

*Burakowskiella* gen. nov., with notes on related genera  
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Brachyderinae)

JAROSŁAW KANIA

Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław, Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335 Wrocław, Poland

ABSTRACT. Generic status of African and Madagascan species, originally classified in the genus *Rhinosomphus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896, is discussed. A new genus *Burakowskiella* is proposed for most African members of the group. *Rhinosomphus albolineatus* HUSTACHE, 1919 is transferred to the genus *Decophthalmus* CHEVROLAT, 1878; *Stigmatotrachelus guttifer* WATERHOUSE, 1877, the type species of the monotypic Madagascan genus *Stigmatotrachelus* WATERHOUSE, 1877 (= *Rhinosomphus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896) is redescribed. New species: *Burakowskiella mariae* (Tanzania) and *B. richardi* (Tanzania, Zimbabwe) are described. Lectotypes of *Rhinosomphus setosus* HUSTACHE, 1923 and *Rhinosomphus pulvinicollis* MARSHALL, 1955 are designated.

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, revision, new taxa, Coleoptera, Curculionidae

INTRODUCTION

This work is the fifth concerning revision of Afrotropical genera of the subfamily *Brachyderinae*. In my previous papers revisions of the genera *Ochtarthrum*, *Blosyrosoma*, *Pomphus* and *Embolodes* have been included (KANIA 1994a, 1994b, 1995a, 1995b).

In 1877 WATERHOUSE described a new species *Stigmatotrachelus guttifer* from Madagascar. FAIRMAIRE (1896) erected the genus *Rhinosomphus* for *S. guttifer* Waterhouse, but emended its generic name to *Stigmatrachelus*. Besides, four African species were described in that genus: *R. mutabilis* MARSHALL, 1906, *R. albolineatus* HUSTACHE, 1919, *R. setosus* HUSTACHE, 1923, *R. pulvinicollis* MARSHALL, 1955. RICHARD (1983), studying the Madagascan *Dermatodini*, synonymized *Rhinosomphus* and *Stigmatotrachelus*, since their type species proved to be synonymous. According

to him, *Stigmatotrachelus* and *Stigmatrachelus* are different genera. He also provided a short generic diagnosis and a redescription of *S. guttifer*. However, he did not analyse the genitalia or the generic status of African species described in the genus *Rhinosomphus*. After examining all members of *Stigmatotrachelus* sensu lato, I have come to a conclusion that they should be classified in three genera: *Stigmatotrachelus* with one Madagascan species - *S. guttifer*; *R. albolineatus* should be transferred to the genus *Decophthalmus*, and for the remaining species, two of them new, I propose a new genus *Burakowskiella*.

The materials used in this study come from the following institutions (curators' names in parentheses):

- BMNH - British Museum Natural History, London, England (C. H. C. LYAL);  
 DEI - Deutsche Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, Germany (L. BEHNE);  
 HNHM - Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (O. MERKL);  
 ITZ - Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (B. BRUGGE);  
 JK - coll. J. KANIA, Wrocław, Poland;  
 MiZPAN - Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warsaw, Poland (D. IWAN and S. A. ŚLIPIŃSKI);  
 MRAC - Musée Royal d' Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (H. M. ANDRÉ);  
 MW - coll. M. WANAT, Wrocław, Poland;  
 SMTD - Staatliche Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany (R. KRAUSE);  
 ZMC - Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Danmark (O. MARTIN);  
 ZMHU - Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany (F. HIEKE);  
 ZMUH - Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg, Germany (R. ABRAHAM).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### *Stigmatotrachelus* WATERHOUSE, 1877

- Stigmatotrachelus* WATERHOUSE, 1877: 74, 75; EMDEN and EMDEN, 1939: 229; RICHARD, 1983: 9, 162.  
*Stigmatrachelus* [sic!]: FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 463 nec SCHOENHERR, 1840: 123.  
*Rhinosomphus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 463; MARSHALL, 1906: 920; HUSTACHE, 1917: 196, 197; EMDEN, 1936: 216; 1944: 564; EMDEN and EMDEN, 1939: 229; RICHARD, 1983: 162 (*Stigmatotrachelus* WATERH. = *Rhinosomphus* FAIRM.).

The generic diagnosis was given by RICHARD (1983). See also diagnosis of *Burakowskiella*.

***Stigmatorachelus guttifer* WATERHOUSE, 1877**

(figs 1-14)

*Stigmatorachelus guttifer* WATERHOUSE, 1877: 74, 75; RICHARD, 1983: 162 (fig. 69).*Stigmatrachelus guttifer*: FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 463.*Rhinosomphus guttifer*: FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 463; HUSTACHE, 1917: 197, 198; EMDEN, 1936: 216; EMDEN and EMDEN, 1939: 229.*Rhinosomphus guttiferus*: MARSHALL, 1906: 920; EMDEN and EMDEN, 1939: 229.

Length: 10.70-11.95 mm, width: 5.45-6.40 mm.

Body stout (figs 1, 2), brown or black, covered with erect and adherent scales.

Adherent scales white with pearl sheen, light and dark brown with velvety sheen, on elytra fine, slightly raised, on pronotum completely adherent, oval, contacting. The largest erect scales on elytra (fig. 14) and legs. Odd intervals usually lighter than the even ones. Spots of white scales, strongly contrasting with the background, on interval 1, from scutellum to 1/3 length, on sides of elytra from humeral tubercles to 2/3 length and at the termination of interval 5.

Head separated from rostrum by a narrow and deep transverse groove. Frons with a narrow and moderately deep median furrow and wide, very high folds at inner margins of eyes (figs 3, 4). Eyes strongly prominent, unevenly convex. Rostrum 1.20x wider than long, on the underside distinctly widening and on the upperside narrowing towards apex, with delicate grooves as in figs 3, 4. Antennal scrobe partly visible in top view, in lateral view strongly curved. Antennae as in fig. 7.

Pronotum trapeziform, 1.61-1.72x wider than long, broadest at base, with large spherical or coalescent, shiny granules. Median groove wide, devoid of scales, on sides bordered with granules, on the bottom with transverse costae, paramedian and lateral grooves shallow, irregular, partly devoid of scales.

Elytra with strongly protruding humeri, delicately convex. Intervals distinctly convex, especially the odd ones. Rows with oval, fine punctures, each with a fine light scale (fig. 14).

Scutellum oval, covered with white scales.

Legs slender, rather long. Inner edges of tibiae of all legs with four spines, the largest on hind tibiae, and with long erect setae. Tarsi rather broad (figs 5, 6).

Genitalia as in figs 8-13.

## DISTRIBUTION

Madagascar.

## TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED:

Lectotypus of *Stigmatorachelus guttifer* WATERH. (designated by RICHARD, 1983) female: Madag., (BMNH).

## OTHER MATERIAL

MADAGASCAR: S. de la baie d' Antongil, coll. K. F. HARTMANN, 1 (SMTD); Maroantsetra, 1 (HNHM); Majunga, J. FORAIN, 3 (1 JK, 2 HNHM); Tananarivo, 1

(MW); Madagascar, SIKORA, coll. J. FAUST, 1 (SMTD); Madagascar, PIPITZ, coll. J. FAUST, 1 (SMTD).

***Burakowskiella* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Rhinosomphus setosus* HUST. Gender: feminine

ETYMOLOGY

Named after Dr. Bolesław BURAKOWSKI, to whom this volume is dedicated.

DIAGNOSIS

The new genus is most similar to *Stigmatotrachelus* WATERH. Both genera are characterized by the presence of grooves and folds on pronotum and fold-like thickenings on frons, at inner margins of eyes (fig. 22). Pronotal folds in *Burakowskiella* are formed of strongly compacted and long scales (fig 29, 30), under which the pronotum surface is even. In *Stigmatotrachelus* the folds result from an uneven pronotum surface, and are covered with adherent scales. Frontal folds in *Burakowskiella* are more or less distinct, there is no distinct border between them and the inner margin of eye (fig. 22); in *Stigmatotrachelus* the folds are strongly convex, isolated, the border between them and the inner margin of eye is distinct (figs 3, 4). The new genus is also characterized by long and strongly erect setae on whole body (in *Stigmatotrachelus* on head, pronotum and elytra only slightly erect, poorly visible scales) and absence of fine, shiny tubercles on pronotum. Aedeagus in *Burakowskiella* as a rule has its apex produced into a sharp tip, with no setae (in *Stigmatotrachelus* apex emarginate in the middle and provided with setae); in both internal sac contains strongly chitinized sclerites.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 7.70-12.50 mm, width: 3.35-5.70 mm.

Body elongatedly oval, black or brown, covered with tile-like overlapping scales and erect setae. Scales of various colours, on elytra arranged into a striped, irregularly spotted or marble-like pattern. Setae on intervals arranged in a single row, straight or slightly bent, on pronotum as a rule strongly bent before apex. Head separated from rostrum by a V-shaped transverse groove. Median furrow on frons usually narrow and deep, reaching far beyond posterior margin of eye. At inner margins of eyes frons more or less distinctly thickened, strongly protruding, with eyes directed laterally. Rostrum roughly as long as wide, sometimes with a gutter on the upperside. Antennal scrobes poorly visible or invisible in top view. Antennae long, slender, or short, with scape strongly widening towards apex. On pronotum median and paramedian folds formed of strongly erect setae. Between the folds median, paramedian and lateral grooves, of various width and depth. Humeral tubercles distinct. Intervals distinctly convex or almost flat. Punctures in rows funnel-like, partly covered by scales, each with two granules on sides and a scale as

in *Ochtharthurm* (cf. figs: 9, 18, 27, 37, 46 in KANIA 1994a). Scutellum present. Hind wings functional (fig. 37). Abdominal sternites as in figs 24, 25. Legs more or less long and slender, no spines on tibiae. Corbels enclosed, claws connate, of even length.

IDENTIFICATION KEY TO SPECIES OF *BURAKOWSKIELLA*

1. Antennae short, scape short and strongly widening towards apex (figs 66, 68) ..... 2.
- Antennae long, scape slender, poorly widening towards apex (figs 22, 27, 28, 67) ..... 3.
2. Rostrum long, 1.10-1.20x longer than wide at base, with a distinct gutter in middle. Erect setae on elytra 6.00-7.00x longer than adherent scales (fig. 77) ..... *pulvinicollis*
- Rostrum short, 1.20-1.30x wider than long. Erect setae on elytra 3.10-4.00x longer than adherent scales (fig. 51) ..... *mariae* sp.n.
3. Aedeagus long and narrow, apodemes 1.25 x longer than aedeagus (figs 81, 82), internal sac sclerites as in fig. 80. Spermatheca fine (fig. 63), over 2x shorter than ovipositor ..... *richardi* sp.n.
- Aedeagus short and wide, apodemes nearly 2x longer than aedeagus, internal sac sclerites as in figs 34, 35, 49, 50. Spermatheca elongate, slightly shorter than ovipositor (figs 18-20, 41-44) ..... 4.
4. Internal sac sclerites at half length convex, their distal parts of even width (figs 31, 35). Spermathecal corpus on whole length evenly wide (fig 18-20) ..... *setosa*
- Internal sac sclerites at half length concave, their distal parts of uneven width: upper produced into a spine, lower very wide (figs 46, 49). Spermatheca strongly inflated opposite to ramus (figs 41, 43) ..... *mutabilis*

***Burakowskiella setosa* (HUSTACHE, 1923) comb. nov.**

(figs 15-20, 22-27, 31-37)

*Rhinosomphus setosus* HUSTACHE, 1923: 174; EMDEN and EMDEN, 1939: 229.

## DIAGNOSIS

Most similar to *B. mutabilis* and *B. richardi* sp. n. Some males of *B. setosa* and *B. mutabilis* from the localities on the lake Malawi, with contrastingly striped elytra (figs 15, 39), and some tawny coloured females of the three species mentioned, of a similar shape of darker spots on elytra, are especially similar. Specimens of the species mentioned can be determined with absolute certainty only based on the characters of reproductive system, especially sclerites in the internal sac of aedeagus and spermatheca shape.

## DESCRIPTION

Length: 7.70-10.95 mm, width: 3.35-5.10 mm.

Body elongatedly oval (fig. 15), black or brown, covered with adherent scales and setae. Scales on elytra overlap tile-like, oval or drop-shaped and apically tapered (fig. 36), white, rusty, light and dark brown. Elytral coloration in both sexes much variable, contrasting or marble-like, with a tendency to form a wide light band at half elytral length, anteriorly and posteriorly bordered with dark scales. Scales white or light brown, gathered in fine spots on all intervals, darker before and behind half elytral length, or odd intervals covered more or less with light scales, even intervals - with light or dark brown scales, with additional lighter ones (like on odd intervals), forming at the back of elytra a more or less distinct band (fig. 15). From the apex of rostrum to posterior margin of median furrow on frons, a spot similar to that on pronotal grooves. Head, rostrum and pronotum contrastingly coloured only when elytra are coloured so. Scales on legs white or light brown, much smaller than scales on elytra. Setae on elytra 2.00-4.50x longer than scales, somewhat bent or straight, light and dark brown, on pronotum slightly flattened and as a rule strongly bent apically.

Head separated from rostrum by a narrow and deep transverse groove. Median furrow on frons deep and rather wide, reaching far beyond posterior margin of eye. Eyes unevenly convex. Posterior margin of head behind eyes forms a right or slightly obtuse angle with vertex. Part of head with eyes moderately protruding. Male rostrum as long as wide, or 1.10x longer as broad, in female slightly wider than long. Upperside of rostrum narrowing towards apex, underside distinctly widening (fig. 23). Antennal scrobes poorly visible in top view, in side view distinctly bent in the region of antennal insertion, then straight and weakly widening, for a short distance scale-covered. Antennae long, slender (fig. 27).

Pronotum in male 1.30-1.40x wider than long, in female 1.40-1.50x wider, distinctly rounded on sides, broadest at half length. Median folds wide, strongly protruding, paramedian folds narrow and high. Median groove narrow and deep, paramedian groove wide, especially posterad, lateral groove narrow and deep, especially behind anterior margin of pronotum (fig. 22).

Elytra in both sexes with poorly prominent humeral tubercles, in male broadest in the region of tubercles, further narrowing, in female from half elytral length somewhat rounded or parallelsided, widest before half length. All intervals poorly convex, rows with oval punctures, each with light scale of 0.50-0.75 puncture length. Distances between punctures equal to half puncture length. Intespaces somewhat narrower than puncture width, or as wide as half puncture width, with no scales (fig. 36).

Scutellum oval or rectangular, with rounded angles or laterally emarginate (fig. 22).

Abdominal sternites as in figs 24, 25.

Legs long, slender. Tarsi narrow and rather long (fig. 26).

Genitalia as in figs 16-20, 31-35.

## DISTRIBUTION

Malawi, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

## TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype of *Rhinosomphus setosus* HUST., male (present designation): "Holotypus" [black print and box, red background]; "MUSÉE DU CONGO Nieuwdorp XII 1911, Miss. Agric." [black print on white background]; "R. DÉT. M 914" ["M" - handwritten, black ink, the rest black ink on white background]; "*Rhinosomphus setosus* HUST. type" [handwritten, black ink on white background]; "Lectotypus *Rhinosomphus setosus* Hust. des. J. KANIA 95" ["Lectotypus" - red print, the rest handwritten, black ink, white rectangle with red border]; "*Burakowskiella setosa* (Hust.) det. J. KANIA" ["det. J. KANIA" - black print, the rest handwritten, black ink on white background]; [genitalia in glycerin]; (MRAC).

## OTHER MATERIAL

MALAWI: Domasi, 3800 ft, 20-XII-1967, D. GILLISSEN, L. BLOMMERS, 1 (ITZ); Chisasira (Chintheche), 30 XI 1977, R. JOCQUÉ, 1 (JK).

TANZANIA: Kigonsera, Nyassa-See, 1 (SMTD); Tura Tschaja, E. ULRICH, 1 (ZMHU); Lindi, D. Ostafrika, ex. coll. K. F. HARTMANN, 2 (SMTD); Pungani, 1400 m, 20 km NNW Babaki (Ufiome), 1932, 18, H. G. HORN, 1 (SMTD); Zansibar, Ost. Africa, *Rhinosomphus* ? *mutabilis* Marsh. var. ou sp. n., HUSTACHE det., 1 (DEI).

ZIMBABWE: Solisbury, FEDDERSEN, 1 (ZMC).

ZAIRE: Elisabethville, A la lumière, XI-50/VI-51, Ch. SEYDEL, 22 (7 JK, 15 MRAC).

***Burakowskiella mutabilis* (MARSHALL, 1906) comb. nov.**

(figs 28-30, 38-44, 45-50)

*Rhinosomphus mutabilis* MARSHALL, 1906: 920, 921 (fig. 4, pl. 66); HUSTACHE, 1917: 198; EMDEN and EMDEN, 1939: 229.

## DIAGNOSIS

See diagnosis of *B. setosa*.

## DESCRIPTION

Length: 8.80-12.50 mm, width: 3.75-5.70 mm.

Body elongatedly oval (figs 38, 39), brown or black, covered with adherent scales and setae.

Adherent scales on elytra overlap tile-like, oval, rounded or tapered apically (figs 21, 40), white, rusty, light and dark brown, and black. In males odd intervals with white or light brown scales, even intervals with dark brown or black ones; they form a striped pattern (fig. 39). On intervals 2, 4, 6 additionally light scales (like those on odd intervals), forming a more or less distinct, U-shaped band in the region



of humeral tubercles, posterad reaching beyond half elytral length. Pattern of light and dark scales in males varies individually, with a tendency to reduce light scales. General appearance of elytra like in some males of *B. setosa* (cf. figs 15, 39). In females elytra less contrasting, as a rule light brown, less often with a distinct U-shaped band formed of lighter scales and bordered with darker ones (fig. 38); very rarely elytral coloration like in males. Male pronotum contrastingly coloured, grooves with black scales, folds white or light brown, rostrum and head with scales like those on pronotal folds, sometimes with a black narrow streak from the apex of rostrum to the posterior margin of median furrow on frons. Female head, rostrum and pronotum as a rule entirely brown, sometimes pronotal grooves with scales somewhat darker than those on the folds. Isolated pronotal scales as in figs 29, 30. Setae on elytra long, straight or slightly bent, strongly erect, in males 2.10-5.50x, in females 2.20-4.00x longer than those on elytra. Setae on pronotum equally long, bent, densely arranged.

Rostrum separated from head by a narrow and rather deep transverse groove. Median furrow on frons deep and wide, posterad somewhat narrowing, reaches beyond posterior eye margin. Eyes unevenly convex. Posterior head margin behind eyes in males forms right or somewhat obtuse angle with vertex; in females angle somewhat obtuse. Part of head with eyes stronger protruding in males than in females. Rostrum with no median gutter, in males 1.18-1.33x longer than its base broad, in females as long as wide. Lateral margin of the upperside of rostrum in both sexes emarginate at half length, lower margin more or less widening towards apex. Antennal scrobes partly visible in top view, in side view slightly bent, poorly widening posterad, from antennal insertion posterad scale-covered (fig. 39). Antennae long (fig. 28).

Pronotum in both sexes 1.35-1.40x wider than long, rounded on sides, widest in the region of half length. Median folds flattened, not very high, in females as a rule wider than in males. Paramedian folds narrow and high. Median groove in males rather narrow, deep (in females narrow and shallow, distinctly deeper and wider posterad). Paramedian groove in males more or less wide, shallow (in females narrow and shallow, only behind pronotum base distinctly widened). Lateral groove in both sexes narrow and deep on whole length.

Elytra delicately convex (fig. 39), in males 1.67-1.82x longer than wide, broadest in the region of humeral tubercles, narrowing towards apex, in females 1.43-1.57x longer, widest 1/3 length from base, delicately rounded on sides. Intervals 1, 3, 5 and 7 delicately convex, the remaining intervals almost flat. Rows with round or oval, deep punctures, separated by distances equal to puncture length. Each puncture with a translucent scale, somewhat shorter than puncture length. Interspaces between punctures in rows somewhat narrower than puncture width, devoid of scales (fig. 21), like in *B. setosa*.

Scutellum oval or rectangular with rounded angles, sometimes laterally emarginate, always strongly protruding.

Legs long and slender. Tarsi long and narrow.

Genitalia as in figs 41-50.



## DISTRIBUTION

Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## MATERIAL EXAMINED

TANZANIA: Kigonsera, Nyassa-See, 8 (2 MiZPAN, 3 JK, 3 SMTD).

ZAIRE: Lulua: Kafakumba XII 1932, F. G. OVERLAET, 1 (MRAC).

ZAMBIA: N. W. Rhodesia, ex coll. K. F. HARTMANN, 2 (SMTD).

ZIMBABWE: Salisbury, Mashonaland, Dec. 1898, G. A. K. MARSHALL, beating, Paratypus, *Periseopella mutabilis* MSHL., cotype, Musée do Congo, (don MARSHALL), 1, [not type!] (MRAC).

*Burakowskiella mariae* sp. n.

(figs 51-59, 61, 62, 66)

## ETYMOLOGY

The species is dedicated to an excellent specialist in *Pupilloidea* (*Gastropoda*), and my friend Dr. Beata Maria POKRYSZKO (Natural History Museum, Wrocław), who spent much time correcting and/or translating manuscripts of both this and some of my previous papers.

## DIAGNOSIS

See diagnosis of *B. pulvinicollis*.

## DESCRIPTION

Length: 8.15-10.10 mm, width: 3.60-4.60 mm.

Body oval (fig. 52), black, covered with scales and setae.

Adherent scales on elytra and legs (fig. 51) drop-shaped, apically tapered, tile-like overlapping, creamy, brown or dark brown, with a delicate sheen. Creamy scales concentrated in irregular spots on elytra (fig. 52). Pronotal scales brown. Setae on elytra tawny, truncate or tapered apically, in male somewhat longer and more erect than in female, in male c. 4.00x, in female 3.10x longer than adherent scales. Pronotal setae more or less as long as those on elytra, behind anterior pronotal margin strongly bent, at base and on sides nearly straight, slightly bent, distinctly flattened. Setae on head, especially at inner margins of eyes, of similar structure as those on sides of pronotum, but distinctly shorter.

Head separated from rostrum by a narrow transverse groove. Median furrow on frons narrow (but wider than the transverse groove) and deep. Posterior margin of head behind eyes forms a right angle with vertex. Part of head with eyes slightly produced laterally, somewhat more distinctly in male than in female. Eyes unevenly convex. Rostrum distinctly wider than long, in male 1.25x, in female 1.33x, medially delicately concave. Upperside of rostrum distinctly narrowing from base.

Antennal scrobes poorly visible in top view, in side view bent and widened posterad. Antennae rather short (fig. 66).

Pronotum 1.25x wider than long, widest at half length. Pronotal median fold wide and high, flattened on top, widest in middle, paramedian folds narrow. Median groove very narrow and shallow, paramedian and lateral grooves not very deep, before elytral base and behind anterior margin wider and shallower than at half length (fig. 52).

Elytra broad, in male 1.43x longer than wide, widest in the region of humeral tubercles, in female 1.33x, parallelsided from humeral tubercles to half length. Intervals distinctly convex, rows narrow with elongate punctures. Each puncture with a fine, light seta, separated by distances equal to 0.50-0.75 puncture length. Interspaces very narrow, devoid of scales (fig. 51).

Scutellum in male oval, in female elongate of rounded angles and emarginate sides.

Legs not very long. Tarsi short and narrow. Clawed segment distinctly shorter than in *B. setosa*.

Genitalia as in figs 53-59, 61, 62.

#### DISTRIBUTION

Tanzania.

#### TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype, female: "West. Umba, X. 15., D. O. Afr., leg. METHNER" [white rectangle, locality and date handwritten, black ink, the rest black print]; "*Decophthalmus* sp" [handwritten, black ink on white background]; "Zool. Mus. Berlin" [blue print on white background]; "Holotypus *Burakowskiella mariae* sp. n. det. J. KANIA 1995" ["Holotypus" -red print, the rest handwritten, black ink, white rectangle with red border]; [genitalia in glycerin]; (ZMHU).

Paratype, male: "Trockenwald b. Mtothovu D. O. A., XII. 15, leg. METHNER" [white rectangle, black print, date handwritten, black ink]; "Zool. Mus. Berlin" [as in holotype]; "Paratypus *Burakowskiella mariae* sp. n. det. J. KANIA 1995" [as in holotype]; [genitalia in glycerin]; (JK).

#### *Burakowskiella richardi* n. sp.

(figs 60, 63, 65, 67, 76, 78-82)

#### ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Dr. R. RICHARD (Paris), an eminent specialist in Madagascan *Curculionidae*.

#### DIAGNOSIS

See diagnosis of *B. setosa*.

## DESCRIPTION

Length: 8.25-9.65 mm, width: 3.60-4.40 mm.

Body elongatedly oval (fig. 60), light, and less often dark brown, covered with adherent scales and setae.

Scales on elytra and legs oval, sharply terminated, tile-like overlapping (fig. 76), creamy, light and dark brown. Darker scales form two somewhat variable V-shaped spots, before and behind elytral half length (fig. 60). Setae on elytra light brown, strongly erect, almost straight, in male 3.90-5.20x longer than scales, in female strongly widening at base, 1.80-3.70x longer than scales. On pronotum in both sexes setae as long as on male elytra, slightly bent above half length, uniform on entire pronotum surface.

Head separated from rostrum by a V-shaped transverse groove; the groove delicate, further, towards lateral margins of even width and depth. Median furrow on frons narrow and deep, posterad reaching beyond posterior margin of eye. Lateral margin of head behind eyes forms with vertex a right or nearly right angle. Eyes strongly protruding, unevenly convex. Rostrum more or less as long as wide, on the upperside delicately gutter-like convex, on sides emarginate, underside distinctly widening towards apex. Antennal scrobes invisible in top view, in side view regularly widening and bent downwards. Antennae long (fig. 67).

Pronotum 1.20x wider than long, widest before base, irregularly narrowing anterad. Median folds wide and high, paramedian folds very narrow and high. Median groove wide (especially posterad) and deep, paramedian and lateral grooves only in middle narrow and not very deep, anteriorly and posteriorly deep and wide (fig. 60).

Elytra elongatedly oval, from the region of humeral tubercles to half length parallelsided, in male 1.49-1.56x, in female 1.64-1.67x longer than wide. Intervals delicately convex, rows narrow with elongate punctures. Each puncture with a delicate light brown seta half as long as the puncture. Punctures in rows separated by distances equal to 0.50-0.80 puncture length, interspaces very narrow, devoid of scales (fig. 76).

Legs rather long. Fore tibiae almost straight. Tarsi narrow and long.

Genitalia as in figs 63, 65, 78-82.

## DISTRIBUTION

Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

## TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype, male: "Umtali A BODONG" [handwritten, black ink on white background]; "*Rhinosomphus mutabilis* MSHL. COTYPE" [as above]; "Holotypus *Burakowskiella richardi* sp. n. det. J. KANIA 1995" ["Holotypus" -red print, the rest handwritten, black ink, white rectangle with red border]; [genitalia in glycerin]; (ZMHU).

Paratypes (4): "D. Ostafrika Lukuledi" [handwritten, black ink on white background]; "Samml. K. F. HARTMANN Ankauf 1941.1" [black print on green background], female, (SMTD); "Lindi DOAfr." [black print on white background]; male, (SMTD); "Lindi DOAfr" [as above]; "Puebla" [as above]; "ex coll. SALI" [handwritten, black ink on white background]; "*Rhinosomphus setosus* Hust. K. GÜNTHER det" [as above]; female (SMTD); "RHODESIA Sebakwe" [black print on white background]; "*Rhinosomphus mutabilis* MSHL. determ. GAKM." [handwritten, black ink on white background]; "1906 19" [black print on white background]; female, (JK). All paratypes with genitalia in glycerin and two additional labels: "Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden" [black print on white background] and "Paratypus *Burakowskiella richardi* sp. n. det. J. KANIA 1995" ["Paratypus" -red print, the rest handwritten, black ink, white rectangle with red border].

***Burakowskiella pulvinicollis* (MARSHALL, 1955) comb. nov.**

(figs 64, 68, 69, 70-75, 77)

*Rhinosomphus pulvinicollis* MARSHALL, 1955: 290-292 (fig).

DIAGNOSIS

It is distinct among all the members of the genus in the longest rostrum, with the most distinctly marked median groove, short antennae with strongly widened scape (fig. 68) and much protruding part of head behind eyes. In its elytral shape it is most similar to *B. mariae* sp. n., from which it differs (besides the above mentioned characters) in more contrastingly coloured elytra with longer setae (figs 51, 77) and in the shape of sclerites in the internal sac of aedeagus (figs 58, 59, 73).

DESCRIPTION

Length: 7.95-11.20 mm, width: 3.50-5.40 mm.

Body broad oval (fig. 70), especially in female, brown black or black, covered with adherent scales and setae.

Adherent scales on elytra oval, apically rounded, tile-like overlapping (fig. 77), on legs apically tapered. Scales white, light and dark brown, rusty and black with distinct sheen, on elytra forming spots of variable shape (fig. 70). Black or dark brown scales form a variable, irregular band behind half elytral length and wide irregular spots close to elytral base. Legs as a rule uniformly light brown. Setae on elytra tapered, very long, 6.0-7.0x longer than scales, on entire pronotum of the same kind, but stronger bent, slightly shorter and lighter than on elytra. Head, rostrum and pronotum as a rule uniformly coloured, light brown, sometimes median groove on pronotum lighter.

Head separated from rostrum by a shallow and rather wide transverse groove. Median furrow on frons very narrow and deep, reaching beyond posterior eye margin. In male posterior margin of head behind eyes forms with vertex an obtuse

angle, in female angle right, like in *B. setosa*; part of head behind eyes strongly protruding, not forming a thickening. Eyes unevenly convex. Male rostrum 1.2x longer than its base broad. Upperside of rostrum distinctly gutter-like concave. Antennal scrobes invisible in top view, in side view more or less evenly bent, from antennal insertion posterad scale-covered. Antennae short, especially scape (fig. 68).

Pronotum trapeziform, 1.15-1.43x wider than long, widest at base (fig. 70), or from base to 0.6 length parallelsided or widened, and further narrowing. Median folds very high, wide, widest in middle, paramedian folds very low and narrow. Median groove deep and wide. Paramedian and lateral grooves shallow and narrow.

Male elytra 1.43-1.47 x longer than wide, broad, poorly convex, widest in the region of humeral tubercles, from humeri narrowing, female elytra 1.31-1.43x longer than wide, from humeral tubercles to half length roughly parallelsided, more convex than in male. Intervals 3, 5, 7 distinctly convex, intervals 2 and 4 sometimes narrower than the remaining ones. Rows with oval punctures, each with a light, fine scale of c. 0.65 puncture length. Punctures in rows separated by distances equal to puncture diameter. Interspaces completely covered with scales or for a very narrow space devoid of scales.

Scutellum oval.

Legs not very long, slender. Tarsi long and narrow.

Genitalia as in figs 64, 69, 71-75.

#### DISTRIBUTION

Kenia, Tanzania.

#### TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype, male (present designation): "SYN-TYPE" [black print on white round label with blue border]; "Type" [black print on white round label with red border]; "T. H. E. JACKSON, Arabuko Forest, Malindi 6. 40" [black print on white background]; "*Rhinosomphus pulvinicollis*, MSHL. TYPE [male symbol]" [handwritten, black ink on white background]; "Pres by Com Inst Ent BM 1954-662" ["4-662" -handwritten, black ink, the rest black print on white background]; "Lectotype *Rhinosomphus pulvinicollis* Mshl. des J. KANIA 1995" ["Lectotypus" -red print, the rest handwritten, black ink, white rectangle with red border]; *Burakowskiella pulvinicollis* (MSHL.) det. J. KANIA 95" ["det. J. KANIA"- black print, the rest handwritten, black ink on white background]; (BMNH).

#### OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED

KENIA: Samburu, 30. X to 20. XI 96, B. E. Africa, C. S. BETTON, syntype, 1 [not type !], (BMNH); Jkurha, [Ikutha] 1 (JK).

TANZANIA: Lukuledi, ex coll. K. F. HARTMANN, 4 (1 JK, 3 SMTD); Lindi, ex coll. K. F. HARTMANN, 3 (1 JK, 2 SMTD); Lindi, IV. 03, ex coll. RINGEFKE, 1 (Hamburg); Tanga, 1 (JK); Oberer Mwena u. Ramissi, Mai 16, leg METHNER 1 (ZMHU); Kikongwe [Kikokwe], IV. 04., 1 (ZMHU).

Uncertain locality:

(Kenia ?) Sekoke, A. TURNER, July, 1932, syntype, cotype, 1 [not type !], (BMNH).

***Decophthalmus albolineatus* (HUSTACHE, 1919) comb. nov.**

(figs 83-92)

*Rhinosomphus albolineatus* HUSTACHE, 1919: 63; EMDEN and EMDEN, 1939: 229.

DIAGNOSIS

In differs from *D. venustus* (FAUST, 1886) in longer antennae, elongate scutellum (absent in *D. venustus*) and much shorter erect scales.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 14.90 mm, width: 6.00 mm.

Body elongatedly oval, black, covered with adherent and erect scales, forming a striped pattern on elytra (figs 85, 86).

Adherent scales oval, tile-like overlapping, beige and creamy, with a silky sheen. Creamy scales present on head in the region of eyes and along the median furrow on frons, on rostrum at base, on sides and middle, on antennal flagellum, pronotal costae and on elytral intervals 1, 3, 5, 7, 9-11, on scutellum, legs and underside of body. Beige scales form spots on rostrum and head, on pronotum between costae and on intervals 2, 4, 6 and partly 8 and 10, and on antennal scape. Erect scales beige or light brown, darker than adherent scales, on elytra 2x longer than adherent scales, on pronotum 3.50x longer (figs 83, 84). Erect scales at base of pronotum and at base of elytra denser, forming a kind of fringe.

Head somewhat widening behind eyes, separated from rostrum by a transverse groove; groove narrow and deep only on sides, in middle groove vestigial. Median furrow on frons covered by scales, reaching posterior margin of eye. Frons slightly concave on sides, before eyes fold-like thickened (figs 85, 86). Rostrum slightly wider than long, from base to antennal insertion delicately concave, with two delicate divergent grooves. Eyes not very large, evenly convex. Antennal scrobes poorly visible in top view, in side view widening posterad, from base posterad scale-covered. Antennae rather long, thin, with delicately erect setae (fig. 88). Pronotum almost cylindrical, 1.10x wider than long, widest at half length, on sides delicately rounded. On pronotum two pairs of rather poorly convex and fairly wide costae, extending for entire pronotum length. Median costae much wider than paramedian costae (fig. 85).

Elytra long, delicately rounded on sides, almost parallelsided, 1.80x longer than wide. Humeri distinctly rounded. Intervals distinctly convex, especially 1 behind half length, intervals 3, 5, 7 convex in their anterior half. Rows delicately foveolate, with oval punctures. Each puncture with a scale (fig. 83); punctures separated by

distances equal to 1.7-2.5 puncture length. Intervals near elytral apex connected as in fig. 86.

Legs long and slender. Fore tibiae delicately bent inwards, on the outside truncate. Apex of hind tibia emarginate, on posterior edge produced into a blunt spine. Tarsi long and rather narrow (figs 91, 92).

Abdominal sternites as in fig. 90.

Female genitalia as in figs 87, 89.

#### DISTRIBUTION

Tanzania.

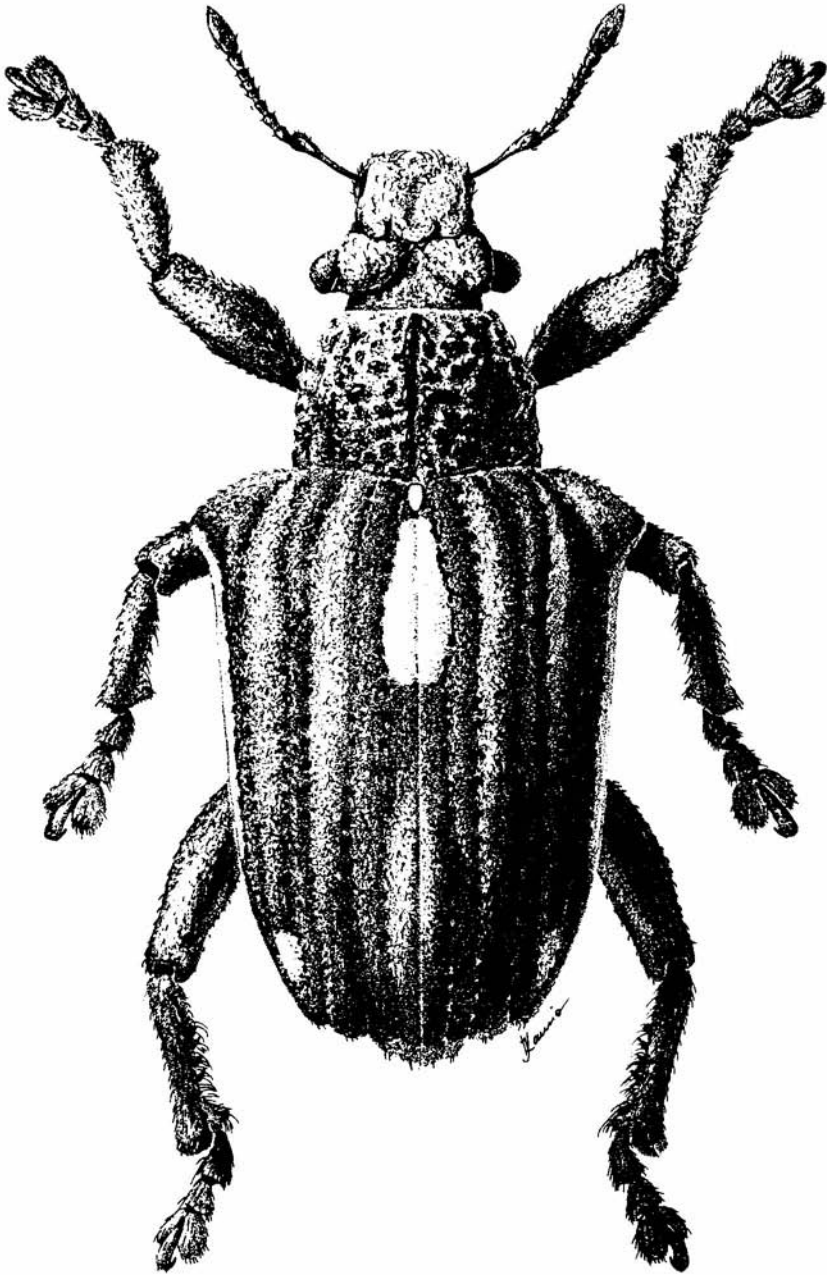
#### MATERIAL EXAMINED

TANZANIA: Westabh. Makonde Hochland D. O. A., Nov. 16, leg. METHNER, *Rhinosomphus albolineatus* E. HAAF det. 1961, 1 (ZMHU).

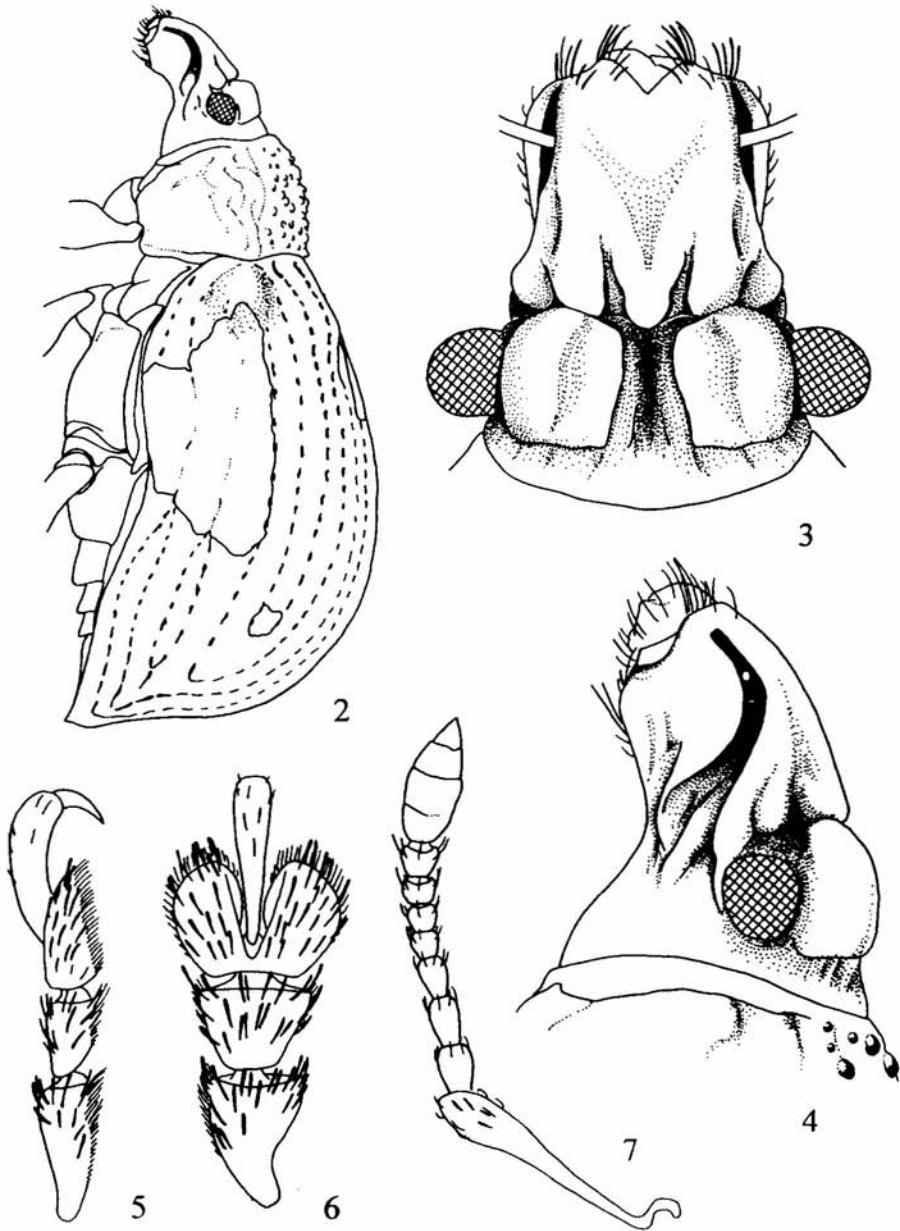
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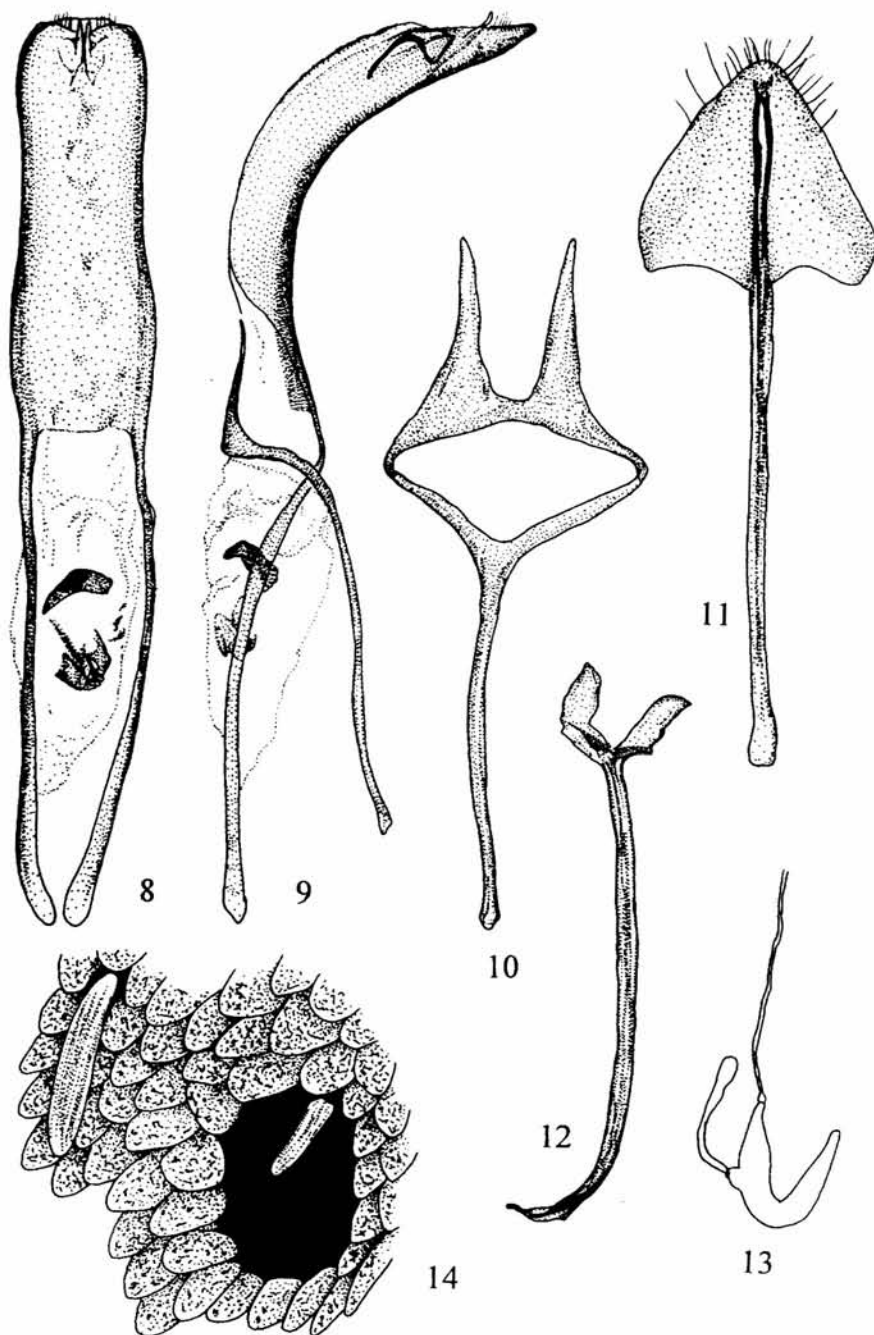




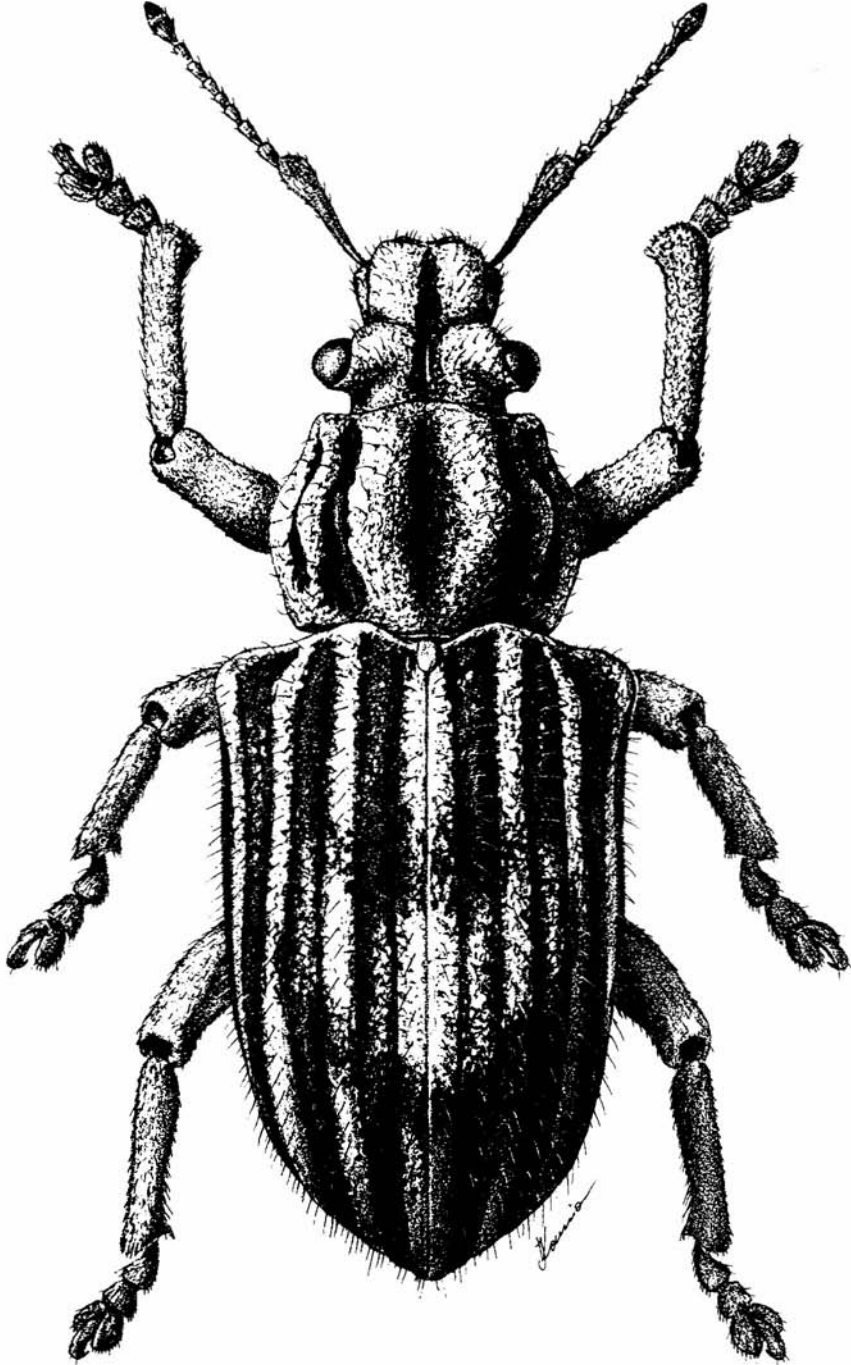
1. *Stigmatotrachelus guttifer*, female



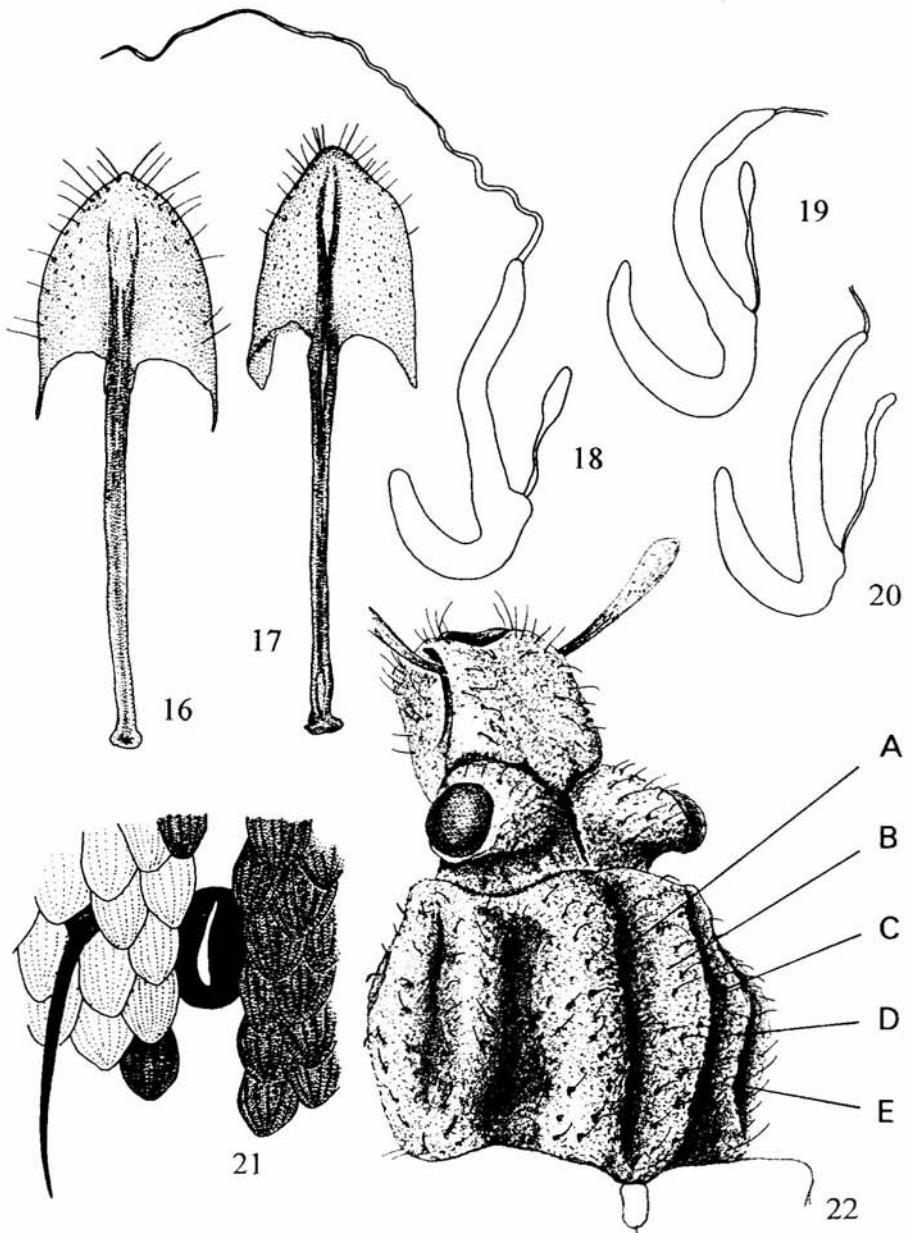
2-7. *Stigmatotrachelus guttifer*: 2 - body in lateral view, 3, 4 - head, 5, 6 fore tarsus, 7 - antenna



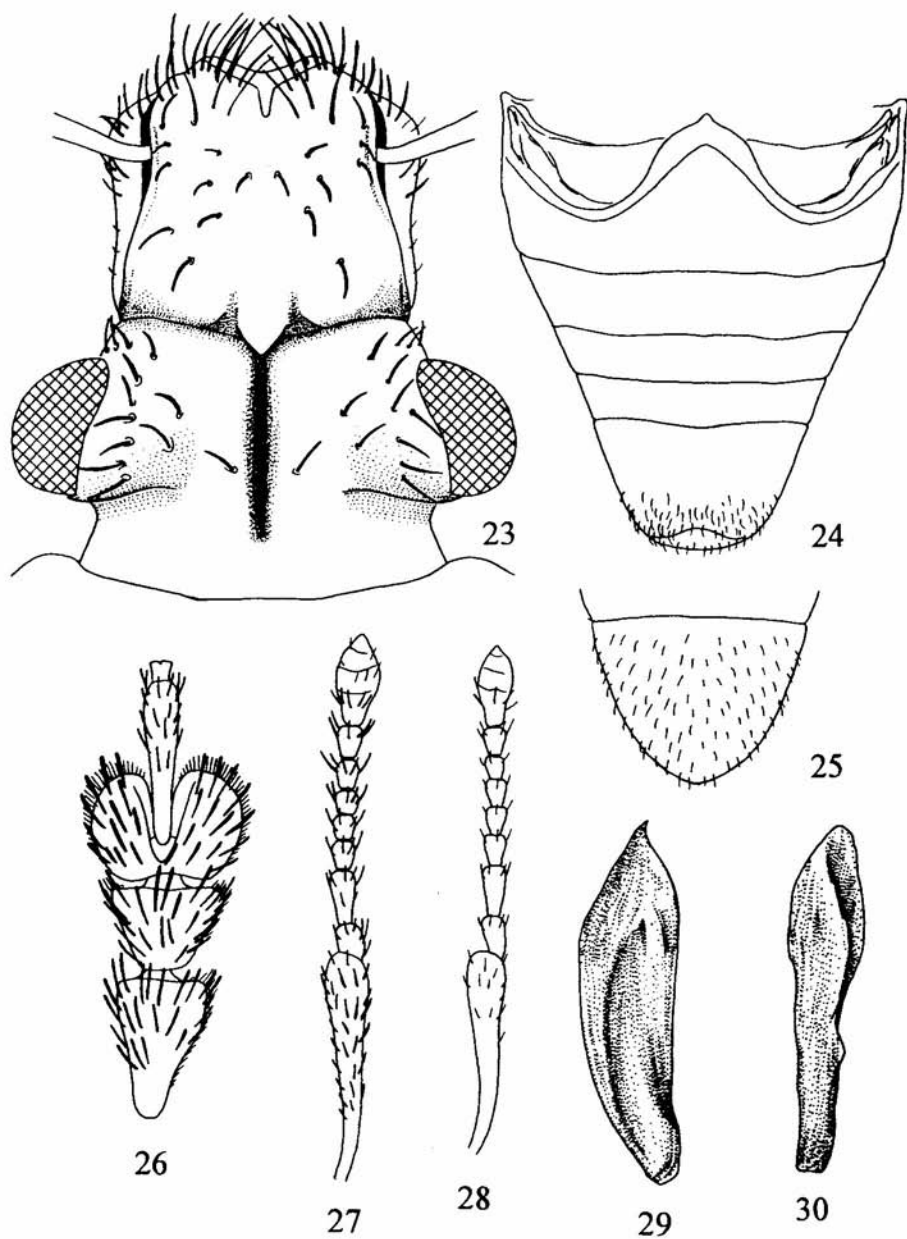
8-14. *Stigmatotrachelus guttifer*: 8, 9 - aedeagus, 10 - tegmen, 11 - genital sclerite, female, 12 - spiculum gastrale, 13, - scales of elytra, 14 - spermatheca



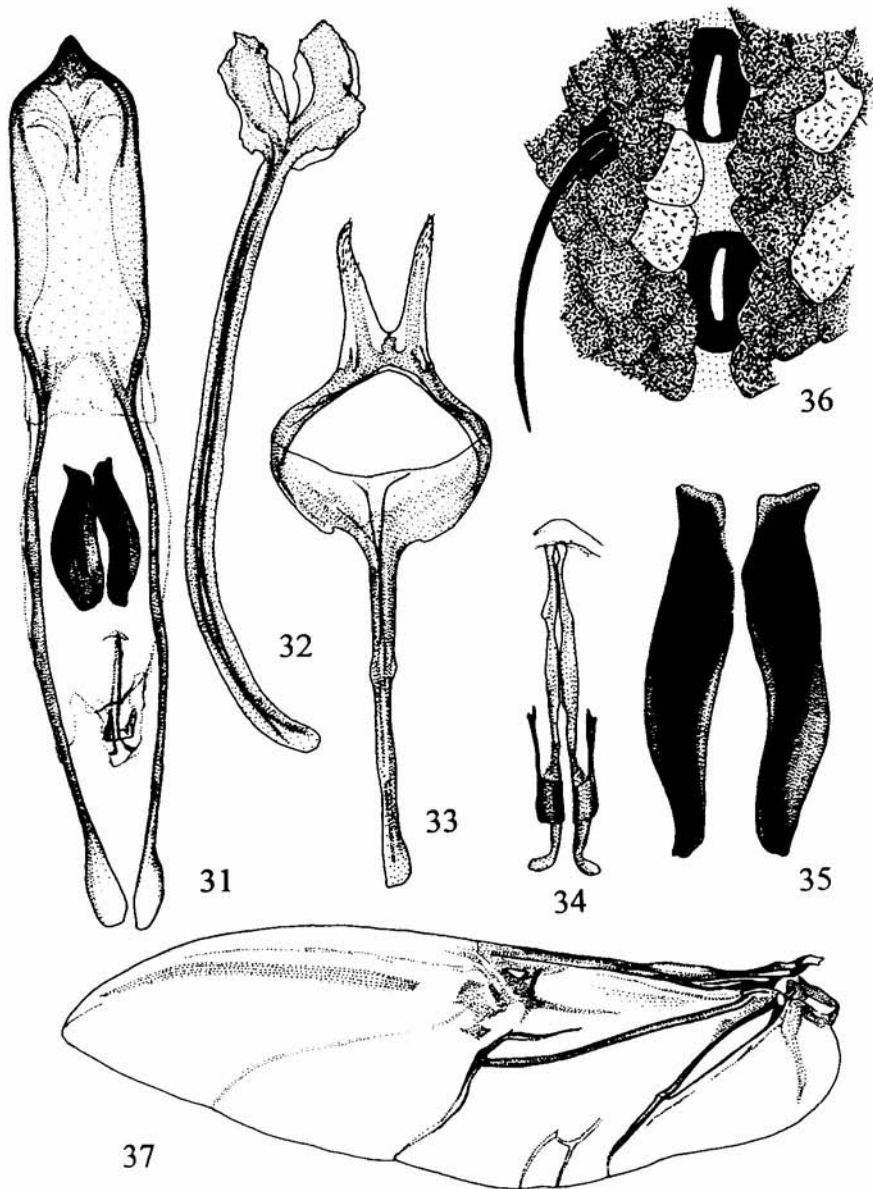
15. *Burakowskiella setosa*, male



16-20, 22. *Burakowskiella setosa*: 16, 17 - genital sclerite, female, 18-20 - spermatheca, 22 - head and pronotum: A - median groove, B - median fold, C - paramedian groove, D - paramedian fold, E - lateral groove. 21. *Burakowskiella mutabilis*, scales of elytra

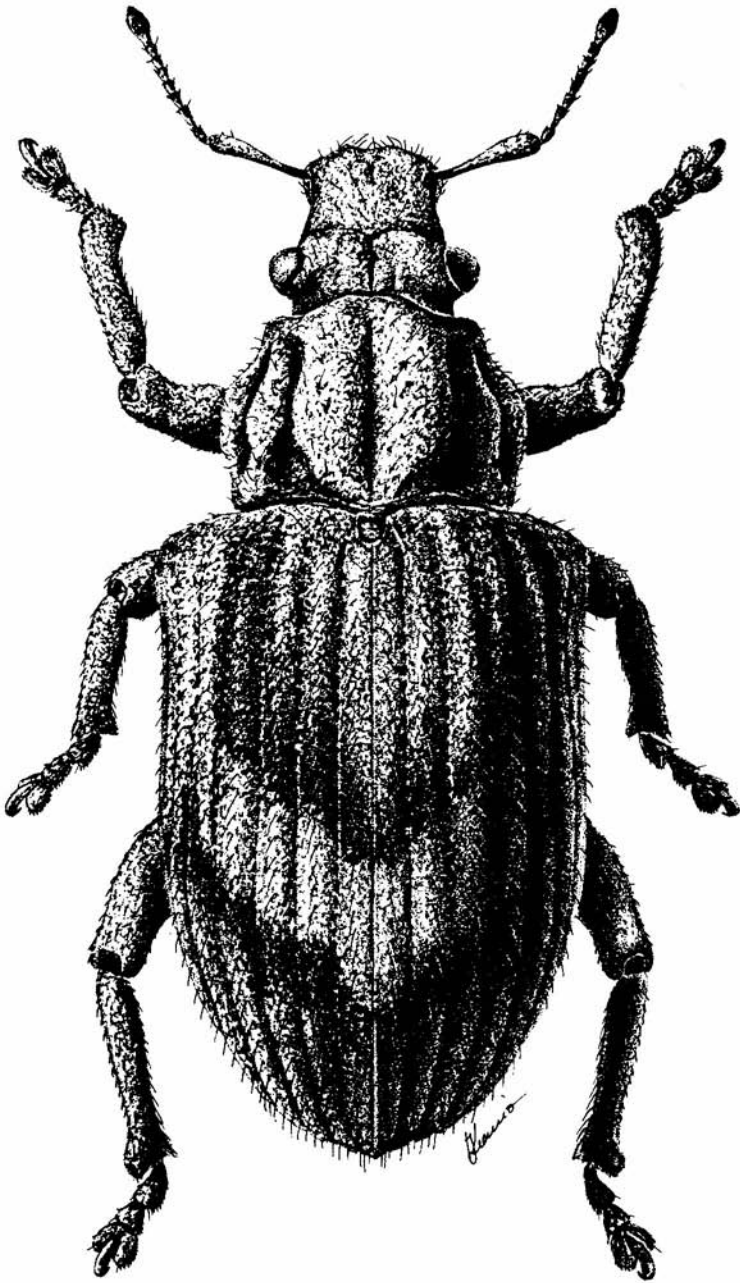


23-27. *Burakowskiella setosa*: 23 - head, 24 - abdominal sternites, male, 25 - abdominal sternites, female, 26 - fore tarsus, 27 - antenna. 28-30. *Burakowskiella mutabilis*: 28 - antenna, 29, 30 - scales of pronotum

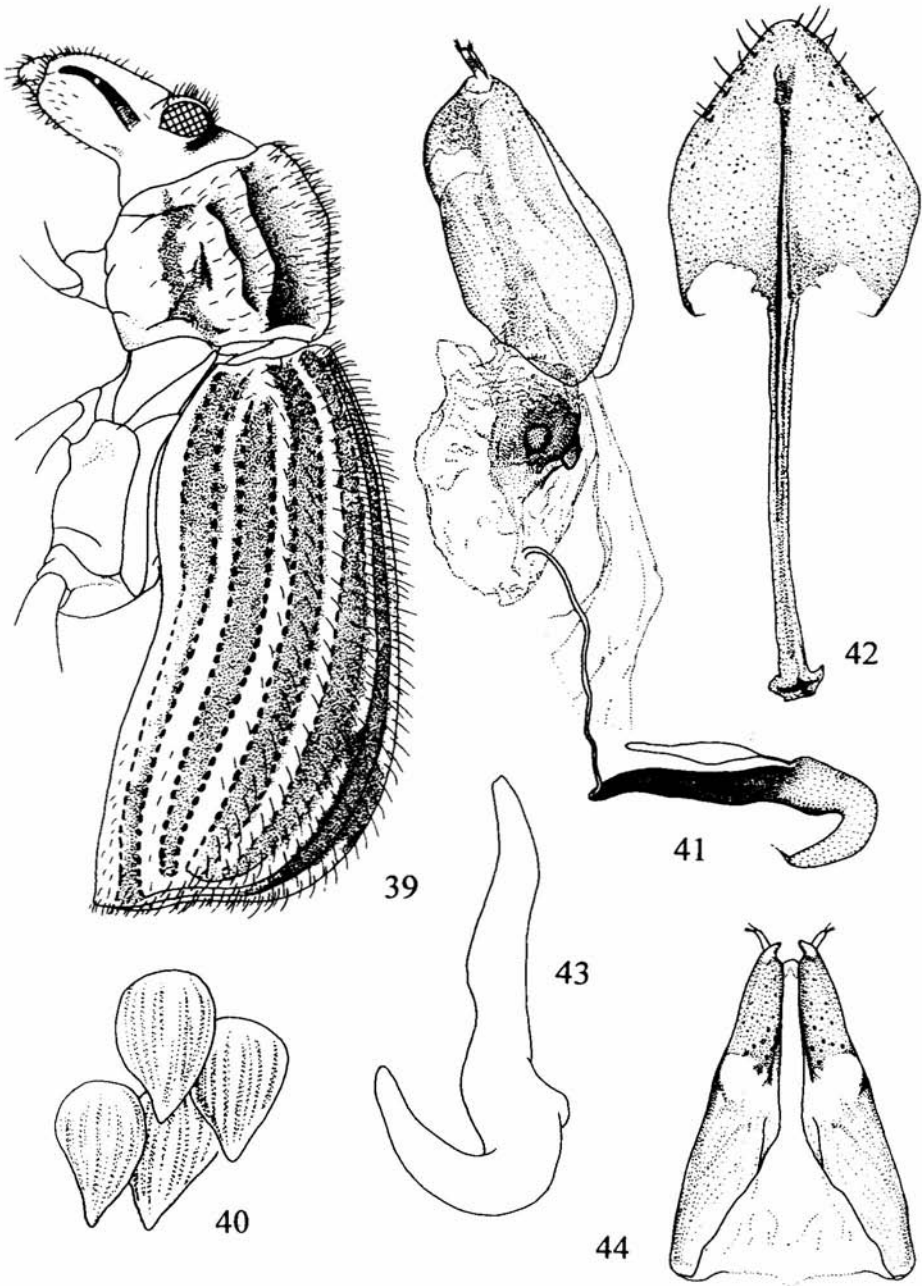


31-37. *Burakowskiella setosa*: 31 - aedeagus, 32 - spiculum gastrale, 33 - tegmen, 34, 35 - internal sac sclerites, 36 - scales of elytra, 37 - hind wings

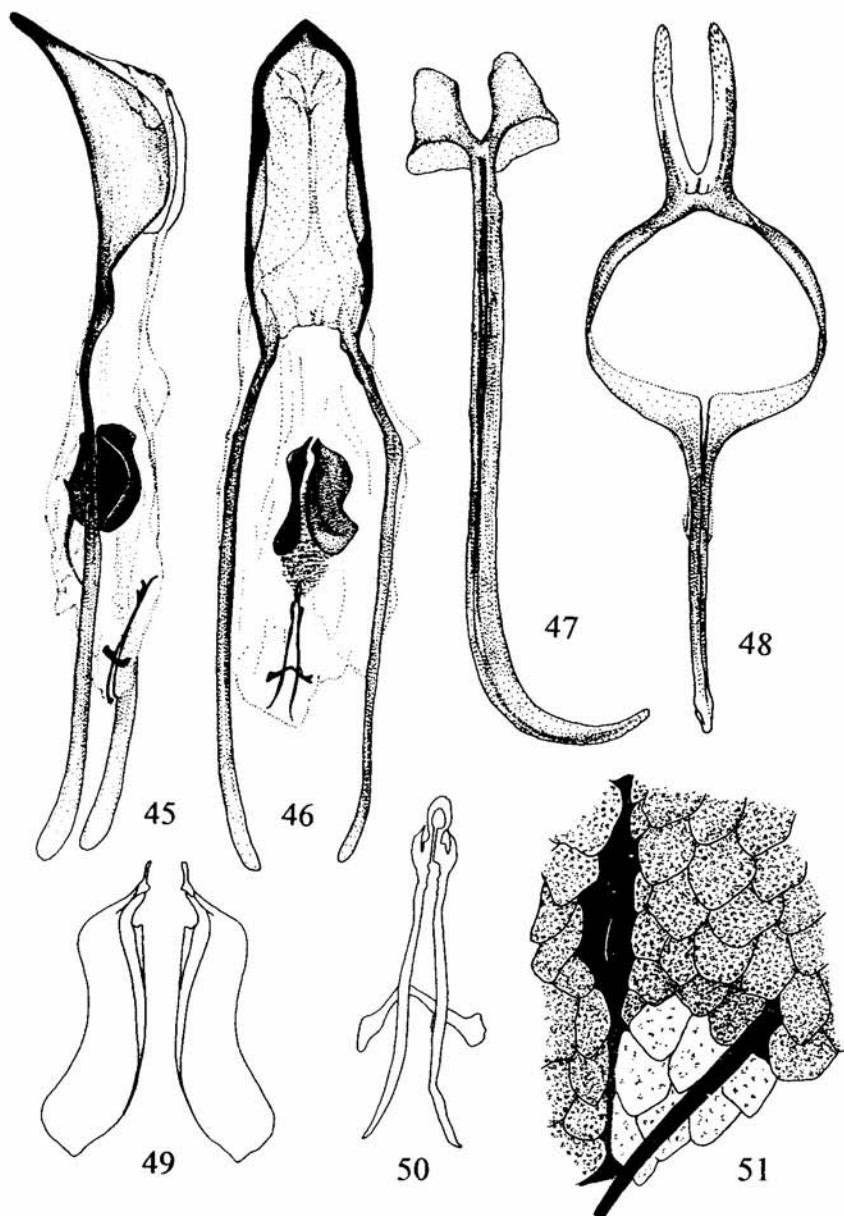




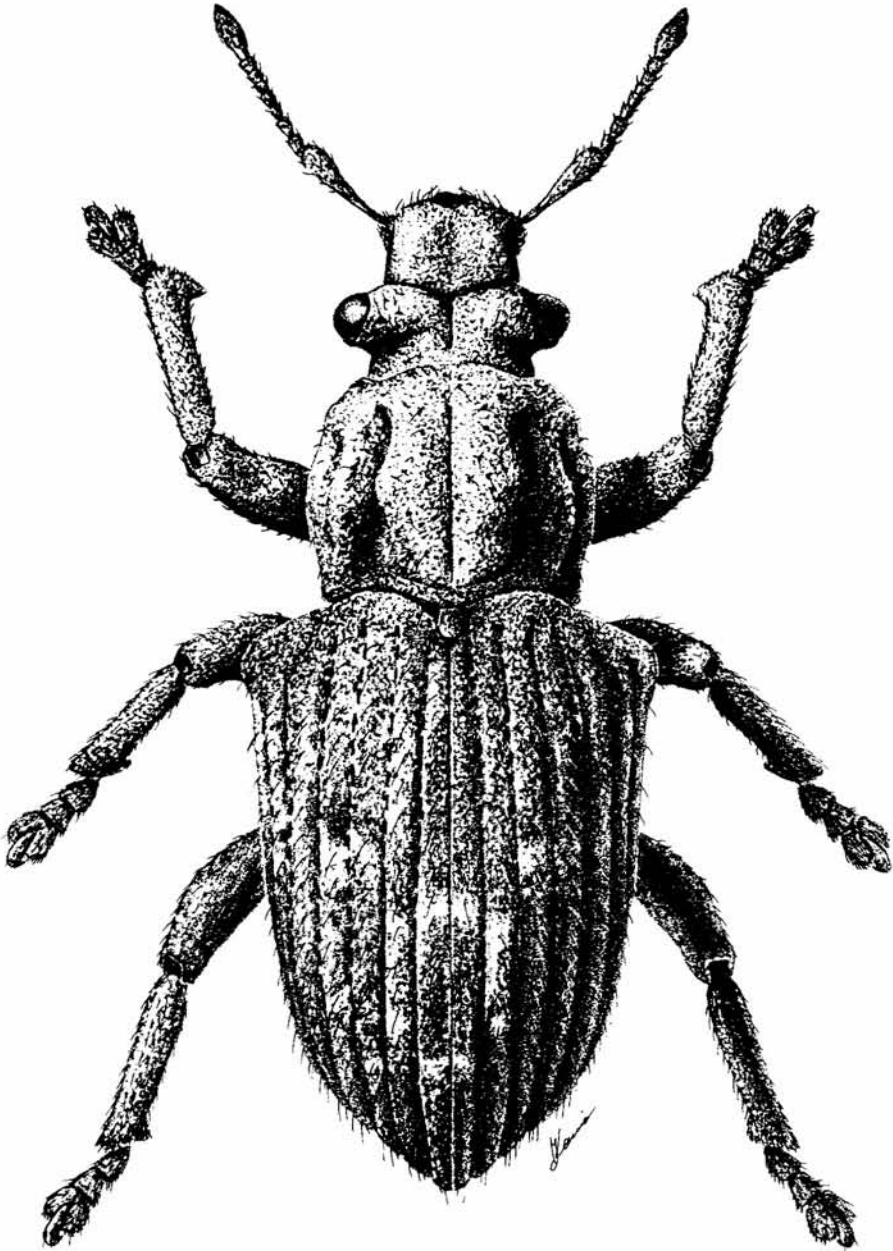
38. *Burakowskiella mutabilis*, female



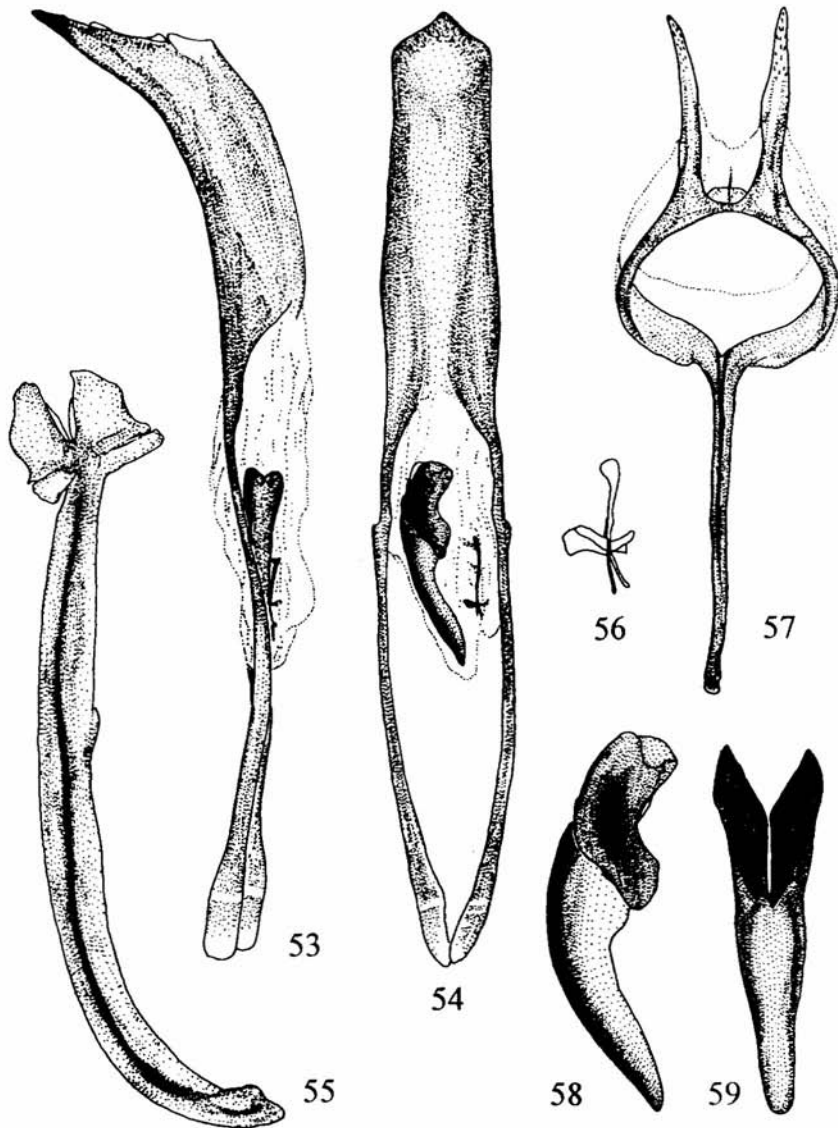
39-44. *Burakowskiella mutabilis*: 39 - body in lateral view, male, 40 - scales of elytra, 41 - female reproductive system, 42 - genital sclerite, female, 43 - spermatheca, 44 - ovipositor



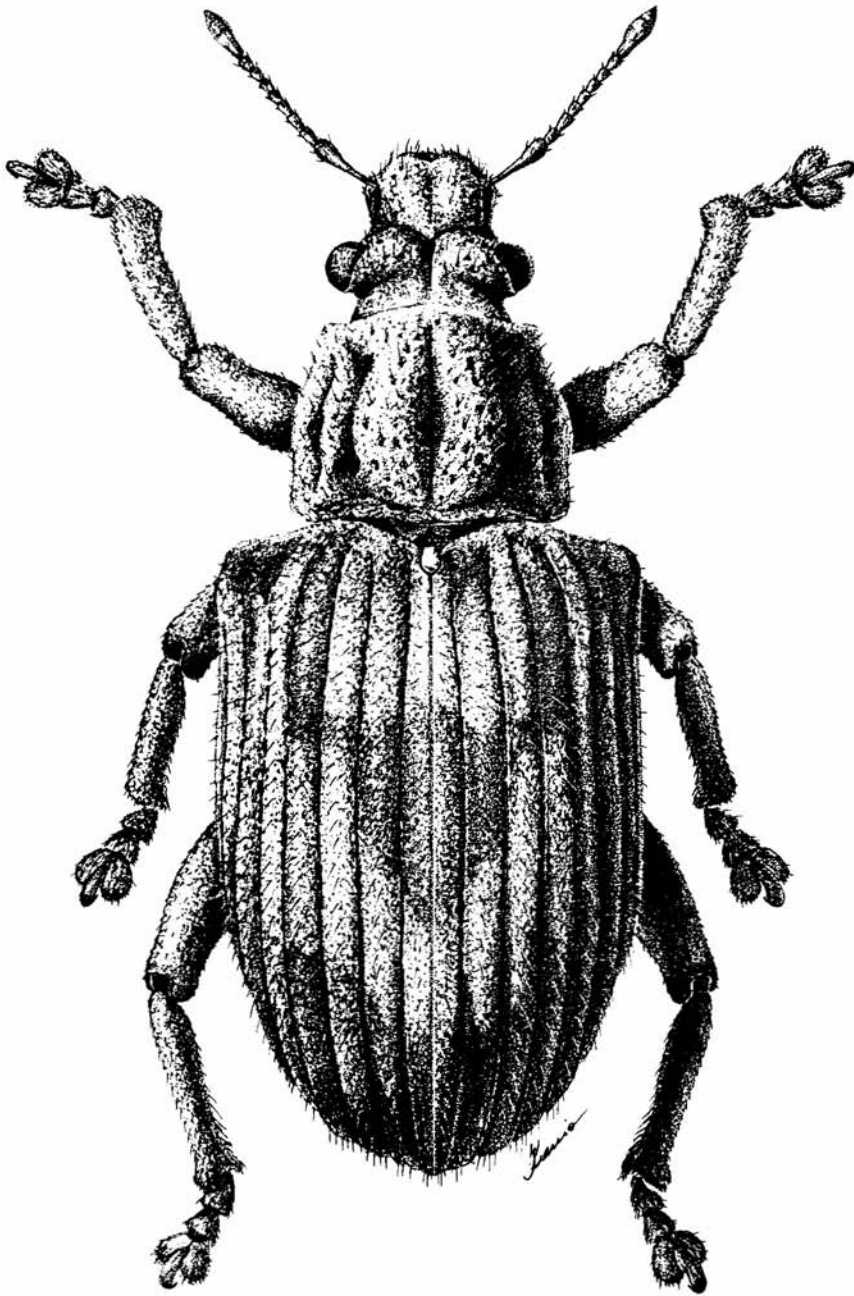
45-50. *Burakowskiella mutabilis*: 45, 46 - aedeagus, 47 - spiculum gastrale, 48 - tegmen, 49, 50 - internal sclerites. 51. *Burakowskiella mariae*, scales of elytra



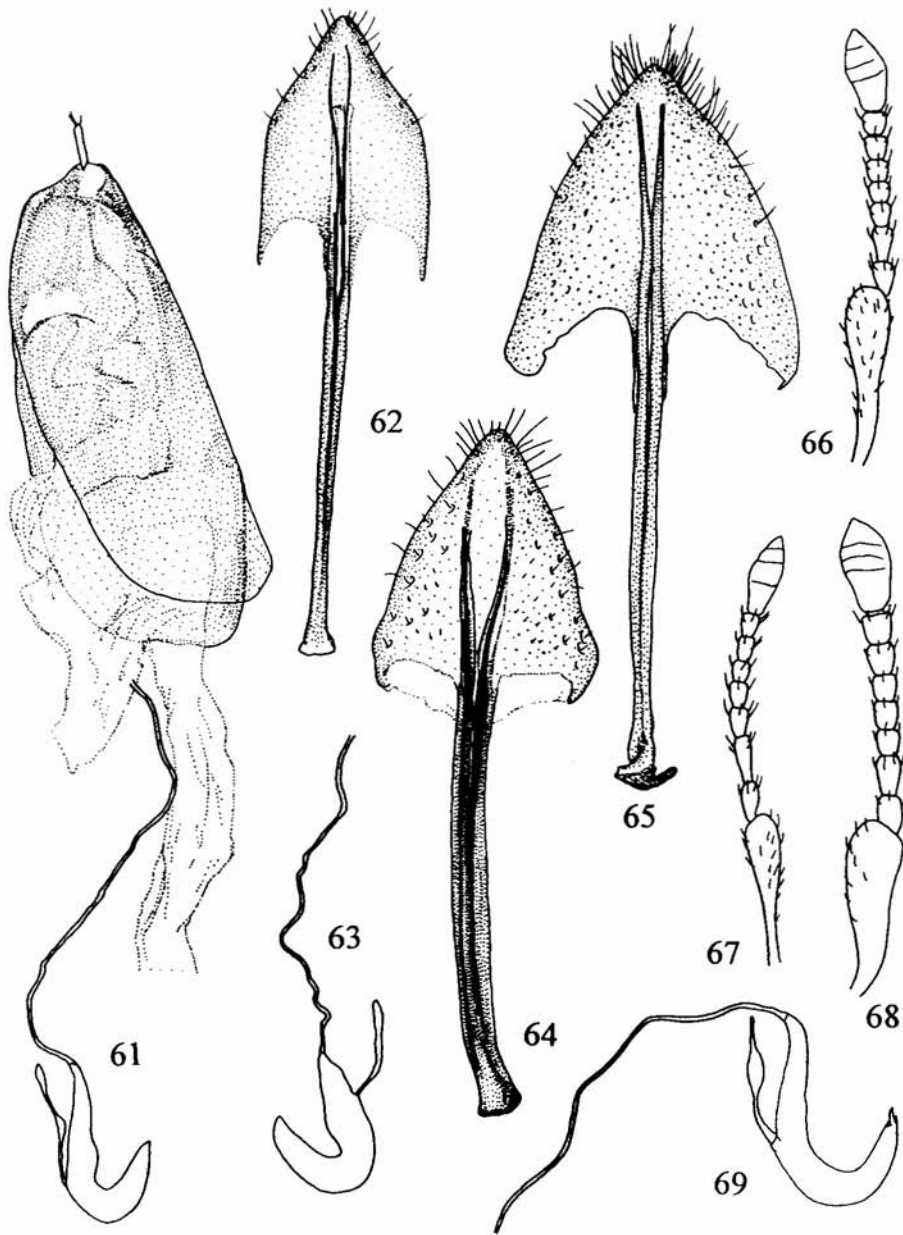
52. *Burakowskiella mariae*, male



53-59. *Burakowskiella mariae*: 53, 54 - aedeagus, 55 - spiculum gastrale, 56, 58, 59 - internal sac sclerites, 57 - tegmen

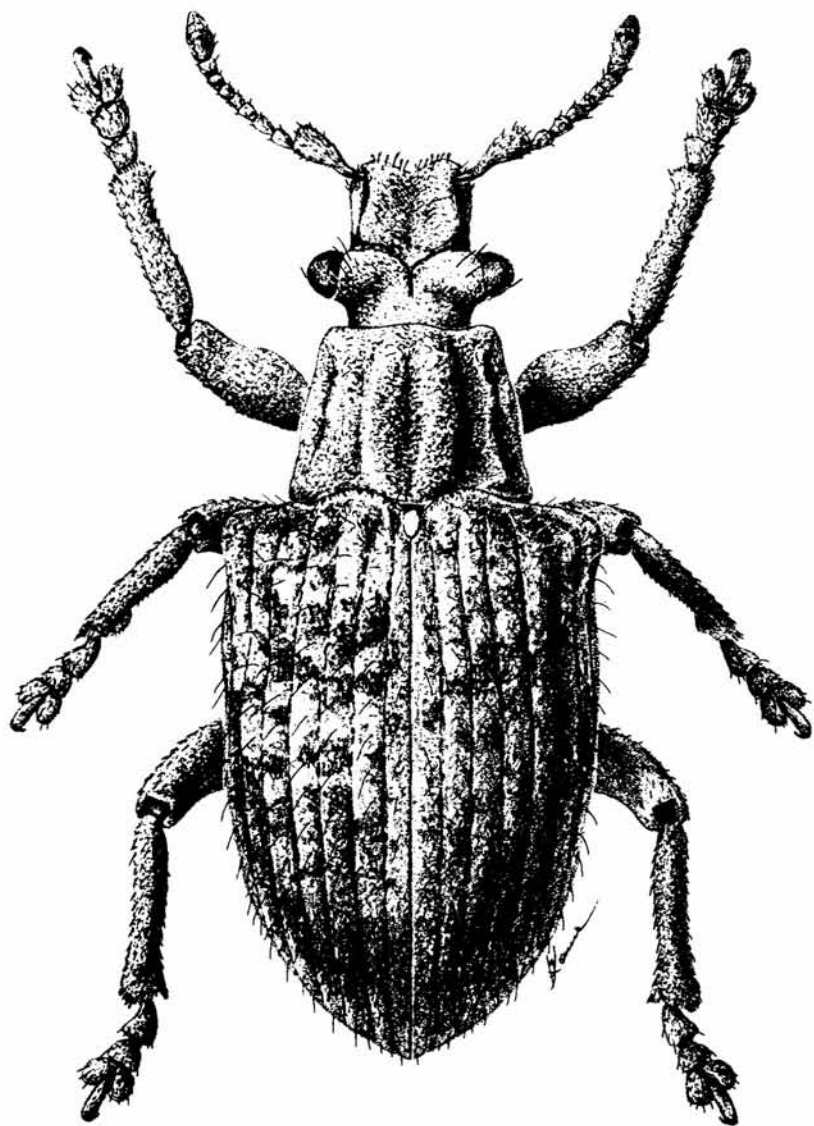


60. *Burakowskiella richardi*, female

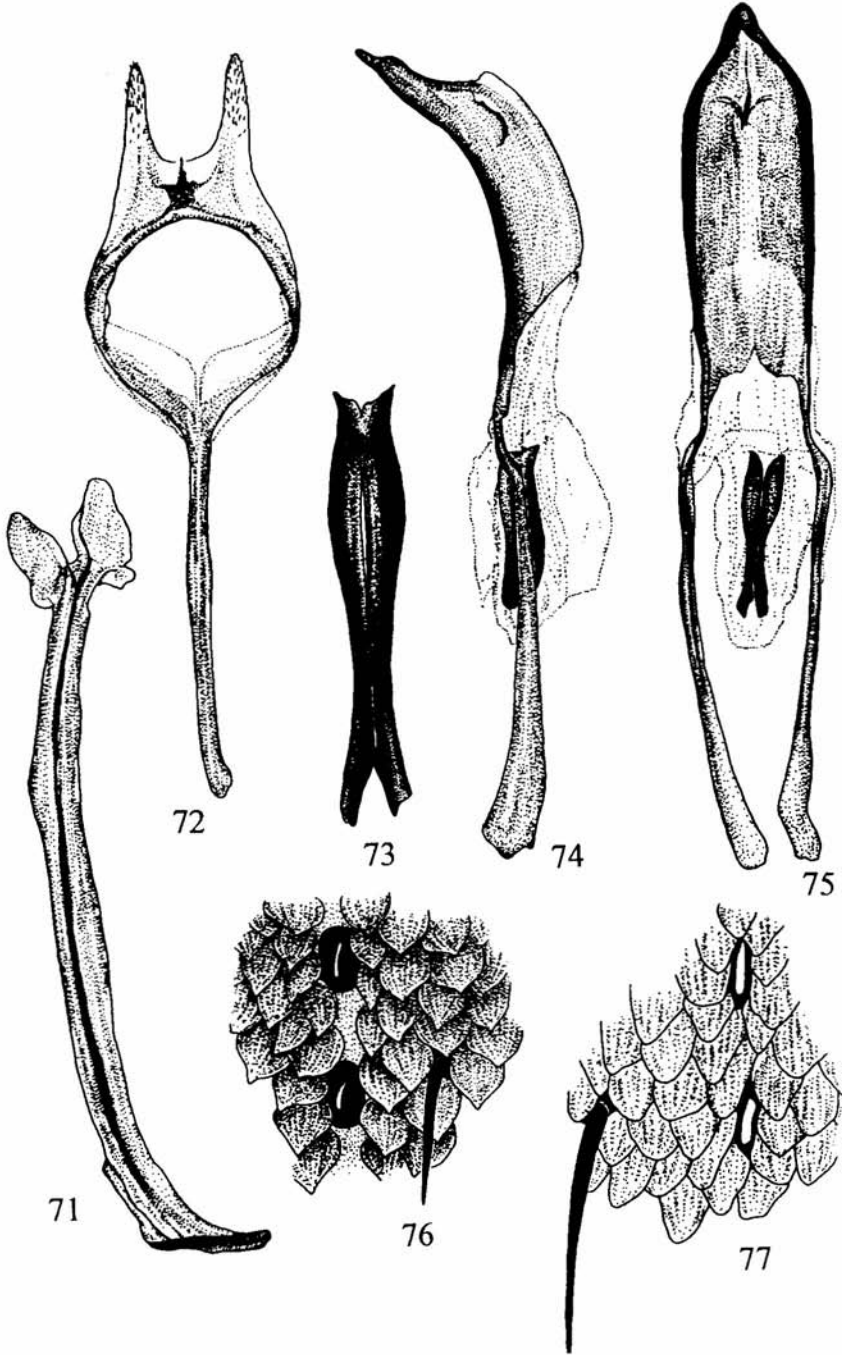


61, 62, 66. *Burakowskiella mariae*: 61 - female reproductive system, 62 - genital sclerite, 66 - antenna.  
 63, 65, 67. *Burakowskiella richardi*: 63 - spermatheca, 65 - genital sclerite, 67 - antenna. 64, 68, 69.  
*Burakowskiella pulvinicollis*: 64 - genital sclerite, 68 - antenna, 69 - spermatheca

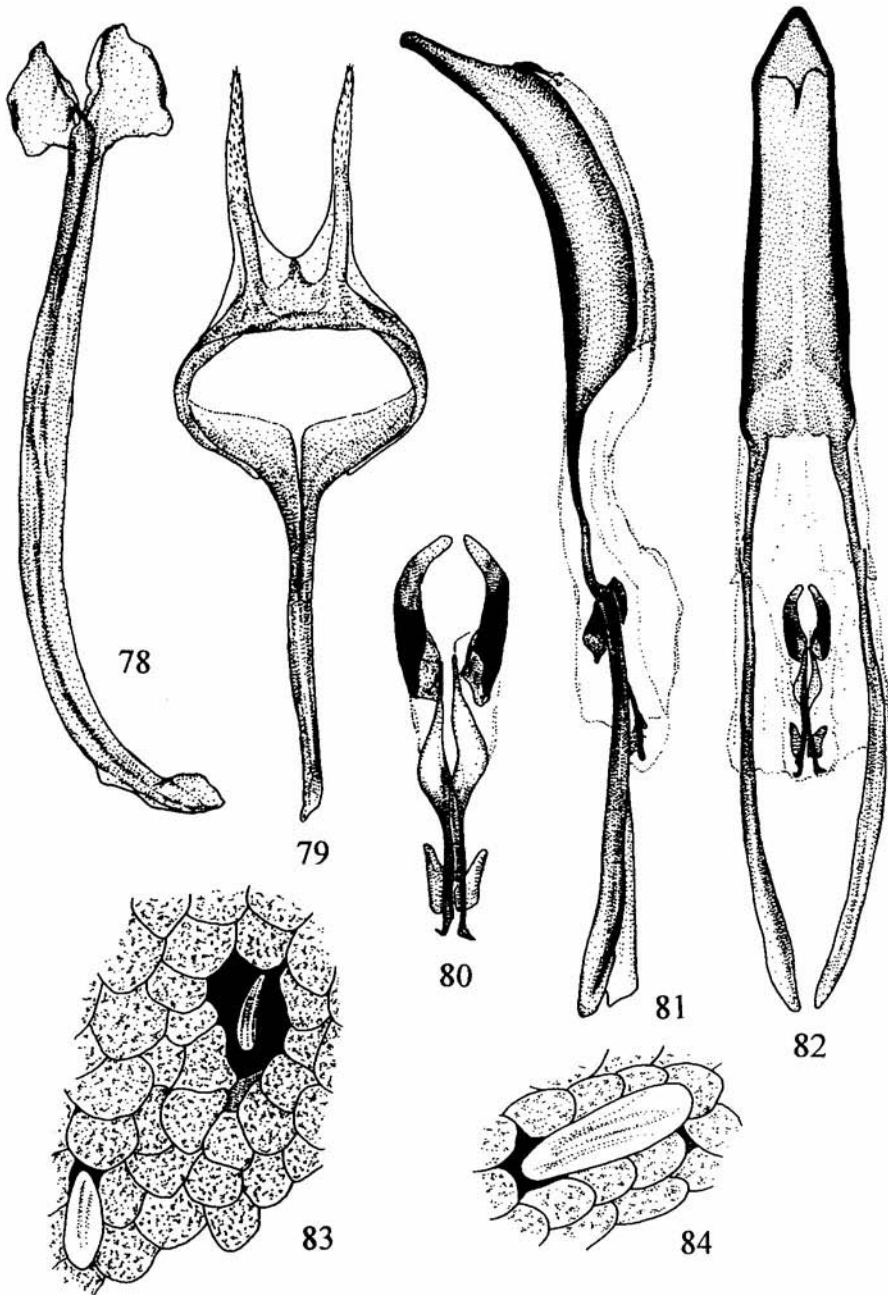




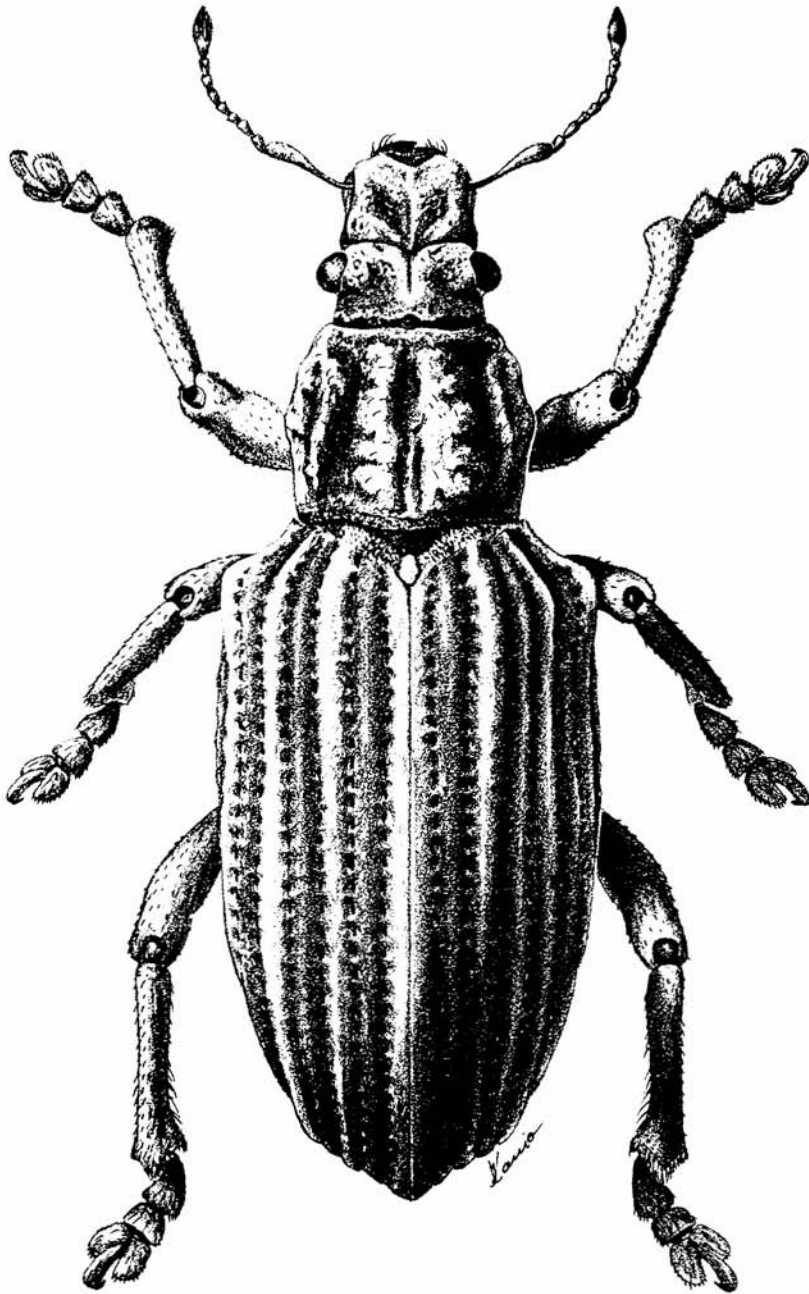
70. *Burakowskiella pulvicollis*, male



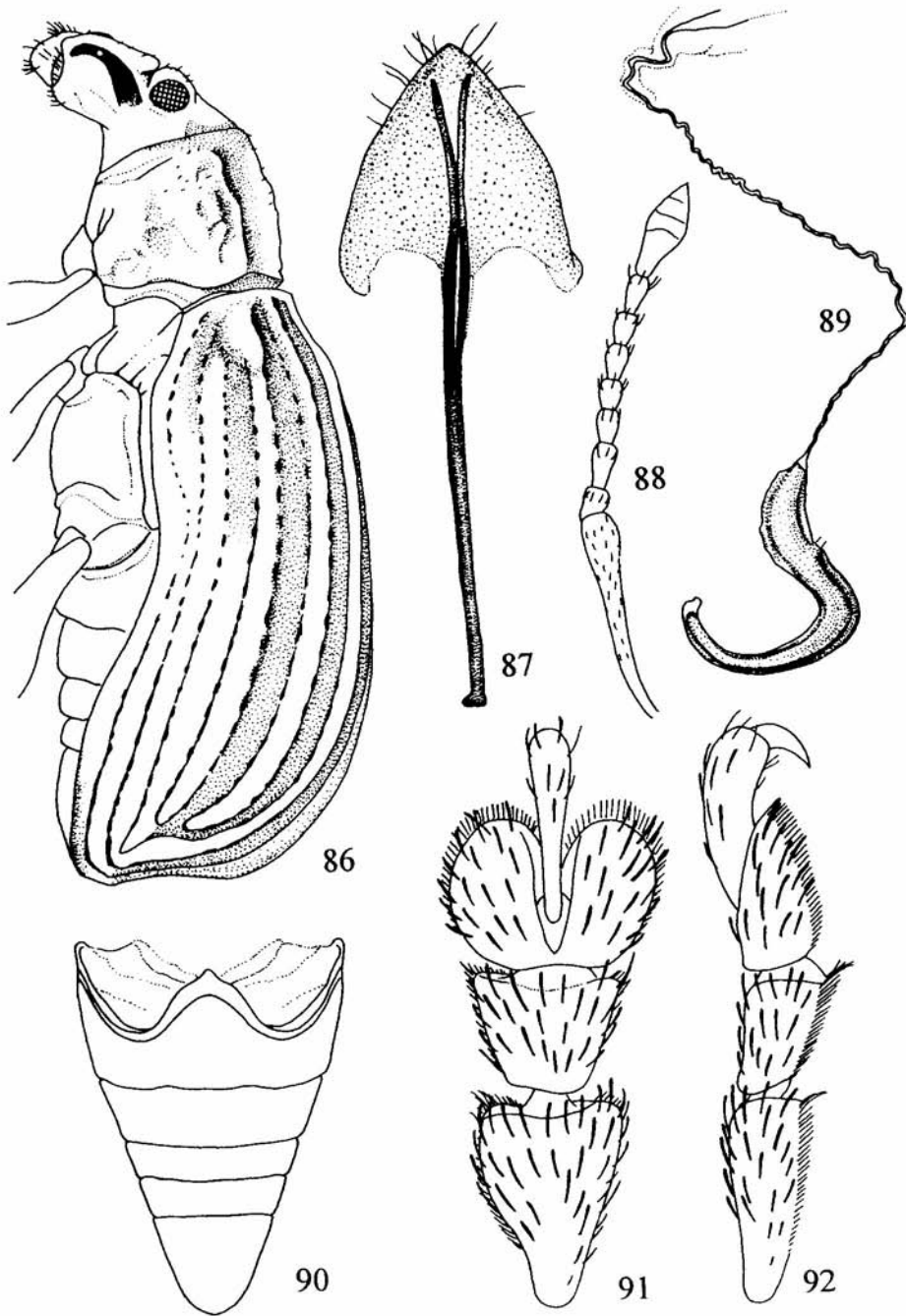
71-75, 77. *Burakowskiella pulvinicollis*: 71 - spiculum gastrale, 72 - tegmen, 73 - internal sac sclerites, 74, 75 - aedeagus, 77 - scales of elytra. 76. *Burakowskiella richardi*, scales of elytra



78-82. *Burakowskiella richardi*: 78 - spiculum gastrale, 79 - tegmen, 80 - internal sac sclerites, 81, 82 - aedeagus. 83, 84. *Decophthalmus albolineatus*: 83 - scales of elytra, 84 - scales of pronotum



85. *Decophthalmus albolineatus*, female



86-92. *Decophthalmus albolineatus*: 86 - body in lateral view, 87 - genital sclerite, 88 - antenna, 89 - spermatheca, 90 - abdominal sternites, 91, 92 - fore tarsus