

## Review of the genus *Stereorhynchus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Oosomini)

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### Taxonomy, new species, key, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Oosomini, South Africa, Afrotropical Region

**Abstract.** All species of the genus *Stereorhynchus* Lacordaire, 1863 are revised. Two new species are described as new to science: *S. burgerti* sp. nov. from South Africa, Northern Cape province and *S. namibicus* sp. nov. from South Africa, Northern Cape province and Namibia, Otjozondjupa and Khomas provinces. *S. artisquamis* Marshall, 1938 stat. prom. is raised to specific rank from *S. turneri artisquamis* Marshall, 1938. *S. lateralis* Hustache, 1936 syn. nov. is synonymised with *S. simoni* Hustache, 1922. Lectotypes of *Stereorhynchus simoni* Hustache, 1922 and *Stereorhynchus lateralis* Hustache, 1936 are designated. Descriptions, redescriptions, comparative morphology, illustrations, distributions and key to all species are given.

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Stereorhynchus* was originally placed in the group of genera allied to *Myorhinus* Schoenherr, 1826 (*Apsis* Germar, 1820 now) in then used subfamily Tanyrhynchinae (Lacordaire 1863, Faust 1889, 1898, Marshall 1908, Schenkl & Marshall 1931), by its elongate rostrum ventrally devoid of scales, head elongate and narrowed with abnormally dorsal position of the eyes. Oberprieler (1995) observed that special structure of rostrum is modification occurred independently in numerous forms belonging to different tribes of entimines. He redefined the tribes Tanyrhynchini (Oberprieler 1988) and Myorhinini (Oberprieler 1995) the latter as not monophyletic group, and he proposed new placement of the traditional genera of the “Tanyrhynchinae”, based on other characters as tarsal claws, metatibial corbels, ocular lobes and transverse groove dorsally separating rostrum from the head. *Stereorhynchus* was listed by him to Myorhinini, *Stereorhynchus*-group, together with several other Myorhinini genera lacking metatibial corbels and having free claws. The whole group of genera was later (Oberprieler & Zimmerman 2020) transferred to the tribe Oosomini Lacordaire, 1863.

The genus was described by Lacordaire (1863) as replacement name for genus *Stenocephalus* Schoenherr (1847), because name *Stenocephalus* was already used for Heteroptera genus *Stenocephalus* Latreille, 1829. The genus was originally described (Lacordaire 1863) including two species, *S. setipennis* Lacordaire, 1863 and *S. suturalis* Lacordaire, 1863. Fähræus (1871) synonymised the both species as colour variety of the same species, so that Faust (1889, 1898) stated the genus with only one species *S. setipennis*. Marshall in his exhaustive Synoptic revision of Tanyrhynchinae (1908) also presented the

genus as monotypic. Several individual species were described later, by Hustache (1922, 1936) and Marshall (1938). Two other new species from Northern Cape in South Africa and Namibia are presented in the present paper.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Body length of all specimens was measured in dorsal view from the anterior border of the eyes to the apex of the elytra, excluding the rostrum. Width/length ratio of the rostrum was measured as width at base versus maximum length to the base of the mandibles in dorsal view. Width/length ratios of pronotum, elytra, antennal and tarsal segments were taken at the maximum width and length of the respective parts in dorsal view. Female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl BMX (Medika, Prague); male genitalia were mounted dry on the same card as the respective specimen. Habitus images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D mark II in combination with a Canon MP-E65 1–5x macro lens. The resulting images were focus stacked by Zerene Stacker and post-processed in Adobe Photoshop CC 2015. Terminology of the rostrum and the genitalia follows Oberprieler et al. (2014).

The material is deposited in the following collections (identified by the acronyms):

- ALAA Andreas Link collection, Andsfelden, Austria;  
BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (formerly British Museum of Natural History) (Maxwell Barclay, Michael Geiser);  
HNHM Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary (Gyözö Szél);  
MKSS Michael Košťál collection, Šoporňa, Slovakia;  
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Hélène Perrin);  
NHRS Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (Johannes Bergsten);  
NMB Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Basel, Switzerland (Christoph Germann);  
NMBH National Museum, Bloemfontein, South Africa (Burgert Muller);  
RBSC Roman Borovec collection, Sloupno, Czech Republic;  
SANC National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa (Riaan Stals);  
TMSA Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (formerly Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, South Africa (Ruth Müller, Werner Strümpher).

## TAXONOMIC PART

### ***Stereorhynchus* Lacordaire, 1863**

(Figs. 1-6, 8-32)

*Stereorhynchus* Lacordaire, 1863: 370 (replacement name for *Stenocephalus* Schoenherr); Faust 1889: 141 (key to Tanyrhynchinae); Oberprieler 1995: 165 (transfer to Myorhinini, *Stereorhynchus*-group); Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 163 (catalogue in Myorhinini); Oberprieler & Zimmerman 2020: 355 (transfer to Oosomini).

*Stenocephalus*: Schoenherr 1847: 77 (original description); Faust 1889: 141 (key to Tanyrhynchinae); Faust 1898: 281 (note).

*Stereorrhynchus*: Marshall 1908: 27 (unjustified emendation, key to Tanyrhynchinae); Schenkling & Marshall 1931: 5 (catalogue).

*Sterconychus*: Faust 1886: 100 (incorrect subsequent spelling).

**Type species:** *Stereorhynchus setipennis* Lacordaire, 1863, by subsequent monotypy.

**Diagnosis.** Small to middle sized Oosomini. Rostrum long, 1.3-2.7× as long as at base wide, slightly tapering apicad, in lateral view moderately robust, in apical portion distinctly tapering apicad; epifrons narrow, glabrous, distinctly tapering basad; antennal sockets subdorsally placed near midlength of rostrum; head including the portion behind eyes narrowed and elongated, as wide as base of rostrum; eyes dorsally placed, not protruding from outline, extremely close together; antennae slender; elytra without developed humeral or posthumeral calli; mesocoxae semiglobular, contiguous; tibiae amucronate; metatibiae without corbels; tarsal segment 2 almost as wide as segment 3; metaventral process very narrow, rounded; tegmen with long parameres; females sternite VIII with narrowly subtriangular plate with apodeme terminated near its top.

**Redescription.** Body length 2.9-6.3 mm. Ground colour of body black (Figs. 1-6), apical portion or only tip of rostrum brownish, at least antennal scapes and tibiae with tarsi reddish to yellowish brown. Vestiture of body consisting of sparse to dense long oval to lancet-shaped or almost piliform appressed scales, usually 4-6 across width of one interstriae, in some species longitudinally striped with inner interstriae 2-4 or 2-5 glabrous or lateral interstriae denser than the others; pronotum with sparse appressed scales transversely orientated; head and dorsal part of rostral base with sparse appressed scales, majority of rostrum in dorsal view and the entire lateral sides of rostrum glabrous, smooth. Ventral part of body with sparse appressed scales of identical shape as dorsal ones, head and rostrum in ventral view glabrous, with only small subtriangular spot of scales behind eyes. Elytra in some species with row of semi-erect to erect piliform to narrowly subspatulate setae; pronotum lacking erect setae or in two species with very short, inconspicuous setae, head with rostrum without these setae. Antennae glabrous; scapes with short inconspicuous setae; funicles with short, inconspicuous, semi-erect setae; clubs finely densely setose. Femora and tibiae with sparse appressed scales, on tibiae distinctly more slender than those on femora, tarsi densely setose. Colour pattern of body green to greenish grey, in some species with goldish sheen.

Rostrum (Figs. 8-17) long, 1.3-2.7× as long as at base wide, longer in females than in males, in dorsal view widest at base, in basal third to half somewhat tapered anteriorly with straight sides, in apical two thirds to half slightly narrower than in basal part, with concave sides, at base 1.1-1.3× as wide as at apex; in lateral view moderately robust, in basal portion subparallel-sided to slightly tapered apicad, in apical portion distinctly tapered apicad with short frontal part weakly declined to apex. Rostrum posteriorly continuous with the head. Epifrons narrow, well edged along the whole length, distinctly tapered posteriorly, at basal part conspicuously narrower than half width of relevant rostral width, between antennal insertion as wide or slightly wider than half the rostral width, dorsally shallowly longitudinally grooved. Frons large, glabrous, triangular, unpunctured, with row of short and fine setae along margins. Epistome not developed. Antennal sockets subdorsally situated between middle and posterior third of rostrum, forming deep, narrow, long oval fossae; laterally shortly evanescent posteriorly, ventral border continued to ventral border of eyes, dorsal border coalescent with dorsal border of rostrum. Entire head including the portion behind eyes narrowed and elongated, head and rostrum thus form one cylindrical, curved tube, subequal in width along entire length. Eyes dorsally placed on extreme anterior part

of head, in dorsal and lateral view not protruding from outline of head, very close together, dorsally nearly contiguous along their entire margins, space between them narrower or slightly wider than base of scapes. Space between the posterior margins of eyes and the apical margin of pronotum greater than length of eye. Mandibles moderately slender, with one blunt outer tooth before tip and three sharp teeth in inner side.

Antennae (Figs. 1-6) slender. Scapes long, 8-11× as long as at apex wide and 1.1-1.2× as long as funicle, almost reaching anterior margin of pronotum in repose, straight, very slender along entire length, only in tip portion somewhat enlarged, here 0.7-0.8× as wide as clubs. Funicle 7-segmented, only in one species 6-segmented, with segments 1 and 2 very thin and long, the other segments longer than wide, only in one species last segments wider than long. Clubs slender, spindle-shaped.

Pronotum (Figs. 1-6) transverse, 1.2-1.8× as wide as long, with distinctly and regularly rounded sides, distinctly more tapering anteriorly than posteriorly, behind anterior margin in short distance constricted; disc regularly domed, usually finely punctate; base straight. Anterior margin in lateral view not forming ocular lobes, lacking vibrissae, slightly obliquely directed posteriorly. Procoxal cavities contiguous, round, touching distinctly arched anterior margin.

Scutellar shield small, triangular, glabrous, in one species invisible.

Elytra (Figs. 1-6) oval to long oval 1.2-1.6× as long as wide, base equally wide as base of pronotum, without developed humeral or posthumeral calli, with rounded sides, apically broadly rounded; 10-striate, striae narrow, densely punctured; interstriae flat, smooth, distinctly wider than striae. Mesocoxae semiglobular, contiguous. Metacoxae shortly transverse, narrowly separated. Mesepimeron small, triangular; mesepisternum reaching metaventricle; metanepisternum extremely slender, separated from metaventricle along entire length.

Femora medially slightly inflated, unarmed. Tibiae somewhat slender, straight in both sexes; protibiae apically rounded, densely fringed by brown to black bristles, with lateral margin straight, enlarged inwards, lacking mucro. Meso- and metatibiae amucronate with apical surface glabrous, densely fringed by brown to black bristles; metatibiae without corbels. Tarsi slender with robust, long and wide segment 1, distinctly longer than segment 2 or 3, and 0.8-0.9× as wide as segment 3; onychium short, 0.8-1.3× as long as segment 3; claws free.

Abdominal ventrites (Fig. 18) broadly subtriangular, 1.1-1.2× as long as wide; ventrite 1 at middle ca 1.5× as long as ventrite 2, behind metacoxa as long or slightly longer; ventrite 2 almost as long as short ventrites 3 and 4 combined; ventrite 5 short, in males broadly rounded, in females slightly longer, pointed. Suture between ventrites 1 and 2 fine, slightly sinuate, the other sutures straight, wider, rough. Metaventral process very narrow, rounded, at most as wide as a quarter of transverse diameter of metacoxa.

Sexual dimorphism. Females have longer and slenderer rostrum than males and sexes are distinguishable also with differences in shape of ventrite 5.

Male terminalia. Penis (Figs. 19-21) slender, moderately sclerotised, tementes as long or slightly longer than body of penis; endophallus long, inside with elongate, slender sclerites. Tegmen with slender complete ring, with long parameres very near at their base and short

manubrium, as long as diameter of ring or only slightly longer. Sternite IX with spiculum gastrale moderately long, anteriorly curved and tapered, posteriorly with fused basal arms.

Female terminalia. Sternite VIII (Figs. 23-26) with narrowly subtriangular plate, longer than wide to almost as long as wide, slightly constricted before tip with sides concave, tip narrowly rounded, anterior margin slender, lacking setae, posterior margin membranous; apodeme moderately short, 2-3× as long as plate, somewhat robust, widest at midlength, terminated near top of plate. Gonocoxites (Fig. 22) short and wide, weakly sclerotised, subtrapezoidal, apical styli very short, with tuft of fine setae. Spermatheca (Figs. 27-32) slightly differing between the species, with short, wide, regularly curved cornu and wide rounded corpus; ramus large, usually slightly longer than wide, apically slightly rounded; collum small, often hump-shaped, curved forward.

**Differential diagnosis.** The genus *Stereorhynchus* is moderately well defined genus, easily recognise among Oosomini by following set of characters: head elongate, eyes situated at extreme apex of head, space between the posterior margins of eyes and the apical margin of pronotum greater than length of eye, base of rostrum as wide as the head across the eyes; eyes dorsally placed, the space between them about as wide as base of antennal scapes; antennae inserted at about midlength of rostrum; mesocoxae contiguous; tarsi with segment 1 robust, almost as wide as segment 3; metatibiae lacking corbels and claws free. These characters easily separated *Stereorhynchus* not only from other Oosomini genera, but also from other long-nosed entomines previously stated into the tribe Myorhinini. Contiguous mesocoxae is unique character among all these genera.

*Stereorhynchus* is similar only to *Malosomus* Faust, 1898 and *Umzila* Marshall, 1908 by elongate head, as wide as rostrum across eyes, and long space between posterior margin of eyes and anterior margin of pronotum. *Stereorhynchus* is easily distinguishable from the both genera mainly by mesocoxae contiguous (separated in *Malosomus* and *Umzila*) and tarsal segment 1 robust, almost as wide as segment 3 (slender, distinctly narrower than segment 3 in *Malosomus* and *Umzila*).

*Malosomus abyssinicus* Marshall, 1908 (Fig. 7), known from Ethiopia, also has head as narrow as base of rostrum, which is distinctly longer than wide, and this species by its long rostrum resembles *Stereorhynchus* well. But this species is easily recognizable from *Stereorhynchus* by following characters: *Stereorhynchus* has claws free, equally long (claws of unequal lengths, connate in *M. abyssinicus*); mesocoxae contiguous (narrowly separated in *M. abyssinicus*); tarsal segment 1 robust, almost as wide as segment 3 (slender, distinctly narrower than segment 3); tibiae straight (apically curved inside in both sexes in *M. abyssinicus*); metatibiae not denticulate (in both sexes distinctly denticulate with long, narrow, flat, smooth stripe along small spines in *M. abyssinicus*); metaventral process very narrow, about as wide as a quarter of transverse diameter of metacoxa, rounded (very wide, distinctly wider than transverse diameter of metacoxa, obtuse in *M. abyssinicus*); antennal insertion at midlength of rostrum or behind it (in apical portion of rostrum in *M. abyssinicus*); plate of female sternite VIII narrow, subtriangular, with narrow apical portion and concave sides (umbrella-shaped with convex side in *M. abyssinicus*). According to its long rostrum, unequally length connate claws, metaventral process very wide and obtuse

and female terminalia *M. abyssinicus* does not even correspond with all other *Malosomus* species, and it probably representative distinct, undescribed genus, together with *Malosomus arabicus* Marshall, 1908, known from Yemen.

**Biology.** Host plants of *Stereorhynchus* are unknown. According to data in locality labels, adults were collected from low vegetation in fynbos, bushland or savannah habitats, mostly by grassnetting, sweeping. According to Oberprieler (1995), entomines with elongate rostrum are adopted to a specialized way of feeding, most probably on different grasses.

**Distribution.** The genus is known from South Africa (Northern Cape, Western Cape, North West, Free State, Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal), Namibia (Komas, Otjozondjupa), Zambia and Botswana.

### *Stereorhynchus artisquamis* Marshall, 1938

(Figs. 1, 8, 9, 19, 27)

*Stereorhynchus turneri artisquamis* Marshall, 1938: 186 (original description) stat. prom.

**Type locality.** South Africa, Free State, Modderpoor.

**Type material.** Holotype (BMNH), Type [p, rounded, red margin] // Orange F. State / Harrismith / Feb. 1927 [p] // S. Africa / R. E. Turner / Brit. Mus. / 1927-117. [p] // *St. turneri* ssp. / *artisquamis*, Mshl. / TYPE ♀ [hw, Marshall's handwriting]. Paratypes: 8 spec. (BMNH), same data as holotype, only lacking rounded label „Type“ and labelled as cotypes; 1 spec., (BMNH), Orange Free State / Witzieshoek / 6100 ft. / 23.ii.1929 [p] // S. Africa / Dr. Hugh Scott / Brit. Mus. / 1929-290. [p] // *St. turneri* ssp. / *artisquamis*, Mshl. / COTYPE ♀ [hw, Marshall's handwriting]. There are two more specimens from Harrismith in Marshall's collection, with identical labels as holotype, but lacking type identification of Marshall.

**Material examined:** 5 spec., South Africa, KwaZulu Natal bor., Ingogo pr. Newcastle, 27°39.1' S, 29°46.5' E, 19.xi.2015, 1500 m, Michael Košťál lgt., (MKSS, RBSC); 23 spec., South Africa, Free State, Arcadia 187, Lindley, SE2827Cd, xi.1987, Museum staff lgt., (NMBH).

**Redescription.** Body length 2.97-3.25 mm. Body (Fig. 1) black, rostrum except of basal portion, antennal scapes and legs except of basal half of femora reddish brown. Entirely body sparsely covered by appressed slender, piliform greenish setae, missing only in lateral parts of rostrum, antennae and tarsi, on pronotum directed transversely, only elytral interstriae 7 and 8 densely covered by wider, lancet-shaped greenish scales, forming longitudinal stripes on elytra, except of these two interstriae integument well visible. Elytra with one regular row of conspicuous, semi-erect, straight, slender, yellowish piliform setae, about as long as width of one interstria, distance between two setae about equal to their length. Head with rostrum and pronotum with extremely short semi-erect setae, hardly visible only in lateral view. Femora and tibiae with very short, piliform, semi-appressed setae, hardly prominent from outline, only internal apical margin of tibiae with fringe of longer semi-erect fine setae.

Rostrum (Figs. 8, 9) dorsally widest at base, evenly tapered anteriorly with straight sides, in males 1.58-1.67× as long as wide at base, in females 1.83-1.91× as long as wide, at base 1.22-1.31× as wide as at apex; in lateral view curved, in basal part about subequal in

width, in apical part tapered apicad, with frons more declined to apex. Epifrons with short longitudinal groove at apical half, in basal part as wide as about quarter of rostral width, between antennal insertions wider than half of relevant rostral width. Antennal insertions situated in females in the middle of rostrum, in males before middle. Space between eyes slightly wider than scapes at base.

Antennae with funicle 7-segmented; segment 1 2.6-2.8× as long as wide and 1.7-1.9× as long as segment 2, this is 1.8-2.0× as long as wide; segments 3-4 1.3-1.4× as long as wide; segments 5-7 1.2× as long as wide; clubs slender and long, 2.2-2.4× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) 1.62-1.70× as wide as long, widest at midlength. Disc regularly domed, shiny, finely and sparsely punctured, diameter of one puncture smaller than distance between two punctures; anterior margins laterally slightly obliquely directed posteriad.

Scutellum small, glabrous.

Elytra (Fig. 1) long oval, in males slenderer, 1.39-1.49× as long as wide, in females 1.34-1.41×, widest at midlength or slightly before, apically narrowly rounded; laterally weakly vaulted.

Apical part of protibiae fringed with fine yellowish to brownish short and fine bristles; meso- and metatibiae moderately densely fringed around by yellowish setae. Tarsi with segment 1 robust, 1.2-1.3× as long as wide; segment 2 isodiametric; segment 3 1.3-1.4× as wide as long and 1.3-1.4× as wide as segment 1; onychium 0.8-0.9× as long as segment 3, claws free, divaricate.

Abdominal ventrites 1.13-1.21× as long as wide; ventrite 1 in the middle only slightly longer than ventrite 2, behind metacoxa slightly shorter than ventrite 2; ventrite 2 moderately long, in middle almost as long as 3 and 4 together. Ventrites sparsely covered with slender, almost piliform appressed setae.

Penis (Fig. 19) widest before base, evenly tapered apicad with concave sides in apical portion, tip narrowly rounded.

Spermatheca (Fig. 27) with short and wide, regularly curved cornu; corpus rounded; ramus subtrapezoidal, slightly longer than wide and collum irregularly subtriangular with tip shortly curved to the front.

**Differential diagnosis.** *S. artisquamis* was described as a local race of *S. turneri*, but clear distinguishing characters mainly on rostrum but also on scales and setae between these two taxa allowed to raise subspecies to specific rank. *S. artisquamis* was based on 13 specimens of both sexes from Free State, Modderpoort, Harrismith and Witzieshoek, collected by R. E. Turner and Hugh Scott. The smallest species of the genus is easily distinguished from all other species of the genus by the appressed setae on pronotum and elytra piliform, short rostrum with straight sides in apical half and antennal insertions in middle of rostrum or before it.

**Distribution.** South Africa (Free State, KwaZulu-Natal).



***Stereorhynchus burgerti* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 2, 10, 28)

**Type locality.** South Africa, Northern Cape, Vaalbos Nat. Park, Barkley West.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀): S. Africa, C. P. [South Africa, Northern Cape], Vaalbos Nat. Park, Barkley West, 28°25' S, 24°16' E, 20-23 Feb. 1989, Entomology Dept., NMBH 34434, (NMBH). Paratypes (7 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NMBH).

**Description.** Body length 4.21-5.13 mm, holotype 4.31 mm. Body (Fig. 2) black, apical half of rostrum or only its tip, antennal scapes, femora and tibiae reddish brown, in some specimens also funicle segment 1 and 2 and tarsal segment 1 reddish brown. Elytra densely and slightly chaotic covered by long oval appressed scales, 7-9 across interstrial width, except of interstriae 2-4 with more sparse scales, 5-6 across interstria, leaving very narrow glabrous striae; interstriae 2-4 with integument indistinctly or slightly shining through; pronotum densely covered by identical scales as elytra, transversely arranged, with differently large spot with sparse scales or lacking scales in middle of each half; head behind eyes and in dorsal view also rostrum at base sparsely covered with appressed scales, only epifrons glabrous; femora and tibiae sparsely covered with slender, lancet-shaped scales. Scales greenish grey. The whole body lacks erect or semi-erect setae.

Rostrum (Fig. 10) in dorsal view in basal part with straight sides, in apical part with slightly concave sides, 2.29-2.33× as long as wide at base, at base 1.23-1.29× as wide as at apex; in lateral view in basal third almost parallel-sided, in apical two thirds distinctly tapering anteriorly. Epifrons with distinct longitudinal groove at apical half, in basal part slightly narrower than quarter of relevant rostral width, between antennal insertion about as wide as half the rostral width. Antennal scrobes placed behind middle of rostrum. Space between eyes slightly narrower than scapes at base.

Antennae with funicle 7-segmented; segment 1 3.2-3.4× as long as wide and 1.6-1.8× as long as segment 2, this is 2.5-2.6× as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.5-1.6× as long as wide; segments 5 and 6 1.4× as long as wide; segment 7 1.3-1.4× as long as wide; clubs 1.9-2.1× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) 1.52-1.57× as wide as long, widest at midlength. Disc regularly domed, somewhat mat, finely and densely punctured, diameter of one puncture shorter than distance between two punctures.

Scutellum small, glabrous.

Elytra (Fig. 2) long oval, 1.33-1.37× as long as wide, widest at middle with weakly rounded sides, apically narrowly rounded; laterally vaulted. Striae contrasting from interstriae; interstriae 2 and 4 slightly narrower than the others.

Apical part of protibiae fringed with dense, slender, yellowish to brownish bristles; meso- and metatibiae at apex densely fringed by yellowish to brownish bristles. Tarsi with segment 1 0.8-0.9× as wide as segment 3; segment 2 1.1-1.2× as wide as long; segment 3 1.3-1.4× as wide as long and 1.5-1.6× as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.8-0.9× as long as segment 3.

Abdominal ventrites 1.12-1.19× as long as wide; ventrite 1 in the middle 1.5× as long



as ventrite 2, behind metacoxa as long as ventrite 2; ventrite 2 shorter than 3 and 4 together. Ventrites sparsely covered with lancet-shaped appressed scales.

Spermatheca (Fig. 28) with short and wide, regularly curved cornu; corpus rounded; ramus isodiametric to longer than wide; collum short and small, hump-shaped, curved to the front.

**Differential diagnosis.** Elytra and pronotum lacking long slender raised setae, prominent from outline in lateral or dorsal view easily distinguish *S. burgerti* sp. nov. from all other *Stereorhynchus* species, except *S. simoni* Hustache, 1922. It is easily distinguishable from it by pronotal disc densely squamose, mat, punctured and also elytra entirely densely squamose.

**Etymology.** The species takes its name from Burgert Muller, dipterologist, senior museum scientist of the National Museum Bloemfontein in South Africa, who provided me interesting material of Entiminae for study.

**Distribution.** South Africa (western border of the province Northern Cape, near Free State).

***Stereorhynchus namibicus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 11, 12, 20, 29)

**Type locality.** South Africa, Northern Cape, Groblershoop.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): South Africa, C.P. [Cape Province, Northern Cape now], Groblershoop, 28.53 S 21.59 E, 895 m, April 1985, C. G. E. Moolman, (SANC). Paratypes: (1 spec.): same data as holotype, (SANC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): South West Africa [Namibia, Otjozondjupa], Okahandja, 21.57S 16.54E, ii.1978, C. Kok, S. v. Tonder, (SANC); (8 spec.): S. Africa, S. W. A. [South West Africa, Namibia, Khomas], Windhoek distr., Valencia ranch 42, 14-24.4.1972, A. Strydom, (TMSA).

**Description.** Body length 3.31-4.19 mm holotype 3.52 mm. Body (Fig. 3) entirely black, with appressed greenish scales, missing only on rostral frons, lateral parts of head with rostrum, antennae and tarsi. Scales regularly rounded, on elytra 3-5 across interstrial width and leaving striae glabrous. Elytra with one dense regular row of erect whitish setae on each interstria, setae long oval, slightly narrower and somewhat longer than diameter of one appressed scale, distance of two setae slightly longer than their length. Head with rostrum and pronotum with extremely short whitish setae, hardly visible in profile. Femora and tibiae with very short, piliform, semi-appressed whitish setae, only internal margin of tibiae fringed with longer whitish prominent setae and also sparse slender long bristles.

Rostrum (Figs. 11, 12) in males 1.53-1.67× as long as wide at base, in females 1.59-1.64×; in dorsal view evenly tapering anteriorly with slightly concave sides, at base 1.17-1.24× as wide as at apex; in lateral view irregularly curved, in basal half weakly wider than in apical half, tapering shortly just before antennal insertions, at base distinctly separated from head by deep transverse furrow; dorsal margin of rostrum distinctly vaulted; ventral margin straight in middle portion. Epifrons longitudinally grooved between antennal insertions, in basal part almost as wide as a third of relevant rostral width, between antennal insertions

about as wide as three quarters of relevant rostral width. Antennal insertions placed in males in middle, in females slightly before middle of rostrum. Space between eyes about as wide as scapes at base.

Antennae with funicles 6-segmented, segment 1 2.0-2.2× as long as wide and 1.6-1.8× as long as segment 2, which is 2.0-2.2× as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 isodiametric to 1.1× as long as wide; segment 5 1.2-1.3× as wide as long; segment 6 1.5-1.6× as wide as long; clubs moderately wide, 1.5-1.6× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) 1.22-1.33× as wide as long, widest at midlength. Disc regularly domed. Scutellum invisible.

Elytra (Fig. 3) in males long oval, 1.28-1.36× as long as wide, in females oval, 1.18-1.24×, apically rounded, with distinctly regularly rounded sides, widest at midlength; laterally distinctly vaulted. Striae distinctly punctate, moderately wide.

Protibiae at apex fringed with short brown to blackish slender bristles; meso- and metatibiae armed around with sparse and slender brown bristles. Tarsi with segment 1 robust, 1.4-1.5× as long as wide, distinctly wider than segment 2; segment 2 isodiametric; segment 3 1.5-1.6× as wide as long and 1.4-1.5× as wide as segment 1; onychium 1.2-1.3× as long as segment 3; claws free, divaricate.

Abdominal ventrites short and wide; ventrite 1 in the middle almost twice longer than ventrite 2, behind metacoxae about as long as ventrite 2; ventrite 2 short, only slightly longer than ventrite 3 or 4. Ventrites densely covered with short oval appressed scales, slightly bigger than elytral scales.

Penis (Fig. 20) in dorsal view widest at midlength, basally somewhat tapered, apically evenly tapered with weakly rounded sides, tip narrowly rounded.

Spermatheca (Fig. 29) with short, wide, regularly curved cornu and wide rounded corpus; ramus slightly longer than wide; collum very small, hump-shaped, wider than long.

**Differential diagnosis.** *S. namibicus* sp. nov. is unusual species within the genus, easily recognizable from other species by oval shape of body, funicles 6-segmented, rostrum in lateral view with deep sulcus between rostrum and head, narrow pronotum, elytral setae short, subspatulate and pronotum with rounded appressed setae.

**Etymology.** The name refers to Namibia, country where majority of type material was collected.

**Distribution.** South Africa (Northern Cape), Namibia (Khomas, Otjozondjupa).

### ***Stereorhynchus setipennis* Lacordaire, 1863**

(Figs. 4, 13, 14, 18, 21, 30)

*Stereorhynchus setipennis* Lacordaire, 1863: 371 (original description); Schoenherr 1847: 78 (undescribed); Fähræus 1871: 220 (redescription); Faust 1889: 141 (key, stated as identical to *Stenocephalus*); Marshall 1908: 27 (key); Schenkling & Marshall 1931: 5 (catalogue).

*Stereorhynchus suturalis* Lacordaire, 1863: 371 (original description); Schoenherr 1847: 78 (undescribed).

*Stenocephalus setipennis*: Fähræus 1871: 221 (redescription); Faust 1889: 141 (key).

*Stenocephalus suturalis*: Fähræus 1871: 221 (as colour variety of previous).

**Type locality.** Caffraria [South Africa].

**Type material.** *S. setipennis*: Type (NHRS), Caffra- / ria [p] // J. Vahlb. [p] // Typus [p, red label] // *Stenocephalus / setipennis* / Schonh. [hw] // *Stereorhynchus / setipennis* ♀ [hw] // *setipennis* Schonh. [hw]. Paratypes, 3 spec. (NHRS), Caffra- / ria [p] // J. Vahlb. [p] // Paratypus [p, red label].

*S. suturalis*: Caffra- / ria [p] // J. Vahlb. [p] // Typus [p, red label] // *suturalis* / Schh. [hw] // *setipennis* / var. ♂ [hw]. Paratypes, 4 spec. (NHRS), Caffra- / ria [p] // J. Vahlb. [p] // Paratypus [p, red label].

**Material examined:** 1 spec., South Africa [KwaZulu-Natal], Port Natal [Durban now], Wahlberg, (NHRS); 15 spec., Botswana, Gaborone, (MNHN); 5 spec., Rhodesia du nord [Zambia now], Haut-Zambéze, Léalui (MNHN); 1 spec., South Africa, North West province, (HNHM); 11 spec., South Africa, Limpopo, Pilanesberg National Park, on grasslands, 10.xii.2003, I. Mikó & G. Melika lgt., (HNHM); 3 spec., South Africa, Free State, Tussen die Riviere, Game Farm, Bethulie, 29.xi.-3.xii.1982, Entomological Department leg., (NMBH); 1 spec., South Africa, Northern Cape, Springbok, 23.12.1917, (RBSC); 3 spec., South Africa, Limpopo, Marakele National Park, Waterberg Mt., 24°27'46" S, 27°34'21" E, bushveld, pifall trap, 10ii.2010, C. Schoeman lgt., (RBSC); 1 spec., South Africa, Free State, 20 km SW Ladybrand, 29°16.775' S, 27°17.622' E, 1330 m, 8.12.2014, leg. Mühle, (NMB); 2 spec., South Africa, Limpopo, Pienaarsrivier, 1898, Jutrzencka, (TMSA); 14 spec., South Africa, Transvaal [Gauteng], Pretoria, 12.ix.1928, H. K. Munro leg., (BMNH); 8 spec., South Africa, [Gauteng], Pretoria, xii.1921, Prof. J. C. Faure leg., (BMNH); 6 spec., South Africa, [Gauteng], Pretoria, L. M. Bucknill leg. (BMNH); 5 spec., South Africa, [Gauteng], Pretoria, Jan. 1948, (BMNH).

**Redescription.** Body length 4.25-6.29 mm. Body (Fig. 4) entirely black, legs and antennae reddish brown, many times femora at basal part or overall and antennal clubs darker, blackish. Body with varying vestiture: appressed scales on elytra short oval, long oval to narrow, sparsely to densely covered the whole elytra or with interstriae 2-5 distinctly sparser to almost glabrous; pronotum, dorsal part of head and basal third of rostrum with appressed scales distinctly narrower than those on elytra, on pronotum transversely directed with denser, narrow basal stripe. Elytra with one dense, irregular row of erect, slender, fine and long setae, conspicuously longer than width of interstria, distance of two setae as third to quarter of one seta length. Pronotum with dense, irregularly scattered, short erect fine setae, shorter than quarter of elytral setae, prominent from pronotum also in dorsal view; head with rostrum lacking erect setae. Femora with same appressed scales as elytra, protibiae with piliform appressed setae, apical third of inner edge of tibiae with moderately dense grooming brush.

Rostrum (Figs 13, 14) in males 2.04-2.14× as long as wide at base, in females 2.25-2.29×; in dorsal view in basal third slightly, in apical two thirds distinctly tapered anteriorly, in apical part with slightly concave sides, at base 1.25-1.29× as wide as at apex; in lateral view in basal third slightly curved, equally wide, in lateral two thirds distinctly evenly tapered apically. Epifrons in basal part about as narrow as a fifth of relevant rostral width, between antennal insertion about as wide as a half of rostral width. Antennal insertions placed in basal third of rostrum, in females nearer to base than in males. Space between eyes only slightly wider than width of scapes at base.

Antennae with funicles 7-segmented; segments 1 and 2 very long and slender, segment 1 4.9-5.3× as long as wide and 1.9-2.0× as long as segment 2, which is 3.3-3.7× as long as wide; segments 3-5 2.1-2.3× as long as wide; segments 6 and 7 1.9-2.0× as long as wide; clubs long oval, 2.5-2.8× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 4) 1.38-1.42× as wide as long, widest at midlength. Disc finely and densely punctured, distance between two punctures subequal to their diameter, with slender smooth, unpunctured longitudinal median stripe.

Scutellum very small, glabrous.

Elytra (Fig. 4) in males long oval, 1.51-1.55× as long as wide, in females wider, 1.36-1.42× as long as wide, somewhat cylindrical, widest before midlength, with rounded sides; laterally vaulted.

Apex of protibiae rounded, densely fringed by short, blackish bristles; meso- and metatibiae densely fringed by short, blackish bristles, longer on external part than in internal. Tarsi with segment 1 1.3-1.4× as long as wide, conspicuously robuster than segment 2, this is 1.2× as long as wide; segment 3 1.3-1.4× as wide as long, only 1.1× as wide as segment 1; onychium as long as segment 3.

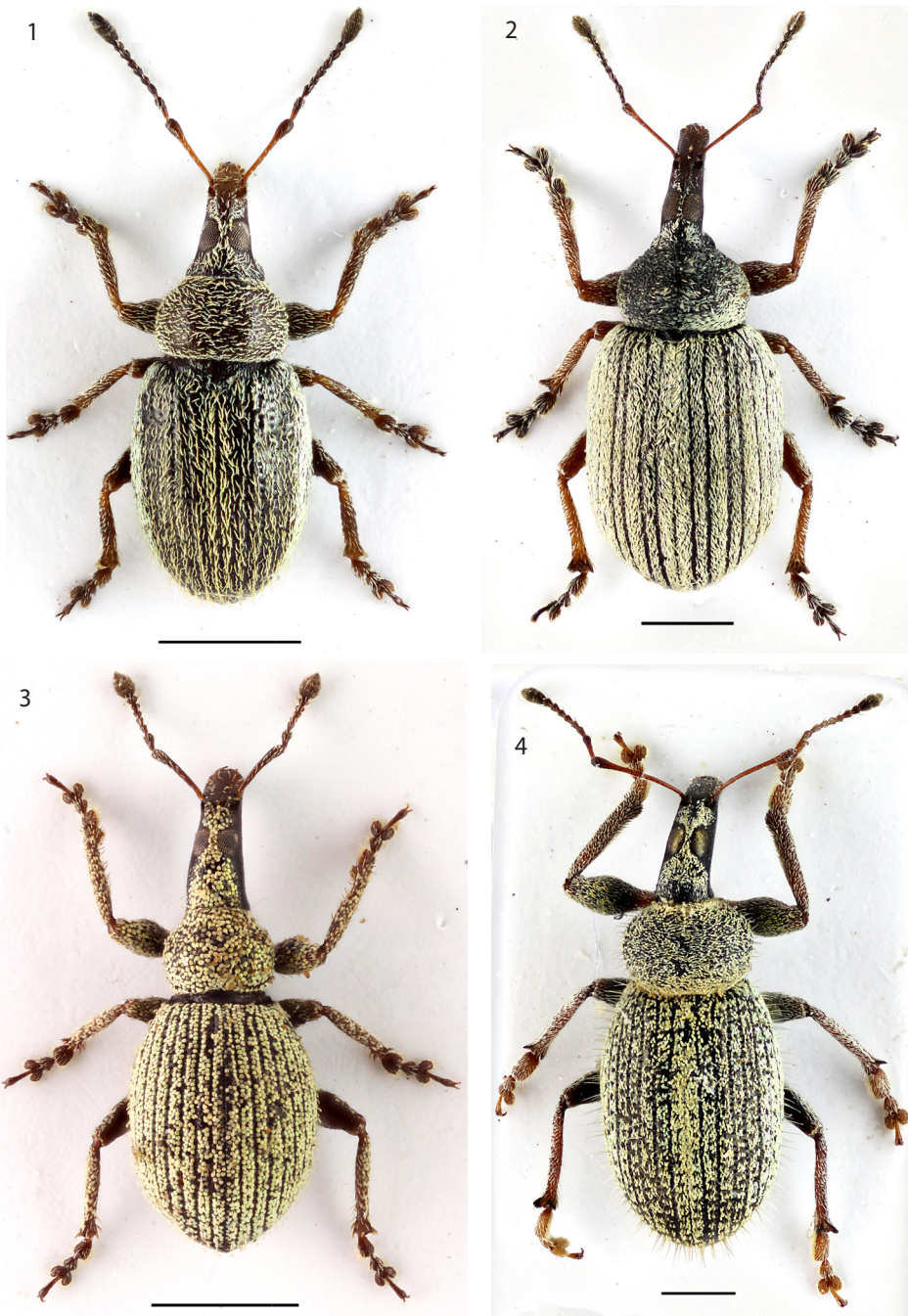
Abdominal ventrites (Fig. 18) 1.21-1.25× as long as wide, ventrite 1 in middle weakly longer than ventrite 2, behind metacoxa slightly shorter than 2; ventrite 2 long, about as long as ventrites 3 and 4. Ventrites moderately densely covered by long oval appressed scales, narrower than elytral ones.

Penis (Fig. 21) in dorsal view parallel-sided at basal half, in apical half distinctly elongate to long, slender, narrowly rounded tip, with distinctly concave sides.

Spermatheca (Fig. 30) with moderately slender, regularly curved cornu; corpus rounded; ramus subtrapezoidal, about twice as long as wide; collum irregularly subtriangular, with tip curved to the front.

**Differential diagnosis.** *S. setipennis* was described from “Africa meridionali orientali”, *S. suturalis* had no locality stated in original description. The both species were synonymised by Fåhraeus (1871), as two differently scaled populations of the same, variable species. In the elytra with long erect setae on elytral interstriae, wide pronotum with appressed setae long oval, long rostrum with antennal insertions placed at basal third *S. setipennis* resembles only *S. turneri*. It is easily distinguishable by elytral setae in profile perpendicularly erect, distinctly longer than width of interstria, pronotum with short erect setae and space between eyes slightly wider than base of scapes.

**Distribution.** South Africa (North West, Free State, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal), Botswana, Zambia.

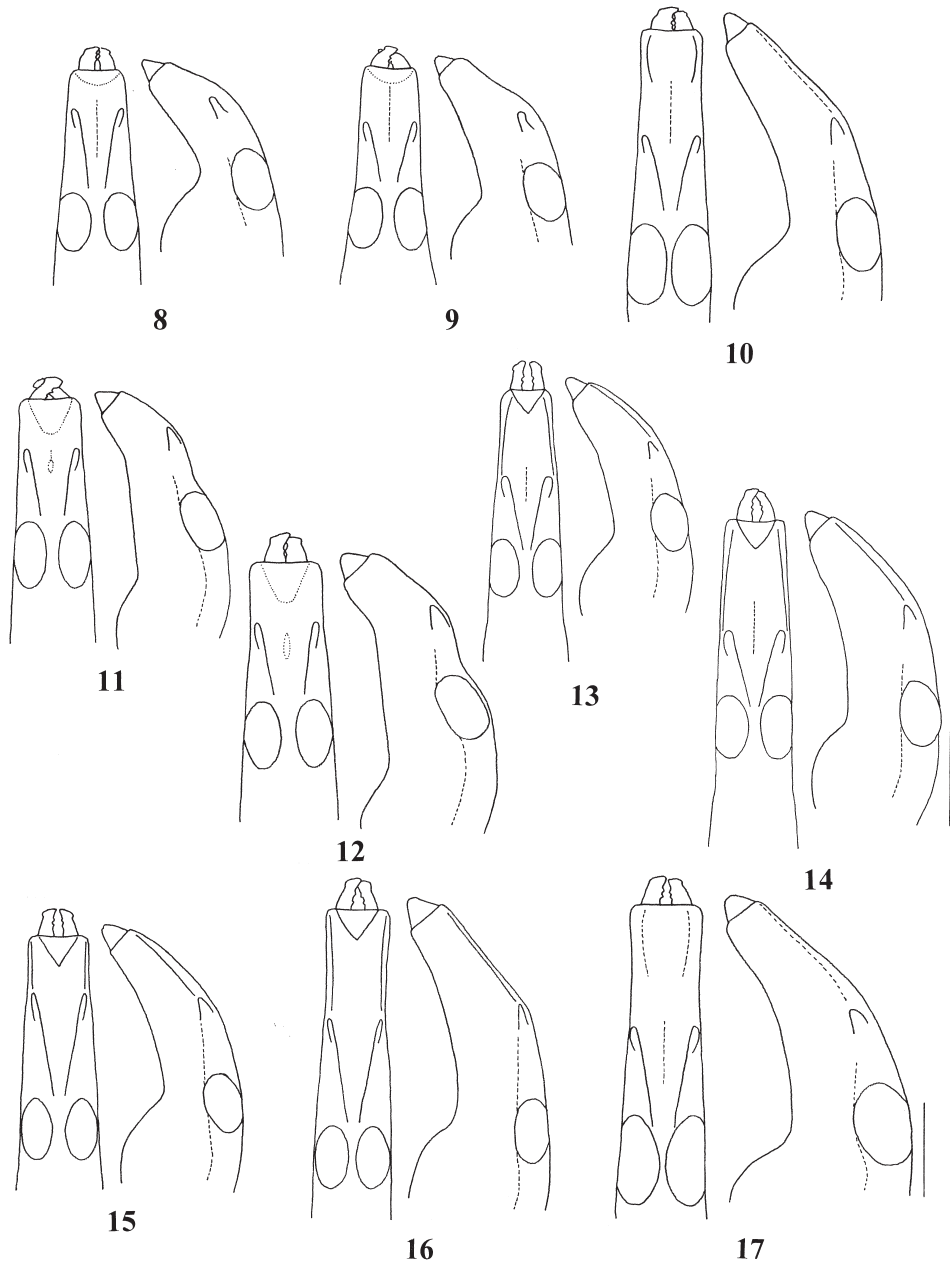


Figs. 1-4. Dorsal habitus. 1- *Stereorhynchus artisquamis* Marshall; 2- *S. burgerti* sp. nov.; 3- *S. namibicus* sp. nov.; 4- *S. setipennis* Lacordaire. Scale = 1 mm.



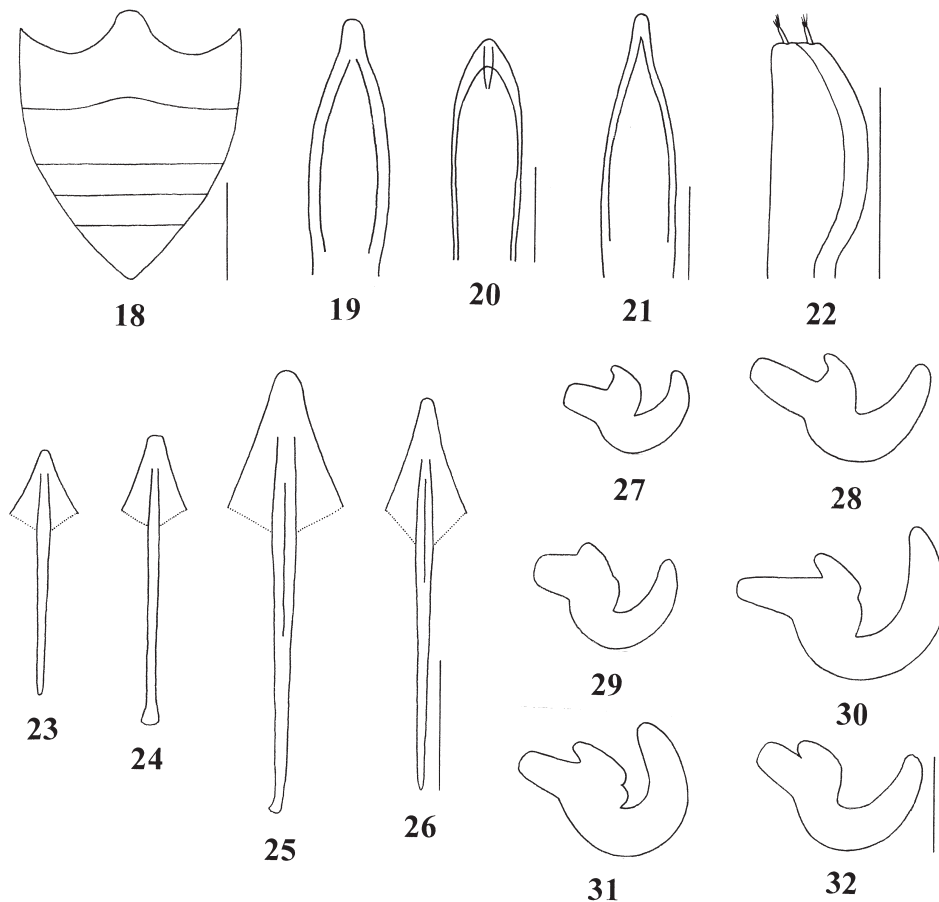


Figs. 5-7. Dorsal habitus. 5- *Stereorhynchus simoni* Hustache; 6- *S. turneri* Marshall; 7- *Malosomus abyssinicus* Marshall. Scale = 1 mm.



Figs. 8-17. Head with rostrum in dorsal and lateral view. 8- *Stereorhynchus artisquamis* Marshall, male; 9- *S. artisquamis* Marshall, female; 10- *S. burgerti* sp. nov., female; 11- *S. namibicus* sp. nov., male; 12- *S. namibicus* sp. nov., female; 13- *S. setipennis* Lacordaire, male; 14- *S. setipennis* Lacordaire, female; 15- *S. simoni* Hustache, male; 16- *S. simoni* Hustache, female; 17- *S. turneri* Marshall, female. Scale 0.50 mm for Figs. 8-12, 15-17; 1.00 mm for Figs. 13, 14.





Figs. 18-32. Structural details. 18- abdominal ventrites, *Stereorhynchus setipennis* Lacordaire. 19-21: penis in dorsal view. 19- *S. artisquamis* Marshall; 20- *S. namibicus* sp. nov.; 21- *S. setipennis* Lacordaire. 22- gonocoxites, *S. setipennis* Lacordaire. 23-26: sternite VIII in female. 23- *S. artisquamis* Marshall; 24- *S. namibicus* sp. nov.; 25- *S. setipennis* Lacordaire; 26- *S. turneri* Marshall. 27-32: spermatheca. 27- *S. artisquamis* Marshall; 28- *S. burgerti* sp. nov.; 29- *S. namibicus* sp. nov.; 30- *S. setipennis* Lacordaire; 31- *S. simoni* Hustache; 32- *S. turneri* Marshall. Scale 0.25 mm for Figs. 19, 20, 27-32; 0.50 mm for Figs. 21-26; 1.00 mm for Fig. 18.

### *Stereorhynchus simoni* Hustache, 1922

(Figs. 5, 15, 16, 31)

*Stereorhynchus simoni* Hustache, 1922: 497 (original description); Schenkling & Marshall, 1931: 5 (catalogue).  
*Stereorhynchus lateralis* Hustache, 1936: 28 (original description), type locality Betchuanaland (Botswana now): Gaborones (Gaborone now) **syn. nov.**

**Type locality.** South Africa, North West, Vryburg.

**Type material.** *S. simoni*: Lectotype (MNHN): Vryburg / (Bech. 1.) / E. Simon 1893 [p] // 866 / 93 [hw, blue rounded label] // Museum Paris / Cap de Bonne / Espérance / Eug. Simon 1893 [p] // Stereorrhynchus / Simoni / Hust [hw] // COTYPE [p, red ink] // Lectotypus [p] / Stereorrhynchus [hw] / simoni Hust. [hw] / R. Borovec desig. 2019 [p, red label]. Paralectotypes (MNHN): 2 spec., same data as lectotype, but Paralectotypus.  
*S. lateralis*: Lectotype (MNHN): Museum Paris / Bechuanaland / Gaborones / R. Ellenberger 1915 [p, blue label] // Février [p] // TYPE [p, red ink] // Stereorrhynchus / lateralis / m. [hw] / Hustache det. [p] // Lectotypus [p] / Stereorrhynchus [hw] / lateralis Hust. [hw] / R. Borovec desig. 2019 [p, red label] // Stereorrhynchus / simoni Hust. [hw] / R. Borovec det. 2019 [p]. Paralectotype (MNHN): 1 spec., same data as lectotype, but Paralectotypus.

**Material examined:** 1 spec., South Africa, Limpopo, Vaalbos Nat. Park, Barkley West, 28°25' S, 24°16' E, 20-23 Feb. 1989, Entomology Dept., NMBH 34434, (NMBH); 1 spec., South Africa, Free State, Alwyn kop, Boshof, 1.-2. iii.1978, A. Strydom leg., (NMBH); 4 spec., South Africa, North West, Vryburg, (BMNH); 3 spec., South Africa, [North West], Vryburg, 1893, E. Simon leg., (BMNH).

**Description.** Body length 3.63-4.25 mm. Body (Fig. 5) black, rostrum brownish to dark brownish, antennae and legs yellowish red, femora in some specimens darker with only paler apical parts. Elytra longitudinally contrastly striped - interstriae 1, 5-7 and 9 densely squamose, interstriae 2-4 and 8 glabrous. Dense stripes irregularly covered with long oval appressed scales, 5-6 across width of interstria, light greenish or greyish, with integument not showing through; glabrous interstriae shiny, smooth, with inconspicuous regular row of slender semi-appressed setae, prominent from outline only in lateral view at apical part; pronotum densely squamose only in lateral part and very narrow stripe framing anterior and posterior margin, disc very sparsely scattered with only individual appressed scales; head sparsely covered with appressed scales, rostrum glabrous; femora and tibiae sparsely covered with slender, lancet-shaped scales.

Rostrum (Figs. 15, 16) in dorsal view in male in basal half, in female in basal third somewhat tapered anteriorly with straight sides, in apical half or two thirds narrower than in basal part, with concave sides, in male 2.08× as long as wide at base, in female 2.67× as long as wide as at base, at base 1.21-1.27× as wide as at apex; in lateral view in basal part about subparallel-sided, in apical part distinctly tapered apically. Epifrons longitudinally grooved almost in the whole length, in basal part about as wide as a fifth of relevant rostral width, between antennal insertions slightly wider than half of rostral width. Antennal scrobes situated in male before, in female behind middle of rostrum. Space between eyes in male as wide, in females narrower than scapes at base

Antennae with funicle 7-segmented; segment 1 2.9-3.1× as long as wide and 1.3-1.4× as long as segment 2, this is 2.5-2.7× as long as wide; in female segment 3 1.8× as long as wide; segments 4 and 5 twice as long as wide; segments 6 and 7 1.7× as long as wide; in male segments 3 and 4 1.5× as long as wide; segments 5-7 1.2× as long as wide; clubs 2.0-2.4× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 5) short and wide, 1.64-1.78× as wide as long, widest at midlength. Disc regularly domed, shiny, smooth, with only several fine, indistinct punctures.

Scutellum small, glabrous.

Elytra (Fig. 5) long oval, 1.43-1.45× as long as wide, widest at midlength with distinctly rounded sides, apically narrowly rounded; laterally distinctly vaulted.

Apical part of protibiae rounded, fringed with dense, brown bristles; meso- and metatibiae densely fringed around apical surface by dense, brown bristles. Tarsi with segment 1 0.8-

0.9× as wide as segment 3; segment 2 1.1-1.2× as long as wide; segment 3 1.3-1.4× as wide as long and 1.5-1.6× as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.8-0.9× as long as segment 3.

Abdominal ventrites 1.12× as long as wide; ventrite 1 in middle almost 1.5× as long as ventrite 2, behind metacoxa only slightly longer than ventrite 1; ventrite 2 slightly shorter than ventrites 3 and 4 combined. Ventrites moderately densely covered with lancet-shaped appressed scales.

Spermatheca (Fig. 31) with short and wide, regularly curved cornu; corpus rounded; ramus subtrapezoidal, longer than wide; collum small, hook-shaped, curved forward.

**Differential diagnosis.** *S. simoni* was described from unspecified number of specimens from “Afrique australe: Vryburg, 1893 (E. Simon, Muséum National de Paris)”. *S. lateralis* was described from unspecified number of specimens from “Bechuanaland: Gaberones (R. Ellenberger, 1915)”. Both type specimens of *S. lateralis* are conspecific with type specimens of *S. simoni*, and *S. lateralis* is therefore a junior subjective synonym of *S. simoni*. Elytra and pronotum lacking long slender raised setae, prominent from body outline in lateral or dorsal view easily distinguish *S. simoni* from all other *Stereorhynchus* species, except *S. burgerti* sp. nov. *S. simoni* is easily distinguishable from it by pronotal disc glabrous, smooth, shiny and unpunctured and also elytra longitudinally striped, with interstriae 2-4 and 8 glabrous, smooth, contrasting from other densely scaled interstriae.

**Distribution.** South Africa (North West, Free State, Limpopo), Botswana.

### *Stereorhynchus turneri* Marshall, 1938

(Figs. 6, 17, 32)

*Stereorhynchus turneri* Marshall, 1938: 185 (original description).

**Type locality.** South Africa, Free State, Bloemfontein.

**Type material.** Holotype (BMNH), Type [p, rounded, red margin] // Aliwal North / Cape Province / Dec. 1922 [p] // S. Africa / R. E. Turner / Brit. Mus. / 1923-45 [p] // *Stereorhynchus / turneri*, Mshl. / TYPE ♀ [hw, Marshall's handwriting]. Paratypes, 3 spec. (BMNH), same data as holotype, but lacking rounded label „Type“ and labelled as cotype; 2 spec. (BMNH), Syn- / type [p, rounded, blue margin] // Bloemfont' n / O.F.S. / 25.iii.1918 [p] // *Stereorhynchus / turneri*, Mshl. / Cotype ♀ [hw, Marshall's handwriting].

**Material examined:** 1 spec., South Africa, Free State, Gum tree, ii.1932, Miss A. Mackie lgt., (BMNH); 4 spec., S. Africa, Free State, Kranskraal, Bloemfontein, 29°02' S, 26°25' E, 25.i.1989, A. Wels lgt., (NMBH); 1 spec., South Africa, Western Cape, Swellendam, N env., 34°00.607' S, 20°25.874' E, 3.-11.xii.2007, leg. Martin Říha, (ALAA); 8 spec., South Africa, Free State, Rustfontein, Bloemfontein, 29°15' S, 26°35' E, 30.i.1986, Entomol. Dep. lgt., (NMBH); 1 spec., South Africa, Eastern Cape, Cradock, Berg Kwagga Park, 19.i.1984, J. G. Theron lgt., (NMBH); 5 spec., South Africa, Free State, Florisbad, Brandfort, xii.1987, Entomol. Dep. lgt., (NMBH); 1 spec., South Africa, Gauteng, Pretoria, 21.xii.2011, A. J. T. Janse, (TMSA); 1 spec., South Africa, Orange Free State, Gum Tree, ii.1932, Miss A. Mackie leg., (BMNH).

**Redescription.** Body length 4.25-4.88 mm. Body (Fig. 6) black, apical half of rostrum, antennal scapes and funicle segment 1 except of their tip, apical part of femora, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown. The whole body sparsely covered by slender and long, lancet-shaped

appressed scales, on elytra 4-5 across interstrial width and leaving integument visible, only interstriae 6 and 7 with scales wider, completely covering integument, forming longitudinal lateral not contrasting stripes; pronotum with the same appressed scales arranged transversely; femora with identical scales as pronotum; epifrons, frons, lateral parts of rostrum, antennae and tarsi glabrous and tibiae with more slender, piliform appressed setae. Elytra with one regular row of semi-erect setae, bent backwards, more slender and longer than appressed scales, whitish, about as long as width of one interstria, distance between two setae equal to its length. Head with rostrum, pronotum and legs lacking raised setae. Appressed scales green with goldish sheen.

Rostrum (Fig. 17) in dorsal view in basal third somewhat tapered anteriorly, in apical two thirds narrower than in basal part, with concave sides,  $2.29-2.38\times$  as long as wide at base, at base  $1.18-1.22\times$  as wide as at apex; in lateral view in basal third slightly, in apical two thirds distinctly tapered apically. Epifrons longitudinally grooved almost in the whole length, in basal part about as wide as a quarter of relevant rostral width, between antennal insertions slightly wider than half the rostral width. Antennal insertions situated at about posterior third of rostrum. Space between eyes narrower than scapes at base.

Antennae 7-segmented, with funicle segment 1  $3.1-3.4\times$  as long as wide and  $1.8-2.0\times$  as long as segment 2, this is  $2.2-2.4\times$  as long as wide; segment 3  $2.1-2.2\times$  as long as wide; segment 4  $1.7-1.9\times$  as long as wide; segment 5  $1.8-2.0\times$  as long as wide; segment 6  $1.5-1.7\times$  as long as wide; segment 7  $1.4-1.6\times$  as long as wide; clubs  $2.0-2.3\times$  as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 6)  $1.52-1.56\times$  as wide as long, widest at midlength. Disc regularly domed, shiny, finely punctured with median longitudinal unpunctured stripe, diameter of one puncture slightly smaller than distance between two punctures.

Scutellum small, glabrous.

Elytra (Fig. 6) long oval,  $1.26-1.31\times$  as long as wide, widest before midlength with distinctly rounded sides, apically narrowly rounded; laterally distinctly vaulted.

Apical part of protibiae rounded, fringed with dense, brownish to dark brownish bristles; meso- and metatibiae densely fringed around apical surface by dense, dark brownish bristles. Tarsi with segment 1  $0.9\times$  as wide as segment 3; segment 2  $1.1-1.2\times$  as wide as long; segment 3  $1.3-1.4\times$  as wide as long and  $1.4-1.5\times$  as wide as segment 2; onychium  $0.8-0.9\times$  as long as segment 3.

Abdominal ventrites  $1.14-1.24\times$  as long as wide; ventrite 1 in the middle  $1.5\times$  as long as ventrite 2, behind metacoxa as long as ventrite 2; ventrite 2 shorter than 3 and 4 together. Ventrites sparsely covered with long, slender, lancet-shaped appressed scales.

Spermatheca (Fig. 32) with short and wide, regularly curved cornu; ramus subtrapezoidal, about as long as wide; collum half as short and wide as ramus.

**Differential diagnosis.** *S. turneri* was described from 7 females from two localities, Bloemfontein (Free State) and Aliwal North (northern border of Eastern Cape), collected by R. E. Turner. In the elytra with long semi-erect setae on elytral interstriae, wide pronotum with appressed setae long oval, long rostrum with antennal insertions placed at basal third *S. turneri* resembles only *S. setipennis*. It is easily distinguishable by elytral setae in profile distinctly bent backwards, at most as long as width of interstria, pronotum lacking any erect setae and space between eyes slenderer than base of scapes.

**Distribution.** South Africa (Western Cape, Free State, Eastern Cape, Gauteng).

### KEY TO *STEREORHYNCHUS* SPECIES

1. Rostrum in profile with distinct sulcus between eyes and antennal insertion portion (Figs. 11, 12). Pronotum narrow 1.2-1.3× as wide as long (Fig. 3). Elytra subglobular with distinctly rounded sides. Elytra with short subspatulate setae, shorter than half width of interstriae. Pronotum with regularly rounded appressed scales. Onychium long, 1.2-1.3× as long as segment 3. Last funicle segment transverse. Body size 3.3-4.2 mm. ....  
..... *S. namibicus* sp. nov.
- Rostrum in profile flat, without any sulcus (Figs. 9, 14, 16, 17). Pronotum wide 1.4-1.8× as wide as long (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6). Elytra oval to long oval with weakly rounded sides. Elytra with long piliform setae longer than half width of interstriae or lacking any raised setae. Pronotum with elongate, long oval to piliform appressed scales transversely orientated. Onychium short, 0.8-1.0× as long as segment 3. Last funicle segment isodiametric or longer than wide. .... 2
2. Elytra with long slender setae, distinctly prominent in profile and in dorsal view prominent from outline at least in posterior half (Figs. 1, 4, 6). .... 3
- Elytra without long slender setae prominent from outline in profile or in dorsal view (Figs. 2, 5) ..... 5
3. Appressed setae on pronotum and elytra piliform (Fig. 1). Rostrum dorsally at apical half with straight sides (Figs. 8, 9). Rostrum shorter 1.6-1.9× as long as at base wide (Figs. 8, 9). Antennal insertions situated in middle or before middle of rostrum (Figs. 8, 9). Smaller, 3.0-3.3 mm. .... *S. artisque* Marshall
- Appressed setae on pronotum and elytra short to long oval (Figs. 4, 6). Rostrum dorsally at apical half with concave sides (Figs. 13, 14, 17). Rostrum longer 2.0-2.4× as long as at base wide (Figs. 13, 14, 17). Antennal insertions situated at basal third of rostrum (Figs. 13, 14, 17). Bigger, at least 4.3 mm ..... 4
4. Elytra with long, perpendicularly erect setae, distinctly longer than width of interstria, in dorsal view distinctly prominent from outline of elytra also in basal half (Fig. 4). Pronotum in lateral view with short erect setae. Space between eyes slightly wider than base of scapes (Figs. 13, 14). Body size 4.3-6.3 mm. ....  
..... *S. setipennis* Lacordaire
- Elytra with short semi-erect setae, in profile distinctly bent backwards, at most as long as width of interstria, not prominent from outline of elytra in dorsal view (Fig. 6). Pronotum in lateral view lacking any erect setae. Space between eyes slenderer than base of scapes (Fig. 17). Body size 4.3-4.9 mm. .... *S. turneri* Marshall
5. Pronotum on disc glabrous, smooth, shiny, unpunctured (Fig. 5). Elytra longitudinally striped, interstriae 2-4 and 8 glabrous, smooth, the others densely squamosa (Fig. 5). Body size 3.6-4.3 mm. .... *S. simoni* Hustache
- Pronotum on disc densely squamosa by slender appressed scales, mat, punctured (Fig. 2). Elytra entirely densely squamosa (Fig. 2). Body size 4.2-5.1 mm. .... *S. burgerti* sp. nov.

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