NEW SPECIES OF CEUTORHYNCHINAE FROM WESTERN PALAEARCTIC (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

Enzo Colonnelli

ABSTRACT Ten new species of Curculionidae Ceutorhynchinae are described: *Ceutorhynchus lacteonotatus* **n. sp.** from Algeria and Morocco, very like to *C. fallax* from the Caucasus and the Mediterranean; *C. satanas* **n. sp.** from southern Italy, Sicily and Algeria, related to the Holarctic *C. obstrictus*; *C. borisi* **n. sp.** from Turkey, very close to *C. behnei* from eastern Turkey; *C. elidis* **n. sp.** and *C. libertorum* **n. sp.** both from Greece, also somewhat similar to *C. behnei*; *C. pravus* **n. sp.** from Greece, very close to the Euromediterranean *C. striatellus*; *C. thlaspivorus* **n. sp.** from Turkey, resembling *C. testudinella* from Armenia; *C. perpusillus* **n. sp.** from central-eastern Turkey, related to *C. nairicus* from Armenia and northeastern Turkey; *Mogulones rheophilus* **n. sp.** from southeastern Turkey and *M. humicola* **n. sp.** from northeastern Turkey, both allied to the Caucasian *M. fatidicus*.

KEY WORDS New species, Ceutorhynchinae, Curculionidae, Coleoptera, western Palaearctic

INTRODUCTION

Ten new species of Ceutorhynchinae have been detected, both in the course of the study of material preserved in several collections, and collected during recent surveys in Greece and Turkey. These species are described below.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Measures of the specimens are taken as follows. Total length: from the base of rostrum to the tip of elytra. Pronotal length: from the anterior margin of pronotum to the tip of base before scutellum. Elytral length: from the middle of an ideal line tangent to shoulders to the elytral tip. Rostral length: a straight line going under eyes from the base of the curved rostrum to the rostral apex.

Abbreviations of the type depositories are as follows:

ANG = Angelini collection, Francavilla Fontana, Italy
COL = Colonnelli collection, Rome, Italy
DEI = Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, Germany
GÜL = Gültekin collection, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
KOR = Korotyaev collection, Sankt Peterburg, Russia
LIB = Liberto collection, Rome, Italy
MAG = Magnano collection, Poggibonsi, Italy
MAZ = Alonso-Zarazaga collection, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain
MCZR = Museo Civico di Zoologia, Rome, Italy
MER = Meregalli collection, Rivalta, Italy
MNMS = Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain
MZUL = Museo di Zoologia dell'Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy
NMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria
OSE = Osella collection, L'Aquila, Italy
POD = Podlussány collection, Budapest, Hungary
SOL = F. Solari collection, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milan, Italy
SPR = Sprick collection, Hannover, Germany
STR = Strejcek collection, Prague, Czech Republic
TAL = Talamelli collection, San Giovanni in Marignano, Italy
WAN = Wanat collection, Wroclaw, Poland
WIN = Winkelmann collection, Berlin

RESULTS

Descriptions

Ceutorhynchus satanas n. sp.

Diagnosis

Ceutorhyncho obstricto (*Marsham*) *sceleste similis, sed corpore saepissime minore, vestitura densiore, articulo tertio tarsorum breviore et minus profunde lobato, mucronibus maris tibiarum acutissimis, foeminae rostro magis curvato iuxta apicem quam propter basim solo dissimilis*.

Material examined

Holotype. ♂, Italy, Sicily, Palermo, Monte Pellegrino, 8.III.1972, A. Carapezza leg., in MCZR.

Paratypes. 1♀, Italy, Sicily, Palermo, Monte Pellegrino, A. Carapezza leg., in COL; 1♂ 1♀, same locality, 6.III.2001, C. Bellò leg., in OSE; 1♀, same locality, 21.XI.1990, H. Pierotti leg., in OSE; 2 exx, Palermo, La Favorita, 8.IV.1975, A. Carapezza leg., in COL; 1♀, same locality, 12.V.1974, A. Carapezza leg., in COL; 1♂, Ficuzza, 15/18.V.1911, L. Topi leg., in MCZR; 2♀♀, same locality, 700 m, 1-4.V.2000, F. Angelini leg., in ANG; 14 exx, Girgenti (= Agrigento), coll. Kraatz, in COL (2 exx), DEI (12 exx), NMW (2 exx); 2 exx, same locality, Rottenberg leg., coll. Letzner, in DEI; 1♀, Nicolosi, [illegible], coll. Leonhard, in DEI; 5♂♂, Palermo, 1906, Leonhard leg., in DEI; 2♂♂, "Sicilia", coll. Stierlin, in DEI; 8 exx, Palermo, Holdhaus leg., in NMW; 2 exx, Ficuzza, Holdhaus leg., in NMW; 1♂, Monreale, Pietralunga, 1400 m, 27.III.1958, V. Aliquò leg., in OSE; 1♂, Palazzo Adriano, 10.VI.1979, A. Carapezza leg., in OSE; 2 exx, Peloritani, Malabotta, 30.V.1982, G. Osella leg., in OSE; 1♂, Passo Canale, 1400 m, 1.VI.1975, A. Carapezza

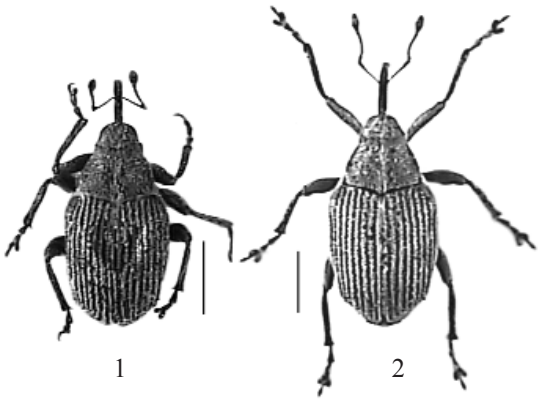
leg., in OSE; 1♂, Nebrodi, strada Caronia-Portella Obolo, 800/1100 m, 12.VI.1981, F. Angelini leg., in ANG; 1 ex., Madonie, Piano Battaglia, 1600 m, 7.VI.1991, F. Angelini leg., in ANG; 1♂, Aragona, 17.IV.1996, F. Talamelli leg., in TAL; 1♂, Calabria, Sila, Timpone San Bernardo, 1300 m, 3.V.1996 (on *Barbarea* sp.), E. Colonnelli leg., in COL; 12 exx, Montescuro, VI.1960, G. Osella leg., in COL (1 ex.), OSE (11 exx); 3 exx, Monte Altare, VI.1960, G. Osella leg., in COL (1 ex.), OSE (2 exx); 1♂, Gelico Tufiero, 28.VI.1963, Moscardini leg., in OSE; 1♀, Camigliatello, VII.1938, M. Burlini leg., in OSE; 1 ex., same locality, 12/20.VI.1964, von Budberg leg., in NMW; 3 exx, Camigliatello Silano, 15/22.VI.1962, von Budberg leg., in NMW; 4 exx, Cecita, 1150 m, 28.VI.1963, Moscardini leg., in COL (1 ex.), OSE (3 exx); 1♂, Fago Soldato, 19.VI.1960, Magistretti leg., in OSE; 2 exx, Camigliatello, La Fossiata, 1250 m, 7.VII.1977, F. Montemurro leg., in ANG; 16 exx, Apulia, Daunia, Celenza Valfortore, Ponte Tre Archi, 200 m, 15.V.2001, F. Angelini leg., in ANG (11 exx), COL (5 exx); 2♂♂ 2♀♀, Volturara Appula, torrente La Catola, 340 m, 15.V.2001, in ANG.

Additional material examined

8 exx (among which 1♂ with aedeagus dissected by Solari), Algeria, "prov. d'Alger, Teniet el Haad, de Vauloger", "var. *fallax* ex Vauloger", "♀♀", "*C. assimilis* ssp., *lituratus* Schultze, det. F. Solari 1949 Rev.", SOL; 1♂, "Algeria, Reitter", "*assimilis*, det. Schultze", "C. *assimilis* ssp., *lituratus* Schultze, det. F. Solari 1949 Rev.", SOL; 2♂♂ (aedeagus dissected by F. Solari), "prov. d'Alger, Teniet el Haad, de Vauloger", "*Ceutorhynchus*, *fallax*", "var. fallax ex Vauloger", "il 1° es. è il tipo, del disegno di Binaghi [= the aedeagus of the first specimen is that illustrated by Binaghi]", "*C. assimilis* ssp., *lituratus* Schultze, det. F. Solari 1949 Rev.", SOL; 46 exx, Djurdjura, Tigounatine, 1600-1750 m, 10.IV.1988 (on *Draba hispanica* L.), E. Colonnelli leg., in MCZR (10 exx), COL (36 exx); 9 exx, same locality and date, 1500 m, E. Colonnelli leg., COL; 3 exx, Tikjda, 1450 m, 11.IV.1988, E. Colonnelli leg., COL; 4 exx, Ait Ouabane, 1600 m, 11.IV.1988, E. Colonnelli leg., COL; 3 exx, forêt de Tigounatine, 800 m, 6.V.1983, G. Osella leg., OSE; 2 exx, Grande Kabylie, Tizi 'n Kouillal, 1650 m, 5.V.1983, G. Osella leg., OSE.

Holotype

Length 2.25 mm. Piceous, rather shining, coarsely punctured; elytra some shade of dark blue; tip of rostrum, tibiae and antenna dark pitchy-brown. Dorsal vestiture of almost recumbent pale greyish hairlike scales intermingled on pronotum and elytra with lanceolate recumbent white scales, condensed along dorsal channel and base of pronotum, and surrounding scutellum. Elytral intervals with 1-2 rows of hairlike greyish scales. Under side with rather sparse narrowly lanceolate white scales. Rostrum 1.36 as long as pronotum, thin, regularly curved, tricarinate up to antennal insertion, then shining and glabrous. Antenna inserted immediately basad of middle of rostrum, scape clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, joints 1-2 more elongate than 3 and 4, which have about the same length, 5-7 rounded, not transverse, club shortly fusiform, about as long as joints 5-7 together. Frons flat, strongly punctured, eyes weakly convex. Pronotum 0.71 as long as wide, strongly constricted at apex, base slightly bisinuose, fore margin only moderately elevated, sides subangulate near the middle. Disc rather flat, coarsely punctured, antero-lateral depressions shallow, dorsal sulcus entire, lateral tubercles formed by a row of small granules. Elytra 1.29 as long as wide, rather flat, widest at basal fourth, sides very slightly and uniformly curved up to preapical tubercles, humeral calli quite robust, preapical ones muricate. Strial furrows moderately deep, catenulate, with a series of hairs clearly thinner than hairlike scales of interspaces. Intervals wider than striae, flat, shining, transversely wrinkled. Legs rather elongate, femora clubbed and edentate. Tibia slightly curved, weakly enlarged from base to apex, inner margin of meso and metatibia slightly bisinuose, unci at apex of meso and metatibia very long and sharp. Tarsi short, joint 3 comparatively weakly bilobe, claws edentate. Urosternites 1-2 flat, 5 with rather deep fovea. Aedeagus as in fig. 4. See also fig. 1.



Figs 1-2 Habitus of *Ceutorhynchus.* (1) *C. satanas* n. sp., holotype. (2) *C. obstrictus*, England, Huntingshare, Bevils Wood. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Paratypes

Length 2.15-2.55 mm. Males are similar to the holotype.

Females differ in their rostrum being much more bent in apical half than in basal one, being thus somewhat parabolic in the meaning of Solari (1949). Female antenna is inserted at basal third of rostrum, which is very shiny beyond antennal insertion. Females also lack tibial unci and sternal depressions. Specimens from Agrigento are usually more densely scaled than those from other localities. See also fig. 6.

Other specimens

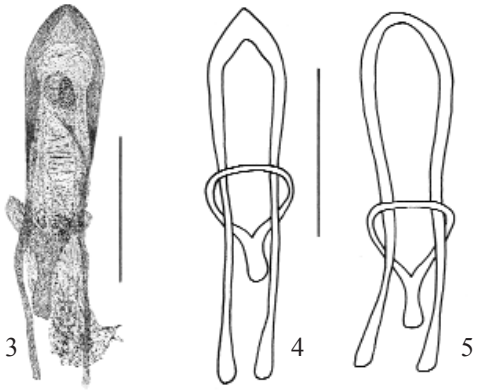
Length 2.2-2.55 mm. Algerian examples do not differ significantly from those included in the type series. See also fig. 8.

Etymology

The Latin name "satanas" (= devil) was chosen in reference to the "evil" deceptive resemblance of the new species with the closely related *C. obstrictus* (Marsham, 1802).

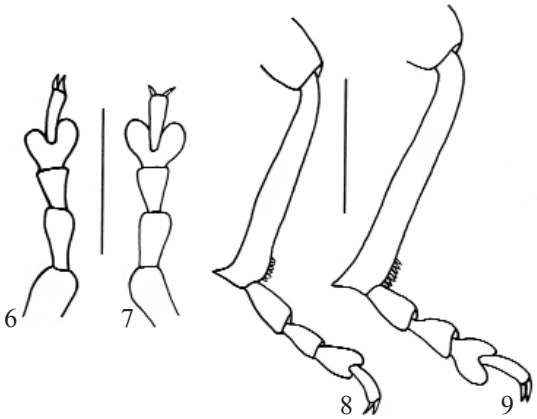
Remarks

C. satanas is the species wrongly reported as *C.*



Figs 3-5 Aedeagi of *Ceutorhynchus* (dorsal views). (3) *C. buettikeri*, holotype. (4) *C. satanas* n. sp., holotype. (5) *C. lacteonotatus* n. sp., paratype, Algeria, near Bouira. Scale bars = 0.25 mm

lituratus Schultze by F. Solari (1949), being the latter actually a synonym of *C. fallax* Boheman, 1845 (Colonnelli, 1994). The rather sparse scaling, the bluish hue of elytra, and the shape of aedeagus make only possible to confuse *C. satanas* with the Holarctic *C. obstrictus* (Marsham, 1802) which is, however, on the average larger (2.15-3 mm), has thinner and generally sparser hairlike setae, tarsal joint 3 clearly broader (Figs 6-7), male unci much thicker and shorter (Figs 8-9), and female rostrum gently and uniformly curved. See also figures 1-2. From *C. sardeanensis* Schultze, 1903, which shares with the new species the parabolically curved female rostrum, *C. satanas* is easily distinguished by the much thinner and sparse vestiture, by the moderately bilobe tarsal joint 3, and by the sharp male tibial unci. Note that the species of the obstrictus group as defined by Korotyaev (1980),



Figs 6-9 Leg parts of *Ceutorhynchus*. (6) Foretarsus of *C. satanas* n. sp., paratype, Sicily, Ficuzza. (7) Foretarsus of *C. obstrictus*, England, Huntingshare, Bevils Wood. (8) Right hindtibia and hindtarsus of *C. satanas* n. sp., ♂, Algeria, Tigounatine. (9) Right hindtibia and hindtarsus of *C. obstrictus*, Italy, Roma Decima. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

which are distributed in the western Palaearctic and in tropical Africa, all have a peculiar pinecone-shaped sclerification in the internal sac (Fig. 3).

Ecology

One specimen from Calabria (southern Italy) was collected on *Barbarea* sp. Many samples from Djurdjura (northern Algeria) were observed while feeding on *Draba hispanica* L. at an elevation of 1750 m above sea level. Since in the same area other specimens were obtained at lower elevation by sweeping crucifers other than *Draba*, it is sure that *C. satanas* is an oligophagous species. The distribution of *C. satanas* is shown in fig. 10.

Fig. 10 Distribution of *Ceutorhynchus satanas* n. sp.

***Ceutorhynchus lacteonotatus* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

Ceutorhyncho fallaci *Boheman in multo similis, sed corpore longiore et planatiore, rostro evidenter longiore et minus lucente, fascia albicante suturali sat facile agnoscendus.*

Material examined

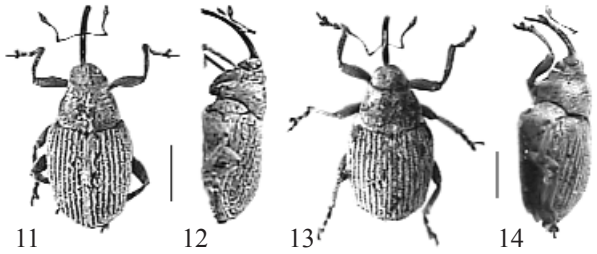
Holotype. ♂, Morocco, Larache, Escalera leg., in MNMS.

Paratypes. 2♂♂ 1♀, Morocco, Meknes, 9.IV.[19]33, in COL (1 ex.), MHMB (2 exx); 1♂ 1♀, Ouezzane, 24.IV. 1986, G. Osella leg., in COL, OSE. 1♂ 1♀, Algeria, Oran province, Les Andaluses, 24.IV.1987, J. Strejcek leg., in COL, STR; 1♀, Oran, Mte. de Lions, Gdyel, 400 m, 27.IV.1986, Rodzner leg., in POD; 1♂ (much abraded), Kabylie, near Bouira, 23.IV.1978, M. Meregalli leg., in MER.

Holotype

Length 2.375 mm. Piceous, rather shining, antenna, tip of rostrum, ocular lobes, knees, apex of tibia, tarsi, preapical elytral tubercles and extreme apex of elytra brown. Dorsal vestiture of recumbent rather dense whitish linear scales and white recumbent dense lanceolate scales along basis, sulcus and antero-lateral depression of pronotum. Very thick, almost embricate scales are along the suture and at the basis of elytral interval 2. Elytral interspaces with 2 irregular rows of ligulate scales, among which are scattered some white lanceolate scales. Under side densely clothed by ligulate recumbent white scales. Rostrum 1.38 times as

long as pronotum, curved, strigose and obscurely tricarinate up to a distance before antennal insertion about equal to funicular length, then smooth and shining. Antenna inserted at basal 7/9 of rostrum, scape abruptly clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, joints 1-3 elongate, 4-6 slightly diminishing in length and longer than wide, 7 rounded, not transverse, club elongate, fusiform, slightly shorter than joints 4-7 together. Frons flat, strongly punctured, eyes weakly convex. Pronotum 0.9 times as long as wide, constricted at apex, base only slightly bisinuose. Disc quite flat, rather coarsely punctured, antero-lateral depressions evident, dorsal sulcus entire, lateral tubercles formed by a transverse series of minute granules. Elytra 1.24 as long as wide, widest immediately behind middle, disc flattened and somewhat depressed around scutellum. Strial furrows catenulate and with a row of recumbent ligulate whitish scales not much differing from those on interspaces. Intervals slightly wider than striae, minutely granulate, almost flat. Legs thin, femora clubbed, edentate, tibia slightly curved at base, a little widened toward apex, middle and hind tibia with a sharp apical uncus. Left middle leg missing. Tarsi slender, bilobe. Claws edentate. Urosternites 1 and 2 shallowly impressed, 5 foveate. Aedeagus as in fig. 5. See also figs 11-12.



Figs 11-14 Habitus of *Ceutorhynchus*. (11) *C. lacteonotatus* n. sp., holotype (dorsal view). (12) Idem (lateral view). (13) *C. fallax*, ♀ (compared with the type), Turkey, Bornova (dorsal view). (14) Idem, ♀, Italy, Buccino (lateral view). Scale bars = 1 mm.

Paratypes

Length 2.25-2.9 mm. The white elytral stripe may be more or less evident, depending mostly upon the good or poor shape of the specimen. In some examples the white lanceolate scales are much more numerous than in the holotype, and extend over intervals 2 and 3, thus forming a kind of basal patch. On the whole, males are similar to the holotype.

Females have rostrum not much curved and about 1.5 times as long as pronotum; antenna are inserted at the midpoint of rostrum. Of course females lack sternal depressions and tibial unci.

Etymology

The Latin adjective, meaning "with milk-white markings" refers to the longitudinal white stripe of the new species.

Remarks

The blunt apex of aedeagus (Fig. 5) approaches *C. lacteonotatus* to *C. fallax* Boheman, 1845 from the Mediterranean and Caucasus, some specimens of which also have sometime a white stripe on suture ("subvar." *lituratus* Schultze, 1903). However, the latter has shorter and much more convex body, particularly the prothorax (Figs 11, 13), shorter rostrum (Figs 12, 14) which is also much less punctured, and consequently shining apicad of antennal insertion in males and from near the base in females. The vestiture of *C. fallax* has also some shade of light greenish-white in most specimens. The new species is very similar to the western Mediterranean *C. sardeanensis* Schultze, 1903 from which can be easily differentiated by the rounded apex of aedeagus, whereas all other species of the *assimilis* group (*C. fallax* excepted) have aedeagal apex sharpened. The long rostrum of both sexes makes *C. lacteonotatus* rather easy to recognize.

Ecology

Nothing is known about the possible host plant of the new species.

***Ceutorhynchus borisi* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

Maxime Ceutorhyncho behnei *Korotyaev affinis, sed aegre ab eo distincto squamulibus albidis minus dense tecto, forma elytrarum magis ovale, apice crassioris aedeagi minus elongato*.

Material examined

Holotype. ♂, Turkey, Erzincan province, near Kemaliye, 39°13'57"N 38°33'52"E, 1100 m, 10.V.2000, P. Audisio & E. Colonnelli leg., in MCZR.

Paratypes. 12♂♂ 17♀♀, Turkey, Erzincan province, near Kemaliye, 39°13'57"N 38°33'52"E, 1100 m, 10.V.2000, P. Audisio & E. Colonnelli leg., in COL (17 exx), GÜL (2 exx), KOR (2 exx), MAG (1 ex.), MCZR (6 exx), OSE (2 exx), WAN (1 ex.); 3♀♀, Kemaliye, 1000 m, 10.V.2000, E. Colonnelli leg., in COL.

Holotype

Length 2 mm. Rostrum 1.25 as long as pronotum. Pronotum 0.67 as long as wide. Elytra 1.07 times as long as wide. Astonishing similar to *C. behnei* Korotyaev, 1992 from northeastern Turkey, only differing from it by more convex and shorter elytra (in *C. behnei* 1.18 times as long as wide) with more rounded sides (Figs 15-16), sparser vestiture, broader

aedeagus with thinner apex (Figs 17-18).

Paratypes

Length 1.75-2.2 mm. Very similar to holotype. Females differ by lack of sternal depressions and tibial unci.

Etymology

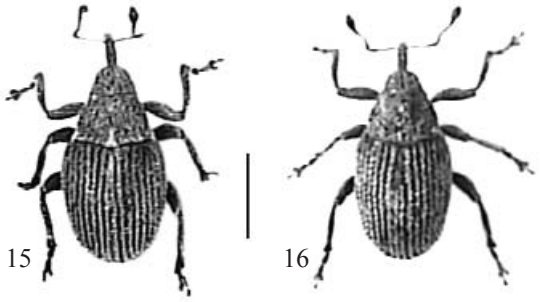
The new species is named after Boris A. Korotyaev, as acknowledgment of his important work on world Ceutorhynchinae.

Remarks

Apart *C. behnei*, it is impossible to confuse the new species with any other *Ceutorhynchus* described to date.

Ecology

The types were swept from an unidentified white-flowering crucifer.



Figs 15-16 Habitus of *Ceutorhynchus*. (15) *C. borisi* n. sp., holotype. (16) *C. behnei*, ♂, Turkey, basin of river Soiran, topotypus. Scale bar = 1 mm.

***Ceutorhynchus elidis* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

Aliquo modo Ceutorhyncho behnei *Korotyaev itidem similis, sed potius turmae* C. turbati *Schultze pertinens, et a propinquis speciebus squamulis baculiformis subtilissimis, elongatis, sublatisque et in interstrigiis elytrarum irregulariter 1-2 seriatis, rostri apice brevissime rubro, aedeagi forma alia cognitu facilis.*

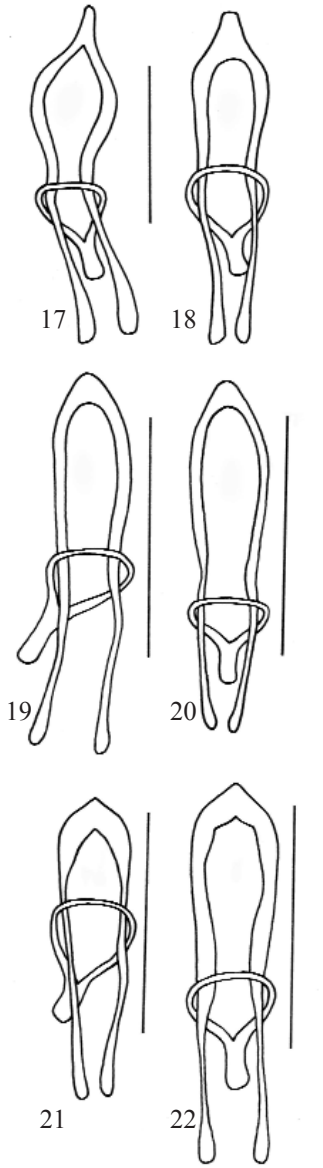
Material examined

Holotype. ♂, Greece, Ilía, Kaiáfa, 27.IV.1994, E. Colonnelli leg., in COL.

Paratype. ♀, Greece, Achaía, Vouratikós gorges, 3.V.1994, E. Colonnelli leg., in COL.

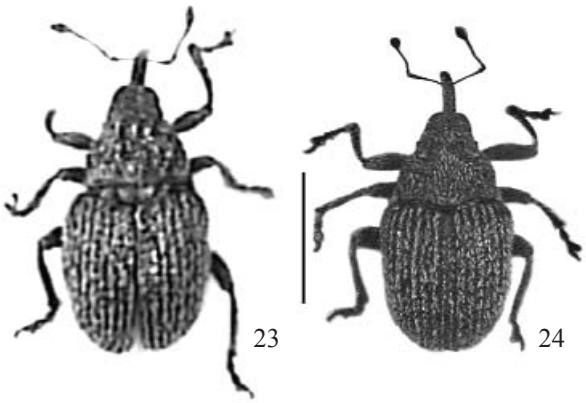
Holotype

Length 1.93 mm. Piceous, rather shining, coarse puncture granular, rostrum pitchy-brown, tip of rostrum for a distance about equal to rostral diameter, and tarsi reddish, femora and tibiae red-brown. Dorsal vestiture on head and pronotum consisting of rather sparse half-recumbent grey-whitish very long hairlike scales pointing backward on head and forward on pronotum, each elytral interval with slanted scales arranged in one row plus some recumbent very narrow scales only slightly differing from the slanted ones. Some tiny lanceolate small scales are along pronotal basis. Under side clothed by rather sparse narrowly lanceolate white scales more condensed on meso and metepimera. Rostrum 1.13 as long as pronotum, gently curved, apical half slightly tapering, strigosely

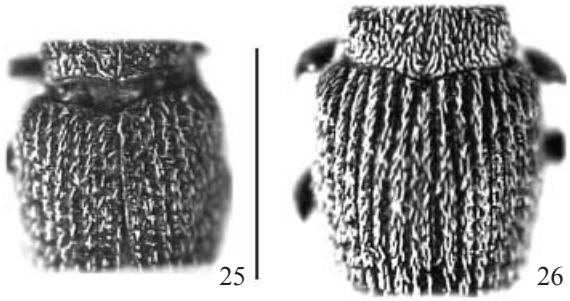


Figs 17-22 Aedeagi of *Ceutorhynchus* (dorsal views). (17) *C. borisi* n. sp., paratype. (18) *C. behnei*, Turkey, basin of river Soiran, topotypus. (19) *C. elidis* n. sp., holotype. (20) *C. libertorum* n. sp., holotype. (21) *C. pravus* n. sp., paratype. (22) *C. striatellus*, ♂ compared with the type, Poland, Malopolska Pasturka. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

subtricarinate up to just before antennal insertion, then shining, glabrous and with spaced thin punctures. Antenna inserted about in the middle of rostrum, scape clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, joints 1 to 3 elongate, diminishing in length, 4-5 clearly longer than wide, 6 rounded, 7 slightly transverse, club fusiform, about as long as the combined length of joints 4-7. Frons rather flat, strongly punctured, feebly keeled, eyes rather convex. Pronotum 0.66 as long as wide, strongly constricted at apex, fore margin abruptly elevated, base slightly bisinuose. Disc rather convex, antero-lateral depressions evident, dorsal sulcus faint, lateral tubercles in the form of a long transverse keel. Elytra about as long as wide, convex, widest in the middle, sides uniformly curved up to preapical tubercles, humeral calli evident, preapical ones feeble. Strial furrows rather deep, catenulate, bare. Intervals only slightly wider than striae, flat, shining, granular and with spaced tranverse wrinkles. Femora edentate, tibia gently curved at base, slightly enlarged from base to apex, meso and metatibial unci acute. Tarsi rather elongate, joint 4 projects from 3 the length of joint 3, claws appendiculate at base. Urosternites 1-2 slightly depressed, 5 with shallow fovea. Aedeagus as in fig. 19. See also figs 23 and 25.



Figs 23-24 Habitus of *Ceutorhynchus.* (23) *C. elidis* n. sp., holotype. (24) *C. libertorum* n. sp., holotype. Scale bar = 1 mm.



Figs 25-26 Scales of *Ceutorhynchus.* (25) *C. elidis* n. sp., holotype. (26) *C. libertorum* n. sp., holotype. Scale bar = 1 mm.

Paratype

The single female paratype is very similar to the holotype: rostrum is smoother on apical half, and there are no sternal depressions or tibial unci. Length 2 mm.

Etymology

The species is named after the region of Greece in which the holotype was collected.

Remarks

This new species is rather different from others of the genus. *C. elidis* has some resemblance with *C. behnei* Korotyaev, 1997 from Turkey, being however readily separated by the vestiture formed by slightly lifted very elongate hairlike scales arranged in one irregular row on each elytral interval. These are intermingled with narrow recumbent scales hardly differing from the slanted ones (Fig. 25), whereas in *C. behnei* vestiture of elytral intervals consists of almost recumbent shorter scales arranged in one regular row on intervals. Rostrum of *C. behnei* is reddish immediately beyond antennal insertion and the apical reddish part is at least twice as the rostral diameter, whereas the apical reddish part of rostrum of *C. elidis* begins far beyond antennal insertion and is equal to rostral diameter. Antenna are inserted in *C. elidis* about in the middle of rostrum instead of far beyond the midpoint as in *C. behnei*; antennal club of the new species is fusiform and much smaller than that of *C. behnei*, the lateral tubercles of pronotum are keeled and much longer, pronotal sides are more clearly curved. Apical unci of male meso and metatibia are cleft in *C. behnei*, acute in *C. elidis*. Aedeagal shape, kind of vestiture and structure of rostrum and legs somewhat approach the new species to members of the parvulus group as defined by Korotyaev (1980). However, all these species (except *C. sordidus* Faust, 1885 from central Asia and *C. libertorum* n. sp.) have edentate claws, or claws with a minute basal tooth. On the other hand, *C. sordidus* is clothed by rather thick milk-white triangular almost recumbent scales, and has rostrum and legs honey-yellow.

Ecology

The type was collected by beating shrubs near a vertical cliff, and the paratype by sweeping grasses near a cliff at the bottom of a stream. Possibly, the host plant is one of the small crucifers growing along steep rocks.

***Ceutorhynchus libertorum* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

Praecedenti summopere similis, sed squamulis

baculiformis sublatis minus elongatis et forma evidenter dissimilibus a squamulis reclinatis, foeminae rostro vix subtiliore, aedeagi apice minus acuto aegre distinctus.

Material examined

Holotype. ♂, Greece, Attikí, Párnis, Metóxi, 30.IV.1991 (on *Alyssum* sp.), A. Liberto leg., in MCZR.

Paratypes. 14♂♂ 20♀♀, Greece, Attikí, Párnis, Metóxi, 30.IV.1991 (on *Alyssum* sp.), A. Liberto leg., in COL (13 exx), KOR (1 ex.), LIB (15 exx), MAG (1 ex.), MCZR (4 exx); 15♂♂ 11♀♀, Lárisa, Mount Ossa, Karítsa slope, 39°50'06"N 22°41'08"E, 1060 m, 29.IV.2002 (on *Alyssum* sp.), A. Liberto leg., in COL (13 exx), LIB (6 exx), MCZR (5 exx), SPR (1 ex.), WAN (2 exx).

Holotype

Length 1.875 mm. Rostrum 1.2 as long as pronotum. Pronotum 0.65 as long as wide. Elytra 1.12 times as long as wide. See figs 19, 24 and 26. Species very similar to *C. elidis*, differing solely by the vestiture of upper side formed by less elongate hairlike whitish scales, which are also less slanted, particularly on elytra (Fig. 26). In addition, a good few of lanceolate recumbent scales are on antero-lateral depressions of pronotum, at base and apex of dorsal channel, being particularly numerous in front of scutellum. The several recumbent lanceolate milk-white scales are clearly different from the hairlike ones on elytral intervals, instead of being almost exactly alike the slanted ones, as in *C. elidis*. The apex of aedeagus is rounded, and not quite sharp (Figs 19-20).

Paratypes

Males are very similar to the holotype. Females have smoother rostrum and lack sternal depressions and tibial unci; female rostrum is comparatively thinner than that of *C. elidis*. Slight variation occurs in the density of the upper vestiture, and in the size. Length 1.7-2.125 mm.

Etymology

The species is named after my good friends Andrea Liberto and his wife Julie Cosmas.

Remarks

Apart from *C. elidis*, it is impossible to confuse the new species with any *Ceutorhynchus* described to date.

Ecology

All types were collected on a yellow-flowering species of *Alyssum*, surely their host plant.

***Ceutorhynchus pravus* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

Summe Ceutorhyncho striatello *Schultze similis et affinis, solo differre videtur thorace convexiore, elytrarum callis praeapicalibus obtusioribus, femoribus paullulum magis incrassatis, foeminae marisque rostro subtilissime strigoso usque fere ad apicem, aedeago plusculum crassiore*.

Material examined

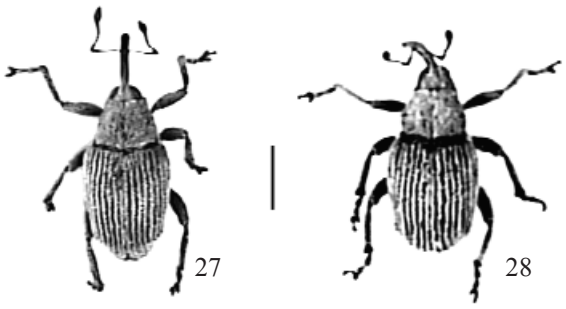
Holotype. ♂, Greece, Achaía, Kalávrita-Kerpiní, 800 m, 1.V.1994 (on *Arabis caucasica* Schlecht. in Willd.), E. Colonnelli & G. Meloni leg., in MCZR.

Paratypes. 4♂♂ 37♀♀, Greece, Achaía, Kalávrita-Kerpiní, 800 m, 1.V.1994 (on *Arabis caucasica*), E. Colonnelli & G. Meloni leg., in COL (25 exx), KOR (2 exx), MAG (1 ex.), MAZ (2 exx), MCZR (10 exx), SPR (1 ex.), WAN (1 ex.); 6♂♂ 9♀♀, Arkadía, pass S of Alonístena, 1250 m, 2.V.1993 (on *Arabis caucasica*), E. Colonnelli leg., in COL (7 exx), DEI (2 exx), MCZR (2 exx), OSE (2 exx), WAN (1 ex.), WIN (1 ex.).

Holotype

Length 2.03 mm. Piceous, a little shining, coarsely punctured, antenna and tarsi pitchy-brown. Dorsal vestiture of rather dense silvery-whitish hairlike scales, elytral intervals each with 2 irregular rows of scales. A few lanceolate recumbent white scales are arranged in a row along base of pronotum, and scattered at the base of pronotal channel and at that of sutural interval. Under side covered with rather dense narrowly lanceolate white scales. Rostrum 1.14 as long as pronotum, slightly curved, irregularly tricarinate at the extreme base, very coarsely punctured basad of antennal insertion, then very finely strigose up to a distance from beak apex equal about to 1.2 times the diameter of the rostrum, shining and glabrous at the extreme apex. Antenna inserted at apical 5/8 of rostrum, scape slightly curved at base, gently clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, short, joint 1 elongate, 2-5 diminishing in length and longer than wide, 6 rounded, 7 slightly transversal, club elongate, fusiform, about as long as joints 3-7 together. Frons flat, strongly punctured, eyes large, rather convex. Pronotum 0.77 as long as wide, slightly constricted at apex, base bisinuose, fore margin only a little elevated, sides weakly rounded. Disc rather convex, coarsely punctured, antero-lateral depressions shallow, dorsal sulcus entire, weak lateral tubercles unapparent and formed by a row of small granules. Elytra 1.35 as long as wide, moderately convex, widest at basal third, disc flattened basally, sides slightly curved, gently narrowing toward preapical tubercles, humeral calli moderate, preapical ones formed by some rasp-like tubercles. Strial furrows rather deep, catenulate, with a row of thin recumbent grey-whitish long setae. Intervals wider than striae, rather flat, shining, with tranverse wrinkles. Legs elongate, femora slightly clubbed, edentate. Tibia straight, very weakly enlarged from base to apex, apex of meso and metatibia with acute uncus. Tarsi relatively short, claws with a basal

tooth. Urosternites 1-2 with a common impression, 5 with rather deep fovea. See also fig. 27.



Figs 27-28 Habitus of *Ceutorhynchus*. (27) *C. pravus* n. sp., holotype. (28) *C. striatellus*, ♂ compared with the type, Poland, Malopolska Pasturka. Scale bar = 1 mm.

Paratypes

Males are similar to holotype; aedeagus as in fig. 22. Females have longer rostrum (about 1.18 as long as pronotum), with the antenna inserted at apical 5/9.

The dorsum of female rostrum is very coarsely punctured and obscurely tricarinate on basal third, then very finely longitudinally strigose and dull up to a distance from beak apex almost equal to 1.5 times the diameter of rostrum. Females of course lack sternal foveas and tibial unci. Scales of upper side may be denser or more scattered than in the holotype. Diminutive specimens have usually scattered and thin scales, whereas scales of larger examples are denser and thicker. Length 1.67-2.5 mm.

Etymology

The Latin adjective pravus (= bad) was selected in reference to its startling similarity to *C. striatellus*, what ends in a great difficulty to recognize the new species.

Remarks

Although extremely similar to the Euromediterranean *C. striatellus* Schultze, 1900, the new species can be still rather easily differentiated by the more convex disc of prothorax, pronotal antero-lateral impressions clearly weaker, so that the feeble lateral tubercles become unapparent from above (Figs 27-28). Rostrum of *C. striatellus* (particularly that of females) is also generally thinner and much more shining immediately apicad of antennal insertion, the apical third is slightly tapering in most of the examples. Elytral shape of *C. pravus* is more rounded, and preapical calli are weaker. Femora of the new species are slightly thicker than those of *C. striatellus*. The aedeagus of the new species is wider, its apex is sharper (Figs 21- 22). *C. pravus* resembles *C. similis* C. Brisout, 1869 from Europe, but the latter species, apart its even longer antennal club, has claws with such a minute basal tooth that they appears edentate. *C. pravus* is also much resembling *C. nanoides* Colonnelli, 1987 from Italy and *C. korotyaevi* Colonnelli, 1983 from the Caucasus and northeastern Turkey, but both species have blunt apex of aedeagus, more globular elytra, and longer female rostrum with antenna inserted near the midpoint. In the key to species of the *C. nanus* group (Colonnelli, 1987: 95), considering that *C. angustus* Dieckmann & Smreczynski, 1972 proved to be a synonym of *C. striatellus* Schultze (Colonnelli, 1998), the new species will match couplet 17, which could be modified as follows to include *C. pravus*:

17 - Rostrum shorter, antenna inserted apicad of midpoint of female rostrum, apex of aedeagus sharp.....17a
17' - Rostrum longer and (viewed from above) not tapering in its apical half, antenna inserted in the midpoint of female rostrum, apex of aedeagus rounded. On *Alyssum*. Caucasus, northeastern Turkey..... *korotyaevi* Colonnelli
17a - Rostrum shorter and not clearly narrowing toward apex, dorsum of rostrum finely strigose far beyond antennal insertion and just a little shining apically, lateral tubercles of rather convex pronotum faint, sides of elytra slightly but evidently curved, aedeagus broader. On *Arabis*. Greece..... *pravus* n. sp.
17a' - Rostrum usually longer and clearly narrowing toward apex, dorsum of rostrum punctured just beyond antennal insertion, then smooth and shining, lateral tubercles of rather flat pronotum acute, sides of elytra almost straight, aedeagus narrower. On *Alyssum*. Europe, eastern Mediterranean..... *striatellus* Schultze

Ecology

Almost surely *Arabis caucasica* Schlecht. in Willd. must be considered the host plant of the new species.

***Ceutorhynchus thlaspivorus* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

Inter minimis speciebus generis. Ceutorhynchi testudinellae *Schultze similis, illico tamen distinctus rostro longiore et subtiliore, antennis foeminae in medio rostro insertis, clava angustiore, tarsis arctioribus, statura paullulum minore*.

Material examined

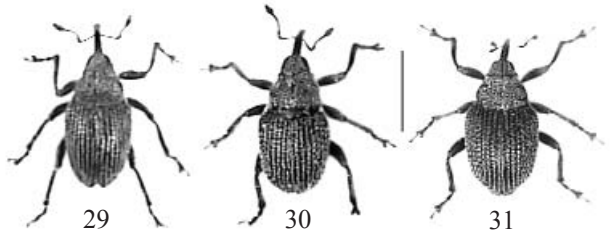
Holotype. ♂, Turkey, Erzincan province, near Kemaliye, 39°13'57"N 38°33'52"E, 1100 m, 10.V.2000 (on *Thlaspi* sp.), P. Audisio & E. Colonnelli leg., in MCZR.

Paratypes. 2♂♂ 3♀♀, Turkey, Erzincan province, near Kemaliye, 39°13'57"N 38°33'52"E, 1100 m, 10.V.2000 (on *Thlaspi* sp.), P. Audisio, E. Colonnelli leg., in COL (4 exx), KOR (1 ex.).

Holotype

Length 1.66 mm. Piceous, shining, coarse punctures somewhat granular, apical half of rostrum, antenna and tarsi brown. Dorsal and ventral vestiture of rather sparse half-recumbent greyish hairs pointing backward on head and forward on pronotum, each elytral interval with a regular row of setae. Rostrum 1.45 as long as

pronotum, curved at base and nearly straight in the apical half, slightly enlarged apically when viewed from above and clearly tapering in lateral view, rather finely punctured up to just basad of antennal insertion, then very shining and glabrous. Antenna inserted about in the middle of rostrum, scape rather abruptly clubbed, funiculus 7-jointed, joints 1 to 3 elongate, diminishing in length, 4-5 clearly longer than wide, 6-7 rounded, not transverse, club large, oval, about as long as joints 3-7 together. Head elongate, frons slightly convex, strongly punctured, eyes flat. Pronotum strongly transverse, 0.67 as long as wide, constricted at apex, fore margin abruptly elevated, base only slightly bisinuose. Disc convex, punctures granular, anterior and lateral depressions evident, dorsal sulcus faint, lateral tubercles wanting. Elytra 1.28 as long as wide, convex, widest at basal fourth, sides slightly and uniformly curved up to preapical tubercles, humeral calli evident, preapical ones weak. Striae moderately deep, catenulate, bare. Intervals wider than striae, rather flat, shining, with spaced tranverse wrinkles. Legs relatively elongate, femora edentate. Tibia gently curved at base, a little enlarged from base to apex, internal margin slightly bisinuate, mesotibial uncus long, acute, metatibial one bifid. Tarsi rather elongate, tarsal joint 4 projects from 3 about the length of 3, claws minutely appendiculate at base. Urosternites 1-2 flat, 5 with large, very shallow fovea. See also fig. 29.



Figs 29-31 Habitus of *Ceutorhynchus*. (29) *C. thlaspivorus* n. sp., holotype. (30) *C. perpusillus* n. sp., holotype. (31) *C. nairicus*, ♀ paratype. Scale bar = 1 mm.

Paratypes

Paratypes are similar to the holotype. Females lack tibial unci and sternal depressions. Length 1.63-1.83 mm.

Etymology

The Latin name, meaning "feeding on *Thlaspi*" makes reference to the plant on which all specimens were found.

Remarks

C. thlaspivorus, although very similar to *C. testudinella* Schultze, 1903 from Armenia (known to me only upon females), can be immediately differentiated by the much longer and thinner female rostrum, antenna inserted about in the middle rather than in the apical third (Figs 32-33), smaller size (1.63-1.83 mm instead of 2-2.4 mm), narrower tarsi, antennal club smaller and more elongate.

Ecology

All specimens were collected among the white flowers of a small *Thaspi* that most probably is the host plant.

***Ceutorhynchus perpusillus* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

A Ceutorhyncho nairico *Korotyaev mox dignoscendus articulo ultimo tarsorum evidenter breviore, lateribus elytrarum minus rotundatis, humeris minus prominulis, maris tibiis mediis et posterioris mucrone apicale acuto, aedeagi formaque alia*.

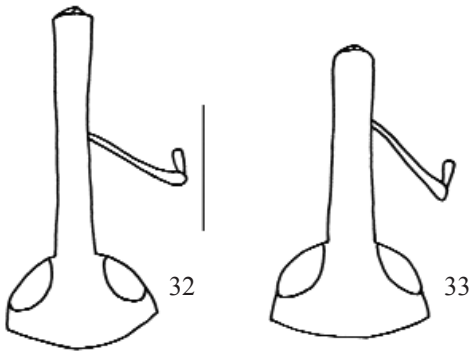
Material examined

Holotype. ♂, Turkey, Kahramanmaras province, 4 Km W of Mehmetbey, 38°06'61"N 36°26'48"E, 1600 m, 23.V.2001 (on *Aethionema* sp.), E. Colonnelli & F. Sacco leg., in MCZR.

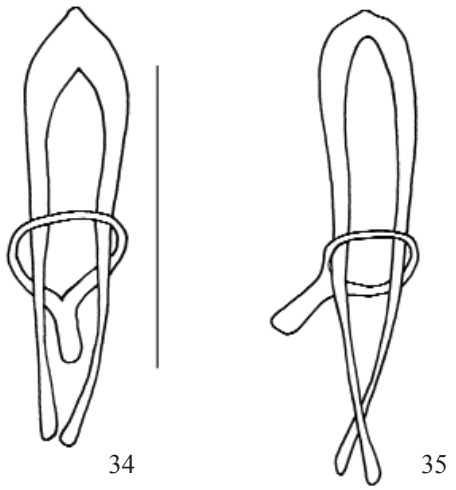
Paratypes. 3♂♂ 6♀♀, Turkey, Kahramanmaras province, 4 Km W of Mehmetbey, 38°06'61"N 36°26'48"E, 1600 m, 23.V.2001 (on *Aethionema* sp.), E. Colonnelli & F. Sacco leg., in COL (5 exx), KOR (2 exx), MZUL (1 ex.), MCZR (1 ex.).

Holotype

Length 1.625 mm. Rostrum 1.17 as long as pronotum. Pronotum 0.71 as long as wide. Elytra about as long as wide. See figs 30 and 34. Amazingly similar to *C. nairicus* Korotyaev, 1992 from Armenia and northeastern Turkey, only differing from it by the less prominent humeral calli, less rounded elytral sides, tarsal joint 3 less strongly bilobe, tarsomere 4 projecting from 3 less than 1.5 times the length of 3, apical unci of middle and hind tibia acute, and sharp apex of aedeagus (Figs 30-31, 34-35).



Figs 32-33 Rostri of *Ceutorhynchus*. (32) *C. thlaspivorus* n. sp., ♀ paratype. (33) *C. testudinella*, ♀, Armenia, Covagjuch. Scale bar = 0.5 mm.



Figs 34-35 Aedeagi of *Ceutorhynchus*. (34) *C. perpusillus* n. sp., holotype (dorsal view). (35) *C. nairicus*, Turkey, Dutluca Geçidi (dorsal view). Scale bar = 0.5 mm.

Paratypes

Males are nearly identical to the holotype, whereas females lack sternal foveas and tibial unci. Length 1.62-1.7 mm.

Etymology

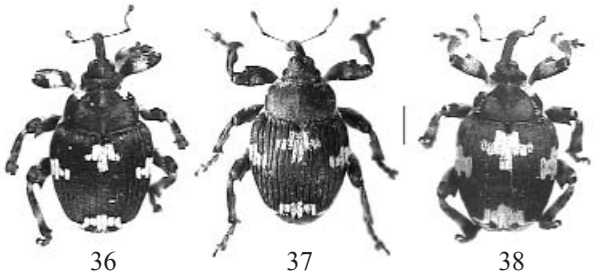
The Latin name, meaning "very small" refers to the size of the new species.

Remarks

Both *C. nairicus* and *C. perpusillus* are rather similar to *C. thlaspivorus*, but they are immediately distinguished by the untoothed claws, tarsal segment 4 more projecting from 3, pronotal disc flattened with lateral tubercles obvious, more lifted elytral setae, intervals with obvious granules, rostrum less shining and not enlarged apically, distinct aedeagal shape. The cleft unci of male meso and metatibiae of *C. nairicus* are also noteworthy. Simple claws, granules on elytra, and projecting tarsal joint 4 make it impossible to confuse *C. nairicus* and *C. perpusillus* with any other *Ceutorhynchus* so far known.

Ecology

All specimens were collected on the pink flowers of a forest species of *Aethionema*. Also on a similar species of pink *Aethionema* growing along stony slopes was collected *C. nairicus* in northeastern Turkey (Dutluca geçidi and Kemaliye in the province of Erzincan, and two close localities near Askale in the province of Erzurum).



Figs 36-38 Habitus of *Mogulones*. (36) *M. rheophilus* n. sp., holotype. (37) *M. fatidicus*, ♀, Armenia, Shogar. (38) *M. humicola* n. sp., holotype. Scale bar = 1 mm.

***Mogulones rheophilus* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

Moguloni fatidico *(Gyllenhal) simillimus sed oculis magis prominulis, capite foveato, vestitura densiore, plagis fuscis squamulibus sulcatis potius quam setis indutis, maris tibiis anterioribus intus minus sinuatis, tibiis foeminae multo magis apice dilatatis, aedeago culmine subquadrato dein valde attenuato discernere potest.*

Material examined

Holotype. ♂, Turkey, Osmaniye province, Nur Daglari, near Yarpuz, 37.04.14N 36.23.61E, 850 m, 8.V.2000 (on *Symphytum* sp. near *tuberosum* L.), E. Colonnelli & P. Audisio leg., in MCZR.

Paratypes. 11♂♂ 19♀♀, Turkey, Osmaniye province, Nur Daglari, near Yarpuz, 37.04.14N 36.23.61E, 850 m, 8.V.2000 (on *Symphytum* sp. near *tuberosum* L.), E. Colonnelli & P. Audisio leg., in COL (18 exx), DEI (2 exx), KOR (2 exx), MAZ (2 exx), MCZR (2 exx), OSE (2 exx), MZUL (2 exx); 4♂♂ 1♀, same locality, 20.V.2001 (on *Symphytum* sp. near *tuberosum*), E. Colonnelli & L. Gültekin leg., in COL (3 exx), GÜL (2 exx); 1♂ 1♀, Osmaniye province, 8 Km SW of Yarpuz, 900 m, 27.V.2002, in GÜL.

Holotype

Length 4.7 mm. Piceous, rather dull, coarsely punctured, tip of rostrum, basal 4/5 of scape, funiculus, and tarsi (claws excepted) reddish-brown. Dorsal vestiture on basal 2/3 of rostrum, on head, and ground clothing of pronotum and elytra consisting of recumbent brownish hairlike longitudinally sulcate scales (sulcus is only visible at high magnification). In addition, pronotum and elytra show patches of white lanceolate recumbent embricate scales forming the pattern of fig. 36. Whole underside with embricate recumbent lanceolate white scales: some patches of brownish hairlike scales are on sides of metasternum and urosternite 5, and nearly the middle of urosternites 1-4. Femora laterally with half a ring of white scales on apical 5/6, tibiae about at apical 4/5 with a ring of white scales. Rostrum regularly curved, very coarsely punctured almost up to apex, and rather evidently tricarinate up to just apicad of antennal insertion, some lifted brownish setae are beyond its apical 5/6. Antenna

inserted at apical 5/7 of rostrum, scape slightly curved at base and rather abruptly clubbed apically, joints 1-2 of funiculus elongate, 3 to 7 diminishing in length, the last a little longer than wide, club fusiform, about as long as joints 4-7 together. Frons clearly impressed, strongly punctured and carinate basad of midpoint, eyes laterally rather protruding. Pronotum 0.64 as long as wide, strongly constricted at apex, base slightly bisinuose, sides rounded. Disc rather convex, coarsely and finely punctured, antero-lateral depressions evident, dorsal sulcus reduced to a pit before scutellum, lateral tubercles wanting. Elytra 1.06 as long as wide, rather convex, widest at basal 1/3, slightly flattened near scutellum, sides slightly and uniformly curved up to weak preapical tubercles, humeral calli evident. Strial furrows deep, catenulate, bare. Intervals about 3 times wider than striae, flat, strongly punctured. Legs robust and short, femora with a strong tooth. Fore tibia curved basally, enlarged from base to apex, internal margin slightly bisinuose, with a strong acute uncus at apex. Middle and hind tibia curved basally and a little twisted, internal margin clearly bisinuose, unci large and bifid. Tarsi short, claws strongly appendiculate at base. Urosternites 1-2 shallowly depressed, 5 with a deep fovea. Aedeagus as in fig. 45. See also figs 36 and 41.

Figs 39-40 Underside of *Mogulones*, females. (39) *M. rheophilus* n. sp., paratype. (40) *M. humicola* n. sp., paratype, Cengerli Geçidi. Scale bar = 1 mm.

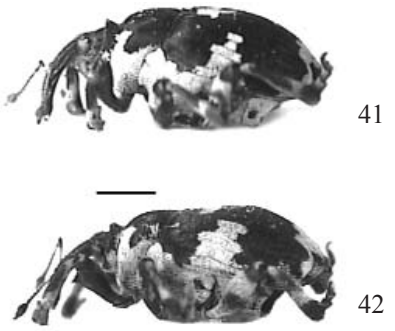
Paratypes

The species is only slightly variable. The white patch of scales behind scutellum is reduced to a T-shaped spot in two specimens, and the basal carina of rostrum may be more or less evident.

Underside pattern of a female paratype is shown in fig. 39. Females only differ by the lack of tibial unci and sternal depressions. Length 4.34-5.53 mm. See also fig. 43.

Etymology

The Latin name "rheophilus" (= stream lover) refers to the collecting of all specimens at the border of a stream.



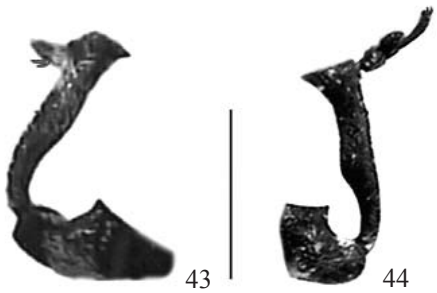
Figs 41-42 Habitus of *Mogulones* (lateral views). (41) *M. rheophilus* n. sp., holotype. (42) *M. humicola* n. sp., holotype. Scale bar = 1 mm.

Remarks

The new species is very close to *M. fatidicus* (Gyllenhal, 1837) from Armenia and Caucasus, but is rather easily recognizable by the smaller size (4.53-5.53 mm instead of 5.1-6.0 mm), the integument more coarsely punctured and rather dull instead of a little shining, the much thicker vestiture composed also by brownish hairlike scales sulcate longitudinally rather than of thin brownish hairs, the head evidently impressed instead of being flat, the more protruding eyes, the legs shorter and much less bisinuose in the male and much more widened apically in the female, the shape of aedeagus (Figs 36-37, 43-46). The size on average smaller (4.34-5.53 mm instead of 5.1-5.83 mm), the head depressed with protruding eyes, the rounded sides of pronotum, the elytral pattern, and the shape of aedeagus distinguish *M. rheophilus* from the very close *M. humicola* n. sp. from eastern Turkey (Figs 36, 38, 41-42, 44, 47-48).

Ecology

All specimens were beaten off their most likely host plant *Symphytum* sp. near *tuberosum* L. growing along a stream.



Figs 43-44 Foretibiae of *Mogulones,* males. (43) Left foretibia of *M. rheophilus* n. sp., paratype. (44) Right foretibia of *M. fatidicus*, Armenia, Mt. Arailer. Scale bar = 1 mm.

***Mogulones humicola* n. sp.**

Diagnosis

Itidem Moguloni fatidico *(Gyllenhal) valde proximus sed vestitura densiore, squamulis fuscis in medio sulcatis, lateribus thoracis angulatis, macula cruciformi suturali et macula laterali elytrarum majoribus, tibiis maris minus intus sinuatis et foeminae apice multo magis dilatatis facile separandus. A* Moguloni rheophilo *n. sp. statura majore, lateribus thoracis angulatis, maculis albis elytrarum magnis, squamulis fuscis magis evidenter sulcatis, aedeagi forma aegre distinguitur.*

Material examined

Holotype. ♂, Turkey, Erzincan province, Cengerli geçidi, 39.47.04N 38.56.69E, 1550/1600 m, 10.V.2000 (on *Trachystemon orientale* (L.) Don), E. Colonnelli & P. Audisio leg., in MCZR.

Paratypes. 3♂♂ 10♀♀, Turkey, Erzincan province, Cengerli geçidi, 39.47.04N 38.56.69E, 1550/1600 m, 10.V.2000 (on *Trachystemon orientale*), E. Colonnelli & P. Audisio leg., in COL (8 exx), DEI (1 ex.), MAZ (1 ex.), KOR (1 ex.), GÜL (1 ex.), OSE (1 ex.); 3♀♀, same locality, 11.V.1999 (on *Trachystemon orientale*), P. Audisio & A. De Biase leg., in COL (2 ♀♀), MZUL (1♀); 1♂ 1♀, Erzincan province, Kemaliye [39°16'N 38°31'E], 1000 m, 10.V.2000 (on *Trachystemon orientale*), E. Colonnelli leg., in COL.

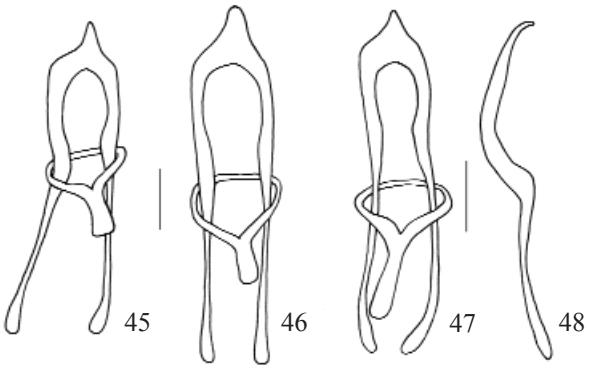
Holotype

Length 5.07 mm. Piceous, rather dull, coarsely punctured, tip of rostrum, basal 4/5 of scape, funiculus, and tarsi (claws excepted) reddish-brown. Dorsal vestiture on basal 2/3 of rostrum, on head, and ground clothing of pronotum and elytra consisting of recumbent brownish hairlike longitudinally sulcate (sulcus is clearly visible at a magnification of 20x). In addition, pronotum and elytra show patches of white lanceolate recumbent embricate scales forming the pattern of fig. 38. Whole underside with embricate recumbent lanceolate white scales: some patches of brownish hairlike scales are on sides of urosternite 5, and near the center of urosternites 2-4; sometimes two small dark spots are on urosternite 1. Femora laterally with half a ring of white scales on apical 5/6, tibiae about at apical 4/5 with a ring of white scales. Rostrum regularly curved, very coarsely punctured almost up to apex, and obscurely tricarinate up to just beyond of antennal insertion, some lifted brownish setae are beyond its apical 5/6. Antenna inserted about at apical 5/7 of rostrum, scape slightly curved and rather abruptly clubbed apically, joints 1-2 of funiculus elongate, 3 to 7 diminishing in length, the last not transverse, club fusiform, about as long as joints 4-7 together. Frons slightly impressed, strongly punctured and obscurely carinate basally, eyes a little protruding from sides of head. Pronotum 0.69 as long as wide, strongly constricted at apex, base slightly bisinuose; sides slightly angulated at basal third. Disc rather convex, coarsely and finely punctured, antero-lateral depressions evident, dorsal sulcus reduced to a pit before scutellum, lateral tubercles wanting. Elytra 1.04 as long as wide, rather convex, widest at basal 1/3, sides slightly and uniformly curved up to weak preapical tubercles, humeral calli not very prominent. Strial furrows deep, catenulate, bare. Intervals about 3 times as wide as striae, flat, strongly punctured. Legs robust and rather short, femora with a strong tooth. Front tibia curved basally, enlarged from base to apex, internal margin slightly bisinuose, with a strong acute uncus at apex. Middle and hind tibia curved basally and a little twisted, internal margin clearly bisinuose, unci large and bifid. Tarsi short, claws strongly appendiculate at base. Urosternites 1-2 shallowly depressed, 5 with a rather deep fovea. See figs 38 and 42.

Paratypes

Variation is very low.

Females differ from males by the lack of tibial unci and sternal depressions. Length 5.1-5.83 mm. See also figs 40, 47 and 48.



Figs 45-48 Aedeagi of *Mogulones*. (45) *M. rheophilus* n. sp., holotype (ventral view). (46) *M. fatidicus*, Armenia, Cachkadzor (ventral view). (47) *M. humicola* n. sp., paratype (ventral view). (48) Idem (lateral view). Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

Etymology

The Latin name "humicola" (= living in a humid spot) refers to the kind of habitat where the types were collected.

Remarks

Mogulones humicola is extremely close to *M. rheophilus* n. sp. from southeastern Turkey, from which can be distinguished by the size on the average larger (5.1-5.83 mm instead of 4.34-5.53 mm), the rough punctures of rostrum, the shallow frontal depression, the angulated sides of pronotum, the more convex elytral disc, the white basal spot and the lateral white

patch of elytra much larger, the thicker brownish scales, the structure of aedeagus. The characters separating *M. rheophilus* from *M. fatidicus* also distinguish *M. humicola* from the Caucasian species. *M. fatidicus* (Gyllenhal), *M. rheophilus* n. sp. and *M. humicola* n. sp. are close each other and can be isolated from other *Mogulones* by the large size (4.34-6 mm), the convex pronotum with fore margin abruptly elevated, the rather convex elytra, the bifid unci of male middle and hind tibia, and the aedeagal shape.

Ecology

All specimens were beaten off *Trachystemon orientale* (L.) G. Don fil. growing along a stream, both in Kemaliye and in Cengerli geçidi. It seems thus sure that *Trachystemon* is the true host plant of the new species.

GENERAL REMARKS

With the above descriptions, the genus *Ceutorhynchus* numbers 384 species worldwide, whereas the Palaearctic *Mogulones* includes 69 species. It can be noted that the majority of the new taxa has been found in Turkey, a country that appears both faunistically and floristically one of the most biodiverse areas of the whole Palaearctic region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would heartily thank all colleagues who in various ways helped me during the preparation of this paper: Miguel Angel Alonso-Zarazaga, Fernando Angelini, Paolo Audisio, Lutz Behne, Levent Gültekin, Boris Korotyaev, Carlo Leonardi, Andrea Liberto, Massimo Meregalli, B. Giuseppe Osella, Attila Podlussány, Peter Sprick, Heiner Schönmann, Fabio Talamelli, Jaromir Strejcek, Herbert Winkelmann, Alberto Zilli. A particular thank goes to Roberto Casalini and B. Giuseppe Osella for revising manuscript.

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