



On the systematic position of some species of *Chiloneus*, *Desbrochersella* and *Sciaphilus*, with description of two new species and lectotype selection (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)

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Abstract

Chiloneus globulus **sp. nov.** and *C. tenietensis* **sp. nov.** from Algeria are described, illustrated and compared with closely related species. The following new combinations are proposed: *Chiloneus barbaricus* (González, 1970) from *Desbrochersella*, *Chiloneus innotatus* (Pic, 1927) from *Sciaphilus*, *Desbrochersella diversepubens* (Pic, 1904) and *Desbrochersella microps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897) from *Chiloneus*, *Myochlamys convexiceps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896), *Polydrusus* (*Leucodrusus*) *henoni* (Allard, 1869) and *Sericopholus murinus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896) from *Chiloneus*. The following new synonymies are proposed: *Chiloneus alboscuteellaris* (Pic, 1917) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus submaculatus* (Pic, 1917), *Chiloneus curtippennis* (Pic, 1917) as a junior synonym of *Desbrochersella diversepubens* (Pic, 1904), *Chiloneus dividuus* (Pic, 1904) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus pennatus* (Faust, 1885), *Chiloneus inhumeralis* (Pic, 1903) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus chobauti* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897), *Chiloneus nasutus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus pertusicollis* (Fairmaire, 1868), *Chiloneus nitens* (Pic, 1904) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus cinerascens* (Rosenhauer, 1856), *Chiloneus insulanus* (González, 1970) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus innotatus* (Pic, 1927), *Chiloneus pilosulus* Normand, 1953 as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus vaulogeri* (Pic, 1896), *Chiloneus ruficornis* (Allard, 1869) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus pertusicollis* (Fairmaire, 1868), *Chiloneus seminitidus* (Hustache, 1941) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus cinerascens* (Rosenhauer, 1856), *Chiloneus subannulipes* (Pic, 1917) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus minutissimus* (Pic, 1904), *Chiloneus subglobatus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1892) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus chevrolati* Tournier, 1874, *Chiloneus theresae* (Pic, 1945) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus brevithorax* Desbrochers des Loges, 1874, *Chiloneus tuniseus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus brevipilis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1893, *Desbrochersella nitidipennis* Pic, 1927 as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus minutissimus* (Pic, 1904), *Pleurodirus alluaudi* (Pic, 1903) as a junior synonym of *Chiloneus vaulogeri* (Pic, 1896), *Sericopholus triangulifer* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1903) as a junior synonym of *Sericopholus murinus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896). Lectotypes of the following species are designated (current names added in brackets when different): *Alophinus triangulifer* Desbrochers des Loges, 1903 (currently *Sericopholus murinus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896)), *Alophinus triangulifer* v. *subuniformis* Pic, 1904 (currently *Sericopholus murinus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896)), *Chiloneus algericus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1871 (currently *Chiloneus infuscatus* (Chevrolat, 1861)), *Chiloneus brevipilis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1893, *Chiloneus carinidorsum* Desbrochers des Loges, 1871, *Chiloneus chevrolati* Tournier, 1874, *Chiloneus murinus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1896 (currently *Sericopholus murinus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896)), *Chiloneus ottomanus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1892, *Chiloneus veneriatus* Normand, 1937, *Eusomus sphaeropterus* Allard, 1869 (currently *Chiloneus pertusicollis* (Fairmaire, 1868)), *Foucارتia ruficornis* Allard, 1869 (currently *Chiloneus pertusicollis* (Fairmaire, 1868)), *Holcorhinus parvus* Stierlin, 1899 (currently *Chiloneus chevrolati* Tournier, 1874), *Platytarsus vaulogeri* Desbrochers des Loges, 1897 (currently *Chiloneus barbaricus* (González, 1970)), *Sciaphilus alboscuteellaris* Pic, 1917 (currently *Chiloneus submaculatus* (Pic, 1917)), *Sciaphilus alluaudi* Pic, 1903 (currently *Chiloneus vaulogeri* (Pic, 1896)), *Sciaphilus chobauti* Desbrochers des Loges, 1897 (currently *Chiloneus chobauti* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897)), *Sciaphilus convexiceps* Desbrochers des Loges, 1896 (currently *Myochlamys convexiceps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896)), *Sciaphilus curtippennis* Pic, 1917 (currently *Desbrochersella diversepubens* (Pic, 1904)), *Sciaphilus diversepubens* Pic, 1904 (currently *Desbrochersella diversepubens* (Pic, 1904)), *Sciaphilus dividuus* Pic, 1904 (currently *Chiloneus pennatus* (Faust, 1885)), *Sciaphilus inhumeralis* Pic, 1903 (currently *Chiloneus chobauti* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897)), *Sciaphilus innotatus* Pic, 1927 (currently *Chiloneus innotatus* (Pic, 1927)), *Sciaphilus*

microps Desbrochers des Loges, 1897 (currently *Desbrochersella microps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897)), *Sciaphilus minutissimus* Pic, 1904 (currently *Chiloneus minutissimus* (Pic, 1904)), *Sciaphilus nasutus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1897 (currently *Chiloneus pertusicollis* (Fairmaire, 1868)), *Sciaphilus nitens* Pic, 1904 (currently *Chiloneus cinerascens* (Rosenhauer, 1856)), *Sciaphilus pertusicollis* Fairmaire, 1868 (currently *Chiloneus pertusicollis* (Fairmaire, 1868)), *Sciaphilus pruinosus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1896 (currently *Chiloneus pennatus* (Faust, 1885)), *Sciaphilus subannulipes* Pic, 1917 (currently *Chiloneus minutissimus* (Pic, 1904)), *Sciaphilus submaculatus* Pic, 1917 (currently *Chiloneus submaculatus* (Pic, 1917)), *Sciaphilus vaulogeri* Pic, 1896 (currently *Chiloneus vaulogeri* (Pic, 1896)).

Key words: Entiminae, Omiini, Sciaphilini, taxonomy, new species, new combinations, new synonyms, Palearctic region

Introduction

At the end of the XIXth century several short nosed “brachyderine” weevils lacking humeri were described in the genus *Sciaphilus* Schoenherr, 1823 (for example Chevrolat, 1861, Desbrochers des Loges, 1897, Pic, 1903). Many of them were, little by little, transferred to other genera of the tribes Omiini Shuckard, 1840 or Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891 (Borovec, 2013a, 2013b). Species having the fronto-epistomal area declined anteriorly and carinate posteriorly were thus successively transferred either to the Sciaphilini genus *Chiloneus* Schoenherr, 1842, or to the Omiini genus *Desbrochersella* Reitter, 1906. While the latter genus was recently revised by González (1970) and subsequently again by Alonso-Zarazaga (1984), the genus *Chiloneus* was neglected, with only the exception of small transfers made by Yunakov & Klass (2012) and Borovec (2013b). Having the possibility of examining the majority of species described by French entomologists, mainly by Desbrochers and Pic, and partly based also on examination of types of other authors, we present here the current status of the taxa described in *Chiloneus* and *Sciaphilus*. We propose many new synonyms, transfers and combinations, thus presenting an up-to-date survey of species whose identity has not been known since the time of their description.

Material and methods

Total length of examined specimens was measured in profile from the anterior border of the eyes to the apex of the elytra, excluding the rostrum. Ratios between width and length of rostrum, pronotum, elytra and antennal and tarsal segments are of maximum width and length of the respective parts in dorsal view. Dissected female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl BMX (Medika, Prague); male genitalia were mounted dry. Genitalia are mounted on the same card as the respective specimen. The terminology of rostrum and genitalia follows Oberprieler *et al.* (2014). The lectotypes and paralectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in these genera according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). We designate lectotypes to stabilize the nomenclature in the group.

Exact label data of type material are cited as follows: separate labels are indicated by double slashes (/), separate lines by a simple slash (/), our comments are found in square brackets, using the following abbreviations: [p]—printed, [hw]—handwritten. In MNHN, Paris, when there is a small yellow paper with type [hw], this label was put by M. Pic on his own material, but also on some species from Tournier collection (Pic bought this collection) or from Desbrochers (he saw this collection). The material is deposited in the following collections (identified by the acronyms):

HWBG	Herbert Winkelman personal collection, Berlin, Germany.
JMPG	Jochen Messutat personal collection, Preußisch, Germany.
JSPC	Jaromír Střejček personal collection, Prague, Czech Republic.
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain.
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria.
NHRS	Schoenherr collection, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.
PSHG	Peter Sprick personal collection, Hannover, Germany.
RBSC	Roman Borovec personal collection, Sloupno, Czech Republic.

Systematics

Short history of the study of *Chiloneus* and *Desbrochersella*

- 1842—Schoenherr described the genus *Chiloneus*, containing only one species, *C. siculus* Boheman, 1842 (= *Sciaphilus meridionalis* Boheman, 1840).
- 1906—Reitter described *Desbrochersella* as a new genus. He placed five species in the genus: *D. baetica* (Schaufuss, 1861), *D. vaulogeri* (Pic, 1896), *D. pennata* (Faust, 1885), *D. castiliana* (K. Daniel, 1900) and *D. reitteri* (Stierlin, 1884) from Algeria, Spain and Israel.
- 1913—Reitter described another new genus, *Mylacorrhina* (now *Altonomus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1907, tribe Cyphicerini Lacordaire, 1863) and transferred the species *Desbrochersella reitteri* to this genus.
- 1915—Reitter revised the genus *Chiloneus* containing 9 species with 3 newly described species and at the same time he described the new genus *Chilonorrhinus* with 2 new species, separated from *Chiloneus* by appressed piliform setae on elytra.
- 1932—Winkler in the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera placed 3 species in the genus *Desbrochersella*: *D. baetica*, *D. vaulogeri* and *D. castiliana*, and 34 species of *Chiloneus*.
- 1937—Normand in his Catalogue of Tunisian weevils recognized four species of *Chiloneus*, one of them, *Ch. veneriatus*, described as new.
- 1937—Dalla Torre *et al.* in *Coleopterorum catalogus* recognized 34 species in the genus *Chiloneus*.
- 1938—Lona in *Coleopterorum catalogus* recognized 5 species in the genus *Desbrochersella*.
- 1954—Hoffmann described a new *Desbrochersella* species from Morocco—*D. maroccana*.
- 1961—Kocher in his monumental Catalogue of Moroccan weevils recognized one *Desbrochersella* from Morocco, *D. maroccana*, and both known species of *Rhinochrosis*—*R. seminitidus* and *R. subglobatus*.
- 1970—González published a complete revision of *Desbrochersella*. This revision summarised all known data about the genus, included examination of almost all types of described taxa, all species were redescribed and illustrated, male genitalia where known were described. Eight new species—*D. barbarica*, *D. cobosi*, *D. championi*, *D. franzi*, *D. hoffmanni*, *D. insulana*, *D. mediterranea* and *D. tingitana* were described from Morocco, Algeria, Spain, Sicily, Malta, Cyprus and Jordan. González newly transferred *Omius cinerascens* Rosenhauer, 1856 to *Desbrochersella* and retransferred *Altonomus reitteri* to *Desbrochersella* again. To note that he mixed up under his *Desbrochersella* species of three genera, namely *Desbrochersella*, *Chiloneus* and *Altonomus*, in addition belonging to different tribes (Borovec, 2013a, 2013b).
- 1972—González described another new species of the genus *Desbrochersella*, *D. hispida* from Jordan.
- 1973—Angelov transferred *Desbrochersella reitteri* back to *Mylacus* Boheman, 1843 (now *Omius* Germar, 1817, tribe Omiini Shuckard, 1840).
- 1980—Pesarini synonymized *Desbrochersella championi* González, 1970 with *Chiloneus meridionalis* (Boheman, 1840) and transferred *Desbrochersella hoffmanni* González, 1970 to *Chiloneus* as *Ch. hoffmanni* with the new synonymy *Chiloneus deluccai* Pesarini, 1970.
- 1984—Alonso-Zarazaga described the new species *Desbrochersella reyesae* and studied all González's material including types and moved to *Chiloneus* part of species (*Chiloneus maroccanus*, *C. hoffmanni*, *C. pennatus*, *C. championi*, *C. vaulogeri*, *C. insulanus*, *C. tingitanus*, *C. hispidus*) included by González to *Desbrochersella*, considering true *Desbrochersella* only *D. cobosi*, *D. castiliana*, *D. mediterranea*, *D. baetica*, *D. reyesae*, *D. franzi*, *D. barbarica* and *D. cinerascens*. Alonso-Zarazaga (1984), based on examination of type of *Rhinochrosis subglobatus* (type species of *Rhinochrosis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1892) synonymised *Rhinochrosis* with *Chiloneus*, comprising thus also *C. subglobatus* in *Chiloneus*.
- 2002—Alonso-Zarazaga in his check-list of Iberian weevils, listed 2 Iberian species of *Chiloneus* and 7 species of *Desbrochersella*.
- 2003—Borovec transferred *Omius reitteri* to the Cyphicerini genus *Altonomus*.
- 2006—Borovec synonymized the genera *Chiloneonasmus* Reitter, 1913 and *Sitonapterus* Reitter, 1913 with

Desbrochersella and added both species from these monotypic genera—*D. formaneki* (Reitter, 1913) and *D. sitonoides* (Reitter, 1913). In the check-list of Palaearctic Omiini Shuckard, 1840 Borovec listed nine Palaearctic species of the genus *Desbrochersella*.

- 2007—Białooki raised doubts above the authenticity of the specimen labelled as holotype of *Sitonapterus sitonoides* Reitter, 1913, and proposed to remove *Sitonapterus* from synonymy with *Desbrochersella* giving back to *Sitonapterus sitonoides* its independent genus and species status under Polydrusini Schoenherr, 1823.
- 2012—Yunakov & Klass synonymised *Chiloneus* and *Chilonorrhinus* and transferred all four species described as *Chilonorrhinus* to *Chiloneus*.
- 2013—Borovec in *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera* accepted all changes proposed by Alonso-Zarazaga (1984) and, based on type examination, newly synonymised *Chiloneus tingitanus* and *Holcorhinus parvus* Stierlin, 1898 with *Chiloneus chevrolati* Tournier, 1874 and *Chiloneus latiscrobs* (Hochhuth, 1847) with *Ptochomorphus lateralis* (Chevrolat, 1880), transferring it to the Sciaphilini genus *Ptochomorphus* F. Solari, 1948.
- 2016—Borovec & Weill redefined *Chiloneus* and *Desbrochersella*, and distinguished each by characters used for tribal separation of Sciaphilini and Omiini. They newly transferred *Desbrochersella cinerascens*, *D. franzi* and *D. mediterranea* to *Chiloneus* and described three new *Chiloneus* species from Spain and Libya.

***Chiloneus barbaricus* (González, 1970), comb. nov.**

Platytarsus vaulogeri Desbrochers des Loges, 1897: 176 (not *Chiloneus vaulogeri* Pic, 1896), **homonym; syn. n.**-Type locality: Algérie, Oued Riou.

Brachysomus vaulogeri: Winkler, 1932: 1472; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 175.

Desbrochersella barbarica González, 1970: 55.

Desbrochersella barbarica: Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Foucattia vaulogeri: Borovec, 2013b: 383.

Type locality. [Algeria] Oran (González, 1970).

Type material examined. *Platytarsus vaulogeri*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 female (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Oued Riou 1894 / de Vauloger [p] // 81 [hw] // Platytarsus / Vaulogeri m. [hw] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] / / LECTOTYPUS / Platytarsus / vaulogeri Desbr., 1897 / non Pic, 1896 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / barbaricus (González) / Borovec et Perrin det. 2015 [p]’.

Additional material examined. 1 male, Algeria, Prov. d’Oran, Oued Riou, de Vauloger (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Platytarsus vaulogeri* is 2.81 mm long, remounted by us with genitalia extracted. *Desbrochersella barbarica* was described by González based on one female from Algeria, Oran (González, 1970). Although we did not examine the holotype, González’s description is very detailed, including measurements and precise figures of important characters and it unambiguously indicates this species is conspecific with *Platytarsus vaulogeri*, moreover described from the same locality. Also Desbrochers’s label ‘*Platytarsus* n. sp.’, cited by González, leads to the assumption that the holotype of *D. barbarica* could come from the series of specimens Desbrochers described at the end as *P. vaulogeri*. However, *P. vaulogeri* is distinct mainly by two unusual characters: 1. short and fine, appressed elytral setae and semierect, long and slender setae as precisely figured in González’s original description and by 2. slender and long elytra, 1.36–1.41 times as long as wide, and the holotype of *D. barbarica* has elytra 1.44 times as long as wide. Thus we propose here *D. barbarica* González, 1970 as a junior subjective synonym of *Platytarsus vaulogeri* Desbrochers des Loges, 1897, syn. n. Contemporaneously we use this name for that species, because *Platytarsus vaulogeri* Desbrochers des Loges, 1897 transferred to *Chiloneus* is a homonym of *Chiloneus vaulogeri* (Pic, 1896). *Chiloneus barbaricus* is because of the shiny pronotum with sparse punctures of equal size on the disc similar only to *C. tenietensis* **sp. nov.** Distinguishing characters between these two species are stated below, in the description of *C. tenietensis* **sp. nov.**

***Chiloneus brevipilis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1893**

Chiloneus brevipilis Desbrochers des Loges, 1893: 13.

Sciaphilus tuniseus Desbrochers des Loges, 1897: 4, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Tunisie, Bizerte.
Sciaphilus brevipilis: Winkler, 1932: 1471; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 167; Borovec, 2013b: 385.
Chiloneus tuniseus: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Normand, 1937: 244; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. [Algeria, Tunisia] Province de Constantine et Tunisie (Desbrochers des Loges, 1893).

Type material examined. *Chiloneus brevipilis*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘brevipilis Db. / Frel. 93 [hw] // Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Chiloneus / brevipilis Desbr., 1893 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / brevipilis Desbr. / R Borovec det. 2015 [hw/ p]’.

Additional material examined. *Sciaphilus tuniseus*. 1 non-type spec. under the name *tuniseus* (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘Téboursouk / 3-98 [hw] / Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p] // Chiloneus / brevipilis Desbr., R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’. 1 spec., Tunisia, Djebibina, 11.[19]36, R. Demoflys (MNHN); 1 spec., Tunisia, Testour, 2.[19]36, R. Demoflys (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus brevipilis* is 3.81 mm long, Desbrochers’s specimen of *Sciaphilus tuniseus* is 3.94 mm long. The moderately long body with oval elytra and very short raised elytral setae are very similar to those of *C. submaculatus* and *C. veneriatus*. However, *C. brevipilis* is distinguishable from *C. submaculatus* by its more slender rostrum and frontoepistomal area arched and from *C. veneriatus* by its frontoepistomal area regularly carinate posteriorly.

***Chiloneus brevithorax* Desbrochers des Loges, 1874**

Chiloneus brevithorax Desbrochers des Loges, 1874: ccxxvi.
Chiloneus brevithorax: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 167; Borovec, 2013b: 379.
Microelytrodon theresae Pic, 1945: 2, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Chypre [Cyprus].
Chiloneus theresae: Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. Chypre [Cyprus] (Desbrochers des Loges, 1874).

Type material examined. *Chiloneus brevithorax*. Holotype: 1 spec. (MNHN, Sédillot coll., ex Piochard de la Brûlerie), ‘Chypre [hw, green] // 38 [p, green] // Chiloneus / brevithorax / m. [hw] // ex Piochard / de la Brûlerie [p] // Museum Paris / 1935 / Coll. M. Sédillot [p] // Type [p, red] // HOLOTYPUS / Chiloneus / brevithorax Desbr., 1874 / Borovec & Perrin vid. 2015 [p, red]’.

Microelytrodon theresae. Types examined by Borovec (2006) with lectotype designation.

Additional material examined. 18 spec., Cyprus, Lemesos, Pissouri, 21.ii.2012, J. Messutat lgt. (JMPG); 6 spec., Cyprus, Paphos, Coral-Bay, 24.ii.2008, J. Messutat lgt. (JMPG); 23 spec., Cyprus, Paphos, Agios Georgios, 25.ii.2008, J. Messutat lgt. (JMPG); 1 spec., Cyprus, Pafos, Arodes, 24.ii.2011, W. Ziegler lgt. (HWBG); 5 spec., Cyprus, Pafos, Pano Arodes—W Kathikas, 34°55.528' N, 32°22.469' E, ca 300 m, 24.ii.2011, Starke lgt. (RBSC).

Remarks. The holotype of *C. brevithorax* is 4.50 mm long and clearly belongs to the larger and more common of the two *Chiloneus* species known from Cyprus. The lectotype of *C. theresae* was reexamined and compared with both known species from Cyprus and it is clearly conspecific with *C. brevithorax*, and thus a subjective junior synonym. The slender brownish body with sparsely punctured pronotum make this species similar to *C. hoffmanni* (González, 1970), *C. infuscatus* (Chevrolat, 1861), *C. jonicus* Kraatz, 1859, *C. meridionalis* (Boheman, 1840), *C. ottomanus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1892 and *C. solarii* Pesarini, 1970. From all these species *C. brevithorax* is distinguishable by the following set of characters: all femora edentate, rostrum short and wide, elytra moderately densely covered by two types of appressed scales—whitish rounded and slender smaller brownish ones and two types of semierect, moderately long elytral setae—slender subspatulate whitish and piliform brownish, distinctly shorter in basal half of elytra in comparison to posterior declivity.

***Chiloneus carinidorsum* Desbrochers des Loges, 1871**

Chiloneus carinidorsum Desbrochers des Loges, 1871: 354.
Chiloneus carinidorsum: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. Algérie (Desbrochers des Loges, 1871).

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘carinidorsum / Bône [hw] [and also Bône, on reverse side, hw] // Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Chiloneus / carinidorsum Desbr., 1871 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus carinidorsum Desbr., R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., Algeria, Jemmapes (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Chiloneus carinidorsum* is 4.50 mm long. This species is easily distinguishable from all other known *Chiloneus* species by the elevated elytral interval 1 at posterior declivity.

***Chiloneus chevrolati* Tournier, 1874**

Chiloneus chevrolati Tournier, 1874: lxxxvi.

Rhinochrosis subglobatus Desbrochers des Loges, 1892: 122, **syn. nov.** Type locality: [Morocco] Tanger.

Holcorhinus parvus Stierlin, 1899: 200.

Chiloneus chevrolati: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217; Alonso-Zarazaga, 2002: 25; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Holcorhinus parvus: Lona, 1937: 409; Winkler, 1932: 1445; Kocher, 1961: 54.

Rhinochrosis subglobatus: Lona, 1938: 430; Winkler, 1932: 1450; Kocher, 1961: 57.

Desbrochersella tingitana González, 1970: 56. Type locality: Marruecos [Morocco], Tanger.

Chiloneus subglobatus: Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Chiloneus tingitanus: Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217.

Desbrochersella? parvus: Pelletier, 2006: 190.

Type locality. Portugal [in description] (Tournier, 1874).

Type material examined. *Chiloneus chevrolati*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Tournier coll.), ‘Tanger / Olcèse [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // LECTOTYPUS / Chiloneus / chevrolati Tourn., 1874 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red]’. Paralectotypes: 4 spec. on 2 pins (MNHN, Tournier coll.), 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), the same data as lectotype, but ‘PARALECTOTYPUS’.

Holcorhinus parvus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (SDEI, Stierlin coll.), ‘Maroc [p] // Coll. Stierlin [p] // Syntypus [p, red] // H. parvus / Stl. [hw, blue margin] // coll. DEI / Eberswalde [p] // Not Holcorhinini / J. Pelletier det. [p] // Holcorhinus / parvus / Strl. [hw] // LECTOTYPUS / Holcorhinus / parvus Stierlin, 1899 / R. Borovec desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / chevrolati Tournier / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’. Paralectotype: 1 spec. (SDEI, Stierlin coll.), the same data as lectotype, copied from original lectotype labels, but ‘PARALECTOTYPUS / Holcorhinus / parvus Stierlin, 1899 / R. Borovec desig. 2015 [p, red]’.

Rhinochrosis subglobatus. 1 spec. (MNHN, Hoffmann coll.), ‘II.900 / Tanger [hw] // subglobatus Desbr. [hw]’. 1 spec. (MNHN, Hoffmann coll.), ‘Tanger / Maroc [hw]’.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., Morocco, Ber Rechid, 1.1922, Antoine (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Chiloneus chevrolati* is 3.69 mm long. The lectotype of *Holcorhinus parvus* is 3.06 mm long, and it lacks the right antennal funicle and club. All material of this species is known only from Morocco, a report by Tournier in his original description of finding it in Portugal was never confirmed. Because five specimens from Morocco deposited in Tournier’s collection are labelled as types, it is possible that the locality “Portugal” in Tournier’s description is mistaken, although the yellow labels with indication “type” were written and added subsequently by Pic who bought the Tournier collection. In the small short-oval body lacking conspicuous long raised setae *C. chevrolati* somewhat resembles *C. pertusicollis* (Fairmaire, 1868). From this species it is easily distinguished by its body brownish, less vaulted and protruding eyes and shorter and wider rostrum.

***Chiloneus chobauti* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897)**

Sciaphilus chobauti Desbrochers des Loges, 1897: 11.

Sciaphilus inhumeralis Pic, 1903: 124, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Algérie, Biskra.

Chiloneus inhumeralis: Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 177; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Chiloneus chobauti: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. Algérie, Ghardaia (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897).

Type material examined. *Sciaphilus chobauti*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘Ghardaia [hw] // chobauti / m. [hw] // Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / chobauti Desbr., 1897 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / chobauti (Desbr.), R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’.

Sciaphilus inhumeralis. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Algérie / Biskra [hw] // 20 [hw] // sp.? / (Dsbr. vid) [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // Sc. inhumeralis / Pic [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / inhumeralis Pic, 1903 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus chobauti (Dsbr.) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., Morocco bor. or., Bir Taddart (MNHN, Peyerimhoff coll.); 3 spec., Tunisia mer., Ben Cheradin (MNHN, Peyerimhoff coll.).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus chobauti* is 4.91 mm long. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus inhumeralis* is 4.52 mm long. Both specimens are conspecific, the latter only slightly more slender (most likely male), thus *Sciaphilus inhumeralis* is a subjective junior synonym of *Sciaphilus chobauti*. This species is distinguishable from all other *Chiloneus* species by the conspicuous, large, regularly flat, smooth and shiny semicircular frontoepistomal area, contrasting with the densely squamose rostrum and dense, moderately long semierect elytral setae, creating two rows on each interval.

***Chiloneus cinerascens* (Rosenhauer, 1856)**

Omius cinerascens Rosenhauer, 1856: 260.

Sciaphilus nitens Pic, 1904b: 92, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Algérie.

Chiloneus nitens: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Barypithes cinerascens: Winkler, 1932: 1474; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 146.

Rhinochrosis seminitidus Hustache, 1941: 163, **syn. nov.** Type locality: [Morocco] Chiker.

Rhinochrosis seminitidus: Kocher, 1961: 57.

Desbrochersella cinerascens: González, 1970: 55; Alonso-Zarazaga, 2002: 23; Borovec, 2006: 35; Borovec, 2013b: 297.

Chiloneus seminitidus: Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. [Spain] Sierra Nevada (Rosenhauer, 1856).

Type material examined. *Sciaphilus nitens*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Algerie [hw] // Ouarsenis [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // Sc. nitens Pic [hw] // nitens var / du Maroc / cf coll. Rotrou / forme un peu moins / élargie [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / nitens Pic, 1904 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / cinerascens (Ros.), R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’.

Additional material examined. *Rhinochrosis seminitidus*. 1 spec. (MNHN, Hoffmann coll.), ‘Algerie / Biskra / Bonnaire [hw] // Rhinochrosis / seminitidus / Hust. [hw] // Chiloneus cinerascens (Rosenh.), R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’. 1 spec. (MNHN, Hoffmann coll.), ‘Marrakech / Maroc [hw] // Rhinochrosis / seminitidus Hust. [hw] / A. Hoffmann det. [p] // Chiloneus cinerascens (Rosenh.), R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’.

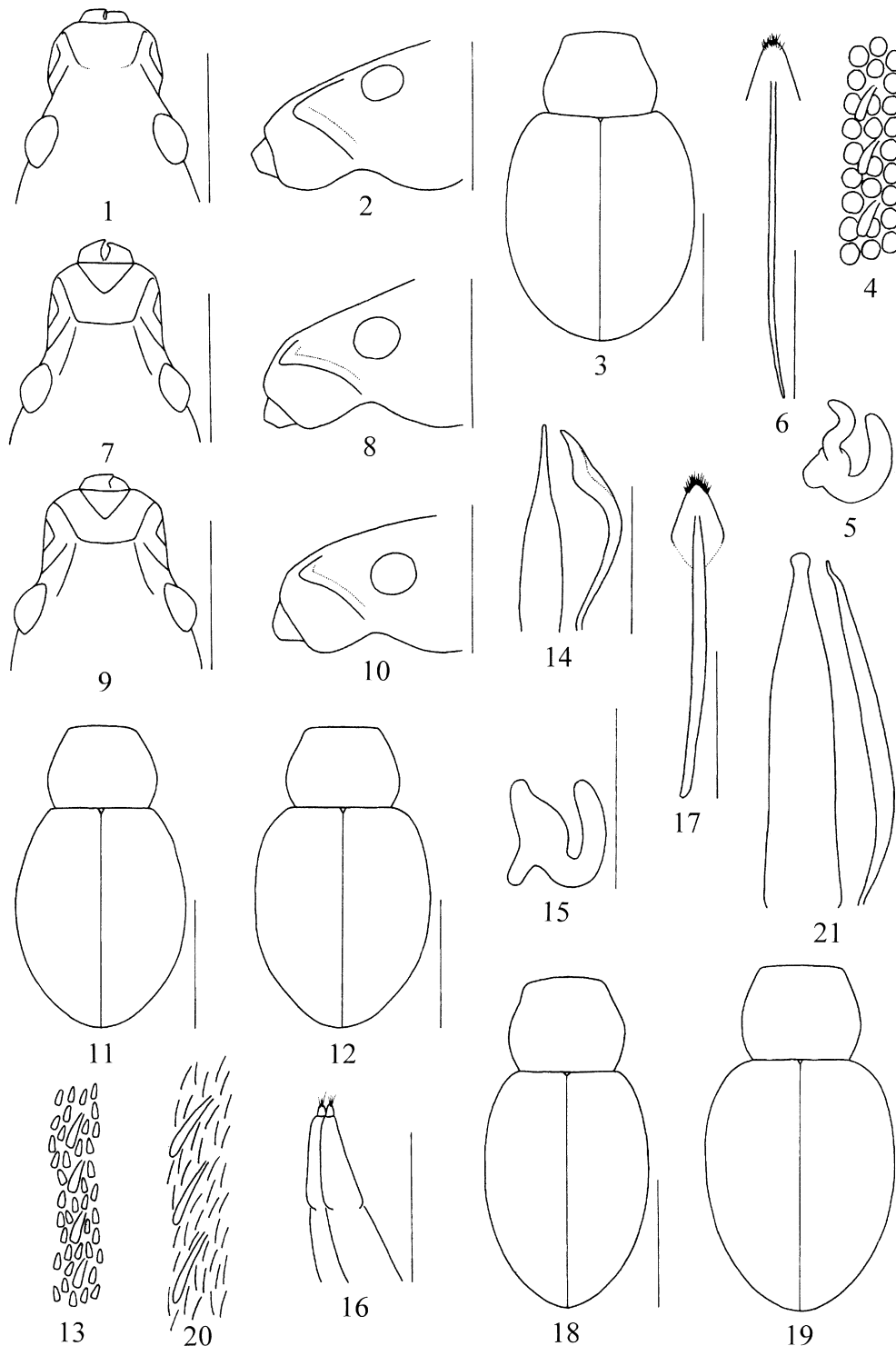
Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus nitens* is 3.51 mm long. Two specimens of *Rhinochrosis seminitidus* found in Hoffmann’s collection fit the description very well, so we have no doubts this species is merely a new subjective junior synonym of *Chiloneus cinerascens*. *Chiloneus cinerascens* is easily distinguished from all other species of the genus by moderately long, slender, piliform semierect setae on elytra, as well as piliform appressed elytral setae.

***Chiloneus globulus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1–6)

Type material. Holotype, ♀, ‘[Algeria, Relizane, Oued Rhiou] Oued Riou 1894 / de Vauloger // 680 [p] // X [hw] / / 35 [hw] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // HOLOTYPUS / Chiloneus / globulus n. sp. ♀ / Borovec & Perrin det. 2015 [p, red]’ (MNHN, Pic coll.).

Description. Body length holotype 2.47 mm.



FIGURES 1–6. *Chiloneus globulus* sp. nov.: 1—head with rostrum, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 2—head with rostrum, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 3—pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 4—detail of elytral vestiture. Without scale; 5—spermatheca. Scale 0.25 mm; 6—sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.50 mm. Figs 7–17, *Chiloneus tenietensis* sp. nov.: 7—head with rostrum in male, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 8—head with rostrum in male, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 9—head with rostrum in female, dorsal view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 10—head with rostrum in female, lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 11—pronotum and elytra in male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 12—pronotum and elytra in female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 13—detail of elytral vestiture. Without scale; 14—penis in ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm; 15—spermatheca. Scale 0.25 mm; 16—gonocoxites. Scale = 0.50 mm; 17—sternite VIII in female. Scale = 0.50 mm. Figs 18–21, *Chiloneus barbaricus* (González): 18—pronotum and elytra in male, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 19—pronotum and elytra in female, dorsal view. Scale = 1.00 mm; 20—detail of elytral vestiture. Without scale; 21—penis in ventral and lateral view. Scale = 0.50 mm.

Body brownish, only scape and funicle yellowish, club blackish, tarsus dark brownish. Dorsal part of body densely covered by regularly rounded appressed scales (Fig. 4), concealing integument, whitish grey with weak pearly sheen, on elytra irregularly scattered with small spots of light brownish scales. Elytral intervals with one regular row of inconspicuous semierect slender setae, slightly widened apicad, about as long as half of width of one interval, distance between two setae about twice as long as length of one seta. Pronotum and head with rostrum with identical semierect setae as those on elytra, sparsely irregularly scattered. Femora and tibiae with small, moderately sparse appressed rounded scales and semiappressed slender setae; scape, funicle and tarsus with short semierect setae; club finely and densely setose.

Rostrum (Figs 1, 2) 1.33 times as wide as long, at basal part widest, 1.22 times as wide as rostrum at apex, at basal part distinctly tapered anteriorly with straight sides, near the base constricted, shortly enlarged anteriorly by ventral border of scrobe and then slightly tapered anteriorly. Rostrum in lateral view almost flat, only at apical part weakly vaulted and declined anteriorly. Epifrons wide, occupying majority of basal half of rostrum, just before eyes with ill-defined borders, flat, shiny, regularly and finely punctured, distance between two punctures shorter than diameter of one puncture. Frontopistomal area shiny, moderately smooth, indistinctly finely punctured, short, subrectangular, carinate laterally, posteriorly ending in shallow, ill-defined depression. Antennal scrobe in dorsal view visible as short, posteriorly divergent furrow, open posteriorly, constricted outline of rostrum; in lateral view subtriangular, distinctly enlarged posteriorly, with dorsal border parallel with dorsal border of rostrum and ventral border curved downward, almost reaching ventral border of rostrum, with glabrous furrow following ventral border of scrobe. Head wide and slightly vaulted, punctured as rostrum, shiny. Eye moderately sized, distinctly vaulted and prominent from outline of head; laterally subcircular, almost reaching dorsal border of head.

Antenna slender; scape equally long as funicle, at basal two thirds very slender, at apical third weakly curved and enlarged gradually apicad, at apex 0.7 times as wide as club. Funicle segments 1 and 2 slender and conical; segment 1 1.7 times as long as wide and 1.4 times as long and 1.5 times as wide as segment 2, which is 1.8 times as long as wide; segments 3–5 isodiametric; segment 6 1.05 times as wide as long; segment 7 1.1 times as wide as long; clubs 1.6 times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) 1.24 times as wide as long, widest at basal third with distinctly rounded sides, anteriorly distinctly more tapered than posteriorly, behind anterior border distinctly constricted. Disc regularly vaulted, shiny, finely, densely and regularly punctured, distance of two punctures shorter than diameter of one puncture. Base weakly arched. Pronotum in lateral view distinctly vaulted, behind anterior border flattened.

Scutellum very small, hardly visible, triangular.

Elytra (Fig. 3) short-oval, 1.22 times as long as wide, widest at midlength, with regularly rounded humeri and distinctly rounded sides, broadly rounded at apex. Base weakly arched. Striae narrow, finely punctured; intervals wide, almost flat. Elytra in lateral view distinctly vaulted.

Femora edentate. Tibiae moderately short and robust, laterally straight, inside weakly enlarged; apex rounded, fringed by very fine, short, dense setae, at inner side mucronate. Tarsi short and robust, protarsi more robust than meso- and metatarsi. Protarsi with segment 2 twice as wide as long; segment 3 1.5 times as wide as long and 1.7 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.6 times as long as segment 3. Metatarsi with segment 2 twice as wide as long; segment 3 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.5 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.7 times as long as segment 3.

Male genitalia unknown.

Spermatheca (Fig. 5) with long and slender, curved cornu; corpus moderately large; ramus wider than long, subtrapezoidal; nodulus long and slender, S-shaped curved. Gonocoxites not examined. Sternite VIII (Fig. 6) with long and slender apodeme terminated just inside of plate; plate small, subtriangular, without basal margin, with apical margin slender, fringed by very short setae.

Etymology. This species takes its name from latin word *globulus*, which means small sphere, suggested by its short-oval, distinctly vaulted elytra.

Distribution. Northern Algeria (Relizane).

Differential diagnosis. This is a very unusual *Chiloneus* species, very easily separated and different from all others by the following set of unique characters: frontopistomal area laterally carinate, posteriorly continuing to shallow depression, rostrum at midlength constricted by antennal scrobes, dorsal part of body covered by regularly rounded appressed scales, elytra short-oval with distinctly rounded sides, protarsi more robust than metatarsi with conspicuously transverse segment 2 and short onychium. The short-oval elytra covered by rounded appressed

scales make this new species somewhat similar to some species of the tribe Holcorhinini Desbrochers des Loges, 1898. From all Holcorhinini species it is easy distinguishable by the rostrum lacking slender, mostly V-shaped transverse stria separating epifrons from the head, dorsally open, mostly pit-shaped antennal scrobes creating pterygia and V-shaped, posteriad carinate epistome.

***Chiloneus infuscatus* (Chevrolat, 1861)**

Sciaphilus infuscatus Chevrolat, 1861: 118.

Chiloneus algericus Desbrochers des Loges, 1871: 349.

Chiloneus infuscatus: Winkler, 1932: 1468; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 177; Normand, 1937: 244; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. [Algeria] Env. d'Alger (Chevrolat, 1861).

Type material examined. *Chiloneus algericus*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), 'Alger [hw, red ink] // algericus m. [hw] // Ex Museo / E. Allard / 1899 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Chiloneus / algericus Desbr., 1871 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / infuscatus (Chevr.) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]'.

Remarks. The lectotype of *Chiloneus algericus* is 4.03 mm long. Desbrochers in his original description stated that type material was collected by M. Prophette, although there is a label indicating that this material comes from E. Allard below the syntype specimen. Because the specimen fits the description well and comes from the type locality, we assume the specimen belongs to the syntype series. Among moderately long and slender brownish species with sparsely punctured pronotum this species is easily distinguishable by long, weakly subspatulate erect elytral setae, long and conspicuous also in basal half of elytra.

***Chiloneus innotatus* (Pic, 1927), comb. nov.**

Sciaphilus innotatus Pic, 1927: 2.

Sciaphilus innotatus: Winkler, 1932: 1471; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 168; Borovec, 2013b: 385.

Desbrochersella insulana González, 1970: 61, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Chipre [Cyprus], Yermasoya-River.

Chiloneus insulanus: Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. Chypre [Cyprus] (Pic, 1927).

Type material examined. *Sciaphilus innotatus*: Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), 'Chypre [hw] // Sciaphilus / innotatus / n. sp. [hw] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / innotatus Pic, 1927 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / innotatus (Pic) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]'.

Desbrochersella insulana: Holotype: 1 spec. (MNCN, González coll.), examined by first author without notes about labels.

Additional material examined. 1 female, Cyprus, Lemessos, 30 km W Pissouri, Kliff, 200 m, 8.iv.2009, Fritzlar lgt. (PSHG); 1 spec., Cyprus, Larnaka, Larnaka W, Salzsee nördl. Moschee, 5 m, 20.iii.2012, Fritzlar lgt. (PSHG).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus innotatus* is 3.25 mm long. The examined holotype of *Desbrochersella insulana* is identical with the lectotype of *Sciaphilus innotatus* and both taxa are here synonymised. This species is moderately easy distinguishable from all other *Chiloneus* species by elytra regularly densely squamose with oval appressed scales with regular row of semierect moderately long, slender subspatulate setae, short and wide rostrum with distinctly transverse frontoepistomal area.

***Chiloneus maroccanus* (Hoffmann, 1954)**

Desbrochersella maroccana Hoffmann, 1954: 51.

Desbrochersella maroccana: Kocher, 1961: 57; González, 1970: 54.

Chiloneus maroccanus: Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217; Borovec 2013b: 380.

Type locality. [Morocco] Gada de Debdou, Basse Moulouya (Hoffmann, 1954).

Type material examined. Holotype: 1 spec. (MNHN, Hoffmann coll.), ‘Gada de / Debdou 1500 [hw] / (Bse Moulouya) / Kocher 3/52 [p] // Type [hw, red] // Desbrochersella / maroccana m. [hw] / A. Hoffmann det. [p] // MUSÉUM PARIS [p] / coll. / A. Hoffmann [hw]’.

Remarks. The holotype of *Desbrochersella maroccana* is 2.63 mm long. This species is similar to *C. chevrolati* in the small body with oval elytra, but it differs from that species by blackish integument, raised elytral setae distinct, about as long as half of width of one interval, appressed elytral scales with greenish sheen and funicle segments 6 and 7 transverse.

***Chiloneus minutissimus* (Pic, 1904)**

Sciaphilus minutissimus Pic, 1904b: 92.

Sciaphilus subannulipes Pic, 1917: 14, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Algérie: Bedeau.

Desbrochersella nitidipennis Pic, 1927: 168, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Algérie.

Chiloneus minutissimus: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Chiloneus subannulipes: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. Algérie: Chellala (Pic, 1904b).

Type material examined. *Sciaphilus minutissimus*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 male (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Prov. d’Alger / Chellala 1895 / de Vauloger [p] // 82 [hw] // Sciaphilus / n. sp. xx [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // Sc. minutissimus / Pic [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / minutissimus Pic, 1904 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / minutissimus (Pic) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’.

Sciaphilus subannulipes. Lectotype (here designated): 1 female (MNHN, Peyerimhoff coll.), ‘Bedeau (Oran) / (Rotrou) [hw] // Sciaphilus / subannulipes / mihi [hw] // Echange / 1917, 14 [hw] // MUSEUM PARIS / Coll. P. de Peyerimhoff / 1950 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / subannulipes Pic, 1917 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / minutissimus (Pic) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’.

Desbrochersella nitidipennis. Lectotype (here designated): 1 female (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Bedeau / Algerie [hw] // Desbrochersella / nitidipennis / n. sp. [hw] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Desbrochersella / nitidipennis Pic, 1927 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / minutissimus (Pic) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’.

Additional material examined. 1 female, Algeria, Bedeau (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus minutissimus* is 2.50 mm long; it lacks left antenna and left hind leg. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus subannulipes* is 3.06 mm long; it lacks left antennal club, right protibia with tarsus and right middle leg. The lectotype of *Desbrochersella nitidipennis* is 2.88 mm long; it lacks right last two antennal segments with club and last two tarsal segments in left metatarsus. All three lectotypes are remounted by us with genitalia extracted. *Desbrochersella nitidipennis* was overlooked in all three important catalogues (Winkler 1932, Dalla Torre *et al.* 1937, Borovec 2013) and also in the *Desbrochersella* revision (González 1970). *Chiloneus minutissimus* resembles *C. sitonoides* (Reitter, 1915) by brownish black long oval elytra and finely punctured pronotum. *Chiloneus minutissimus* can be distinguished from it by appressed elytral scales wide and drop-shaped and the longer and more slender rostrum.

***Chiloneus ottomanus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1892**

Chiloneus ottomanus Desbrochers des Loges, 1892: 113.

Chiloneus ottomanus: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. Turquie [Turkey] (Desbrochers des Loges, 1892).

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘Turquie [hw] / Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Chiloneus / ottomanus Desbr., 1892 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / ottomanus Dsbr. / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p/hw]’. 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p]’.

Remarks. The lectotype of *Chiloneus ottomanus* is 5.94 mm long. The moderately large, slender and elongate brownish body with sparsely punctured pronotum make this species very similar to *C. brevithorax*. From *C. brevithorax* it is distinguishable by small teeth on all femora, inner elytral intervals with piliform appressed setae and funicle segments 6 and 7 transverse.

***Chiloneus pennatus* (Faust, 1885)**

Mylacus pennatus Faust, 1885: 235.

Sciaphilus pruinus Desbrochers des Loges, 1896: 39. Type locality: Algérie, Oued Riou.

Sciaphilus dividius Pic, 1904b: 91, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Algérie: Monts Ouarsenis.

Desbrochersella pennata: Reitter, 1906: 211; Lona, 1938: 418; González, 1970: 60.

Chiloneus pennatus: Reitter, 1915: 189; Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217; Alonso-Zarazaga, 2002: 25; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Chiloneus dividius: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. Algeria, Ammi-Mousa (Faust, 1885).

Type material examined. *Mylacus pennatus*. 2 syntypes on one pin (SMTD, Faust coll.), ‘small brownish gold label // Ammi Mousa Bonnaire [hw] // ♂ ♀ Faust [hw] // Coll. J. Faust / Ankauf 1900 [p, blue] // Type [p, red] // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkundunde, Dresden [p]’.

Sciaphilus dividius. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Ouarsenis [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // Sc. dividius Pic [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / dividius Pic, 1904 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / pennatus (Fst) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p/hw]’.

Sciaphilus pruinus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘PROV. D’ORAN / Oued Riou / de Vauloger [p] // type [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / pruinus Desbr., 1896 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / pennatus (Fst), R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’. Paralectotype: 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘PROV. D’ORAN / Oued Riou / de Vauloger [p] // Sciaphilus / pruinus Desb. [hw] / co-Type [p] // PARALECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / pruinus Desbr., 1896 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Chiloneus / pennatus (Fst) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p/hw]’.

Additional material examined. 14 spec., Algeria, Prov. d’Oran, Oued Riou, de Vauloger (MNHN); 1 spec., Algeria, Oran, Lalla—Maghnia, V. M. Duchon (MNHN); 3 spec., Algeria, Ammi Mousa, ii.1894 (SMTD); 1 spec., Algeria, Reitter (SMTD); 1 spec., Algeria, Teniet el Haad (SMTD); 1 spec., Algeria, Prov. d’Oran, Oued Riou, de Vauloger (NHRS).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus dividius* is 3.25 mm long. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus pruinus* is 3.38 mm long. Both lectotypes are conspecific with the type of *Sciaphilus pennatus*, thus *Sciaphilus dividius* is a subjective junior synonym. We also confirm synonymy of *Sciaphilus pruinus*. *Chiloneus pennatus* is easy to distinguish from all other *Chiloneus* species by appressed scales on elytra trifid, deeply divided into three piliform lobes apically.

***Chiloneus pertusicollis* (Fairmaire, 1868)**

Sciaphilus pertusicollis Fairmaire, 1868: 494.

Foucattia ruficornis Allard, 1869: 471, **syn. nov.** Type locality: [Algeria] Constantine.

Eusomus sphaeropterus Allard, 1869: 475. Type locality: [Algeria] Constantine.

Sciaphilus nasutus Desbrochers des Loges, 1897: 10, **syn. nov.** Type locality: [Algeria] Constantine.

Chiloneus pertusicollis: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Chiloneus nasutus: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Chiloneus ruficornis: Reitter, 1915: 189; Winkler, 1932: 1468; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. [Algeria] Constantine (Fairmaire, 1868).

Type material examined. *Sciaphilus pertusicollis*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 male (MNHN, Fairmaire coll.), ‘Sciaphilus / pertusicollis / Fairm. / Constantine [hw] // ? Eusomus / sphaeropterus / All. Ab. 1868 [hw] // 92 [hw] // MUSEUM PARIS / Collection Léon Fairmaire / 1906 [p, blue] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / pertusicollis

Fairm., 1868 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus / pertusicollis* (Fairm.) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p/hw]’.

Sciaphilus nasutus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 female (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Constantine [p] // 20 [hw] // xx [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // *S. nasutus* m. [hw] // *Sci. nasutus* n. sp. [hw] // LECTOTYPUS / *Sciaphilus / nasutus* Desbr., 1897 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus / pertusicollis* (Fairm.) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p/hw]’.

Foucartia ruficornis. Lectotype (here designated): 1 male (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘*Foucartia ruficornis* / = *Eusomus sphaeropterus* Chev. / All. [hw] // Type / Allard / Constantine [hw] // Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / *Foucartia / ruficornis* Allard, 1869 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus / pertusicollis* (Fai.) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p/hw]’.

Eusomus sphaeropterus. Lectotype (here designated): 1 male (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘*Eusomus / sphaeropterus* / Chev. / Constantine [hw, blue, rounded] // Ex Museo / E. Allard / 1899 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / *Eusomus / sphaeropterus* Allard, 1869 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus / pertusicollis* (Fai.) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p/hw]’.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., Algeria, Edough (MNHN); 33 spec. Algeria, Constantine (MNHN); 9 spec., Algeria, Bône, Hénou (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus pertusicollis* is 3.41 mm long. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus nasutus* is 4.00 mm long. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus ruficornis* is 3.38 mm long. *Chiloneus pertusicollis* is a very characteristic species resembling species of the genus *Omius* by shape and size of body, with males distinctly more slender than females, blackish integument moderately densely covered by oval appressed scales without raised setae, rostrum in basal third distinctly tapered and in apical two thirds only weakly enlarged anteriorly and small, but conspicuously vaulted and prominent eyes.

***Chiloneus submaculatus* (Pic, 1917)**

Sciaphilus submaculatus Pic, 1917: 14.

Sciaphilus alboscuteellaris Pic, 1917: 22, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Algérie: Constantine.

Chiloneus submaculatus: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Chiloneus alboscuteellaris: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. Algérie: Bou Saada (Pic, 1917).

Type material examined. *Sciaphilus submaculatus*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘B. Saada [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // submaculatus / Pic [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / *Sciaphilus / submaculatus* Pic, 1917 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus / submaculatus* (Pic), R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’.

Sciaphilus alboscuteellaris. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘CONSTANTINE / HÉNON / COLL. DE VAULOGER [p] // *Chiloneus / murinus* Dsbr. / ou sp. près [hw] // 96 [hw] // n. sp. probl. [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // alboscuteellaris / Pic / TYPE [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / *Sciaphilus / alboscuteellaris* Pic, 1917 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus / submaculatus* (Pic), R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’.

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus submaculatus* is 4.88 mm long. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus alboscuteellaris* is 5.94 mm long. With a moderately large, densely squamose body with elongate-oval elytra *C. submaculatus* somewhat resembles *Sciaphilus asperatus* (Bonsdorff, 1785). From all other *Chiloneus* species it is distinguishable by its raised elytral setae very short, at apical declivity shorter than half the width of one elytral interval, scutellum densely covered by whitish appressed scales and large, angular, subtrapezoidal frontoepistomal area.

***Chiloneus syriacus* (Stierlin, 1886)**

Sciaphilus syriacus Stierlin, 1886: 228.

Sciaphilus syriacus: Winkler, 1932: 1471; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 168.

Chiloneus syriacus: Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. Syrien (Stierlin, 1886).

Type material examined. 1 spec. (SDEI, Stierlin coll.), ‘Syrien / Kaifa / Reitter [p] // coll. Stierlin [p] // HOLOTYPE [p, red] // Sciaphilus / n. sp. / syriacus / m. [hw]’.

Remarks. The holotype clearly represents an independent species of *Chiloneus*, as it was already listed by Borovec (2013b) after the examination of the type. The slender brownish body with sparsely punctured pronotum and moderately long semierect elytral setae make this species similar to *C. brevithorax* Desbrochers des Loges, 1874, *C. hoffmanni* (González, 1970), *C. infuscatus* (Chevrolat, 1861), *C. jonicus* Kraatz, 1859, *C. meridionalis* (Boheman, 1840), *C. ottomanus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1892 and *C. solarii* Pesarini, 1970. From all these species *C. syriacus* differs by smaller size of body, but its proper position within these species must be evaluated.

***Chiloneus tenietensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 7–17)

Type material. Holotype, ♂, ‘[Algeria, Aïn Defla, Theniet el Had] Teniet el Haad / Mai 1892 [p] // type [hw, yellow] // Brachysomus [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // HOLOTYPE / *Chiloneus* / *tenietensis* n. sp. ♂ / Borovec & Perrin det., 2015 [p, red]’ (MNHN, Pic coll.). Paratypes, 1 ♀, ‘[Algeria, Aïn Defla, Theniet el Had] Teniet el Haad / de Vauloger [p] // sp.? / vid Bedel [hw] // *tenietensis* / Pic [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // *Platytarsus* [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // PARATYPE / *Chiloneus* / *tenietensis* n. sp. ♀ / Borovec & Perrin det., 2015 [p, red]’ (MNHN, Pic coll.); 1 ♂, ‘[Algeria, Boumerdes, Djebel Bou Berak] Bou-Berak / Kabylie L. PCM [p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // PARATYPE / *Chiloneus* / *tenietensis* n. sp. ♂ / Borovec et Perrin det., 2015 [p, red]’ (RBSC).

Description. Body length holotype 2.47 mm, paratypes 2.38–2.53 mm.

Body brownish to dark brownish; legs and antennae yellowish brown, club and in one paratype also femora darker. Elytra with appressed scales (Fig. 13) sparse, long oval, about twice as long as wide, 1. whitish grey with weak bronze sheen and 2. slightly narrower light brownish, 4–5 across one interval, not covering integument, distance between two scales shorter than width of one scale. Each interval with one regular, inconspicuous row of semiappressed setae, visible mainly in lateral view, slender, subspatulate, greyish white with rounded tip, at posterior declivity slightly longer than on the disc, in female about as long as half of width of one interval, in males shorter than half of width of one interval. Pronotum and head with rostrum with identical sparse appressed scales as elytra, irregularly scattered, wider scales create irregular wide lateral stripes and slender median stripe. Semiappressed setae on pronotum and head with rostrum very short and sparse, hardly visible in lateral view. Femora and tibiae with slender and long, whitish, semiappressed setae; scapes, funicles and tarsi with short semiappressed setae; clubs finely and densely setose.

Rostrum (Figs 7–10) in males 1.32–1.40 times as wide as long, in female wider, 1.56 times as wide as long, at base in both sexes 1.08–1.13 times as wide as at apex, at basal third to quarter distinctly tapered anteriad, than subparallel-sided. Rostrum in lateral view flat, in the same level as head. Epifrons moderately narrow, at middle of rostrum 0.62–0.69 as wide as rostrum at the same place, at base somewhat slenderer than distance between anterior border of eyes, than distinctly tapered anteriad with concave sides, flat, shiny, finely and regularly punctured, distance between two punctures in males shorter than diameter of one puncture, in females equal to their diameter. Frontopistomal area large, U-shaped, reaching about half of rostral length, shiny, glabrous, unpunctured, slightly shallowly deepened, posteriorly carinate with almost straight posterior carina; laterally declinate anteriad. Antennal scrobe in dorsal view shortly L-shaped, visible as short angle-form furrow, not constricted outline of rostrum in dorsal view; in lateral view in short part parallel with dorsal border of rostrum, then obliquely curved below eye and almost reaching ventral border of rostrum, furrow-shaped. Head with almost indistinct fovea in the middle, regularly vaulted, finely, sparsely regularly punctured, shiny. Eye moderately small, distinctly vaulted and prominent from outline of head, laterally subcircular, placed about at third of rostrum.

Antennae slender; scape 1.3 times as long as funicle, at basal two thirds very slender, almost straight, at apical third weakly curved and moderately gradually enlarged apicad, at apex distinctly narrower than club. Funicle segments 1 and 2 slender, conical; segment 1 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide and 1.2–1.3 times as long as segment 2, which is 1.7–1.8 times as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.1 times as long as wide; segment 5 isodiametric; segment 6 1.3 times as wide as long; segment 7 1.4–1.5 times as wide as long; clubs spindle-shaped, 1.7–1.9 times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Figs 11, 12) in males 1.37–1.41 times as wide as long, in females 1.43 times as wide as long, widest at midlength, with distinctly rounded sides, more tapered anteriorly than posteriorly, with anterior border visibly slenderer than posteriorly one, behind anterior border constricted. Disc regularly vaulted, shiny, finely and sparsely, a bit irregularly punctured, distance between two punctures slightly longer than their diameter. Pronotum in lateral view distinctly vaulted.

Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra (Figs 11, 12) oval, 1.24–1.29 times as long as wide, with regularly rounded sides, widest at midlength, shiny, in females with well developed humeri. Striae narrow, but distinctly punctured, somewhat deepened; intervals wide, almost flat. Elytra in lateral view moderately vaulted.

Femora edentate. Tibiae moderately slender, laterally straight, inside weakly enlarged; apex rounded with fringe of fine and short, yellowish setae, at inner side mucronate. Protarsi more robust than meso- and metatarsi, in males more robust than in females. In males protarsi with segment 2 1.2 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.4 times as wide as long and twice as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.7 times as long as segment 3; metatarsi with segment 2 1.2 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.4 times as wide as segment 2; onychium equally long as segment 3. In females protarsi with segment 2 1.2 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.4 times as wide as long and 1.8 times as wide as segment 2; onychium equally long as segment 3; metatarsi with segment 2 1.2 times as wide as long; segment 3 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.5 times as wide as segment 2; onychium 1.1 times as long as segment 3.

Penis (Fig. 14) unusual by its shape in the entire genus; in ventral view slightly asymmetrical, widest at basal third, evenly tapered anteriorly and posteriorly with regularly, at apical third lengthened to long and extremely slender point; in ventral view at basal half very slender and slightly curved, at apical third abruptly enlarged and spongy curved, tip slightly curved and regularly tapered.

Spermatheca (Fig. 15) with long, slender and regularly curved cornu; corpus large, lengthened; ramus small and short, about isodiametric, obliquely directed to basal part of corpus; nodulus small, isodiametric and about equally large as ramus, directed up. Gonocoxites (Fig. 16) moderately long, evenly tapered apically, at apex shortly obtuse with short styli armed with setae at apex. Sternite VIII (Fig. 17) with long apodeme terminated just inside of plate; plate small, oval, without distinct basal margin, armed with fringe of moderately long setae.

Etymology. We preserve the unpublished name given by Pic in his collection for this species.

Distribution. Known from northern part of Algeria (Aïn Defla, Boumerdes).

Differential diagnosis. *Chiloneus tenietensis* **sp. nov.** is similar only to *C. barbaricus* by its pronotum shiny, with sparse punctures of equal size on the disc, while all other species have pronotum either double punctured or finely but densely punctured, with distance between punctures distinctly shorter than diameter of one puncture. From *C. barbaricus* it is possible to distinguish it by the following set of characters:

1. Appressed elytral scales elongate-oval (Fig. 13). Semiappressed setae at posterior declivity in males shorter than half, in females as long as half of width of one interval, subspatulate (Fig. 13). Elytra oval, in both sexes 1.24–1.29 times as long as wide (Figs 11, 12). Penis ventrally with long and slender apex; laterally distinctly curved (Fig. 14). . . . *C. tenietensis* **sp. nov.**
- Appressed elytral setae piliform (Fig. 20). Semierect setae at posterior declivity in both sexes slightly longer than half of width of one interval, slender, parallel-sided (Fig. 20). Elytra long-oval, in male 1.41, in female 1.36 times as long as wide (Figs 18, 19). Penis ventrally at apex subtriangular, with rounded tip, laterally almost straight (Fig. 21). . . . *C. barbaricus* (González)

Chiloneus vaulogeri (Pic, 1896)

Sciaphilus vaulogeri Pic, 1896: 93.

Sciaphilus alluaudi Pic, 1903: 124, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Tunisie: Kairouan.

Desbrochersella vaulogeri: Reitter, 1906: 210; Winkler, 1932: 1450; Lona, 1938: 418; González, 1970: 60.

Pleurodirus alluaudi: Winkler, 1932: 1473; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 143; Borovec, 2013b: 384.

Pleurodirus vaulogeri: Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 143.

Chiloneus pilosulus Normand, 1953: 120, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Tunisie: Bizerte, Gafsa, Kasserine.

Chiloneus vaulogeri: Alonso-Zarazaga, 1984: 217; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Chiloneus pilosulus: Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. [Tunisia] Sfax (Pic, 1896).

Type material examined. *Sciaphilus vaulogeri*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 male (MNHN, Pic coll.), 'Il

[hw, blue] // Sfax [hw, blue] // Mis. Ent. IV / n°7 (96) p. 93 [hw, blue] // type [hw, yellow] // sg. *Pleurodirus* / *Vaulogeri* Pic n. sp. [hw] // *S. hirsutus* m. / Pic type [hw] // *Sciaphilus* [hw] // *Pleurodirus* / *vaulogeri* Pic [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // LECTOTYPUS / *Sciaphilus* / *vaulogeri* Pic, 1896 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus vaulogeri* (Pic), R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’.

Sciaphilus alluaudi. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Tunisie / Kairouan / Alluaud XII. 1898 [p] // 19 [hw] // sp.? (Dsb. vid) [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // Sc. *alluaudi* Pic [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / *Sciaphilus* / *alluaudi* Pic, 1903 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus vaulogeri* (Pic), R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., possible syntype of *Chiloneus pilosulus*: (MNHN, Démoflys coll. in Tempère coll.), ‘Gafsa / (Tunisie) / R. Demoflys / 12–51 [p] // *Chiloneus* / *pilosulus* / Norm. [hw] // *Chiloneus* / *vaulogeri* (Pic) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’. 1 spec., Tunisia, Sfax (MNHN); 4 spec., Tunisia, Djelma (MNHN); 4 spec., Tunisia, Gafsa (MNHN); 7 spec., Tunisia, Gafsa (MNHN); 1 spec., [Tunisia], Tripolitaine, Djebel Ghariane, IV.1899, Alluaud. (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus vaulogeri* is 2.94 mm long and it is dissected with penis on separate label and with right antenna missing. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus alluaudi* is 3.63 mm long. One specimen of *Chiloneus pilosulus* from the Démoflys collection has identical locality and collector, but different date than is stated in the description (‘12–51’ instead of ‘11–1951’); that is why we did not designate it as lectotype. However, that specimen fits the description very well. *Sciaphilus alluaudi* and *Chiloneus pilosulus* are clearly conspecific with the lectotype of *Sciaphilus vaulogeri* and so are junior subjective synonyms. This is an unusual species, very easily separated and different from all others by very short and wide rostrum with short and transverse frontoepistomal area, dorsally separated from rostrum by constriction caused by antennal scrobes and very dense, moderately long semierect elytral setae. The name is a senior homonym of *Platytarsus vaulogeri* Desbrochers des Loges, 1897.

***Chiloneus veneriatus* Normand, 1937**

Chiloneus veneriatus Normand, 1937: 244.

Chiloneus veneriatus: Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 323; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. Tunisie, Le Kef (Normand, 1937).

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Démoflys coll. in Tempère coll.), ‘T. [Tunisia] Le Kef / 2-1934 / Dr. Normand [p] // *Chiloneus* / *veneriatus* / Norm. [hw] // LECTOTYPUS / *Chiloneus* / *veneriatus* Normand, 1937 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // *Chiloneus* / *veneriatus* Norm. / R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’. Paralectotypes: the same data as lectotype (without date), but ‘PARALECTOTYPUS’; 1 spec. (MNHN, Démoflys coll. in Tempère coll.), 4 spec. (MNHN, Peyerimhoff coll.), the first one with ‘*Chiloneus* / *veneriatus* / Norm. 1937 / co-type [hw]’, the 2nd and 3rd on the same pin, the 4th one with ‘*Sinapis* / *arvensis* L [hw, red ink]’.

Remarks. The two specimens (lectotype and paralectotype in the Démoflys coll.) labelled with ‘*Chiloneus veneriatus* Norm.’, written probably by handwriting of Démoflys, who had a lot of material from Normand and had contact with him, because he worked also in Tunisia; for the 4 spec. of Peyerimhoff coll., the label of the first one with ‘*Chiloneus* / *veneriatus* / Norm. 1937 / co-type [hw]’ is probably written by Peyerimhoff. *Chiloneus veneriatus* is very similar to *C. submaculatus* in the very short raised elytral setae. It differs from it in smaller and more slender body and mainly in the frontoepistomal area, which is clearly carinate only in the lateral parts and in posterior part the carina is slightly shallowly deepened.

***Desbrochersella diversepubens* (Pic, 1904), comb. nov.**

Sciaphilus diversepubens Pic, 1904b: 91.

Sciaphilus curtipennis Pic, 1917: 14, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Algérie: Barika.

Chiloneus diversepubens: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Chiloneus curtipennis: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. Algérie: Chellala (Pic, 1904b).

Type material examined. *Sciaphilus diversepubens*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 female (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Chellala / sous pierres / Garnier 95 [hw] // 78 [hw] // Sciaphilus X [hw] // sp. près microps [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // Sc. diversepubens / Pic [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / diversepubens Pic, 1904 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Desbrochersella / diversepubens (Pic), R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’.

Sciaphilus curtipennis. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Barika [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // curtipennis / Pic [hw] // Type [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / curtipennis Pic, 1917 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Desbrochersella / diversepubens (Pic), R. Borovec det. 2015 [hw/p]’.

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus diversepubens* is 3.69 mm long, remounted by us with genitalia extracted on the same card as the specimen. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus curtipennis* is 3.44 mm long. The slender antennae, elongate-oval appressed elytral scales and long semierect elytral setae, the short and wide, dorsally regularly conical rostrum and frontoepistomal area posteriorly arched make this species similar to *D. baetica* (Schaufuss, 1862). *Desbrochersella diversepubens* can be distinguished from *D. baetica* by its frontoepistomal area longer and shallowly depressed, conspicuous semierect setae on antennae and tibiae and wider pronotum.

***Desbrochersella microps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897), comb. nov.**

Sciaphilus microps Desbrochers des Loges, 1897: 4.

Chiloneus microps: Winkler, 1932: 1468; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Type locality. [Algeria] Environs d’Oran (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897).

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Oran [hw] // 10 [hw, blue] // type [hw, yellow] // S. microps m. / (type Pic) x ♂ [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / microps Desbr., 1897 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Desbrochersella / microps (Desbr.) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’. Paralectotype: 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), the same data as lectotype, but ‘S. microps m. / (type Pic) ♀ [hw]’ and ‘PARALECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / microps Desbr., 1897 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red]’.

Additional material examined. 1 male, Algeria, Oran (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus microps* is 2.94 mm long. The slender antennae, long-oval appressed elytral scales, short and wide, dorsally regularly conical rostrum and frontoepistomal area posteriorly arched make this species similar to *D. baetica* and *D. diversepubens*. From both species it is easy distinguishable by very short, hardly visible raised setae on elytra, and also shorter funicle segments and onychium.

***Myochlamys convexiceps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896), comb. nov.**

Sciaphilus convexiceps Desbrochers des Loges, 1896: 40.

Chiloneus convexiceps: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. Algérie, El Aley (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896).

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘El Aley / 1895 [hw, rounded] // type [hw, yellow] // Sc. convexiceps / m. [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // LECTOTYPUS / Sciaphilus / convexiceps Desbr., 1896 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Myochlamys convexiceps, R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’. Paralectotypes: 6 spec. on three pins (two pins with one specimen and one pin with 4 specimens) (MNHN, Pic coll.), the same labels as lectotype, only with designation paralectotypus. Only one specimen bears the third label ‘Sciaphilus / convexifrons / m.’, written probably by Desbrochers’s handwriting, with wrongly written species name.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., Algeria occ., Sahara, Mekmene Semamar, pr. Aïn Sefra, 25.iv.1987, J. Strejček lgt. (JSPC); 11 spec., Algeria, Bou Saada (MNHN). These 11 specimens pinned on 7 pins, the 2 first ones bear red label ‘TYPE’ and also label ‘Sciaphilus cephalotes n. sp. [hw by Pic]’. Species with this name was never described and all the material is conspecific with lectotype of *Sciaphilus convexiceps*.

Remarks. The lectotype of *Sciaphilus convexiceps* is 3.81 mm long. All seven specimens clearly belong to the

genus *Myochlamys* Fairmaire, 1876 by lacking fronto-epistomal area separated posteriorly by carina, and represent the second species of the genus, which could be distinguished from the only known *M. acutipennis* Fairmaire, 1876 by short erect elytral setae and elytra in females wider, with distinctly rounded humeri.

***Polydrusus (Leucodrusus) henoni* (Allard, 1869), comb. nov.**

Sciaphilus henoni Allard, 1869: 471.

Chiloneus henoni: Winkler, 1932: 1468; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 176; Normand, 1937: 244; Borovec, 2013b: 379.

Type locality. [Algeria] Constantine (Allard, 1869).

Type material examined. 2 syntypes (SMTD, Faust coll.), ‘small brownish gold label // Algeria Allard / Constantine Allard [hw] // Coll. J. Faust / Ankauf 1900 [p, blue] // Type [p, red] // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkundunde, Dresden [p]’.

Additional material examined. 15 spec., Algeria (MNHN); 1 spec., Algeria, El-Milia, v.1899, Mol. de Boissy (MNHN); 1 spec., Algeria (SMTD); 5 spec., Algeria, Constantine (SMTD); 3 spec., Tunisia (SMTD).

Remarks. “*Chiloneus*” *henoni*, originally described as *Sciaphilus*, and later listed in all catalogues as *Chiloneus* clearly differs from all other *Chiloneus* by the long set of characters used for a genus definition of *Chiloneus*, as follows: fronto-epistomal area at the same level and with identical structure as epifrons, not separated posteriorly by any carina, not creating shiny unpunctured plate; antennal scrobes in lateral view not curved downwards, create moderately short and wide, straight furrow directed to ventral border of eyes; antennal scapes shorter than funicles; elytra with distinct humeri prominent laterally, at base distinctly wider than base of pronotum; gonocoxites apically rounded, lacking styli; sternite VIII in females with plate small, subtriangular, with distinct basal margin, apodeme not terminated inside of plate. By all these characters, including important characters on female genitalia, “*Chiloneus*” *henoni* could be transferred to the genus *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817, subgenus *Leucodrusus* Stierlin, 1884, where it is similar mainly to *P. sicanus* (Chevrolat, 1860) known from Crete and Sicily, but easily distinguishable from it by for example elytra with more rounded sides and narrower humeri and shorter scrobes in lateral view.

***Sericopholus murinus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896), comb. nov.**

Chiloneus murinus Desbrochers des Loges, 1896: 41.

Alophinus triangulifer Desbrochers des Loges, 1903: 181, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Tunisie, Bir-Chenchou.

Alophinus triangulifer v. *subuniformis* Pic, 1904a: 11. Type locality: Tunisie, Gabès.

Chiloneus murinus: Winkler, 1932: 1469; Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 178; Borovec, 2013b: 380.

Alophinus triangulifer: Winkler, 1932: 1471.

Sericopholus triangulifer: Dalla Torre *et al.*, 1937: 169; Borovec, 2013b: 385.

Type locality. Tunisie (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896).

Type material examined. *Chiloneus murinus*. Lectotype (here designated): 1 spec. (MNHN, Desbrochers coll.), ‘murinus m. / Fr. 96 [hw] // type [hw] // Ex Museo / Desbrochers / 1914 [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Chiloneus / murinus Desbr., 1896 / Borovec & Perrin desig. 2015 [p, red] // Sericopholus / murinus (Dsbr.) / R. Borovec det. 2015 [p]’.

‘*Alophinus triangulifer*. Lectotype (here designed): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Bir Chenchou [hw] / Ch. Alluaud 1899 // n°9 // type [hw, yellow] // Alophinus / triangulifer / n. g. m [hw] // TYPE [p, red] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Alophinus / triangulifer Desbr., 1903 / H. Perrin desig. 2015 // Sericopholus / murinus (Desbr.) / R. Borovec det. 2015’. Paralectotypes: 2 spec. (MNHN, 1 spec. coll. Pic, the same data as lectotype; 1 spec. coll. Desbrochers, without ‘Ch. Alluaud 1899’, corresponding to “Pic m’a abandonné un exemplaire”, written by Desbrochers in the description).

Alophinus triangulifer v. *subuniformis*. Lectotype (here designed): 1 spec. (MNHN, Pic coll.), ‘Tunisie / Gabès / Alluaud 189. [p] // 22 [hw] // 4 [hw] // genre ? / près Sciaphilus / XX [hw] // type [hw, yellow] // triangulifer ?? / subuniformis Pic // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [p] // LECTOTYPUS / Alophinus triangulifer / v. subuniformis Pic, 1904 / H. Perrin desig. 2015 // Sericopholus / murinus (Desbr.) / R. Borovec det. 2015’.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., Tunisia, Sfax (MNHN).

Remarks. The lectotype of *Chiloneus murinus* is 4.88 mm long and it clearly belongs to the genus *Sericopholus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1893. It differs from *Chiloneus* by the absence of posteriorly carinate fronto-epistomal area and from *Myochlamys* by well rounded, laterally prominent humeri and very small, glabrous scutellum. It is conspecific in the genus *Sericopholus* with *S. triangulifer* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1903), thus *S. triangulifer* is a subjective junior synonymy of *S. murinus*, syn. nov.

Check-list of *Chiloneus*

This checklist is based on last published catalogue (Borovec, 2013), but modified with all changes proposed above, which are indicated by an asterisk before the name (*).

Chiloneus Schoenherr, 1842

subgenus *Chiloneus* s. str.

<i>aliquoi</i> (Pesarini, 1974)	Italy
* <i>barbaricus</i> (González, 1970) comb. nov.	Algeria
= <i>Platytarsus vaulogeri</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1897, secondary homonym name	
<i>belloi</i> Borovec & Weill, 2016	Spain
* <i>brevipilis</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1893	Algeria, Tunisia
= <i>Sciaphilus tuniseus</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1897, syn. nov.	
* <i>brevithorax</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1874	Cyprus
= <i>Microelytrodon theresae</i> Pic, 1945, syn. nov.	
<i>carinidorsum</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1871	Algeria
* <i>chevrolati</i> Tournier, 1874	? Portugal, Morocco
= <i>Desbrochersella tingitana</i> González, 1970	
= <i>Holcorhinus parvus</i> Stierlin, 1899	
= <i>Rhinochrosis subglobatus</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1892, syn. nov.	
* <i>chobauti</i> (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897)	Algeria
= <i>Sciaphilus inhumeralis</i> Pic, 1903, syn. nov.	
* <i>cinerascens</i> (Rosenhauer, 1856)	Morocco
= <i>Sciaphilus nitens</i> Pic, 1904, syn. nov.	
= <i>Rhinochrosis seminitidus</i> Hustache, 1941, syn. nov.	
<i>cirenaicus</i> Borovec & Weill, 2016	Libya
<i>corcyreus</i> (Penecke, 1935)	Greece (Kérkyra)
<i>corpulentus</i> (Kiesenwetter, 1864)	Greece
<i>gabrielii</i> Reitter, 1915	Greece
* <i>globulus</i> sp. nov.	Algeria
<i>hispidus</i> (González, 1972)	Jordan
<i>hoffmanni</i> (González, 1970)	Malta
= <i>deluccai</i> Pesarini, 1970	
<i>infuscatus</i> (Chevrolat, 1861)	Algeria, Tunisia
= <i>algericus</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1871	
* <i>innotatus</i> (Pic, 1927), comb. nov.	Cyprus
= <i>Desbrochersella insulana</i> González, 1970, syn. nov.	
<i>jonicus</i> Kraatz, 1859	Greece
<i>maculatus</i> (Hampe, 1870)	Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia
<i>maroccanus</i> (Hoffmann, 1954)	Morocco
<i>meridionalis</i> (Boheman, 1840)	Italy (Sicily)
= <i>Desbrochersella championi</i> González, 1970	
= <i>siculus</i> Boheman, 1842	
* <i>minutissimus</i> (Pic, 1904)	Algeria

= <i>Sciaphilus subannulipes</i> Pic, 1917, syn. nov.	
= <i>Desbrochersella nitidipennis</i> Pic, 1927, syn. nov.	
<i>omiasformis</i> Borovec & Weill, 2016	Spain
<i>ottomanus</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1892	Turkey
<i>pallidus</i> Bajtenov, 1974	Kazakhstan
* <i>pennatus</i> (Faust, 1885)	Algeria
= <i>Sciaphilus dividius</i> Pic, 1904, syn. nov.	
= <i>Sciaphilus pruinosus</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1896b	
* <i>pertusicollis</i> (Faimaire, 1868)	Algeria
= <i>Sciaphilus nasutus</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1897, syn. nov.	
= <i>Foucartia ruficornis</i> Allard, 1869, syn. nov.	
= <i>Eusomus sphaeropterus</i> Allard, 1869	
<i>sahlbergi</i> (Reitter, 1915)	Israel
<i>scythropoides</i> Reitter, 1915	Cyprus
<i>sitoniformis</i> Reitter, 1915	Israel
<i>sitonoides</i> (Reitter, 1915)	Algeria
<i>solarii</i> Pesarini, 1970	Italy (Linosa), Malta
* <i>submaculatus</i> (Pic, 1917)	Algeria, Tunisia
= <i>Sciaphilus alboscuteellaris</i> Pic, 1917, syn. nov.	
<i>syriacus</i> (Stierlin, 1886)	Israel
* <i>tenietensis</i> sp. nov.	Algeria
* <i>vaulogeri</i> (Pic, 1896)	Tunisia
= <i>Chiloneus pilosulus</i> Normand, 1953, syn. nov.	
= <i>Sciaphilus alluaudi</i> (Pic, 1903), syn. nov.	
<i>veneriatus</i> Normand, 1937	Tunisia
subgenus <i>Mylaconeus</i> Pesarini, 1970	
<i>lonai</i> Pesarini, 1970	Italy

New combinations and changes of related genera

<i>Desbrochersella diversepubens</i> (Pic, 1904), comb. nov.	Algeria
= <i>Sciaphilus curtipennis</i> Pic, 1917, syn. nov.	
<i>Desbrochersella microps</i> (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897), comb. nov.	Algeria
<i>Myochlamys convexiceps</i> (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896), comb. nov.	Algeria
<i>Polydrusus</i> (<i>Leucodrusus</i>) <i>henoni</i> (Allard, 1869), comb. nov.	Algeria, Tunisia
<i>Sericopholus murinus</i> (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896), comb. nov.	Tunisia
= <i>Alophinus triangulifer</i> Desbrochers des Loges, 1903, syn. nov.	
= <i>Alophinus triangulifer</i> v. <i>subuniformis</i> Pic, 1904	

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