

# On the species of *Chiloneus* SCHOENHERR, 1842 from Greece and Cyprus, with description of two new species, and taxonomic notes on related genera (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)

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## Abstract

*Chiloneus cycladum* sp.n. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) from Iraklia, Naxos and Paros islands (Cyclades, Greece) and *C. winkelmanni* sp.n. from Rhodos (Greece) are described and illustrated. Both differ from the other Greek species in the small tooth of the femora and in the aedeagus being elongate-subtriangular with straight sides at the apex. *Chiloneus winkelmanni* is rather easily recognisable by its elytra being bifurcate at the apex. *Chiloneus scythropoides* REITTER, 1915 from Cyprus is synonymised with *C. brevithorax* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1874. The name *Chiloneus ionicus* KRAATZ, 1859 is regarded as the correct original spelling, while *C. “jonicus”*, used even in some recent catalogues, is an incorrect subsequent spelling. All species of *Chiloneus* SCHOENHERR, 1842 from Greece and Cyprus are treated, and a key to the Greek species is provided. *Sciaphilus corpulentus* KIESENWETTER, 1864 is transferred to *Sciaphobus* DANIEL, 1904.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, *Chiloneus*, new species, taxonomy, Greece, Cyprus.

## Introduction

The genus *Chiloneus* SCHOENHERR, 1842 belongs to the tribe Sciaphilini and comprises at present 41 described species occurring primarily in the Mediterranean Region, of which 40 are in the nominotypical subgenus, and only one in the subgenus *Mylaconeus* PESARINI, 1970 (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA et al. 2017). Whereas the taxonomy of most of the western and central Mediterranean species has been the subject of revisionary studies and recent publications (GONZÁLEZ 1970, PESARINI 1970, BOROVEC & PERRIN 2016, CASALINI et al. 2017), papers dealing with the eastern ones are often limited to original descriptions and catalogues, such as WINKLER (1932), DALLA TORRE et al. (1937), BOROVEC (2013), CASALINI et al. (2017), and ALONSO-ZARAZAGA et al. (2017).

In general, members of *Chiloneus* are quite uniformly shaped, and a few of them are known only from the type specimens or just from a few additional samples, often with imprecise collecting data, which makes their study particularly difficult.

This paper is an update of our knowledge of the *Chiloneus* species of Greece and Cyprus, comprising the description of two new species. All species of *Chiloneus* treated herein belong to the nominotypical subgenus. Some taxonomic notes on other Sciaphilini genera are presented as well.

## Material and methods

Measures were taken, as explained by BOROVEC (2015), with an ocular micrometer on a Rathanow microscope. Line drawings were made using a camera lucida mounted on the same microscope. Body length was measured in profile from anterior margin of eyes to apex of elytra. Habitus images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D mark II in combination with a Canon MP-E65

1–5 × macro lens. The resulting images were focus stacked with Zerene Stacker and post-processed with Adobe Photoshop CC 2015 programs.

In labels of type specimens, separate lines are indicated by a backslash (\), different labels by a double backslash (\). Labels of additional material are quoted verbatim, those written in Greek are transliterated, separate lines are indicated by a comma.

Abbreviations of the collections where types are preserved are as follows:

CGTS	Christoph Germann private collection, Rubigen, Switzerland
ECRI	Enzo Colonnelli private collection, Rome, Italy
GKAG	George Kakiopoulos private collection, Athens, Greece
HNHM	Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary
HWBG	Herbert Winkelmann private collection, Berlin, Germany
MWWP	Marek Wanat private collection, Wrocław, Poland
MKHC	Michael Košťál private collection, Hradec Králové, Czechia
MNB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
NMBA	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czechia
RBSC	Roman Borovec private collection, Sloupno, Czechia
RCRI	Roberto Casalini private collection, Rome, Italy
SBPC	Stanislav Benedikt private collection, Plzeň, Czechia
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
SMTD	Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Dresden, Germany
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany

## Notes on the *Chiloneus* species from Greece

### *Chiloneus (Chiloneus) cycladum* sp.n.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (GKAG): “Greece, Cyclades \ Paros island \ peak of Agii Pantes \ 28.iv.2014 \ under a stone \ G. Kakiopoulos lgt.”. **Paratypes**: 1 ♀ (RBSC): “Greece, Cyclades \ Naxos island \ near Klido village \ 15.iii.2016 \ on *Drimia maritima* (L.) [*Drimia numidica*] bulbs \ G. Kakiopoulos lgt.”; 1 ♀ (CGTS): “Greece, small Kyklades, Iraklia, 26.12.2015, leg. G. Gavalas, sweeping net”; 1 ♀ (NMBA): “Greece, small Kyklades, Iraklia, spring 2021, leg. G. Gavalas”.

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

1 ♂ (RBSC): same locality as paratype; head, pronotum and left legs missing.

**DESCRIPTION:** Body length: holotype 4.14 mm, paratype 4.48 mm. Body brownish, antennae and legs slightly paler, reddish brown (Fig. 1). Dorsal side of body sparsely covered by brownish and greyish, short, appressed piliform setae, not covering integument, interstria 6 and apical declivity of elytra densely covered by oval white and slightly smaller whitish with copper sheen appressed scales, forming 6–7 small, irregular spots across the width of an interstria; pronotum with transversely directed mixed greyish piliform and long oval appressed scales, which are longitudinally directed on head and rostrum where piliform setae are predominant. Elytral interstriae with one regular row of greyish brown narrow setae, slightly enlarging apically, which on disc are short, semi-appressed in males and semi-erect in females, and on apical declivity are erect and about three times longer than wide, being slightly longer in females, slightly longer than half the width of an interstria. Ventral side of body, legs and antennae sparsely covered by short, fine, appressed setae.

**Head:** Rostrum wide and short, 1.45–1.48 × as wide as long, at base 1.17–1.21 × as wide as at apex, in basal quarter slightly tapering anteriorly, then subparallel-sided, in lateral view flat, fronto-epistomal area sloping downwards. Epifrons wide and flat, with ill-defined margins, slightly widening toward base, with concave sides. Fronto-epistomal area large, subtrapezoidal, posteriorly narrowly carinate, with weakly arched posterior margin, shiny and glabrous with only

several minute punctures and very tiny piliform setae. Scrobes dorsally and laterally narrowly furrow-shaped, curved down below eye, not reaching ventral border of rostrum. Head behind eyes longer than diameter of eyes, enlarged toward base, vertex slightly domed, shiny, densely finely punctate. Eyes distinctly convex and prominent from outline of head.

Antennae: Very slender, scape as long as funicle, weakly curved at middle, shortly enlarged towards apical part, at apex  $0.7\text{--}0.8 \times$  as wide as club. Funicle segment 1  $2.3\text{--}2.5 \times$  as long as wide and  $1.2\text{--}1.3 \times$  as long as second segment, this is  $2.8\text{--}3.0 \times$  as long as wide, third  $1.5 \times$  as long as wide, fourth  $1.7\text{--}1.8 \times$  as long as wide, fifth  $1.5 \times$ , sixth  $1.3\text{--}1.4 \times$  as long as wide, seventh  $1.2 \times$  as long as wide, club  $2.6\text{--}2.7 \times$  as long as wide.

Pronotum:  $1.38\text{--}1.42 \times$  as wide as long, widest at middle, with regularly rounded sides, in lateral view slightly convex, slightly more tapered toward apex than toward base. Disc shiny, moderately densely punctate, punctures somewhat rough, their diameter distinctly shorter than the distance of two punctures.

Scutellum: Small, triangular, densely clothed by slender greyish scales.

Elytra: Long oval, in lateral view convex, distinctly more slender in males than in female, in males  $1.56\text{--}1.61 \times$  as long as wide, in female  $1.38 \times$  as long as wide, widest slightly behind middle, with weakly (males) or distinctly (female) curved sides, apically narrowly tapered. Striae deep, punctate; interstriae shiny, smooth, weakly convex.

Legs: All femora with small tooth. Tibiae long and slender; protibiae in males slightly curved inwards at apex, in female straight with apex weakly enlarged on short portion of inner margin. Tarsi slender, second tarsomere  $1.2 \times$  as long as wide, third  $1.4\text{--}1.5 \times$  as wide as long, onychium of pro- and mesotarsi  $0.9 \times$  as long as segment 3, in metatarsi as long as previous segment; claws fused on basal part.

Penis: Long and slender, in ventral view widest at base, irregularly tapering apically, with rounded sides at basal third and concavity at middle, apex regularly subtriangular with tip narrowly rounded; laterally regularly curved, apex very slender, pointed, curved (Fig. 3).

Female genitalia: Spermatheca (Fig. 7) with moderately wide, slightly regularly curved cornu; corpus large, rounded; ramus not developed; nodulus slender and short, curved. Gonocoxites flat, wide and short, regularly tapered apically, with short and robust apical styli provided with tuft of fine setae. Sternite VIII with long apodeme, widest at base of plate and with small, umbrella-shaped, isodiametric plate with ill-defined basal margin and slender apical margin fringed by sparse setae.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Due to the slender brownish body with roughly punctate pronotum this species is similar to *C. brevithorax* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1875 from Cyprus, *C. cyrenaicus* BOROVEC & WEILL, 2016 from Libya, *C. gabrieli* REITTER, 1915 from Corfu, *C. hoffmanni* (GONZÁLEZ, 1970) from Malta and Pelagian Islands, *C. infuscatus* (CHEVROLAT, 1861) from Algeria, *C. ionicus* KRAATZ, 1859 from Greece, *C. meridionalis* (BOHEMAN, 1840) from Sicily, and *C. ottomanus* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1892 from Turkey. The femora of all these species are edentate, only *C. ionicus* having femora with small tooth, and *C. hoffmanni* a very tiny tooth, sometimes difficult to see. *Chiloneus cycladum* differs from *C. hoffmanni* in its setae on elytral disc and on apical declivity distinctly longer and the apex of its penis is in ventral view elongate-subtriangular with straight sides, whereas the penis of *C. hoffmanni* is shortly tapering apicad with distinctly concave sides. The closest species to *C. cycladum* is *C. ionicus*, but the latter is distinctly larger with shorter elytral setae, and the apex of the penis is in ventral view narrowly pointed and in lateral view straight.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 15): Greece: Cyclades (Iraklia, Naxos, Paros).



Figs. 1–2: 1) *Chiloneus cycladum*, habitus (paratype); 2) *C. winkelmanni*, habitus (holotype).

**BIONOMICS:** The holotype was collected under stones, and one paratype was found on bulbs of *Drimia numidica* (JORD. & FOURR.) J.C. MANNING & GOLDBLATT.

**ETYMOLOGY:** The epithet is the plural genitive of the Latin name of the Cyclades.

***Chiloneus (Chiloneus) winkelmanni* sp.n.**

**TYPE MATERIAL:** **Holotype** ♂ (HWBG): “GR: Rhodos, Profitis Ilias \ 660 m \ 36°16'22" N 27°56'49" E, \ 01.04.2007, leg. Bahr, Bayer, \ Brunner, Winkelmann (FO2)”. **Paratype** ♀ (HWBG): same data.

**DESCRIPTION:** Body length: holotype 4.26 mm, paratype 5.06 mm. Body dark brownish, antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown (Fig. 2). Dorsal surface covered by rather dense appressed scales not completely concealing integument, some of which are oval-elongate, quite small and light brownish, and some others of the same colour are oval and form scattered spots. In addition, another kind of larger oval greyish with greenish to pearly sheen scales creates small spots mainly on elytral intervals 3, 5 and 7. Pronotum with sparse appressed, transversally oriented piliform brownish scales, and long oval greyish scales with greenish sheen, forming three ill-defined longitudinal stripes. Head and rostrum with the same sort of scales as pronotum, longitudinally oriented. Elytra with one regular row of slender raised subspatulate setae on each interval, semi-appressed and hardly visible on the disc and semi-erect on posterior declivity, here somewhat shorter than half the width of an interval, in males slightly shorter than in females. Ventral side of body, legs and antennae sparsely covered by thin appressed setae.

**Head:** Rostrum wide and short, in male  $1.39 \times$ , in female  $1.47 \times$  as long as wide at base, in male  $1.20 \times$  and in female  $1.18 \times$  wider at base than at apex, from basal third distinctly tapered toward apex, with slightly convex sides, then weakly constricted at base of antennal scrobes, at middle subparallel-sided, at apex weakly prominent laterally around apex of scrobes; in lateral view flat, fronto-epistomal area weakly declivous. Epifrons wide, flat, with ill-defined margins, weakly

widening toward base. Fronto-epistomal area large, subtrapezoidal, shiny, glabrous, with several very fine punctures extending to anterior third of rostrum, posteriorly narrowly carinate, with straight posterior margin. Antennal scrobes dorsally narrowly reniform; laterally narrow, curved down below eye, not reaching ventral border of rostrum. Vertex flat, shiny, finely double-punctate. Eyes distinctly convex and prominent from outline of head. Head behind eyes longer than the diameter of eyes, widening toward base.

Antennae: Very slender, scape  $1.1 \times$  as long as funicle, curved at middle, at apical fourth enlarged, at apex  $0.7\text{--}0.8 \times$  as wide as club, more slender in females than in males. In male first segment of funicle  $2.9 \times$  as long as wide, second  $2.9 \times$  as long as wide, third  $1.4 \times$  as long as wide, fourth  $1.5 \times$  as long as wide, fifth and sixth  $1.3 \times$  as long as wide, seventh  $1.2 \times$  as long as wide, club  $2.4 \times$  as long as wide; in female first segment of funicle  $3.1 \times$  as long as wide, second  $3.0 \times$  as long as wide, third  $1.7 \times$  as long as wide, fourth  $1.8 \times$  as long as wide, fifth and sixth  $1.5 \times$  as long as wide, seventh  $1.2 \times$  as long as wide, club  $2.9 \times$  as long as wide.

Pronotum: In male  $1.19 \times$ , in female  $1.30 \times$  as wide as long, widest at middle, with weakly rounded sides, constricted behind anterior margin, and in lateral view convex. Disc moderately shiny, densely punctate, the quite rough punctures mingled with some very small ones. The diameter of larger punctures distinctly shorter than the distance of two of them.

Scutellum: Small, triangular, densely clothed by greyish scales.

Elytra: Long oval, in lateral view convex, slightly more slender in male than in female, in male  $1.59 \times$  as long as wide, in female  $1.56 \times$  as long as wide, widest at posterior third with weakly curved sides, apically tapering and shortly mucronate, projections small but distinct, narrower in males than in females (Figs. 11–12). Humeral tubercles weakly prominent from sides. Striae punctate, deep. Intervals flat, smooth and shiny.

Legs: Femora unarmed. Tibiae very long and slender (Fig. 13); protibiae in male moderately curved inwards towards apex, in female straight, inner side only weakly enlarged. Tarsi with second tarsomere  $1.1\text{--}1.2 \times$  as long as wide, third  $1.5\text{--}1.6 \times$  as wide as long, onychium  $0.8\text{--}0.9 \times$  as long as segment 3; claws solidly fused on basal half.

Penis: Long and slender, in ventral view widest at base, evenly tapering apically, sides concave, apex subtriangular, narrowly rounded with slightly concave sides, laterally moderately wide, distinctly curved, very slender (Fig. 4).

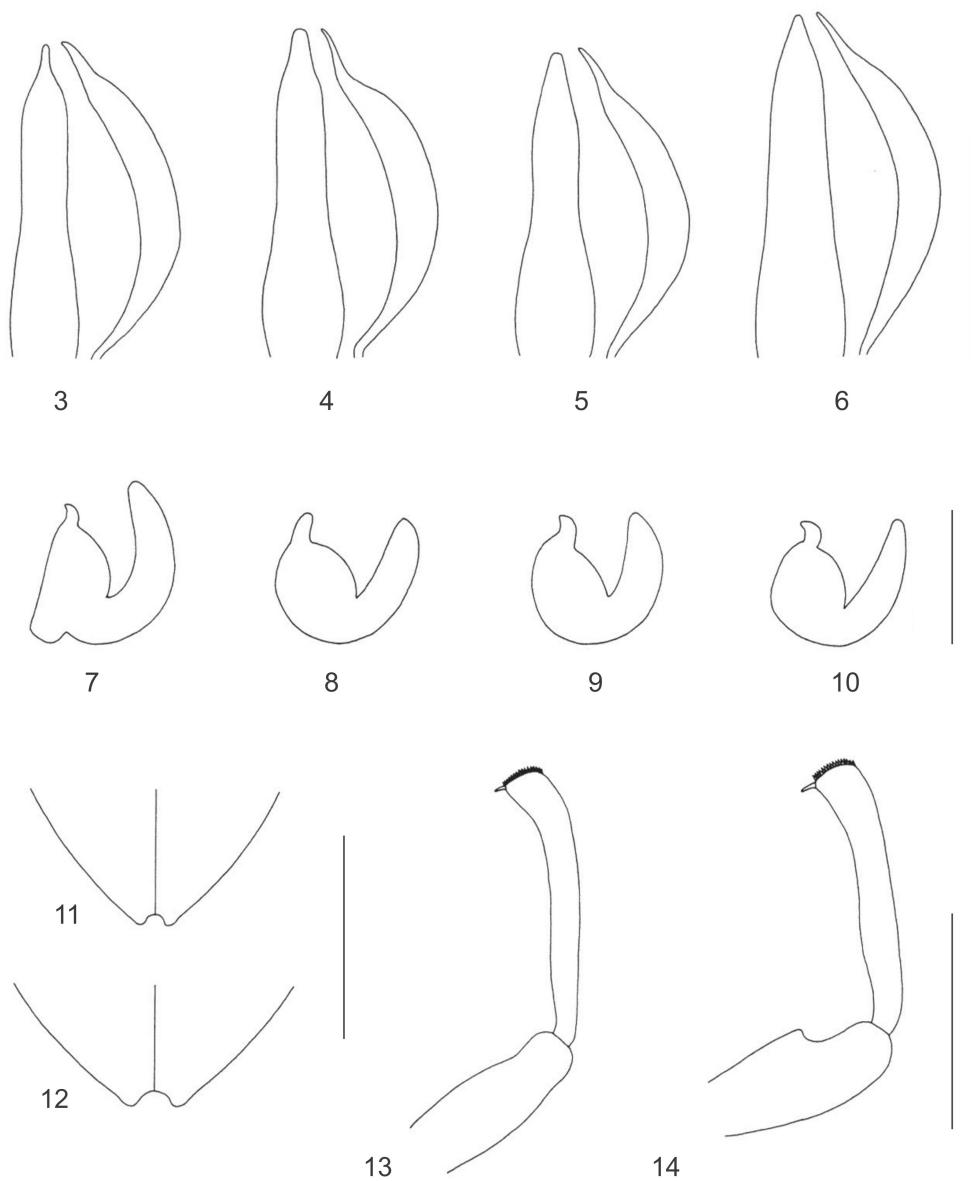
Female genitalia: Spermatheca (Fig. 8) with moderately short, curved cornu; corpus large, rounded, weakly elongate; ramus not developed; nodulus slender and short, curved, placed on tip of ramus. Gonocoxites flat, wide and short, regularly tapering toward apex, with short and robust apical styli provided with tuft of fine setae. Sternite VIII with long apodeme, widest at base of plate and with small, umbrella-shaped plate with ill-defined basal margin and slender apical margin fringed by sparse setae.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Due to the slender brownish body with roughly punctate pronotum it is similar to the species discussed above in the differential diagnosis of *C. cycladum*. However, *C. winkelmanni* differs from all of these in its bifurcate elytral apex (in both sexes) and in the male protibiae, which are slender and distinctly curved inwards.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 15): Greece: Rhodos Island.

BIONOMICS: Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The new species is dedicated to one of its collectors, our German colleague and friend Herbert Winkelmann.



Figs. 3–14: 3–6) Penis, ventral and lateral view, 3) *Chiloneus gabrieli*, 4) *C. winkelmanni*, 5) *C. cycladum*, 6) *C. ionicus*, scale = 1 mm; 7–10) spermatheca, 7) *C. gabrieli*, 8) *C. winkelmanni*, 9) *C. cycladum*, 10) *C. ionicus*, scale = 0.25 mm; 11–12) apex of elytra of *C. winkelmanni*, 11) male, 12) female, scale = 1 mm; 13–14) right anterior femur and tibia, 13) *C. winkelmanni*; 14) *C. cycladum*, scale = 1 mm.



***Chiloneus (Chiloneus) corcyreus* (PENECKE, 1935)***Chilonorhinus corcyreus* PENECKE 1935: 107.TYPE MATERIAL: One **syntype**, unsexed (SMTD): "Jon. Inseln, Korfu [printed] \ *Chilonorhinus corcyreus* m. [handwritten] Penecke det. [printed]".

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 15): Greece: Corfu Island.

***Chiloneus (Chiloneus) gabrieli* REITTER, 1915***Chiloneus gabrieli* REITTER 1915: 189.TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype**, sex not identified (HNHM): "Graecia [printed] \ *Sciaphilus* sp. [handwritten] \ *Chiloneus* n. sp. [handwritten] \ *Chiloneus Gabrieli* m. 1915 Type [handwritten] \ Holotypus [printed by red ink] 1915 *Chiloneus Gabrieli* Reitter [handwritten, label with red borders] \ Coll. Reitter [printed]".**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

GREECE (Crete): 6 ♂♂ 11 ♀♀, Crete or., Orno Mts., Dafni env., 27.iii.2014, garrigue, 600 m, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBPC); 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Crete or., Dikti Mts., Anatoli env., 26.iii.2014, garrigue, 600 m, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBPC); 1 ♀, GR/Nordkreta, Neapoli, 12.4.2000, W. Ziegler (HWBG); 5 exs., Crete [11a], NW, Dikti Oros, Limnakaro, 35°8'8"N 25°29'0"E, 1170 m, sifted, 27.III.2012, V. Assing (NMPC); 1 ex., same data but [38], 7.IV.2012, ant nests (*Messor* sp.) (NMPC); 3 exs., same data but 35°7'33"N 25°29'00"E, 1330 m, under stones, 7.IV.2012 (NMPC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (HWBG), Heraklion: Knossos, 30.3.2013, leg. H. Winkelmann (HWBG); 1 ♀, Crete: Heraklion: Anemospilia, 5.4.2013, leg. H. Winkelmann (HWBG); 1 ♂, Crete c., Prinias pr. Agia Varvara, 26.iv.2013, garrigue, 600 m., S. Benedikt lgt. (SBPC); 1 ♀, Creta mer., Nea Kria Vrisi env., pr. Agia Galini 35°8.8'N 24°38.0'E, 350 m, 27.iii.2015, Michael Košťál leg. (MKHC); 6 exs., Creta c. mer., Agia Galini env., 35°07.9'N 24°41.0'E, 130 m, 22.iii.2015, *Urginea maritima* (L.) Baker [*Drimia numidica*], Michael Košťál leg. (MKHC); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Kreta, Nida-Plateau NE, 35°13'08"N 24°52'32"E, 7.–23.5.2008, 1477 m, leg. Bahr, Bayer & Brunner (CGTS); 2 ♂♂, Creta mer., O. Siderotas Mts., Akoumia env., 35°08.0'N 24°35.0'E, 400 m, 25.iii.2015, Michael Košťál leg. (MKHC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Creta mer., Agia Triada env., pr. Timbaki, 35°03.0'N 24°48.3'E, 100 m, 27.iii.2015, Michael Košťál leg. (MKHC); 2 ♀♀, GR: Crete: Rethymno: Previli, 31.3.2013, leg. H. Winkelmann (HWBG); 1 ♂, GR: Crete: Rethymno: Armeni, 4.4.2013, leg. H. Winkelmann (HWBG); 8 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀, Rethymno: Bali, 24.3.–6.4.2013, leg. H. Winkelmann (16 HWBG, 2 ECRI); 1 ♂, Crete: Rethymno: Nida-Plateau, 29.3.2013, leg. H. Winkelmann (HWBG); 1 ♀, Crete: Rethymno: Perama – Anogia, 26.3.2013, leg. H. Winkelmann (HWBG); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Kriti (Réthimno), Psiloritis – m 1100, N35.14.43 E24.50.46, 15.IV.2015 – E. Colonnelli (ECRI); 1 ♂, same locality and date but G. Meloni (ECRI); 2 ♂♂, Kriti (Réthimno), Psiloritis – m 1200, N35.14.21 E24.53.06, 15.IV.2015 – E. Colonnelli (ECRI); 1 ♂, Kriti (Réthimno), Psiloritis páno apó ton Idíon Ánthron – m 2100, N35.12.57 E24.48.54, 2.V.2017 – E. Colonnelli (ECRI); 1 ♀, Crete (Rethymnon), 35.242°N 24.778°E, Psiloritis Mts., Lakos Migerou refuge, 1580–1650 m, night coll., 26.5.2017, leg. M. Wanat (MWWP); 1 ex., Crete [28], S Anogia, Psiloritis Mts., 35°14'59"N 24°53'5"E, 1180 m, under stones, 3.IV.2012, leg. V. Assing (NMPC); 43 exs., Crete, Agios Vasilios env., 35°15.7'N 24°27.8'E, 450 m, 22.iii.2015, *Urginea maritima* (L.) Baker [*Drimia numidica*], leg. M. Košťál (MKHC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Crete, Plakias, 29.3.1988, leg. Winkelmann – Klöck (HWBG); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Crete: Alikambos, 24.4.2011, leg. H. Winkelmann (HWBG); 1 ♂, Kriti, Chania, Alikampos, 13.IV.2014, leg. Casalini (RCRI); 1 ♀, Kreta, Lefka Ori E, Imbros-Schlucht, 35°14'48"N 24°10'7"E, 21.5.2008, 600–700 m, leg. Bahr, Bayer & Brunner (CGTS); 11 exs., Kriti (Khaniá), Impros gorges, 35°15'N 24°10'E – m 770, 12.IV.2014 – R. Casalini (1 ECRI, 10 RCRI); 1 ♂, Crete Island, Chania, W-Asfendos, nahe Radar Station, 5°15'13"N 24°11'20"E, 1228 m, 12.IV.2012, leg. C. Germann (CGTS); 1 ♀, Crete, Chania, W-Asfendos, unterh. Radar Station, 35°15'05"N 24°11'17"E, 1100 m, 9.4.2012, GS Moos, Polsterpflanzen, leg. C. Germann (CGTS); 1 ♀, Crete Island, Chania, S-Prises, Kulturland, Olivenhain, 35°20'47"N 24°11'50"E, 290 m, 12.4.2012, leg. C. Germann (CGTS); 2 ♀♀ [found dead], Kriti (Khaniá), oropédio Niatou – m 2100, N35.17.31 E24.08.48, 10.V.2017 – E. Colonnelli (ECRI); 2 ♀♀, Crete occ., Omalos, plateau env., 27.iv.2015, 1050–1300 m, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBPC); 1 ♀, Crete occ., Lefká Ori Mts., Thériso env., 4 km N, 8.–9.4.1990, 600 m, R. Borovec lgt. (RBSC); 1 ♂, Crete occ., Lefká Ori Mts., Thériso env., 1 km S, 9.–10.4.1990, 900 m, R. Borovec lgt. (RBSC).

REMARKS: The holotype is well-preserved, 4.19 mm long, with the dissected genitalia placed in a small plastic vial attached to the same pin. Dissection and remounting were done before our examination of the type specimen.

BIOLOGICAL NOTES: Enzo Colonnelli found his material under stones and by sifting leaf litter. Stanislav Benedikt (pers. comm.) collected his material from *Sarcopoterium spinosum* (L.) SPACH (Rosaceae). Michael Košťál (pers. comm.) collected all his material from *Drimia numidica* (Asparagaceae).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 15): Greece: Crete Island.

### *Chiloneus (Chiloneus) ionicus* KRAATZ, 1859

*Chiloneus ionicus* KRAATZ 1859: 56. – SCHAUM 1862; MARSEUL 1867; WEISE 1891, 1906.

*Chiloneus jonicus* [incorrect subsequent spelling]: KIESENWETTER 1864: 247; SEIDLITZ 1868; GEMMINGER 1871; WINKLER 1932; DALLA TORRE et al. 1937; BOROVEC 2013; ALONSO-ZARAZAGA et al. 2017.

TYPE MATERIAL: Seven **syntypes** (SDEI), one male remounted and dissected by us: “*Chiloneus* Schh. [handwritten] \ *ionicus* mihi Berl. Ent. Zeit. III Graecia Krüper [handwritten] \ *Syntypus* [printed, red]”.

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

GREECE: 1 ♂, Corfu, Mt. Pantokratoras, 2.4 km SE Loutsas, 39°46'07"N 19°53'11"E, 450 m, 22.V.2012, leg. Bahr & Winkelmann (HWBG); 1 ex., Corfu (SMTD); 2 exs., Attica, 45 km NE Athens, near Grammatiko village, II.2016, on *Drimia maritima* bulbs, leg. G. Kakiopoulos (RBSC); 1 ex., Attica, Várkiza, 8.V.1993, leg. E. Colonnelli (ECRI); 1 ♀, Peloponnes, Messinia, Mt. Taygetos W, Kastania – Milia, 36°50'41"N 22°19'59"E, ca. 590 m, 29.V.2011, leg. Bahr, Bayer, Brunner & Winkelmann (HWBG); 1 ex., Peloponnes (SMTD); 1 ex., Ionian Islands (SMTD); 3 exs. (HNHM), 2 exs. (SMTD), no detailed locality data, leg. Frivaldsky.

NOMENCLATURAL NOTE: In the original description (KRAATZ 1859), the epithet was spelled as “*ionicus*”. The incorrect subsequent spelling “*jonicus*” was originally introduced by KIESENWETTER (1864: 247), and since then it was unfortunately used in a number of catalogues (see above).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 15): Greece: Attica, Peloponnese, Corfu Island.

### Key to the Greek species of *Chiloneus*

- 1 Elytra with only piliform appressed setae in addition to raised setae which are equally long and semierect on base and on posterior declivity. Corfu ..... **corcyreus**
- Elytra with piliform and more or less long, oval appressed scales in addition to raised setae, which are short and semi-appressed at base of elytra, whereas they are distinctly longer and semierect on posterior declivity ..... 2
- 2 Elytra clothed only by oval appressed scales. Onychium 1.1–1.2 × as long as tarsal segment 3. Penis with long slender pointed apex (Fig. 3). Spermatheca with developed ramus. Crete .... **gabrieli**
- Elytra clothed by both oval and piliform appressed scales. Onychium 0.8–0.9 × as long as tarsal segment 3. Penis with short, rather widely rounded apex (Figs. 4–6). Spermatheca without ramus ..... 3
- 3 Apex of elytra bifurcate (Figs. 11–12). All femora edentate (Fig. 13). Protibiae in male distinctly curved inwards (Fig. 13). Apex of aedeagus with slightly concave sides in ventral view, in profile narrower at anterior third (Fig. 4). Rhodos ..... **winkelmanni**
- Apex of elytra rounded. At least profemora with small tooth (Fig. 14). Protibiae in male weakly curved inwards (Fig. 14). Apex of aedeagus without concavity in ventral view, in profile slender on anterior third (Figs. 5–6) ..... 4
- 4 Larger (5.1–5.9 mm). Disc of elytra with short setae, semi-appressed in females and almost appressed and hardly visible in males. Apex of aedeagus in ventral view pointed, in profile straight (Fig. 6). Peloponnes, Attica, Ionian Islands ..... **ionicus**
- Smaller (4.1–4.5 mm). Disc of elytra with rather long setae semi-erect in females and semi-appressed in males. Apex of aedeagus in ventral view narrowly rounded, in profile curved (Fig. 5). Cyclades ..... **cycladum**





Fig. 15: Distribution of the species of *Chiloneus* in Greece: *C. corcyreus* (rhombus), *C. cycladum* (triangles), *C. gabrieli* (dots), *C. ionicus* (inverted triangles), *C. winkelmanni* (cross).

### Notes on the *Chiloneus* species from Cyprus

There are only two species known from Cyprus, both endemic.

#### *Chiloneus (Chiloneus) brevithorax* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1874

*Chiloneus brevithorax* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES 1874: CCXXVI.

*Chiloneus (Chiloneus) scythropoides* REITTER 1915: 190. **syn.n.**

*Microelytrodon theresae* PIC 1945: 2.

TYPE MATERIAL of *Chiloneus scythropoides*: **Holotype**, sex not identified (HNHM): “Cyprus [handwritten] \ sp. nov. Type desideratum [handwritten] \ Holotypus [printed by red ink] \ 1915 *Chiloneus scythropoides* Reitter [handwritten] \ *scythropoides* m. [handwritten] \ *Scytropus* [handwritten] \ Coll. Reitter [printed] (HNHM)”. **Paratype**, sex not identified (HNHM): “Cyprus [handwritten] \ Paratypus [printed by red ink] \ 1915 *Chiloneus scythropoides* Reitter [handwritten] \ Coll. Reitter [printed]”.

REMARKS: The holotype is well-preserved, 3.94 mm long, with the dissected genitalia placed in a small plastic vial attached to the same pin. Dissection and remounting were made before our examination of the type specimen. Both specimens are clearly conspecific with the holotype of *Chiloneus brevithorax* (see BOROVEC & PERRIN 2016: 135).

DIAGNOSIS: 3.9–5.2 mm long. Elytra covered by mixed appressed oval, long oval and piliform setae not concealing integument. Semi-erect setae on elytral disc conspicuous. Onychium short, 1.1–1.2 × as long as segment 3.

DISTRIBUTION: Cyprus, where the species seems to be rather common.

### *Chiloneus (Chiloneus) innotatus* (PIC, 1927)

*Sciaphilus innotatus* PIC 1927: 2.

*Desbrochersella insulana* GONZÁLEZ 1970: 61.

DIAGNOSIS: 3.3–3.6 mm long. Elytra lacking appressed piliform setae, only with oval to elongate-oval scales fully concealing integument. Semi-appressed setae on elytral disc hardly visible. Onychium long, 1.5–1.6 × as long as segment 3.

DISTRIBUTION: Cyprus. Besides the type material, only two specimens are known (see BOROVEC & PERRIN 2016).

### Taxonomic notes on other *Sciaphilini*

#### *Sciaphobus corpulentus* (KIESENWETTER, 1864) comb.n.

*Sciaphilus corpulentus* KIESENWETTER, 1864: 244.

TYPE MATERIAL: Type(s) of this species were not found in the ZSM (Michael Balke, pers. comm. 2021) or in the MNB (Bernd Jaeger, pers. comm. 2021).

*Sciaphilus corpulentus* KIESENWETTER, 1864 was described from “Greece” without detailed locality data (KIESENWETTER 1864), and the author himself raised some doubt about the generic placement of the new species.

We examined one specimen of a *Sciaphobus* DANIEL, 1904 from Croatia deposited under the name “corpulentus” in the SDEI. STIERLIN (1884: 86), who possibly studied typical specimens of the Kiesenwetter species, maintained this species in *Sciaphilus* SCHOENHERR, 1823. Afterwards, *Sciaphilus corpulentus* was transferred to *Chiloneus* without any explanation by WEISE (1906). According to the original description (KIESENWETTER 1864) some of the characters of the species do not agree with *Chiloneus*, like short and robust antennae reaching just the posterior margin of eyes, and scales with metallic sheen. Also, in the differential diagnosis, KIESENWETTER (1864) compared the newly described species with *Eudipnus micans* (FABRICIUS, 1792), a synonym of *Polydrusus (Eudipnus) mollis* (STRØM, 1768), and to *Sciaphobus squalidus* (GYLLENHAL, 1834).

In all these characters, *Sciaphilus corpulentus* differs from all known *Chiloneus*, suggesting that it must be placed in the genus *Sciaphobus*.

The small tooth on the hind femora places *Sciaphobus corpulentus* near *S. caesius* HAMPE, 1871, also known from Greece. It must be noted that the date of publication of HAMPE (1871) is actually January 1871, and not 1870 as incorrectly stated in LÖBL & SMETANA (2013) and in ALONSO-ZARAZAGA et al. (2017).

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