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# ZOOTAXA

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## Revision of Palaearctic species of the genus *Cionus* Clairville (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cionini)

MICHAEL KOŠŤÁL<sup>1,3</sup> & ROBERTO CALDARA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Střelecká 459, CZ-500 02 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic.*

<sup>2</sup>*Via Lorenteggio 37, IT-20146 Milano, Italy. E-mail: roberto.caldara@gmail.com*

<sup>3</sup>*Corresponding author. E-mail: michael.kostal@iol.cz*



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MICHAEL KOŠŤÁL & ROBERTO CALDARA

**Revision of Palearctic species of the genus *Cionus* Clairville (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cionini)**  
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## Abstract

Palearctic species of the genus *Cionus* Clairville, 1798 are revised and 61 species are recognized as valid. Sixteen species are described as new to science: *Cionus armeniacus* sp. n., *C. boroveci* sp. n., *C. colonnellii* sp. n., *C. dodeki* sp. n., *C. harani* sp. n., *C. himalayensis* sp. n., *C. khorasanicus* sp. n., *C. laibalei* sp. n., *C. maurus* sp. n., *C. negevicola* sp. n., *C. neglectus* sp. n., *C. osmanlis* sp. n., *C. rossicus* sp. n., *C. rufescens* sp. n., *C. winkelmanni* sp. n. and *C. yunnanensis* sp. n. *Cionus auriculus* Reitter, 1904 **stat. n.** is resurrected from the synonymy of *C. hortulanus* (Geoffroy, 1785), *C. atlanticus* Peyerimhoff, 1926 **stat. prom.** is raised to specific rank from *C. longicollis atlanticus*, *C. montanus* Wingelmüller, 1914 **stat. prom.** is raised to specific rank from *C. longicollis montanus*, *C. affinis* Brahm, 1790 **syn. n.** is synonymized with *C. scrophulariae* (Linnaeus, 1758), *C. franzi* A. Hoffmann, 1960 **syn. n.** with *C. hortulanus* (Geoffroy, 1785), *C. inexpectatus* Tempère, 1961 **syn. n.** with *C. leonhardi* Wingelmüller, 1914, *C. pulverosus densenotatus* Reitter, 1914 **syn. n.** with *C. pulverosus* Guérin-Méneville, 1833, *C. schoenherri laportei* A. Hoffmann, 1953 **syn. n.** with *C. schoenherri* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863, *C. schultzei nuristanus* Voss, 1937 **syn. n.** with *C. dependens* Faust, 1886, *C. scrophulariae albosuturatus* Roubal, 1936 **syn. n.** with *C. scrophulariae* (Linnaeus, 1758), *C. subsquamosus* Reitter, 1914 **syn. n.** with *C. hortulanus* (Geoffroy, 1785), *C. thapsus semialbellus* Reitter, 1904 **syn. n.** with *C. gebleri* Gyllenhal, 1838, *C. thapsus tissoni* Reitter, 1904 **syn. n.** with *C. thapsus* (Fabricius, 1792). Neotypes of *Cionus griseopubens* Wingelmüller, 1914, *Cionus ungulatus* Germar, 1821, *Cionus villae* Comolli, 1837, *Curculio affinis* Brahm, 1790, *Curculio alauda* Herbst, 1784, *Curculio bipustulatus* Marsham, 1802 and *Curculio tuberculosus* Scopoli, 1763 are designated. *Curculio thapsus* Fabricius, 1792 (currently *Cionus*) is formally proposed as **nom. protectum** and *Curculio assimilis* Harrer, 1784 as **nom. oblitum**. Redescriptions, comparative morphology, distributions, biological notes and key to all Palearctic species are given.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Curculioninae, Cionini, *Cionus*, Palearctic region

## Introduction

The genus *Cionus* was described in detail based on the type species *Curculio blattariae* Fabricius, 1792 (Clairville 1798). The trilingual (Latin, French, German) original description includes also a colored picture and drawings of the head, rostrum with antenna and leg. However, the author did not mention the two main generic characters, namely the emargination on the anterior margin of the prosternum in ventral view and the unequally long claws in males of some species allowing for the separation of *Cionus* from other genera of Cionini Schoenherr, 1825.

An attempt to study French species of *Cionus* by Gozis (1884) reported one of the two important generic characters, the unequally long claws, but did not state that this is only the case in males for most species. Reitter (1904) conducted the first thorough study of species from this genus in Europe and neighboring regions, where he treated *Cionus* as a nominotypic subgenus together with *Cleopus* Dejean, 1821, *Stereonychus* Suffrian, 1854 and described the subgenus *Cionellus*. Reitter (1904) stated both the above mentioned generic characters, prosternal emargination and unequally long claws, but failed to mention the male specificity of the latter character. However, he did recognize the importance of sex differentiation while identifying species.

The primary study of Palearctic species in the tribe Cionini, including 30 species of the genus *Cionus*, was the work of A. Wingelmüller, supposedly existing as one single copy, officially published as a separate issue (Wingelmüller 1914). This is hitherto the most in-depth generally accepted publication treating the genus *Cionus*. Due to the wide scope of this publication and its existence as a separate issue, it was twice republished after the author's death. First, in a short key-like abstract (Wingelmüller 1921), and second, in a graphically re-edited full version (Wingelmüller 1937).

Subsequently only sporadic descriptions by Voss (1956, 1960) and several other authors appeared. Therefore, until the present work, Wingelmüller's monograph has been the only comprehensive publication on Palaearctic species of *Cionus*, with the exception of a few regional faunistic overviews with taxonomic notes, e. g. Hustache (1932), A. Hoffmann (1958) or Smreczyński (1976). A hypothesized phylogeny of the genera of the tribe based on morphological characters was published by Caldara & Korotyaev (2002).

The aim of this revision is to present the most complete overview possible of all Palaearctic species of *Cionus* based on thorough study of type material, institutional and private collections, our own investigations in the field and data from many entomologists. *Cionus* is a very complex genus with some species showing remarkable variability. Therefore, for reliable identification it is often necessary to have access to sufficiently preserved specimens, ideally of both sexes. Characters on the venter are a useful complementary identification tool in many species. For this reason, it is recommended to mount specimens such that the ventrites are visible.

## Material and methods

**Treatment of species.** Since a phylogenetic study of the genus is still in progress, we assembled the species tentatively into informal groups, and ordered groups within the genus based on morphological affinities. A short characterization of groups is given in the Treatment of species. The limits of the Palaearctic Region are those established in the recent Catalogue of the Palaearctic Curculionoidea by Löbl & Smetana (2013), updated by Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* (2017). With regard to the taxa reported in this catalogue, we have excluded from our revision only *C. tonkinensis* Wingelmüller, 1915, since it clearly belongs to the Oriental group of *C. obesus* Pascoe, 1883, which is characterized by the absence of both elytral sutural maculae, and by the presence of many small white scale patches on the elytra. A taxonomic revision of Oriental Cionini will be a subject of another study already in progress. It is clear that in the transitional areas between the Oriental and Palaearctic regions, such as south-eastern China (Guangxi, Yunnan), north-western India (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand) and the western mountain regions of Nepal, an intensive intermixing of Palaearctic and Oriental fauna might take place.

Neotype and lectotype designations were made as appropriate, according to Article 74 and 75 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999).

**Descriptions and redescrptions.** Altogether, we examined more than 7,400 specimens for this study. For newly described species, holotypes were generally used as the reference specimens. Well-preserved and typically shaped and colored specimens, not necessarily lectotypes or neotypes were used for redescrptions.

**Synonyms.** Synonyms are quoted in chronological order, from the oldest to the newest. Original synonymizing taxonomic acts in this paper are noted in bold, previously proposed synonyms are noted in parenthesis. Unavailable names are reported in square brackets below the space under citations of the valid name and possible synonyms.

**Measurements.** All measurements were made under a stereomicroscope (Intraco Micro NSZ-810) using an ocular micrometer. The body length is interpreted as a distance between the anterior eye margin and the elytral apex in dorsal view. "Basal part of rostrum" is the part from the rostrum base to the antennal insertion, "apical part of rostrum" is the part from the antennal insertion to the apex, mandibles excluded. "Head between eyes" is understood as the shortest distance between eyes in dorsal view. All length parts, expressed as fractions or decimals, are taken in the pronotum from its base anteriorly, in the elytra from their base posteriorly. In the description of elytra, "length" (El) is the maximum length of elytra from the base to the apex, "medial length" is the distance from the scutellar apex to the elytral apex. Index Rl/Pl is interpreted as the ratio of rostrum length from its base to the apex without mandibles to the medial length of pronotum, index Ew/Pw as the ratio of the maximum elytral width in humeral region to the maximum pronotal width.

**Diagnosis.** A cluster of all characters determining a particular species was used.

**Terminology.** We followed the online glossary of weevil characters proposed in the International Weevil Community Website (accessed: 18.02.2019) (<http://weevil.info/glossary-weevil-characters>).

**Distribution.** Distributional data were reported in already described common species only as country or region names, in rarer species a detailed description of localities was given. Collection data on specimens of newly described species as well as those of rarer species known from only a few specimens are quoted in full along with depository with verbatim label citation consistently used, labels separated by a slash. Specimens of common species examined, often in very large series from many countries, are not listed, but a general statement of complete distribution is given. Complete locality data or data on specific specimens is available by request from the authors.

**Illustrations.** Habitus photos were made with a high resolution camera (Canon EOS 50D) and macro zoom lens (Canon MP-E 65 mm). Male genital structures were dissected and treated for five days in 10 % KOH. Male genitalia were photographed in glycerol with the same camera under a laboratory microscope (Intraco Micro LMI T PC). The multilayer pictures were processed using the software Combine ZP.

**Acronyms.** Institutional depositories are abbreviated according to The Insect and Spider Collections of the World Website (<http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/codens/codens-inst.html>). Abbreviations of authors of host plants are reported when mentioned for the first time as acronyms following the generally accepted list of botanist abbreviations by Wikipedia ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_botanists\\_by\\_author\\_abbreviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_botanists_by_author_abbreviation)). The subsequent reports of the same host plant are given without the author abbreviation.

Country abbreviations were used according to the International Naming Convention (ISO–International Organization for Standardization 3166): <http://abbreviations.yourdictionary.com/articles/country-abbreviations.html>

## Depositories

Material studied in this revision is housed in the following collections abbreviated as follows:

BA	Friedhelm Bahr, Viersen, Germany
BI	Piotr Białooki, Gdynia, Poland
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, UK
BN	Lutz Behne, Eberswalde, Germany
BO	Roman Borovec, Sloupno, Czech Republic
CA	Roberto Caldara, Milano, Italy
CI	Enzo Colonnelli, Roma, Italy
CMNC	Canadian Museum of Nature Collection, Ottawa, Canada
CO	Paolo Cornacchia, Porto Mantovano, Italy
DI	Luciano Diotti, Cinisello Balsamo, Italy
EIHU	The Hokkaido University Museum, Sapporo, Japan
GE	Christoph Germann, Rubigen, Switzerland
HA	Julien Haran, Montpellier, France
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary
ISZP	Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Systematic Zoology, Kraków, Poland
IZCAS	Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Zoology, Beijing, China
KO	Michael Košťál, Šoporňa, Slovakia
KY	Jiří Krátký, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic
LSUK	Linnean Society, London, UK
ME	Massimo Meregalli, Torino, Italy
MIZ	Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa, Poland
MLUH	Martin-Luther-Universität, Wissenschaftsbereich Zoologie, Halle, Germany
MN	Oto Majzlan, Bratislava, Slovakia
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MSNM	Museo civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy
MTD	Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany
MZHF	Zoological Museum of University Helsinki, Finland
MZLU	Lund University, Lund, Sweden
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Basel, Switzerland
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria
NHRS	Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden
NMEG	Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany
NMPC	Národní muzeum Praha, Prague, Czech Republic
OA	Giuseppe Osella, Verona, Italy
PI	Alessandro Paladini, Vicchio, Italy
PY	Attila Podlussány, Budapest, Hungary

RMCA	Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium
SC	Jiří Skuhrovec, Praha, Czech Republic
SMDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
SNMC	Slovenské národné múzeum, Bratislava, Slovakia
TAU	Tel Aviv University Zoological Museum, Tel Aviv, Israel
TI	Fabio Talamelli, San Giovanni in Marignano, Italy
UWCP	University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland
WM	Herbert Winkelmann, Berlin, Germany
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
ZMUH	Zoologisches Museum der Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
ZMUK	Zoologisches Museum, Universität Kiel, Kiel, Germany
ZS	Vladimír Zieris, Pardubice, Czech Republic
ZSMC	Zoologisches Staatssammlung, München, Germany

### Abbreviations used

Aa	Middle East	IL	Israel
Ac	Central Asia (UZ, TJ, KG, TM)	IR	Iran
Af	Africa	IT	Italy
Alp	Alps	JO	Jordan
AM	Armenia	JP	Japan
Am	Asia Minor (Anatolia)	KP	Nord Korea
As	Asia	KR	South Korea
AZ	Azerbaijan	l	length
b.	borealis (northern)	LB	Lebanon
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	m.	meridionalis (southern)
BG	Bulgaria	Mad	Madeira
c.	centralis (central)	ME	Montenegro
Ca	Caucasus	MK	Macedonia
Can	Canary Islands	MN	Mongolia
CH	Switzerland	oc.	occidentalis (western)
CN	China	or.	orientalis (eastern)
coll.	collection	P	pronotum (pronotal)
CY	Cyprus	PL	Poland
CZ	Czech Republic	PT	Portugal
DE	Germany	R	rostrum
DZ	Algeria	RO	Romania
E	elytra (elytral)	RS	Serbia
EG	Egypt	Rus	Russia (European part)
ES	Spain	SI	Slovenia
Eu	Europe	Sib	Siberia
FR	France	SK	Slovakia
GB	Great Britain	SY	Syria
GE	Georgia	TCa	Transcaucasus (GE, AM, AZ) nistan
GR	Greece	TM	Turkmenistan
HR	Croatia	TR	Turkey
HU	Hungaria	w	width
i	introduced		

## Taxonomy

### *Cionus* Clairville

*Cionus* Clairville, 1798: 66 (type species: *Curculio blattariae* Fabricius, 1792 (= *Curculio alauda* Herbst, 1784)). Germar, 1821: 299. Schoenherr, 1838: 722; 1845: 178. Reitter, 1904: 49; 1912: 84; 1916: 232. Wingelmüller, 1914: 187; 1921: 102; 1937: 143. Kôno, 1930: 149. Hustache, 1932: 336. Roudier, 1957: 46. A. Hoffmann, 1960: 1211. Tempère & Péricart, 1989: 269. Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 76. Caldara & Korotyaev, 2002: 184. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

*Mononyx* Brullé, 1839: 72 (homonymy, Non Laporte, 1832 (type species *Mononyx variegatus* Brullé, 1839)). Uyttenboogaart, 1937b: 115. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Synonyms.** *Mononyx* was described by Brullé (1839) based on a genus type species *M. variegatus* described in the same publication. This generic name is a junior synonym of *Cionus* Clairville and primary homonym of *Mononyx* Laporte, 1832 (Hemiptera) as noticed for the first time by Uyttenboogaart (1937b).

**Redescription.** Body subparallel to round, 3.00 mm to almost 6.00 mm in size. **Head:** rostrum length more than pronotum length to less than double pronotum length, in females mostly longer, slender to moderately stout. Head between eyes markedly narrower than rostrum width at base. Eyes large, moderately to broadly rounded. Antennae slender, scape longer than funicle, funicle 5-segmented, club shortly suboval or spindle-shaped to elongate. **Pronotum:** wider than long, punctured, evenly to unevenly, variously densely covered with elongate scales. With or without shallow to medium deep constriction before anterior margin. **Prosternum:** peculiar by variously deep emargination on anterior margin, in Palaearctic species without canal. **Scutellum:** triangular, flat, punctured to rugulose. **Elytra:** subparallel to broadly rounded, in Palaearctic species with or without dorsal and preapical black tomentous maculae, covered with variously arranged elongate to hair-like fine scales, in some species with erect seta-like scales. **Venter:** mesosternal process flat to slightly convex, subquadrate to subtriangular, medial part of metasternum in males flat to concave. Ventrites 1 and 2 in males with indistinct to markedly deep and broad impression, in females flat to convex. Ventrites 1–2 combined strikingly longer than ventrites 3–4 combined. **Legs:** profemora with indistinct to well-marked teeth, meso- and metafemora with large, mostly triangular sharp teeth; covered with recumbent to suberect elongate scales. Tibiae straight to slightly inwardly curved, with vestiture formed by recumbent to erect elongate scales of various color, in some species arranged to lighter transverse scale bands, in both sexes without mucro, only males of *C. helleri* with mucro. Tarsomere 3 wider than tarsomere 2, bilobed, protarsal onychia in some species in males strikingly elongate, claws at least at base connate, in males in most species of unequal length. **Genitalia:** body of penis elongate, variously shaped, parameroid lobes absent, penis apodemes, tegmen and tegminal apodemes well-developed. Spermatheca relatively uniform, its corpus stoutly spherical, considerably sclerotized, cornu bent along corpus.

**Diagnosis.** The genus *Cionus* can be recognized from other genera of Cionini by one very distinctive character, a more or less sharply incised emargination on the anterior margin of prosternum (Fig. 62). Head between eyes not broader than rostrum at base. The pronotum always longer than wide. The elytra of many Palaearctic species are characterized by one dorsal and one preapical black tomentous perisutural macula, which may be missing in some species. Mesosternal process flat, blunt at posterior margin. Ventrite 1 always longer than ventrites 2–5, ventrites 1–2 combined always remarkably (approximately 2.5 × to 7.0 ×) longer than ventrites 3–4 combined. Male genitalia always without parameroid lobes; spermatheca in Palaearctic species simple, similar in the shape among species, with robust body and long thin, strongly curved cornu, in extrapalaearctic species slightly more complex. Additionally, unlike other genera of Cionini most species of *Cionus* have unequally long claws in males, especially on protarsi.

**Comparative notes.** The genus *Cionus* belongs to the tribe Cionini. The tribe was described by Schoenherr (1825) as “Cionides” giving no specific tribal character but quoting the genus *Cionus*, and more recently redescribed in details by e. g. Smreczyński (1976) or Caldara & Korotyaev (2002). According to the last authors, the tribe is characterized by eight synapomorphies, of which at least the following ones seem relevant throughout the tribe: “head between eyes narrower posteriorly than anteriorly”, “funicular segment 2 as long as or slightly longer than 1”, “median process of mesoventrite at least half as wide as a coxa”, “uncus on all tibiae absent in females” and “ventrites 1 and 2 much longer (at least 2.6 times) than 3 and 4 [meant combined]”. The tribe contains seven genera distributed worldwide except for the Americas and Australia (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999). In addition to the typical prosternal emargination, the genus *Cionus* differs from the following Palaearctic genera by: two claws vs. *Stereonychus* Suffrian and *Stereonychidius* Morimoto having only one claw; unequally long claws in males of most

species, more or less convex body outline in lateral view vs. *Cleopus* Dejean having body moderately flat; prominent humeri vs. *Nanomicrophytes* Pic, 1908 having indistinct humeri; lack of a prosternal canal vs. the likely most related genus *Cionellus* Reitter having deep prosternal canal.

**Biological notes.** Host plants of Palaearctic and probably also extra-Palaearctic species belong, as far as known, exclusively to the plant families Scrophulariaceae (mainly the genera *Verbascum* Linnaeus and *Scrophularia* Linnaeus), Paulowniaceae and Buddlejaceae.

**Distribution.** Palaearctic species occur in almost the entire Palaearctic region except the most northern parts, a large part of the Arabian Peninsula and Palaearctic inner Sahara desert. Additional species-groups of *Cionus* are native to Afrotropical and Oriental regions.

## List of species and their synonyms

### *C. alauda* group

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. <i>C. alauda</i> (Herbst, 1784)         | Eu DZ MA Mad i |
| <i>C. blattariae</i> (Fabricius, 1792)     |                |
| <i>C. bipustulatus</i> (Marsham, 1802)     |                |
| <i>C. villae</i> Comolli, 1837             |                |
| <i>C. pici</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1894 |                |

### *C. scrophulariae* group

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 2. <i>C. scrophulariae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)                       | Eu As oc. Sib oc. Mad i |
| <i>C. scrophularis</i> (Geoffroy, 1785)                           |                         |
| <i>C. scrophulariae ferrugatus</i> Reitter, 1904                  |                         |
| <i>C. woodi</i> Donisthorpe, 1921                                 |                         |
| <i>C. scrophulariae albosuturatus</i> Roubal, 1936 <b>syn. n.</b> |                         |
| 3. <i>C. tuberculatus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)                         | Eu TR TCa Sib. oc.      |
| <i>C. verbasci</i> (Fabricius, 1787)                              |                         |
| 4. <i>C. osmanlis</i> sp. n.                                      | TR                      |

### *C. caucasicus* group

- |                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 5. <i>C. caucasicus</i> Reitter, 1888 | Ca TCa TR        |
| 6. <i>C. championi</i> Marshall, 1926 | IN b. oc. NP oc. |
| 7. <i>C. ponticus</i> Bialooki, 2006  | TR               |
| 8. <i>C. armeniacus</i> sp. n.        | AM               |
| 9. <i>C. himalayensis</i> sp. n.      | NP               |
| 10. <i>C. yunnanensis</i> sp. n.      | CN (Yunnan)      |

### *C. hauseri* group

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 11. <i>C. hauseri</i> Wingelmüller, 1914       | Ac MN              |
| 12. <i>C. canariensis</i> Uyttenboogaart, 1937 | Can (Gran Canaria) |

### *C. subalpinus* group

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 13. <i>C. subalpinus</i> Reitter, 1904 | Alp m.-or. |
| 14. <i>C. dodeki</i> sp. n.            | AM         |

### *C. hortulanus* group

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 15. <i>C. hortulanus</i> (Geoffroy, 1785)           | Eu As oc. |
| <i>C. subsquamosus</i> Reitter, 1904 <b>syn. n.</b> |           |
| <i>C. franzi</i> A. Hoffmann, 1960 <b>syn. n.</b>   |           |



16. *C. maurus* sp. n. ES MA  
 17. *C. rufescens* sp. n. GR (Creta)  
 18. *C. harani* sp. n. IN oc.  
 19. *C. schultzei* Reitter, 1904 Eu m.-or. TR CY Aa  
     *C. schultzei tiefenbachi* Reitter, 1904  
 20. *C. dependens* Faust, 1886 CN oc. AF PK IN NP  
     *C. schultzei nuristanus* Voss, 1937 syn. n.  
 21. *C. negevicola* sp. n. IL JO SY  
 22. *C. rabinovitchi* A. Hoffmann, 1938 EG  
 23. *C. laibalei* sp. n. EG (Sinai)  
 24. *C. tamazo* Kôno, 1930 JP CN m.-or. Sib or.
- C. flavopunctatus* group  
 25. *C. flavopunctatus* Wingelmüller, 1914 KG UZ TJ IR CN oc.  
 26. *C. auriculus* Reitter, 1904 stat. n. UA TR TCa Ac IR  
 27. *C. fluviatilis* Voss, 1960 AF TJ
- C. leonhardi* group  
 28. *C. leonhardi* Wingelmüller, 1914 Eu TR TCa Aa  
     *C. inexpectatus* Tempère, 1961 syn. n.  
 29. *C. hypsibatus* Wingelmüller, 1914 ME MK BG  
 30. *C. donckieri* Pic, 1898 TR AM  
 31. *C. wanati* Bialooki, 2006 TR
- C. ungulatus* group  
 32. *C. ungulatus* Germar, 1821 Eu m.-or.  
     *C. costipennis* Schultze, 1899  
 33. *C. balianii* F. Solari, 1932 IT Eu m.-or.  
     *C. galanus* Angelov, 1978  
 34. *C. winkelmanni* sp. n. TR  
 35. *C. boroveci* sp. n. GR (Creta)
- C. thapsus* group  
 36. *C. thapsus* (Fabricius, 1792) nom. protectum Eu As m.-oc. Sib oc.  
     *C. assimilis* (Harrer, 1784) nom. oblitum  
     *C. simplex* Rosenschoeld, 1838  
     *C. simplex bipunctatus* Reitter, 1904  
     *C. simplex uniformis* Reitter, 1904  
     *C. thapsus tissoni* Reitter, 1906 syn. n.  
 37. *C. nigratarsis* Reitter, 1904 Eu Sib oc.  
 38. *C. khorasanicus* sp. n. IR (Khorasan)
- C. olivieri* group  
 39. *C. olivieri* Rosenschoeld, 1838 Eu As m.-oc. CN oc.  
 40. *C. bremondi* A. Hoffmann, 1938 MA  
 41. *C. clairvillei* Boheman, 1838 Eu c. m.-or.  
     *C. styriacus* Franz, 1951
- C. ganglbaueri* group  
 42. *C. ganglbaueri* Wingelmüller, 1914 Eu c. m.-or.  
 43. *C. colonnellii* sp. n. IT ES FR  
 44. *C. rossicus* sp. n. Rus m.-or. AM RO

45. *C. griseopubens* Wingelmüller, 1914 GR BG  
 46. *C. neglectus* sp. n. BG MK
- C. gebleri* group**  
 47. *C. gebleri* Gyllenhal, 1838 Eu TR Ac Sib oc.  
*C. thapsus semialbellus* Reitter, 1904 syn. n.
- C. longicollis* group**  
 48. *C. longicollis* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863 ES FR  
 49. *C. montanus* Wingelmüller, 1914 stat. prom. Eu c. b. m.-or. Sib oc.  
 50. *C. atlanticus* Peyerimhoff, 1926 stat. prom. MA
- C. schoenherri* group**  
 51. *C. schoenherri* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863 Eu m.-oc. MA DZ  
*C. schoenherri laportei* A. Hoffmann, 1953 syn. n.  
 52. *C. distinctus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869 FR (Corse)
- C. zonovi* group**  
 53. *C. zonovi* Korotyaev, 1984 MN Sib m.
- C. olens* group**  
 54. *C. olens* (Fabricius, 1792) Eu TR  
*C. caprimulgus* (Fabricius, 1801)  
 55. *C. merkli* Stierlin, 1882 TR GR TCa ME IR  
*C. parcenotatus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1895  
 56. *C. pulverosus* Guérin-Ménéville, 1838 Eu c. m.-or. TR TCa  
*C. pulverosus impunctatus* Gyllenhal, 1838  
*C. albopubens* Reitter, 1904  
*C. pulverosus densenotatus* Reitter, 1904 syn. n.  
 57. *C. wittei* Kirsch, 1880 IL LB TR BG
- C. variegatus* group**  
 58. *C. variegatus* (Brullé, 1839) Can  
*C. luctuosus* Boheman, 1845  
 59. *C. griseus* Har. Lindberg, 1958 Can (Tenerife)
- C. latefasciatus* group**  
 60. *C. latefasciatus* Voss, 1956 JP CN or.
- C. helleri* group**  
 61. *C. helleri* Reitter, 1904 JP CN or. Sib or.
- Species inquirendae:  
*C. goricus* Schultze, 1897  
*C. ocellatus* Germar, 1821

## Treatment of species

### *Cionus alauda* group

This unique monotypic group is typified by an enlarged irregular, subquadrate black tomentous area on anterior half of elytra and by semicircular black macula on pronotum base.

## 1. *Cionus alauda* (Herbst, 1784)

Figs 1 a–f.

*Curculio alauda* Herbst, 1784: 74. Reitter, 1904: 60 (*Cionus*). Wingelmüller, 1914: 179 (*Cionus*); 1921: 103 (*Cionus*); 1937: 158 (*Cionus*). Hustache, 1932: 345 (*Cionus*). A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1227 (*Cionus*). Smreczyński, 1976: 53 (*Cionus*). Caldara, 2013: 123 (*Cionus*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185 (*Cionus*).

*Curculio blattariae* Fabricius, 1792: 435. Clairville, 1798: 66 (*Cionus*). Reitter, 1904: 60 (syn. n.) (*Cionus*). Wingelmüller, 1914: 231 (*Cionus*); 1937: 214 (*Cionus*). Hustache, 1932: 345 (*Cionus blattaria* F.) (error). A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1227 (*Cionus*). Caldara, 2013: 123 (*Cionus*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185 (*Cionus*).

*Curculio bipustulatus* Marsham, 1802: 278. Wingelmüller, 1914: 231 (syn. n.) (*Cionus*); 1937: 214. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1227 (*Cionus*). Caldara, 2013: 123 (*Cionus*) (as homonym). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185 (*Cionus*) (as homonym).

*Cionus villae* Comolli, 1837: 30. Reitter, 1904: 60. Wingelmüller, 1914: 232; 1921: 103; 1937: 159. Hustache, 1932: 346. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1213. Caldara, 2013: 123 (syn. n.). Caldara & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2017: 542.

*Cionus pici* Desbrochers des Loges, 1894: cclxviii. Reitter, 1904: 64 (syn. n.). Wingelmüller, 1914: 232; 1937: 214. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1227. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185 (*Cionus*).

**Type locality.** Koszalin (Pomerania, Poland).

**Type series.** The species was described from “Pommern”, a province in modern NE Germany and NW Poland. The description is short and vague, supplemented with a picture. In coll. Herbst (ZMHB), there are three substantially damaged pinned specimens of which only one, 3.60 mm long female, bears hardly legible label “Sicilien...”. These specimens cannot be regarded as syntypes (J. Frisch & J. Willers pers. comm.). It is obvious that the real type was lost. Due to this fact and the necessity to fix this taxon, we designated the neotype of *Curculio alauda* Herbst, 1784 as currently understood. In coll. Lüllwitz (MIZ), there are a couple of *C. alauda* from Pomerania. We designated a male labeled “Pommern Coeslin [= Koszalin] Lüllwitz / ex coll. A.Lüllwitz Mus.Zool.Polonicum Warszawa” as the neotype of *Curculio alauda* Herbst by adding the printed red label “NEOTYPUS *Curculio alauda* Herbst M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2018”. The specimen is 3.04 mm long, well-preserved with glued extremities and antennae. It is deposited at MIZ.

**Synonyms.** *Curculio blattariae* was described based on an unknown number of specimens from Italy. In coll. Fabricius (ZMUK), there are five specimens without label on the pin, one male, three females and one heavily damaged specimen under the common label “Blattariae”. With the exception of the damaged unidentifiable specimen, all are conspecific. The pinned male with several onychia of meso- and metatarsi missing, unmeasurable due to its position on the pin and disconnected elytra was designated as the lectotype of *Curculio blattariae* Fabricius by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Curculio blattariae* Fabricius M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011 [printed red label]”. Females and the damaged specimen were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

*Curculio bipustulatus* Marsham, 1802 is a junior homonym of *Curculio bipustulatus* Rossi, 1792, currently *Rhinusa bipustulata* (Rossi, 1792) as reported by Caldara (2013) and Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* (2017). According to the original description of *Curculio bipustulatus*, it is probable that the species was described based on a single specimen from an unknown place. The collection of Marsham (BMNH) was dispersed after his death, with large parts acquired by Stephens or Kirby, both near contemporaries of Marsham (M. Morris pers. comm.). In coll. Kirby (BMNH), there is a completely preserved, 3.43 mm long female labeled “4 / 4.bipustulatus / Kirby.” conspecific with *C. alauda* as currently understood. This specimen is differently labeled than Marsham’s syntypes (round yellow-margin label). The designation of the neotype of *Curculio bipustulatus* Marsham was necessary to fix this taxon with regard to its taxonomic placement since although invalid, according to Article 10.6 of ICZN (1999) Marsham’s name remains available. We added the label “NEOTYPUS *Curculio bipustulatus* Marsham M.Košťál des. 2012 [printed red label]” and the identification label “*Cionus alauda* (Herbst) Michael Košťál det.2012”.

*Cionus villae* was described from northern Italy (Lombardia: Induno Olona in the province of Varese, and Alpe d’Albese near Erba in province of Como). The original description corresponds to *C. alauda* with a reference to brownish coloration “elytra flavo-grisea vel castaneo-brunnea...”, not typical in specimens from northern areas of the distribution. As we found out the coloration is the only difference between northern and southern populations of *C. alauda*. Since Comolli’s collection was dispersed or probably destroyed in 1927 together with Villa’s collection at the MSNM (R. Poggi pers. comm.), and the taxon must be fixed with regard to its synonymy, we designated the neotype of *Cionus villae* Comolli. It is 2.90 mm long well-preserved male labeled “Italia, Lombardia, lago di Ghirla (Varese), 25.VI.1970, leg. R. Rotondi” (originally coll. Caldara), conspecific with the neotype of *Curculio alauda* Herbst. We designated the neotype of *Cionus villae* Comolli by adding the printed red label “Neotype *Cionus villae*

Comolli des. Caldara & Košťál 2018” and an identification label “*Cionus alauda* (Herbst) det. R. Caldara 2018”. The neotype is deposited in MSNM. Comolli’s taxon was erroneously considered to be a different subspecies of *C. alauda* or a distinct species by Stüben & Bayer (2015) and Stüben *et al.* (2015) respectively, present in Algeria and as noticed by Caldara & Alonso-Zarazaga (2017).

*Cionus pici* was described based on a single specimen from Algeria (Aïn Sefra). In coll. Desbrochers (MNHN), there is a single clumped, 2.97 mm long, probably female specimen labeled “Ain Sefra / *Cionus pici* Dsb [Desbrocher’s handwriting] / Ex Musæo Desbrochers 1914 / MUSÉUM PARIS COLL. DESBROCHERS” perfectly corresponding to the original description. Therefore, we provided this specimen with a printed red label “HOLOTYPUS *Cionus pici* Desbrochers Michael Košťál vidit 2014”. The specimen is conspecific with the neotype of *Curculio alauda* Herbst.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 3.9, RI/PI 1.32), at its entire length except the lightened very apical part blackish brown; in lateral view markedly evenly curved, same width from base until antennal insertion, then slightly tapered towards apex; in dorsal view of same width until shortly before antennal insertion, where broadened and parallel-sided until apex, at apex about  $1.4 \times$  as broad as rostrum at base, basal part laterally constricted, apical part dorsoventrally flattened; at entire length except apical part rugulosely punctured, before antennal insertion in basal part with indistinct thin carina, at apex with round, well isolated punctures, and naked shiny area in the most apical part; at basal 2/3 of its length covered with thin whitish and brown, variously oriented elongate scales, and with sparsely intermixed, white, broader elongate scales, in distal 1/3 with forwardly oriented, whitish long suberect seta-like scales. Head between eyes broad, of about 0.8 rostrum width at base. Eyes rounded, slightly protruding from the head outline. Antennae brown, with darkened club, inserted shortly before 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle length of about 0.8 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, of its 0.8 length, segment 1 about twice as long as wide, segment 2 almost  $3 \times$  as long as wide, segments 3–5 globose; club oval, about  $2.5 \times$  as long as wide, of about 0.8 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent tiny, very thin dark hairs, and sparsely distributed sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown, its anterior part lighter, markedly transverse (PI/Pw 0.51), very densely punctured, punctures small, round, its anterior and lateral part densely covered with broadly elongate (l/w 3–5), recumbent overlapping, whitish and light brown scales, in semicircular prescutellar area with subrecumbent short black scales, white scales on pronotal disc clustered into two forwardly convergent bands; widest at base, then slightly and at the mid-length of pronotum length abruptly more conically narrowed to anterior margin, moderately convex on disc. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with widely rounded, relatively shallow sharply incised emargination not reaching coxae, medially with deep impression reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** short, subtriangular, broadly rounded at apex, densely covered with backwardly oriented recumbent whitish and black scales. **Elytra:** dark brown, in anterior 2/3 subrounded to subparallel, in apical part broadly, evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.20), widest at about basal 1/3, at base strikingly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.87), humeri apparently prominent, bluntly rectangular; almost flat on disc; interstriae, especially at base convex, odd and even interstriae except interstria 1 similar in width, interstria 1 on disc of normal width, broadened before apex encompassing round black tomentous macula, interstria 3 at base and before mid-length of medial length with black tomentous subquadrate patches being also in smaller size on interstriae 1–3 in anterior half of elytra, small, almost indistinct black patches alternating with small white patches on odd interstriae along the elytral length; striae shallow, formed by round, well separated punctures; brown and whitish scales on elytra mostly lanceolate (l/w 3–4), black macula on interstriae 1–3 formed by large and small patches of elongate (l/w 4–5) black scales with sparsely intermixed small patches of white scales, mostly blunt at apex. **Venter:** sparsely covered with subrecumbent, unevenly arranged whitish thin scales, metepisternum and lateral parts of mesosternum with densely arranged, overlapping yellow-orange scales; mesosternal process very short, broad, distally shallowly emarginate; metasternum almost flat, with transverse punctures and small ribs; ventrite 1 and 2 with shallow impression, evenly punctured; ventrite 1 about  $1.8 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.9 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** unevenly light and dark brown, profemora with small blunt teeth, meso- and metafemora with larger blunt teeth, on teeth several erect elongate scales giving teeth a sharp appearance; entire legs except onychia with recumbent to subrecumbent, on tibial outer sides suberect whitish and sparse light brown elongate scales, on tibial outer sides also suberect dark short seta-like scales, onychia covered with recumbent, and a few suberect whitish hairs; onychia of anterior legs of about 0.9 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws of half length of their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 1 d–f, its body relatively short, with subparallel sides, tapered at apex.

Female. The species shows minimal sexual dimorphism. The only difference from male is the absence of shallow impression on ventrites 1 and 2, and equally long claws.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 2.70–3.57 mm, ♀♀ 2.98–4.00 mm. *Cionus alauda* is a very variable species with respect to vestiture coloration, but constant in characters like the shape of rostrum, tarsi, ratio of ventrite lengths, body proportions and genitalia. The marked variability of vestiture coloration undoubtedly led to several synonyms of this species. Whole body tone can gradually vary from black and white, dark brown to reddish specimens. The latter coloration type occurs mainly in the South-West of its distributional area. Large dorsal macula may, in some specimens, be substantially changed in shape and color, body integument is often lighter brown, pronotal convergent bands may be more or less marked. Moreover, *C. alauda* is one of the most abrasion sensitive *Cionus* species, which can result in many different vestitural appearances. We did not notice substantial differences between European and North African specimens except for the mentioned color tone transitions.

**Diagnosis.** This species is typified by a large subquadrate dorsal macula on elytral disc and large round or subrotund preapical elytral macula, broad forehead, shallow impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males as well as an almost same length of onychia in females as in males.

**Comparative notes.** There is no related Palaearctic *Cionus* species. *Cionus alauda* resembles *Cleopus* females in regard to the equal claw length, however shows a clear generic placement in *Cionus* due to the emargination on prosternum. The unusual elytral pattern is reminiscent of some Eastern Palaearctic *Stereonychus* species.

**Biological notes.** *Cionus alauda* develops on various *Scrophularia* species. Wingelmüller (1937) reported *S. nodosa* L., *S. lucida* L., *S. canina* L. and *S. auriculata* L. (as *S. aquatica* L.) as host plants and *Verbascum* as possible occasional feeding plants. Hoffmann (1958) also added *S. alpestris* J. Gay ex Benth. and *S. laevigata* Vahl., *S. lucida* and *S. saharae* Batt. & Trab. from North Africa (Morocco, Algeria). Smreczyński (1976) reported also *Limosella aquatica* L. as a host plant. Read (1977) brought deeper insight into the biology of this species on *S. nodosa*. We collected the species exclusively on *S. nodosa* in cooler shaded places or in the montane zone.

**Distribution.** This species is widely distributed from North-Western Africa through the Iberian Peninsula and the entire West (GB included) and Central Europe to southern Scandinavia. Among *Cionus*, this species is the only one known from Madeira archipelago with certainty (Machado 2008). It is absent from the Caucasus, Asia Minor and Eastern Europe except for many records from Ukraine (Yunakov *et al.* 2018).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 250 specimens from many European countries, Morocco and Algeria.

## *Cionus scrophulariae* group

Elytral integument visible, dorsal macula on posterior and preapical macula on anterior sutural part with patches of light scales, pronotum in dorsal view always densely to confluent covered with scales hiding integument at least on sides.

## 2. *Cionus scrophulariae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Figs 2 a–f.

*Curculio scrophulariae* Linnaeus, 1758: 380. Reitter, 1904: 48 (*Cionus*). Wingelmüller, 1914: 184 (*Cionus*); 1921: 104 (*Cionus*); 1937: 164 (*Cionus*). Hustache, 1932: 340 (*Cionus*). A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1217 (*Cionus scrophulariae* err.). Smreczyński, 1976: 54 (*Cionus*). Caldara, 2013: 124 (*Cionus*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus*).

*Curculio scrophularis* Geoffroy, 1785: 129. Olivier, 1807: 106 (*Cionus*) (syn. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga, 2008: 37. Caldara, 2013: 124 (*Cionus*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus*).

*Curculio affinis* Brahm, 1790: 60. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186. **syn. n.**

*Cionus scrophulariae ferrugatus* Reitter, 1904: 49. Wingelmüller, 1914: 185; 1921: 104; 1937: 165. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1217. Caldara, 2013: 124 (primary homonym). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus*).

*Cionus woodi* Donisthorpe, 1921: 65. Champion, 1924: 34 (stat. dem.). Donisthorpe, 1924: 60. Zumpt, 1937: 223. Morris, 2009 (syn. n.): 183. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus*).

*Cionus scrophulariae albosuturatus* Roubal, 1936: 45. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus*). **syn. n.**

[*Cionus scrophulariae* ab. *suturalis* Tenenbaum, 1927: 153. Zumpt, 1937: 223. (unavailable)]

**Type locality.** Sweden.

**Type series.** There is no other possibility of studying original Linnean collection (LSUK) except for a detailed

online picture library of Linnean specimens (linnean-online.org) provided by the Linnean Society of London. Under the name *Curculio scrophulariae*, there are six pictures (No. 7566–7571) of seven pinned *Cionus* specimens. Specimens are mostly moldy and belong to three species. Specimens No. 7566 and No. 7567 bear labels “Angl. Jones” and “England” respectively, specimen No. 7568 is probably a Swedish specimen of *C. montanus*, specimen No. 7569 is unidentifiable but not *C. scrophulariae*. The remaining three conspecific specimens belong to *C. scrophulariae* as currently understood, and come highly probably from Sweden. A heavily moldy specimen No. 7570 is labeled “originally pinned through det. label with Ist. S.L. Shute det. 1979 specimen” and two pinned, relatively well-preserved specimens No. 7571 labeled “61 / 27 Scrophulariae” on one pin coming high probably from Sweden should be regarded as syntypes of *Curculio scrophulariae* Linnaeus and correspond to *Cionus scrophulariae* (Linnaeus) as currently understood. In order to fix the taxon, we designated the upper specimen on the pin No. 7571 as the lectotype of *Curculio scrophulariae* Linnaeus. The lower syntype specimen on the same pin, and the syntype specimen on the pin No. 7570 should be regarded as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** Alonso-Zarazaga (2008) designated the lectotype and five paralectotypes of *Curculio scrophularis* Geoffroy, which are deposited in coll. Geoffroy (MNHN). The lectotype is conspecific with the lectotype of *Curculio scrophulariae* Linnaeus.

Brahm (1790) described *Curculio affinis* from the surroundings of Mainz in a relatively detailed way mentioning its marked similarity to *C. scrophulariae*, even questioning its specific rank. As Brahm’s collection is known to be destroyed (Meregalli & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2013), and the name is reported as nomen dubium and primary homonym (Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017), we designated the neotype of this taxon according to the provisions of Articles 75 and 10.6 of the ICZN (1999), since this name remains available although invalid as a primary homonym. A well-preserved, 4.28 mm long male with separated right antenna, remounted and dissected for genitalia, labeled “Aschaffenburg Strieth 23.5.15 Col.: Schwarzer. / W.H.Muche. Rade-berg. Ankauf / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden” was designated as the neotype of *Curculio affinis* Brahm by adding the printed red label “NEOTYPUS *Curculio affinis* Brahm M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2018”. The neotype is deposited in MTD.

*Cionus scrophulariae* v. *ferrugatus* was described based on specimens from Dalmatia, Asia Minor and Syria. In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there are seven specimens morphologically and with locality labels corresponding to the original description. We designated a glued clumped male labeled “Dalm / Dalmatia / Holotypus 1904. *Cionus scrophulariae* var. *ferrugatus* Reitter / v. *egregius* K. Dan. ...[illegible] / Coll. Reitter” as the lectotype by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus scrophulariae* v. *ferrugatus* Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013 [printed red label]”. According to the provisions of Articles 75 and 10.6 of the ICZN (1999), this name is available although invalid as a primary homonym. The lectotype is 4.25 mm long, completely preserved. The remaining six specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ “Dalmatia / Dalm / Paratypus 1904. *Cionus scrophulariae* v. *ferrugatus* Reitter / Coll. Reitter”, 1 ♂ “Asia min. Bulghar Dagh / Bulghar Dagh / Paratypus 1904. *Cionus scrophulariae* v. *ferrugatus* Reitter / Coll. Reitter”, 1 ♂ “Syria. Eibes / Eibes. Syr / Paratypus 1904. *Cionus scrophulariae* v. *ferrugatus* Reitter / Coll. Reitter”. The lectotype and all paralectotypes are consubspecific with *C. scrophulariae* (Linnaeus) and were labeled accordingly “*Cionus scrophulariae* (L.) Michael Košťál det. 2013”.

*Cionus woodi* was described based on two specimens from the surroundings of the Lake Windermere, Cumbria, England. Shortly after, Champion (1924) treated the taxon “as a variety of *C. scrophulariae*”, which preserved the availability of the name, according to Article 45.6.4 of the ICZN (1999), at subspecific rank. In the same year, Donisthorpe (1924) tried to defend the specific rank of *C. woodi*, however, without having done any taxonomic act. In coll. Donisthorpe (BMNH), there are a couple of *C. woodi*. The first author has received a female on loan, which we designated as the lectotype of *C. woodi* Donisthorpe. It is a well-preserved specimen, 4.65 mm long, with abraded or underdeveloped scales on pronotum and reduced scaling on elytra. The lectotype is labeled “Type H ♀ T. [white round, red-outlined label] / Windermere 1910 / Determined by H.St.J.K.Donisthorpe *C.woodi* n.sp. ♀ / T.Wood Coll. B.M. 1923-608. / LECTOTYPUS *Cionus woodi* Donisthorpe M.Košťál des. 2012 [printed red label] / *Cionus scrophulariae* (L.) Michael Košťál det. 2012”. Morris (2009) formally synonymized *C. woodi* with *C. scrophulariae*, but did not designate the lectotype. Therefore, we decided to do this act to confirm the synonymy. We did not study the male.

Tenenbaum (1927) described “*Cionus scrophulariae* a. *suturalis* nov. ab.”. According to Article 45.6.2 of the ICZN (1999), following its guidelines we treat this name as infrasubspecific, and hence unavailable.

*Cionus scrophulariae* f. *albosuturatus* was described from Sarajevo based on unspecified number of specimens. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* (2017) reported the name as unavailable. However, according to Article 45.6.4 of ICZN

(1999) based on the original description, we regard the name as available. In coll. Roubal (SNMC), there is one completely preserved male, 4.20 mm long, labeled “BOSNIA, Sarajevo / f. albosuturata m. / [blank red label]”. We designated this specimen as the lectotype of the above taxon by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus scrophulariae* f. *albosuturatus* Roubal Michael Košťál des. 2016”. The lectotype is consubspecific with *C. scrophulariae* (Linnaeus), and was labeled “*Cionus scrophulariae* (L.) M. Košťál det. 2016” accordingly.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 5.1, RI/PI 1.40), black; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then very slightly narrowed to apex; in dorsal view basal part to antennal insertion of nearly same width, slightly laterally constricted, at apex wider than at base, moderately dorsoventrally flattened, parallel-sided; at entire length longitudinally, rugulose-like densely punctured, leaving only small shiny glabrous medial area at the most apex; from base to antennal insertion covered with sparse, subrecumbent thin whitish yellow elongate scales, at rostrum base with several backwardly oriented, scattered broader yellowish scales, similar to those on pronotum, apical part of rostrum with long, forwardly oriented whitish and dark brown seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, approximately 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes slightly rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown with darkened club, inserted at approximately 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, more than twice as long as wide, segment 2 about  $2.7 \times$  as long as wide, segments 3–5 subquadrate; club oval, about  $2.6 \times$  as long as wide, of approximately 0.9 funicle length, completely covered with tiny dark hairs and sparse erect whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, wider than long (PI/Pw 0.66), with semidensely, evenly distributed small round punctures, covered with densely distributed, overlapping, mostly forwardly oriented subrecumbent elongate (l/w 3–5), pale yellowish scales; widest at base, in posterior half conically forwardly convergent, then abruptly narrowed, with broad, slightly indistinct constriction, in lateral view flat in basal half, then abruptly straightly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, round, relatively narrow, sharply incised, at sides well bounded emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** black, subtriangular, rounded at apex, unevenly densely covered with backwardly oriented elongate, whitish and yellowish scales more concentrated on sides and apex. **Elytra:** blackish brown, in anterior 2/3 very slightly rounded to subparallel, in posterior third broadly rounded, very slightly elongate (El/Ew 1.20), widest at about mid-length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.82), humeri considerably prominent, subrotund, moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 markedly broadened, interstria 2 considerably narrowed, slightly constricted laterally in approximately half of medial length and shortly before elytral apex encompassing black tomentous, clearly outlined subrotund macula; anterior macula posteriorly, apical macula anteriorly with white patches formed by clustered whitish to yellowish elongate scales; odd interstriae of same width or slightly narrower than even ones, both moderately vaulted, odd interstriae with alternating black tomentous and whitish or yellowish, evenly distributed patches formed by densely arranged, pale elongate scales giving impression that even interstriae are more vaulted, in subhumeral region on striae 7–8 densely arranged yellowish scales forming light irregular macula; striae very shallow, with irregular rows of small punctures; entire surface evenly sparsely covered with recumbent and subrecumbent thin, elongate (l/w 5–9) hair-like scales leaving integument visible. **Venter:** sparsely covered with whitish, long thin hair-like scales on lateral parts of meso- and metasternum, ventrites 3–4, entire metepisternum covered with densely arranged, often overlapping, yellowish elongate scales, margins of impression on ventrites 1 and 2, ventrites 3 and 4 most laterally, and median 2/3 of ventrite 5 covered with long, hair-like yellowish scales; mesosternal process very short, with shallow emargination at apex; metasternum slightly concave, evenly punctured, in median part transversally ribbed; ventrite 1, and most proximal part of ventrite 2 with medium deep impression; ventrite 1  $1.8 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.1 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** dark brown; profemora with small teeth, meso- and especially metafemora with very large triangular sharp teeth; femora covered with recumbent to subrecumbent elongate yellowish scales being in some extent unevenly distributed, forming indistinct transverse bands, tibiae and tarsi with suberect yellowish and brown elongate scales, at lateral tibial margins black and erect, tibiae with patches of light scales giving impression of transverse bands, onychia sparsely covered with whitish recumbent to subrecumbent hairs; protarsal onychia short, of 0.9 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined; claws of almost same length. **Penis:** Figs 2 d–f, its body gradually tapered towards blunt apex.

Female. Rostrum moderately longer (RI/PI 1.55), apical part in mid-length slightly narrowed, antennal insertion at about 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1–2 without impression, claws of equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 4.18–4.70 mm, ♀♀ 4.24–4.95 mm. This species is variable, especially in color and pattern of the vestiture and color of the integument, which may be reddish-brown on the elytra in some mature species.

There is a marked variability in the shape of dorsal and preapical elytral maculae, especially specimens from the Caucasus and Transcaucasus have very large and striking lateral posthumeral light macula. As reported by Morris (2009), in England there are several populations of *C. scrophulariae*, which have underdeveloped scales on the pronotum. Body shape and proportions do not vary.

**Diagnosis.** This species is typified by the visible elytral integument, light maculae at margins of dorsal and preapical black macula, short antennal club, pronotum mostly completely covered with pale scales.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. tuberculosus*, but clearly differs from it by the shorter antennal club, and the pronotum without a medial bare area.

**Biological notes.** Wingelmüller (1937) reported this species from *Scrophularia nodosa*, *S. canina* and *S. auriculata* (as *S. aquatica*), Hoffmann (1958) confirmed this species from *S. canina*, Smreczyński (1976) confirmed also *S. nodosa* and added *Limosella aquatica*. A detailed biology including the description of immatures, and feeding of imagoes and immatures on *S. nodosa* including seasonal dynamics was reported by Read (1977). The first author reared one specimen from the larva found on *S. canina* ssp. *hoppii* (W. D. J. Koch) P. Fourn. in Karawanken Mts. (Kärnten, Austria), the second author collected this species from *S. nodosa* and *S. canina* in Italy.

**Distribution.** This species is widely distributed, occurring in all of Europe including Scandinavia (we have no data from Portugal), common in the Caucasus and Transcaucasus. Data are available also from the Middle East (Lebanon and Syria) and West Siberia. The species occurs from the sea level up to 2,500 m a. s. l. according to the geographical latitude. In the Middle East and Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan) the species is restricted to high elevations above 2,000 m a. s. l. The presence of this species in Madeira is doubtful (Machado 2008).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 540 specimens from the above countries and regions except for Madeira.

### 3. *Cionus tuberculosus* (Scopoli, 1763)

Figs 3 a–f.

*Curculio tuberculosus* Scopoli, 1763: 27. Reitter, 1904: 48 (*Cionus*). Wingelmüller, 1914: 183 (*Cionus*); 1921: 104 (*Cionus*); 1937: 163. Hustache, 1932: 340. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1215 (*Cionus*). Caldara, 2013: 214 (*Cionus*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus*).

*Curculio verbasci* Fabricius, 1787: 107. Reitter, 1904: 64 (syn. n.) (*Cionus*). Wingelmüller, 1914: 232 (*Cionus*); 1937: 215 (*Cionus*). Hustache, 1932: 340. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1215 (*Cionus*). Caldara, 2013: 214 (*Cionus*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus*).

[*Cionus tuberculosus* ab. *suturalis* Tenenbaum, 1927: 152. Zumpt, 1937: 223. (unavailable)]

**Type locality.** Trojane, Orehovica env. (Slovenia).

**Type series.** The type of *C. tuberculosus*, described from Carniola (present-day Slovenia) does not exist due to the destruction of Scopoli's collection in 1766 (Horn *et al.* 1990). Therefore, in order to fix the taxon, we designated a typically colored specimen from Slovenia as the neotype of *Curculio tuberculosus* Scopoli, 1763. It is a perfectly preserved male with dissected genitalia in glycerin, 3.88 mm long, labeled "SLOVENIA c. Michael Košťál leg. / Orehovica env. pr. Trojane 350 m N 46°10.2' E 14°54.3' 22.vii.2016 / NEOTYPUS *Curculio tuberculosus* Scopoli M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2016 [printed red label]". The neotype is deposited in MSNM.

**Synonyms.** *Curculio verbasci* was described based on unspecified number of specimens from "Kilia" (presently Kiel, Germany). In coll. Fabricius (ZMUK), there are five specimens under a common label "Verbasci", which we considered syntypes. One female belongs to *C. hortulanus*, whereas one male and three females are conspecific. The author apparently described *Curculio verbasci* based on the last four mentioned specimens, because he mentioned "thoracis lateribus flavescens" (i.e. yellowish pronotum sides) in his original description. Therefore, the male was designated as the lectotype, and the females and the specimen belonging to *C. hortulanus* as paralectotypes of *Curculio verbasci* Fabricius. The lectotype is pinned but sufficiently preserved, with complete antennae, disconnected elytra, and several missing tarsal claw segments, 3.36 mm long, labeled "Verbasci / LECTOTYPUS ♂ *Curculio verbasci* Fabricius M.Košťál et R. Caldara des. 2011 [printed red label]". It is conspecific with the neotype of *Curculio tuberculosus* Scopoli.



Tenenbaum (1927) described "*Cionus tuberculosus* a. *suturalis* nov. ab." from Warsaw. According to Article 45.6.2 of the ICZN (1999) and its following guidelines, we treat this name as infrasubspecific, and hence unavailable.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.1, RI/PI 1.31), black; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then parallel and very slightly narrower than in basal part; in dorsal view moderately broadened to antennal insertion, then parallel-sided to very slightly broadened to apex, in basal half of rostrum moderately laterally constricted, in distal part from antennal insertion to apex moderately dorsoventrally flattened; completely sparsely covered with recumbent to suberect, in apical part whitish, long thin hair-like scales with very few intermixed broader whitish scales and suberect dark seta-like scales, shortly before apex with small bare area; except shiny apical area densely longitudinally rugulose punctured, with indistinct, very thin carina in basal part of rostrum. Head between eyes very narrow, about 1/4 rostrum width at base. Eyes round, very slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae completely dark brown, inserted at 0.6–0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of about 0.7 scape length, segment 1 clearly wider than segment 2, of about its length, segment 1 twice, segment 2 2.5 × as long as wide, segments 3–5 subquadrate; club elongate, approximately 3 × as long as wide, of about 1.2 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent light brown setae and sparsely distributed brown to whitish erect sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, markedly wider than long (PI/Pw 0.60), semidensely covered with small round, evenly distributed punctures, on sides covered with overlapping, mostly forwardly oriented reddish and yellowish elongate (l/w 3–6) scales, in broad median part basally nearly scale-free, with sparse recumbent, forwardly oriented, small elongate whitish scales giving impression of naked longitudinal band in medial and anterior part; widest at base, in basal half moderately conically convergent, in anterior half first abruptly rounded, then slightly concavely narrowed to anterior margin, in lateral view in basal part flat on disc, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** Anterior margin with very deep, half-round, sharply bounded emargination separated from coxae by narrow strip of prosternum, with impression between anterior part of coxae. **Scutellum:** black, subtriangular, with rounded apex, at apex with comb of backwardly oriented whitish scales. **Elytra:** black, in their basal half subparallel to slightly rounded, in apical half broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.16), widest at 1/4 of their length, at base nearly straight, markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.85), humeri prominent, bluntly rectangular, elytra moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 at 1/3 of medial length markedly, in preapical part slightly broadened, interstria 2 at anterior 1/3 of elytra narrowed and constricted laterally, in preapical part solely narrowed encompassing clearly bounded, black tomentous, oval dorsal and apical maculae, odd and even interstriae of about same width, odd interstriae with unevenly distributed, black tomentous oblong to subquadrate patches alternating with clusters of gray thin recumbent scales forming only indistinct gray patches, odd interstriae slightly vaulted, seeming more convex due to black patching; striae very shallow, formed by single rows of unevenly large deep, densely arranged punctures; entire surface, especially even interstriae, covered with same type of elongate (l/w 4–7), gray hair-like scales, same as in gray patches, leaving integument visible, on anterior humeral margin scales similar to those on sides of pronotum, at posterior margin of dorsal and anterior margin of apical macula clusters of very densely arranged, overlapping, yellowish, broad elongate scales. **Venter:** sparsely covered with gray hair-like scales, only on epimera, lateral parts of mesosternum and mes- and metepisternum scales similar to those on pronotal margins; mesosternal process very short, wide and slightly concave at apex; metasternum unevenly flat, with densely arranged rows of large transverse punctures; ventrite 1 and very proximal part of ventrite 2 with less deep, densely punctured impression, covered with densely arranged, variously oriented, long gray hairs; ventrite 1 1.8 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 5 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black except for brown tarsi, profemora with large sharp teeth, meso- and especially metafemora with very large sharp triangular teeth; femora and tibiae covered with whitish and reddish recumbent elongate scales, arranged in indistinct transverse bands, tarsi covered with light seta-like scales being suberect on tarsomeres 1–3 and recumbent on onychia; onychia of anterior legs of about 0.8 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined; lateral claws of anterior legs of 2/3 length of medial ones, medial claws of meso- and metatarsi not markedly shorter than lateral ones. **Penis:** Figs 3 d–f, its body evenly tapered, blunt at apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.57), apical part slightly narrowed in mid-length, antennal insertion before 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Onychia of anterior legs slightly shorter than in male, lateral claws of anterior legs only very slightly shorter than or as long as medial ones.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 2.82–4.08, ♀♀ 3.56–4.32 mm. *Cionus tuberculosus* is very variable in body size, moderately variable in the pattern of the vestiture and in the color of the integument. Other characters do not vary

considerably. In some specimens, antennae and tarsi are lighter, from light brown to reddish-yellow, in other specimens, they are darker. Also the tibial apices may be lighter, from dark brown to brown. The dorsal macula may be elongate.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable in both sexes by a cluster of the following characters: visible elytral integument, very long antennal club, naked medial longitudinal area on pronotum, light patches on posterior margin of dorsal macula and anterior margin of preapical macula. Males have normally long protarsal onychia.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. scrophulariae*, which differs from this species by a shorter antennal club and the pronotum of fresh specimens completely covered with scales. *Cionus tuberculosus* differs from *C. osmanlis* by larger size, not yellow or light red distal tibial half, and shape of penis.

**Biological notes.** Wingelmüller (1937) reported *Scrophularia nodosa* and *S. auriculata* (as *S. aquatica*) as host plants, Hoffmann (1958) confirmed the species from *S. nodosa* and *S. auriculata*, quoted also *S. canina* and from Pyrenees in elevations 1,500–1,600 m a. s. l. *S. alpestris*. Smreczyński (1976) confirmed *S. nodosa* and added *Limosella aquatica*. The first author collected the species mostly in shaded places along torrents on *S. nodosa*. Read (1977) confirmed *S. nodosa* as a host plant and reported preliminary biological observations including immatures. We examined specimens collected from lowlands up to 2,000 m a. s. l. (Lake Sevan, Armenia, Borovec leg.).

**Distribution.** Practically the entire Europe, the Caucasus and Transcaucasus, Asia Minor and Siberia. Unlike *C. scrophulariae* not present in the Middle East and Central Asia.

**Non-type material examined.** We examined 280 specimens from the above mentioned regions. We did not see any specimen from Portugal and Sweden.

#### 4. *Cionus osmanlis* sp. n.

Figs 4 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:18BF4A18-C98A-4036-A3AE-82C9866E747F>

**Type locality.** Artvin (Turkey).

**Type series.** Holotype: 3.50 mm long, well-preserved male labeled “15.06.2002 NE Turkey Macahel Gecidi N Artvin leg. P. Białooki / coll. Białooki / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus osmanlis* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2016 [printed red label]” (UWCP). Paratype: “J-gaz Dagh Paphlag Turc Staněk lgt. / PARATYPUS *Cionus osmanlis* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2016” (1 ♂ NMPC).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body subrotund. **Head:** rostrum stout, medium long (l/w 4.4, Rl/Pl 1.41), black; in lateral view clearly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, shortly beyond antennal insertion narrower, apically bluntly tapered; in dorsal view narrowest at base, slightly broadened to apex, basal part not laterally constricted, apical part shortly beyond antennal insertion moderately dorsoventrally flattened; from base to antennal insertion with very dense to confluent rugulose punctures, apical part, especially on sides, semi-densely covered with round punctures, at antennal insertion finely longitudinally ribbed; basal part with mostly backwardly oriented, recumbent whitish small thin seta-like scales, apical part with long, forwardly oriented, suberect yellowish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, about 0.3 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, very slightly rounded to flat, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, with very slightly darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, as long as segment 2, segment 1 more than twice as long as wide, segment 2 3 × as long as wide, segment 3 subquadrate, segments 4–5 transverse; club oblong suboval, 2.2 × as long as wide, of approximately 0.9 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent, densely arranged, brown tiny hairs and sparsely distributed, erect, dark long sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, markedly wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.60), densely finely, evenly covered with small round punctures; on sides densely covered with subrecumbent, forwardly and medially oriented reddish-brown, elongate (l/w 4–6) scales, at midline with very sparse broad scales, longitudinal area in basal part narrowed forwardly, then slightly broadened to anterior margin, anteriorly with small recumbent, forwardly oriented gray to yellowish scales, lateral scaled pronotal area with small bare “window”; widest at base, subconically narrowed to 1/2 of pronotal length, then very moderately constricted and narrowed to anterior margin, in lateral view in basal half flat on disc, then slightly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, nearly rectangularly incised emargination, bounded by sharp elevated margins, not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** broadly subtriangular, blunt at apex, at posterior margin with comb of densely arranged, backwardly oriented yellowish elongate scales. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 evenly, in apical third broadly

rounded, short (El/Ew 1.09), widest shortly before mid-length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.77), humeri clearly but not strikingly prominent, with shallow posthumeral impression; very slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 beyond 1/4 of medial length distinctly, before apex slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and markedly constricted laterally, interstria 3 slightly constricted laterally encompassing large dorsal elongate black tomentous and smaller preapical elongate maculae, dorsal macula at posterior, preapical macula at anterior margin with relatively large patch formed by densely arranged overlapping whitish-yellow scales, odd interstriae markedly convex and clearly broader than even ones; odd interstriae with unevenly large, alternating light brownish and black velvet-like patches; striae shallow, formed by irregular single rows of round punctures; entire surface excepting described pattern covered with recumbent gray, light brown and blackish elongate (l/w 3–5) scales, sparsely distributed and leaving integument partially visible. **Venter:** relatively densely covered with sub-recumbent, gray thin long hairs, lateral parts of meso- and metasternum, metepisternum and both epimera covered with densely arranged whitish and reddish elongate scales, most lateral parts of ventrites 3 and 4 with small patches of whitish scales; mesosternal process very short, broad, blunt at apex; metasternum concave, punctured; ventrite 1 with relatively deep, ventrite 2 with shallow medial impression, punctured, with suberect, backwardly oriented, long gray hairs; ventrite 1  $1.7 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $5.1 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** femora and tibiae brown, tarsi light brown; profemora with very small teeth emphasized by several erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; femora and tibiae covered with unevenly distributed, subrecumbent, whitish, reddish and blackish scales, clustered especially on profemora into feebly distinct transverse bands, tarsi including onychia with whitish suberect hairs; onychia of anterior legs of normal length, maximally of 0.8 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined; lateral protarsal claws of half length of medial ones, medial claws of meso- and metatarsi only slightly shorter than lateral ones. **Penis:** Figs 4 d–f, its body broadly pointed at apex.

Female. Unknown.

**Variability.** The paratype (3.47 mm long) differs from the holotype by lighter antennae and tarsi, and more pointed apex of the body of penis.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by smaller size, stout and curved rostrum, clearly vaulted odd interstriae, especially at elytral base, not elongate onychia in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus osmanlis* is most closely related to *C. tuberculosus*, from which it differs by not elongate antennal club, more curved rostrum, brown femora and tibiae, shorter protarsal onychia in male, and broader and pointed body of penis.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** North-eastern and northern (Paphlagonia) Turkey.

**Etymology.** Derived from the genitive of a Latin name of a Turkish inhabitant of Ottoman empire.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

### ***Cionus caucasicus* group**

Elytral integument visible, dorsal macula on posterior, preapical macula on anterior sutural part with light, sometimes only indicated patches of scales, pronotum in dorsal view always at least on lateral sides semidensely to sparsely covered with scales leaving pronotal integument visible.

### **5. *Cionus caucasicus* Reitter, 1888**

Figs 5 a–f.

*Cionus caucasicus* Reitter, 1888: 270. Reitter, 1904: 57. Wingelmüller, 1914: 181; 1921: 104; 1937: 160. Białooki, 2006: 56. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Abastumani (Georgia).

**Type series.** We studied the lectotype designated by Białooki (2006) deposited in coll. Reitter (HNHM). It is a female, 3.50 mm long, with missing right antenna from flagellum, and left posterior onychium, labeled “n.sp. Abastuman. / Abastum leg. Korb. / Holotypus 1888 *Cionus caucasicus* Reitter / *C. caucasicus* m. 1888 [Reitter’s

handwriting] / Coll. Reitter / *Cionus caucasicus* Reitter, 1888 LECTOTYPE / design. P.Białooki2005". Hereby we correct minor, mainly formal inaccuracies in label citations by Białooki (2006) like spacing, "Abastumen" instead of "Abastuman", lower case vs. capital.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 5.0, RI/PI 1.43), black-brown in its entire length; in lateral view moderately unevenly curved, with slight swelling in middle third, apical part moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly narrower at base, then of same width to apex, from base to antennal insertion in cross-section not constricted, apical part moderately flattened dorsoventrally; basal part and proximal apical part very densely to confluent, markedly longitudinally punctured to ribbed, in most apical part glabrous, with several small punctures; at base with backwardly oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent elongate reddish, whitish and blackish intermixed scales being more sparse towards antennal insertion, apically with suberect, forwardly oriented hair-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, about 0.3 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, slightly rounded to flat, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, with darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, of 0.9 its length, segment 1 approximately, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 2–5 subglobose; club spindle-shaped, twice as long as wide, of approximately 0.8 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent, densely arranged brownish tiny hairs and sparsely distributed, erect, light brown sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, markedly wider than long (PI/Pw 0.64), very densely evenly punctured, punctures round, of equal size; covered with unevenly distributed, recumbent whitish, reddish and black intermixed elongate (l/w 3–4) scales, more densely arranged in one medial and two lateral longitudinal, very indistinct striae being mostly apparent as white patches only on pronotum anterior margin; widest at base, with unevenly rounded convergent sides and shallow constriction before anterior margin, in lateral view in basal half flat on disc, then slowly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with very shallow emargination, bounded by two tiny protuberances, not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** triangular, relatively sharp at apex, covered with recumbent, backwardly oriented, whitish, reddish and black scales. **Elytra:** dark brown, in basal half very slightly rounded to subparallel, in apical half broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.36), widest at 1/3 of their length, at base strikingly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.92), humeri bluntly rectangular, considerably prominent, with posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 beyond 1/4 of medial length moderately, before apex indistinctly broadened, interstria 2 beyond 1/4 of medial length moderately narrowed and slightly constricted laterally encompassing larger dorsal elongate, and small preapical subquadrate black tomentous maculae, dorsal macula at posterior margin with large, preapical macula at anterior margin with small elongate patches formed by densely arranged overlapping whitish-yellow scales, interstriae except perimacular areas of same width, slightly convex; odd interstriae with unevenly distributed, alternating elongate black and yellowish-white subquadrate patches of scales giving them more convex appearance; striae shallow, formed by indistinct, unevenly densely arranged rows of punctures; entire surface covered with recumbent whitish, yellowish and black elongate (l/w 4–6), sparsely arranged scales leaving integument partially visible. **Venter:** sparsely covered with whitish, short elongate scales, and broader yellowish scales at margins of ventrites 3 and 5 clustered into small light patches; mesosternal process short, emarginate at apex; metasternum slightly concave, with transversally elongate, densely arranged punctures and thin ribs; ventrite 1 with impression, ventrite 2 flat, densely transversally punctured and covered with backwardly oriented, long light hairs; ventrite 1 1.5 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 3.4 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.9 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** femora blackish-brown, tibiae and tarsi brown; profemora with indistinct teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with small blunt teeth bearing comb of whitish scales; femora and tibiae relatively densely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, whitish, reddish and black elongate scales, clustered into indistinct transverse bands, tarsi with subrecumbent whitish hair-like scales, onychia with sparse recumbent whitish thin hairs; onychia of anterior legs of normal length, of 0.7 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined; lateral protarsal claws sharp and thin, distinctly divided from medial ones, at most by 1/4 shorter than medial ones, medial claws of meso- and metatarsi as lateral claws of protarsi. **Penis:** Figs 5 d–f, apex of its body moderately tapered.

Female. Rostrum markedly longer (RI/PI 2.0) and thinner, its apical part visibly narrowed in mid-length, antennal insertion shortly beyond mid-length of rostrum. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Onychia of anterior legs as in males, claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 2.71–3.35 mm, ♀♀ 3.08–3.40 mm. *Cionus caucasicus* shows a moderate variability in its vestiture: the shape of the dorsal macula may be more or less elongate, white patches between dorsal and

preapical macula may sometimes be confluent. The color of legs varies from dark brown to light reddish, in some specimens the apical ends of the onychia may be darkened.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by partially visible elytral integument, small body size, not elongate male onychia, long, marked, sometimes confluent light patches at posterior margin of dorsal, and anterior margin of preapical maculae, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus caucasicus* differs from the most closely related, newly described *C. ponticus* by thinner rostrum in both sexes and more sharply tapered apex of the body of penis.

**Biological notes.** According to Wingelmüller (1937), *C. caucasicus* lives on *Scrophularia scopolii* Hoppe. This plant has been confirmed as a host by the first author in Turkey (Abant Lake) and in Georgia (Tana valley near Gori). We have records from elevations from 800 to 2,000 m a. s. l.

**Distribution.** Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Russian Federation (Caucasus).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 220 specimens from all the above mentioned countries and regions. **ARMENIA:** Gegharkunik env. (WM), Gulagarak env. (KO), Khorsov (ME), Norakert env. (WM), Shoger, 2000 m (BO); **GEORGIA:** Abastuman (KO), Abchasia, Avadchara (ME), Kopschara (HNHM), Tana River (KO), Ritsa Lake (HNHM), Svanetia, Nakra (KY); **RUSSIA:** Aibga Mts. (BI), Dombai-Tal (ZMHB), Kislovodsk (BMNH), Kluchor Pass, 2000 m (BN); **TURKEY:** Abant Lake (BI, KO), Ankara (BA), Bolu (BO, KY), Ilgaz (MZHF), Inegol Dagı (WM), Kastamonu (WM), Kizicahaman (BMNH), Sivas (BMNH), Trabzon (ME).

## 6. *Cionus ponticus* Białooki, 2006

Figs 6 a–f.

*Cionus ponticus* Białooki, 2006: 56. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Bolu (Turkey).

**Type series.** Thanks to the willingness of P. Białooki, we had an opportunity to study four (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀) specimens: males with locality labels “29.04.1998 NW Turkey Bolu Dagı W Bolu leg. P. Białooki”, and a female “27.06.2003 NW Turkey NE Abant Lake SW Bolu leg. P. Białooki”, the first male bearing additional labels “picture BAHR for CURCI: Aedeagus [green] / *Cionus pr. caucasicus* Reitt. sp.n. det. P. Białooki 2003 / *Cionus ponticus* PARATYPE des. P. Białooki 2005 [red label]”, the second male “♂ / picture BAHR for CURCI: Rostrum”, and other two labels as under the first male, the third male “*Cionus pr. caucasicus* Reitt. sp.n. det. P. Białooki 2003 / PARATYP *Cionus ponticus* ♂ P. Białooki 2005 [red label]”, the female “*Cionus ponticus* PARATYPE des. P. Białooki 2005 [red label] / Michael Košťál reprep. 2013”.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body moderately stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum stout, medium long (l/w 4.1, RI/PI 1.22), colored as in *C. caucasicus*; shaped, punctured and vestiture as in *C. caucasicus*. Head between eyes, eyes and antennae as in *C. caucasicus*. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.66), shape, punctation and vestiture as in *C. caucasicus*. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with shallow, round, indistinctly bounded emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** as in *C. caucasicus*. **Elytra:** black, with whitish patch at posterior margin of dorsal macula; subquadrate, not markedly elongate; interstriae and striae and vestiture as in *C. caucasicus*. **Venter:** integument, mesosternal process as in *C. caucasicus*, metasternum flat, ventrite 1 and 2 with clear impression, ventrite 1 1.8 × as long as ventrite 2, other characters as in *C. caucasicus*. **Legs:** moderately stout, otherwise as in *C. caucasicus*. **Penis:** Figs 6 d–f, apex of body of penis broad, with small projecting tip.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.5), of nearly same width as in male, apical part slightly narrowed in mid-length, antennal insertion at 0.7 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Protarsal onychia as in males, claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.20–3.50, ♀♀ 3.50–3.65 mm. The small series of specimens, which we examined, does not show any noteworthy variability. Contrary to *C. caucasicus*, the light patch beyond the dorsal macula is not confluent with that of the preapical macula.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by partially visible elytral integument, small body size, not elongate male onychia, medium long and relatively thick rostrum, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus caucasicus* and *C. ponticus* are very closely related species. However, *C. ponticus* differs by thicker rostrum in both sexes, absence of sexual dimorphism in rostrum width, flat metasternum, longer

ventrite 1 in comparison to ventrite 2, stouter body and legs, and different apex of body of penis. We consider these differences as sufficient to warrant separate species status.

**Biological notes.** Białooki (2006) found this species in wet habitats on “undetermined semiaquatic species of Scrophulariaceae”.

**Distribution.** Northwest Turkey.

**Non-type species examined.** We studied one couple collected by Białooki in the locus typicus westwards from Bolu.

## 7. *Cionus armeniacus* sp. n.

Figs 7 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:ECB6C4B6-7BD2-4F1F-B2F1-5D9683191F6C>

**Type locality.** Vayots pr. Getap (Armenia).

**Type series.** Holotype: well-preserved, 3.34 mm long male “ARMENIA, Vayots Dzor pr. Getap, 21.5.2016 39°46'16.43"N 45°18'53.61"E Petr Kresl leg. alt. 1140 m / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus armeniacus* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [printed red label]” (NMPC).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Clearly suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.8, Rl/Pl 1.42), blackish-brown; in lateral view evenly slightly curved except concave dorsal outline of its apical part, at antennal insertion very slightly broadened at lower outline, basal part same width, apical part moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view moderately broadened to antennal insertion, then moderately narrowed to apex, in basal third laterally constricted, apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; basal part very densely, longitudinally punctured to finely ribbed, in anterior half of apical part nearly without punctures, shiny; basal part semidensely covered with mostly backwardly oriented, subrecumbent blackish short scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, subrecumbent to suberect, whitish and yellowish long seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, very slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish, inserted at 2/3 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 of scape length, segment 1 moderately wider than segment 2, of 0.7 its length, segments 1 and 2 less than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 subglobose; club strikingly elongate,  $2.8 \times$  as long as wide, subcylindrical,  $1.6 \times$  as long as funicle, completely covered with recumbent thin whitish hairs and several erect long whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown, markedly wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.59), densely evenly punctured, punctures small, subrotund, similar in size; in median part sparsely, at sides densely covered with mostly medially oriented, subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–6), whitish, yellow and orange intermixed scales, in lateral view yellow scales clustered into two parallel longitudinal stripes reaching from pronotal base to 3/4 of pronotal length; widest at base, conically narrowed to half of its length, then concavely constricted to narrow subparallel anterior neck, in lateral view in basal half flat on disc, then moderately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, sharply incised emargination bounded by two tiny tubercles, not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** triangular, bluntly rounded at apex, covered with short, backwardly oriented suberect black scales, punctured. **Elytra:** dark brown, until 0.7 of their length subparallel to slightly rounded, in apical part broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.27), widest in mid-length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.72), humeri bluntly broadly rounded but visibly prominent, with shallow posthumeral impression, in lateral view until half of their length flat on disc, then evenly moderately rounded to apex; interstria 1 from about 1/4 to half of medial length very strikingly, in preapical part in much less extent broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths markedly narrowed, in dorsal part very strikingly, in preapical part moderately constricted laterally encompassing large, evenly round dorsal and somewhat oblong preapical black tomentous maculae, dorsal macula sparsely surrounded by reddish elongate scales, with indistinct patch of whitish scales at posterior margin, preapical macula with larger distal and smaller proximal patches of reddish scales, odd interstriae broader than even ones, convex, very finely textured; odd interstriae with alternating larger black and smaller whitish patches of scales; striae relatively deep, formed by single rows of round, large, deep punctures; entire integument semidensely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, thin, moderately elongate (l/w 4–8) scales leaving majority of integument visible. **Venter:** mesosternum, metasternum laterally, metepisternum entirely covered with densely arranged recumbent yellow and orange intermixed elongate scales, ventrites and median longitudinal part of metasternum with recumbent thin, relatively short whitish hair-like scales, margins of ventrites 3 and 4 with small clusters of reddish and whitish, shortly elongate scales; mesosternal process flat, subtriangular, blunt at posterior margin, finely punctured; metasternum flat to concave in midline,

unevenly transversally, very densely punctured, ventrite 1 with moderate median impression, ventrite 2 flat, both ventrites with similar punctation as metasternum; ventrite 1  $1.7 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.4 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown, tarsi lighter, metafemora darker; profemora with blunt, medium-sized teeth, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth, profemoral teeth with small cluster of erect elongate yellowish scales; femora and tibiae with suberect to subrecumbent whitish, yellowish and black elongate scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect whitish hair-like scales, onychia sparsely covered with recumbent whitish long hairs, femora with unevenly indistinct transverse bands formed by whitish scales; onychia of anterior legs of normal length, of 0.7 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 slightly wider than long; lateral protarsal claws by approximately one third shorter than medial ones, clearly separated, medial claws of meso- and metatarsi slightly but visibly shorter than lateral ones. **Penis:** Figs 7 d–f, its body with subparallel sides, bluntly tapered at apex.

Female. Unknown.

*Variability.* We know only the holotype of this species.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by small size, long antennal club, partially well visible elytral integument, round and large dorsal macula, lateral pronotal longitudinal yellow stripes and lateral posthumeral yellow patch.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. caucasicus* and *C. ponticus*, with which it shares the small size and the elytral pattern (except for dorsal macula), and from which it clearly differs by elongate antennal club, large round dorsal macula, and shorter body of penis.

**Biological notes.** P. Kresl (pers. comm.) collected this species in Armenia in a warm steppe-forest. Host plant unknown.

**Distribution.** Armenia.

**Etymology.** The species was named after its only known country of distribution.

**Non-type material examined.** None.

## 8. *Cionus championi* Marshall, 1926

Figs 8 a–f.

*Cionus championi* Marshall, 1926: 365. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Almora (Uttarakhand, India).

**Type series.** In coll. Marshall (BMNH), there are three specimens (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) under the name “*Cionus championi*”, all collected in “W. Almora”. One completely preserved, 3.67 mm long male labeled “Type [printed red-outlined round label] / H. G. Champion / W. Almora, Kumaon. U.P. India, H.G.C. / Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. 1926–95. / *Cionus championi*, TYPE. ♂. Mshl.” was designated as the lectotype of *C. championi* by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus championi* Marshall M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017”. A female labeled “Cotype [printed yellow-ringed round label] / H. G. Champion / W. Almora, Kumaon, U. P. India. H.G.C. / Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. 1926–95. / *Cionus championi*, Mshl. COTYPE. ♀.” was labeled as paralectotype accordingly. The second male labeled “W. Almora, Kumaon, India, H.G.C. / H.G. Champion Coll. B.M. 1953–156” was not included to type series because of lack of typifying label and discordant dating.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum stout, medium long (l/w 3.4, RI/PI 1.17), brown to black; in lateral view evenly curved, same width from base to closely before apex, then tapered at lower outline; in dorsal view of same width from base to apex, except most basal part being slightly narrowed, basal part in cross-section round, apical part very slightly flattened dorsoventrally; except apex very densely, longitudinally punctured to ribbed, apex glabrous, with only several sparse round punctures at sides; basal part covered with forwardly and upwardly oriented, suberect to subrecumbent, blackish thin seta-like scales and sparsely intermixed yellowish broader elongate scales, apically with forwardly oriented, suberect, yellowish long hair-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, approximately 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae except club and last two funicular segments yellowish-brown, inserted at 2/3 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.6 scape length, segment 1 markedly wider and slightly longer than segment 2, segments 1 and 2 less than twice as

long as wide, segments 3–5 transverse; club spindle-shaped, twice as long as wide, very slightly longer than funicle, completely covered with recumbent, densely arranged, at base blackish, at apex whitish tiny hairs and sparse erect, moderately long, pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.72), densely, partially unevenly punctured, punctures variable in size, unevenly shaped, spaces between punctures mostly narrower than puncture diameter; covered with unevenly arranged, forwardly oriented, subrecumbent, markedly elongate (l/w 8–12), reddish-brown and yellowish intermixed scales; widest at base, very slightly conically narrowed to subparallel to half of its length, then narrowed and slightly constricted to anterior margin, in lateral view convex with flat outline in basal half. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with moderately deep, bluntly incised emargination, not bounded by tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** subtriangular to subquadrate, shallowly incised at anterior margin, blunt at apex, covered with backwardly oriented, whitish and reddish elongate scales, roughly punctured. **Elytra:** dark brown, in basal 2/3 very moderately rounded to subparallel, in apical third broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.21), widest in mid-length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.72), humeri broadly, strikingly prominent, with broad posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 from 0.20 to 0.35 of medial length moderately and in preapical area slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and moderately constricted laterally encompassing oblong dorsal and subrotund preapical maculae, dorsal macula in its anterior part black tomentous, in posterior part covered with whitish elongate scales, preapical macula formed solely by whitish scales; interstriae of uneven width, odd interstriae wider and clearly convex, interstria 3 in basal part, interstria 5 at about 1/5 of elytral length markedly elevated; odd interstriae with unevenly distributed patches of erect, shortly elongate black scales being especially conspicuous shortly beyond humeral apex and on interstria 5 in posterior part of elytra; striae formed by uneven single rows of densely arranged, large deep punctures; entire surface covered with suberect and erect, variously oriented reddish-brown and whitish elongate (l/w 6–10) scales not fully hiding integument and leaving it partially visible. **Venter:** covered with backwardly oriented subrecumbent whitish and intermixed reddish hair-like scales, on margins of ventrites 3 and 4 with small brushes of clustered scales; mesosternal process convex, subtriangular, blunt at posterior margin, punctured; metasternum flat, roundly punctured; ventrites 1 and 2 flat to slightly concave, with round punctures; ventrite 1 twice as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $2.7 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 1.2 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** femora dark brown, tibiae brown, tarsi reddish-light brown; profemora with small sharp teeth, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; legs, onychia included, covered with subrecumbent to suberect elongate scales and seta-like scales, which are on femora and tibiae black, reddish and yellowish, mostly whitish on tarsi, on femora with slightly, on tibiae with nearly inapparently clustered light scales indicating transverse bands, tarsi with suberect, mostly whitish, sporadically dark elongate scales; protarsal onychia of normal length, of approximately 0.8 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 as long as wide; claws of all legs of equal length, well separated. **Penis:** Figs 8 d–f, its body subparallel, rounded at apex.

Female. Rostrum moderately longer (RI/PI 1.32), of same shape as in male, antennal insertion as in male. Ventrite 1 considerably, ventrite 2 moderately convex, nearly evenly punctured by round to transverse punctures.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 3.55–3.67 mm, ♀♀ 3.58–3.75 mm. The seven known specimens show no noteworthy variability.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by visible elytral integument, normal length of male protarsal onychia, equally long claws in both sexes, elongate dorsal macula, elevated interstriae 3 and 5 in anterior part of elytra, stout rostrum, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus championi* is most closely related to *C. himalayensis*, from which it differs by larger body size, larger rounded eyes, more prominent profemoral teeth, erect scales on elytra, more prominent elevations on interstriae 3 and 5, shallower and narrower impression on ventrite 1, longer ventrite 1 in comparison to ventrite 2, longer ventrites 2 and 3, and rounded to slightly tapered apex of penis.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown. Montane species.

**Distribution.** North-western India (Uttarakhand), Nepal.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 5 specimens. **INDIA:** “W. Almora” mentioned above, (1 ♂ BMNH), “INDIA bor. 13-17.7. UTTAR PRADES bor. JOSHIMATH 1994 AULI 2800 M Lgt. M.SNIZEK” (1 ♀ TI), “INDIA bor. 13.-17.7. 1994 UTTAR PRADES bor. Joshimath, Auli 2800m lgt. SNIZEK / Coll. Winkelmann / Coll. Winkelmann [yellow label] / coll. Wm” (1 ♂ WM), “INDIA Uttar Pradesh Musoorie, 7000 ft. leg. A. Riedel 5.9.1987 / Coll. Winkelmann / Cionus spec. det. Dieckmann '85 / Coll. Winkelmann [yellow label] / coll. Wm” (1



♀ WM); **NEPAL**: “Tanje, 1700 m valey Dovdi-Khole (riv.) 25.9.1980 / NEPAL centr. 100 km NW Kathmand Dr. Hamet lgt. / Cleopus spec. J. Fremuth det, 2000 / Fh” (1 ♀ ME).

### 9. *Cionus himalayensis* sp. n.

Figs 9 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:10AF7606-F67F-47F5-B77D-195F1C179FF1>

**Type locality.** Kairang Khola (Karnali, Nepal).

**Type series.** Holotype: completely preserved, 3.05 mm long male missing right anterior onychium labeled “NEPAL Prov.Karnali Distr. Humla 20kmW Simikot,2kmS Chala,Kairang Khola, 3200m 29°59'27"N, 81°37'30"E 27.06.2001 leg. A.Kopetz river valley HF/KL / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus himalayensis* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [printed red label]” (NMEG). Paratypes (same designating label but instead of “HOLOTYPUS” “PARATYPUS”): “NEPAL Prov. Karnali Distr.Jumla, 5km E Churta 3400m 05.V.1995 leg. A.Weigel” (1 ♂ NMEG); “NEPAL,P: Karnali D: Jumla, Gothichaur valley, around camp 2950mNN,29.V.2007 29°11'50"N,82°18'30E leg. M.Hartmann, KLS/HF / collection Naturkunde-museum Erfurt [printed yellow label]” (1 ♀ NMEG).

**Description.** Male. Body medium stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long (l/w 3.9, Rl/Pl 1.34), black; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view of same width from base to apex, basal part in cross-section round, apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; excepting apex longitudinally ribbed to confluent punctured, apex almost glabrous, with sparse small punctures on lateral sides; basal part covered with suberect, upwardly oriented, shortly elongate black scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, suberect to erect, long whitish hair-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, backwardly convergent, of approximately 1/2 of rostrum width at base. Eyes large, flat. Antennae brown except darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider and very slightly longer than segment 2, segment 1 almost, segment 2 approximately twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 globose; club suboval, about twice as long as wide, of approximately same length as funicle, completely covered with subrecumbent, densely arranged, whitish to dark, tiny hairs and sparse moderately long erect whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.65), densely, nearly evenly punctured, punctures small, subrotund, somewhat different in size; covered with unevenly arranged, mostly forwardly and medially directed, subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 6–10), mostly brown and sparsely whitish intermixed scales; widest at base, moderately convergent from base to mid-length, then narrowed and very shallowly constricted towards anterior margin, along midline visibly convex, in lateral view in basal half flat on disc, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, rounded, broadly incised emargination, not bounded by tubercles, not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** subtriangular, blunt at apex, covered with subrecumbent, backwardly oriented elongate pale scales of similar shape but shorter as on elytra. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 subparallel to slightly rounded, in apical 1/3 broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.17), widest at about mid-length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.70), humeri rounded, protruding, with posthumeral impression, slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 from 1/4 to 1/2 of medial length moderately, shortly before apex almost invisibly broadened, interstria 2 at anterior broadening of interstria 1 moderately narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing elongate dorsal black tomentous macula and in preapical area strip-like patch of subrecumbent yellowish to whitish scales, odd interstriae wider and more convex than even ones, interstria 3 and 5 in anterior 1/4 of elytral length with apparently prominent swellings; odd interstriae, especially in posterior and lateral parts of elytra, with patches of suberect, dense, black elongate scales; striae shallow, formed by irregular rows of unevenly large round punctures; entire surface covered with differently oriented, unevenly distributed, recumbent to suberect, thin, long (l/w 5–10), whitish and reddish intermixed hair-like scales leaving integument clearly visible, odd interstriae with whitish scales forming scattered indistinct patches. **Venter:** sparsely covered with backwardly oriented, subrecumbent, whitish and sporadically intermixed brown hair-like scales, on margins of ventrites 3 and 4 clustered into small suberect brushes; mesosternal process convex to protruding, subquadrate, blunt at posterior margin, punctured; metasternum concave, slightly transversally punctured; ventrite 1 with broad, medium deep punctured impression, ventrite 2 slightly concave, punctured; ventrite 1 1.5 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.7 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** femora blackish brown, tibiae and tarsi brown; profemora with slightly protruding, wide but sharp teeth, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; femora and

tibiae covered with recumbent, tarsi except onychia with suberect, elongate whitish scales, on femora clustered into indistinct transverse bands, onychia with long recumbent to subrecumbent whitish hairs; onychia of anterior legs of normal length, approximately as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; claws of all legs of equal length. **Penis:** Figs 9 d–f, its body subparallel, moderately tapered at apex.

Female. Rostrum very slightly longer (RI/PI 1.4), otherwise as in male.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 2.92–3.05 mm, ♀ 3.17 mm. The type series shows a certain variability in the color of legs, which is more or less light on tibiae and tarsi.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by smaller size, almost entirely visible elytral integument, not elongate male onychia with equally long claws, less prominent swellings on interstriae 3 and 5 in anterior part of elytra, small longitudinally elongate dorsal macula, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus himalayensis* is most closely related to *C. championi*, from which it differs by smaller body size, smaller, wholly flat eyes, less prominent profemoral teeth, less erect scales on elytra, less prominent swellings on interstriae 3 and 5, deeper and larger impression on ventrite 1, shorter ventrite 1 in comparison to ventrite 2, shorter ventrites 2 and 3, and moderately tapered apex of penis.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown. Montane species.

**Distribution.** West Nepal.

**Etymology.** The species was named after its distributional region, which is the western Himalaya Mountains.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

## 10. *Cionus yunnanensis* sp. n.

Figs 10 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B11D06F2-2A53-41B2-ABEE-D7294B4607C3>

**Type locality.** Yulongshan Mountains (Yunnan, China).

**Type series.** Holotype: completely preserved, 3.63 mm long female labeled “YUNNAN, 9. Jul 1995 YULONGSHAN, 3300 m 27.07N, 100.14 E BOLM lgt. / Museum Basel / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus yunnanensis* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [printed red label]” (NHMB).

**Description.** Female (holotype). Body stout, subquadrate. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.8, RI/PI 1.50), black; in lateral view evenly curved from base to apex, at antennal insertion only very slightly broadened, basal part of same width, then very slightly tapered to apex, basal part in cross-section not constricted, apical part slightly flattened dorsoventrally; basal part finely longitudinally punctured to ribbed, apical part with more sparsely distributed, larger longitudinal punctures, shortly before apex with puncture-free, shiny median area; basal part with sparsely distributed, recumbent tiny brownish scales and a few recumbent larger and wider white scales, apical part with sparse subrecumbent to suberect, forwardly oriented brownish hair-like scales. Head between eyes moderately narrow, of about 0.5 of rostrum width at base. Eyes large, evenly rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown with darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.6 scape length, segment 1 moderately wider than, and as long as segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 subglobose; club elongate, 2.4 × as long as wide, of 1.1 funicle length, completely covered with densely arranged recumbent brown tiny hairs and a few erect light brown sensilla distally. **Pronotum:** black with dark brown narrow anterior margin, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.65), very densely and finely punctured, punctures small, round to slightly irregular in shape; sparsely covered with variously oriented, elongate (l/w 4–6) scales being recumbent, brownish and whitish on disc, and subrecumbent black on sides; widest at base, nearly evenly conically narrowed to anterior margin, without apparent constriction, in lateral view first elevated, then falling to anterior margin, with marked, large flat bulge on disc. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, sharply incised subrectangular emargination, not bounded by tubercles, not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** subtriangular, relatively blunt at apex, with two distinct tubercles at base, covered with sparsely distributed, backwardly oriented recumbent, shortly elongate, dark scales. **Elytra:** black to dark brown, subparallel until 0.4 of their length, then convergent and in distal part broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.19), widest from humeral apex to 0.4 of their length, at base strikingly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.91), humeri rounded, strikingly prominent, with marked posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 from slightly more than 1/4 to half of medial length very markedly broadened and less markedly broadened shortly before apex, interstria 2 at same lengths

conspicuously narrowed to indistinct, very strikingly constricted laterally encompassing large dorsal transversally subrotund and preapical longitudinally oval, black tomentous maculae, on posterior margin of dorsal and anterior margin of preapical macula small to indistinct patches of tiny, shortly elongate, whitish and reddish scales, interstriae convex, of unequal width, even interstriae mostly narrower; odd interstriae more convex, interstria 3 at base, interstria 5 at about 1/4 of elytral length and in preapical area with apparently prominent swellings; interstriae without apparent patches of scales; striae unevenly deep to shallow, formed by rows of large, confluent subrotund punctures; entire surface covered with variously oriented short, thin, elongate (l/w 3–5), whitish and reddish intermixed scales and patches of erect, black, shortly elongate scales mainly on elytral sides and posterior swellings on interstria 5, integument clearly visible. **Venter:** covered with tiny, sparsely distributed, distally pointed, elongate, recumbent whitish scales to hair-like scales, metepisterna densely covered with yellowish-orange elongate scales, ventrites 3 and 4 with cluster of recumbent whitish and brown scales; mesosternal process subquadrate, tubercle-like; metasternum slightly convex, transversally ribbed, with scattered punctures, and with pit-like deep impression in middle of its posterior margin, ventrite 1 flat to slightly concave, ventrite 2 flat, both transversally ribbed and punctured; ventrite 1  $1.8 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.9 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black except brown tarsi, distal part of femora and base of tibiae; profemora with medium-sized, very sharp teeth, meso- and metafemora with large triangular teeth; femora and tibiae semidensely covered with subrecumbent to suberect, black seta-like scales, tibiae also with a few scattered elongate, broader white scales, without transverse bands, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect whitish hair-like scales, onychia with sparse subrecumbent pale hairs; onychia of anterior legs of normal length, of about 0.8 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; claws of all legs of equal length.

Male. Unknown.

*Variability.* We know only the holotype of this species.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by visible elytral integument, bulge on pronotal disc, one swelling on interstria 3 at elytral base and two swellings on interstria 5, large transverse dorsal elytral macula.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. championi* and *C. himalayensis*, from which it differs by large transverse elytral dorsal macula, pronotal bulge and posterior swelling on interstria 5.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown. Montane species.

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan).

**Etymology.** The species is named after its only known region of distribution, the Chinese province Yunnan.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

## *Cionus hauseri* group

Elytral integument visible, pronotum black in strong contrast to reddish brown elytra.

### 11. *Cionus hauseri* Wingelmüller, 1914

Figs 11 a–f.

*Cionus hauseri* Wingelmüller, 1914: 220. Wingelmüller, 1921: 106; 1937: 202. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** “Tschintschan” (probably in present-day Kyrgyzstan).

**Type series.** In coll. Wingelmüller (NHMW), there are five male (one of them erroneously labeled as a female) and one female specimen. Four males are labeled: “Tschintschan Tau Gebge. Coll.Hauser / ♂ / Hauseri n.sp. det. Wingelmüll. [Wingelmüller’s handwriting]”, the female with the same labels as the males but with “♀” label (the same label erroneously in one of the males), one male is labeled “Buchara / Hauseri”. These localities exactly correspond to author’s data reported in the original description. Therefore, we consider these specimens syntypes. One male from Tschintschan has the penis mounted, the other male from the same place was remounted and its genital dissection was made. In the original description, there is no indication of a type specimen. Therefore, we designated the remounted male as the lectotype of *Cionus hauseri* Wingelmüller by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus hauseri* Wingelmüller M.Košťál et R.Caldara 2011”. The lectotype is 3.69 mm long, well-preserved,

with missing right antenna from the third funicular segment. The other specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long ( $l/w$  4.4,  $RI/PI$  1.43), black; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, with long but flat swelling near, and at antennal insertion, basal part except swelling of same width, apical part tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened, then subparallel almost to apex, in basal 1/4 moderately constricted laterally, apical part very slightly flattened dorsoventrally; basal part very densely longitudinally punctured, punctuation of apical part sparser towards apex, punctures more round at apex, especially in midline shiny, without punctures; basal part covered with subrecumbent, upwardly oriented, elongate blackish scales, apical part with suberect, forwardly oriented, whitish hair-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of approximately 0.6 rostrum width at base. Eyes medium large, rounded, very slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae brown to blackish-brown, from funicular segment 3 to club black, inserted at 0.65 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, segment 1 slightly broader than, and about as long as segment 2, segment 1  $1.5 \times$  as long as wide, segment 2 twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 subglobose, club elongate,  $2.3 \times$  as long as wide, of 0.9 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent dark brown to whitish tiny hairs and sparse erect whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long ( $PI/Pw$  0.65), densely unevenly punctured, punctures variable in size and shape, mostly round; unevenly semidensely covered with suberect, variously oriented, whitish and dark brown, elongate ( $l/w$  4–7) scales; widest at 1/3 of its length from base, widely rounded in basal half, then broadly and strikingly constricted to anterior margin, in lateral view very slightly rounded in basal half, then moderately falling forwards, and shallowly constricted before anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with very shallow emargination by far not reaching coxae, bounded on each side by tiny, indistinct tubercles. **Scutellum:** subtriangular, blunt at apex, covered with backwardly oriented, subrecumbent scales being anteriorly blackish and less elongate, and posteriorly whitish and more elongate to hair-like. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 very slightly rounded to subparallel, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate ( $EI/Ew$  1.26), widest approximately at anterior 1/3 of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum ( $Ew/Pw$  1.73), humeri broadly rounded but clearly prominent, with very shallow to unnoticeable posthumeral impression, elytra almost flat on disc; interstria 1 from about 1/4 to half of medial length and shortly before apex broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium-sized, almost evenly round dorsal and somewhat irregular preapical black tomentous maculae without any surrounding cluster of scales, interstriae excepting macular areas unevenly wide, interstria 4 at approximately half of elytral length with round punctures, moderately convex; odd interstriae with sparsely and unevenly distributed patches of markedly elongate, whitish scales; striae relatively deep, formed by irregular single rows of deep, unevenly densely distributed punctures, spaces between punctures clearly smaller than puncture diameter; entire surface relatively sparsely, unevenly covered with subrecumbent to suberect, more or less elongate ( $l/w$  5–9), yellowish and whitish scales and hair-like scales leaving integument clearly visible. **Venter:** moderately densely covered with backwardly oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent, whitish to light brown hair-like scales, with clusters of shorter and wider white scales on margins of ventrites 2–4; mesosternal process flat, blunt at apex; metasternum flat, transversally punctured to ribbed, ventrite 1 with shallow but noticeable, transversally punctured impression, ventrite 2 flat, transversally punctured; ventrite 1  $1.8 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $3.9 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black to blackish-brown except reddish-brown tarsomere 3 and basal 4/5 of onychium and claws; profemora with small to indistinct blunt teeth, meso- and metafemora with larger, blunt teeth bearing brushes of seta-like scales giving impression of sharp tiny teeth; femora, tibiae and tarsi semidensely covered with subrecumbent to suberect whitish and black elongate scales, on femora not clustered into transverse bands, onychia with subrecumbent whitish hairs; onychia of anterior legs of normal length, of about 0.9 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 as long as wide; claws of all legs of equal length. **Penis:** Figs 11 d–f, its body in ventral view with concave outline in its distal third, then broadly tapered to apex.

Female. Rostrum moderately longer ( $RI/PI$  1.50), of similar shape as in male, in distal part moderately more tapered to apex, antennal insertion closer to rostrum mid-length, in 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 3.51–3.70 mm, ♀♀ 3.82–3.85 mm. The type series and a few non-type specimens show no variability. The elytra of some specimens may look more reddish, without white patches of scales due to the abrasion of hair-like scales.

**Diagnosis.** This species is easily recognizable by reddish elytra contrasting with the black rest of body, constricted pronotum, very shallow prosternal emargination, and equally long claws in both sexes.

**Comparative notes.** This species is very characteristic and apparently intermediate between the genera *Cionus* and *Cleopus* because of equally long claws and very shallow prosternal emargination.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown. Montane species.

**Distribution.** Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia.

**Non-type specimens examined.** **KYRGYZSTAN:** “OST-BUCHARA Tschitschantan” (1 ♀ ME), “Tschintschan Tau Gebge. Coll. Hauser / Cionus Hauseri Winglm. det. Stöcklein / Sammlung Stöcklein” (1 ♂ NHMB); **TAJIKISTAN:** Karategin 3200 m 21.vi.1889 (2 spec. ZMHB); **MONGOLIA:** Kalgan (1 ♀ ME).

## 12. *Cionus canariensis* Uyttenboogaart, 1937

Figs 12 a–f.

*Cionus canariensis* Uyttenboogaart, 1937a: 16. Zumpt, 1937: 228. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Lagunetas (Gran Canaria).

**Type series.** According to the original description, the species was described based on a single specimen. In the coll. of MZHF, there is a single male labeled “Gr. Canaria Los Lagunetas R. Storå / 4080 / Cionus canariensis nov. sp. Uyttenb.det / Cionus canariensis Uyttenb. type [handwritten on red label] / Mus. Zool. H:fors Spec. typ. No 1718 Cionus canariensis Uytt.” We dissected the genitalia of this specimen. Its labeling completely corresponds to the data given in the original description. Therefore, it is obvious that this specimen is the holotype of *C. canariensis* Uyttenboogaart. The holotype is 3.67 mm long, well-preserved with both posterior tarsi and right onychium of mesotarsus missing.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body subparallel to suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 5.6, RI/PI 1.50), black; in lateral view moderately evenly curved, with small convexity on ventral curvature at antennal insertion, basal part of same with, from antennal insertion tapered to apex; in dorsal view very slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, then distinctly broadened to apex, with concave outline between antennal insertion and apex, from base to antennal insertion in cross-section not constricted, apical part distinctly flattened dorsoventrally; basal part and proximal half of apical part very densely to confluent longitudinally punctured to ribbed, in distal half of apical part punctures well separated leaving small glabrous area; at base with mostly medially oriented, subrecumbent, elongate yellowish scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, suberect hair-like scales of similar color. Head between eyes narrow, of 0.6 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, moderately convex, slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown to dark brown, club darkened, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle relatively short, of 0.6 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, of 0.8 its length, segment 1 twice as long as wide, segment 2 long,  $3.5 \times$  as long as wide, segment 3 moderately longer than wide, segments 4–5 subglobose; club elongate,  $2.5 \times$  as long as wide, of 1.1 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent, densely arranged, dark tiny hairs, with sparse erect light sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, markedly wider than long (PI/Pw 0.62), densely evenly punctured, punctures small, subrotund, approximately similar in size; evenly densely covered with recumbent (at base) to subrecumbent elongate (l/w 6–8), whitish to yellowish scales; widest at base, nearly evenly conically narrowed to anterior margin, with only indistinct wide constriction in anterior third, feebly convex in basal 2/3, in lateral view in basal part flat on disc, then slightly falling forwardly without visible constriction. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with distinct emargination bounded by sharp incisions, not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** triangular, blunt at apex, covered with backwardly oriented, densely arranged, recumbent, yellowish elongate scales similar to those on elytra. **Elytra:** reddish, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1,23), slightly rounded along 2/3 of their length, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, widest shortly beyond mid-length of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.67), humeri distinctly rounded, moderately prominent, with only indistinct posthumeral impression; flat on disc; interstria 1 from about 1/5 to 2/5 of medial length moderately broadened and in preapical area slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths slightly narrowed and clearly constricted laterally encompassing small elongate dorsal and preapical black tomentous maculae without distinct different color scale bound, interstriae except macular areas of approximately same width, slightly convex to flat; odd interstriae, especially interstria 3, 5 and 7 with only indistinct patches of whitish elongate scales and sparse black tomentous patches; striae very shallow to flat, formed by irregular rows of large round, well separated punctures, present also on interstriae, especially in posterior part of elytra; entire surface semidensely covered with recumbent to suberect elongate (l/w 3–7), whitish

to yellowish scales leaving integument partially visible. **Venter:** densely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, long whitish hairs and hair-like scales, clustered at margins of ventrites 3 and 4 into brush-like patches, metepisternum and epimera completely covered with yellowish elongate scales; mesosternal process flat, short, broadly concave at apex; metasternum flat, with transverse punctures and ribs; ventrite 1 with large and broad deep median impression along its entire length, semidensely punctured, ventrite 2 concave to flat, punctured; ventrite 1 1.8 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 2.9 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 1.1 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black to blackish-brown; profemora with very small teeth, meso- and metafemora with small blunt teeth with fringe of white elongate scales; femora and tibiae with relatively densely arranged recumbent to suberect elongate, yellowish, whitish and dark scales, on femora lighter scales clustered into indistinct transverse bands, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect to erect whitish scales, onychia with recumbent thin pale hairs; onychia of anterior legs of normal length, shorter than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 slightly wider than long; claws slightly unequally long, medial protarsal and lateral meso- and metatarsal claws longer. **Penis:** Figs 12 d–f, its body slightly convex in distal part, broadly tapered at apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/Pl 1.77), antennal insertion beyond 0.6 of rostrum length, compared to male with less scales. Ventrite 1 markedly convex, ventrite 2 flat, both without impression. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 3.67–3.72 mm, ♀♀ 3.79–4.08 mm. This species does not show remarkable variability.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus canariensis* is a very singular species characterized by partially visible elytral integument, short protarsal onychia with slightly unevenly long claws, small to inconspicuous dorsal and preapical maculae, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is quite unique and resembles to some extent *C. hauseri* by the coloration of the elytra.

**Biological notes.** Stüben & Behne (2013) reported this species from *Scrophularia* (Gran Canaria, Bco. de la Coruna (female), 12.iv.2009). Z. Košťálová (pers. comm.) observed four females close to Rincón (Gran Canaria) feeding on *Scrophularia calliantha* Webb & Berthelot (29.vi.2015).

**Distribution.** Canary Islands (Gran Canaria).

**Non-type specimens examined.** Gran Canaria, Rincón, 29.vi.2015, 1,300 m a. s. l., Z. Košťálová obs., 4 ♀♀; “Gran Canaria” 1 ♂ KO.

### *Cionus subalpinus* group

Humeri beveled, slightly broadly rounded, profemora with blunt tubercles, at most with tiny teeth, elytral integument clearly to partially visible.

### 13. *Cionus subalpinus* Reitter, 1904

Figs 13 a–f.

*Cionus subalpinus* Reitter, 1904: 54. Wingelmüller, 1914: 192; 1921: 105; 1937: 172. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Petzen (Austria).

**Type series.** In coll. Reitter (NHMW), there are one male and four females labeled “♂ / Ganglb. 91 Petzen / subalpinus”, 2 spec. “Ganglb. 91 Petzen / subalpinus / ♀”, “Ganglb. Wochein / subalpinus / ♀ / C.subalpinus m. 1904.” and “Campogrosso Pinker 900 / ♀ / subalpinus Wingelm. det. / Cionus hortulanus”. In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there are three females labeled: “Ganglb. 91 Petzen / Paratypus Cionus subalpinus Reitter 1904. / C. subalpinus m. 1904. / Coll.Reitter”, “Ganglbauer Campo grosso / Paratypus Cionus subalpinus Reitter 1904. / Coll.Reitter” and “Ganglbauer Campo grosso / ♀ / Paratypus Cionus subalpinus Reitter 1904. / Coll.Reitter”. Original description and locality labels completely correspond to all of these eight specimens. In the original description, neither the number of specimens nor the indication of a type specimen are reported. Therefore, we designated the male as the lectotype of *Cionus subalpinus* Reitter by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS Cionus subalpinus Reitter M. Košťál et R. Caldara des. 2011” The lectotype is 4.56 mm long, glued on a triangular paper card, considerably damaged,

abraded, with missing parts of legs, and an originally mounted penis. All the other above mentioned specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long ( $l/w$  4.15,  $RI/PI$  1.10), black to blackish brown; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, beyond antennal insertion abruptly distinctly flattened and moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to apex, in basal 2/3 laterally constricted, in distal part flattened dorsoventrally; longitudinally confluent punctured, very close to apex with small glabrous shiny area, basal part covered with recumbent, thin, elongate yellowish seta-like scales, apical part with subrecumbent, long, whitish seta-like scales, apically with a few erect pale hairs. Head between eyes relatively broad, of about 0.5 rostrum width at base. Eyes rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown with darkened club and funicular segments 3–5, inserted at 0.8 of rostrum length; funicle of about 0.8 scape length, segment 1 only very slightly wider than, and as long as segment 2, more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club oblong oval, about  $2.5 \times$  as long as wide, of about 0.7 funicle length, densely covered with recumbent dark brown thin long setae and sparse erect light brown sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, markedly wider than long ( $PI/Pw$  0.60), with blackish-brown narrow anterior margin, densely punctured by evenly distributed, rounded and subrotund punctures, covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, evenly distributed, elongate ( $l/w$  5–7) whitish and yellowish scales; widest at base, rounded and moderately narrowed to its half length, then conically narrowed to anterior margin, convex on disc. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with rounded, sharply deep incised emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** black, subtriangular with rounded apex, evenly covered with relatively densely arranged, backwardly oriented, elongate whitish and light brownish scales. **Elytra:** brown, slightly rounded to subparallel, backwardly convergent, in apical third broadly rounded, moderately elongate ( $El/Ew$  1.25), widest at about 1/4 of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum ( $Ew/Pw$  1.75), humeri moderately prominent, broadly rounded, with shallow posthumeral impression; flat on disc; interstria 1 broadened at about 1/3 of medial length and shortly before apex encompassing black tomentous round maculae; odd interstriae slightly wider than even ones, with unevenly distributed light patches of densely arranged, recumbent, elongate whitish scales; striae shallow, formed by subrotund, almost confluent punctures; entire surface evenly covered with small, elongate, thin ( $l/w$  5–7), whitish and brownish scales distinctly denser at humeral apices and in posthumeral impression, integument clearly visible. **Venter:** sparsely covered with recumbent whitish to yellowish elongate scales, slightly more densely arranged at apex of ventrite 5 and metepisternum; mesosternal process short, blunt at apex; metasternum concave, with fine transverse ribs; ventrite 1 with deep median impression, ventrite 2 with shallow impression, ventrites 1–2 clearly densely punctured; ventrite 1  $1.8 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $3.7 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** dark brown, distal part of anterior onychia darkened; profemora unarmed, only with indistinct tubercles, mesofemora with blunt, metafemora with large sharp teeth; femora, tibiae and tarsomeres 1–3 densely covered with mostly recumbent (on femora), suberect (on tibiae and tarsi), elongate whitish and brown scales, onychia sparsely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, very long whitish hairs; onychia of anterior legs very long, of about 1.2 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws smaller, by about 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 13 a–f, its body long, arcuate, with tapered apex and small tip bent dorsally.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer ( $RI/PI$  1.22), antennal insertion at 0.7 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1–2 without impression. Onychia of anterior legs short, of about 0.75 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Claws more slightly, approximately only by 1/4 unequally long in the same manner as in males.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 4.17–4.95 mm, ♀♀ 4.35–5.15 mm. This species shows a minimal variability. The protibiae in males are usually moderately elongate, longer than meso- and metatibiae, whereas in some males also the protibiae are of normal length. The dorsal tomentous macula might be less elongate.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by robust body, very long onychium of protarsi in males, sparsely distributed small, thin, relatively short scales on elytra leaving integument visible, deep impression in ventrite 1 in males.

**Comparative notes.** This species differs from the most closely related *C. dodeki* by plumper body, shorter antennal club, presence of preapical macula and absence of apical elevation of interstria 1 in both sexes, and missing carina in the impression of ventrite 1 in males.

**Biological notes.** As a host plant Wingelmüller (1937) reported *Scrophularia hoppei*, whose current accepted name is *S. canina* ssp. *hoppii* (W. D. J. Koch) P. Fourn. The first author collected a couple of *C. subalpinus* on this

plant in Karawanken (Austria, Kärnten), Hochobir Mt. on 6. vii. 1998 in the elevation 1,800 m a. s. l. The occurrence is limited to the subalpine zone between 1,700–2,000 m a. s. l., often together with *C. scrophulariae* (Wingelmüller, 1937; first author's personal observation). L. Behne (pers. comm.) reared a series of imagoes from the above plant, also together with *C. scrophulariae*.

**Distribution.** Austria, Italy, Slovenia.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 140 specimens collected in June and July. **AUSTRIA:** Karawanken, Hochobir (ME 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀; KO 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; SMDEI 113 spec.; WM 1 ♂, 1 ♀), Karawanken, Klagenfurter Hütte (SMDEI 2 spec.). **ITALY:** V. Rivolto (MZHF 1 ♂).

#### 14. *Cionus dodeki* sp. n.

Figs 14 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:995B0B82-2957-4843-8E95-939D48F68392>

**Type locality.** Alagjaz (Armenia).

**Type series.** Holotype: completely preserved, 4.45 mm long male “ARMENIA occ. Pambak Mts. Michael Košťál leg. / Alagjaz 2200 m N 40° 44.2' E 44° 10.9' 28.v.2011 / Scrophularia sp. [green label] / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus dodeki* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2012 [red label]” (NMPC). Paratypes: the same labeling as holotype except for “PARATYPUS” (1 ♀ KO); “ARMENIA occ. Pambak Mts. Michael Košťál leg. / Alagjaz env. 2200 m N 40° 44.2' E 44° 10.9' 9.vi.2012 / Scrophularia sp. [green label] / PARATYPUS *Cionus dodeki* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2012 [red label]” (1 ♂, 1 ♀ KO, 1 ♀ CMNC); same data but date “13.vi.2012” (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ KO; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ CA); “ARMENIA, Aragatsotn pr. 1,5 km E of Lernapar near Pamb pass. 21.5.2016 40°44'18.61"N 44°10'57.80"E Petr Kresl leg. alt. 2180 m / PARATYPUS *Cionus dodeki* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [red label]” (1 ♂ coll. Kresl).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body medium stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.40, RI/PI 1.33), black, very close to apex blackish; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, beyond antennal insertion moderately tapered to apex, at antennal insertion slightly widened; in dorsal view very slightly broadened from base to apex, at base moderately laterally constricted, in distal part moderately flattened dorsoventrally; basal part until antennal insertion very densely to confluent longitudinally punctured, apical part with well separated subelongate punctures, at apex glabrous, shiny; basal part covered with recumbent, moderately elongate yellowish-gray scales, apical part with suberect, long, whitish seta-like scales. Head between eyes relatively broad, of about 0.6 rostrum width at base. Eyes rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish brown with darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of about 2/3 of scape length, segment 1 wider and somewhat shorter than segment 2, more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–4 slightly longer than wide, segment 5 subquadrate; club elongate, about 3.2 × as long as wide, of approximately same length as funicle, densely covered with recumbent, dark brown, thin long setae and sparse strongly erect, long whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.65), with very densely arranged but clearly separated small subrotund punctures, covered with recumbent to subrecumbent elongate (l/w 3–5), yellowish scales being densely arranged on pronotum sides, anterior and posterior margin, and midline; widest at base, with almost parallel sides in its basal half, then conically narrowed to anterior margin, slightly convex on disc. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with marked, sharply deep incised emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** black, subtriangular, with blunt apex, covered with sparsely distributed, subrecumbent, elongate, backwardly oriented, yellowish scales. **Elytra:** dark brown with black base, slightly rounded, somewhat elongate (El/Ew 1.36), widest at about half of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.71), humeri moderately prominent, rounded, with shallow posthumeral impression; very slightly convex to flat on disc; interstria 1 moderately broadened at about 1/3 of medial length encompassing black tomentous, unclearly bounded, small round macula with scattered yellowish scales, interstria 1 markedly elevated in apical part of elytra, here without macula; odd interstriae approximately as wide as even ones, with evenly distributed dark tomentous, subquadrate to round spots; striae shallow with only indistinct punctures divided by thin, tiny transverse septa; entire integument except tomentous maculation covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, backwardly oriented elongate (l/w 3–5), yellowish scales leaving integument partially visible. **Venter:** sparsely covered with recumbent, elongate scales, more densely arranged at apex of ventrite 5, metasternum with dense yellowish scales; mesosternal process very short, blunt; metasternum moderately concave,



sparsely finely punctured; ventrite 1 with deep medial impression, in middle of impression with longitudinal broad carina disappearing posteriorly, ventrite 2 with shallow flat impression with sparse fine punctation; ventrite 1 1.4 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 3.0 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.9 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** femora black, tibiae, tarsomeres 1–3 and distal part of onychia blackish-brown, proximal part of onychia and claws reddish-brown; profemora with small blunt teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp teeth; femora, tibiae, tarsomeres 1–3 relatively densely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent elongate yellowish scales, onychia with sparsely distributed, suberect whitish setae; onychia of anterior legs very long, of about 1.1 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined; protarsal lateral claws of about half length of medial ones, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by about 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 14 d–f, its body very large and long, in lateral view sinuate, in basal part parallel, then tapered to apex.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (Rl/Pl 1.37), elytra broader (El/Ew 1.33) than in male. Ventrites 1–2 without impression. Onychia of anterior legs short, of about 0.75 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Claws almost equally long.

*Variability.* Length: ♂♂ 4.35–4.60 mm, ♀♀ 4.58–4.80 mm. The type series does not show remarkable variability. The elytral integument is black in some specimens. The onychia may be almost completely blackish-brown to reddish-brown (especially in females).

**Diagnosis.** This species is easily recognizable by slender body, apical elevation of elytral interstria 1, elongate antennal club, missing apical elytral spot in both sexes, and typical medial longitudinal carina in impression on ventrite 1 in male.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. subalpinus*, from which it differs by slender body, markedly elongate antennal club, missing apical elytral spot, marked elevation of apical part of elytral interstria 1, elytral pattern and carina in impression on ventrite 1 in males.

**Biological notes.** The type series was collected on *Scrophularia* sp. before its flowering period. Specimens were sitting in terminals and at the leaf insertions of the upper parts of the plant.

**Distribution.** Armenia.

**Etymology.** This species was dedicated to the first author's deceased father Dr. Doděk Košťál, who awoke and developed his interest in natural sciences.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

### *Cionus hortulanus* group

Apical part of rostrum in both sexes in dorsal view slightly but always visibly narrowed to apex, in lateral view clearly tapered to apex, in females at most with mainly shiny, tiny sparse punctures, elytral integument fully concealed by scales or very poorly visible.

### 15. *Cionus hortulanus* (Geoffroy, 1785)

Figs 15 a–f.

*Curculio hortulanus* Geoffroy, 1785: 129. Reitter, 1904: 49 (*Cionus*). Wingelmüller, 1914: 186 (*Cionus*); 1921: 103 (*Cionus*); 1937: 166 (*Cionus*). Hustache, 1932: 341. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1217 (*Cionus*). Smreczyński, 1976: 55 (*Cionus*). Caldara, 2013: 123 (*Cionus*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

*Cionus subsquamosus* Reitter, 1904: 50. Wingelmüller, 1914: 189; 1921: 124; 1937: 169. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186. **syn. n.**

*Cionus franzi* A. Hoffmann, 1960: 168. Smreczyński, 1976: 6 (syn. n.). Caldara, 2013: 123 (stat. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185. **syn. n.**

**Type locality.** Paris (France).

**Type series.** The lectotype (♂) and two paralectotypes (♀♀) designated by Alonso-Zarazaga (2008) are deposited in coll. Geoffroy (MNHN) and correspond to *C. hortulanus* as currently understood.

**Synonyms.** *Cionus subsquamosus* was described from the northern Caucasus, “Helenendorf” without mentioning the number of specimens. In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there is a 3.93 mm long, heavily damaged and abraded,

clumped, glued female corresponding to the original description labeled “Helenendorf / Kaukas Leder / Holotypus 1897 Cionus subsquamosus Reitter / C. subsquamosus m. 1896. [Reitter’s handwriting] / Coll. Reitter”. We designated this specimen as the lectotype by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS Cionus subsquamosus Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013”. The lectotype is conspecific with *C. hortulanus* as currently understood and labeled accordingly “Cionus hortulanus (Geoffroy) Michael Košťál det. 2013”. The main distinguishing character given by Reitter, namely very short scales instead of seta-like scales, is due to a considerable abrasion.

*Cionus franzi* was described based on a single male specimen from Austria, “Greinberg”. In coll. Franz (NHMW), there is a male labeled “GREINBERG B. SCHEIBBS LEG. H. FRANZ / Cionus Franzi m. A. Hoffmann det. / Type [red label] / Cionus hortulanus Geoffr. Smreczyński det. 19. [illegible]”. There is no doubt that this specimen is the holotype of *C. franzi* A. Hoffmann. The holotype is 4.08 mm long, completely preserved with mounted genitalia, and conspecific with *C. hortulanus* as currently understood. For clarity, we provided the specimen with a red distinguishing label “HOLOTYPUS Cionus franzi Hoffmann Michael Košťál vid. 2015” and an identification label “Cionus hortulanus (Geoffroy) M. Košťál det. 2015”.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund to suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long (l/w 4.8, Rl/Pl 1.16), blackish-brown, apical part lighter; in lateral view moderately curved, at antennal insertion slightly more curved, moderately narrowed from base to antennal insertion, then markedly tapered to apex; in dorsal view of same width from base to antennal insertion, then narrowed to apex, basal part considerably laterally constricted, apical part markedly dorsoventrally flattened; basal part very densely longitudinally punctured to ribbed, apical part until shortly before apex with round to elongate, well separated punctures; basal part covered with upwardly and backwardly oriented, elongate, recumbent, yellowish scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, suberect, very thin yellowish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of less than 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, broadly rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown except darkened club, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide, subglobose; club spindle-shaped, 2.5 × as long as wide, slightly shorter than funicle, nearly completely covered with recumbent, tiny, dark brown hairs and sparse long erect pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.63), very densely and finely evenly punctured, punctures round, approximately of equal size, spaces between punctures mostly smaller than puncture diameter; covered with evenly arranged, forwardly oriented, recumbent and subrecumbent elongate (l/w 4–7), yellowish scales; widest at base, nearly evenly conically narrowed to anterior margin, very broadly and shallowly constricted in its anterior part, flat on disc, in lateral view flat in basal half, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with relatively deep, sharply incised emargination, not bounded by tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular with blunt apex, covered with backwardly oriented, subrecumbent, elongate yellowish scales, finely punctured. **Elytra:** brown to dark brown, in basal 2/3 slightly rounded to subparallel, in apical third broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.16); widest at mid-length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.70), humeri subrotund, prominent, with only very slightly distinct posthumeral impression, slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 from 1/4 to almost half of medial length and in preapical area broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths moderately narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium large dorsal and preapical round, black tomentous maculae without border formed by differently colored scales; interstriae except perimacular areas of same width; odd interstriae with alternating black and yellowish scale patches; striae formed by single even rows of round, densely arranged punctures; entire surface covered with densely arranged, recumbent to subrecumbent, relatively moderately elongate (l/w 4–6), yellowish scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** covered with semidensely distributed, backwardly oriented, recumbent, yellowish elongate scales, clustered into patches on margins of ventrites 3–5 and metepisternum; mesosternal process flat, subquadrate, shallowly incised at posterior margin, densely punctured; metasternum flat, transversally ribbed; ventrite 1 and anterior part of ventrite 2 with relatively deep impression, transversally punctured to ribbed; ventrite 1 1.6 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 3.8 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined slightly shorter than ventrite 5. **Legs:** dark brown, protibiae and tarsi lighter; profemora with small teeth, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; legs except onychia covered with recumbent (on femora), subrecumbent to suberect (on tibiae and tarsi) elongate yellow scales, on tibiae also with a few black elongate to seta-like scales, onychia covered with recumbent, long whitish hairs, neither femora nor tibiae with transverse bands; protarsal onychia of normal length, approximately as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 as long as wide; protarsal lateral and meso- and metatarsal medial claws moderately shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 15 d–f, its body very long and narrow, with concave sides and broadly spoon-like at apex.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (RI/PI 1.22), apical part shiny, with fine, tiny, very sparse punctures, antennal insertion shortly beyond rostrum mid-length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.81–4.55 mm, ♀♀ 3.97–4.61 mm. This species is very variable and shows a wide range of elytral patterns varying from sharply distinguished to nearly unicolored. It is also variable in color of scales, size of both elytral maculae, color and shape of legs, width of body of penis, density of body scales, body size, rostrum shape and its length, especially the apical part, vary less but noticeably.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by nearly invisible elytral integument (in fresh specimens), distinctly narrowed apical part of rostrum in both sexes, which is shiny in females, moderately large dorsal and preapical maculae, body size, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus hortulanus* is most closely related to *C. schultzei*, from which it differs by smaller body size, shorter rostrum in both sexes, especially in females, and elytral vestiture.

**Biological notes.** *Cionus hortulanus* lives on many species of the family Scrophulariaceae. Smreczyński (1976) reported *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Limosella aquatica*, *Verbascum phlomoides* L. and *V. nigrum* L. as host plants. We collected the species on *Verbascum chaixii austriacum* (Roem. & Schult.), *V. lychnitis* L., *V. phoeniceum* L., *V. thapsus* L. and other unidentified *Verbascum* species. The first author also confirmed the occurrence on *S. nodosa* in Brno (Czech Republic). In southern Sweden (Skåne), C. Fagerström (pers. comm.) collected the species from cultivated *Buddleja* sp.

**Distribution.** Widespread species occurring in Europe, Siberia, Turkey, Middle East, Iran and Central Asia.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 1050 specimens from all the above reported distributional areas.

## 16. *Cionus maurus* sp. n.

Figs 16 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1461FEA2-9EAB-490A-A1DE-5112CB6FC212>

**Type locality.** Azrou (Morocco).

**Type series.** Holotype: completely preserved, 4.98 mm long dissected male labeled: “Azrou Atlas 17.4.33 / coll. Mus. Frey / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus maurus* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [printed red label]” (NHMB). Paratypes (same designating label except for “PARATYPUS”): same labeling as holotype (1 ♂ NHMB); “Azrou Atlas 17.4.33 / coll. Mus. Frey” (1 ♂ NHMB); “Marocco, Knitra, Mamora, 20. 6. 26 Lindberg / Brit. Mus. 1951-318. / *Cionus schöhrreri* Bris. Harald Lindb. det. / coll. Mus. Berlin / ” (1 ♂ ZMHB); “Under stones / MOROCCO Near Imlil 45 km. S. Marrakech. c.4000ft. I.v.1961 / 1043-4 P.N.Lawrence B.M. 1961-328 / coll. London NHM-gen.” (1 ♂, 1 ♀ BMNH); “Cedar forest – sweeping / MOROCCO Mougouyou 35km. S.W. Ifrane 6,500ft. 17.v.1961. / 1211. P.N. Lawrence B.M. 1961-328 / coll London NHM-gen.” (1 ♀ BMNH); “Maroc Forêt de la Mamora 23. III. 1961 Lindberg / Mus.Zool.Helsinki Loan No. C 08–556” (1 ♀ MZHF); “Maroc Mehdina W de Kenitra 17. III. 1961 Meinander / Mus.Zool.Helsinki Loan No. C 08 - 563” (1 ♀ MZHF); “1897 Maroc / longicollis ex Vaucher” (1 ♂ MSNM); “Spanien: Madrid V. 1969 leg. Hückpohl / *Cionus* sp. aff. *hortulanus* Dieckmann det. / coll. Behne” (1 ♀ BN); “E–Oviedo–S. ra Cuera–Arangas m 400 – 10.6.91 Meregalli leg / coll. Meregalli” (4 ♂♂ ME); “E–Orense–Poboa Trives – 5. VI. 91 Alto Cerdeira m900 Meregalli / coll. Meregalli” (1 ♂ ME); “Andalousie : Lanjaron (prov. Granada) 26.IV–18.V.1961 G.Fagel / R. I. Sc. N. B. I. G. 22.544 / coll. Mus. Tervuren” (1 ♂ RMCA); “Hispan. Madrid Valdemorillo 11.7.78 W.Gfeller leg. / *Cionus longicollis* Br. Voříšek det. 1978 / BMNH {E} 2010-26 O. Voříšek” (1 ♂ BMNH); “Piedralaves, Hi. S.de Gredos.18.5.34 C.Koch” (1 ♀ MSNM); “Hispan / ab. Tieffenbachi / MWi” (1 ♂ NHMW); “Spanien: Madrid, V.1 969 leg. Hüdepohl / *Cionus* sp. af. *hortulanus* Dieckmann det.” (1 ♂ BN).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body considerably stout, round. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long (l/w 4.9, RI/PI 1.09), black, very close to apex dark brown; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, very slightly narrowed to antennal insertion, then moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view moderately broadened to antennal insertion, then almost indistinctly narrowed to apex, basal part constricted laterally, apical part dorsoventrally flattened; basal part very densely to confluent longitudinally punctured to ribbed, apical part densely punctured; scaliness as in *C. hortulanus*. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. hortulanus*. Antennae as in *C. hortulanus*. **Pro-notum:** dark brown to black, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.64); punctation, scales and shape as in *C. hortulanus*. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, sharply incised semicircular emargination, bounded by indistinct tu-

bercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** as in *C. hortulanus*. **Elytra:** brown to reddish, in basal 2/3 slightly rounded to subparallel, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.21), widest between basal 1/3 and 1/2 of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.75), elytral base at interstria 3 moderately prominent anteriad, humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with shallow posthumeral impression, slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 from 0.2 to almost half medial length and in preapical area very strongly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths very strikingly narrowed to discontinued and constricted laterally encompassing very large dorsal and large preapical black tomentous maculae with distinct border of denser yellowish scales, interstria 3 around dorsal macula also constricted laterally; interstriae except primacular areas of similar width; odd interstriae, especially in posterior part of elytra, with alternating black and yellowish inconspicuous scale patches; striae shallow, formed by single rows of round, densely arranged punctures; entire surface covered with densely arranged, elongate (l/w 4–6) scales similar to those in *C. hortulanus*, concealing almost completely integument. **Venter:** covered with very densely arranged, backwardly oriented recumbent to subrecumbent, elongate yellowish scales and hairs completely concealing integument; metasternum concave, impressions on ventrites 1 and 2 only punctured, without marked ribs, other characters as in *C. hortulanus*. **Legs:** as in *C. hortulanus*. **Penis:** Figs 16 d–f, its body similar to that of *C. hortulanus* but slightly more broadened at apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.35), finely punctured, with shiny apical part, in dorsal view markedly narrowed to apex. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 4.45–4.98 mm, ♀ 5.06–5.21 mm. The type series does not show a considerable variability. The elytral pattern varies from indistinct to moderately distinct.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus maurus* is recognizable by almost invisible elytral integument, distinctly narrowed apical part of rostrum at least in lateral view being shiny in females, prominent base of interstria 3, very large dorsal and large preapical round maculae, large body size, brown to reddish elytra, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2, very densely squamose venter, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus maurus* is most closely related to *C. hortulanus*, from which it differs by very large dorsal and large preapical macula, moderately prominent elytral base at interstria 3, mostly brown or reddish elytra, very densely squamose venter and lack of distinct transverse ribs in the impression on ventrites 1 and 2.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** Spain, Morocco.

**Etymology.** The name refers to ancient inhabitants of Iberian Peninsula and Morocco, where the new species occurs, the Moors, in Latin Mauri.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

## 17. *Cionus rufescens* sp. n.

Figs 17 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6EE421C3-67DE-4E0F-A46F-7364D4939F5A>

**Type locality.** Omalos (Crete, Greece).

**Type series.** Holotype: completely preserved, 3.88 mm long male labeled “CRETA occ. Lefka Ori Mts. M.Košťál leg. / Omalos 5 km S Gingilos Mt. 1300 m 13.vii.1992 / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus rufescens* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [printed red label]” (NMPC). Paratypes (same designating label but instead “HOLOTYPUS” “PARATYPUS”): same labeling as holotype (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ KO; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ CA); “GR.Crete.Chania Dist. Omalos area ca. 1700 m. 21–25/ v. 1990. Ole Mehl Legit. / *Cionus hortulanus* Geoff. det.Behne 1990” (1 ♂ BN); “GR: Crete, Chania Dist. Omalos ca 1500 m 22. -25. 5. 1990 leg. O. Mehl / *Cionus hortulanus* s. schultzei Rtt. det.Behne 1991” (2 ♀♀ BN); “GR: Kreta: Lefka Ori E, Imbros-Schlucht, 600-700m, 35°14'48"N 24°10'07" E, 21.05.2008 (FO12) leg. Bahr, Bayer & Brunner” (1 ♀ BA); “Griechenland: Kreta W, Levka Ori, Imbros, Imbros Gorge (Schlucht), 600–700m, 35°14'48"N 24°10'07" E, 19.V.2004, leg. F. Bahr (FO4)” (1 ♂, 1 ♀ BA); “CRETE, 3.6.1981 Lefka Ori Mts. Omalos, Bílý leg. / sp. aff. schultzei” (1 ♂ ME); “CRETA 27.5.–1.6.80 Lefka Ora / Omalos / Bílý, Brodský leg.” (1 ♂ ME); “CRETA 27.5.–1.6.80 Lefka Ora/Omalos/ Brodský, Bílý leg.” (1 ♂ ME); “CRETE, 5. [illegible] 1981 Lefka Ori Mts. Samari Gorge Nat. Park, Sv. Bílý leg.” (1 ♂ ME); “166\_12.6 GREECE, Crete Island, Chania, W-Asfendos, unterh. Radar / Station, N35°15'05"N/24°11'17", 1100m, GS Moos, Polsterpflanzen, 9.4.2012, leg. C. Germann / Coll. Ch. Germann Thun, Switzerland” (3 ♂♂ GE).

**Description.** Male. Body medium stout to suboval. **Head:** rostrum slender, medium long (l/w 5.4, RI/PI 1.19), brownish-black; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, of approximately same width from base to antennal insertion, then tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened to antennal insertion, then less distinctly tapered to apex, basal part strongly laterally constricted, in distal part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; basal part longitudinally ribbed to punctured, apical part densely longitudinally punctured; scales on rostrum similar to those in *C. hortulanus*. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. hortulanus*. Antennae reddish-brown, without distinctly darkened club, otherwise as in *C. hortulanus*. **Pronotum:** dark brown, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.75), punctuation as in *C. hortulanus*; densely covered with elongate (l/w 4–6) scales similarly as in *C. hortulanus*; widest at base, more or less evenly conically narrowed to anterior margin, without visible constriction, convex on disc, in lateral view flat until more than half of its length from base, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** as in *C. hortulanus*. **Scutellum:** as in *C. hortulanus*. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel to very slightly rounded, in apical third rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.24), widest beyond 1/3 of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.61), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with shallow posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 at about 1/3 of medial length moderately broadened, in preapical area slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths moderately narrowed and slightly constricted laterally encompassing small dorsal round and preapical subrotund black tomentous maculae without border formed by differently colored scales; interstriae except perimacular areas of similar width, flat; odd interstriae without distinct patches of black scales and entirely without patches of yellow scales; striae as in *C. hortulanus*; entire surface covered with almost evenly distributed, recumbent, and a few subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 3–7) whitish to yellowish scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** as in *C. hortulanus* except flat to concave, exclusively punctured metasternum, and ventrites 1 and 2 without transverse ribs. **Legs:** brown to reddish brown; profemora with small teeth, meso- and metafemora with smaller teeth as in *C. hortulanus*, femora with elongate hairs and sparsely distributed elongate scales, protarsal onychia in males slightly longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, other characters as in *C. hortulanus*. **Penis:** Figs 17 d–f, its body very similar to that of *C. hortulanus*.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.44), apical part shiny, with very sparse tiny punctures, antennae inserted at mid-length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.63–4.35 mm, ♀♀ 4.05–4.48 mm. The type series does not show remarkable variability. In some specimens the black patches on the elytral interstriae in their posterior part are indistinctly visible.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by nearly invisible elytral integument, mostly completely missing elytral pattern and yellowish-red appearance, distinctly narrowed apical part of rostrum in both sexes being shiny in females, more elongate and convex pronotum, reddish antennae and legs, small elytral maculae, smaller body size, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2, longer protarsal onychia in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus rufescens* is most closely related to *C. hortulanus*, from which it differs by missing or indistinct elytral pattern on odd interstriae, lighter brown colored antennae and legs, more elongate and convex pronotum, and lack of transverse ribs on metasternum and ventrites 1 and 2 in males.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** Endemic to Crete.

**Etymology.** The species was named after its yellowish-red appearance and reddish brown legs, antennae and elytra.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

## 18. *Cionus harani* sp. n.

Figs 18 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:701CCEE1-9C2D-4A9A-B809-1EEC799432AF>

**Type locality.** Pushkar (Rajasthan, India).

**Type series.** Holotype: well-preserved, 3.89 mm long dissected male with missing right mesotarsal onychium labeled “PUSHKAR INDIA 16/X/2011 J. H. leg. / coll. J. Haran / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus harani* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [printed red label]” (MNHN). Paratype: same labeling as holotype except for “PARATYPUS” (1 ♀ HA).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body stout, subrotund to suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium

long (l/w 5.2, RI/PI 1.28), reddish-brown; in lateral view very slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view same width from base to apex, basal part slightly laterally constricted, apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; texture and vestiture similar to that of *C. hortulanus*. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. hortulanus*. Antennae reddish, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.6 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2,  $1.5 \times$  as long as wide, segment 2 twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 subglobose to transverse; club oval, slightly more than twice as long as wide, slightly longer than funicle, almost completely covered with recumbent whitish hairs and sparse, relatively short whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** brown, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.69), texture and vestiture similar to that of *C. hortulanus* except punctures smaller and median part with semidensely distributed, subrecumbent elongate black scales; widest at base, moderately narrowed to half of its length, then conically narrowed to anterior margin, constricted as in *C. hortulanus*, in lateral view as in *C. hortulanus*. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with bluntly incised shallow semicircular incision bounded by flat shiny tubercles, separated from coxae by very narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** moderately convex, otherwise as in *C. hortulanus*. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, outline as in *C. hortulanus*, moderately elongate (EI/Ew 1.16), widest in mid-length, at base strikingly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.79), humeri subrotund, apparently prominent, with slight posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; interstriae moderately convex, otherwise texture and vestiture including black tomentous maculae as in *C. hortulanus* excepting large patches of black scales on humeri; entire surface covered with semidensely arranged, recumbent to subrecumbent, markedly elongate (l/w 6–10), whitish scales concealing majority of integument. **Venter:** slightly unevenly covered with recumbent, whitish elongate to hair-like scales, wider scales clustered especially on metepisterna, less strikingly on metasternum and ventrite sides; mesosternal process flat, broad, blunt at posterior margin, scaled, densely punctured; metasternum concave, transversally ribbed, ventrite 1 and 2 with deep, transversally ribbed to punctured impression; ventrite 1  $1.7 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $6.5 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of half length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** reddish-brown; as in *C. hortulanus* except for all claws of approximately same length and profemora with more distinct transverse bands. **Penis:** Figs 18 d–f, its body shorter and wider, rounded at apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.43), antennae inserted shortly beyond mid-length, apical part of rostrum with sparsely distributed tiny punctures, shiny. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws equally long.

*Variability.* Length ♂ 3.89 mm, ♀ 4.15 mm. The type couple does not show any variability.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost completely concealed elytral integument, apical part of rostrum flattened in both sexes, in female long and shiny, medium large black tomentous maculae, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2, antennae with oval club and short funicle, almost equally long claws in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus harani* is most closely related to *C. hortulanus* from which it differs by antennae with oval club and short funicle in both sexes, equally long claws and penis shape in males, punctured apical part of rostrum in females.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** India (Rajasthan).

**Etymology.** The species is named after its collector and our colleague Julien Haran.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

## 19. *Cionus schultzei* Reitter, 1904

Figs 19 a–f.

*Cionus schultzei* Reitter, 1904: 50. Wingelmüller, 1914: 188; 1921: 103; 1937: 168. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

*Cionus schultzei tiefenbachi* Reitter, 1904: 50. Wingelmüller, 1914: 189 (*C. schultzei tiefenbachi*); 1921: 103 (*C. schultzei tiefenbachi*); 1937: 169 (*C. schultzei tiefenbachi*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*C. tiefenbachi*) (syn. n.).

**Type locality.** Turkey.

**Type series.** In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there are a couple of specimens bearing red-outlined labels (made later by Z. Kaszab) “Holotypus” and “Paratypus”. The original description reports “Türkei” as patria of *C. schultzei*. There is no doubt that these two specimens are syntypes. A pinned, well-preserved, 5.26 mm long female with missing right posterior and left medial leg labeled “Turkei / C.Schultzei m. / Holotypus Cionus Schultzei Reitter 1904. /

Coll. Reitter" was remounted and designated as the lectotype of *C. schultzei* Reitter by adding the printed red label "LECTOTYPUS *Cionus schultzei* Reitter M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011". The other specimen, a male labeled "Türkei / Paratypus *Cionus Schultzei* Reitter 1904. / Coll. Reitter" was labeled as paralectotype accordingly.

**Synonyms.** There are no data on the locality of *C. schultzei* v. *tiefenbachi* in its original description. In coll. Reitter (NHMW), there is a single male labeled "♂ / Graecia / ab. Tieffenbachi" with historically dissected genitalia. This slightly damaged specimen without anterior tarsi, right medial tarsus and right posterior leg, 4.95 mm long, corresponds to the original description and was designated as the lectotype by adding the printed red label "LECTOTYPUS *Cionus schultzei* v. *tiefenbachi* Reitter M. Košťál et R. Caldara des. 2011". As there is no significant difference except for a more distinct elytral pattern and a darker coloration, we regard this taxon as consubspecific with *C. schultzei* Reitter.

**Redescription.** Male. Body large, stout, subrotund to suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, long (l/w 6.4, RI/PI 1.34), brown; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then markedly tapered to apex; in dorsal view very slightly broadened to antennal insertion, then very slightly narrowed to apex, basal part laterally constricted, apical part markedly dorsoventrally flattened; from base to shortly before apex densely longitudinally punctured to ribbed, scales similar to those in *C. hortulanus* but in apical part seta-like scales arranged more densely. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. hortulanus*. Antennae as in *C. hortulanus* except segment 1 more than twice, segment 2 more than three times as long as wide, segments 3–4 slightly longer than wide, segment 5 subglobose. **Pronotum:** dark brown, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.78), punctuation as in *C. hortulanus* but punctures slightly more sparsely distributed; densely covered with subrecumbent, forwardly oriented, elongate (l/w 4–8), yellow scales; widest at base, moderately evenly convergent to half of pronotal length, then conically narrowed to anterior margin, with only very slightly indistinct broad constriction, in lateral view as in *C. hortulanus*. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep semicircular sharply incised emargination, otherwise as in *C. hortulanus*. **Scutellum:** as in *C. hortulanus*. **Elytra:** colored and shaped similarly as in *C. hortulanus*, moderately longer (El/Ew 1.21), somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.65), humeri as in *C. hortulanus*, posthumeral shallow emargination more distinct; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 in about 0.3 of medial length and in preapical area slightly broadened, internal margin of interstria 2 at same lengths moderately emarginate encompassing small, round, black tomentous macula without differently color scaled border, interstriae except perimacular areas of similar width; odd interstriae with more or less evenly distributed patches of black scales, yellow scale patches less conspicuous; striae as in *C. hortulanus*; entire surface densely covered with small, shorter (l/w 3–6), yellow scales completely concealing integument. **Venter:** as in *C. hortulanus* except for broader and more densely arranged yellow scales on sides of metepisternum, metasternum, ventrites, and concave longitudinal median part of metasternum. **Legs:** brown, as in *C. hortulanus* except for more dense scales and protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long. **Penis:** Figs 19 d–f, its body similar to that of *C. hortulanus*, on sides less concave.

Female. Rostrum considerably longer (RI/PI 1.59), apical part shiny, with feebly visible tiny punctures or puncture-free, antennal insertion shortly before rostrum mid-length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 4.20–5.20 mm, ♀♀ 4.75–5.88 mm. This species shows a variability in elytral pattern from entirely missing black patches to marked patches with indistinct yellow and dark alternating patches of scales on odd interstriae (this color form was described as "v. *tiefenbachi* Reitter"), the interstria 1 is often free of black patches. The length of rostrum, especially in females, varies to some extent.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by concealed elytral integument, large size, unusually long tapered rostrum, especially in females, longer and unevenly convergent pronotum, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** The most closely related species are *C. hortulanus*, from which *C. schultzei* differs by larger size, longer rostrum and pronotum, and *C. dependens*, from which it differs by lighter integument coloration, rostrum shape and less angulate pronotum outline.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected series of specimens on various *Verbascum* spp. in Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey.

**Distribution.** We examined specimens from Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Armenia, Syria, Israel and Jordan. The species is also reported from Cyprus (Alziar 2018).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We saw more than 500 specimens from the above reported countries.

## 20. *Cionus dependens* Faust, 1886

Figs 20 a–f.

*Cionus dependens* Faust, 1886: 153. Reitter, 1904: 49 (syn. n.). Wingelmüller, 1914: 233; 1937: 216. Caldara, 2013: 123 (stat. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

*Cionus schultzei nuristanus* Voss, 1937: 189. Caldara, 2013: 124. **syn. n.**

**Type locality.** Sind valley (Pakistan).

**Type series.** In the collections of MTD, there are three females of *Cionus* species bearing the following labels: “♂ Sind vallis / Kashgar ...[illegible] / Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900 / TYPE [red label] / Staatl Museum für Tierkunde Dresden”, “Sind valley / Kashgar ...[illegible]” following labels as in the first female, and “Sind vallis / ...[illegible] hortulanus” further labels beginning from “Kashgar ...” as in the first female. As data from the original description perfectly match with the label data of all three above specimens, we remounted the first female, dissected it for genitalia in order to confirm the sex, and designated it as the lectotype of *C. dependens* by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus dependens* Faust Michael Košťál des. 2014”. The other two females were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** Voss described *C. schultzei nuristanus* based on four specimens collected in Patscheigil in Hindu Kush Mts., Afghanistan, province Nuristan. In coll. SMDEI, there are a couple of immature *Cionus* specimens, each glued on its own card sited on one pin, and on another card below with a glued empty cocoon. They are labeled “Nuristan (Afghan.) 1935 Expedit. Dr.Scheibe / Parigil n. Patscheigil 12.7.35 / Syntypus [printed red label] / coll. DEI Müncheberg”. The female bears a folded additional label “*Cionus schultzei* Reitt. f. n. nuristanus Det. E. Voß. [Voss’ handwriting]”. As there is no indication of the holotype in the original description, we designated the female as the lectotype of *Cionus schultzei nuristanus* Voss by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus schultzei nuristanus* Voss. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2017”. The male was labeled as paralectotype accordingly. The lectotype is conspecific with the lectotype of *C. dependens* Faust.

**Redescription.** Male. Body large, stout, suboval to subparallel. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, long (l/w 5.0, RI/PI 1.37), black; in lateral and dorsal view as in *C. schultzei*. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.5 of rostrum width at base. Eyes large, flat to moderately rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae with reddish scape, dark brown funicle and black club, otherwise as in *C. schultzei*. **Pronotum:** black, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.75), punctuation as in *C. schultzei*, unevenly densely covered with recumbent, thin, elongate (l/w 5–9), yellowish scales, with bare to sparsely scaled areas in middle of basal part and on sides; widest at base, slightly convergent to subparallel in basal half, then conically narrowed to anterior margin, with shallow constriction before anterior edge, in lateral view as in *C. schultzei*. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, sharply incised emargination bounded by tiny, slightly protruding shiny tubercles, otherwise similar to *C. schultzei*. **Scutellum:** clearly triangular, with relatively sharp apex, punctures confluent, otherwise as in *C. hortulanus*. **Elytra:** black to dark brown, in basal 2/3 indistinctly rounded to subparallel, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.28), widest at about 0.4 of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.63), humeri markedly, almost upright prominent, with only very shallow posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; interstria 1 at about 0.3 of medial length distinctly broadened, in preapical area moderately broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium-sized, round dorsal and subrotund preapical black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border, interstriae except perimacular areas of similar width, slightly vaulted; odd interstriae with unevenly alternating striking black and less noticeable whitish scale patches; striae shallow, formed by uneven single rows of variously deep, densely arranged punctures; entire surface covered with small, elongate (l/w 4–7) to hair-like (apex), distally pointed subrecumbent to suberect yellowish scales nearly completely concealing integument. **Venter:** as in *C. hortulanus* except for narrower deep median longitudinal impression on ventrites 1 and 2, and apically emarginate ventrite 5 being at midline only slightly longer than ventrite 4. **Legs:** tibiae and tarsi black to blackish-brown, as in *C. hortulanus* except for subrecumbent to suberect scales on femora, and especially on tibiae. **Penis:** Figs 20 d–f, its body similar to that in *C. hortulanus* including clearly concave sides.

Female. Rostrum considerably longer (RI/PI 1.58), apical part finely semidensely to sparsely punctured appearing shiny, antennal insertion at about rostrum mid-length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 4.39–5.25 mm, ♀♀ 4.91–5.79 mm. This species is variable in its body size, especially



in males, but does not show any remarkable variability except for the color of pronotum, elytra and legs, and small variances in the elytral pattern and bare areas on pronotum.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus dependens* is recognizable by nearly concealed elytral integument with subrecumbent to erect basal scales, large size, unusually long, tapered, and always black to dark brown rostrum, longer pronotum with markedly angulate outline, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, black to dark brown legs, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus dependens* is most closely related to *C. schultzei* from which it differs by darker integument, subrecumbent to suberect basal elytral scales, bare areas on pronotum having an angulate outline, and in males by emarginate ventrite 5 and narrower impression on ventrites 1 and 2.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown. Montane species. Imagoes were collected in July and August in elevations of 2,300–4,300 m a. s. l.

**Distribution.** Western China, Pakistan, Afghanistan (Nurestan, Wardak), north-western India (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand), western Nepal.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 153 specimens coming from following localities: **AFGHANI-STAN:** Waygal River, Behsud Aydan. **PAKISTAN:** Mastuj, Ghabral, Nathiagali, Tathabaya, Shandur Pass. **INDIA:** Almora, Gulmark, Rambara, Manali, Kumaon, Mussoorie. **NEPAL:** Jumla, Muktinath, Pina, Chutta, Simi.

## 21. *Cionus negevicola* sp. n.

Figs 21 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:ED29B4D0-E142-425B-BB0B-5F833AB84CE1>

**Type locality.** Borot Loz (Israel).

**Type series.** Holotype: completely preserved, 4.45 mm long, dissected male labeled: “128555.ISRAEL: Borot Loz. Rt. 171 30°31'N 34°38'E 900m, 26.vi.2012 L. FRIEDMAN on *Verbascum sinaiticum* / coll. L. Friedman / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus negevicola* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017” (TAU). Paratypes (same designating label but instead of “HOLOTYPUS” “PARATYPUS”): same labeling as holotype but instead of “128555” “128556” (1 ♂ TAU); initial numbers 128383–128386 “128383.ISRAEL: Mash`abe Sade, 5kmN 31°03'N 34°49'E / 390m, 26.vi.2012 L. FRIEDMAN on *Verbascum fruticosum* / coll. L. Friedman” (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ TAU); initial numbers 279528–279532 “279528. ISRAEL: Kokhav HaShahar, Har Kokhav, 600-650 m, 17.vii.2017 L. FRIEDMAN on *Verbascum fruticosum*” (1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ TAU); initial numbers 277889–277894 “277889. ISRAEL: Ma`ale Mikhmas 567m, 23.vi.2017 L. FRIEDMAN on *Verbascum fruticosum*” (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ TAU); initial numbers 245021–245025 “245021. ISRAEL: `Enot Peza`el -70m, 23.v.2016 L. FRIEDMAN on *Verbascum*” (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ TAU); initial numbers 239944–239949 “239944. ISRAEL: Nahal Ye`elim, Upper, Rt.31 31°14'N 35°15'E 380 m, 11.iv.2016 L. FRIEDMAN on *Verbascum*” (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ TAU); “211562. ISRAEL: Nahal Ye`elim, Rt.31 20.iv.2015 L. FRIEDMAN” (1 ♀ TAU); “270767. ISRAEL: Ma`agar Yeroham, NW, Nahal Revivim 460 m, 5.iv.2017 L. FRIEDMAN on *Verbascum*” (1 ♂ TAU); initial numbers 269906–269909 “269906. ISRAEL: Nahal Nizzana, Rt.211, bridge 225m, 30.iii.2017 L. FRIEDMAN on *Verbascum*” (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ TAU); “JORDANIA bor. occ. MAFRAQ Michael Košťál leg. / Nadira pr. Jarash 750 m N 32°17.9' E 36°00.5' 28.iii.2013 / *Scrophularia* sp.” (1 ♂ KO); “SYRIA mer. muh. As Suwayda, Mts. Druz, Habran, 1320 m / N 32°36'219" E 36°390'138" 2006. VI. 14-15. leg Márkus András / Coll. Podlussány A.” (1 ♂ PY).

**Description.** Male. Body large, stout, subrotund to suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, long (l/w 6.0, RI/PI 1.36), brown; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then tapered to apex; in dorsal view as in *C. schultzei*; texture and scales as in *C. schultzei*. Head between eyes as in *C. schultzei*. Eyes large, slightly rounded. Antennae including club reddish-brown, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.6 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, segment 1 more than twice, segment 2 more than three times as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club shortly oval, less than twice as long as wide, of 2/3 funicle length, densely covered with recumbent tiny pale hairs and sparse erect, long, whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** brown, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.67), punctation dense, as in *C. hortulanus*; scales as in *C. schultzei*; widest at base, shaped as in *C. schultzei*, in lateral view in basal half flat, then gradually more but moderately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised but relatively shallow emargination, anteriorly bounded by two tiny tubercles, otherwise as in *C. hortulanus*. **Scutellum:** relatively small and sharp at apex, oth-

erwise as in *C. hortulanus*. **Elytra:** dark brown to reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 moderately rounded, in apical third broadly rounded, short (El/Ew 1.10), widest shortly before mid-length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.66), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with indistinct, shallow posthumeral impression; very slightly convex to flat on disc; interstria 1 from about 0.3 to 0.4 of medial length and in preapical area moderately broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths moderately narrowed and slightly constricted laterally encompassing small, at posterior margin blunt dorsal and subrotund to irregular preapical black tomentous maculae, dorsal macula at posterior margin with dense cluster of somewhat shortened elytral scales, interstriae except perimacular areas of similar width; odd interstriae in anterior half of elytra nearly without patches, in posterior half with unevenly, relatively sparsely distributed patches of black scales, without patches of yellowish scales; striae similar to those in *C. hortulanus*; entire surface densely covered with relatively small, elongate (l/w 4–7), yellow scales completely concealing integument. **Venter:** as in *C. schultzei*. **Legs:** as in *C. schultzei* except reddish tarsi and markedly broader (w/l 1.33) tarsomere 3. **Penis:** Figs 21 d–f, its body similar to that in *C. hortulanus*, with concave sides.

Female. Rostrum considerably longer (Rl/P1 1.67), reddish-brown, shiny in apical part, with visible tiny, elongate, sparse punctures, antennae inserted at mid-length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws in most female specimens very slightly unequally long.

**Variability:** Length ♂♂ 3.76–4.76 mm, ♀♀ 4.35–4.82 mm. The type series shows only slight variability in the number of black scale patches in the posterior half of elytra, in body size, and size and shape of dorsal and preapical maculae.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus negevicola* is recognizable by concealed elytral integument, reduced elytral pattern, relatively large size, unusually long, reddish to brown rostrum in females, short reddish-brown antennal club, entirely reddish-brown to brown legs with wide tarsomere 3, deep impression on ventrites 2 and 3 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** Undoubtedly the most closely related species is *C. schultzei*, from which it differs by much less distinct pattern on odd interstriae, lighter colored to reddish-brown legs, short, reddish to light brown antennal club, wide tarsomere 3, and reddish-brown rostrum, which is more clearly punctured in its apical part in females. Differences in shape of penis are less significant.

**Biological notes.** L. Friedman collected this species in two localities in Negev desert on *Verbascum fruticosum* Post and *V. sinaiticum* Bentham.

**Distribution.** Israel, Jordan, Syria.

**Etymology.** The name of this species “negevicola” is a Latin masculine substantive meaning “inhabitant of Negev Desert”.

Non-type species examined. None.

## 22. *Cionus rabinovitchi* A. Hoffmann, 1938

Figs 22 a–f.

*Cionus rabinovitchi* A. Hoffmann, 1938b:128. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Wasgiya (Egypt).

**Type series.** The species was described based on two females collected by A. Rabinovitch in Wasgiya, Egypt. In coll. Hofmann (MNHN), there are two females with label data corresponding to those reported in the original description. One bears a red label “TYPE”, the other one “COTYPE”. Because the author mentioned the existence of the type in his collection, the former specimen, completely preserved female, 4.08 mm long, labeled “EGYPTE Wasgiya 23.4.1935 A.RABINOVITCH / *Cionus Rabinovitchi*(♀) A.Hoffmann / TYPE [red label] / coll. M.Paris Hoffmann” was regarded as the holotype, and the latter specimen labeled with the same locality and collection labels as the paratype. For clarity, we marked the former specimen by adding the label “HOLOTYPUS *Cionus rabinovitchi* Hoffmann M.Košťál et R.Caldara vid. 2017 [printed red label]”, the latter as the paratype accordingly.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Female. Body stout, subrotund to round. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long (l/w 5.5, Rl/P1 1.22), black to dark brown; in lateral view very slightly, somewhat unevenly curved, apical part almost narrow, tapered from base to apex, subparallel shortly before apex; in dorsal view same width from base to apex, basal part in cross-section almost round, apical part moderately flattened dorsoventrally; basal part densely

punctured, punctures longitudinally elongate, distal half of apical part with semidensely, towards apex sparsely distributed, small punctures; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, elongate reddish scales, apical part bare, apex with a few erect seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, broadly rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted shortly beyond half of rostrum length; funicle of 3/4 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2  $2.5 \times$  as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide, subquadrate; club oval, more than twice as long as wide, of 0.8 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent, tiny light hairs and relatively numerous, erect, long pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** reddish-brown, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.63), very densely finely evenly punctured, punctures round or subrotund, approximately of equal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; covered with evenly densely arranged, in middle forwardly, on sides inwardly oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–8) reddish and whitish scales; widest at base, until half of pronotum length moderately conically, then abruptly more conically narrowed to anterior margin, without apparent constriction, in lateral view flat in basal half, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised emargination of medium depth, not bounded by tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, covered with backwardly oriented, elongate yellowish and reddish scales, finely punctured. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 slightly rounded, in apical third broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.20), widest approximately at one third of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.59), humeri rounded, moderately prominent, without posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 from 0.25 to 0.4 of medial length moderately broadened, in preapical area slightly broadened, interstria 2 in dorsal area slightly narrowed and visibly constricted laterally encompassing medium large, subrotund dorsal and small irregular preapical black tomentous maculae with indistinct border formed by reddish scales; interstriae except dorsal perimacular area of approximately same width, flat, with sparsely scattered round punctures; odd interstriae, especially in posterior half of elytra, with very indistinct, unevenly distributed small patches of dark scales; striae shallow, formed by single rows of slightly unevenly distributed round punctures; entire surface covered with dense, recumbent to subrecumbent, backwardly tipped, elongate (l/w 4–7) yellowish and sparsely intermixed reddish scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** densely covered with yellowish and reddish scales of similar type as on elytra without clusters on ventrite sides; mesosternal process flat, broad, almost straight at posterior margin, with dense scales; metasternum convex, densely punctured; ventrites 1–2 convex, densely punctured; ventrite 1  $1.6 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.3 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined slightly shorter than ventrite 5. **Legs:** reddish-brown, profemora with tiny teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large sharp teeth; excepting onychia covered with recumbent to suberect elongate scales being on femora reddish and sparsely yellowish, on tibiae reddish and yellowish, on tarsomeres 1–3 whitish, onychia covered with recumbent long whitish hairs, femora and tibiae without bands of scales; protarsal onychia as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 slightly wider than long; claws of approximately equal length.

Male. Unknown.

*Variability.* Length ♀♀ 3.90–4.08 mm. The two type specimens do not show any significant differences.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, tapered apical part of rostrum in lateral view, reddish-brown integument, yellowish and reddish intermixed tipped scales on elytra, and dark rostrum.

**Comparative notes.** In some extent, especially in rostrum shape, *C. rabinovitchi* is similar to *C. rufescens* and *C. hortulanus* but clearly distinguishable from them by most of the above reported characters in the diagnosis.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** Egypt.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

### 23. *Cionus laibalei* sp. n.

Figs 23 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C7864928-A60D-40FC-A279-D2F8E2B636FB>

**Type locality.** Mt. Catharina, Sinai (Egypt).

**Type series.** Holotype: completely preserved, 4.38 mm long, dissected male labeled “ISRAEL Sinai M. Catha-

rina 1. V. 1979 / On: Scrophularia / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus laibalei* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017” (TAU). Paratype: same labeling as holotype except for “PARATYPUS” (1 ♀ TAU).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long (l/w 5.0, RI/PI 1.25), reddish-brown; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then on upper outline moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view very slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, then same width to apex, basal part laterally constricted, apical part dorsoventrally flattened; densely longitudinally punctured except for small bare median longitudinal apical area, basal part with indistinct carina; basal part covered with recumbent up- and backwardly oriented gingery scales, antennal insertion and apical part with suberect yellowish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, segment 1 distinctly wider than segment 2, segment 1 more than 1.5 ×, segment 2 more than three times as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide, subglobose; club spindle-shaped, 2.5 × as long as wide, of 0.8 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent tiny brownish and grayish hairs, and sparse, relatively short pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** reddish-brown, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.70), unevenly densely, finely punctured, punctures round, of various size, spaces between punctures mostly smaller than puncture diameter; densely covered with variously oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent, shortly elongate (l/w 3–5) gingery scales; widest at base, in basal half moderately, in anterior half distinctly subconically narrowed to anterior margin, with distinct shallow constriction, in lateral view in basal half flat to slightly falling, in anterior half more distinctly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, deep narrow emargination bounded by two small shiny tubercles, separated from coxae by very narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, covered with scales similar to those on elytra, densely punctured. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 moderately rounded, in apical third very broadly, somewhat unevenly rounded, short (EI/Ew 1.14), humeri rounded, slightly prominent, with broad shallow posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; interstria 1 shortly beyond 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area moderately broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing subrotund, black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width, flat; odd interstriae with very few indistinct scattered patches of dark scales, without light patches; striae shallow, formed by almost even single rows of round punctures; entire surface covered with very dense recumbent, shortly elongate (l/w 3–5), broad scales completely concealing integument. **Venter:** densely covered with shortly oval, broad gingery scales, only in middle of metasternum and anterior part of ventrite 1 with recumbent hair-like whitish scales; mesosternal process flat, subquadrate, blunt at posterior margin, scaled, densely punctured; metasternum concave, transversally confluent punctured, ventrite 1 with broad shallow impression, ventrite 2 flat, both punctured; ventrite 1 1.5 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 5.3 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of approximately same length as ventrite 5. **Legs:** reddish-brown, profemora with tiny blunt teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large subtriangular sharp teeth; femora covered with recumbent scales similar to those on elytra, tibiae with subrecumbent to suberect gingery scales and sparse black scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect thin gingery scales, onychia with subrecumbent hair-like pale scales, femora and tibiae without bands of scales; protarsal onychia of same length as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 markedly wider than long; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by 1/4 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 23 d–f, its body medium long, with subparallel sides, broadly rounded at apex.

Female. Length 4.46 mm. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.35), apical part shiny, with sparse tiny punctures, antennal insertion shortly beyond half of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws of approximately equal length.

*Variability.* Both type specimens do not show any variability.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by concealed elytral integument, apical part of rostrum in lateral view moderately tapered in males, and distinctly tapered and shiny in females, broad, only slightly elongate gingery scales on elytra and pronotum, moderately uneven claws in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This peculiar species is probably most closely related to *C. rabinovitchi* and *C. negevicola*. It differs from the former by the unicolorous elytral scales, from the latter by markedly shorter rostrum in both sexes, and from both species by the shortly elongate, broad scales on elytra and pronotum, and the penis shape.

**Biological notes.** Collected on *Scrophularia* sp.

**Distribution.** Egypt (Sinai).

**Etymology.** The species is named after our colleague L. Friedman, who kindly provided us with the loan of rich and interesting material from TAU.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

#### 24. *Cionus tamazo* Kôno, 1930

Figs 24 a–f.

*Cionus tamazo* Kôno, 1930: 149. Zumpt, 1937: 222. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Hokkaido (Japan).

**Type series.** Kôno described the species based on 16 specimens collected on Kuriles Islands, Hokkaido and Honshu without designating the holotype. In coll. Kôno (EIHU), there is a well-preserved pinned male, which was photographed by S. Sejima and designated by Sejima and Yoshitake as the lectotype of *C. tamazo* Kôno. We have seen high resolution photographs of the specimen and its labels. Pictures (dorsal and lateral) sufficiently allow to identify the specimen and to confirm the identification of our material. The lectotype is labeled “Hokkaido H. Kono / ♂ / *Cionus tamazo* Kôno Type [red label] / SYNTYPE The label attached by OHARA and HIRONAGA 2006 / 0000000805 Sys. Ent Hokkaido Univ. Japan [SEHU] / [LECTOTYPE] ♂ *Cionus tamazo* Kôno, 1930 des. Shouma SEJIMA & Hiraku YOSHITAKE, 2017”. Before the present designation, there was no formal recognition of this status. At the moment of preparation of our manuscript this designation was not yet published. The specimen proposed for the lectotype is conspecific with *C. tamazo* Kôno as currently understood. We based the following redescription on other Japanese specimens undoubtedly conspecific with this specimen.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long (l/w 5.6, Rl/Pl 1.23), black; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then markedly tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, then parallel or very slightly narrowed to apex, basal part considerably laterally constricted, apical part dorsoventrally flattened; basal part very densely, longitudinally punctured with a few ribs, apical part semidensely punctured, shortly before apex smooth, shiny; basal part covered with up- and backwardly oriented, recumbent, small, thin, elongate whitish scales, apical part with subrecumbent to suberect, forwardly oriented longer hair-like scales. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. hortulanus*. Antennae reddish-brown, club somewhat darkened, inserted at 0.65 of rostrum length; funicle of less than 0.7 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 three times as long as wide, segments 3–4 as long as wide, segment 5 moderately transverse; club elongate, about three times as long as wide, of same length as funicle, completely covered with recumbent, tiny brownish hairs and sparse erect, longer, light brown sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.66), finely evenly densely punctured, punctures round to subrotund, spaces between punctures equal to or smaller than puncture diameter; covered with unequally densely distributed, forwardly and medially oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–8) yellowish scales; widest at base, then almost evenly conically narrowed to anterior margin, without apparent constriction, in lateral view almost flat in basal half, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** as in *C. hortulanus*. **Scutellum:** as in *C. hortulanus*. **Elytra:** black, in anterior 2/3 slightly rounded to subparallel, in apical third very broadly rounded, short (El/Ew 1.13); widest before half of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.70), humeri rounded, prominent, with only indistinct posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 from about 1/4 to 1/2 of medial length distinctly broadened, in preapical area slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths on dorsum narrowed and constricted laterally, in preapical area of unchanged width encompassing medium large dorsal and preapical subrotund, black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with strikingly contrasting alternating black and yellowish patches of scales; striae shallow, formed by somewhat uneven single rows of densely arranged punctures; entire surface covered with semidensely arranged, recumbent, elongate (l/w 4–6), small yellowish scales concealing vast majority of integument. **Venter:** mesosternal process moderately narrow, without shallow incision at posterior margin, otherwise as in *C. hortulanus*. **Legs:** black, tarsi dark brown, onychia lighter, tibiae longer and slender, otherwise as in *C. hortulanus*. **Penis:** Figs 24 d–f, its body medium long, broadly rounded at apex.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (RI/Pl 1.29), in distal half of apical part shiny, with very sparse tiny punctures, antennal insertion closer to mid-length, in 0.57 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 4.08–4.61 mm, ♀♀ 3.98–4.82 mm. Similarly to *C. hortulanus*, it is a very variable species in elytral pattern, color of antennae, length of club, shape of tibiae, and width of the body of penis. The number of white spots on odd interstriae varies considerably, but they are always present. The color of antennae varies from almost black to reddish-brown. In some specimens, tibiae at their protibio-femoral junction are bent inwardly. There are even specimens, where one protibia is bent and the other one straight. The body of penis varies rather considerably in its width. Ventral characters do not show this degree of variability.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by hardly visible elytral integument, in lateral view apical part of rostrum in both sexes tapered, shiny in females, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is mostly related to *C. hortulanus* from which it differs by elongate antennal club, black elytra, striking elytral “black and white” pattern, darker to black tarsi and usually evenly conically narrowed pronotum.

**Biological notes.** Chujô collected this species in Kuwadaira (Shikoku, Japan) on *Paulownia tomentosa* Kanitz.

**Distribution.** This is a very widely distributed species. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku), South Korea, North Korea, Russian Federation (Primorie, Kuril Islands, South-Eastern Siberia), eastern China (Fujian, Nei Mongol, Yunnan).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 56 specimens from the above countries. **CHINA:** Fujian, Shaowu. **JAPAN:** Chuzenji Lake, Kuwadaira, Nikko, Shikoku, Tochigi. **SOUTH KOREA:** Seishin.

### *Cionus flavopunctatus* group

Elytral integument completely hidden by scales to partially visible, apical part of rostrum in both sexes in lateral view more or less tapered to apex, in females always with more or less densely arranged punctures, sometimes appearing slightly shiny.

## 25. *Cionus flavopunctatus* Wingelmüller, 1914

Figs 25 a–f.

*Cionus flavopunctatus* Wingelmüller, 1914: 189; 1921: 111; 1937: 170. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Fergana, Alai Mountains (probably in present-day Kyrgyzstan).

**Type series.** In coll. Wingelmüller (NHMW), there are three male and two female specimens labeled “♂ / Alai mont. Fergana / *Cionus flavopunctatus* Type Wingelm.”, “Alai mont. Fergana / ♂ / *flavopunctatus* det. Wingelmüll.”, “Alai mont. Fergana / ♂”, “Alai mont. Fergana / ♀ / *Cionus flavopunctatus* Type Wingelm.” and “Alai mont. Fergana / ♀”. Labeling and habitus of all above specimens correspond to data and characters in the original description. These specimens are undoubtedly syntypes. The first cited specimen, 3.75 mm long, well-preserved male with missing left medial tarsus, glued, with originally dissected genitalia was designated as the lectotype of *Cionus flavopunctatus* Wingelmüller by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus flavopunctatus* Wingelm. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2011 [printed red label]”. The remaining specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly. The lectotype, one male and two female paralectotypes were remounted, and the males were dissected for genitalia.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long (l/w 4.8, RI/Pl 1.20), black; in lateral view basal part moderately evenly curved, from antennal insertion to apex very slightly narrowed; in dorsal view same width to very slightly broadened from base to apex, basal part distinctly laterally constricted, apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; basal part very densely, apical part densely longitudinally punctured; basal part covered with back- and upwardly oriented, almost recumbent, elongate, black to yellowish scales, apical part covered by forwardly oriented, suberect, relatively densely arranged, long whitish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of almost 0.5 of rostrum width at base. Eyes large, broadly rounded,

very slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted shortly beyond 2/3 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, segment 1 distinctly wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 almost three times as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide, subglobose; club elongate, approximately three times as long as wide, of same length as funicle, completely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent tiny yellowish hairs and more sparse, erect, long whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.66), very densely evenly punctured, punctures subrotund, of unequal sizes, spaces between punctures clearly smaller than puncture diameter; covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, unevenly distributed, up- and forwardly oriented, yellow elongate (l/w 4–7) scales leaving large bare-looking areas on base and sides being covered with subrecumbent dark scales; widest very shortly beyond base, slightly narrowed up to mid-length, then more conically narrowed to anterior margin, with only indistinct broad shallow constriction in anterior part. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with medium deep, subrectangular, sharply incised emargination not bounded by tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, with rounded apex, almost without yellow scales except apex and posterior margin, densely punctured. **Elytra:** dark brown to reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 slightly rounded, short (El/Ew 1.11), widest approximately in mid-length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.70), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with indistinct posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; interstria 1 at about 1/3 of medial length distinctly, in preapical area slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths on dorsum narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing relatively small, slightly oblong, black tomentous macula without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with striking, almost evenly distributed, alternating bright yellow and black patches formed by suberect scales, patches protruding from elytra outline giving impression of seemingly vaulted odd interstriae; striae shallow, formed by single rows of densely arranged subrotund punctures; entire surface covered with recumbent, elongate (l/w 5–8) yellow and shorter black scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** covered with semidensely distributed, mostly backwardly oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent, yellowish, thin elongate hair-like scales clustered on margins of ventrites 2–5 and metepisternum into small patches; mesosternal process flat, subquadrate, almost straight at posterior margin, densely punctured, covered with elongate yellowish scales; metasternum slightly concave, with transversally arranged, dense oblong punctures and fine ribs; ventrite 1 and almost entire median part of ventrite 2 with relatively deep longitudinal impression, very densely evenly punctured to transversally ribbed; ventrite 1 1.7 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.5 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** dark brown to reddish-brown, profemora with medium-sized sharp teeth emphasized by erect, yellowish elongate scales, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; femora and tibiae covered with subrecumbent to suberect yellowish and black intermixed elongate scales, on femora clustered into indistinct transverse bands or spots, tarsi covered with suberect whitish hair-like scales, onychia with recumbent whitish hairs; protarsal onychia of normal length, approximately as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral claws clearly shorter, meso- and metatarsal medial claws slightly shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 25 d–f, its body long, at apex narrowly rounded.

Female. Rostrum brown, moderately longer (Rl/Pl 1.38), apical part with densely arranged fine punctures, antennal insertion at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.75–4.18 mm, ♀♀ 3.78–4.30 mm. This species is somewhat variable in elytral and pronotal integument color, which varies from reddish-brown to black. The rostrum in some specimens is slightly unevenly more curved at antennal insertion.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus flavopunctatus* is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument (in fresh specimens), very slightly (in males) or moderately (in females) narrowed rostrum in lateral view, parallel or broadened apical part of rostrum in dorsal view, elongate antennal club, very striking yellow and black alternating prominent patches of scales on odd elytral interstriae, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus flavopunctatus* is most closely related to *C. auriculus*, from which it differs by elongate antennal club, striking elytral pattern, uneven pronotal scaling with bare-looking areas, and penis shape.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Iran, W China.

**Non-type specimens examined.** **KYRGYZSTAN:** “Tschintschan Tau Gebge. Coll. Hauser” (1 ♂ NHMB; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ NHMW), “Fergana Turkest.” (1 ♂ ZSMC; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZFMK); **UZBEKISTAN:** Chatkal (1 ♂, 1 ♀ KO), Aktash (1 ♂ BN); **TAJIKISTAN:** Ganishob (2 ♂♂ KY); **IRAN:** Gilan (7 spec. TI), Marzan (1 ♀ coll. Messutat), Elbrus (1 ♂ KO); **CHINA:** Xinjiang province, Tuomu’er feng, Wensu, Akesu, 2,400 m a. s. l. (1 ♂, 1 ♀ IZCAS).

## 26. *Cionus auriculus* Reitter, 1904 stat. prom.

Figs 26 a–f.

*Cionus hortulanus* var. *auriculus* Reitter, 1904: 50. Hustache, 1932: 341. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1218. Caldara, 2013: 123.

[*Cionus hortulanus* ab. *orientalis* Wingelmüller, 1914: 187; 1921: 103; 1937: 167. (unavailable)].

**Type locality.** Elisabetpol (Azerbaijan).

**Type series.** In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there are two females corresponding morphologically and in locality labeling to the original description. We remounted both and designated one of them, 3.74 mm long, well-preserved, labeled “Elisabetpol. / Kaukas Leder / Holotypus 1904. *Cionus hortulanus* var. *auriculus* Reitter / *hortulanus* v. *auriculus* m. [Reitter’s handwriting] / Coll. Reitter / Michael Košťál reprep. 2013” as the lectotype by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus hortulanus* v. *auriculus* Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013”. The other female labeled “Elisabetpol. / Kaukas Leder / Paratypus 1904. *Cionus hortulanus* var. *auriculus* Reitter / Coll. Reitter / Michael Košťál reprep. 2013” was labeled as paralectotype. The labels “Holotypus 1904” and “Paratypus 1904” were added later by Z. Kaszab.

**Synonyms.** None. In coll. Wingelmüller (NHMW), there is a pinned female from Karabakh (Azerbaijan) labeled “v. *orientalis* [Wingelmüller’s handwriting] det. Wingelmüller”, which is conspecific with the lectotype of *C. auriculus*. *Cionus hortulanus* “ab.” *orientalis* was described by Wingelmüller (1914) as an aberration. According to the provisions of Article 45.6.4 of ICZN (1999), this name is unavailable.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum slender, medium long (l/w 5.1, RI/PI 1.25), dark brown to black; in lateral view slightly, somewhat unevenly curved with small hump at antennal insertion, same width from base to antennal insertion, then slightly narrowed to apex; in dorsal view same width from base to antennal insertion, then subparallel to subtly narrowed towards apex, basal part slightly laterally constricted, apical part noticeably dorsoventrally flattened; basal part densely, partially longitudinally punctured, apical part more sparsely punctured, very close to apex with small smooth area; basal part covered with up- and backwardly oriented, subrecumbent, elongate whitish and dark brown intermixed scales, apical part with sparsely arranged, forwardly oriented, suberect, whitish, medium long, thin seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes very large, broadly rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown with darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2  $2.5 \times$  as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, not more than  $2.5 \times$  as long as wide, of 0.8 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent, thin, whitish and brownish hairs and sparse erect, medium long whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown to black, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.71), densely, finely, evenly punctured, punctures round, slightly unequal in size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; covered with evenly arranged, mostly forwardly oriented, recumbent and subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 3–6) yellowish scales; widest shortly beyond base, basal third subrotund to subparallel, then evenly narrowed to anterior margin, with only shallow, broad constriction before anterior margin, convex at sides in about basal 1/3, in lateral view flat in basal 0.4, then convexly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with relatively deep semicircular, sharply incised emargination not bounded by tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular with rounded apex, sparsely covered with backwardly oriented, recumbent whitish elongate scales, densely to confluent punctured. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, in basal half subparallel to very slightly rounded, apical part broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.24), widest shortly before mid-length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.67), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, without distinct post-humeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 from about 0.2 to 0.4 of medial length and in preapical area broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium large subrotund dorsal and preapical black tomentous maculae without border of differently colored scales; interstriae except perimacular areas of similar width; odd interstriae with only indistinct alternating patches of black and whitish scales; striae formed by even single rows of large, very densely arranged punctures; entire surface covered with densely arranged recumbent to subrecumbent, moderately elongate (l/w 4–6) scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** densely covered with backwardly oriented, recumbent, elongate yellowish scales clustered on margins of all ventrites and metepisternum; mesosternal process flat, subquadrate, almost straight at posterior margin, covered with elongate scales, densely punctured; metasternum flat, in distal part with impression, transversally punctured to ribbed; ventrite 1 and anterior part of ventrite 2 with deep impression, transversally punctured to ribbed; ventrite 1



1.9 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.3 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** dark brown to reddish-brown, distal parts lighter; profemora with very small teeth bearing a few erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; femora covered with recumbent, unevenly, somewhat spot-like distributed whitish scales, tibiae with subrecumbent whitish and black intermixed elongate scales, tarsomeres with suberect, thin whitish seta-like scales, onychia with recumbent, long whitish hairs; protarsal onychia of normal length, approximately as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 only slightly wider than long; claws as in *C. flavopunctatus*. **Penis:** Figs 26 d–f, its body long, with slightly concave sides, at apex broadly regularly rounded.

Female. Rostrum brown to dark brown, of approximately same length as in male, antennae inserted closer to its mid-length, at about 0.6 of rostrum length, apical part sparsely to semidensely punctured, at apex shiny. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws unevenly long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.61–4.28 mm, ♀♀ 3.89–4.39 mm. This species is variable in the color of integument, especially of pronotum, antennae and legs, varying from reddish-brown to dark brown or black. The dorsal and preapical maculae vary to some extent in size and shape.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument (in fresh specimens), very moderately narrowed apical part of rostrum with semi-dense punctation of its apical half, and shiny apex in females, rounded base and vaulted basal sides of pronotum, short basal elytral scales, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus auriculus* is most closely related to *C. flavopunctatus*, from which it differs by lack of striking elytral pattern, not elongate antennal club, less punctured and partially shiny apex of rostrum, rounded pronotum at base, and penis shape. Although the species was described as a variety of *C. hortulanus*, certainly due to a moderately narrowed apical part of rostrum, it is more closely related to *C. flavopunctatus* having similar pronotum shape, matt apical part of rostrum, especially in males, and markedly broader, spoon-like ended body of penis.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ in Turkey (Kayakevi pr. Develi, Erciyes Dagı Mt. 1850 m N 38° 28.0' E 35° 31.2' 28.vi.2010) on *Scrophularia* sp.

**Distribution.** Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey, Syria, Israel.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 172 specimens from the above reported countries. **UKRAINE:** Kolonje Monastiri. **ARMENIA:** Karaundj pr. Goris (KO), Meghri (coll. Putz). **GEORGIA:** Tbilisi (BN). **AZERBAIJAN:** Karabakh (NHMW). **IRAN:** Khorasan, Torqabeh (KO), Golestan (SMDEI), Gilan (BN). **TURKEY:** Ankara (OA), Ararat (BN), Kars (PY), Nemrut Dagı (BI), Nemrut Lake (BI), Birecik (BI), Van Lake (MNHN). **SYRIA:** “Har Hermon” (TAU). **ISRAEL:** Allone haBashan, Sahl-el-Hawa, Nahal Nizzana, Har Horesha, Nahal Boqer (all TAU).

## 27. *Cionus fluviatilis* Voss, 1960

Figs 27 a–f.

*Cionus fluviatilis* Voss, 1960: 137. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Tangi-Gharuh (Afghanistan).

**Type series.** The species was described from eastern Afghanistan based on 12 specimens. In the original description, there is no specimen indicated as the holotype. Therefore, all the following specimens should be regarded as syntypes. In coll. Voss (ZFMK), there are two males and one female under the name *C. fluviatilis*. They are labeled as follows: the female “Holotypus [printed red label] / J.KlapperichTangi-Gharuh, 1600 m am Kabulfluß, 10.5.52 O-Afghanistan / *Cionus fluviatilis* n. sp. ♀ E.Voss det., 1955 [red written asterisk] / *Cionus fluviatilis* Voss, 1959 [folded]”, the male “Allotypus [printed pink label] / [same as in female] / *Cionus fluviatilis* n. sp. ♂ E.Voss det. 1956 [red handwritten “A”]”, the other male “Paratypus [printed red label] / [same as in female]”. The female was designated as the lectotype by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus fluviatilis* Voss Michael Košťál des. 2014”. The lectotype is 3.63 mm long, perfectly preserved. The males were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly. In the other part of coll. Voss (ZMUH), there are a couple of *Cionus* specimens labeled “J. Klapperich Tangi-Gharuh, 1600 m am Kabulfluß, 10.5.52 O-Afghanistan / *Cionus fluviatilis* m. / Paratypus [red, printed] / Coll. E. Voss Eing. 3–75”. Both male and female specimens were labeled as paralectotypes by adding the label “PARA-

LECTOTYPUS *Cionus fluviatilis* Voss Michael Košťál des. 2014". Finally, in coll. Reitter (HNHM), there is a female labeled "J. Klapperich Umgeb. v. Kabul 1740 m, 12.5.52 O-Afghanistan / Paratypus *Cionus fluviatilis* Voss 1957 [red-outlined replica label] / Paratype *Cionus fluviatilis* det.E.Voss1957 [red label with Voss' handwriting] / Museum Budapest". This female was also labeled as paralectotype.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long (l/w 4.4, Rl/Pl 1.27), brown; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, slightly narrowed in basal third, then of similar width to shortly before apex; in dorsal view of same width from base to apex, basal part slightly laterally constricted, apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; densely longitudinally punctured except apex, at apex with small median smooth area; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, recumbent yellow scales, apical part with subrecumbent to suberect, forwardly oriented yellowish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, very slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, with darkened club, inserted shortly beyond half of rostrum length, funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segment 1 almost, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 subquadrate to transverse; club spindle-shaped, almost  $2.5 \times$  as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent brownish to yellowish hairs and sparse, relatively short pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** brown, darkened at base and anterior margin, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.63), densely punctured, punctures round, of unequal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; densely covered with slightly unevenly distributed, variously oriented, recumbent and subrecumbent elongate (l/w 5–8) yellowish scales; widest at base, very slightly conically narrowed to half of its length, then abruptly conically to concavely narrowed to anterior margin, with broad distinct constriction, in lateral view in basal half slightly convex to flat, then gradually falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised semicircular emargination without apparent bound, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, covered with yellowish and black scales similar to those on elytra, confluent punctured. **Elytra:** brown, in basal 2/3 to 3/4 subparallel to slightly rounded, in apical part very broadly evenly rounded, weakly elongate (El/Ew 1.19), widest at about half of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.66), humeri rounded, moderately prominent, with distinct posthumeral impression; flat on disc; interstria 1 from 1/5 to almost half of medial length and in preapical area moderately broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing large longitudinally elongate dorsal and round preapical black tomentous maculae with border formed by diffuse, gingery colored scales; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately same width; odd interstriae with less conspicuous long patches formed by subrecumbent, black tipped scales alternating with indistinct small patches formed by light yellow, hair-like scales similar to those on entire elytra; striae shallow, formed by almost even single rows of densely arranged, round punctures; entire surface semidensely covered with subrecumbent, markedly elongate (l/w 6–12), yellowish and sparsely intermixed brown hair-like scales concealing majority of integument. **Venter:** unevenly covered with recumbent and subrecumbent elongate scales and hair-like scales, on metepisterna, lateral parts of metasternum and margins of ventrites 3 and 4 clusters of yellow elongate scales, in median longitudinal parts semi-sparsely distributed, whitish to yellowish hair-like scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, blunt at posterior margin, scaled, densely punctured; metasternum moderately concave, transversally punctured, ventrite 1 and anterior part of ventrite 2 with punctured impression; ventrite 1  $1.6 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $2.7 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown except reddish-brown onychia, profemora with small teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large sharp subtriangular teeth; femora and tibiae evenly densely covered with subrecumbent to suberect, yellowish elongate scales, especially on tibiae with intermixed suberect black scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect, onychia with subrecumbent yellowish seta-like scales, tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal onychia of approximately same length as tarsomeres 1–3 combined; lateral protarsal and medial meso- and metatarsal claws by 1/4 to 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 27 d–f, its body moderately long, with subparallel sides, bluntly tapered at apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.50), in apical part moderately tapered, antennae inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.65–3.96 mm, ♀♀ 3.65–3.97 mm. All examined specimens did not show considerable morphological differences.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by major part of elytral integument concealed by scales, small size, elongate dorsal macula, hair-like yellowish scales on elytra, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. auriculus* from which it differs by stouter and

shorter rostrum in both sexes, especially in females, elongate dorsal macula, more transverse pronotum, on average shorter onychia, and shape of penis. It differs from *C. zonovi*, which has also elongate dorsal macula, by long hair-like scales on elytra.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown. One old specimen mentioned below bears a label “Scrophularia”.

**Distribution.** Afghanistan, Tajikistan.

**Non-type specimens examined.** **AFGHANISTAN:** Badakshan, Sohva, 2900 m, 11.vii.1953, 1 spec. (ZFMK); “Kanou”, 22.vi.1939, on *Scrophularia* sp., 1 ♀ (MNHN). **TAJIKISTAN:** Karateginskiy khrebet, 25 km SW Garma, 8. vii. 1975, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZIN).

### *Cionus leonhardi* group

Body of penis at apex with thin long hook, pronotum with moderately rounded outline, elytra, especially in males, from their mid-length gradually elliptically narrowed to apex.

### 28. *Cionus leonhardi* Wingelmüller, 1914

Figs 28 a–f.

*Cionus leonhardi* Wingelmüller, 1914: 212; 1921: 119; 1937: 193. Smreczyński, 1976: 59. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

*Cionus inexpectatus* Tempère, 1961: 98. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185. **syn. n.**

**Type locality.** Oberweiden (Austria).

**Type series.** In coll. Wingelmüller (NHMW), there are a male of *Cionus* labeled “Marchfeld Wingelm. / ♂ / Leonhardi m. det. Wingelmüll.” and a female with the same data except for “♀”. In the original description, one of localities is reported as “Oberweiden” in Lower Austria. This place is situated in Marchfeld area, therefore both specimens are syntypes. The male was remounted, dissected for the genitalia and designated as the lectotype of *Cionus leonhardi* Wingelmüller by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus leonhardi* Wingelmüller M. Košťál et R. Caldara des. 2011”. The lectotype is perfectly preserved, 3.64 mm long, the penis is slightly damaged on its side, but the typical apex is preserved. The other specimen was labeled as paralectotype. In the collections of SDEI, there are 17 specimens labeled as “Syntypus” of *C. leonhardi* Wingelmüller. Fourteen (4 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀) specimens come from “Kronstadt” (modern Brasov, Romania), a couple from “Bulg. Rhodope Geb.” and one male from “Bulg. Rila Kloster”, both last localities in Bulgaria. All these 17 specimens were labeled as paralectotypes of *Cionus leonhardi* Wingelmüller by the printed red label “PARALECTOTYPUS *Cionus leonhardi* Wingelmüller Michael Košťál des. 2012”, and all belong to the taxon as currently understood. Lastly, in the collections of MTD, there is a male labeled “Siebenbürgen Kronstadt / Leonhardi Wingelm. det. / PARATYPE / Samml. K. A. Penecke Geschenk 1940.20 / Staatliche Museum für Tierkunde Dresden”. This male was also labeled as paralectotype by adding the printed red label “PARALECTOTYPUS *Cionus leonhardi* Wingelmüller Michael Košťál des. 2014”.

**Synonyms.** *Cionus inexpectatus* was described based on several specimens from French eastern Pyrenees (Corsavy, Targassone) referring to its similarity to *C. nigratarsis* but differing by its peculiar penis shape (“Pénis très remarquable...”). In the collection Tempère (MNHN), there is a single 3.87 mm long, well-preserved male specimen with dissected genitalia labeled “PYRÉNÉES ORIENTALES Targassone 27-7-57 G. TEMPERE / *C. inexpectatus* Temp. HOLOTYPE [red label] / MUSEM PARIS 1984 Coll. G. TEMPERE”. This specimen has darker integument and more striking dark spots on elytra, but in all important characters corresponds entirely in habitus and penis to the lectotype of *C. leonhardi*. We added an identification label “*Cionus leonhardi* Wingelm. M. Košťál det. 2014” accordingly.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long (l/w 3.5, Rl/Pl 1.17), brown; in lateral view slightly unevenly curved, with convexity on upper outline shortly before antennal insertion, of approximately same width from base to convexity, at antennal insertion rather abruptly narrowed and then almost of same width to shortly before apex; in dorsal view same width from base to antennal insertion, then slightly narrowed to apex, basal part in cross-section round, apical part dorsoventrally flattened; confluent longitudinally punctured, at apex punctures densely arranged; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, recumbent

yellowish scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, subrecumbent whitish longer scales. Head between eyes narrow, of 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted beyond 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 2/3 scape length, segment 1 moderately wider than segment 2, segment 1 less than twice, segment 2 twice as long as wide, segment 3 slightly longer than wide, segments 4–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, slightly more than twice as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent, thin yellowish-gray to reddish hairs and sparse long erect pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, markedly wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.60), very densely, finely evenly punctured, punctures subrotund, slightly unequal in size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; covered with evenly distributed, variously oriented, recumbent, elongate (l/w 4–8) yellow scales; widest at base, in basal half moderately conically, in anterior half more distinctly conically narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view flat in basal half, then moderately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised semicircular to subquadrate emargination, bounded by two indistinct tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** subtriangular with blunt apex, covered with scales similar to those on elytra, punctured. **Elytra:** dark brown to reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 slightly rounded to subparallel, in apical part broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.20), widest at about 1/4 of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.73), humeri subrotund, slightly prominent, without visible posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 at 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area moderately broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths moderately narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing subrotund to irregular black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately same width; odd interstriae, especially in posterior half, with unevenly distributed, large black scale patches, and only indistinct alternating patches of clustered yellow scales; striae very shallow, formed by even single rows of very densely arranged, large punctures; entire surface covered with recumbent and subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–6) yellow scales, often truncated distally, almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** densely, evenly covered with recumbent, light yellow, elongate, variously oriented thick scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, blunt at posterior margin, densely scaled, punctured; metasternum moderately concave, punctured, at posterior margin transversally ribbed, ventrite 1 with deep, ventrite 2 with shallow impression, punctured; ventrite 1 2.1 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 5.3 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** reddish-brown to brown, profemora with very small teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large sharp subtriangular teeth; femora covered with recumbent yellow scales feebly clustered into indistinct transverse bands, tibiae covered with subrecumbent yellowish and whitish elongate scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect whitish seta-like scales, onychia with recumbent, thin whitish hairs; protarsal onychia long, 1.2 × as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, tarsomere 3 as long as wide, with narrow lobes; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by approximately 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws, markedly thinner. **Penis:** Figs 28 d–f, its body long and thin, with slightly sinuate sides, at apex extended into long thin downwards hooked process.

Female. Rostrum markedly longer (Rl/Pl 1.50), black to dark brown, antennal insertion between 0.5 and 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.42–3.89 mm, ♀♀ 3.59–4.08 mm. This species does not show remarkable variability. The shape and size of both elytral maculae, the elytral pattern on odd interstriae and the brightness of yellow scales on the entire body vary to some extent. In some specimens, the antennal club is markedly darkened.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus leonhardi* is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, antennal insertion in males closer to apex, at distinctly more than 0.6 of rostrum length, thin tarsi, narrow lobes of tarsomere 3, long protarsal onychium in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus leonhardi* is most closely related to *C. hypsibatus* and *C. donckieri*. It differs from the former by the more or less distinct elytral pattern, and the narrow lobes of tarsomere 3, from the latter by the lack of elytral erect seta-like scales.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected this species in Hungary in primeval sandy steppe on *Verbascum lychnitis*. Smreczyński (1976) reported this plant and *V. chaixii austriacum* as host plants.

**Distribution.** This species is widespread in southern part of Europe except for Portugal, reaching from Spain and France across Germany to east Ukraine and Asian part of Turkey. It does not occur in Poland and northwards. Dedyukhin (2014) reported also central European Russia and Wingelmüller (1914) also Syria without detailed locality, hence, it is not clear if this record concerns the current territory of Syria or modern Turkey (Akbes).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 170 specimens from all above mentioned countries and regions except Russia.

## 29. *Cionus hypsibatus* Wingelmüller, 1914

Figs 29 a–f.

*Cionus hypsibatus* Wingelmüller, 1914: 210; 1921: 118; 1937: 192. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Klisura (Bulgaria).

**Type series.** The species was described based on three couples collected in western Balkan Mts. near Klisura and on Stara Planina. In coll. Wingelmüller (NHMW), there are three male and one female specimens labeled “♂ / Merkl 98 Bal=kan bei Klisura / simplex v bipunctatus / hypsibatus det. Wingelmül.”, “♀ / Merkl 98 Bal=kan bei Klisura / hypsibatus det. Wingelmül.” and “♂ / Balkan Merkl / 25 / Balcan Stara-Planina / pulverosus Gyll. / hypsibatus det. Wingelmül.”. A 3.55 mm long, perfectly preserved male with originally mounted penis was designated as the lectotype of *Cionus hypsibatus* Wingelmüller by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus hypsibatus* Wingelmüller M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011 [printed red label]”. The other specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, suboval to subparallel. **Head:** rostrum stout, medium long (l/w 4.0, RI/PI 1.09), dark brown to black; in lateral view basal part almost straight, shortly before antennal insertion broadened, at antennal insertion abruptly bent and moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, then slightly narrowed to apex, basal part in cross-section slightly constricted laterally, apical part dorsoventrally flattened; texture and vestiture as in *C. leonhardi* except thinner scales. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. leonhardi*. Antennae brown to reddish-brown, with somewhat darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, funicular segments as in *C. leonhardi* except shorter segment 3; club as in *C. leonhardi* except almost 2.5 × as long as wide. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.69), densely slightly unevenly punctured, punctures subrotund, of unequal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; covered with moderately unevenly densely distributed, variously oriented, recumbent, elongate (l/w 4–8) yellowish scales; widest at base, in basal half moderately, in anterior half more markedly rounded and narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view flat, then abruptly straightly, markedly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, deep subquadrate emargination without bounding tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** as in *C. leonhardi*. **Elytra:** blackish, in basal 2/3 subparallel, in apical part broadly, somewhat unevenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.31), widest shortly before half of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.59), humeri moderately rounded, slightly prominent, without posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstriae 1 and 2 and both maculae as in *C. leonhardi*, posterior margin of dorsal macula and anterior margin of preapical macula with cluster of yellowish scales; width of interstriae as in *C. leonhardi*; odd interstriae with only indistinct, unevenly distributed patches of yellowish scales; striae as in *C. leonhardi*; entire surface covered with recumbent and subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–8), relatively thin yellowish scales concealing majority of elytral integument. **Venter:** semidensely, on margins of ventrites 3–4 and on metepisterna densely covered with recumbent, hair-like to elongate, variously thick grayish scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, emarginate at posterior margin, sparsely scaled, rugulose to densely punctured; metasternum concave, transversally ribbed to confluent punctured, ventrite 1 with deep impression, ventrite 2 with shallow impression, punctured; ventrite 1 twice as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown to dark brown, femoral teeth as in *C. leonhardi*; scales as in *C. leonhardi*, just less densely arranged; protarsal onychia of normal length, as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, tarsomere 3 wider than long, with broad lobes; claws as in *C. leonhardi* but moderately stouter. **Penis:** Figs 29 d–f, very similar to that of *C. leonhardi*.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.37), antennal insertion at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws approximately equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.57–3.90 mm, ♀♀ 3.65–4.18 mm. This species does not show remarkable variability. The pronotum outline, especially in some female specimens, may be subparallel in basal part. The color of legs, especially of femora, varies from brown to almost blackish.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus hypsibatus* is recognizable by major part of elytral integument concealed by scales, subparallel sides of elytra, antennal insertion in males close to apex, beyond 0.6 of rostrum length, normally shaped protarsi with short onychium, indistinct elytral pattern with just light patches of scales, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus hypsibatus* is most closely related to *C. leonhardi* and *C. donckieri*. It differs from the former by indistinct elytral pattern, short protarsal onychia in males and longer elytra, from the latter it differs by lack of erect seta-like scales on elytra.

**Biological notes.** Montane species occurring at elevations 1,300–2,500 m a. s. l. The first author collected this species in Bulgaria and Montenegro on *Verbascum* sp. Angelov (1980) reported the same plant genus as a host plant and vertical distribution 800–2,900 m a. s. l.

**Distribution.** Widely distributed in mountains of western Balkans: Bulgaria, Macedonia, Montenegro, Greece (Thessalia).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 300 specimens from all above mentioned countries.

### 30. *Cionus donckieri* Pic, 1898

Figs 30 a–f.

*Cionus donckieri* Pic, 1898: 4. Reitter, 1904: 59. Wingelmüller, 1914: 215; 1921: 109; 1937: 197. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Tokat (Turkey).

**Type series.** *Cionus donckieri* was described based on unknown number of specimens. In coll. Pic (MNHN), there is 3.95 mm long, damaged male with missing and torn legs designated by Białooki (2006) as the lectotype of *Cionus donckieri* Pic. As the citation of labeling in the lectotype designation is inexact, we report it again: “Tokat / 8 / n. sp. pr. Merkli xx / type / C. Donckieri Pic / Reitt. vid / Wingelmuller... [illegible] / Cionus Donckieri Pic ♂ Sahlbergi... [illegible] / TYPE [printed red label] / COLL. PIC / *Cionus donckieri* Pic, 1898 LECTOTYPE design. P. Białooki2005”. There are no designated paralectotypes and no redescription published by Białooki (2006). Despite of slight inaccuracies in the label citation by Białooki (2006), according to Article 74.7 of the ICZN (1999), the lectotype designation is valid.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long (l/w 4.73, Rl/Pl 1.27), brown to dark brown; in lateral view slightly, unevenly curved, basal and apical part almost straight, at antennal insertion abruptly curved, of approximately same width from base to antennal insertion, then moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view very slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, then same width to apex, basal part moderately constricted laterally, apical part dorsoventrally flattened; very densely, confluent longitudinally punctured to rugulose except very close to apex, at apex with densely arranged round punctures and small median smooth area; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, subrecumbent to suberect, yellowish and whitish elongate scales, apical part with suberect to erect, forwardly oriented, longer whitish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, somewhat more than 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, with darkened club, inserted shortly before 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 2/3 scape length, segment 1 markedly wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice as long as wide, segment 2 more than three times as long as wide, segment 3 moderately longer than wide, segments 4 and 5 as long as wide; club shortly suboval to spindle-shaped, slightly more than twice as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent, light yellowish to reddish hairs and sparse long erect sensilla. **Pronotum:** blackish, moderately wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.75), densely, finely unevenly punctured, punctures subrotund, of unequal size, spaces between punctures smaller or larger than puncture diameter; covered with evenly distributed, variously oriented subrecumbent to suberect, elongate (l/w 6–9) yellow to grayish scales; widest at base, in basal half slightly narrowed, rounded, in anterior half distinctly narrowed to anterior margin, subrotund, without constriction, in lateral view in basal part flat, then

moderately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, deep semicircular emargination bounded by tiny tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** long triangular with relatively sharp apex, covered with scales similar to those on elytra, punctured. **Elytra:** reddish-brown to dark brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel, in apical part less broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.30), widest at about 1/3 of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.57), humeri subrotund, slightly prominent, without posthumeral impression; very slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 shortly before 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths indistinctly narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing small subrotund black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae almost flat, except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae, especially in posterior part of elytra, with very sparsely and unevenly distributed patches of black scales, without patches of light scales; striae as in *C. leonhardi*; entire surface densely covered with recumbent and subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–8) yellow to grayish scales almost fully concealing integument, all interstriae with densely, unevenly distributed, erect seta-like scales moderately longer than width of interstria, of same color as other scales on elytra, with only very rarely intermixed black seta-like scales. **Venter:** covered with densely (sides) and semidensely (along midline) arranged, backwardly oriented recumbent yellow to grayish elongate scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, subquadrate, feebly emarginate at posterior margin, densely scaled and punctured; metasternum moderately concave, transversally punctured to ribbed, ventrites 1 and 2 with deep, evenly punctured impression; ventrite 1 1.5 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.4 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown, profemora with small but relatively long sharp teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with spine-shaped to subtriangular large sharp teeth; femora covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, tibiae with suberect to erect, almost evenly densely arranged elongate yellowish scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with erect whitish hair-like scales, onychia covered with recumbent, long, thin whitish hairs, metatibial apices with short longitudinal fringe of erect scales on medial tibial edge; protarsal onychia long, by 1/4 longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, tarsomere 3 wider than long; claws as in *C. leonhardi*. **Penis:** Figs 30 d–f, very similar to that of *C. leonhardi*.

Female. Rostrum markedly longer (Rl/Pl 1.81), antennal insertion shortly beyond half of rostrum length, metatibiae without fringe of scales. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.80–4.75 mm, ♀♀ 3.84–5.25 mm. This species shows remarkable variability in vestiture: both dorsal and preapical maculae and elytral black pattern may be completely absent. The rostrum length in both sexes, especially in females, and the elytral shape vary moderately.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus donckieri* is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, antennal insertion in males closer to apex, beyond 0.7 of rostrum length, long protarsal onychium in males, distinct short, longitudinal fringe of erect scales on medial metatibial edge, erect seta-like scales on elytra, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus donckieri* is very closely related to *C. wanati*, from which it differs by generally less distinct elytral pattern, longer rostrum in females, and presence of scale fringe on male metatibial apices. It differs from the related *C. leonhardi* and *C. hypsibatus* by erect seta-like scales on elytra.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected many specimens in Turkey (Hasangazi pr. Ulukisla) on *Verbascum* sp.

**Distribution.** Turkey (entire country except northern coast), Armenia.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 136 specimens from both mentioned countries.

### 31. *Cionus wanati* Bialooki, 2006

Figs 31 a–f.

*Cionus wanati* Bialooki, 2006: 58. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Camliyayla (Turkey).

**Type series.** The species was described based on 33 specimens collected in a single locality. We had an opportunity to study three male paratypes (BI), all labeled “26.05.2001. S Turkey Camliyayla env. N Icel leg. P. Bialooki / *Cionus* pr. *donckieri* Pic sp.n. det. P. Bialooki 2001” bearing original red paratype labels.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, subparallel to suboval. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long

(l/w 4.2, RI/PI 1.11), in lateral and dorsal view texture and vestiture as in *C. donckieri*. Head, eyes and antennae as in *C. donckieri*. **Pronotum:** as in *C. donckieri* except in lateral view more flat. **Prosternum:** as in *C. donckieri*. **Scutellum:** as in *C. donckieri*. **Elytra:** color and shape similar to those in *C. donckieri* but somewhat shorter (El/Ew 1.23); interstria 1 at same medial lengths as in *C. donckieri* distinctly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths apparently narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium large black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; width of interstriae as in *C. donckieri*; odd interstriae with unevenly distributed, variously large patches of black scales and alternating indistinct patches of yellow scales; entire surface as in *C. donckieri* but erect black seta-like scales more numerous. **Venter:** recumbent scales distributed without apparent clusters on margins; metasternum transversally ribbed, impression on ventrites 1 and 2 densely transversally punctured, with transverse ribs, otherwise as in *C. donckieri*. **Legs:** as in *C. donckieri* except missing fringe in apical part of metatibiae, tarsomere 3 only slightly wider than long, with relatively narrow lobes. **Penis:** Figs 31 d–f, very similar to that of *C. donckieri*.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.48), antennae inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws approximately equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.98–4.41 mm, ♀♀ 4.20–4.53 mm. This species does not show remarkable variability. The elytral pattern may be more or less defined but always clearly apparent. The size of both elytral maculae does not show remarkable variability: in some specimens the dorsal macula is elongate.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus wanati* is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, antennal insertion in males close to apex, at about 0.7 of rostrum length, slender lobes of tarsomere 3, medium-sized elytral maculae, distinct elytral pattern of patches of black scales, lack of metatibial apical fringe of scales in males, erect seta-like scales on elytra, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus wanati* is very closely related to *C. donckieri*, from which it differs by more distinct elytral pattern, shorter rostrum in females and lack of fringe of scales on male metatibial apices. It differs from the related *C. leonhardi* and *C. hysibatus* by erect seta-like scales on elytra.

**Biological notes.** Białooki (2006) collected this species on *Verbascum* sp. It was collected at elevations 500–2,000 m a. s. l. from May to July.

**Distribution.** Turkey.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 27 specimens from the following localities. **TURKEY:** Ankara (PY), Ardahan (PY), Boganbeyli (BMNH), Iskenderun (SDEI), Karacay env. (MNH), Namrun (BMNH), Sultan Dag (SDEI).

### *Cionus ungulatus* group

Humeri rounded, prominent, vestiture on pronotum different in color from that on elytra, anterior onychia in males very strikingly to clearly longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined.

### 32. *Cionus ungulatus* Germar, 1821

Figs 32 a–f.

*Cionus ungulatus* Germar, 1821: 302. Reitter, 1904: 54. Wingelmüller, 1914: 191; 1921: 105; 1937: 171. Hustache, 1932: 336. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

*Cionus costipennis* Schultze, 1899: 192. Reitter, 1904: 64 (syn. n.). Wingelmüller, 1914: 233; 1937: 216. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Kozica (Croatia).

**Type series.** The species was described from “Dalmatia”. In coll. Germar (MLUH), under the name *ungulatus*, there is no specimen corresponding to the original description but several other different *Cionus* species. The type specimen was obviously lost (K. Schneider pers. comm.). Therefore, in order to fix the taxon, especially with regard to its similarity to *C. balianii*, we decided to designate the neotype of *Cionus ungulatus* Germar, 1821 as currently understood. We designated a male labeled “CROATIA mer. DALMATIA Michael Košťál leg. / Kozica 350 m N 43°15.5' E 17°13.2' 18.vi.2016 / NEOTYPUS *Cionus ungulatus* Germar / M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2016 [printed



red label]” as the neotype. The specimen is 4.16 mm long, perfectly preserved, with dissected genitalia in glycerin. It is deposited in coll. Germar (MLUH).

**Synonyms.** *Cionus costipennis* was described based on a single specimen from southern Croatia. The original description as well as the locality correspond well to those of *C. unguulatus*. However, Schultze (1899) did not mention very long anterior onychia in a male. Therefore, he highly probably described a female. We had no opportunity to study the type specimen, hence, we followed the opinion of Reitter (1904) that *C. costipennis* is a junior synonym of *C. unguulatus*.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.4, RI/PI 1.01), black to blackish brown, slightly lighter in apical part; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to shortly before apex; in dorsal view very slightly broadened to antennal insertion, then parallel-sided, in basal half moderately laterally constricted, in distal part beyond antennal insertion moderately dorsoventrally flattened; in basal half evenly covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, backwardly oriented, yellowish elongate scales, in distal part with forwardly oriented, whitish long seta-like scales, and small bare shiny median apical area, scales at midline shortly before antennal insertion sparse or missing giving impression of thin indistinct carina. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, not protruding from head outline. Antennae including club completely reddish brown, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of about 0.7 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than, and as long as segment 2, segment 2 more than 2.5 × as long as wide, segment 3 slightly longer as wide, segments 4–5 subquadrate; club oval, about 2.3 × as long as wide, of 0.9 funicle length, semidensely covered with recumbent reddish-brown setae and sparse, erect, whitish long setae. **Pronotum:** dark brown, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.70), densely, sometimes almost confluent, punctured by evenly distributed, round punctures of various diameters; covered with relatively densely distributed, on disc forwardly oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent, long (l/w 6–8) yellowish to gingery scales; widest shortly beyond base, in basal half rounded, then conically narrowed to anterior margin, convex on disc. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with widely rounded, sharply deep incised emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** dark brown, subtriangular, evenly densely covered with backwardly oriented, reddish-brown and yellowish intermixed elongate scales. **Elytra:** brown, in their anterior 2/3 slightly rounded, in posterior third broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.21), widest shortly before 1/3 of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.72), humeri prominent, rounded, with shallow post-humeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 broadened and interstria 2 narrowed and constricted laterally shortly before 1/3 of medial length and before apex encompassing black tomentous dorsal and preapical round maculae with border of gingery scales, interstriae of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with evenly distributed, diffuse small patches formed by dark yellowish elongate scales alternating with blackish diffuse patches of recumbent black scales, interstriae, especially at elytral base convex; striae shallow, formed by large deep punctures, stria 5 at humeri more deep than other striae; entire surface, especially even interstriae, covered with subrecumbent, backwardly oriented, tiny whitish seta-like scales (l/w 5–8), yellowish elongate scales similar to those covering pronotum clustered on humeral base and in posthumeral part of elytra not forming striking yellow macula, scales concealing majority of integument. **Venter:** relatively densely covered with recumbent to suberect whitish seta-like scales and elongate yellow scales, latter ones clustered in lateral ventral parts, especially on metepisternum, meso- and metasternum margins as well as on margins of ventrites 2–4; mesosternal process very short, incised at apex; metasternum almost flat, sparsely finely punctured with few tiny transverse ribs at posterior margin; ventrite 1 and anterior 3/4 of ventrite 2 with deep median impression densely covered with backwardly oriented, whitish long hairs; ventrite 1 twice as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.7 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown; profemora with small sharp teeth, meso- and meta-femora with large triangular sharp teeth; femora, tibiae and tarsomeres relatively densely covered with recumbent to suberect elongate scales, tibiae at lateral edges with suberect black seta-like scales, onychia covered with recumbent to suberect very narrow whitish hairs; protarsal onychia very long, 1.3 × as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined; protarsal lateral and meso- and metatarsal medial claws small and short, in almost their entire length connate with their pair-claws, on protarsi appearing as small spines in mid-length of medial claw, on meso- and metatarsi of approximately half of pair-claw length. **Penis:** Figs 32 d–f, its body elongate, with dorsally bent apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.20), antennal insertion at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1–2 without impression. Protarsal onychia short, of about 0.75 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Claws less unequally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.64–4.15 mm, ♀♀ 3.84–4.22 mm. *Cionus unguulatus* shows minor variability. In some specimens, the yellow patches on elytra are less distinct to almost indistinct, sometimes the dorsal macula is longi-

tudinally subrotund. Sometimes, the differences in habitus of specimens collected in the same locality seem particularly pronounced, but they are actually caused by the different level of abrasion of their vestiture.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by small body size, vaulted interstriae, rounded and convex pronotum, which is densely covered (in fresh specimens) with yellowish scales in both sexes, and by long onychia and dorsally bent apex of penis in males.

**Comparative notes.** Among species of the group, *C. ungulatus* is characterised mainly by the dorsally bent apex of body of penis. The most closely related species, *C. balianii*, differs by its sharply pointed, straight apex of body of penis, and on average shorter protarsal onychia in males.

**Biological notes.** *Scrophularia canina* is generally reported as a host plant (Wingelmüller, 1937). This author reported also *Verbascum lychnitis*, which seems improbable, because all other species of the group live on *Scrophularia* spp. The first author collected series of this species in Albania at the gravel torrent bank at elevations from 550 m to 1,100 m a. s. l. on *Scrophularia* species of *S. canina*-complex, and of the same plant group in Bosnia and Croatia at lower elevations.

**Distribution.** This species is widely distributed in the western Balkans: Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia. The occurrence in Greece requires confirmation due to the possibility of confusing this species with *C. balianii*.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 150 specimens from the above mentioned countries. The only specimen from Serbia, a male, comes from Niš (SMDEI).

### 33. *Cionus balianii* F. Solari, 1932

Figs 33 a–f.

*Cionus balianii* F. Solari, 1932: 88. Zumpt, 1937: 223. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

*Cionus galanus* Angelov, 1978: 68. Dieckmann & Behne, 1994: 295 (syn. n.). Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Gran Sasso (Abruzzo, central Italy).

**Type series.** According to the original description, *C. balianii* was described from several places in Italy. Gran Sasso is reported as “loc. class.” and the other localities in the original description are: Modena province (Emilia), Turlago (Massa Carrara province, Toscana) and S. Biase di Ceraso (Salerno province, Campania). In coll. Solari (MSNM), there are six specimens under the name *C. balianii*: a couple from “Gran Sasso”, one female from “Turlago”, a couple from “Emilia Modenese” and one male from “S. Biase Ceraso”. The original description corresponds to all localities on labels. Therefore, we designated a male from Gran Sasso labeled “Gran Sasso Abruzzo VII. 1894 A. Fiori / *C. balianii* m. typus! ♂ det. F. Solari” as the lectotype of *Cionus balianii* F. Solari by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus balianii* F. Solari M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2016”. The lectotype is 4.07 mm long, perfectly preserved, with originally dissected penis and spiculum gastrale on a separate card. All five above mentioned specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** Angelov (1978) described *C. galanus* based on several specimens not giving the sex and the number of paratypes. In the original description, the holotype and the allotype were clearly indicated. The holotype comes from Wratza (Balkan Mts.) and the allotype from the same place. Additionally, the paratypes come from different localities in Bulgaria (Balkan Mts., Wratza, Twarditza, Rodopi Mts., Momtschilgrad, Parwenetz, Golo Bardo Mts., Lulin Mts., Kalotina, Küstendil, Boboschewo), Turkey (Gökceada) and Greece (Kephallenia, Korfu). In coll. Angelov (MZHF), there is one male with missing posterior leg from tibia including, with dissected genitalia labeled as “Holotypus” of *C. galanus* Angelov coming from “Wraza”. Moreover, 16 paratypes (9 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀) are present in this collection. In the collections of MSDEI, there are six specimens labeled as “Paratypus” of *C. galanus* Angelov. One male is from “Corfu”, other three specimens (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) from “Kephallenia”. All these four specimens were previously identified by Wingelmüller as *C. ungulatus*. In the collections of MSDEI, there are two additional paratypes, a male from “Wraza” and a female from “Twardiza”. Holotype and all paratypes are conspecific with the lectotype of *C. balianii* F. Solari.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.6, RI/PI 1.22), dark brown; in lateral view upper margin at antennal insertion slightly abruptly curved, lower margin almost evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then visibly tapered to apex; in dorsal view very

slightly broadened to antennal insertion, then parallel-sided, basal part very slightly laterally constricted, apical part beyond antennal insertion markedly dorsoventrally flattened; basal part evenly, moderately densely covered with subrecumbent, backwardly oriented, yellowish and light brown elongate scales, in distal part with suberect and erect, forwardly and laterally oriented, long whitish seta-like scales being very close to apex sparse, with bare shiny median area. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.3 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish brown, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of about 0.7 scape length, segment 1 very slightly wider than, and as long as segment 2, segments 1 and 2 twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide, subquadrate; club oval, about  $2.1 \times$  as long as wide, of about 0.6 funicle length, covered with short, densely arranged, whitish and brownish setae and sparse erect whitish long sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown to reddish brown, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.65), with very densely arranged, subrotund punctures; covered with unevenly densely arranged and variously oriented, subrecumbent to suberect, elongate (l/w 5–7) yellowish scales; widest at about 1/4 of its length, in basal half rounded, then unevenly narrowed to anterior margin, with indistinct broad constriction, convex on disc. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with rounded, sharply deep incised emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** subtriangular, at apex broadly rounded, at margins densely covered with recumbent, backwardly oriented whitish and intermixed brown elongate scales. **Elytra:** brown, in anterior 2/3 very slightly rounded, in posterior 1/3 broadly rounded, slightly elongate (El/Ew 1.15), widest at about 1/3 of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.74), humeri prominent, broadly rounded; very slightly convex to flat on disc; interstria 1 broadened and interstria 2 considerably narrowed and constricted laterally at about 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area encompassing black tomentous subrotund maculae with border formed by sparsely arranged, yellowish to gingery scales, interstriae of about equal width; odd interstriae with evenly distributed patches of yellowish and whitish-yellow elongate scales alternating with black oblong patches of subrecumbent scales, interstriae convex; striae shallow, formed by densely arranged punctures, stria 5 at humeri equally deep as other striae; entire surface, especially even interstriae, covered with subrecumbent, backwardly oriented, whitish, very thin seta-like scales (l/w 5–9) leaving less than half of integument visible, yellowish elongate scales, similar to those patched on pronotum, feebly thicker on humeral base, and more markedly densely arranged in posthumeral part of elytra not forming distinct macula. **Venter:** covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, elongate, whitish and yellowish seta-like scales and elongate, pale yellowish scales, latter ones thicker at sides forming small patches at lateral margins of ventrites 2–4; mesosternal process very short, almost straight at apex; metasternum with broad shallow longitudinal furrow, transversally ribbed; ventrite 1 with deep impression, ventrite 2 with shallow impression, semidensely covered with variously oriented, whitish long hairs; ventrite 1  $2.1 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $5.2 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown, onychia and distal part of tarsi lighter; profemora with small teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp teeth; femora covered with recumbent yellowish elongate scales, tibiae and tarsi except onychia with suberect yellowish elongate scales on tibiae intermixed with suberect blackish seta-like scales, onychia covered with recumbent, very thin, elongate whitish hairs; protarsal onychia considerably long, about  $1.2 \times$  as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined; protarsal lateral claws by 1/4, meso- and metatarsal medial claws only slightly shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 33 d–f, its body with sharply tapered straight apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.29), antennal insertion at about 0.6–0.7 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Protarsal onychia short, of about 0.7 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined, claws only very slightly unequally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.55–4.15 mm, ♀♀ 3.30–4.27 mm. This species does not show marked variability. In some specimens, especially from the Balkan Peninsula, the protarsal onychia in male are slightly longer in relation to tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Sporadically, the dorsal black macula is somewhat elongate instead of round.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by small body size, clearly vaulted interstriae, markedly rounded convex pronotum with densely, unevenly clustered yellowish scales in both sexes, and by long protarsal male onychia, and tapered sharp apex of body of penis.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus balianii* differs from the closely related *C. unguatus* by the unevenly distributed scales on pronotum, and especially by the shape of the body of penis, which is tapered at apex and in lateral view straight in *C. balianii*, and subtruncate at apex, in lateral view clearly bent dorsally in *C. unguatus*. *C. winkelmanni* has bigger teeth on profemora and on average larger body size.

**Biological notes.** There are no data on host plant in the original description. However, the species is being regularly collected on species of *Scrophularia* in the *S. canina*-group. The first author collected a series of specimens on

*Scrophularia* sp. of the above group in Bulgaria. According to data on specimens studied, the species was collected from May to July at elevations 250–1,400 m a. s. l.

**Distribution.** Italy, Croatia (1 ♂ 40 km N Split (BN)), Bulgaria, Greece. The paratypes of *C. galanus* from Turkey belong probably to *C. winkelmanni*.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 280 specimens in large series from above mentioned countries except for Croatia, where only one specimen was recorded.

### 34. *Cionus winkelmanni* sp. n.

Figs 34 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:75140BB4-B889-4B02-91C4-497DD0313C3F>

**Type locality.** Beysehir (Turkey).

**Type series.** Holotype: well-preserved, 4,65 mm long male with missing left funicle, right onychia of meso- and metatarsi, labeled “W Turkey Beysehir 13.5.2000 leg. P. Bialooki / *Cionus ungulatus* Germ. det. P. Bialooki 2000 / coll. Wm / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus winkelmanni* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2016 [printed red label]” (ZSMC). Paratypes (the same designating labeling as holotype but instead of “HOLOTYPUS” “PARATYPUS”) : “TR, centr. Ilgaz Daglari Ilgazdagi Gec. 1800-2000m 6./7.7.1996 leg. Bayer & T. &H.Winkelmann / *Cionus* ? spec. nov. ? ungulatus subalpinus Gruppe / von *Scrophularia* Vschezahn sehr spitzig. / coll. Wm” (1 ♂ WM); “TR, centr. Ilgaz Daglari Ilgazdagi Gec. 1800-2000m 6./7.7.1996 leg. Bayer & T. &H.Winkelmann / coll. Wm” (2 ♂♂, one immature, WM, 1 ♂ CA); “Tr, centr. Ada Dagi Kargi (E.) 9.7.1996 leg. Bayer & T. &H.Winkelmann / coll. Wm” 1 ♂; “13.05.2000 W Turkey Beysehir leg. P. Bialooki / *Cionus ungulatus* Germ. det. P. Bialooki 2000 / coll. Wm” (1 ♀ WM); “Tr, centr. Kastamonu N. S. Kürel Kaynsak, 12.7.1996 leg. Bayer & Winkelmann / ♂ Klauengld subalpinusähnlich ? ungulatus Germ / *Cionus* cf. ungulatus Germ. + balianii Solari ? = galanus Ang. / *C. ungulatus* Germ. Yugoslawien ist etwas kleinerPe spitze ist seitlich abgeknickt / coll. Wm” (1 ♂ WM); “Tr, centr. Kastamonu N. S. Kürel Kaynsak, 12.7.1996 leg. Bayer & Winkelmann / coll. Wm” (1 ♀ WM); “13.05.2000 W Turkey Beysehir SE Beysehir Lake leg. P. Bialooki” (1 ♂ KO); “13.05.2000 W Turkey Beysehir SE Beysehir Lake leg. P. Bialooki / coll. Bialooki” 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, “14.05.2000 W Turkey Beysehir SE Beysehir Lake leg. P. Bialooki / coll. Bialooki” (1 ♂ coll. Bialooki); “Turcia mer. SILIFKE 30.6.-2.7.1983 / Jiří Hladil lg / Fh” (1 ♂ coll. Fremuth); “TURKEY–N. distr. TOKAT Dr. N. Lodos lgt. / Tokat 2.7.97.8. / on: *Scophularia* sp. [green label] / *Cionus* n. spec. aff. ungulatus Fremuth det. 1991 / Fh” (1 ♂ ME); “TURKEY–N. distr. Kastamonu Dr. N. Lodos lgt. / Taşköprü 5.6.1980 / *Cionus* sp. m. ungulatus Germ / Fh” (1 ♀ ME); “TR: Gülnar 22.5.1995 leg. S. Lundberg / *Cionus* gebleri Gyll. Behne det. 1997 / *Cionus balianii* Sol. Behne det. 1997 / coll. Be” (1 ♂ BN); “S-Anatolien Provinz İçel / Namrun,As.m. 18.5-21,5.1969 leg.: K. Hampei / spec. nov. / coll. Be” (1 ♀ BN); “TURCHIA - CANKIRI Dint. Cerkes 22/6-4/7/97 Leg. L. Saltini / coll. Talamelli” (1 ♀ TI); “13.05.2000 W Turkey Beysehir leg. P. Bialooki / *Cionus ungulatus* Germ. det. P. Bialooki 2000 / coll. Krátký” (1 ♂ KY); “Turkey Alanya 3. VII. - 17. VII. 1998 R.Kurian Lgt.” (1 ♀ coll. Jansa).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body medium stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.05, Rl/Pl 1.08), dark brown, apical part lighter; in lateral view slightly evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then slightly apically tapered, at antennal insertion upper margin slightly elevated forming indistinct swelling; in dorsal view slightly broadened to antennal insertion, then parallel-sided until apex, at base moderately laterally constricted, beyond antennal insertion dorsoventrally flattened; very densely, longitudinally punctured, punctures, especially in basal half, sometimes confluent, very close to apex with smooth shiny triangular area; basal part covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, backwardly oriented, elongate whitish scales, apical part with suberect, forwardly oriented, long, whitish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.3 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown with darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of about 0.8 scape length, segment 1 wider, 1.4 × as long as segment 2, segment 1 almost twice as long as wide, segment 2 slightly more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–4 slightly longer than wide, segment 5 as long as wide; club oval, about 2.3 × as long as wide, of about 0.7 funicle length, densely covered with whitish, tiny thin setae and a few long erect whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** brown, markedly wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.58), with very densely arranged subrotund punctures, densely covered with subrecumbent to suberect, variously oriented yellowish elongate (l/w 5–7) scales leaving integument partially visible; in basal

half broadly rounded, widest between 1/4 and 1/3 of its length, then shortly conically narrowed to anterior margin, convex on disc, in lateral view with nearly straight basal third, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, sharply incised subrotund emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** blackish-brown, triangular with rounded apex, evenly covered with backwardly oriented, tiny, thin whitish scales. **Elytra:** brown, at sides very slightly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.25), widest at about 1/3 of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.76), humeri moderately prominent, broadly rounded; slightly convex to flat on disc; interstria 1 strongly broadened in about 1/3 of medial length and very close to apex encompassing relatively large black tomentous round maculae with border formed by sparsely arranged yellowish to gingery scales, interstria 2 at same lengths constricted laterally and considerably narrowed, interstriae vaulted, of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with unevenly distributed patches of clustered yellowish elongate scales, without black patches; striae shallow, formed by very dense, unevenly large and shaped punctures; entire surface except maculae covered with tiny, strongly elongate (l/w 5–9), recumbent, whitish scales concealing more than half of integument. **Venter:** in longitudinal median part sparsely covered with backwardly oriented, thin, long, whitish scales, at sides, especially of mesosternum, metasternum, metepisternum and margins of all ventrites except ventrite 5 with very densely arranged, partially overlapping, elongate yellow to light brown scales; mesosternal process short, with almost straightly truncated apex; metasternum concave with transverse ribs and scattered punctures; ventrites 1 and 2 with median longitudinal broad deep impression; ventrite 1 twice as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.6 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown, onychia lighter except their apices; profemora with relatively large and sharp, laterally protruding teeth, meso- and metafemora with triangular large sharp teeth; femora, tibiae and tarsi except onychia covered with subrecumbent whitish and yellowish elongate scales, tibiae at lateral edges moreover with short suberect black seta-like scales, onychia with scattered subrecumbent whitish very long hairs; protarsal onychia very long, of about 1.5 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Protarsal lateral claws present only as very small tubercles in mid-length of medial claw, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by about 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 34 d–f, its body with broadly tapered apex, in lateral view straight.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (Rl/Pl 1.37), elytra on average slightly broader (El/Ew 1.20). Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Protarsal onychia short, of about 0.8 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Claws of distinctly unequal length, protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by 1/4–1/3 shorter than their pair-claws.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 4.05–4.75 mm, ♀♀ 4.40–4.88 mm. The type series shows slight variability. In some specimens the integument may be reddish-brown and/or the apices of onychia are feebly darkened, the profemoral teeth are sometimes smaller but always sharply laterally protruding.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by large body size, rounded pronotum, protruding profemoral teeth, distinctly unequally long claws in both sexes, in males by very long protarsal onychia and broadly tapered straight apex of the body of penis.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus winkelmanni* differs from the most closely related *C. balianii* by larger body size and markedly longer male protarsal onychia, from *C. ungulatus* by larger body size and straight apex of the body of penis. From all species of the group it differs by sharp laterally protruding teeth on profemora in both sexes and distinctly unequally long claws in females.

**Biological notes.** This species develops very probably in *Scrophularia* sp. It was collected on this plant genus by Winkelmann and Lodos, the former collector reporting the elevation 1,800–2,000 m a. s. l. (label data).

**Distribution.** Turkey.

**Etymology.** We devote this species to our colleague and friend, an experienced entomologist specialized in weevils, Herbert Winkelmann, who pointed out peculiar characters of this species on labels of some paratype specimens.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

### 35. *Cionus boroveci* sp. n.

Figs 35 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:99487B25-DA0E-4F1B-8F9A-95658917B9C4>

**Type locality.** Omalos (Crete, Greece).

**Type series.** Holotype: a completely preserved, 3.37 mm long male “CRETA occ. Lefka Ori Mts. M. Košťál leg. / Omalos 5 km S Gingilos Mt. 1300 m 13.vii.1992 / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus boroveci* sp.n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2012 [printed red label]” (NMPC). Paratypes: the same labeling as holotype but instead of “HOLOTYPUS” “PARATYPUS” (1 ♂, 1 ♀ KO, 1 ♂ CA); “CRETE occ. Lefka Óri Mts. Omalos-env., 4 km S 11.4.1990 1400 m R.Borovec lgt. / *Cionus* n.sp. pr. *ungulatus* R.Borovec det. 1991” (1 ♂ BO).

**Description.** Male. Body medium stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long ( $l/w$  4.67,  $RI/PI$  1.33), dark brown; in lateral view evenly curved, same width from base to antennal insertion, then moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened to antennal insertion, then parallel to apex, in most basal part slightly laterally constricted, in about middle third in cross-section nearly round, beyond antennal insertion flattened dorsoventrally; basal part until antennal insertion very densely to confluent longitudinally punctured, apical part with round, sparsely distributed punctures, at apex glabrous, shiny; basal part covered with subrecumbent, backwardly oriented whitish and light brownish intermixed moderately elongate scales, apical part with suberect, forwardly oriented, long whitish and light brownish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.3 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, evenly rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of about 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider than, and as long as segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 subquadrate; club oval, about  $2.4 \times$  as long as wide, of 0.8 funicle length, densely covered with recumbent, tiny, thin yellowish to whitish setae and sparse long thin whitish seta-like sensilla. **Pronotum:** reddish-brown, with darkened anterior margin, markedly wider than long ( $PI/Pw$  0.61), very densely, unevenly punctured, covered with subrecumbent, on disc forwardly oriented, reddish-yellow and white intermixed, elongate ( $l/w$  5–7) scales and very few shorter, suberect black seta-like scales; widest at base, until half of length subparallel, in anterior half conically narrowed to anterior margin, very slightly convex on disc. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with marked, sharply incised subrotund emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** black, triangular, covered with evenly distributed, recumbent, backwardly oriented, small thin whitish and sporadic reddish scales. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, subparallel in anterior 2/3 of their length, then broadly rounded, moderately elongate ( $EI/Ew$  1.24), widest approximately at half of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum ( $Ew/Pw$  1.78), humeri prominent, broadly rounded; moderately convex on disc; interstriae convex, except perimacular areas of equal width, interstria 1 at 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area strongly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing round, black tomentous maculae with border formed by sparsely arranged, reddish to gingery scales, dorsal macula larger than preapical one; odd interstriae with unevenly distributed, small, indistinct black and whitish alternating patches of scales; striae shallow and narrow, formed by single rows of subrotund shallow punctures; entire surface covered with semidensely arranged recumbent to subrecumbent, relatively short elongate ( $l/w$  3–5), whitish and reddish scales, especially in posterior part, additionally with short suberect, clearly visible black seta-like scales concealing major part of integument. **Venter:** densely covered with subrecumbent, elongate, whitish scales, more densely arranged on lateral sides of ventrite 5, sides of metasternum with intermixed yellow elongate scales being on metepisternum very densely arranged to overlapping; mesosternal process short, straightly truncated at apex; metasternum slightly concave, with very densely arranged, transverse elongate punctures forming small ribs, at posterior margin of metasternum small bare round impression; ventrite 1 and 2 with deep median longitudinal impression; ventrite 1  $1.5 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $5.4 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown to reddish-brown, onychia at apices slightly darkened; profemora with forwardly protruding small triangular sharp teeth, meso- and metafemora with large, triangular sharp teeth; entire legs covered with recumbent to subrecumbent (on tarsi and tibial apices suberect), whitish, strongly elongate, thin seta-like scales; protarsal onychia long, of same length as tarsomeres 1–3 combined; protarsal lateral claws small and thin, meso- and metatarsal medial claws of about 2/3–3/4 length of their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 35 d–f, its body similar to that in *C. thapsus*.

Female. Rostrum longer ( $RI/PI$  1.53), antennae inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Protarsal onychia of normal length, of about 0.85 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Claws of almost equal length.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 3.25–3.62 mm, ♀ 3.55 mm. The type series does not show considerable variability. In one specimen the legs, especially tarsi, are darker (it is a specimen collected in April i. e. overwintered). The reddish scale border, size and shape of both maculae vary from narrow, small and round to broad, larger and subrotund.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by reddish outlined maculae, small body size, in the *ungulatus*-group relatively short protarsal onychia, and body of penis similar to that of *C. thapsus*.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus boroveci* differs from the most closely related species *C. balianii* by clear reddish outline of elytral maculae, smaller body size, and completely different shape of penis.

**Distribution.** Crete.

**Etymology.** We dedicate the species to our friend Roman Borovec, who collected the first specimen more than 25 years ago, and already at that time supposed that the species might be new to science.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

### *Cionus thapsus* group

Body subrotund, rostrum moderately stout, dorsal and preapical maculae relatively small, reaching but not extending to interstria 2, impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males shallow.

### 36. *Cionus thapsus* (Fabricius, 1792)

Figs 36 a–f.

*Curculio assimilis* Harrer, 1784: 184. **nom. oblitum**

*Curculio thapsus* Fabricius, 1792: 434. Reitter, 1904: 52 (*Cionus thapsi*). Wingelmüller, 1914: 204 (*Cionus thapsi*); 1921: 109 (*Cionus thapsi*); 1937: 186 (*Cionus thapsi*). Hustache, 1932: 344 (*Cionus thapsi*). A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1223 (*Cionus thapsi*). Smreczyński, 1976: 59 (*Cionus thapsi*). Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186. **nom. protectum**  
*Cionus simplex* Rosenschold, 1838: 731. Reitter, 1904: 52. Wingelmüller, 1914: 206 (*C. thapsi simplex*) (stat. dem.); 1921: 109 (*C. thapsi simplex*); 1937: 188 (*C. thapsi simplex*). Caldara, 2013: 124 (syn. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.  
*Cionus simplex bipunctatus* Reitter, 1904: 52. Wingelmüller, 1914: 207 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *bipunctatus*); 1921: 109 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *bipunctatus*); 1937: 188 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *bipunctatus*). Caldara, 2013: 124 (syn. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.  
*Cionus simplex uniformis* Reitter, 1904: 52. Wingelmüller, 1914: 207 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *uniformis*); 1921: 109 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *uniformis*); 1937: 188 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *uniformis*). Caldara, 2013: 124 (syn. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.  
*Cionus tissoni* Reitter, 1906: 451. Wingelmüller, 1914: 207 (*C. thapsi tissoni*) (stat. dem.); 1921: 106 (*C. thapsi tissoni*); 1937: 189 (*C. thapsi tissoni*). Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186. **syn. n.**

[*Cionus simplex* ab. *anticemaculatus* Plavilstshikov, 1924:231. Zumpt, 1937: 223. (unavailable)]

**Type locality.** Kiel (Germany).

**Type series.** The species was described based on an unknown number of specimens. In coll. Fabricius (ZMUK), there are six males under the common label “Thapsus”. This series consists of four species. Three specimens belong to *C. hortulanus*, one to *C. montanus*, one to *C. olivieri* and the last male corresponds to *C. thapsus* as currently understood. In order to fix the nomenclature stability, we selected this, 3.84 mm long male, formerly pinned and later glued by Syndetikon-like glue, which was remounted again, dissected for genitalia and designated as the lectotype of *Curculio thapsus* Fabricius by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Curculio thapsus* Fabricius ♂ M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2011 [printed red label]”. During the second remounting, the right elytron was broken and glued separately on the label. The left anterior onychium is missing. The original pin was preserved. The other five males were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** *Curculio assimilis* was described by Harrer (1784) based on specimens from Regensburg (Germany) according to the plates that Jacob Christian Schäffer (1779) had published without Latin names. A few years later, it was synonymized with *Cionus thapsus* (Fabricius, 1792) by Herbst (1795). Subsequently, no author quoted Harrer’s taxon. Only recently this synonymy was reported by Caldara (2013) noticing that *Curculio assimilis* has priority over *Cionus thapsus*, but that the latter name can be maintained since *Curculio assimilis* Harrer has never been used meeting the requirements of Article 23.9.1.1, and *Cionus thapsus* (Fabricius, 1792) meets those of Article 23.9.1.2 embodied in ICZN (1999). Caldara (2013) concluded that a formal reverse of precedence would have been done elsewhere. Basing on the original description, we agree with the synonymy proposed by Herbst. Therefore, since Schäffer’s collection, where Harrer’s types were deposited, is unfortunately lost (Alonso-Zarazaga pers. comm.), we decided to designate the neotype of *Curculio affinis* Harrer. The neotype is 3.91 mm long, fully preserved male

labeled “CZ-BOHEMIA occ., 6344d NEE of HRADEC, dry hillside along railway ca 360 m, 3.vi.2002 / *Cionus thapsus* (F.) det. S.Benedikt 2008 / NEOTYPUS *Curculio assimilis* Harrer M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2019 [printed red label] / *Cionus thapsus* (F.) M.Košťál det. 2019” (NMPC). The type locality of *C. assimilis* is situated about 100 km in a straight line from Regensburg meeting Article 75.3.6 of ICZN (1999).

We also agree with Caldara (2013) concerning the application of Article 23.9.1 on the reversal of precedence. Therefore, as requested by Article 23.9.2, we quote the following 25 publications: Abbazzi & Maggini 2009, Abbazzi & Osella 1992; Abbazzi *et al.* 1995; Alonso-Zarazaga 2002; Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* 2006; Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* 2017; Angelov 1980; Arzanov 2015; Benedikt *et al.* 2010; Caldara 2013; Caldara *et al.* 2010; Casalini & Colonnelli 2014; Colonnelli 2003; Germann 2010; Legalov 2010; Mazur 2002; Lohse & Tischler 1983; Pelletier 2005; Poiras 1998; Rheinheimer & Hassler 2010; Telnov 2004, Tempère & Péricart 1989; Wanat & Moczycki 2005; Wanat & Moczycki 2018; Yunakov *et al.* 2018. Therefore, we formally propose *Curculio thapsus* Fabricius, 1792 (currently *Cionus*) as **nomen protectum** and *Curculio assimilis* Harrer, 1784 as **nomen oblitum**.

*Cionus simplex* was described from Podolia based on an unknown number of specimens. In coll. Schoenherr (NHRS), where types of Rosenschoeld are deposited, there is under the name *simplex* one well-preserved female labeled “♀ / Podolia. Besser. / Allotypus”. We designated this specimen as the lectotype of *Cionus simplex* Rosenschoeld by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus simplex* Rosenschoeld M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011 [printed red label]”. This specimen is conspecific with the lectotype of *Curculio thapsus* Fabricius and was provided by the identification label “*Cionus thapsus* (F.) (= *C. simplex* Rosensch.) Michael Košťál det. 2011”.

*Cionus simplex* v. *bipunctatus* was described based on specimens from Hungary, Bulgaria, “Podolien”, “Sarepta”, Armenia and “Wolgamündungen”. In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there are four specimens with labels corresponding to the original description “Russia mer. Volga / Paratypus 1904. *Cionus thapsi* var. *bipunctatus* Reitter / Coll. Reitter”. One formerly pinned, now laterally glued, well-preserved, 4,13 mm long female bears an additional dark label “m. Wolga” and a label handwritten by Reitter “*simplex* v.*bipunctatus* m. 1904”. We designated this female as the lectotype by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus simplex* v. *bipunctatus* Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013”. The other specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly. The lectotype and one female paralectotype are conspecific with *C. thapsus* (Fabricius) and were labeled “*Cionus thapsus* (F.) Michael Košťál det. 2013”. Two other paralectotypes (male and female) are conspecific with *C. clairvillei* (Boheman) and were labeled “*Cionus clairvillei* (Boheman) Michael Košťál det. 2013” accordingly.

*Cionus simplex* v. *uniformis* was described from northern Caucasus without mentioning the number of specimens. In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there is a 4.20 mm long male, without left medial and posterior leg, corresponding to the original description and labeled “Kaukasus bor. Starow. / Holotypus 1904. *Cionus thapsi* var. *uniformis* Reitter / *simplex* v. *uniformis* m. 1904. Type [Reitter’s handwriting] / Coll. Reitter / Michael Košťál rep. 2013”. We dissected this specimen for genitalia and designated as the lectotype by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus simplex* v. *uniformis* Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013”. The lectotype is consubspecific with *C. thapsus* (Fabricius) and labeled accordingly “*Cionus thapsus* (F.) Michael Košťál det. 2013”.

*Cionus tissoni* was described from Damascus. In coll. Reitter (NHMW), there are two males corresponding to the original description with morphology and locality labels. We designated a male glued on a triangular card previously dissected for genitalia and labeled “♂ / Damaskus / Tissoni [Reitter’s handwriting] / Tissoni” as the lectotype by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus tissoni* Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013”. The lectotype is 3.87 mm long, slightly damaged with missing left funicle, and left anterior and right medial onychium. The other male labeled “♂ / TISSON Damas / Tissoni” was labeled as paralectotype accordingly. Lectotype and paralectotype are conspecific with *C. thapsus* (Fabricius) and were labeled accordingly “*Cionus thapsus* (F.) Michael Košťál det. 2013”.

Plavilstshikov (1924) described “*Cionus simplex* ab. *suturalis* nov. ab.” from Ukraine. According to Article 45.6.2 of the ICZN (1999) and following its guidelines, we treat this name as infrasubspecific, and hence unavailable.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 5.1, RI/PI 1.28), dark brown; in lateral view moderately evenly curved, same width from base to shortly before apex; in dorsal view subparallel to very slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, from antennal insertion to apex of same width, basal part distinctly constricted laterally, apical part slightly dorsoventrally flattened; except apex, very densely to confluent longitudinally punctured, at apex with small bare shiny median area; basal part covered with recumbent, up- and backwardly oriented, yellowish elongate scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, subrecum-



bent to suberect, longer yellowish seta-like scales. Head between eyes very narrow, of 0.3 rostrum width at base. Eyes very large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, with slightly darkened club, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.6 scape length, segment 1 moderately wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide to transverse; club spindle-shaped, almost  $2.5 \times$  as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent, thin, pale to reddish hairs and sparse, long, erect, light brown sensilla. **Pronotum:** black to dark brown, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.64), very finely and densely slightly unevenly punctured, punctures tiny, subrotund, slightly unequal in size, spaces between punctures smaller or as wide as puncture diameter; densely covered with slightly unevenly distributed, variously oriented, recumbent, elongate (l/w 5–8) yellowish scales; widest at base, in basal half distinctly, in anterior half strongly conically narrowed to anterior margin, with very shallow, only indistinct constriction, in lateral view in basal half flat to slightly falling, in anterior half more distinctly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, subquadrate deep emargination bounded by indistinct tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** elongate triangular with relatively sharp apex, covered with scales similar to those on elytra, densely punctured. **Elytra:** brown to dark brown, in basal 2/3 slightly rounded, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.22), widest at about 1/3 of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.64), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 at about 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium large, black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with alternating unevenly distributed, large black and yellowish scale patches; striae shallow, formed by single even rows of densely arranged large punctures; entire surface densely covered with recumbent elongate (l/w 3–5) yellowish scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** unevenly densely covered with recumbent scales laterally, and hairs medially, with clusters of scales on metepisternum, lateral parts of metasternum, margins of ventrites 1–4, paramedian areas of ventrites 1–2; mesosternal process flat, broad, with emarginate broad apex, scaled, densely punctured; metasternum flat, transversally densely punctured with few ribs, ventrite 1 with small and shallow impression, ventrite 2 flat, both punctured; ventrite 1  $1.7 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.9 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.9 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown, profemora with small sharp teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; femora covered with slightly unevenly distributed, recumbent yellowish scales, tibiae by subrecumbent yellowish scales and rare subrecumbent to suberect black scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect thin pale seta-like scales, onychia with recumbent long pale hairs; protarsal onychia of normal length, as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by approximately 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws, smaller. **Penis:** Figs 36 d–f, its body medium long, subparallel to slightly narrowed, abruptly tapered at apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.64), with basal part in dorsal view visibly broadened to antennal insertion and apical part with slightly concave outline, antennal insertion slightly closer to mid-length of rostrum. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws approximately equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.07–4.70 mm, ♀♀ 3.85–4.88 mm. A very variable species in body length, integument color, elytral pattern (in some specimens the patches of black scale are very large, densely arranged to almost confluent, whereas in other specimens they may be absent at all; rarely both sutural maculae are missing), pronotum shape, and even slightly variable in the shape of body of penis, which can be less abruptly tapered at apex.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, antennal insertion in both sexes closer to mid-length of rostrum, short onychia in males, shallow and small impression restricted to ventrite 1 in males, concave outline of apical part of rostrum in females, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. nigratarsis*, from which it differs by longer funicle and shorter club, lighter color of integument, and especially by the penis shape. Some specimens may resemble small specimens of *C. olivieri*, from which they differ by shorter and less conically narrowed pronotum, shorter onychia in males, thinner rostrum, and penis shape.

**Biological notes.** Smreczyński (1976) reported *Verbascum lychnitis*, *V. thapsus*, *V. phlomoides* and *V. nigrum* as host plants. Apart from the above mentioned *Verbascum* species, the first author collected this species in Moravia also on *Scrophularia nodosa* and in Slovakia on *V. chaixii austriacum* (Roem. & Schult.).

**Distribution.** This species is very widely distributed species occurring in all of Europe (except Scandinavia), Cyprus, Asia Minor, Transcaucasus, Middle East, Iran, Turkmenistan and West Siberia. Wingelmüller (1914) re-

ported the species also from eastern “Turkestan” (Tian-schan, Bagratsch-kul)”, which presently involves Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and western China (Xinjiang). These historical distributional data need to be confirmed because of possible misidentification of *C. flavopunctatus*.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 1400 specimens from all the above reported countries and regions.

### 37. *Cionus nigratarsis* Reitter, 1904

Figs 37 a–f.

*Cionus thapsus* var. *nigratarsis* Reitter, 1904: 51. Wingelmüller, 1914: 209 (*C. nigratarsis*) (stat. prom.); 1921: 108; 1937: 190. Hustache, 1932: 344. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1225. Smreczyński, 1976: 60. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Tarnow (Poland).

**Type series.** In coll. Reitter (NHMW), there are three specimens fully corresponding to the original description in morphology and labeling. We designated a male glued on a triangular card, previously dissected for genitalia, and labeled “♂ / Ganglb. 02. Tarnow. W. / nigratarsis [Reitter’s handwriting]” as the lectotype by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus thapsus* v. *nigratarsis* Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013”. The lectotype is 3.70 mm long, completely preserved. The remaining two specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly: male (same labels as the lectotype), female “Ganglb. 02. Tarnow. W. / ♀ / nigratarsis / *C. nigratarsis* m. n. sp.”. Both paralectotypes are conspecific with the lectotype.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum black, otherwise as in *C. thapsus*. Head and eyes as in *C. thapsus*. Antennae brown, with blackish club, inserted beyond 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of more than 0.7 scape length; club elongate, almost three times as long as wide, otherwise as in *C. thapsus*. **Pronotum:** black, otherwise as in *C. thapsus*. **Prosternum:** emargination on anterior margin slightly shallower, otherwise as in *C. thapsus*. **Scutellum:** similar to that of *C. thapsus*. **Elytra:** integument black, pattern darker, yellowish scale patches more striking, otherwise as in *C. thapsus*. **Venter:** as in *C. thapsus* except more sparsely distributed thinner elongate scales and less distinct clusters of scales. **Legs:** black to dark brown, otherwise as in *C. thapsus*. **Penis:** Figs 37 d–f, its body medium long, with sinuate sides, moderately sharply tipped at apex.

Female. As in *C. thapsus*.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.43–4.25 mm, ♀♀ 3.65–4.40 mm. This species is distinctly less variable than *C. thapsus*. Some specimens may have slightly lighter integument of various parts of the body.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus nigratarsis* is recognizable by concealed majority of elytral integument, antennal insertion in both sexes closer to mid-length of rostrum, short onychia in males, shallow and small impression restricted to ventrite 1 in males, concave outline of apical part of rostrum in females, blackish pronotum, elytra and legs, and by penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. thapsus*, from which it differs by shorter antennal funicle and longer club, blackish color of integument, and especially by penis shape.

**Biological notes.** This is a submontane species occurring in the south in mountains, in the north in cold plain places. Smreczyński (1976) reported *Verbascum nigrum* and less frequently also *V. lychnitis* and *V. thapsus* as host plants.

**Distribution.** This species is widespread in most European countries including all of Scandinavia and Great Britain. We did not see specimens from Ukraine and Russia, although the presence of this species in the western part of both countries is probable. Legalov (2010) reported this species from western Siberia, a datum which requires confirmation.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 550 specimens from all above reported countries and regions.

### 38. *Cionus khorasanicus* sp. n.

Figs 38 a–f.

**Type locality.** Torqabeh near Mashad (Iran).

**Type series.** Holotype: completely preserved, 3.37 mm long male labeled “IRAN bor. or. KHORASAN Kuh-e Binalud Mts. Michael Košťál leg. / Torqabeh pr. Masshad 1700 m N 36° 17.0' E 59° 17.8' 8.v.2008 / Scrophularia sp. [green label] / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus khorasanicus* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [red label]” (NMPC). Paratypes: the same labeling as holotype, except for “PARATYPUS” (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ KO).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body medium stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum stout, medium long (l/w 4.6, Rl/Pl 1.15), brown; in lateral view unevenly curved, moderately abruptly curved at antennal insertion, same width from base to antennal insertion, then tapered to apex; in dorsal view shape, texture and scales as in *C. thapsus* except more flattened apical part. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. thapsus*. Antennae including club reddish-brown, inserted beyond 2/3 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, funicular segments and club as in *C. thapsus*. **Pronotum:** light to dark brown, wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.64), punctation, scales and shape outline as in *C. thapsus*, in lateral view in basal half flat, then abruptly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, relatively shallow subquadrate emargination without bound, separated from coxae by very narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** as in *C. thapsus* except covered with scales distinctly thinner than on elytra. **Elytra:** brown to reddish-brown, shaped as in *C. thapsus* but more rounded; shorter (El/Ew 1.17), at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.70), humeri rounded to subquadrate, with posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; interstriae 1 and 2 as in *C. thapsus*, but less noticeably encompassing oblong to subrotund dorsal and almost round preapical black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae and striae as in *C. thapsus* except interstria 3 in basal part moderately vaulted; odd interstriae in anterior half with small, in posterior half with large, often confluent patches of black scales reaching also even interstriae and forming irregular black pattern, with only indistinct small patches of whitish scales, on humeri patches of black scales; entire surface densely covered with recumbent, moderately elongate (l/w 3–5), yellowish and gingery intermixed scales completely concealing elytral integument. **Venter:** vestiture as in *C. thapsus* except clusters of scales less distinct, scales wider; mesosternal process flat, distinctly broad, shallowly emarginate at posterior margin, scaled, punctured; metasternum slightly concave, transversally ribbed to punctured, ventrite 1 with relatively shallow impression, ventrite 2 flat, both punctured; ventrite 1 1.5 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 6 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** reddish-brown, profemora with very small blunt teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large subtriangular sharp teeth; vestiture as in *C. thapsus* except for more even distribution of scales and black, sparsely intermixed scales on femora; protarsal onychia moderately longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, tarsomere 3 wider than long; claws of equal length. **Penis:** Figs 38 d–f, its body similar to that of *C. thapsus*.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.31), antennal insertion closer to its mid-length, at 0.6 of rostrum length, apical part parallel-sided. Ventrite 1 without impression, flat to convex.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.35–3.67 mm, ♀♀ 3.72–3.87 mm. The type series does not show noteworthy variability.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, brown to reddish-brown elytra, antennal insertion in distal part of rostrum, very distinct black pattern in posterior part of elytra involving also even interstriae, vaulted interstria 3 in basal part of elytra, and equally long claws in both sexes.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus khorasanicus* is most closely related to *C. thapsus*, from which it differs by antennal insertion closer to apex of rostrum, elevated interstria 3 in basal part of elytra, reddish-brown to brown integument of elytra and antennae, wider elytral scales, and equally long claws in males.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected all type specimens in dry steppe-forest rocky place on *Scrophularia* sp.

**Distribution.** Iran (Khorasan province).

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

## *Cionus olivieri* group

Elytral integument concealed by densely distributed scales, rostrum in lateral view stout, almost evenly curved, approximately of same width from base to apex, its apical part in dorsal view with parallel sides, not narrower in mid-length.

### 39. *Cionus olivieri* Rosenschoeld, 1838

Figs 39 a–f.

*Cionus olivieri* Rosenschoeld, 1838: 725. Reitter, 1904: 53. Wingelmüller, 1914: 203; 1921: 108; 1937: 184. Hustache, 1932: 343. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1222. Smreczyński, 1976: 58. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** “Persia” (modern Iran).

**Type series.** In coll. Schoenherr (NHRS), which contains species described by Rosenschoeld, under the name *C. olivieri*, there are two males and three females corresponding to the original description in both locality labels and morphological characters. We designated a completely preserved, 5.30 mm long male labeled “♂ / Persia. Falderm: / 67 / Typus” as the lectotype of *C. olivieri* Rosenschoeld by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus olivieri* Rosenschoeld M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011”. The other specimens labeled “♂ / Tauria Steven. / 66 / Paratypus”, “♀ / Gallia mer. Aubé. / 68 / Allotypus”, “♀ / Greminiel Bayer. / 69 / Paratypus” and “♀ / German: / 70 / Paratypus” were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, long (l/w 6.0, RI/PI 1.4), very dark brown to black; in lateral view very slightly, absolutely evenly curved, almost same width from base to shortly before apex; in dorsal view almost same width from base to apex, in apical part very slightly to indistinctly broadened, in basal part in cross-section almost round, in apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; almost completely, very densely, somewhat longitudinally punctured, with thin carina from base to shortly beyond antennal insertion at midline, very close to apex with small area sparsely punctured to bare; basal part with backwardly oriented, densely arranged, subrecumbent, elongate yellowish scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, suberect, whitish seta-like scales. Head between eyes very narrow, of less than 1/3 of rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown except darkened club, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.6 scape length, segment 1 moderately wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 approximately three times as long as wide, segment 3 only very slightly longer than wide, segments 4–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, 2.5 × as long as wide, of 0.7 funicle length, almost completely covered with recumbent, thin yellowish to brown hairs and sparse, erect light sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown to black, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.74), semidensely, very finely, somewhat unevenly punctured, punctures tiny, round, approximately of equal size, spaces between punctures larger or equal to puncture diameter; covered with evenly arranged, forwardly and medially oriented, subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–6) yellowish scales; widest at base, then almost evenly conically narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view flat in basal half, then moderately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep semicircular to subquadrate, sharply incised emargination, bounded by small, only indistinct tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular with blunt apex, covered with backwardly oriented, subrecumbent scales of same color as those on pronotum and elytra, densely punctured. **Elytra:** brown to dark brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel to slightly rounded, in apical third rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.24); widest shortly beyond 1/4 of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.64), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with clear posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 from about 1/4 to almost half of medial length and in preapical area distinctly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths noticeably narrowed and moderately constricted laterally encompassing medium large dorsal and preapical round to subrotund black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width, in anterior part moderately vaulted; odd interstriae with alternating, unevenly distributed, large black and only indistinct yellowish scale patches; striae shallow, formed by almost even rows of densely arranged, relatively small round punctures; entire surface covered with densely arranged recumbent to subrecumbent, relatively shortly elongate (l/w 4–6) yellowish scales completely concealing integument. **Venter:** in median part densely covered with backwardly oriented, subrecumbent, whitish hairs, in lateral part with elongate, recumbent, yellowish scales, without clusters of scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, with emargination at posterior margin, scaled, densely punctured; metasternum flat, transversally ribbed to punctured;

ventrites 1 and 2 with relatively small but deep, densely punctured impression; ventrite 1  $1.7 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $5.5 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5, ventrite 5 with median subrotund haired impression reaching almost its anterior margin. **Legs:** brown to dark brown, profemora with small teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; legs except onychia covered with recumbent (femora), subrecumbent to suberect (tibiae and tarsi), relatively densely arranged, elongate yellowish scales, on tibiae intermixed very sparse, suberect, black scales, on femora scales clustered to indistinct transverse bands, onychia covered with recumbent, thin, long whitish hairs; protarsal onychia as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws of almost half length of their pair-claws, clearly thinner than pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 39 d–f, its body long, narrowed from base to apex, with concave sides, broadened and widely spoon-like rounded with small shallow incisure at tip.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.65), with apical part more coarsely punctured to longitudinally ribbed. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.85–5.39 mm, ♀♀ 3.90–5.95 mm. Very variable species in the body size and elytral pattern. There are specimens with very dense alternating black patches on elytra, and large dorsal and preapical sutural maculae to specimens without black patches, uniformly colored, with elytral vestiture having no or extremely reduced maculae. The shades of the elytral vestiture vary from light gray to deep yellow. The shape of pronotum and elytra varies very slightly, and the shape of penis is constant in all specimens from the large distributional area of this species.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by large size, rostrum in lateral view very slightly and evenly curved, of same width from base to shortly before apex, almost evenly conically narrowed pronotum, small but relatively deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, and the shape of the body of penis.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus olivieri* is most closely related to *C. bremondi*, from which it differs by elytral pattern, lack of black scale patches on bases of interstriae 3–5, and especially by the shape of the body of penis. Some smaller specimens may resemble *C. thapsus*, from which it differs in males by longer onychia, more unequally long claws, and distinctly deeper impression on ventrites 1 and 2, in females by parallel-sided apical part of rostrum in dorsal view. Other specimens may resemble *C. schultzei*, from which *C. olivieri* differs most strikingly in both sexes by not narrowed apical part of rostrum in lateral view.

**Biological notes.** *Cionus olivieri* lives on many *Verbascum* species. The first author collected this species in southern Slovakia on *V. densiflorum* Bertol. and *V. phlomoides*, in Bulgaria on *V. longifolium* Ten., in Turkey, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on large *Verbascum* spp. In Spain, the species was collected on *V. sinuatum* L. Smreczyński (1976) reported only *V. thapsus* as a host plant.

**Distribution.** This is a very widespread species in central and southern Europe and Asia. Its distributional area extends from Portugal and Spain to Anatolia, Transcaucasus, Middle East (also in Iraq), central Asia, western China (Xinjiang), Afghanistan and Pakistan. It is present also in Crete and Cyprus. *C. olivieri* does not occur in northern Europe, northern and eastern Asia and North Africa. The record from Morocco (Smreczyński, 1976) probably concerns *C. bremondi*.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 1400 specimens from all above mentioned regions and countries.

#### 40. *Cionus bremondi* A. Hoffmann, 1938

Figs 40 a–f.

*Cionus bremondi* A. Hoffmann, 1938a: 103. Caldara, 2013:123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Ifrane (Morocco).

**Type series.** The species was described based on five specimens of both sexes collected on 17.iv.1933 in Ifrane, Morocco by P. Bremond. He yielded them to M. Peyerimhoff who subsequently gave them to A. Hoffmann for description. In coll. A. Hoffmann (MNHN), there is a completely preserved, 4.79 mm long male labeled “Ifrane (Maroc) 17-4-1933 P. Bremond / S/*Verbascum* sp. / *Cionus Bremondi* Hoffmann / TYPE [printed red label] / coll. M.Paris Hoffmann”. The author indicated the holotype in the original description with the reference “Type: ma

collection.” For clarity, we provided this specimen with the distinguishing label “HOLOTYPUS *Cionus bremondi* Hoffmann M.Košťál et R.Caldara vid. 2017 [printed red label]”. In coll. Peyerimhoff (MNHN), there are a couple on a single pin labeled “Ifrane 17-4-33 Bremond col. / *S. Verbascum* sp / *Cionus Bremondi* n.sp. (paratypes) A. Hoffmann d / coll. M.Paris Peyerimh.”. We remounted the female and provided both specimens on the single pin with two labels “PARATYPUS *Cionus bremondi* Hoffmann M.Košťál et R.Caldara vid. 2017”. Additionally, in coll. A. Hoffmann, there are another couple identified by Hoffmann as *C. bremondi*. Only the male was labeled as collected in Ifrane. It is 5.05 mm long, well-preserved and labeled “Maroc Mn-Atlas Ifrane (1650) / 15-31-V-38 Ch. Rungs / *C. Bremondi* Hoffm. Hoffmann det. / Paratype [red label] / MUSEUM PARIS 1968 Col. A. HOFFMANN”. We remounted this male and dissected the genitalia. In coll. Smreczynski (ISZP), there is an identically labeled (except for missing last label) damaged female. Since neither the date nor the collector correspond to the original description, it is not possible to consider these specimens syntypes. Moreover, in coll. A. Hoffmann, there is a mounted (glued on a card) penis labeled in a full accordance with the paratype data “♂ *Cionus* Maroc / Ifrane 17.4.33Maroc Bremond / *Cionus* ♂ sp. n. Maroc / MUSEUM PARIS 1968 Col. A. HOFFMANN”. The shape of the penis is identical to that of the above mentioned dissected specimen.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, relatively long ( $l/w$  6,  $RI/PI$  1.31), black; in lateral view as in *C. olivieri*; in dorsal view same width from base to apex, in basal part round in cross-section, in apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; texture as in *C. olivieri* but without median carina; scales as in *C. olivieri*. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. olivieri*. Antennae inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length, as in *C. olivieri* except shorter club ( $l/w$  2.25). **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long ( $PI/Pw$  0.65), densely, evenly, very finely punctured, punctures as in *C. olivieri*; scales and outline as in *C. olivieri*, in lateral view flat in basal half, then more abruptly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with relatively deep, sharply incised emargination, bounded by small indistinct tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** as in *C. olivieri*. **Elytra:** black, small areas brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel, in posterior third very broadly rounded, moderately elongate ( $El/Ew$  1.21), widest at about one third of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum ( $Ew/Pw$  1.71), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with indistinct posthumeral impression; flat on disc; interstria 1 at 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area distinctly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium large dorsal macula and subrotund preapical macula without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with unevenly distributed, variously large patches of black scales, without patches of light scales, at base of interstriae 3–5 and beyond humeral apex with large irregular patches of black scales; striae as in *C. olivieri*; entire surface covered with very densely arranged, mostly recumbent, relatively moderately elongate ( $l/w$  3–5) yellowish scales with greenish to grayish shade, completely concealing integument. **Venter:** covered with thin, in medial part hair-like, densely arranged subrecumbent grayish scales, without clusters of scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, subquadrate, almost straight at posterior margin, densely punctured; metasternum flat, punctured, with few transverse ribs; ventrites 1 and 2 with relatively broad, deep, punctured, at sides ribbed impression; ventrite 1  $1.7 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $7.3 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of about half length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black, otherwise as in *C. olivieri* except lack of black scales on tibiae and more regular distribution of scales. **Penis:** Figs 40 d–f, its body not narrowed, of approximately same width, with parallel sides and broadly rounded apex.

Female. Rostrum longer ( $RI/PI$  1.38). Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** The few specimens which we could examine show slight variability. The most variable character is the patch of black scales on the base of elytral interstriae 3–5, which can be slightly reduced or, on the contrary, reaches interstria 6.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus bremondi* is recognizable by large size, evenly curved stout rostrum, striking patches at base of elytral interstriae 3–5 and beyond humeral apices, broad and deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. olivieri*, from which it differs by shorter rostrum, black scale patches at the base of elytral interstriae 3–5, and different shape of penis.

**Biological notes.** In the original description, *Verbascum* sp. is reported as a host plant. J. Haran (pers. comm. and labeling) collected this species in Middle Atlas (Arhbalou near Ifrane, 1,900 m a. s. l.) on silver-leaved *Verbascum* sp.

**Distribution.** Morocco (Middle Atlas).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 12 specimens (in addition to non-type specimens mentioned in “**Type series.**”). **MOROCCO:** Ifrane, A. Leuh-Bleton 2000 m, 12.vi. 1938 2 ♀♀ (MNHN); Ifrane, 22.vi.1951, leg. Kocher 1 ♂ (MNHN); Ifrane, 11.vi. 1951 1 ♂ (MNHN); Ifrane, 11.iv.2010 leg. Haran 1 ♂, Arhbalou N’Cerdane, N 32° 40.8’ W 5° 33.5’ 1463 m a. s. l., 15.iv.2016, on *Verbascum* sp. leg. Haran 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (coll. HA); Ifrane, 11.vi.1951 1 ♂ (ISZP); Ain Leuh, 2000 m, 12.vi.1938 1 ♀ (ISZP).

#### 41. *Cionus clairvillei* Boheman, 1838

Figs 41 a–f.

*Cionus clairvillei* Boheman, 1838: 730. Reitter, 1904: 53 (syn. n.). Wingelmüller, 1914: 201 (stat. n.); 1921: 108; 1937: 182. Hustache, 1932: 344. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1223. Smreczyński, 1976: 56. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

*Cionus styriacus* Franz, 1951: 124. Dieckmann & Behne, 1994: 296 (syn. n.). Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Podolia (part of modern Ukraine).

**Type series.** In coll. Schoenherr (NHRS), which contains species described by Boheman, under the name *C. clairvillei*, there are a couple of specimens which correspond in both locality labels and morphological characters to the original description (female to “Var. β”, male to “Var. γ”). We designated a completely preserved, 3.85 mm long pinned female labeled “♀ / Podolia. Besser. / 71 / Typus” as the lectotype of *Cionus clairvillei* Boheman by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus clairvillei* Boheman M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011 [printed red label]”. The male labeled “♂ / Tauria Steven. / 66 / Paratypus” was labeled as paralectotype accordingly.

**Synonyms.** *Cionus styriacus* was described based on three males and six females from Pux in Styria (Austria). In coll. Franz (NHMW), there is a series of nine conspecific specimens, perfectly corresponding in sex (3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀) and labeling to the original description. All three males have dissected genitalia. As Franz gave no clear reference to the holotype, only stating “Typen und Paratypen” in the original description, in accordance with Articles 73.1.1 and 73.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999), we designated a male labeled “TYPUS” as the lectotype of *Cionus styriacus* Franz. The lectotype is 4.05 mm long, completely preserved and labeled “Puxberg, Murtal b, Teuffenbach leg. H. Franz / TYPUS [printed red label] / *Cionus styriacus* m. det. H. Franz / LECTOTYPUS *Cionus styriacus* Franz Michael Košťál des. 2015 [printed red label] / *Cionus clairvillei* Boheman M. Košťál det. 2015”. The other eight specimens with the same locality labels, seven of them with printed “Paratypus” and one female “TYPUS” on a red label, were labeled as paralectotypes. All specimens are conspecific with the lectotype of *C. clairvillei*. Herewith, the synonymization proposed by Dieckmann & Behne (1994) is confirmed.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, broadly subparallel. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.1, Rl/Pl 1.09), blackish-brown; in lateral view moderately evenly curved, approximately same width from base to shortly before apex, then tapered to apex; in dorsal view of same width to slightly broadened from base to apex, in basal part approximately round in cross-section, in apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; fully confluent, longitudinally punctured; in basal part semidensely covered with recumbent, up- and backwardly oriented, moderately elongate, yellowish to whitish scales, in apical part with subrecumbent, longer and thinner whitish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, broadly rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 markedly wider than segment 2, segment 1 about 1.5 ×, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide, subglobose; club spindle-shaped, 2.5 × as long as wide, of 0.8 funicle length, densely covered with recumbent light brownish hairs and sparse, relatively short pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown, moderately wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.71), very densely, finely, evenly punctured, punctures subrotund, approximately of equal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; covered with almost evenly densely, variously oriented, subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–6) yellowish scales; widest in basal half being almost parallel, then conically narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view in basal half flat, then evenly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, semicircular emargination not bounded by apparent tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** subtriangular, with blunt apex, covered with backwardly oriented, elongate scales of same yellowish color as on elytra, confluent punctured

to rugulose. **Elytra:** brown to dark brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel, in apical third moderately, at apex broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.29), widest at about mid-length, at base moderately wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.49), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with shallow posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 at 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths moderately narrowed and slightly constricted laterally encompassing small dorsal and preapical subrotund black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with alternating sparse, unevenly distributed patches of black scales, especially in posterior part of elytra, and indistinct patches of yellowish scales; striae shallow, formed by relatively evenly and densely arranged single rows of subrotund punctures; entire surface covered with densely arranged recumbent to subrecumbent, relatively elongate (l/w 4–6) yellowish scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** densely covered with backwardly oriented, recumbent, yellowish hairs in medial part except ventrites 3–5, and with elongate, yellowish scales in other parts, without apparent clusters of scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, emarginate at posterior margin, densely punctured; metasternum slightly concave, transversally oblongly punctured to ribbed; ventrite 1 and anterior part of ventrite 2 with relatively deep impression, semidensely punctured; ventrite 1 1.9 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 3.7 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined slightly shorter than ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown, tarsi lighter; profemora with small blunt teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp triangular teeth; covered with subrecumbent (femora), and suberect (tibiae and tarsi except onychia), moderately dense, almost evenly arranged, elongate whitish to yellowish scales, onychia covered with recumbent, thin, long whitish hairs, femora without transverse bands of scales; protarsal onychia of normal length, as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws of almost half length of their pair-claws, smaller and thinner. **Penis:** Figs 41 d–f, its body elongate, broadly rounded at apex, here only indistinctly tipped.

Female. Rostrum apparently longer (Rl/P1 1.32) and slender (Rl/Rw 4.7). Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws almost equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.68–4.45 mm, ♀♀ 4.10–4.58 mm. This species varies considerably in elytral pattern from specimens with densely distributed patches of black scales to those with no patches at all, and in the size of both sutural maculae.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus clairvillei* is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, oblong shape of elytra, parallel basal half of pronotal sides, stout, in lateral view equally wide rostrum from base to shortly before apex, small or reduced dorsal and preapical elytral maculae, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is quite peculiar, but due to the rostrum shape most closely related to *C. olivieri*, and easily distinguishable by elongate elytra, subparallel basal half of pronotum, and penis shape.

**Biological notes.** The authors repeatedly collected this species in southern Slovakia and Italy on *Verbascum phlomoides*, whereas other *Verbascum* species in the same place were not parasitized by *C. clairvillei* but by other *Cionus* species. Smreczyński (1976) confirmed this host plant and Hoffmann (1958) reported also *V. nigrum* and *V. lychnitis* as host plants.

**Distribution.** This species is distributed from France and Switzerland throughout central and southern Europe eastwards up to the southern part of the European Russia. It does not occur in the Iberian Peninsula, northern Europe, Anatolia and Transcaucasus.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 360 specimens from all above mentioned regions and countries.

### *Cionus ganglbaueri* group

Body subrotund to suboval, integument black, antennal insertion in males at about 3/4 of rostrum length, impression on ventrites 1 and 2 relatively deep.

#### 42. *Cionus ganglbaueri* Wingelmüller, 1914

Figs 42 a–f.



*Cionus ganglbaueri* Wingelmüller, 1914: 198; 1921: 115; 1937: 179. Hustache, 1932: 343. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1221. Smreczyński, 1976: 57. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Hinterbrühl (Niederösterreich, Austria).

**Type series.** In coll. Wingelmüller (NHMW), there are four males and one female labeled as follows: “♂ / Hinterbrühl Ganglbauer / n.sp. Ganglbaueri det. Wingelmüll.”, “♂ / Umg. v. Wien Leopoldsb. WINGELMÜLLER / n.sp. Ganglbaueri”, “Austria inf. Oberbergern / ♂ / Ganglbaueri m. det. Wingelm.”, “Lienz, Ti. Ganglb. '10 / ♂ / Ganglbaueri m. det. Wingelmüll.” and “Moravia Kromau / ♀ /Ganglbaueri m. det. Wingelm.”. Thanks to the full correspondence of the original description with the morphology and labeling of the above mentioned specimens, it is clear that all these specimens are syntypes. We designated the first specimen, a perfectly preserved male, 3.74 mm long, with mounted penis as the lectotype of *C. ganglbaueri* Wingelmüller by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus ganglbaueri* Wingelmüller M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2011”, and the three remaining specimens as paralectotypes. In coll. SMDEI, under the name *Cionus ganglbaueri* Wingelmüller, there are eight specimens which bear printed red labels “Syntypus”. Three specimens (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀) come from “Moravia Kromau” and five specimens (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) from “Austria Inf. Kamptal”. We labeled all these specimens as paralectotypes by adding the printed red label “PARALECTOTYPUS *Cionus ganglbaueri* Wingelm. Michael Košťál des. 2012”.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.9, Rl/Pl 1.24), black; in lateral view slightly unevenly curved, at antennal insertion more curved than in basal and apical part, here without any visible swelling, in basal part of same width, in apical part moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, then very slightly broadened to apex, in basal half in cross-section moderately constricted laterally, beyond antennal insertion moderately dorsoventrally flattened; in basal part including antennal insertion very densely, longitudinally punctured to ribbed, especially at antennal insertion, apical part with dense subrotund punctures, very close to apex with small median longitudinal shiny area; in basal part semidensely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, backwardly oriented, pale-yellowish scales, at antennal insertion with transversally oriented, thinner lighter scales, in apical part with forwardly oriented subrecumbent scales and a few erect, whitish hair-like scales at apex. Head between eyes narrow, of slightly less than 0.5 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, flat to subrotund, not protruding from head outline. Antennae light reddish-brown, with darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, of 0.8 length of segment 2, segment 1 approximately twice, segment 2 almost three times as long as wide, segments 3 and 4 slightly longer than wide, segment 5 subglobose; club oval, 2.1 × longer than wide, of approximately 0.9 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent, tiny, brownish to whitish hairs and sparsely distributed, erect whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.66), densely, evenly punctured, punctures equal in size, small and round; nearly fully covered with evenly densely arranged, forwardly to medially oriented, subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 6–9) pale-yellowish scales; widest at base, conically markedly narrowed from base to anterior margin, shortly beyond half of its length with shallow constriction, in lateral view in basal half flat on disc, then falling without constriction to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, relatively narrow, sharply incised emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** triangular, blunt at apex, covered with recumbent, densely arranged, backwardly oriented, pale-yellowish scales similar to those on elytra. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 slightly elliptically rounded, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, slightly elongate (El/Ew 1.17), widest at mid-length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.56), humeri rounded, visibly prominent, without posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 from about 1/4 to half of medial length strongly and shortly before apex moderately broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and strongly constricted laterally encompassing large dorsal and smaller preapical black tomentous maculae surrounded by pale-yellowish scales of same type as majority of scales on elytra, interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width, very slightly convex; odd interstriae except perimacular areas with unevenly, relatively densely distributed, large subquadrate to longitudinal patches formed by shortly elongate, black scales similar to those in maculae; striae almost indistinct, formed by uneven single rows of round punctures; entire surface densely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, shortly elongate (l/w 3–6), unicolorous pale-yellowish scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** in medial part covered with thin, subrecumbent, sparse whitish hairs, at sides with recumbent, elongate pale-yellowish scales not noticeably thicker at ventrite margins; mesosternal process flat, short and shallowly concave at apex; metasternum slightly convex, with round to transversally elongate, densely distributed punctures; ventrite 1 with

deep median longitudinal impression, densely unevenly punctured, ventrite 2 except posterior margin with impression, densely punctured; ventrite 1  $1.6 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black to blackish-brown except brown basal 3/4 of onychia, and claws; profemora with small sharp teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp triangular teeth; femora and tibiae semidensely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, pale-yellowish to grayish elongate scales, on femora without or only with indistinct transverse clusters of scales, tarsi with shorter suberect hairs, onychia with recumbent thin long whitish hairs; protarsal onychia of normal length, as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 as long as wide; lateral protarsal claws small, of half length of medial ones, medial claws of meso- and metatarsi by 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 42 d–f, its body broad in basal 3/4, then narrowed towards rounded apex with small incision.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.9), evenly curved from base to apex, antennal insertion at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Onychia of anterior legs as in males, claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 3.54–4.10 mm, ♀♀ 3.76–4.29 mm. Smreczyński (1976) reported 3.2 mm as the minimum length. We did not find such small specimens among numerous specimens studied and measured. This species does not show remarkable variability of habitus. The dorsal macula may vary in size, and to a lesser extent in shape. In some male specimens, protarsal onychia may be longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, pale-yellowish, shortly elongate scales on elytra, round and relatively large dorsal macula, deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2, and by penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. colonnellii*, from which it differs by smaller dorsal macula, mostly pale-yellowish to greenish vestiture, larger to oblong rectangular patches of black scales on odd interstriae, and penis shape.

**Biological notes.** The first author repeatedly collected this species in series in May and June in southern and central Slovakia on *Verbascum chaixii austriacum*. The specimens were sitting on leaves, stalks and under flowers. Smreczyński (1976) reported also *V. nigrum* and *V. lychnitis* as host plants. We saw a couple of specimens collected on *V. nigrum* in Harz (Germany) by Krüger (SMDEI) and one male from southern Bohemia collected on *V. lychnitis* by Hilf (SMDEI).

**Distribution.** *Cionus ganglbaueri* is widely distributed in western, central, southern and south-eastern Europe: France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria and European Russia.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 190 specimens from the above countries.

### 43. *Cionus colonnellii* sp. n.

Figs 43 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:261A4705-E489-40AA-905A-142102230066>

**Type locality.** Campitello Matese (Matese Mountains, Molise, Italy).

**Type series.** Holotype: a completely preserved, 3.83 mm long male labeled “ITALIA mer. Appennino Meridionale Monti del Matese Mts. Michael Košťál leg. / Campitello Matese env. pr. Isernia 1550 m N 41°26.9' E 14°24.2' 28.v.2012 / Verbascum sp. [green label] / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus colonnellii* sp. n. Košťál & Caldara des. 2016 [printed red label]” (NMPC). Paratypes (same designating label but instead of “HOLOTYPUS” “PARATYPUS”): same labeling as holotype (6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ KO; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ CA, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ CMNC; 1 ♀ MTD, 1 ♀ ISZP); “I-IS - Campitello Matese Pendici M. Miletto m 1500 - 26.V.1999 M. Meregalli legit / coll. Meregalli” (5 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ ME); “ITALIA mer. 17.6.1991 Mti. del Matese 1650 m Mte. Miletto R. Borovec lgt. / coll. Borovec” (1 ♀ BO); “Monti del Matese (CB) CAMPITELLO Matese 12-VI-2018 L. DIOTTI” (1 ♂, 1 ♀ DI); “I: Molise – Monti del Matese 41°27'N 14°23'E – m 1450 10.VII.2013 – E. Colonnelli / coll. Colonnelli” (1 ♂, 1 ♀ CI); “MOLISE (Campobasso) M. del Matese m. 1450 04.06.95 P. Cornacchia” (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ CO); “Ital. (IS), Campitello Matese–Pendici M. Miletto 26.V.1999 M. Meregalli lg. / BMNH {E} 2010-26 O. Voříšek / coll. BMNH Voříšek”, one male bears additional label “*Cionus balianii* Sol. Voříšek det. 2003” (4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ BMNH); “ABRUZZO, L'Aquila Campo Felice m 1500, 24. VIII. 1995 leg. Caldara / coll. Caldara” (1 ♀ CA); “ABRUZZO (AQ) Piano di Campo Felice 13-VII-2014 m 1500 Leg. Aless. Paladini / coll. A. Paladini” (1 ♂, 1 ♀ PI); “ITALIA mer. 16.6.1991 Mte Gargano 900 m Cagnano

Verano R. Borovec lgt. / coll. Borovec" (1 ♀ BO); "TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE (BZ) Val Pusteria San Lorenzo di Sebato 4-VIII-2014 Leg. Aless. Paladini m 820 / coll. A. Paladini" (2 ♂♂ PI); "ITALIEN, Südtirol Lana, W. Pawigl, 1150–1350m, 02.08.2015 Leg. A. Kopetz" (2 ♂♂ NMEG); "G. PERINA. Campo de Fiori (Varese) 25.VII.1919 / thapsi" (1 ♀ MSNM); "Val Gesso 1400 12-VIII 62 / coll. G. Osella" (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ OA), the male bears additional label "Cionus n. sp. ???", one female has dating "12-VIII 1962"; "A. Marittime Val Gesso Rif. Soria 25-VII-74 Osella / coll. Osella" (1 ♀ OA); "VIOZENE Alpi Liguri m. 1245 Della Beffa / Olivieri ? ex M. Burlini / Cionus n. sp. ? (prope Ganglbaueri) det. F. Solari / coll. G. Osella" (1 ♂ OA); "ALPES-MARITIMES Tende 20-7-56 G. TEMPÈRE / coll. M. Paris Tempère", one female bears additional label "Cionus *clairvillei* (race sans ... [illegible]) A. Hoffmann det." (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ MNHN coll. Tempère); "E-O. Pyrenäen-Ribes 1990.07.23 1500 m leg. W. Suppantitsch / Cionus sp. cf. thapsus F. Behne det. 1991 / coll. Behne" (2 ♀♀ BN).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.6, RI/PI 1.42), blackish-brown; in lateral view slightly unevenly curved, almost straight in basal and apical part, more sharply curved at antennal insertion, and shortly before it slightly broadened downwards, in basal part of same width, then slightly tapered to apex; in dorsal view moderately broadened to antennal insertion, then parallel to apex, in basal third in cross-section constricted laterally, in apical part slightly flattened dorsoventrally; in basal part very densely, longitudinally punctured to ribbed, in apical part more sparsely punctured, shiny, smooth at apex; in basal part covered with subrecumbent, backwardly oriented, yellowish elongate scales being at antennal insertion thinner and arranged transversally, apical part with suberect, forwardly oriented hair-like scales. Head between eyes very narrow, of slightly more than 0.2 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown except darkened club and last 2–3 funicular segments, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, of 0.8 length of segment 2, segment 1 approximately, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 3 and 4 slightly longer than wide, segment 5 subglobose; club elongate, 2.4 × as long as wide, approximately as long as funicle, completely covered with recumbent, densely arranged, tiny brownish to yellowish hairs and sparse, erect light sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 1.68), semidensely evenly punctured, punctures small, round, of approximately equal size; covered with evenly densely arranged, forwardly to medially oriented, subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 6–8) yellowish scales; widest at base, conically markedly narrowed to half of its length, then widely concavely constricted to anterior margin, in lateral view in basal half flat on disc, then visibly falling forwards, and shallowly constricted before anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with deep, sharply incised emargination not reaching coxae. **Scutellum:** triangular, sharp at apex, covered with recumbent, densely arranged, backwardly oriented, yellowish scales similar to those on elytra. **Elytra:** black to deeply dark brown, in basal 2/3 slightly but noticeably rounded, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.16), widest in mid-length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.59), humeri broadly rounded but clearly prominent, without posthumeral impression; convex on disc; interstria 1 from about 1/5 to nearly half of medial length strikingly broadened and shortly before apex broadened in less extent, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and very conspicuously constricted laterally encompassing very large dorsal, unequally subrotund and smaller preapical subrotund black tomentous maculae surrounded by yellowish scales of same type as on elytra, interstriae except perimacular areas of equal width, slightly convex; odd interstriae with unevenly, relatively sparsely distributed, small alternating patches of elongate, slightly wider, dense black and yellowish scales; striae very shallow to indistinct, formed by uneven rows of large and deep punctures; entire surface densely covered with subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 6–8), unicolored yellowish scales almost entirely concealing integument. **Venter:** sparsely covered with subrecumbent, mostly backwardly oriented whitish hairs, not noticeably thicker or widened in shape at ventrite margins; mesosternal process flat, short and broadly concave at apex; metasternum visibly convex, with transversally elongate, densely distributed punctures; ventrite 1 with deep longitudinal median impression, densely transversally punctured to ribbed, ventrite 2 slightly concave, transversally ribbed; ventrite 1 2.2 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 6 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black except brown basal parts of onychia and claws; profemora with small sharp teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp triangular teeth; femora, tibiae and tarsi densely covered with subrecumbent, yellowish elongate scales, on femora only very slightly clustered in indistinct transverse bands, onychia with subrecumbent, thin, whitish long hairs; onychia of anterior legs of normal length, about as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 as long as wide; protarsal lateral claws thin, by 1/2 shorter than medial ones, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 43 d–f, its body subparallel, rounded at apex.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (RI/PI 1.5), of same shape as in male but antennal insertion closer to rostrum mid-length, at about 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Protarsal onychia of anterior legs as in male, claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length: ♂♂ 3.81–4.20 mm, ♀♀ 3.95–4.48 mm. This species does not show much variability. The dorsal elytral macula may vary from large to strikingly large, especially in females. When very large, the dorsal macula is often irregularly shaped, and drawn out backwardly.

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterised by nearly completely concealed elytral integument, not elongate male onychia, uniform yellowish elongate scales on pronotum and elytra, large and often irregularly shaped dorsal elytral macula, deep impression on first two ventrites, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus colonnellii* is most closely related to *C. ganglbaueri*, from which it differs mainly by an unusually large dorsal macula, mostly bright yellowish and markedly elongate scales on elytra, smaller scale patches on odd interstriae, and especially penis shape.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected some specimens of the type-series in the Matese Mountains on *Verbascum* sp.

**Distribution.** Spain (Eastern Pyrenees), France (Alpes-Maritimes), Italy (Central Apennines, Trentino Alto Adige, Lombardia).

**Etymology.** The species is named after an eminent curculionidologist and common friend of both authors, Enzo Colonnelli, who also collected the species.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

#### 44. *Cionus rossicus* sp. n.

Figs 44 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4091E939-E4E8-4ED1-BEE9-D01F04ACFA23>

**Type locality.** Kislovodsk (Russia).

**Type series.** Holotype: a completely preserved, 3.95 mm long male labeled “Ca.b-14.6.72 Kislowodsk Voříšek leg. / *Cionus* sp. ? Voříšek det. 1973 / BMNH {E} 2010-26 O. Voříšek / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus rossicus* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [printed red label]” (BMNH). Paratypes (same designating label but instead “HOLOTYPUS” “PARATYPUS”): same labeling as holotype without “*Cionus* sp. ? Voříšek det. 1973” label (1 ♂ BMNH); “S. RUSSIA 330Km. NNE Rostov na Donu Veshenskaja 15/VII/2001 Yu Liman Leg. / coll. Talamelli” (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ TI); “ARM-Kotayk, Tsakhadzor Tsagkunyats Mt. 2708 m 40°31'50"N, 44°39'12"E lgt. J.Krátký 10.6.2017” (1 ♀ KY); “VALACHIE Comana A. L. Montandon / ♀ / *Galnglbaueri* aut n. sp. nec *griseopubens* quoniam oculi multo minores” (1 ♀ MSNM); “VALACHIE Comana A. L. Montandon / ♀” (1 ♀ MSNM).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.8, RI/PI 1.30), blackish-brown; in lateral view unevenly curved, almost straight in basal and apical part, at antennal insertion markedly curved, with indistinct swelling before antennal insertion, basal part of equal width, apical part moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view moderately broadened to antennal insertion, then parallel to apex, in basal part in cross-section constricted laterally, in apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; in basal part very densely, longitudinally punctured, in apical part with round, less densely distributed punctures, very close to apex without punctures, shiny; in basal part covered with subrecumbent, backwardly to transversally oriented, moderately elongate yellow scales, at antennal insertion and in apical part with transversally to forwardly oriented, subrecumbent to erect, grayish thinner hair-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of 0.3 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, very slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown to brown, with darkened club, inserted at 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, of 0.9 length of segment 2, segment 1 nearly twice, segment 2 nearly three times as long as wide, segments 3 and 4 slightly longer than wide, segment 5 subglobose; club elongate, 2.7 × as long as wide, of 0.9 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent, densely arranged, tiny grayish hairs and sparse, erect pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.67), densely evenly punctured, punctures small and round, of equal size; almost completely covered with forwardly to whirl-like oriented, subrecumbent, moderately elongate (l/w 4–6) yellow scales; widest at base, sides very moderately rounded to conically convergent to anterior margin, in lateral view in basal half flat on disc, then falling forwards without constriction before anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin

with deep, sharply incised emargination not reaching coxae, with prominent posterior shining tubercles very close to coxae. **Scutellum:** oblongly triangular, sharp at apex, densely covered with backwardly oriented scales similar to those on elytra. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 very slightly rounded, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.22), widest at mid-length, at base moderately wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.54), humeri broadly rounded, prominent, without posthumeral impression; evenly convex on disc; interstria 1 from 1/4 to shortly before half of medial length markedly broadened and before apex slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and somewhat constricted laterally encompassing nearly evenly round dorsal and uneven preapical black tomentous maculae surrounded by yellow scales similar to those on rest of elytra; interstriae except perimacular areas of equal width, flat; odd interstriae without patches of scales; striae very shallow, indistinct; entire surface densely covered with fully recumbent, only slightly elongate (l/w 3–5), distally mostly truncated, yellow scales completely concealing integument. **Venter:** relatively densely covered with recumbent, elongate scales and subrecumbent hairs, not clustered at ventrite margins; mesosternal process slightly convex, broad, moderately concave at apex; metasternum flat to slightly concave, transversally punctured and ribbed; ventrite 1 with broad and clear impression, evenly and relatively sparsely punctured by small round punctures, ventrite 2 flat, with densely arranged hairs; ventrite 1 twice as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $5 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.6 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** blackish-brown, tarsi, especially tarsomere 3, very slightly lighter, onychia and claws reddish-brown, onychia distally darkened; profemora with medium-sized sharp teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp triangular teeth; femora, tibiae and tarsi densely but not confluent covered with recumbent to subrecumbent yellow and whitish-yellow elongate scales, on femora not clustered into transverse bands, onychia with recumbent to suberect (on apex), thin, whitish hairs; protarsal onychia of normal length, as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 as long as wide; lateral protarsal claws thin, of about half medial claw length, in more than half of their length fused with medial claw, almost rudimentary, medial claws of meso- and metatarsi of more than half length of lateral claws, except base well separated. **Penis:** Figs 44 d–f, its body very similar to that of *C. ganglbaueri*, moderately broader.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (RI/Pl 1.4), of similar shape as in male, except for antennal insertion closer to rostrum mid-length, at about 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Onychia of anterior legs slightly shorter than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.95–4.34 mm, ♀♀ 4.04–4.10 mm. The type series does not show much variability. The paratype from Armenia has scattered patches of black scales on odd elytral interstriae.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by concealed elytral integument, shortly elongate, relatively wide, very densely arranged, absolutely recumbent and appressed scales on elytra, missing to markedly reduced pattern on odd elytral interstriae, more elongate elytra, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most related to *C. ganglbaueri*, from which it differs by oblong elytra entirely covered with absolutely recumbent and appressed scales.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** Southern Russia, Armenia, Romania.

**Etymology.** The name of the species is an adjective derived from Russia, in Latin *Rossia*, where the type locality is situated.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

#### 45. *Cionus griseopubens* Wingelmüller, 1914

Figs 45 a–f.

*Cionus griseopubens* Wingelmüller, 1914: 200; 1921: 117; 1937: 181. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Paleopanagia, Peloponnesos S Taygetos Mts., 400–500 m (Greece).

**Type series.** The species was described based on a single male specimen. Despite our considerable efforts, we could not find the type in coll. Wingelmüller (NHMW) or elsewhere. Therefore, in order to fix the taxon with regard to its very closely related species we designated the neotype of *Cionus griseopubens* Wingelmüller as currently understood. Given that Wingelmüller described the species from a Greek specimen, we designated a 4.48 mm long, completely preserved male labeled “GRAECIA, Peloponnesos S Taygetos Mts., 400–500 m Paleopanagia

env. 30.iv.2008. *machia* S.Benedikt leg.” by adding the label “NEOTYPUS *Cionus griseopubens* Wingelmüller R.Caldara et M.Košťál des. 2017 [printed red label]”. The neotype is deposited in NHMW.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, suboval to subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 5.0, Rl/Pl 1.29), black; in lateral view moderately evenly curved, of same width from base to antennal insertion, then moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view near base slightly constricted laterally, in apical part slightly flattened; texture and vestiture as in *C. ganglbaueri*. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. ganglbaueri* except slightly more rounded eyes. Antennae reddish-brown, with darkened club and last funicular segments, inserted before 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of more than 0.6 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, segment 1 about twice, segment 2 more than three times as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club elongate, about  $2.8 \times$  as long as wide, of almost 0.9 funicle length, otherwise as in *C. ganglbaueri*. **Pronotum:** dark, moderately wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.71), texture and vestiture as in *C. ganglbaueri*; widest at base, in basal half moderately subconically narrowed, then abruptly strongly conically narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view in basal part flat, then almost abruptly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, deep emargination bounded by two shiny uneven tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** as in *C. ganglbaueri*. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 moderately rounded, in apical third very broadly, evenly rounded, short (El/Ew 1.11), widest in mid-length, at base markedly broader than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.76), humeri rounded, prominent, with shallow posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 at about 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area moderately broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium-sized black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of equal width; odd interstriae as in *C. ganglbaueri* except for black patches being slightly more sparsely distributed; striae and entire surface as in *C. ganglbaueri*, but scales slightly thinner, more elongate, almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** almost evenly densely covered with recumbent, strongly elongate scales and hair-like scales, without distinct clusters of scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, blunt at posterior margin, scaled, densely punctured; metasternum concave, densely transversally punctured, with a few indistinct transverse ribs; ventrites 1 and 2 with deep punctured impression; ventrite 1  $1.6 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $3.6 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of approximately same length as ventrite 5. **Legs:** as in *C. ganglbaueri* except smaller profemoral teeth and femora covered with more evenly dense scales. **Penis:** Figs 45 d–f, its body medium long, parallel-sided, rounded at apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.59), antennal insertion closer to rostrum mid-length, at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Protarsal onychia slightly shorter, claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.86–4.67 mm, ♀♀ 4.19–5.24 mm. The vestiture can be seldom yellowish instead of grayish. The rostrum, especially in females, slightly varies in its length.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by concealed elytral integument, alternating black patch pattern on odd interstriae, mostly grayish integument, elongate antennal club, short protarsal onychia in both sexes, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus griseopubens* is most closely related to *C. ganglbaueri* and *C. neglectus*. It differs from the former by bigger body size, antennal insertion closer to the rostrum mid-length, smaller dorsal macula, and penis shape, from the latter by subrotund elytra, and penis shape. Some specimens, especially yellowish colored, are reminiscent of *C. olivieri*, from which they differ by more distally inserted antennae and shorter protarsal onychia in both sexes, and by penis shape.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown. As closely related species *C. ganglbaueri* and *C. colonnellii* live on various *Verbascum* species, the same host plant genus is to be expected also in *C. griseopubens*. The species was collected at elevations 0–1,700 m a. s. l. from April to June.

**Distribution.** Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 32 specimens. **GREECE:** Peloponnesos (Kardamyli 2 ♀♀ BN; Menalon Mt. 2 ♂ 1 ♀ ME, 1 ♀ PY, 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ coll. Angelini; Chelmos Mts. 2 ♂ BN; Kandila 1 ♂ KO, 1 ♂ BMNH; Pirgos 1 ♂ WM; Sparta 1 ♀ KY; Kalavryta 1 ♂, AI, 1 ♀ TI; Arcadias, Menalon Mt. 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ ME), Thessalia (M. Pieria 1 ♂ OA), West Macedonia (Florina 1 ♂ OA), Epiros (Igoumenitsa 1 ♂ OA), Makedonia (Falakron Mts. 1 ♂ WM, Thessaloniki 1 ♀ PY); **MACEDONIA:** Galičica (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ BMNH); **BULGARIA:** Sandanski (1 ♂ BN), Rodopi, Mugla (1 ♀ ZS).

#### 46. *Cionus neglectus* sp. n.

Figs 46 a–f.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:57FA0E84-D61A-4FCD-8311-B7DE30EB0F28>

**Type locality.** Rila-Kloster (Bulgaria).

**Type series.** Holotype: a well-preserved, 4.12 mm long male labeled “Bulg. Rila - Geb. Rila - Kloster 1200 m 15.VI.1987 leg. Zerche & Behne / sp. griseopubens Wnglm. Gruppe Dieckmann det. 1987 / coll. Be / HOLOTYPUS *Cionus neglectus* sp. n. M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2017 [printed red label]” (SDEI). Paratypes (the same type labeling as holotype but instead of “HOLOTYPUS” “PARATYPUS”): “Bulg. Rila - Geb. Rila - Kloster 1200 m 15.VI.1987 leg. Zerche & Behne / *Cionus* sp. griseopubens Wnglm. Gruppe Dieckmann det. 1987 / coll. Be” (1 ♂ BN); “Bulg., Stara Pl. 8 km N Kalofer 800 m 6.VI.1987 leg. Zerche & Behne / spec. Gruppe um griseopubens Wnglm. Dieckmann det. 1987 / coll. Be” (1 ♀ BN); “Bulg.mer.occ. 20.6.73 Mt.Pirin-Begovica 1000-1600 m, Horák leg. / BMNH {E} 2010/26 O. Voříšek” (1 ♀ BMNH); “Macedonia MK 2010 Kichevo, Malo Crsko 1.5. 41°23'N, 21°01'E 800 m Leg. L. Bureš” (1 ♂ coll. Bureš).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.6, RI/PI 1.33), black; in lateral view similar to that of *C. ganglbaueri*, except apical part longer, evenly tapered to apex; in dorsal view near base moderately laterally constricted, in apical part slightly dorsoventrally flattened; texture and vestiture as in *C. ganglbaueri*. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. griseopubens*. Antennae as in *C. griseopubens* except segments 3–4 apparently longer than wide, segment 5 slightly longer than wide; club markedly elongate, more than three times as long as wide, otherwise as in *C. griseopubens*. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (PI/Pw 0.65), texture and vestiture as in *C. ganglbaueri*, widest at base, outline as in *C. griseopubens*, without constriction, in lateral view as in *C. griseopubens* except curvature between basal and apical part less abrupt. **Prosternum:** similar to that in *C. griseopubens*. **Scutellum:** as in *C. ganglbaueri*. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 very slightly rounded to subparallel, in apical part broadly, somewhat irregularly rounded, moderately elongate (EI/Ew 1.26), widest in about mid-length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.63), humeri rounded, moderately prominent, with indistinct posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; pattern, width of interstriae and striae as in *C. ganglbaueri* except for both black tomentous maculae noticeably smaller, vestiture almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** vestiture as in *C. griseopubens* but hair-like scales slightly thicker on mes- and metepisterna; mesosternal process as in *C. griseopubens*; metasternum moderately concave, transversally punctured to ribbed; ventrite 1 with deep, semidensely roundly punctured impression, ventrite 2 with shallow, transversally ribbed impression; ventrite 1 1.6 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.4 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** vestiture as in *C. griseopubens*, profemoral teeth and other characters as in *C. ganglbaueri*. **Penis:** Figs 46 d–f, very similar to that of *C. ganglbaueri* but its body slightly longer.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.57), antennal insertion closer to rostrum mid-length, shortly beyond 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Protarsal onychia slightly shorter, claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.79–4.11 mm, ♀♀ 3.85–3.98 mm. The type series does not show much variability.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by concealed elytral integument, alternating black patchy pattern on odd interstriae, suboval elytra, moderately convex and subrotund pronotum, grayish vestiture, elongate antennal club, normally long protarsal onychia in both sexes, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. ganglbaueri* and *C. griseopubens*. It differs from the former by its elongate antennal club, more convex and less conically narrowed pronotum, suboval elytra and smaller dorsal elytral macula, and from the latter by the suboval elytra, and penis shape.

**Biological notes.** Unknown. *Verbascum* species are suspected to be host plants because some related species in the group (*C. ganglbaueri* and *C. colonnellii*) develop on *Verbascum*. Montane species collected at 800–1,600 m a. s. l.

**Distribution.** Bulgaria, Macedonia.

**Etymology.** The species was being overlooked and confused mostly with *C. griseopubens* and *C. ganglbaueri* for a long time. The adjective “neglectus” means “overlooked” in Latin.

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

## *Cionus gebleri* group

Body subrotund, integument brown to reddish-brown, antennal insertion in males at about 3/4 of rostrum length, impression on ventrites 1 and 2 relatively deep.

### 47. *Cionus gebleri* Gyllenhal, 1838

Figs 47 a–f.

*Cionus gebleri* Gyllenhal, 1838: 729. Wingelmüller, 1914: 197; 1921: 105; 1937: 177. Smreczyński, 1976: 57. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

*Cionus thapsus semialbellus* Reitter, 1904: 52. Wingelmüller, 1914: 206 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *semialbellus*); 1921: 109 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *semialbellus*); 1937: 187 (*C. thapsi* “ab.” *semialbellus*). Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186. **syn. n.**

**Type locality.** Siberia (Russia).

**Type series.** The species was described based on an unspecified number of specimens from “Sibiria”. In coll. Schoenherr (NHRS), where also species described by Gyllenhal are deposited, there are two males under the name *Cionus gebleri*. The first one, 4.10 mm long, in poor condition with missing right posterior leg labeled “♂ / Cion: Thapsi. Sibir: Gebl: / 198 / Typus [printed red label]” was designated as the lectotype of *Cionus gebleri* Gyllenhal by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus gebleri* Gyllenhal M. Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011 [printed red label]”. The second one, with missing right metatarsus labeled “♂ / Cion: Thapsi. / Sibir: Gebl: / 199” was labeled as paralectotype accordingly.

**Synonyms.** *Cionus thapsus semialbellus* was described based on a single male from Sarepta. In coll. Reitter (NHMW), there is a single heavily abraded male, holed by *Anthrenus*, without head, base of rostrum and large part of left elytron, labeled “123 / Becker Sarepta 1870 / thapsi v.semialbellus m. Type / v.semialbellus”. This specimen is undoubtedly the holotype. For clarity, we provided this specimen with the label “HOLOTYPUS *Cionus thapsus* v. *semialbellus* Reitter M.Košťál et R.Caldara vid. 2011 [printed red label]”. The holotype is conspecific with the lectotype of *C. gebleri* Gyllenhal and was labeled “*Cionus gebleri* Gyllenhal Michael Košťál det. 2011”.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long (l/w 5.1, RI/Pl 1.21), brown to dark brown; in lateral view in basal part very slightly curved, of same width from base to shortly before antennal insertion, at antennal insertion abruptly more curved and moderately widened, in apical part moderately tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to apex, in apical part subparallel, in basal part constricted laterally, in apical part dorsoventrally flattened; at base very densely to confluent, in middle densely, in apical part more sparsely longitudinally punctured, distal half of apical part along midline with longitudinal smooth shiny area; basal part covered with up- and backwardly oriented, recumbent, thin pale scales, at antennal insertion and in apical part with forwardly oriented suberect pale seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of less than 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes very large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted at almost 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 slightly more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide, globose; club elongate to spindle-shaped, 2.5 × as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent, thin, pale yellowish hairs and sparse, erect, long pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.67), densely evenly punctured, punctures subrotund, of unequal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; densely unevenly covered with variously oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 5–8), yellowish scales; widest at base, in basal part distinctly, in anterior half even more noticeably subconically narrowed to anterior margin, with only indistinct shallow constriction, in lateral view in basal half moderately, in anterior half more distinctly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, deep semicircular to subquadrate emargination bounded by sharp edges, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, with relatively sharp apex, covered with scales similar to those on elytra, densely punctured to rugulose. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel, in apical 1/3 broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.24), widest shortly before 1/3 of their length, at base markedly wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.74), humeri subquadrate to subrotund, prominent, with posthumeral impression; convex on disc; interstria 1 from 0.15 to 0.4 of medial length very strik-



ingly broadened and in preapical area markedly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths very distinctly narrowed and constricted laterally, interstria 3 on dorsum moderately constricted laterally encompassing very large dorsal and large preapical black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with alternating unevenly distributed, large patches of black and yellowish scales; striae shallow, formed by roughly uneven single rows of large round punctures, often emarginating interstriae; entire surface densely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, relatively shortly elongate (l/w 3–5), tipped yellowish scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** almost evenly covered with recumbent scales and in median longitudinal part with hairs being distinctly clustered only on metepisterna; mesosternal process flat, broadly subquadrate, with truncated posterior margin, scaled, densely punctured; metasternum concave, densely and slightly transversally punctured, ventrite 1 with deep, ventrite 2 in anterior 2/3 with shallow punctured impression; ventrite 1 1.8 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.6 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** reddish-brown, profemora with small teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp subtriangular teeth, femora covered with somewhat unevenly distributed, recumbent elongate yellowish scales forming barely visible transverse bands, tibiae with subrecumbent yellowish and black intermixed elongate scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect pale seta-like scales, onychia with recumbent long whitish hairs; protarsal onychia of normal length, as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, tarsomere 3 wider than long; claws as in *C. thapsus*. **Penis:** Figs 47 d–f, its body medium long, almost evenly tapered from its half length to apex, lancet-like.

Female. Rostrum moderately longer (RI/PI 1.26), antennae inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.59–4.38 mm, ♀♀ 3.63–4.61 mm. This species varies to some extent from less to more distinct elytral pattern. The size of both elytral maculae may be somewhat smaller, especially in specimens from Armenia collected on *Scrophularia* (Alagjaz env. 2200 m N 40° 44.2' E 44° 10.9' 9.–13.vi. 2012, M. Košťál leg., det. et coll.) the dorsal macula is reduced, and the elytral pattern in these specimens is pale, with less apparent alternating patches of white and black scales. Many specimens have a bicolored rostrum with basal part dark brown and apical part light reddish-brown. Some specimens, especially from Kazakhstan, have an unevenly rounded elytral apex.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus gebleri* is characterised by almost concealed elytral integument, antennal insertion, especially in males, close to apex of rostrum, very large dorsal and large preapical elytral maculae, short protarsal onychia in males, deep impression on ventrite 1 and 2 in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is rather peculiar and may be perhaps confused with *C. thapsus* or *C. gan-glbaueri*. It differs from both by penis shape, from the former by more distal antennal insertion on rostrum, large dorsal macula and deep impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males, from latter by elytral pattern, reddish to reddish-brown rostrum, elytra and legs.

**Biological notes.** This species is known to be monophagous on *Verbascum phoeniceum* (Smreczynski, 1976). The first author collected *C. gebleri* in Slovakia and Kazakhstan on this plant. In Armenia, specimens of *C. gebleri* with unusually small dorsal macula were collected by the first author, where peculiar pale-flower form of *V. phoeniceum* occurs (O. Majzlan pers. comm.). These specimens deserve further, possibly genetic investigation.

**Distribution.** This species is widely distributed from central and eastern Europe to Turkey, western Siberia (Legalov 2010) and central Asia (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan). The species was reported erroneously also from Italy (Abbazzi & Osella 1992).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 87 specimens from all above reported countries and regions except Turkey, western Siberia and Turkmenistan.

### *Cionus longicollis* group

Body subparallel, rostrum in lateral view of approximately same width from base to shortly before apex, body of penis with parallel to subparallel sides.

#### 48. *Cionus longicollis* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

Figs 48 a–f.

*Cionus longicollis* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863:114. Reitter, 1904: 55. Wingelmüller, 1914: 194; 1921: 112; 1937: 175. Hustache, 1932: 342. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1220. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Vernet Valley (eastern Pyrenees, France).

**Type series.** This species was described based on more specimens collected in Vernet valley, Eastern Pyrenees. In coll. C. N. F. Brisout (MNHN), there are a couple on a single pin and two males on another pinned card. A 4.75 mm long, well-preserved male from the card with a couple labeled “longicollis Vernet / Muséum Paris S. E. F. Coll. Ch. Brisout” was designated as the lectotype by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus longicollis* C. Brisout ♂ Michael Košťál des. 2014 [printed red label]”. Two males and one female with the same labels were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 5.0, Rl/Pl 1.30), black except very apical part brown; in lateral view slightly curved, indistinctly enlarged at antennal insertion, of approximately same width from base to shortly before apex, at apex dorsal side in same line evenly curved to apex, ventral side abruptly beveled upwards to apex; in dorsal view of same width from base to apex, in basal part round in cross-section, in apical part slightly dorsoventrally flattened; in basal and proximal apical part very densely, moderately longitudinally punctured, at apex punctures sparser, well separated, with small shiny area; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, subrecumbent, elongate whitish and light brown intermixed scales, apical part with subrecumbent to suberect, forwardly oriented, yellowish, long seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, moderately rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown except moderately darkened club, inserted between 0.6 and 0.7 of rostrum length; funicle of 3/4 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 about 2.5 × as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, 2.7 × as long as wide, of funicle length, completely covered with recumbent brownish and yellowish thin hairs and sparse erect, relatively short light brown sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, moderately wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.73), densely evenly punctured, punctures medium-sized, subrotund, approximately of equal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; covered with somewhat unevenly distributed, variously oriented, recumbent and subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 5–8), yellowish and on anterior margin very sparse blackish scales; widest at base, subparallel to indistinctly convergent in basal half, then slightly rounded and conically narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view flat in basal half, then abruptly strongly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with relatively shallow, semicircular, sharply incised emargination, anteriorly bounded by shiny tubercles, separated from coxae by very narrow strip of prosternum. **Scutellum:** subtriangular with rounded apex, covered with backwardly oriented, subrecumbent to suberect scales, very densely punctured to rugulose. **Elytra:** black to brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel, in apical third moderately rounded, then broadly rounded at apex, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.25), widest at about half of their length, at base moderately wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.53), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with only indistinct posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; interstria 1 from approximately 1/4 to more than 1/2 of medial length and in preapical area very strongly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths very strongly narrowed to concealed, constricted laterally, interstria 3 at same lengths moderately constricted laterally encompassing very large round black tomentous maculae with narrow border formed by gingery scales; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with unevenly distributed, on dorsum indistinct, on sides clearly visible patches of whitish scales, patches of black scales very sparse, indistinct; striae very shallow, formed by even rows of large shallow round, very densely arranged punctures; entire surface covered with slightly unevenly, densely distributed, recumbent and subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–8) whitish and sparsely intermixed gingery scales of unequal width almost fully concealing integument. **Venter:** semidensely covered on sides with broader scales, in median part with very thin to hair-like elongate scales, only indistinctly denser on metepisternum and margins of ventrites 3–4; mesosternal process flat, subquadrate, blunt at posterior margin, with hairs, very densely punctured; metasternum very slightly concave to flat, transversally ribbed; ventrites 1 and 2 with relatively deep and broad impression, in proximal part rugulose, in distal part punctured; ventrite 1 1.5 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 5.3 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown to dark brown, tarsi lighter, profemora thick, with small teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with large subtriangular sharp teeth; femora covered with recumbent to subrecumbent whitish and scattered gingery scales, tibiae covered with subrecumbent to suberect, whitish and sparse black elongate scales, tarsi covered with suberect whitish hair-like

scales, onychia with recumbent, long, thin whitish hairs, on femora scales clustered into indistinct transverse bands; protarsal onychia of normal length, as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws of about 0.6 length of their pair-claws, clearly thinner. **Penis:** Figs 48 d–f, its body long, parallel-sided, broadly tapered to rounded at apex.

Female. Rostrum considerably longer (RI/PI 1.52), apical part subparallel to very slightly concave in its mid-length, antennae inserted at half of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.89–4.78 mm, ♀♀ 4.30–5.25 mm. This species shows no special degree of variability except for the body size. In some specimens, the dorsal elytral macula can be slightly longitudinally elongate.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, subparallel elytra, very large dorsal and large preapical elytral maculae with border of gingery scales, relatively stout rostrum, in lateral view of same width from base to shortly before apex, and relatively deep and broad impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus longicollis* is most closely related to *C. montanus* and *C. atlanticus*. It differs from former by the presence of a border of gingery scales around both elytral maculae, and from latter by larger body size and large round dorsal elytral macula.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected this species in Spain (Castilla-León, Besande) in series on a large *Verbascum* sp. resembling *V. densiflorum*. Hoffmann (1958) reported *V. lychnitis* as the host plant which is unlikely due to the first author's observations.

**Distribution.** This species is widespread in the European part of West Mediterranean from southern France (Alps, Provence, Garonne, Pyrenées) to Spain (Cataluña, Castilla y León, Navarra, Aragon, Andalucía: Puerto de la Ragua). We did not examine specimens from Portugal, and know only one record from southern Spain. Countries and areas of distribution like western Siberia, Finland, Germany etc. (Caldara, 2013) as well as record from Great Britain by Morris (2012) are surely based on data concerning *C. montanus*, which was previously regarded as a subspecies of *C. longicollis*.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 105 specimens from the above mentioned regions. **FRANCE:** Abries, Ariege, Eastern Pyrenees, Embrun, Hospice de France, Vernet; **SPAIN:** Andalusia, Aragon, Cantabria, Castilla-León (Besande), Catalunya, Girona (La Molina), Huesca (Torla), Lerida, Navarra.

#### 49. *Cionus montanus* Wingelmüller, 1914 stat. prom.

Figs 49 a–f.

*Cionus longicollis montanus* Wingelmüller, 1914: 195; 1921: 113; 1937: 176. Smreczyński, 1976: 56. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Merano (Trentino Alto Adige, Italy).

**Type series.** In coll. Wingelmüller (NHMW), there are 23 specimens labeled in full accordance with the original description. We selected a male glued on a triangular card, formerly dissected for genitalia and labeled “Tirolis Meran O.Leonhard. / ♂ / longicollis v. montanus [Wingelmüller's handwriting] Wingelm. det.”, and designated it as the lectotype of *Cionus longicollis* ssp. *montanus* Wingelmüller by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus longicollis* ssp. *montanus* Wingelm. Michael Košťál des. 2012”. The lectotype is 4.35 mm long, completely preserved. Remaining 22 specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly: 1 ♀ “Tirolis Meran / ♀ / longicollis v. montanus Wingelm. det.”, 3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ “Ratzes Tirol 1893 / ♂ [or] ♀ / thapsi / longicollis v. montanus det. Wingelmüll. [or] Wigelm.”, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ “Mann 1876 Schulder-bach / ♂ [or] ♀ / thapsi / longicollis v. montanus det. Wingelmüll.”, 4 ♂♂ “Moravia Brüsau / ♂ / montanus”, 1 ♂ “Moravia Kromau / ♂ / montanus”, 2 ♂♂ “♂ / Ung. Hradisch Mähren / v. montanus”, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ “Ganglb. 92 Wochein / thapsi / ♂ [or] ♀ / longicollis v. montanus det. Wingelm. [or] Wingelmüll.”, 1 ♂ “Gglb. 1890. Rekawinkel / thapsi / ♂ / longicollis v. montanus det. Wingelmüll.”, 2 ♀♀ “Gglb. 1885. Kirchbg. a. Wechsel / ♀ / thapsi / longicollis v. montanus det. Wingelmüll.”. In the collections of SMDEI, there are 8 specimens labeled as “Syntypus” of *Cionus longicollis* ssp. *montanus* Wingelmüller. All 8 specimens were labeled as paralectotypes as follows: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ “Krain. Sawitza Wasserf. 20/7 94.”, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ “Moravia Kromau”, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ “Tirolis Meran”. In the collections of MTD, there are 6 specimens, three of them (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀) labeled “Moravia Brüsau / ♂ [or] ♀ / longicollis v. montanus Wingelmüller / 1913 43. / PARA-

TYPE / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden”, one male with the same labeling from “Moravia Kromau”, and a couple labeled “Tirolis Meran O. Leonhard. / PARATYPE / Sammlung K. Hänel Ankauf 1947 / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden”. All six specimens were labeled as paralectotypes. All paralectotypes are conspecific with the lectotype.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum, head between eyes, eyes and antennae as in *C. longicollis*. **Pronotum:** black, moderately wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.77), punctuation and scales as in *C. longicollis*; widest at base, moderately convergent in basal half, then fluently more narrowed to anterior margin without abrupt angle in lateral outline. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with relative deep, sharply incised subquadrate emargination, anteriorly bounded by sharp protruding shiny edge, separated from coxae by relatively broad prosternal area. **Scutellum:** as in *C. longicollis*. **Elytra:** brown, shaped as in *C. longicollis* (El/Ew 1.22), at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.68); interstria 1 from 1/4 to 1/2 of medial length and in preapical area broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally, interstria 3 almost straight encompassing round black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae and their pattern similar to that of *C. longicollis*, patches of black scales larger and more numerous; striae as in *C. longicollis*; entire surface covered with evenly densely arranged recumbent to subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–7), yellowish and sparsely intermixed subrecumbent black scales almost completely concealing integument. **Venter:** as in *C. longicollis* except for clearly concave transversally punctured metasternum and striking deep, almost entirely punctured to transversally ribbed impression on ventrites 1 and 2. **Legs:** as in *C. longicollis* except for tibiae with recumbent and subrecumbent scales, without gingery scales. **Penis:** Figs 40 d–f, its body long, almost parallel-sided, slightly narrowed before apical part, broadly tapered to rounded at apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.33), apical part of rostrum in dorsal view slightly concave. Ventrites 1 and 2, and claws as in *C. longicollis*.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.85–4.83 mm, ♀♀ 4.13–5.09 mm. This species does not vary remarkably except for the body size. The dorsal elytral macula is moderately smaller in some specimens.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus montanus* is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, subparallel elytra, medium large dorsal and preapical elytral maculae without border of differently colored scales, relatively stout rostrum, in lateral view of same width from base almost to apex, strikingly deep and broad impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus montanus* is very closely related to *C. longicollis*, from which it differs by smaller size of both elytral maculae, lack of border of differently colored scales, mostly straight elytral interstria 3 nearby dorsal macula, and longer, in basal half distinctly convergent pronotum. The stability of morphological characters, and the partial sympatry supported by different biology indicate that the difference between *C. longicollis* and *C. montanus* is interspecific.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected a series of specimens on *Verbascum densiflorum* in central Slovakia. Smreczyński (1976) reported also *V. lychnitis* and *V. thapsus* as host plants. *C. montanus* differs also strikingly biologically from *C. longicollis*. It inhabits montane zone in southern Europe, plain to hilly areas of central Europe, and plains in northern Europe, Scandinavia included.

**Distribution.** Distributional area of *C. montanus* reaches from Spain (Aragon, Pyrenees, 2,300 m a. s. l., 1 ♂ Germann leg.) through France, Germany, central Europe, Italy (southwards to Aspromonte, Calabria), Romania, Bosnia, all Scandinavian countries, Ukraine, Russia to western Siberia in Altai foothills (Bystryanka N 52°16.5' E 85°50.9', 300 m a. s. l., 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ Košťál leg.) across most European countries. It does not probably occur in Greece, Anatolia, the Caucasus and Transcaucasus.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 420 specimens from all above mentioned countries and regions of distribution.

## 50. *Cionus atlanticus* Peyerimhoff, 1926 stat. prom.

Figs 50 a–f.

*Cionus longicollis atlanticus* Peyerimhoff, 1926: 379. Zumpt, 1937: 223. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1221. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Tachdirt (Morocco).

**Type series.** The species was described based on an unspecified number of specimens from Tachdirt in Morocco, “Grand-Atlas marocain” without the designation of the holotype. In coll. Peyerimhoff (MNHN), there are five specimens (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) from Tachdirt, one male on a separate card and pin, and the remaining four specimens each on a single card on one pin. The data on the labels as well as all differentiating characters in the original description correspond completely to these specimens. The first, 3.77 mm long, well-preserved male with missing right antenna from the third segment of the funicle and the right anterior onychium, labeled “Tachdirt / longicollis atlanticus Peyrh. type / coll. M. Paris Peyerimh.” was dissected for genitalia and designated as the lectotype of *Cionus longicollis* ssp. *atlanticus* Peyerimhoff by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus longicollis* ssp. *atlanticus* Peyerimhoff M.Košťál et R.Caldara des. 2018”. The other four specimens labeled “Tachdirt Gr. Atlas, 2.300 m 8 juillet 1923 / s. *Verbascum Hookerianum* Ball. / *Cionus longicollis atlanticus* Peyrh. types/ coll. M. Paris Peyerimh.” were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly. In coll. A. Hoffmann (MNHN), there is a completely preserved female labeled “dj. Tachdirt Grand Atlas maroc. vers 2.300 m / *C. longicollis* Bris v. *atlanticus* Peyer. Hoffmann det. / coll. M. Paris Hoffmann”. There is no doubt that also this specimen is a syntype. Highly probably, the specimen was later transferred to Hoffmann’s collection (H. Perrin pers. comm.). We labeled this specimen as paralectotype too. Interspecific morphological differences and allopatric distribution gave us a reason to raise this subspecies to species rank.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.0, Rl/Pl 1.11), black; in lateral view distinctly, evenly curved, not enlarged at antennal insertion; in dorsal view as in *C. longicollis*; punctation and scales as in *C. longicollis*. Head between eyes narrow, of about 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes as in *C. longicollis*. Antennae as in *C. longicollis* except club being not more than twice as long as wide. **Pro-notum:** black, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.68), punctation and scales as in *C. longicollis* except dark yellow color of scales; widest shortly beyond base, in basal part slightly rounded to subparallel, then conically narrowed to anterior margin, in lateral view very similar to *C. longicollis*. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with relatively shallow, semicircular emargination bounded by tiny shiny tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** except for thinner scales as in *C. longicollis*. **Elytra:** brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel, then slightly rounded, at apex broadly rounded, relatively elongate (El/Ew 1.37), widest at about 1/3 of their length, at base moderately wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.53), humeri and posthumeral impression as in *C. longicollis*; flat on disc; interstria 1 from about 0.25 to 0.40 of medial length and in preapical area broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and slightly constricted laterally encompassing small round black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border, interstria 3 straight; interstriae, interstrial pattern and striae as in *C. longicollis*, scales on entire elytra except their on average shorter shape (l/w 4–6), dark yellow color and sparsely intermixed hair-like recumbent tiny scales, as in *C. longicollis*. **Venter:** scales, mesosternal process as in *C. longicollis*; metasternum flat, transversally ribbed, ventrite 1 with relatively shallow impression, ventrite 2 with only indistinct impression, similarly textured as in *C. longicollis*; ventrite 1 1.6 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 5.3 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** as in *C. longicollis* except profemora thinner, with smaller teeth. **Penis:** Figs 50 d–f, very similar to that in *C. longicollis*.

Female. Rostrum markedly longer (Rl/Pl 1.49), apical part in dorsal view slightly concave. Ventrites and claws as in *C. longicollis*.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.64–3.77 mm, ♀♀ 4.02–4.22 mm. The small number of specimens examined shows no remarkable variability.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, subparallel elytra, small dorsal and preapical elytral maculae without border of differently colored scales, relatively stout and short rostrum, and short oval antennal club.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus atlanticus* is most closely related to *C. longicollis*, from which it differs by smaller body size, shorter oval antennal club, shorter rostrum especially in males (Rl/Pl 1.11 vs. 1.30), smaller dorsal and preapical elytral maculae, and dark yellow vestiture.

**Biological notes.** In the original description there is a reference to *Verbascum hookerianum* Ball as a host plant. Montane species found at 2,300 m a s. l.

**Distribution.** Morocco (High Atlas Mts.).

**Non-type specimens examined.** None.

## *Cionus schoenherri* group

Body subrotund, dorsal elytral macula large, with border of gingery scales, body in lateral view on pronotal sides, sides of anterior part of elytra, and metepisterna with large patches formed by densely distributed gingery to yellowish scales.

### 51. *Cionus schoenherri* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

Figs 51 a–f.

*Cionus schoenherri* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863: 115. Reitter, 1904: 55. Wingelmüller, 1914: 193; 1921: 105; 1937: 174. Hustache, 1932: 342. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1220. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

*Cionus schoenherri laportei* A. Hoffmann, 1953: 193. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186. **syn. n.**

**Type locality.** France (Eastern Pyrenees), Spain. As both lectotype and paralectotype bear no locality label, and the lectotype coming from one of both type localities was designated, both localities should be regarded as type localities. According to Articles 73.2.3 and 76 of the ICZN (1999), more type localities for one species are admissible.

**Type series.** The species was described based on specimens from Eastern Pyrenees and Spain. In coll. C. N. F. Brisout (MNHN), there are a couple on a single pinned card. A 3.77 mm long, well-preserved male, corresponding to the original description, labeled “Schœnheri / Muséum Paris S. E. F. Coll. Ch. Brisout” was designated as the lectotype by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus schoenherri* C. Brisout ♂ Michael Košťál des. 2014 [printed red label]”. The female was labeled as paralectotype accordingly.

**Synonyms.** *Cionus schoenherri* var. *laportei* was described based on two males from Algeria. In coll. A. Hoffmann (MNHN), there is one male labeled “Sakamody I-VI-52 (Algerie) M.Laporte / *Cionus Schonherri* Ch. Bris var. a ...[illegible]... discale oblongue et étroite. A. Hoffmann / *Cionus Schonherri* Ch. Bris. v. Laportei m. A. Hoffmann det. / TYPE [red label] / MUSEUM PARIS 1968 Col. A. HOFFMANN”. According to the original description, this specimen is a syntype. We dissected this well-preserved, 4.15 mm long specimen for genitalia and designated it as the lectotype of *Cionus schoenherri* var. *laportei* A. Hoffmann by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus schoenherri* var. *laportei* Hoffmann M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2018”. We compared it with the lectotype of *C. schoenherri* as well as with the non-type specimens of *C. schoenherri* from North Africa. As the only difference is the shape of the dorsal elytral macula and in the material from North Algeria (Setif) (coll. SMDEI), there are specimens with both round and oval dorsal macula, we consider this taxon consubspecific with *C. schoenherri*.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long (l/w 4.5, Rl/Pl 1.17), dark brown; in lateral view evenly moderately curved, in basal part of same width, from antennal insertion to apex slightly tapered, ventral outline not beveled at apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, then of same width to apex, in basal part slightly constricted laterally, in apical part moderately flattened; texture as in *C. longicollis*; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, subrecumbent, blackish and sparser yellowish elongate scales, apical part with relatively short, for- and inwardly oriented, suberect, yellowish seta-like scales. Head between eyes very narrow, of less than 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, broadly rounded, very slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, club slightly darkened, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 almost three times as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, about 2.5 × as long as wide, of about 0.8 funicle length, completely covered with thin, recumbent reddish hairs and sparse erect, relatively short, light brown sensilla. **Pronotum:** brown, markedly wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.60), very densely unevenly punctured, punctures rather variable in size, subrotund, spaces between punctures much smaller than puncture diameter; unevenly densely covered with recumbent, up- and forwardly oriented, variously large, elongate (l/w 4–6), yellowish, on sides gingery scales, mediobasal area with more sparsely distributed scales; widest at base, roundly narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view flat in basal half, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with moderately deep, semicircular emargination bounded by less distinct tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** as in *C. longicollis*. **Elytra:** brown to reddish-brown, in basal 2/3 slightly rounded to subparallel, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.17), widest at 1/3 of

their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.65), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; interstria 1 from 0.2 to almost half of medial length and in preapical area very strongly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths very strongly narrowed to invisible, considerably constricted laterally, interstria 3 on dorsum clearly constricted laterally encompassing very large round black tomentous macula with medium broad border of gingery and clustered whitish scales; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width, in basal part of elytra slightly vaulted; odd interstriae with unevenly distributed small, indistinct patches of whitish to yellowish scales and sparser patches of dark brown scales; striae shallow, formed by densely arranged regular rows of large punctures; entire surface covered with unevenly densely distributed, variously large and thin, moderately elongate (l/w 3–5), recumbent whitish scales and sparsely intermixed gingery scales almost completely concealing integument; gingery and yellowish broad scales densely clustered in sub- and posthumeral area forming large orange irregular macula. **Venter:** semidensely covered with thin, backwardly oriented, subrecumbent, grayish hairs, at mes- and metepisternum, and lateral parts of metasternum covered with very densely distributed, broad, intermixed whitish and gingery scales forming confluent area with lateral pronotal and subhumeral macula; in posterior parts of ventrites 1 and 2 paramedially, and on margins of ventrites 3–4 clusters of broader, subrecumbent whitish scales; mesosternal process very slightly convex, subquadrate, moderately emarginate at posterior margin, with hairs, very densely punctured to rugulose; metasternum slightly concave, transversally punctured to ribbed; ventrites 1 and 2 with relatively deep and broad, transversally punctured to ribbed impression; ventrite 1  $1.9 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.7 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** reddish-brown, with darkened apices of onychia, profemora with small teeth, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; scales similar to those in *C. longicollis* but denser; protarsal onychia short, of 0.8 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; claws as in *C. longicollis* except protarsal lateral claws less reduced, of about  $3/4$  length of their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 51 d–f, its body medium long, with slightly convex sides, bluntly tapered at apex.

Female. Rostrum moderately longer (RI/PI 1.30), antennae inserted as in male. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.74–4.27 mm, ♀♀ 3.98–4.61 mm. This species shows variability in the size and shape of the dorsal black tomentous elytral macula. This macula can be somewhat reduced, apparently longitudinally elongate, especially in specimens from North Africa (described as *C. schoenherri* ssp. *laportei*).

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus schoenherri* is distinguishable by only partially visible, in perimacular areas concealed elytral integument, subrotund elytra, very large to large dorsal elytral macula with whitish and gingery border, large sub- and posthumeral patches of gingery to reddish scales, short onychia also in males, relatively deep and large impression on ventrites 1 and 2 in males.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus schoenherri* shows a relationship with *C. longicollis* and *C. distinctus*. From the former it differs by subrotund elytra, elytral subhumeral macula, evenly roundly narrowed pronotum, shorter rostrum in both sexes, and shorter onychia. From the latter it differs by larger body size, round or longitudinally elongate dorsal elytral macula, and elytral pattern.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected series of specimens in Spain (Castilla-León, Aldealpozo) and in Morocco (High Atlas Mts. Touama, N  $31^{\circ}30.3'$  W  $07^{\circ}31.7'$ , 900 m a. s. l.) on *Scrophularia* spp. Hoffmann (1958) reported *S. canina*, *S. nodosa* and *S. lucida* as host plants. The second author found this species in northern Italy on *S. canina* and *S. nodosa*. There is no doubt that there are more *Scrophularia*-species which are host plants of this species. The species is xerothermophilous, inhabiting lower elevations or sun-exposed montane habitats in southern Europe, and reaches higher elevations, often up to 1,200 m a. s. l. in southern Morocco (above mentioned locality and six specimens from Morocco, Imlil, 1,200 m a. s. l., BMNH).

**Distribution.** This species is widespread in Portugal, Spain, southern France, Italy, Morocco and Algeria. Germann (2010) reported this species also from Switzerland.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 170 specimens from all the above mentioned countries except Switzerland.

## 52. *Cionus distinctus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869

Figs 52 a–f.

*Cionus distinctus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869: 30. Reitter, 1904: 56. Wingelmüller, 1914: 193; 1921: 105; 1937: 173. Hus-tache, 1932: 341. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1219. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Corse.

**Type series.** In coll. Desbrochers (MNHN), there are five specimens on cards, one male on a single pin and apparently two couples, each couple on another single pin. The male is labeled “distinctus Desbroch. Corse [Desbrochers’ handwriting] / Ex Musæo Desbrochers 1914 / MUSÉUM PARIS COLL. DESBROCHERS”. Two couples bear the same last two labels and the following upper labels: “Corsica / distinctus Db.” and “distinctus Corse m.”. We remounted and dissected the genitalia of the first, 2.90 mm long male and designated it as the lectotype by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus distinctus* Desbrochers Michael Košťál des. 2014 [printed red label]”. The remaining four specimens were labeled as paralectotypes accordingly.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body moderately stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long ( $l/w$  4.2,  $RI/PI$  1.22), black to dark brown; in lateral view slightly curved, of same length from base to antennal insertion, then upper outline abruptly curved forming moderate tapering in apical part; in dorsal view of same width from base to apex, in basal part round in cross-section, in apical part dorsoventrally flattened; in basal part very densely longitudinally punctured, in apical part towards apex punctures gradually more sparse and isolated, at apex with median longitudinal smooth shiny area; proximal half of basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, recumbent, intermixed gingery and whitish scales, distal half of basal part with recumbent, thin, grayish hairs, apical part with subrecumbent, forwardly oriented whitish short seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes very large, broadly rounded, very slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae brown to reddish-brown, inserted shortly beyond 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 moderately wider than segment 2, segment 1 almost twice, segment 2 twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, about  $2.2 \times$  as long as wide, of less than 0.9 funicle length, completely covered with recumbent, light brown hairs and erect, sparse, short whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** brown, somewhat wider than long ( $PI/Pw$  0.66), very densely evenly punctured, punctures of unequal size, some relatively large, subrotund, spaces between punctures much smaller than puncture diameter; covered with unevenly distributed, on sides very densely arranged, in longitudinal broad middle area sparsely distributed, medially and forwardly oriented recumbent to subrecumbent elongate ( $l/w$  3–5) gingery and whitish intermixed scales; widest at base, in basal half slightly, in anterior half more apparently narrowed to anterior margin, with broad shallow constriction before anterior margin, in lateral view in basal half almost flat, then gradually moderately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with shallow, semicircular, not bounded emargination, separated from coxae by very narrow strip of prosternum. **Scutellum:** triangular with blunt apex, covered with scales similar to those on elytra, densely punctured. **Elytra:** reddish-brown, in basal half moderately, in apical half distinctly rounded, short ( $EI/Ew$  1.13), widest at 0.4 of their length, at base moderately wider than pronotum ( $Ew/Pw$  1.54), humeri subrotund, slightly prominent, with very shallow posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 from  $1/4$  to  $1/2$  of medial length very strongly broadened and in preapical area moderately broadened, interstria 2 in dorsal area narrowed to invisible, and considerably constricted laterally, in preapical area in much less extent narrowed and constricted laterally, interstria 3 in dorsal area narrowed and moderately constricted laterally, in preapical area straight encompassing very large transversally elongate dorsal and smaller preapical longitudinally elongate black tomentous maculae with narrow border of mostly gingery scales; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width, in basal part moderately vaulted; odd interstriae, especially in apical half, with very unevenly distributed, small light patches of whitish and gingery scales, darker patches very sparse, indistinct, gingery and whitish scales densely clustered in lateral subhumeral area forming diffuse irregular orange-looking splash; striae shallow, formed by single rows of evenly densely distributed large punctures; entire surface covered with thin, elongate ( $l/w$  5–8) whitish and broad ( $l/w$  4–6) gingery scales concealing majority of integument. **Venter:** covered with backwardly oriented, recumbent, whitish hair-like scales, mes- and metepisternum, and lateral part of metasternum covered with densely arranged gingery and whitish scales; mesosternal process flat, transverse, with recumbent hair-like scales, straight at posterior margin, punctured; metasternum flat, transversally punctured to ribbed; ventrites 1 and 2 with shallow broad impression with dense large punctures; ventrite 1 twice as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.5 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** reddish-brown, profemora with small teeth, meso- and metafemora with large triangular sharp teeth; femora and tibiae covered with subrecumbent



to recumbent gingery and whitish intermixed elongate scales not forming distinct transverse bands, tarsi except onychia with subrecumbent whitish seta-like scales, onychia with recumbent long hairs; protarsal onychia shorter than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral and meso- and metatarsal medial claws moderately shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 52 d–f, its body medium long, with subparallel, moderately concave sides, bluntly tapered at apex.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (RI/PI 1.31), almost bare in basal part, antennae inserted closer to mid-length of rostrum. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, moderately convex. Claws equally long.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 2.61–3.26 mm, ♀♀ 2.89–3.40 mm. This species does not show a significant variability.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus distinctus* is easily distinguishable by small size, concealed considerable part of elytral integument, very large transverse dorsal black tomentous elytral macula with gingery border, short onychia also in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus distinctus* is most closely related to *C. schoenherri*, from which it differs by considerably smaller body size, transverse dorsal elytral macula, sparsely scaled broad medial longitudinal area from pronotal base to anterior margin, and penis shape.

**Biological notes.** Hoffmann (1958) reported this species from *Scrophularia ramosissima* Loisel. and *S. umbrosa* Dumort. (as *S. aquatica*). The specimens were collected from early April to mid July.

**Distribution.** Corse.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 66 specimens from various localities in Corse (Ajaccio, Albertacce, Bocognano, Calacuzza, Evisa).

### *Cionus zonovi* group

Pronotum transverse, body shape subrectangular, elytra with recumbent, very densely arranged, short scales, and with markedly longitudinally elongate dorsal macula.

### 53. *Cionus zonovi* Korotyaev, 1984

Figs 53 a–f.

*Cionus zonovi* Korotyaev, 1984: 347. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Sagly (Tuva Republic, Russian Federation).

**Type series.** The species was described based on a large series of 54 specimens, five including the holotype from Tuva, 49 from Ulaanbaatar district and Bayankhongor province (Mongolia). We had an opportunity to study two female paratypes from coll. ZIN labeled “Mongolia, Bayan-Khong. a. 19 KM Yu Shine-Dzinsta 21.VII.81 Korotyaev [handwritten in Russian] / Paratypus / *Cionus zonovi* Korotyaev, 1984 / Zool. Inst. St. Petersburg / coll. Mus. Petersburg”. The locality and morphology of both paratypes fully correspond to the original description.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body moderately stout, subparallel. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long (l/w 4.1, RI/PI 1.16), reddish brown; in lateral view slightly curved, on upper outline at antennal insertion somewhat unevenly curved, in basal part of same width from base to antennal insertion, in apical part, especially on upper outline tapered to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to antennal insertion, from antennal insertion slightly narrowed to apex, in basal part almost round in cross-section, in apical part dorsoventrally flattened; very densely longitudinally punctured except apex being punctured more sparsely, with bare shiny median area very close to apex; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, subrecumbent and recumbent brownish scales, in apical part with suberect, whitish, longer seta-like scales. Head between eyes moderately narrow, of 0.6 rostrum width at base. Eyes large, round, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted at 2/3 of rostrum length, funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segment 1 1.5 ×, segment 2 almost twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide to transverse; club spindle-shaped, twice as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent grayish and reddish hairs, and sparse erect, relatively short, light sensilla. **Pronotum:** reddish-brown,

with brown irregular areas on disc, strikingly wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.54), very densely punctured, punctures subrotund, of approximately equal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; densely covered with subrecumbent, mostly forwardly oriented, moderately elongate (l/w 3–5), intermixed yellowish and reddish scales; widest at base, parallel to more than half of its length, then abruptly narrowed to anterior margin, with distinct, relatively deep constriction, in lateral view in basal 0.6 of its length flat, then moderately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with shallowly incised, semicircular emargination without distinct bound, separated from coxae by very narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, covered with same type of scales as on elytra, densely to confluent punctured. **Elytra:** reddish brown, in basal 2/3 parallel, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, elongate (El/Ew 1.40), widest at about half of their length, at base moderately wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.54), humeri subquadrate, prominent, with posthumeral impression; flat on disc; interstria 1 at about 0.4 of medial length moderately, in preapical area very slightly broadened, interstria 2 dorsally slightly narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing longitudinally elongate dorsal and rudimentary preapical black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with only indistinct alternating clusters of whitish and brown scales; striae shallow, formed by single rows of slightly unevenly arranged, round punctures; entire surface densely covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, relatively shortly elongate (l/w 3–5), whitish and reddish intermixed scales fully concealing integument. **Venter:** almost evenly covered with recumbent, elongate, whitish and yellowish scales without apparent clusters; mesosternal process flat, medium broad, blunt at posterior margin, scaled, densely punctured; metasternum moderately concave, transversally ribbed to punctured, ventrite 1 with medium deep impression, ventrite 2 in anterior part with very shallow impression, both punctured; ventrite 1 1.7 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 4.4 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of almost 0.9 length of ventrite 5, ventrite 5 transverse, slightly emarginate at apex. **Legs:** brown except reddish-brown tarsi, with darkened apices of onychia, profemora with only indistinct teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with medium large subtriangular sharp teeth; femora and tibiae covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, shortly elongate, evenly, semidensely distributed whitish scales, tarsi on tarsomeres 1–3 with subrecumbent to suberect, onychia with recumbent whitish hair-like scales, tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal onychia moderately shorter than tarsomeres 1–3 combined; claws of equal length. **Penis:** Figs 53 d–f, its body medium long, with sinuate sides, broadly tapered at apex, with small incisure on tip.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.58), antennal insertion closer to rostrum mid-length, at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.70–3.83 mm, ♀♀ 3.74–4.04 mm. This species does not show a remarkable variability. In some specimens, the brown areas on pronotum can be reduced or missing.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus zonovi* is recognizable by completely concealed elytral integument, markedly transverse pronotum, elongate subrectangular elytra, indistinct elytral pattern with elongate dorsal macula, short spindle-shaped antennal club, equally long claws in males, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus zonovi* is a very distinct species apparently unrelated to any other known species of the genus.

**Biological notes.** All specimens from the original description were collected on *Scrophularia incisa* Weinmann.

**Distribution.** Siberia (Tuva), Mongolia.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 9 specimens from Mongolia (Gurvan Sajchan 2, 7.87 O. Majzlan lgt., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ MN, 1 ♀ KO; Gobi-Altai. 17.vi.1988, leg. U. Göllner, 2 ♂♂ ZMHB; Bayankhongor, 8.vii.2004, 1,500 m a. s. l., leg. Straka, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SC).

### ***Cionus olens* group**

Elytra with more or less long erect to upright seta-like scales on interstriae, apex of penis without thin long hook.

#### 54. *Cionus olens* (Fabricius, 1792)

Figs 54 a–f.

*Curculio olens* Fabricius, 1792: 435. Reitter, 1904: 57 (*Cionus olens*). Wingelmüller, 1914: 216; 1921: 110; 1937: 198 (*Cionus olens*). Hustache, 1932: 345 (*Cionus olens*). A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1225 (*Cionus olens*). Smreczyński, 1976: 60 (*Cionus olens*). Caldara, 2013: 124 (*Cionus olens*). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus olens*).

*Rhynchaenus caprimulgus* Fabricius, 1801: 480. Wingelmüller, 1914: 235 (syn. n.); 1937: 219. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** France.

**Type series.** Fabricius described the species very briefly without giving the number of specimens. In coll. Fabricius (ZMUK), there are two specimens under the label “olens”. One pinned, well-preserved, with missing right antenna and part of left protarsus, 3.80 mm long, unlabeled female with erect seta-like scales clearly corresponds to the original description referring to elytra “cinereo-pilosus”. It was designated as the lectotype of *Curculio olens* Fabricius by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Curculio olens* Fabricius M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011 [printed red label]”. The other specimen, a male, belongs to *C. clairvillei* Boheman and does not correspond to the author’s description.

**Synonyms.** *Rhynchaenus caprimulgus* was described by Fabricius from an unknown number of specimens. In coll. Fabricius (ZMUK), under the label “caprimulgus”, there is a single 4.12 mm long male, which we consider a syntype corresponding to author’s description with the reference to erect seta-like scales by a remark “villosus”. This specimen was designated as the lectotype of *Rhynchaenus caprimulgus* Fabricius by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Rhynchaenus caprimulgus* Fabricius ♂ M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011 [printed red label]”. The lectotype is conspecific with the lectotype of *Curculio olens* Fabricius.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subparallel to subrotund. **Head:** rostrum stout, medium long (l/w 4.2, Rl/Pl 1.29), dark brown; in lateral view very slightly curved, of same width from base to half of apical part, then moderately abruptly narrowed on lower side to apex; in dorsal view slightly narrowed at base, of same width to half of apical part, then slightly narrowed to apex, in basal part round in cross-section, in apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; densely longitudinally punctured except for almost bare and shiny small median part of apex; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, subrecumbent grayish scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, suberect, longer grayish seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of less than 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes very large, broadly rounded, slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown except darkened club, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 moderately wider than segment 2, segment 1 less than twice, segment 2 twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, more than twice as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent, thin, light brownish hairs and sparse, erect, pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** dark brown, markedly wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.63), densely evenly finely punctured, punctures subrotund, of slightly unequal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; covered with slightly unevenly distributed, variously oriented, recumbent and subrecumbent, thin, elongate (l/w 6–9), yellowish to grayish scales; widest at base, subparallel to slightly conical in basal half, then distinctly conically narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view absolutely flat in basal half, then relatively abruptly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised semicircular to subquadrate emargination, bounded by sharp edges, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, with relatively sharp apex, covered with scales similar to those on elytra, densely punctured. **Elytra:** reddish brown to dark brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel to slightly subrotund, in apical part broadly evenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.23), widest at about 1/3 of elytral length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.60), humeri subrotund, slightly prominent, with only indistinct posthumeral impression; almost flat on disc; interstria 1 at 1/3 of medial length moderately broadened, in preapical area slightly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths on dorsum distinctly, in preapical area indistinctly narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of equal width; odd interstriae, especially in posterior half, with sparse, very unevenly distributed large patches of black scales, without patches of light scales; striae shallow, feebly visible, formed by even rows of densely arranged punctures; entire surface completely covered with recumbent to slightly subrecumbent, very densely arranged, elongate (l/w 5–9), yellowish to grayish scales of unequal thickness completely concealing integument; interstriae with uneven rows of erect, yellowish to grayish and sparsely intermixed black seta-like scales similar in length or longer than width of interstriae. **Venter:** in lateral and posterior part

densely covered with recumbent and subrecumbent long to hair-like scales, metasternum and median longitudinal part of ventrite 1 sparsely covered with subrecumbent to suberect, grayish, thin hair-like scales, without clusters of scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, emarginate at posterior margin, punctured, with hairs; metasternum flat, densely punctured; ventrite 1 with shallow impression, punctured, ventrite 2 flat, punctured; ventrite 1 almost twice as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $3.9 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined; ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** brown to dark brown, profemora with very small sharp teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp triangular teeth; femora covered with subrecumbent, unevenly densely distributed pale scales, tibiae with suberect, pale yellowish and sparsely intermixed black scales, tarsi except onychia with recumbent whitish hairs and suberect whitish seta-like scales; protarsal onychia moderately longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by about 1/4–1/3 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 54 d–f, its body medium long, with sinuate sides, narrowed before apex, apex broadly tapered.

Female. Rostrum and antennal insertion approximately as in male. Ventrites 1 and 2 slightly convex. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.39–4.20 mm, ♀♀ 3.59–4.60 mm. Very variable species in the color of rostrum, legs and elytra from reddish to almost black and, even in more extent, in elytral pattern. Both elytral maculae vary in size from medium large to small or almost patch-like, sometimes missing at all. The number and the size of black patches on odd interstriae varies extremely from relatively dense to missing. Elytral sides vary also to some extent from subparallel to slightly subrotund.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by concealed elytral integument, erect, long seta-like scales on all elytral interstriae, small profemoral teeth, rather subparallel elytral sides, pronotum in lateral view abruptly falling to anterior margin, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus olens* is undoubtedly most closely related to *C. merkli*, from which it differs by small profemoral teeth, more oblong elytra, on average smaller body size, pronotum in lateral view abruptly falling to anterior margin, and less elongate apical part of body of penis.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected this species in southern Moravia, Slovakia and Hungary on *Verbascum densiflorum*. Smreczyński (1976) reported *V. thapsus*, *V. phlomoides*, *V. pulverulentum* Vill. and *V. blattaria* L. as host plants. Hoffmann (1958) reported also *V. nigrum* as a host plant. *C. olens* is apparently an oligophagous species, which is often found in first-year rosettes of leaves.

**Distribution.** This species is widely distributed in most European countries except Scandinavia eastwards to European part of Russian Federation, Transcaucasus, Anatolia and Israel.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 200 specimens from all above mentioned regions and countries.

## 55. *Cionus merkli* Stierlin, 1882

Figs 55 a–f.

*Cionus merkli* Stierlin, 1882: 253. Reitter, 1904: 58 (*C. olens merkli*) (stat. dem.). Wingelmüller, 1914: 217 (stat. prom.); 1921: 110; 1937: 199. A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1225. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

*Cionus parcenotatus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1895: 84. Wingelmüller, 1914: 218 (*C. merkli* “ab.” *parcenotatus*) (stat. dem.); 1921: 110 (*C. merkli* “ab.” *parcenotatus*); 1937: 200 (*C. merkli* “ab.” *parcenotatus*). A. Hoffmann, 1958: 1225 (*C. merkli parcenotatus*). Caldara, 2013: 124 (syn. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Turkey.

**Type series.** According to the original description, the species was described based on an unknown number of specimens from Turkey. Specimens were given to Stierlin by H. Merkl. In the general collection of SMDEI, under the name “*Cionus merkli* Stierlin”, there are six specimens labeled with a printed red label “Syntypus”. Three of them originate from coll. Stierlin and three from coll. von Heyden. As the red labels were apparently added later, only Stierlin’s specimens were regarded as syntypes. A slightly damaged, 4.75 mm long female with missing right metatarsus labeled “Türkei / coll. Stierlin / Syntypus / Wingelmüller det. / C. n. sp. bei olens Merkl m. ... Merkl ...” was remounted, labeled “Michael Košťál reprep. 2012” and designated as the lectotype of *Cionus merkli* Stierlin by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus merkli* Stierlin Michael Košťál des. 2012 [printed red label]”. A male

labeled “Türkei / coll. Stierlin / Syntypus / Wingelmüller det. / olens v. Merkl wohl Typen Stierl.” was remounted, dissected for genitalia and labeled as paralectotype of *C. merkli* Stierlin accordingly. A male bearing labels “Türkei / coll. Stierlin / Syntypus / Wingelmüller det.” was also labeled as paralectotype of *C. merkli* Stierlin accordingly.

**Synonyms.** *Cionus parcenotatus* was described from Akbes (Turkey, formerly Syria) without an indication of specimen number. According to Desbrochers des Loges (1895), this species should differ from *C. olens* by bigger and plumper size, from *C. merkli* by different shape of pronotum and more numerous black spots on elytra. In coll. Desbrochers (MNHN), there are two specimens with a label “parcenotatus” handwritten by Desbrochers. We have remounted and dissected for genitalia a 4.54 mm long, damaged male labeled “parcenotatus n. / Ex Musæo Desbrochers 1914 / MUSÉUM PARIS COLL. DESBROCHERS” without a locality label, and designated as the lectotype of *Cionus parcenotatus* Desbrochers des Loges by adding the label “Cionus parcenotatus Desbrochers Michael Košťál des. 2014 [printed red label]”. The other specimen, a clumped, probably female labeled “olens Syrie v. parcenotatus / parcenotatus m. ...[illegible] / type”, plus other labels as in the lectotype, was labeled as paralectotype accordingly. Both specimens show no significant difference from *C. merkli*, the male genitalia correspond to those of this species. The lectotype and paralectotype are conspecific with the lectotype of *C. merkli* Stierlin. We provided both specimens with labels “Cionus merkli Stierlin M. Košťál det. 2014” accordingly.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund to subquadrate. **Head:** rostrum stout, long (l/w 5.2, RI/PI 1.4), black to dark brown; in lateral view very slightly curved, of same width from base to antennal insertion, then slightly tapered to apex, lower outline shortly before apex with sharp incision; in dorsal view of same width from base to antennal insertion, then slightly narrowed to apex, in basal part round in cross-section, in apical part slightly dorsoventrally flattened; texture and vestiture as in *C. olens*. Head between eyes very narrow, of 0.3 rostrum width at base. Eyes as in *C. olens*, slightly less broadly rounded. Antennae of same color and insertion site as in *C. olens*; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 three times as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club as in *C. olens*. **Pronotum:** black to dark brown, moderately wider than long (PI/Pw 0.74), punctation, vestiture and outline as in *C. olens*, in lateral view in basal half flat, then moderately gradually falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** as in *C. olens*. **Scutellum:** as in *C. olens*. **Elytra:** dark brown to black, in basal 2/3 very slightly rounded to subparallel, in apical part very broadly evenly rounded, subparallel slightly elongate (El/Ew 1.17), widest at about 1/3 of elytral length, at base moderately wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.50), humeri subrotund, slightly prominent, with shallow wide indistinct posthumeral impression; flat on disc; interstriae, striae, maculae and vestiture as in *C. olens* except erect seta-like scales longer, preapical macula smaller to reduced or missing, recumbent to subrecumbent scales on average thinner and longer. **Venter:** as in *C. olens* except slightly deeper and finely transversally ribbed impression on ventrites 1 and 2. **Legs:** as in *C. olens* except markedly larger profemoral teeth. **Penis:** Figs 55 d–f, as in *C. olens* except on average slenderer apical part of body of penis.

Female. Rostrum slightly more curved, length and antennal insertion approximately as in male. Ventrites 1 and 2 slightly convex. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.87–4.98 mm, ♀♀ 4.19–5.07 mm. The variability is similar to that of *C. olens* and concerns the same characters. The preapical and rarely the dorsal elytral macula are reduced or missing.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by fully concealed elytral integument, considerably long erect seta-like scales on all interstriae, larger profemoral teeth, relatively long pronotum and short elytra, pronotum in lateral view gradually, not abruptly falling to anterior margin, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus merkli* is undoubtedly most closely related to *C. olens*, from which it differs by larger profemoral teeth, shorter elytra, on average larger body size, pronotum in lateral view gradually falling to anterior margin, and on average more elongate apical part of body of penis.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected series of specimens in Turkey, Armenia, Macedonia and Greece on large *Verbascum* species, predominantly sitting in first-year rosettes of leaves.

**Distribution.** Macedonia, continental Greece, Samos Island, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Iran.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 490 specimens from all above reported countries except Georgia.

## 56. *Cionus pulverosus* Guérin-Méneville, 1833

Figs 56 a–f.

- Cionus pulverosus* Guérin-Méneville, 1833: pl. 38. Reitter, 1904: 59. Wingelmüller, 1914: 214; 1921: 109; 1937: 196. Smreczyński, 1976: 61. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.
- Cionus pulverosus impunctatus* Gyllenhal, 1838: 733. Reitter, 1904: 59. Wingelmüller, 1914: 215; 1921: 109; 1937: 196. Caldara, 2013: 124 (*Cionus impunctatus*) (syn. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus impunctatus*).
- Cionus pulverosus albopubens* Reitter, 1904: 59. Wingelmüller, 1914: 215; 1921: 109; 1937: 196. Caldara, 2013: 124 (syn. n.). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.
- Cionus pulverosus densenotatus* Reitter, 1904: 59. Wingelmüller, 1914: 214; 1921: 109; 1937: 196. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186. **syn. n.**

**Type locality.** Kerkyra (Greece).

**Type series.** According to the original description, the species was described from the Greek island Kerkyra. (“Corcyra”). In coll. Schoenherr (NHRS), where species described by Guérin-Méneville are deposited, under the name *Cionus pulverosus*, there are a conspecific couple of *Cionus* specimens. A 3.25 mm long male with missing left posterior leg labeled “♂ / 89 / Ins. Corcyra. / Schuppel. / 73 / Typus” was designated as the lectotype of *Cionus pulverosus* Guérin-Méneville by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus pulverosus* Guérin-Méneville M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2018 [printed red label]”. A female labeled “♀ / Corfu. Mannerh: / 74 / Allotypus” was labeled as paralectotype accordingly.

**Synonyms.** *Cionus impunctatus* was described as a variety  $\gamma$  of *C. pulverosus* from “Dalmatia” named “*Cionus impunctatus*” in the original description by Gyllenhal (1838). The only differences given are the absence of dorsal and preapical elytral maculae, and black rostrum stating “Ut  $\alpha$ , sed immaculatus, rostro piceo”, which entirely fall into the large intraspecific variability of *C. pulverosus*. In spite of the fact that we could not find the type, there is no doubt that *C. impunctatus* is a junior synonym of *C. pulverosus*.

*Cionus pulverosus* v. *albopubens* was described from Armenia, “Arexesthal bei Ordubad”, without mentioning the number of specimens. In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there is a 3.07 mm long, well-preserved glued male corresponding to the original description labeled “Caucasus Araxesthal Leder. Reitter. / Holotypus 1904 *Cionus pulverosus* var. *albopubens* Reitter / *pulverosus* v. *albopubens* m. 1904. Type [Reitter’s handwriting] / Coll. Reitter”. We designated this specimen as the lectotype of *C. pulverosus* v. *albopubens* Reitter by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus pulverosus* v. *albopubens* Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013”.

*Cionus pulverosus* v. *densenotatus* was described from Armenia (Yerevan) based on two specimens. In coll. Reitter (HNHM), there is a glued, well-preserved, 3.81 mm long female with missing left posterior tarsus corresponding to the original description labeled “Eriwan 1898 Korb / Transkaukasus / Holotypus 1904. ♀ *Cionus pulverosus* var. *densenotatus* Reitter / *pulverosus* v. *densenotatus* m. [Reitter’s handwriting] / Coll. Reitter”. We designated this specimen as the lectotype of *C. pulverosus* v. *densenotatus* Reitter by adding the printed red label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus pulverosus* v. *densenotatus* Reitter Michael Košťál des. 2013”. Both above mentioned lectotypes are consubspecific with the lectotype of *C. pulverosus* Guérin-Méneville and were labeled accordingly “*Cionus pulverosus* Gyllenhal Michael Košťál det. 2013”.

**Redescription.** Male. Body moderately stout, subparallel to subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately slender, medium long (l/w 4.4, RI/PI 1.35), brown to dark brown; in lateral view moderately, slightly unevenly curved with hump shortly before antennal insertion, in basal part of same width, in apical part abruptly narrowed and then slightly tapered to apex; in dorsal view same width from base to apex, in basal part almost round in cross-section, in apical part markedly dorsoventrally flattened; except apical and preapical part densely, moderately longitudinally punctured, in preapical part punctures round and sparse, at apex with relatively large median smooth shiny area; scales similar to those in *C. olens*. Head between eyes very narrow, of about 0.3 of rostrum width at base. Eyes large, broadly rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.8 scape length, segment 1 moderately wider than segment 2, segment 1 twice, segment 2 twice or more as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, more than twice as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent, light brown thin hairs and sparse, erect, light brown, relatively short sensilla. **Pronotum:** blackish-brown, markedly wider than long (PI/Pw 0.61), semidensely finely evenly punctured, punctures round, of approximately equal size, spaces between punctures larger or equal to puncture diameter; vestiture as in *C. olens* but scales shorter (l/w 5–7); widest at base, then subparallel to broadly rounded, in anterior part more markedly narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view flat in basal half, then gradually rounded, moder-

ately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, relatively shallow semicircular emargination, bounded by small shiny tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** subtriangular with round apex, covered with same type of scales as on elytra, densely punctured to rugulose. **Elytra:** brown to dark brown, in basal 2/3 subparallel to slightly rounded, in apical part broadly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.23), widest at about half of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.57), humeri subrotund, slightly prominent, without distinct posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 at 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area moderately broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing small subrotund black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae subrecumbent except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae with sparsely, unevenly distributed patches of black scales, without patches of light scales; striae shallow, formed by single rows of confluent punctures; entire surface covered with dense, recumbent to elongate (l/w 4–7), yellowish scales completely concealing integument; interstriae with uneven rows of erect, yellowish and very sparsely intermixed black seta-like scales being equally long as or moderately longer than width of interstriae. **Venter:** vestiture as in *C. olens* except for scales shorter and more densely covering median longitudinal part; mesosternal process as in *C. olens*; metasternum markedly concave, densely transversally punctured; ventrite 1 with deep impression, ventrite 2 anteriorly with shallow impression, punctured, with hair-like scales; ventrite 1  $2.5 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.5 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.7 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** dark brown to reddish-brown, profemora with very small teeth, meso- and metafemora with large sharp triangular teeth; covered with subrecumbent, semidensely evenly arranged (femora) and with suberect, yellowish elongate scales (tibiae), tarsomeres 2–3 with suberect seta-like whitish scales, onychia with recumbent to subrecumbent, whitish hair-like scales; protarsal onychia as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws thinner and of half length of their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 56 d–f, its body medium long, sinuate at sides, tapered to apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.39), antennae inserted shortly beyond mid-length of rostrum, apical part of rostrum moderately broadened towards apex. Ventrites 1 and 2 convex. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 2.71–3.76 mm, ♀♀ 2.91–4.09 mm. Very variable species in the color of rostrum and legs being from reddish-brown to almost black, and in the size of both black tomentous elytral maculae, which are always small but in some specimens tiny to missing, elytral pattern of black scale patches, which vary from relatively numerous to absent.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by completely concealed elytral integument, erect seta-like scales on all interstriae, relatively large shiny medial area at apex of rostrum, small body size, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. olens* and *C. merkli*, from which it differs by remarkable smaller body size, parallel or slightly broadened apical part of rostrum, drop-like shiny area on apex of rostrum, and penis shape.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected this species from various unidentified, mostly racemose *Verbascum* species.

**Distribution.** From Austria and Hungary to the Balkans (Croatia, Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Montenegro, Greece), Turkey and Armenia.

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined more than 660 specimens from above mentioned countries except Albania.

## 57. *Cionus wittei* Kirsch, 1881

Figs 57 a–f.

*Cionus wittei* Kirsch, 1881: 8. Reitter, 1904: 58. Wingelmüller, 1914: 219; 1921: 109; 1937: 201. Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Jaffa (Israel).

**Type series.** In coll. MTD, there are a couple of specimens labeled “Jaffa Kirsch / Typus! / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden”. As the author did not indicate the holotype in the original description, we remounted a 4.42 mm long, well-preserved male and designated it as the lectotype of *Cionus wittei* Kirsch by adding the printed red

label "LECTOTYPUS *Cionus wittei* Kirsch Michael Košťál des. 2014". The female was labeled as paralectotype accordingly.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 6.3, Rl/Pl 1.21), black; in lateral view moderately unevenly curved, at antennal insertion somewhat broadened, somewhat more curved, of same width from base to antennal insertion, then slightly tapered to apex; in dorsal view visibly broadened from base to antennal insertion, then subparallel to apex, in basal part markedly laterally constricted, in apical part slightly dorsoventrally flattened; confluent longitudinally punctured, at apex punctures distributed sparsely; basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, subrecumbent to suberect, elongate grayish scales, apical part with forwardly oriented, suberect to erect, longer and thinner scales. Head between eyes relatively broad, of half rostrum width at base. Eyes large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae reddish-brown except black club and darkened distal funicular segments, inserted at 0.6 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segment 1 almost twice, segment 2 three times as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, more than twice as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent, thin brown hairs and sparsely distributed, erect pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, moderately wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.73), semidensely, very finely, evenly punctured, punctures tiny, round, of approximately equal size, spaces between punctures larger or of same width as puncture diameter; covered with densely arranged, variously oriented, subrecumbent to suberect, elongate (l/w 4–8), grayish scales; widest at base, in basal part moderately, in anterior part distinctly conically narrowed to anterior margin, without constriction, in lateral view in basal half flat, then falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with relatively narrow, sharply incised semicircular emargination without bounding tubercles, separated from coxae by very narrow strip of prosternum. **Scutellum:** triangular, with relatively sharp apex, covered with thin scales, densely punctured. **Elytra:** black to dark brown, in basal 2/3 moderately rounded, in apical third broadly evenly rounded, short (El/Ew 1.13), widest at about 1/3 of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.62), humeri subrotund, moderately prominent, with indistinct posthumeral impression; slightly convex on disc; interstria 1 in 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing round to subrotund black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of equal width; odd interstriae, especially in posterior part, with unevenly distributed, sparse large patches of black scales, without patches of light scales; striae shallow to indistinct, formed by confluent arranged, somewhat uneven single rows of punctures; entire surface covered with dense, recumbent to subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–8), tipped grayish scales almost completely concealing integument; all interstriae with uneven rows of suberect to erect grayish, in black patches black seta-like scales being approximately as long as interstriae width. **Venter:** on sides densely covered with elongate whitish scales, in median longitudinal part with more sparsely distributed whitish hairs, without distinct clusters of scales; mesosternal process flat, broad, with shallow emargination at posterior margin, very densely punctured, with hairs; metasternum flat to concave in posterior part, transversally punctured and ribbed; ventrite 1 and anterior part of ventrite 2 with deep, relatively narrow, transversally confluent punctured impression; ventrite 1 almost twice as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $5.2 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black to dark brown, basal part of onychia and partially also tarsomere 3 lighter, profemora with small teeth emphasized by erect scales, meso- and metafemora with very sharp subtriangular large teeth; femora covered with somewhat unevenly distributed subrecumbent grayish scales, tibiae with suberect grayish and rare intermixed black scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect whitish seta-like scales, onychia with recumbent, long whitish hairs; protarsal onychia slightly longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, protarsal tarsomere 3 as long as wide; protarsal lateral claws of almost half length of medial ones, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by approximately 1/3 shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 57 d–f, its body medium long, with slightly convergent sides, narrowly rounded at apex.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 4.04–4.56 mm, ♀♀ 4.29–4.90 mm. This species shows variability in the elytral pattern, especially in the number and size of patches of black scales on odd interstriae, and in the color of elytra and legs.

**Diagnosis.** This species is recognizable by almost concealed elytral integument, medium long, erect, seta-like scales on all elytral interstriae, subrotund short shape of elytra, grayish color of the vestiture, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus wittei* is most closely related to *C. merkli*, from which it differs by distinctly shorter erect seta-like scales on elytra.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** Eastern Bulgaria (Arkutino, Michurin, Boljarovo, Zvezdets, Primorsko, Burgas, Varna), Turkey (Menderes), Lebanon (Beyruth, 1 ♂ ISZP), Israel (many places). Weill *et al.* (2011) reported additionally Syria.



**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 68 specimens from all localities mentioned above except Syria.

### *Cionus variegatus* group

Pronotum and elytra very densely covered with recumbent, relatively short scales, in some parts of pronotum and elytra of light, and in others of black color, forming irregular striking bicolored pattern.

#### 58. *Cionus variegatus* (Brullé, 1839)

Figs 58 a–f.

*Mononyx variegatus* Brullé, 1839: 72. Zumpt, 1937: 227 (*Cionus variegatus*). Roudier, 1957: 46 (*Cionus variegatus*). Caldara, 2013: 124 (*Cionus variegatus*). Machado & Oromí, 2000: 228. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (*Cionus variegatus*).  
*Cionus luctuosus* Boheman, 1845: 179. Wingelmüller, 1914: 221; 1921: 110; 1937: 203. Roudier, 1957: 46. Machado & Oromí, 2000: 228. (syn. n.). Caldara, 2013: 124. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Canary Islands.

**Type series.** The species was described from “Canary Islands” without giving an exact locality and the number of specimens. We did not find the type material in coll. Brullé (MNHN). However, a detailed original description referring to the peculiar black and white vestiture of *C. variegatus* “Joli insecte varié de noir et de blanc...” leaves no doubt about the identity of the described taxon, which cannot be confused with any other weevil on the islands.

**Synonyms.** *Cionus luctuosus* was described from Tenerife based upon an unknown number of specimens. In coll. Schoenherr (NHRS), where Boheman’s types are deposited, there is a pinned, 4.75 mm long female labeled “1078 / Typus / Coll. Chevrol.”, which perfectly corresponds to the original descriptions of both *Mononyx variegatus* and *Cionus luctuosus*. Therefore, these two species are surely conspecific. We designated the female as the lectotype of *Cionus luctuosus* Boheman by adding the label “LECTOTYPUS *Cionus luctuosus* Boheman M.Košťál et R.Caldara des.2011 [printed red label]” and identified the species as *C. variegatus*.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long (l/w 4.9, Rl/Pl 1.46), black; in lateral view very slightly, somewhat unevenly curved, upper outline at antennal insertion slightly abruptly curved, lower outline evenly slightly curved, in basal part of same width from base to antennal insertion, in apical part tapered to apex; in dorsal view same width from base to antennal insertion, then slightly broadened to apex, in basal part round in cross-section, in apical part dorsoventrally flattened; confluent, longitudinally punctured except smooth matt median longitudinal apical area; basal part with mostly upwardly oriented, recumbent, thin, whitish and brownish intermixed scales, in apical part with forwardly oriented, subrecumbent, long pale seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of 0.4 rostrum width at base. Eyes very large, rounded, not protruding from head outline. Antennae black to blackish-brown, inserted at 2/3 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segment 1 1.5 ×, segment 2 more than three times as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club elongate, more than 2.5 × as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent thin pale and dark hairs, and sparse erect, relatively short pale sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, markedly wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.62), very densely punctured, punctures subrotund, of almost equal size, spaces between punctures considerably smaller than puncture diameter; semidensely covered with recumbent, slightly elongate black scales, on sides entirely covered with light scales, in mediobasal area with large, longitudinal medial band formed by recumbent whitish to yellowish elongate (l/w 4–6) scales; widest at base, subparallel to slightly convergent to half of pronotal length, then abruptly subconically narrowed to anterior margin, with shallow but distinct wide constriction, in lateral view in basal half flat, then abruptly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, deep subquadrate incision bounded by tubercles, separated from coxae by narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, with whitish scales similar to those in white elytral pattern, densely punctured. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 subparallel to slightly rounded, in apical third broadly slightly unevenly rounded, moderately elongate (El/Ew 1.25), widest at about 1/3 of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.69), humeri subrotund to subquadrate, moderately prominent, with posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 at about 1/3 of medial length and in preapical area broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing medium

large subrotund black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular area of approximately equal width; odd interstriae without patches of scales; striae shallow, formed by single, almost even rows of deep round punctures; entire surface completely covered with densely arranged, recumbent, moderately elongate black scales and recumbent elongate (l/w 3–6), whitish scales forming striking “black and white” pattern, large white areas almost confluent covering elytral sides including apex and dorsum, especially periscutellar area, with smaller white irregular maculae, both types of scales fully concealing elytral integument. **Venter:** unevenly densely covered with whitish hairs and broader scales, whitish to yellowish clusters of scales on metepisterna, sides of metasternum, sides of ventrite 2 and paramedially on ventrites 3–5; mesosternal process flat, posterior margin straightly truncated, covered with fine hairs, densely punctured to rugulose; metasternum concave, densely punctured, ventrite 1 with medium deep impression, ventrite 2 flattened, both ventrites punctured; ventrite 1  $1.7 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.4 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.9 of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black except brown claws, profemora without teeth, only with tuft of erect scales, mesofemora with small blunt, metafemora with slightly larger blunt teeth; femora covered with recumbent to subrecumbent, whitish and dark intermixed elongate scales forming incomplete to almost complete transverse whitish bands, tibiae covered with intermixed recumbent to suberect whitish and dark elongate scales, tarsi with suberect, thin, whitish seta-like scales except onychia being covered with recumbent, thin, whitish hairs; protarsal onychia shorter than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal lateral, meso- and metatarsal medial claws by about 1/4 shorter and indistinctly thinner than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 58 d–f, its body relatively short, widest in middle, abruptly bluntly tapered to apex.

Female. Rostrum longer (RI/PI 1.77), in lateral view without abrupt curvature at antennal insertion, evenly moderately curved, of same width from base to apex, antennal insertion at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.98 - 4.62 mm, ♀♀ 4.35–4.82 mm. This species shows remarkable variability in the white elytral pattern in periscutellar and dorsal perimacular area. In some specimens the white spots are almost missing, whereas in others they are confluent, surrounding scutellum and dorsal macula. Otherwise, shape, texture and shape ratios are minimally variable.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus variegatus* is very easily recognizable by completely concealed elytral integument, striking black and white elytral pattern, elongate antennal club, wider pronotum, reduced to absent femoral teeth, and shape of penis.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. griseus*, from which it differs by more elongate antennal club, shorter pronotum, more striking elytral pattern, and penis shape.

**Biological notes.** Stüben & Behne (2013) reported this species from Gomera on *Verbascum virgatum* Stokes, which surely concerns the nutritional feeding of imagoes. In the same paper the authors report *Scrophularia* sp. as a collecting plant from several places in Gomera. Subsequently, Stüben & Behne (2015) reported *S. glabrata* Aiton as a collecting plant from two localities on La Palma (718 and 1362 m a. s. l.) and mentioned also *S. smithii langeana* (Bolle) Dalgaard as a host plant. According to Bramwell & Bramwell (1990), *S. glabrata* occurs at high elevations of 1,600–2,400 m a. s. l. whereas *S. smithii langeana* is found in elevations up to 800 m a. s. l. Therefore, and based on numerous specimens examined by us exclusively from lower elevations, e.g. one male from Tenerife collected on “*S. smithii*” at 800 m a. s. l. (MZLU), the above mentioned observations indicate that the true host plant of *C. variegatus* is probably *S. smithii langeana* with uncertain monophagy.

**Distribution.** This species is endemic to the Canary Islands (Tenerife, Gomera and La Palma).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 67 specimens from all three Islands. Tenerife (Las Mercedes, Mt. Aguirre), Gomera (El Cedro, Monte El Cedro, Espigon de Ibosa), La Palma (unspecified localities).

## 59. *Cionus griseus* Har. Lindberg, 1958

Figs 59 a–f.

*Cionus griseus* Har. Lindberg, 1958: 74. Machado & Oromí, 2000: 228. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186.

**Type locality.** Canary Islands.

**Type series.** In coll. Lindberg (MZHF), despite of kind assistance of Museum staff, we could not find the type

material of *C. griseus*. However, according to the relatively precise original description stating “Körper schwarz, dicht mit anliegenden grauweissen schmalen Schuppen bekleidet. Halschild klein, schwarz, fast dreieckig...” it was possible to assign the description of *C. griseus* to the taxon as currently understood.

**Synonyms.** None. Based on sequencing of solely one mitochondrial DNA fragment COI, Stüben & Behne (2015) assumed that *C. griseus* could be a junior synonym of *C. variegatus* without having established a taxonomic act of synonymization. This is in contradiction with several clear morphological differences and different ecology of both species. Therefore, we do not agree with their proposed synonymy.

**Redescription.** Male. Body medium stout, suboval. **Head:** rostrum medium stout, medium long (l/w 5.5, Rl/Pl 1.33), black; in lateral view slightly, evenly curved, in basal part of same width from base to antennal insertion, then very slightly tapered to apex; in dorsal view as in *C. variegatus* except slightly laterally constricted basal part; texture and vestiture as in *C. variegatus*. Head between eyes and eyes as in *C. variegatus*. Antennae as in *C. variegatus* except much shorter, hardly twice as long as wide spindle-shaped club. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.67), densely punctured, punctures subrotund, of moderately unequal size, spaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter; on sides and along midline in entire length densely covered with subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–6), yellowish scales, light scaled areas forming two irregularly delimited lateral and one medial bands, rest of pronotal surface covered with subrecumbent, short elongate black scales; widest at base, conically moderately narrowed to shortly before half of its length, then more distinctly narrowed to anterior margin, with shallow indistinct constriction, in lateral view in basal half flat, then moderately falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** as in *C. variegatus*. **Scutellum:** as in *C. variegatus*. **Elytra:** black, shaped as in *C. variegatus* (El/Ew 1.22), at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.62), humeri subrotund, slightly prominent, with shallow posthumeral impression; moderately convex on disc; interstria 1 shortly before 1/3 of medial length moderately broadened, in preapical area very slightly broadened, interstria 2 on dorsum slightly narrowed and constricted laterally, in preapical area of same width, straight, encompassing small subrotund dorsal macula and almost concealed preapical black tomentous area without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width; odd interstriae without patches of scales; striae as in *C. variegatus*; entire surface completely covered in major part with densely arranged, overlapping, recumbent, elongate (l/w 3–5) yellowish scales, in minor part with recumbent, shortly elongate black scales forming irregular black pattern on dorsum and humeri, both types of scales fully concealing elytral integument. **Venter:** as in *C. variegatus* except transversally ribbed part of metasternum and markedly more dense scales on sides. **Legs:** as in *C. variegatus* except always complete transverse band on profemora and more abundant yellow scales. **Penis:** Figs 59 d–f, as in *C. variegatus* except tipped and sinuate apex in lateral view.

Female. Rostrum longer (Rl/Pl 1.63), antennal insertion at 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Claws of approximately equal length.

**Variability.** Length ♂♂ 3.55–4.29 mm, ♀♀ 3.79–4.40 mm. *Cionus griseus* shows an enormous variability in the scale pattern on pronotum and elytra. The elytra can be almost completely yellow, with no dorsal and preapical maculae, or black spotted to black marbled with about 10% black portion of the entire elytral surface. The preapical macula in many specimens is absent or strongly reduced. The shape and the texture of pronotum, elytra and legs are not markedly variable.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus griseus* is easily recognizable by completely concealed elytral integument, short, spindle-shaped antennal club, elongate pronotum, reduced or missing femoral teeth, and penis shape.

**Comparative notes.** This species is most closely related to *C. variegatus*, from which it differs by markedly shorter antennal club, hardly twice as long as wide, longer pronotum, reduced black elytral pattern, shorter and broader yellowish scales on elytra, and tipped and sinuate penis in lateral view.

**Biological notes.** This is a common but endemic montane to subalpine species living on *Scrophularia glabrata* at elevations of approximately 1,500 to more than 2,000 m a. s. l. The first author collected a series of specimens on *S. glabrata* at elevations of 1,600–2,000 m a. s. l. in Tenerife.

**Distribution.** *Cionus griseus* is endemic to the island Tenerife (Canary Islands).

**Non-type specimens examined.** We examined 75 specimens from Tenerife.

## *Cionus latefasciatus* group

Elytra with two broad transverse, irregularly delimited white scale bands in their anterior and posterior third.

### 60. *Cionus latefasciatus* Voss, 1956

Figs 60 a–f.

*Cionus latefasciatus* Voss, 1956: 15. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Mt. Tsurugi (Japan, Shikoku, Tokushima).

**Type series.** In coll. Voss (ZMUH), there are a couple of pinned specimens fully corresponding morphologically and by labeling to the original description. We dissected and remounted a slightly damaged (missing right medial and posterior leg and left pro- and mesotarsus), 3.72 mm long male labeled “Japan, Shikoku Mt. Tsurugi-san Tokushima-ken / 28.VII.1949 coll. M. Chujô / [illegible Japanese, folded] / Mt. Tsurugi-san Tokushima-ken Shikoku, JAPAN 28.VII.1949 Coll. M.-T. CHÛJÔ [folded] / Holotypus *Cionus latefasciatus* m. [red label]”. This specimen is indicated in the original description as “Typus !” and should be regarded as the holotype. The other specimen, a female labeled “Japan, Shikoku Mt. Tsurugi-san / Tokushima Pref. / 25.VII.1954 coll. M. Chujô / Mt. Tsurugi-san Tokushima Pref. Shikoku, JAPAN 25.VII.1954 Coll. M. CHÛJÔ [folded] / Paratypoid *Cionus latefasciatus* m. [red label]” is regarded as a paratype.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subglobose. **Head:** rostrum moderately stout, medium long (l/w 4.2, Rl/Pl 1.60), black; in lateral view markedly evenly curved with slight angle along upper-margin at antennal insertion, of same width from base to apex; in dorsal view slightly broadened from base to apex, in basal part round in cross-section, in apical part moderately dorsoventrally flattened; densely longitudinally punctured, feebly carinated at antennal insertion, with smooth medial area at apex; in basal part with up- and backwardly oriented, recumbent, whitish and dark brown scales, in apical part with subrecumbent, forwardly oriented, relatively short seta-like scales. Head between eyes narrow, of less than 0.5 of rostrum width at base. Eyes large, flat. Antennae brown with darkened club, inserted beyond 2/3 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.6 scape length, segment 1 wider than segment 2, segments 1 and 2 twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide, subglobose; club spindle-shaped, twice as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent pale hairs and sparse, erect whitish sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, wider than long (Pw/Pl 0.63), sparsely, very finely punctured, punctures subrotund, unevenly densely distributed, spaces between punctures larger than puncture diameter; on disc sparsely, on sides densely covered with recumbent, elongate (w/l 6–8) whitish scales; widest at base, in basal part moderately narrowed, in anterior part slightly abruptly, more conically narrowed to anterior margin, with shallow wide constriction, in lateral view in basal part flat, then gradually rounded and falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with semicircular deep emargination bounded by sharp edges, from coxae separated by very narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** triangular, covered with narrow whitish scales, punctured. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 moderately rounded, in apical 1/3 broadly evenly rounded, subglobose, short (El/Ew 1.06), widest at about half of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.67), humeri subrotund, prominent, with posthumeral impression; convex on disc; interstria 1 at about 1/3 of medial length moderately, in preapical area indistinctly broadened, interstria 2 at same lengths on dorsum moderately, in preapical area indistinctly narrowed and constricted laterally encompassing longitudinally oval dorsal and irregular preapical black tomentous maculae without differently colored scale border; interstriae except perimacular areas of approximately equal width, in middle of elytral length odd interstriae wider than even ones, interstria 3, 5 and 7 in posterior half slightly vaulted; odd interstriae except white scaled parts with alternating black and whitish, unevenly distributed patches of scales; striae shallow, formed by irregular single rows of medium large, deep, semidensely arranged punctures; anterior and posterior third with broad white bands formed by densely arranged, recumbent, elongate (l/w 4–6) white scales, anterior white band on interstriae 1–2 emarginate, posterior band projecting anteriorly, transverse medial part on odd interstriae with alternating patches of black and white scales, even interstriae covered with recumbent elongate brown scales, elytral integument on white bands and odd interstriae completely, in medial part of elytra on even interstriae almost completely concealed. **Venter:** metepisterna and lateral parts of metasternum densely, median longitudinal part and ventrites sparsely covered with recumbent elongate whitish scales,

mesosternal process flat, broad, with almost straightly truncated posterior margin, scaled, punctured; metasternum slightly concave, semidensely punctured; ventrite 1 with very shallow impression, ventrite 2 flat, both punctured; ventrite 1  $1.6 \times$  as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined  $4.3 \times$  as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined slightly shorter than ventrite 5. **Legs:** femora blackish, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, all femora, especially meso- and metafemora, with large subtriangular sharp teeth; femora covered with unevenly distributed, recumbent to subrecumbent, whitish and sparse brownish elongate scales forming three well visible transverse white bands, tibiae covered with subrecumbent whitish and sparse brownish scales, tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect, onychia with subrecumbent whitish seta-like scales and hairs, tarsomere 3 wider than long; protarsal claws of approximately equal length, connate almost in their entire length, meso- and metatarsal medial claws shorter than their pair-claws. **Penis:** Figs 60 d–f, its body medium long, with subparallel sides, slightly sinuate and tapered at apex.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (RI/PI 1.62). Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression, convex. Claws equally long.

*Variability.* Length ♂♂ 3.53–3.99 mm, ♀♀ 3.76–3.85 mm. The few specimens examined do not show considerable differences.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus latefasciatus* is characterised by two broad transverse, irregularly delimited bands of white scales in anterior and posterior third of elytra.

**Comparative notes.** This species is rather peculiar among the Palaearctic *Cionus*. In eastern provinces of China, a slightly different form occurs, which highly probably falls into the variability range, similarly as in *C. tamazo*. At the first look, *C. latefasciatus* can be confused with *Stereonychus hemileucus* Wingelmüller, 1915, which differs by the main generic character, namely one tarsal claw on all legs in both sexes and, moreover, larger size and different elytral pattern only seemingly similar to *C. latefasciatus*.

**Biological notes.** Biology unknown.

**Distribution.** Japan, China, according to Legalov & Sergeev (2018) newly found in the Far East of the Russian Federation (Primorsky Krai, Furugelm Island).

**Non-type specimens examined.** China: Zhejiang, Jinhua, 3. v. 2005, 360 m, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (IZCAS).

## *Cionus helleri* group

Size large, elytral integument visible among scales, pronotum with three tubercles, males with anterior tarsomere 1 with spine and mucronate apices of meso- and metatibiae.

### 61. *Cionus helleri* Reitter, 1904

Figs 61 a–f.

*Cionus helleri* Reitter, 1904: 56. Wingelmüller, 1914: 182; 1921: 104; 1937: 161. Zumpt, 1937: 222. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

**Type locality.** Japan.

**Type series.** The original description refers to a single male specimen from Japan given for description to E. Reitter by K. M. Heller from MTD. In coll. Faust (MTD), there is a well-preserved, 4.76 mm long specimen labeled “typus! / Japan ...[illegible] / Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900 / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden / C. Helleri m Type–1904,”. We remounted this specimen, dissected its genitalia and realized that it is a female. For clarity, we provided this specimen with a label “HOLOTYPUS *Cionus helleri* Reitter M.Košťál et R.Caldara vid. 2017 [printed red label]”.

**Synonyms.** None.

**Redescription.** Male. Body stout, subrotund. **Head:** rostrum stout, medium long ( $l/w$  3.5, RI/PI 1.20), black; in lateral view clearly, at upper outline almost evenly curved, in basal part very slightly narrowed to antennal insertion, in apical part moderately narrowed to apex; in dorsal view moderately broadened from base to apex, in basal part slightly laterally constricted, in apical part dorsoventrally flattened; longitudinally, densely punctured except median longitudinal smooth area at apex; basal part with upwardly oriented, recumbent to subrecumbent, thin, whitish hair-like scales, apical part with subrecumbent, forwardly oriented, relatively short whitish seta-like scales. Head

between eyes very narrow, of not more than 0.2 rostrum width at base. Eyes very large, broadly rounded, slightly protruding from head outline. Antennae black to dark brown, inserted at 2/3 of rostrum length; funicle of 0.7 scape length, segment 1 slightly wider than segment 2, segment 1 almost, segment 2 more than twice as long as wide, segments 3–5 as long as wide; club spindle-shaped, slightly more than twice as long as wide, completely covered with recumbent and subrecumbent, thin, dark and pale hairs, and sparse, erect light sensilla. **Pronotum:** black, somewhat wider than long (Pl/Pw 0.68), unevenly densely punctured, punctures subrotund, of slightly unequal size, spaces between punctures mostly smaller than puncture diameter; unevenly densely covered with subrecumbent, elongate (l/w 4–7), intermixed white and gingery scales; widest at base, very slightly conically narrowed to half of its length, then abruptly concavely narrowed to anterior margin, with striking bulge in middle and two smaller lateral tubercles, in lateral view in basal half flat, then abruptly falling to anterior margin. **Prosternum:** anterior margin with sharply incised, semicircular emargination not bounded by tubercles, separated from coxae by very narrow prosternal area. **Scutellum:** subtriangular, blunt at apex, covered with gingery and more sparse white scales, punctured. **Elytra:** black, in basal 2/3 moderately rounded, in apical part broadly slightly unevenly rounded, short (El/Ew 1.12), widest shortly before half of their length, at base somewhat wider than pronotum (Ew/Pw 1.67), humeri subquadrate, distinctly prominent, with marked posthumeral impression; strongly convex on disc; interstria 1 narrow, flat, at 2/3 of medial length and in preapical area with longitudinal narrow patches of dense, moderately elongate gingery scales, without broadening, with strip of dark scales between gingery patches; interstriae of markedly different width, even ones reduced to sinuous, unevenly narrow to invisible among punctures forming striae; odd interstriae, especially interstria 3 and 5 in anterior part markedly vaulted, with variously large, unevenly distributed alternating patches of whitish and black scales; striae indistinct, formed by irregular single rows of very large, deep, very densely arranged punctures; entire surface covered with small thin, tipped, recumbent, elongate (l/w 4–6) intermixed white and gingery hair-like scales leaving majority of integument visible. **Venter:** covered with semidensely arranged, subrecumbent, thin, hair-like scales except metepisterna, lateral parts of metasternum and margins of ventrites 3 and 4 covered with dense, recumbent, shortly elongate gingery scales; mesosternal process slightly convex, very broad, emarginate at posterior margin, covered with whitish hair-like scales, transversally ribbed; metasternum flat to slightly convex, with paramedial protruding tubercles, transversally ribbed, ventrite 1 with broad, subtriangular impression anteriorly and laterally bounded by linear elevation, ventrite 2 with shallow impression bounded laterally by two distinct tubercles, both ventrites finely transversally ribbed and punctured; ventrite 1 1.6 × as long as ventrite 2, ventrites 1–2 combined 5.2 × as long as ventrites 3–4 combined, ventrites 3–4 combined of 0.8 length of ventrite 5. **Legs:** black except brown claws, profemora with sharp subtriangular teeth, meso- and metafemora with protruding sharpened teeth; protibiae without mucro, mesotibiae at apex with large sharp mucro, metatibiae with smaller inwardly oriented sharp mucro; femora and tibiae covered with subrecumbent to suberect white, gingery and black elongate scales, on femora indistinctly clustered into feeble transverse bands, tarsi on tarsomeres 1–3 with suberect, onychia with recumbent, long, hair-like whitish and sparsely intermixed dark seta-like scales; anterior onychia of same length as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, anterior tarsomere 1 with downwardly oriented spine, tarsomere 3 wider than long; claws of equal length. **Penis:** Figs 61 d–f, its body medium long, lancet-like shaped, tipped at apex.

Female. Rostrum slightly longer (Rl/Rl 1.25), in lateral view more apparently narrowed from base to apex, antennal insertion closer to mid-length of rostrum, at about 0.6 of rostrum length. Ventrites 1 and 2 without impression. Protarsal segment 1 and apices of meso- and metatibiae without spine or mucro.

*Variability.* Length ♂♂ 3.82–5.29 mm, ♀♀ 4.36–5.43 mm. This species does not show remarkable variability except for the body size.

**Diagnosis.** *Cionus helleri* is characterised by large size, visible elytral integument and characters unique in Palaearctic species i. e. three tubercles on pronotum, spines on anterior tarsomere 1 and mucronate apices of meso- and metatibiae in males.

**Comparative notes.** *Cionus helleri* belongs to a monotypic morphological group unique among Palaearctic species, without close relatives.

**Biological notes.** The first author collected three specimens in Japan (Honshu, Kamikawa pr. Ichikawa, 21. v. 2014, 600 m 1 ♂; Honshu, Nagashino pr. Toyokawa, 20.v.2014, 100 m 2 ♀♀) by beating a blue blossoming tree-grown *Paulownia* sp.

**Distribution.** Japan, China (eastern provinces).

**Non-type specimens examined.** Additionally to the above mentioned specimens from Honshu, we examined 42 specimens. **JAPAN:** Shikoku, Mt. Otaki, Tokushima Pref., 2.viii.1972, M. Yoshida leg. (2 ♂♂ CA); Honshu,

Heta pass, Izu-Toi, Shizuoka Pref., 13.vi.2010, Y. Notsu leg. (1 ♂ CA); **CHINA:** Jiangxi, Jinggang Shan Mts., Jinggangshan Zhufeng, 29.iv.2011, 805 m, M. Fikáček & J. Hájek leg. (NMPC); Guangxi, Shengtang Mt., Jinxiu, Laibin, 19.v.1999, 700 m, (IZCAS); Fujian, Laizhou, Yanping, Nanping, 29.v.1981 (IZCAS); Fujian, Fu'an, Ningde, 1.vi.1981 (IZCAS); Guangxi, Longsheng, Guilin, 10.v.1983 (IZCAS).

### Species inquirendae

*Cionus goricus* Schultze, 1897: 292. Wingelmüller, 1914: 180; 1921: 104; 1937: 160. Caldara, 2013: 123. Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 185.

This species was described based on a single male specimen from Tana valley (Gori, Georgia). According to the original description, the species is very peculiar among all other members of the genus by the elongate body form, not protruding humeri, longitudinally elongate dorsal elytral macula, and brownish-yellow integument. Despite our best efforts, we did not succeed in finding the type either in Museums Frey (NHMB) nor in many other museums. According to E. Sprecher (pers. comm.), the type was highly probably lost. As no specimen of *Cionus* which we could examine matched with the original description, it was not possible to fix the identity of this species. Therefore, we decided to treat this species as species inquirenda.

*Cionus ocellatus* Germar, 1821: 303. Caldara, 2013: 124 (as nomen dubium). Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.*, 2017: 186 (as nomen dubium).

This species was described based on an undefined number of specimens from Algarve (Portugal) at the end of the description of *C. unguulatus* with the unique following sentence: “*Cionus ocellatus* Hoffmeg. in lit. ex Alyarvia omni puncto convenit, sed ungues not elongates; alter sexus videtur”. In this very short original description, which is however sufficient to confer availability to the name according to Article 10 of the ICZN (1999), there is no reported character allowing for at least a preliminary placement of this taxon into a species group. We can only be sure that it is not the female of *C. unguulatus* since the latter is not present in Portugal. In coll. Germar (MLUH), the first author could not find any specimen bearing this name. Finally, according to K. Schneider (MLUH), it was confirmed that the type was highly probably lost. Therefore, we could not fix the identity of the species and designate the neotype, and we were forced to treat this species as species inquirenda.

### Key to the species

(Numbers in square brackets behind species names refer to the number of species in the text.)

1. Dorsal elytral macula enlarged to irregular subquadrate black tomentous area on anterior half of elytra extending to interstria 3 and semicircular area on pronotum base. Eu, Af b. oc., Mad. . . . . *C. alauda* (Herbst) [1]
- Dorsal elytral macula clearly bounded, round, subrotund or elongate, restricted to interstria 1 or missing. . . . . 2
2. Elytra in anterior and posterior third with broad transverse, irregularly delimited white band formed by densely arranged whitish recumbent scales. JP, CN. . . . . *C. latefasciatus* Voss [60]
- Elytra without confluent broad white bands in anterior and posterior third. . . . . 3
3. Pronotum with striking bulge in middle and two smaller lateral tubercles. Dorsal and preapical elytral maculae missing. In males, meso- and metatibial apices with mucro, second tarsomere with spine. JP, CN, Sib or. . . . . *C. helleri* Wingelmüller [61]
- Pronotum without bulges or tubercles or at most with one reduced flat elevation in middle. Dorsal and preapical elytral maculae present or missing. In males, meso- and metatibial apices without mucro, second tarsomere without spine. . . . . 4
4. Elytral dorsal macula at posterior margin and preapical macula at anterior margin with strikingly apparent to just slightly distinct patches formed by scales of brighter color than scales on even interstriae. . . . . 5
- Both elytral maculae at their margins without strikingly apparent patches formed by scales of lighter color than scales on even interstriae, at most with more densely distributed scales or feebly indistinct patches of scales similar to those on rest of elytra. . . . . 13
5. Pronotum completely evenly covered with subrecumbent elongate whitish, yellowish to reddish scales. Eu, Am, LB, SY, Sib oc., Ac, Mad. . . . . *C. scrophulariae* (Linnaeus) [2]
- Pronotum partially covered with scales, either denser on sides or unevenly sparsely distributed on disc and sides. . . . . 6
6. Pronotum densely covered on sides with recumbent whitish, yellowish to reddish scales, broad medial longitudinal band of pronotum bare or with very sparse recumbent scales. . . . . 7
- Pronotum sparsely to semidensely unevenly covered with recumbent to subrecumbent scales, without broad medial longitudinal bare band. . . . . 8
7. Antennal club elongate, approximately 3 × as long as wide, about 1.2 × as long as funicle. Basal part of interstria 3 slightly convex. Eu, Ca, TCa, Am, Sib. . . . . *C. tuberculosis* (Scopoli) [3]

- Antennal club oblongly suboval, 2.2 × as long as wide, of approximately 0.9 funicle length. Basal part of interstria 3 markedly convex. TR. . . . . *C. osmanlis* sp. n. [4]
- 8. On elytra basal part of interstria 3 and postbasal part of interstria 5 flat or slightly convex. . . . . 9
- On elytra basal part of interstria 3 and postbasal part of interstria 5 strikingly convex. . . . . 11
- 9. Elytra with dorsal macula longitudinally elongate, with elongate scales. . . . . 10
- Elytra with dorsal macula large and round, with elongate scales intermixed with thin hair-like scales. AM. . . . .  
 . . . . . *C. armeniacus* sp. n. [7]
- 10. Rostrum slender and longer (in males l/w 5.0, Rl/Pl 1.43). Apex of body of penis more sharply tapered (Fig. 5f). TR, GE, AM, Rus m. . . . . *C. caucasicus* Reitter [5]
- Rostrum stouter and shorter (in males l/w 4.1, Rl/Pl 1.22). Apex of body of penis broadly tapered (Fig. 6f). TR. . . . .  
 . . . . . *C. ponticus* Białooki [6]
- 11. Dorsal elytral macula small, irregular, preapical elytral macula rudimentary and almost completely substituted by a striking patch of light scales. . . . . 12
- Dorsal elytral macula large, heart-shaped (Fig. 10a), preapical elytral macula large, round. CN. . . . . *C. yunnanensis* sp. n. [10]
- 12. Body size larger (♂♂ 3.55–3.67 mm, ♀♀ 3.58–3.75 mm). Eyes large, moderately prominent. Elytra with erect hair-like scales, with more prominent swellings on interstriae 3 and 5. Impression on ventrite 1 in males shallow, ventrite 1 twice as long as ventrite 2. Body of penis with rounded to tapered apex (Fig. 8f). IN, NP. . . . . *C. championi* Marshall [8]
- Body size smaller (♂♂ 2.92–3.05 mm, ♀ 3.17 mm). Eyes smaller, flat. Elytra with subrecumbent hair-like scales, with less prominent swellings on interstriae 3 and 5. Impression on ventrite 1 in males deep, ventrite 1 1.5 × as long as ventrite 2. Body of penis clearly tapered at apex (Fig. 9f). NP. . . . . *C. himalayensis* sp. n. [9]
- 13. Elytral striae and interstriae with rows of erect seta-like scales. . . . . 14
- Elytral striae and interstriae without rows of erect seta-like scales. . . . . 19
- 14. Erect seta-like scales on elytra longer than or as long as width of elytral interstriae, acuminate, almost upright protruding (Figs 54a–b, 55a–b). . . . . 15
- Erect seta-like scales on elytra shorter than width of elytral interstriae, thicker, broader, subtruncate to sharply ended, not acuminate, at least moderately backwardly inclined (Figs 30a–b, 31a–b, 56a–b, 57a–b). . . . . 16
- 15. Rostrum slender, shorter (in males l/w 4.2, Rl/Pl 1.29). Elytra more than 1.2 × as long as wide, only rarely with black patches on humeri. Profemora not strikingly thickened, with small teeth. Body size on average smaller (♂♂ 3.39–4.20 mm, ♀♀ 3.59–4.60 mm). Body of penis (Fig. 54d) gradually moderately narrowed towards roundly ended apex. Eu, TCa, Am, IL. . . . .  
 . . . . . *C. olens* (Fabricius) [54]
- Rostrum stouter, longer (in males l/w 5.2, Rl/Pl 1.40). Elytra less than 1.2 × as long as wide, usually with black patches on humeri. Profemora thickened, with large teeth. Body size on average larger (♂♂ 3.87–4.98 mm, ♀♀ 4.19–5.07 mm). Body of penis (Fig. 55d) strongly narrowed towards bluntly tapered apex. MK, GR, Samos Island, TR, AM, AZ, IR. . . . .  
 . . . . . *C. merkli* Stierlin [55]
- 16. Anterior onychia in males longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined (Figs 30a, 31a). Pronotum in dorsal view with moderately rounded outline. Elytra, especially in males, gradually elliptically narrowed from its mid-length to apex, oblongly elliptical. Body of penis at apex with long thin downwards hooked process. . . . . 17
- Anterior onychia in males shorter or at most as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined (Figs 56a, 57a). Pronotum in dorsal view with more or less conical outline. Elytra with rounded to subparallel sides, at apex broadly rounded. Body of penis at apex without long thin downwards hooked process. . . . . 18
- 17. Rostrum, especially in females, longer (♂♂ Rl/Pl 1.27, ♀♀ Rl/Pl 1.81). Elytral pattern less distinct, black patches on odd interstriae and both elytral maculae often only indistinct or missing. Metatibial apices in males with longitudinal fringe of scales on medial tibial edge. TR, AM. . . . . *C. donckieri* Pic [30]
- Rostrum, especially in females, shorter (♂♂ Rl/Pl 1.11, ♀♀ Rl/Pl 1.48). Elytral pattern usually distinct, formed by scattered unequally large patches of black scales, both elytral maculae medium-sized to slightly reduced, always present. Metatibial apices in males without longitudinal fringe of scales on medial tibial edge. TR. . . . . *C. wanati* Białooki [31]
- 18. Body size larger (♂♂ 4.04–4.56 mm, ♀♀ 4.29–4.90 mm). Erect seta-like scales on elytra short, of approximately half width of elytral interstriae. Vestiture grayish. BG, TR, SY, LB, IL. . . . . *C. wittei* Kirsch [57]
- Body size smaller (♂♂ 2.71–3.76 mm, ♀♀ 2.91–4.09 mm). Erect seta-like scales on elytra longer, only moderately shorter than width of elytral interstriae. Vestiture mostly yellowish. AT, HU, Balkans, TR, AM. . . . . *C. pulverosus* Guérin-Ménéville [56]
- 19. Anterior onychia in males long, at least as and often markedly more than tarsomeres 1–3 combined, always strikingly longer than in females. . . . . 20
- Anterior onychia in males of normal length, at most as length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined (in *C. leonhardi* onychia moderately longer but then lobes of tarsomere 3 markedly narrow), always of equal length or only slightly longer than in females. . . . . 25
- 20. Humeri beveled, broadly slightly rounded. Vestiture on pronotum and elytra of same color. Profemora with blunt tubercles, at most with tiny teeth. Body on average larger (♂♂ 4.17–4.95 mm, ♀♀ 4.35–5.15 mm). . . . . 21
- Humeri rounded, prominent. Vestiture on pronotum different in color from that on elytra. Profemora with small to medium large teeth. Body on average smaller (♂♂ 3.25–4.75 mm, ♀♀ 3.30–4.88 mm). . . . . 22
- 21. Elytral preapical macula large, round. Teeth on mesofemora small, blunt. Body of penis (Figs 13c, 13e) shorter, in lateral view clearly arcuate only in apical part. AT, IT, SI. . . . . *C. subalpinus* Reitter [13]
- Elytral preapical macula missing or reduced to small patch of black scales. Teeth on mesofemora larger, sharp. Body of penis (Figs 14c, 14e) strikingly long, in lateral view clearly arcuate in its entire length. AM. . . . . *C. dodeki* sp. n. [14]
- 22. Anterior onychia in males markedly longer than tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Body size on average larger (♂♂ 3.55–4.75 mm, ♀♀ 3.30–4.88 mm). . . . . 23



- Anterior onychia in males only slightly longer than or equal to tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Body size on average smaller (♂♂ 3.25–3.62 mm, ♀♀ 3.55 mm). Crete. . . . . *C. boroveci* sp. n. [35]
- 23. Anterior onychia in males always longer than 1.2 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Apex of body of penis straight or bent dorsally. . . . . 24
- Anterior onychia in males always at most of 1.2 length of tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Apex of body of penis (Figs 33e–f) straight, lancet-like. IT, HR, BG, GR. . . . . *C. balianii* Solari [33]
- 24. Body size smaller (♂♂ 3.64–4.15 mm, ♀♀ 3.84–4.22 mm). Profemora with medium-sized sharp teeth; legs plumper, shorter. Apex of body of penis bent dorsally (Fig. 32e). HR, BA, ME, MK, RS. . . . . *C. unguatus* Germar [32]
- Body size larger (♂♂ 4.05–4.75 mm, ♀♀ 4.40–4.88 mm). Profemora with relatively large sharp teeth; legs slender, longer. Apex of body of penis straight, sharply tapered (Fig. 34e). TR. . . . . *C. winkelmanni* sp. n. [34]
- 25. Prosternum on anterior margin with deep semicircular or subquadrate emargination. Pronotum at least in part covered with elongate scales. Elytral integument mostly covered with elongate scales. . . . . 26
- Prosternum on anterior margin with shallow emargination. Pronotum covered with sparsely distributed seta-like scales. Elytral seta-like scales sparsely distributed, leaving majority of elytral integument visible. KG, TJ, MN. . . . . *C. hauseri* Wingelmüller [11]
- 26. Elytra covered with slightly elongate (l/w 2–4), recumbent, very densely arranged scales of two colors, whitish or yellowish and slightly shiny black, each irregularly covering outlined areas with scales of only one color resulting in marble-like pattern (Figs 58a–b, 59a–b); continuous light scales always present on lateral and apical parts of elytra but sometimes also on elytral disc. . . . . 27
- Elytral vestiture otherwise. . . . . 28
- 27. Antennal club strikingly elongate, more than 2.5 × as long as wide. Pronotum markedly more than 1.5 × wider than long, clearly constricted at anterior margin. Elytral pattern in most specimens with large black areas on disc. Can (Tenerife, Gomera, La Palma). . . . . *C. variegatus* (Brullé) [58]
- Antennal club spindle-shaped, barely twice as long as wide. Pronotum longer, approximately 1.5 × wider than long, indistinctly constricted at anterior margin. Elytral pattern in most specimens prevalently light, with sparse to more numerous scattered black areas on disc. Can (Tenerife). . . . . *C. griseus* Har. Lindberg [59]
- 28. Elytra brightly reddish, covered with somewhat sparsely distributed, recumbent and subrecumbent, acuminate, slightly elongate scales, leaving part of elytral integument visible. Segment 1 of antennal funicle at most 1.5 × as long as wide, and segment 2 almost 4.0 × as long as wide. Can (Gran Canaria). . . . . *C. canariensis* Uyttenboogaart [12]
- Elytra not brightly reddish, if reddish, then almost completely covered with scales more or less concealing elytral integument. Ratios of length and width of segments 1 and 2 of antennal funicle otherwise. . . . . 29
- 29. Antennal insertion in males relatively close to rostrum apex, at approximately 0.7 of rostrum length; rostrum at antennal insertion in males abruptly curved. . . . . 30
- Antennal insertion in males closer to rostrum mid-length, mostly at approximately 0.6 of rostrum length or at most at mid-length between 0.6 and 0.7 of rostrum length; rostrum at antennal insertion in males not strikingly abruptly curved. . . . . 37
- 30. Pronotum with moderately rounded outline. Elytra, especially in males, from their mid-length gradually elliptically narrowed to apex, oblongly elliptical. Body of penis at apex extended into long thin downwards hooked process (Fig 28d). . . . . 31
- Pronotum with more or less conical outline. Elytra on sides rounded to subparallel, at apex broadly rounded. Body of penis at apex without hooked process. . . . . 32
- 31. Antennal club shortly spindle-shaped. Onychia in males slightly longer than or as long as tarsomeres 1–3 combined, in females moderately shorter. Lobes of tarsomere 3 narrow. Femora and especially antennae reddish-brown. Eu, Am, Aa, TCa. . . . . *C. leonhardi* Wingelmüller [28]
- Antennal club oblongly spindle-shaped. Onychia in males as long as, in females shorter than tarsomeres 1–3 combined. Lobes of tarsomere 3 wide, normally formed. Femora and antennae mostly darkbrown. BG, MK, ME. . . . . *C. hypsibatus* Wingelmüller [29]
- 32. Antennal club, femora, tibiae and elytra black. Body of penis bluntly or spoon-like tapered. . . . . 33
- Antennal club brown to dark brown; femora, tibiae and elytra brown to reddish-brown. Body of penis (Fig. 47d) narrow, sharply tapered. Eu c, Eu m or, KZ, TR, Sib oc., TM. . . . . *C. gebleri* Gyllenhal [47]
- 33. Scales on elytra covering majority of integument and leaving about 10% of elytral surface visible, narrow, mostly recumbent, always also partly subrecumbent intermixed. . . . . 34
- Scales on elytra entirely covering integument and leaving barely tiny spaces of integument visible, broad, exclusively recumbent to appressed, not subrecumbent. Rus m, AM, RO. . . . . *C. rossicus* sp. n. [44]
- 34. Elytral dorsal macula large to very large, its diameter always distinctly larger than maximum head width. On average smaller species (♂♂ 3.54–4.20 mm, ♀♀ 3.76–4.48 mm). . . . . 35
- Elytral dorsal macula medium-sized to small, its diameter always distinctly smaller than maximum head width. On average larger species (♂♂ 3.79–4.67 mm, ♀♀ 3.85–5.24 mm). . . . . 36
- 35. Patches of black scales on odd elytral interstriae numerous, mostly from base to apex. Scales on pronotum and elytra grayish to greenish-yellow. Elytral dorsal macula large. Antennal club slightly more than twice as long as wide. Body of penis (Fig. 42d) short, in apical third narrowed and broadly tapered, subtruncate at apex (Fig. 42f), usually with small incision. FR, CH, DE, PL, CZ, SK, HU, IT, BG, Rus c. . . . . *C. ganglbaueri* Wingelmüller [42]
- Patches of black scales on odd elytral interstriae sparse, indistinct, mostly confined to posterior half. Scales on pronotum and elytra yellow. Elytral dorsal macula in most specimens very large. Antennal club almost 2.5 × as long as wide. Body of penis (Fig. 43d) longer, subparallel in most of its length, rounded at apex (Fig. 43f), without incision. IT, ES, FR. . . . . *C. colonnellii* sp. n. [43]

36. Elytra subrotund. Antennal club less than three times as long as wide. Profemoral teeth small, of about 1/5 of profemur width at femoro-tibial junction. Body of penis (Fig. 45d) with subparallel sides, bluntly tapered at apex (Fig. 45f). GR, BG, MK. . . . . *C. griseopubens* Wingelmüller [45]
- Elytra suboblong. Antennal club more than three times as long as wide. Profemoral teeth large, of about 1/2 of profemur width at femoro-tibial junction. Body of penis (Fig. 46d) in apical third narrowed, broadly tapered at apex (Fig. 46f). BG, MK. . . . . *C. neglectus* sp. n. [46]
37. Dorsal elytral macula always present, longitudinally elongate, at least twice as long as wide. Pronotum more transverse (Pl/Pw usually less than 0.64), with distinct sharp narrow constriction shortly before its anterior margin (Figs. 27a, 53a). Claws in males always of equal length. . . . . 38
- Dorsal elytral macula present, reduced or missing, round, subrotund or irregular in shape. Pronotum less transverse (Pl/Pw usually more than or equal to 0.64), with only shallow to indistinct broad constriction, or without constriction before anterior margin. Claws in males of equal or unequal length. . . . . 39
38. Elytra covered with slightly elongate (l/w 2–4), recumbent to subrecumbent scales. Sib m., MN. . . . . *C. zonovi* Korotyaev [53]
- Elytra covered with hair-like (l/w 5–10), subrecumbent to suberect scales. AF, TJ. . . . . *C. fluiatilis* Voss [27]
39. Rostrum in lateral view in proximal half of apical part of same width or very slightly tapered, in dorsal view in apical part not narrowed to apex; apical part of rostrum in females more or less with same texture as basal part. . . . . 40
- Rostrum in lateral view in proximal half of apical part clearly to strikingly tapered, in dorsal view in apical part, especially in females, slightly to distinctly narrowed to apex; apical part of rostrum in females with sparser punctation than basal part or bare, often shiny. . . . . 50
40. Elytra with subparallel sides, elongate. El/Ew usually about 1.25. . . . . 41
- Elytra with subrotund to suboval sides, shorter. El/Ew usually less than 1.25. . . . . 44
41. Dorsal elytral macula large, markedly larger than or equal to transverse head width at posterior margin of eyes. . . . . 42
- Dorsal elytral macula small to tiny, always smaller than transverse head width at posterior margin of eyes. FR, IT, Eu c., Eu or., Eu m. or. . . . . *C. clairvillei* Boheman [41]
42. Body size larger (♂♂ 3.85–4.83mm, ♀♀ 4.13–5.25 mm). Antennal club more than 2.5 × as long as wide. Rostrum in males longer, RI/Pl of about 1.3. Elytral dorsal macula clearly larger than transverse head width at posterior margin of eyes. Scales on elytra mostly recumbent, rarely subrecumbent. . . . . 43
- Body size smaller (♂♂ 3.64–3.70 mm, ♀♀ 4.02–4.12 mm). Antennal club shortly oval, not more than twice as long as wide. Rostrum in males shorter, RI/Pl of about 1.1. Elytral dorsal macula approximately as large as transverse head width at posterior margin of eyes. Scales on elytra mostly subrecumbent to suberect. Endemic to High Atlas (MA). . . . . *C. atlanticus* Peyerimhoff [50]
43. Elytral dorsal macula very large, bounded by clear to less distinct border of gingery colored scales. Scales on elytra densely arranged, especially around both maculae and in posthumeral area; alternating pattern on odd elytral interstriae less distinct. FR, ES. . . . . *C. longicollis* C. N. F. Brisout [48]
- Elytral dorsal macula large, without border of differently colored scales, often with more densely arranged whitish scales at posterior margin of dorsal macula and anterior margin of preapical macula. Scales on elytra including posthumeral area, except for both perimacular areas, almost evenly, less densely arranged; alternating pattern on odd elytral interstriae more distinct. Eu, Sib oc. . . . . *C. montanus* Wingelmüller [49]
44. Elytral dorsal macula large to very large, markedly larger than transverse head width at posterior margin of eyes, with border of gingery scales, round to broadly transverse, in some specimens subelongate. . . . . 45
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- Scales on pronotum of same color as on elytra. Posthumeral impression very shallow, indistinct, with only slightly clustered scales. Body size smaller (♂♂ 2.61–3.26 mm, ♀♀ 2.89–3.40 mm). Corse. . . . . *C. distinctus* Desbrochers [52]
46. Rostrum robust, in lateral view moderately, evenly curved, of same width from base to shortly before apex. Pronotum longer, with almost conically narrowed sides. Body size on average larger (♂♂ 3.85–5.39 mm, ♀♀ 3.90–5.95 mm). . . . . 47
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47. Base of elytral interstriae 3–5 without striking patches of black scales, elytral pattern varying from regularly alternating light and black patches on odd interstriae, sometimes confluent through even interstriae, to uniformly yellowish to grayish scaled elytra without both maculae. Body of penis (Fig. 39d) long, subparallel in basal half, then narrowed and spoon-like ended at apex (Fig. 39f). Eu, CY, Am, TCa, Aa, Ac, AF, PK, CN. . . . . *C. olivieri* Rosenschoeld [39]
- Base of elytral interstriae 3–5 with large striking patches of black scales, elytral pattern formed by unicolorous grayish to green-yellowish densely arranged scales with more or less sparsely and very irregularly distributed small, medium-sized to confluent patches of black scales mainly on odd interstriae. Body of penis (Fig. 40d) long, subparallel in almost entire length, roundly ended at apex (Fig. 40f). MA. . . . . *C. bremondi* A. Hoffmann [40]
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49. Antennal club in comparison to funicle shorter, of approximately 0.8 funicle length. Femora, tibiae, antennal funicle and club

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- Antennal club in comparison to funicle longer, of approximately 1.1 funicle length. Femora, tibiae, antennal funicle and club black. Body of penis (Fig. 37d) narrow, with sinuate sides, in distal part lance-like tapered to apex (Fig. 37f). Eu. . . . . *C. nigratarsis* Reitter [37]
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- Scales on elytra bluntly tapered to apically subtruncate, unicolored, yellow to reddish. Scutellum of same color as elytra. EG (Sinai). . . . . *C. laibalei* sp. n. [23]
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54. Pronotum outline in dorsal view more or less conical, with only slight round curvature in half of pronotum length, almost evenly covered with densely arranged elongate scales. Antennal club brown to reddish-brown. GR, MK, BG, CY, TR, AM, SY, IL, JO. . . . . *C. schultzei* Reitter [19]
- Pronotum outline in dorsal view angulated, with marked subrotund curvature in half of pronotum length, unevenly covered with elongate scales, scale-free or sparsely scaled areas in mediobasal part and on sides of pronotum. Antennal club black to blackish-brown. AF, CN oc., PK, IN, NP. . . . . *C. dependens* Faust [20]
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56. Antennal club spindle-shaped, approximately 2.5 × as long as wide. Pronotum covered with evenly distributed elongate unicolored scales, in some cases with sparser scales on disc. . . . . 57
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57. Elytra with distinct alternating patches of light and black scales on odd interstriae. . . . . 58
- Elytra with only indistinct or missing alternating patches of light and black scales on odd interstriae. . . . . 59
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- Pronotum longer, not more than 1.5 × as wide as long, with slightly convergent sides in basal half, more markedly convergent in anterior half. Patches of black scales on odd interstriae prominent, humeri with large black patches. Antennal club yellowish-red. Claws of meso- and metaonychia of equal length. IN. . . . . *C. harani* sp. n. [18]
59. Rostrum in basal part slightly laterally constricted, stouter (RI/Rw 5.1). Apical part of rostrum in females moderately densely punctured, slightly shiny. Pronotum wide, more than 1.4 × as wide as long. Body of penis (Fig. 26d) broader, with subparallel sides, in apical part (Fig. 26f) broadly rounded. TR, AM, GE, AZ, TM, IR, SY, IL. . . . . *C. auriculus* Reitter [26]
- Rostrum in basal part strongly laterally constricted, slender (RI/Rw 5.4). Apical part of rostrum in females very finely sparsely punctured, strongly shiny. Pronotum moderately wide, about 1.3 × as wide as long. Body of penis (Fig. 17d) very thin, from mid-length to apex markedly narrowed, in apical part (Fig. 17f) narrowly rounded. Creta. . . . . *C. rufescens* sp. n. [17]
60. Rostrum in lateral view in males almost evenly curved, in females in apical part visibly tapered to apex; in dorsal view apical part of rostrum in both sexes very slightly narrowed. KG, UZ, TJ, IR, CN. . . . . *C. flavopunctatus* Wingelmüller [25]
- Rostrum in lateral view in males moderately unevenly curved, with more distinct curvature at antennal insertion, in females in apical part sharply tapered to apex; in dorsal view apical part of rostrum in both sexes narrowed to apex. JP, KR, KP, MN, Sib or., CN or. . . . . *C. tamazo* Kôno [24]

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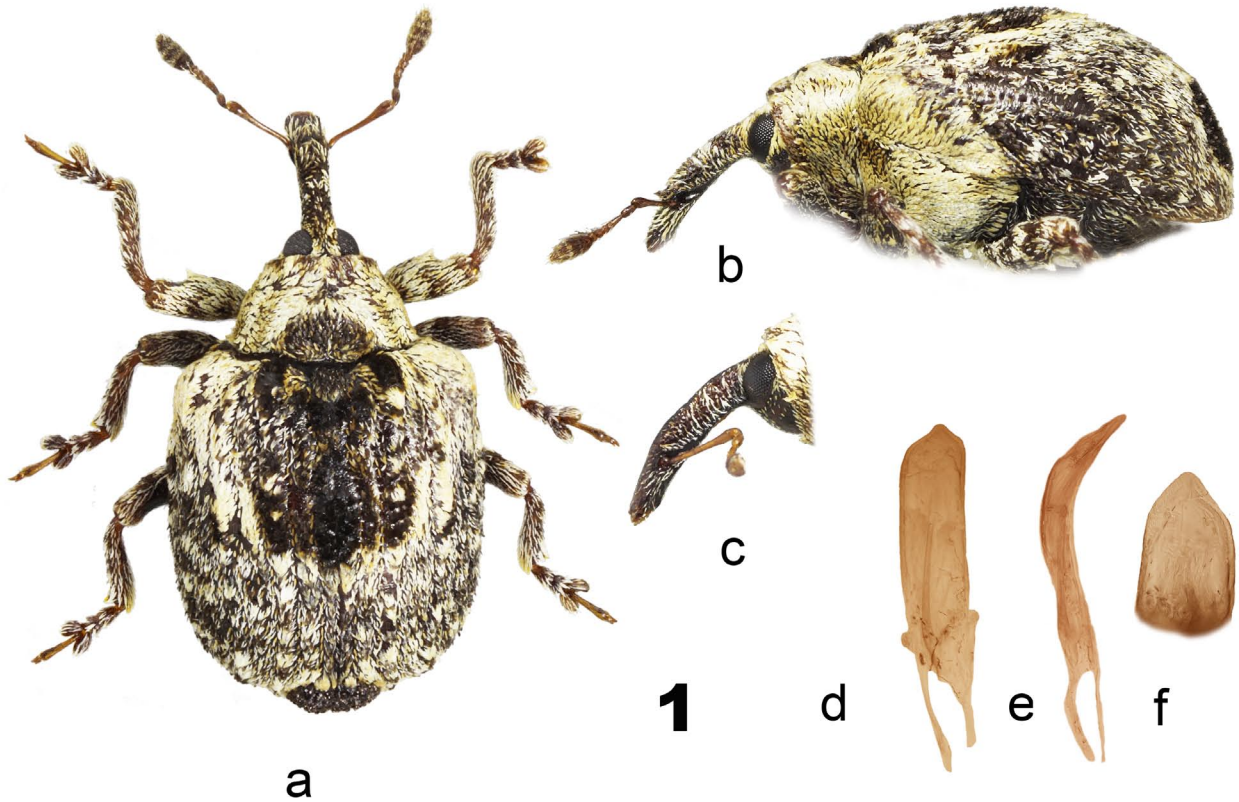
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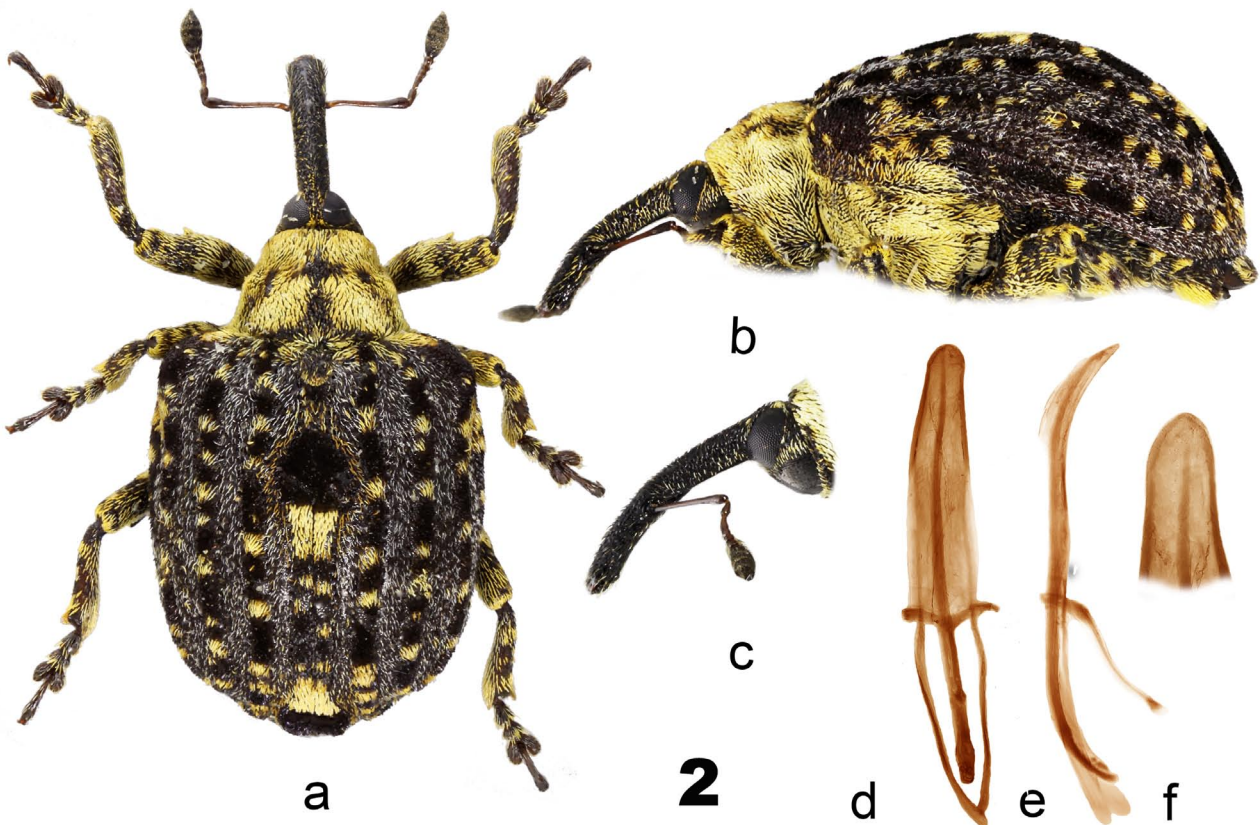


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<i>luctuosus</i> .....	97		
<i>maurus</i> .....	35		
<i>merkli</i> .....	92		
<i>montanus</i> .....	83		
<i>negevicola</i> .....	41		
<i>neglectus</i> .....	79		
<i>nigritarsis</i> .....	66		
<i>schantzei nuristanus</i> .....	40		
<i>hortulanus</i> .....	33		
<i>ocellatus</i> .....	103		

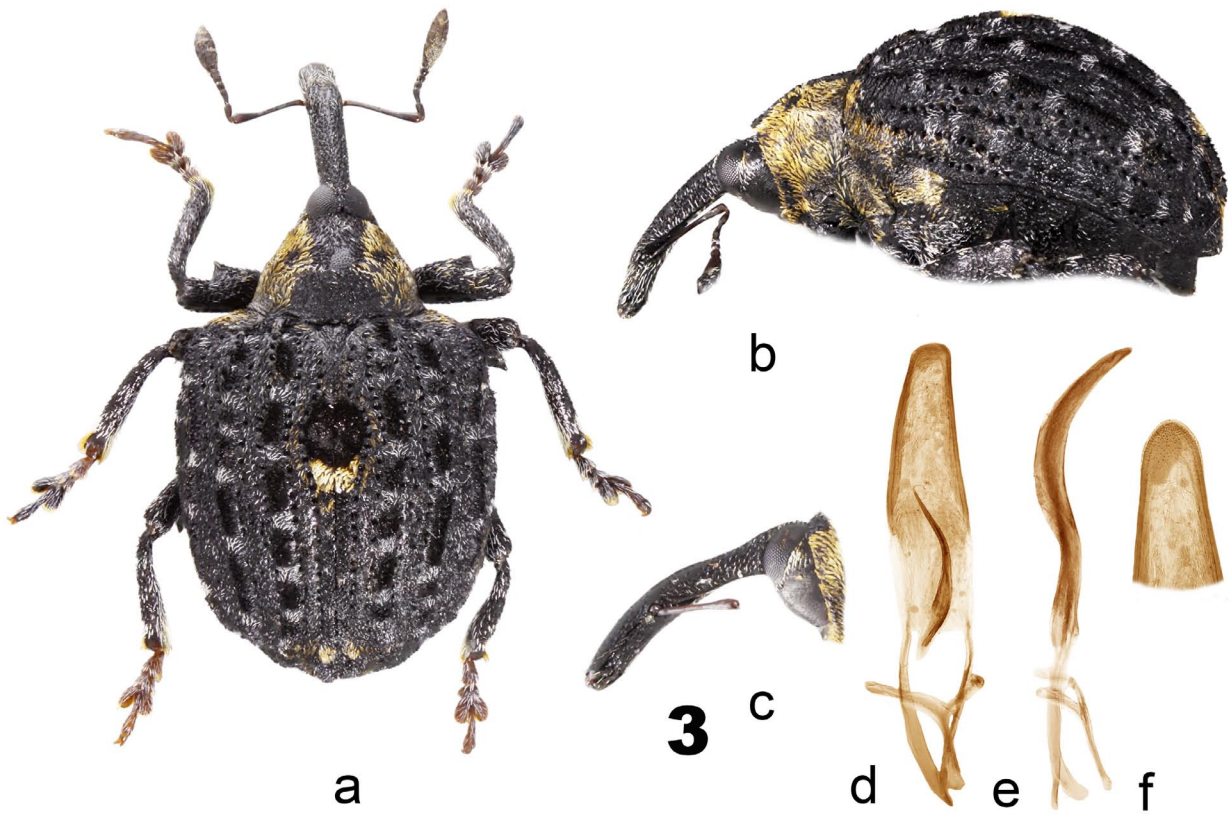


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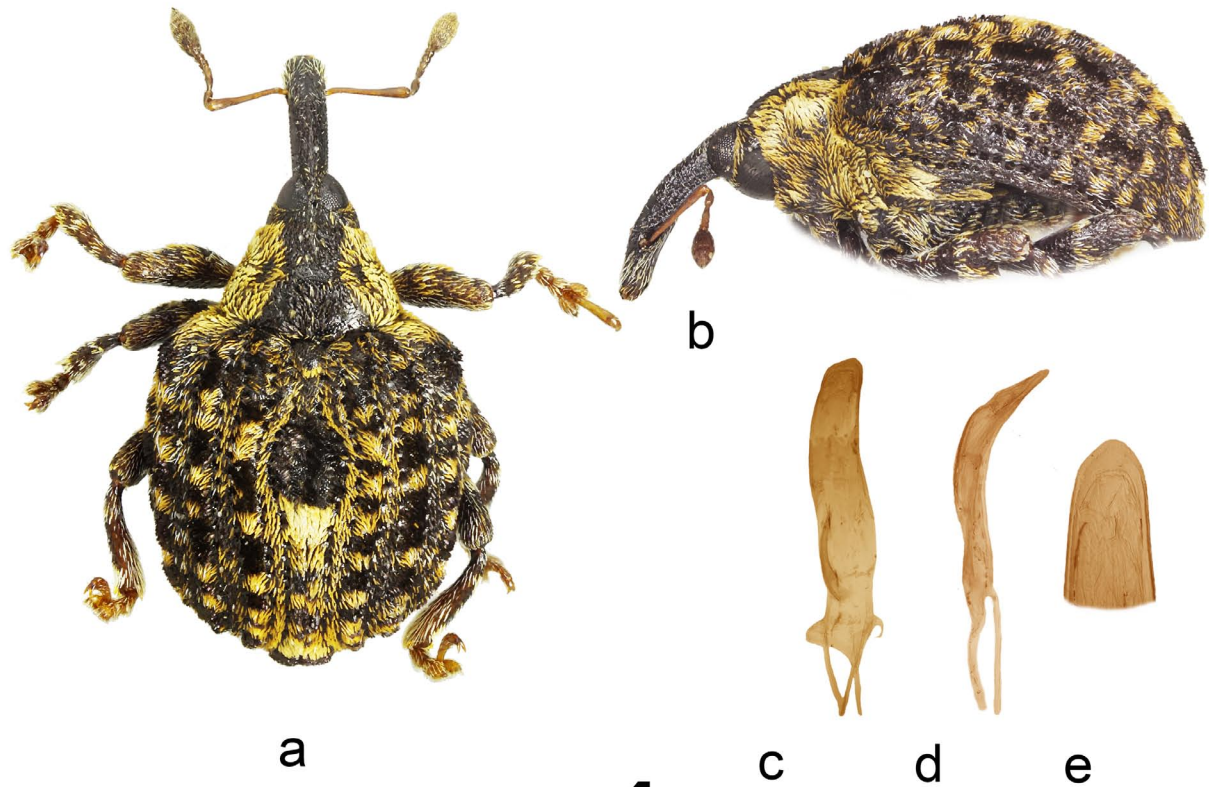


**2**

**FIGURES 1–2.** **FIGURE 1.** *Cionus alauda*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 2.** *Cionus scrophulariae*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

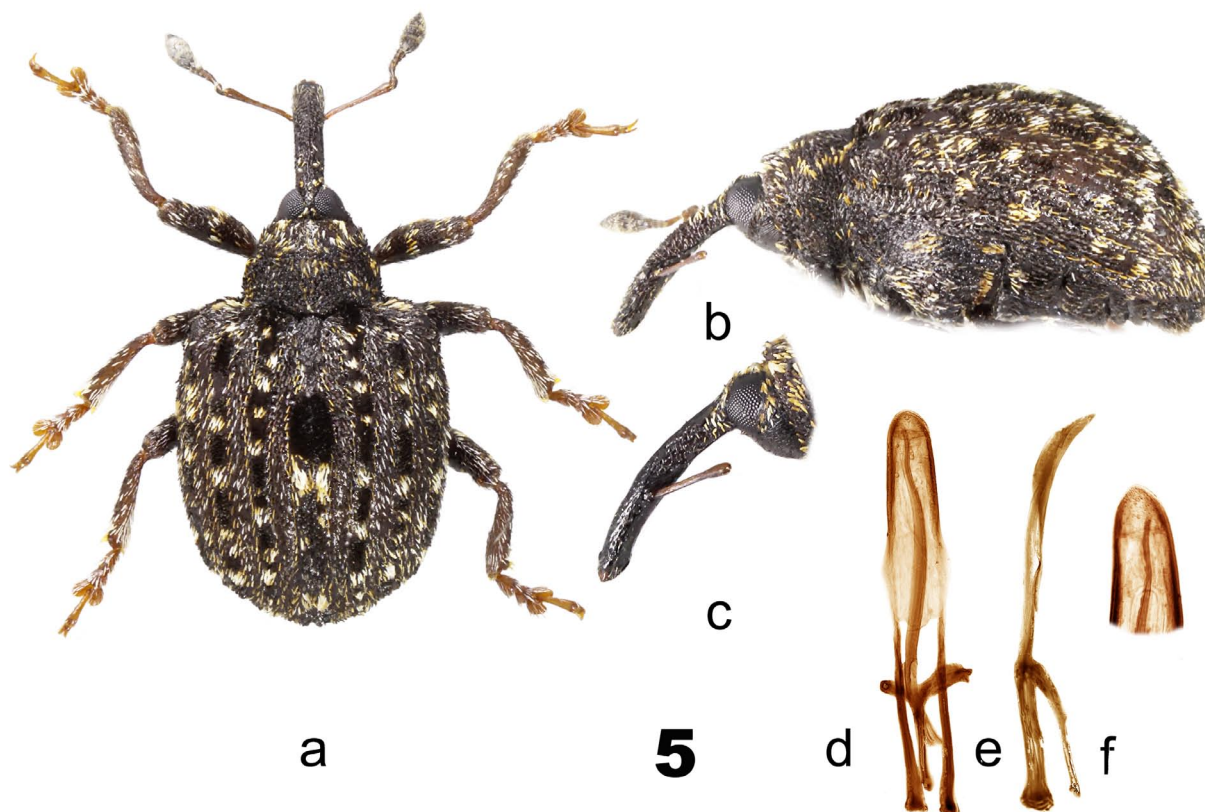


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**FIGURES 3–4. FIGURE 3.** *Cionus tuberculosus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 4.** *Cionus osmanlis* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: penis in ventral view, d: penis in lateral view, e: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



a

b

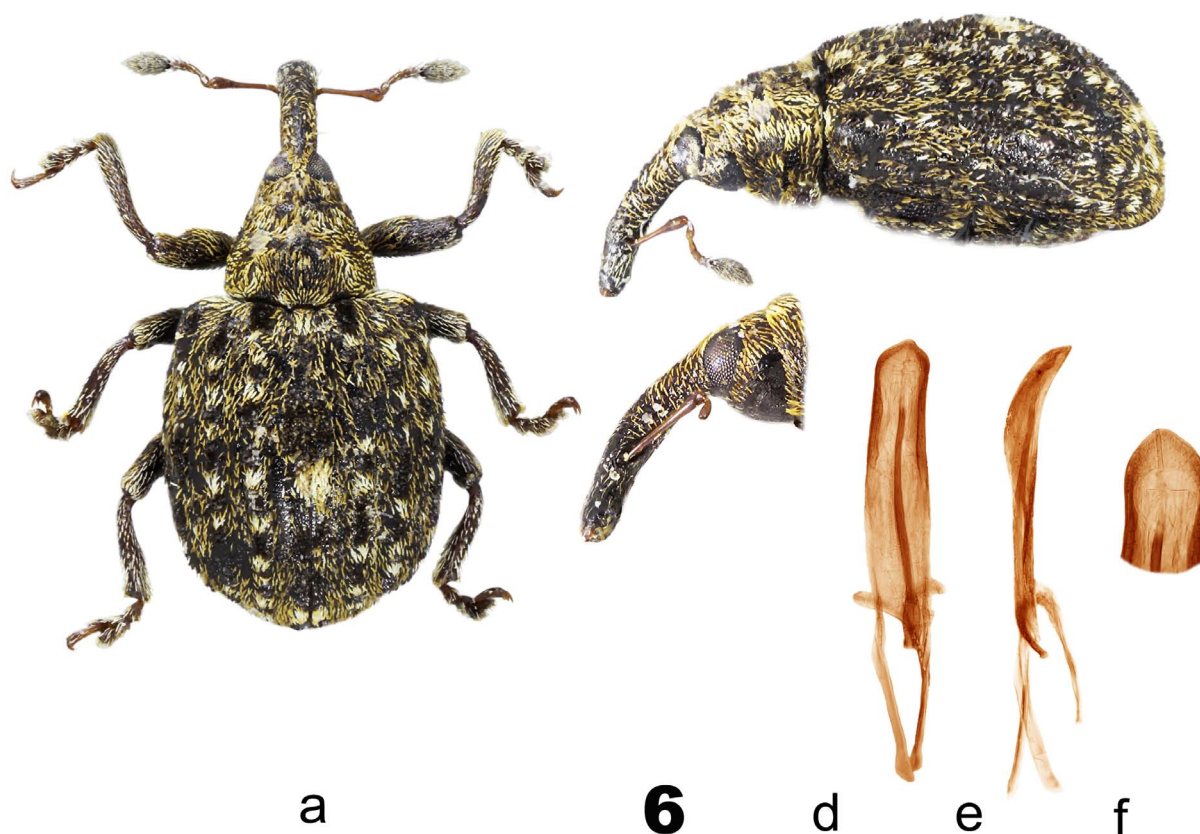
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d

e

f



a

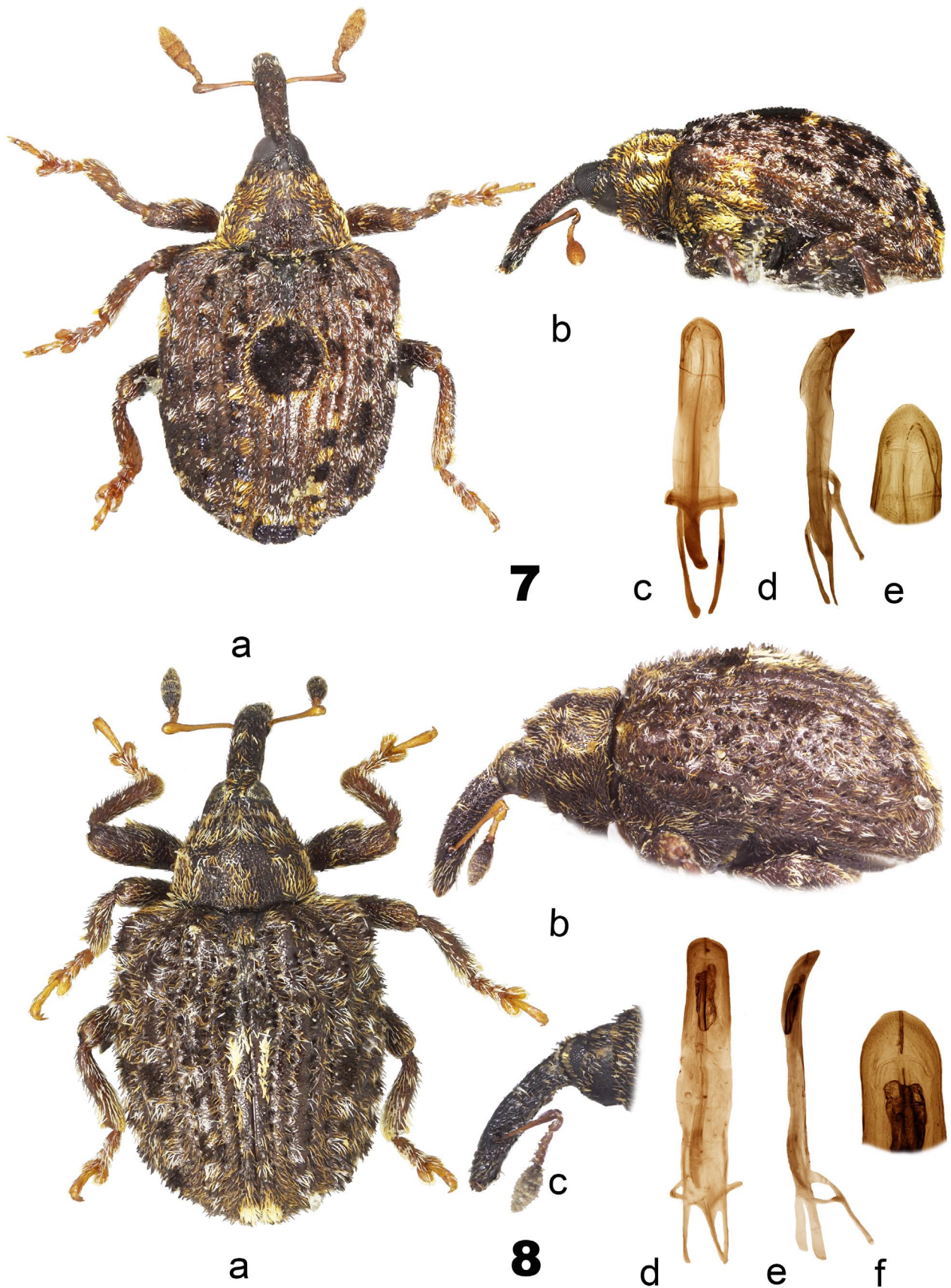
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d

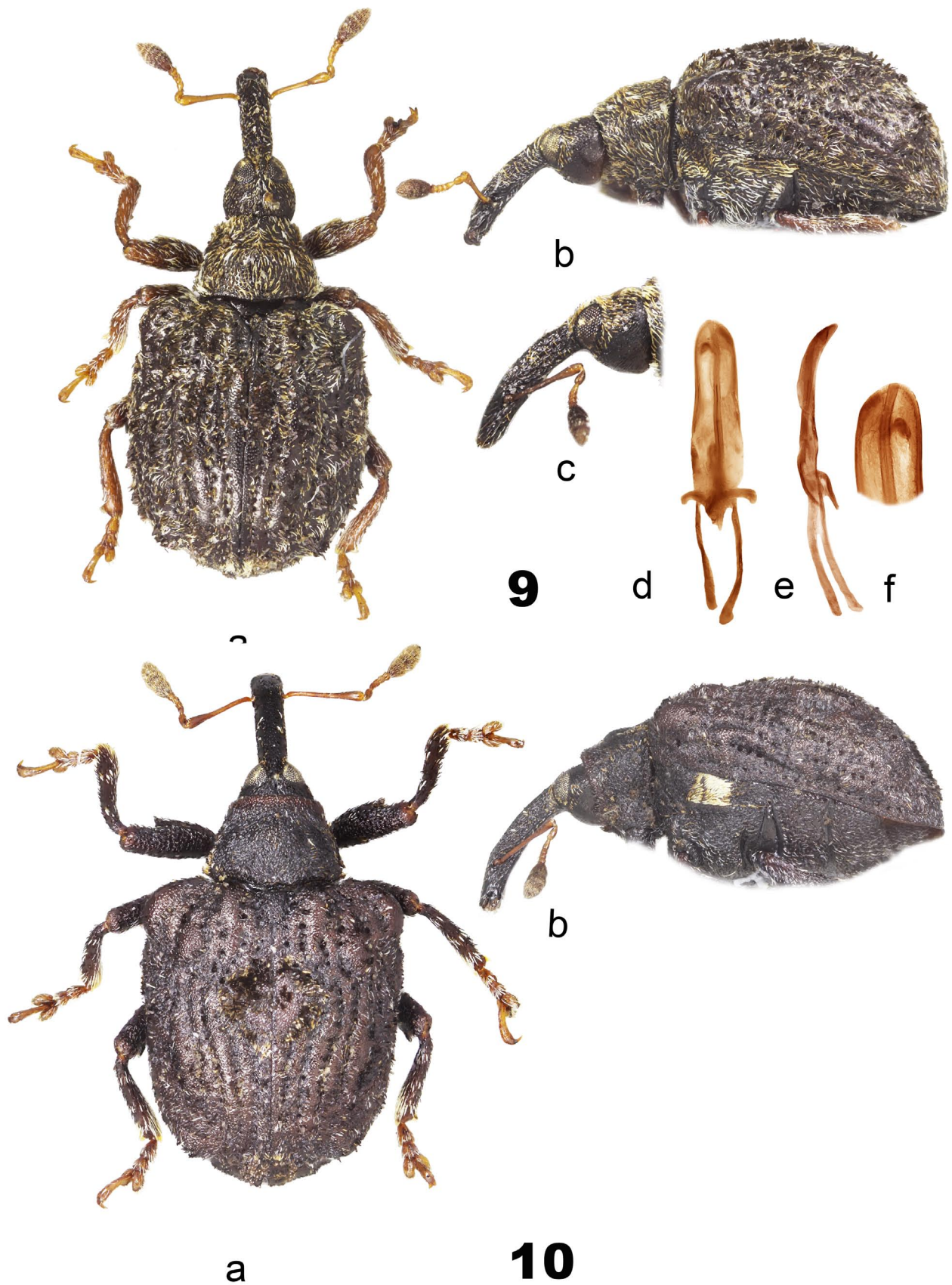
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f

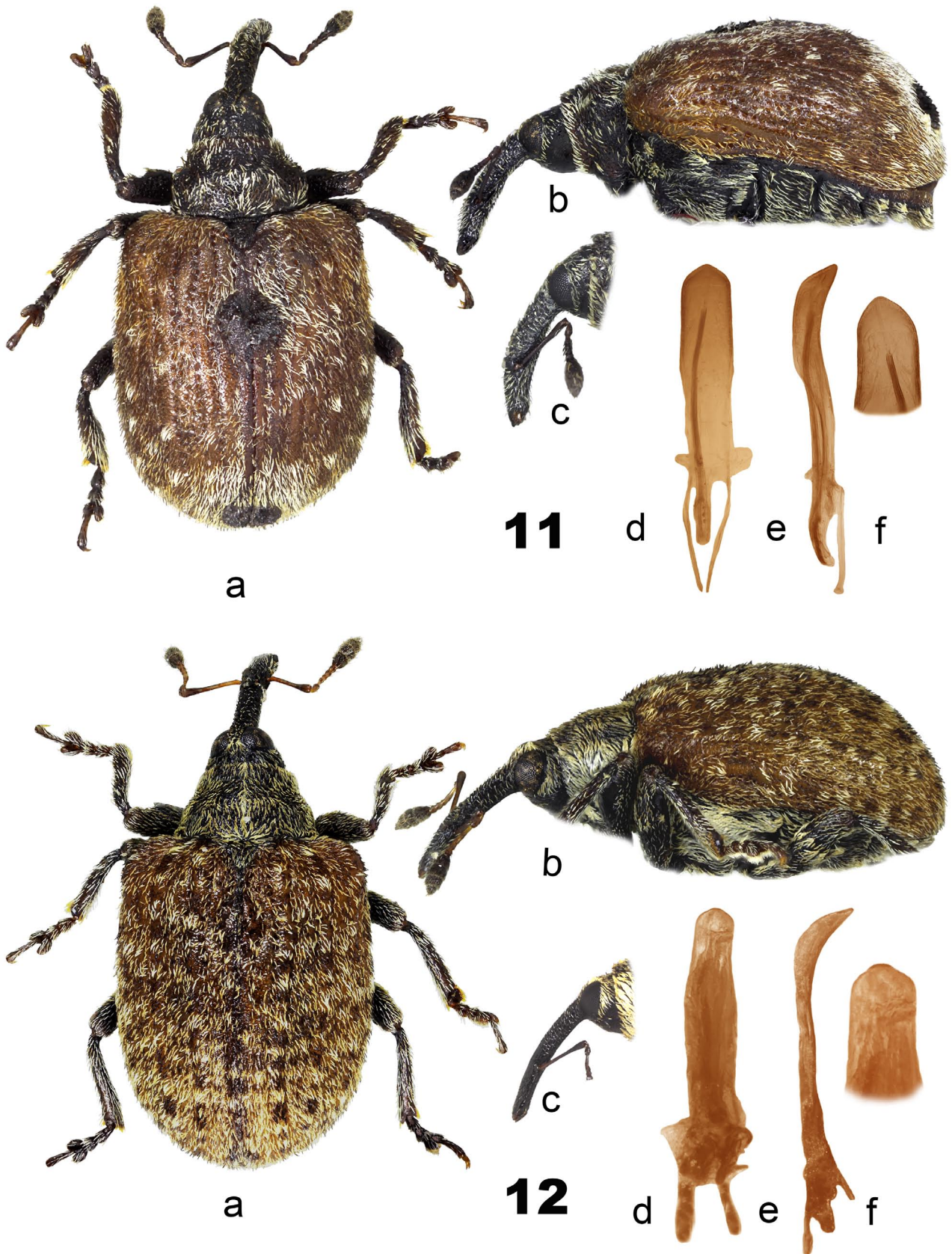
**FIGURES 5–6.** **FIGURE 5.** *Cionus caucasicus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 6.** *Cionus ponticus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



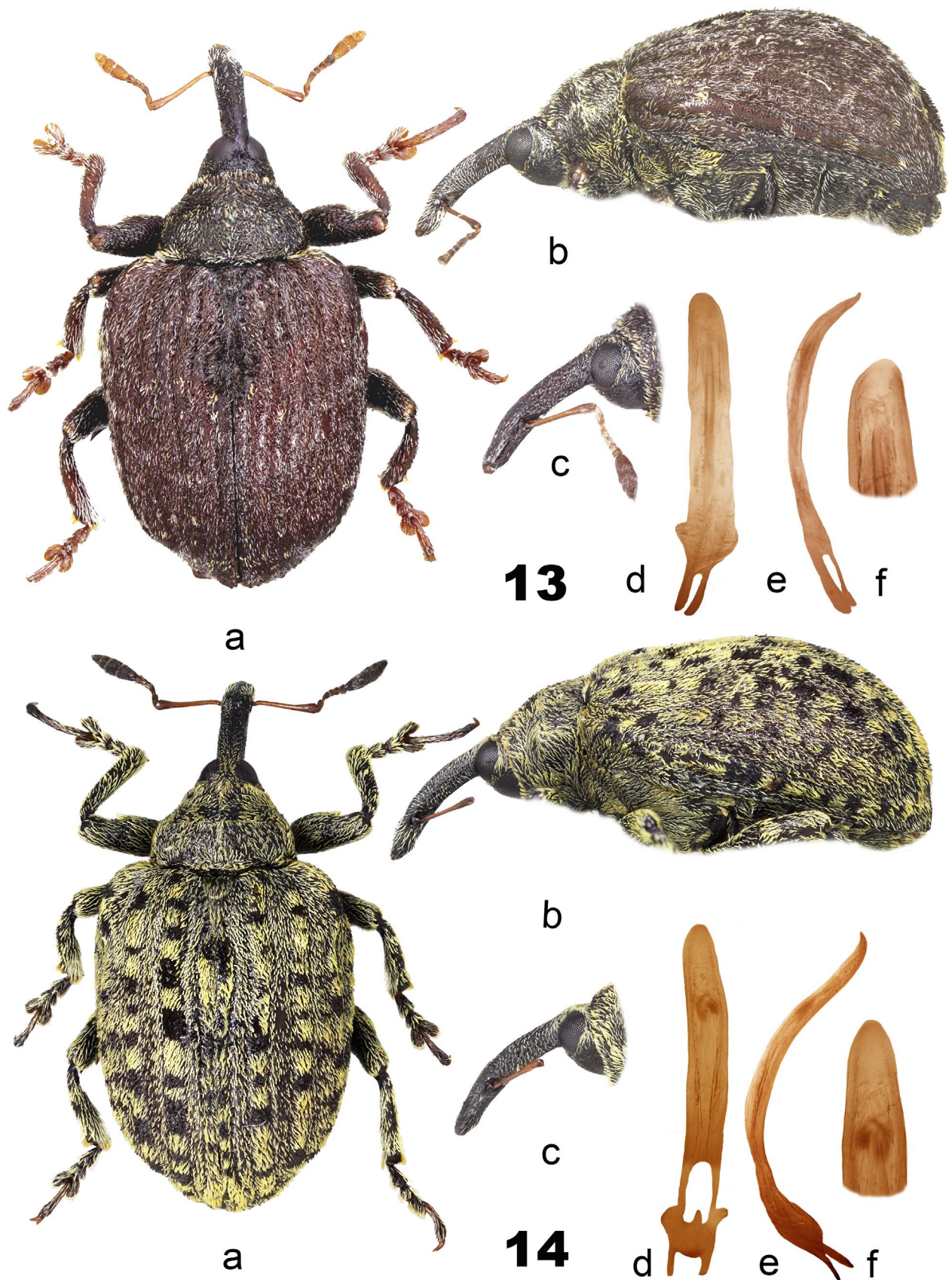
**FIGURES 7–8. FIGURE 7.** *Cionus armeniacus* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: penis in ventral view, d: penis in lateral view, e: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 8.** *Cionus championi*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



**FIGURES 9–10. FIGURE 9.** *Cionus himalayensis* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 10.** *Cionus yunnanensis* sp.n. a: body in dorsal view (female), b: body in lateral view (female). Not to scale.

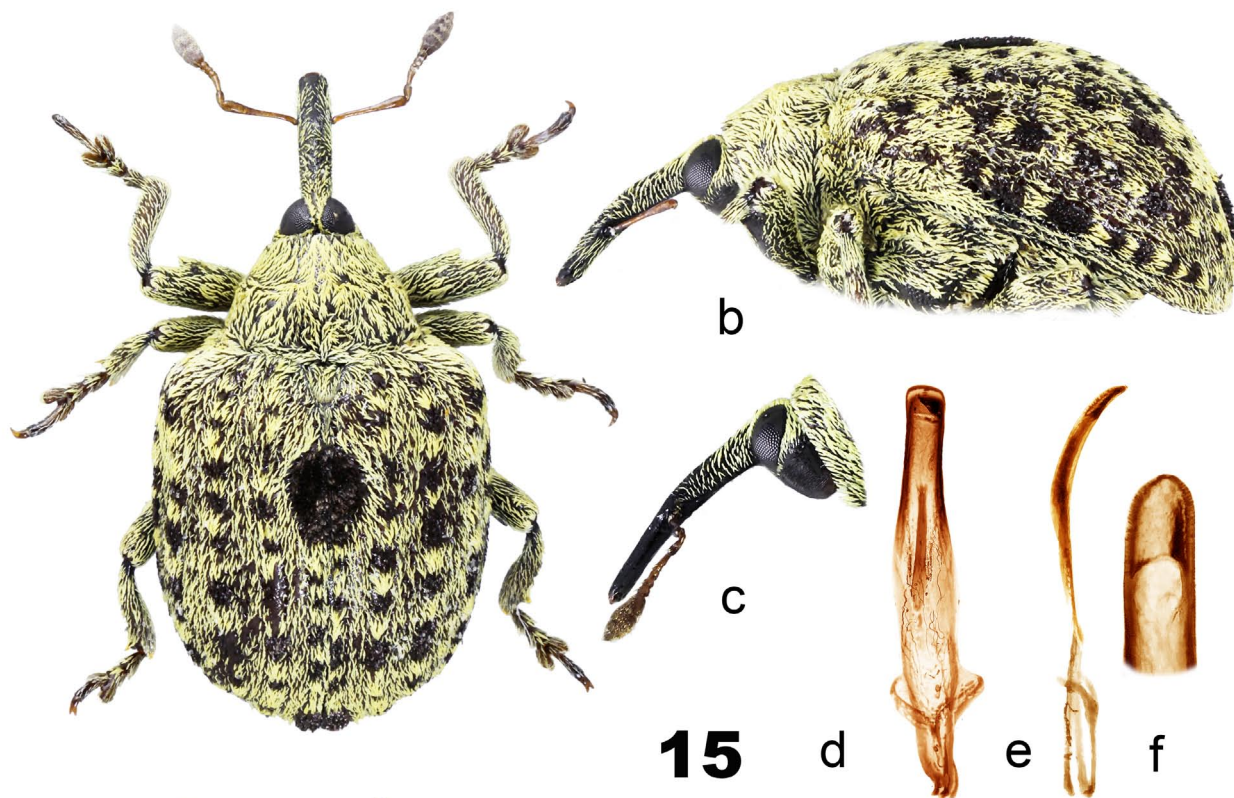


**FIGURES 11–12. FIGURE 11.** *Cionus hauseri*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 12.** *Cionus canariensis*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

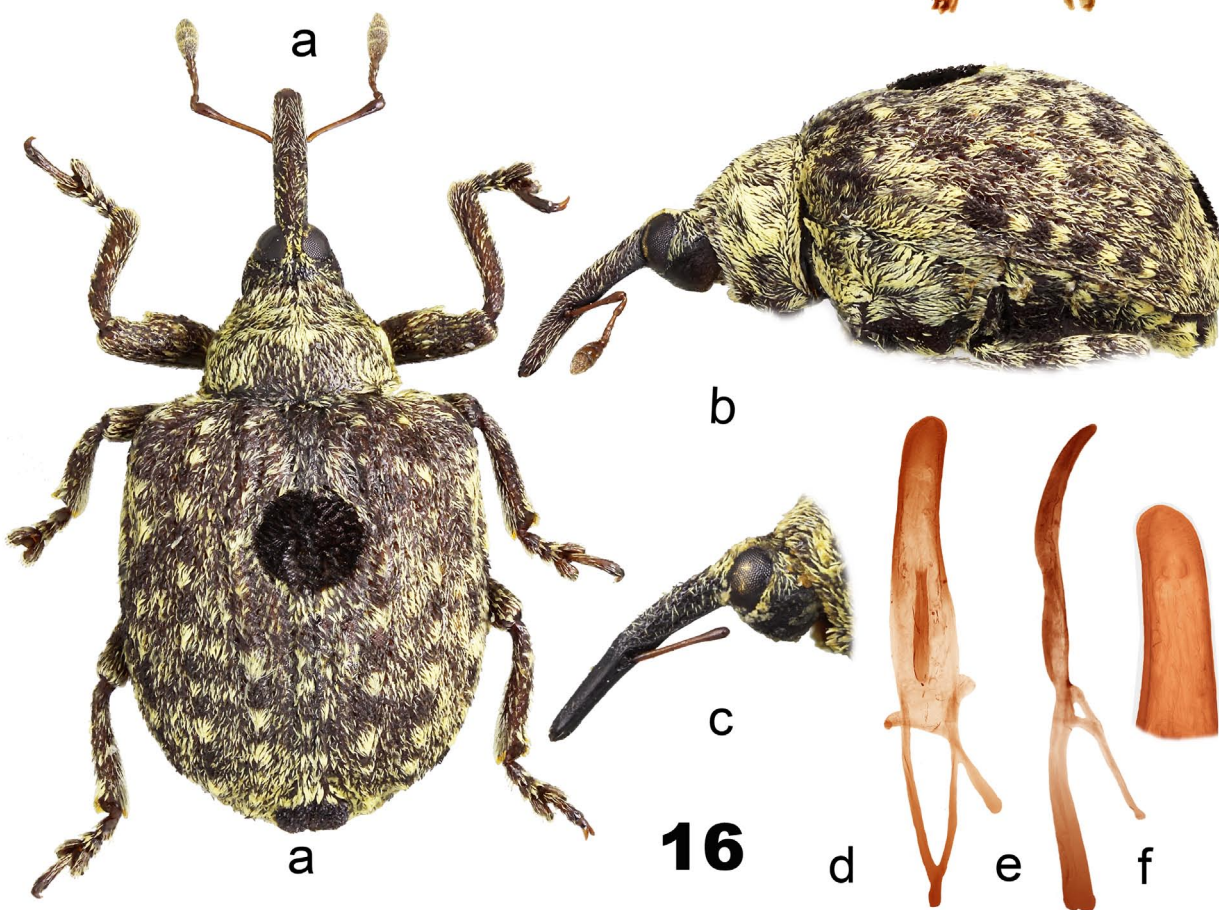


**FIGURES 13–14. FIGURE 13.** *Cionus subalpinus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 14.** *Cionus dodeki* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



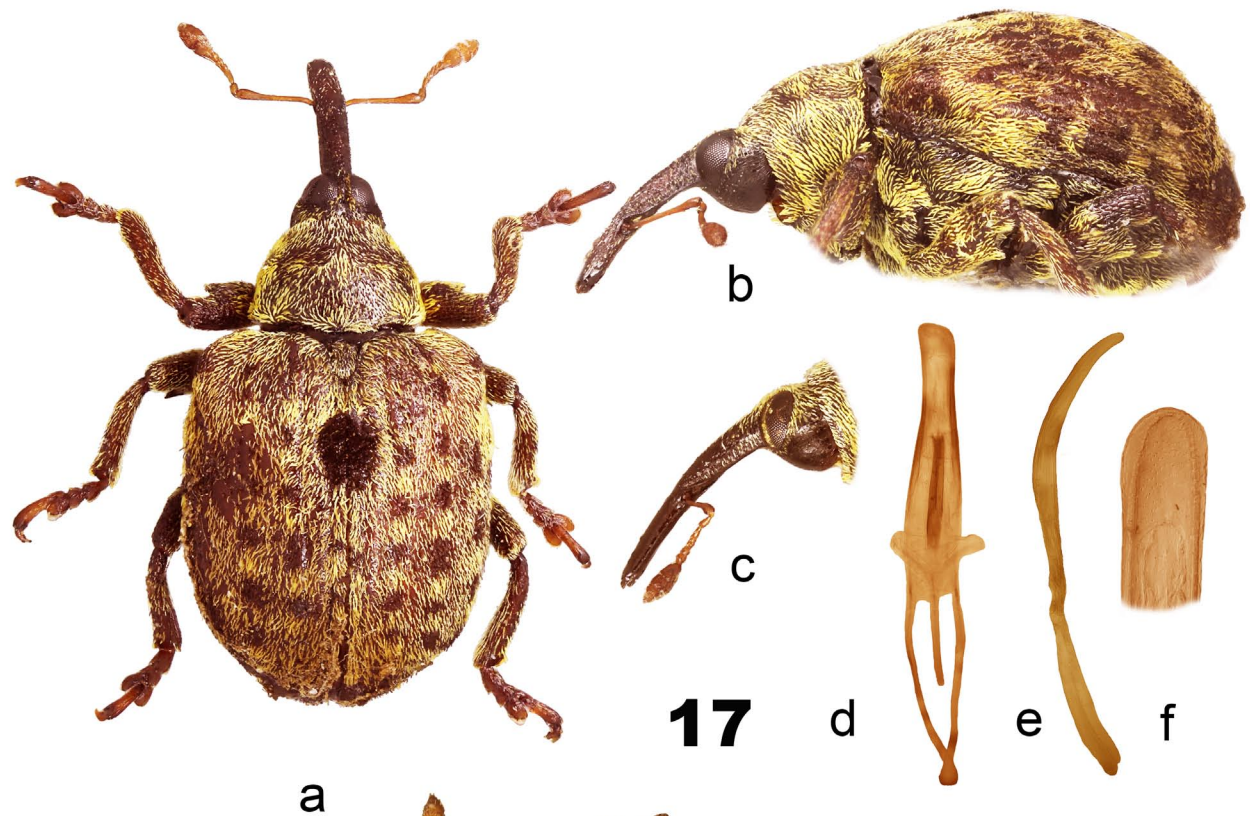


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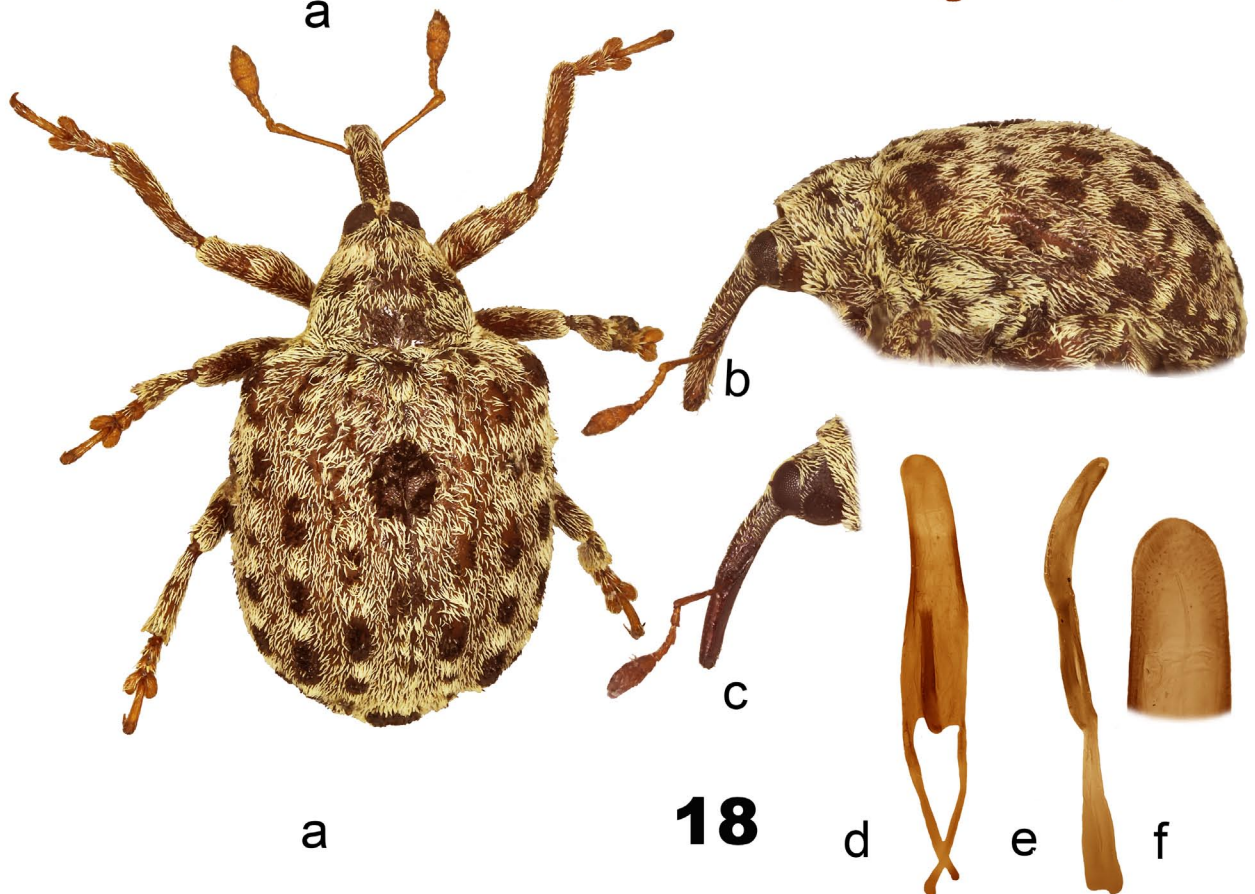


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**FIGURES 15–16.** **FIGURE 15.** *Cionus hortulanus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 16.** *Cionus maurus* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

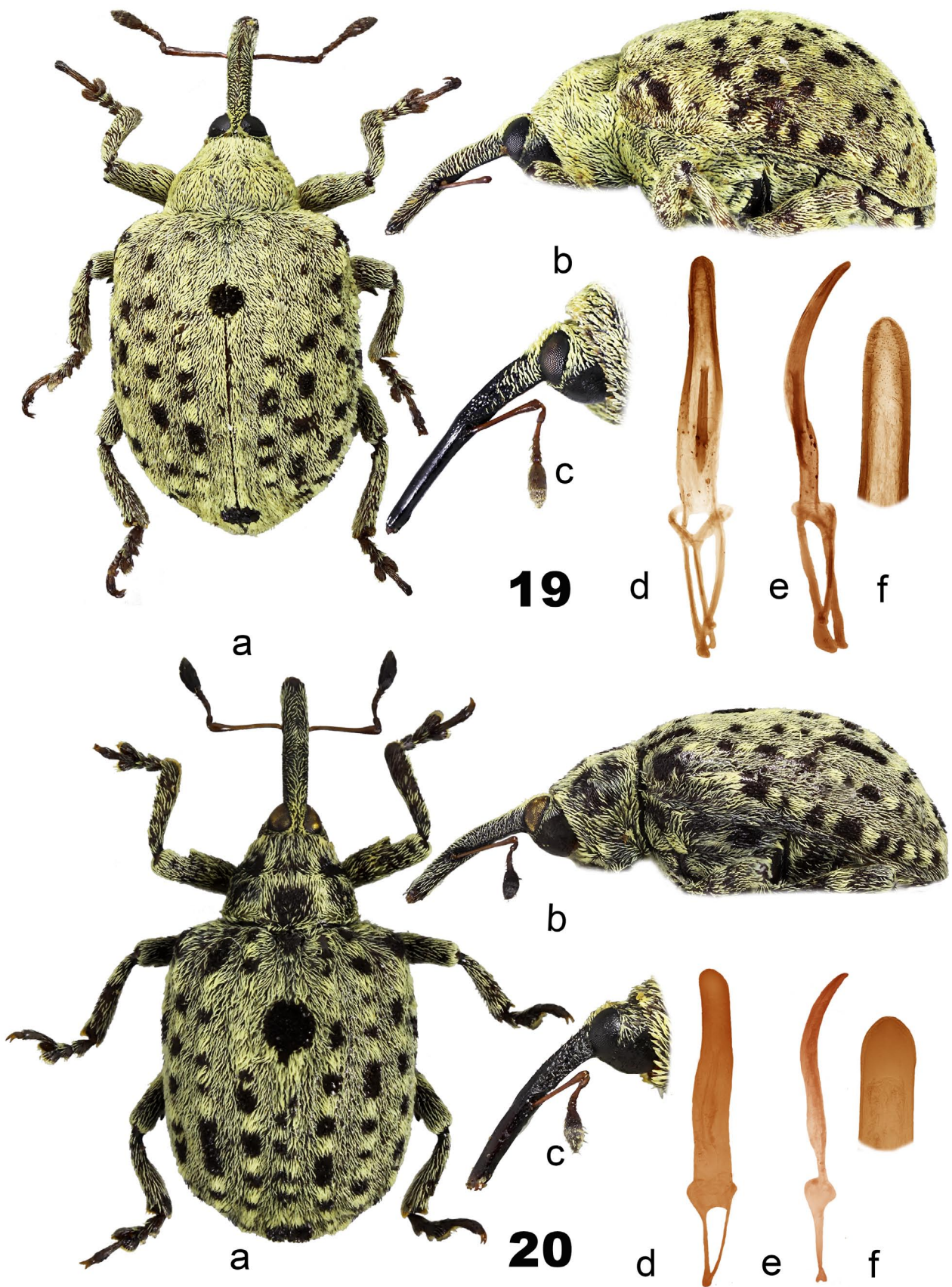


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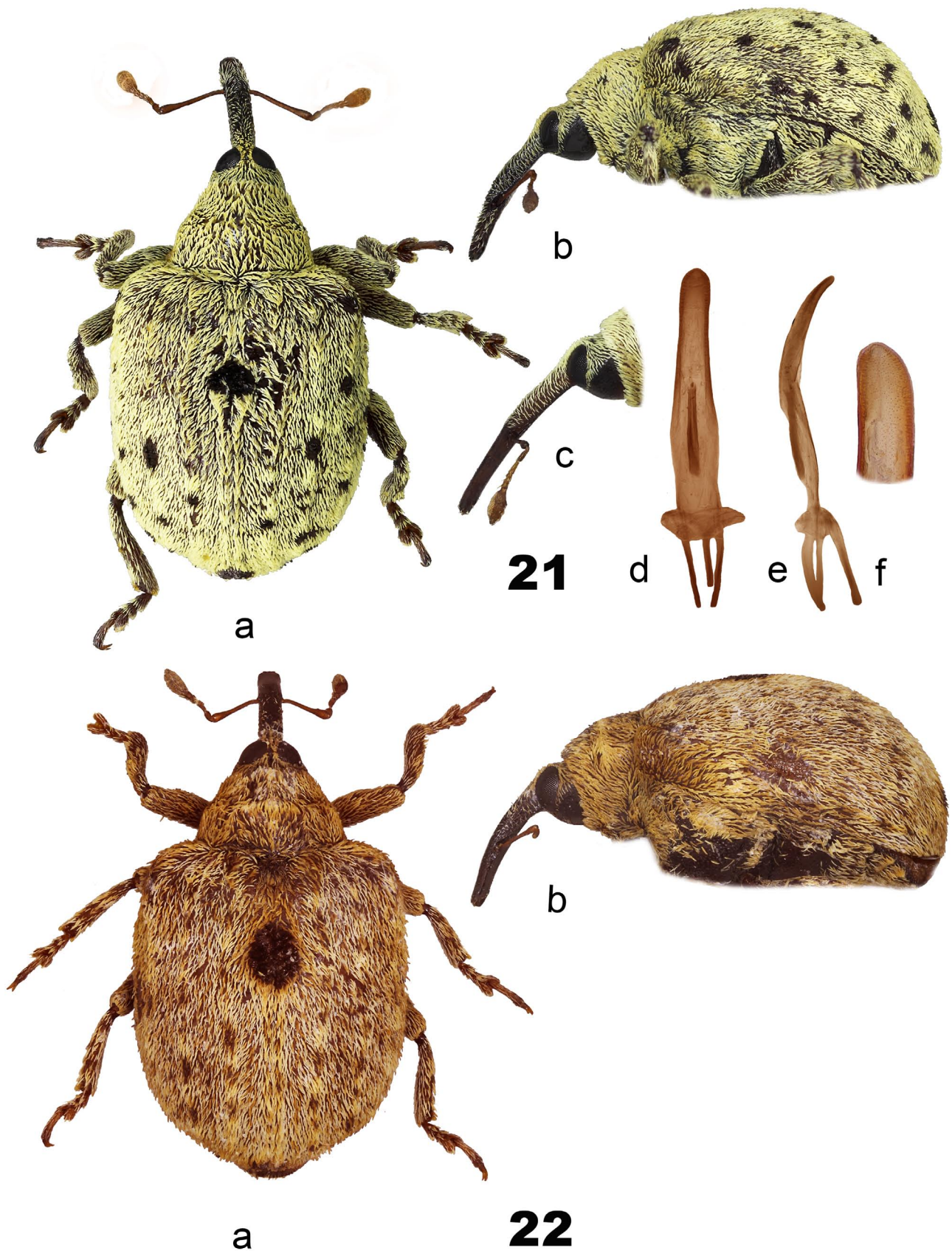


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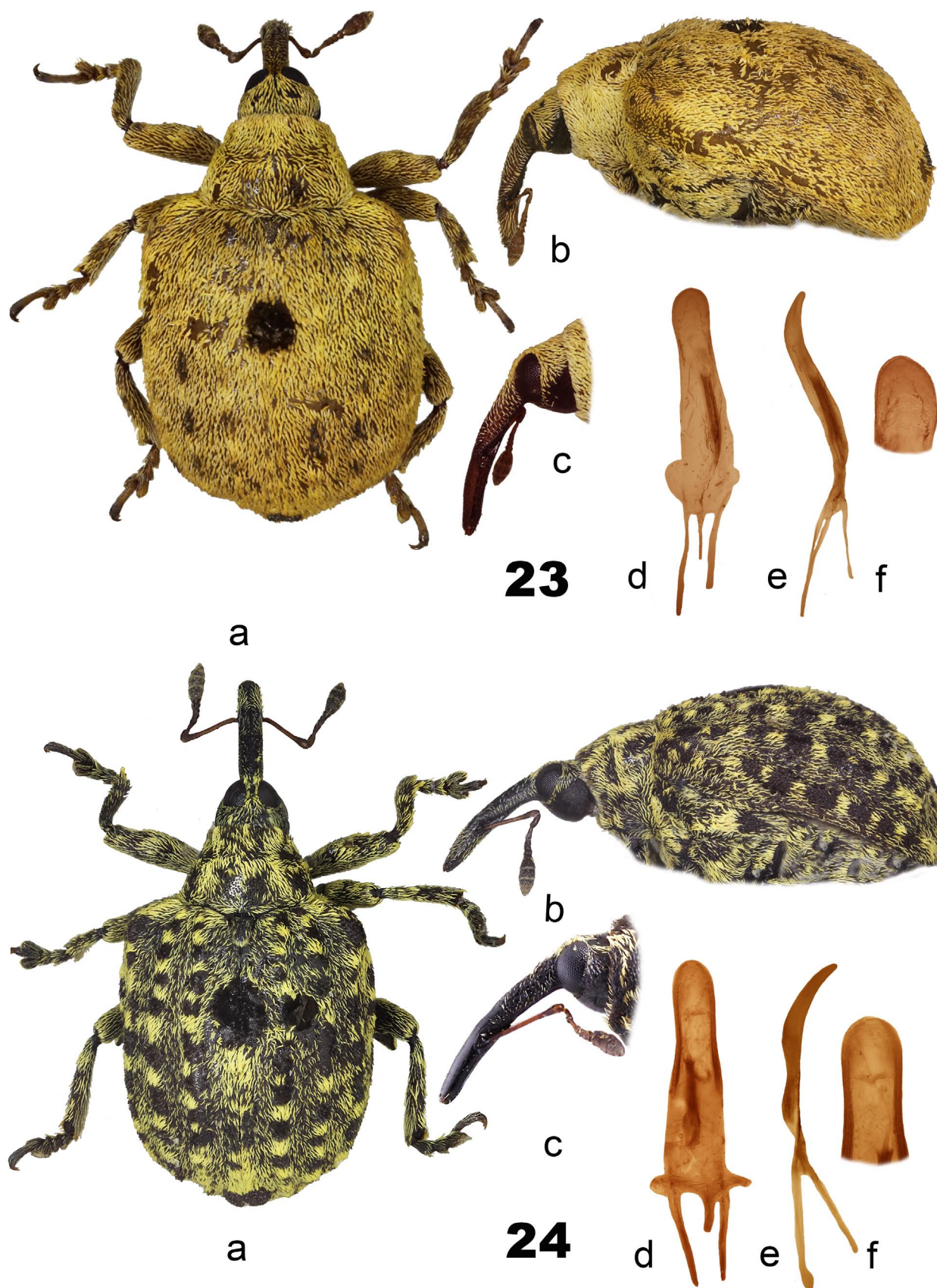
**FIGURES 17–18.** **FIGURE 17.** *Cionus rufescens* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 18.** *Cionus harani* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



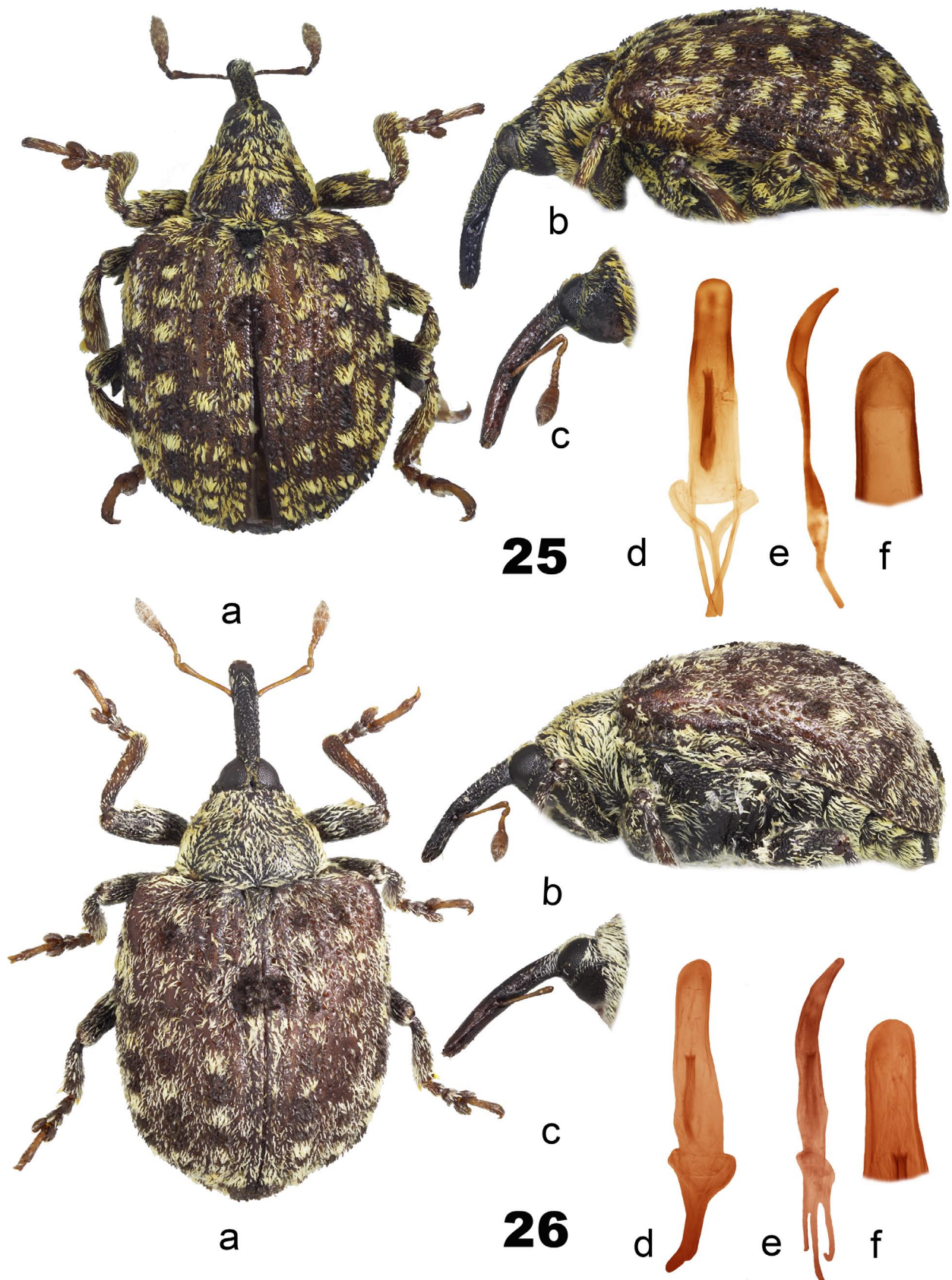
**FIGURES 19–20. FIGURE 19.** *Cionus schultzei*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 20.** *Cionus dependens*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



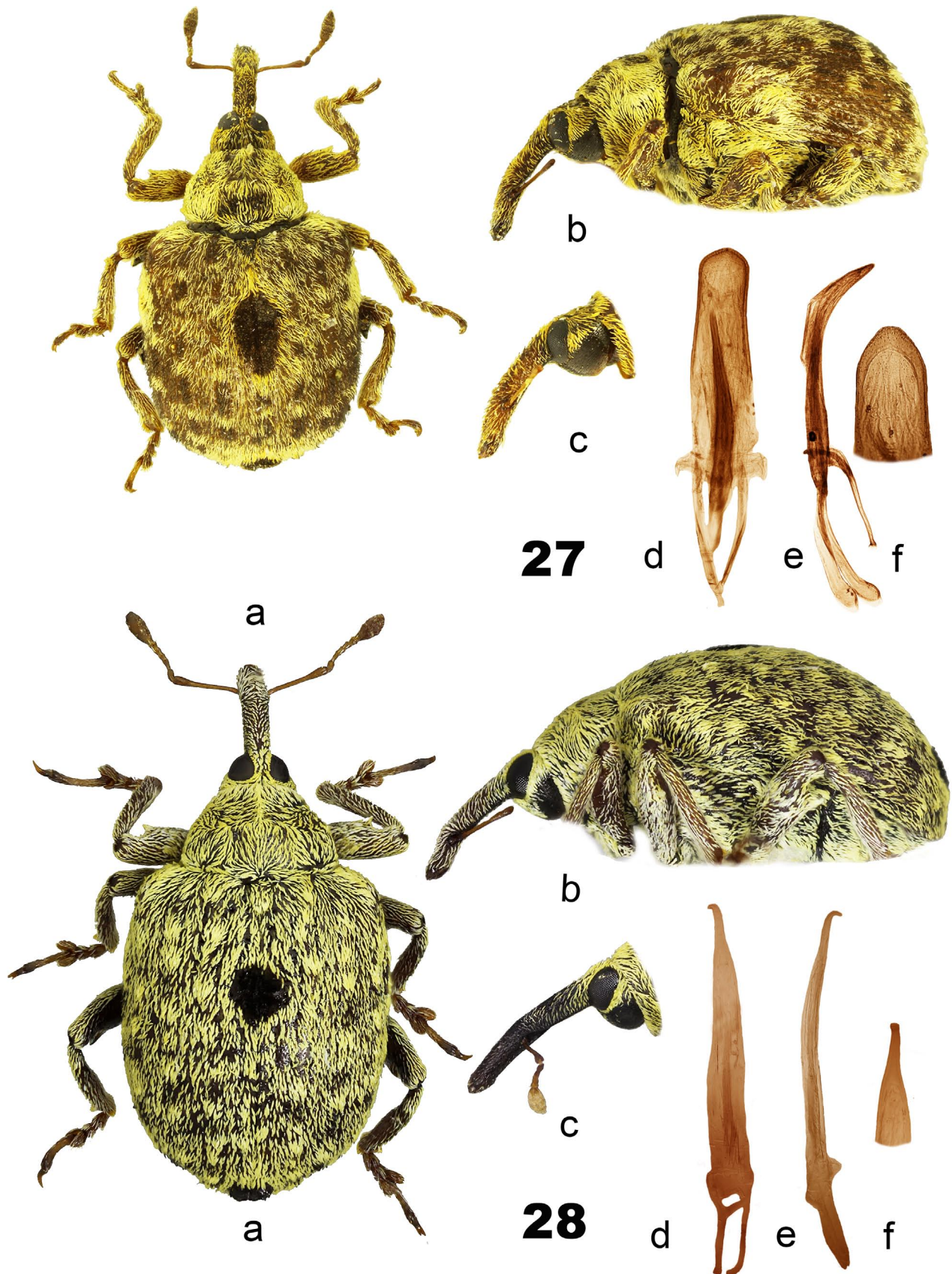
**FIGURES 21–22. FIGURE 21.** *Cionus negevicola* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 22.** *Cionus rabinovitchi*. a: body in dorsal view (female), b: body in lateral view (female). Not to scale.



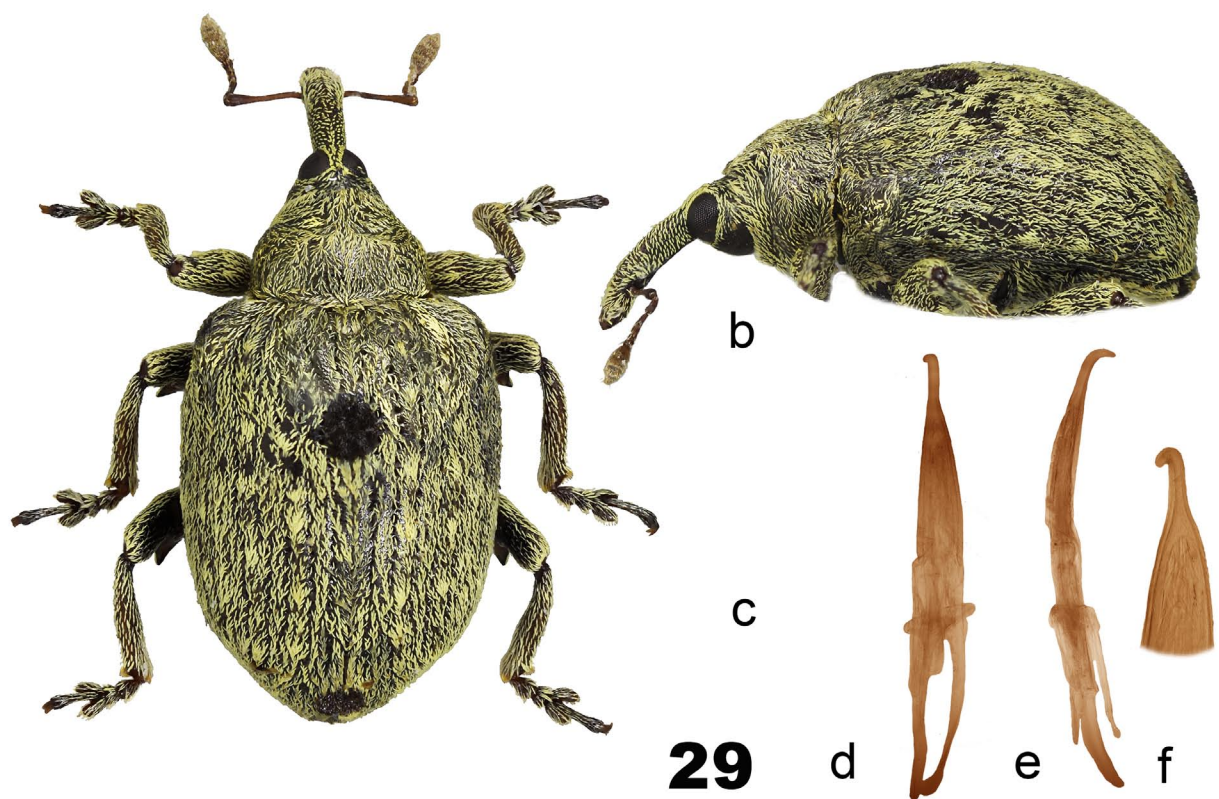
**FIGURES 23–24. FIGURE 23.** *Cionus laibalei* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 24.** *Cionus tamazo*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



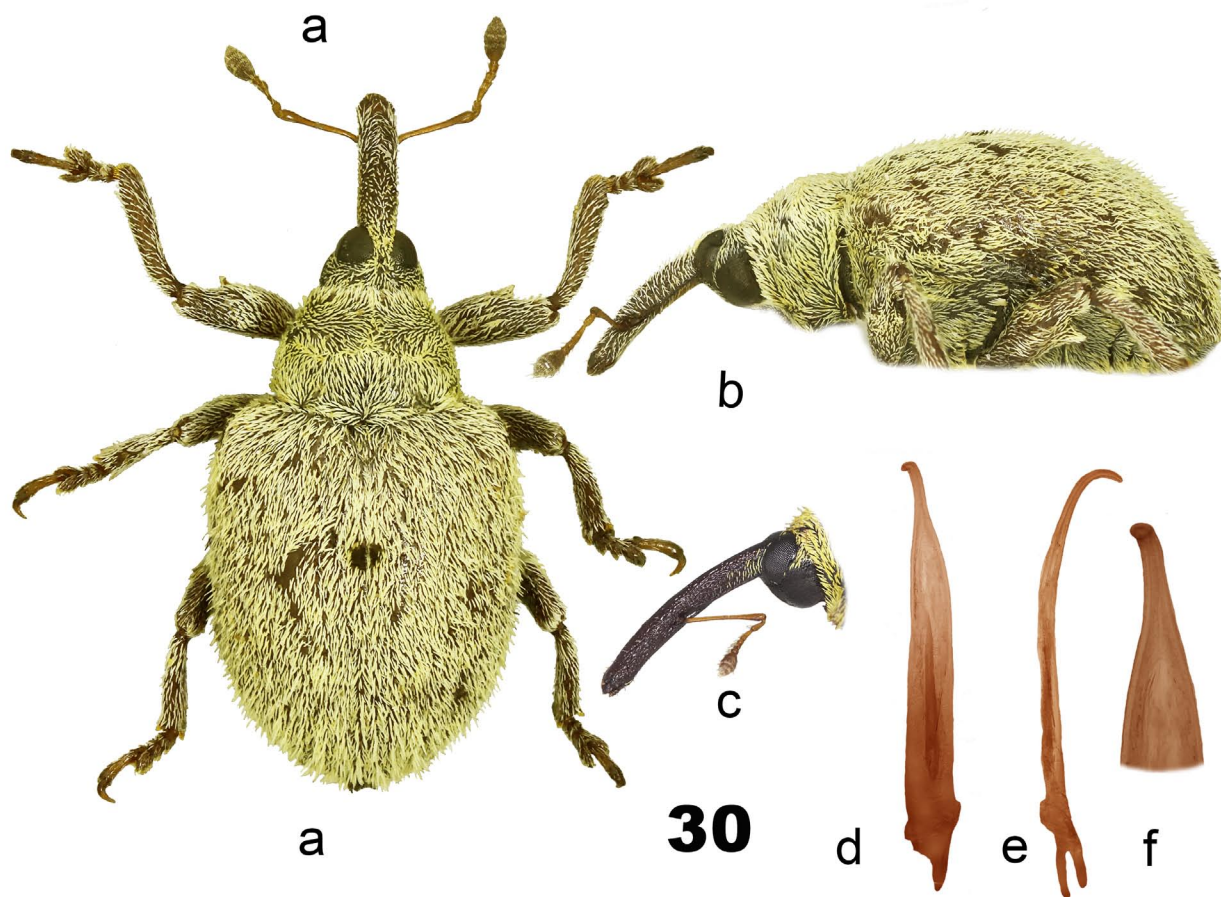
**FIGURES 25–26. FIGURE 25.** *Cionus flavopunctatus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 26.** *Cionus auriculus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



**FIGURES 27–28. FIGURE 27.** *Cionus fluviatilis*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 28.** *Cionus leonhardi*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



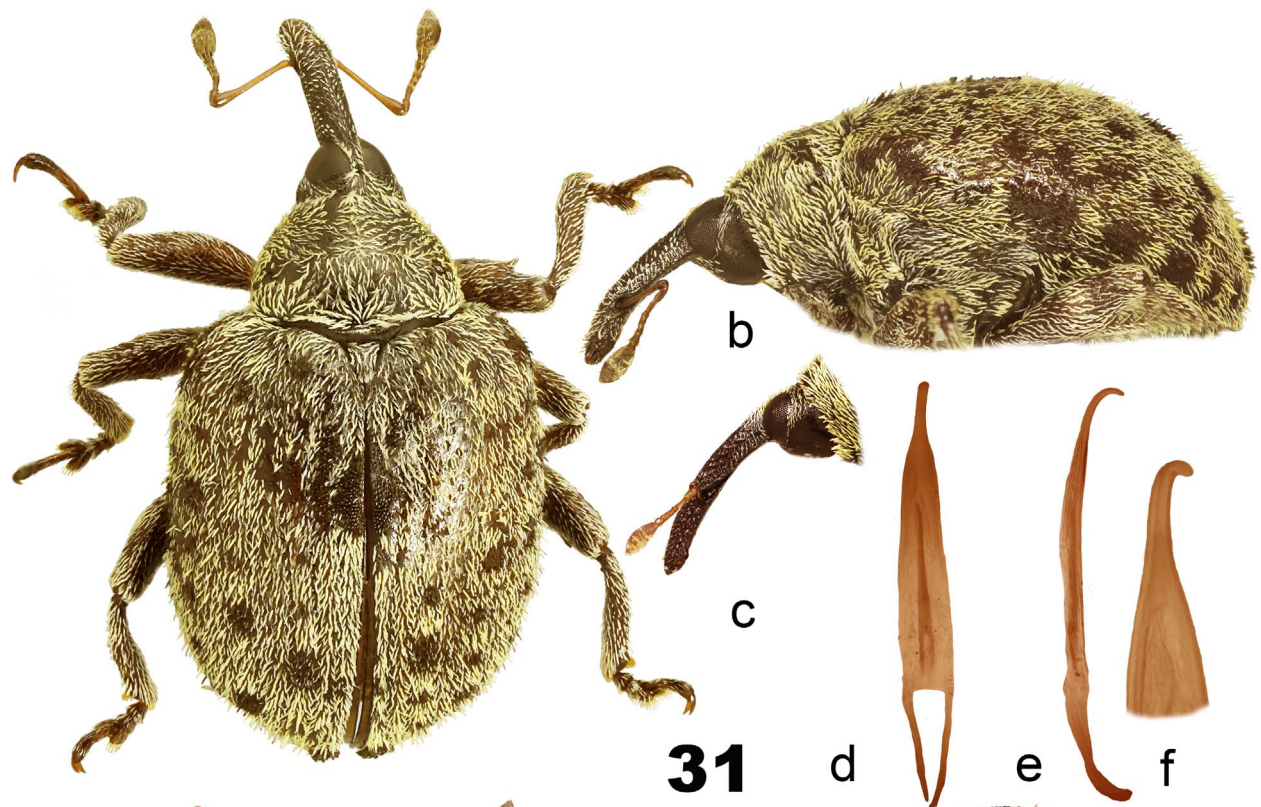
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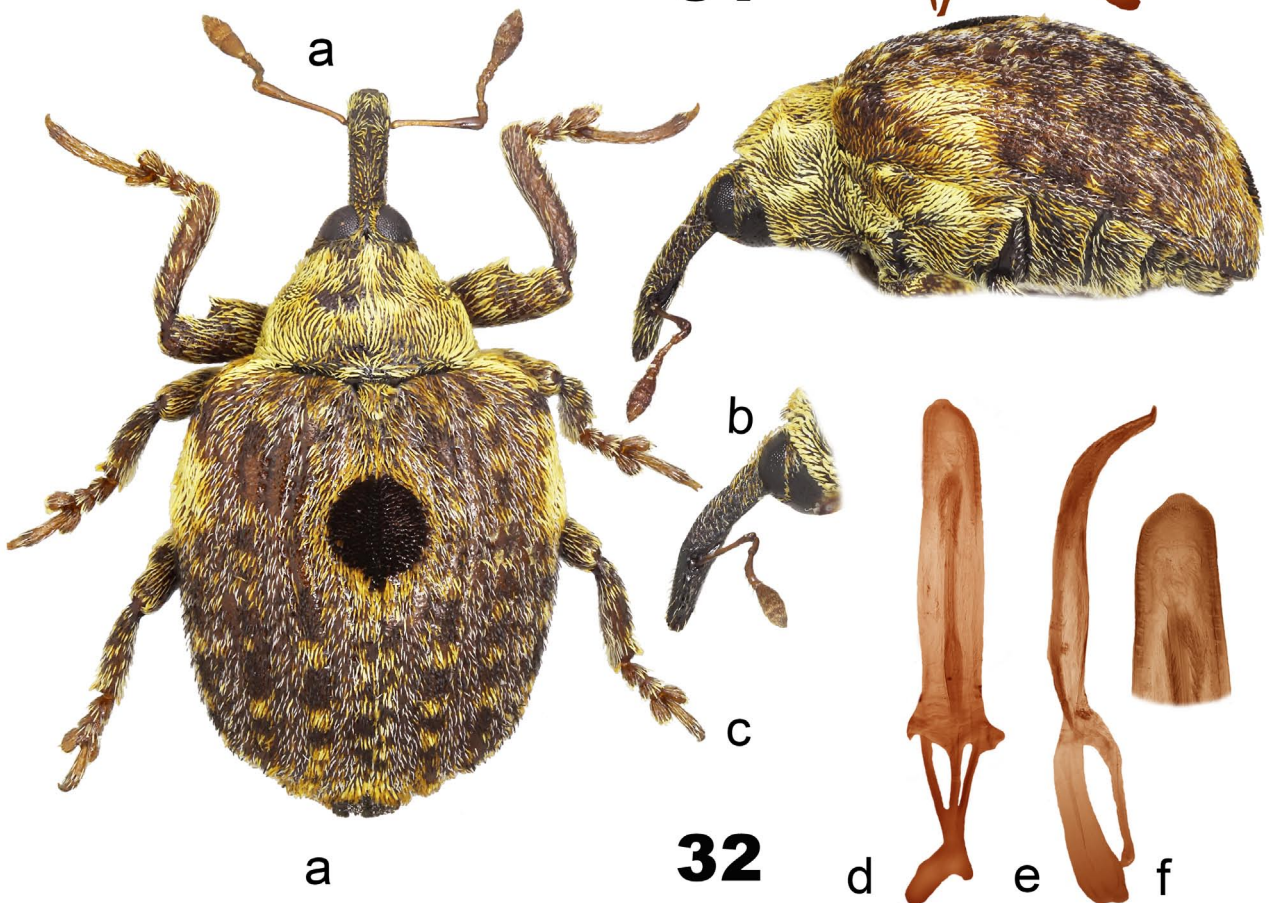
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**FIGURES 29–30.** **FIGURE 29.** *Cionus hypsibatus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 30.** *Cionus donckieri*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



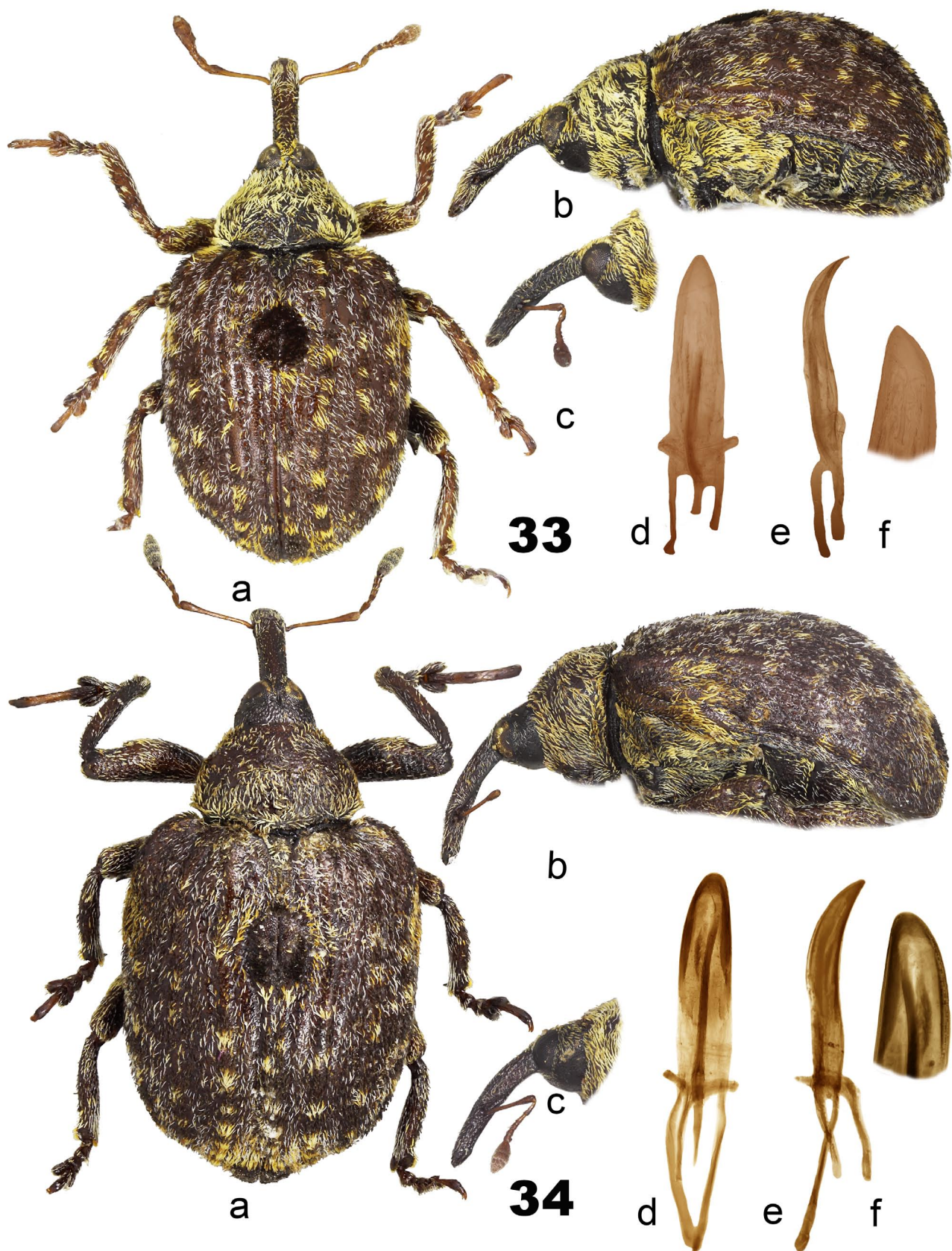


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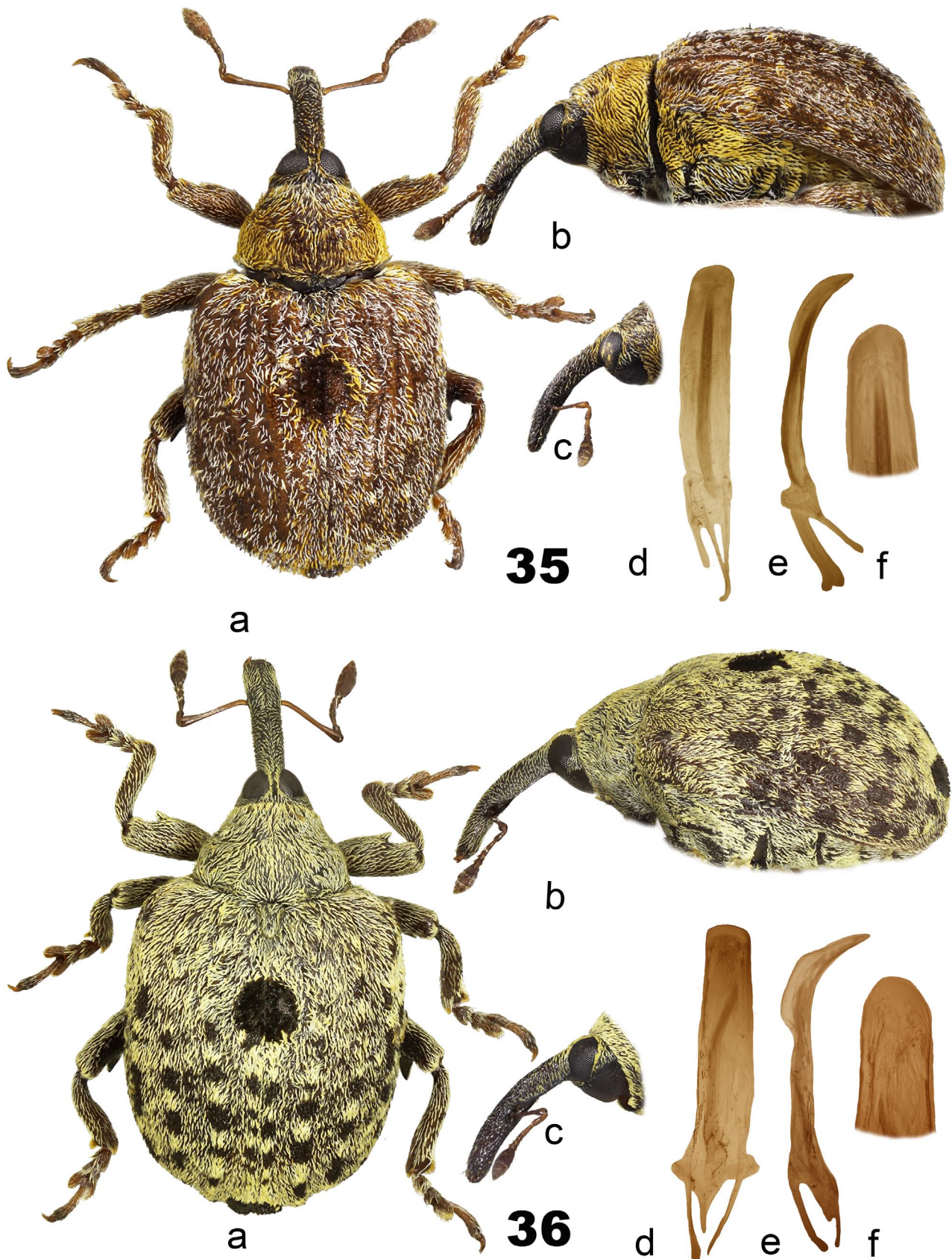


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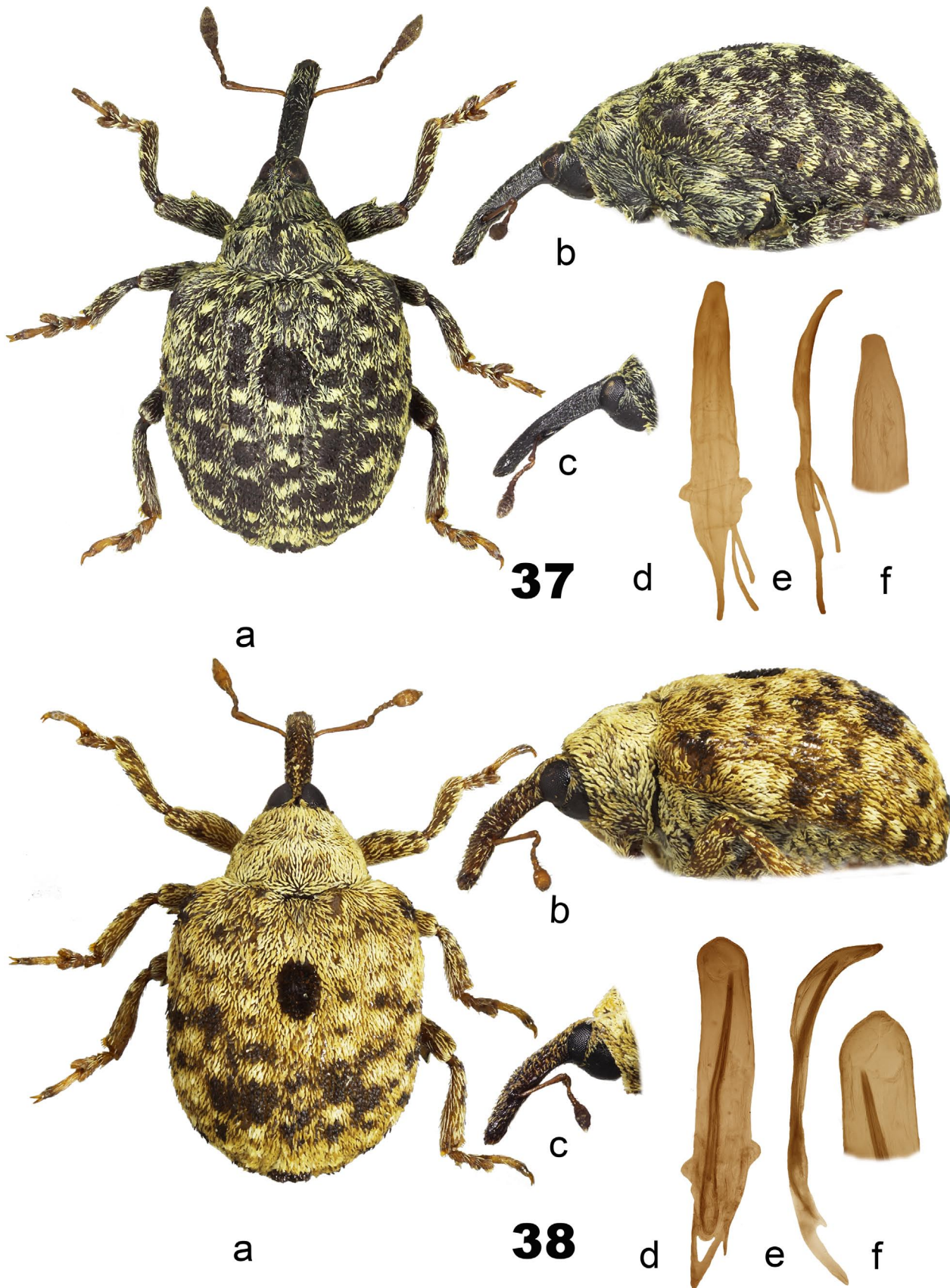
**FIGURES 31–32. FIGURE 31.** *Cionus wanati*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 32.** *Cionus unguatus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



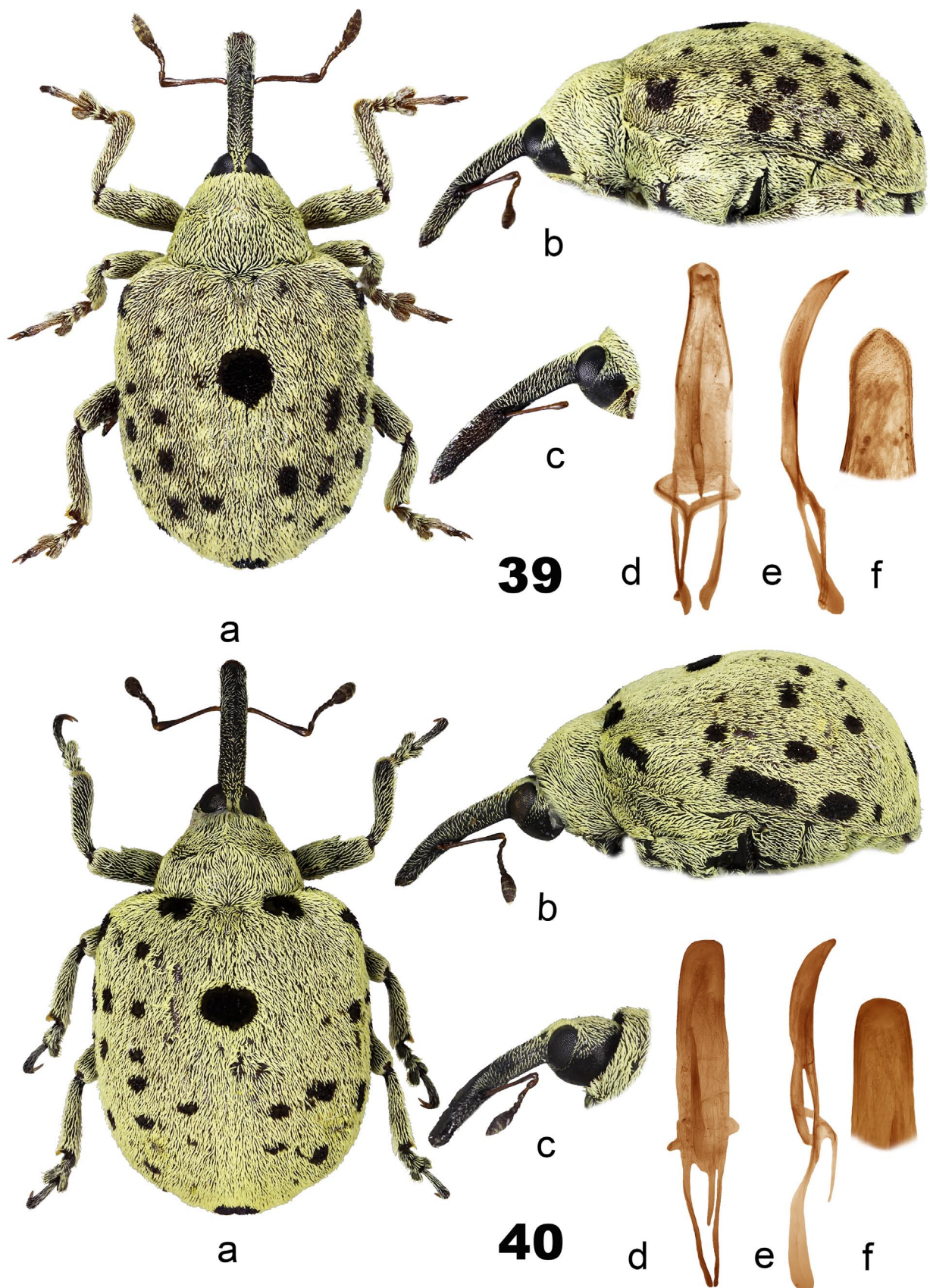
**FIGURES 33–34. FIGURE 33.** *Cionus balianii*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 34.** *Cionus winkelmanni*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



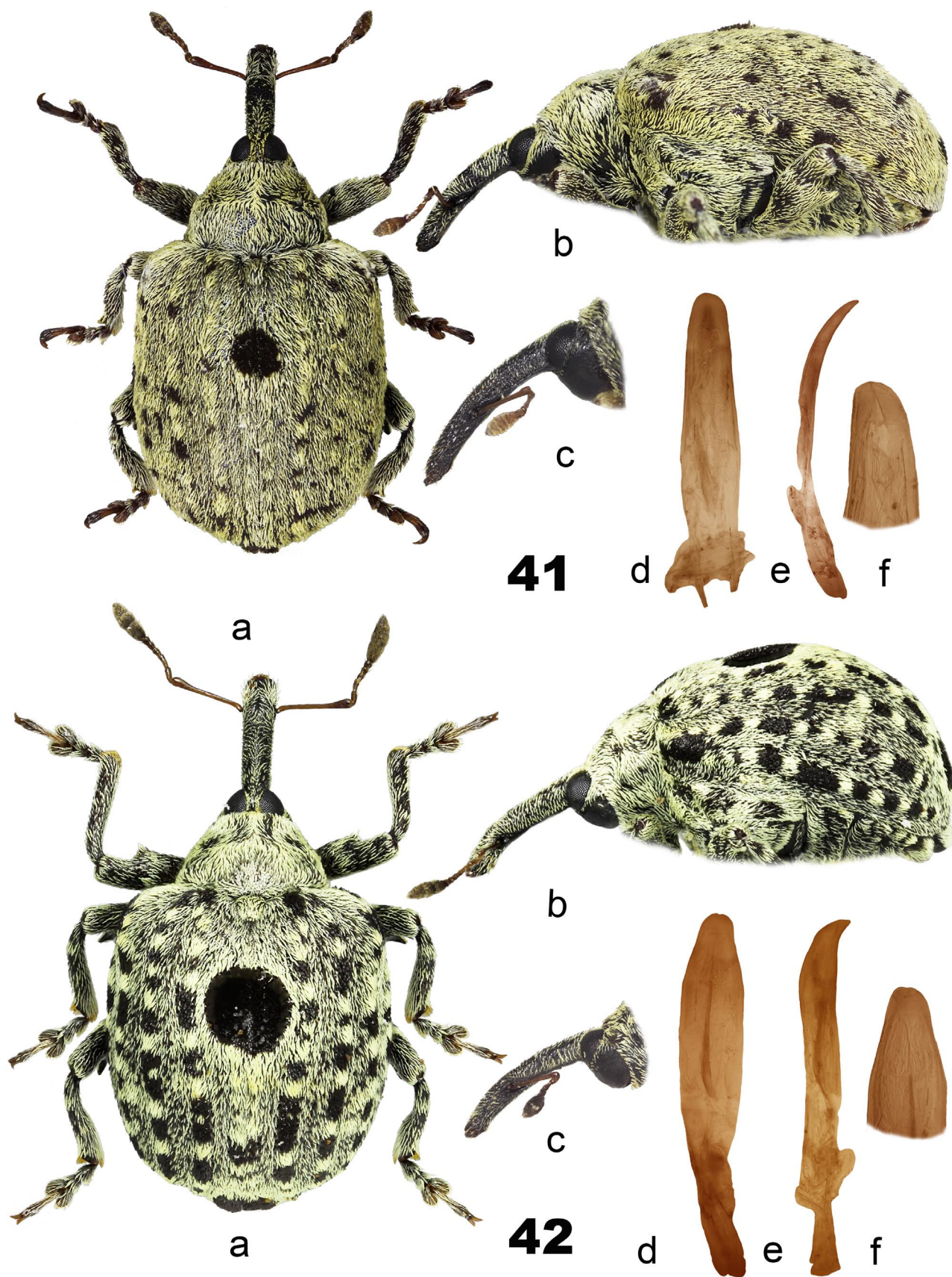
**FIGURES 35–36.** **FIGURE 35.** *Cionus boroveci*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 36.** *Cionus thapsus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



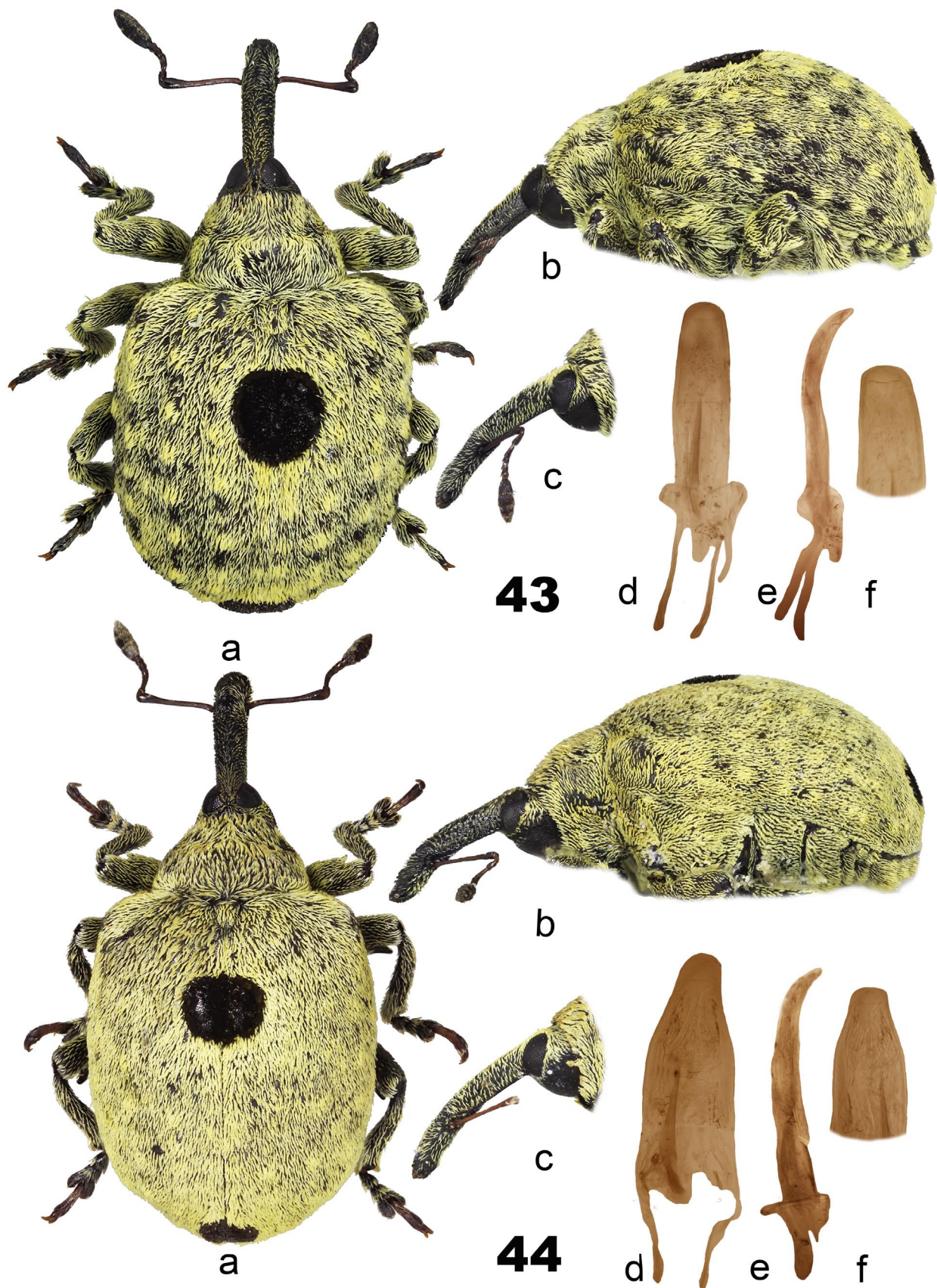
**FIGURES 37–38. FIGURE 37.** *Cionus nigritarsis*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 38.** *Cionus khorasanicus* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



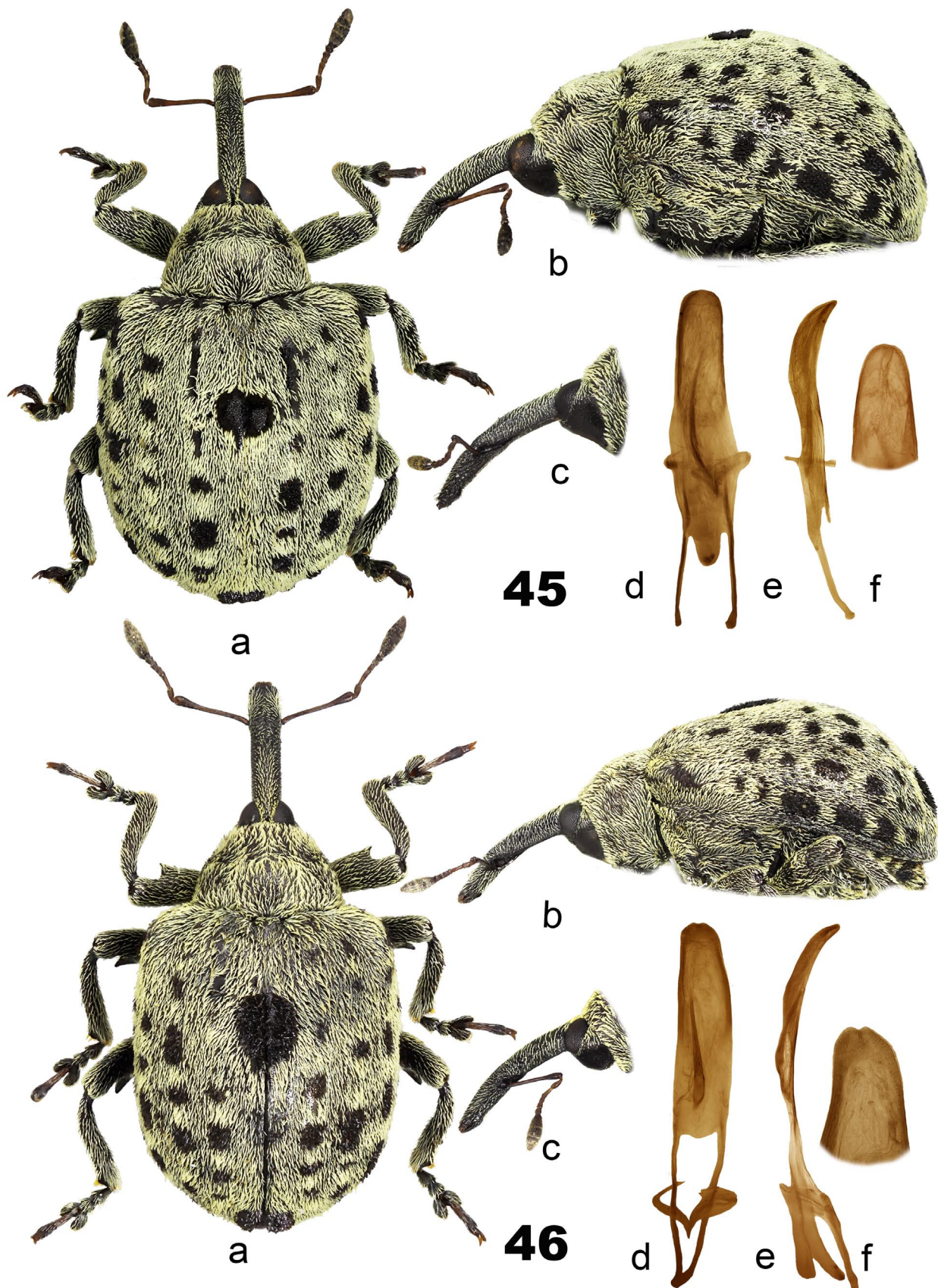
**FIGURES 39–40. FIGURE 39.** *Cionus olivieri*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 40.** *Cionus bremondi*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



**FIGURES 41–42. FIGURE 41.** *Cionus clairvillei*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 42.** *Cionus ganglbaueri*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

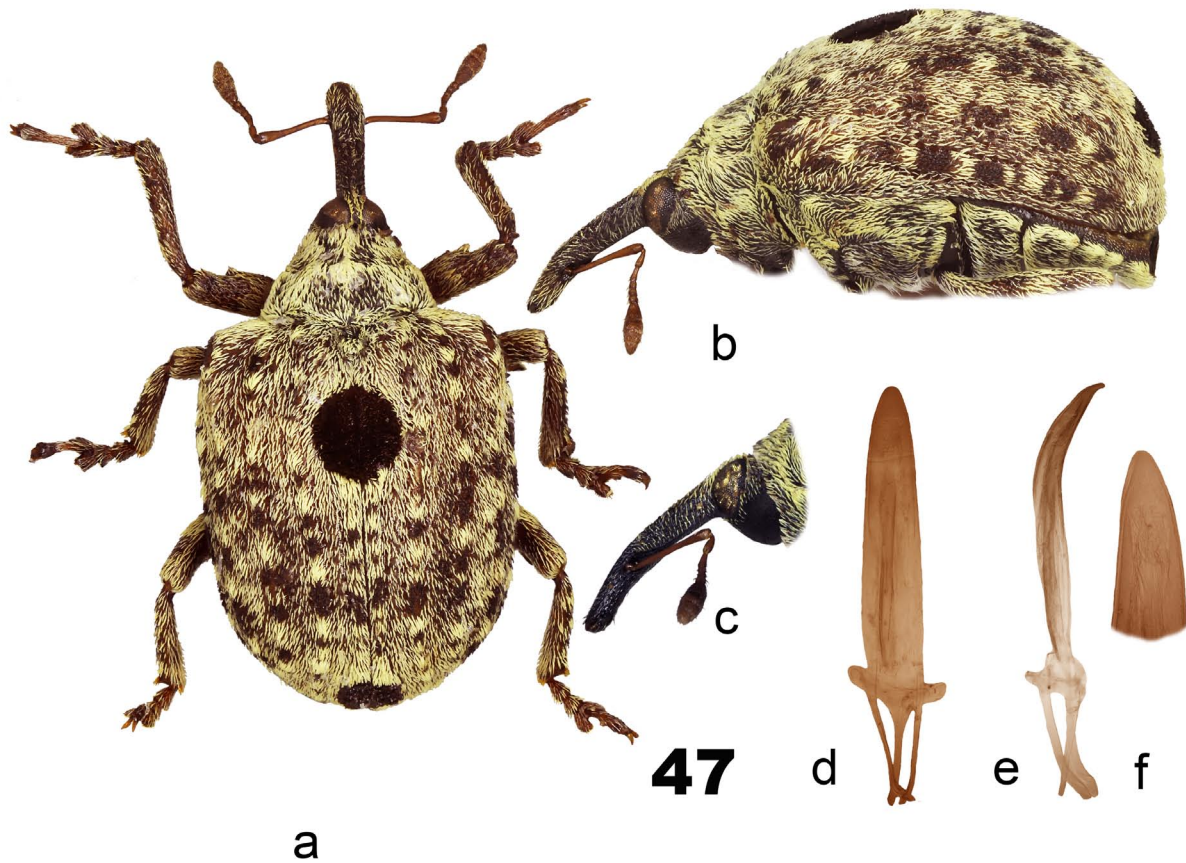


**FIGURES 43–44.** **FIGURE 43.** *Cionus colomellii* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 44.** *Cionus rossicus* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

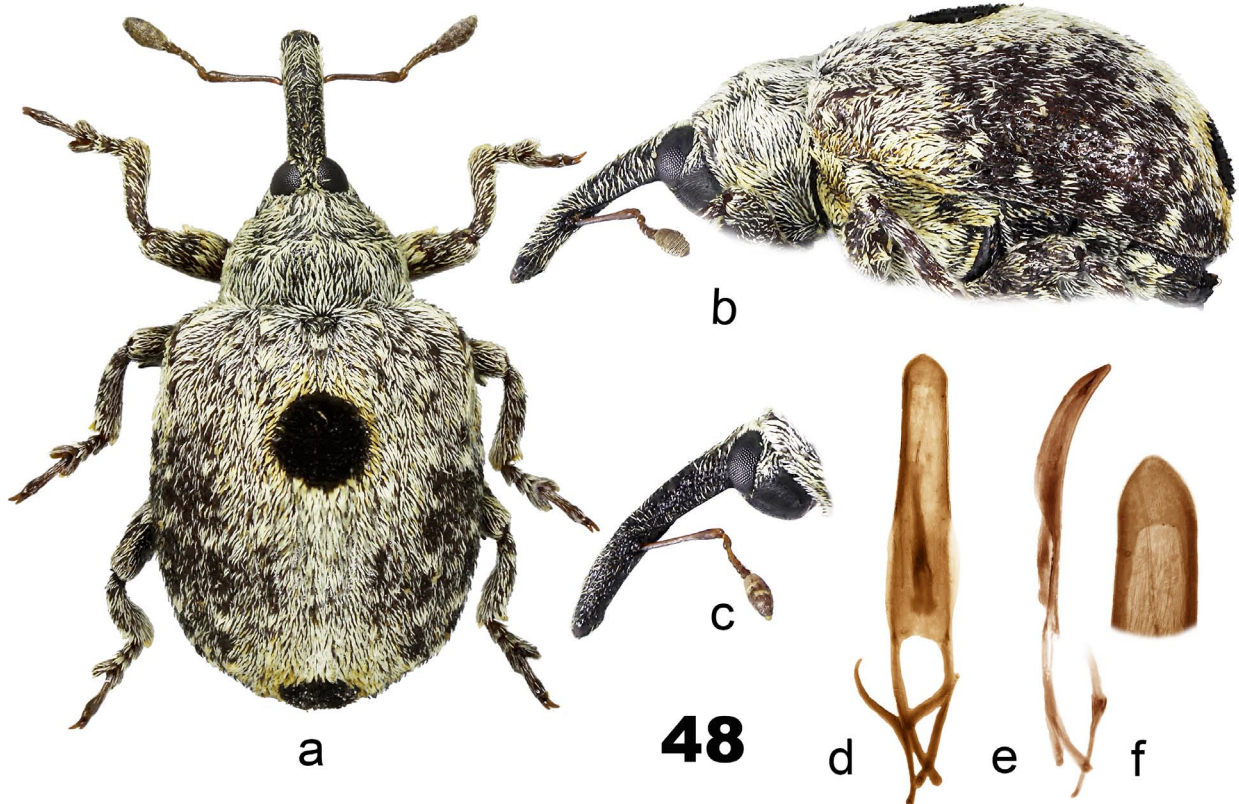


**FIGURES 45–46.** **FIGURE 45.** *Cionus griseopubens*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. **FIGURE 46.** *Cionus neglectus* sp. n. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



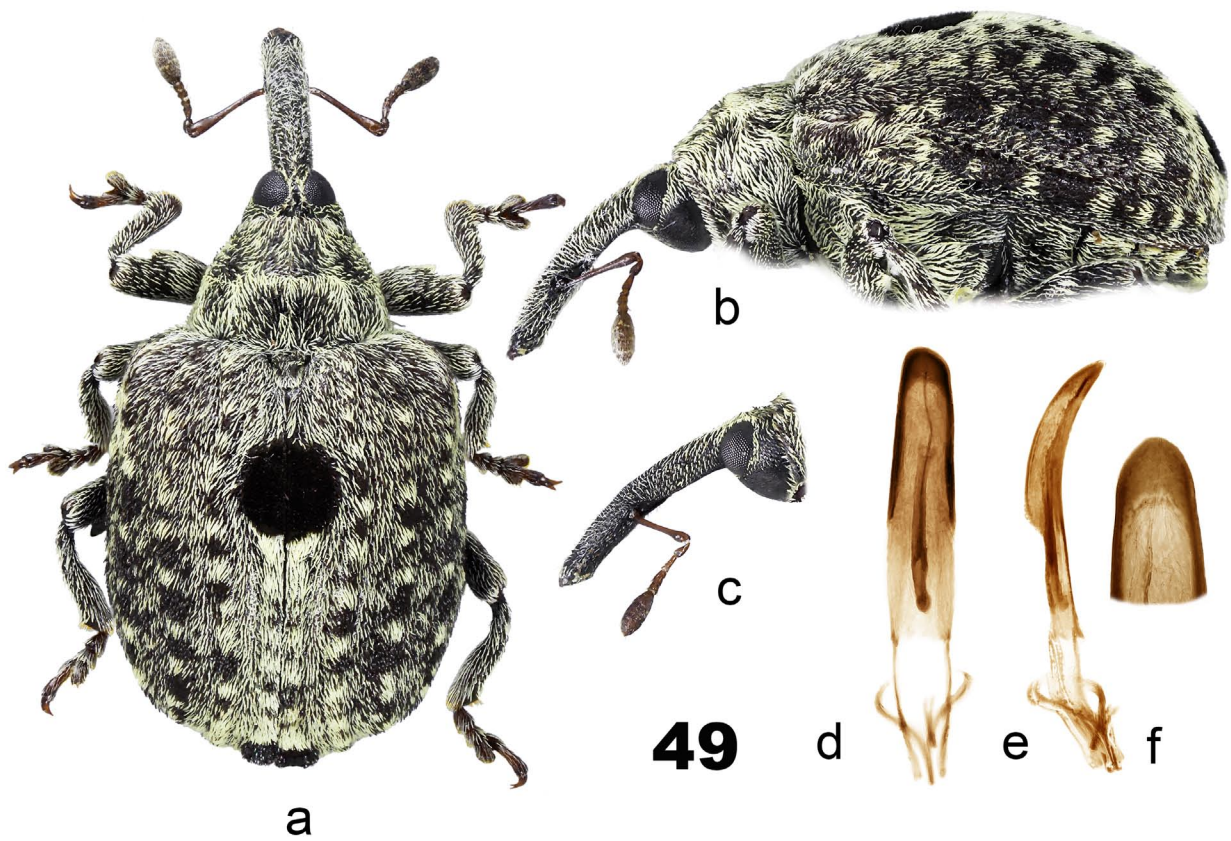


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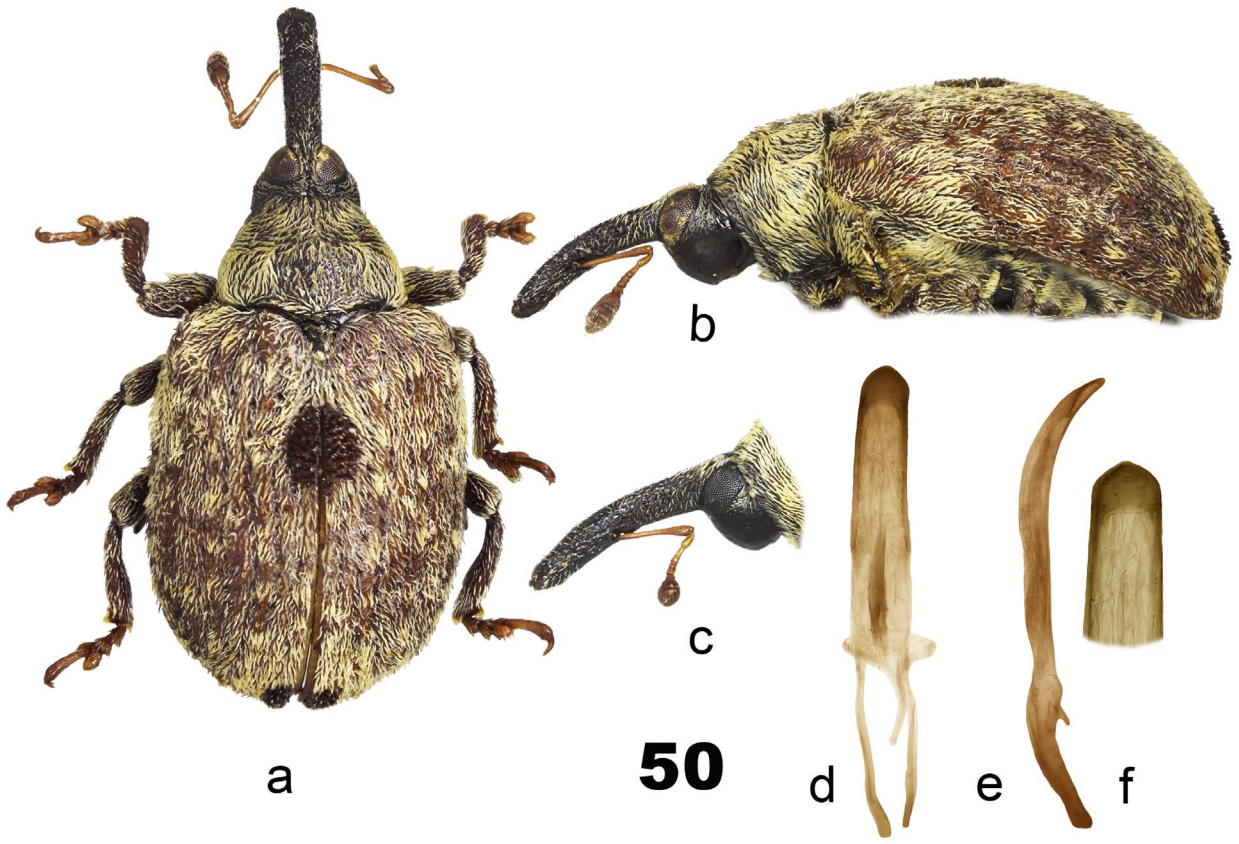


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**FIGURES 47–48.** **FIGURE 47.** *Cionus gebleri*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 48.** *Cionus longicollis*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

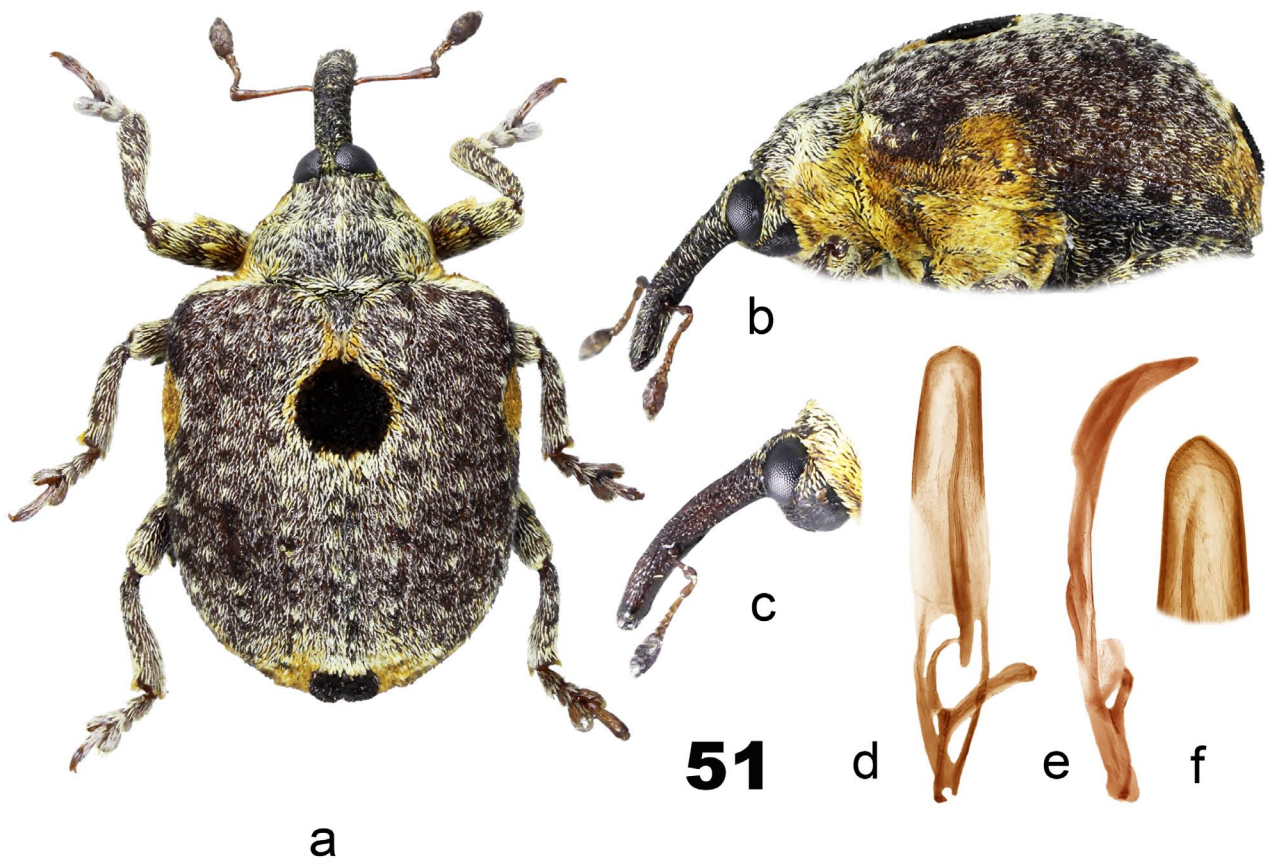


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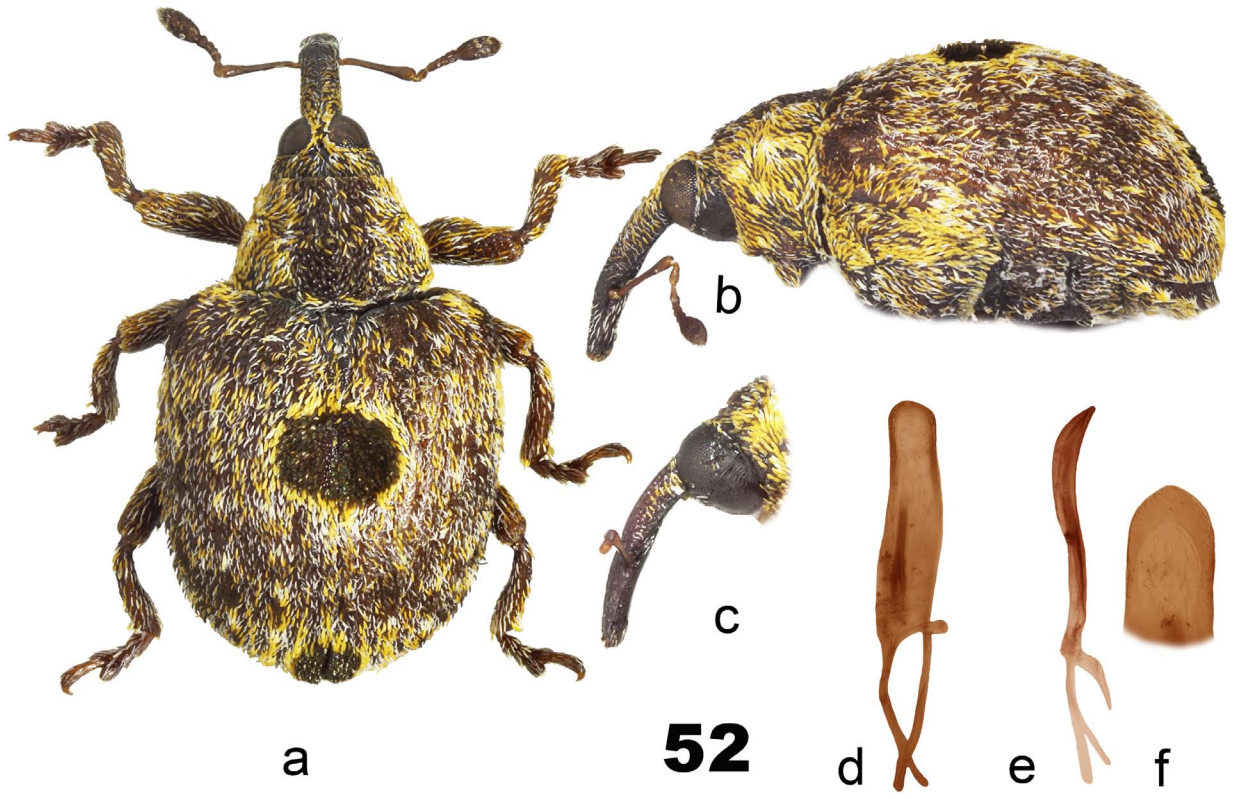


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**FIGURES 49–50.** **FIGURE 49.** *Cionus montanus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. **FIGURE 50.** *Cionus atlanticus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

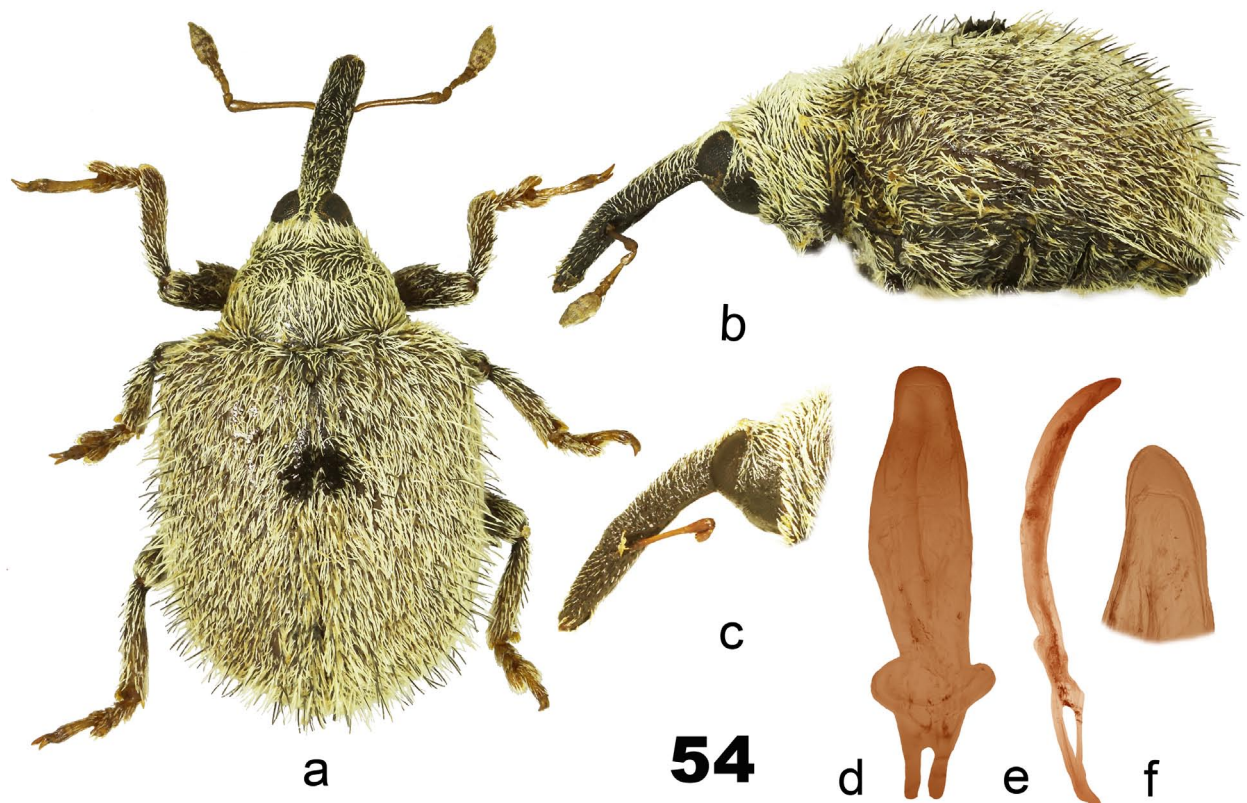
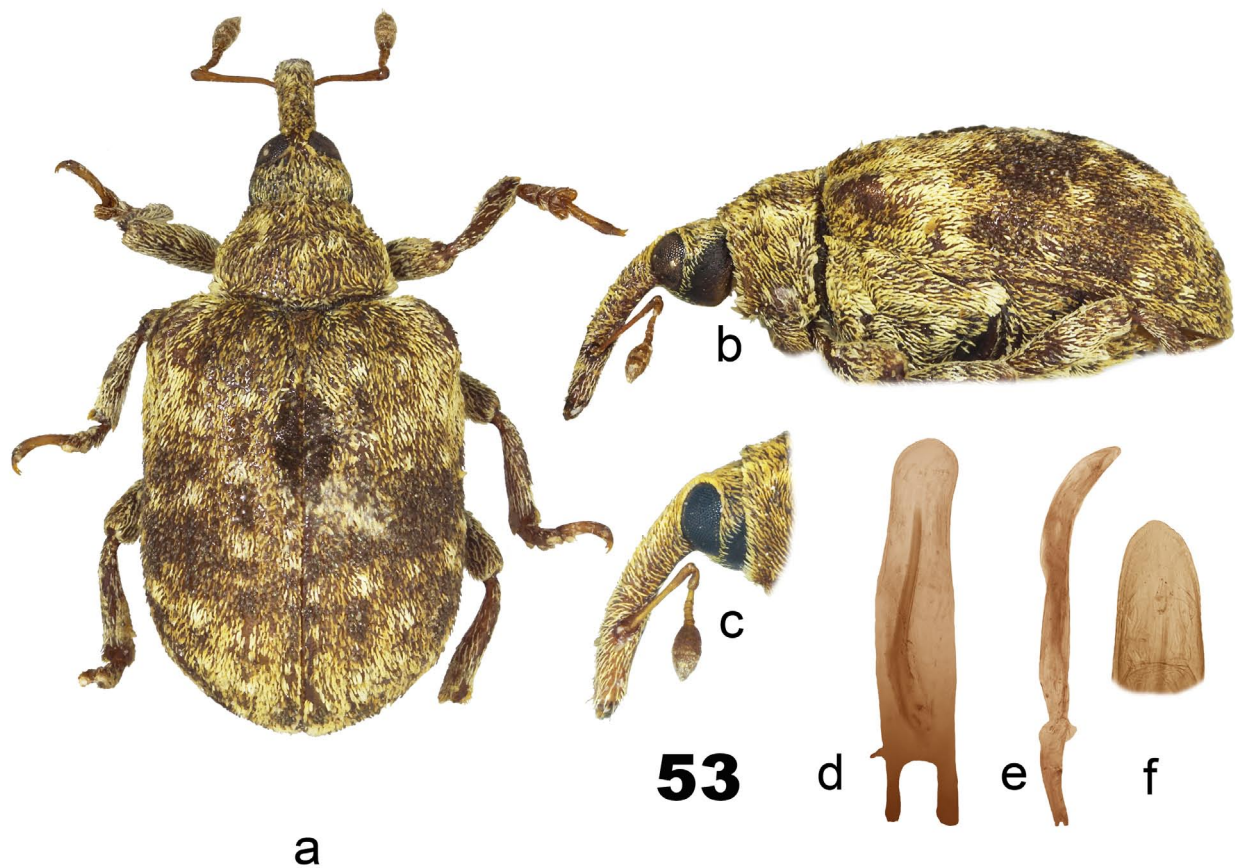


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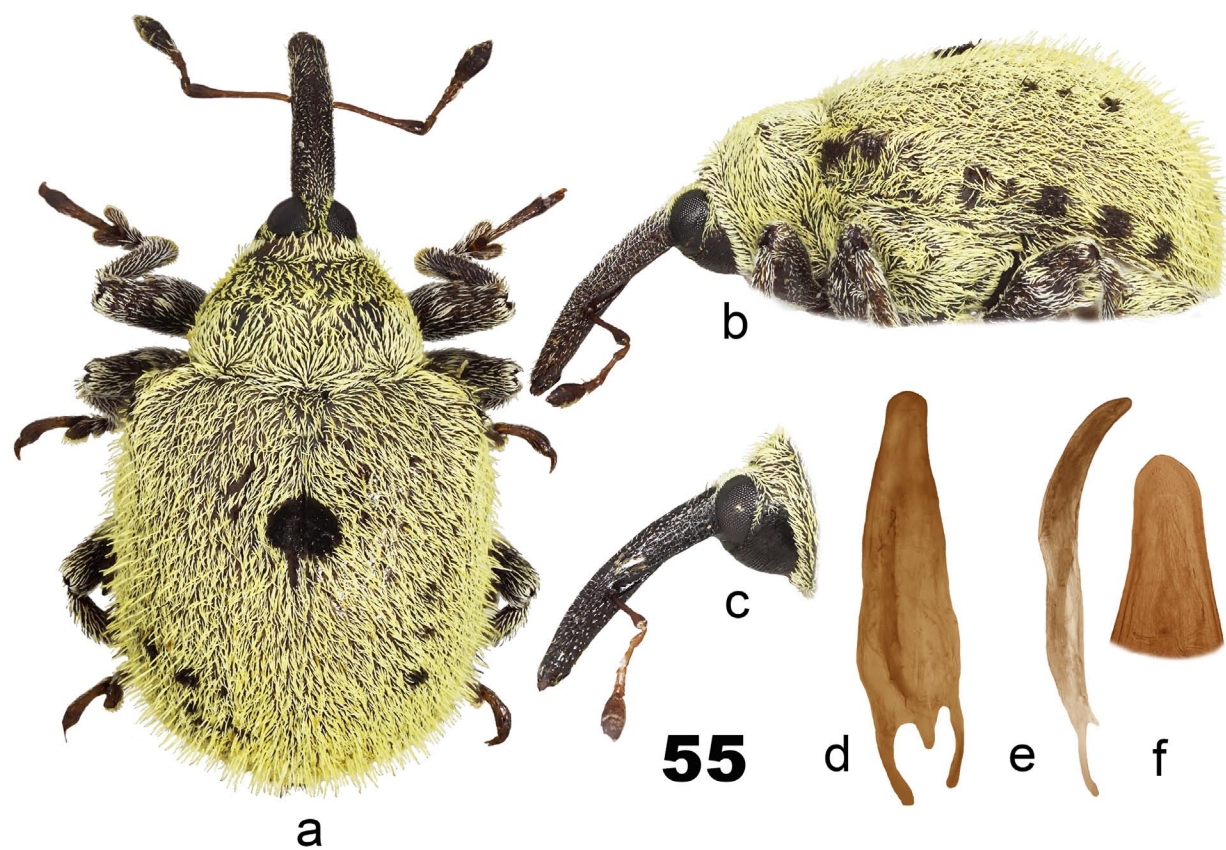


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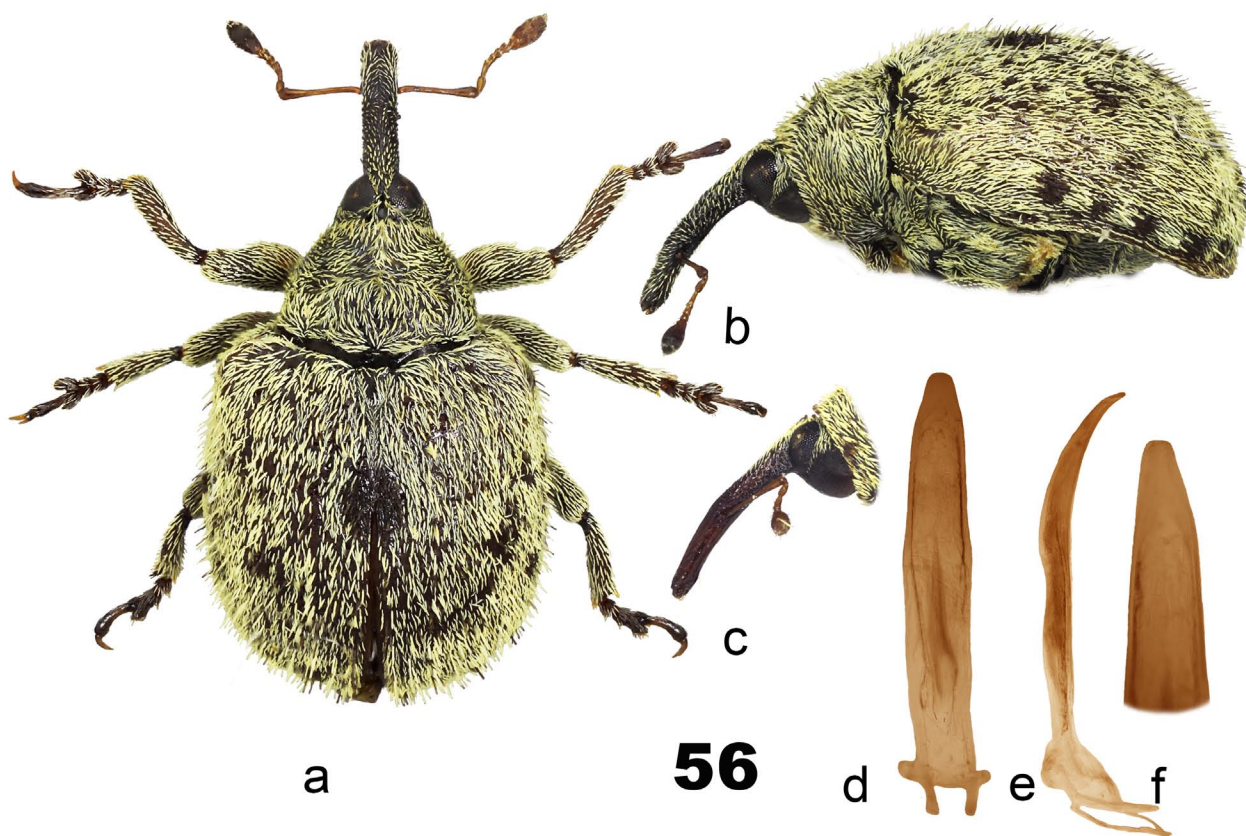
**FIGURES 51–52.** **FIGURE 51.** *Cionus schoenherri*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 52.** *Cionus distinctus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



**FIGURES 53–54. FIGURE 53.** *Cionus zonovi*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 54.** *Cionus olens*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

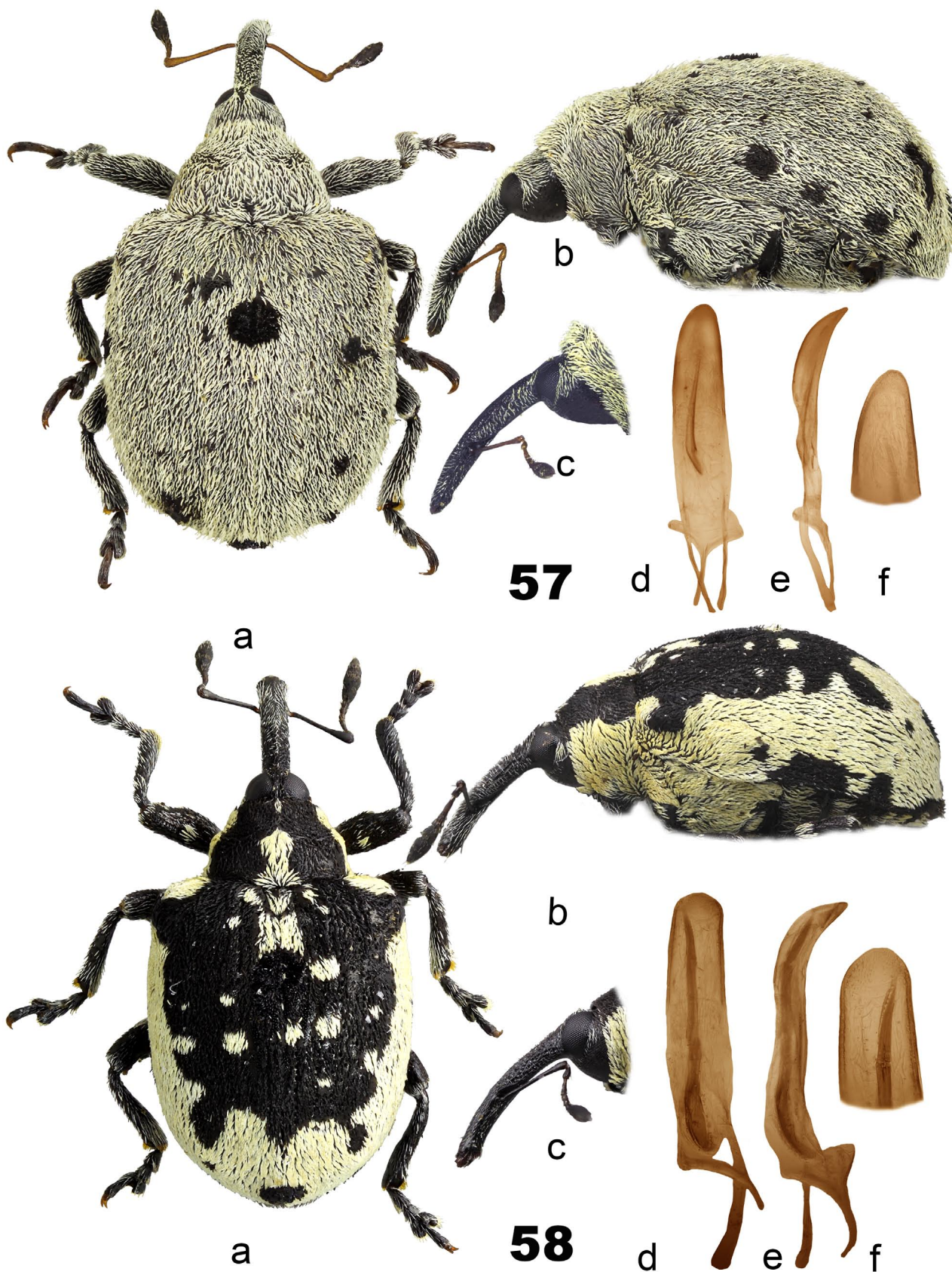


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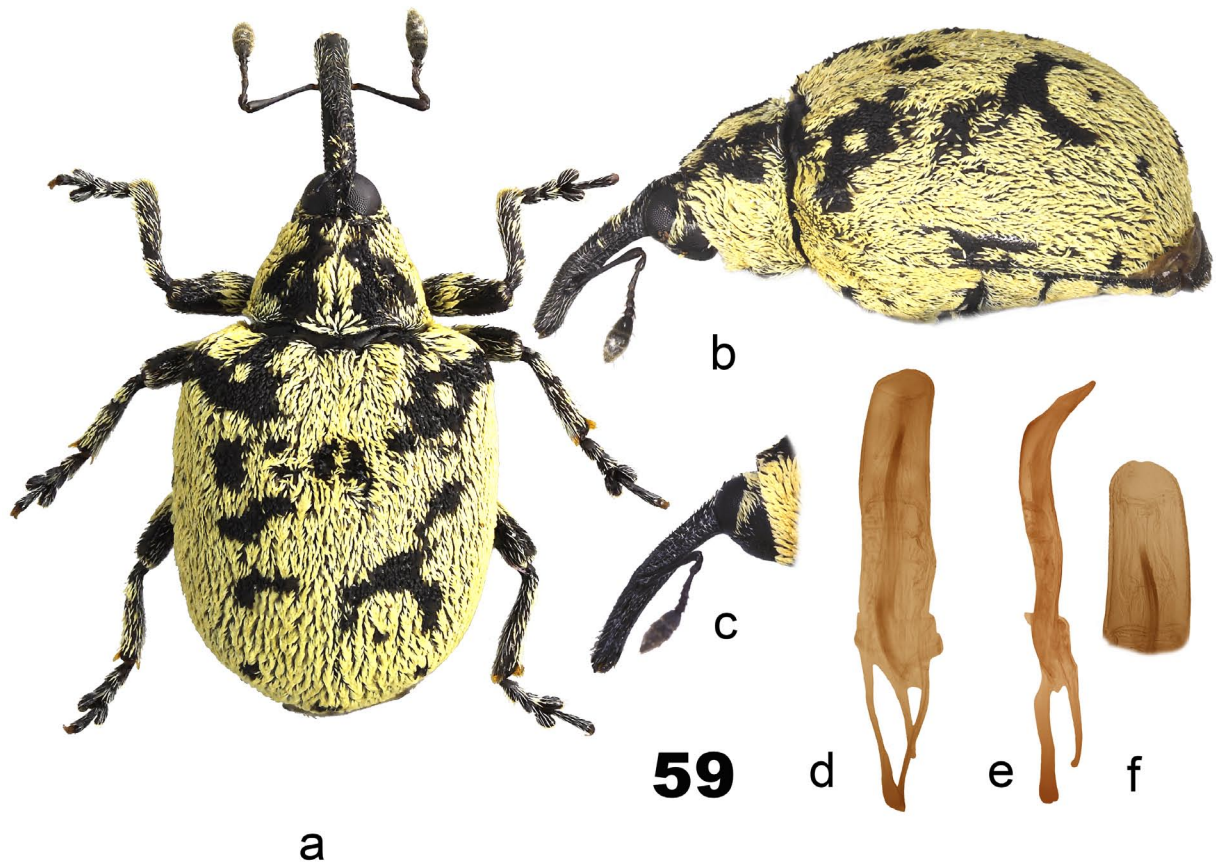


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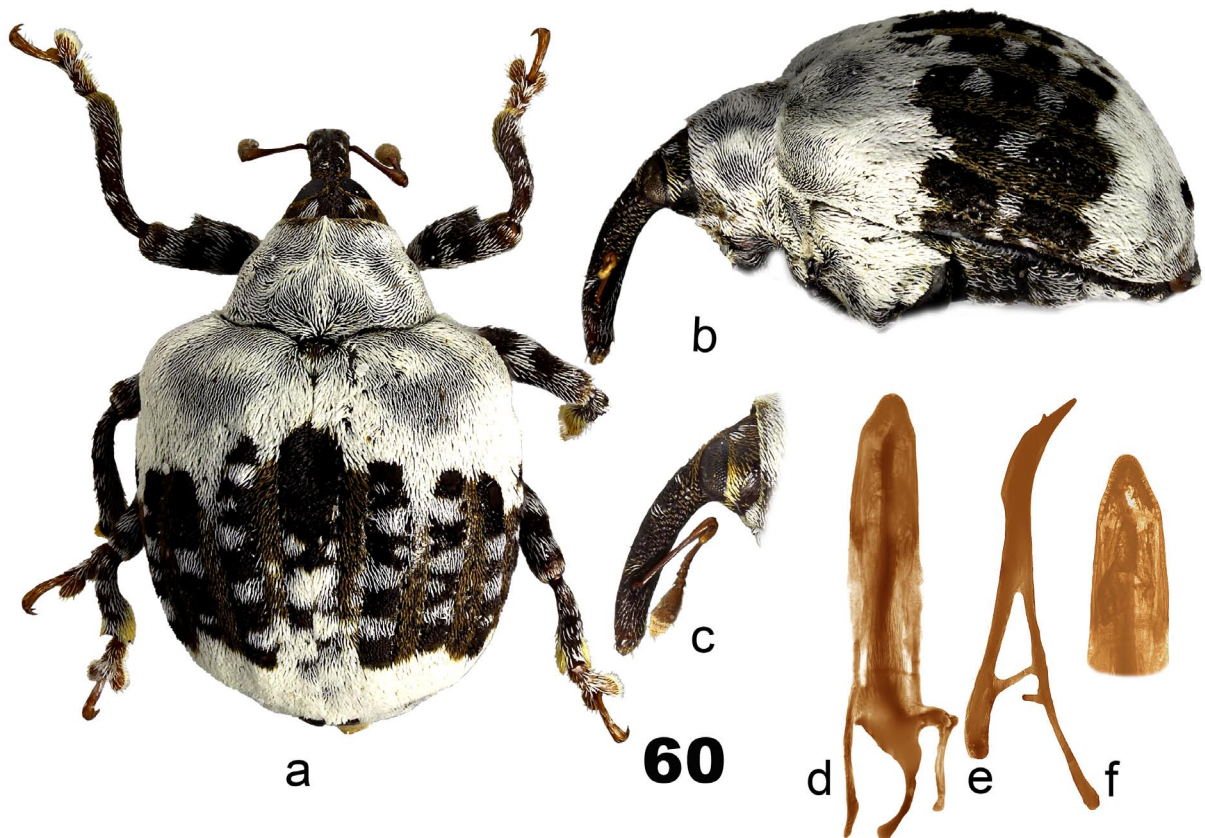
**FIGURES 55–56.** **FIGURE 55.** *Cionus merkli*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 56.** *Cionus pulverosus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



**FIGURES 57–58.** **FIGURE 57.** *Cionus wittei*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 58.** *Cionus variegatus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.

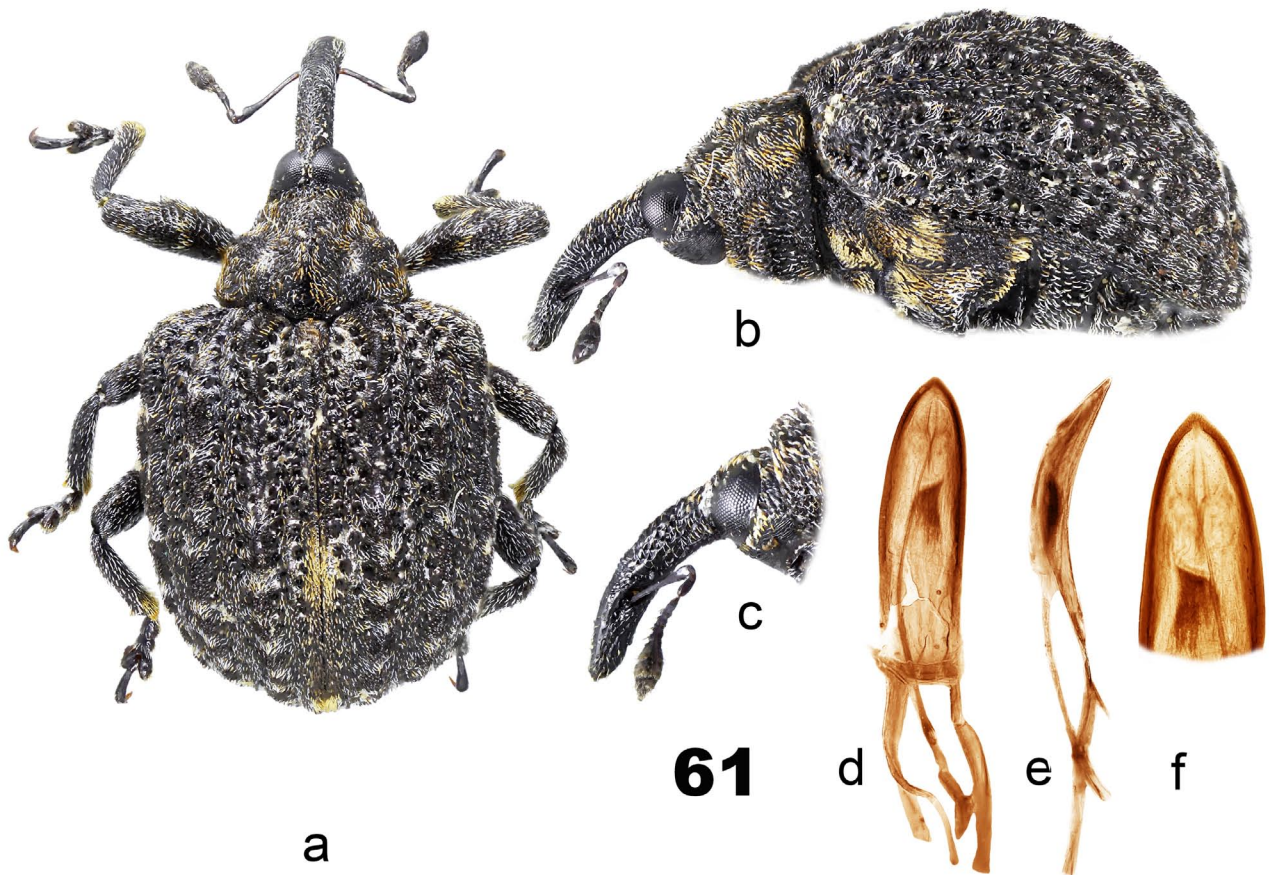


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**FIGURES 59–60.** **FIGURE 59.** *Cionus griseus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 60.** *Cionus latefasciatus*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale.



**61**



**62**

**FIGURES 61–62. FIGURE 61.** *Cionus helleri*. a: body in dorsal view (male), b: body in lateral view (male), c: rostrum in lateral view (female), d: penis in ventral view, e: penis in lateral view, f: apex of penis in dorsal view. Not to scale. **FIGURE 62.** *Cionus thapsus*. Prosternum, head and coxae in ventral view. Not to scale.