

Some notes on Greek weevil fauna with descriptions of two new species from the genera *Argoptochus* and *Pelletierellus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)

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Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Otiiorhynchini, Phyllobiini, Trachyploeini, Greece

Abstract. *Argoptochus malinkai* sp. nov. and *Pelletierellus messutati* sp. nov. from Greece are described, illustrated and compared with the most similar species. In *Pelletierellus danbartai* Borovec, 2015 spermatheca is firstly described and illustrated. *Parameira krueperi* Faust, 1894 is newly compared with *P. setosa* Seidlitz, 1868. Female genitalia of the genus *Parameira* are illustrated for the first time.

INTRODUCTION

Despite amazing richness and amount of unique genera and species of weevils in Greece, specialized research of weevils has only a short history there. In past, nobody was specially interested in weevils of this region and Greek species were described only in revisions and monographs concerning special weevil groups. As the first research was specially focused to that fauna, we can assume several trips made by G. Osella mainly to Peloponnese in the seventieth of the last century and present research of H. Winkelmann and his colleagues from Germany, based partly on historical material deposited in museums and private collections, but also on long series of trips to different parts of the country (for example Bayer et al. 2007, Germann 2009, Germann & Braunert 2018, Winkelmann et al. 2010, Winkelmann & Bahr 2017). Thus, in the last several years, many new species to the region, but also to the science, were discovered (for example Borovec 2015a, 2015b, Borovec et al. 2017, Borovec & Hlaváč 2018, Germann et al. 2015). The present paper brings another short contribution to the Greek fauna, based on recently collected material.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The body length of all specimens was measured in dorsal view from the anterior border of the eyes to the apex of the elytra, excluding the rostrum. The rostrum width/length ratio was measured as the maximum width at the base relative to the maximum length from the posterior junction with the head to the most anterior part of the rostrum, the base of

the mandibles. Width/length ratios of the pronotum, elytra, antennal segments and tarsal segments were taken as maximum width and length of the respective parts, in dorsal view. Female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl BMX (Medika, Prague, toluen-soluble); male genitalia were mounted dry on the same card as the respective specimen. The terminology for the description of the rostrum and genitalia follows Oberprieler et al. (2014). The habitus image was taken with a Canon EOS 5D mark II camera in combination with a Canon MP-E65 1-5x macro lens. Images were stacked by Zerene Stacker and edited in Adobe Photoshop CC 2015.

Specimens are deposited in the following museums and private collections:

GKAG private collection, George Kakiopoulos, Athens, Greece;
HWBG private collection, Herbert Winkelmann, Berlin, Germany;
RBSC private collection, Roman Borovec, Sloupno, Czech Republic;
SBPC private collection, Stanislav Benedikt, Plzeň, Czech Republic;
FBVC private collection, Friedhelm Bahr, Viersen, Germany.
ZMOC private collection, Zdeněk Malinka, Opava, Czech Republic.

TAXONOMIC PART

Argoptochus malinkai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-5)

Type material. Holotype: (♂): 'Greece centr., Macedonia, ANIXI, Karpero env., 18.VI.2014, 580 m, Z. Malinka lgt.', (ZMOC). Paratypes: (16 spec.): the same data as holotype, (1 spec. FBVC, 1 spec. HWBG, 2 spec. RBSC, 12 spec. ZMOC).

Description. Length of body 2.52-3.09 mm, holotype 2.63 mm. Body blackish, antennae and legs monochromatic reddish brown, in some species femora darker. Appressed scales on elytra short oval to almost rounded, moderately large, slightly imbricated, 3-4 across one interval, entirely covering them, leaving only narrow glabrous striae. Pronotum and head with rostrum with similar appressed scales, only slightly smaller than elytral ones, not concealing integument. Elytra with two irregular rows of semierect, whitish, slender, parallel-sided setae, as long as half width of one interval. Each puncture of striae with one short and fine seta, about as long as diameter of one appressed scale. Pronotum and head with rostrum densely irregularly scattered by semierect setae similar to those on elytra, only weakly shorter. Femora and tibiae sparsely covered by short oval appressed scales, antennae and tarsi with whitish piliform setae, funicles with semierect, other parts with appressed ones. Elytral vestiture varying, appressed scales are monochromatic greyish, or elytra have dark brownish short to long longitudinal stripes at apical half of intervals 3, 5 and 7; or, in some specimens, elytra with dark brownish V-shaped spot at apical half of elytra at inner five intervals and smaller at basal half at intervals 3-5, with dark brownish middle part of pronotum.

Rostrum (Fig. 3) short and wide, in males 1.44-1.47 ×, in females 1.55-1.58 × as wide as long, weakly tapered anteriorly with slightly concave sides, in males 1.06-1.10 ×, in females 1.17-1.20 × wider at base than at apex; laterally weakly vaulted, separated from



Figs. 1-2. Habitus of *Argoptochus malinkai* sp. nov.: 1- male; 2- female.

head by shallow transverse depression. Epifrons at middle narrowest, anterior and posteriorly distinctly enlarged. Fronto-epistomal area conspicuous, glabrous, U-shaped, posteriorly carinated and reaching place of antennal insertion. Scrobes dorsally well visible, pit-shaped; laterally distinctly enlarged distad, directed towards eye, separated from it by squamose stripe. Eyes moderately large, regularly vaulted, prominent from outline of head; dorsally longitudinal length of eyes almost equal to their distance from antennal insertion. Vertex wide, weakly domed.

Antennae moderately robust. Scapes robust, at midlength curved, at apical third gradually enlarged apicad, at apex equally wide as clubs; funicle segment 1 $1.8-1.9 \times$ as long as wide and $1.4-1.6 \times$ as long as segment 2, which is $1.2-1.3 \times$ as long as wide; in males segments 3 and 4 isodiametric; segment 5 $1.1 \times$ as wide as long; segment 6 $1.2 \times$ as wide as long; segment 7 $1.3 \times$ as wide as long; in females segments 3 and 4 $1.1 \times$ as long as wide; segments 5 and 6 isodiametric; segment 7 $1.2 \times$ as wide as long; clubs slender, $2.2-2.5 \times$ as long as wide.

Pronotum (Figs. 1, 2) $1.37-1.47 \times$ as wide as long, widest behind midlength, with regularly curved sides, more tapered anteriorly than posteriorly, behind anterior margin weakly constricted; disc regularly vaulted.

Elytra (Figs. 1, 2) $1.45-1.52 \times$ as long as wide, long oval, widest at midlength, with weakly rounded sides, apically evenly tapered. Striae narrow, intervals flat. Elytra laterally vaulted.

Profemora unarmed, meso- and metafemora with very small, but visible sharp spine. Protibiae with straight lateral border, at apex rounded with fringe of very short and fine yellowish setae, mucronate. Tarsi with segment 2 slender, isodiametric; segment 3 $1.4-1.5 \times$ as wide as long and $1.3-1.4 \times$ as wide as previous segment; onychium $0.8-0.9 \times$ as long as segment 3; claws fused at short basal part, weakly divorced apicad.

Male genitalia. Penis (Fig. 4) widest at base, anteriorly weakly tapered with slightly concave sides, apex subtriangular without separated tip; laterally slender, weakly curved, evenly tapered apicad. Tegmen with manubrium almost twice as long as diameter of ring and long and slender parameres.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 5) with long cornu, almost straight, curved at apical third; corpus slender; ramus slightly longer than wide, rounded; collum U-shaped with the both part almost equally long, slender, parallel-sided and slightly divorced. Gonocoxites long and slender, apically tapered, at apex narrowly rounded with fine setae, without styli. Sternite VIII with long and S-shaped apodeme; plate small, subtriangular, with distinct basal and apical margin; armed with fringe of short setae.

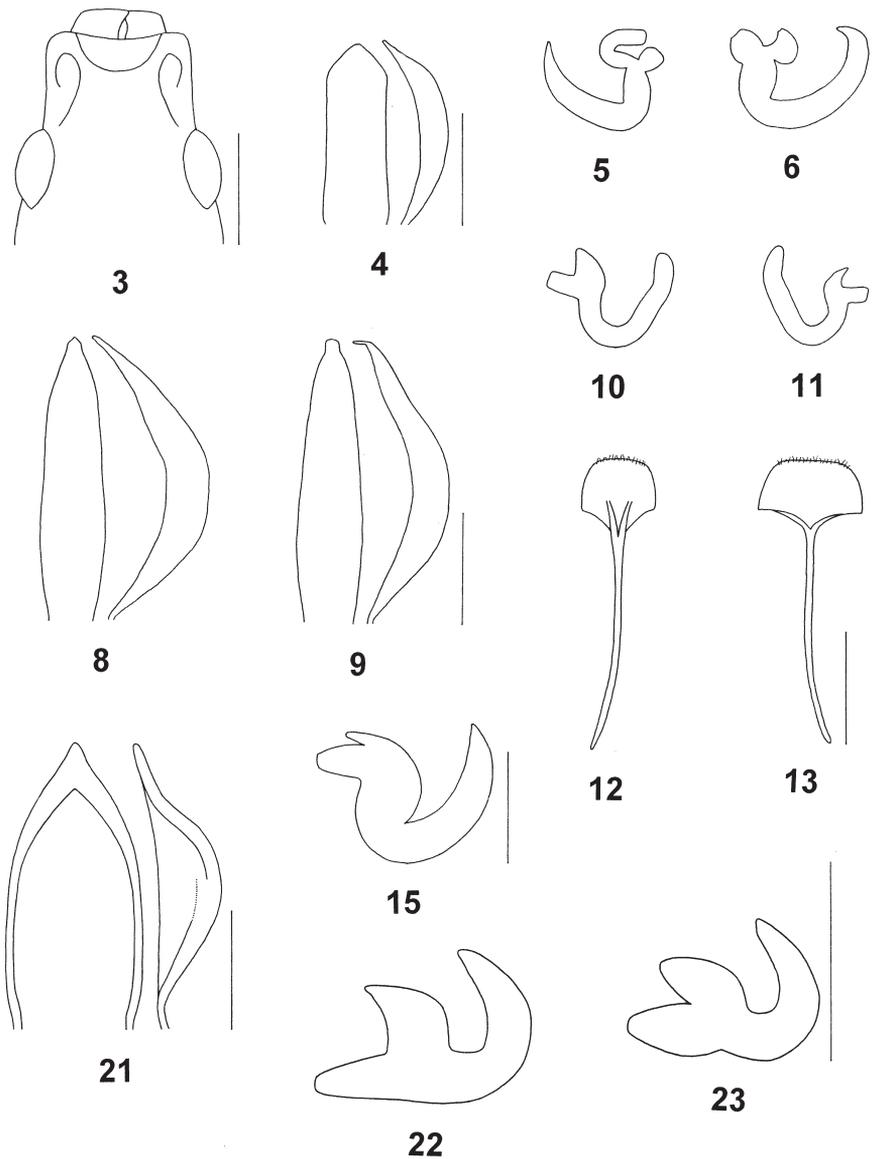
Sexual dimorphism. Males have slightly more robust antennae and slightly narrower rostrum, less tapered apicad, as stated in their description above.

Differential diagnosis. By metafemora finely dentate, *A. malinkai* sp. nov. is similar only to *A. bulgaricus* Angelov, 1987, known from Greece and Bulgaria, which is the only known *Argoptochus* having small spine at metafemora, but the both species are also similar by similar shape of rostrum, penis and spermatheca. The both species are possible to separate from each other by following set of characters:

1. Elytra long oval (Figs. 1, 2), $1.45-1.52 \times$ as long as wide, with slightly rounded sides, laterally flattened at disc. Erect elytral setae at most as long as half the width of one interval, slender, parallel-sided, but scale-shaped. Setae at elytral punctures equally long as diameter of one appressed scale. Appressed scales greyish, sometimes with dark brownish longitudinal stripes. Collum of spermatheca equally wide along the whole length (Fig. 5).

..... *A. malinkai* sp. nov.
-Elytra oval, $1.38-1.43 \times$ as long as wide, with distinctly rounded sides, laterally vaulted. Erect elytral setae almost as long as width of one interval, fine, piliform. Setae at elytral punctures distinctly longer than diameter of one appressed scale. Appressed scales greenish to greenish grey, monochromatic or with light brownish transverse stripe at apical declivity. Collum of spermatheca widest just at curved place, tapered apicad (Fig. 6).

..... *A. bulgaricus* Angelov
By similar general view and spermatheca, *A. malinkai* sp. nov. also resembles *A. emgei* (Stierlin, 1887), known from Greece. From this species *A. malinkai* sp. nov. could be distinguished by meso- and metafemora finely dentate, eyes larger, regularly vaulted, with dorsally viewed longitudinal length almost equal to distance between eyes and antennal insertion, rostrum with weakly concave sides, shorter elytral setae and collum of spermatheca slightly divorced. *A. emgei* has meso- and metafemora edentate, eyes smaller, widest behind midlength, with dorsally viewed longitudinal length almost twice longer than distance between eyes and antennal insertion, rostrum with straight sides, longer elytral setae and collum of spermatheca parallel-sided.



Figs. 3-6, 8-13, 15, 21-23. *Argoptochus malinkai* sp. nov.: 3- head with rostrum in dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 4- penis in ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 5- spermatheca. *Argoptochus bulgaricus* Angelov: 6- spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm. *Parameira krueperi* Faust: 8- penis in ventral and lateral view; 10- spermatheca; 12- sternite VIII in female. *Parameira setosa* Seidlitz: 9- penis in ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 11- spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm; 13- sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.50 mm. *Pelletierellus danbartai* Borovec: 15- spermatheca. Scale = 0.25 mm. *Pelletierellus formaneki* Borovec: 21- penis in dorsal and lateral view. Scale = 0.25 mm; 22, 23 – spermatheca (22- Profitis Illias, 23- Taigeto Poliana). Scale = 0.25 mm.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to its collector, Zdeněk Malinka (Opava, Czech Republic), who provided the first author with long series of Entiminae for examination.

Distribution. Greece (Macedonia).

***Parameira krueperi* Faust, 1894 and *Parameira setosa* Seidlitz, 1868**
(Figs. 7-13)

Parameira krueperi Faust, 1894: 191.

Parameira setosa Seidlitz, 1868: 27.

Parameira krueperi: Magnano & Osella 1971: 254; Magnano 2003: 249; Yunakov 2004: 1285; Alonso-Zarazaga et al. 2017: 336.

Parameira setosa: Magnano & Osella 1971: 244; Magnano 2003: 249; Yunakov 2004: 1286; Alonso-Zarazaga et al. 2017: 336.

The genus *Parameira* (Otiorynchini Schoenherr, 1826) is a small genus including eight species, occurring from South Europe to the east to Kazakhstan and Mongolia. The majority of species has not known large area of their occurring, being known only from one country: *P. coronata* (Stierlin, 1872) and *P. krueperi* from Greece; *P. peritelina* (Pesarini, 1970) from central Italy; *P. baidarica* Yunakov, 2004 and *P. taurica* Magnano & Osella, 1971 from Crimea; *P. rudis* (Boheman, 1843) from Romania and Turkey; *P. setosa* from Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldavia, Turkey and Ukraine; and only *P. gebleri* Faust, 1893, in majority of its occurrence parthenogenetic species, has a larger region of its distribution - Russia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia (Alonso-Zarazaga et al. 2017). Representatives of this genus are not so many often collected, but although they are stenotopic, they could be locally abundant. Recently collected material widened the distribution area for many new localities, as discovery of some species in Moldavia, Georgia and Ukraine (Yunakov 2004) and so it is possible to suppose that species with hidden way of life occupy larger regions. These small to middle sized short-nosed creatures lives by terricolous way of life in xerothermic to mesophilous habitats, being collected bellow stones, in sifting of roots of plants but also by evening sweeping.

The genus was in short last time twice revised, by Magnano & Osella (1971) and by Yunakov (2004). During these two articles type material, occurrence and male genitalia of several species were described, the genus was keyed. In fact, the only last unsolved species remained, which is *P. krueperi*. Magnano & Osella (1971) were able to examine only one female, maybe belonging to syntype series and did a redescription of the species without mainly male genitalia description. Yunakov (2004) did not state this species in his study, probably not having any material of this seldom species. Because one from the author (H. Winkelmann) was able to collect larger series of this species in Greece, we are able to precise position of this species including description of both, male and female genitalia. Female genitalia of *Parameira* were never described to that time.

Faust (1894) described *P. krueperi* from “Syra (Krüper)”, according to a not specified number of specimens. Syra (= Siros, not Syrna, which is another island) is an Aegean island

east of Peloponnésos. Except of not examined syntype material one specimen of the species is placed in Museum Frey, located as follows: “Syra, Parameira Krüperi ♀, n. sp. det. K. Daniel” (Magnano & Osella 1971).

Additional material of *P. krueperi* examined: 2 spec., Greece, Peloponnese: Messinia, Mt. Taygetos SW, Agh. Nikolaos, 36°49'04" N 22°17'45" E, 3 m, 18.v.2011, leg. Bahr, Bayer, Brunner, Winkelmann, (HWBG); 3 spec., Greece, Peloponnese: Messinia, Mt. Taygetos W, Saidona E, 36°52'05" N 22°17'25" E, 800 m, 19.v.2011, leg. Bahr, Bayer, Brunner, Winkelmann, (HWBG); 2 spec., Greece, Peloponnese: Messinia, Mt. Taygetos SW, Agh. Dimitrios, 36°48'25" N 22°17'58" E, 50 m, 20.v.2011, leg. Bahr, Bayer, Brunner, Winkelmann, (FBVC); 6 spec., Greece, Peloponnese: Messinia, Mt. Taygetos, Marathos S, 36°53'46" N 22°19'09" E, 1300 m, 21.v.2011, leg. Bahr, Bayer, Brunner, Winkelmann, (FBVC, HWBG); 15 spec., Greece, Peloponnese: Messinia, Mt. Taygetos SW, Agios Nikolaos E, 30 m, Gorge, 36°49'16" N 22°17'55" E, 22.v.2011, leg. Bahr, Bayer, Brunner, Winkelmann, (FBVC, HWBG, RBSC); photos from female and male of this location by Bahr et. al. (2016); 1 ♀, Greece, Peloponnésos S, Langada p. Aeropoli env., macchia, 200 m, 27.iv.2008, S. Benedikt lgt., (SBPC).

Differential diagnosis. *P. krueperi* is externally very similar to *P. setosa*, from which it is possible to distinguish it mainly by the following set of characters:

1. Antennal funicle robust, segments 4-7 wider than long. Rostrum longer, 1.03-1.07 × as wide as long. Punctures on pronotum in fresh specimens deep, conspicuous. Penis in ventral view widest near base, in lateral view with curved apex (Fig. 9). Plate of sternite VIII in females wider than long, with slender basal margin placed only in short basal part (Fig. 13). *P. setosa* Seidlitz
- Antennal funicle slender, segments 4-6 longer than wide, segment 7 isodiametric. Rostrum shorter, 1.13-1.19 × as wide as long. Punctures on pronotum in fresh specimens shallow, inconspicuous. Penis in ventral view widest at basal third, in lateral view with apex almost straight (Fig. 8). Plate of sternite VIII in females as long as wide, with basal margin continuing as two arms into basal part of plate (Fig. 12). *P. krueperi* Faust

Bionomics. H. Winkelmann collected the specimens by sifting of dry grass with roots, near *Olea* trees. He found some specimens by Saidona under rosettes of *Helianthemum* sp., part



Fig. 7. Habitus of *Parameira krueperi* Faust, male dorsal and lateral view, female dorsal view.

of material just fresh developed. S. Benedikt (pers. comm.) collected his one female by sifting of soil in macchia.

***Pelletierellus danbartai* Borovec, 2015**
(Figs. 14, 15)

Pelletierellus danbartai Borovec, 2015a: 8.

Pelletierellus danbartai: Alonso-Zarazaga et al. 2017: 403.

The species was described not long ago, based on a couple of specimens from Thessaloniki. It was newly recollected by the second author (H. Winkelmann) (Fig. 14) and because spermatheca of paratype female were not examined, we want to complete description of this species by its characters (Fig. 15): cornu regularly curved and evenly tapering apicad; corpus rounded; ramus distinctly longer than wide, subtrapezoidal and conspicuously longer and wider than slender, rod-shaped collum.

Additional material examined: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Greece bor., Mikwa Volvi W., Lake Volvi (Rendina W), N 40 41.280, E 23 32.174, 4.vi.2016, 100 m, H. Winkelmann lgt., (HWBG, RBSC).



Fig. 14. Living specimens of *Pelletierellus danbartai* on locality Lake Volvi.



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Fig. 24. The diversity of plants is on sunny places between the stones great (*Rumex* sp., *Thymus* sp., *Mercurialis* sp. etc.). But the competition of fern is a problem for this richness of species. Two specimens of the *Pelletierellus messutati* sp. nov. were found here.



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Fig. 25. Locality of *Pelletierellus messutati* sp. nov. on Euboa (Evia) S, Mt. Ochi, 2 km NE Myli. On the first sight trees, grasses and fern are dominant the vegetation.

Pelletierellus messutati sp. nov.

(Figs. 16-20)

Type material. Holotype: (♂): 'GR [Greece], Euboea (Evia) S, Mt. Ochi, 2 km NE Myli, 38°03'N, 24°27'E, 935 m, 4.6.2015, leg. Winkelmann (FO 3)', (HWBG). Paratypes: (1 ♀): the same data as holotype, (HWBG); (1 ♂): 'Greece, South Euboea, Oki mountain, near Rouklia village, cca 750 m, 25/X/2003, deciduous Quercus forest, under stone, G. Kakiopoulos lgt.', (GKAG); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): the same as previous, but '05/I/2008, under Platanus stump', (1 ♂ RBSC, 1 ♀ GKAG); (3 ♀♀): 'Greece, southern Euboea, Oki Mts., 1100-1398 m, 24-25.xi.2017, under stones, G. Kakiopoulos lgt.', (1 ♀ RBSC, 2 ♀♀ GKAG).

Description. Length of males 2.91-3.56 mm, females 3.44-3.69 mm, holotype 2.91 mm. Appressed scales on dorsal part of body small, irregularly star-shaped, with 4-5 tips with small hole in the middle, 5-6 across elytral interval width, leaving very slender space between them. Semierect setae on elytra conspicuous, forming regular row on intervals, as long or longer than half the width of interval, slender, subspatulate, widest at midlength, tip obtuse, dense on odd, sparse on even intervals, distance between two setae on odd intervals slightly shorter, on even intervals 5-8 × longer than length of one seta. Setae light brownish, some setae on even intervals dark brownish. Semierect to semiappressed setae on pronotum, head and rostrum spatulate, distinctly shorter than half of length of elytral setae, moderately densely irregularly scattered. Antennal scapes with slender, subspatulate, moderately long, erect setae, distinctly prominent anterior and posterior outline.

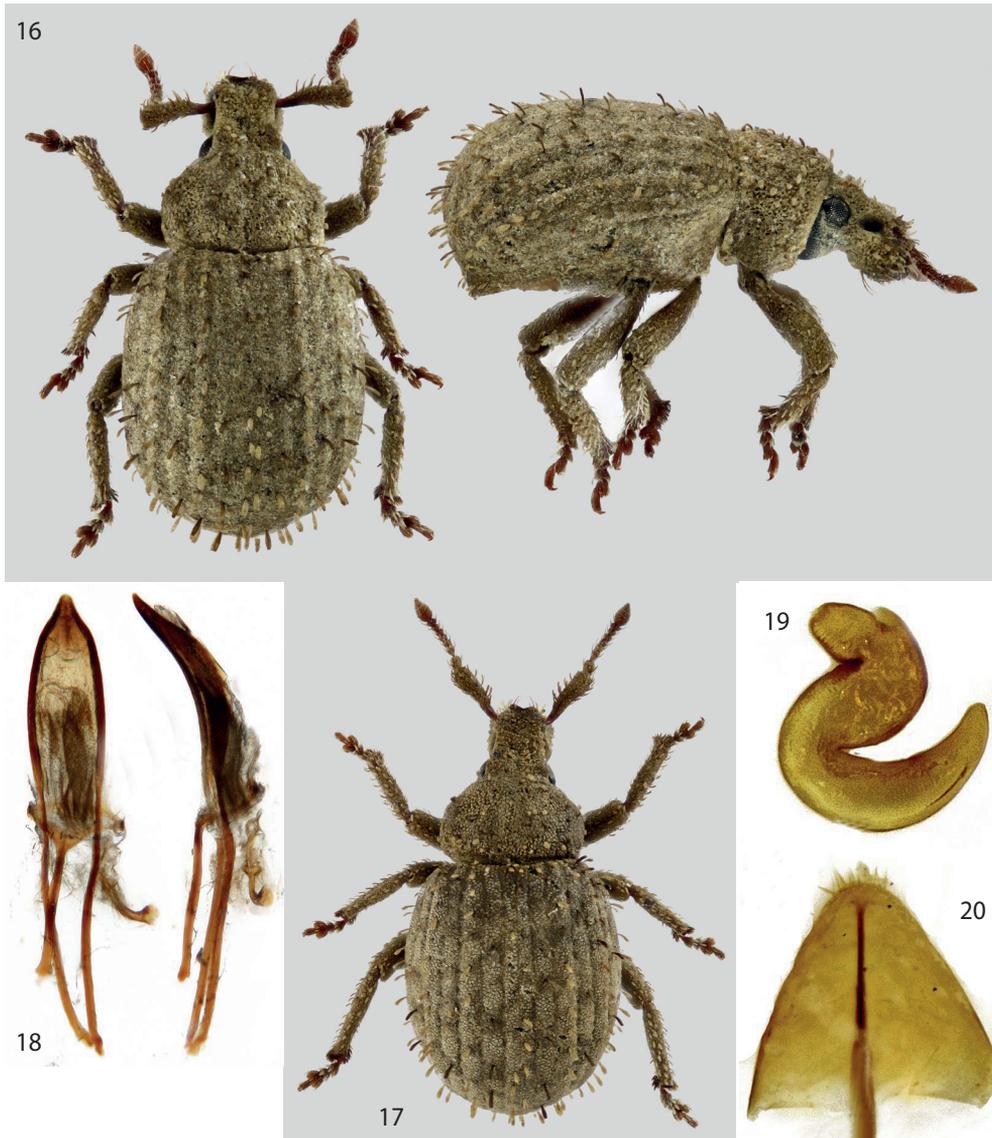
Rostrum (Figs. 16, 17) 1.11-1.16 × as wide as long, before eyes in short distance enlarged, widest at basal quarter to fifth, then slightly tapered anteriorly with straight sides. Epifrons widest at anterior third, in basal part subparallel-sided to slightly enlarged, at apical part distinctly tapered anteriorly, with slender longitudinal stria in middle, partly hidden by scales. Scrobes laterally slender, furrow-shaped, weakly curved, directed to ventral half of eyes, separated from them by wide squamose stripe. Eyes large, faintly regularly vaulted, slightly prominent from outline of head, almost touching anterior border of pronotum. Head with weakly swollen longitudinal borders above eyes; vertex with slender median longitudinal stria.

Antennae (Figs. 16, 17) short and robust; scapes 1.2 × as long as funicle, at base weakly curved, gradually enlarged apically, at apex 1.2-1.3 × wider than clubs. Funicle segments 1 and 2 robust and conical, segment 1 1.3-1.4 × as long as wide and 1.2-1.3 × as long as segment 2, which is 1.3-1.4 × as long as wide; segments 3-6 1.2-1.3 × as wide as long; segment 7 1.5-1.6 × as wide as long; clubs 1.6-1.8 × as long as wide.

Pronotum (Figs. 16, 17) 1.52-1.54 × as wide as long, widest at basal half with subparallel-sides, at anterior third strongly tapered anteriorly, behind anterior margin constricted, base slightly arched. Disc in basal two thirds with three shallow, ill-defined but distinct longitudinal furrows. Pronotum in lateral view vaulted.

Elytra (Figs. 16, 17) oval, 1.18-1.19 × as long as wide, with rounded sides, widest at midlength, broadly rounded at apex. Striae narrow, punctate, intervals wide, slightly vaulted. Elytra in lateral view vaulted.

Apex of anterior tibiae rounded, laterally straight, inside weakly enlarged, with row of 8-9 blackish short spines. Tarsal segment 2 1.3 × as wide as long; segment 3 1.5-1.6 × as wide as long and 1.5-1.6 × as wide as segment 2; onychium 1.2-1.3 × as long as segment 3.



Figs. 16-20. *Pelletierellus messutati* sp. nov.: 16- male, dorsal and lateral view; 17- female, dorsal view; 18- penis, dorsal and lateral view; 19- spermatheca; 20- plate of sternite VIII in female.

Claws solidly fused at basal half.

Penis (Fig. 18) ventrally with distinctly rounded sides, widest at basal third, regularly tapered apicad with slightly separated, narrowly rounded tip; in lateral view slender, weakly curved, regularly tapered apicad. Tegmen with manubrium about twice as long as diameter of ring and slender parameres.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca (Fig. 19) with moderately robust, regularly curved and pointed cornu; corpus large; ramus robust, conically tapered apicad; collum very small, hump-shaped, conspicuously smaller than ramus. Sternite VIII (Fig. 20) with umbrella-shaped plate, about as long as wide, without lengthened apex and sclerotisation. Gonocoxites flat, subtriangular, with slender apical styli.

Differential diagnosis. By blackish spines at apex of protibiae and elytral erect setae on all intervals, this species belongs to *Pelletierellus championi* (Formánek, 1907) species group, as defined by Borovec (2015). The newly described species belongs to point 4 near *P. formaneki* Borovec, 2015 in last key to that group (Borovec 2015), by its slender pronotum without irregularly rounded depressions, tarsi with wide segment 3 and short onychium and rostrum wider than long, abruptly enlarged before eyes with epifrons slightly enlarged anteriorly in basal half. These two species could be distinguished by following set of characters:

1. Eyes small, asymmetrical, laterally distance from anterior border of pronotum equal to its diameter. Scapes with short semierect setae, inconspicuously prominent from its outline. Apex of protibiae with 6-7 spines. Penis (Fig. 21) short and wide, widest at middle, regularly tapered apicad with tip sharply pointed, laterally wide. Spermatheca (Figs. 22, 23) with collum equally large as ramus. *P. formaneki* Borovec
- Eyes large, regularly vaulted, laterally distance from anterior border of pronotum very short, shorter than its semidiameter. Scapes with long erect setae, conspicuously prominent from anterior and posterior outline. Apex of protibiae with 8-9 spines. Penis (Fig. 18) long and slender, widest at base, irregularly tapered apicad with tip shortly rounded, laterally slender. Spermatheca (Fig. 19) with collum conspicuously smaller than ramus.
..... *P. messutati* sp. nov.

Bionomics. G. Kakiopoulos collected the type material in deciduous *Quercus* forest, under stones or *Platanus* stump. H. Winkelmann collected a “dating” couple in the morning at low vegetation (*Thymus* sp.) near young *Pyrus* trees (*Pyrus* cf. *spinosa*) (Figs. 24, 25). The look to more specimens on this location was unsuccessful. More details to this location “(FO 3)” and the weevil- fauna are given by Winkelmann & Bahr (2016).

Etymology. Species named after our friend and colleague, who participate on faunistic research of Greek fauna, Jochen Messutat (Preußisch Oldendorf, Germany).

Distribution. Greece (Euboia).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We are most grateful to S. Benedikt (Plzeň, Czech Republic), G. Kakiopoulos (Athens, Greece) and Z. Malinka (Opava, Czech Republic), who helped us with the loan of his material. Special thanks to Miloslav Rakovič (Dobřichovice, Czech Republic) for linguistic help on the manuscript.

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Received: 7.5.2021

Accepted: 30.5.2021

Printed: 5.10.2021

