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A new genus with two new species of broad-nosed weevils from Israel (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Sciaphilini)

Nový rod tuponosce se dvěmi novými druhy z Izraele (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Sciaphilini)

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Abstract. *Kuglerius* gen. n. from Israel, including two new species *K. sitonimorphis* sp. n. and *K. marismortui* sp. n., is described and illustrated. The taxonomic placement of the new genus in the tribe Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891 is discussed.

INTRODUCTION

The subfamily Entiminae is a large cosmopolitan group of weevils, including 232 genera in the Palaearctic Region alone (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999). The only two comprehensive studies of the Entiminae of Israel, by Bodenheimer (1937) and Halperin & Fremuth (2003), recorded 19 and 51 species, in 11 and 12 genera respectively. We estimate that the Entiminae fauna of Israel comprises more than 70 species in about 25 genera (unpublished data). The tribe Sciaphilini includes 30 genera (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999) in the Palaearctic Region. Two species are known from Israel to date: *Chiloneus sitoniformis* Reitter, 1915 and *Chilonorrhinus sahlbergi* Reitter, 1915 (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999, Bodenheimer 1937, Winkler 1932). In the present paper we contribute to the knowledge of the Entiminae of Israel by describing a new genus with two new species in the tribe Sciaphilini.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Total length of specimens examined was measured in profile from anterior margin of eye to apex of elytra. Dissected female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl (Medika, Prague); male genitalia were mounted dry. Genitalia are mounted on the same card as the respective specimen. The terminology of rostrum follows Oberprieler (1988), terminology of female genitalia follows Borovec (2006).

Names of localities are spelled exactly as they appear on labels; the right spelling, according to the "Israel Touring Map" (1:250,000) and "List of Settlements", published by the Israel Survey, Ministry of Labour, is added in brackets.

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

BMNH – Natural History Museum, London;
MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris;
RBO – coll. R. Borovec, Sloupno;
TAUI – National Collection of Insects, National Museum of Natural History, Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv;
ZIN – Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

TAXONOMIC PART

Kuglerius gen. n.
(Figs 1-13)

Description of the genus. Body length: 2.5-3.4 mm.

Body brownish to blackish, tibiae and tarsi lighter. Elytra, pronotum, head and rostrum densely covered by adherent oval or rounded scales and semierect or erect setae, creating one regular row on each elytral interval; ventral side of body glabrous, sparsely covered by adherent piliform setae.

Rostrum (Figs 1-4) wider than long, in female wider than in male, in basal third to half strongly tapered anteriad, in apical two thirds to half nearly parallel-sided. Epifrons wide, regularly convex, with obsolete borders along the whole length. Frons and epistome not separated. Scrobes in dorsal view visible only in anterior part as very narrow furrow, in lateral view furrow-shaped, dorsal border parallel with dorsal surface of rostrum, then curved downwards with obsolete border, sometimes in bottom part almost invisible, ventral border curved downwards, not reaching upper border of rostrum. Eyes strongly convex, significantly protruding from outline of head in dorsal view, in lateral view near to dorsal surface. Head and rostrum at same level. Genae short, much shorter than diameter of eye.

Antenna slender. Scape as long as funicle, reaching posterior margin of eye, slender, thickened to apex in apical quarter, apex significantly more slender than antennal club. Funicle 7-segmented, slender, at least antennomeres 1-3 longer than wide.

Pronotum (Figs 5-7) wider than long, in females wider than in males, with arcuate sides, anterior border narrower than posterior one. Disc regularly convex, finely and densely punctate. Anterio-lateral margin without lobes or setae.

Procoxal cavities contiguous, semiglobular, placed very close to anterior margin.

Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra (Figs 5-7) long-oval or oval, in females wider than in males, with rounded shoulders, in basal part only slightly wider than base of pronotum, in females more than in males. Striae very narrow and finely punctate, intervals flat and wide.

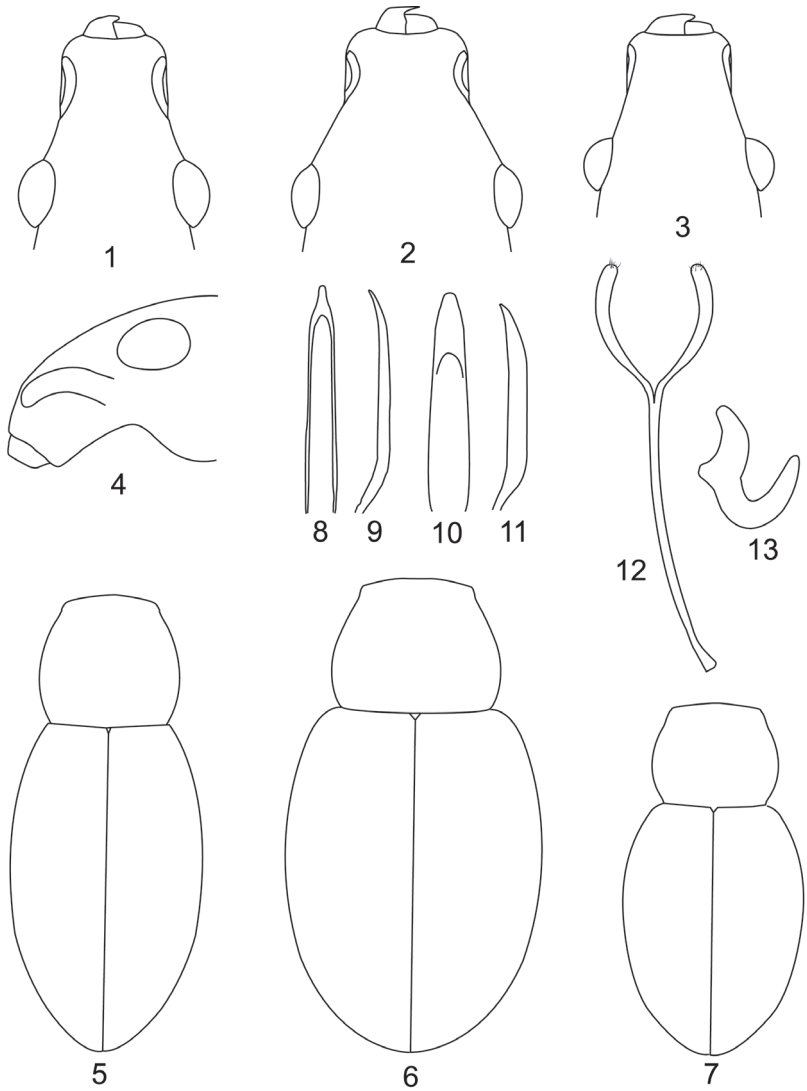
Mesocoxae semiglobular, mesosternal process narrow. Metacoxae transversal, separated by distance shorter than transversal diameter of metacoxa.

Femora unarmed. Apex of protibia rounded with a dense fringe of fine and short, yellowish setae and single tooth at mesal angle. Meso- and metatibia in both sexes with one mesal spine. Metatibial corbels opened. Tarsi long, slender. Tarsomere 3 deeply bilobed, incurvation reaching almost to basal part of tarsomere, onychium significantly longer than tarsomere 3. Claws connate in basal half.

Abdominal ventrite 1 as long as ventrite 2 or as ventrites 3 and 4 combined. Suture 1 (between abdominal ventrites 1 and 2) fine, sinuose, other sutures deeply impressed, straight. Ventrites in male more slender than in female.

Sexual dimorphism. Males differ from females by more slender elytra (Figs 5, 6) (including abdominal ventrites), more slender pronotum (Figs 5, 6) and head with rostrum (Figs 1, 2), and longer protibia, curved inside.

Male genitalia (Figs 8-11) well sclerotised, long, slender. Tegmen with short manubrium and parameroides, without armature. Temones shorter than aedeagus.



Figs 1-13. 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 9, 12, 13: *Kuglerius sitonimorphis* sp. n.: 1 – head and rostrum, male, dorsal view; 2 – head and rostrum, female, dorsal view; 4 – head and rostrum, female, lateral view; 5 – pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view; 6 – pronotum and elytra, female, dorsal view; 8 – aedeagus, ventral view; 9 – aedeagus, lateral view; 12 – sternum 8 in female; 13 – spermatheca. 3, 7, 10, 11: *Kuglerius marismortui* sp. n.: 3 – head and rostrum, male, dorsal view; 7 – pronotum and elytra, male, dorsal view; 10 – aedeagus, ventral view; 11 – aedeagus, lateral view.
Obr. 1-13. 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 9, 12, 13: *Kuglerius sitonimorphis* sp. n.: 1 – hlava s noscem, samec, pohled svrchu; 2 – hlava s noscem, samice, pohled svrchu; 4 – hlava s noscem, samice, boční pohled; 5 – štít a krovky, samec, pohled svrchu; 6 – štít a krovky, samice, pohled svrchu; 8 – aedeagus, spodní pohled; 9 – aedeagus, boční pohled; 12 – 8. sternit samice; 13 – spermatéka. 3, 7, 10, 11: *Kuglerius marismortui* sp. n.: 3 – hlava s noscem, samec, pohled svrchu; 7 – štít a krovky, samec, pohled svrchu; 10 – aedeagus, spodní pohled; 11 – aedeagus, boční pohled.

Female genitalia. Sternum 8 (Fig. 12) with very long and slender apodeme and Y-shaped margo basalis. Arms U-shaped with well sclerotised apical part bearing setae. Fenestra translucent, open. Hemisternite of ovipositor feebly sclerotised, long and slender, with more sclerotised apex, without stylus, bearing several sparse setae. Spermatheca (Fig. 13) C-shaped, with well differentiated corpus, nodulus and ramus.

Type species. *Kuglerius sitonimorphis* sp. n., by present designation.

Etymology. The new genus is named in memory of the late Prof. Jehoshua Kugler (1916–2007), entomologist, taxonomist and teacher, the founder and first curator of the National Collection of Insects of Israel.

Taxonomic position and differential diagnosis. *Kuglerius* gen. n. is assigned to the tribe Sciaphilini based on the following set of characters: claws connate; scrobes in dorsal view visible only in anterior part as very narrow furrows (Figs 1-3), in lateral view furrow-shaped, with ventral border curved down (Fig. 4); rostrum more slender than head, not creating conical cylinder and rounded shoulders. *Kuglerius* does not resemble any other known genus of the tribe. According to the keys (Reitter 1913, Van Emden 1936) it could be placed near the genera *Cyclomias* Desbrochers, 1892, *Paophilus* Faust, 1891, *Pleurodirus* Chevrolat, 1878, *Sciaphobus* K. Daniel, 1904 and *Stasiodis* Gozis, 1886 based on the following set of characters: rostrum without differentiated frons and epistome; antennal scape not exceeding posterior margin of eyes; elytra covered by oval or rounded scales; all femora unarmed; genae short. *Kuglerius* is distinguishable from each of the above genera by the following characters:

Kuglerius differs from the genus *Cyclomias* as follows:

Kuglerius: Antennal scape reaching posterior margin of eye. Eye regularly vaulted. Rostrum in apical half parallel-sided. Base of elytra in female somewhat wider than base of pronotum. Abdominal ventrite 2 as long as ventrites 3 and 4 combined or as ventrite 5. Distribution: Israel. Body length: 2.5-3.4 mm.

Cyclomias: Antennal scape reaching anterior margin of eye. Eye irregularly vaulted, widest behind the middle. Rostrum in apical half enlarged anteriad. Base of elytra in female as wide as base of pronotum. Abdominal ventrites 2, 3 and 4 equally long, all of them combined as long as ventrite 5. Distribution: Turkey. Body length: 3.1-4.1 mm.

Kuglerius differs from the genus *Paophilus* as follows:

Kuglerius: Rostrum in basal half strongly tapered anteriad. Antennal funicle as long as antennal scape. Base of elytra in female somewhat wider than base of pronotum. Apodeme of sternum 8 in female possesses significant Y-shaped margo basalis. Plate consists of two arms, fenestra translucent. Distribution: Israel. Body length: 2.5-3.4 mm.

Paophilus: Rostrum parallel-sided. Antennal funicle twice as long as antennal scape. Base of elytra in female as wide as base of pronotum. Apodeme of sternum 8 in female terminates inside of plate, not possessing margo basalis. Plate well sclerotised, umbrella-shaped. Distribution: Central and south Europe, central Asia, Siberia. Body length: 3.2-4.8 mm.

Kuglerius differs from the genus *Pleurodirus* as follows:

Kuglerius: Antennal scape very slender, at apex as wide as apex of onychium. Base of elytra in female somewhat wider than base of pronotum. Onychium 1.5-2.0 times as long as tarsomere 3. Distribution: Israel. Body length: 2.5-3.4 mm.

Pleurodirus: Antennal scape robust, at apex significantly wider than apex of onychium. Base of elytra in female as wide as pronotal base. Onychium as long as tarsomere 3. Distribution: West and south Europe, North Africa. Body length: 2.8-4.4 mm.

Kuglerius differs from the genus *Sciaphobus* as follows:

Kuglerius: Rostrum in apical half parallel-sided. Antennal funicle as long as antennal scape. Abdominal ventrites glabrous, scarcely covered by adherent piliform setae. Apodeme of sternum 8 in female possesses significant Y-shaped margo basalis. Plate consists of two arms, fenestra translucent. Distribution: Israel. Body length: 2.5-3.4 mm.

Sciaphobus: Rostrum in apical hald enlarged anteriad. Antennal funicle about 1.5 times as long as antennal scape. All abdominal ventrites densely covered by oval scales. Apodeme of sternum 8 in female terminates inside of plate, not possesses margo basalis. Plate well sclerotised, umbrella-shaped. Distribution: Central and south Europe, Central Asia. Body length: 3.0-6.7 mm.

Kuglerius differs from the genus *Stasiodis* as follows:

Kuglerius: Rostrum in basal half significantly tapered anteriad. Dorsal border of antennal scrobe parallel with dorsal surface of rostrum and then curved down with obsolete edge. Ungular tarsomere 1.5-2.0 times as long as tarsomere 3. Brownish-gray species. Distribution: Israel. Body length: 2.5-3.4 mm.

Stasiodis: Rostrum along the whole length subparallel. Dorsal border of antennal scrobes curved down, with significant edge. Ungular tarsomere as long as tarsomere 3. Bright green species. Distribution: Central and southwest Europe. Body length: 2.7-3.6 mm.

***Kuglerius sitonimorphis* sp. n.**

(Figs 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 9, 12, 13)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, Israel, Tzaror [Zaror], Hatira [Hatira Ridge], December-2002, Elli Groner [lgt.] (TAUI).

Paratypes: 1 ♀, [Israel], Gesher, 32°37'12"N 35°33'4"E, 9.I.1978, D. Furth [lgt.] (TAUI); 10 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Eshkolot, 31°23'41.6"N 34°54'11.9"E, 13.i.2007, I. Shtirberg [lgt.] (BMNH, MNHN, RBO, TAUI, ZIN); 1 ♀, Eshkolot, 31°23'41.6"N 34°54'11.9"E, 4.ii.2007, I. Shtirberg [lgt.] (TAUI); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Israel, Tzaror [Zaror], Hatira [Hatira Ridge], December-2002, Elli Groner [lgt.] (RBO); 1 ♂, Tzaror [Zaror], Hatira [Hatira Ridge], 34°50'N 30°51'E, January 2003, Elli Groner [lgt.] (TAUI); 1 ♂, Halukim [Har Halugim], 34°50'N 30°54'E February-2003, Elli Groner [lgt.] (TAUI); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Sede Boqer, 30°52'3.1"N 34°46'17.8"E, 13.i.2007, I. Shtirberg [lgt.] (TAUI); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sede Boqer, 30°52'3.1"N 34°46'17.8"E, 4.ii.2007, I. Shtirberg [lgt.] (TAUI).

Description. Body length 3.06-3.38 mm, holotype 3.31 mm.

Body black, tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown, antennal funicle dark brown, in some specimens lighter. Elytra densely covered by adherent scales and raised setae. Adherent scales short-oval, greyish and light brownish. Brownish scales cover intervals 1, 7, 8 and 9 and in several specimens form also small spots irregularly distributed on intervals 2-8. These spots are absent in some specimens. In one female brownish scales also cover intervals 3 and 5. Pronotum with greyish, dense, short-oval, adherent scales, creating two longitudinal lateral

stripes and one very slender, longitudinal stripe in the middle. Disc of pronotum covered by slender, long-oval adherent scales and piliform adherent setae, both of them light brownish, with tips directed transversally to middle. Rostrum with long-oval greyish scales transversally directed to middle, head with the same scales creating a stripe around the eyes and small fovea in interocular space and with piliform brownish setae, directed to fovea. Raised setae on elytra greyish, slender, parallel-sided, semiperpendicular to surface, creating one regular row on each interval, in apical part somewhat longer than in basal part, almost as long as interval width. Raised setae on pronotum and head inconspicuous, less than half the length as basal raised setae of elytra, brownish, irregularly scattered. Femora covered by long-oval and piliform greyish adherent setae, tibiae and tarsi only by piliform setae. Apical part of antennal scape and antennomeres with long, raised, greyish, piliform setae.

Rostrum (Figs 1, 2) in males significantly narrower than in females, at base rostrum in males 1.19-1.23 times as wide as long, in females 1.38-1.46 times as wide as long, at apex in both sexes rostrum as long as wide. Rostrum in males tapered anteriad in basal third, parallel-sided in apical two thirds, in females tapered anteriad in basal half, parallel-sided in apical half. Epifrons flat, without any structure, with obsolete borders. Epistome and frons not differentiated. Head flat, with small, almost indistinct fovea in the middle of interocular space. Eyes large, in dorsal view significantly protruding from outline of the head.

Antennal scape slender, straight, only in apical quarter feebly thickened. Antennomere 1 very long and slender, 2.4-2.6 times as long as wide, twice longer than antennomere 2, which is 1.7 times as long as wide. Antennomere 3 somewhat shorter than antennomere 2, 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide; antennomeres 4 and 5 identical, 1.3 times as long as wide; antennomere 6 shortest, 1.1 times as long as wide to isodiametric; antennomere 7 1.1-1.2 times as long as wide. Antennal club long and slender, 1.6-1.7 times as wide as apical portion of antennal scape.

Pronotum (Figs 5, 6) more slender in males than in females, in males 1.04-1.12 times as wide as long, in females 1.23-1.29 times as wide as long. Pronotum in males widest in the midlength, with regularly rounded sides and anterior margin narrower than posterior margin. Pronotum in females widest in basal third, anteriad more narrowed than posteriad. Pronotum in both sexes regularly convex, shiny, densely and finely punctate, interval between two punctures much shorter than diameter of one puncture.

Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra (Figs 5, 6) more slender in males than in females: in males 1.76-1.78 times as long as wide, widest in the middle with regularly rounded sides, with shoulders only slightly wider than basal part of pronotum, in females 1.35-1.40 times as long as wide, with significant shoulders, somewhat wider at base than basal part of pronotum. Elytra beneath vestiture shiny, intervals flat, wide, striae narrow, finely punctate.

Femora unarmed, in males distinctly incrassate, particularly profemora. Protibia in males very long and slender, in apical third significantly curved inside, inner edge in apical half with 5-6 small, brownish bumps. Protibia in females shorter, of medium length, outer edge straight, inner edge with sinuation, without curved apical third. Apex of protibia rounded, with a fringe of fine, short, yellowish setae and with single brownish tooth at mesal angle. Meso- and metatibia with slender, long, clearly visible mesal spine, longer in males than in females. Tarsomere 2 1.1-1.2 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 1.3-1.4 times as wide as long and 1.7 times as wide as previous tarsomere. Onychium long, slender, onychium of protarsus 1.5-1.6 times, onychium of metatarsus 1.8-2.0 times as long as tarsomere 3.

Abdominal ventrites 1-5 combined 1.50 times as long as wide in males, 1.25-1.27 times as long as wide in females.

Sexual dimorphism. Males differs from females in significantly more slender rostrum (Figs 1, 2), pronotum and elytra (Figs 5, 6), more incrassate femora and longer and more slender protibia, curved inside in apical third.

Variation. All the specimens examined show uniformity of characters.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Figs 8, 9) long and slender, widest at base, along the whole length nearly parallel-sided, apical part tapered, apex slender, sides in apical part feebly concave. Aedeagus in lateral view straight, apex pointed, feebly curved inside.

Female genitalia. See description of female genitalia in description of *Kuglerius* gen. n.

Distribution. Israel: Jordan Valley (Gesher), Judean Hills (Eshkolot), Central Negev (Har Haluqim, Sedé Boqér, Har Zaror, Hatira Ridge); in desert and semidesert areas.

Etymology. The name is constructed from the name of weevil genus *Sitona* Germar, 1817 and the ancient Greek *morphe*, meaning shape or form, reflecting the similarity of this species to species of the genus *Sitona*, mainly in the males, in shape of its body, rostrum and elytral vestiture.

Differential diagnosis. See description of following new species.

Remarks. All specimens were collected in pitfall traps.

Kuglerius marismortui sp. n.

(Figs 3, 7, 10, 11)

Type material. Holotype: 1 ♂, Palestine [now Israel], Jericho [Yeriho], 7.II.1943, leg. [H.] Bytinski-Salz (TAUI).

Holotype specimen is teneral and incomplete, the entire left antenna is missing, all tarsi of anterior and middle legs, tarsomere 3 and 4 in left hind and tarsomere 4 in right hind legs are missing.

Description. Body length 2.50 mm.

Body light brownish, only antennal funicle with club dark brown. Body densely covered by adherent and raised setae. Head and rostrum with greyish and light brownish adherent rounded scales. Pronotum with dense and conspicuous, white-greyish, wide longitudinal lateral and median stripes and two longitudinal darker narrow stripes covered by rounded, light brownish scales, between light stripes. Raised setae on pronotum and head inconspicuous, distinctly shorter than elytral setae, subspatulate, greyish, irregularly scattered. Adherent scales on elytra rounded, light brownish and greyish with feeble mother-of-pearl sheen. Light brownish scales cover entirely intervals 1, 7, 8 and 9 and form irregular small spots on intervals 3 and 5. Raised setae on elytra greyish to whitish, subspatulate, almost perpendicular to surface, somewhat longer than half of width of one interval, in apical part slightly longer than in basal part, creating one regular row on each interval. Femora with long-oval greyish adherent scales, tibiae and tarsi with long-oval and piliform greyish setae, apical part of antennal scape and funicle with semierect, short, greyish piliform setae.

Rostrum (Fig. 3) at base 1.27 times as wide as long, equally long as wide at apex, in basal part significantly tapered anteriad, in apical half more-or-less parallel-sided. Epifrons flat, with obsolete borders. Epistome and frons not differentiated. Scrobes in dorsal view visible only as narrow furrows, in lateral view ventral border distinct, curved downwards, dorsal

border clearly visible only in dorsal half. In lateral view rostrum feebly, regularly convex. Head regularly feebly convex, eyes large, conspicuous, significantly protruding from outline of the head.

Antennal scape feebly curved, slender, in apical quarter regularly thickened. Antennomere 1 significantly longer and wider than antennomere 2, both of them twice as long as wide. Antennomere 3 1.1 times as long as wide; antennomeres 4 and 5 isodiametric; antennomere 6 1.2 times as wide as long; antennomere 7 1.3 times as wide as long. Antennal club long and slender, 1.6 times as wide as apical portion of scape.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) 1.19 times as wide as long, widest slightly behind midlength, more tapered anteriad than posteriad, with regularly rounded sides. Pronotal surface under vestiture shiny, finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures shorter than distance between them. Disc regularly vaulted, without any structure.

Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra (Fig. 7) 1.41 times as long as wide, long-oval, widest in midlength, in shoulders about as wide as pronotal base. Interval flat, wide, striae finely punctate. Elytral surface beneath vestiture shiny.

Femora unarmed. Protibia slender and of medium length, outer edge straight, inner edge with feeble sinuation. Apex of protibia feebly rounded at outer portion, enlarged inside, rounded, with fringe of short, fine, yellow setae and with single blackish, short and fine tooth at mesal angle. Meso- and metatibia with one similar, blackish small mesal spine. Tarsomere 2 1.4 times as wide as long; tarsomere 3 isodiametric, 1.3 times as wide as previous tarsomere.

Abdominal ventrites 1-5 combined 1.06 times as long as wide.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus (Figs 10, 11) in ventral view long and slender, widest at base, along the whole length almost parallel-sided, in apical part regularly tapered, apex dull, sides in apical part rounded. Aedeagus in lateral view straight, apex pointed.

Female unknown.

Distribution. Israel: Dead Sea Area (Yeriho).

Etymology. The species is named after its area of known distribution, the northern coast of the Dead Sea, Mare Mortuum in Latin.

Differential diagnosis. The two newly-described species of *Kuglerius* gen. n. are distinguishable by the following set of characters:

1. Disc of pronotum covered by piliform setae, transversally directed to midline. Raised elytral setae almost as long as interval width. Body of male oblong, slender, elytra of males 1.76-1.78 times (Fig. 5), elytra of females 1.35-1.40 times as long as wide (Fig. 6). Protibia of male at apical third significantly turned inside, inner edge in apical half with 5-6 small, brownish spines. Apex of aedeagus pointed with concave sides (Fig. 8). Larger, 3.1-3.4 mm. ..... *Kuglerius sitonimorphis* sp. n.
- Disc of pronotum covered by oval scales. Raised elytral setae somewhat longer than half of width of elytral interval. Body of males short-oval, elytra 1.41 times as long as wide (Fig. 7). Protibia of male straight, without spines at inner edge. Apex of aedeagus bluntly pointed with rounded sides (Fig. 10). Smaller, 2.5 mm. .... *Kuglerius marismortui* sp. n.

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SOUHRN

V práci je popsán nový rod *Kuglerius* gen. n. z Izraele. Rod podle srostlých drápků, tykadlových rýh viditelných shora pouze v přední části nosce jako úzké rýžky (obr. 1-3) a z boku jako rýžky s ventrálním okrajem zahnutým dolů (obr. 4), nosce štíhlejšího než je hlava a netvořícího s hlavou konický celek a podle zaokrouhlených ramen (obr. 5-7) patří do tribu Sciaphilini. Tento tribus je v Izraeli zastoupen pouze dvěma rody a druhy – *Chiloneus sitonimorphis* Reitter, 1915 a *Chilonorrhinus sahlbergi* Reitter, 1915.

Kuglerius gen. n. není v celém tribu podobný žádnému z dosud známých rodů, v posledních klíčích (Reitter 1913, Van Emden 1936) patří poblíž následujících rodů: *Cyclomias* Desbrochers, 1892, *Paophilus* Faust, 1891, *Pleurodirus* Chevrolat, 1878, *Sciaphobus* K. Daniel, 1904 a *Stasiodis* Gozis, 1886. Znaky k rozlišení jsou v práci uvedeny pro každý z těchto rodů zvlášť. O bionomii rodu není nic známo, všechen materiál *K. sitonimorphis* sp. n. byl sbírán do zemních pastí.

Do rodu *Kuglerius* gen. n. jsou zařazeny dva nově popsané druhy – *K. sitoniformis* sp. n. a *K. marismortui* sp. n. Práce je doplněna klíčem k jejich rozlišení:

1. Disk štítu pokrytý vláskovitými šupinkami, příčně směrovanými ke střední linii štítu. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách téměř stejně dlouhé jako šířka mezirýží. Tělo samců oválné, štíhlé, krovky samců 1,76-1,78x (obr. 5), krovky samic 1,35-1,40x delší než široké (obr. 6). Přední holeně samců v apikální třetině výrazně zahnuté dovnitř, jejich vnitřní hrana v apikální polovině s 4-6 malými, hnědými trny. Špice aedeagu zašpičatělá s konkávními stranami (obr. 8). Větší druh, 3,1-3,4 mm. ..... *Kuglerius sitonimorphis* sp. n.

– Disk štítu pokrytý oválnými šupinkami. Odstávající chloupky na krovkách trochu delší než polovina šířky mezirýží. Tělo samců krátce oválné, krovky 1,41x delší než široké (obr. 7). Přední holeně samců přímé, bez trnů na vnitřní hraně. Špice aedeagu tupě zašpičatělá se zaokrouhlenými stranami (obr. 10). Menší druh, 2,5 mm. .... *Kuglerius marismortui* sp. n.