

**Contribution to a revision of the weevil genus *Brachysomus* Schoenh.
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae). Description of new taxa**

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**Материалы к ревизии долгоносиков рода *Brachysomus* Schoenh.
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae). Описание новых таксонов**

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Abstract. The genus *Brachysomus* Schoenherr, 1823 is revised. In the first part of the revision, 18 new species are described: *B.* (s. str.) *simplex* sp. n. (Macedonia), *B.* (s. str.) *dubius* sp. n. (Bosnia and Herzegovina), *B.* (s. str.) *subtilis* sp. n. (Serbia and Montenegro), *B.* (s. str.) *micronatus* sp. n. (Serbia and Montenegro), *B.* (s. str.) *hegyessyi* sp. n. (Hungary), *B.* (*Hippomias*) *pelex* sp. n. (Greece), *B.* (*H.*) *assingi* sp. n. (Turkey), *B.* (*H.*) *simulans* sp. n. (Greece), *B.* (*H.*) *boroveci* sp. n. (Greece), *B.* (*H.*) *armatus* sp. n. (Turkey), *B.* (*H.*) *curvimanus* sp. n. (Turkey), *B.* (*H.*) *fallax* sp. n. (Greece), *B.* (*Hippomias*) *argutus* sp. n. (Serbia and Montenegro), *B.* (*H.*) *alexeevi* sp. n. (Russia: Central Caucasus), *B.* (*H.*) *merkli* sp. n. (? Romania), *B.* (*H.*) *tenuicollis* sp. n. (Hungary), *B.* (*H.*) *ellipticus* sp. n. (Russia: Western Caucasus), *B.* (*H.*) *kovali* sp. n. (Georgia: Western Caucasus). A subgeneric classification is proposed. A new subgenus *Hippomias* subgen. n. (type species *Brachysomus kubanensis* Reitter, 1888) is erected.

Key words. Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, *Brachysomus* Schoenh., revision, new species, subgeneric classification.

Резюме. Выполнена ревизия рода *Brachysomus* Schoenherr, 1823. В первой части ревизии описываются 18 новых видов: *B.* (s. str.) *simplex* sp. n. (Македония), *B.* (s. str.) *dubius* sp. n. (Босния и Герцеговина), *B.* (s. str.) *subtilis* sp. n. (Сербия и Черногория), *B.* (s. str.) *micronatus* sp. n. (Сербия и Черногория), *B.* (s. str.) *hegyessyi* sp. n. (Венгрия), *B.* (*Hippomias*) *pelex* sp. n. (Греция), *B.* (*H.*) *assingi* sp. n. (Турция), *B.* (*H.*) *simulans* sp. n. (Греция), *B.* (*H.*) *boroveci* sp. n. (Греция), *B.* (*H.*) *armatus* sp. n. (Турция), *B.* (*H.*) *curvimanus* sp. n. (Турция), *B.* (*H.*) *fallax* sp. n. (Греция), *B.* (*Hippomias*) *argutus* sp. n. (Сербия и Черногория), *B.* (*H.*) *alexeevi* sp. n. (Россия: Центральный Кавказ), *B.* (*H.*) *merkli* sp. n. (? Румыния), *B.* (*H.*) *tenuicollis* sp. n. (Венгрия), *B.* (*H.*) *ellipticus* sp. n. (Россия: Западный Кавказ), *B.* (*H.*) *kovali* sp. n. (Грузия: Западный Кавказ). Предложена подродовая классификация рода. Установлен новый подрод *Hippomias* subgen. n. (типовой вид *Brachysomus kubanensis* Reitter, 1888).

Ключевые слова. Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, *Brachysomus* Schoenh., ревизия, новые виды, подродовая классификация.

Introduction

Species of the genus *Brachysomus* Schoenherr, 1823 are distributed mainly in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Their ranges are usually small. Numerous species live in the Balkans; another centre of wide species diversity of the genus *Brachysomus* are Carpathians, and several endemic species are restricted to Asia Minor and the Caucasus. Four *Brachysomus* species inhabit the Mountain Crimea but only one of them is endemic to the region. Holarctic range is known only for *B. echinatus* (Bonsd.) distributed over the vast territory from England to the Russian Far East and introduced in North America. The northern distribution limit of *B. echinatus* in the Palaearctic runs across Karelia, while the southern limit passes through Transcaucasia; they are the northern and southern limits of the range of the entire genus *Brachysomus*. Second in the range size is *B. hirtus* Boh., which occurs in all southern part of Europe from England to the Northwestern Caucasus. *B. echinatus* and *B. hirtus* have vast ranges owing to expansion of the parthenogenetic populations. *B. echinatus* is known only as a parthenogenetic form, while a bisexual form of *B. hirtus* was discovered in Dinaric Alps (Formánek, 1905). No parthenogenetic form of any of the rest species of *Brachysomus* is known.

The genus *Brachysomus* is believed to comprise about 35 species (Benedikt, 2001; Wanat, Mazur, 2005), but it actually includes only 30 species; five species have been transferred to other genera. A 12-year study of the genus *Brachysomus* and related genera has resulted in a revision of this genus and a discovery of 18 species new to science.

This paper is dedicated to Gleb Sergeevich Medvedev, an eminent Russian coleopterist, the President of the Russian Entomological Society and the Head of the Laboratory of Insect Systematics of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Material and methods

For examination and preparation of specimens, a binocular microscope BSM-9 was used. Genital structures were macerated in hot 10 % KOH, washed in distilled water and put in vials with glycerine. Illustrations of genital structures were made from glycerine preparations.

List of depositories and acronyms

This study is based on material from the following museums and private collections willingly put at my disposal.

BNHM – Natural History Museum, London; DEI – Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg; IZ – Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences, Kyiv; MCSNM – Museo civico di Storia naturale di Milano; MHNG – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève; MTMB – Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest; NMP – Narodni muzeum, Praha; NMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien; SMTD – Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden; SNR – Sveriges Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm; UZMK – Universitetes Zoologiske Museum, København; ZIN – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; ZMUA – Zoologisch Museum, Universiteit van Amsterdam; ZMUH – Zoological Museum, University of Helsinki; ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung, München; Bc – private collection of R. Borovec, Nechanice, Czech Republic; Fc – private collection of R.V. Filimonov, St. Petersburg; Sc – private collection of V.Yu. Savitsky, Moscow.

Depositories of the new species described in this paper are indicated in the text.

The following abbreviations are used in the text: L/W – length to width ratio, RL – length of rostrum, RW – width of rostrum, FW – width of frons, ELD – longitudinal diameter of eye, ETD – transverse diameter of eye, PL – length of pronotum, PW – width of pronotum, EL – length of elytra, EW – width of elytra.

Genus *Brachysomus* Schoenherr, 1823

Subgenus *Brachysomus* Schoenherr, 1823

Type species *Curculio hirsutulus* Fabricius, 1792 = *Curculio echinatus* Bonsdorff, 1785.

Brachysomus (s. str.) *simplex* Yunakov, sp. n. (Figs 1, 44, 45, 74, 117, 136)

Diagnosis. In appearance, the new species is similar to some *Barypeithes* Duv. but differs in the structure of head. From all species of the subgenus *Brachysomus* s. str. it may be distinguished by the very fine pubescence of body and shape of head. It is not possible to relate *B. simplex* sp. n. to any other species at present.

Description. Rostrum weakly narrowing to middle, then parallel-sided, as long as wide (RL/RW = 1). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, but not projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum scarcely narrowing to middle, then parallel-sided, with shallow median sulcus, separated from frons by hardly visible in lateral view transverse depression. Epistomal plate weakly convex. Frons twice as wide as rostral dorsum near antennal insertion. Antennal scrobes narrowly visible, at base deep, gradually disappearing close to margin of ventral surface of rostrum, smoothly interflow with lateral surface of rostrum. Ventral margin of antennal scrobe distinct throughout its entire length. Dorsal margin of antennal scrobe parallel to rostral dorsum, ending at middle of rostrum. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 2.36), moderately convex, oval; situated in dorsal half of head capsule, moderately below level of frons, their dorsal margins separated from frons level by 0.57 ETD. Head finely and densely punctate dorsally, base of rostral dorsum finely shagreened.

Antennal scape thin, almost straight, sharply widened in apical third; 1st (L/W=1.75) and 2nd (L/W=1.66) funicular segments elongate, 1st 1.40 times as long as 2nd, 3rd and 4th spherical, 5–7th transverse; club ovate.

Pronotum transverse (PL/PW = 0.77), evenly convex on disc and at sides, widest at middle, distinctly more deeply constricted at base than at apex. Disc finely reticulate; its sculpture consisting of dense fine polygonal punctures, with cross-pieces somewhat narrower than diameter of a puncture; sides of pronotum finely granulate.

Elytra oval (EL/EW = 1.33), weakly, evenly convex at sides. Disc strongly convex in cross-section and moderately, almost evenly convex longitudinally. Striae linear. Interstriae shining, weakly convex, 3 times as wide as striae. Punctures deep, narrowly separated. Scutellum invisible.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Tibiae slender, not widened at apex. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment transverse (L/W = 0.5). Claw-segment by 0.60 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment. Claws connate, weakly divergent in apical part.

Body, antennae and legs light brown. Pubescence very thin. Head and pronotum sparsely clothed with light piliform scales. Interstriae of elytra evenly clothed with piliform scales and bearing short, fine, pointed, erect setae, their length somewhat less than interstriae width. Antennae, legs and ventrites with fine pubescence. Scape and funicle of antennae, tarsi and also inner margins of tibiae clothed with fine hairs.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 136.

Body length 2.35 mm, width 1.35 mm.

Material. Macedonia. Holotype: ♀, "Mazedonia, Sar Pl., Ljuboten, 4–18 VII 1935 (J. Fodor)" (MTMB).

Etymology. The name of this species refers to the lack of bright characters which obscures its affinities.

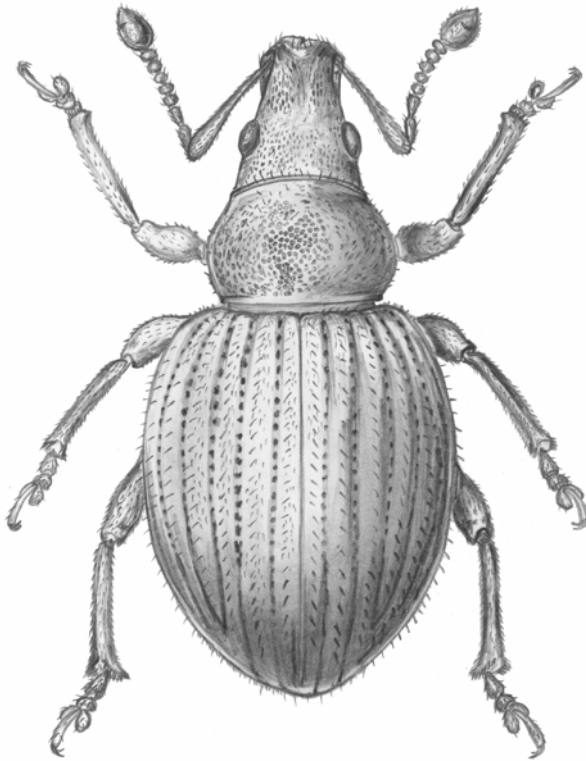


Fig. 1. *Brachysomus simplex* sp. n.

***Brachysomus* (s. str.) *dubius* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 2, 47, 75, 104, 111, 122, 161)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. hirtus* Boh. (Figs 7, 122, 132, 161), differing in the shape and larger size of aedeagus and denser scaling. The anal ventrite of male is evenly convex (Fig. 111), not flattened in apical 1/3 which is true for *B. hirtus*. The eyes are weakly convex, the rostrum is weakly narrowing apically, but not parallel-sided in contrast to *B. hirtus* (Figs 6, 48, 49) and *B. fasciatus* Strl. (Fig. 46).

Description. Rostrum conical, weakly narrowing apically, as long as wide. Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, but not projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Dorsal surface of rostrum hardly narrowing to middle, then parallel-sided, convex longitudinally, with deep median sulcus, separated from frons by well-visible transverse depression. Epistomal plate with shallow depression. Antennal scrobes narrowly visible, deep. Eyes large (FW/ELD = 1.7), weakly and evenly convex, oval, situated in dorsal half of head capsule, considerably below level of dorsal margin of frons. Frons moderately convex, finely punctate.

Antennal scape thin, gently curved, sharply widened at apical 1/3; 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate (L/W = 2–2.3), 1st noticeably larger than 2nd; 3rd–6th segments as long as wide; 7th transverse; club ovate or oblong-ovate.

Pronotum transverse (PL/PW = 0.79), with strongly evenly convex disc and sides, noticeably constricted at base and at apex, densely covered with large and shallow punctures. Disc usually with shallow lateral depressions.

Elytra oval (EL/EW = 1.26). Disc strongly convex longitudinally. Striae linear, with punctures deep, narrowly separated; crosspieces somewhat narrower than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae nearly flat, shining, twice as wide as striae. Scutellum almost invisible.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia straight, slender, not widened at apex. Inner apical angle of metatibia distinctly acute, with small but noticeable mucro. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment as long as wide. Claw-segment by 0.60 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment. Claws connate, weakly divergent in apical part.

Anal ventrite weakly evenly convex, without depression; apical margin almost straight.

Body brown, densely covered with grey elongate, shallowly excised apically recumbent scales and longer, evenly widened and blunted apically erect setae; setae as long as interstriae wide. Antennae and ventrites light brown with fine light pubescence; legs light brown with evenly widened apically setae.

Aedeagus heavily sclerotized, evenly narrowing apically (Fig. 161).

Body length 2.3 mm, width 1.25 mm.

Material. Bosnia and Herzegovina. Holotype: ♂, "Herzegowina, Domanovich, Reitter 79" (printed); "*Brachysomus hispidus* Redt." (handwritten); "G.C. Champion C., B.M. 1927–409" (printed) (BNHM).

Etymology. The name of this species refers to its misleading appearance which obscured identification of the holotype.

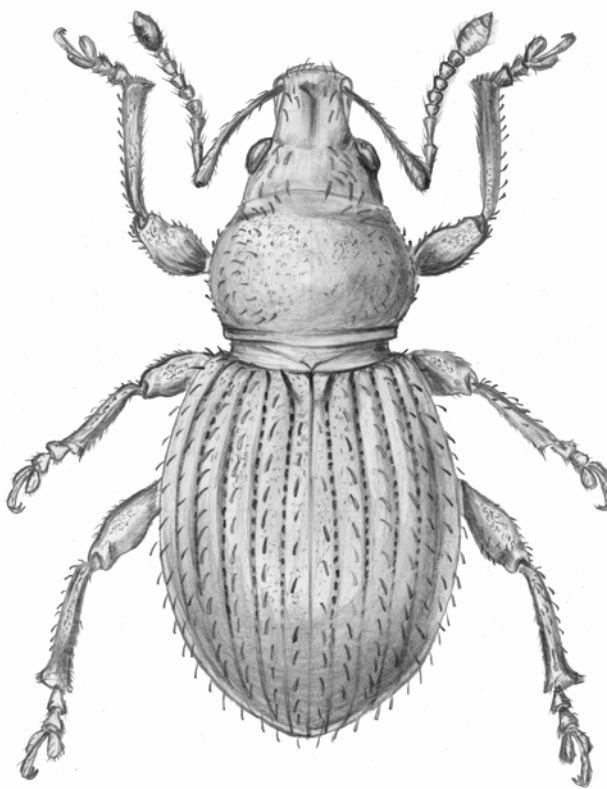


Fig. 2. *Brachysomus dubius* sp. n.

***Brachysomus* (s. str.) *mucronatus* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 3, 50, 51, 77, 96, 105, 132, 139, 165)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. fasciatus* Strl., differing in the strong, long, stylet-shaped mucro on male metatibia, narrowing apically rostrum, less convex eyes, and in the structure

and shape of the genitalia of the both sexes (Figs 46, 50, 51, 96, 105, 138, 139, 163, 165). From *B. hirtus*, in addition to the above-listed characters, the new species differs in the more strongly curved antennal scape, small, strongly convex eyes (in *B. mucronatus* sp. n. FW/ELD = 2.5–3.0, in *B. hirtus* FW/ELD = 2). (Figs 78, 97, 106, 137, 164).

Description. Rostrum as long as wide, conically narrowing from base to middle, sides smoothly interflow with temples. Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum weakly narrowing from base to middle, then parallel-sided, convex longitudinally, with deep median sulcus, separated from frons by noticeably visible in lateral and dorsal views transverse depression. Epistomal plate with shallow depression. Antennal scrobes narrowly visible, deep, reaching ventral surface of rostrum. Ventral margin of antennal scrobe distinct along its entire length, dorsal margin parallel to rostral dorsum, from near middle of rostrum directed to eye and ending before it. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 2.5–3.0), oval, almost hemispherically convex, situated very high in head capsule nearly at frons level. Frons weakly convex, distinctly finely punctate.

Antennal scape thin, gently curved in basal 1/3, sharply widened at apical 1/3; 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate (L/W = 2.0–2.3), 1st noticeably larger than 2nd; 3rd–6th segments as long as wide; 7th transverse; club ovate or oblong-ovate.

Pronotum transverse (PL/PW = 0.73–0.85), strongly, evenly convex on disc and at sides, noticeably constricted at base and at apex, densely coarsely and shallowly punctate. Disc usually with shallow lateral depressions, occasionally also with very weak median longitudinal depression.

Elytra oval or broad-oval (in males EL/EW = 1.30–1.43, in females 1.25–1.34). Disc strongly convex longitudinally and weakly convex in cross-section. Striae linear, with punctures deep, narrowly separated. Crosspieces somewhat narrower than diameter of a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae nearly flat, shining, twice as wide as striae. Scutellum almost invisible.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia slender, straight, usually not widened at apex. Inner apical angles of tibiae acutely produced, with strong, long stylet-shaped mucro. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment transverse (L/W = 0.50). Claw-segment by 0.60 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment. Claws connate, weakly divergent in apical part.

Male anal ventrite without apical depression, its apical margin almost straight.

Body brown, densely covered with weakly shining, elongate, shallowly excised apically recumbent scales and longer, evenly widened, blunted apically, erect setae. Scales in males with noticeably bifurcate apices, in females apical parts of scales almost parallel. Length of setae equal to width of interstriae. Antennae and ventrites light brown with fine light pubescence, legs light brown, with evenly widened apically setae.

Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs 139 and 165.

Body length 2.30–2.60 mm, width 1.10–1.40 mm; in holotype 2.30 and 1.10 mm, respectively.

Material. Serbia and Montenegro. Holotype: ♂, “Dobrota, Juni 1916” (printed), “Collectio Dr Jureček, H. Jurečková” (printed) (NMP). Paratypes. 3 ♀, some data as holotype (NMP); 1 ♀, “Cattaro (= Kotor), 10.7.1916”, “Collectio Dr Jureček, H. Jurečková” (NMP); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, “Boc.[ca] di Cattaro (= Boka Kotorska Strait), April, 1916” (NMP, ZIN); 3 ♀, “Boc.[ca] di Cattaro, Rittm. Matcha”, “Collectio Dr Jureček, H. Jurečková” (NMP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “Cattaro, Dal.[matia], 1916”, “*Brachysomus hirtus* Boh.” (NMP); 1 ♂, “Montenegro, Rittm. Matcha” (NMP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “Dalmatia, J. Matcha” (NMP).

Etymology. The name of this species refers to the large mucro on male metatibia.

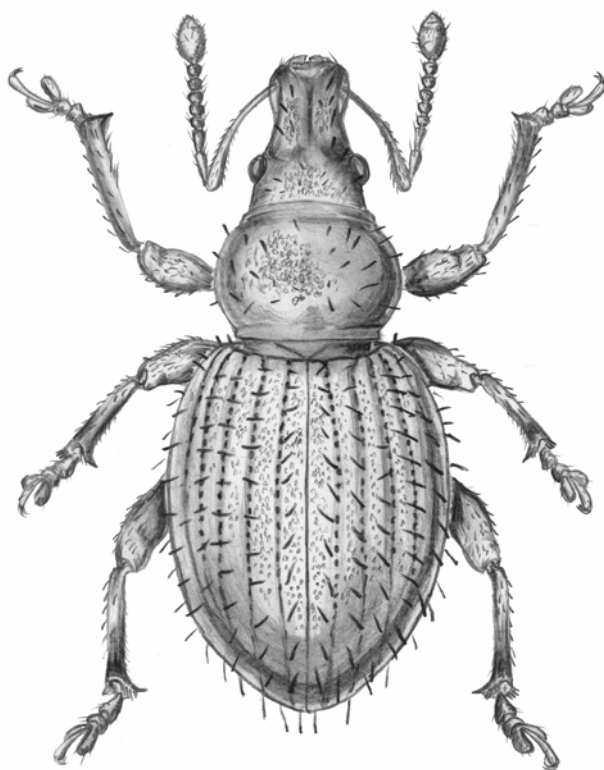


Fig. 3. *Brachysomus mucronatus* sp. n.

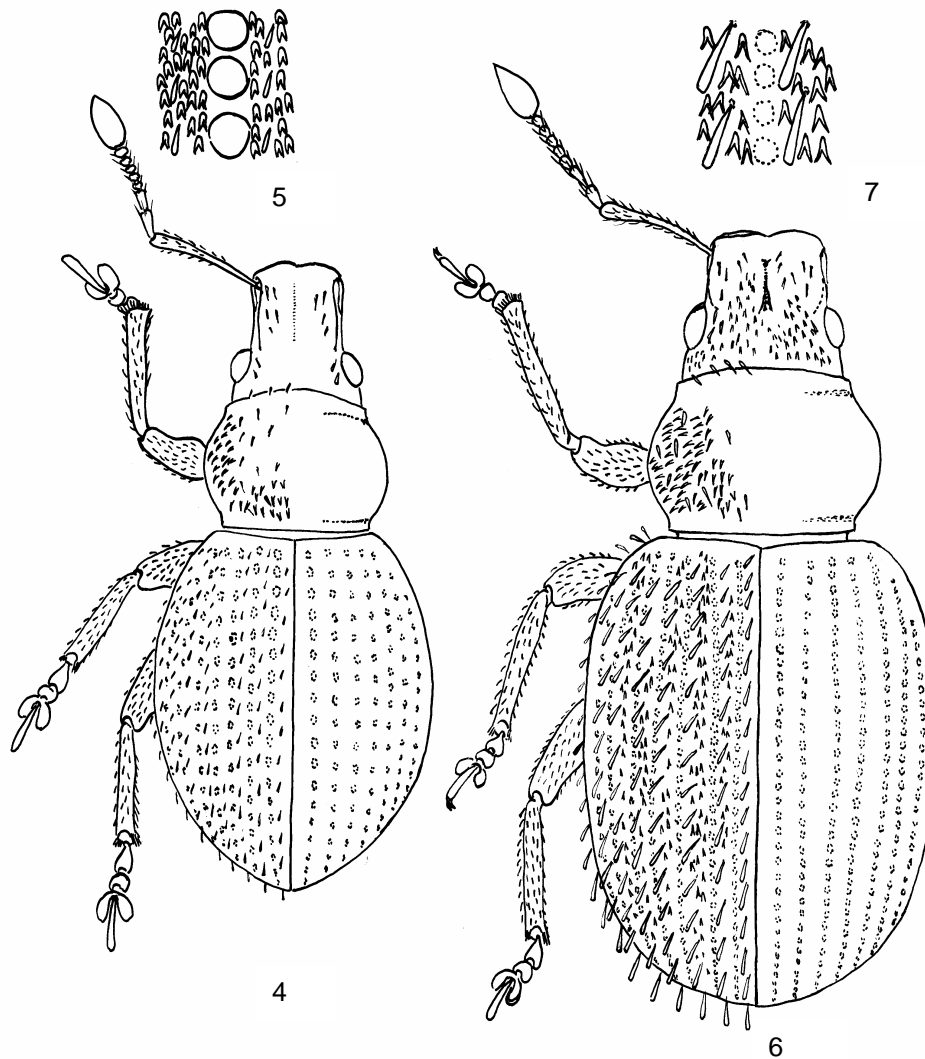
***Brachysomus* (s. str.) *subtilis* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 4, 5, 52, 76, 107, 133, 140, 162)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. fasciatus* Strl. and *B. hirtus*, but differs in the shorter suberect setae on the interstriae of elytra (Figs 132, 133), indistinct median sulcus on the rostral dorsum (Figs 46, 48, 52), lack of lateral depressions on the disc of pronotum, and strong, long, stylet-shaped mucro on the male tibiae (Figs 96, 98, 106, 107).

Description. Rostrum parallel-sided, as long as wide; sides leveling with temples. Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, weakly projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum parallel-sided, strongly longitudinally convex, with deep median sulcus, separated from frons by clearly visible in lateral and dorsal views transverse depression. Epistomal plate with shallow depression. Antennal scrobes narrowly visible, deep, reaching ventral surface of rostrum. Eyes large (in males FW/ELD = 1.61–1.63, in females 2.08–2.18), oval, usually strongly, occasionally hemispherically convex. Frons weakly convex, distinctly finely punctate.

Antennal scape thin, gently curved, sharply widened at apical 1/3; 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate (L/W = 2.0–2.3), 1st as long as, but noticeably larger than 2nd; 3rd–6th segments as long as wide; 7th transverse; club ovate.

Pronotum transverse (PL/PW = 0.72–0.80), widest at middle, with strongly, evenly convex disc and sides, noticeably constricted at base and apex, densely covered with coarse and shallow polygonal punctures.



Figs 4–7. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., body (4, 6) and scaling of elytra (5, 7). 4, 5 – *B. subtilis* sp. n.; 6, 7 – *B. hirtus* Boh.

Elytral shape broadly varying: from oblong- to broad-oval (in males EL/EW = 1.28–1.33; in females 1.22–1.23). Disc strongly convex longitudinally. Striae linear, with punctures deep, narrowly separated. Crosspieces somewhat narrower than a puncture, situated at interstitial level. Interstriae nearly flat, shining, twice as wide as striae. Scutellum scarcely visible.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia slender, straight, usually not widened at apex. Inner apical angle of all tibiae noticeably acutely produced, with large stylet-shaped mucro. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment weakly transverse (L/W = 0.60). Claw-segment by 0.60 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment. Claws connate, weakly divergent in apical part.

Male anal ventrite without apical depression, but strongly flattened in apical 1/3, widely rounded apically.

Body brown, densely covered with weakly shining, elongate, excised apically recumbent scales and shorter, weakly widened, blunted apically suberect setae. Scales on pronotum and head deeply, those on elytra weakly excised and broad. Sides of pronotum and interstriae of elytra very densely covered with scales. Setae 0.5 as long as interstriae wide. Antennae and ventrites light brown with fine light pubescence, legs light brown, with evenly widened apically setae.

Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs 140 and 162.

Body length 1.50–2.37 mm, width 0.90–1.37 mm; in holotype 1.92 and 1.00 mm, respectively.

Material. Serbia and Montenegro. Holotype: ♂, “Dobrota, Mai. 1916”, “Collectio Dr Jureček, H. Jurečková” (NMP). Paratypes. 2 ♂, some data as holotype (NMP); 1 ♀, “Dobrota, Juni 1916”, “Collectio Dr Jureček, H. Jurečková” (NMP); 13 ♂, 6 ♀, “Boc.[ca] di Cattaro (= Boka Kotorska Strait), Rittm. Matcha” (NMP, ZIN); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, “Boc.[ca] di Cattaro, April, 1916” (NMP); 3 ♂, “Cattaro (= Kotor), 10.7.1916”, “Collectio Dr Jureček, H. Jurečková” (NMP); 1 ♂, “Cattaro”, “U. Sahlb.[erg]”, “1066”, “*Br. fasciatus* var.” (ZMUH); 8 ♂, 1 ♀, “Dalmatia, J. Matcha” (NMP); 1 ♂, “Montenegro westliches, Reitter” (NMP); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, “Cattaro, Dal.[matia], 1916”, “*Brachysomus hirtus* Boh.” (NMP).

Etymology. The name of this species refers to the small size of the gracious beetles.

***Brachysomus* (s. str.) *hegyessyi* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 8, 80, 141, 168)

Diagnosis. In a hypothetical morphological series, the new species is situated between *B. setiger* (Gyll.) (Figs 37–39, 175–177) and *B. villosulus* (Germ.) (Figs 35, 36, 178). In the structure of anal ventrite and male genitalia, also in the type of body pubescence the new species is very similar to *B. villosulus* (Germ.), differing in the thin antennae, shorter erect setae on the elytra and pronotum, denser punctures in the elytral striae, broad tibiae, strongly transverse pronotum, and broad median lobe of the aedeagus. From *B. setiger*, the new species clearly differs in the sparse pubescence of female body, slight depression on the anal ventrite of male, and structure of the male genitalia.

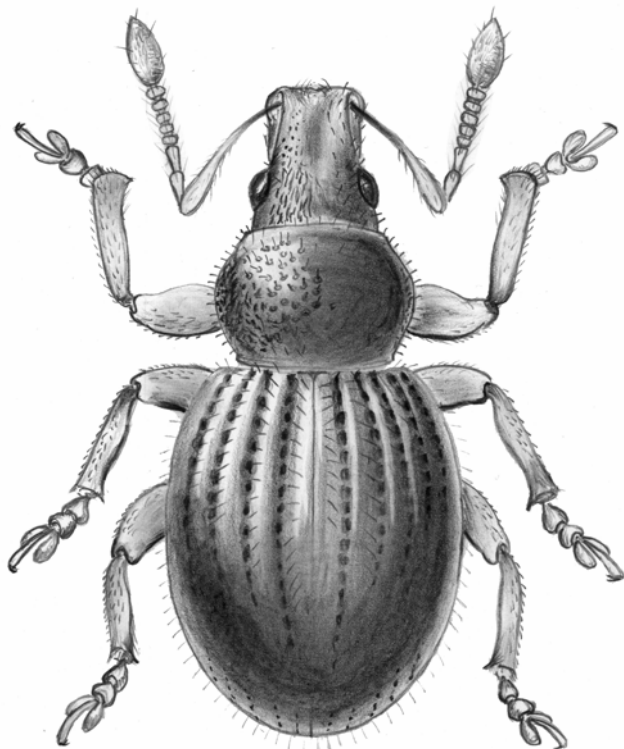


Fig. 8. *Brachysomus hegyessyi* sp. n.

From *B. setiger*, the new species clearly differs in the sparse pubescence of female body, slight depression on the anal ventrite of male, and structure of the male genitalia.

Description. Rostrum parallel-sided, as long as wide. Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, weakly projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum strongly narrowing in basal 1/3, then parallel-sided, weakly convex longitudinally, with shallow median sulcus, separated from frons by transverse depression. Epistomal plate scarcely convex, U-shape emarginated. Antennal scrobes narrowly visible, deep, reaching ventral surface of rostrum. Eyes large (in males FW/ELD = 1.66–1.86), oval, strongly convex. Frons flat, with distinct fine elongate punctures.

Antennae thin. Antennal scape gently curved, sharply widened in apical 1/3. Funicle evenly widened apically. 1st (L/W = 1.40) and 2nd (L/W = 1.25) funicular segments elongate; 3rd segment spherical, 4–7th weakly transverse; club broad spindle-shaped.

Pronotum strongly transverse (PL/PW = 0.65–0.69), widest at middle, strongly evenly convex on disc and at sides, noticeably constricted at base and at apex, densely covered with large shallow punctures, with weak apical constriction.

Elytra narrow- or broad-oval (in males EL/EW = 1.36–1.40; in females 1.31–1.34), at base as wide as base of pronotum. Base straight. Disc usually strongly convex longitudinally, occasionally slightly convex. Striae broad. Punctures deep, well separated. Crosspieces shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae convex, shining, as wide as striae. Scutellum very small but noticeable.

Femora in males strongly, in females gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Tibiae broad, straight, noticeably S-shaped and mucronate anteriorly. Apical interior emargination of metatibia with dense brush of short, thin, light hairs. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment transverse (L/W = 0.57). Claw-segment by 0.6 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

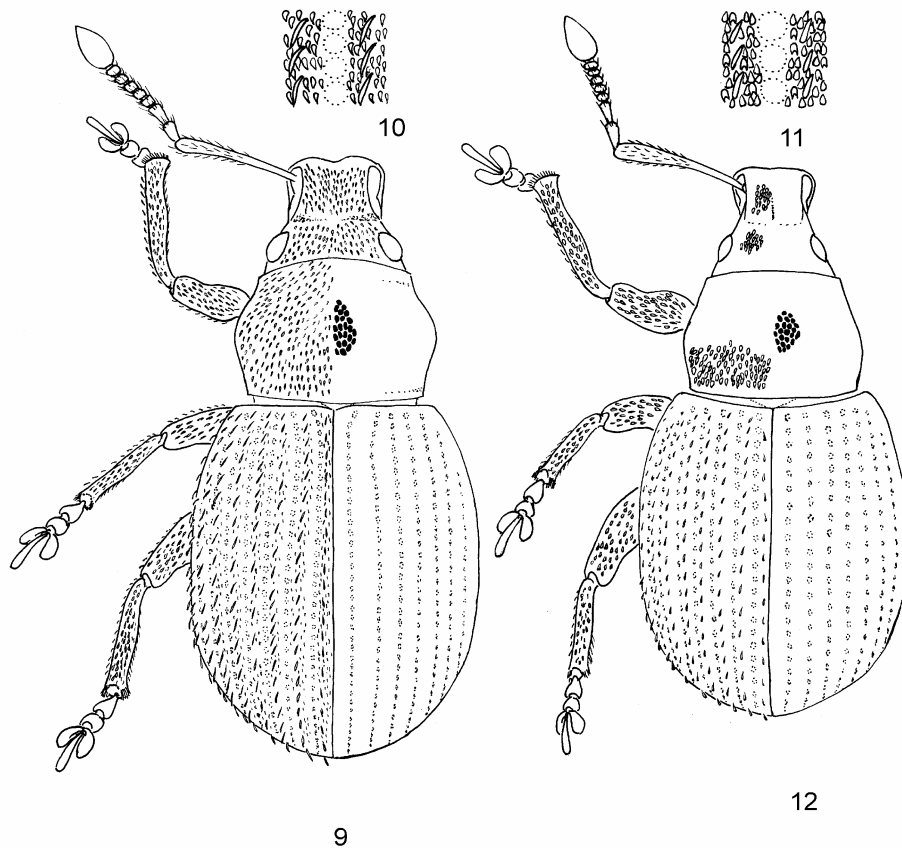
Anal ventrite of males with slight depression in apical part; apical margin shallowly emarginate, without distinct rosette of hairs, with only solitary hairs situated laterally. Anal ventrite of females evenly convex in middle, with apical margin narrowly rounded. Body shining, mid- to dark brown, antennae and legs yellow to light brown, head mostly dark brown to black. Elytra sparsely covered with white or light grey short narrow-lanceolate, slightly C-shaped scales and long spine-shaped erect setae, those as long as interstriae wide. Head and pronotum more densely covered with scales and shorter setae. Antennae and legs covered with weakly widened and blunted apically thick setae.

Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs 141 and 168.

Body length 2.10–2.70 mm, width 1.15–1.50 mm, in holotype 2.23 and 1.30 mm, respectively.

Material. Hungary. Holotype: ♂, “Bodrogszegi v. a.; Bodrog-part, 24.V.1995, leg. Hegyessy G.”, “Coll. A. Podlussány” (MTMB). Paratypes. 6 ♂, 1 ♀, as holotype (MTMB, ZIN); 4 ♂, idem, but 30 VI 1995 (MTMB); 1 ♀, “Tarcál, Ördög-bánya, 3.V.1999, leg. Hegyessy G.”, “Coll. A. Podlussány” (MTMB); 3 ♂, idem, but 30 V 1999 (MTMB); 1 ♂, idem, but 15 V 1999; “Bodrogkeresztúr, Leduj, 13.VI.1994, leg. Hegyessy G.”, “Coll. A. Podlussány” (MTMB); 1 ♂, idem, but 22 V 1994 (MTMB).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the collector, G. Hegyessy.



Figs 9–12. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., body (9, 12) and scaling of elytra (10, 11). 9, 10 – *B. albanicus* Apfb.; 11, 12 – *B. pelex* sp. n.

Subgenus *Hippomias* Yunakov, subgen. n.

Type species *Brachysomus kubanensis* Reitter, 1888 (Fig. 30).

Description. Rostral dorsum more strongly narrowing apically than in *Brachysomus* s. str., at antennal insertion 0.5 as wide as frons. Margins of antennal scrobe diverging to eye. Ventral margin of antennal scrobe distinct along entire length of scrobe, dorsal margin not reaching eye. Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, not covered by lateral margins of rostral dorsum. Base of elytra forming right angle with dorsal surface of mesonotum. Median lobe of aedeagus moderately sclerotized, dorsal surface membranous, apex flattened and not acute.

This is the largest subgenus of *Brachysomus* including almost all species of the first group by Formánek (1905) and the *transsylvanicus* group by Košťál (1992) except for *Brachysomus zellichi* Form., which has been transferred to the genus *Amicromias* Rtt. (Yunakov, 2005). Subgenus *Hippomias* subgen. n. is indistinctly separated morphologically from species of the subgenus *Brachysomus* s. str. owing to its broad morpho-ecological diversity. Species of this subgenus are combined into three species-groups based on external morphological characters of the head and body structure and distinctive structure of the genitalia. The species within the groups listed below are similar morphologically and chorologically.

Two Balkan groups, the *ponticus* and *transsylvanicus* groups, are the largest. Species of the *ponticus* group are characterized mainly by xeromorphic appearance. Among them, undoubtedly, most xeromorphically modified are *B. ponticus* Apfb. and *B. commutatus* Košťál. The rest species are less xeromorphic; they are distributed very locally in humid environment of the mountain forests and subalpine meadows. Their ranges are not extending beyond the Balkan Peninsula.

The *transsylvanicus* group includes mainly Carpathian species. They have the following characters typical of all forest species: pubescence fine, femora strongly club-shaped swollen in middle part, tibiae short and wide. This group includes several vicariant species: *B. merkli* sp. n. from the Carpathians, *B. sulcatus* sp. n. from the Crimea, and *B. alexeevi* sp. n. from the Northern Caucasus. The range of the *transsylvanicus* group is disjunct, unlike the entire range of the *ponticus* group.

Three forest species from the Western Caucasus are included in the *kubanensis* group. Two species of the *rhinomioides* group have an unusual structure of the head (rostral dorsum is noticeably widened apically) and scaling of the body: *B. argutus* sp. n. from Serbia and *B. rhinomioides* from Turkey and the Crimea.

The *ponticus* group

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) pelex* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 11, 12, 69, 87, 108, 142, 169, 173)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. albanicus* Apfb. (Figs 68, 108, 124, 143, 192, 201), but differs in the sinuate inner margin of meso- and metatibiae of male, dense vestiture composed of broad dentate scales, broader erect setae, depressed apical part of anal ventrite of male, and structure of the aedeagus, internal sac and spermatheca.

Description. Rostrum strongly conically narrowing to middle, weakly elongate (RL/RW = 1.03–1.07). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, noticeably projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum weakly convex longitudinally, separated from frons by clearly visible in lateral and dorsal views transverse depression. Eyes small, FW/ELD = 2.25–2.27 (2.26), weakly convex, situated very high on head capsule near level of frons. Frons flat, with punctures forming longitudinal striae under scales.

Antennae thick, scape noticeably curved, evenly widened apically. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st noticeably larger than 2nd; 3rd–6th segments as long as wide, 7th transverse; club ovate.

Pronotum transverse (PL/PW = 0.78), weakly constricted at apex, weakly evenly convex on disc, very densely finely and shallowly punctate; sides evenly convex.

Elytra oblong-oval (in male EL/EW = 1.26, in female 1.22), at base 1.02–1.10 times as wide as base of pronotum. Disc slightly convex. Sides almost straight. Striae linear with punctures deep, narrowly separated. Interstriae noticeably convex, shining, twice as wide as striae.

Legs short and thick. Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Tibiae slender, straight, with weakly S-shaped inner margin. Protibia usually not widened at apex. Metatibia of male finely mucronate. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment weakly transverse. Claw-segment by 0.60 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Male anal ventrite evenly strongly convex, with weak depression in apical part. Apical margin of anal ventrite in male almost straight, in females semi-round.

Body and legs brown, densely covered with minute, lanceolate grey and brown scales. Elytra with transverse and oblique brown bands. Interstriae of elytra, scape of antennae and legs with shorter, evenly widened, rounded apically suberect setae. Length of setae on interstriae 0.4 times width of interstriae. Funicular segments and club with fine light pubescence. Ventrites with hairs and piliform scales.

Aedeagus, armature of internal sac and shape of spermatheca as in Figs 142, 169, 173.

Body length 2.25–2.30 mm, width – 1.20–1.30 mm, in holotype – 2.25 and 1.20 mm.

Material. Greece. Holotype: ♂, “Athos, Macedonien, A. Schatzmayr”, “*oertzeni* ♂, det. Solari”, “*oertzeni* det. Formánek” (MCSNM). Paratype: 2 ♀ (NMP, ZIN), as holotype.

Etymology. The name of this species is a feminine Latin noun meaning “a rival of the wife”, it refers to the female resemblance of the males of another species, *B. albanicus* Apfelb.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) boroveci* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 13, 53, 90, 144, 185, 203)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. simulans* sp. n. and *B. oertzeni* Fst. From *B. simulans* sp. n., it differs in the elongate suberect setae on interstriae of elytra and faint transverse depression in basal part of rostral dorsum. From *B. oertzeni*, the new species differs in the shape of head, interrupted median sulcus on rostral dorsum, and shape of spermatheca (Fig. 146).

Description. Rostrum conically narrowing to middle, slightly transverse or as long as wide (RL/RW = 0.96–1.00). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, noticeably projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum parallel-sided, weakly convex longitudinally, separated from frons by slight transverse depression, with fine shallow median sulcus, distinctly more pronounced in female than in male. In male, median sulcus short and perceptible only in basal part of rostrum. Eyes large (in male FW/ELD = 1.83, in female 2.08), slightly convex, not projecting from lateral contour of head capsule, situated very high in head capsule almost at level of frons. Frons in male almost flat, in female wider and scarcely convex.

Antennal scape thin, slightly gently curved in basal 1/3, evenly widened apically. Funicle noticeably widened apically. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st somewhat longer and wider than 2nd, its sides noticeably convex; 2nd segment straight-sided, slightly widened apically; 3rd–7th segments transverse; club ovate, clearly separated from funicle.

Pronotum transverse (PL/PW = 0.78–0.80), widest at middle, evenly convex at sides, slightly constricted at base and apex. Disc slightly flattened.

Elytra broad-oval (in holotype EL/EW = 1.24, in paratype – 1.23), weakly convex at sides and strongly convex on disc (especially in female), widest at middle. Base deeply emarginate, 1.10–1.14 times as wide as base of pronotum. Striae linear with punctures deep, narrowly separated. Crosspieces somewhat narrower than a puncture, situated at interstitial level. Interstriae convex, shining, twice as wide as striae.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia slender, straight, usually not widened at apex. Metatibia of male with small mucro. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment weakly transverse. Claw-segment by 0.70 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

1st ventrite weakly emarginate at apex. Male anal ventrite evenly slightly convex, without depression in apical part, with shining flattened plate and rosette of setae situated laterally at straight apical margin. Female anal ventrite slightly convex, with rounded apical margin.

Body brown or dark brown, densely covered with short, lanceolate, slightly excised apically grey scales. Disc of pronotum almost bare, sides densely covered with scales. Interstriae of elytra, pronotum, head, scape of antennae and legs with shorter evenly widened, rounded apically suberect setae. Length of setae 0.7–1.0 width of interstriae.

Aedeagus, armature of internal sac and shape of spermatheca as in Figs 144, 168 and 203.

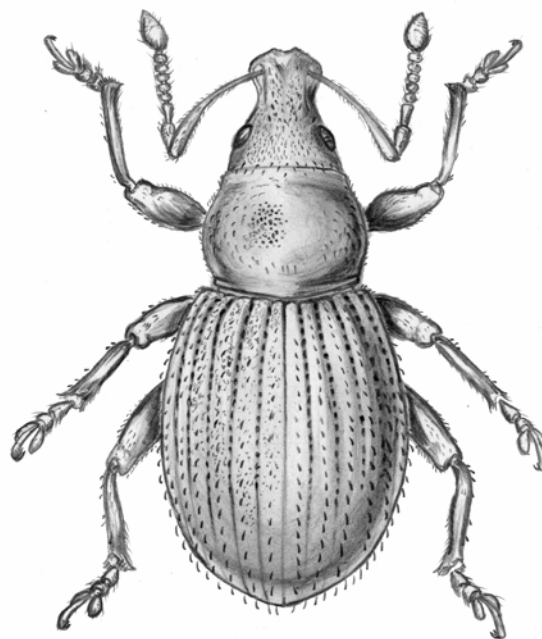


Fig. 13. *Brachysomus boroveci* sp. n.

Body length in holotype 1.90 mm, width 1.05 mm; in paratype 2.20 and 1.25 mm, respectively.

Material. Greece. Holotype: ♂, "Greece – Peloponnes, Lakonia – Golas, 24.III.1998, lgt. Fr. Štáhlavský" (Bc). Paratypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, as holotype (ZIN).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to my colleague Dr Roman Borovec (Nechanice, Czech Republic) in appreciation of his kind cooperation and contribution to the knowledge of Entiminae.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) assingi* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 14, 54, 88, 127, 128, 147, 172, 174, 205)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. commutatus* Košťál (Figs 42, 43, 56, 130, 148, 172, 186, 202, 205), but differs in the weakly convex eyes, straight-sided 1st and strongly elongate 2nd funicular segments, weakly narrowed apically head capsule, deeply excised scales on the head and pronotum, brown-maculate elytra, structure of aedeagus and spermatheca.

Description. Rostrum weakly conically narrowing to middle, as long as, or slightly longer than wide (RL/RW = 1.00–1.09). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, noticeably projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum weakly convex longitudinally, separated from frons by slight transverse depression, with noticeable median sulcus. Eyes small, in males larger than in females (in males FW/ELD = 1.36–2.10, in female – 2.50–2.75), moderately convex, situated below frons level. Frons flat, with punctures forming longitudinal striae under scales.

Antennal scape thin, slightly gently curved in basal 1/3, evenly widened apically. Funicle noticeably widened apically. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 3rd–7th segments transverse; club ovate.

Pronotum slightly transverse (PL/PW = 0.77–0.83), widest at middle, evenly convex at sides, slightly constricted at base and apex. Disc slightly convex, finely shallowly punctate.

Elytra broad-oval (EL/EW = 1.04–1.22), weakly evenly convex at sides and on disc in male and more strongly convex on disc and in basal 1/3 of sides in females. Base deeply emarginate, 1.05–1.14 times as wide as base of pronotum. Striae linear with punctures deep, narrowly separated. Crosspieces somewhat narrower than a puncture, situated at interstitial level. Interstriae moderately convex or flat, shining, twice as wide as striae.

Legs short. Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Tibiae straight, with slightly S-curved inner margin. Protibia usually not widened at apex. Metatibia of male weakly mucronate. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment

weakly transverse. Claw-segment by 2/3 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Ventriles covered with thin hairs and pili-form scales. Anal ventrite of male without depression in apical part; apical margin straight in males, rounded in females.

Body dark brown, elytra brownish-maculate, very densely covered with greyish brown recumbent round scales slightly dentate apically. Pronotum and head densely covered with deeply excised apically scales. Erect setae uniformly spread over entire surface of elytra, with length 2/3 width of interstriae; erect setae on pronotum inconspicuous. Outer margin of femora and protibia densely covered with round scales, inner margin of tibiae with thin light hairs.

Aedeagus, armature of internal sac and shape of spermatheca as in Figs 147, 172, 174 and 205.

Body length 1.80–2.05 mm, width 1.10–1.25 mm; in holotype 2.00 and 1.20 mm, respectively.

Material. Turkey. Holotype: ♂, "Turkey, Antakya, Nur Dagl., WSW Yesilkent, 990 m, 36°54'58"N, 36°18'54"E, mixed deciduous forest, № 14, 28 XII 2000, V. Assing" (DEI). Paratypes. 3 ♂, 3 ♀, as holotype (DEI, ZIN).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the collector, Dr Volker Assing.

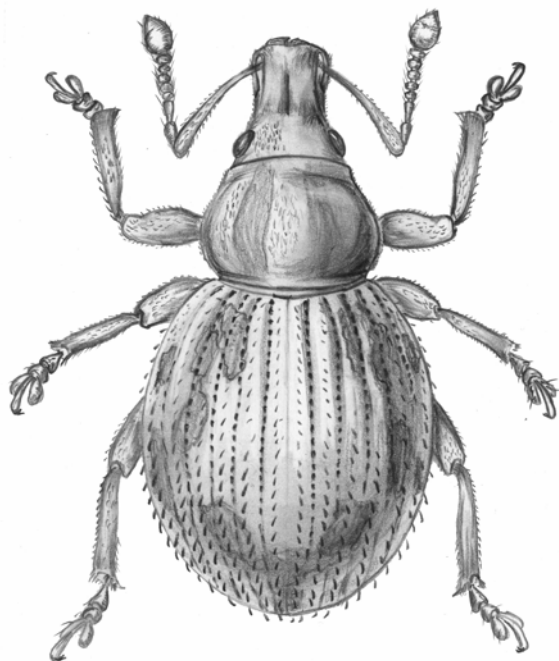


Fig. 14. *Brachysomus assingi* sp. n.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) simulans* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 15, 58, 89, 129, 135, 145, 180)

Diagnosis. *B. simulans* sp. n. is very similar to species of the *kubanensis*-group owing to the presence of a pattern on the elytra, but is closely related to *B. commutatus* and *B. ponticus* (Figs 40–43, 56, 130, 134, 148, 156, 186, 188), differing in the less conspicuous and finer scales, strongly convex rostral dorsum with more noticeable transverse depression in its basal part, and structure of genitalia of both sexes.

Description. Rostrum weakly conically narrowing to middle, slightly longer than wide (RL/RW = 1.05–1.11). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, noticeably projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum weakly convex longitudinally, separated from frons by slight transverse depression, with noticeable median sulcus. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 2.00–2.25), moderately convex, situated slightly below frons level. Frons flat, with punctures forming longitudinal striae under scales.

Antennal scape evenly curved and widened apically. Funicle noticeably widened apically. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st larger than 2nd; 3rd–7th segments transverse; club ovate.

Elytra oval (EL/EW = 1.25–1.28), widest at middle, weakly evenly convex at sides and on disc. Base slightly emarginate, 1.02–1.11 times as wide as base of pronotum. Striae linear with punctures deep, narrowly separated. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae convex, shining, twice as wide as striae.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia straight, with slightly S-curved inner margin. Metatibia of male weakly mucronate. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment weakly transverse. Claw-segment by 2/3 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

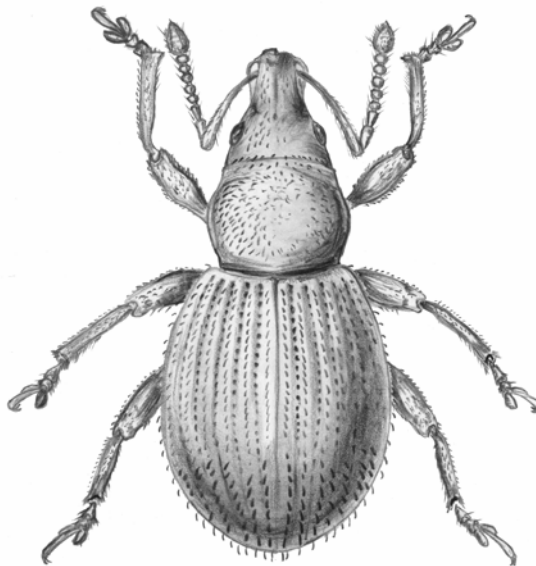


Fig. 15. *Brachysomus simulans* sp. n.

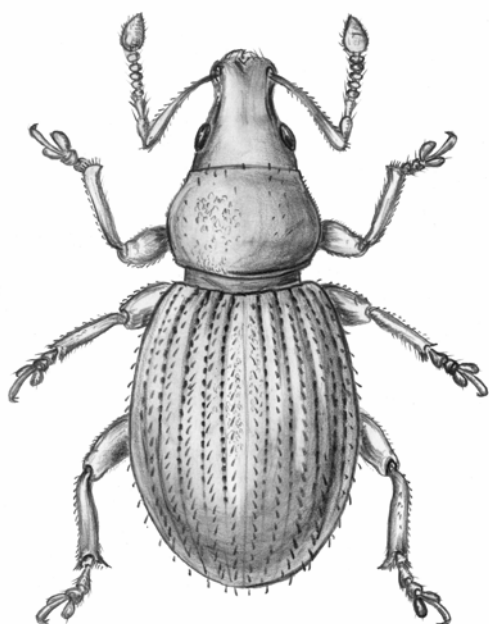


Fig. 16. *Brachysomus armatus* sp. n.

Anal ventrite of males without depression; apical margin slightly emarginate, with groups of long hairs.

Body mid- to dark brown, elytra with dark brown maculae, very densely covered with brown short-lanceolate scales and short, lobe-shaped suberect setae with length 0.5 width of interstriae. Head and pronotum without distinct suberect setae.

Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs 145 and 180.

Body length 1.75–2.40 mm, width 0.95–1.35 mm, in holotype 1.75 and 0.95 mm, respectively.

Material. Greece. Holotype: ♂, "Greece, Peloponnes, Lakonia, 40 km SO Tripoli, Strasse zw. Agios Petros u. Karies, 1100 m, W-Hang, alte Eichen, *Erica arborea*, Moos, 37°18'49" N, 22°30'37" O, 22 III 1979, L. Zerche" (DEI). Paratypes. 1 ♂ (ZIN), 1 ♀ (DEI), as holotype.

Etymology. The name of this species refers to its resemblance of *B. kubanensis* Rtt.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) armatus* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 16, 55, 110, 131, 170, 171)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. commutatus* and *B. ponticus* (Figs 55, 56, 110, 131, 134, 170, 186, 188), but differs in

the parallel-sided head capsule, strongly S-curved and blade-shaped sharpened inner margin of metatibia, shape of elytra, form of scales and structure of aedeagus.

Description. Rostrum weakly conically narrowing to middle, slightly transverse (RL/RW = 0.91). Head capsule almost parallel-sided. Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, noticeably projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum almost flat, not separated from frons by transverse depression, almost parallel-sided, without median sulcus. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 2.0), oval, moderately convex, situated below frons level. Frons flat, with punctures forming longitudinal striae under scales.

Antennal scape slightly evenly curved and widened apically. Funicle noticeably widened apically. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st larger than 2nd; 3rd–7th segments transverse; club ovate.

Pronotum moderately transverse (PL/PW = 0.74), widest at middle, evenly convex on disc and at sides, hardly constricted at base and at apex, finely shallowly punctate under scales.

Elytra oval (EL/EW = 1.27), widest behind middle, weakly evenly convex at sides and on disc. Striae linear with narrowly separated shallow punctures. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated at interstitial level. Interstriae flat, shining, 3 times as wide as striae. Base slightly sinuate.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia straight, with slightly S-curved inner margin. Metatibia with strongly S-curved and blade-shaped sharpened inner face, weakly mucronate. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment weakly transverse. Claw-segment by 2/3 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Anal ventrite of male weakly depressed in apical part, with hardly emarginate apical margin.

Body dark brown, densely covered with recumbent grey scales dentate apically and short, lobe-shaped suberect setae with length 0.5 width of interstriae. Underside covered with piliform scales and hairs.

Aedeagus as in Figs 170 and 171.

Body length 1.8 mm, width 1.0 mm.

Material. Turkey. Holotype: ♂, “Turkey centr., Kastamonu S Agazdagi Gec., 1800–2000 m, 7 VII 1996 (Bayer leg.)” (Bc).

Etymology. The name of this species refers to the sharp inner face of the tibiae in the beetles.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) curvimanus* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 17, 60, 61, 99, 149, 187)

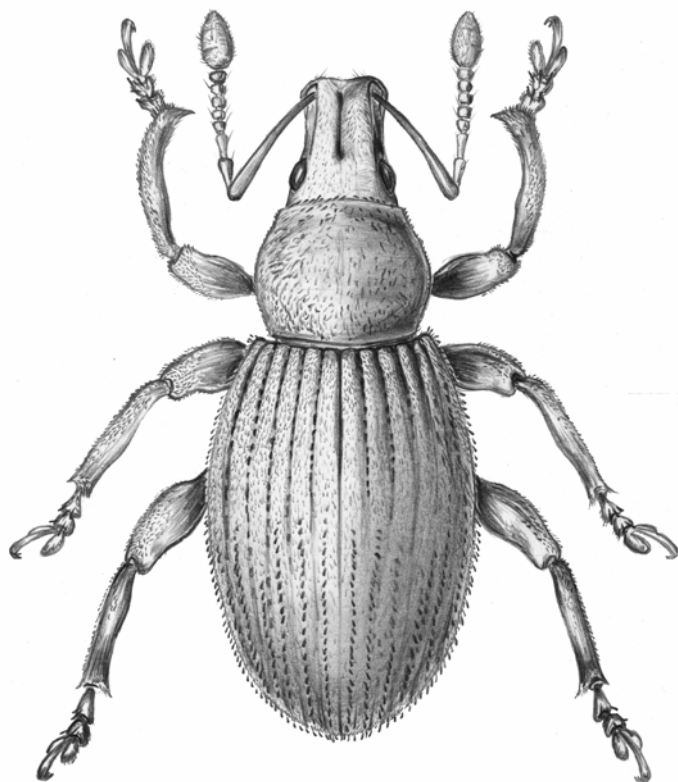


Fig. 17. *Brachysomus curvimanus* sp. n.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. commutatus* and *B. ponticus* (Figs 40, 42, 148, 186, 188), but differs in the elongate body, oblong-oval elytra, strongly incurved protibia, form of antennal scrobes and structure of aedeagus and spermatheca.

Description. Rostrum noticeably conically narrowing to middle, slightly longer than wide (RL/RW = 1.03–1.14). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, noticeably projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Dorsal margin of antennal scrobe directed to hind margin of eye. Rostral dorsum at base narrowed, then parallel-sided, with deep median sulcus, not or obsoletely separated from frons by transverse depression. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 1.91–2.50), strongly convex, situated below frons level. Frons flat, with punctures forming longitudinal striae under scales.

Antennal scape thin, slightly evenly curved, sharply widened in apical 1/3. Funicle noticeably widened apically. 1st (L/W = 2) and 2nd (L/W = 1.8) funicular segments elongate, 1st wider than 2nd; 3rd–6th segments as long as wide, 7th segment slightly transverse; club ovate.

Pronotum slightly transverse (PL/PW = 0.81–0.88), widest at middle, evenly convex on disc and at sides, scarcely constricted at base and with more noticeable wide constriction at apex, finely, shallowly punctate. Disc with shallow lateral depressions.

Elytra oblong-oval or oval (EL/EW = 1.31–1.40), weakly convex at sides in males and strongly convex in females, widest at middle. Disc slightly convex longitudinally. Base deeply emarginate. Striae linear with deep, narrowly separated punctures. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae convex, shining, twice as wide as striae.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia strongly incurved; male tibiae noticeably mucronate, metatibia with large mucro. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment in males strongly, in females weakly transverse. Claw-segment by 2/3 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Anal ventrite of males weakly depressed in apical part, widely rounded apically.

Body dark brown, densely covered with recumbent grey scales dentate apically, and short, lobe-shaped suberect setae with length 0.5 width of interstriae. Underside covered with piliform scales and hairs.

Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs 149 and 187.

Body length in males 2.50–2.55 mm, in females – 2.30–2.85 mm, width in males 1.20–1.25 mm, in females – 1.25–1.50 mm; in holotype 2.50 and 1.25 mm, respectively.

Material. Turkey. Holotype: ♂, “Turkey, vil. Izmir, Boz dağlari, Boz dağ köy env., 1200 m, sifting of plant litter, 30.V–3.VI.2003 R. Lohaj” (Bc). Paratypes. 2 ♂, 5 ♀, as holotype (Bc, ZIN); 1 ♀, idem, but 30.V.2003 (I. Smetana) (Bc).

Etymology. The name of this species refers to the strongly incurved male protibia.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) fallax* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 18, 59, 73, 91, 125, 150, 167)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. albanicus* Apfb. and *B. mikati* Košťál (Figs 9, 10, 62, 63, 109, 124, 143, 151, 192, 201), but differs in the presence of median sulcus on rostral dorsum, small mucro on male metatibia, subrecumbent setae on interstriae of elytra and structure of genitalia in both sexes. From *B. mikati*, it differs also in the very highly (almost at frons level) situated eyes.

Description. Rostrum noticeably conically narrowing to middle, then parallel-sided, slightly longer than, or as long as wide (RL/RW = 1.00–1.07). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, noticeably projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum weakly convex longitudinally, separated from frons by weak transverse depression, with thin median sulcus. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 2.20–2.60), slightly convex, situated close to frons level. Frons flat, with punctures forming longitudinal striae under scales.

Antennae thick. Antennal scape noticeably curved, evenly widened apically. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st larger than 2nd; 3rd–6th segments as long as wide, 7th segment transverse; club ovate.

Pronotum slightly transverse (PL/PW = 0.79–0.93), widest at middle, evenly slightly convex on disc and at sides, weakly constricted at apex and more noticeably constricted at base, finely shallowly punctate under scales.

Elytra oval or broad-oval, sometimes nearly round (EL/EW = 1.16–1.30), evenly convex at sides and on disc. Striae linear with deep, narrowly separated punctures. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae convex, shining, twice as wide as striae. Base 1.02–1.15 times as wide as base of pronotum.

Legs short. Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia straight, with slightly S-curved inner margin. Male metatibia weakly mucronate. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment weakly transverse. Claw-segment by 2/3 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Ventrites covered with hairs and piliform scales. Anal ventrite of male evenly strongly convex, not depressed in apical part, with straight apical margin; in female, anal ventrite with semicircular apical margin.

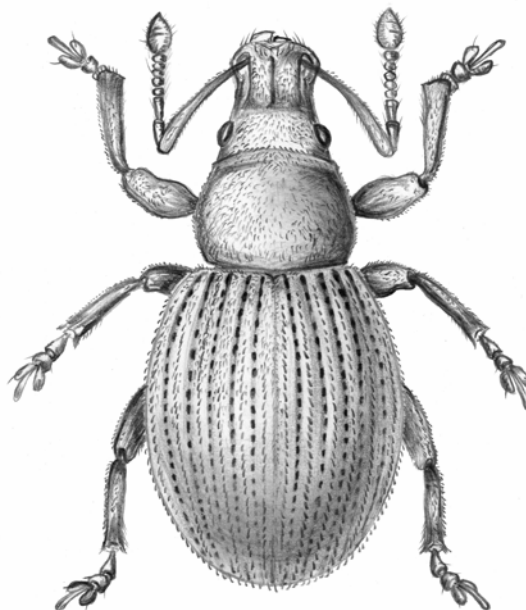


Fig. 18. *Brachysomus fallax* sp. n.

Integument mid- to dark brown. Body and outer surface of legs covered with lanceolate greyish brown scales. Suberect setae uniformly covering entire surface of elytra and inconspicuous on pronotum, their length 0.5 width of interstriae. Antennae covered with erect setae and hairs.

Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs 150 and 167.

Body length 1.70–2.45 mm, width 0.95–1.40 mm; in holotype 1.90 and 1.10 mm, respectively.

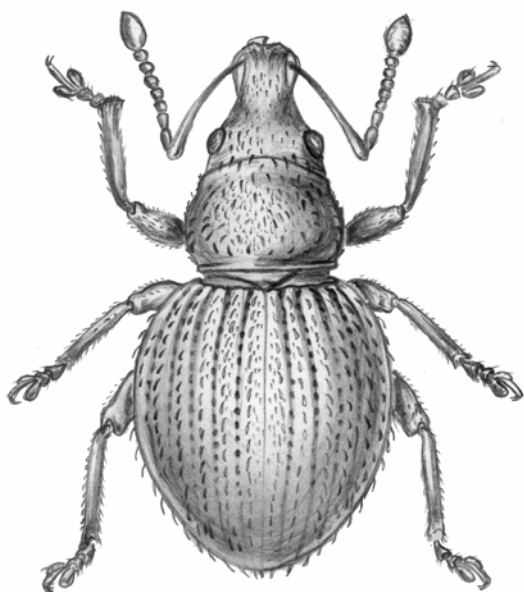
Material. Greece. Holotype: ♂, “Greece, Kazani, Pieria Mts., SE Velventos, N-Lage, 1570 m, 16 IV 2000 / Fagus-Wald, gesiebt, 40°11'16" N, 22°05'46" E (L. Behne)” (DEI). Paratypes. 9 ♂, 9 ♀, as holotype (DEI, ZIN); 13 ♂, 2 ♀, “Greece, Macedonia, Pieria, Oros Pieria, O-Seite, Ski-Center oberhalb Elatochori, Streu am Schneeerand, 4 IV 2001, 1485 m, 40°18'26" N, 22°12'04" E (L. Behne)” (DEI).

Etymology. The name of this species, a masculine Latin adjective, refers to its close resemblance of *B. albanicus* Apfelb.

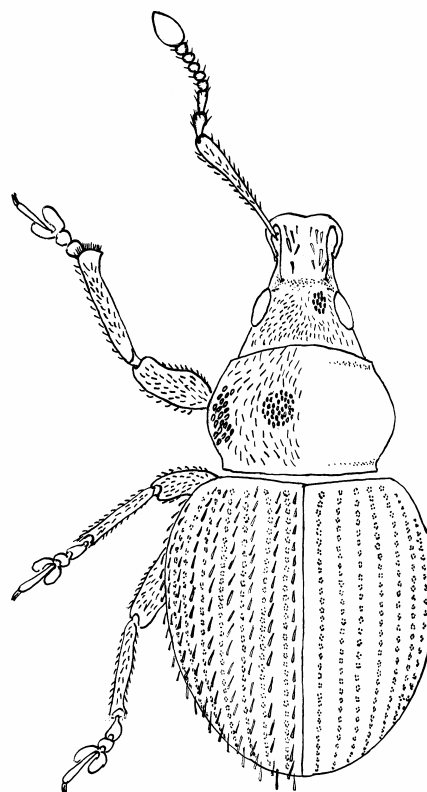
The transsylvanicus group

Brachysomus (Hippomias) argutus Yunakov, sp. n. (Figs 19, 65, 66, 70, 93, 181, 182)

Diagnosis. In the structure of head *B. argutus* sp. n. is similar to *B. rhinomioides* Košťál (Fig. 20), but it is closely related and more similar in other characters to *B. carpathicus* Košťál (Figs 33, 34). From *B. rhinomioides* (Figs 64, 67, 71, 152, 179, 183, 184), it differs in the gently convex rostral dorsum with slight transverse depression at its base, thin pubescence on interstriae of the elytra, shorter suberect setae, shape of pronotum, weakly convex disc of the elytra, distinctly pubescent interior margin of the metatibia, weakly convex and depressed in apical part anal ventrite, and structure of aedeagus. From *B. carpathicus*, the new species differs in the elongate rostrum with depressed base of dorsum, distinctly pubescent inner margin of the metatibia and structure of aedeagus.



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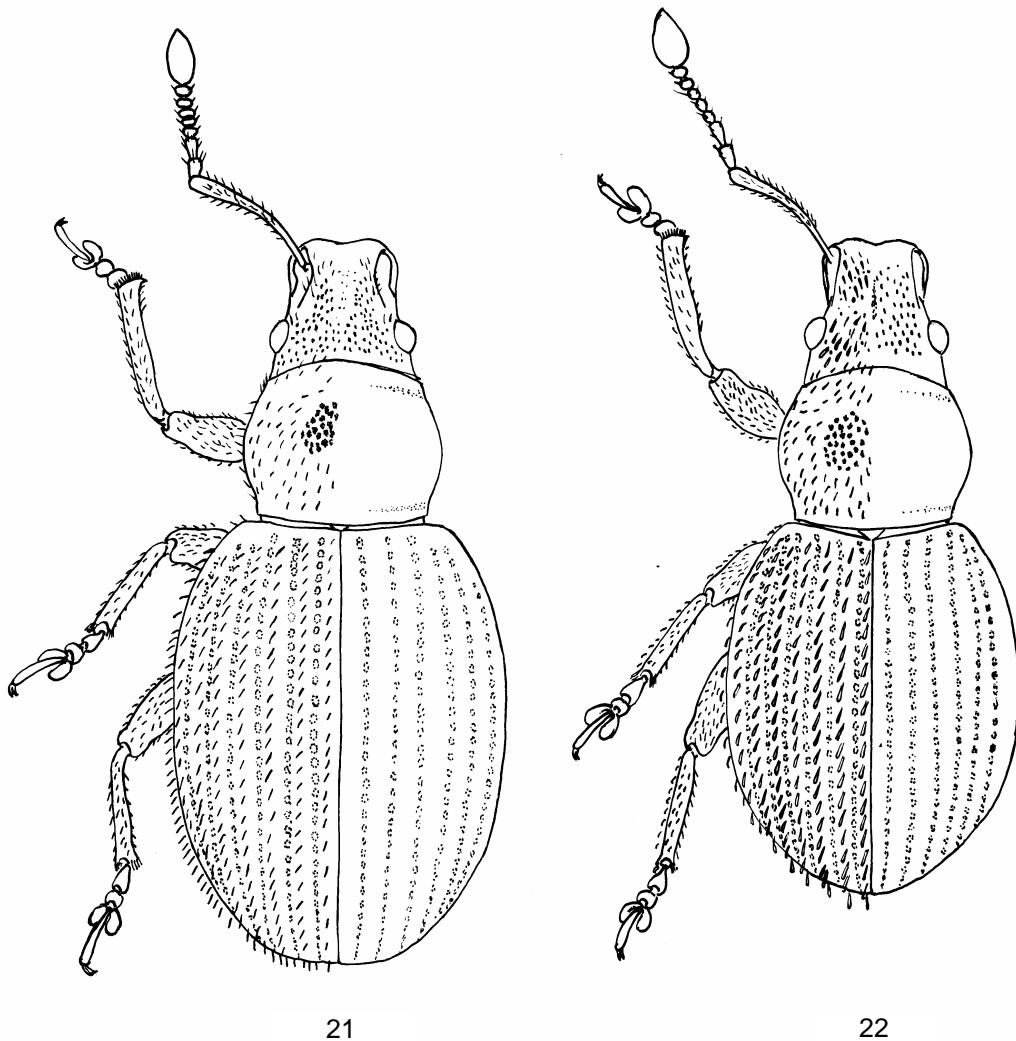
Figs 19, 20. *Brachysomus argutus* sp. n. and *B. rhinomioides* Košťál.

Description. Male. Rostrum noticeably conically narrowing to middle, almost as long as wide ($RL/RW = 1.05$). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, strongly projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum parallel-sided, weakly convex longitudinally, separated from frons by transverse depression, with fine median sulcus. Eyes small ($FW/ELD = 2.0$), oval, strongly convex, situated below frons level. Frons hardly convex.

Antennae thin and long. Scape weakly curved, evenly widened apically. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st thicker than 2nd; 3rd segment as long as wide; 4–7th segments transverse; club broad spindle-shaped, weakly separated from funicle.

Pronotum almost as long as wide, widest at middle, weakly convex at sides and on disc, weakly constricted at apex and at base. Sculpture under scales reticulate, with fine shallow punctures on disc gradually turning into micro-granules on sides.

Elytra subcordate ($EL/EW = 1.25$), strongly irregularly convex at sides, widest before middle. Disc moderately convex longitudinally and in cross-section. Striae linear with deep, narrowly separated punctures. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae flat, shining, twice as wide as striae. Base strongly sinuate, 1.08 times as wide as base of pronotum.



Figs 21, 22. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., body. 21 – *B. alexeevi* sp. n., 22 – *B. sulcatus* Yun.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Tibiae thin, strongly elongate. Protibia with straight outer margin and weakly projecting outer apical angle; inner margin S-curved. Metatibia with nearly straight inner margin, with small mucro and rosette of long light hairs. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment strongly transverse. Claw-segment by 2/3 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Anal ventrite weakly convex, with slight depression in apical part and slightly emarginate apical margin.

Integument brown. Body with silky pubescence, sparsely covered with piliform scales and suberect setae evenly widened apically. Setae uniformly covering surface of elytra, their length 0.5 width of interstriae. Ventrites covered with hairs and piliform scales.

Aedeagus as in Figs 181 and 182.

Body length 1.60 mm, width 0.90 mm.

Material. Serbia and Montenegro. Holotype: ♂, "SE Serbia, Zvonce env., nr Pirot, 27.IV.2002, T. Lackner" (Bc).

Etymology. The name of this species, a masculine Latin adjective, refers to its expressive appearance.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) alexeevi* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 21, 86, 123, 153, 197)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. sulcatus* Yunakov, 1999 (Figs 22, 85, 120, 154, 198) and differs in the shorter erect setae (length 2/3 interstriae width; in *B. sulcatus* setae length nearly equal to interstriae width), shape and size of scales on the elytra (in *B. sulcatus* scales longer, uniform, piliform), evenly curved antennal scape and structure of aedeagus.

Description. Rostrum parallel-sided, as long as wide. Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, scarcely projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum moderately widened apically, weakly convex longitudinally, flattened behind epistome, separated from frons by weak transverse depression, with broad, shallow median sulcus; width near antennal insertion 0.7 that of frons. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 2.20–2.25), round, strongly convex, situated almost at frons level. Frons weakly convex.

Antennal scape weakly evenly curved and widened apically, at apex 1.6 times as wide as at base. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st (L/W = 1.25) thicker than 2nd; 3rd–7th segments transverse; club broad spindle-shaped, weakly separated from funicle.

Pronotum slightly transverse (PL/PW = 0.77–0.80), evenly convex at sides, widest at middle. Disc evenly convex longitudinally, distinctly finely granulate.

Elytra broad-oval (EL/EW = 1.17–1.23), in female wider, evenly convex on disc and at sides. Striae linear with deep, narrowly separated punctures. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae flat, shining, 1.3 times as wide as striae.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Tibiae thin, strongly elongate. Protibia with straight outer margin and weakly projecting outer apical angle. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment strongly transverse. Claw-segment by 2/3 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Anal ventrite of male without depression in apical part, broadly rounded apically.

Integument of body brown, antennae and legs yellowish brown. Body rather sparsely and evenly covered with light fine, small, piliform and lanceolate scales and short, erect, slightly widened and blunted apically setae, length of latter 2/3 width of interstriae.

Aedeagus weakly sclerotized, median lobe parallel-sided, strongly narrowed and acute apically (Fig. 153).

Spermatheca as in Fig. 197.

Body length 1.7–1.95 mm, width 1.0–1.15 mm, in holotype 1.95 and 1.15 mm, respectively.

Material. Russia, North Ossetia. Holotype: ♀, Central Caucasus, North Ossetia, Kabardino-Sunzhenskii Mt. R., Zmeiskiye Mts., 6 km NW of Dur-Dur River mouth, N slope, 540 m, *Fagus* forest, *Rubus* + *Arum* association, 18 VIII 1986 (S.K. Alexeev) (ZIN). Paratype: ♂, Central Caucasus, North Ossetia, Kabardino-Sunzhenskii Mt. R., Zmeiskiye Mts., 3.5 km NW of Kadzhin Vill., ESE slope, 500 m, steppeified meadow with *Amygdalus nana* L. (S.K. Alexeev) (ZIN).

Etymology. The new species is named for the collector, S.K. Alexeev.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) merkli* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 23, 82, 112, 114, 118, 155)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. polonicus* Wanat & Mazur, 2005 and *B. tenuicollis* sp. n. (Figs 31, 32, 83, 84, 113, 115, 116, 119, 121, 156, 157, 195, 196), but clearly differs in the structure of genitalia of both sexes and kind of pubescence of the body: setae on the elytral interstriae narrower, longer, acute apically, with length equal to width of interstriae; body evenly, finely covered with piliform and narrow-lanceolate grey scales. Antennae slender, 4–7th funicular segments as long as wide

(noticeably transverse in *B. polonicus* and *B. tenuicollis* sp. n.). Tarsi slender and long. 1st ventrite with deeply emarginate apical margin (entire in *B. polonicus*).

Description. Rostrum noticeably narrowing to antennal insertion, as long as wide. Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, weakly projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum flat, widened to middle, then parallel-sided to antennal insertion, not separated from frons by transverse depression, without median sulcus. Epistomal plate widened. Eyes small ($FW/ELD = 2.50$), strongly convex, situated below level of weakly convex frons.

Antennal scape weakly evenly curved and widened apically, at apex twice as wide as at base. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st ($L/W = 1.5$) thicker than 2nd ($L/W = 1.3$); 3rd–7th as long as wide; club broad spindle-shaped, weakly separated from funicle.

Pronotum transverse ($PL/PW = 0.70-0.78$), evenly convex at sides, widest at middle. Disc evenly weakly convex longitudinally, finely distinctly punctate, at sides granulate.

Elytra oval ($EL/EW =$), in female broad-oval, evenly convex on disc and at sides. Striae linear with shallow, narrowly separated punctures. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae slightly convex, shining, twice as wide as striae.

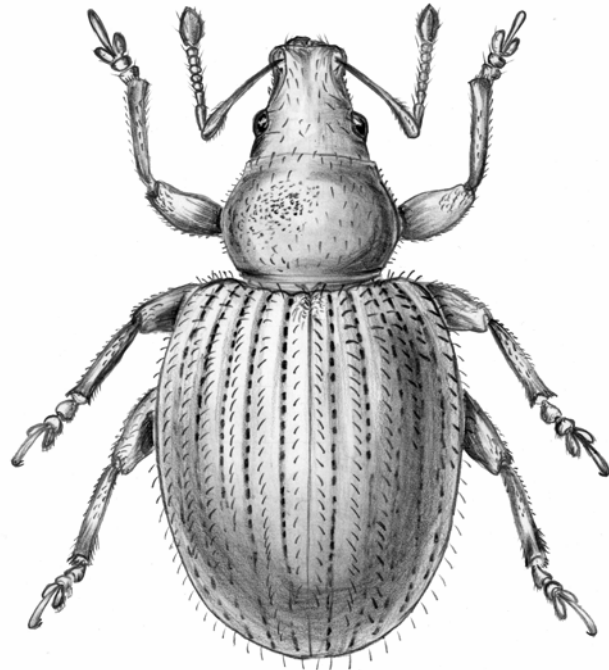


Fig. 23. *Brachysomus merkli* sp. n.

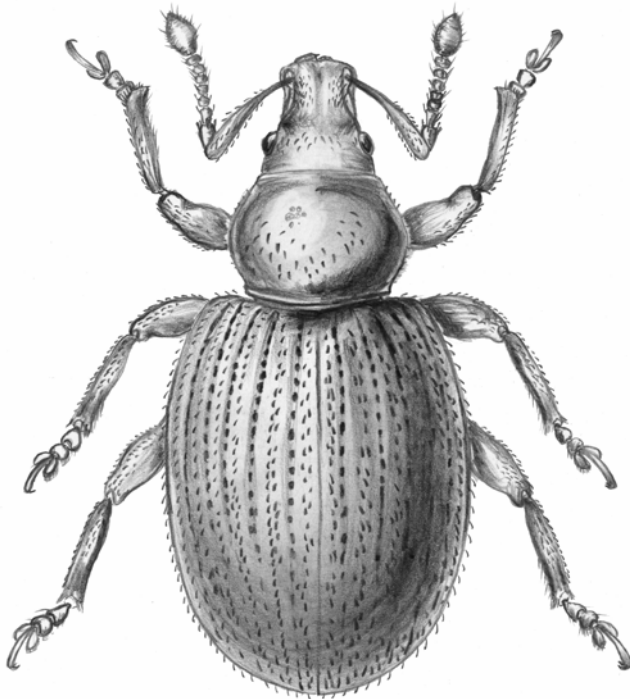


Fig. 24. *Brachysomus tenuicollis* sp. n.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Tibiae slender, strongly elongate. Protibia with straight outer margin and weakly projecting apical outer angle. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd strongly transverse. Claw-segment by 0.75 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Anal ventrite rounded at apex.

Integument of body brown, antennae and legs yellowish brown. Body sparsely and evenly covered with light small narrow-lanceolate scales and long, erect, narrow, acute apically setae with length equal to width of interstriae.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 155.

Body length 2.05–2.20 mm, width 1.15–1.25 mm, in holotype 2.20 and 1.25 mm, respectively.

Material. Romania (?). Holotype: ♀, “Hung[aria] mer[idionalis], E. Merkl” (handwritten) (MTMB). Paratypes. 2 ♀, as holotype (MTMB, ZIN). The types probably originate from Transsylvania, now a part of Romania.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Dr Otto Merkl (MTMB, Budapest), in appreciation of his kind cooperation.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) tenuicollis* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 24, 84, 113, 116, 119, 157)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. merkli* sp. n. and *B. polonicus* Wanat & Mazur, 2005. From *B. merkli* sp. n., it differs in the shorter erect drop-shaped setae (length 1/3–1/2 width of interstriae); densely covered with lanceolate scales body, and thicker antennae with transverse 4–7th funicular segments (in *B. merkli* sp. n., 4–7th segments as long as wide). Tarsi broader and shorter, claw-segment by 0.81 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment. Apical margin of 1st ventrite almost straight, slightly sinuate medially (strongly sinuate in *B. merkli* sp. n.). From *B. polonicus* the new species differs in the less transverse and evenly convex at sides pronotum (PL/PW = 0.81; in females of *B. polonicus* PL/PW = 0.70–0.72), and widest at middle, clearly wider at base than pronotum, base of elytra (in *B. polonicus* elytra widest in basal 1/3, at base as wide as pronotum).

Description. Rostrum conical, slightly elongate (RL/RW = 1.08). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, strongly projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum flat, in basal 1/3 narrowing, then parallel-sided, from antennal insertion weakly widened apically, not separated from frons by transverse depression. Frons flat, broad. Epistomal plate impressed. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 2.7), oval, strongly hemispherically convex.

Antennal scape weakly evenly curved and widened apically, at apex thrice as wide as at base. Funicle widened apically. 1st and 2nd funicular segments elongate, 1st (L/W = 1.4) thicker than 2nd (L/W = 1.3); 3rd segment square, 4–7th transverse; club ovate, not sharply separated from funicle.

Pronotum transverse (PL/PW = 0.81), evenly convex at sides, widest at middle. Disc flat longitudinally, weakly convex in cross-section, finely distinctly punctate, at sides granulate, without lateral depression; apex slightly constricted.

Elytra oval (EL/EW = 1.29), weakly evenly convex at sides. Disc gently convex longitudinally and in cross-section. Base noticeably emarginate, distinctly wider than base of pronotum. Striae linear. Interstriae flat, broad, 2.5 times as wide as striae. Punctures small, shallow, weakly separated. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level.

Protibia with straight outer margin and weakly projecting outer apical angle. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment strongly transverse; claw-segment by 0.81 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Apical margin of 1st ventrite almost straight, slightly emarginate in middle. Anal ventrite flat, rounded apically.

Body dark brown, antennae and legs brown. Head, pronotum and elytra evenly covered with small, light narrow-lanceolate scales and drop-shaped suberect setae. Legs and antennae with thin acute setae and hairs, length of setae 1/3–1/2 width of interstriae.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 157.

Body length 2.30 mm, width 1.35 mm.

Material. Hungary. Holotype: ♀ (MTMB), “Telkibánya, Cser-hegy; 1989.V.24. leg. Hegyessy G.; coll. A. Podlussány”.

Etymology. The name of this species, the Latin adjective, refers to the relatively narrow pronotum in the beetles.

The *kubanensis* group

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) ellipticus* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 25, 27, 100, 160, 193, 199)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *B. kubanensis* Rtt. (Figs 26, 30, 102, 189, 191, 194, 200), from which differs in the elongate body (EL/EW = 1.36–1.38; in *B. kubanensis* 1.21–1.24), sinuate and blunted inner face of metatibia in male, smaller eyes (FW/ELD = 2.40–2.81; in *B. kubanensis* 1.66–2.07) and structure of aedeagus.

Description. Rostrum conical, weakly elongate (RL/RW = 1.12–1.21). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, strongly projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum parallel-sided, at antennal insertion 0.6 times as wide as frons, weakly convex longitudinally, with weak median sulcus, separated from frons by shallow transverse depression. Epistomal plate deeply impressed, epistome rounded-triangular. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 2.40–2.81), oblong-oval, weakly convex, situated 0.87 ETD below frons level. Frons flat, with punctures forming longitudinal striae under scales.

Antennae thick; scape evenly curved and widened apically, at apex 3.5–4 times as wide as at base, extending beyond apical margin of pronotum. Funicle noticeably widened apically. 1st (L/W = 2.25) and 2nd (L/W = 2.00) funicular segments elongate, 1st wider than, and 1.5 times as long as 2nd, 3rd as long as wide, 4–7th segments transverse; club ovate.

Pronotum weakly transverse (PL/PW = 0.75–0.83), widest at middle, evenly convex on disc and at sides, noticeably constricted at base and at apex, with apical constriction noticeably wider than basal one, finely distinctly granulate and shallowly punctate. Disc with shallow lateral depressions, occasionally with shallow median sulcus.

Elytra oblong-oval in male, broader oval (EL/EW = 1.36–1.38) in female, evenly convex on disc and at sides. Base of elytra slightly emarginate. Striae broad with shallow, noticeably separated punctures. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae convex, shining, as wide as striae.

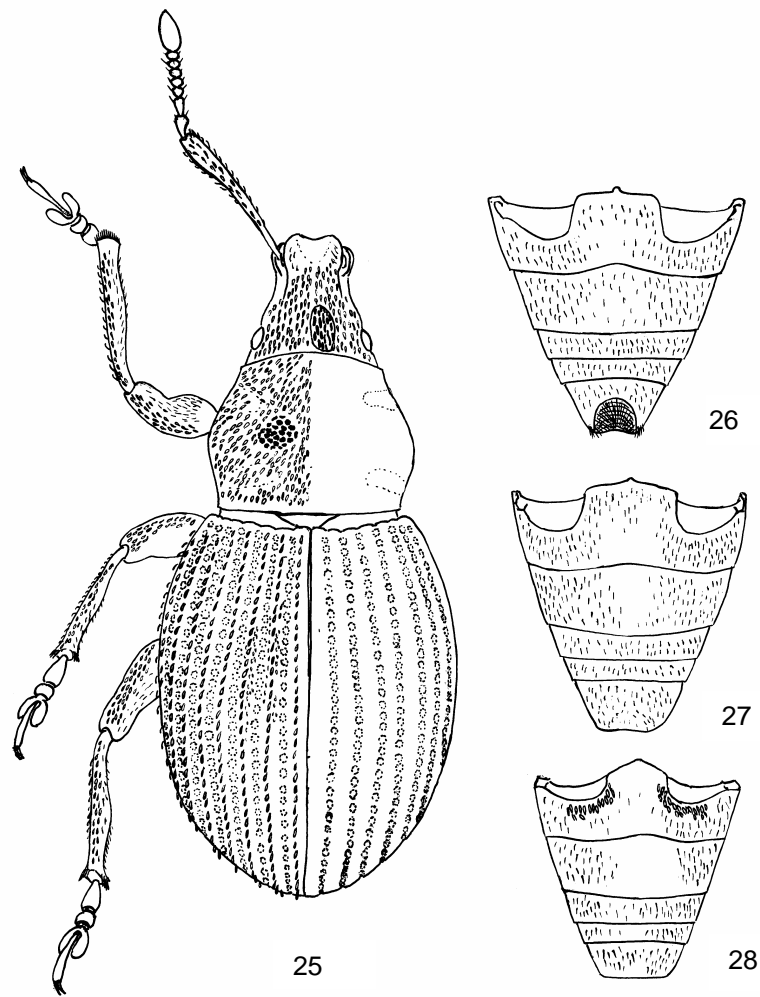
Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia with straight outer margin, S-curved interiorly. Metatibia of male weakly sinuate interiorly, without interior blade-shaped edging, distinctly mucronate; in female, metatibia slightly narrowing apically. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment as long as wide. Claw-segment by 0.58 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.

Body light brown to dark brown, antennae and legs usually light brown. Head, pronotum and elytra densely covered with grey and brown lanceolate scales. Epistomal plate without scales. Elytra with vague spotted pattern from brown scales and short suberect lanceolate setae on interstriae. Antennal scape and outer surface of femora and tibiae densely covered with scales and erect setae, funicle of antennae and inner margin of tibiae with long light hairs. Length of setae on elytra 1/2 width of interstriae; head and pronotum with few erect setae. Abdomen sparsely covered with hair-like setae and hairs.

Anal ventrite of male slightly impressed in apical part, evenly punctate, slightly emarginate apically. Anal ventrite of female without depression, with straight apical margin.

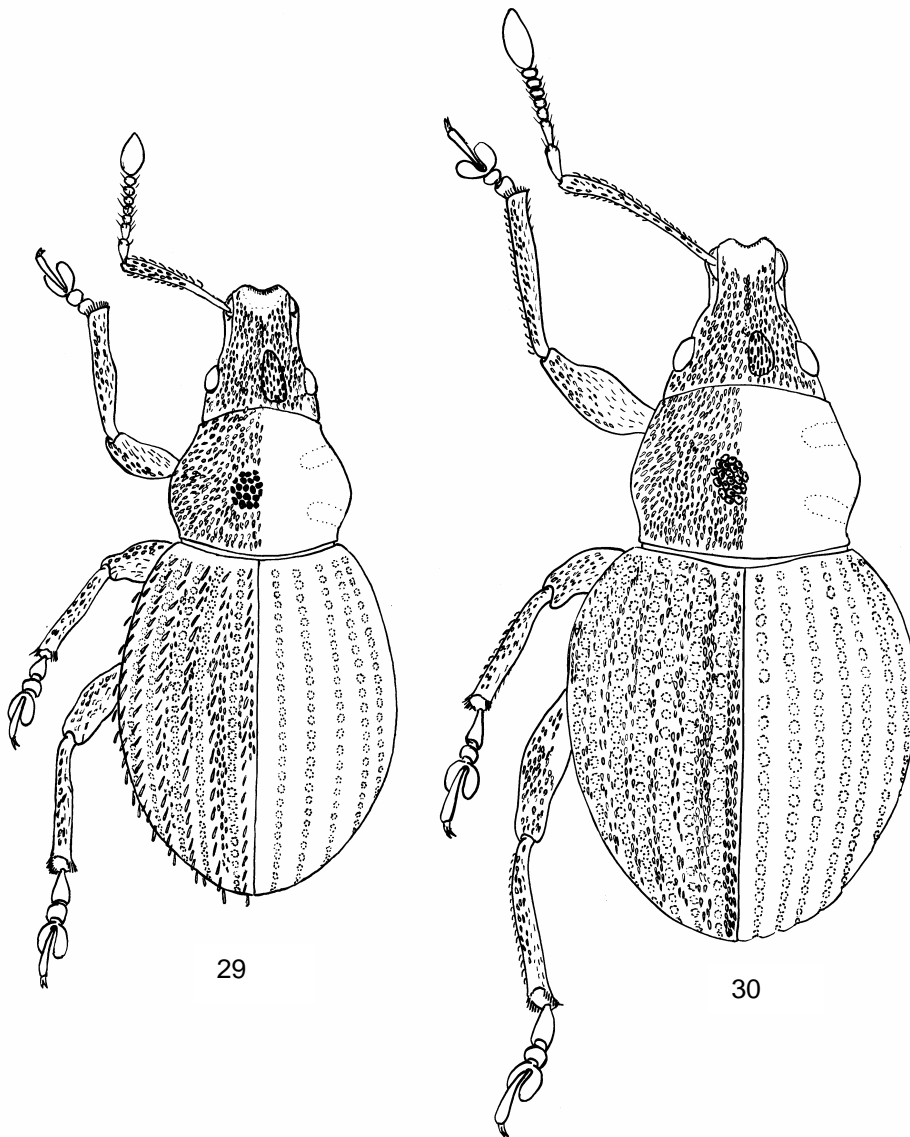
Aedeagus weakly sclerotized; median lobe as long as apophyses, ventral side of median lobe, except distal part, membranous. Ligulae slightly sclerotized. Internal sac micro-granulate with small lobe-shaped sclerite. Micro-granules round, lobe- and spine-shaped (Figs 193, 199). Spermatheca as in Fig. 160.

Body length 2–2.9 mm, width 1.05–1.65 mm; in holotype 2.25 and 1.25 mm, respectively.



Figs 25–28. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., body (25) and ventrites (26–28). 25, 27 – *B. ellipticus* sp. n.; 26 – *B. kubanensis* Rtt.; 28 – *B. kovali* sp. n.

Material. Russia, Western Caucasus. Holotype: ♂, Krasnodar Terr., Aibga Mt. Range, 1300–1700 m, 11 VI 1997 (G.E. Davidian) (ZIN). Paratypes. 25 ♂, 19 ♀, as holotype (ZIN); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, some data as holotype, but 600–1300 m, 10 VI 1997 (ZIN); 1 ♂, idem, but 12 VI 1997 (ZIN); 1 ♀, idem, but 7 VIII 1991 (ZIN); 4 ♂, idem, 1000 m, broad-leaved forest with *Fagus orientalis*, 10 VI 2001 (R.V. Filimonov) (ZIN, Fc); 1 ♀, idem, 1400 m, 14 VI–23 VIII 1987 (I.A. Belousov) (ZIN); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, idem, 500 m, 29 IV–11 IX 1992 (A.G. Koval') (ZIN); 1 ♂, idem, 1700 m, 1 VI 1995 (A.I. Roubchenya) (ZIN); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, idem, 16 V–5 X 1988 (H. Hippa, P. Viikmaa) (ZIN, ZMUH); 1 ♂, Fisht Massif, near Pshkho-Su Mt., 26 VI 1997 (G.E. Davidian) (ZIN); 4 ♂, 4 ♀, Atshishkho Range: 1600–2000 m, subalpine zone, 4 VIII 1991 (G.E. Davidian) (ZIN); 5 ♂, 1 ♀, idem, 2500 m, 24 VII 2001 (G.E. Davidian) (ZIN); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, idem, 10 VI 1997 (A.G. Koval') (ZIN); 4 ♂, 5 ♀, near Krasnaya Polyana Vill., Mzymta Riv. canyon, 18 VII–15 VIII 1986 (A.G. Koval')



Figs 29, 30. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., body. 29 – *B. kovali* sp. n., 30 – *B. kubanensis* Rtt.

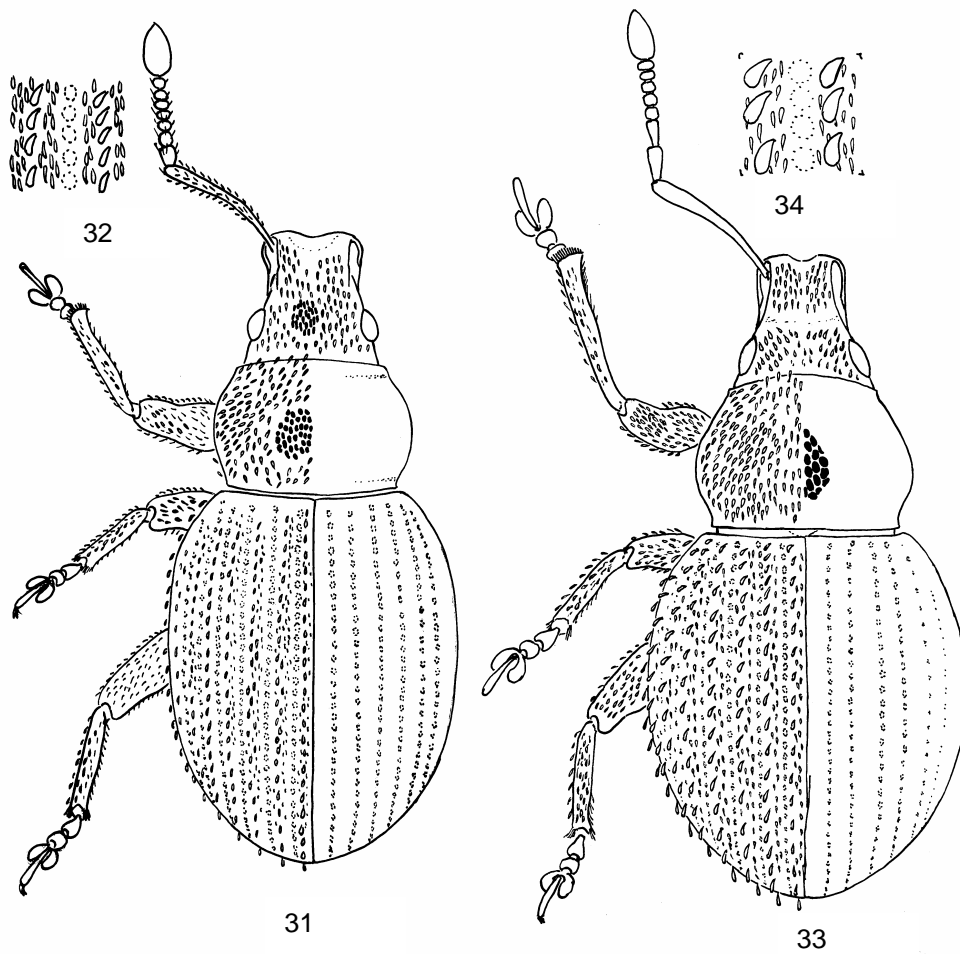
(ZIN); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, S spurs of Chugosh Range, Achipse Riv. left bank, 1300 m, 21 VII–10 VIII 1994 (A.Yu. Solodovnikov) (Sc); 1 ♀, NW slope of Iegosh Mt., 23 V 1996 (G.E. Davidian) (ZIN); 9 ♂, 8 ♀, Fanagoreiskaya Vill., 2 km NW of Schetka Mt., *Fagus* forest, 6–8 VI 1997 (G.E. Davidian) (ZIN); 7 ♂, 1 ♀, “Cauc. occ., Krasna Polana, VIII, Dr. Lgocki”, “*Br. kubanensis*” (ZIN, SMTD); 2 ♀, “Krasna Poljana” (NMP).

Etymology. The name of this species, a Latin adjective, refers to the relatively narrow elliptical elytra in the beetles.

***Brachysomus (Hippomias) kovali* Yunakov, sp. n.** (Figs 28, 29, 101, 158, 190)

Diagnosis. The new species is very closely related to *B. kubanensis* Rtt., but differs in the sinuate, unsharpened interiorly metatibia of male, flattened and slightly emarginate at apex anal ventrite of male, more convex eyes, short rostrum (RL/RW = 1.09–1.20; in *B. kubanensis* 1.18–1.34), subrecumbent setae on the elytra (in *B. kubanensis* elytra usually with suberect or recumbent setae) and structure of aedeagus.

Description. Rostrum conical, as long as wide or slightly elongate (in male RL/RW = 1.09, in female RL/RW = 1.11–1.20). Pterygia clearly visible in dorsal view, strongly projecting from lateral contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum parallel-sided, weakly convex longitudinally, occasionally with weak median sulcus, not separated from frons by transverse depression. Epistomal plate deeply impressed, epistome with rounded-triangular edge. Eyes small (FW/ELD = 1.91–2.54), oblong-oval, noticeably convex, situated 0.62 ETD below frons level. Frons flat, with punctures forming longitudinal striae under scales.

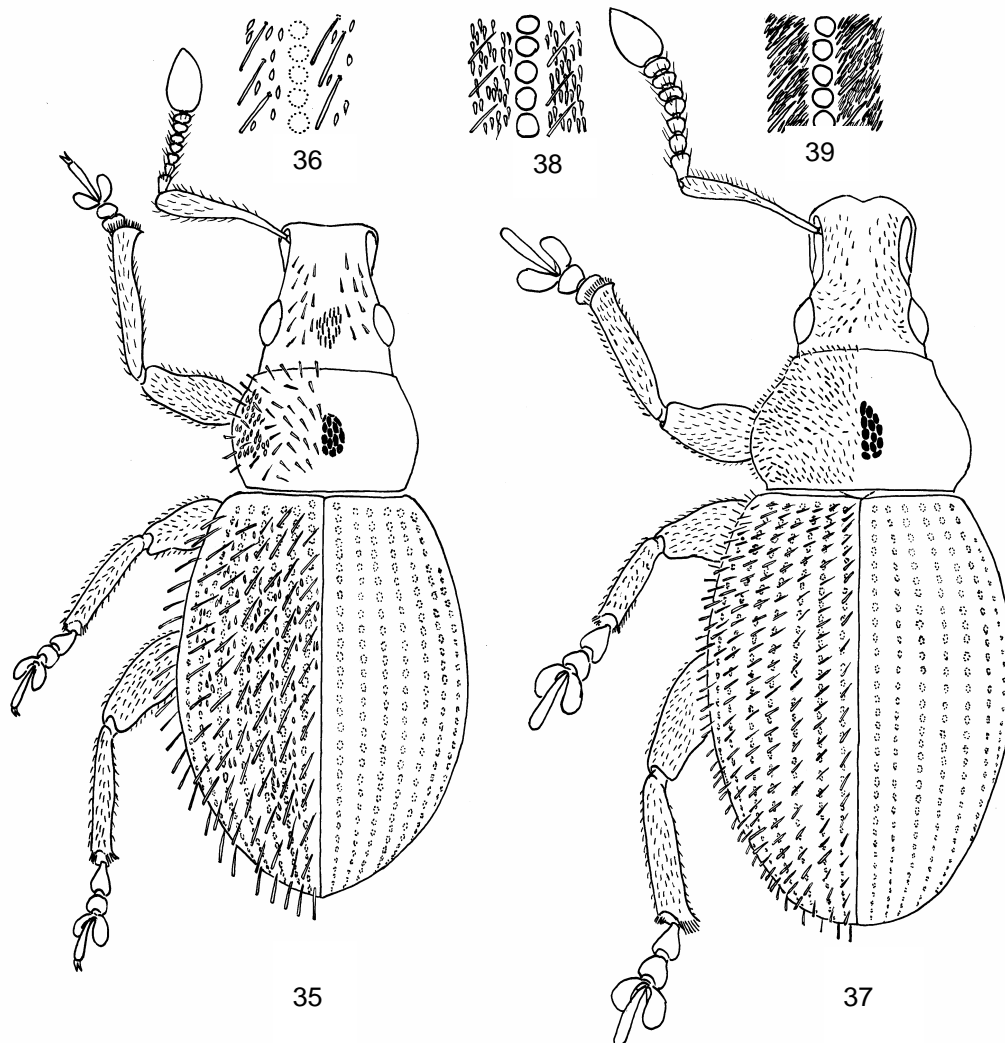


Figs 31–34. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., body (31, 33) and scaling of elytra (32, 34). 31, 32 – *B. polonicus* Wanat & Mazur; 33, 34 – *B. carpathicus* Košťál.

Pronotum transverse in female, weakly transverse (PL/PW = 0.69–0.92) in male, evenly convex at sides, widest at middle, noticeably constricted at apex and at base. Disc evenly slightly convex in cross-section, with noticeable lateral depressions.

Elytra of males oval, those of female broad-oval (EL/EW = 1.17–1.32), evenly convex on disc and at sides. Disc strongly convex in females. Base of elytra slightly emarginate. Striae fine, with shallow, noticeably separated punctures. Crosspieces somewhat shorter than a puncture, situated below interstitial level. Interstriae convex, shining, 1.5 times as wide as striae.

Femora gently club-shaped swollen in middle part. Protibia with straight outer margin, S-curved interiorly. Metatibia of male weakly sinuate interiorly, without interior blade-shaped edging, distinctly mucronate; in female, metatibia slightly narrowing apically. 1st segment of tarsus triangular, 2nd segment as long as wide. Claw-segment by 0.60 extending beyond lobes of 3rd segment.



Figs 35–39. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., body (35, 37) and scaling of elytra (36, 38, 39). 35, 36 – *B. villosulus* Germ.; 37–39 – *B. setiger* Gyll.

Body light brown to dark brown, antennae and legs usually light brown. Head, pronotum and elytra densely covered with grey and brown lanceolate scales. Epistomal plate without scales. Elytra with vague spotted pattern of brown scales and short erect lanceolate setae on interstriae. Antennal scape and outer surface of femora and tibiae densely covered with scales and erect setae. Funicle of antennae and inner margin of tibiae with long light hairs. Setae on basal part of elytra suberect, 1/3 width of interstriae; on apical part of elytra erect, with length 1/2 width of interstriae. Head and pronotum with a few erect setae. Abdomen sparsely covered with hair-like setae and hair, but abdominal lobes of 1st ventrite and lateral parts of 2nd and 3rd ventrites with dense lanceolate scales.

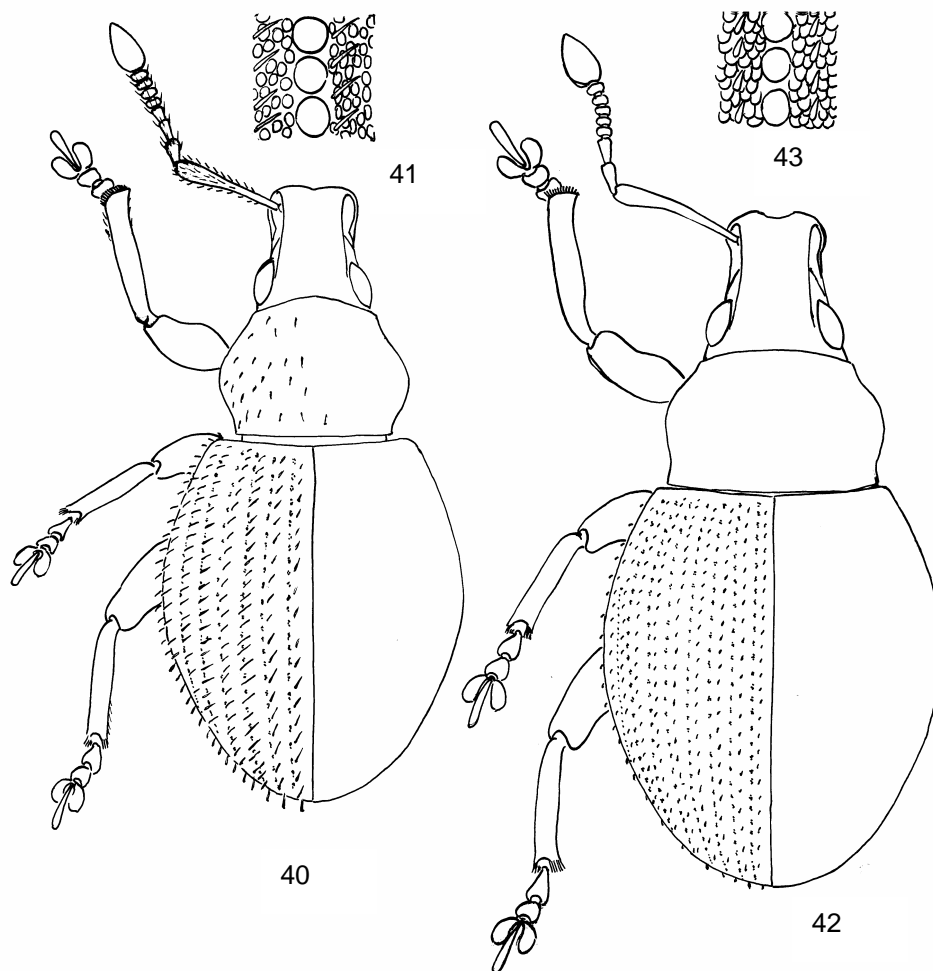
Anal ventrite of male without depression, with slightly emarginate apical margin.

Aedeagus weakly sclerotized; median lobe twice as long as apophyses; ventral side, except for distal part, membranous. Ligulae slightly sclerotized (Fig. 190). Spermatheca as in Fig. 158.

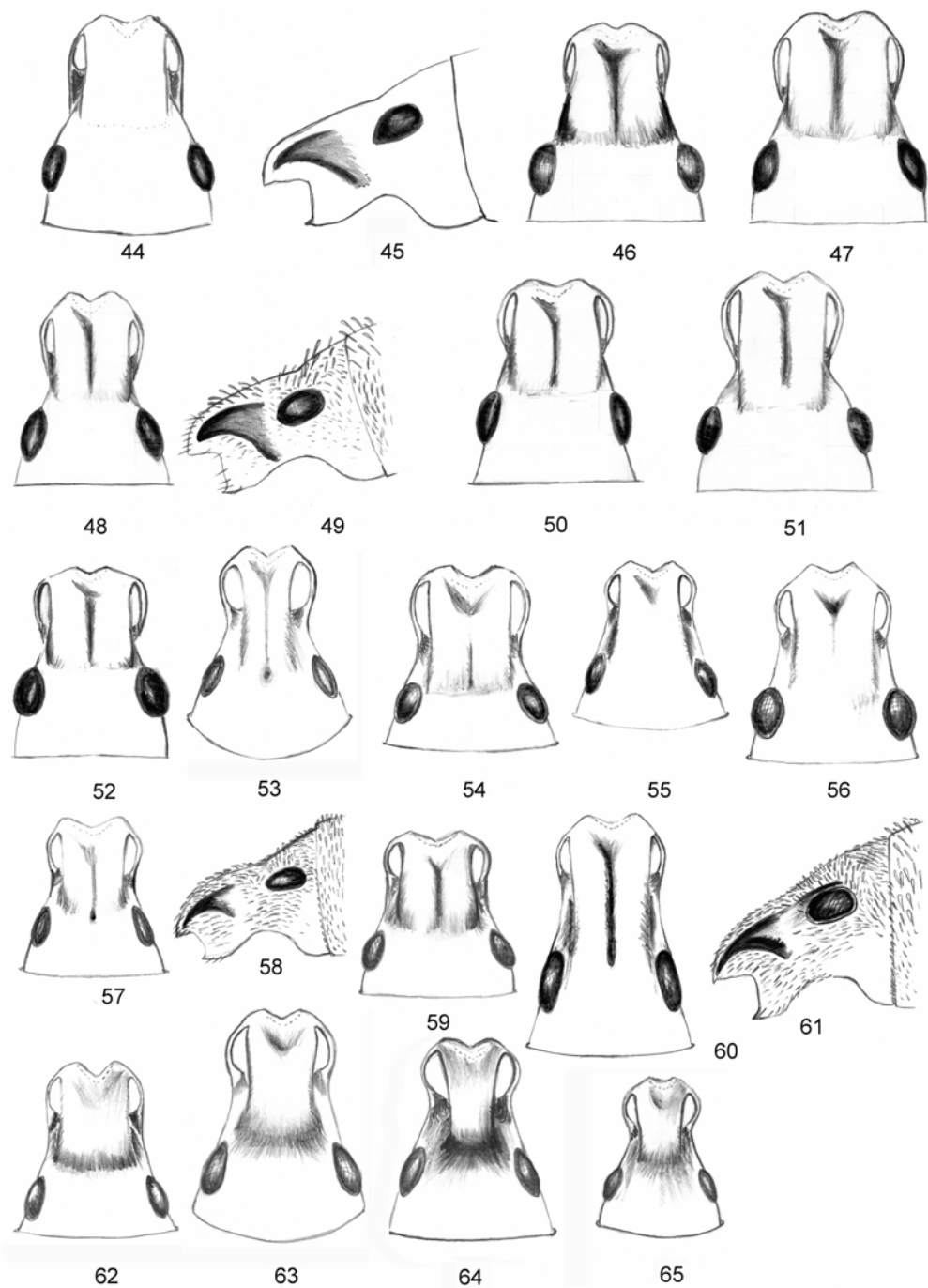
Body length 1.90–2.50 mm, width 1.10–1.50 mm; in holotype 2.00 and 1.15 mm, respectively.

Material. Georgia: Abkhazia. Holotype: ♂, Western Caucasus, Abkhazia, Bzybskii Range, near Khuap Vill., 500 m, pitfall traps, 31 V–25 VIII 1986 (A.G. Koval') (ZIN). Paratypes. 8 ♂, 6 ♀, collected with holotype (ZIN); 1 ♀, "Abchasia, Sukhum, A. Zolotarew" (ZIN).

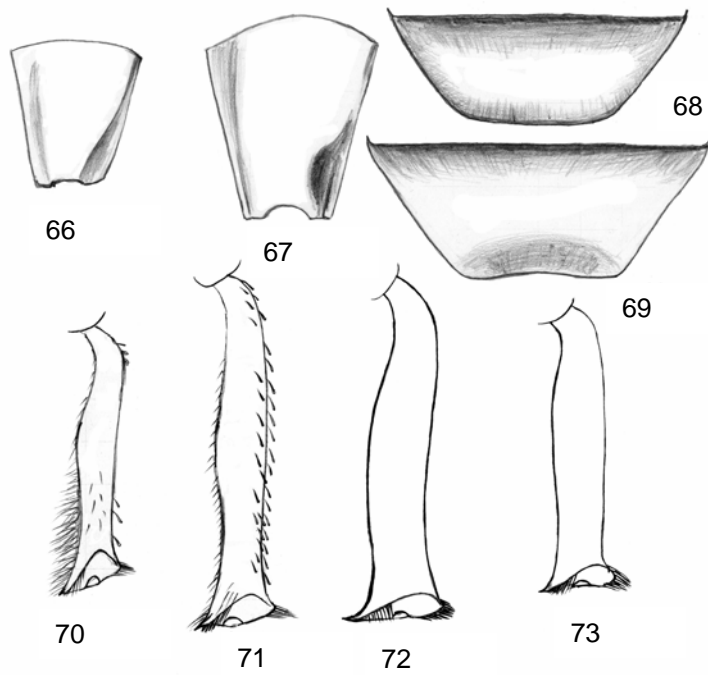
Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the collector, Dr Alexander G. Koval'.



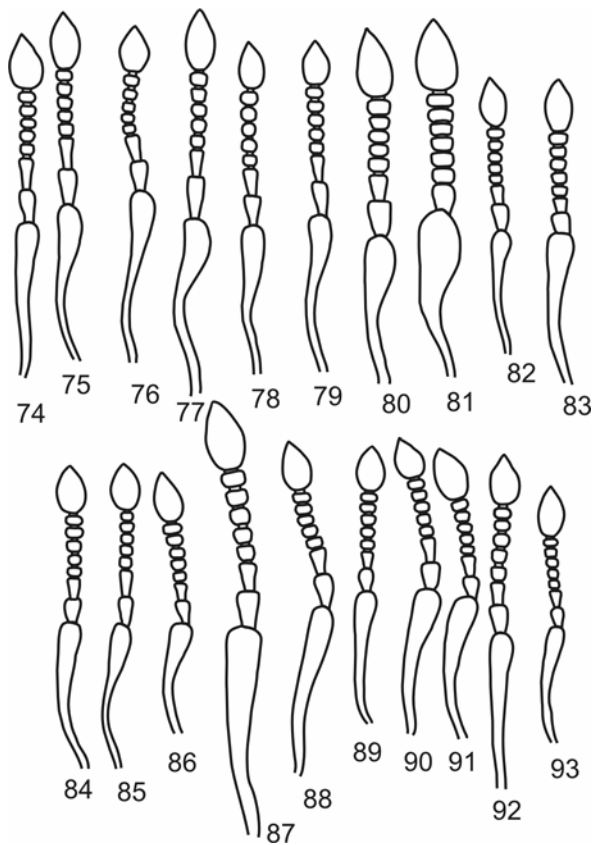
Figs 40–43. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., body (40, 42) and scaling of elytra (41, 43). 40, 41 – *B. ponticus* Apfb.; 42, 43 – *B. commutatus* Košťál.



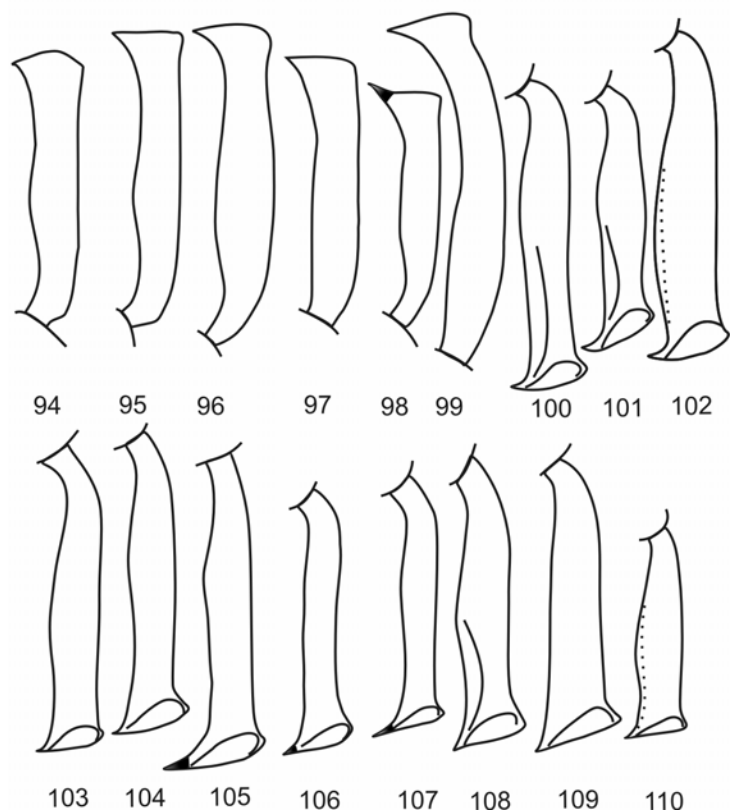
Figs 44–65. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., head, dorsal (44, 46–48, 50–57, 59, 60, 62–65) and lateral (45, 49, 58, 61) views. 44, 45 – *B. simplex* sp. n.; 46 – *B. fasciatus* Strl.; 47 – *B. dubius* sp. n.; 48, 49 – *B. hirtus* (Boh.); 50 (male), 51 (female) – *B. mucronatus* sp. n.; 52 – *B. subtilis* sp. n.; 53 – *B. boroveci* sp. n.; 54 – *B. assingi* sp. n.; 55 – *B. armatus* sp. n.; 56 – *B. commutatus* Košťál; 57, 58 – *B. simulans* sp. n.; 59 – *B. fallax* sp. n.; 60, 61 – *B. curvimanus* sp. n.; 62 – *B. mikati* Košťál; 63 – *B. albanicus* Apfb. (lectotype); 64 – *B. rhinomioides* Košťál; 65 – *B. argutus* sp. n.



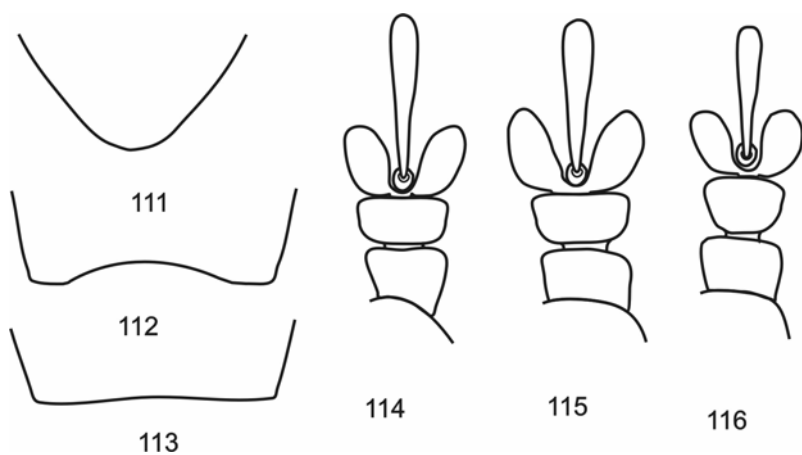
Figs 66–73. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., pronotum, lateral view (66, 67); anal ventrite of male (68, 69) and right metatibia of male (70–73). 66, 70 – *B. argutus* sp. n.; 67, 71 – *B. rhinomioides* Košťál; 68 – *B. albanicus* Apfb. (lectotype); 69 – *B. pelex* sp. n.; 72 – *B. mikati* Košťál; 73 – *B. fallax* sp. n.



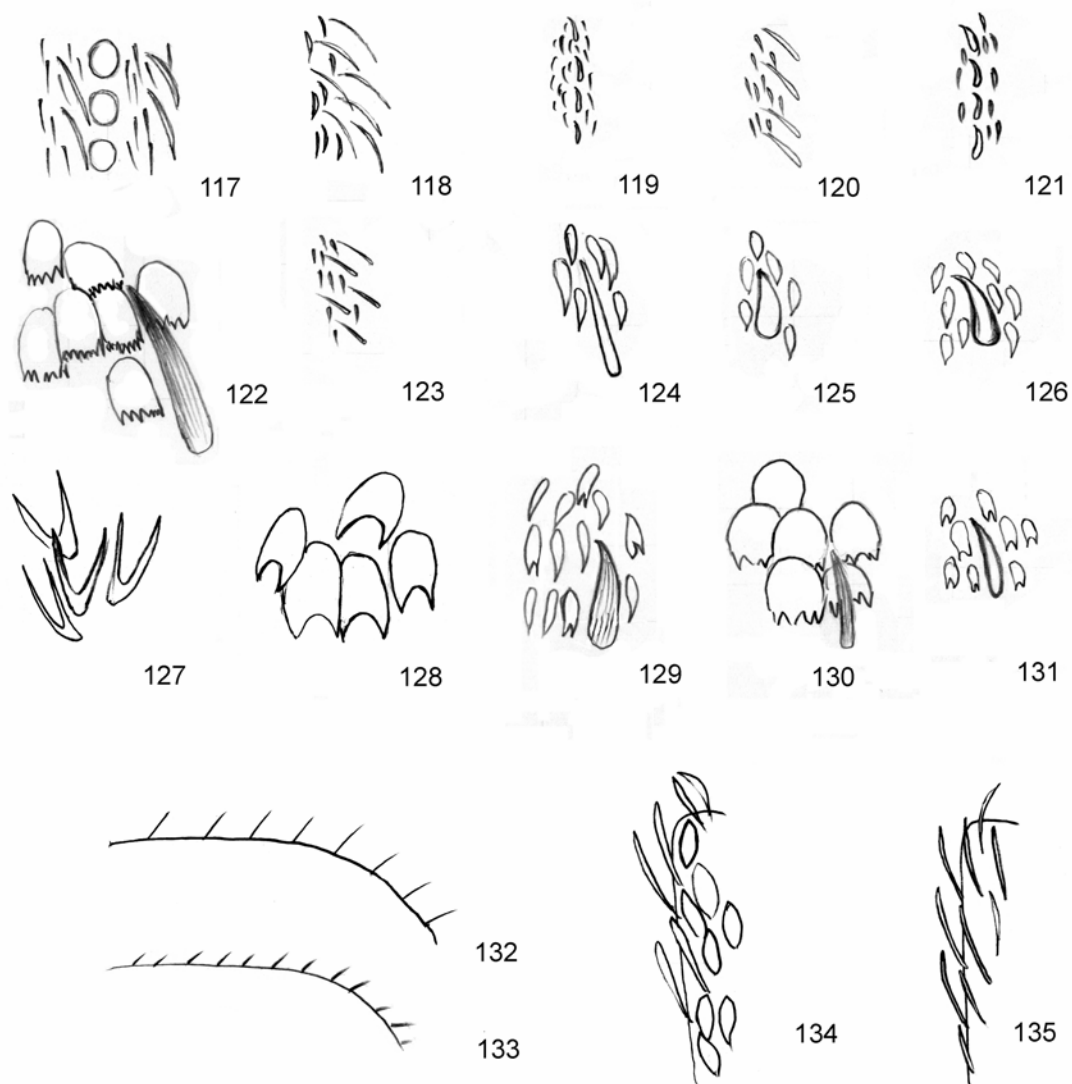
Figs 74–93. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., right antenna. 74 – *B. simplex* sp. n., 75 – *B. dubius* sp. n., 76 – *B. subtilis* sp. n., 77 – *B. mucronatus* sp. n., 78 – *B. hirtus* (Boh.), 79 – *B. fasciatus* Strl., 80 – *B. hegyessyi* sp. n., 81 – *B. villosulus* Germ., 82 – *B. merkli* sp. n., 83 – *B. polonicus* Wanat & Mazur, 84 – *B. tenuicollis* sp. n., 85 – *B. sulcatus* Yun., 86 – *B. alexeevi* sp. n., 87 – *B. pelex* sp. n., 88 – *B. assingi* sp. n., 89 – *B. simulans* sp. n., 90 – *B. boroveci* sp. n., 91 – *B. fallax* sp. n., 92 – *B. rhinomioides* Košťál, 93 – *B. argutus* sp. n.



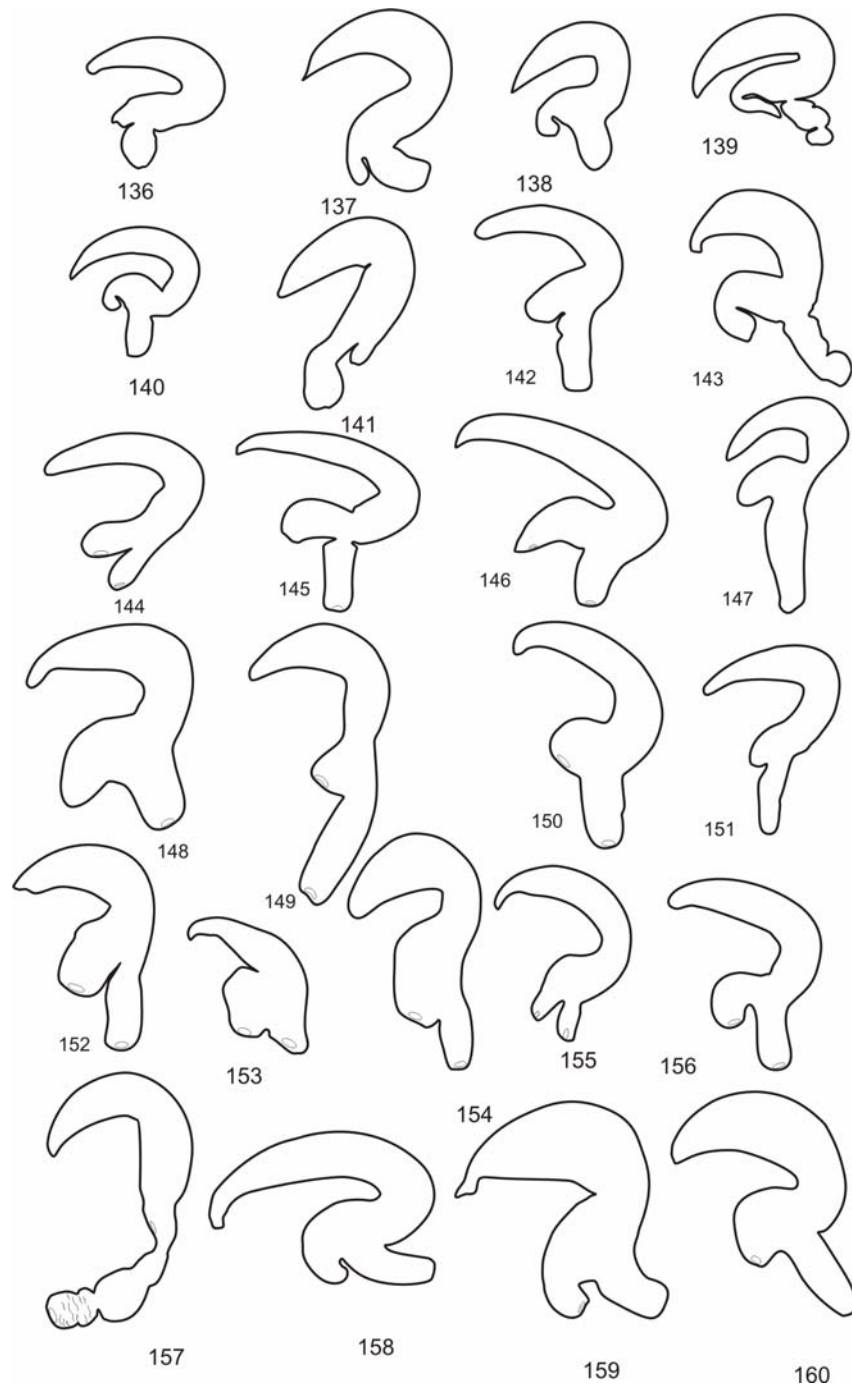
Figs 94–110. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., right pro- (94–99) and metatibia (100–110) of male. 94, 103 – *B. simplex* sp. n.; 95, 104 – *B. dubius* sp. n.; 96, 105 – *B. mucronatus* sp. n.; 97, 106 – *B. hirtus* (Boh.); 98, 107 – *B. subtilis* sp. n.; 99 – *B. curvimanus* sp. n.; 100 – *B. ellipticus* sp. n.; 101 – *B. kovali* sp. n.; 102 – *B. kubanensis* Rtt.; 108 – *B. pelex* sp. n.; 109 – *B. albanicus* sp. n.; 110 – *B. armatus* sp. n.



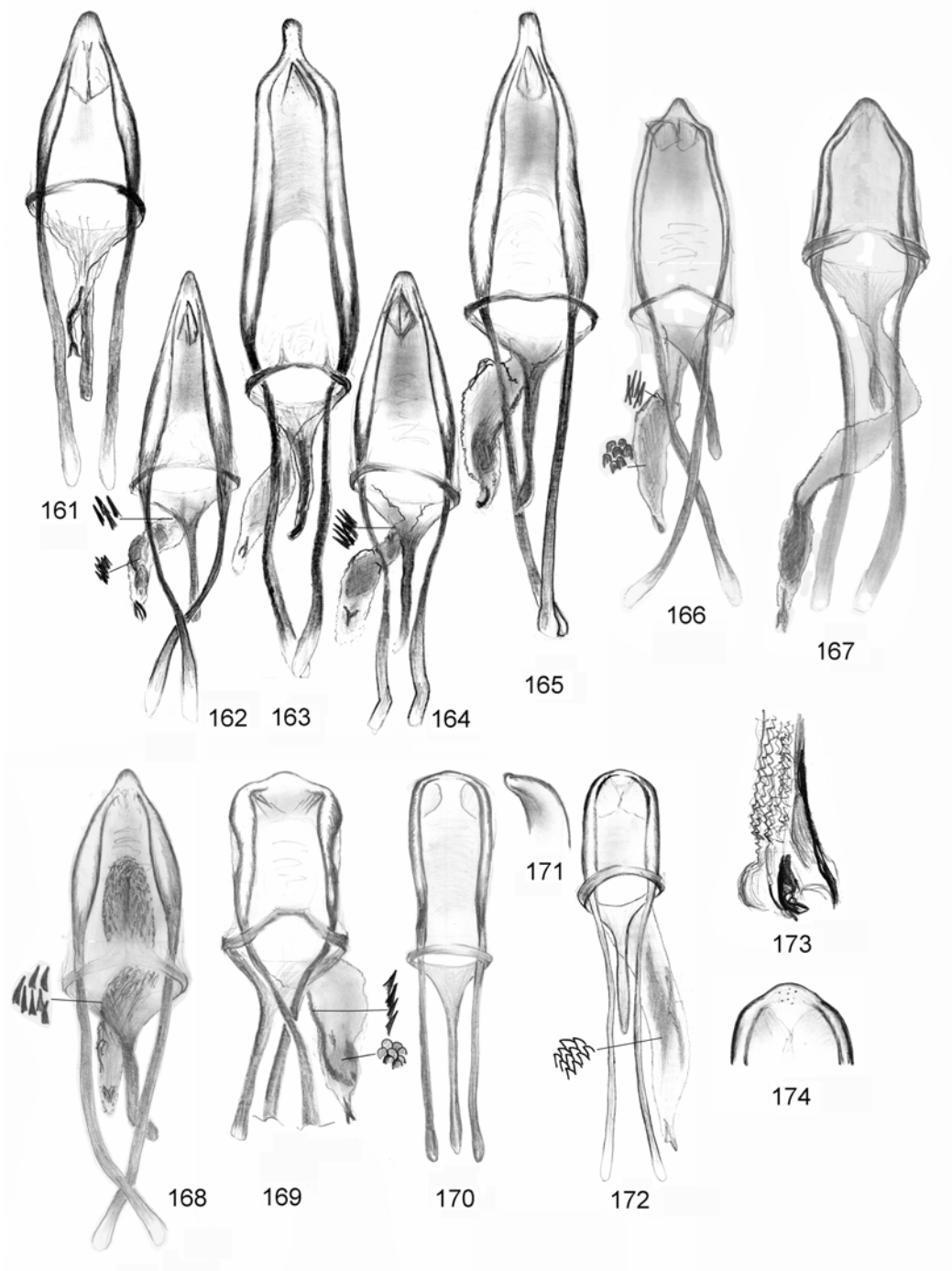
Figs 111–116. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., anal (111) and first (112, 113) ventrites (schematic) and tarsus (114–116). 111 – *B. dubius* sp. n.; 112, 114 – *B. merkli* sp. n.; 113 – *B. polonicus* Wanat & Mazur and *B. tenuicollis* sp. n.; 115 – *B. polonicus*; 116 – *B. tenuicollis* sp. n.



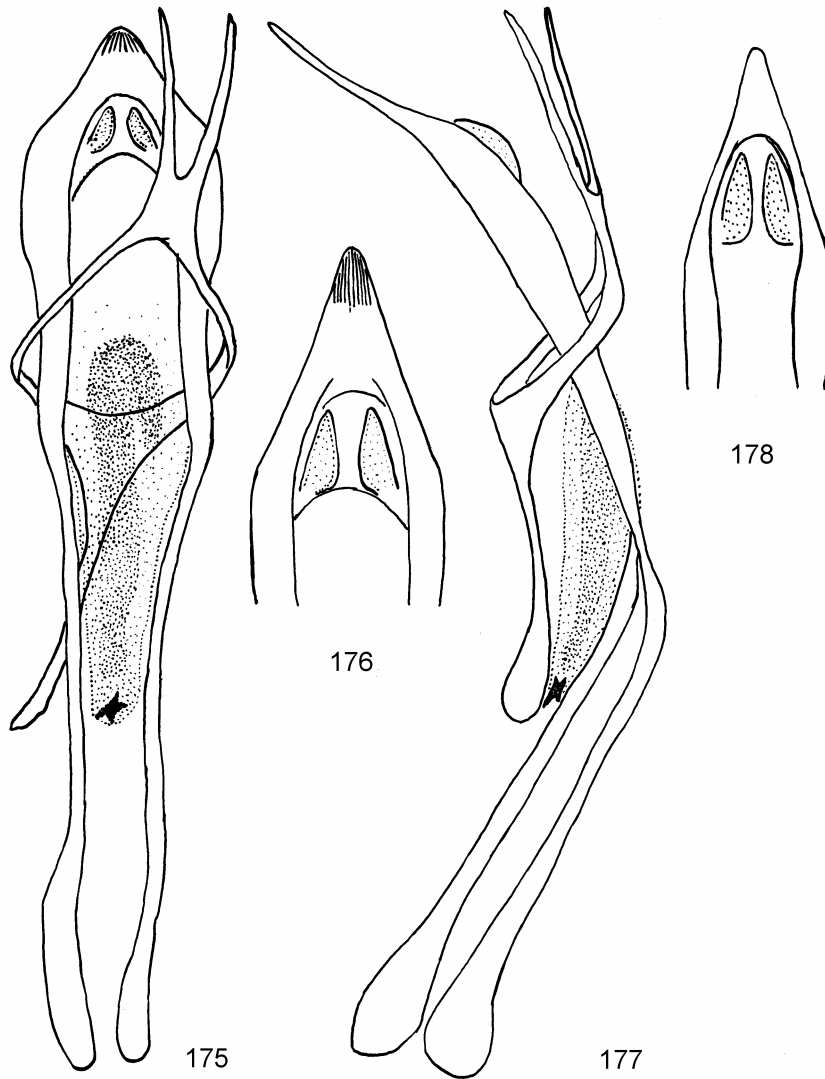
Figs 117–135. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., vestiture of elytra (117–131), setae on elytra (132, 133), lateral view, and scaling of antennal scape (134, 135). 117 – *B. simplex* sp. n., 118 – *B. merkli* sp. n., 119 – *B. tenuicollis* sp. n., 120 – *B. sulcatus* Yun., 121 – *B. polonicus* Wanat & Mazur, 122 – *B. dubius* sp. n., 123 – *B. alexeevi* sp. n., 124 – *B. albanicus* Apfb., 125 – *B. fallax* sp. n., 126 – *B. mikati* Košťál, 127 (scaling of pronotum), 128 (scaling of elytra) – *B. assingi* sp. n., 129 – *B. simulans* sp. n., 130 – *B. commutatus* Košťál, 131 – *B. armatus* sp. n., 132 – *B. hirtus* (Boh.) and *B. mucronatus* sp. n., 133 – *B. subtilis* sp. n., 134 – *B. commutatus* Košťál, 135 – *B. simulans* sp. n.



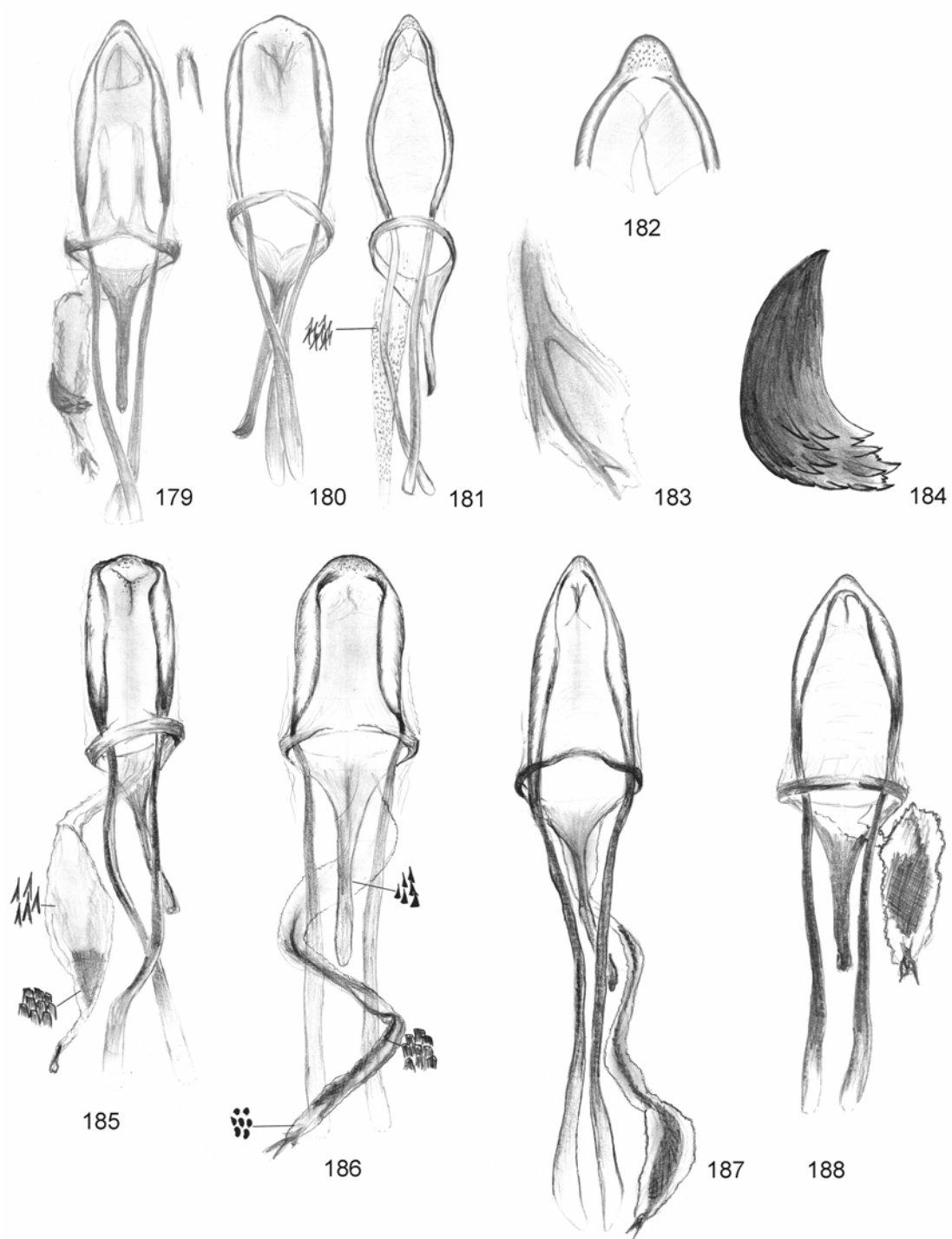
Figs 136–160. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., spermatheca. 136 – *B. simplex* sp. n., 137 – *B. hirtus* (Boh.), 138 – *B. fasciatus* Strl., 139 – *B. mucronatus* sp. n., 140 – *B. subtilis* sp. n., 141 – *B. hegyessyi* sp. n., 142 – *B. pelex* sp. n., 143 – *B. albanicus* Apfb., 144 – *B. boroveci* sp. n., 145 – *B. simulans* sp. n., 146 – *B. oertzeni* Fst. (lectotype), 147 – *B. assingi* sp. n., 148 – *B. commutatus* Košťál, 149 – *B. curvimanus* sp. n., 150 – *B. fallax* sp. n., 151 – *B. mikati* Košťál, 152 – *B. rhinomioides* Košťál, 153 – *B. alexeevi* sp. n., 154 – *B. sulcatus* Yun., 155 – *B. merkli* sp. n., 156 – *B. ponticus* Apfb., 157 – *B. tenuicollis* sp. n., 158 – *B. kovali* sp. n., 159 – *B. kubanensis* Rtt., 160 – *B. ellipticus* sp. n.



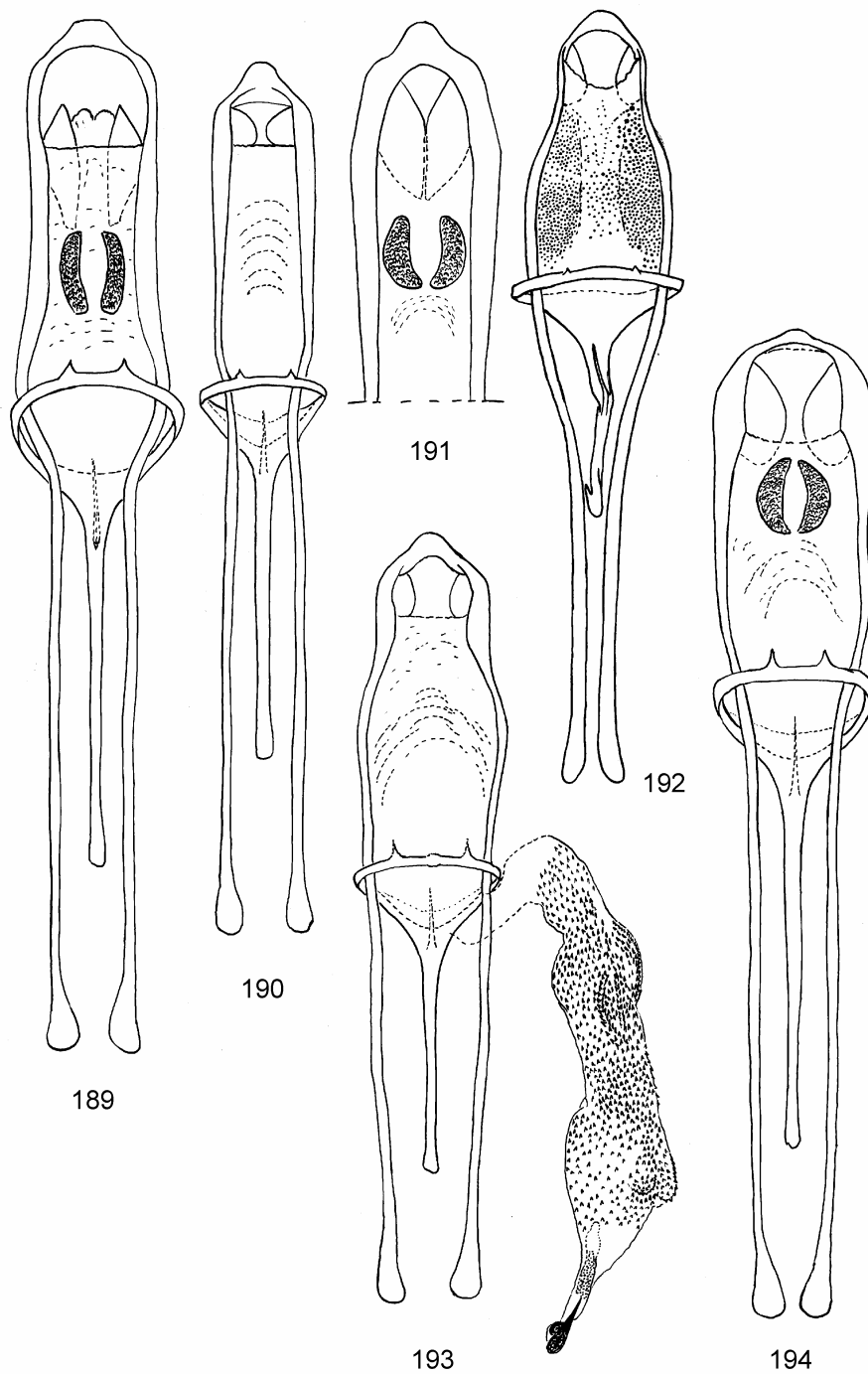
Figs 161–174. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., aedeagus (161–170, 172), dorsal view; apex of penis, lateral (171) and dorsal (174) views, and armature of internal sac (173). 161 – *B. dubius* sp. n.; 162 – *B. subtilis* sp. n.; 163 – *B. fasciatus* Strl.; 164 – *B. hirtus* (Boh.); 165 – *B. mucronatus* sp. n.; 166 – *B. mikati* Košťál; 167 – *B. fallax* sp. n.; 168 – *B. hegyessyi* sp. n.; 169, 173 – *B. pelex* sp. n.; 170, 171 – *B. armatus* sp. n.; 172, 174 – *B. assingi* sp. n.



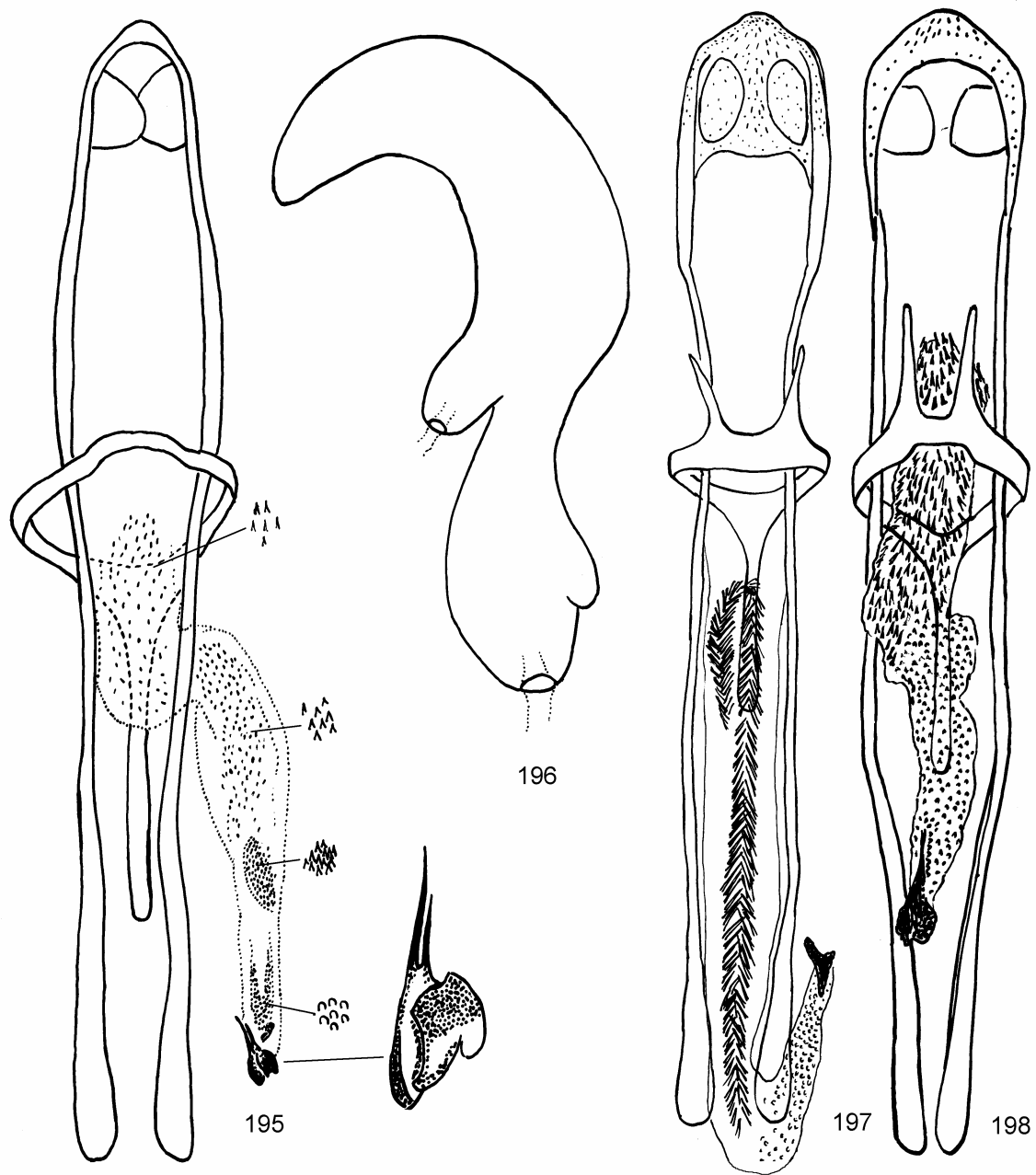
Figs 175–178. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., aedeagus, dorsal (175) and lateral (177) views, and apex of penis, dorsal view (176, 178). 175–177 – *B. setiger* Gyll., 178 – *B. villosulus* Germ.



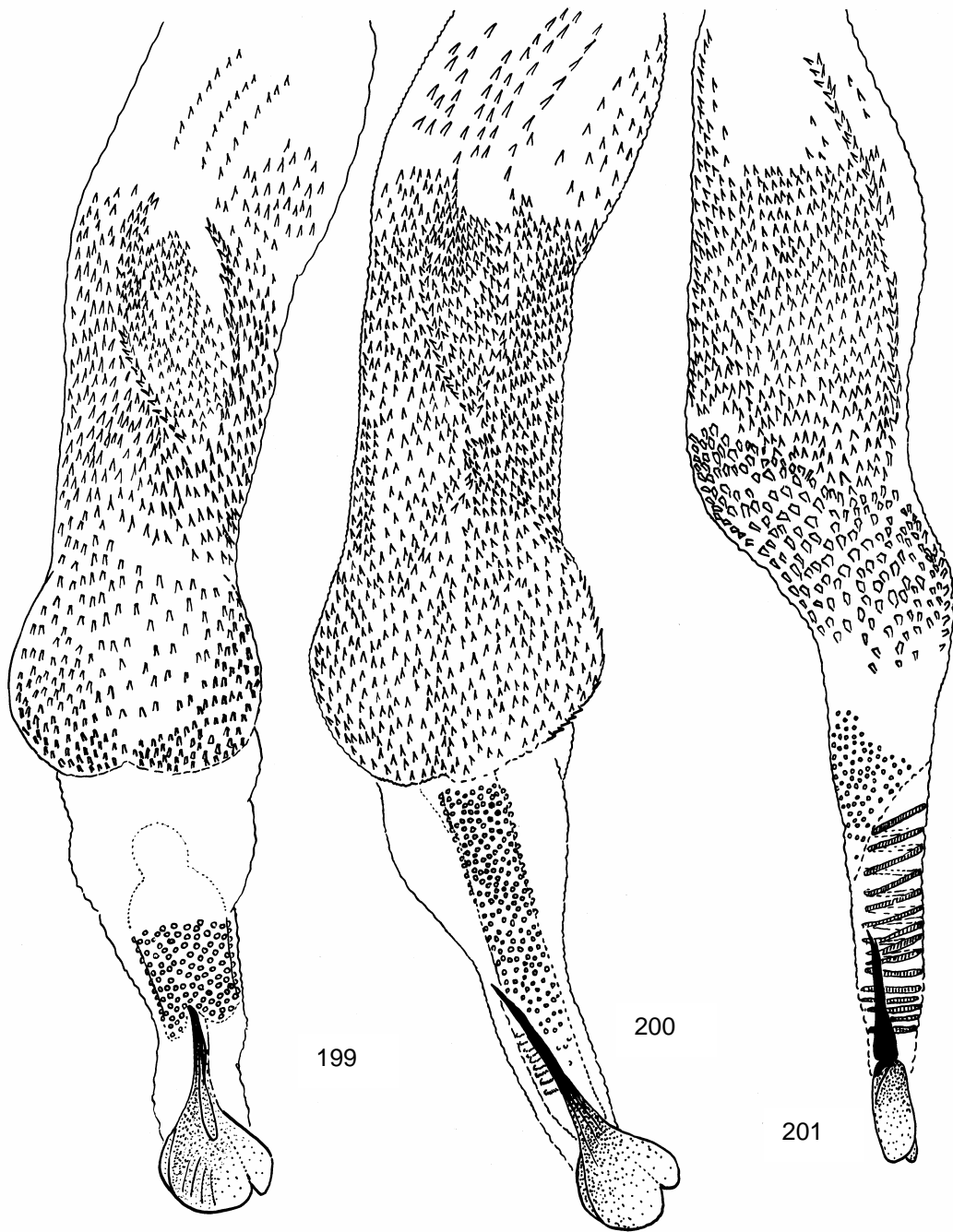
Figs 179–188. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., aedeagus (179–181, 185–188); apex of penis, dorsal view (182), and armature of internal sac (183, 184). 179, 183, 184 – *B. rhinomioides* Košťál; 180 – *B. simulans* sp. n.; 181, 182 – *B. argutus* sp. n.; 185 – *B. boroveci* sp. n.; 186 – *B. commutatus* Košťál; 187 – *B. curvimanus* sp. n.; 188 – *B. ponticus* Apfb.



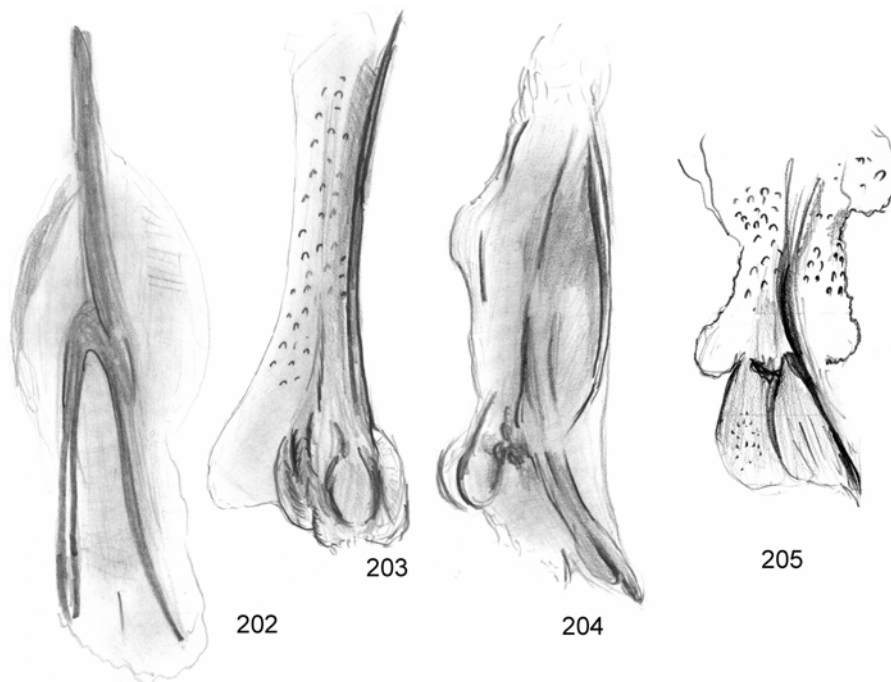
Figs 189–194. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., aedeagus. 189, 194 – *B. kubanensis* Rtt. (189 – Adygea, Kuzhorskaya Vill.; 194 – Krasnodar Terr., Goryachii Klyuch Town); 190 – *B. kovali* sp. n.; 191 – *B. ? kubanensis* (Abkhazia, Turetskaya Shapka Mt.); 192 – *B. albanicus* Apfb.; 193 – *B. ellipticus* sp. n.



Figs 195–198. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., aedeagus (195, 197, 198) and spermatheca (196). 195, 196 – *B. polonicus* Wanat & Mazur; 197 – *B. alexeevi* sp. n.; 198 – *B. sulcatus* Yun.



Figs 199–201. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., internal sac of aedeagus. 199 – *B. ellipticus* sp. n., 200 – *B. kubanensis* Rtt., 201 – *B. albanicus* Apfb.



Figs 202–205. *Brachysomus* Schoenh., armature of internal sac of aedeagus. 202 – *B. commutatus* Košťál, 203 – *B. boroveci* sp. n., 204 – *B. mikati* Košťál, 205 – *B. assingi* sp. n.

Acknowledgements

I sincerely thank G.E. Davidian, I.A. Belousov, Dr A.G. Koval', R.V. Filimonov (St. Petersburg), Dr A.Yu. Solodovnikov (Field Museum, Chicago), Dr V.Yu. Savitsky (Moscow State University), Dr V.Yu. Nazarenko (Institute of Zoology, Kyiv), Dr O. Merkl and Mr A. Podlussány (MTMB, Budapest), Mr L. Behne and Dr L. Zerche (DEI, Müncheberg), Dr R. Krause, Dr K. Klass, Mr O. Jäger (SMTD, Dresden), Dr M. Baehr (ZSM, München), Dr R. Borovec (Nechanice, Czech Republic), Mr M.V.L. Barclay, BNHM London), Dr J. Jelinek, J. Hájek (NMP, Prague), Dr H. Silfverberg (ZMUH, Helsinki), Dr B. Viklund (Sveriges Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm), Mr B. Brugge (ZMUA, Amsterdam), Dr H. Schillhammer (NMW, Wien), Dr G. Cuccodoro (MHNG, Genève), Dr F. Rigato (MCSNM, Milano) for the opportunity to examine type specimens and other interesting material. I wish to express sincere gratitude to Dr B.A. Korotyaev for his help with the preparation of the manuscript.

The research was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, grants 00–04–81093 and 04–04–81026–Bel2004a and, during 2000–2002, by the St. Petersburg Administration Research Grants ASP № 300725, ASP № 301684 and ASP № 302678.

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