

## A Revision of the Weevil Genus *Amicromias* Rtt. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae)

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**Abstract**—The genus *Amicromias* Rtt. includes 10 species distributed mainly in the Eastern Mediterranean basin. Eight new species are described: *A. fodori* Yunakov, sp. n. from Macedonia; *A. euxinus* Yunakov et Korotyaev, sp. n. from the northern Black Sea Area; *A. intermedius* Yunakov, sp. n. from southern Hungary and the Crimea; *A. pictus* Yunakov, sp. n. from western Turkey; *A. cephalotes* sp. n. from Peloponnesus (Greece); *A. mimicus* Yunakov, sp. n. from Samara Province (Russia); *A. rhilensis* Yunakov, sp. n. from the Rhila Mountain Range (Bulgaria), and *A. borysthenicus* Yunakov et Nazarenko, sp. n. from Kiev (the Ukraine). The lectotype of *A. rumelicus* Apfb. is designated and a new combination (*A. zellichi* Form., comb. n.) is established. A key to all species of the genus *Amicromias* is given.

The study is based on examination of the material from the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science (St. Petersburg); collections by G.E. Davidian (St. Petersburg), Yu.G. Arzanov (Rostov-on-Don), and V.Yu. Nazarenko (Kiev) were also used.

The following abbreviations were used to designate depositories of the material examined: ZIN, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg; MCSNM, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano; ZMUH, Zoological Museum, University of Helsinki; BNHM, British Natural History Museum, London; NMP, Národní museum, Praha; NMW, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien; and MTMB, Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest.

### Genus *AMICROMIAS* Reitter, 1912

Type species *Brachysomus formaneki* Reitter, 1912 : 27, nom. nudum (= *Brachysomus rumelicus* Apfelbeck, 1899), by monotypy.

The genus was established for a single species, *Brachysomus rumelicus* Apfb. Reitter has assumed in the original description that the genus also includes *B. breiti* Form. Košťál (1992) apparently was wrong to accepted this concept, as *B. breiti* sharply differs from *A. rumelicus* and other representatives of the genus *Amicromias* in the structure of the rostrum, tubes of the penis, and endophallus; it also differs from all the known species of the genus *Brachysomus*, and, therefore, should be separated in a genus. Most likely, Reitter and Košťál have placed *B. breiti* in the genus *Amicromias* on the basis of a similar structure of

the rostrum in *A. rumelicus* and *B. breiti*: the antennal sulci in both species are distinctly visible in dorsal view and the pterygia are pronounced. This character also was the reason to relate *Amicromias* with genera of the tribe Omiini (Reitter, 1912). A thorough examination of a state of this character in all species of the genus *Brachysomus* has revealed its gradual transition from the nearly lateral antennal sulci, not visible in dorsal view in the species closely related to *B. echinatus*, to the dorsal, entirely visible ones, similar to those in representatives of the genus *Amicromias*. This character distinctly correlates with the width of the rostral dorsum, sides of which cover the antennal sulci from above (for example, in *Brachysomus echinatus*), or do not cover them (in *Amicromias zellichi*). Therefore, it can hardly be said that the antennal sulci in species of the genus *Amicromias* are situated dorsally (as, e.g., those in Peritelini). In addition, the antennal sulci in species of *Amicromias* though extend toward the eyes, but remain distinct, in contrast to those in Omiini and Peritelini. In representatives of these tribes, the antennal sulci are bounded by the pterygia and do not continue on the lateral surface of the rostrum toward the eyes. In a World catalogue of families and genera of Curculionoidea (Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal, 1999), the genus *Amicromias* is placed in the tribe Sciaphilini, without, however, any comment about its taxonomic position. In my opinion, a discussion of the position of the genus *Amicromias* in the classification of tribes of the subfamily Entiminae is premature, as the classification seems to be imperfect.

**Diagnosis.** Rostrum much wider than long, with pterygia not projecting or slightly projecting beyond its lateral contour. Rostral dorsum with, or without weak longitudinal groove, narrowed from base to apex or parallel-sided, depressed at apex.

Antennal sulci entirely visible in dorsal view; pterygia well developed, not covered by lateral margins of rostral dorsum, which usually narrow, 0.5–0.67 times as wide as frons. Eyes lateral, small, strongly convex. Pronotum much wider than long. Elytra widely varying in shape: oval or oblong-oval, occasionally parallel-sided; elytral striae fine, significantly narrower than the flat intervals. Tarsal claws semi-fused. Pubescence mostly dense; scales densely adjoining, occasionally separated by narrow, but distinct intervals. Scales varying in shape, usually wide, occasionally narrowly lanceolate, with entire margin or shallowly emarginate. Erect setae on elytral intervals short or long, distinctly and occasionally rather strongly lobi-form widened toward apex, forming regular rows. In addition to elytra, head, antennae, and legs rather densely covered with setae.

Body length 1.7–2.6 mm, width 1.0–1.6 mm.

Aedeagus heavily sclerotized; parameres well developed, about as long as penis. Spermatheca with small collum and strongly developed ramus.

The genus *Amicromias* is a xeromorphous group derived from the predominantly meadow-forest genus *Brachysomus* and closely related to it. As *Amicromias* exhibits no clear difference from *Brachysomus* in the structure of the antennal sulci, it would be regarded as a subgenus of *Brachysomus*. However, *Amicromias* is a separate genus, which is substantiated by its adaptive radiation with the formation of numerous species xeromorphous to a varying extent. Species of the genus are distributed in the eastern part of the Ancient Mediterranean basin (Fig. 1). *Amicromias* includes 10 xerophilous species, among which one (parthogenetic) inhabits xerothermal biotopes of the northern part of the Black Sea Area.

#### *A Key to Species of the Genus Amicromias*

1 (2). Body usually with pubescence not concealing integument. Scales round, oval, or lanceolate. Antennae with fine hairs or hair-like scales. Rostrum flat or weakly convex, usually not separated from frons by transverse depression, or this depression very weak. Pterygia distinctly projecting beyond contour of rostrum ..... 5.

2 (1). Body with dense pubescence of wide scales entirely concealing integument of body, legs, and antennal scape. Antennae thick; scape uniformly curved, strongly club-shaped thickened in apical 1/3. Second to seventh funicular segments much wider than long.

3 (4). Antennal funicle with elongate, distinctly widened, truncate setae. Rostrum separated from frons by transverse depression, strongly convex longitudinally. Elytra elongate, parallel-sided in middle 1/3 ..... *A. mimicus* sp. n.

4 (3). Body with pale brown and cream scales forming spotty pattern on frons, pronotal disc, and elytra. Antennal funicle with dark hair-like setae. Transverse depression between rostrum and frons obsolete. Elytra rounded ..... *A. pictus* sp. n.

5 (6). Erect setae on elytral intervals fine, more or less tapered apically ..... 7.

6 (5). Erect setae on elytral intervals distinctly widened and rounded apically ..... 11.

7 (8). Body and legs covered with wide, bifurcate, gray scales densest on elytral intervals. Antennal scape strongly curved. Rostral dorsum with pronounced longitudinal groove, forming distinct angle with frons ..... *A. rumelicus* (Apfb.).

8 (7). Body and legs covered with narrowly lanceolate scales with curved apices. Rostral dorsum with ill-defined longitudinal groove ..... 9.

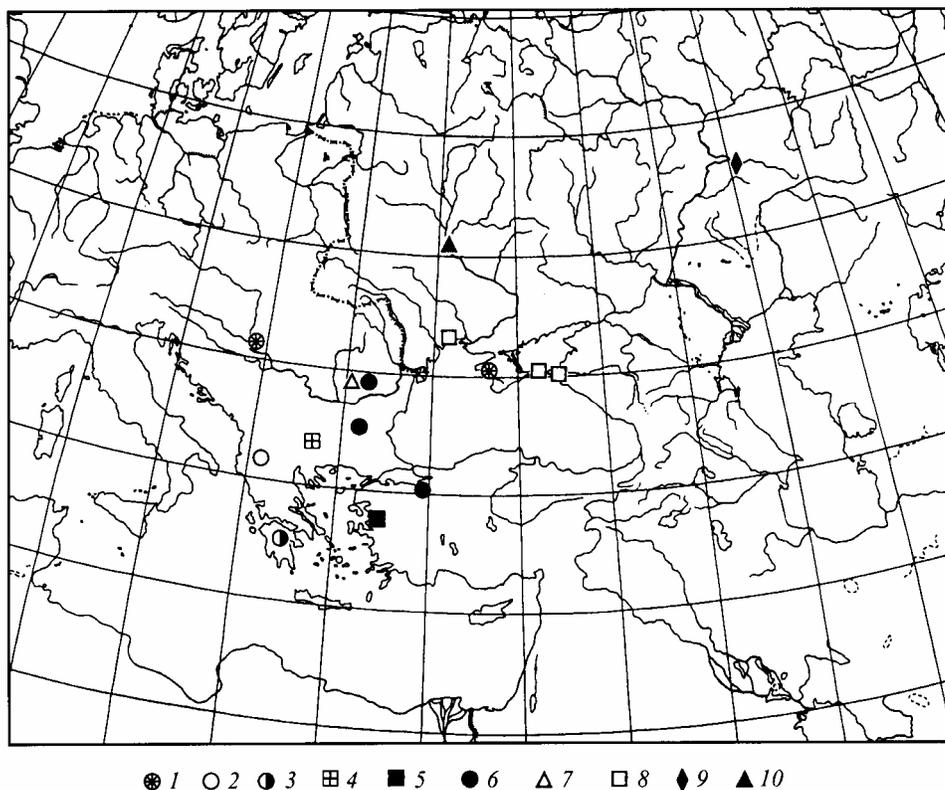
9 (10). Body larger, 2.35 mm long. Rostral dorsum separated from frons by distinct transverse depression. Basal margin of elytra carinate ..... *A. rhilensis* sp. n.

10 (9). Body smaller, 1.7–1.95 mm long. Rostral dorsum not separated from frons by transverse depression, lying in one plane with it. Basal margin of elytra smoothly rounded ..... *A. fodori* sp. n.

11 (12). Apical margin of fore tibia with sparse spines ..... 15.

12 (11). Apical margin of fore tibia with dense spines.

13 (14). Antennal scape nearly straight. Rostrum as long as wide. Pterygia ill-defined, rostral dorsum weakly narrowed at place of antennal insertion. Frons convex. Eyes weakly convex. Body densely covered with fine oval gray scales. Elytral intervals with irregular row of short setae. Setae shorter in basal half of elytra than on api-



**Fig. 1.** Distribution of species of genus *Amicromias* Rtt.: (1) *A. intermedius* Yunakov, sp. n., (2) *A. fodori* Yunakov, sp. n., (3) *A. cephalotes* Yunakov, sp. n., (4) *A. rhilensis* Yunakov, sp. n., (5) *A. pictus* Yunakov, sp. n., (6) *A. rumelicus* (Apfb.), (7) *A. zellichi* Form., (8) *A. euxinus* Yunakov et Korotyayev, sp. n., (9) *A. mimicus* Yunakov, sp. n., (10) *A. borysthenticus* Yunakov et Nazarenko, sp. n.

cal declivity; their length in basal half of elytra less than half width of intervals, that on apical declivity half width of intervals. Pronotum strongly transverse, 1.5 times as wide as long ....  
..... *A. intermedius* sp. n.

14 (13). Antennal scape strongly curved. Rostrum much wider than long. Pterygia pronounced, rostral dorsum not narrowed at place of antennal insertion. Frons slightly convex. Eyes strongly convex. Body with dense large round gray scales. Elytral intervals with one regular row of strongly lobiformly widened erect setae, their length less than half width of intervals. Pronotum less transverse, 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long ..... *A. euxinus* sp. n.

15 (16). Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long. Body with long, erect, lobiform widened, apically rounded setae and fine gray lanceolate scales. Elytral intervals with 1 regular row of setae, length of setae less than half width of intervals. Head capsule and rostrum very wide, forming common cone. Elytra widely oval .....  
..... *A. cephalotes* sp. n.

16 (15). Pronotum more than 1.5 times as wide as long. Body with short, erect, weakly widened, apically obtused setae and fine lanceolate gray scales. Elytral intervals with 2 confused rows of setae.

17 (18). Length of setae on elytral intervals half width of intervals. Body with lanceolate scales. Eyes strongly convex. Antennal scape strongly curved. Penis wide, uniformly narrowed toward apex ..... *A. zellichi* (Form.).

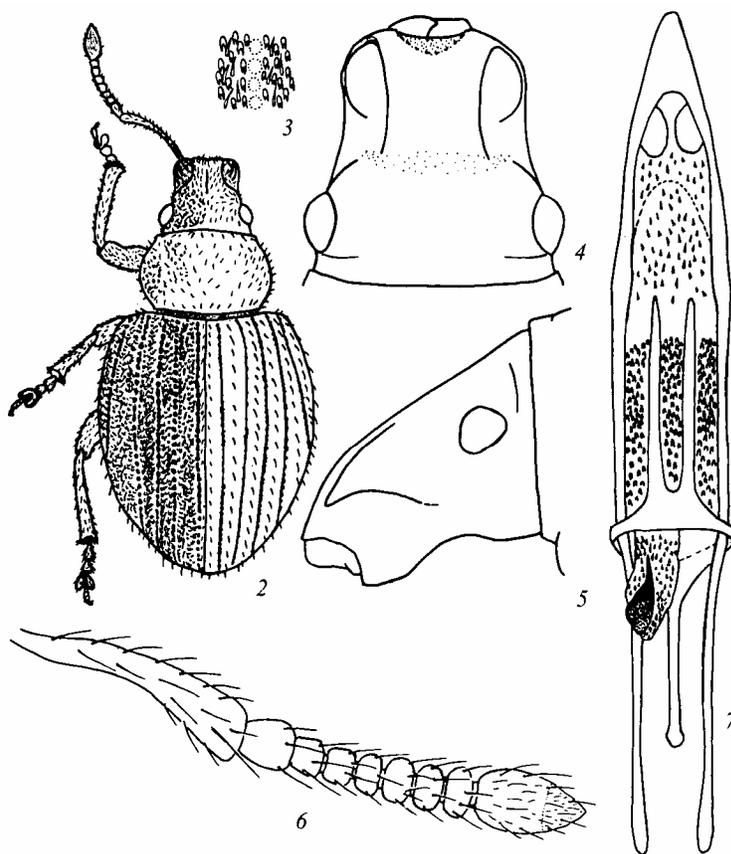
18 (17). Length of setae on elytral intervals less than half width of intervals. Body with round and oval scales. Eyes less convex. Antennal scape weakly curved. Penis narrow, sharply narrowed toward apex ..... *A. borysthenticus* sp. n.

#### *Amicromias rumelicus* (Apfelbeck, 1899)

(Figs. 1, 6; 2–7; 50)

Apfelbeck, 1899 : 800 (*Brachysomus*); Formánek, 1905 : 191 (*Pseudoptochus*); Angelov, 1974 : 53 (*Pseudoptochus*); 1978 : 69, 70 (*Brachysomus*).

A male from the collection of the Zoological Museum of the University of Helsinki (ZMUH), labelled



**Figs. 2–7.** *Amicromias rumelicus* (Apfb.): (2) total view; (3) fragment of pubescence of elytra; (4) head, dorsal view; (5) head, lateral view; (6) antenna, (7) aedeagus, dorsal view.

“Heberh.[auer], Slivno” (printed), “*Platytarsus rumelicus*, typ! Apfb.” (hand-written), and “Holotypus” (printed on a red paper), has been examined. It is designated here as the lectotype. The length of the lectotype is 1.75 mm, width 1.1 mm. The specimen was remounted, dissected, and glued on a plate by me; its left hind leg, 3rd and 4th segments of the right fore tarsus, and 2nd–4th segments of the right middle tarsus had been lost. The ventrites were glued on a plate near the beetle, the genitalia were placed in a plastic test tube with glycerin, pinned under the specimen.

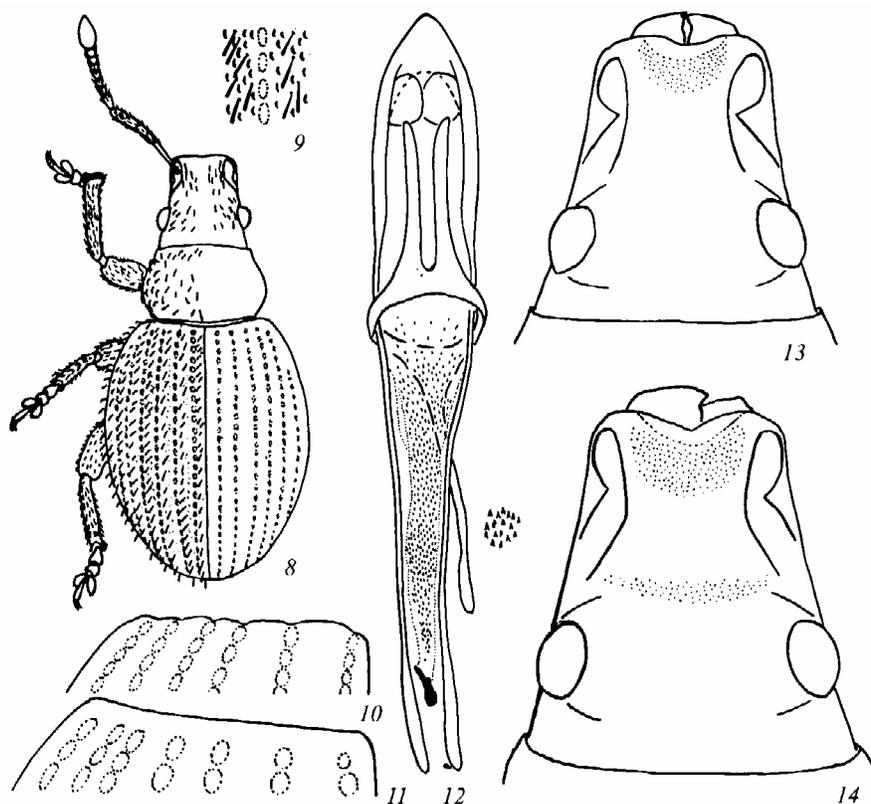
**Description.** Rostrum slightly wider than long, pterygia not projecting beyond contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum with weak longitudinal groove, sharply narrowed from base to middle, then parallel-sided, and weakly widened from level of antennal insertion to apex, forming obtuse angle with frons; minimum width of rostral dorsum half width of frons. Antennal sulci entirely visible in dorsal view, not covered by lateral margins of rostral dorsum. Antennal scape slender, uniformly curved, gradually thickened from middle to apex. First funicular segment large, thickest

and longest, as long as 2nd and 3rd segments combined; 4th segment as long as wide; 5–7th wider than long. Antennal club oviform, less than twice as wide as 7th funicular segment. Eyes lateral, small, hemispherically convex.

Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, strongly convex at sides, widest slightly behind middle.

Elytra widely varying in shape: usually oval or oblong-oval, occasionally almost parallel-sided (length to width ratio 1.25–1.3); striae fine, half as wide as the flat intervals.

Femora in male distinctly thicker than those in female. Fore tibia 5.0–5.5 times as long as wide in middle, with straight outer margin, not widened outwards at apex, with straight outer apical angle. Hind tibia of male with short, slender, and sharp mucro. Second tarsal segment as long as wide in female, slightly wider than long in male; part of claw segment projecting beyond margin of lobes of 3rd segment slightly longer than the latter. Tarsi in male distinctly wider than those in female.



**Figs. 8–14.** *Amicromias fodori* Yunakov, sp. n. (8–10, 12, 13) and *A. rhilensis* Yunakov, sp. n. (11, 14): (8) total view; (9) fragment of pubescence of elytra; (10, 11) base of left elytron; (12) aedeagus, dorsal view; (13, 14) head, dorsal view.

Anal ventrite in male without depression, with smoothly rounded posterior margin.

Body, antennae, and legs brown. Pronotum covered with dense, oblong-ovate gray scales and fine, erect, apically obtused setae. Elytra with dense pubescence of widely bifurcate grayish scales densely adjoining one another and with fine erect setae forming confused rows on intervals. Legs with wide setae and hairs.

Body length 1.75–2.6 mm, width 1.1–1.6 mm.

The species is closely related to *A. zelichi* and clearly differs from it in the narrow rostral dorsum and also in the antennal sulci better visible in dorsal view, in the dense pubescence, slender legs, and shape of the elytra.

**Material.** Romania. “Transsylv[ania],” G.A.K. Marshall, Coll. B. M. 1950–255,” 1 specimen (BNHM.) Hungary. “Hungaria, Merkl,” “Collect. Hauser,” 2 specimens (NMW). Bulgaria. “Neberhauer, Sliven (= Slivno),” 1 specimen (MCSNM.) Turkey. “v. Bodemeyer, Klein Asien, Alem-Dagh,” 3 specimens (MTMB); “Turcia,” “117,” “*Platyarsus frivaldszkyi* Rtt.” 1 specimen (ZIN); “Turchia, coll. Merkl,”

2 specimens (MCSNM); “Asia, min., 1887,” “Frivaldszky, Turcia,” 2 specimens (MTMB).

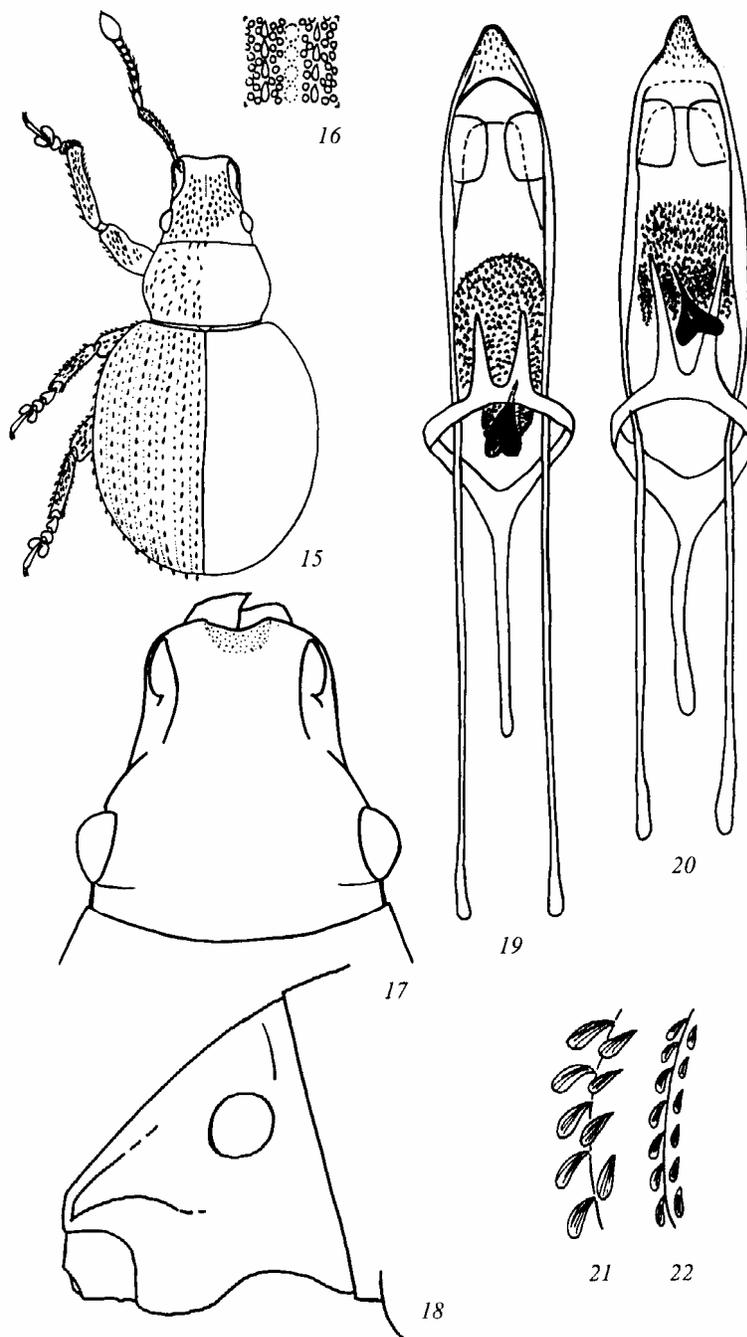
***Amicromias rhilensis* Yunakov, sp. n.**

(Figs. 1, 4; 11; 14; 49)

**Material.** Holotype, ♀ (MZUH): Bulgaria. “Monastir Bukovo, Werner,” “*rumelicus* Apfb., Coll. Reitter,” “*Pseudoptochus hirtus*.”

The species is closely related to *A. rumelicus* and *A. fodori* sp. n. and differs from both species in the carinate basal margin of the elytra. In addition, it differs from *A. fodori* sp. n. in the larger body, and from *A. rumelicus*, in the distinctly sparser pubescence: the body and legs are covered with lanceolate, apically curved scales. In the new species, the rostral dorsum and the frons lie in one plane; whereas, in *A. rumelicus*, the rostral dorsum bears a pronounced longitudinal groove and forms a distinct angle with the frons. In all the other characters, the new species is similar to *A. rumelicus*.

Body length 2.35 mm, width 1.4 mm.



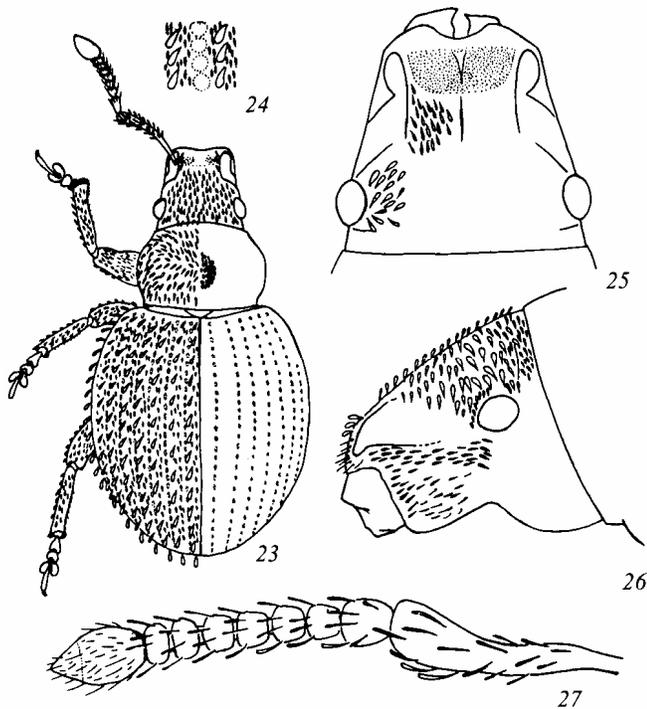
**Figs. 15–22.** *Amicromias borysthenicus* Yunakov et Nazarenko, sp. n. (15, 16, 20, 22) and *A. zelichi* Form. (17–19, 21): (15) total view; (16) fragment of pubescence of elytra; (17) head, dorsal view; (18) head, dorsal view; (19, 20) aedeagus, dorsal view; (21, 22) fragment of pubescence of elytral intervals, lateral view.

***Amicromias fodori* Yunakov, sp. n.**  
(Figs. 1, 2; 8–10, 12, 13, 48)

**Material.** Holotype, ♂ (MTMB): “Macedonia, Ohrid, Azandžuro, 8–11.VII.1936 (J. Fodor).” Paratype: ♀, as holotype.

The species is closely related to *A. rhilensis* sp. n. and *A. rumelicus*. It differs from the former in the

smaller body and smoothened basal margin of the elytra, and from the later, in the considerably sparser pubescence (body and legs covered with narrowly lanceolate, apically curved scales). The rostral dorsum lies in one plane with the frons, in contrast to that in *A. rumelicus*, which forms a pronounced transverse lowering and distinct angle with the frons. All other characters as those in *A. rumelicus*.



**Figs. 23–27.** *Amicromias cephalotes* Yunakov, sp. n.: (23) total view; (24) fragment of pubescence of elytra; (25) head, dorsal view; (26) head, lateral view; (27) antenna.

Body length 1.7–1.95 mm, width 1.0–1.2 mm.

*Amicromias zellichi* Formánek, 1907, comb. n.  
(Figs. 1, 7; 17–19; 21; 51)

Formánek, 1907 : 23, 24 (*Brachysomus*); Endrödi, 1963 : 556 (*Brachysomus*); Košťál, 1992 : 48 (*Brachysomus*).

The lectotype (♂) and paralectotype (♀) from R. Formánek's collection in Prague (NMP) have been examined (designated by Košťál, 1992). Aedeagus was placed in a plastic test tube with glycerin.

**Description.** Rostrum longer than wide in male and as long as wide in female. Pterygia not projecting beyond contour of rostrum. Antennal sulci well visible in dorsal view, not covered by lateral margins of rostral dorsum. Upper and lower margins of antennal sulci diverging toward eye in lateral view, not reaching it. Rostral dorsum without median groove, sharply narrowed from base to middle and then parallel-sided to apex; its minimum width 0.67 times width of frons in male, and twice that in female. Eyes lateral, small, hemispherically convex. Antennal scape slender, uniformly curved, gradually thickened toward apex. First funicular segment thicker and longer than 2nd and 3rd segments combined; beginning with 3rd one, segments

becoming more transverse. Club oviform, twice as thick as 7th funicular segment.

Pronotum wider than long, distinctly convex at sides, widest in middle.

Elytra widely oval, strongly swollen in female; 1.18 times as long as wide in paralectotype (female), 1.22 times as long as wide in lectotype (male). Striae fine, twice as wide as the flat intervals.

Legs short and thick, covered with fine erect hairs and wide setae. Fore tibia 6 times as long as wide in middle.

Body, antennae, and legs brown. Elytra covered with separate fine oval ashy-gray scales and erect setae weakly widened toward apex.

Body length 1.7–1.95 mm, width 1.0–1.2 mm.

A distinctive structure of the rostrum and, especially, the dorsal situation of the antennal sulci with the margins diverging to the eye and gradually vanishing sharply differ this species from representatives of the *Brachysomus transsylvanicus* group, to which it was assigned earlier. In species of the *B. transsylvanicus* group [according to Formánek (1905) and Košťál (1992)], the margins of the sulci always diverge obliquely downwards and backwards to a certain extent and gradually disappear.

**Material.** Romania. Transsylvania: “Karlsburg” [terra typica], 4 specimens (MTMB). Hungary. Szarvas Arboretum, 18 VI 1995 (A. Podlussány), 1 specimen (MTMB).

*Amicromias cephalotes* Yunakov, sp. n.  
(Figs. 1, 3; 23–27; 47)

**Material.** Holotype: ♀ (ZIN): Greece. “Graecia, Peloponnesus, Gythion, 17.VI.1979 (H. Mühle).”

**Description.** Rostrum distinctly wider than long, clearly narrowed toward apex, forming common cone with head capsule. Pterygia well visible in dorsal view, not projecting beyond contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum flat, distinctly depressed before epistomal margin, 0.45 times as wide between bases of antennae as frons, lying in one plane with frons. Eyes small, strongly convex, longitudinal diameter of eye 0.36 times length of rostrum.

Antennal scape uniformly curved and thickened toward apex. First funicular segment 1.75 times as long as wide, distinctly larger than others; 2nd one slightly longer than wide; 3rd–6th as long as wide; 7th wider than long. Club widely fusiform.

Pronotum transverse, 1.37 times as wide as long, uniformly convex on upper and lateral sides, weakly constricted at anterior margin.

Elytra oval; strongly convex on disc and weakly uniformly convex at sides.

Fore tibia weakly widened outwards at apex.

Pubescence of dorsal side dense, but not concealing integument, consisting of fine, narrow, oval, lanceolate gray scales uniformly covering elytral intervals, pronotum, head, and legs; body and antennae, in addition, with erect gray setae lobiform widened toward apex and obtused apically. On elytral intervals, setae forming one row, their length slightly less than width of interval. Ventral side with hair-like gray scales.

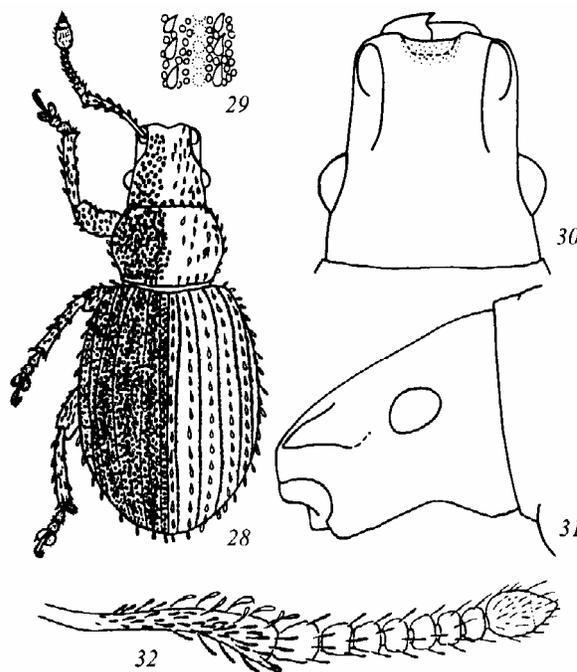
Integument brown, antennae and legs paler.

Body length 2.25 mm, width 1.3 mm.

The species is most similar to *A. euxinus* sp. n. and differs from it in the wide rostrum distinctly narrowed forwards and also in the presence of narrow oval and lanceolate scales in the pubescence of the dorsal side and in the strongly swollen elytra. In *A. euxinus* sp. n., the rostrum is parallel-sided, forms no common cone with the head capsule; the scales are round; and elytra are nearly parallel-sided, weakly convex on the disc. *A. cephalotes* differs from *A. rumelicus* in the shape of scales and setae, uniformly curved antennal scape, and in the shape of the rostrum.

*Amicromias euxinus* Yunakov et Korotyayev, sp. n.  
(Figs. 1, 8; 28–32; 53)

**Material** (ZIN). Holotype (♀): Russia. Krasnodar Terr., Temryuk, Voennaya Gorka, slope toward Sea of Azov, 27.VI.1987 (B.A. Korotyayev). Paratypes: 8 specimens, as holotype; Temryuk Distr., steppe near Taman, 27.V.1987 (B.A. Korotyayev), 4 specimens; Taman, 19.VI.1978 (B.A. Korotyayev), 3 specimens; same locality, under *Artemisia*, 24–25.VI.1987 (B.A. Korotyayev), 4 specimens; same locality, 21.VI.1989 and 7.VI.1995 (V.N. Prasolov), 2 specimens; 12 km E Taman, “Volna” State Farm, under *Artemisia*, 22.VI.1989 (B.A. Korotyayev), 1 specimen; 3 km SE Sennoi Vill., 28.V.1998 (Yu.G. Arzanov), 2 specimens. Ukraine. 10 km N Odessa, between Kubanka and Krasnoselka Villages, soil traps, 31.V–17.VI.1999 (A.V. Gontarenko), 1 specimen; same locality, 10.VII–4.VIII.1999 (A.V. Gontarenko), 6 specimens; Crimea: “Sebastopol, Crimea. Inkerman, by mowing, 2.V.1910 W. Pliginskiy,” 1 specimen (MTMB); environs of



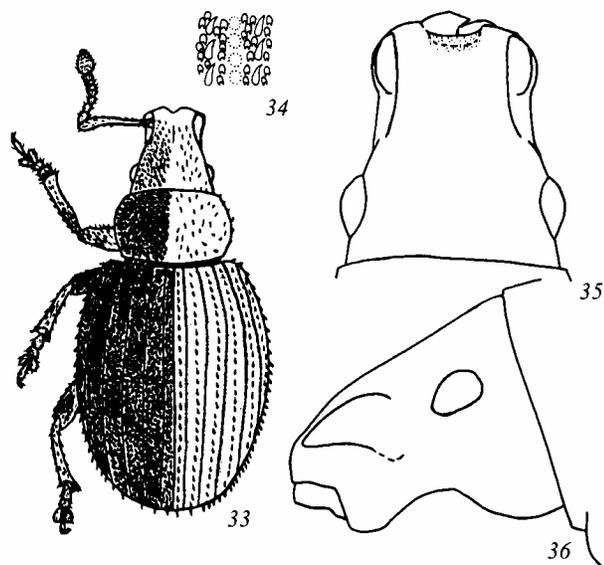
Figs. 28–32. *Amicromias euxinus* Yunakov et Korotyayev, sp. n.: (28) total view; (29) fragment of pubescence of elytra; (30) head, dorsal view; (31) head, lateral view; (32) antenna.

Kerch, Adzhimushkai Vill., in soil under *Artemisia*, 13.V.1990 (G.E. Davidian), 5 specimens; Kerch Peninsula, Marfovka Vill., 4.VI.1952 (A.V. Bogachev), 1 specimen

**Description.** Rostrum distinctly wider than long; rostral dorsum without longitudinal groove, narrow, 0.66 times as wide in middle as frons. Antennal sulci well visible in dorsal view, not covered by lateral margins of rostral dorsum. Antennae short and thick; scape uniformly curved, gradually widened from middle to apex; 1st funicular segment larger than others, as long as 2nd and 3rd segments combined; 3rd–7th wider than, or as wide as long. Club oviform. Eyes small, hemispherically convex.

Pronotum wider than long, strongly convex on disc and at sides, widest in middle, 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long.

Elytra elongate, distinctly widened toward apex, widest behind middle, 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide. Body, head, antennae, and legs densely covered with round gray scales demonstrating pearl reflection and nearly concealing integument and with erect setae lobiform widened toward apex and forming regular rows on elytral intervals. Body dark brown or black, antennae and legs brown. Young individuals yellowish brown.



**Figs. 33–36.** *Amicromias intermedius* Yunakov, sp. n.: (33) total view; (34) fragment of pubescence of elytra; (35) head, dorsal view; (36) head, lateral view.

Body length 2.0–2.25 mm, width 1.15–1.3 mm; in holotype, 2 mm and 1.15 mm, respectively.

In the shape of the head, the new species is similar to *A. cephalotes* sp. n. and *A. rumelicus*, but clearly differs from them in the pubescence formed by separate large round scales and strongly lobiform widened erect setae covering the entire body and also in the wider rostral dorsum. It differs from *A. intermedius* sp. n. in the strongly developed pterygia, more convex eyes, and in the pubescence.

This is a steppe xerophilous species, geobiont, phyllophage on grassy plants, holds in soil and at the base of shoots, has been recorded only on *Artemisia*.

**Distribution.** Odessa Prov., Crimea; Russia (Taman). Western part of the Black Sea Area.

The origin of 2 specimens from K.V. Arnoldi's collections is obscure, the label combines localities from Rostov Province of Russia and Lugansk Province of the Ukraine: "Manych, Derkul, Balka Revukha, 4.VI.1952 (K.V. Arnoldi)," 2 specimens.

*Amicromias intermedius* Yunakov, sp. n.  
(Figs. 1, 1; 33–36; 52)

**Material.** Ukraine. Crimea: "Tavr[ic]h[eskaya] gub[erniya], Eupatoria, 31.V.1902" (V.E. Yakovlev), 1 ♀, holotype (ZIN). Hungary. "Hung[aria] mer[idionale]," 1 ♀, paratype (MTMB).

**Description.** Rostrum as long as wide. Antennal sulci well visible in dorsal view, pterygia weakly projecting beyond contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum with weak longitudinal groove, wide, 0.66 times as wide at level of antennal insertion as frons. Antennal scape weakly curved and gradually thickened toward apex; 1st funicular segment larger than others, as long as 2nd and 3rd segments combined; 3rd–7th segments wider than long. Club oviform, 1.75 times as wide as 7th funicular segment. Eyes distinctly convex, but not hemispheric, in contrast to those in *A. zellichi*, *A. rumelicus*, and *A. euxinus* sp. n.

Pronotum wider than long, 1.5 times as wide as long, distinctly convex at sides, weakly convex on disc.

Elytra oblong, as those in *A. euxinus* sp. n., almost not convex at sides; their length 1.3 times maximum width in middle. Striae narrow, twice as wide as intervals.

Pubescence very dense, formed by densely adjoining oval scales and short semi-raised setae weakly widened toward apex and forming regular rows on elytral intervals. Setae on elytral disc nearly recumbent and visible in lateral view at great magnification; those on apical declivity strongly erect. Legs short and thick.

Body length 1.9–2.07 mm, width 1.15–1.25 mm; in holotype, 2.07 mm and 1.25 mm, respectively.

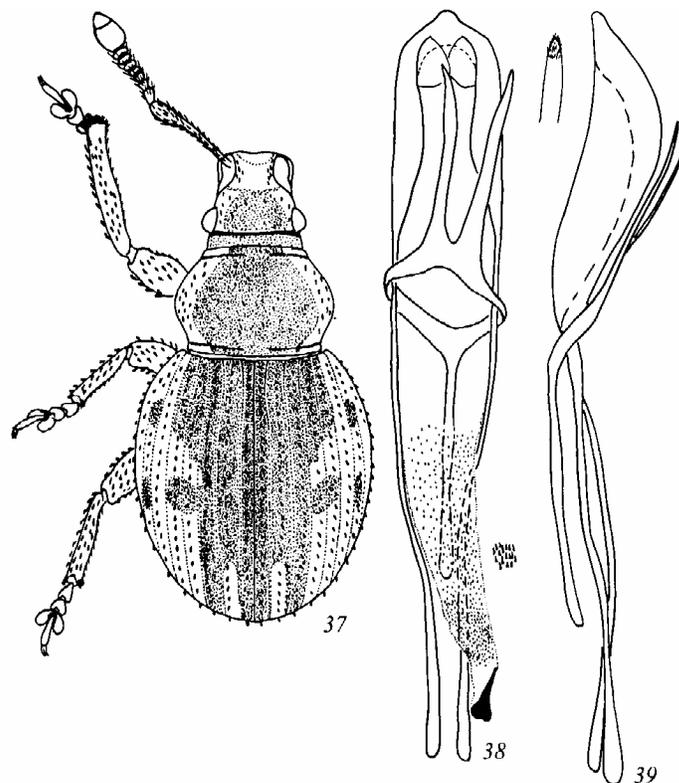
*A. intermedius* clearly differs from *A. zellichi*, *A. rumelicus*, and *A. euxinus* sp. n. in the shape of the rostrum, less distinct pterygia, and less convex eyes. It also differs from *A. zellichi* and *A. euxinus* sp. n. in the very dense pubescence consisting of smaller scales and narrow setae (shorter than those in *A. euxinus* sp. n.) and also in the weakly curved antennal scape.

This is a steppe xerophilous species, geobiont. Trophic associations have not been determined.

**Distribution.** Crimea (Eupatoria); southern Hungary.

*Amicromias borysthenicus* Yunakov et Nazarenko,  
sp. n. (Figs. 1, 10; 15; 16; 20; 22; 55)

**Material** (ZIN.) Ukraine. Kiev, Lysaya Gora locality, 28.IV–5.V.2000 (V.Yu. Nazarenko, 1 specimen; same locality, 21–27.V.2000 (V.Yu. Nazarenko), 3 specimens, including holotype ♀; same locality, 2–11.VI.2000 (V.Yu. Nazarenko), 6 specimens; same



Figs. 37–39. *Amicromias pictus* Yunakov, sp. n.: (37) total view; (38) aedeagus, dorsal view; (39) aedeagus, lateral view.

locality, 9–26.V.2001 (V.Yu. Nazarenko), 15 specimens.

The species is very similar to *A. zellichii* and differs from it in the shorter erect setae on the elytral intervals, less convex eyes, uniformly curved antennal scape, and narrower aedeagus.

Body length 1.85–2.25 mm, width 1.2–1.5 mm; in holotype, 1.9 mm and 1.25 mm, respectively.

This is a forest meso-xerophilous species, geobiont. It inhabits various xerothermal biotopes: dry forests and steppe areas; trophic associations have not been determined.

***Amicromias pictus*** Yunakov, sp. n. (Figs. 1, 5; 37–39)

**Material.** Holotype, ♂ (BNHM): western Turkey: “Basika Bay” [(= Beshik) in Aegean Sea between Imroz (= Imoros) and Bozdzhada (= Tinedos) Islands],” G.C. Champion C, V. M. 1927–409,” “? Gen. nov. near *Brachysomus*.”

**Description.** Rostrum distinctly wider than long, distinctly narrowed from base to middle, parallel-sided from base of pterygia to apex, 0.75 times as long as wide; pterygia well developed, not projecting beyond contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum weakly longitudi-

nally convex, without longitudinal groove and carina, separated from strongly convex frons by weak transverse lowering, glabrous and flattened before apex; its width between bases of antennae half width of frons. Eyes small, strongly convex, their upper margin situated much below level of frons. Longitudinal diameter of eye 0.56 times length of rostrum without mandibles.

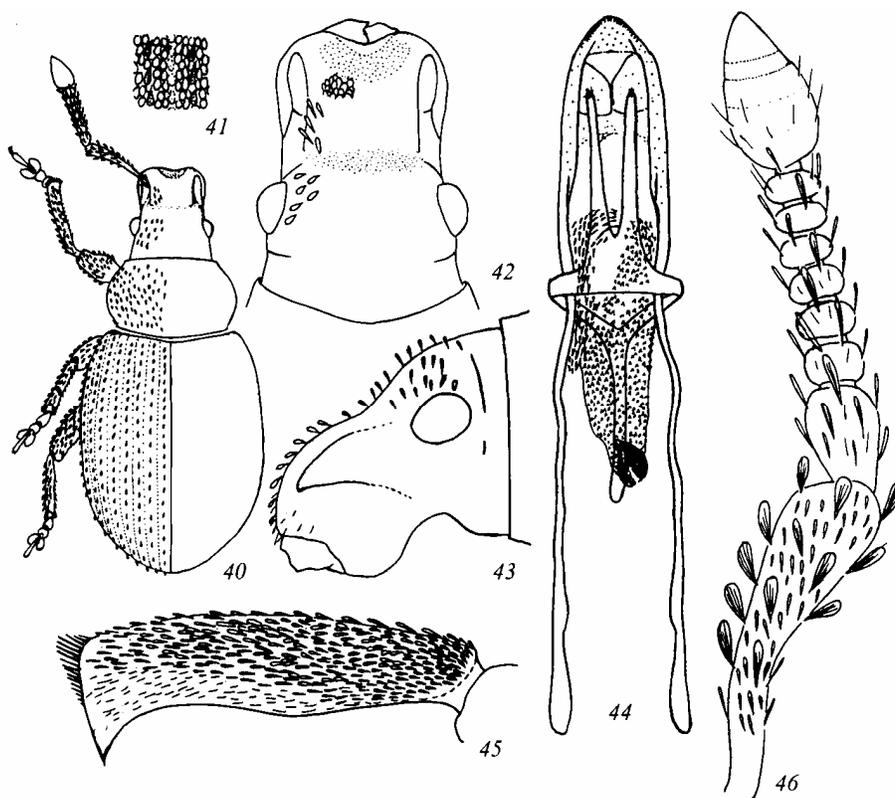
Antennae thick; scape uniformly curved and thickened to apex, twice as thick there as at base; 1st funicular segment twice as long as wide; 2nd as long as wide; 3rd–7th wider than long; club oviform.

Pronotum transverse, 0.7 times as long as wide, weakly convex on disc and strongly swollen at sides, constricted at anterior and basal margins, with fine wrinkled punctation concealed by pubescence.

Elytra widely oval, weakly convex on disc. Striae very narrow, 0.25 times as wide as the flat intervals.

Fore tibia straight, not widened outwards at apex. Second tarsal segment wider than long, 3rd widely bilobed, 4th projecting beyond lobes of 3rd segment for length of the latter.

Anal ventrite with depression, its apical margin straight.



**Figs. 40–46.** *Amicromias mimicus* Yunakov, sp. n.: (40) total view; (41) fragment of pubescence of elytra; (42) head, dorsal view; (43) head, lateral view; (44) aedeagus, dorsal view; (45) right fore tibia; (46) antenna.

Integument of body, antennae, and legs pale brown. Pubescence very dense, formed by dark and pale coffee-colored, widely oval and round scales entirely concealing integument; elytral intervals with regular rows of erect, short, apically rounded setae length of which 0.3 times width of intervals. Antennal scape with dense oval scales and weakly raised, elongate, apically tapered setae; antennal funicle and tarsi with long fine setae. Scales forming on body characteristic spotty pattern similar to that in species of the genus *Pseudomyllocerus* Desbr. Ventrites with sparse pubescence of narrow scales.

Body length 2.5 mm, width 1.55 mm.

The species clearly differs from all the known Mediterranean species of the genus in the very dense pubescence and distinct spotty pattern of the body. It is most similar to *A. rumelicus* and differs in the strongly transverse 3rd–7th funicular segments, strongly convex frons, and presence of a depression on the anal ventrite and wide erect setae on the elytral intervals and on the tibiae and antennae.

*Amicromias mimicus* Yunakov, sp. n.

(Figs. 1, 9; 40–46; 54)

**Material.** Russia, Samara Prov., Sinii Syrt, 13 km SSW Kostino Vill., 7–16.VII.1993 (Smelyanskii) 2 ♀;

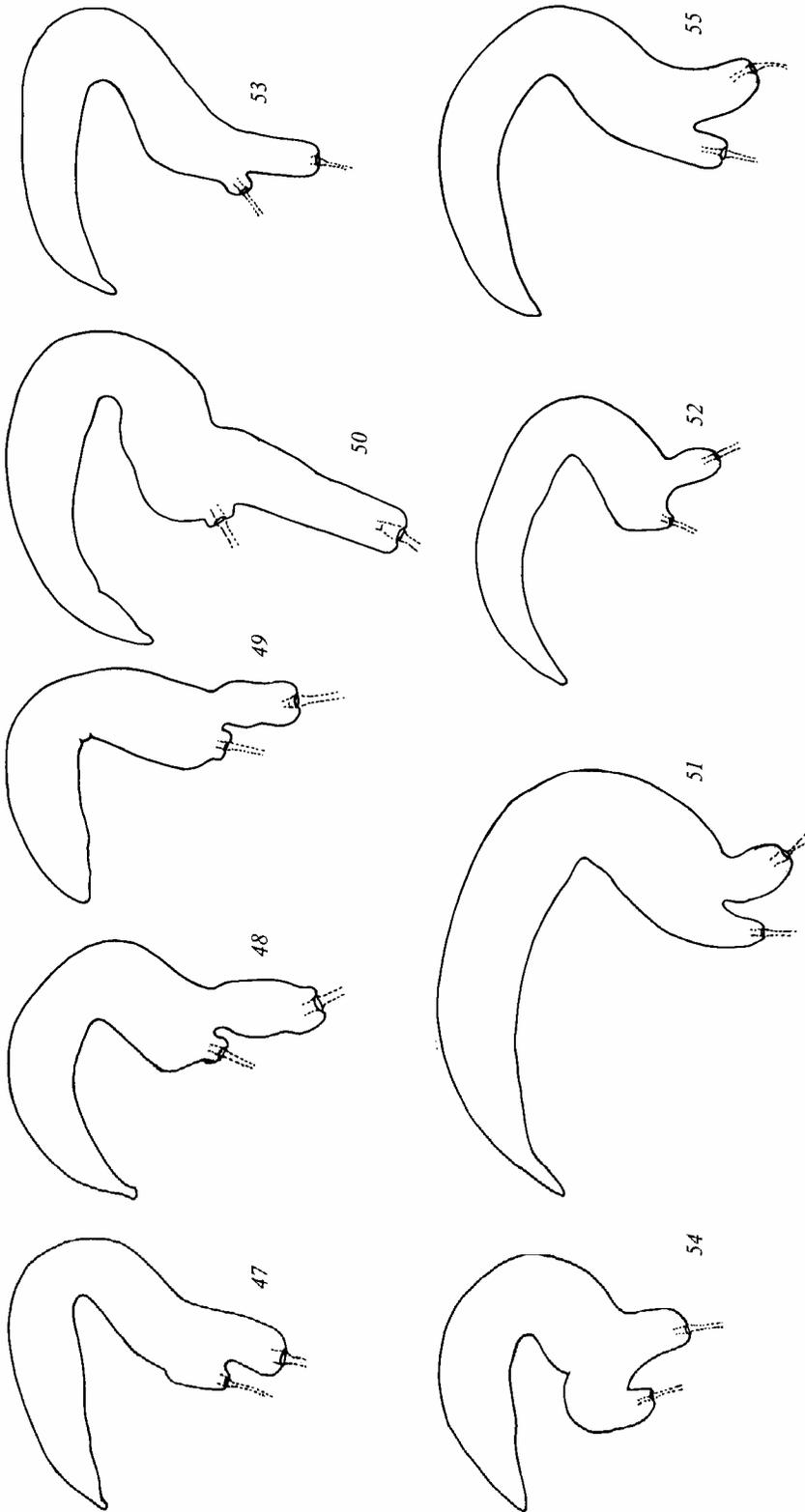
same locality, 10–21.VI.1994 (Smelyanskii), 1 ♂, holotype.

**Description.** Rostrum distinctly wider than long, parallel-sided, 0.82–0.86 times as long as wide (0.82 times in holotype); pterygia well developed, but not projecting beyond contour of rostrum. Rostral dorsum longitudinally convex, without longitudinal groove, separated from strongly convex frons by distinct transverse lowering, glabrous and flattened before apex, 0.57 times as long between bases of antennae as frons. Eyes small, strongly convex, their upper margin lying much below level of frons. Longitudinal diameter of eye 0.37–0.37 times length of rostrum without mandibles.

Antennae thick; scape uniformly curved and thickened toward apex, twice as wide there as at base. First funicular segment 1.3–1.6 times as long as wide, 2nd–7th segments wider than long, club oviform.

Pronotum wider than long, 1.4–1.5 times as wide as long, uniformly convex on disc and at sides, constricted at anterior margin, with fine granulation concealed by pubescence.

Elytra oval, weakly and uniformly convex on disc and at sides, nearly parallel-sided. Elytral striae narrow, twice as wide as the flat intervals.



**Figs. 47–55.** *Amicromias* Rtt., spermatheca: (47) *A. cephalotes* Yunakov, sp. n.; (48) *A. fodorii* Yunakov, sp. n.; (49) *A. rhilensis* Yunakov, sp. n.; (50) *A. rumelicus* (Aplb.); (51) *A. zellichii* Form.; (52) *A. intermedius* Yunakov, sp. n.; (53) *A. euxinus* Yunakov et Korotyaev, sp. n.; (54) *A. mimicus* Yunakov, sp. n.; (55) *borysthenticus* Yunakov et Nazarenko, sp. n.

Anal ventrite without depression, its apical margin straight in male and rounded in female.

Fore tibia not widened outwards at apex, weakly incurved in male, straight in female. Second tarsal segment wider than long, 3rd widely bilobed; part of 4th segment, projecting from lobes of 3rd segment, 1.6 times as long as the latter.

Pubescence very dense, consisting of round gray scales entirely concealing integument and erect, short, apically rounded setae forming regular rows on elytral intervals; their length more than half width of intervals. Antennal scape with dense oval scales and weakly raised, elongate, apically obtused setae; antennal funicle and tarsi with wide, elongate, apically tapered setae. Ventrites with sparse pubescence consisting of narrow scales.

Integument of body brown, antennae and legs paler.

Body length 2.07–2.55 mm, width 1.2–1.5 mm; in holotype, 2.07 mm and 1.2 mm, respectively.

In habitus, *A. mimicus* is similar to species of *Trachyphloeus* Germ., but differs from them in the absence of the strongly convex semicircular carina surrounding the elevated epistomal platform. This species stands apart in the genus, and its distribution range is distant from the ranges of the other species, none of which cannot be related to it.

The holotype and one paratype are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Division, Russian Academy of Science, Novosibirsk, and the second paratype, in the collection of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

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