



***Brachysomus (Hippomias) samos* sp. n. from Greece—first island endemism in the genus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)**

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Abstract

Brachysomus (Hippomias) samos sp. n. is described from the Oros Ambelos mountains on Samos Island (Greece). The hygrophilous and detritivorous new species is endemic to a very restricted area. *Brachysomus samos* is close to *B. pelex* Yunakov, 2006, *B. moczarskii* Penecke, 1924 and *B. armatus* Yunakov, 2006 based on characteristics of the median lobe of the aedeagus, and on the conspicuously long apodemes. *Brachysomus samos* furthermore strongly resembles *B. armatus* and *B. curvimanus* Yunakov, 2006 in the characteristic shape of the head capsule and epifrons.

Key words: North Aegean Islands, Samos Island, endemism, taxonomy, new species, weevil

Introduction

The genus *Brachysomus* Schönherr, 1823 comprises at present 55 described species. During the last 20 years the number of species has risen significantly with 36 recently described species (Benedikt 2001, 2009; Białooki 2007; Košťál 1991a, 1991b, 1992; Wanat & Mazur 2005; Yunakov 1999, 2006).

Due to comprehensive exploration of leaf litter weevils using Winkler/Moczarski and Berlese funnels and Winkler sifters (Holdhaus 1910) in hot spots of *Brachysomus* diversity in the Balkans, Crimea, Caucasus, and Asia Minor, the number of species will certainly continue to rise. Ten species are known from Greece, and eight of them belong to the subgenus *Hippomias* Yunakov, 2006.

The new species we describe below is the first member of the genus *Brachysomus* that represents an exclusive island endemism.

Material and methods

All outline illustrations of the genital structures were drawn from objects in glycerine using a grid-ocular. Photographs were taken with a 5-megapixel digital camera (Leica DFC 420). Series of images were captured through a binocular (Leica MZ16) and processed by an Auto-Montage software (Imagic Image Access, Version 8).

All measurements were taken with an ocular-micrometer. Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the eye to the apex of the elytra, and the length of the rostrum from the apex of the rostrum to the anterior edge of the eyes. Width of the rostrum is the maximum distance between the lateral edges of the pterygia. A set of standard ratios was employed to describe the shape of body parts: ratio between vertex width and longitudinal eye diameter (FW/ELD), between pronotum length and pronotum width (PL/PW), and between length and width of elytra (EL/EW). Further abbreviations used: BL—length of body; BW—width of body; BH—height of body; RL—length of rostrum; RWA—rostrum width at apex; FW—width of vertex (distance between interior margins of