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Revision of the genus *Foucartia* Jacquelin du Val, 1855 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Sciaphilini)

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Abstract. The genus *Foucartia* Jacquelin du Val, 1855 is revised and redescribed. The genus *Parafoucartia* F. Solari, 1948 is transferred from the tribe Brachyderini Schoenherr, 1826 to Sciaphilini Lacordaire, 1863 and proposed as a synonym of the genus *Foucartia*. All *Foucartia* species are redescribed, illustrated and listed in a key and a check-list. Three new species are described, *F. behnei* sp. n. from Greece, *F. helenae* sp. n. from Macedonia and *F. podlussanyi* sp. n. from Turkey. The following new synonymies are established: *Foucartia similaris* Tournier, 1876 of *F. chloris* Kiesenwetter, 1864; *F. kricheldorffi* Reitter, 1915 of *F. elongata* Tournier, 1876; *F. conicicollis* Reitter, 1892 and *F. squamulata* ssp. *carsiana* G. Müller, 1937 of *F. squamulata* (Herbst, 1795); *F. notatipennis* Pic, 1904 and *F. notatipennis* var. *subobliterata* Pic, 1904 of *Argoptochus championi* (Reitter, 1891). Lectotypes of *Foucartia elegans* Kraatz, 1859, *F. similaris* Tournier, 1876, *F. burghauseri* Reitter, 1905, *F. conicicollis* Reitter, 1892 and *F. kricheldorffi* Reitter, 1915 are designated. Genitalia of males and females of all presented species are described and illustrated for the first time.

Taxonomy, new species, new synonymies, key, check-list, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Sciaphilini, *Foucartia*, *Parafoucartia*, Palaearctic region

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Foucartia* Jacquelin du Val, 1855 with more than twenty known described taxa has never been deeply studied, revised or keyed. Since the time of the genus description several authors described new taxa but a limited number of species were quoted in the european faunas (Hoffmann 1950, Smreczyński 1966, Angelov 1978, Dieckmann 1980 and Tempère & Péricart 1989). The majority of species from Greece, Iberian peninsula or Caucasus have never been quoted again after its description. Moreover, several taxa described as *Foucartia* belong to other genera or even to other tribes of Entiminae.

In the present paper, the genus *Foucartia* is redescribed and its taxonomic position in tribe Sciaphilini and subfamily Entiminae is discussed. All available type material was studied and the taxonomic position of all taxa described in the genus *Foucartia* is discussed. All *Foucartia* species are redescribed, keyed and illustrated. Male and female genitalia of all species are given for the first time. Finally, three new species are described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Examined specimens were measured in profile from anterior margin of rostrum to the apex of elytra. Ratio of width/length of pronotum and length/width of elytra were measured as maximum width and length of pronotum and elytra in dorsal view. Dissected female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl, male genitalia were mounted dry. Genitalia are mounted on the same card as the respective specimen.

Through the text, the following abbreviations are used:

AHA – collection of Alois Hamet, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
APO – collection of Attila Podlussány, Budapest, Hungary;
CBA – collection of Christoph Bayer, Berlin, Germany;
DEI – collection of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany (L. Behne);
FBA – collection of Friedhelm Bahr, Viersen, Germany;
GAL – collection of Gabriel Alziar, Nice, France;
GOS – collection of Giuseppe Osella, L'Aquila, Italy;
HNHM – collection of Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary (O. Merkl, Gy. Szél);
IRB – collection of Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium (M. Cludts, K. Desender);
JKR – collection of Jiří Krátký, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
JPE – collection of Jean Pelletier, Monnaie, France;
JPK – collection of Jan Pelikán, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
JST – collection of Jaromír Strejček, Prague, Czech Republic;
LBE – collection of Lutz Behne, Eberswalde, Germany;
LMA – collection of Luigi Magnano, Poggibonsi, Italy;
MME – collection of Massimo Meregalli, Torino, Italy;
MNCN – collection of Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain (M. A. Alonso-Zarazaga, C. Martin);
MNHN – collection of Muséum National d´Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (H. Perrin);
MNHU – collection of Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (F. Hieke, M. Uhlig);
MRU – collection of Mark Russell, Peterborough, England;
MWA – collection of Marek Wanat, Wrocław, Poland;
NHM – collection of Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay);
NMM – collection of Natuurhistorisch Museum, Maastricht, Netherlands (P. Poot);
NMP – collection of Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic (J. Jelínek);
NMW – collection of Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (H. Schönmann);
RBO – collection of Roman Borovec, Sloupno, Czech Republic;
RVE – collection of Rudolf Veselý, Prague, Czech Republic;
SBE – collection of Stanislav Benedikt, Plzeň, Czech Republic;
SMT – collection of Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany (R. Krause);
WSU – collection of Wolfgang Suppantschitsch, Wien, Austria;
ZMH – collection of Zoological Museum, Helsinki, Finland (H. Silfverberg).

It is our pleasant duty to thank all colleagues, who loaned kindly the interesting material for this study.

RESULTS

Foucartia Jacquelin du Val, 1855

Foucartia Jacquelin du Val, 1855: 14: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 191; Hoffmann 1950: 327; Smreczyński 1966: 87; Petryszak 1972: 29; Angelov 1978: 67; Dieckmann 1980: 260; Freude et al. 1981: 257; Angelov 1987: 11; Tempère & Péricart 1989: 64; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 177.
Fucartia Stein, 1868: 98. (incorrect subsequent spelling)
Parafoucartia F. Solari, 1948: 26. **syn. n.**: Abbazzi & Osella 1992: 315; Abbazzi et al. 1994: 29; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 147.

Redescription. Body length 2.1–3.7 mm.

Body black, with yellowish or reddish legs and antennae, with sometimes darker femora, funicle and club. The entire body and legs except tarsi densely covered by rounded or short oval greyish or greenish scales, sometimes with brownish spots. Elytral intervals bear one to three regular or irregular rows of semiperpendicular or perpendicular piliform or subspatulate setae.

Rostrum 1.4–1.6× wider than long, in basal third to half strikingly tapered anteriad, in apical half to two thirds parallel-sided or slightly enlarged anteriad. Epifrons sometimes with very narrow, longitudinal carina in the middle. Epistome almost invisible, separated from frons by very hard visible, V-shaped narrow carina. Rostrum separated from head by very shallow transversal depression, visible mainly in lateral view. Scrobes in dorsal view visible in the whole length as

narrow or wide furrows; scrobes in lateral view narrow, furrow-shaped, curved angularly to the bottom part of rostrum but not reaching it. Eyes convex, well prominent from outline of the head, in lateral view placed near the dorsal border of the head (Figs 53, 54).

Antenna slender. Scape about as long as funicle, usually reaching anterior border of pronotum when fold, thin, curved about in the middle of length and feebly thickened towards apex. Antennomeres 1 and 2 longer than remaining antennomeres, slender, antennomeres 3–7 longer than wide, isodiametric or, in several species, last antennomeres feebly wider than long. Club fusiform, slender.

Pronotum 1.1–1.7× wider than long, narrower than head including eyes, with anterior border narrower than posterior one (Figs 1–26). Dorsal surface densely and finely punctured, without any sculpture. Pronotum in lateral view without ocular lobes or setae.

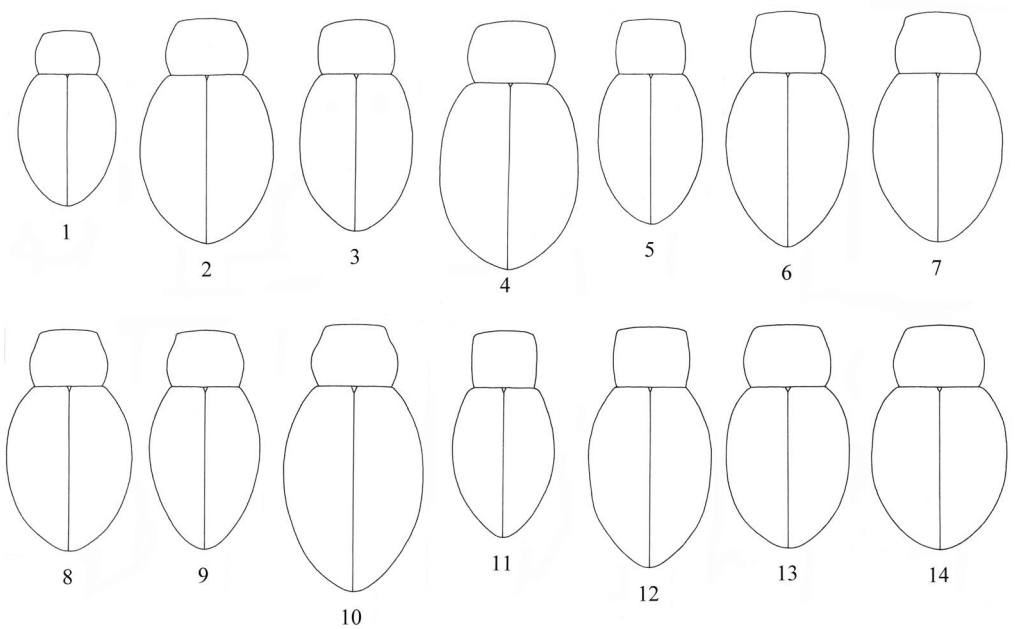
Procoxa semiglobular, coxal cavities contiguous. Coxa situated at midlength of pronotum.

Scutellum triangular, very small, hardly visible, nacked.

Elytra long-oval, short-oval or globose, widest in the middle, without developed shoulders, 1.1–1.4× longer than wide (Figs 1–26). Striae punctured. Intervals flat or feebly vaulted.

Mesocoxa semiglobular, mesosternal process narrow, about as wide as a quarter of diameter of mesocoxa. Metacoxa transversal, its transversal diameter wider than metasternal process which is narrow and feebly arrow-shaped.

All femora inermis. Apical part of protibia rounded, with a fringe of yellowish, short, fine dense setae, outside only slightly, inside strongly enlarged, with a single tooth inwards at apex.



Figs 1–14. Pronotum and elytra, dorsal view: 1, 2 – *Foucartia behnei* sp. n., male (1), female (2); 3, 4 – *F. chloris* Kiesenwetter, male (3), female (4); 5, 6 – *F. cremieri* Jacquelin du Val, male (5), female (6); 7, 8 – *F. dieckmanni* Angelov, male (7), female (8); 9, 10 – *F. elegans* Kraatz, male (9), female (10); 11, 12 – *F. elongata* Tournier, male (11), female (12); 13, 14 – *F. helenae* sp. n., male (13), female (14). Scale: 1 mm.

Metatibial corbels opened, rounded or oval, only in *F. ptochioides* long-oval (Figs 55, 56). Meso- and metatibia in both sexes of a majority of species with a very small spine inwards at apex. Tarsi slender or somewhat robust, with tarsomere 3 wider than the other tarsomeres, deeply bilobed. Claws connate in basal third to half.

Ventrites 1 and 2 of the same length, ventrite 2 as long as combined ventrites 3 and 4. Suture 1 fine, sinuose, sutures 2–4 deep, straight.

Aedeagus feebly or very feebly sclerotised, slender, short or long, apically pointed. In lateral view regularly curved, slender (Figs 27–39). Temones as long as aedeagus, tegmen with short manubrium and parameroides, without armatures.

Sternum 8 in females very long. Apodeme very long, slender, without visible caput. Plate very small, oval or triangular, without differentiated margo basalis and apicalis, fenestra and arms. Apex of plate bears long setae (Fig. 53). Ovipositor long and slender, only at apex sclerotised, tapered anteriad, without styli, but bearing setae at apex (Fig. 54). Spermatheca C-shaped, with differentiated ramus and nodulus.

Type species. *Foucartia cremieri* Jacquelin du Val, 1855, by monotypy.

Sexual dimorphism. Males of the majority of species are smaller and have more slender pronotum and elytra than females. Typical sexual dimorphism is as follows:

– males have shorter and less erect elytral setae than females in *F. behnei* sp. n., *F. helenae* sp. n. and *F. sacarensis*;

– males have a more contrasted pattern of brownish spots on pronotum and elytra than females in *F. helenae* sp. n;

– males have a more robust tarsomere 3 than females in *F. lethierryi*;

– males have strikingly elongated metatibial corbels in *F. ptochioides*, while they are only longoval in females (Figs 55, 56).

Biology. Poorly known. Adult specimens are polyphagous, living in dry and warm habitats as steppe or macchia. It is possible to collect them by sweeping low vegetation, they have often also evening or night activity. Adult specimens feed different plants, Dieckmann (1980) recorded for *F. squamulata* these plants: *Taraxacum officinale* Web., *Thymus* sp., *Medicago falcata* L., *Lathyrus tuberosus* L., *Sanguisorba minor* Scop., *Potentilla verna* L.and *Rosa* sp., and for *F. ptochioides* these: *Achillea millefolium* L. Angelov collected *F. dieckmanni* exclusively under *Potentilla recta*. Larvae of this genus and its development are still completely unknown.

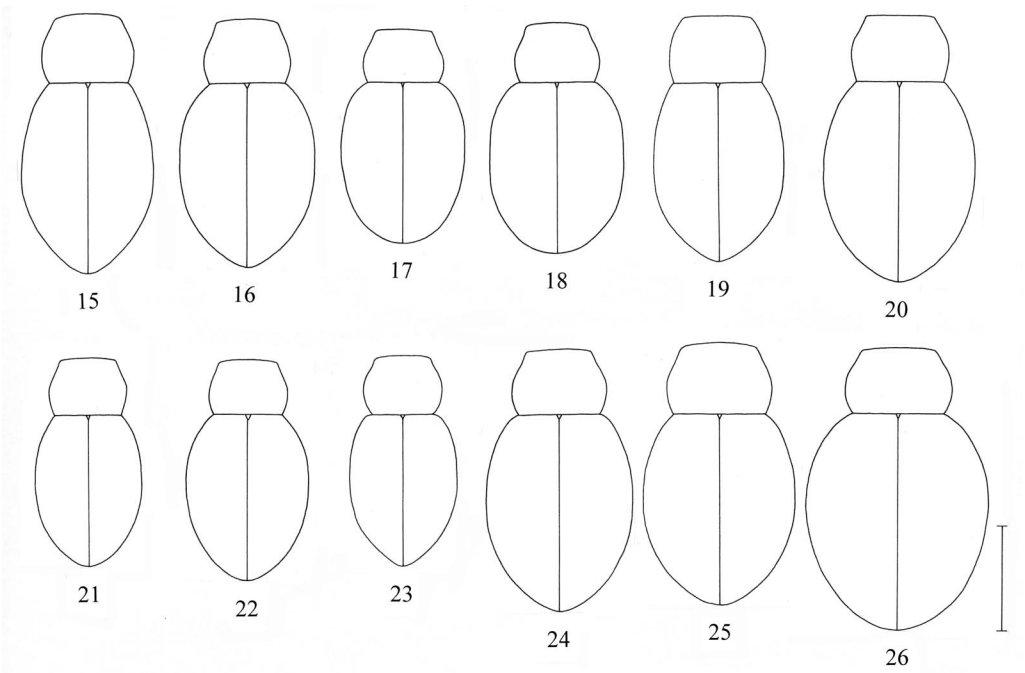
All species are bisexual, except *F. squamulata*, which is parthenogenetic almost in all parts of its distribution area. There are also amphigonic populations, which are limited to Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Macedonia. Petryszak (1972) examined chromosome in two Polish *Foucartia* species, bisexual *F. liturata* and parthenogenetic population of *F. squamulata*. *F. liturata* has, in primary spermatocytes, a chromosome number of 10 + Xy, while parthenogenetic *F. squamulata* is a polyploid of 33 chromosomes. Petryszak (1972) discussed the fact that all bisexual *Foucartia* species are confined only to small areas, while parthenogenetic populations of *F. squamulata* have a very broad distribution in almost all Europe and in the large part of Asia. It is typical situation for genera of subfamily Entiminae with parthenogenetic species, as for example in *Otiorhynchus* (Suomalainen 1945) or *Trachyphloeus* (Borovec 1989, 1991).

Distribution. The majority of species lives in the Balkans. Two species live in France and Spain, one species in central Europe and one in Algeria. Only *F. squamulata*, probably in the relation with its simple parthenogenetic reproduction, lives almost in the entire Europe and its presence extends up to east to Caucasus, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia.

Taxonomic position. Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) listed *Foucartia* in the tribe Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891. The genus *Foucartia* is very well distinguishable from genera of this tribe by its small size of body with oval or globose elytra, densely covered by short-oval or rounded scales,

by its femora inermis, elytra without shoulders, rostrum without shiny epistome, rostrum strikingly tapered anteriad in basal third to half. In Sciaphilini, *Foucartia* is sometimes mistaken with *Stasiodis* Gozis, 1886 by its smaller size and mostly green scaled body vestiture. The genus *Stasiodis* is distinguishable by elytral basis slightly wider than pronotal basis, creating small shoulders. Several species of *Brachysomus* Schoenherr, 1823 within Sciaphilini can be also mistaken with *Foucartia* species. *Foucartia* differs from *Brachysomus* by body black, adherent scales dense, elytra rounded or short-oval, greyish, brownish or greenish, head wide, in place with eyes wider than anterior border of pronotum. *Brachysomus* has body brownish, exceptionally dark brownish, adherent scales rare or dense, greyish or brownish, elytra oval or long-oval, head narrow, including eyes at most as wide as the anterior border of pronotum.

Foucartia is also very often mistaken with species of genera from other tribes of Entiminae Schoenherr, 1823, mostly *Argoptochus* Weise, 1883 and *Chaerodrosus* Reitter, 1916. Eight different taxa of *Argoptochus* or *Chaerodrosus* were even described under generic name *Foucartia*. Indeed, genera *Argoptochus* and *Chaerodrosus* contain small species with oval elytra, densely covered by oval or rounded scales. *Foucartia* is easily distinguishable from *Argoptochus* by long scrobes in lateral view, furrow-shaped, angularly curved to the bottom part of rostrum, while *Argoptochus* species has short, triangular, feebly enlarged posteriad. *Foucartia* is also easily distinguishable from *Chaerodrosus* by absent elytra shoulders and by not separated, mat episto-



Figs 15–26. Pronotum and elytra, dorsal view: 15, 16 – *F. lethierryi* Desbrochers, male (15), female (16); 17, 18 – *F. liturata* Stierlin, male (17), female (18); 19, 20 – *F. podlussanyi* sp. n., male (19), female (20); 21, 22 – *F. ptochioides* (Bach), male (21), female (22); 23, 24 – *F. sacarensis* Angelov, male (23), female (24); 25, 26 – *F. squamulata* (Herbst), male (25), female (26). Scale: 1 mm.

me. Conversely, *Chaerodrosus* has developed elytral shoulders and shiny epistome is markedly separated from frons.

Solari (1948) described the genus *Parafoucartia* for following species; *F. squamulata*, *F. carsiana* and *F. conicicollis*. He based this new genus on similarity of *F. squamulata* with species of the genus *Strophosoma* Billberg, 1820, without specification of any distinguishing characters, and assigned it to the tribe Strophosomini Faust, 1886. *Parafoucartia* was later accepted only by Abbazzi & Osella (1992) and Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999), whose assigned this genus to tribe Brachyderini Schoenherr, 1826. On the contrary, all other authors, for example Hoffmann (1950), Smreczyński (1966), Angelov (1978, 1987), Dieckmann (1980) and Tempère & Péricart (1989) assigned *F. squamulata* back to the genus *Foucartia* (their books did not treat about two other species included to *Parafoucartia* by Solari (1948) – *F. carsiana* and *F. conicicollis*). Head and rostrum of *F. squamulata* is wide and flat, but has not a transversal carina behind eyes, what is typical character of *Strophosoma* species. In addition, the outline of rostrum that is strongly tapered anteriad and the ratio between the basal and apical part of rostrum clearly confirm the listening of this species among *Foucartia* genus. Finally, the study of spermatheca indicates the presence of a ramus in *F. squamulata* as in other *Foucartia* species while it is always absent in *Strophosoma* species and its related genera such as *Caulostrophus* Fairmaire, 1859 and *Caulostrophilus* Desbrochers, 1905 (Pelletier 1996). That it is reason why we considered *F. squamulata* belongs to the genus *Foucartia* and *Parafoucartia* is its a junior objective synonym.

***Foucartia behnei* sp. n.**
(Figs 1, 2, 27, 40)

Type material. **Holotype**: ♂, Greece occ. b., Florina env., 31.v.2001, 1000 m, steppe, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE). **Allotype**: ♀, the same data as holotype (SBE). Paratypes: 20 spec., the same data as holotype (16 spec. SBE, 2 spec. JPE, 2 spec. RBO); 2 spec., Graecia [Greece] (Kast), Sidirohori, 19-VI-1998, P. Poot lgt. (NMM).

Description. Body length: ♂♂ 2.3–2.6 mm (holotype 2.6 mm), ♀♀ 2.6–3.1 mm (allotype 2.9 mm).

Body black, antennae and legs yellowish, femora darker, brownish to blackish. Body and legs, except for tarsi, densely covered by rounded, greyish and brownish scales, leaving only very narrow striae free on elytra. Greyish scales with feeble green lustre. Brownish scales create one irregular, longitudinal band on elytra starting in basal part of interval 5, continuing in middle part of interval 3 and finishing at apical third on sutural interval. Stripe is connected by small spots on intervals 4 and 2. Intervals 5 and 7 with small spots in middle of elytra. On pronotum brownish scales create two longitudinal bands, not contrasted, in majority of specimens hardly visible on invisible. Elytra with erect, piliform, whitish setae, creating two irregular rows on each interval in females and one regular row in males. Erect setae slightly longer in females, almost as long as the width of one interval, in males slightly longer than the half of width of an interval. Pronotum and head with similar, but somewhat shorter, irregularly scattered setae. Elytral striae with row of short, adherent, whitish setae.

Rostrum wider in females than in males. In males rostrum 1.3–1.4× wider than long, base of rostrum 1.2–1.3× wider than its apex, in females rostrum 1.5–1.6× wider than long, its base 1.3–1.4× wider than its apex. Rostrum in basal half strongly tapered anteriad, in apical half about parallel-sided, with very narrow, short, longitudinal carina, sometimes hardly visible. Scrobes in dorsal view slender, visible in the whole length, in lateral view narrow, curved towards bottom part of rostrum but not reaching it. Eyes in males large, strikingly prominent from outline of the head, in females smaller.

Antenna very slender and long. Scape slender, feebly curved in the middle and feebly thickened at apical third. Antennomere 1 2.3× longer than wide and 1.3× longer than antennomere 2 that is 2.3× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3 and 4 1.5× longer than wide, antennomeres 5 and 6 1.3× longer than wide, antennomere 7 isodiametric.

Pronotum more slender in males than in females, in males 1.4–1.5× wider than long, in females 1.5–1.6× wider than long. Pronotum widest in the midlength, anterior border only slightly narrower than posterior one (Figs 1, 2).

Scutellum very small, triangular, hardly visible.

Elytra in males more slender than in females, oval, 1.3–1.4× longer than wide. In females short-oval, 1.2–1.3× longer than wide (Figs 1, 2). Striae narrow, intervals almost flat.

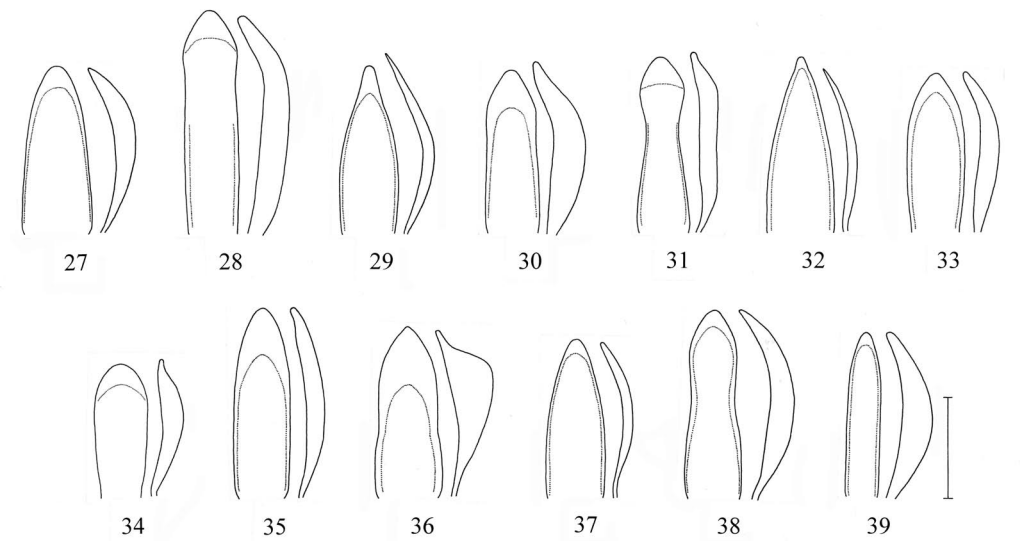
All femora inermis. Apex of protibia rounded with a fringe of short, fine, yellowish setae. Metatibial corbels in both sexes rounded. Tarsi slender, tarsomere 2 1.2× longer than wide, in both sexes tarsomere 3 feebly wider than previous one, deeply bilobed. Ungular tarsomere 1.1× longer than tarsomere 3. Claws connate at base.

Aedeagus short, widest near the base, regularly tapered distad, dully pointed. In lateral view regularly curved, with dull apex (Fig. 27).

Spermatheca C-shaped, with curved cornu, short and wide nodulus and long and wide ramus (Fig. 40).

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Lutz Behne (DEI, Müncheberg) for his assistance and the loan of material during the present study.

Diagnosis. *F. behnei* sp. n. is similar to *F. ptochioides* and *F. helenae* sp. n. by pronotum and elytra with brownish spots. *F. behnei* sp. n. differs from the first by rounded metatibial corbels with small spines, longer elytral setae, more slender pronotum and wider elytra, different pattern



Figs 27–39. Aedeagus, ventral and lateral view: 27 – *Foucartia behnei* sp. n.; 28 – *F. chloris* Kiesenwetter; 29 – *F. cremieri* Jacquelin du Val; 30 – *F. dieckmanni* Angelov; 31 – *F. elegans* Kraatz; 32 – *F. elongata* Tournier; 33 – *F. helenae* sp. n.; 34 – *F. lethierryi* Desbrochers; 35 – *F. liturata* Stierlin; 36 – *F. podlussanyi* sp. n.; 37 – *F. ptochioides* (Bach); 38 – *F. sacarensis* Angelov; 39 – *F. squamulata* (Herbst). Scale: 0.25 mm.

of dark elytral spots and more slender antenna. Furthermore, elytral setae in males are slanted backwards and not erect. It is distinguishable from *F. helenae* sp. n. by elytral setae which are longer and erect, narrower pronotum and different elytral pattern. Specimens with less contrasted darker elytral spots could be distinguished from similar species *F. sacarensis* by narrower pronotum, longer elytral setae, not constricted aedeagus in apical third and spermatheca with ramus longer than nodulus.

Foucartia chloris Kiesenwetter, 1864
(Figs 3, 4, 28, 41)

Foucartia chloris Kiesenwetter, 1864: 244: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 192; Petryszak 1972: 32.
Foucartia similaris Tournier, 1876: 11: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 193; Petryszak 1972: 32. **syn. n.**

Type material. *F. chloris*. No type material of this species has been examined. Species is described from: "Um Athen von mir selbst in zwei Stücken gesammelt". Kiesenwetter (1864) in his very short description compared this species with *F. elegans* and he stated the main distinguishing characters of this species as follows: "pilis albidis decumbentibus vix conspicuis". We consider from original description and geographical considerations that the name *F. chloris* corresponds with the species we redescribe below.

Foucartia similaris. 1 ♂ labelled as follows: Olympe [Greece] [handwritten] / type [handwritten, small square yellow label] / Petites Nouvell. (sic) 1876 p. 11 [handwritten] / *Foucartia chloris* Kiesenwetter J. Pelletier det. [printed] / Lectotype ♂ *Foucartia similaris* Tournier J. Pelletier design. 2002 [red printed label].

Additional material examined (48 specimens). **Greece**: 24 spec., Greece (DEI, GOS, JPE, MNHU, NMP, NMW, SMT); 15 spec., [Greece] Attica, (HNHM, MNHU, NMP); 1 spec., [Greece] Oion, Attica, Mařan & Štěpánek lgt. (RBO); 1 spec., [Greece] Crete (DEI); 3 spec., Greece, Atheny (NMW, SMT); 1 spec., [Greece] Atheny, Kolonos, 22.v.1915 (NMP); 1 spec., Greece, Parnassos, Hauser lgt. (NMW); 2 spec., Greece, Morea, Taygetos, Brenske lgt. (SMT).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.2–2.3 mm, ♀♀ 2.8–3.0 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs yellow reddish, femora darker. Body and larger part of femora densely covered by short-oval, green or green greyish adherent scales. Elytral intervals with 1–2 rows (in bigger specimens 2–3) of whitish, piliform, semierect setae, shorter than the half of width of interval. Head and pronotum with similar, irregularly scattered semierect setae.

Rostrum 1.4× wider than long, in basal third strongly tapered anteriad, in apical two thirds slightly enlarged anteriad. Scrobes wide in dorsal view. Eyes small, strongly convex, strikingly prominent from the outline of the head.

Antenna relatively robust, short. Scape curved in midlength, gradually thickened to apex. Antennomere 1 conical, 2.1× longer than wide, twice longer than antennomere 2, which is 1.2× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3–6 slightly wider than long, antennomere 7 about 1.5× wider than long.

Pronotum wide and short, 1.4–1.5× wider than long, widest slightly behind midlength (Figs 3, 4).

Elytra short-oval, 1.3–1.4× longer than wide (Figs 3, 4).

Tarsi short, tarsomere 2 as long as wide.

Aedeagus in ventral view visibly constricted about in anterior third, apex regularly and dully pointed. In lateral view curved in the middle (Fig. 28).

Spermatheca with long, regularly curved cornu and long ramus and nodulus of about equal length; nodulus just in apex shortly curved (Fig. 41).

Diagnosis. Species well distinguishable by 1–2 irregular rows of semierect, short setae on each elytral interval and by robust antennae, with antennomeres 3–7 wider than long. Those typical characters allow to consider *F. similaris* Tournier as a junior synonym of *F. chloris*.

Foucartia cremieri Jacquelin du Val, 1855
(Figs 5, 6, 29, 42, 53)

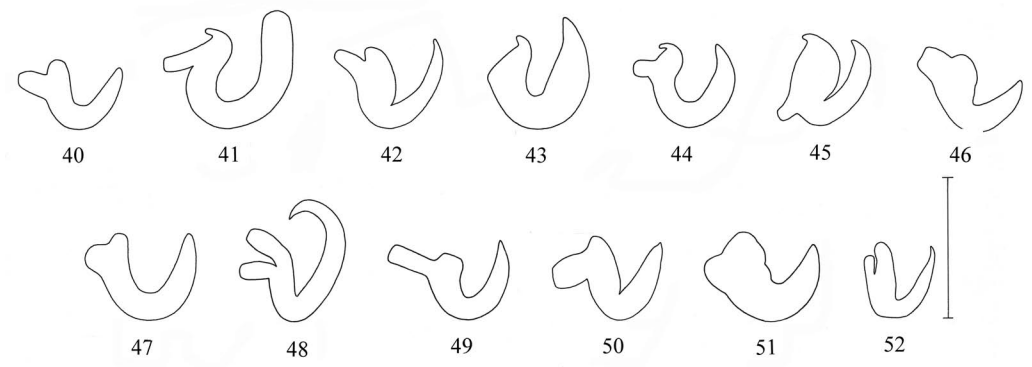
Foucartia cremieri Jacquelin du Val, 1855: 15: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 192; Hoffmann 1950: 327; Petryszak 1972: 32; Tempère & Péricart 1989: 64; Borovec et al. 2003: 70.

Type material. *F. cremieri*. Eight specimens are housed in the Jacquelin du Val's collection in MNHN. Only one pin with two specimens glued on separate labels, is accompanied by a short and incomplete handwritten data: Souze [Souzet, Dordogne, France] while the original publication just indicated "France". The upper specimen is designated here as lectotype. The following red label has been added: Lectotype ♂ *Foucartia cremieri* Jacquelin du Val R. Borovec & J. Pelletier design. 2005. The other specimen, also a ♂, has been transferred to another pin and it is designated as a paralectotype (red label); furthermore, a photocopy of the original label, "Souze", has been added.

Additional material examined (285 specimens). **France**: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, France, Seine-Saint-Denis, Fort de Romainville, 20.v.1926 (JPE); 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, dtto, but vi.1935 (MNHN); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, France, F.48, Lozère, Causse Méjean, 13.vi.1959, J. Péricart leg. (DEI, JPE); 2 ♀♀, France, Crosgarnon, 20.vi.1959, J. Péricart lgt. (MNHN); 6 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, France, Lozère, Causse de Mende, 13.vi.1959 (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, France, Aveyron, Rodez Bedel (JPE); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Aveyron, Saint-Martin-du Larzac, 19.vi.1971, J. Péricart leg. (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, France, Aveyron, Causse du Larzac, La Cavalerie, 23.v.1975, G. Tempère lgt. (GAL, MNHN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, France, Aveyron, Lapanouse-de-Cernon, 27.v.1975, G. Tempère lgt. (MNHN); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, France, Aveyron, Saint-Martin-du-L., 22.v.1975, G. Tempère lgt. (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, France, Deux-Sèvres, Velluire, 19.vi.1986, A. Matocq et J. Péricart lgt. (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, 79 France, Deux-Sèvres, Availles-Thouarssais, *Astragalus monspessulanus*, 7.vi.1992, B. Lambert leg. (JPE); 10 spec., France, Broût-Vernet, H. du Buysson lgt. (DEI, NMW); 2 spec., France, La Rochelle Mocq. (DEI); 3 spec., France, Romainville, Seile, v.1946, R. Fougont lgt. (GOS); 2 spec., France, Aude, Monze, below Genista sp., 20.v.1992, C. Bellò lgt. (GOS); 4 spec., France, env. de Bourges, Sainte-Claire-Deville lgt. (NMW); 1 spec., France, Sartorius, 1876 (NMW); 8 spec., France, Rodez, Curlande, 26.v.1991, A. Podlussány (APO); 79 spec., France (DEI, HNHM, IRB, MNHU, NMW). **Spain**: 48 spec., Spain, Álava, Sierra Cantabria, between Pto Herrera and Pipaon, 13.vi.1994, 900 m, M. Meregalli and R. Borovec lgt. (MME, MNCN, RBO); 54 spec., Spain, Barcelona, Castellar del Riu, 1300 m, Berga, 8.vi.1994, M. Meregalli and R. Borovec lgt. (JPE, MME, MNCN, RBO); 2 spec., Spain, Barcelona, St. Maria de Bensa, 3.vi.1987, A. Podlussány lgt. (APO); 1 spec., Spain, Lerida near Beixols, 9.vii.1973, B. Levey lgt. (MRU); 1 spec., Spain, Barcelona, Collsuspina, 3.vii.1952, Villarubia lgt. (MNCN); 1 spec., Spain, Barcelona, Balenyá, 29.v.1954, Villarubia lgt. (MNCN); 1 spec., Spain, Barcelona, San Juan de las Abadesas, 5.vii.1935, M. González lgt. (MNCN).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.2–2.6 mm, ♀♀ 2.4–2.9 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs yellow reddish. Body covered by round, metallic green scales leaving striae free on elytra. Scales sparsely present on legs, mainly on femorae. Intervals with one



Figs 40–52. Spermatheca: 40 – *Foucartia behnei* sp. n.; 41 – *F. chloris* Kiesenwetter; 42 – *F. cremieri* Jacquelin du Val; 43 – *F. dieckmanni* Angelov; 44 – *F. elegans* Kraatz; 45 – *F. elongata* Tournier; 46 – *F. helenae* sp. n.; 47 – *F. lethierryi* Desbrochers; 48 – *F. liturata* Stierlin; 49 – *F. podlussanyi* sp. n.; 50 – *F. ptochioides* (Bach); 51 – *F. sacarensis* Angelov; 52 – *F. squamulata* (Herbst). Scale: 0.25 mm.

relatively regular row of setae which are white, parallel-sided, truncated at tip and approximately as long as an interval width. Setae also present on head, pronotum and legs, but shorter.

Head with rostrum restricted forwards by approximately one third, in anterior part rostrum parallel-sided, 1.4–1.5× wider than long. Eyes round and prominent (Fig. 53).

Antennae short with scape weakly bent, progressively enlarged from basis to apex. Antennomere 1 no more than twice longer than wide at apex and 1.2–1.4× longer than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 3–7 short, antennomeres 6–7 slightly transversal.

Pronotum moderately transverse, 1.2–1.3× wider than long in males and 1.3–1.4× in females. Sides weakly rounded and the anterior and posterior edges similar in width (Figs 5, 6).

Elytra oval, variable in males (ratio length/width = 1.2–1.4) and in females (1.1–1.3), the maximum of width towards the middle (males) or shortly after the anterior edge (females) (Figs 5, 6).

External part of legs with raised setae, the internal part of tarsi with thin, hair-like spines.

Aedeagus relatively large and triangular in ventral view, restricted toward apex which is truncated; aedeagus distinctly bent in lateral view with apex pointed (Fig. 29).

Spermatheca with cornu long and curved, and ramus close and twice longer than nodulus (Fig. 42).

Diagnosis. Body without brown spots on intervals which have erect setae perpendicular to integument. Antenna unicolorous, moderately robust but with scape thick. By subperpendicular raised elytral setae, somewhat shorter than the width of an interval and more robust antenna similar to *F. lethierryi*. From this species *F. cremieri* differs by bright green adherent scales and with pointed apex of aedeagus.

Foucartia dieckmanni Angelov, 1986

(Figs 7, 8, 30, 43, 57, 58)

Foucartia dieckmanni Angelov, 1986: 187: Angelov 1987: 11.

Type material. *F. dieckmanni*. 100 specimens, labelled by handwritten locality labels, printed labels with host plant name and species name and red printed labels Holotypus (resp. Paratypus). Holotype and 17 paratypes: Ropotamo, 8.V.1970, P. Angelov lgt., *Potentilla recta* (DEI, ZMH, holotype ZMH); 2 paratypes: dtto, but 11.6.1970 (ZMH); 13 paratypes: dtto, but 12.5.1971(ZMH); 10 paratypes: Gen. Toshevo, 18.5.1963, *Potentilla recta*, P. Angelov lgt. (ZMH); 1 paratype: Strandja Bukovo, 2.6.1968, *Potentilla recta*, P. Angelov lgt. (ZMH); 5 paratypes: Strandja Blisnak, 2.6.1968, *Potentilla recta*, P. Angelov lgt. (ZMH); 14 paratypes: Fakija, 21.6.1963, *Potentilla recta*, P. Angelov lgt. (ZMH); 14 paratypes: Strandja Fakia, 9.5.1971, *Potentilla recta*, P. Angelov lgt. (DEI, SMT, ZMH); 1 paratype: Strandja Boljarovo, 31.5.1968, *Potentilla recta*, P. Angelov lgt. (ZMH); 1 paratype: dtto, but 1.6.1968, B. Gruev lgt. (ZMH); 10 paratypes: Strandja Zwesdez, 6.6.1971, *Potentilla recta*, P. Angelov lgt. (DEI, ZMH); 3 paratypes: Kranevo, 12.6.1970, *Potentilla recta*, P. Angelov lgt. (DEI, ZMH); 8 paratypes: Nessebar, 4.6.1982, H. Wendt lgt. (DEI, LMA, WSU, ZMH).

Additional material examined (107 specimens). **Romania**: 6 spec., Romania, Mangalia, 17.vii.1969, Novotný lgt. (RVE); 5 spec., Romania, Dobrogea, Cavarna (SMT); 36 spec., Romania, btw. Neptun and Jupiter camping, P. Zodiak env., 4.–6.6.2008, sweeping, J. Pelikán lgt. (JPK). **Bulgaria**: 10 spec., Bulgaria or., Nessebar, 30.v.1964, J. Strejček lgt. (JST); 10 spec., dtto, but 9.vi.1964, K. Ermisch lgt. (DEI, JPE, MNHU); 6 spec., dtto, but 28.vi.1966, A. Hoffer lgt. (JST); 8 spec., Bulgaria, Slancev Brjag, 5.–15.vi.1977, Z. Pádr lgt. (JST); 1. spec., Bulgaria, Sozopol, 12.vi.1982, A. Hamet lgt. (AHA); 7 spec., Bulgaria, Arkutino, 20.vi.1980, L. Borowiec lgt. (MWA); 1 spec., Bulgaria, Primorsko – env., 13.v.1985, S. Kadlec & J. Voříšek lgt. (NHM); 3 spec., Bulgaria, Burgas – Veselie, 13.v.1985, S. Kadlec & J. Voříšek lgt. (NHM); 1 spec., Bulgaria or., Albena env., vii.1987, S. Benedikt lgt. (RBO); 2 spec., Bulgaria, Ropotamo – Eichen, 11.vi.1971, Witsade lgt. (DEI); 1 spec., Bulgaria orient., Zeitinburun, vi.1933, Mařan & Táborský lgt. (RBO); 1 spec., Bulgaria mer. occ., Mts. Pirin, Melnik, 2.–9.vi.1974, J. Novotný lgt. (RBO); 6 spec., Bulgaria, Stara planina, Vlas – env., 29.vi.1966, A. Hoffer lgt. (JST); 1 spec., Bulgaria, Eminska planina, Svozil lgt. (NHM). **Turkey**: 2 spec., Turkey, Izmir dint. – Herecke, 28.v.1969, G. Osella lgt. (GOS).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.1–2.6 mm, ♀♀ 2.3–2.8 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs reddish, only femora in the middle blackish and antennal clubs brownish. Body densely covered by short-oval, adherent greyish scales, with feeble green or mother-of-pearl shine. Adherent scales create denser lateral stripes on pronotum. Elytral intervals with two irregular rows of semiadherent, very short greyish piliform setae, in lateral view very hardly visible. Head and pronotum with the same semiadherent setae, irregularly scattered.

Rostrum 1.4–1.5× wider than long, in short basal part tapered anteriad, the remaining part parallel-sided. Scrobes wide in dorsal view. Eyes large, moderately prominent from outline of head.

Antenna short and relatively robust, scape in midlength feebly curved, in apical third thickened to apex. Antennomere 1 2.2× longer than wide, 1.3–1.4× longer than antennomere 2, which is 1.9–2.0× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3–5 as wide as long, antennomere 6 slightly wider than long, antennomere 7 markedly wider than long.

Pronotum 1.4–1.5× wider than long, widest closely behind the midlength, anterior border slightly narrower than the posterior one (Figs 7, 8).

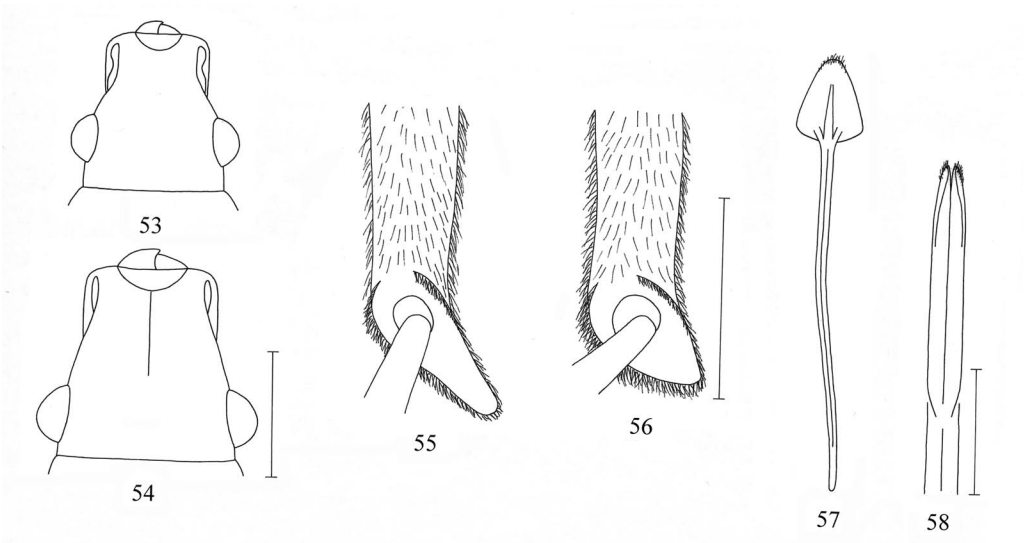
Elytra oval, 1.2–1.3× longer than wide (Figs 7, 8).

Tarsi long, tarsomere 2 1.2–1.3× longer than wide.

Aedeagus in ventral view feebly constricted between anterior third and midlength, apex regularly and dully pointed. In lateral view curved in the middle (Fig. 30).

Spermatheca with wide, curved cornu and triangular subtruncated corpus, ramus almost not differentiated on wide and large corpus, nodulus well visible as a small, narrow tooth just on the top of corpus (Fig. 43).

Diagnosis. Species easily distinguishable by semiadherent elytral setae, very strongly slanted backwards, hardly visible in lateral view.



Figs 53–58. 53, 54: head and rostrum, dorsal view: 53 – *F. cremieri* Jacquelin du Val; 54 – *F. squamulata* (Herbst). Scale: 0.50 mm. 55, 56: apex of right metatibia in *F. ptochioides* (Bach): male (55), female (56). Scale: 0.25 mm. 57, 58: female genitalia in *F. dieckmanni* Angelov: 57 – sternum 8; 58 – ovipositor. Scale: 0.50 mm.

Foucartia elegans Kraatz, 1859
(Figs 9, 10, 31, 44)

Foucartia elegans Kraatz, 1859: 77: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 192; Petryszak 1972: 32.

Type material. *F. elegans*. There are five specimens in the Kraatz's collection (DEI), labelled as follows: Creta [handwritten] / coll. Kraatz [printed] / Syntypus [red, printed]. One well preserved female has two labels more as follows: *elegans* m. Berl. Ent. Z. III, Graecia Zebe [handwritten] and *Foucartia elegans* Kraatz, Type [handwritten]. This female was here designated as lectotype, the other four specimens as paralectotypes by using red handwritten label LECTOTYPUS, resp. PARALECTOTYPUS, *Foucartia elegans* Kraatz, R. Borovec desig. 1996.

There is one more specimen in the Kraatz's collection, labelled by the same labels as paralectotypes, including red syntype label, but this specimen belongs to *Stasiodis parvulus* (Fabricius, 1792). In the collections of Rottenberg (DEI) and Letzner (DEI) are deposited 3 other specimens on two pins, labelled also as syntypes. Two specimens belong to *F. elegans*, one specimen belongs to *F. chloris*. All these specimens are not coming from the author´s collection and we did not assume them as type material.

Additional material examined (138 specimens). **Greece**: 63 spec., Greece, Crete (DEI, JPE, HNHM, MNHU, NMW, IRB, SMT); 8 spec., Greece, Crete occ., Vríses pr. Chaniá, 17.–18.iv.1990, 50 m, R. Borovec lgt. (RBO); 2 spec., Greece, Crete occ., Lefkà Óri Mts., Thériso-env., 1 km S, 9.–10.iv.1990, 900 m, R. Borovec lgt. (RBO); 10 spec., Greece, Crete, Khania, Vrysses, 27.iv.1982, general sweeping, M. I. Russell lgt. (MRU); 8 spec., Greece, Crete SW, Paleochora NE, Umgebung Maza, 35 17 11 N, 23 45 41 E, 21.5.2004, 700 m, F. Bahr lgt. (FBA); 6 spec., the same locality, but Ch. Bayer lgt. (CBA); 2 spec., Greece, Crete, Ideon Antron, 17.vii.1974, 1000 m, Odecordi lgt. (GOS); 18 spec., Greece, Crete, Chania dist., Omalos, 22.–25.v.1990, 1500 m, O. Merkl lgt. (JPE, LBE); 1 spec., Greece, Crete, Dikti mts., Lesithi plateau, 5.vi.2001, 800 m, J. Voříšek lgt. (NHM); 1 spec., Greece, Corfu, Paganetti lgt. (MNHU); 4 spec., Greece, Corfu, Lecheon, 28.v.1998, P. Poot lgt. (NMM); 2 spec., Greece, Parnassos, Hauser lgt. (NMW); 9 spec., Greece, Peloponessos, 10 km S Corinthe, 16.v.1997, J. Pelletier lgt. (JPE, RBO); 2 spec., Greece, Atheny, Zeiller lgt. (DEI); 1 spec., Greece (MNCN); 1 spec., Cyprus (SMT).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.1–2.8 mm, ♀♀ 2.8–3.2 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs yellow reddish, femora in the middle and antennal clubs darker, blackish. Body and middle part of femora densely covered by short-oval, bright green adherent scales. Elytral intervals with one regular row of dense, slender, parallel-sided whitish raised setae, slightly longer than the width of an interval. Head and pronotum densely scattered by similar, but shorter and slightly less erect setae.

Rostrum 1.4–1.5× wider than long, in basal third strikingly tapered anteriad, in apical two thirds very slightly enlarged anteriad. Scrobes wide in dorsal view, well visible. Eyes large, prominent from the outline of head.

Antenna short and relatively robust. Scape feebly curved, progressively thickened in apical third. Antennomere 1 conical, 2.1–2.3× longer than wide, 1.7–1.8× longer than antennomere 2, that is 1.2–1.4× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3–5 slightly, antennomeres 6 and 7 markedly wider than long.

Pronotum wide and short, 1.4–1.5× wider than long, widest in midlength (Figs 9, 10).

Elytra oval, 1.3–1.4× longer than wide (Figs 9, 10).

Tarsi long and slender, tarsomere 2 1.2× longer than wide.

Aedeagus in ventral view about in midlength visibly constricted, apex regularly and dully pointed. In lateral view almost straight, only apical part curved inside (Fig. 31).

Spermatheca with long and curved cornu and with nodulus slightly curved and longer than straight ramus (Fig. 44).

Diagnosis. Species very characteristic by long elytral erect setae and robust antennae. By green elytral vestiture similar to *F. elongata*, *F. sacarensis* and *F. cremieri*. *F. elegans* clearly differs from the first two species by robust antenna, from *F. cremieri* by raised elytral setae about as long as the width of an interval.

Foucartia elongata Tournier, 1876
(Figs 11, 12, 32, 45)

Foucartia elongata Tournier, 1876: 11.
Brachysomus elongatus: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 173.
Foucartia kricheldorffi Reitter, 1915: 67. **syn. n.**: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 192; Petryszak 1972: 32.

Type material. A unique male specimen in MNHN labelled as follows: Asturies Reynosa Sharp [handwritten] / type [handwritten, small square yellow label] / Petites Nouvell (*sic*) 1876 p. 11 [handwritten] / Muséum Paris coll. Tournier [printed]. The original description indicates "Blidah" probably by error since the labels clearly identify both the type specimen and its locality of collect. To our knowledge, *F. elongata* has not been collected in Algeria and the wrong locality has perhaps led Reitter to describe the *F. kricheldorffi*, from the same part of Spain, as new.

Foucartia kricheldorffi. Two specimens are present in the collections of HNHM, one of them (sex not examined) is designated as a lectotype, the second one as paralectotype labelled as follows: Hispania [printed] / Sierra de Omeija, Orense [handwritten] / leg. Kricheldorff [printed] / Sierra de Queya, Orense [only in holotype, Reitter´s handwriting] / Holotypus, resp. Paratypus 1915 *Foucartia kricheldorffi* Reitter [red margins, not original label] / *Foucartia Kricheldorffi* m. n. sp. [only in holotype, Reitter's handwritting] / coll. Reitter [printed] / Lectotypus, resp. Paralectotypus *Foucartia kricheldorffi* Rtt., R. Borovec design. 1996 [red, handwritten] / = *Foucartia elongata* Tourn., R. Borovec det. 1997 [handwritten].

Additional material examined (140 specimens). **Spain**: 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, [Spain], Léon, Villafranca del Bierzo, on *Genista florida* L., 6.vi.1983, J. Péricart leg. (JPE); 1 ♂, 1♀, Spain, Léon, Ponferrada San Esteban, 700 m, 8.vi.1983, J. Péricart leg. (JPE); 4 spec., Spain, Léon, Manzanal, Paganetti leg. (DEI, JPE); 1 ♂, Spain, Léon, Astorga, Paganetti leg. (JPE); 1 ♂, Spain, Cantabria, Reinosa, Sharp lgt. (JPE); 20 spec., Spain, Manzanal, Paganetti lgt. (NMP); 3 spec., Spain, Branuelas, Paganetti lgt. (NMP); 22 spec., Spain, Ponferrada, Paganetti lgt. (MNHU, NMP, NMW); 39 spec., Spain, Astorga, Paganetti lgt. (APO, DEI, MNHU, NMP); 28 spec., Spain, Palencia, Paganetti lgt. (HNHM, MNHU, NMP); 2 spec., Spain, S.ra Ancores, El Portelo, 4.viii.1985, 1000 m, M. Meregalli lgt. (NHM).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.5–3.2 mm, ♀♀ 3.0–3.7 mm.

Body black, tibiae, tarsi, scape and antennomeres 1–3 yellowish, antennomeres 4–7, frequently also antennomeres 2 and 3, antennal club and femora dark, blackish. Body and femorae covered with shortly oval metallic green scales. Density of scales moderate, leaving striae of elytra free. Intervals with an almost regular row of whitish or brown semi-erect setae, bent on head, mostly forwards on pronotum.

Rostrum parallel-sided forward, enlarged backwards. Scrobes slender in dorsal view. Eyes prominent, rounded or weakly rejected backwards.

Antennae moderately robust, clearly bicolorous with scape always yellowish and enlarged at apex, approximatively twice wider than antennomere 1 at basis. Antennomere 1 1.3–1.5× longer than antennomere 2; antennomeres 2–7 longer than wide and enlarged at apex.

Pronotum 1.2× wider than long in males (1.1–1.3×) and 1.4× in females (1.3–1.5×). Sizes slightly rounded and the maximum of width in front in the middle (Figs 11, 12).

Elytra short-oval, 1.4× longer than wide (Figs 11, 12).

Protibia shorter than meso- and metatibia which are long and slender; protibia moderately enlarged inwards at apex.

Aedeagus triangular, acutely pointed just before apex in ventral view, weakly curved and thin in lateral view (Fig. 32).

Spermatheca with ramus far from nodulus which is short and small, cornu pointed (Fig. 45).

Variabilty. Scales vary from blue-green to deep metallic green.

Diagnosis. Species with scales with a clear metallic reflection, without brown spots on elytra and antennae bicolorous. Those characters allow to consider *F. kricheldorffi* Reitter, described also from Spain as a junior synonym of *F. elongata* Tournier.

Foucartia helenae sp. n.
(Figs 13, 14, 33, 46)

Type material. **Holotype**: ♂, Rep. [republic] Makedonia [Macedonia], Prov. Skopje, Matka, Mt. Ivanje, 1998.VI.1, 900 m, A. Podlussány lgt. (APO). Allotype: ♀, the same data as holotype (APO). **Paratypes**: 24 spec., the same data as holotype (20 spec. APO, 2 spec. JPE, 2 spec. RBO); 11 spec., Rep. [republic] Makedonia [Macedonia], Prov. Skopje, Mt. Vodno, [19]97.VII.14, Gy. Rozner lgt. (APO).

Description. Body length: ♂♂ 2.3–3.2 mm (holotype 3.2 mm), ♀♀ 2.4–3.6 mm (allotype 3.2 mm).

Body black, antennae and legs yellow reddish, femora darker, brownish to blackish, sometimes apical part of antennal club darker. Body and legs except for tarsi densely covered by adherent, white greyish and brownish rounded scales, leaving only very narrow striae free on elytra. Brownish scales create on pronotum and elytra a pattern, very similar to that of *F. ptochioides*. Brownish scales create almost invisible spot in the middle of the head and two contrasted longitudinal stripes on pronotum. Brownish scales create on elytra transversal to feebly oblique stripes on intervals 3–5 in the basal part and on intervals 4–7 in the middle part, small spots on intervals 1 and 2 and a longitudinal stripe on interval 3, reaching apex of elytra in apical third. This elytral vestiture is variable and shows even sexual dimorphism: in males brownish scales are darker and spots and stripes on pronotum and elytra are much more contrasted than in females. In females, stripes and spots are light brownish, sometimes even hardly visible. Adherent scales in females have sometimes feeble green lustre. Sexual dimorphism affects also raised elytral setae: males have two irregular rows on each interval of semiadherent, whitish, piliform, shorter setae, only slightly longer than the diameter of one adherent scale, females have the same setae semierect, longer, about twice longer than the diameter of one adherent scale. Head and pronotum with the same setae as that of elytra, but irregularly scattered. Elytral striae with row of very short, whitish adherent setae.

Rostrum wide and short, wider in females than in males. In males rostrum 1.4–1.5× wider than long, at base 1.2–1.3× wider than at apex. In females rostrum 1.5–1.6× wider than long, at base 1.2–1.3× wider than at apex. Rostrum in basal half very strongly tapered anteriad, in apical half about parallel-sided, regularly flat. Scrobes in dorsal view slender, visible in the whole length, in lateral view narrow, long, curved towards bottom part of rostrum but not reaching it. Eyes in males very large, strikingly prominent from outline of the head, in females smaller.

Antenna very slender and long. Scape very thin, feebly curved about in the middle of the length, feebly thickened at apical third. Antennomere 1 2.5× longer than wide and 1.4× longer than antennomere 2 that is twice longer than wide. Antennomeres 3 and 4 1.3× longer than wide, antennomere 5 only slightly longer than wide, antennomere 6 isodiametric, antennomere 7 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum in males 1.5–1.6×, in females 1.6–1.7× wider than long, widest in the midlength or feebly behind it, anterior border slightly narrower than the posterior one (Figs 13, 14).

Scutellum triangular, very small, hardly visible.

Elytra more slender in males than in females, in males oval, 1.3–1.4× longer than wide, in females short-oval, 1.2–1.3× longer than wide. Elytra in both sexes widest in midlength (Figs 13, 14). Striae narrow, intervals almost flat.

All femora inermis. Apex of protibia rounded, with fringe of very thin, short, yellowish setae. Metatibial corbels in both sexes rounded. Tarsi slender, tarsomere 2 1.5× longer than wide, in both sexes tarsomere 3 feebly wider than previous one, deeply bilobed. Ungular tarsomere 1.2× longer than tarsomere 3. Claws connate at base.

Aedeagus slender, regularly fusiform, in apical part regularly pointed. In lateral view regularly curved, dully pointed (Fig. 33).

Spermatheca C-shaped, with curved cornu, wide and very short nodulus and long and wide ramus (Fig. 46).

Etymology. This species is named after Dr. H. Perrin (MNHN, Paris) who facilitated the examination of a series of *Foucartia* types.

Diagnosis. Pronotum and elytra with brownish spots similar to those of *F. ptochioides* and *F. behnei* n. sp. *F. helenae* n. sp. differs from *F. ptochioides* by rounded metatibial corbels with small spines, semiperpendicular elytral setae, more slender antenna and adherent scales overlapping, completely masking integument. *F. helenae* n. sp. differs from *F. behnei* n. sp. by elytral setae shorter and semiadherent in males or shorter and semierect in females, wider pronotum and different elytral pattern. Specimens without contrasted elytral spots are also similar to *F. sacarensis*. *F. helenae* n. sp. is distinguishable from this species by shorter and less erect elytral setae in both sexes, shorter antennomeres, not constricted aedeagus in apical third and spermatheca with ramus longer than nodulus.

***Foucartia lethierryi* Desbrochers, 1875**

(Figs 15, 16, 34, 47)

Foucartia lethierryi Desbrochers, 1875: 4.
Brachysomus lethierryi: Winkler 1932: 1471; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 174.
Foucartia lethierryi: Solari 1948: 27.

Type material. *F. lethierryi*. Desbrochers (1875) stated in his original description: "Environs d'Oran (Lethierry)". We have been able to find 2 syntype specimens of this species in Oberthür's collection (MNHN). There are two specimens – male and female – glued together on one small label, carrying the following labels: *Foucartia lethierryi* [handwritten] / type [handwritten] / Ex Museo Desbrochers 1914 [printed]. The male is designated here as lectotype labelled as follows: Lectotype ♂ / *Foucartia lethierryi* Desbrochers, R. Borovec desig. 2004 [red, printed]. The female is designated as paralectotype with an appropriate red label.

Additional material examined (7 specimens). **Algeria**: 1 ♂, Algeria, Oran (RBO); 3 ♀♀, Algeria, Prov. d´Oran (JPE, RBO); 2 ♀♀, Algeria, Misserghin Oran v.94 (JPE); 1 ♂, Algeria, Marnia, Lepitre (JPE).

Redescription. Body length in both sexes: 2.8–2.9 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs reddish, femora in the middle darker, blackish, antennal clubs brownish to blackish. Body and most of femora densely covered by adherent, rounded green scales. Elytral intervals with one regular, dense row of erect, whitish subspatulate setae, slightly longer than the half of width of an interval. Head and pronotum with similar, but slightly shorter setae.

Rostrum 1.4–1.5× wider than long, in basal third strikingly tapered anteriad, in apical two thirds slightly enlarged anteriad. Eyes vaulted, prominent from the outline of head.

Antenna in males more robust than in females. Scape in both sexes curved in midlength, thickened to apex in apical third, more slender in females. In males, antennomere 1 1.4–1.5× longer than wide and 1.3× longer than antennomere 2, which is 1.2× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3–5 about as wide as long, antennomeres 6 and 7 visibly wider than long. In females, antennomere 1 twice longer than wide and 1.5× longer than antennomere 2, which is 1.5× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3–5 about as wide as long, antennomere 6 slightly, antennomere 7 visibly wider than long.

Pronotum 1.4× wider than long, widest in midlength (Figs 15, 16).

Elytra oval, 1.3–1.4× longer than wide (Figs 15, 16).

Legs in males slightly more robust than in females. Meso- and metatibia in both sexes with a very small spine at the inner side. Tarsomere 2 slightly wider than long. Tarsomere 3 larger in males than in females.

Aedeagus in ventral view widest in apical third, basal two thirds almost parallel-sided, apex dully pointed. In lateral view curved in anterior third (Fig. 34).

Spermatheca with a ramus erect, close to nodulus and distinctly bigger than this latter, cornu pointed (Fig. 47).

Diagnosis. Species very similar to *F. cremieri*, distinguishable according to characters stated in the key, i.e. by elytral adherent scales green greyish, scrobes in lateral view triangular and apex of aedeagus rouded.

Foucartia liturata Stierlin, 1884
(Figs 17, 18, 35, 48)

Foucartia liturata Stierlin, 1884: 35.

Foucartia liturata: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 192; Smreczyński 1966: 88; Petryszak 1972: 32; Dieckmann 1980: 262.

Type material. *F. liturata*. Species described by Stierlin from "Türkei" as "Liturata Reitter". In Stierlin's collection, as well as in Reitter's collection, no specimen with a locality label "Turkey" was found (L. Behne, O. Merkl, pers. comm.). Because this species is very easily distinguishable by elytral vestiture, we assume as *F. liturata* material of species that fits very closely to the description by this character, which is species known also from Turkey and as *F. liturata* it was in the majority of cases also labelled.

Additional material examined (77 specimens). **Czech Republic**: 1 spec., Czech Republic, Moravia mer., Mutěnice pr. Hodonín, 5.vi.1978, L. Dieckmann lgt. (DEI); 1 spec., Czech Republic, Moravia mer., Sedlec p. Mikulov, Skalky hill, 19.vi.1998, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE). **Slovakia**: 1 spec., Slovakia mer., Cerová vrchovina mts., Szárkö hill pr. Hajnáčka, 27.iv.1983, R. Borovec lgt. (RBO); 17 spec., Slovakia centr., Močenok-env., 20 km SW of Nitra, 3.vi.2000, J. Krátký lgt. (JKR); 4 spec., Slovakia mer., Plášťovce, rez. Šipka, 2.vi.2000, J. Krátký lgt. (JKR); 1 spec., dtto, but 23.v.2001 (JKR); 5 spec., Slovakia or., Vihorlat mts., Vinianský hrad, 4.vii.2001, J. Krátký lgt. (JKR); 3 spec., Slovakia mer., Jurský Chlm pr. Štůrovo, 24.v.2001, J. Krátký lgt. (JKR); 1 spec., dtto, but 16.vi.2002 (JKR); 1 spec., Slovakia mer., Plešivec, vi.1972, J. Brožík lgt. (SBE); 2 spec., Slovakia or., Ladmovce env., 3.vi.1987, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 4 spec., Slovakia mer., Mochovce env., Dobrica hill, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 6 spec., Slovakia mer., Čajkov env., 28.v.1998, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 1 spec., Slovakia or., Viničky env., 6.vii.2001, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 1 spec., Slovakia centr., Jelšavská Teplica env., 6.v.2001, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 1 spec., Slovakia or., Slovenský kras, Turňa above Bodrog – castle, 8.v.2000, J. Krátký lgt. (JKR). **Poland**: 3 spec., Poland or. mer., Pogórze Przemyskie, Winna Góra – Przemyšl, 8.vii.1996, 210 m, M. Holecová lgt. (RBO); 4 spec., Poland, Przemysl, 8.vi.1971, L. Dieckmann lgt. (DEI); 1 spec., ditto but 13.vi.1969, B. Petryszak lgt. (LMA). **Hungary**: 2 spec., Hungary (DEI); 4 spec., Hungary, Rézel, Kuthy lgt. (NMW); 6 spec., Hungary, Bódvaszilas, Alsó-hegy, 22.v.1990, A. Podlussány lgt. (APO); 6 spec., Hungary, Szabolcs, Földvár, 19.vi.1994, A. Podlussány lgt. (APO). **Turkey**: 1 spec., Turkey (DEI). Dieckmann (1980) recorded this species also from the Ukraine.

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.1–2.6 mm, ♀♀ 2.6–3.1 mm.

Body black, apical part of rostrum brownish. Femora and tibiae light or dark brownish, femora sometimes darker, tarsi and entire antennae yellow reddish. Body, femora and tibiae densely covered by rounded, adherent greyish and brownish scales. Brownish scales create a darker spot in the middle of the head, two longitudinal stripes on pronotum and irregular spots on odd elytral intervals. Elytra with two irregular rows of erect, very short, greyish subspatulate setae, as long as adherent ones but slightly narrower. Head and pronotum with the same erect scales, but irregularly scattered.

Rostrum 1.2–1.25× wider than long, in basal half strikingly tapered anteriad, in apical half almost parallel-sided. Scrobes in dorsal view well visible, narrow. Eyes large, prominent from the outline of the head.

Antenna slender. Scape in apical third feebly curved and somewhat thickened. Antennomere 1 conical, 1.4–1.6× longer than wide and 1.2–1.4× longer than antennomere 2, which is 1.5–1.7×

longer than wide. Antennomeres 3 and 4 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 5 and 6 about as long as wide, antennomere 7 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum wide and short, 1.5–1.6 wider than long, widest in the basal third quarter, visibly tapered anteriad (Figs 17, 18). Disc with very narrow, longitudinal, not scaled stripe in the middle.

Elytra short oval, 1.2–1.3× longer than wide (Figs 17, 18).

Tarsi short, tarsomere 2 1.2× wider than long.

Aedeagus in ventral view regularly tapered distad, with dully pointed apex, in lateral view regularly curved (Fig. 35).

Spermatheca with slender and curved cornu, with ramus and nodulus slender, divergent, about of the same length (Fig. 48).

Diagnosis. Species very characteristic by grey brownish elytral vestiture and very small erect elytral scales. This species looks like a species of genus *Brachysomus* by elytral vestiture and brownish apex of rostrum, but according to characters stated in redescription of the genus this species must be listed in *Foucartia*.

Foucartia podlussanyi sp. n.

(Figs 19, 20, 36, 49)

Type material. **Holotype**: ♂, Turkey, vil. Ankara, Camlidere, 24.–25.vi.1996, 1200 m, Podlussány leg. (APO). **Allotype**: ♀, the same data as holotype (APO). Paratype: 1 ♂, the same data as holotype (APO).

Description. Body length: ♂♂ 2.8–3.0 mm (holotype 2.8 mm), ♀ (allotype) 3.2 mm.

Body black, antennae yellow reddish, legs brown reddish, femora in the middle darker, blackish. Body and legs, except for tarsi, very densely covered by adherent, greyish or brownish, rounded scales, leaving only very narrow striae free on elytra. Brownish scales create longitudinal bands on intervals 2, 3 and 5 from base to apical third, and short bands in apical quarter of interval 1 and in basal quarter of interval 4. On pronotum, brownish scales create two wide, longitudinal stripes in the whole length. Every elytral interval with two irregular rows of greyish, piliform, semierect setae of length equivalent to the diameter of adherent scales, hardly visibly in lateral view. Head and pronotum with the same setae, irregularly scattered.

Rostrum 1.3–1.5× wider than long, at base 1.6–1.7× wider than at top. Rostrum in basal half very strongly tapered anteriad, in apical half about parallel-sided, with very shallow, wide, longitudinal depression. Scrobes in dorsal view slender, visible in the whole length, in lateral view narrow, long, curved towards the bottom part of rostrum but not reaching it. Eyes small, strongly convex, visibly prominent from the outline of the head.

Antenna in males more robust than in females. Scape thin, curved before midlength, in anterior third thickened to apex, more in males than in females. In males, antennomere 1 1.8× longer than wide, 1.5× longer than antennomere 2 that is 1.4× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3–6 slightly wider than long, antennomere 7 1.5× wider than long. In female, antennomere 1 2.3× longer than wide, 1.6× longer than antennomere 2 that is 1.6 longer than wide. Antennomeres 3 and 4 as wide as long, antennomeres 5–7 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum 1.4–1.5× wider than long, widest in midlength, anterior margin slightly narrower than posterior one (Figs 19, 20).

Scutellum triangular, very small, hardly visible.

Elytra in males, 1.4× longer than wide, in female wider, 1.3× longer than wide, widest in midlength (Figs 19, 20). Striae very narrow, intervals wide, feebly convex.

All femora inermis. Apex of anterior tibia rounded, with a fringe of fine, short, greyish setae. Tarsi in males more robust than in female. In males, tarsomere 2 1.1× wider than long, as long as tarsomere 3. In female, tarsomere 2 1.6× wider than long, shorter than tarsomere 3. In both sexes, tarsomere 3 wider than tarsomere 2, deeply bilobed, about as long as ungular tarsomere. Claws connated at base.

Aedeagus short, in ventral view feebly constricted in basal third, in apical half regularly and dully pointed. In lateral view strikingly widest in apical third, with shortly pointed apex (Fig. 36).

Spermatheca with long, slender and curved cornu, nodulus very short and wide, ramus very long, strikingly longer than nodulus (Fig. 49).

Etymology. This species is named after our kind colleague and friend A. Podlussany (Budapest) who discovered it in Turkey.

Diagnosis. Species easily distinguishable from all others by vestiture of body. The entire dorsal part of body is covered by extremely dense, overlapping, greyish adherent scales. By general form partially similar to males of *F. squamulata*, but easily distinguishable from it by shorter raised elytral setae, denser adherent scales and more slender antennae.

Foucartia ptochioides (Bach, 1856)

(Figs 21, 22, 37, 50, 55, 56)

Sciaphilus ptochioides Bach, 1856: 244.

Foucartia ptochoides (sic!): Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 192; Smreczyński 1966: 88; Dieckmann 1966: 171; Petryszak 1972: 32; Dieckmann 1980: 261.

Type material. *F. ptochioides*. Species described by Bach: "er wurde von Herrn Strübing bei Erfurt gefangen und mir zur Beschreibung in mehreren Stücken überlassen". Collection of Bach is most likely deposited in Museum of Marburg, and it is closed for possibility to study type material (L. Behne, pers. comm.). Species was described from Germany, where only two species of *Foucartia* are known and Bach's decription very clearly defined distinguishing characters between them. Moreover, *F. ptochioides* was collected in Erfurt also later, and this material was identified by Dieckmann (Dieckmann 1980). That is why we have no doubt that species described by Bach is the species we redescribe in the present paper.

Additional material examined (176 specimens). **Germany**: 1 spec., Germany, Thüringen-Bad, Frankenhausen, 18.viii.1954, L. Dieckmann lgt. (LMA); 5 spec., dtto, but 22.vi.1969, 31.vii.1969, L. Dieckmann lgt. (DEI); 37 spec., ditto, but 12.vi.1965, F. Hieke lgt. (MNHU); 30 spec., Germany, Thüringen (DEI, HNHM, IRB, NMW); 3 spec., Germany, Erfurt – Umg., 10.vi.1919, Feigl lgt. (DEI); 1 spec., Germany, Erfurt-Krefeld, 10.vi.1919, Rapp lgt. (GOS). **Czech Republic**: 18 spec., Czech Republic, Dolánky near Žatec, 5.vi.1978, R. Borovec lgt. (RBO); 9 spec., Czech Republic, Stroupeč near Žatec, 8.vii.1987, R. Borovec lgt. (RBO); 1 spec., Czech Republic, Žatec, 31.v.1985, L. Dieckmann lgt. (DEI); 5 spec., Czech republic, Moravia mer., Pouzdřany, 18.vii.1980, R. Borovec lgt. (JPE, RBO); 25 spec., dtto, but 10.v.1977, 21.vi.1981, 26.vi.1985, J. Fremuth lgt. (DEI); 12 spec., ditto, but 9.v.1989, R. Borovec lgt. (RBO); 3 spec., Czech Republic, Moravia mer., Velké Bílovice env., Zimarky env., 30.vi.1997, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 4 spec., Czech Republic, Moravia mer., Dolní Dunajovice env., Dunajovické kopce mts., 18.vi.1998, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 4 spec., Czech Republic, Moravia mer., Dražovice env., Větrníky, 30.v.2003, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 2 spec., Czech Republic, Moravia mer., Kurdějov env., Kamenný vrch hill, 1.vi.2003, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 2 spec., Czech Republic, Moravia mer., Bučovice env., Ševy, 30.v.2003, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE). **Slovakia**: 1 spec., Slovakia mer., Jurský Chlm p. Mužla, 4.vi.1994, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE); 1 spec., Slovakia mer., Štúrovo, 2.vii.1947, A. Hoffer lgt. (SBE). **Austria**: 1 spec., Austria, Niederdonau, Ot. Altenburg, 12.vii.1944, W. Liebmann lgt. (DEI); 1 spec., Austria, Neusidler See, v.1972, R. Frieser lgt. (DEI). **Hungary**: 3 spec., Hungary, Balaton, Tihany-env., 2.vi.1971, J. Strejček lgt. (JST); 4 spec., Hungary, Bakony, Heyden lgt. (DEI); 3 spec., Hungary, Vászaly, Balatonfelvidék, 27.vi.1982, A. Podlussány lgt. (APO).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.4–2.7 mm, ♀♀ 2.7–2.8 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs, at least tibiae and tarsi, pale brownish. Elytra covered by green rounded scales and 1–2 brown spots on odd interstriae and head. Pronotum and elytra with white erect setae, thinner on elytra where they create 1–2 irregular rows on intervals. Scales and erect setae normally masking the dense, thin and deep punctures.

Head with rostrum strongly conical at basis and shortly parallel-sided at top. Scrobe strongly angular-shaped as a circonflex accent, not extended below rostrum. Eyes rounded and prominent.

Scape curved, thin at basis and progressively enlarged in the last third part. Antennomere 1 1.2–1.4× longer than the antennomere 2, antennomeres 3–7 slightly longer than wide, sometimes antennomeres 5–7 globose.

Pronotum 1.3× wider than long in males and 1.4× in females, with rounded sides, the anterior and posterior edges even and straigth (Figs 21, 22). Vestiture similar to that of head, masking puncture.

Elytra short-oval in both sexes, 1.1× wider than long in males, and 1.2–1.3× in females (Figs 21, 22). Intervals slightly convex. Striae free with very thin setae hardly visible.

Legs with femorae squamulated, tibiae and tarsi with sparse scales. Tarsi long, approximately even or a few longer than the half of tibiae. Tarsomere 1 long, tarsomere 2 short, tarsomere 3 deeply bilobed. Metatibial corbels in males conspicuously elongated to long, narrow "calcar", in females long-oval, only slightly elongated, in both sexes with spine (Figs 55, 56).

Aedeagus long-oval, the apex smooth in ventral view, weakly bent in lateral view (Fig. 37).

Spermatheca with a well developped ramus, more than twice longer than nodulus which is small, cornu robust (Fig. 50).

Diagnosis. Species well distinguished by dark brown spots present on elytra, elytral setae erect and antennomeres 4–6 usually longer than wide. Males have metatibial corbels conspicuously elongated in a long, narrow "calcar", which is an unique character in the whole genus. *F. ptochioides* is similar to *F. behnei* n. sp. and *F. helenae* n. sp. by spotted elytra. In the addition of characters stated in the key, it is distinguished from the *F. behnei* n. sp. by shorter elytral setae, wider pronotum, more slender elytra, more robust antenna and different pattern of dark elytral spots. It is distinguished from *F. helenae* n. sp. by erect elytral setae, more robust antenna and well isolated adherent elytral scales.

Foucartia sacarensis Angelov, 1987

(Figs 23, 24, 38, 51)

Foucartia sacarensis Angelov 1987: 11.

Type material. *F. sacarensis*. A unique male specimen housed in the collections of ZMH, lacking tibia and tarsus in left anterior and left middle leg, tarsus in right anterior leg and last three tarsomeres in left hind and right middle leg. It is labelled as follows: 5.6.1971, Sakar-Geb., leg. P. Angelov [printed] / Holotypus [red, printed] / *Foucartia sacarensis* Angelov [printed].

Additional material examined (29 specimens). **Greece**: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Greece, Grevena – Meteora, 15.v.1987, P. Angelov lgt. (GOS, MME, RBO); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Greece, Kosani, 15.v.1987, P. Angelov lgt. (GOS, MME); 8 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Greece occ., Tsoumérka Mts., Agia Paraskevi env., 3.vi.2001, 900 m, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBE, JPE, RBO); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Greece, Kalambaka, Trik, 16.vi.1998, P. Poot lgt. (NMM).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.6–3.0 mm, ♀♀ 3.1–3.6 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs yellow reddish, femora in the middle darker, blackish. Body and darker part of femora densely covered by rounded, green adherent scales. Scales on disc of pronotum, head and rostrum gently smaller than elytral ones, rarer. Elytra in males on each interval with one regular row of semierect, whitish, piliform setae shorter than the half of width of an interval, in females on each interval with two irregular rows of erect, whitish, piliform setae about as long or slightly longer than the half of width of an interval. Head and pronotum with similar, but shorter and less erect setae.

Rostrum 1.4–1.5× wider than long, wide and short, in basal half strongly tapered anteriad, in apical half about parallel-sided. Scrobes in dorsal view very slender.

Antenna very slender. Scape feebly curved in the middle, thickened in apical part. Antennomere 1 2.7× longer than wide, slightly wider and 1.3× longer than antennomere 2, that is 2× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3 and 4 somewhat longer than wide, antennomere 5 isodiametric, antennomeres 6–7 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum wide and short, 1.4–1.5× wider than long (Figs 23, 24).

Elytra oval, more slender in males than in females, 1.35–1.4× longer than wide in males and 1.25–1.3× in females (Figs 23, 24).

Tarsi long and slender, tarsomere 2 1.4× longer than wide.

Aedeagus long, in ventral view in apical third slightly constricted, apex bluntly pointed. In lateral view regularly curved and pointed (Fig. 38).

Spermatheca with short and wide nodulus and ramus of about equal size (Fig. 51).

Diagnosis. Similar to *F. ptochioides*, *F. behnei* sp. n., *F. helenae* sp. n. and *F. elongata* by very slender antennae. Species is distinguishable from the three species *F. ptochioides*, *F. behnei* sp. n. and *F. helenae* sp. n. by one-coloured, green scale of vestiture of body, long aedeagus constricted in apical third, spermatheca with ramus and nodulus of the same length, longer antennomeres. From *F. helenae* n. sp., it is distinguishable by longer and more perpendicular erect elytral setae and well isolated adherent scales. It is distinguishable from *F. behnei* n. sp. by wider pronotum and shorter elytral setae, and from *F. elongata* by one coloured, light antennae.

Foucartia squamulata (Herbst, 1795)

(Figs 25, 26, 39, 52, 54)

Curculio squamulata Herbst, 1795: 353.

Foucartia squamulata: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 193; Hoffmann 1950: 328; Smreczyński 1966: 88; Angelov 1978: 67; Dieckmann 1980: 261; Freude et al. 1981: 257; Angelov 1987: 12; Tempère & Péricart 1989: 64.

Parafoucartia squamulata: Abbazzi & Osella 1992: 315; Abbazzi et al. 1994: 29; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 147.

Foucartia burghauseri Reitter, 1905: 247.

Foucartia conicicollis Reitter, 1892: 153. **syn.n.**: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 192; Solari 1948: 26; Petryszak 1972: 32.

Parafoucartia squamulata ssp. *carsiana* Müller, 1937: 7. **syn.n.**

Parafoucartia squamulata carsiana: Abbazzi & Osella 1992: 315; Abbazzi et al. 1994: 29.

Parafoucartia carsiana: Solari 1948: 26.

Type material. *Foucartia squamulata*: Herbst collection is deposited in MNHU in which it is not conserved as an independent collection but it is placed into the so-called Historical collection (F. Hieke, pers. comm.). There are ten specimens under the name *squamulata*, from which at least one or all of them belong to Herbst's type series. F. Hieke commented them as follows: "Offenbar ist es wirklich schwierig, einen LT zu selektieren. Mit sicherheit sind aber Exemplare von Herbst in dieser Serie. Da aber alle Tiere der Serie zu *F. squamulata* gehören, ist es eigentlich kein Problem und die Art auf jeden Fall richtig gedeutet. So kann mann vielleicht auch ohne Designation des LT auskommen, wenn man auf diese "Historische Serie" einfach verweist und erklärt, dass es problematisch ist den LT zu designieren". All ten specimens belong to the same species, to *F. squamulata* and they are labelled as follows: 54050 Europa bor. et merid. 1–10 [printed] / Zool. Mus. Berlin [printed] / *Foucartia squamulata* Borovec det. 2001 [printed]. Individual specimens have also some more labels, as follows: Specimen 1: *Omias brevipennis* Strl. plus two illegible words [handwritten] / *Strophosomus squamulatus* [handwritten]. Specimen 3: *lanuginosus* plus three illegible words [handwritten]. Specimen 6: *lanuginosus* Cr. Hung. [handwritten]. Specimen 10: Krim [handwritten]. Specimen 6 is represented by only elytra with middle and hind legs, specimen 7 by only elytra without legs.

Foucartia burghauseri. Two specimens, most probably females, not dissected, housed in HNHM. One specimen is designated here as a lectotype and the other one as paralectotype: Croatia [printed] / Holotypus ♂, resp. Allotypus ♀ 1905, *Foucartia Burghauseri* Reitter [red margins, not original label] / *Foucartia Burghauseri* m. n. sp. [only in holotype,

Reitter's handwritting] / coll. Reitter [printed] / Lectotypus, resp. Paralectotypus *Foucartia burghauseri* Rtt., R. Borovec des. 1996 [red, handwritten]. All other examined material labelled as *F. burghauseri* includes both sexes. These specimens are very similar to *F. squamulata*, differing only by narrow, brownish adherent scales creating small or large spots on elytra and pronotum and by presence of males, in distiction from parthenogenetic *F. squamulata*. The first character, brownish spots on pronotum and elytra has a very high variability – from specimens very clearly spotted occurring mainly in Hungary or Slovakia to specimens completely greyish, without brownish, narrow scales, which are found in material from Macedonia. The only distinguishing character of these greyish specimens between *F. burghauseri* and *F. squamulata* is the presence of males. For this reason, it is possible to assume that populations described as *F. burghauseri* are only amphigonic population of normally parthenogenetic *F. squamulata*, or – on the contrary – that thelytokous *F. squamulata* is derived from this bisexual species, being more successful in region of occurrence by its more simple way of reproduction. This situation is very often known in subfamily Entiminae – for example in genera *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824, or *Trachyphloeus* Germar, 1817. Because it is recommended (Enghoff 1976) not to create subspecies or species category for bisexual, amphigonic populations and its thelytokous derivations, later described *F. burghauseri* will be therefore assumed merely for a synonym of *F. squamulata*.

Foucartia conicicollis. Two well preserved, not dissected specimens (most likely females), deposited in HNHM, are labelled as follows: Caucasus Araxesthal, Leder Reitter [printed] / Holotypus, resp. Paratypus, 1892 *Foucartia conicicollis* Reitter [red margins, not original label] / *conicicollis* m. [in holotype, Reitter's handwriting], resp. *conicicollis* Type [in paratype, probably Formánek´s handwriting] / coll. Reitter [printed] / Lectotypus, resp. Paralectotypus, *Foucartia conicicollis* Rttr., design. Korotyaev [handwritten] / = *Foucartia squamulata* Hbst. Korotyaev det. [handwritten] / 1991 [handwritten].

Foucartia squamulata ssp. *carsiana*. Types were not available for this study. But Müller described this subspecies based on two characters – elytral adherent scales greenish and femora blackish, which are characters very varying in this species from different countries. The name *carsiana* is unavailable, having been described as a colour variety in subspecific category, and must be merely listed among the synonyms of *F. squamulata*.

Additional material examined (912 specimens). We have examined material from Portugal, France, Switzerland, Croatia, Slovenia, Italy, Germany, Greece, Macedonia, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Moldavia, Ukraine, Armenia, Russia, Kirghizstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekhistan. Amphigonic populations we examined from Croatia, Macedonia, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. Dieckmann (1980) stated this species also from Sweden, Öland and Gotland Islands.

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.7–3.2 mm, ♀♀ 2.9–3.7 mm.

Body black, antennae and legs reddish, frequently femorae dark. Body very convex, with a short oval shape, covered by yellowish to greyish rounded scales sometimes with greenish sheen or greyish with irregular elytral and pronotal spots from brownish piliform adherent setae and erect white setae making 1–2 irregular rows on each elytral interval.

Head conical or trapezoidal, sometimes more abruptly enlarged behind scrobes. Rostrum 1.2–1.4× wider at base than at top and 1.5–2.0× wider than long, with a median longitudinal groove (Fig. 54). Eyes prominent, rounded or slightly rejected backwards. Scrobes slender in dorsal view. Frons plane.

Scape S-shaped, distinctly enlarged in the apical third. Antennomere 1 1.2–1.4× longer than the antennomere 2. Antennomere 2 1.5–2.0× longer than wide. Antennomeres 3–7 short, antennomeres 5–7 more or less rounded, antennomere 7 slightly bigger than the antennomere 6.

Pronotum short and strongly transverse both in males (1.4–1.6× wider than long) and in females (1.5–1.7× wider than long), depressed transversally behind the anterior edge. Sides regularly rounded or with the greatest diameter shortly before the middle of the length. Anterior and posterior edges subeven (Figs 25, 26). Integument without puncture but with a coarse and irregular surface.

Elytra with intervals gently convex and with striae narrow and bald without setae. Erect setae robust, moderately tapered at top, slightly longer than an interval half. Elytra longer than wide but more variable in males 1.3× (1.1–1.5) than in females 1.2× (1.1–1.3) (Figs 25, 26).

Tarsomere 3 distinctly wider than tarsomeres 1–2.

Aedeagus slender (shorter and more robust in ♂ from Romania), dully pointed at apex in ventral view; slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 39).

Spermatheca with short and slender ramus, parallel to nodulus which is almost twice longer and wider, cornu strongly tapered at top (Fig. 52).

Variability. Because thelytokous populations are reproductively isolated specimens, this species has larger variability than the other *Foucartia* species. This variability encompasses the outline of the body (width of pronotum, more or less globose elytra), colour of body vestiture (greyish, greenish or greyish with brownish spots), size of adherent scales and also length of erect elytral setae (from visibly shorter than half of width of elytral interval to equal length of interval width).

Diagnosis. *F. squamulata* differs from other *Foucartia* by the more globose body, the shape of head which reminds species of *Strophosoma* Billberg (but without the transversal sulcus at the rostrum base), and usually, more greyish colour of scales.

Key to the *Foucartia* species

1. Elytra short and wide, strongly vaulted, globose (Figs 25, 26). Striae bald without short setae. 2.7–3.7 mm. ..... *F. squamulata* (Herbst)
– Elytra slender, feebly vaulted, oval (for example Figs 1, 2, 3, 4). Striae with dense row of short setae. 2
2. Raised elytral setae scale-shaped, greyish, about as long as and only slightly narrower than adherent scales. Adherent elytral scales greyish and brownish. 2.1–2.9 mm. ..... *F. liturata* Stierlin
– Raised elytral setae piliform, whitish or yellowish, strikingly narrower than adherent scales and in majority of species also strikingly longer. Adherent elytral scales greyish or greenish. 3
3. Dorsal surface of body covered by adherent white greyish or white greenish scales with weak metallic reflection and with dark brown spots on pronotum and elytra, sometimes brown colour prevails. 4
– Dorsal surface of body covered by adherent metallic green or greyish scales without dark brown spots on pronotum and elytra. 6
4. Metatibial corbels in males conspicuously elongated to long, narrow "calcar", in females long-oval, only slightly elongated, in both sexes without spine (Figs 55, 56). 2.4–2.8 mm. ..... *F. ptochioides* (Bach)
– Metatibial corbels in both sexes regularly rounded, with a short, fine spine. 5
5. Elytra in males with semiadherent setae, as long as the diameter of one adherent scale, in females with semierect setae, as long as the diameter of two adherent scales. Pronotum wider, in males 1.5–1.6×, in females 1.55–1.65× wider than long (Figs 13, 14). 2.3–3.6 mm. ..... *F. helenae* sp. n.
– Elytra with perpendicularly erect setae in males slightly longer than the half of width of an interval, in females almost as long as the width of one interval. Pronotum narrower, in males 1.4–1.5×, in females 1.5–1.6× wider than long (Figs 1, 2). 2.3–3.1 mm. ..... *F. behnei* sp. n.
6. Elytral adherent grey scales extremely dense, overlapping, completely masking the integument. 2.7–3.1 mm. ..... *F. podlussanyi* sp. n.
– Elytral adherent metallic green scales less dense, not overlapping, leaving the integument visible between them. 7
7. Raised setae on elytral intervals, except interval 1, create 2–3 irregular rows, strongly slanted backwards. 8
– Raised setae on elytral intervals subperpendicular to integument or moderately slanted backwards, create one regular row, exceptionally 1–2 rows. 9
8. Raised setae on elytra slanted backwards but clearly visible in lateral view. Antennal funicle wider, antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 2, which is at most 1.5× longer than wide. Tarsomere 2 as long as wide. 2.2–3.0 mm. ..... *F. chloris* Kiesenwetter
– Setae on elytra almost adherent, in lateral view very hardly visible. Antennal funicle narrower, antennomere 1 1.3–1.4× longer than antennomere 2, which is 1.9–2.0× longer than wide. Tarsomere 2 1.2–1.3× longer than wide. 2.1–2.8 mm. ..... *F. dieckmanni* Angelov
9. Antenna distinctly more slender. Antennomere 2 more than twice longer than wide, antennomeres 3–7 longer than wide. 10
– Antenna more robust. Antennomere 2 at most twice longer than wide, at least antennomeres 6 and 7 wider than long. 11
10. Antenna bicoloured, scape and basal part of funicle yellow reddish, club and apical part of funicle dark brown or blackish. 2.5–3.7 mm. ..... *F. elongata* Tournier
– Antenna unicolorous, yellow reddish, only club sometimes darker. 2.2–3.6 mm. ..... *F. sacarensis* Angelov

11. Raised elytral setae about as long as the width of an interval, piliform. Antennomere 1 1.7–1.8× longer than antennomere 2. Tarsomere 2 1.2× longer than wide. Aedeagus in ventral view constricted in apical third (Fig. 31). 2.1–3.2 mm. ..... *F. elegans* Kraatz
– Raised elytral setae somewhat shorter than the width of an interval, feebly subspatulate. Antennomere 1 at most 1.5× longer than antennomere 2. Tarsomere 2 slightly wider than long. Aedeagus in ventral view not constricted (Figs 29, 34). 12
12. Elytral adherent scales bright green. Scrobes in lateral view narrow, furrow-shaped, dorsal border of scrobe curved down. Aedeagus in ventral view with apex pointed (Fig. 29). 2.2–2.9 mm. ..... *F. cremieri* Jacquelin du Val
– Elytral adherent scales green greyish. Scrobes in lateral view triangular, dorsal border in short distance parallel with dorsal border of rostrum. Aedeagus in ventral view with apex rounded (Fig. 34). 2.8–2.9 mm. .... *F. lethierryi* Desbrochers

Check list

Foucartia Jacquelin du Val, 1855
= *Parafoucartia* F. Solari, 1948 **syn. n.**

F. behnei **sp. n.**	Greece
F. chloris Kiesenwetter, 1864	Greece, Crete
= *F. similaris* Tournier, 1876 **syn. n.**	
F. cremieri Jacquelin du Val, 1855 (type species)	Spain, France
F. dieckmanni Angelov, 1986	Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey
F. elegans Kraatz, 1859	Greece, Crete, Cyprus
F. elongata Tournier, 1876	Spain
= *F. kricheldorffi* Reitter, 1915 **syn. n.**	
F. helenae **sp. n.**	Macedonia
F. lethierryi Desbrochers, 1875	Algeria
F. liturata Stierlin, 1884	Central Europe, Turkey, Ukraine
F. podlussanyi **sp. n.**	Turkey
F. ptochioides (Bach, 1856)	Central Europe
F. sacarensis Angelov, 1987	Greece, Bulgaria
F. squamulata (Herbst, 1795)	almost entire Europe, Caucasus,
= *F. conicicollis* Reitter, 1892 **syn. n.**	Kazakhstan
= *F. burghauseri* Reitter, 1905	
= *F. squamulata* ssp. *carsiana* Müller, 1937 **syn. n.**	

Species discarded from *Foucartia* genus

Foucartia funicularis Winkler, 1932

Foucartia funicularis Winkler, 1932: 1472.
Foucartia fascicularis (lapsus calami): Petryszak, 1972: 32.

Species known only from catalogue. First quotation was done by Winkler (1932) as "F. funicularis Solari i. l.". Second quotation (Petryszak 1972) was stated also with Solari as an author. Because this name was not accompanied by a description, a definition of the taxon or by a bibliographic reference to such a published statement, this name must be listed as a *nomen nudum*. All material examined by authors and labelled as *F. funicularis* belongs to *F. elongata* Tournier.

Foucartia notatipennis Pic, 1904

Foucartia notatipennis Pic, 1904: 50: Winkler 1932: 1472; van Emden & van Emden 1937: 192; Petryszak 1972: 32.

Species described from Greece (Zante) including its variety (see below). There are two very well preserved specimens glued to the apex of a small rectangular card in the Pic´s collection

(MNHN). The pin bears the following labels: Zante [handwritten] / TYPE [red, printed] / *Foucartia notatipennis* Pic [handwritten] / Muséum Paris Coll. M. Pic [printed] / SYNTYPES *Foucartia notatipennis* Pic, R. Borovec desig. 2003 [red, printed] / *Argoptochus championi* (Reitter) R. Borovec det. 2003 [printed]. Both specimens belong to *Argoptochus championi* (Reitter, 1891) being merely a junior synonym of this species (**syn. n.**).

Foucartia notatipennis var. *subobliterata* Pic, 1904

Foucartia notatipennis var. *subobliterata* Pic, 1904: 50: Winkler 1932: 1472.

There are two very well preserved specimens glued to the apex of a small rectangular card in Pic´s collection (MNHN). The pin has the following labels: Zante [handwritten] / TYPE [red, printed] / v. *subobliterata* Pic [handwritten] / Muséum Paris Coll. M. Pic [printed] / SYNTYPES *Foucartia notatipennis* Pic, R. Borovec desig. 2003 [red, printed] / *Argoptochus championi* (Reitter) R. Borovec det. 2003 [printed]. Both specimens belong to *Argoptochus championi* (Reitter, 1891) being merely synonym of this species (**syn. n.**).

Foucartia osmanlis Reitter, 1899

Foucartia osmanlis Reitter, 1899: 279.
Pseudoptochus aurohirtus: Seidlitz, 1868: 85: Winkler 1932: 1472, van Emden & van Emden 1937: 152.

Reitter (1899) stated in his original description: "Turcia. Von Hrn. vom Bruck stammend (mit der Bezeichnung Turcia Pl.) und mir von Dr. O. Staudinger und A. Bang-Haas in zahlreichen Ex. vorgelegt". We have been able to study six type specimens, deposited in author's collection in HNHM. They are labelled as follows: Turcia, leg. V. Bruck [handwritten] / Holotypus [in other 5 specimens Paratypus] 1900, *Foucartia osmanlis* Reitter [red margins, handwritten, not original label] / *F. osmanlis* m. 1899, Turcia (Pl.). vom Brück [handwritten, only in holotype] / *aurohirtus* det. Formánek [handwritten, in paratypes] / Coll. Reitter [printed] / Lectotypus [in holotype, in other 5 specimens Paralectotypus] *Foucartia osmanlis* Reitt., M. Košťál desig. 1988 [red, handwritten, this designation was not published at the present time] / *Pseudoptochus aurohirtus* (Seidl.), M. Košťál det. 1988 [handwritten]. We can confirm, this species is synonym of *Pseudoptochus aurohirtus* (Seidlitz, 1868).

Species previously discarded from *Foucartia* genus

Foucartia bella Kraatz, 1859 = synonym of *Chaerodrosus bellus* (Kraatz, 1859) (Borovec & Fremuth 2000)
F. bella Faust, 1889 = synonym of *Argoptochus emgei* (Stierlin, 1887) (Borovec & Fremuth 2000)
F. depilis Kraatz, 1859 = synonym of *Chaerodrosus depilis* (Kraatz, 1859) (Borovec & Fremuth 2000)
F. henschi Reitter, 1901 = synonym of *Argoptochus periteloides* (Fuss, 1861) (Pesarini 1981)
F. karamani Stierlin, 1891 = synonym of *Chaerodrosus depilis* (Kraatz, 1859) (Borovec & Fremuth 2000)
F. serbica Apfelbeck, 1898 = synonym of *Argoptochus periteloides* (Fuss, 1861) (Pesarini 1981)

CONCLUSION

This study is the first revision of the *Foucartia* genus explaining the large changes which have been occurred from the Coleopterorum Catalogus (van Emden & van Emden 1937). The present paper contributes to those changes by taking into account the genitalia structures for the first time, in brinking to the transfers of taxa to other genus, four new synonymies and the description of three new species. Furthermore, the genus *Parafoucartia* F. Solari is formally considered as a synonym of the genus *Foucartia* Jacquelin du Val. Finally, the genus *Foucartia* appears now relatively homogenous and this revision will facilitate the description of putative new species in the future.

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