

New taxa of Omalidae, Drilidae and Omethidae, with a note on systematic position of Thilmaninae (Coleoptera)

Новые таксоны Omalidae, Drilidae и Omethidae, с замечанием по систематическому положению Thilmaninae (Coleoptera)

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Omalidae, Drilidae, Omethidae, new tribe, new genus, new species, taxonomy, Palaearctic.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Omalidae, Drilidae, Omethidae, новая триба, новый род, новые виды, таксономия, Палеарктика.

ABSTRACT. A new tribe, Euanomini **tr.n.**, in Drilidae, and a new genus, *Cimbrion* **gen.n.**, in Omalidae, are erected and four new species, *Euanoma argonauta*, *E. kolchica*, *Pseudeuanoma caligo* **spp.n.** (all Drilidae) and *Drilonius flavipennis* **sp.n.** (Omethidae), are described, the drilids from Georgia and Turkey and the omethid from China. The subfamily Thilmaninae is transferred from Omalidae to Drilidae. A complete check-list of the genera and species of the subfamily Thilmaninae that includes tribes Thilmanini and Euanomini **tr.n.** is provided.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Устанавливается новая триба, Euanomini **tr.n.**, в Drilidae, и новый род *Cimbrion* **gen.n.**, в Omalidae, и описываются четыре новых вида, *Euanoma argonauta*, *E. kolchica*, *Pseudeuanoma caligo* **spp.n.** (все Drilidae) и *Drilonius flavipennis* **sp.n.** (Omethidae), дрелиды из Грузии и Турции, а ометид из Китая. Подсемейство Thilmaninae переносится из Omalidae в Drilidae. Приводится полный список родов и видов подсемейства Thilmaninae, которое включает трибы Thilmanini и Euanomini **tr.n.**

Introduction

The families Omalidae, Drilidae and Omethidae are typically considered to belong to the somewhat vaguely delineated superfamily Cantharoidea, although some scholars contend that all of them make part of a larger superfamily Elateroidea [e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1982], while others argue that such lumping contradicts to the available morphological data [e.g., Dolin, 2000]. Drilidae and Omethidae are represented by a relatively large number of genus group taxa distributed in several biogeographical regions, whereas the only two known omalid genera, *Omalisus* Geoffroy, 1762

and *Phaeopteris* A. Costa, 1857 (the also Mediterranean *Thilmanus* Gemminger, 1869 is hereby excluded from Omalidae), are confined to Central and Southern Europe. The females are known only in one omalid, *Omalisus fontisbellaquaei* Geoffroy, 1785, and by very few specimens [Geisthardt, 1977].

The genera *Euanoma* Reitter, 1889 and *Pseudeuanoma* Pic, 1901 initially classified in Omalidae were tentatively transferred to Drilidae by Crowson [1972] and Medvedev & Kazantsev [1992], the authors stating that the relationships between the two families are not clear and need further study. A later examination of morphology of the type species of *Euanoma*, in comparison with the type species of the type genera of Omalidae and Drilidae, allowed establishing the hypothetical autapomorphies of Omalidae and Drilidae and confirmed that *Euanoma*, along with *Pseudeuanoma*, must be attributed to Drilidae [Kazantsev, 2008]. Additionally, the Omalidae and the drilid genera *Euanoma* and *Pseudeuanoma* were revised by Kundrata & Bocák [2007] and Bocák & Brlik [2008]. The positive side of these revisions was that all types of the rare and little known species were studied and illustrated, while the negative side was that the taxa were classified in Omalidae or Drilidae almost solely on the basis of the male genital structures, with many other taxonomically important morphologies ignored or neglected. As a result, certain indisputable omalids were transferred to Drilidae, the genus *Euanoma* becoming a welter of very unlike and little-related species, and the apparently alien *Thilmanus*, on the contrary, was included in Omalidae.

A careful re-examination of representatives of these families allows placing some of the taxa more properly. It also necessitates erecting a new genus in Omalidae and a new tribe in Drilidae. Additional new species

discovered in the genera *Euanoma* and *Pseudeuano-*
ma and in the omethid genus *Drilonius* Kiesenwetter,
1874 are described.

The following acronyms are used in this paper:
ICM — Insect Center, Moscow; ZIN — Zoological
Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, S-Peters-
burg; ZMMU — Zoological Museum of Moscow Uni-
versity.

Material and Methods

After being relaxed in water abdomens of specimens
of the studied species were kept for several hours in
room temperature 10% KOH. The aedeagi and the
ultimate abdominal segments were then placed in mi-
crovials with glycerin.

Taxonomy

Family OMALISIDAE

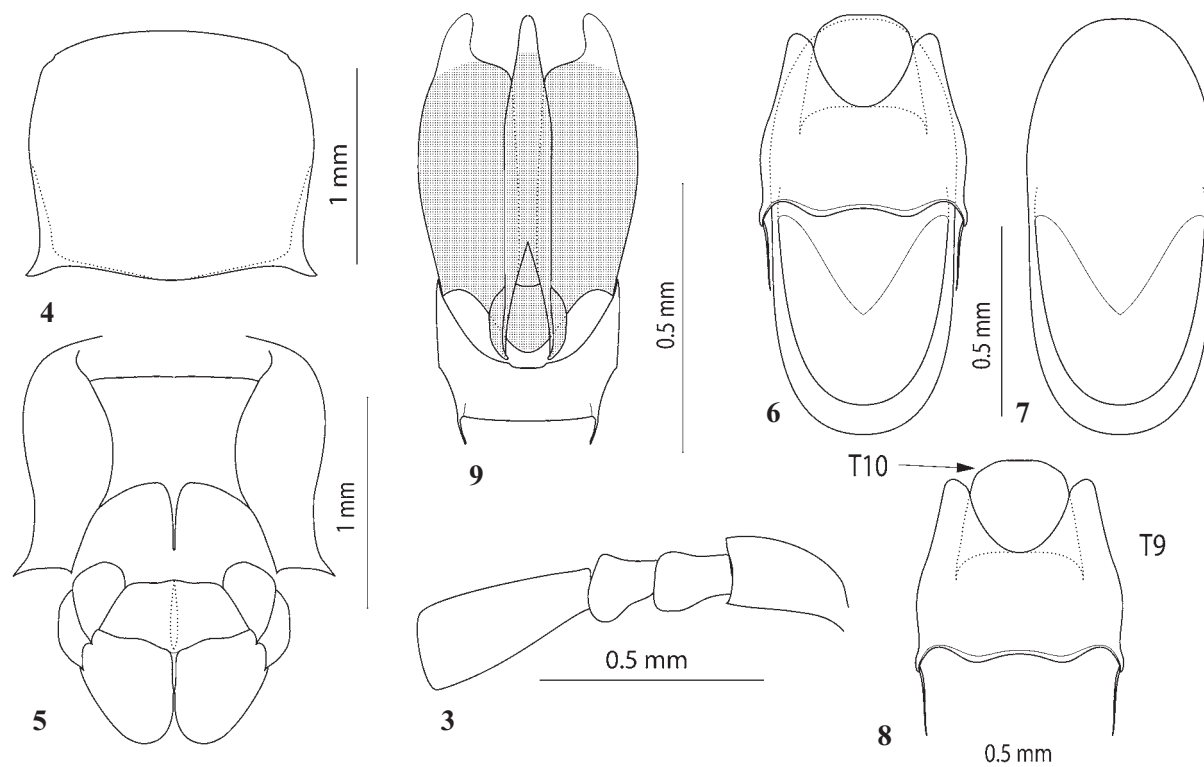
Cimbrion Kazantsev **gen.n.**

Type species: *Phaeopterus nigricornis* Reitter, 1881.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Elongate. Head transverse. Fas-
tigium acute. Labrum subquadrate. Eyes moderately large,
spherical. Mandibles small, evenly curved. Maxillary and
labial palps slender, with ultimate palpomeres relatively large
and obliquely cut distally. Gena transverse, trapezoidal. An-
tennal prominence conspicuous, antennal sockets separated
by ca. socket's diameter. Antennae 11-segmented, relatively
short, hardly attaining to elytral middle, filiform (Fig. 1);
antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length and combined
slightly longer than antennomere 2 and slightly shorter than
scapus (Fig. 3); pubescence of antennomeres 1–11 uniform,
moderately long and decumbent.



Figs 1–2. General view of Omalissidae and Drilidae, males: 1 — *Cimbrion nigricorne*; 2 — *Pseudeuano- ma caligo* sp.n.; 2 — holotype.
Рис. 1–2. Общий вид самцов Omalissidae и Drilidae: 1 — *Cimbrion nigricorne*; 2 — *Pseudeuano- ma caligo* sp.n.; 2 — голотип.



Figs 3–9. Details of *Cimbrion nigricorne*, male: 3 — antennomeres 1–4; 4 — pronotum; 5 — pro- and mesosternum; 6 — genital capsule; 7 — ultimate ventrite (ventrite 6); 8 — ultimate tergites; 9 — aedeagus; 7, 9 — ventral view; 4, 6, 8 — dorsal view; T — tergite.

Рис. 3–9. Детали строения *Cimbrion nigricorne*, самца: 3 — антенномеры 1–4; 4 — переднеспинка; 5 — передне- и среднегрудь; 6 — генитальная капсула; 7 — верхний вентрит (вентрит 6); 8 — верхние тергиты; 9 — эдеагус; 7, 9 — снизу; 4, 6, 8 — сверху; T — тергит.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, almost straight anteriorly, with acute, produced latero-posteriorly posterior angles (Fig. 4), gently punctured at disk and more coarsely punctured at sides. Prosternum elongate, with straight anterior and posterior margins, concave at sides, with long posterior median process (Fig. 5). Mesothoracic spiracles small. Mesosternum transverse, with straight anterior margin (Fig. 5). Mesepimeron relatively wide and only slightly shorter than mesepisternum (Fig. 5). Postnotal plate of scutellum small, triangular, rounded at apex. Elytra long, parallel-sided, jointly rounded at apices, with eight longitudinal rows of shallow punctures and inconspicuous costae; sub-erect pubescence relatively long. Discrimen (metasternal suture) complete. Metathoracic wing Cu veins connected to M; wedge cell absent; cu-a brace long above Cu veins fork.

Mesocoxae subquadrate, approximate. Legs moderately long; trochanters elongate, distally oblique; tibiae straight, considerably narrower than femurs, with pair of minute spurs. Tarsomeres narrow, not lobed, without plantar pads; all claws simple. Abdomen with six ventrites; genital capsule consisting of ventrite 6 and tergites 9 and 10 (Figs 6–8). Abdominal spiracles located dorsally on membrane. Aedeagus trilobe, with straight median lobe and flattened parameres; phallosome with latero-proximal apodemes (Fig. 9).

Female. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *Cimbrion gen.n.* is readily distinguishable from *Omalisus* and *Phaeopteris*, the other two omalidid genera, by the absence of prominent elytral costae and by the absence of a keel parallel to the lateral pronotal margin (these characters made Bocák & Brlik [2008] transfer *Phaeopteris nigricornis*, the type species of *Cimbrion gen.n.*, to *Euanoma*

in Drilidae). It also has one abdominal ventrite less than *Omalisus* or *Phaeopteris*. It differs from *Euanoma* and other drilids by the elongate prosternum with a long posterior median process (Fig. 5) and by the strongly sclerotized elytra coadapted both with the thorax and abdomen, with conspicuous epipleuron attaining to elytral apices and complete sclerotized flange at suture, i.e., by characters that were hypothesized to be autapomorphies of Omalidae [Kazantsev, 2008]. It has a straight anterior margin of the mesosternum and relatively short mesepimeron (Fig. 5), which are also characteristic of omalids [Kazantsev, 2008].

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from “the Cimbrii”, the name of a people that invaded Italy and other possessions of Rome in southern Europe over two thousand years ago, but vanished before the 2nd century AD. Gender neutral.

BIOLOGY. No biological data on *Cimbrion gen.n.* is available. Females probably larviform.

DISTRIBUTION. Balkan Peninsula (Croatia and Bosnia). So far only one species is classified in *Cimbrion gen.n.*, but it is possible that *Euanoma graeca* (Pic, 1901), described from Greece as *Phaeopteris* and transferred to *Euanoma* by Kundera & Bocák [2007], may prove to be another member of this genus.

Cimbrion nigricorne (Reitter, 1881) **comb.n.**
(Figs 1, 3–9)

Phaeopteris nigricornis Reitter, 1881: 220.

Euanoma nigricornis (Reitter): Bocák & Brlik, 2008: 210.

= *Homalisus flavangulus* Spaeth, 1898: 857.

MATERIAL. ♂, [Croatia]: “Dalmatia, Biokovo-Gb.”, “*Homalisus flavangulus*” (ZIN).

DISTRIBUTION. Balkan Peninsula (Croatia and Bosnia).

REMARKS. The aedeagus of *Cimbrion nigricorne* (Reitter, 1881) **comb.n.** illustrated by Bocák & Brlík [2008] appears to be damaged (maybe due to KOH boiling), or taken from a specimen affected by teratology. Only eight specimens of this genus are known, including one listed above, apparently none collected after the turn of the 20th century.

Family DRILIDAE

Subfamily THILMANINAE Kazantsev, 2005

Type genus: *Thilmanus* Gemminger, 1869.

DIAGNOSIS. Thilmaninae is readily distinguishable from the nominative subfamily, Drilinae, by the narrow body (Figs 2, 10), simple mandibles, presence of a coronal suture (Figs 11, 22), protrochantin separated from cryptopleuron by sutures, divided by a median suture mesoventrite with almost straight anterior margin (Figs 14, 23), small posterior process of the postnotal plate of the mesoscutellum (Figs 15, 24), hind wing with Cu veins connected at least to A veins (Figs 16, 26), straight connection of pro- and mesotrochanters (Figs 17, 27) and presence of latero-proximal apodemes of the phallobase (e.g., Figs 20–21, 31–32).

REMARKS. *Thilmanus*, initially associated with omalids, has had a rich history of transfers. First Crowson [1972] transferred it to Lycidae on the basis of its straight anterior mesosternal margin and elongate trochanters; then it was returned to Omalidae as it has “similar male genitalia” [Bocák & Bocáková, 1990]; shortly afterwards it is classified in Drilidae as possessing sclerotized tentorium and elytral epipleura at humeri [Medvedev & Kazantsev, 1992]; then it is excluded from Drilidae due to the numerous morphologies separating them and placed in Lycidae as a new subfamily [Kazantsev, 2005]; finally, it is returned to Omalidae as having, again, “similar male genitalia” and “sharing with *Phaeopterus* the parameres without outwardly hooked apices and the shape of the basal antennomeres” [Bocák & Brlík, 2008].

Evidently, the latter transfer was the least substantiated. Many members of a number of beetle families, e.g., the drilid genera *Euanoma* and *Pseudeuanoma*, would thus fit in Omalidae. As the autapomorphies of Omalidae had already been delineated [Kazantsev, 2008], including here *Thilmanus*, which does not share the mentioned apomorphic characters with omalids, on the basis of an apparent symplesiomorphy (the latero-proximal apodemes of the phallobase manifest in both Omalidae and Drilidae) [Bocák & Brlík, 2008], appears to be hardly consistent with principles of systematics.

The differences of *Thilmanus* as compared to *Omalisus* are as follows: the tentorium reduced to a pair of slender ventral arms (Fig. 12) vs. robust tentorium with conspicuous tentorial bridge; absent posterior median process of prosternum (Fig. 14) vs. elongate posterior median prosternal process (e.g., Fig. 5); straight posterior margin of mesosternum (Fig. 14) vs. angular posterior mesosternal margin; elongate mesepimeron (Fig. 14) vs. short and transverse mesepimeron; soft elytra non-coadapted with thorax and abdomen, with inconspicuous epipleuron only at elytral humeri and absent flange at suture vs. heavily sclerotized elytra coadapted both with thorax and abdomen, with conspicuous epipleuron attaining to elytral apices and complete sclerotized flange at suture; hind wing with anal lobe and cubital cell (Fig. 16) vs. absent anal lobe and no cubital cell; genital capsule consisting of two tergites and one sternite, penultimate tergite and ultimate sternite not fused (Figs 18–19) vs. genital capsule consisting of three tergites and two sternites, penultimate tergite and ultimate sternite proximally fused (Figs 48–51) [other *Omalisus* structures illustrated in Kazantsev, 2008].

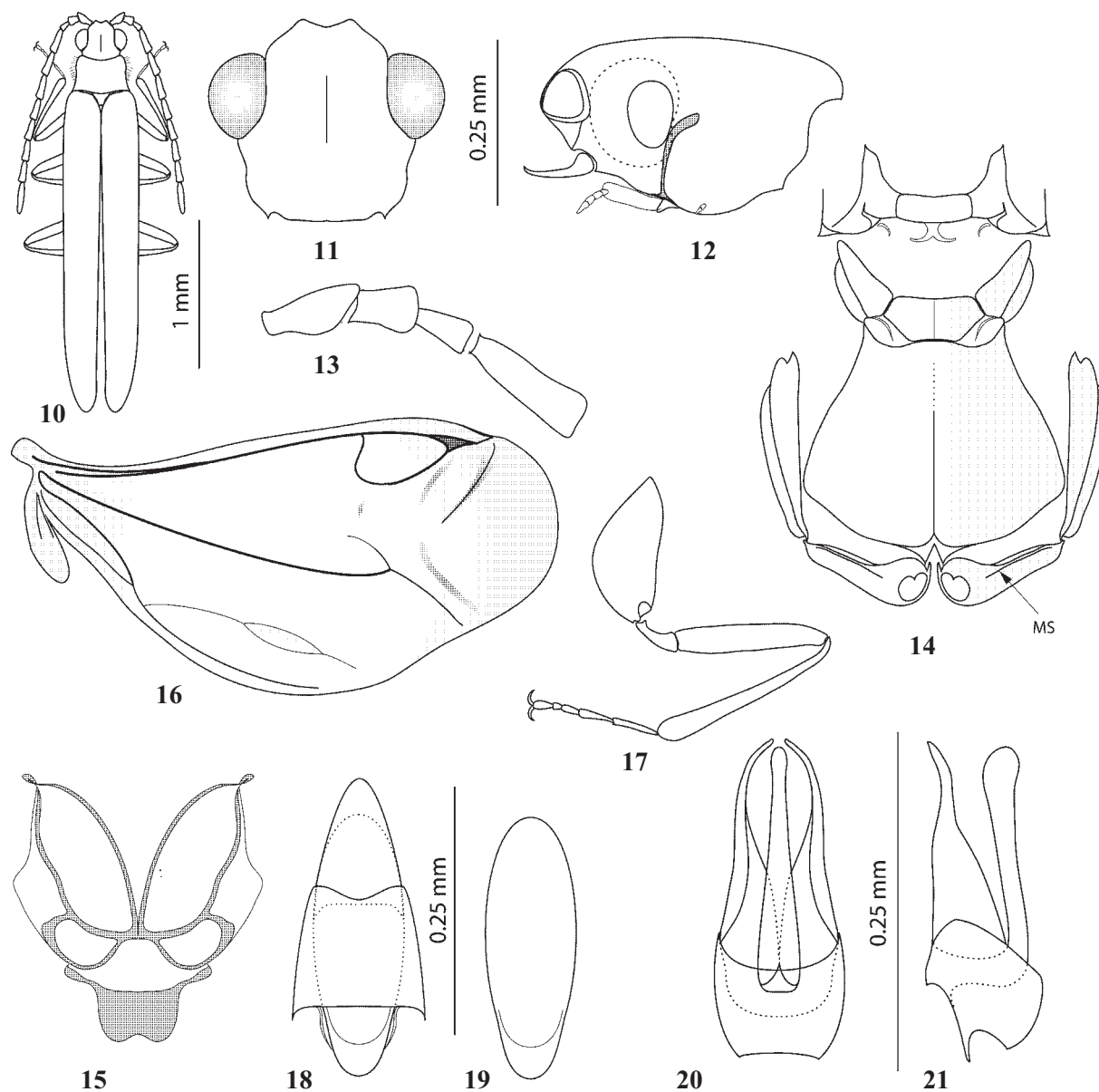
Unfortunately, Bocák & Brlík [2008], stating that *Thilmanus* is close to *Phaeopterus*, gave actually no details on *Phaeopterus* morphology other than illustrating its aedeagus and provided no data on the structures that separate *Thilmanus* and omalids. If *Phaeopterus* were indeed close to *Thilmanus*, it would exclude *Phaeopterus* from Omalidae and bring it to Thilmaninae. While some of the more archaic conditions of the characters separating *Thilmanus* and *Omalisus* could be considered possible plesiomorphies of the hypothetical lineage Omalidae + Thilmaninae, such characters as the structure of the tentorium and elytra, which are fundamentally different, do not allow regarding them as a single higher level taxon.

The differences between *Thilmanus* and Lycidae are fewer than between the former and omalids or drilids and include the seven male abdominal ventrites, rectangular prosternum (Fig. 14), medially divided mesoventrite (Fig. 14) and the hind wing with anal lobe and cubital cell (Fig. 16) in *Thilmanus* vs. eight male ventrites, V-shaped, triangular or diamond-shaped prosternum, undivided mesoventrite and absent anal lobe and cubital cell in the hind wing in the Lycidae. As for the number of abdominal segments visible ventrally, it often varies in Cantharoidea taxa not affecting their affinities with the families — in Cantharidae, for instance, the number of male abdominal ventrites ranges from 7 to 10. The structure of the mesoventrite in *Thilmanus* may represent a plesiomorphy, so the presence of a median suture does not necessarily exclude the taxon from the family; besides, a medially divided mesoventrite has been discovered in *Cessator* Kazantsev, 2009, one of the Greater Antillean lycids [Kazantsev, 2009]. Similarly, the anal lobe of the hind wing, not matched elsewhere in the superfamily, may be yet another plesiomorphy. However, the rectangular shape of the prosternum does not seem to represent a plesiomorphy in a lineage containing Lycidae. Regarding it an autapomorphy of Thilmaninae (and including the taxon in Lycidae) would indeed make the rest of the lycids shrink to, technically, a single very heterogeneous subfamily.

On the other hand, characters separating *Thilmanus* and *Drilus* G.A. Olivier, 1790 — the simple mandibles and evident coronal suture (Fig. 11) vs. dentate mandibles and absent coronal suture; protrochantin separated from cryptopleuron by sutures (Fig. 14) vs. protrochantin fused with cryptopleuron; small posterior process of mesonotal scutellum (Fig. 14) vs. large posterior process of the mesonotal scutellum; mesoventrite divided by median suture (Figs 14) vs. simple mesoventrite; hind wing with Cu veins connected to A veins (Fig. 16) vs. Cu veins connected neither to M nor to A veins; right connection to femurs of elongate pro- and mesotrochanters (Fig. 17) vs. obliquely connected short trochanters; latero-proximal apodemes of the phallobase (Figs 20–21) vs. absence thereof — though great enough, seem to conflict less with uniting the two genera in a single higher level taxon, as most of the presumably archaic conditions of the characters, be it in *Thilmanus* or *Drilus*, could be regarded as possible symplesiomorphies of the hypothetical lineage.

On the strength of the above considerations, *Thilmanus* is excluded from Omalidae and placed in Drilidae in the subfamily Thilmaninae. As most important characters distinguishing *Thilmanus* from *Drilus* are shared by *Euanoma* [Kazantsev, 2008], the latter genus, along with *Pseudeuanoma*, is also attributed to Thilmaninae in Euanomini tr.n.

DISTRIBUTION. The two tribes included in Thilmaninae, Thilmanini and Euanomini **tr.n.**, are confined to the Central (Thilmanini) and Eastern (Euanomini **tr.n.**) Mediterranean.



Figs 10–21. Details of *Thilmanus obscurus*, male: 10 — general view; 11–12 — head; 13 — antennomeres 1–4; 14 — thorax; 15 — mesonotum; 16 — hind wing; 17 — middle leg; 18 — genital capsule; 19 — ultimate ventrite; 20–21 — aedeagus; 14, 20 — ventral view; 10, 11, 15, 18 — dorsal view; 12, 21 — lateral view; *MS* — meral suture [after Kazantsev, 2005, modified].

Рис. 10–21. Детали строения *Thilmanus obscurus*, самца: 10 — общий вид; 11–12 — голова; 13 — антенномеры 1–4; 14 — грудь; 15 — среднеспинка; 16 — крыло; 17 — средняя нога; 18 — генитальная капсула; 19 — верхний вентрит; 20–21 — эдеагус; 14, 20 — снизу; 10, 11, 15, 18 — сверху; 12, 21 — сбоку; *MS* — меральный шов [по Казанцеву, 2005, с изменениями].

Tribe THILMANINI Kazantsev, 2005

Type genus: *Thilmanus* Gemminger, 1869.

DIAGNOSIS. Thilmanini is distinguishable from Euanomini tr.n., the other tribe included in the subfamily, by the simple metaventrite (Fig. 14), hind wing with anal lobe and Cu veins fused only to A veins (Fig. 16), elongate trochanters (Fig. 17) and short proximal apodemes of the penultimate tergite (Fig. 18).

DISTRIBUTION. The only genus classified in this tribe, *Thilmanus* Gemminger, 1869, is registered in the Central (Corsica and Sardinia) and Western (Pyreneans) Mediterranean.

Thilmanus obscurus Baudi di Selve, 1872 (Figs 10–21)

Thilmanus obscurus Baudi di Selve, 1872: 96.

= *Thilmanus fuscus* Baudi di Selve, 1872: 97.

= *Thilmanus longipennis* Pic, 1912: 41.

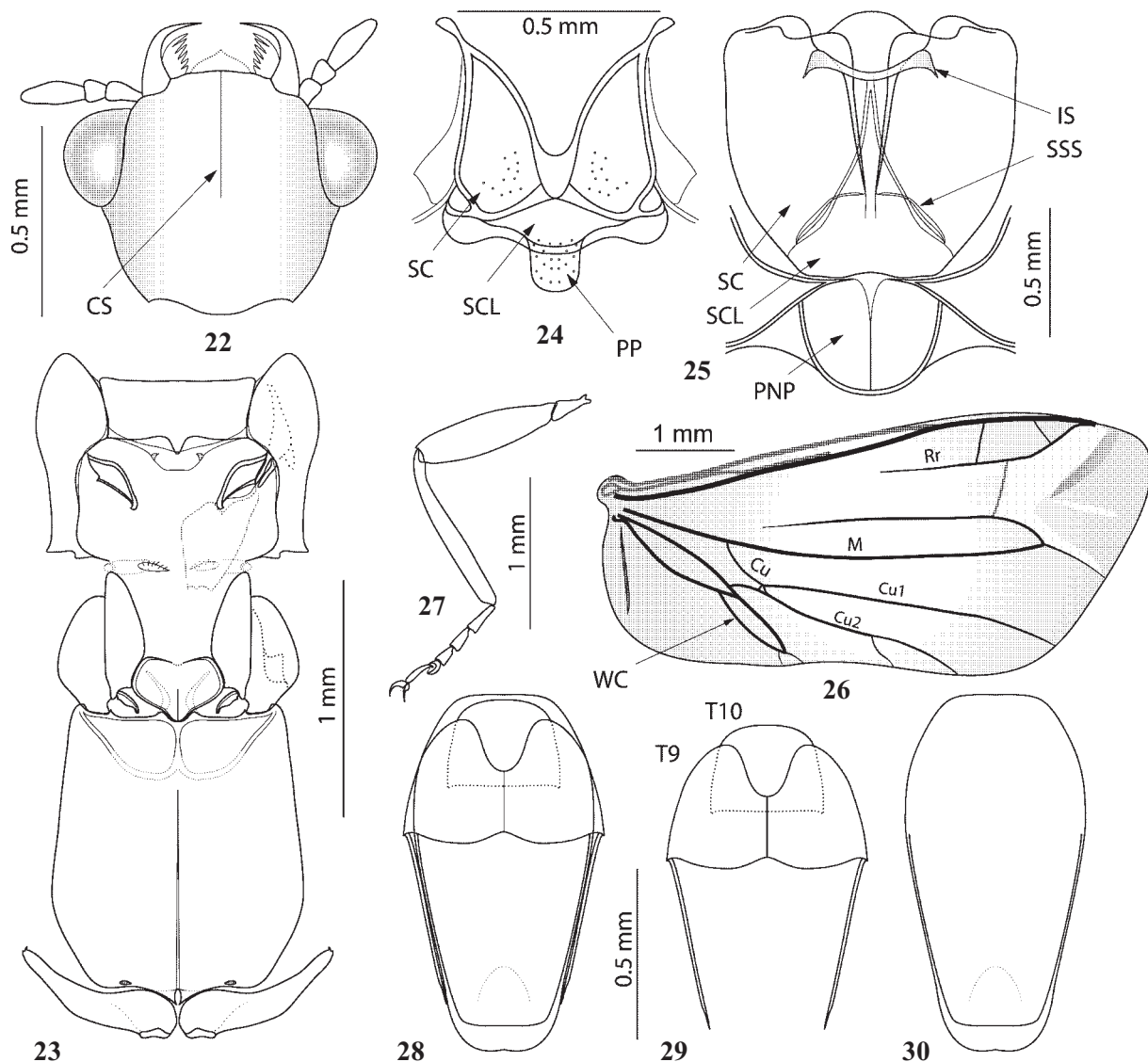
MATERIAL. 5 ♂♂, Corsica (ICM and ZIN).

DISTRIBUTION. Corsica and Sardinia.

Tribe EUANOMINI Kazantsev tr.n.

Type genus: *Euanoma* Reitter, 1889.

DIAGNOSIS. Euanomini tr.n. is readily distinguishable from the nominative tribe, Thilmanini, by the mesosternal



Figs 22–30. Details of *Euanoma starcki*, male: 22 — head; 23 — thorax; 24 — mesonotum; 25 — metanotum; 26 — hind wing; 27 — middle leg; 28 — genital capsule; 29 — terminal tergites; 30 — ultimate ventrite; 23, 30 — ventral view; 22, 24, 28, 29 — dorsal view; CS — coronal suture; IS — intrascutal suture; PNP — postnotal plate; PP — posterior process; SC — scutum; SCL — scutellum; SSS — scutoscutellar suture; T — tergite; WC — wedge cell [after Kazantsev, 2008].

Рис. 22–30. Детали строения *Euanoma starcki*, самец: 22 — голова; 23 — грудь; 24 — среднеспинка; 25 — заднеспинка; 26 — крыло; 27 — средняя нога; 28 — генитальная капсула; 29 — верхние тергиты; 30 — верхний вентрит; 23, 30 — снизу; 22, 24, 28, 29 — сверху; CS — корональный шов; IS — интраскутальный шов; PNP — постнотальная пластина; PP — задний отросток; SC — скutum; SCL — скутеллум; SSS — скутоскутеллярный шов; T — тергит; WC — клиновидная ячейка [по Казанцеву, 2008].

sutures in the anterior part of the metaventricle (Fig. 23), hind wing without anal lobe and Cu veins connected both to M and A veins (Fig. 26), short trochanters (Fig. 27) and long proximal apodemes of the penultimate tergite (Fig. 29).

DISTRIBUTION. Only two genera, *Euanoma* Reitter, 1889 and *Pseudeuanoma* Pic, 1901, are attributed to the new tribe, both distributed in the Eastern Mediterranean (Greece, Turkey and the Caucasus).

Euanoma starcki Reitter, 1889
(Figs 22–32)

Euanoma starcki Reitter, 1889: 99.

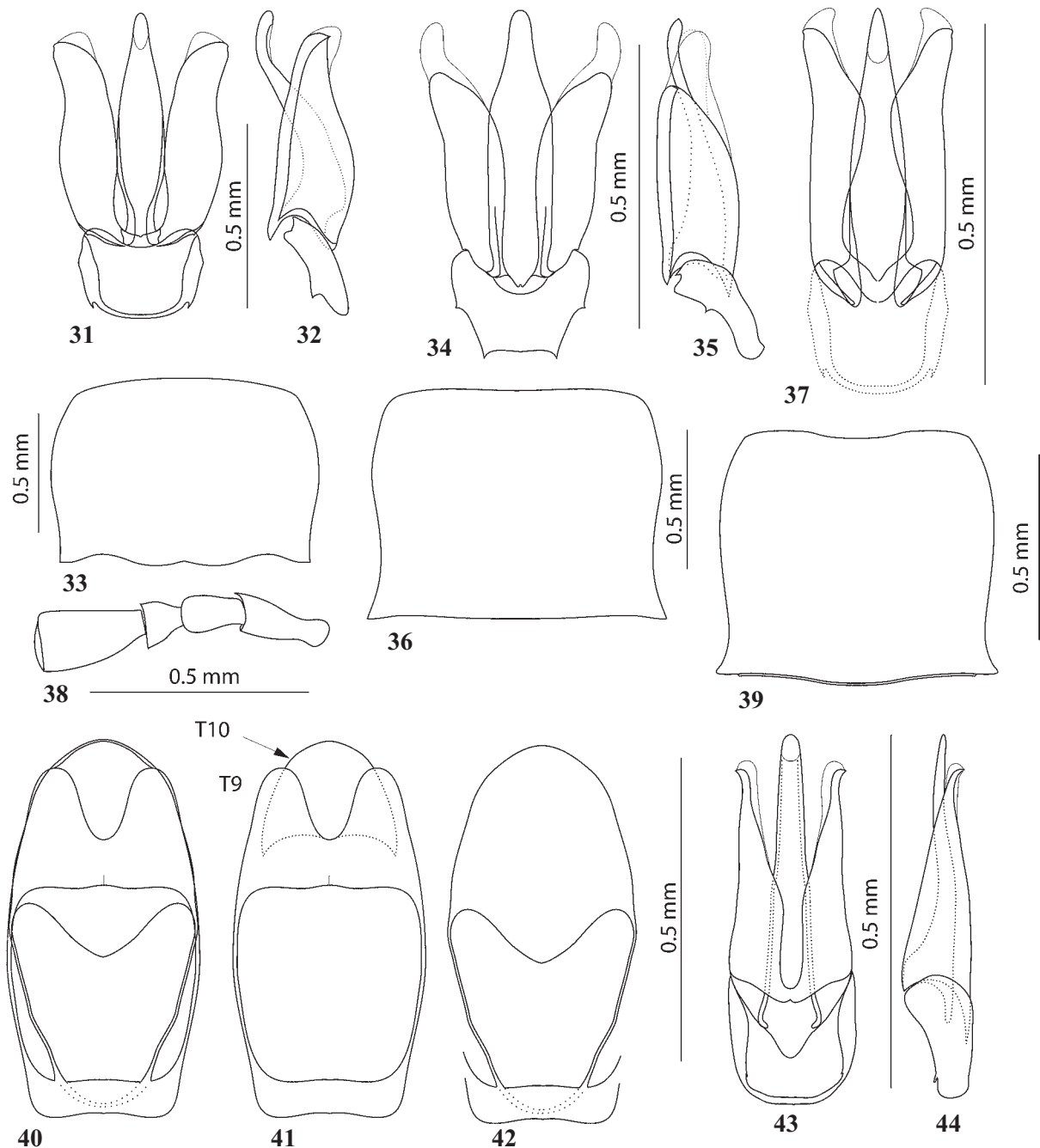
MATERIAL. Caucasus, Sochi, 1912, G.Val leg.; Novorossiysk bay, 16.VI.1954, K.Arnoldi leg.; Caucasus, Tuapse distr., Geor-

gievsk forestry, 21–26.VI.1954, K. Arnoldi leg.; NW Caucasus, Adygeya, env. Guzeripl, 23.I.1995, A. Gusakov leg.; NW Caucasus, Adygeya, Guzeripl, trap 1, on *Abies*, 22.VI–14.VII.2000, A. Bibin leg.; Sochi, 5 km NE Lazarevskoe, 1.VI.2008, Tsurikov leg.; Caucasian Reserve, Adygeya, Rd Guzeripl-Abago, km 3, *Beech/Abies* forest, 1000 m, Barber pitfall traps, 8–24.VII.2009, Chumachenko leg. (ICM, ZMMU and ZIN).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Northwestern Caucasus) and Abkhazia.

Euanoma argonauta Kazantsev sp.n.
(Figs 33–35)

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂, Georgia, Batumi, Botanical Garden, 19.V.1987, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM).



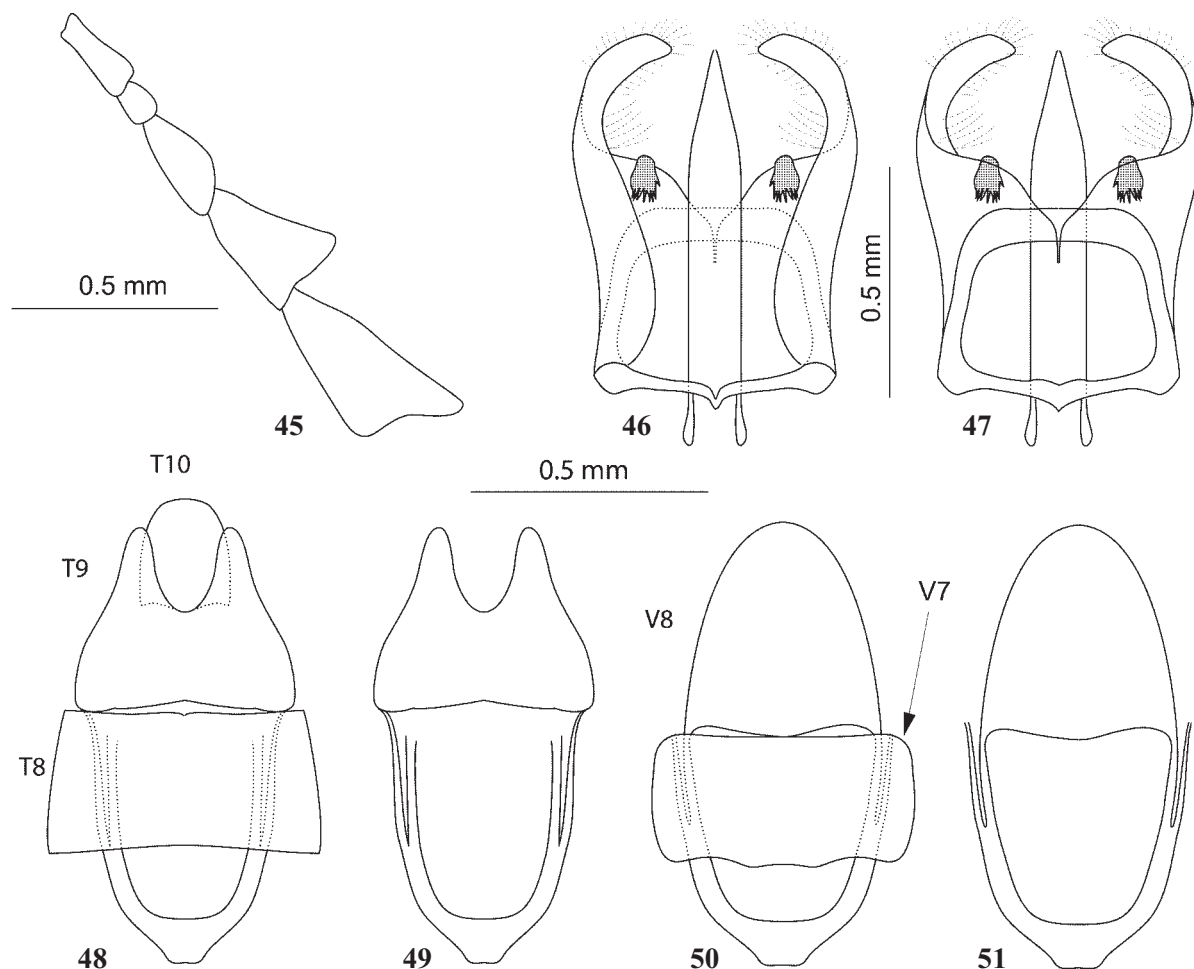
Figs 31–44. Details of Euanomini **tr.n.**, males: 31–32 — *Euanoma starcki*; 33–35 — *Euanoma argonauta sp.n.*; 36–37 — *Euanoma kolchica sp.n.*; 38–44 — *Pseudeuanoma caligo sp.n.*; 38 — antennomeres 1–4; 33, 36, 39 — pronotum; 40 — genital capsule; 41 — ultimate tergites; 42 — ultimate ventrite; 31–32, 34–35, 37, 43–44 — aedeagus; 33–44 — holotypes; 42 — ventral view; 40, 41 — dorsal view; 32, 35, 44 — lateral view; *T* — tergite.

Рис. 31–44. Детали строения Euanomini **tr.n.**, самцов: 31–32 — *Euanoma starcki*; 33–35 — *Euanoma argonauta sp.n.*; 36–37 — *Euanoma kolchica sp.n.*; 38–44 — *Pseudeuanoma caligo sp.n.*; 38 — антенномеры 1–4; 33, 36, 39 — переднеспинка; 40 — генитальная капсула; 41 — верхние тергиты; 42 — верхний вентрит; 31–32, 34–35, 37, 43–44 — эдеагус; 33–44 — голотипы; 42 — снизу; 40, 41 — сверху; 32, 35, 44 — сбоку; *T* — тергит.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown; three basal antennomeres, palps, hind angles of pronotum, scutellum and legs yellowish brown. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 3 times greater than eye radius. Antennae filiform, attaining to elytral third, with antennomere 3 subequal in length to antennomere 2 and combined subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, slightly convex anteriorly and sinuate before small and almost straight hind angles (Fig. 33), densely punctured near margins, nearly glabrous at disk. Scutellum small, elongate, almost parallel-sided, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, ca. 2.7 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening posteriorly; with inconspicuous



Figs 45–51. Details of Omethidae and Omalidae: 45–47 — *Drilonius flavipennis* sp.n., holotype; 48–51 — *Omalisus fontisbellaquaei*; 45 — antennomeres 1–5, 46–47 — aedeagus; 48, 50 — genital capsule; 49 — tergite 9; 51 — ventrite 8; 46, 50, 51 — ventrally, 47, 48, 49 — dorsally; *T* — tergite; *V* — ventrite [Figs 48–51 after Kazantsev, 2007, modified].

Рис. 45–51. Детали строения Omethidae and Omalidae: 45–47 — *Drilonius flavipennis* sp.n., holotype; 48–51 — *Omalisus fontisbellaquaei*; 45 — антенномеры 1–5, 46–47 — эдеагус; 48, 50 — генитальная капсула; 49 — тергит 9; 51 — вентрит 8; 46, 50, 51 — снизу, 47, 48, 49 — сверху; *T* — тергит; *V* — вентрит [рис. 48–51 по Казанцеву, 2007, с изменениями].

longitudinal striae and obscure transverse reticulation, with sparse tiny tubercles; relatively long pubescence scarce and erect.

Aedeagus with bottle-shaped median lobe and relatively short sclerotized portion of parameres, hardly attaining to three fourths of median lobe (Figs 34–35).

Length: 4.9 mm. Width (humeral): 1.45 mm.

Female. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *Euanoma argonauta* sp.n. differs from all congeneries by the relatively short sclerotized portion of parameres, which are no longer than three fourths of median lobe (Figs 34–35). Additionally, the new species is easily distinguishable from *E. starcki* by the uniformly dark brown elytra and from *E. elongata* Pic, 1932 by the more transverse pronotum (Fig. 33).

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “Argonaut”, alluding to the proximity of the type locality to the Black Sea shore where the legendary Argonauts landed in search for the Golden Fleece.

Euanoma kolchica Kazantsev sp.n.

(Figs 36–37)

MATERIAL. Holotype. ♂, Georgia, Borzhomi, 9.VI. (19)37, S. Nikulin leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown; tibial apices and tarsi yellowish brown.

Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 4.2 times greater than eye radius. Antennae filiform, short, attaining to elytral fourth, with antennomere 3 subequal in length to antennomere 2 and combined subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.35 times wider than long, slightly convex anteriorly and sinuate before small and almost straight hind angles (Fig. 36), densely punctured near margins, nearly glabrous at disk. Scutellum small, elongate, almost parallel-sided, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, ca. 2.75 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening posteriorly; with inconspicuous longitudinal striae punctatae and obscure transverse reticulation, with sparse tiny tubercles; relatively long pubescence scarce and erect.

Aedeagus narrow, with relatively broad proximal portion of the median lobe (Fig. 37).

Length: 5.3 mm. Width (humeral): 1.5 mm.

Female. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *Euanoma kolchica* **sp.n.** is similar to *E. elongata*, known only from one specimen from Ossetia [Kundrata & Bocák, 2007], differing by the glabrous pronotal disk, uniformly dark brown antennae and mostly dark brown legs, with yellowish brown tarsi and tibial apices and by the broader proximal portion of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 37).

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from “Kolchis”, the ancient Greek name for the country where the type specimen was collected.

Pseudeuanoma caligo Kazantsev **sp.n.**
(Figs 2, 38–44)

MATERIAL. Holotype. ♂, S Turkey, East of Alanya, 850 m, 7–8.VI.2000, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Uniformly dark brown.

Eyes moderately large, interocular distance ca. 2.3 times greater than eye radius. Antennae filiform, attaining to elytral half (Fig. 2), with antennomere 3 subequal in length to antennomere 2 and combined subequal in length to antennomere 4 (Fig. 38).

Pronotum almost quadrate, slightly medially emarginate anteriorly and sinuate before small, but acute hind angles (Fig. 39), sparsely punctured, denser near margins. Scutellum small, elongate, almost parallel-sided, truncate at apex.

Elytra long, ca. 3 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening posteriorly; densely tuberculose; moderately long pubescence scarce and erect (Fig. 2).

Genital capsule consisting of tergites 9 and 10 and ventrite 8, tergite 9 and ventrite 8 with closed proximally lateral apodemes; lateral apodemes of ventrite 8 proximally fused to proximal portion of tergite 9 (Figs 40–42). Aedeagus with distally narrowing median lobe and outwardly hooked apices of straight parameres; phallobase with minute lateral apodemes (Figs 43–44).

Length: 4.4 mm. Width (humeral): 1.0 mm.

Female. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *Pseudeuanoma caligo* **sp.n.** is distinguishable from *P. obscura* Pic, 1901, also from Turkey, by the somewhat smaller eyes and outwardly hooked apices of elongate parameres of the aedeagus (Figs 43–44).

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “darkness”, alluding to its coloration.

Family OMETHIDAE

Drilonius flavipennis Kazantsev **sp.n.**
(Figs 45–47)

MATERIAL. Holotype. ♂, China, Yunnan, S Dali, Xiaguan, 2370 m, 29.VII.2002, S. Murzin leg. (ICM); paratypes, 5 ♀♀, same label (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Black; elytra uniformly ochre; head behind eyes with rufous spot.

Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 3.6 times greater than eye radius. Antennae serrate, attaining to elytral two thirds, with antennomere 3 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 45).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.6 times wider than long, broadly convex anteriorly and posteriorly, with almost parallel slightly convex sides. Scutellum elongate, parallel-sided, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long, ca. 3.1 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, only slightly concave at sides; all four longitudinal costae reaching elytral apices; interstices with

regular rows of transverse rectangular cells; pubescence short and relatively dense.

Aedeagus with elongate distally curved parameres; dorsal blade triangularly emarginate, with a pair of brush-bearing projections (laterophyses) (Figs 46–47).

Female. Similar to male, but antennae slightly less serrate.

Length: 4.9–5.4 mm. Width (humeral): 1.45–1.6 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *Drilonius flavipennis* **sp.n.** is readily distinguishable from all congeners by the uniformly ochre elytra and long curved parameres and other details of the aedeagus (Figs 46–47).

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “with fulvous wings”, alluding to the coloration of its elytra.

Checklist of the subfamily Thilmaninae

Subfamily THILMANINAE Kazantsev, 2005

Tribe THILMANINI Kazantsev, 2005

Genus *Thilmanus* Gemminger, 1869

Thilmanus Gemminger, 1869: 1683.

Type species *Thilmanus obscurus* Baudi di Selve, 1872.

laticeps Pic, 1913: 185. France (Pyreneans).

= *latipes* Bocak, 2007: 211 [lapsus calami].

obscurus Baudi di Selve, 1872: 96. France (Corsica) and Italy (Sardinia).

= *fuscus* Baudi di Selve, 1872: 97.

= *longipennis* Pic, 1912: 41.

Tribe EUANOMINI Kazantsev **tr.n.**

Genus *Euanoma* Reitter, 1889

Euanoma Reitter, 1889: 98.

Type species *Euanoma starcki* Reitter, 1889.

argonauta Kazantsev **sp.n.** Georgia.

curvata Kundrata et Bocak, 2007: 530. Turkey.

elongata Pic, 1932: 2. Central Caucasus (Ossetia).

graeca Pic, 1901: 49 (*Phaeopterus*). Greece.

kolchica Kazantsev **sp.n.** Georgia.

marketai Kundrata et Bocak, 2007: 433. Turkey.

semitestacea Pic, 1907: 153 (*Pseudeuanoma*). Turkey.

starcki Reitter, 1889: 99. Northwestern Caucasus (Russia and Abkhazia).

svihlai Kundrata et Bocak, 2007: 434. Turkey.

Genus *Pseudeuanoma* Pic, 1901

Pseudeuanoma Pic, 1901: 33.

Type species *Pseudeuanoma obscura* Pic, 1901.

caligo Kazantsev **sp.n.** Southern Turkey.

jonica Pic, 1901: 49. Greece (Kefalonia and Zakynthos)

= *semiobscura* Pic, 1901: 49.

= *subimpressa* Pic, 1901: 74.

obscura Pic, 1901: 33. Turkey.

reitteri Pic, 1901: 49. Greece (Kerkyra and Zakynthos).

Discussion

Certain characters of all or some thilmanines that are hereby classified in Drilidae, e.g., the medially divided mesoventrite with more or less straight anterior margin, mesosternal sutures of the metaventrite (Figs 14, 23) or the latero-proximal apodemes of the phallobase and outwardly hooked apices of parameres of *Euanoma* or

Pseudeuonoma (Figs 22–30, 37, 43), are shared by *Omalisus*, the type genus of Omalisidae [Kazantsev, 2007]. Also, the structure of the genital capsule of *Pseudeuonoma* (Figs 40–42) is fairly similar to that of *Omalisus* (Figs 48–51), with their penultimate tergite and ultimate sternite proximally fused together.

These shared morphologies seem to compromise the monophylies of the families. However, the omalids appear to be clearly differentiated from the drilids by such autapomorphies, as the robust tentorium with conspicuous tentorial bridge and much heavier sclerotized elytra coadapted both with thorax and abdomen, the sclerotized epipleuron and sutural flange attaining to elytral apices — the above mentioned shared traits probably representing symplesiomorphies of the two lineages.

Nevertheless, it is evident that the relationships between Omalisidae and Drilidae still need further study, an important part of which would be the study of drilid genera other than *Drilus* and the thilmanines.

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