.**

(Fig. 6; Color plate 9: fig. 9)

Diagnosis. *Reliquis speciebus generis Datonychi non nimis relatus, signatura elytrorum aliquo modo solo Datonycho delicatulo ex Hispania et Africa septemtrionale similis, sed ab illo pronoto antierius modice constricto, elytris subplanatis eorumque lateribus fere rectis, tibiis ferrugineis et tarsis evidenter angustioribus facile agnoscendus.*

Material. "Iran mer. or.; Baluchestan, Kuh-e Taftan Mt.; Michael Košťál leg." [white, printed], "Khash 30 Km NW; 2800 m, N 28°36.9' E 61°05.6'; 21.iv.2006" [white, printed], "*Mentha*, sp." [white, printed], ♂, holotype (KOS) and 3 ♀ paratypes (2 KOS, 1 COL).

Description. Holotype. Length: 2.7 mm. Piceous, shining, coarsely punctured. Dorsal vestiture on head consisting of recumbent sparse whitish hairlike scales intermingled with some lanceolate ones on frons; pronotum with mainly brown narrow scales, lanceolate ones are on sides and at base and apex of dorsal sulcus. Elytra clothed by brown and yellowish narrow scales, the lanceolate whitish ones forming a T-shaped spot at base, a lateral stripe on intervals 6–8, a faint transverse band on apical third, and cover elytral apex behind subapical tubercles. Under side with rather dense lanceolate whitish scales. Rostrum 0.97 as long as pronotum, quite strongly and regularly curved, coarsely punctured up to near apex. Antennae inserted 0.4 times the rostral length from apex, scape thin, moderately clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, club fusiform, slightly longer than joints 3–7 together. Frons quite flat, punctured, eyes a little protruding from head convexity.

Pronotum 0.77 as long as wide, moderately constricted at apex, base slightly bisinuose, sides moderately curved; disc rather flat, coarsely punctured, antero-lateral depressions moderate, dorsal sulcus faint in the middle, lateral tubercles weak and formed by minute granules. Elytra 1.04 longer than wide, quite flat and with weak basal depression, maximum width at humeri; sides almost straight and moderately converging towards the rather weak mucronate preapical tubercles, humeral calli protruding; striae deep, sulciform, with a row of silvery recumbent hairlike scales so thin as to cause striae appearing bare; intervals twice wider than striae, flat and coarsely punctured. Legs quite elongate; meso and femora with a thin sharp denticle, whereas the one of profemora is almost wanting; tibiae curved at base, then almost straight and just a little enlarged from base to apex, meso and metatibiae mucronate at apex, being the mucro of mesotibiae larger than that of metatibiae; tarsi quite short, claws appendiculate. Ventrites 1–2 with faint small central common depression, 5 with shallow central pit. Aedeagus: fig. 6.

Paratypes. Length: 3.2–3.3 mm. Females are very similar to the holotype, differing by longer rostrum (1.18 as long as pronotum), antennae inserted immediately apicad of midpoint of rostrum, and lack of impressions on ventrites and of tibial mucros. One of the paratypes is missing of middle left leg and of hind legs, and another has the right metatibia broken in the middle and thus the remaining part of the leg is absent.

Remarks. A species with elytral pattern quite different from the remaining ones with the same characteristic. *Datonychus kostali* **sp. n.** is somewhat similar only to *D. delicatulus* (Hustache, 1946) from Spain and Morocco (Color plate 9: fig. 10), but the latter has much more prominent eyes, pronotum strongly instead of moderately constricted in front and no trace of lateral tubercles instead of a faint tubercle formed by minute granules, elytral sides distinctly more curved, tibiae blackish instead of reddish and bilobed third tarsal segment distinctly wider. The dorsal pattern is also rather different (fig. 9–10). It is not possible to confuse *D. kostali* **sp. n.** with any other *Datonychus* so far described.

Ecology. All the specimens were collected on *Mentha* sp. (Lamiaceae).

Etymology. Species named in honour of its collector, Michael Košťál.

Datonychus gultekini **sp. n.**

(Fig. 7; Color plate 9: fig. 11)

Diagnosis. *Datonycho scabriorostri ex Europa orientale et Caucaso in multo similis ed affinis, foeminae rostro evidenter longiore, lateribus prothoracis magis curvatis elytrisque multo largioribus satis distinctus.*

Material. Holotype, ♀ (COL): "TR (Erzurum) – m 1820; 4 Km SE of Gelinkaya; 39.59.55 N 40.65.40 E; 13.VI.2003 – E. Colonnelli" [white, printed]. 1 ♂, with label "Syrie; Mashrafeh; "28-V-2002; P. Weill leg."

Description. Holotype. Length: 3.73 mm. Piceous, moderately shining, coarsely punctured. Dorsal vestiture on head consisting of rather dense creamy-white hairlike scales slightly lifted; disc of pronotum in addition to the same kind of scales with intermingled similar brownish ones, pronotal sides and antescutellar pit with recumbent whitish lanceolate scales, some of which are also on antero-lateral impressions. Elytra with a few narrowly elongate and light brown recumbent scales and with several oval embricate whitish scales forming a confuse pattern comprising a T-shaped basal spot, trace of a lateral oblique stripe on intervals 6–8, a postmedian wide transverse stripe plus an apical one. Under side with dense oval whitish scales almost concealing integument. Rostrum 1.47 as long as pronotum, moderately curved, strigose up to apical 5/6, then finely punctured and glabrous. Antennae inserted about at the mid-length of rostrum, scape thin and gently clubbed,

funiculus 7-jointed, club fusiform, slightly longer than segments 5–7 together. Frons depressed, punctured, eyes a little protruding from head convexity. Pronotum 0.81 as long as wide, constricted at apex, base slightly bisinuose, sides strongly curved; disc moderately convex, coarsely punctured, antero-lateral depressions evident, anterior constriction strong and limited behind by transverse rim, dorsal sulcus limited to a prescutellar pit, lateral tubercles very weak and formed by extremely minute granules. Elytra 1.01 longer than wide, barely convex and basally depressed, maximum width just apicad of the mid-length; sides moderately curved up to mucronate preapical tubercles, humeral calli weakly protruding; striae sulciform, with a row of whitish recumbent scales obviously thinner and shorter than the elongate ones on interstriae; intervals slightly wider than striae, flat and transversely rugose. Legs moderately robust; meso and femora with a thin sharp denticle, whereas the one of profemora is almost wanting; tibiae curved at base, then almost straight, a little enlarged from base to apex; tarsi relatively short, claws appendiculate. Ventrites convex, 5 somewhat depressed in the middle.

Other material. A male from Syria very similar to the holotype is attributed to this species, but not included in the type series. It differs from the female by the rostrum hardly longer than pronotum and the presence of apical mucros on meso and metatibiae, in addition to the first two ventrites flattened together. Length: 3.6 mm. Aedeagus: fig. 7.

Remarks. The species rather close to *D. scabrirostris* (Hochhuth, 1847) from Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, differing from it by the longer female rostrum (rostral/pronotal length 1.47 instead of 1.43), the pronotum more abruptly constricted in front and with much more sinuous sides, the elytra hardly longer than wide (length/width 1.01 instead of 1.1) and more depressed around the scutellum (Color plate 9: fig. 11–12). *Datonychus gultekini* sp. n. is also not unlike *D. scobinatus* (Schultze, 1899) from Algeria and Tunisia but the latter has different pronotal and elytral shape, and scales on its striae are barely thinner than the denser elongate ones visible on intervals (Color plate 9: fig. 11, 13).

Ecology. Unknown.

Etymology. The new species is named after Levent Gültekin as a sign of my friendship. Levent was with Vladimir Dorofeyev, Boris Korotyaev and me during joint trips across Northeastern Turkey, and was of much help with his knowledge of localities, plants and biology of weevils.

To facilitate recognition of the 22 species of *Datonychus* thus far described, it is possible to use the following key. It can be reminded that *Coeliodes mysticus* Kolenati, 1859 was comprised by Colonnelli [2004] in *Datonychus* with a question mark, since its description [Kolenati, 1859] does not allow a sure assignment of this species. On the other hand, *Datonychus mirabilis* Korotyaev, 1980 has been moved by Khrisanova and Egorov [2006] to *Microplontus* Wagner, 1944. Some species of *Datonychus* appear twice in the key since they are variable, and due to the fact that the most evident features were chosen regardless of the true affinities. Original descriptions of some species unknown by me were used to include them in the key [Kolenati, 1859; Pic, 1908; Iablokov-Khnzorian, 1964; Korotyaev, 1980, 2004].

- 1 – Dorsal vestiture monochrome (Color plate 10: fig. 14–15) 2
- 1' – Dorsal vestiture of at least two colours (Color plate 10: fig. 16, 17, 18) 9
- 2 – Almost all scales on dorsal side are hairlike (Color plate 10: fig. 15). Central and Eastern Europe *derennei* (Guillaume, 1936)
- 2' – Several, if not all, scales on dorsal side are oval (Color plate 10: fig. 14) 3
- 3 – Legs entirely reddish. Armenia, Azerbaijan *plastus* (Faust, 1889)
- 3' – At least femora piceous 4
- 4 – Scales on elytra concave and intermingled with conspicuous half-lifted setae. Turkmenia *volkovitshi* Korotyaev, 1997
- 4' – Scales on elytra not concave, and setae, if any, not so conspicuous and not or slightly lifted 5
- 5 – Elytral interval 9 with a series of conspicuous granules along almost all its length. Pronotum without lateral tubercles. Elytra as long as wide. Aedeagus with blunt apex. Armenia *sunicus* (Iablokov-Khnzorian, 1964)
- 5' – Species lacking at least one of the above characters 6
- 6 – Legs very elongate, femora weakly clubbed, pronotum conical with small acute tubercles, dorsal side flat, brownish scales very small (Color plate 10: fig. 14). Western Palaearctic *angulosus* (Boheman, 1845)
- 6' – Legs quite short, femora clubbed, pronotum with curved sides 7
- 7 – Tibiae piceous. Eastern Europe, Caucasus *scabrirostris* (Hochhuth, 1847)
- 7' – Tibiae reddish 8
- 8 – Smaller (2.3–2.8 mm). Armenia, Azerbaijan *plastus* (Faust, 1889)
- 8' – Larger (3 mm). Southern Turkey *akbesianus* (Pic, 1908)
- 9 – Legs very elongate, femora weakly clubbed and minutely dentate, pronotum conical with small acute tubercles, dorsal side flat, scales very small, elytral pattern hardly visible. Western Palaearctic *angulosus* (Boheman, 1845)
- 9' – Species lacking at least one of the above characters 10
- 10 – Body elongate, about two times longer than wide (fig. 16). Eurasia *melanostictus* (Marsham, 1802)
- 10' – Body distinctly less than two times longer than wide 11
- 11 – Body size up to 2.6 mm 12
- 11' – Body size larger than 2.6 mm 16
- 12 – Tibiae reddish, white spots of elytra formed by round scales. Armenia, Northeastern Turkey *janus* Korotyaev, 1981
- 12' – Tibiae blackish 13
- 13 – Scales on elytra concave and intermingled with conspicuous half-lifted setae. Turkmenia *volkovitshi* Korotyaev, 1997
- 13' – Species lacking at least one of the above characters 14
- 14 – Tooth of profemora minute. Europe *paszlawskyi* (Kuthy, 1890)
- 14' – Tooth of profemora quite large. France, Italy, Algeria, Morocco *maurus* (Schultze, 1899)
- 16 – Lateral tubercles of pronotum acute (Color plate 10: fig. 19). Western Palaearctic *arquata* (Herbst, 1795)
- 16 – Lateral tubercles blunt or wanting 17
- 17 – Striae almost as wide as intervals and very deep. Pronotum with complete longitudinal sulcus which is very deep in front of scutellum. Female rostrum hardly longer than pronotum (Color plate 10: fig. 18). Europe *urticae* (Boheman, 1845)
- 17' – Species lacking at least one of the above characters 18
- 18 – Median sulcus of pronotum entire 19
- 18' – Median sulcus of pronotum at most distinct only at base and apex 20
- 19 – Elytra at base with T-shaped light spot. Pronotum with strong subapical lateral impressions, disc flat. Elytra subquadrate. France, Italy, Algeria, Morocco *maurus* (Schultze, 1899)

- 19 – Elytra at base with narrow stripe limited to sutural interval. Pronotum with shallow subapical lateral impressions, disc weakly convex. Sides of elytra converging from midpoint towards preapical tubercles (Color plate 9: fig. 8). China *terminassianae* sp. n.
- 20 – Elytral pattern reduced to a whitish stripe at base of suture. Israel *glorianoides* (Korotyaev, 2004)
- 20' – Elytral pattern not as above 21
- 21 – Femora edentate. Western Asia *mysticus* (Kolenati, 1859)
- 21 – At least meso and metafemora toothed 22
- 22 – Elytral pattern obvious since the whitish scales stand out on a brown background (Color plate 9: fig. 11, 17) 23
- 22' – Elytral pattern less evident being the paler scales only slightly contrasting with the darker brownish or dirty yellowish ones of the background (Color plate 9: fig. 12, 13) 25
- 23 – Pronotum very strongly constricted in front, with no trace of lateral tubercles and of dorsal sulcus except for a barely visible pit in front of scutellum (Color plate 9: fig. 10). Spain, Morocco *delicatulus* (Hustache, 1946)
- 23' – Species lacking at least one of the above characters 24
- 24 – Pronotum campanulate and rather weakly constricted in front, lateral tubercles barely noticeable and clothed by scales not darker than the surrounding ones. Tooth of profemora very small and acute (Color plate 9: fig. 11). Northeastern Turkey *gultekini* sp. n.
- 24' – Pronotum subtrapezoidal and distinctly constricted in front, lateral tubercles obvious and made more visible by their blackish vestiture. Tooth of profemora obvious (Color plate 10: fig. 17). Eastern Europe *transsylvanicus* (Schultze, 1897)
- 25 – Pronotum very strongly constricted in front, anterior margin collar-shaped, lateral tubercles obsolete, dorsal sulcus reduced to a barely visible pit in front of scutellum. Morocco *libertinus* (Hoffmann, 1952)
- 25' – Pronotum moderately constricted in front, lateral tubercles distinct although weak, pit in front of scutellum quite large and deep 26
- 26 – Scales on elytral striae at least as wide as the elongate ones on intervals. Pronotum 1.33 as wide as long and subtrapezoidal (Color plate 9: fig. 13). Algeria, Tunisia *scobinatus* (Schultze, 1899)

- 26' – Scales on elytral striae distinctly thinner than the elongate ones on intervals. Pronotum 1.36 as wide as long and campanulate (Color plate 9: fig. 12). Eastern Europe, Caucasus *scabrioris* (Hochhuth, 1847)

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