

**New faunistic data on Palaearctic species
of the tribes Mecinini and Tychiini
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Curculioninae)**

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Abstract – The distribution of 43 Palaearctic species belonging to Mecinini and Tychiini (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Curculioninae) is revised. New country records are the following: *Gymnetron niloticum* Kirsch, 1881 (Macedonia, Romania), *Gymnetron stimulosum* (Germar, 1821) (Romania, Serbia, Turkey), *Gymnetron veronicae* (Germar, 1821) (Georgia), *Mecinus pirazzolii* (Stierlin, 1867) (Macedonia, Romania), *Miarus longicollis* F. Solari, 1947 (Bulgaria, Georgia), *Miarus rotundicollis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1893 (Turkey), *Rhinusa florum* (Rübsaamen, 1895) (Romania), *Sibinia (Dichotychius) beckeri* Desbrochers des Loges, 1873 (Croatia), *Sibinia (Dichotychius) simulans* Caldara et Karasyov, 1995 (Romania), *Sibinia (Dichotychius) sodalis* Germar, 1823 (Portugal), *Sibinia (Dichotychius) subirrorata* Faust, 1885 (Syria), *Sibinia (Sibinia) auliensis* Pic, 1902 (Russian Far East, Turkey), *Sibinia (Sibinia) hopffgarteni* Tournier, 1874 (Mongolia, Turkey), *Sibinia (Sibinia) seriata* Desbrochers des Loges, 1873 (Tunisia), *Sibinia (Sibinia) unicolor* Fähræus, 1843 (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria), *Tychius (Tychius) amabilis* Faust, 1894 (Syria), *Tychius (Tychius) astragali* Becker, 1862 (Romania), *Tychius (Tychius) balcanicus* Caldara, 1990 (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro), *Tychius (Tychius) boroveci* Caldara, 1995 (Macedonia), *Tychius (Tychius) callidus* Caldara, 1990 (Iran), *Tychius (Tychius) consputus* Kiesenwetter, 1864 (Macedonia), *Tychius (Tychius) cupricolor* Penecke, 1936 (Syria), *Tychius (Tychius) cuprinus* Rosenhauer, 1856 (Portugal), *Tychius (Tychius) eldae* Caldara, 1990 (European Turkey), *Tychius (Tychius) hebes* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875 (Albania), *Tychius (Tychius) hieki* Caldara, 1990 (Turkey), *Tychius (Tychius) hoffmanni* Tempère, 1957 (Portugal), *Tychius (Tychius) lautus* Gyllenhal, 1835 (Georgia), *Tychius (Tychius) longulus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1873 (Romania), *Tychius (Tychius) minor* Karasyov et Caldara, 1992 (Turkey), *Tychius (Tychius) ochraceus* Tournier, 1874 (southern Russia), *Tychius (Tychius) oschianus* Faust, 1885 (Kazakhstan), *Tychius (Tychius) trivialis* Boheman, 1843 (Croatia), *Tychius (Tychius) vossi* Caldara, 1990 (western Siberia).

Key words – *Gymnetron*, *Mecinus*, *Miarus*, *Rhinusa*, *Sibinia*, *Tychius*, distribution

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INTRODUCTION

A new version of the catalogue of the Palaearctic weevils was published recently by ALONSO-ZARAZAGA *et al.* (2017), including all new data and corrections to the previous version (LÖBL & SMETANA 2013) and subsequent addenda (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA *et al.* 2016). In these catalogues, the systematics of the Curculionoidea was associated also with the available data on the distribution of every species. This part is very important and particularly difficult to complete due to lack of data and checklists concerning the weevil fauna of several countries.

Tychiini and Mecinini are two of the largest Palaearctic tribes in the subfamily Curculioninae, containing about 320 and 170 valid taxa, respectively (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA *et al.* 2017). Several species appear to be rare and currently known only on a few old specimens without detailed indications. Other species have wide but still fragmented distribution since not recorded for many countries within this area.

The aim of this paper is to report collecting data of uncommon species belonging to these two tribes, including several new country data.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Since the revision of most of the genera of the Mecinini – *Cleopomiarus* Pierce, 1919 (CALDARA & LEGALOV 2016), *Gymnetron* Schoenherr, 1825 (CALDARA 2008), *Mecinus* Germar, 1821 (CALDARA & FOGATO 2013), *Miarus* Schoenherr, 1826 (CALDARA 2007), *Rhinusa* Stephens, 1829 (CALDARA *et al.* 2010, CALDARA 2014) – and the Tychiini – *Sibinia* Germar, 1817 (CALDARA 1979, 1985), *Tychius* Germar, 1817 (CALDARA 1996, 1990, 1995) – the first author had the opportunity to study numerous specimens belonging to known species of these genera preserved in public and private collections. Recently, one of the most important private collections examined was that of the second author, very rich in rare species (see <http://www.nhmus.hu/~podlussany/collpodlussany.html>). Moreover, during the last years the second author could also examine carefully the ample collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum of Budapest.

The collections, whose specimens are reported in the list below, were abbreviated as follows: AP = collection of Attila Podlussány, Budapest, Hungary; EC = collection of Enzo Colonnelli, Roma, Italy; JM = collection of Joachim Messutat, Schorndorf, Germany; MK = collection of Michael Košťál, Brno, Czechia; MM = collection of Massimo Meregalli, Torino, Italy; PB = collection of Piotr Białooki, Sopot, Poland; PK = collection of Petr Kresl, Janovice, Czechia; RC = collection of Roberto Caldara, Milano, Italy; SB = collection of Stanislav Benedikt, Plzeň, Czechia; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (curator: Ottó Merkl); MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris,

France (curator: H el ene Perrin); MZUF = Zoological Museum “La Specola”, Firenze, Italy (curator: Luca Bartolozzi); ZISP = Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (curator: Boris A. Korotyaev).

The sequence of the names in the list and the names of the countries follows ALONSO-ZARAZAGA *et al.* (2017).

RESULTS

Mecinini

Gymnetron niloticum Kirsch, 1881

Material – **Macedonia**: Babuna, 6.VI.1978, leg. I. Rozner (AP). – **Romania**: Transsylvania, Covasna county, Sepsib uksz ad (= Bixad), 3.VI.1993, leg. I. Rozner (AP); Dobrogea, Constan a county, Sinoe, 27.VI.2017, leg. I. Kocs, J. Kocs, B. Tall osi & A. Podluss any (AP); Dobrogea, Tulcea county, Hamcearca, Nifon, 23.VI.2017, leg. I. Kocs, J. Kocs, B. Tall osi & A. Podluss any (AP).

Remarks – Widely distributed in Asia, it was previously known only from a few countries of southeastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Hungary, Moldova). It is new for Macedonia and Romania.

Gymnetron stimulosum (Germar, 1821)

Material – **Romania**: Dobrogea, Prov. Tulcea, Valea Fagilor, 30.V.2005, leg. S. Cs osz *et al.* (AP). – **Serbia**: Ni , Morava, 1.V.1981, leg. A. Podluss any (AP). – **Turkey**: Afyon prov., Calislar, 25.V.2001, leg. Gy. Rozner (AP); Nev ehir prov., G oreme, 17.V.1984, leg. I. Rozner (AP); ditto, 16.IV.1990, leg. A. Podluss any (AP).

Remarks – It was previously reported from many countries of central and eastern Europe, but is new to Romania, Serbia and Turkey.

Gymnetron veronicae (Germar, 1821)

Material. – **Georgia**: Kazhbegi, 1800 m, 14–15.VII.1973, leg. T. V as arhelyi (HNHM); Dranda, Kodori Stream, 20.V.1975, leg. L. Zombori (HNHM).

Remarks. – Previously reported from many European countries, it was unknown from the Caucasus.

Mecinus pirazzolii (Stierlin, 1867)

Material – **Macedonia**: Pelagonia, Prilep mun., Ma u ciste, 31.V.1998, leg. A. Podluss any (AP). – **Romania**: Dobrogea, Constan a county, Istria, Cetatea Histria, N 44 32'48.60", E 28 45'38.40", 14.IX.2016, leg. I. Kocs, B. Tall osi &

A. Podlussány (AP); Dobrogea, Constanța county, Sinoe, Grindul Lupilor, 27.VI.2017, leg. I. Kocs, J. Kocs, B. Tallósi & A. Podlussány (AP).

Remarks – It was known from many countries of central and eastern Europe, Anatolia and Middle East. It was not reported previously from Macedonia and Romania.

Miarus longicollis F. Solari, 1947

Material – **Bulgaria:** Izarev, 23.VI.1996, leg. I. Rozner (AP); Trakia, Stoykovo, 4.VI.1981, leg. I. Rozner (RC). – **Georgia:** Abkhazia, Gagra, VI.1968, leg. V. Novotny (RC); Abkhazia, Rica lake, 7.VI.1968, leg. O. Voříšek (RC). – **Greece:** Epyrus, Ioannina, Klidonia, 700 m, 20.V.2007, leg. F. Angelini (RC, MZUF).

Remarks – It was considered a very rare species since previously known only from the type locality (Mount Athos, Greece). Capture of this species in several localities of other countries (Bulgaria, Georgia) is therefore very interesting.

Miarus rotundicollis Desbrochers des Loges, 1893

Material – **Turkey:** Kastamonu prov., Kastamonu, Oyrak Geçidi, 1200 m, 3.VI.2009, leg. F. Angelini (MZUF).

Remarks – This species was previously known only from some countries of the Balkans (Albania, Macedonia, Greece). It is new for Turkey.

Rhinusa florum (Rübsaamen, 1895)

Material – **Romania:** Dobrogea, Tulcea county, Enisala, Cetatea Heraclea, 25.VI.2017, leg. I. Kocs, J. Kocs, B. Tallósi & A. Podlussány (AP); Dobrogea, Constanța county, Sinoe, Grindul Lupilor, 27.VI.2017, leg. I. Kocs, J. Kocs, B. Tallósi & A. Podlussány (AP); Dobrogea, Tulcea county, Beiaud SW 1.5 km, 25.VI.2017, leg. I. Kocs, J. Kocs, B. Tallósi & A. Podlussány (AP).

Remarks – This species was previously known from many countries of central and eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Middle East. It was not reported for Romania.

Tychiini

Sibinia (Dichotychius) beckeri Desbrochers des Loges, 1873

Material – **Croatia:** Seline, VII.1997, leg. S. Benedikt (SB); Starigrad, VII.1997, leg. S. Benedikt (SB); Ljubac pr., Nin, VII.1997, leg. S. Benedikt (SB).

Remarks – Known from eastern Europe and Asia. It was never reported previously from Croatia.

Sibinia (Dichotychius) simulans Caldara et Karasyov, 1995

Material – **Romania**: Dobrogea, Constanța county, Sinoe (sodic soil pasture), 27.VI.2017, leg. I. Kocs, J. Kocs, B. Tallósi & A. Podlussány (AP); Dobrogea, Cetatea Histria, pr. Navodari, 18.VII.2009, on *Limonium* sp., leg. M. Košťál (MK, RC).

Remarks – Previously known only from the type locality in Ukraine (Budaki), without data on the host plant, it is therefore new for Romania. Moreover, it is now clear that the host plant of *S. simulans* is a species of the Plumbaginaceae, the plant family on which most of the other species of the subgenus *Dichotychius* also feed.

Sibinia (Dichotychius) sodalis Germar, 1823

Material – **Portugal**: Setubal, VI.1934, unknown collector (MNHN).

Remarks – It was known from North Africa and central and western Europe, but not from Portugal.

Sibinia (Dichotychius) subirrorata Faust, 1885

Material – **Syria**: muh. Al Ladhqiyah, 10 km S Kasab, N 35° 51.471', E 35° 58.731', 540 m, 23–24.IV.2005, leg. N. Rahmé, A. Márkus, A. Kotán & A. Podlussány (AP).

Remarks – It was known from southern Russia, the Caucasus, Iran and central Asia. First record for Syria.

Sibinia (Sibinia) auliensis Pic, 1902

Material – **Russia**: Far East Siberia, Primorsky territory, 20 km E Khasan, Golubiny, Uteos Mount, 1–8.VII.2000, leg. I. V. Melnik (MM, RC). – **Turkey**: Kars prov., Karakurt, 5.VI.1989, leg. A. Podlussány (AP).

Remarks – Previously known only from Iran and central Asia, it is new for Anatolia and the Russian Far East.

Sibinia (Sibinia) hopffgarteni Tournier, 1874

Material – **Mongolia**: 40 km W Dalanzadqad, Gobi Gurvansaikhan, 1700–2000 m, 28–30.VI.2003, leg. Z. Jindra (RC). – **Turkey**: Bolu prov., Abant Lake env. SW Bolu, 14.V.2001, leg. P. Białooki (PB).

Remarks – It was previously known from central and eastern Europe and Siberia. Reported for the first time from Turkey and Mongolia.

Sibinia (Sibinia) seriata Desbrochers des Loges, 1873

Material – **Tunisia**: Sousse prov., Friguia, 30 km SSW of Hammamet, 13–15.V.2006, leg. P. Kresl (PK).

Remarks – It was previously known only from Sardinia and Corsica. This is the first record for North Africa.

Sibinia (Sibinia) tibialis Gyllenhal, 1835

Material – **Bulgaria**: SW Rupite, Kozuch Hill, N 41° 26.61', E 23° 16.221', 105 m, 8.V.2009, leg. L. Nádai, A. Podlussány & K. Székely (AP).

Remarks – It is known from central and eastern Europe, Siberia and central Asia. It was already recorded from Bulgaria by ANGELOV (1976), but CALDARA (1985) ascertained that all specimens in the collection of Angelov belonged to a variety of *S. viscaria* (Linnaeus, 1761) with red tibiae. Therefore, ours is the first verified datum on the presence of *S. tibialis* in Bulgaria.

Sibinia (Sibinia) unicolor Fähræus, 1843

Material – **Azerbaijan**: Kura Plain, Gobustan, Beyugdash Hill, 150 m, 21–23.V.1985, leg. M. Košťál (AP, MK). – **Bulgaria**: Vitosha Mt., 1800 m, 3.VIII.1982, leg. Á. Draskovits (AP); Obl. Blagoevgrad, Obst. Petrich, Kožuch Mt., Rupite, 181 m, 18.V.2007, leg. K. Székely (AP).

Remarks – It is widely distributed in central and eastern Europe, the Caucasus and central Asia. This is the first record for Azerbaijan and Bulgaria.

Tychius (Apeltarius) quinquelineatus Tournier, 1874

Material – **Syria**: 36 km W Homs, 3.V.2009, leg. Uliana (RC); muh. Dara'a Borsa, 850 m, N 32° 30.989', E 36° 28.977', 18.IV.2005 leg. N. Rahmé, A. Márkus, A. Kotán & A. Podlussány (AP).

Remarks – A very rare species known only from a few specimens from Egypt and Middle East, often without more precise indications as in the case of Syria (CALDARA 1978). Therefore, ours are the first two detailed localities for this country.

Tychius (Apeltarius) strigulatus Desbrochers des Loges, 1875

Material – **Syria**: Idlib prov., near Jisr ash Soghur, 531 m, N 35° 47.758', E 36° 16.837', 19.IV.2006, leg. I. & Gy. Rozner (AP); Al Hasakah prov., 15 km S of Al Hasakah, 300 m, N 36° 20.788', E 40° 45.744', 27.IV.2006, leg. I. & Gy. Rozner (AP).

Remarks – Another rare species known from a few localities of Anatolia and of the Middle East, generally without more detailed indications. This was also true for Syria (CALDARA 1978).

Tychius (Tychius) africanus Franz, 1942

Material – **Algeria**: vil. Médéa, Médéa, 30.IV.1990, leg. A. & I. Rozner (AP).

Remarks – This species was known from a few localities of northwestern Africa (CALDARA 1990) and one locality (Algeciras) from southern Spain (CALDARA & ALONSO-ZARAZAGA 2010).

Tychius (Tychius) albocruciatus Reitter, 1897

Material – **Turkey**: Kars prov., 20 km NW of Kagyznian, right tributary Araks, 14.VI.1997, leg. B. A. Korotyaev (AP).

Remarks – This species was reported from a few localities of central Asia (Caldara, 1990) and from Turkey without more detailed indication.

Tychius (Tychius) amabilis Faust, 1894

Material – **Syria**: muh. Dara'a Borsa, 850 m, N 32° 30.989', E 36° 28.977', 18.IV.2005, leg. N. Rahmé, A. Márkus, A. Kotán & A. Podlussány (AP); As Suwayda prov., Druz Mts, near Habran, 1336 m, N 32° 36.204', E 36° 40.026', 8.IV.2007, leg. I. & Gy. Rozner (AP).

Remarks – This species is mainly distributed in central Asia and known also from Armenia, Iran and Turkey. It was never reported before from Syria.

Tychius (Tychius) astragali Becker, 1862

Material – **Romania**: Constanța county, Gura Dobrogei-Val. Visterna, 28–29.IV.2012, leg. I. Kocs (AP).

Remarks – It was previously known only from Serbia, southern Russia, the Caucasus and Kazakhstan. New for Romania.

Tychius (Tychius) balcanicus Caldara, 1990

Material – **Bosnia and Herzegovina**: Mostar, leg. Ł. Grabowski (AP). – **Macedonia**: Skopje, Matka Mt., Ivanje, 900 m, 1.VI.1998, leg. A. Podlussány (AP); SW Macedonia, Ohrid mun., Pesočani, 34.VI.1998, leg. A. Orosz (AP); SW Macedonia, Makedonski Brod distr., Drobaci, Treska Valley, 2–3.VI.1998, leg. A. Podlussány (AP); SW Macedonia, Makedonski Brod mun., Treska Valley, 4

km N of Devič, 3.VI.1998, leg. A. Orosz (AP). – **Montenegro**: Bioče, Crna Gora 13.VI.1978, leg. I. Rozner (AP).

Remarks – This species was known from countries of the Balkans but not from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro.

Tychius (Tychius) boroveci Caldara, 1995

Material – **Bulgaria**: Boyana, 13.V.1954, leg. P. Angelov (RC); Asenovgrad, 27.V.1958, leg. P. Angelov (RC). – **Macedonia**: SW Macedonia, Makedonski Brod mun., 4 km N from Makedonski Brod, Treska Valley, Devič, 3.VI.1998, leg. A. Orosz (AP).

Remarks – It was previously known only from the holotype, which was collected in southwestern Bulgaria (Maleshevska planina, Sandanski environs) (CALDARA 1995). It is new for Macedonia.

Tychius (Tychius) callidus Caldara, 1990

Material – **Macedonia**: SW Macedonia, Makedonski Brod mun., 4 km N from Makedonski Brod, Treska Valley, Devič, 3.VI.1998, leg. A. Orosz & A. Podlussány (AP). – **Iran**: Zangan prov., Sendan Mt., 50 km SW from Gilvan, 2400 m, N 36° 41' 37", E 48° 43' 55", 19.VI.2000, leg. Gy. Fábrián, L. Szécsényi & K. Székely (AP).

Remarks – This species was previously known from Armenia and Macedonia (without detailed indications). First record from Iran.

Tychius (Tychius) consputus Kiesenwetter, 1864

Material – **Greece**: Trakia prov., Metaxades, N 41° 23.829', E 26° 12.931', 300 m, 9.IV.2007, leg. L. Nádai, K. Székely & A. Podlussány (AP). – **Macedonia**: Skopje, Torbešija, Crvena Voda, 30.IV.1997, leg. A. Podlussány & I. Rozner (AP).

Remarks – Species with a circum-Mediterranean distribution, but uncommon and known from a few localities for each country. Previously not reported from Macedonia.

Tychius (Tychius) cupricolor Penecke, 1936

Material – **Syria**: Hama prov., Jabal an Nusayriyah, Autan, 700 m, 27.V.2004, leg. L. Nádai, K. Székely & N. Rahmé (AP). – **Turkey**: Kırıkkale prov., 12 km S of Kırıkkale, Kurson Kaya Köyü, N 39° 44.466', E 33° 33.883', 942 m, 9.V.2006, leg. I. & Gy. Rozner (AP); Muğla prov., 10 km E of Muğla, Köteкли, 17.V.2001, leg. Gy. Rozner (AP).

Remarks – Rare species known only from about a dozen specimens from Greece, Cyprus and Turkey (CALDARA 1990). First record for Syria.

Tychius (Tychius) cuprinus Rosenhauer, 1856

Material – **Portugal**: Cinfães, 14.V.1991, leg. A. Podlussány (AP).

Remarks – Rare species widespread in Spain and Morocco. First record for Portugal.

Tychius (Tychius) eldae Caldara, 1990

Material – **Turkey**: Poyralı, NE Pınarhisar, 4.VI.2003, leg. Białooki (PB); vil. Erzincan, Tercan, 1500 m, 28.VI.1996, leg. I. Rozner (AP).

Remarks – A rare western Asiatic species reported from Turkey, Iran and Armenia. First report for the European Turkey.

Tychius (Tychius) hebes Desbrochers des Loges, 1875

Material – **Albania**: Kula Lums, 3.VII.1918, leg. E. Csiki (HNHM).

Remarks – This species was previously known from the Middle East, Anatolia and the Balkans, but not from Albania.

Tychius (Tychius) hiekei Caldara, 1990

Material – **Turkey**: between Sivas and Kayadibi, 1520 m, N 39° 39' 18", E 36° 52' 84", 20.VI.2004, leg. P. Audisio (EC).

Remarks – This species was described from six specimens collected in Armenia and Iran. This is the first specimen examined after the original description and the first known from Turkey.

Tychius (Tychius) hoffmanni Tempère, 1957

Material – **Portugal**: Minho, Caminha, 14.V.2002, leg. J. Messutat (JM).

Remarks – This poorly known species was previously reported only from Gironde (northwestern France). The present datum considerably expands its known distribution.

Tychius (Tychius) lautus Gyllenhal, 1835

Material – **Georgia**: Abkhazia, Caucasus, Kodori delta, 20.V.1975, leg. A. Podlussány (AP). – **Iran**: Khorasan prov., Aladag Mts, 10 km E from Sadagh Abad, 600 m, N 37°22'5", E 55°41'36", 16.VI.2000, leg. Gy. Fábíán, L. Szécsényi & K. Székely (AP).

Remarks – Another uncommon species still with poorly delimited distribution, known only from about a dozen specimens from Ukraine, southern Russia, Iran (without more detailed locality), Turkey and Turkmenistan. First report for Georgia.

Tychius (Tychius) longulus Desbrochers des Loges, 1873

Material – **Romania**: Constanța county, Sinoe, Grindul Lupilor (wet meadow with tall vegetation), N 44° 37' 10.23", E 28° 48' 43.88", 27.VI.2017, leg. I. Kocs, J. Kocs, B. Tallósi & A. Podlussány (AP).

Remarks – This species was known from central and southern Russia and eastern Asia. First record for Romania.

Tychius (Tychius) minor Karasyov et Caldara, 1992

Material – **Turkey**: Erzurum distr., Oltu env., 1300 m, 13.VI.2001, leg. O. Voříšek & M. Košťál (RC).

Remarks – Species known from Ukraine, the Caucasus and Iran. First report for Turkey.

Tychius (Tychius) mitis Caldara, 1990

Material – **Turkey**: Payallar, 9.V.1984, leg. I. Rozner (AP).

Remarks – It was described from five specimens from Lebanon (Beyrouth) and Anatolia ("Asie min." without more detailed indications). Subsequently reported by WEILL *et al.* (2011) from Syria ("Lataquieh et Masyaf"). Therefore, this locality represents the first record for Turkey.

Tychius (Tychius) ochraceus Tournier, 1874

Material – **Russia**: Stavropol (ZISP).

Remarks – It is a species with still poorly detailed distribution, known from Algeria, Sicily, the Balkan Peninsula, Ukraine and western and central Asia. It is new for southern Russia.

Tychius (Tychius) orchonicus (Bajtenov, 1981)

Material – **Kazakhstan**: Djungar Ala Tau Mts. Arasan, pr. Zhansügirov, 1300 m, N 45° 11.6', E 79° 13.0', 30.V.2010, on *Caragana* sp., leg. M. Košťál (AP, MK).

Remarks – It was described from Mongolia. Kazakhstan is indicated by CALDARA (2013) on the basis of these specimens. Now the locality is specified, and also the host plant, a species belonging to a genus of the Fabaceae, the host

plant family of all species of *Tychius* with known biology. Only *T. uralensis* Pic, 1902 was known up to now to feed on *Caragana* sp.

Tychius (Tychius) oschianus Faust, 1885

Material – **Kazakhstan**: Kapchugaj, 20 km NW, 31.VIII.1997, leg. A. Orosz (AP). – **Turkmenistan**: Kopet Dagħ Mts, 6 km W of Germob, Kurkulab, 850 m, 18.IV.1993, N 38° 04', E 57° 50', leg. M. Hreblay, Gy. László & A. Podlussány (AP); Kopet Dagħ Mts, 5 km S of Chull, 700–800 m, N 37° 56', E 58° 01', 10.VII.1992, leg. Gy. Fábíán, B. Herczig, A. Podlussány & Z. Varga (AP); Kopet Dagħ Mts, Bikrova, 300 m, 17.IV.1993, N 58° 08', E 37° 59', leg. M. Hreblay, Gy. László & A. Podlussány (AP).

Remarks – It was previously known only from a few old specimens collected in Turkmenistan (generally without detailed indication). It was unknown from the Kopet Dagħ Mountains and Kazakhstan.

Tychius (Tychius) semiauratus Pic, 1902

Material – **Mongolia**: Cagan-Dava, 13.VII.1987, leg. A. Orosz (AP).

Remarks – It was previously known only from the lectotype (CALDARA 1990), which was collected in Mongolia but without more detailed indications.

Tychius (Tychius) trivialis Boheman, 1843

Material – **Croatia**: Istria (HNHM).

Remarks – An uncommon species although widely distributed in northern, eastern and central Europe and in several countries of Palaearctic Asia. It was previously unknown from the Balkan Peninsula.

Tychius (Tychius) vossi Caldara, 1990

Material – **Russia**: Southern Siberia, Buryatia, Selenga Valley, Sotnikovo env., pr. Ulan-Ude, 500 m, N 51° 56.1', E 107° 28.7', 25.VI.2011, leg. M. Košťál (AP, MK); Southern Siberia, Dahuria, step, pr. Aginskoe, 700 m, N 50° 59.3', E 115° 30.0', 22.VI.2011, leg. M. Košťál (AP, MK).

Remarks – It was described from specimens collected in localities of Mongolia. It is new for southwestern Siberia.

DISCUSSION

The beetle fauna of many countries in the Palaearctic region, especially the Balkan Peninsula and Asia in general, are insufficiently known, and this is true

also for the weevils. However, many papers were recently published in order to fill this gap of knowledge concerning particularly Turkey, Iran and Siberia. Of course, there are groups of Curculionidae, which are easier to identify while others are more difficult because of containing many species with subtle morphological differences. The Mecinini and the Tychiini belong to the latter, although several recent revisions are now available.

We have here reported seven species as new for Romania, six for Asiatic Turkey, five for the Republic of Macedonia, three for Georgia, Portugal and Syria, two for Bulgaria and eastern Siberia, one for Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Mongolia, Serbia, southern Russia, western Siberia, Tunisia and European Turkey.

In conclusion, we could improve the data on the distribution of 33 species, seven of Mecinini and 26 of Tychiini. For many species the new data provide a more detailed picture of the distributions although these records were logically predictable. On the contrary, it is noteworthy the presence in Tunisia of *Sibinia seriata* previously known only from Sardinia and Corsica but not from North Africa; and the expansion of the distribution of *Tychius hoffmanni* formerly limited to a few localities of the Gironde in the western France and now found also in Portugal. Similarly, the new records for *Miarus longicollis*, *Sibinia simulans* and *Tychius boroveci* previously known only from the type localities are also interesting.

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