Published October 10, 2014 Klapalekiana, **50**: 7–44, 2014
ISSN 1210-6100

Revision of the South African genus *Porpacus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Embrithini)

Revize jihoafrického rodu *Porpacus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Embrithini)

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Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Embrithini, *Porpacus*, taxonomy, new species, South Africa

Abstract. Nine new species of *Porpacus* Schoenherr, 1842 from South Africa (*P. brevicornis* sp. nov., *P. brevithorax* sp. nov., *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov., *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov., *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov., *P. muellerae* sp. nov., *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov., *P. stalsi* sp. nov. and *P. youngai* sp. nov.) are described, illustrated and keyed. The genus is redescribed and its taxonomic position is briefly discussed. Male and female genitalia of *Porpacus* are studied and illustrated for the first time. Lectotypes of the following species are designated: *Porpacus cornirostris* Boheman, 1842, *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842 and *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the third part of our ongoing study of South African Entiminae, based mainly on the study of types and unidentified material in various European and South African museums sorted by the first author, and of material collected mainly by the second and third authors.

The genus *Porpacus* Schoenherr, 1842 is a well defined one, mainly restricted to a narrow area of the Western and Eastern Cape of South Africa (Fig. 61); several species are quite bizarre-looking because of the unusual prominences of rostrum and pronotum. So far only three species of *Porpacus* have been described, by Boheman (1842) and Marshall (1923); nine new species are now added.

Porpacus belongs to the tribe Embrithini Marshall, 1942, as redefined by Borovec & Oberprieler (2013). This tribe comprises 67 genera, distributed in equatorial and southern Africa, including Madagascar. Three recent revisions treating genera of Embrithini have been published by Borovec et al. (2009), Yunakov (2012) and Borovec & Oberprieler (2013).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The body length of specimens was measured in profile from the anterior border of the eyes to the apex of the elytra, excluding the rostrum as customary for curculionids. Rostral length was measured in dorsal view from anterior border of eyes to anterior margin of epistome and the rostral width is its maximum width. Pronotal and elytral length and width are respectively the maximum widths as measured in dorsal view. Dissected female genitalia are embedded in Solakryl BMX, and dried male genitalia were glued to the same mounting card as the insect. The terminology used for the rostrum follows Oberprieler (1988), and that of the female genitalia follows Borovec (2006), with the exception of the use of gonocoxites instead of hemisternites.

Line drawings were made using a Rathenow microscope with a lattice in the ocular, using magnification 50–100×. The photograph was taken by Francesco Sacco using a Nikon D90 camera and then elaborated using Helicon Focus software.

Labels of the studied specimens are reported as written, a double slash separates lines on the same label, and additional information is reported in square brackets, including coordinates when not given on the specimen labels. All specimens are labelled with identical red, printed label as lectotypus or paralectotypus. The types of all the three species hitherto described were studied, and lectotypes were selected when necessary for taxonomic purposes, according to Art. 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Acronyms for depositories of the material are as follows:

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (formerly British Museum of Natural History);
CGRI	Carlo Giusto collection, Recco, Italy;
ECRI	Enzo Colonnelli collection, Rome, Italy;
GOVI	Giuseppe Osella collection, Verona, Italy;
JSPC	Jiří Skuhrovec collection, Prague, Czech Republic;
MMDE	Michael George Morris collection, Dorset, Great Britain;
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;
NHRS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden;
RBSC	Roman Borovec collection, Sloupno, Czech Republic;
RMCA	Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium;
SANC	National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa;
SMTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany;
TMSA	Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (formerly Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, South Africa.

SYSTEMATIC SECTION

Porpacus Schoenherr, 1842

Porpacus Schoenherr, 1842: 106, type species: *Porpacus horridus* Boheman, 1842 by original designation.

Porpacus: Lona 1937: 361; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 167; Borovec & Oberprieler 2013: 2.

Propacus: Heyne & Taschenberg (1907) (incorrect original spelling).

Redescription. Body length: 4.4–6.5 mm.

Integument piceous to blackish, in some species only antennal club reddish. Whole body completely densely covered by earth-brownish scales. Head with rostrum, pronotum and antennal scape in several species covered by erect cup-shaped scales, appearing like a honeycomb or piliform vestiture. Remaining part of body covered by irregularly oval, flat, overlapping recumbent scales with somewhat indistinct structure. Raised setae conspicuous, wide, rounded, on elytra arranged in one or two irregular rows on odd intervals with clusters of setae on longitudinal tubercles of base and elytral declivity. Even elytral intervals with single row of very sparse, inconspicuous setae, except in *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923. Raised setae on pronotum present only on longitudinal ridges, setae similar in shape to those on elytra. Raised setae on rostrum restricted to small groups on basal and apical tubercles, or forming a narrow row bordering epifrons and a short line above each eye or between eye and pronotal anterior margin. Legs and antennal scape very densely covered by semierect oval to long-oval setae, antennal funicle with ringlets of erect, long, mostly slender setae. Antennal clubs only with short, dense, very fine setae (Fig. 1).

Rostrum subquadrate or widened anteriorly, usually wider than long, only in two species isodiametric or slightly longer than wide. Epifrons deeply constricted between basal and ante-

rior third and then enlarged again, with longitudinal median stria, in majority of species with dorsolaterally directed tooth at base. Apical part sometimes with flat transverse ridge or bump. Epifrons at base separated from interocular space by U-shaped, transverse narrow stria, in the majority of the species elevated apicad of this stria. Frons squamose. Epistome clearly visible, small, V-shaped, separated from frons by narrow raised line. Mandibles trisetose. Prementum with two long, slender setae. Rostrum in lateral view armed with conspicuous basal tooth and in some species also with anterior tubercles, in anterior part strongly vaulted. Scrobes not visible in dorsal view, in profile densely squamose, weakly curved, furrow-shaped or weakly enlarged distally, not reaching eye. Interocular space and head behind and below eyes in most of the species longitudinally striate, the striae in dorsal view often arise from the centre of the U-shaped transverse stria and radiate from this point. Eyes small, weakly protruding from outline of head, in lateral view placed on dorsal third of head (Figs 1, 2–9).

Antennae slender to robust, scape usually S-shaped in basal part, in majority of species not gradually thickening towards apex. Funicle 7-segmented, the segment 2 the longest. Club very small (Figs 10–21).

Pronotum from narrow to very short and wide, 1.6–2.9 times as wide as long, with conspicuous structures. Dorsum with three pairs of longitudinal ridges, the middle one the widest, flat and wide or armed with long erect spines. Sublateral and lateral ridges with spines or with laterally directed lobes, sometimes located only at basal two thirds, sometimes reduced to a narrow line or to small tubercles. Base weakly or strongly emarginate, wider than anterior border. Lateral part of anterior margin weakly to strongly sinuate. Pronotum in lateral view appearing strongly convex because of the conspicuous dorsal structures (Figs 1, 5, 6, 22–31).

Scutellum very small, almost invisible.

Elytra oval, only in one species slender, 1.0–1.6 times as long as wide, broadly apically rounded, sides obliquely sloping to shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Sloping part between base and shoulders weakly or strongly concave. Striae narrow, weakly punctate, odd intervals more elevated than even ones, mainly in basal and apical part, with longitudinal flat tubercles on basal part and on elytral declivity. Basal tubercles in some species protruding over basal margin of elytra (Fig. 1).

Procoxal cavities contiguous, globular, placed at the middle of prosternum. Ventral part of anterior border strongly concave. Mesocoxae globular, mesosternal process very narrow, enlarged distally. Metacoxae transverse, separated by a distance equal to the diameter of a metacoxa.

Femora edentate. Protibia short and robust, inner edge sinuate, apex rounded, mesally enlarged, laterally arcuated, with fringe of very short, fine, blackish or brownish spines and with one hook-shaped spine at mesal angle. Meso and metatibia in both sexes with one short mesal spine. Metatibial corbels densely squamose. Tarsi short, segment 2 clearly wider than long, segment 3 much wider than previous ones, deeply bilobed. Claws fused shortly apicad of base.

Metasternal process obtuse. Ventrite 1 as long as or slightly longer than the combined length of ventrites 2, 3 and 4. Second barely longer than 3, third and fourth of the same length. All sutures straight, wide, deeply impressed (Fig. 58). Entire ventral side of body very densely covered by flat, overlapping oval or erect piliform scales. Ventrites 1 and 5 with semierect, irregularly scattered oval setae, ventrites 2, 3 and 4 with dense, conspicuous, regular row of wide, oval to rounded, semierect setae along their border.

Male genitalia strongly sclerotised. Tegmen with short manubrium and parameroid lobes, without armatures. Temones long, about twice as long as the short penis (Fig. 44).

Female genitalia. Apodeme of sternite VIII of medium length, wide, widest at midlength, apically terminated just inside of plate. Plate wide, umbrella-shaped, about as wide as long, without margo basalis and with very slender margo apicalis with short apical setae (Fig. 56). Spermatheca C-shaped, with short, regularly curved, pointed, sickle-shaped cornu, wide, large ramus and long, very slender, tubular nodulus (Figs 45–55). Ovipositor with gonocoxite wide, triangular-elongate, regularly tapered towards apex, strongly sclerotised and with long apical stylus with clustered setae (Fig. 57).

Distribution. The genus is known only from Western Cape and the western part of Eastern Cape (Fig. 61). A single specimen of *P. cornirostris* from the unclear locality "Natal, Plason" could be introduced.

Remarks. Lacordaire (1863) in his monumental classification listed *Porpacus* under Oosomini Lacordaire, 1863, defined by him as having corbels of hind tibia enclosed, elytra without shoulders, and tarsal claws connate, pointing out that *Porpacus* and *Pyctoderes* Schoenherr, 1823 were the only two genera of the tribe with tarsal claws free. Almost a century later, when the number of genera of Oosomini had quadrupled, Marshall (1942) split them into two tribes, including the genera with connate tarsal claws into his new tribe Embrithini, and leaving those with free tarsal claws in Oosomini. The genus *Porpacus* was placed by Marshall (1942) in Oosomini, and Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) also listed it among the 23 genera of this tribe. Borovec & Oberprieler (2013) transferred *Porpacus* to Embrithini, based on the tarsal claws being clearly fused from a short distance from the base.

Differential diagnosis. *Porpacus* is very unusual among the tribe Embrithini, and well characterised by the vestiture and the peculiar structure mainly of rostrum, pronotum and antennae. The characters which readily identify *Porpacus* are: very dense recumbent vestiture completely covering the body, except for the epistome and antennal club; very broad rounded raised elytral setae appearing as beadlike rows on odd intervals; recumbent setae on head, rostrum and pronotum in some species honeycomb-like; epifrons very deeply constricted between basal and anterior third, in some species with basal conspicuous tubercle; pronotum with three pairs of longitudinal ridges, sometimes armed with long spine- or lobe-shaped prominences; elytra with sides sloping obliquely towards shoulders; elytral interval 9 with a posthumeral tubercle with cluster of raised setae; antennal club very small.

***Porpacus brevicornis* sp. nov.**
(Figs 10, 22, 32)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, [South Africa], Willowmore [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], Capland, Dr. Brauns [lgt.] (BMNH).

Description. Body length: 4.94 mm.

Body very dark piceous, antennae and legs blackish, completely covered by earthy-brownish scales. Head, rostrum, pronotum, legs and antennae except clubs covered by erect scales, appearing like piliform setae. Elytra covered by irregularly oval, flat, overlapping recumbent scales with indistinct structure. Raised setae on body large, from regularly rounded to slightly wider than long, finely indistinctly longitudinally striate. On head and rostrum scales are somewhat smaller than pronotal and elytral ones, arranged in an irregular row along margin

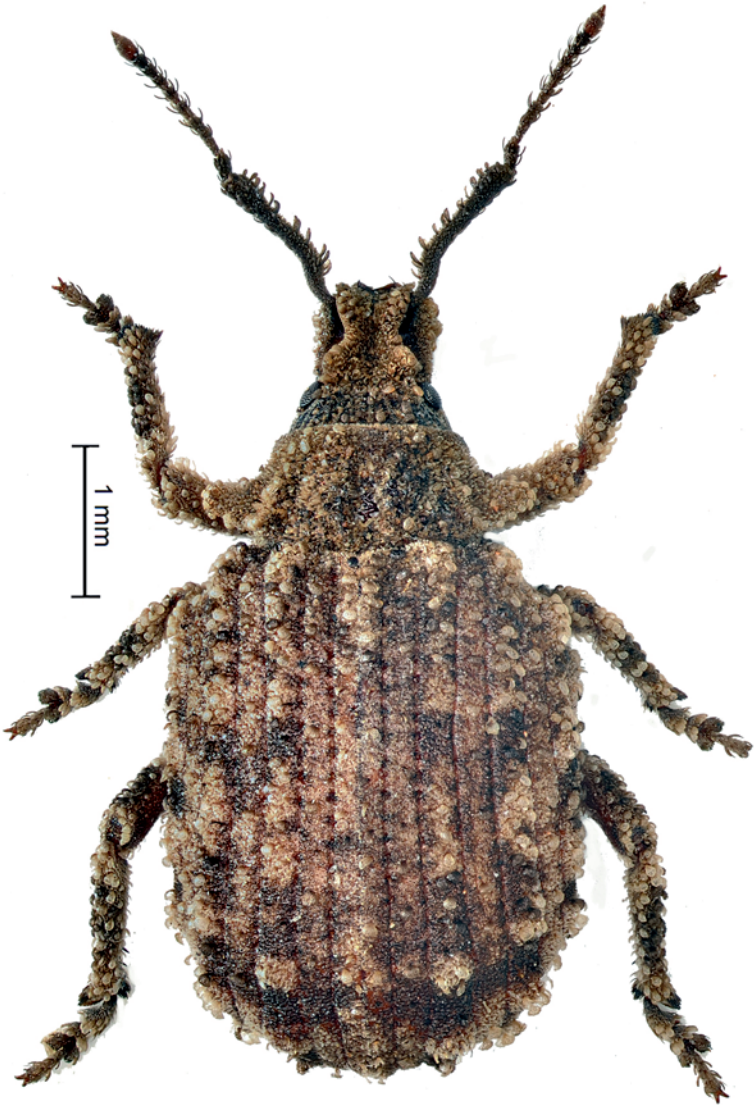


Fig. 1: *Porpacus gracilicornis* sp. nov., paratype, habitus, dorsal view.
Obr. 1: *Porpacus gracilicornis* sp. nov., paratyp, celkový vzhled, pohled svrchu.

of epifrons and dorsal margin of eye and clustered on the triangular prominence at base of epifrons. Raised setae on pronotum forming three irregular rows on the central flat ridge and an almost regular circlet on the connected sublateral and lateral flat ridges. Raised setae on elytra forming one regular row on interval 1, whereas on intervals 3, 5 and 7 the row is irregular. Interval 9 only with a single posthumeral cluster. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 with narrow clusters at the base, and intervals 3 and 5 with two large clusters on the two tubercles on their declivity. Antennal scape and funicle with slender long-oval raised slightly lifted setae, last funicular segment with bristle-shaped setae, club covered only by recumbent short fine hairs. Femora and tibiae densely covered by oval raised setae with bristle-shaped setae on inner apical part. Tarsi with very slender raised setae.

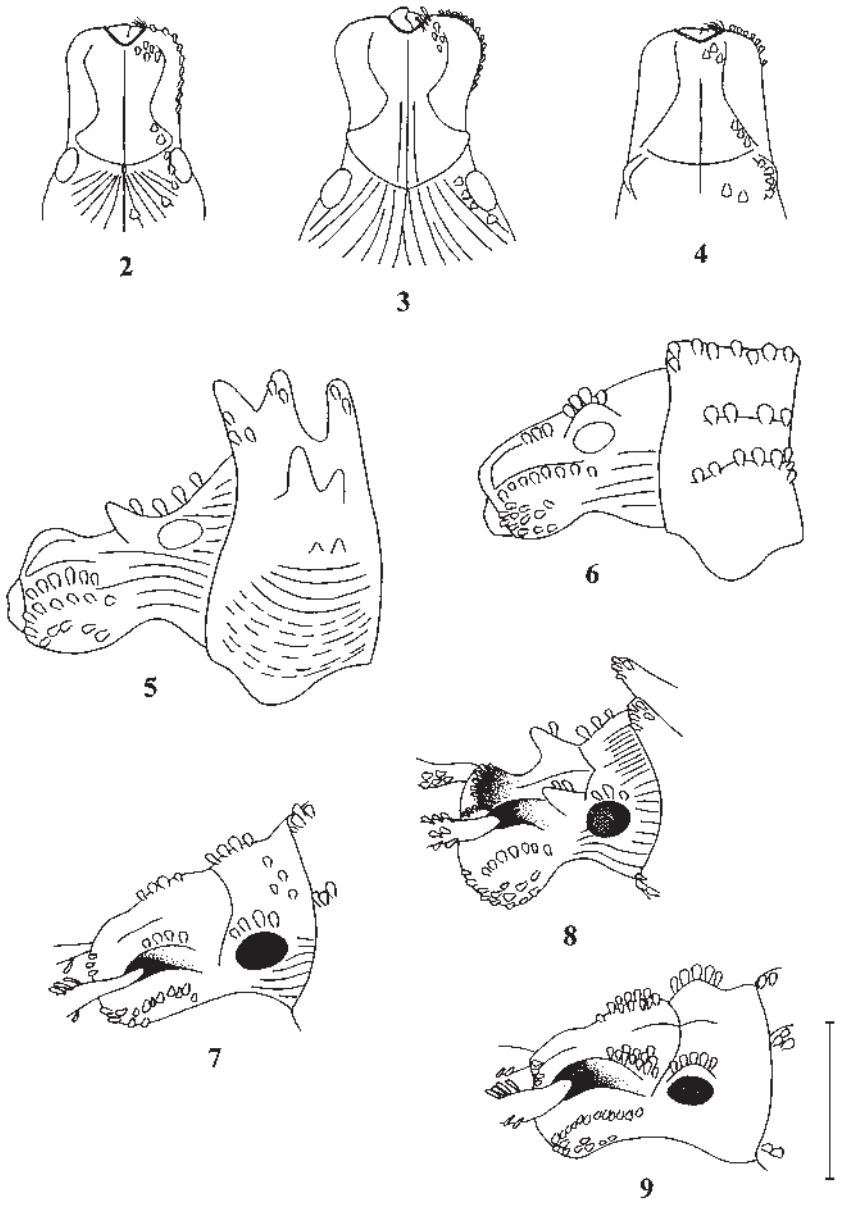
Rostrum 1.04 times as wide as long, regularly enlarged apically. Epifrons at base with weakly developed triangular prominences directed laterally, anteriad of them strongly tapered to the middle then widened again in anterior half of rostrum, sides convex. In its narrowest place epifrons is 0.44 times as wide as width of rostrum at the same place, and longitudinally is strongly depressed without visible longitudinal stria. At base epifrons is separate from interocular space by a U-shaped transverse stria, partly concealed by scales and slightly elevated, interocular space only with short narrow longitudinal stria. Rostrum in lateral view vaulted, dorsal margin of scrobe running parallel to dorsal margin of rostrum, ventral margin downcurved, scrobe enlarged distally, separated from eye by a distance equal to the diameter of the eye. Eyes small, in dorsal view not protruding from outline of the head, space below and behind eyes longitudinally striate.

Antennae very stout, scape only hardly longer than antennal funicle, at base very weakly S-shaped, for the majority of its length equally wide, at apex as wide at protibia at midlength, as wide as the widest segments and 1.6 times as wide as antennal club. Funicle very wide, segments 2 and 3 the widest, progressively and quickly narrowing towards apex, including the small club. First segment very wide, isodiametric, second robust, somewhat conical, 1.3 times as long as wide, third twice as wide as long, fourth 1.8 as wide as long, fifth 5 1.6 times as wide as long, sixth 1.5 times as wide as long, seventh 1.4 times as wide as long. Club 1.4 times as long as wide (Fig. 10).

Pronotum 1.77 times as wide as long, on basal half almost parallel-sided, distinctly constricted posteriad of anterior margin, gradually tapering anteriorly. Pronotum without distinct tubercles, with very wide flat central longitudinal ridges, and with narrow longitudinal furrow between them which is obviously narrower than the width of one central ridge. Sublateral and lateral ridges short, connected, running from base up to two thirds of the length, interval between central and sublateral ridges about twice as wide as that between both central ridges (Fig. 22). Pronotal base weakly bisinuate, in lateral view pronotum flat with anterior border weakly sinuose.

Elytra oval, short, 1.04 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, with sides sloping obliquely to angular shoulders and parallel behind the middle. Striae narrow, odd intervals in dorsal part weakly, in basal part much more convex than even ones, particularly the intervals 3, 5 and 7, intervals 3 and 5 on declivity with distinct tubercles.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin weakly bisinuate, apex rounded with fringe of about 10 fine yellow-brownish, short spines. Internal angle of protibia armed with one long, hook-shaped, brownish spine, laterally arcuated. Tibiae mesally enlarged. Tarsi short, ungular segment of protarsi 1.4 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.6 times as long as the preceding one.



Figs 2–9: *Porpacus*, dorsal (2–4), lateral (5–6) and dorso-lateral (7–9) view of head and rostrum. 2 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 3 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 4 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 5 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 6 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 7 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 8 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 9 – *P. youngai* sp. nov. Scale = 1 mm.
Obr. 2–9: *Porpacus*, vrchní (2–4), boční (5–6) a svrchně-boční (7–9) pohled na hlavu s noscem. 2 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 3 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 4 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 5 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 6 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923, 1923; 7 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 8 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 9 – *P. youngai* sp. nov. Měřítko = 1 mm.

Male genitalia with weakly rounded sides along the length, short apical part pointed, almost triangular with short concavity before apex. In lateral view shortly lengthened, apex straight, short, drop-shaped (Fig. 32).

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Easily distinguished from all other species by the extremely short and wide funicular segments (Fig. 10). Among the three species with wide funicular segments *P. brevicornis* sp. nov. is the only species with antennal scape somewhat S-shaped at base. Characters separating this new species from the other two species with short and wide funicular segments, *P. vesiculatus* and *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov., are listed in the key.

Etymology. The short funicular segments of this species suggested its name, meaning "with short antennae" in Latin.

Bionomics. Unknown.

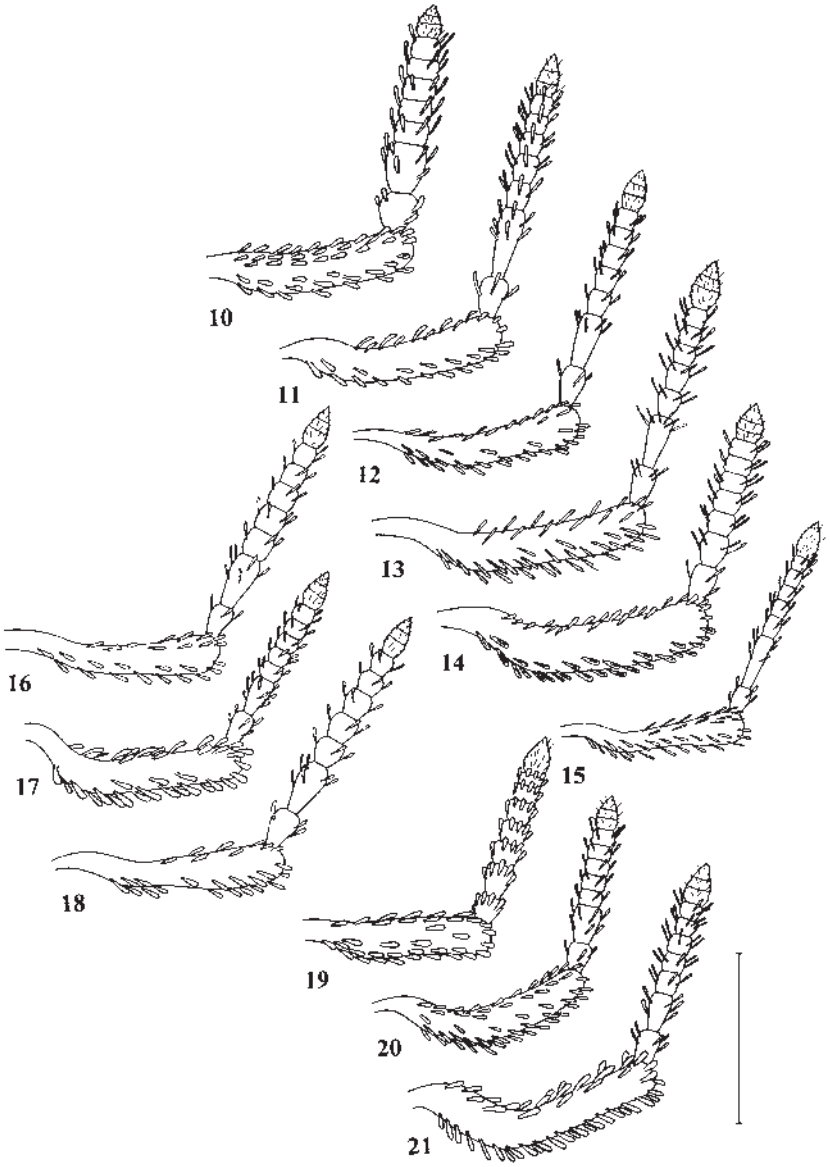
Distribution. South Africa: Eastern Cape.

Porpacus brevithorax sp. nov.
(Figs 2, 11, 23, 33, 45)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, South Africa: Willowmore Dist., Willowmore [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], x.1948, C. Koch [lgt.] (BMNH). Paratypes: 5 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore Capland [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], Dr. H. Brauns [lgt.]; 1 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore, Cape Colony [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], Dr. Brauns [lgt.]; 1 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore Cape Colony [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], Dr. Brauns [lgt.], 1908-212; 2 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore Cap. Col. [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], Dr. Brauns [lgt.]; 1 spec., [South Africa] Cape Col. Uitenhage [Eastern Cape, 33°46′S 25°24′E], Rev. J. A. O´Neil [lgt.] (all BMNH); 1 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore Capland [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], 1906, Dr. H. Brauns [lgt.] (SMTD); 1 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore Capland [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], Dr. H. Brauns [lgt.] (RMCA).

Description. Body length: 5.00–5.69 mm; holotype 5.25 mm.

Blackish, the whole body densely covered by earthy-brownish scales. Rostrum and pronotum covered by erect cup-shaped scales, appearing like a honeycomb. Elytra covered by irregularly rounded, flat, overlapping recumbent scales with irregular structure. Antennal scape, funicle and legs covered by erect scales, appearing like a piliform vestiture, only inner side of femora partly with oval recumbent scales. Antennal club with very short recumbent fine setae. Raised setae on rostrum and head oval, restricted to small groups on basal and apical tubercles and to a short line above each eye in dorsal view, whereas they are irregularly scattered on underside of rostrum in lateral view. Pronotum with conspicuous, very wide, rounded slightly lifted scales forming three irregular rows on central ridges and two irregular rows on sublateral and lateral ones. Semierect setae on elytra conspicuous, rounded, finely longitudinally striate, forming one regular row on interval 1 and two irregular rows on intervals 3, 5 and 7. Interval 9 only with a small, posthumeral cluster of setae. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 with longitudinal clusters at base, interval 3 and 5 with longitudinal clusters on elytral declivity. Even intervals with one, very sparse row of setae like those on odd intervals. Femora and tibiae densely covered with semierect short-oval setae, antennal scape and tarsi densely covered with semierect long-oval setae, antennal funicle with ringlets of erect, long, very slender, almost parallel-sided setae appearing like bristles.



Figs 10–21. *Porpacus*, right antenna. 10 – *P. brevicornis* sp. nov.; 11 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 12 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 13 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 14 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 15 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 16 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 17 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 18 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov., 19 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 20 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 21 – *P. youngai* sp. nov. Scale = 1 mm.

Obr. 10–21. *Porpacus*, pravé tykadlo. 10 – *P. brevicornis* sp. nov.; 11 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 12 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 13 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842, 14 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 15 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 16 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 17 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 18 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov., 19 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 20 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 21 – *P. youngai* sp. nov. Měřítko = 1 mm.

Rostrum 1.03–1.05 times as wide as long, distinctly widened anteriorly, with indistinctly concave sides. Epifrons with conspicuous tooth antero-laterally directed at base, deeply constricted at midlength, then widened again and with flat tubercles on anterior part. Apices of basal teeth not reaching rostral sides in dorsal view, epifrons at middle narrowest point about 0.4 times as wide as rostral width at the same place, anterior part about as wide as two thirds of rostral width at the same place. Epifrons with very slender, longitudinal stria along the whole length, separated from interocular space by very narrow U-shaped stria, and somewhat elevated. In lateral view rostrum with large basal tooth and smaller apical one. Antennal scrobe in lateral view narrow, furrow-shaped, somewhat curved, separated from eye by wide squamose stripe. Eyes small, in dorsal view indistinctly prominent from outline of head, in lateral view very close to dorsal border of head. Head in both dorsal and lateral view clearly longitudinally striate, striae arise from middle part of U-shaped transverse stria like spokes of a wheel (Fig. 2).

Antennae long, slender. Scape at base S-shaped, apical 4/5 straight and parallel-sided, equally wide along the whole length, narrower than protibia at midlength, twice as wide as antennal funicle and club. Scape long, only hardly longer than antennal funicle. Funicle very slender, first two segments conical, segments 3–7 cylindrical, from 3 to 7 gradually shortening. First segment 1.4 times, second 2.7–2.9 times as long as wide, third 1.3 times as long as wide, fourth and fifth 1.2 times as long as wide, sixth isodiametric, seventh 1.1–1.2 times as wide as long. Club twice as long as wide (Fig. 11).

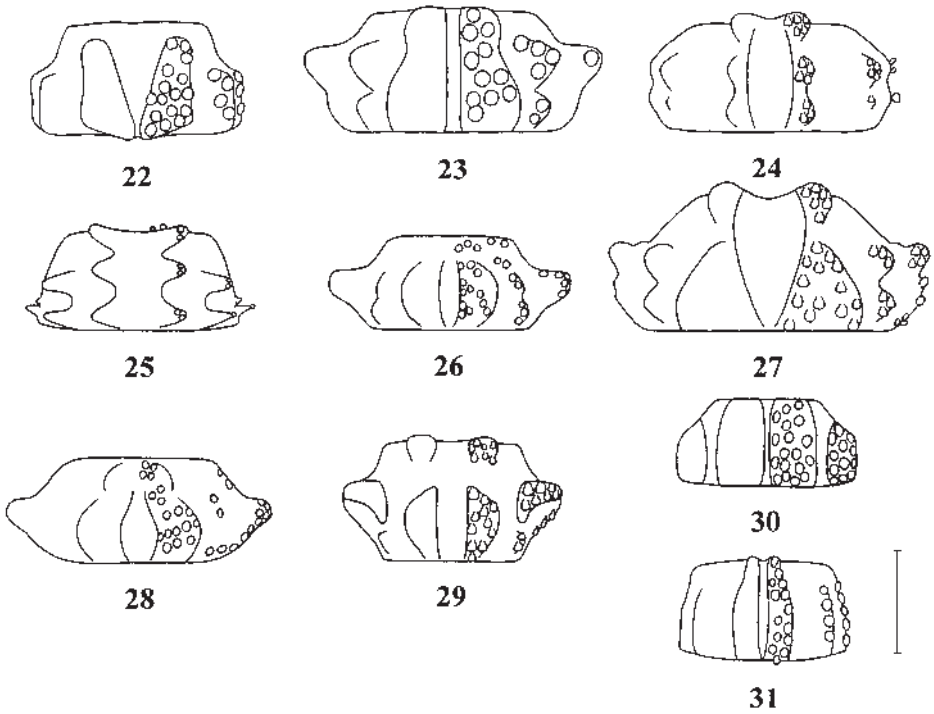
Pronotum very short and wide, 2.31–2.63 times as wide as long, at midlength strongly enlarged and lobe-shaped, clearly tapering forward. Pronotum flat, wide, strongly enlarged basally, with two central ridges and a narrow median longitudinal furrow. Sublateral and lateral ridges similar, lateral ones more developed than sublateral ridges. Both ridges consist of a large obtuse lobe at midlength and of a clearly smaller and separate obtuse lobe at base of pronotum (Fig. 23). Pronotum in lateral view short, flat, with lateral margin sinuose in the form of wide ocular lobes. In dorsal view base clearly bisinuate, distinctly wider than anterior margin.

Elytra oval, short, 1.23–1.34 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, sides sloping obliquely to shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Sloping part between base and shoulders very weakly concave. Striae narrow, very weakly punctate, odd intervals more elevated than even ones, in middle part weakly, in basal and apical parts more strongly. Intervals 3 and 5 at base enlarged, on apical declivity with low, longitudinal tubercles.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin strongly bisinuate, apex rounded with fringe of short, blackish, fine setae and with one long, hook-shaped spine at internal angle. Protibia laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.6 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.7 times as long as the preceding one.

Penis widest at base, regularly tapered towards apex with indistinctly concave sides, apex regularly pointed, about triangular with wide obtuse point and very weakly concave sides. In lateral view strongly vaulted with lengthened apical part, apex straight (Fig. 33).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with short and wide, regularly tapered apicad cornu. Ramus robust, subrectangular, longer than wide, obtuse, weakly curved. Nodulus wider than long, angular, with long and somewhat wide tube, distinctly curved, about parallel with ramus and about equally long as ramus (Fig. 45). Gonocoxite well sclerotised, regularly tapered apicad with long apical stylus, bearing setae. Ventrite 8 with umbrella-shaped plate, anterior margin slender, but distinct, angle shaped. Apodeme wide, moderately long.



Figs 22–31. *Porpacus*, dorsal view of pronotum. 22 – *P. brevicornis* sp. nov.; 23 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 24 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 25 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 26 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 27 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 28 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 29 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov.; 30 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 31 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923. Scale = 1 mm.

Obr. 22–31. *Porpacus*, vrchní pohled na štít. 22 – *P. brevicornis* sp. nov.; 23 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 24 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 25 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 26 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 27 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 28 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 29 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov.; 30 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 31 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923. Měřítko = 1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The very short and wide pronotum (Fig. 23) easily distinguish this new species from all other *Porpacus*, except *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov. Apart from the pronotal characters listed in the key below, *P. brevithorax* sp. nov. has basal tooth on epifrons clearly visible in dorsal and lateral view, epifrons with flat tubercles on anterior part and with slender longitudinal stria along the whole length, epifrons deeply constricted at midlength (Fig. 2) and apical part of penis regularly tapering (Fig. 33), whereas *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov. has basal tooth on epifrons weakly developed, indistinct in dorsal and lateral view, epifrons without tubercles on anterior part and with longitudinal stria in basal two thirds, basal third of epifrons deeply constricted, and apical part of penis obtuse (Fig. 37).

Etymology. The Latin name of the new species, meaning "with short pronotum" was chosen in reference to its extremely short and wide prothorax.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Eastern Cape.

Porpacus chenopodiae **sp. nov.**
(Figs 7, 12, 34, 46, 58)

Type material. Holotype: ♀, RSA [Republic of South Africa], Western Cape, East of Calitzdorp, 6.xi.2011, 33°31′965″S, 21°42′415″E, 301 m, M. Meregalli lgt. (TMSA). The specimen is in good condition and dissected, only antennal segments 3–7 including club of right antennae are missing. Paratypes: 1 ♂, [South Africa] Knysna [Western Cape, 34°01′S 22°58′E] (BMNH), the specimen lacks both the antennae; 1 spec., [South Africa] Knysna [Western Cape, 34°01′S 22°58′E] (SANC).

Description. Body length: 4.62–5.12 mm; holotype 5.12 mm.

Integument brownish to blackish, completely densely covered by earthy-greyish scales. Head, rostrum and pronotum densely covered by erect cup-shaped scales, appearing like a honeycomb. Elytra covered by irregularly oval, flat, overlapping adherent scales with somewhat indistinct structure. Antennae and the whole legs covered by recumbent scales, appearing by visible edges as piliform vestiture. Raised setae on body short and wide, almost rounded, on head and rostrum arranged in a row on the edge of the elevation above eye and on the edge of epifrons. On pronotum semiperpendicular setae form two irregular rows on the two central longitudinal ridges and one regular row on sublateral and lateral ridges. On elytra setae are in a regular row on odd intervals, and clustered at the base of intervals 5 and 7 and on tubercles on declivity of intervals 3, 5 and on the small tubercle placed on declivity of interval 7. Antennal scapes densely covered by slender, elongate-oval, semiperpendicular setae. Funicle with similar, but somewhat shorter and more slender setae, club without raised setae. Legs densely covered by short to elongate-oval semiperpendicular setae, shorter and narrower on tarsal segments, with several bristle-shaped setae along inner edges of tibiae.

Rostrum 1.03 times as wide as long, subquadrate, slightly tapered anteriorly with slightly concave sides. Epifrons without prominent teeth, at base as wide as interocular space, sinuously and strongly tapered anteriad in basal half, then widened again with slightly convex sides, with slender, deep, longitudinal median furrow reaching up to transverse stria. Epifrons between antennal insertion about as wide as one third of width of rostrum at the same place, wider than base of scape. Epifrons basally separate from interocular space by V-shaped, transverse narrow stria. Interocular space flat, base of epifrons elevated. Rostrum in lateral view slightly vaulted, scrobe without clear dorsal margin, ventral margin sinuous, directed to the ventral edge of eye, but not reaching it. Scrobe densely squamose. Head above each eye with low frame, dorso-laterally not visible, not covering eyes in dorsal view (Fig. 7). Eyes in lateral view moderately small, space below eyes with longitudinal striae, partly hidden by adherent scales.

Antennae slender. Scape 1.2 times as long as funicle, slender, at base somewhat S-shaped. Terminal three quarters somewhat curved, narrowest at the middle, widest at apical point. Scape at apical point slenderer than protibia at midlength, but wider than antennal funicle and club. Funicle slender and long, about equally wide along the whole length and with very small club regularly continuing to taper. Segments 1 and 2 conical, 3 to 7 cylindrical. First segment 1.5 times as long as wide; second 2.2 times as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 isodiametric; segments 5 to 7 1.1 times as wide as long. Antennal club twice as long as wide (Fig. 12).

Pronotum narrow, 1.56–1.65 times as wide as long, widest at basal half, on anterior half gradually narrowed, somewhat bisinuate at base. Disc without tubercles or spines, only

with six longitudinal ridges. Dorsal part with two median, wide, longitudinal ridges, barely prominent from anterior margins, with extremely deep, regular, longitudinal furrow between them. Sublateral and lateral ridges narrow, short, running from base to two thirds of the length, intervals between central and sublateral ridges only slightly wider than between sublateral and lateral ones (as in Fig. 31). Pronotum in lateral view with almost straight anterior border, dorsal surface flat.

Elytra slender, 1.43–1.46 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, with sides sloping obliquely to angular shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Striae narrow, weakly punctate, odd intervals at base much more elevated than even ones, less so on disc, particularly the intervals 5 and 7, whereas the interval 9 has a small tubercle lying behind the shoulder. Intervals 3 and 5 on declivity with feeble tubercles, interval 7 with almost indistinct tubercle.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin bisinuose, apex rounded with 6–8 small blackish spines and with one long, hook-shaped brownish spine at internal angle, laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.6 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.8 times as long as the preceding one.

Penis short, widest at base and tapered anteriorly, with rounded sides along its length, apex pointed without any concavity before tip, in lateral view slender, apically only shortly elongate, apex straight in short distance (Fig. 24).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with slender, short, regularly curved and pointed cornu; ramus robust and large, slightly longer than nodulus which is wide but extremely short; nodulus with pipe-shaped elongation; elongation obliquely connected to nodulus, with small rounded termination (Fig. 46). Ovipositor with gonocoxite regularly pointed, with slender apical stylus with long apical setae. Sternum 8 with umbrella-shaped, well sclerotised plate and medium sized apodeme.

Differential diagnosis. *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov. is very similar to *P. vesiculatus* and *P. youngai* sp. nov. in its narrow pronotum and epifrons without horn-like prominences at base. It is distinguishable from both species by head having the without tubercles above eyes (Figs 7, 9), much more slender antennae (Figs 12, 20, 21) and penis without concavity before the tip (Figs 34, 42, 43); more detail is given in the key below.

Etymology. The Latin name refers to the Chenopodiaceae, a family of plants from below which the holotype was sifted.

Bionomics. The holotype was sifted from the litter taken below a small Chenopodiaceae shrub of an unknown genus, together with *Porophorus odiosus* Boheman, 1845 (Tanyrhynchini), undescribed species of *Nama* Borovec et Meregalli, 2013 (Trachyphloeini), plus several different species of the Cyclomini Schoenherr, 1826 (Fig. 59).

Distribution. South Africa: Western Cape.

Porpacus cornirostris Boheman, 1842
(Figs 13, 24, 35, 47)

Porpacus cornirostris Boheman, 1842: 108.
Porpacus cornirostris Lona 1937: 361.

Type material. Lectotype (here designated): [small square label of vague colour] // 361 [combination handwritten and printed] // Chevrolat P. n. sp. [handwritten] // Coll. Chevrol. [printed] // Typus [red, printed] // NRM Sthlm Loan 2757/08 [green, printed] // LECTOTY-

PUS Porpacus cornirostris Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [red, printed] (sex not checked) (NHRS).
Species described based on an unspecified number of specimens from "Cap. Bonae Spei. Mus. Dom. Chevrolat." The lectotype is completely abraded, without raised setae on the whole body and lacking tarsi on all legs, and of right anterior tibia and tarsus.
Additional material examined. 1 spec., [South Africa] Natal, Plason (SMTD); 1 spec., [South Africa] Port Elizabeth, G. C. Dickson (TMSA); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, RSA [Republic of South Africa], Western Cape, Wilderness National Park, 33°59′087″S, 22°36′476″E, 5.ii.2005, 0 m, J. Hotový & J. Matějů lgt. (JSPC, RBSC); 1 ♀, South Africa, CP [Western Cape], George, 33°58′S, 22°28′E, i.1979, S. J. v. Tonder [lgt.] (SANC).
Description. Body length: 5.81–6.50 mm; lectotype 6.75 mm.

Blackish, only antennal club brownish. Whole body except for club densely covered by earthy-brownish scales. Rostrum and pronotum covered by erect scales, partly cup-shaped. Elytra covered by small, irregularly rounded, partly overlapping recumbent scales finely longitudinally striate. Antennal scape, funicle and legs covered by erect scales appearing like piliform vestiture or honeycomb, only middle part of femora with flat round scales. Antennal club with very short recumbent fine setae. Raised setae on rostrum, head and pronotum rounded, wide, clustered on tubercles of anterior and posterior part of epifrons and arranged in a short line between basal rostral tubercle and anterior border of pronotum. Lateral part of rostrum with irregularly scattered raised oval scales. Pronotum with conspicuous, wide, oval, semierect scales clustered on tops of all pronotal ridges. Elytra with half-recumbent conspicuous wide almost rounded setae, finely longitudinally striate, arranged in one regular row on interval 1 and two irregular rows on intervals 3, 5 and 7. Interval 9 only with a small cluster of setae on posthumeral tubercle. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 with indistinct, longitudinally seriate clusters on base and somewhat larger ones on tubercles of elytral declivity. Even intervals with single inconspicuous row of scattered setae like those on odd intervals. Femora and tibiae with dense semierect oval setae, antennal scape and tarsi densely covered by erect, long-oval setae, funicle with ringlets of erect, very slender, parallel-sided setae, appearing as bristles.

Rostrum short, strongly widened anteriorly, with feebly concave sides, 1.03–1.04 times as long as wide. Epifrons with conspicuous teeth at base anterolaterally directed, in dorsolateral view with tips directed forward, in dorsal view with tips reaching outline of rostrum. Epifrons in basal third deeply constricted, then widened again with rounded sides and with barely visible longitudinal tubercles on margins. Epifrons in narrowest part 0.5 times as wide as the width of rostrum in the same place, in anterior part about 0.6 times as wide as the width of rostrum in the same place. Epifrons with very slender, longitudinal stria along the whole length, longitudinally deepened, with flat transverse ridge in anterior part and with very narrow and hardly visible U-shaped stria at base. In lateral view rostrum with conspicuous basal and apical teeth. Antennal scrobe in lateral view narrow and short, furrow-shaped, with ventral border curved, separated from eye by squamose stripe as wide as length of scrobe. Eyes small, feebly convex, in dorsal view not prominent from outline of head, in lateral view much approaching dorsal margin of head. Head in dorsal and lateral view longitudinally striate, striae in middle part of head parallel.

Antennae slender, long. Scape bisinuously strongly curved at base, then almost straight, equally wide, at apex about as wide as protibia at midlength and 1.4 times as wide as antennal club, 1.3 times as long as funicle. Funicle slender, segments with fine structure. First three segments long, conical, fourth to seventh bead-shaped. First segment 1.7–1.9 times as long

as wide; second segment 2.1–2.3 times as long as wide and longer than first, third segment 1.3–1.5 times as long as wide, fourth segment 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide, fifth and sixth segments isodiametric, seventh segment 1.1–1.2 times as wide as long. Club large, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide (Fig. 13).

Pronotum 1.89–1.96 times as wide as long, in posterior half feebly enlarged, in anterior half tapered. Pronotum with two slender middle ridges and with wide deep median longitudinal furrow of equal width. Each middle ridge consists from three slender, low, distinctly separated tubercles along the whole length of pronotum, middle one somewhat wider than anterior and posterior ones. Sublateral and lateral ridges inconspicuous, placed in posterior part of pronotum. Each sublateral row with only two tubercles shorter than those on middle part of pronotum, central tubercles higher and wider than the basal one. Lateral row reduced to two very small, almost indistinct tubercles, central one visible, basal one almost invisible (Fig. 24). In lateral view pronotum with longitudinal, sinuose striae at the bottom, anterior border of pronotum feebly sinuose. Base feebly bisinuate.

Elytra oval, 1.30–1.33 times as long as wide, regularly rounded posteriorly, with sides sloping obliquely to shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. In dorsal view sloping part behind the base concealed by the large tubercle on base of interval 5. Striae narrow, indistinctly punctate, odd intervals somewhat more elevated than even ones, particularly in basal and apical parts. Intervals 3, 5 and less so also 7 at base strongly enlarged, on apical declivity with conspicuous, longitudinal tubercles.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin feebly sinuate, apex rounded with fringe of numerous, very short, fine, blackish spines and with one long, hook-shaped spine at internal angle. Protibia laterally rounded, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.3–1.4 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.8–1.9 times as long as segment 3.

Penis very short and wide, in ventral view about parallel-sided, with widely, feebly rounded apex with indistinct, very small little tooth at the middle. In lateral view extremely wide with obtuse apex (Fig. 35).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with slender, regularly curved cornu, large corpus and differentiated ramus and nodulus. Ramus conspicuous, about as long as cornu but distinctly wider, parallel-sided, obtuse. Nodulus short and wide, distinctly shorter and wider than ramus, with very slender and long "affix" at apex (Fig. 47).

Differential diagnosis. In the slender antennal funicle and shape of the pronotum *P. cornirostris* somewhat resembles *P. horridus* and *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov. From both species it is easily distinguishable by its pronotum very feebly enlarged in posterior half, very slender median pronotal longitudinal ridge consisting of three slender isolated tubercles, reduced lateral pronotal ridge (Figs 24, 27, 29), regularly rounded apex of elytra, and feebly rounded apex of penis with indistinct apical tooth, obtuse in lateral view (Figs 35, 38, 40). From *P. horridus* it is moreover distinguished by parallel-sided central longitudinal furrow on pronotum (Figs 24, 27), and from *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov. by basal rostral teeth directed dorsolaterally, strongly S-shaped basal part of antennal scape and strongly elevated tubercles on base of elytral intervals 3 and 5. Pronotum with three isolated tubercles on central ridge and reduced lateral ridge make *P. cornirostris* similar also to *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov., from which it easily differs by lower tubercles on central pronotal ridge (Figs 5, 24, 25), very slender antennal funicle (Figs 13, 14) and short penis with obtuse apex, and wide in lateral view (Figs 47, 48).

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Western Cape, Kwa-Zulu/Natal.

Porpacus decemcornutus sp. nov.

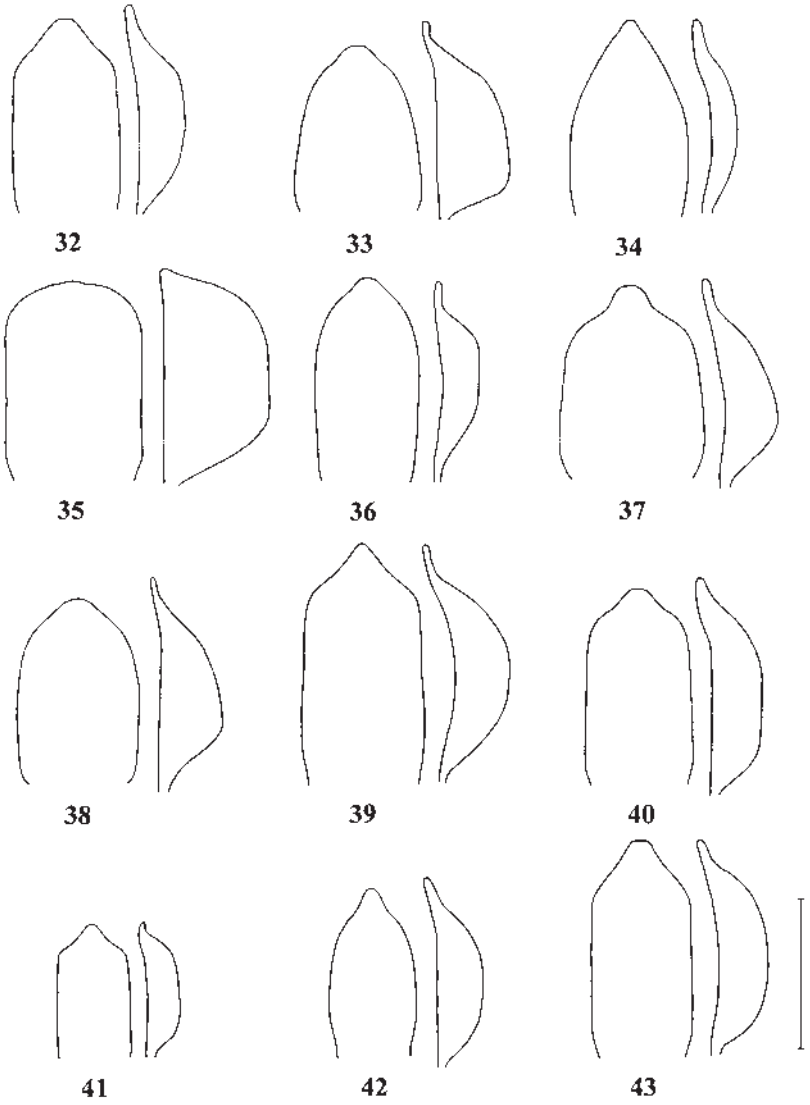
(Figs 3, 5, 8, 14, 25, 36, 44, 48, 56)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, [South Africa] Cape Province, Mossel Bay [Western Cape, 34°11′S 22°08′E], 28.XI.1938, R. E. Turner [lgt.] (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 spec., the same data as holotype; 9 spec., ditto, but 10.Feb.1939, 22.X.1938, 30.XI.1938, 21.XII.1938, 1-13.iii.1922, Febr. 1922 (2 spec.), Aug. 1921 and May 1921; 1 ♂, S. Africa, Cape, Mooselbaay [Western Cape, 34°11′S 22°08′E], 1939, R. E. Turner [lgt.] (all BMNH); 2 spec., [South Africa] Mossel Bay Cape [Western Cape, 34°11′S 22°08′E], I.1940, Nat. Museum S. Rhodesia (BMNH); 3 spec., [South Africa] Cape prov., Mossel Bay [Western Cape, 34°11′S 22°08′E], XII.1969, Besnard lgt. (RMCA); 1 spec., [South Africa] Cape Province [Western Cape], Wilderness, 22.4.1966, J. S. Taylor [lgt.] (SANC).

Description. Body length: 4.38–5.63 mm; holotype 4.94 mm.

Integument piceous to blackish, only antennal club reddish, the whole body completely covered by very dense light or dark brownish scales. Fresh specimens with feeble or strongly nacreous sheen mainly on pronotum and epifrons. Head, rostrum, pronotum and elytra with overlapping irregularly rounded recumbent flat scales, on head, rostrum and pronotum with irregular indistinct structure, on elytra with regular distinct structure. Raised setae on head and rostrum reduced to 4–5 long-oval setae on each side of head, between eye and apex of basal rostral prominence. Also pronotum with only some few raised setae, situated just on apex of tubercles. Elytra with regularly rounded longitudinally finely striate a little lifted setae arranged in one regular row on interval 1 and on two irregular rows on intervals 3, 5 and 7. Elevated tubercles on elytral basis and declivity with indistinct clusters of setae, interval 9 with only a small posthumeral cluster. Even intervals with regular row of rather scattered a little lifted setae. Antennae and the whole legs covered by erect scales, appearing like a piliform vestiture. Femora and tibiae with rounded half-lifted setae, antennal scape with long-oval raised setae, tarsi and antennal funicle with very dense slender raised ones. Antennal club with very short dense fine little hairs. Inner side of protibia, mainly in apical part, also with bristle-shaped setae.

Rostrum isodiametric, distinctly widening towards apex, with feebly concave sides. Epifrons deeply constricted at midlength, then widened again with convex sides, and with obvious antero-laterally directed tooth at base. Apices of basal teeth almost reaching rostral sides in dorsal view, at central constriction epifrons about 0.4 times as wide as width of rostrum in the same place, at antennal insertion about as wide as half of rostral width. Epifrons with very narrow, median longitudinal stria and with flat, obtuse transverse ridge between antennal insertion, concave when viewed in front. Epifrons separated from interocular space by very narrow not elevated U-shaped stria at the same level as head. In lateral view rostrum with basal tooth directed forward and with obvious swelling above antennal insertion. Antennal scrobe in lateral view narrow, furrow-shaped, feebly curved, ending at a long distance from eye. Eyes of medium size, in dorsal view feebly prominent from outline of head, in lateral view much approaching dorsal margin of head. Head in dorsal view clearly longitudinally striate, striae reaching the U-shaped margin separating head from epifrons. In lateral view space behind and below eyes with longitudinal striae, striae below eyes reaching up the underside of rostrum (Figs 3, 5, 8).



Figs 32–43. *Porpacus*, ventral and lateral view of penis. 32 – *P. brevicornis* sp. nov.; 33 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 34 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 35 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 36 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 37 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 38 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 39 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 40 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov.; 41 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 42 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 43 – *P. youngai* sp. nov. Scale = 0.50 mm.
Obr. 32–43. *Porpacus*, spodní a boční pohled na penis. 32 – *P. brevicornis* sp. nov.; 33 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 34 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 35 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 36 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 37 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 38 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 39 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 40 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov.; 41 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 42 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 43 – *P. youngai* sp. nov. Měřítko = 0,50 mm.

Antennae stout, scape bisinuously curved and regularly enlarged on basal fifth, then straight, equally wide and parallel-sided. Scape at apex as wide as protibia at midlength and twice as wide as antennal club, 1.5–1.6 times as long as antennal funicle. Funicle wide, short, first two segments conical, segments 3–7 cylindrical, without visible structure. First two segments 1.5 times as long as wide, third and fourth 1.4–1.5 times as wide as long, fifth and sixth 1.7–1.8 times as wide as long, seventh 1.5–1.6 times as wide as long. Antennal club small, short 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide (Fig. 14).

Pronotum slender, 1.96–2.09 times as wide as long, widest at base and irregularly tapered anteriorly. Pronotum armed with ten obvious, long, slender, pointed, perpendicularly erect spine-like tubercles. Each central row includes three long tubercles along the whole length of pronotum, basal tubercle somewhat more slender than the two anterior ones, which short basal part is somewhat connected. Each sublateral row includes only two tubercles, which are somewhat shorter than those forming the central row, and the basal one is more slender and pointed, whereas the other tubercle placed just behind the middle is wider and obtuse at extreme apex. The lateral row is reduced to two very small, almost indistinct elevations on basal half of pronotum. In lateral view pronotum with longitudinal, sinuose striae below, anterior margin feebly sinuose, base feebly bisinuate (Figs 5, 25).

Elytra wide, oval, 1.08–1.25 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, with sides sloping obliquely to angular shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Sloping part between base and shoulders in dorsal view deeply concave between basal elevated tubercles. Striae narrow, punctate, odd interval in middle feebly, in basal part strongly elevated and much enlarged. Base of intervals 3, 5 and 7 in the form of widened longitudinal tubercles, in dorsal view strongly prominent from basal margin of elytra, in lateral view directed forward. Intervals 3 and 5 on declivity with two rather small, low longitudinal tubercles.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin bisinuate, apex rounded with fringe of fine short blackish bristle-shaped setae and with one long hook-shaped brownish spine at internal angle. Tarsi short, ungular segment of protarsi 1.5 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.7 times as long as segment 3.

Penis a little asymmetrical, with feebly rounded sides along the whole length, in apical part widely rounded with short, wide apex, in ventral view right side obliquely sloping, left side rounded. In lateral view strongly vaulted in dorsal part and with shortly elongated apical part, apex straight (Fig. 36).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with short, regularly curved and tapered cornu. Ramus robust, rectangular, longer than wide, feebly curved, obtuse. Nodulus wider than long, with apical slender, long tube, obliquely to ramus (Fig. 48). Gonocoxite about triangular, regularly tapered apicad, with apical long, slender stylus bearing setae. Ventrite 8 with umbrella-shaped plate, with anterior margin slender, angle-shaped. Apodeme moderately long (Fig. 56).

Differential diagnosis. The wide funicular segments place this new species near *P. vesiculatus* and *P. brevicornis* sp. nov. From both species *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov. is very easily distinguished by its long, spine-shaped tubercles on pronotum (Figs 5, 22, 25, 31). From *P. vesiculatus*, apart the characters listed in the key, *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov. is distinguished also by its pronotum with four rows of spines (Figs 25, 31), recumbent pronotal round scales, protibia with fringe of more than 10 bristle-shaped setae instead of pronotum with six longitudinal flat ridges, pronotal recumbent scales honeycomb-shaped, protibia with only six small blackish spines as in *P. vesiculatus*. From *P. brevicornis* sp. nov., apart the characters listed in the key, *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov. is distinguished by its pronotal recumbent scales

rounded, epifrons with transverse ridge between antennal insertion and with obvious basal triangular prominences (Fig. 3), underside of rostrum and pronotum longitudinally striate (Fig. 5), shoulders in dorsal view with deep concavity and penis at apex asymmetrical (Fig. 36) instead of epifrons without transverse ridge on anterior part and with feeble basal prominences, underside of rostrum and pronotum without longitudinal striae, shoulders in dorsal view feebly concave and penis at apex symmetrical as in *P. brevicornis* sp. nov. The slender pronotum with well isolated three tubercles of the central pronotal ridge and reduced lateral pronotal ridge make *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov. somewhat similar also to *P. cornirostris*, from which it is easily distinguishable by the more raised tubercles of the central pronotal ridge (Figs 5, 24, 25), much wider antennal funicle (Figs 13, 14) and longer penis pointed at apex and slender in lateral view (Figs 35, 36).

Etymology. The Latin name, meaning "with ten horns", refers to the obvious pointed tubercles of the pronotum.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Western Cape.

Porpacus gracilicornis sp. nov.
(Figs 1, 15, 26, 37, 49)

Type material. Holotype: 1 ♂, South Africa, Western Cape, Montagu, 33°47′08″S 20°06′75″E, 18.XI.2007, G. Osella lgt. (GOAI). Paratypes: 1 ♀, the same data as holotype (GOAI); 11 spec., South Africa: W Cape [Western Cape], Montagu 33°47′08″S 20°06′79″E, 18.XI.2007, 300 m, E. Colonnelli [lgt.] (9 ECRI, 2 RBSC); 2 spec., the same data as previous, C. Giusto lgt. (CGRI); 1 ♀, S. Africa, Cape Province, Montagu [Western Cape, 33°47′S 20°06′E], 23-30 Sept. 1921, R. E. Turner [lgt.] (BMNH); 1 ♀, S. Africa, Cape Province, Heidelberg dist. [Western Cape], Breede River, 6.ii.1932, R. E. Turner [lgt.] (BMNH).

Description. Body length: 4.63–5.22 mm; holotype 4.59 mm.

Blackish, only antennal club reddish. Whole body densely covered by recumbent scales, the majority of which are earthy-brownish, on elytra dark brownish to blackish with light grey brownish scales on odd intervals creating small spots. Rostrum and pronotum covered by erect scales, appearing like a honeycomb or piliform setae. Elytra covered by irregularly rounded, flat, overlapping scales with indistinct structure. Antennae and legs with erect scales in the form of piliform vestiture. Raised setae on rostrum and head oval, arranged in longitudinal irregular row on margin of epifrons, arched row between eyes and groups of irregularly scattered setae at the bottom of rostrum. Almost recumbent setae on pronotum conspicuous, rounded, longitudinally finely striate, arranged in four irregular rows on central ridges, in a small cluster on sublateral ridges, and in a large cluster on apex of lobe of lateral ridges. Similar semierect setae on elytra in fresh specimens bicoloured, light brownish and blackish, creating irregular spots mainly on odd intervals. Interval 1 with one regular, intervals 3, 5 and 7 with two irregular rows, interval 9 with a small patch of setae just behind humeri. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 with clusters of setae on basal margin and on flat tubercles on elytral declivity. Even intervals with one row of more scattered identical setae (Fig. 1). Femora and tibiae densely covered by small oval semierect setae, inner edge of protibia also with slender, bristle-shaped raised setae. Antennal scape and tarsi with erect, slender, long-oval setae and antennal funicle with ringlets of erect very slender, about bristle-shaped setae. Antennal club with dense, very short and fine recumbent hairs.

Rostrum 1.08–1.13 times as wide as long, distinctly widened anteriorly. Epifrons with indistinct tooth at base, deeply constricted at basal third and widened again, with feebly convex sides at apical two thirds. Apices of basal teeth not reaching rostral sides in dorsal view, epifrons in constriction about as wide as half of width of rostrum in the same place, at apical third almost two thirds of it. Epifrons with longitudinal stria at basal two thirds, basal half somewhat widened. Epifrons separated from head by very narrow, U-shaped transverse stria, flat in middle. In lateral view rostrum in basal part with indistinct tooth, in anterior half strongly vaulted. Antennal scrobe in lateral view narrow, furrow-shaped, feebly curved, separated from eye by wide squamose stripe. Eyes small, in dorsal view indistinctly prominent from outline of head, in lateral view placed on dorsal third. Head in dorsal view clearly longitudinally striate, striae arise from middle part of U-shaped transverse stria like spokes of a wheel (Fig. 1).

Antennae slender, long. Basal fourth of scape gently S-shaped, apical third gradually widened towards apex, apex as wide as protibia at midlength, more than twice as wide as antennal funicle and about twice as wide as club. Scape 1.1–1.2 times as long as funicle. Funicle very slender, segments 1 and 2 conical, segments 3–7 cylindrical, gradually shorter towards apex. First segment1.7 times as long as wide; second 3.0–3.3 times as long as wide; third 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide; fourth and fifth 1.2–1.3 times as long as wide; sixth isodiametric; seventh 1.2–1.3 times as wide as long. Club 1.8–1.9 times as long as wide (Fig. 15).

Pronotum very short and wide, 2.54–2.87 times as wide as long, widest at basal third and here lobate, behind anterior margin clearly constricted. Disc with two wide flat central ridges strongly enlarged in basal part and flattened behind anterior margin, and with narrow longitudinal furrow, in some specimens widened at basal third. Sublateral ridges in the form of very narrow carina at basal two thirds, higher at basal part. Lateral ridges in the shape of large and wide dorso-ventrally flattened lobe at basal two thirds, this lobe is directed laterally and clearly prominent from outline of pronotum (Figs 1, 26). Pronotum in lateral view short, behind anterior border flattened, with lateral margin feebly sinuose. In dorsal view base clearly bisinuate, distinctly wider than anterior border.

Elytra oval, short, 1.22–1.26 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind with sides sloping obliquely to shoulders and then parallel behind he middle. Sloping part between base and shoulders very slightly concave. Striae narrow, feebly punctate, odd intervals indistinctly more elevated than even ones, more so in basal and apical parts. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 at base enlarged and feebly ridge-shaped, intervals 3, 5 and feebly so also interval 7 with flat tubercles on apical declivity (Fig. 1).

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin bisinuate, apex rounded with fringe of very short and fine black spines and with one long hook-shaped brownish spine at internal angle. Protibia laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi short, ungular segment of protarsi 1.4 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.6 times as long as the preceding one.

Penis at apex obtuse with small triangular tip at middle, behind apex constricted and then with feebly rounded sides. In lateral view strongly vaulted in dorsal side with lengthened apical part, apex straight and feebly enlarged (Fig. 37).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with short, curved, apically tapered, sickle-shaped cornu and large corpus directed on opposite side from ramus. Ramus wide, short, about as large as corpus and as long as nodulus. Nodulus very slender, tube-shaped, oriented to the same direction as apex of cornu (Fig. 49). Ovipositor with long, almost triangular, apically tapered gonocoxite, at

apex regularly tapered with long and slender styli with apical setae. Sternum 8 with umbrella-shaped, well sclerotised plate and medium size apodeme widest at midlength.
Differential diagnosis. Very wide prothorax with lateral lobe-shaped prominences make this new species similar to *P. brevithorax* sp. nov. See the comparative notes of *P. brevithorax* sp. nov. above and the key below to differentiate these two species.
Etymology. The slender antennae suggested the Latin name of this new species.
Bionomics. The recently collected specimens were sifted from litter of a town garden under ornamental plants growing below a white wall, on which some of the specimens were climbing on at dawn (Fig. 60). Adults of this species are apparently nocturnal, since there was no trace of them on plants during the day. Type material was collected together with *Afrophloeus squamifer* (Boheman, 1843), *Lalagetes edax* Marshall, 1939, *L. rudis* Marshall, 1958 (all Embrithini) and an undescribed species of *Nama* Borovec et Meregalli, 2013 (Trachyphloeini).
Distribution. South Africa: Western Cape.

Porpacus horridus Boheman, 1842
(Figs 16, 27, 38, 50, 57)

Porpacus horridus Boheman, 1842: 107.
Porpacus horridus: Lona 1937: 361; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 167.

Type material. Lectotype (here designated): Typus [red, printed] // Terra Caffr.[orum], Eckl. et Zeyh. [handwritten] // NRM Sthlm Loan 2756/08 [green, printed] // LECTOTYPUS Porpacus horridus Boheman, R. Borovec desig. 2012 [red, printed]; sex not determined (NHRS).

Species described upon an unspecified number of specimens from: "Terra Caffrorum. Dom. Ecklon et Zeyher".
Additional material examined. 1 spec., [small golden square label] // Cap. B. Spei [Western Cape] [printed] // Drege [printed] // Museum Stockholm [handwritten] // Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 [bluish, printed] // Type [red, handwritten] // Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden [printed] (SMTD). Although this specimen is labelled as type and comes from the Stockholm Museum, the locality and collector are different from those specified in the description and thus we do not consider it to be a syntype. 1 spec., Cap. B. Spei [Western Cape] (SMTD); 1 ♂, S. Africa, E. Cape [Eastern Cape], Amsterdamhoek, nr. Port Elizabeth [33°50′S 25°36′E], 14.v.2003, M. Russell [lgt.] (MMDE); 1 spec., Cap. b. sp. [Western Cape] (NHMW).
Redescription. Body length: 4.81–6.50 mm; lectotype 5.75 mm.

Blackish, only antennal club reddish. Whole body except antennal club densely covered by earthy-brownish scales. Rostrum and pronotum covered by erect scales, partly cup-shaped, appearing like a honeycomb. Elytra covered by irregularly rounded, flat overlapping recumbent longitudinally striate scales. Scape, funicle and legs covered by erect scales appearing like a piliform vestiture. Antennal club with very short recumbent fine setae. Raised setae on rostrum and head of two kinds, short and long oval, the latter restricted only to tops of tubercles and margins of epifrons, and forming a short regular line between the basal rostral tubercle and the anterior pronotal margin. Lateral part of rostrum with irregularly scattered slender raised setae. Pronotum with conspicuous wide quite irregularly polygonal slanted scales occurring only on longitudinal ridges: central ridges with one small group on anterior tubercles and with a large irregular group on the widened large flat posterior ones. Sublateral and lateral ridges bear isolate setae on top of bumps. Elytra with conspicuous wide semierect

setae, regularly rounded and finely longitudinally striate, arranged in one regular row on interval 1 and in two irregular rows on intervals 3, 5 and 7. Interval 9 only with one small, posthumeral cluster of setae. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 with narrow, longitudinal clusters at base and larger ones on tubercles of elytral declivity. Even-numbered intervals with single row of inconspicuous scattered setae similar to those on odd intervals. Femora and tibiae densely covered with semierect slender, long-oval setae, antennal scape and tarsi densely covered with slender, semierect, long-oval setae, antennal funicle with erect, long, parallel-sided curved setae appearing like bristles.

Rostrum 1.04–1.07 times as wide as long, strikingly widened anteriorly, and with weakly concave sides. Epifrons with conspicuous tooth at base, directed antero-laterally, in dorso-lateral view with apex directed forward, in dorsal view with apex reaching laterally the outline of rostrum. Epifrons in basal third deeply constricted, then widened again with rounded sides thus creating longitudinal tubercles on margins of epifrons. Epifrons at narrowest part 0.4–0.5 times as wide as rostral width in the same place, its anterior part about as wide as two thirds of rostral width at the same place. Epifrons with very thin longitudinal stria along the whole length, longitudinally impressed, with flat transverse ridge on anterior part and with very narrow and hardly visible U-shaped stria at base. In lateral view rostrum with conspicuous basal and apical teeth. Antennal scrobe in lateral view narrow and short, furrow-shaped, with ventral border weakly curved, separated from eye by wide squamose stripe. Eyes small, in dorsal view not prominent from outline of head, in lateral view much approaching the dorsal margin of head. Head in dorsal and lateral view longitudinally striate, striae in middle part of head parallel.

Antennae long and slender. Scape as long as antennal funicle, at base strongly S-shaped, then along the whole length straight, equally wide, only slightly widened at apex and here as wide as protibia at midlength and 1.6 times as wide as antennal club. Funicle slender, first two segments conical, third to seventh cylindrical, sixth and seventh slightly slenderer than third to fifth. First segment 1.5 times as long as wide, second twice as long as wide, third to fifth 1.2 times as wide as long, sixth and seventh 1.1 times wider than long. Club 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide (Fig. 16).

Pronotum 2.04–2.18 times as wide as long, posterior half enlarged and strongly lobate, anterior part tapering, disc with two central ridges and an anteriorly enlarged deep median longitudinal furrow. Each of the central ridges is formed by a tiny tubercle placed on anterior margin and by large, flat, irregularly trapezoidal, enlarged posteriorly ones on basal two thirds, whose inner side shows two longitudinal low knots, quite obvious in lateral view. Sublateral and lateral ridges similarly consisting of two longitudinal tubercles of different size, whose basal part is connected. Both lateral ridges are placed on posterior two thirds of pronotum (Fig. 27). Pronotum in lateral view short, anterior tubercles very prominent, the anterior sinuose margin in the form of wide ocular lobes. In dorsal view base somewhat bow-shaped, anterior border distinctly narrower than posterior one.

Elytra oval, short, angular, 1.12–1.26 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, sides sloping obliquely to shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Sloping part behind the base only very weakly concave. Striae narrow, indistinctly punctate, odd intervals more elevated than even ones, particularly on basal and apical parts. Intervals 3, 5 and somewhat also 7 at base enlarged and distinctly exceeding basal margin, apical declivity with conspicuous, longitudinal tubercles.

Tibiae short, internal margin of protibia weakly sinuate, apex rounded with fringe of short, blackish, fine setae and with one long, hook-shaped spine at internal angle. Protibia laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.6 times, ungular metasegment of metatarsi 1.7 times as long as the preceding one.

Penis short, widest at anterior third, weakly and regularly tapered basally with indistinctly rounded sides. Apex somewhat triangular, with obtuse tip and indistinctly concave sides. In lateral view ventral side straight and dorsal part strongly vaulted with straight and very slender lengthened apical part (Fig. 38).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with short and wide cornu, regularly curved and tapered apicad. Ramus robust, short, squared, straight, obtuse. Nodulus subtrapezoidal with slender, almost straight tube, widened apicad, about as long as ramus, obliquely placed to ramus (Fig. 50). Gonocoxite regularly tapered apicad, with long apical stylus bearing setae (Fig. 57). Ventrite 8 with umbrella-shaped plate, with slender apical margin, angularly-shaped. Apodeme moderately long.

Differential diagnosis. The slender pronotum and antennal funicle are very similar to those of *P. cornirostris* and *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov. However, *P. horridus* is easy distinguishable from *P. cornirostris* by its median longitudinal ridge with the two basal tubercles connected, obvious lateral ridge, anteriorly enlarged median pronotal furrow (Figs 24, 27) and penis slender in lateral view, with elongated apex (Figs 35, 38). The characters distinguishing *P. horridus* from *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov. are listed in the key.

Distribution. South Africa: Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Kwa-Zulu/Natal.

Porpacus muellerae sp. nov.
(Figs 17, 28, 39, 51)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, S[outh]. Afr[ica]: Little Karroo, Gamkabg. De Brug [Western Cape], 1000 m, 33.42 S – 21.57 E, 15.5.1995: E-Y: 3082 groundtraps. 30 days, leg. Tom Berry (TMSA). The specimen with both protarsi and entire left middle leg missing, dissected. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (TMSA); 1 ♀, S[outh]. Afr[ica], W Cape Prov. [Western Cape], Gamkaberg Nat. Res. 33.42 S – 21.57 E, 1.7.1998: E-Y: 3240 groundtraps, leg. Tom Berry (TMSA); 1 ♂, S[outh]. Afr[ica], SW Cape Papendorp dunes [Western Cape], 31.38 S – 18.12 E, 21.8.1981: E-Y: 1824 day, red dunes leg. Endrödy-Younga (TMSA); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, SOUTH AFRICA, C. P. [Western Cape], Strandfontein area, 31.46 S 18.14 E, 16.ix.1986, R. Oberprieler [lgt.] (SANC); 1 ♂, SOUTH AFRICA, WC [Western Cape], Gamkaskloof Nat. Res., 33.31 S 21.37 E, xii.1995, M. de Jager [lgt.] (SANC).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂, S[outh]. Afr[ica], Western Cape, Anysberg Nature Res., 33°29′556″S, 20°34′077″E, 11.XII.2008, at night, leg. R. Lyle, D. du Plessis (TMSA). This 5.66 mm long male is identical with typical specimens of *P. muellerae* sp. nov., except its scape and antennal segments are more slender, and so it is not included in the type series.

Description. Body length: 4.44–5.16 mm; holotype 5.16 mm.

Integument dark brownish to blackish, only antennal club distinctly lighter, reddish, completely covered by dense earth-brownish scales. Head with rostrum and pronotum densely covered by erect cup-shaped scales, appearing like a honeycomb. Elytra covered by irregularly oval, flat, overlapping recumbent scales with somewhat indistinct structure. Antennae and the whole legs covered by adpressed erect scales. Raised setae on body long-

oval, wide, on head and rostrum these semierect setae form a thin regular row on edge of epifrons elevation, and a short thin row above eye. Interocular space with arched thin row of raised setae. On pronotum half-lifted setae are clustered in large spot on central longitudinal ridges and form a regular row on lateral ridges, besides a thin row on edge of pronotal base. Group on central longitudinal ridges large, X-shaped, widest on pronotal and basal margin of pronotum, slenderer on constricted middle part. On elytra half-lifted setae are arranged in regular rows on odd intervals 1, 3 and 5, and are clustered at the base of intervals 3, 5 and 7 and on tubercles on declivity of intervals 3 and 5. Elytral interval 7 with row of clusters on small tubercles along the whole length. Antennal scape very densely covered by slender, long, semiperpendicular setae. Antennal funicle with similar, conspicuous, but somewhat shorter and slenderer setae, club without raised setae. Legs densely covered by short to long-oval semiperpendicular setae, shorter and narrower on tarsal segments, with several bristle-shaped setae in mesal edges of tibiae.

Rostrum 1.04–1.06 times as wide as long, subquadrate, with regularly concave sides. Epifrons without prominent teeth, at base as wide as interocular space, strongly sinuously tapered anteriad of antennal insertion, then widened again for a short distance, with shallow, wide, longitudinal median furrow along the whole length. Epifrons between antennal insertion slightly wider than one third of width of rostrum in the same place, about as wide as antennal scape in apical part. At base epifrons is separated from interocular space by somewhat U-shaped, transverse, shallow stria. Interocular space flat, epifrons from base elevated. Rostrum in lateral view weakly vaulted, with two indistinct, longitudinal, flat tubercles, not prominent laterally. Scrobe without obvious dorsal margin of, ventral margin sinuous, directed below ventral edge of eye. Scrobe densely squamose, enlarged distally. Head above each eye with very flat, indistinct, longitudinal tubercle, with longitudinal cluster of raised setae. Eyes in dorsal view small, flat, not prominent from outline of head, in lateral view eye small, space behind and below eyes with longitudinal striae, sometimes concealed by scales.

Antennae very stout, scape 1.4–1.5 times as long as funicle, very wide, at base very strongly S-shaped curved. Straight terminal part parallel-sided, about as wide as protibia at midlength, about 1.5 times as wide as antennal funicle at widest point. Funicle wide, about the same width along the whole length and with very small club regularly continuing in tapering. Segments 1 and 2 conical, segments 3–7 cylindrical. First segment 1.2–1.3 times as long as wide; second 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide; third 1.6–1.7 times as wide as long, fourth to seventh twice as wide as long. Antennal club 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 17).

Pronotum very short and wide, 2.47–2.63 times as wide as long, widest at basal half, in anterior half clearly narrower than in basal half, gradually narrowed anteriorly, at base weakly bisinuate. Pronotum with two median X-shaped wide and flat longitudinal ridges, not protruding from anterior and posterior margins but here widened, in the middle narrow and constricted, longitudinally split by deep, wide, parallel-sided longitudinal furrow. Sublateral ridges missing, pronotum between median and lateral ridges regularly vaulted, only with 2-3 semierect long-oval setae. Lateral ridges consisting of large basal rounded, dorso-ventrally flattened lobe, distinctly prominent from outline of pronotum (Fig. 28). Pronotum in lateral view with dorsal surface flat, only anterior border a little deepened.

Elytra slender, 1.21–1.31 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, with sides sloping obliquely to angular shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Striae wide, distinctly punctate, odd intervals in dorsal part weakly, in basal one much more elevated than even

ones, particularly the intervals 3, 5 and 7, interval 9 with a small tubercle behind the shoulder. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 on declivity with distinct tubercles, interval 7 with small indistinct tubercles along the whole length.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin bisinuate, apex rounded with a fringe of small blackish, bristle-shaped spines and with one long, hook-shaped brownish spine at internal angle, laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.6 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.7 times as long as the previous one.

Penis with weakly rounded sides, the short apical part pointed with short concavity before apex. In lateral view wide, lengthened in apical part, apex straight (Fig. 39).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with short, wide, pointed cornu, with robust, wide ramus, slightly longer than wide and with a quite blunt tip, nodulus subtrapezoidal, as wide as ramus but shorter. Tube of nodulus slender, pipe-shaped, slightly shorter than ramus and almost perpendicular to it (Fig. 51). Ovipositor with gonocoxite well-sclerotised, regularly pointed, the slender apical stylus with apical setae. Ventrite 8 with umbrella-shaped, well sclerotised plate, slender, longer than the wide and medium sized apodeme.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is very similar to *P. vesiculatus* in the slender elytra and rostral epifrons without horn-like prominences at the base, but it differs from that species in the characters listed in the key, and also by the longitudinal stria on epifrons shorter, reaching only anterior margin of eyes (in *P. vesiculatus* stria reaches posterior margin of eyes), wide, distinctly punctured elytral striae (in *P. vesiculatus* elytral striae slender with indistinct punctures), elytra wider, 1.21–1.41 times as long as wide (in *P. vesiculatus* elytra slenderer, 1.38–1.56 times as long as wide), apex of protibia with a fringe of dense, bristle-shaped spines (in *P. vesiculatus* apex of protibia with a row of only 6 spines), penis wider with shorter apex (Fig. 39) (in *P. vesiculatus* penis slenderer with longer apex (Fig. 42)).

Etymology. Species dedicated to Ruth Müller, curator of Ditsong National Museum in Pretoria, who loaned us very interesting material of Entiminae for study.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Western Cape.

Porpacus pseudohorridus sp. nov.
(Figs 18, 29, 40, 52)

Type material. Holotype: 1 ♂, [South Africa] Uitenhage [Eastern Cape, 33°46′S 25°24′E], Cape Col., G. O Neil [lgt.] (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 spec., the same data as holotype (BMNH); 1 ♂, [South Africa] Uitenhage [Eastern Cape, 33°46′S 25°24′E], Cape Col., Father O'Neil [lgt.] (BMNH); 2 spec., [South Africa] Uitenhage [Eastern Cape, 33°46′S 25°24′E], Cape Col., Don. Horn [lgt.] (BMNH); 1 ♀, [South Africa] Algoa Bay [Eastern Cape, 33°50′S 25°50′E, now Port Elizabeth], Capland, Dr. Brauns [lgt.] (BMNH); 1 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], Capland, Dr. Brauns [lgt.] (TMSA); 1 spec., S. Afr. [South Africa], CP [Eastern Cape], Steytlerville (Advice), 33°20′S 24°20′E, 10-15.xi.1967, H. K. Munro [lgt.] (SANC).

Description. Body length: 4.75–5.94 mm; holotype 4.96 mm.

Blackish, except for reddish antennal club. Whole body except antennal club densely covered by earthy-brownish scales. Rostrum and pronotum covered by erect partly cup-shaped scales appearing like a honeycomb. Elytra covered by irregularly rounded flat overlapping

recumbent longitudinally striate scales. Antennal scape, funicle and legs covered by erect scales, appearing like a piliform vestiture. Antennal club with very short recumbent fine setae. Raised setae on rostrum and head rounded and oval, rounded ones creating clustered on tubercles of epifrons, and oval ones forming a short regular line between basal rostral tubercle and anterior pronotal border. Lateral part of rostrum with irregularly scattered wide rounded scales. Pronotum with conspicuous, wide, almost regular half-recumbent scales gathered on tops of all pronotal ridges. Elytra with conspicuous, wide, semierect setae, irregularly rounded and finely longitudinally striate arranged in one regular row on interval 1 and one wider, irregular rows on intervals 3, 5 and 7. Interval 9 only with one small, posthumeral cluster of setae. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 with indistinct, longitudinal clusters at base and somewhat larger ones on tubercles of elytral declivity. Even intervals with one inconspicuous row of scattered setae similar to those on odd intervals. Femora and tibiae densely covered with wide, rounded to short-oval semierect setae. Antennal scape and tarsi densely covered with slender, semierect, long-oval triangular setae, funicle with ringlets of erect, long setae, long-oval on basal part of funicle, bristle-shaped on apical part.

Rostrum short, about isodiametric, much widened anteriorly and with weakly concave sides. Epifrons with conspicuous tooth at base laterally directed, in dorsolateral view regularly triangular and in dorsal view with apex almost reaching outline of rostrum. Epifrons deeply constricted about in the middle, then widened again with rounded sides, with a second smaller tubercle over antennal insertion. Epifrons in narrowest part 0.5–0.6 times as wide as rostral width in the same place, in anterior part wider than two thirds of width of rostrum in the same place. Epifrons widely deepened along the whole length with hardly visible median stria, with low transverse ridge created by anterior tubercle, and hardly visible U-shaped stria at base. In lateral view with larger posterior and smaller anterior tubercle. Scrobe in lateral view narrow and short, furrow-shaped, ventral border curved, directed to ventral margin of eye, scrobe separated from eye by wide squamose stripe. Eyes small, not protruding from outline in dorsal view and much approaching dorsal border in lateral view. Space behind and below eyes longitudinally striate.

Antennae slender and long. Scape bisinuously moderately curved and regularly enlarged on basal third, then almost straight, slender and weakly widening towards apex. Scape at apex as wide as protibia at midlength and more than twice as wide as antennal club, as long as antennal funicle. Funicle slender, segments 1 and 2 conical, segments 3 to 7 bead-shaped, well separated. First segment 1.2–1.3 times as long as wide, second twice as long as wide, third 1.2 times as long as wide, fourth and fifth isodiametric, sixth and seventh 1.2 times as wide as long. Club very small, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide (Fig. 18).

Pronotum 1.73–1.77 times as wide as long, widest across lateral lobe at midlength, anteriorly and posteriorly constricted, anterior margin narrower than posterior one. Pronotum with two central ridges and with narrow, almost parallel-sided deep median longitudinal furrow. Central ridge consisting of isolate tubercles on anterior pronotal margin and of two large, ill-defined tubercles on posterior half which are shallowly transversally separated, their separation is visible only in lateral view. Sublateral and lateral ridges connected and creating one lateral large, U-shaped tubercle with the connected part directed forward and the open part directed backward. Anterior part of lateral ridge very high and obvious in dorsal view, posterior part at a much lower level (Fig. 29). Pronotum in lateral view short, anterior central tubercles very high, anterior border sinuose in the form of wide ocular lobes. In dorsal view base weakly arched, anterior central tubercles protruding from anterior pronotal border.

Elytra short-oval, almost square, 1.19–1.25 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, and with sides sloping obliquely to shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Sloping part behind the base almost straight. Striae narrow, indistinctly punctate, odd intervals more elevated than even ones, particularly on elytral declivity. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 at base weakly enlarged but not protruding from base in dorsal view, on apical declivity with conspicuous, longitudinal tubercles.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin somewhat bisinuate, apex rounded with fringe of short, yellowish, fine bristles and with one long, hook-shaped spine at internal angle. Protibia laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.6 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.8 times as long as the preceding one.

Penis short, about equally wide along the whole length with very weakly arcuate sides. Apex pointed, point rounded with distinctly concave sides before. In lateral view with ventral side almost straight and dorsal part strongly vaulted with straight short lengthened apical part (Fig. 40).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with short and wide, regularly curved and tapered cornu, with robust and long, subrectangular ramus, obtuse. Nodulus short and wide, almost twice as wide as long, perpendicular to ramus, with obliquely placed tube, double sinuate, enlarged apicad (Fig. 52). Ovipositor with gonocoxite well-sclerotised, regularly pointed, the slender apical stylus with apical setae. Ventrite 8 with umbrella-shaped, well sclerotised plate, slender, longer than the wide and medium sized apodeme.

Differential diagnosis. The slender antennal funicle and pronotum make this new species very similar to *P. cornirostris* and *P. horridus*. From *P. cornirostris* it is easy distinguishable by the connected two basal tubercles of the central longitudinal ridge, the developed lateral ridge (Figs 24, 29), the triangular basal tooth on rostrum in dorsolateral view, the tubercles on elytral base not protruding and the penis slender in lateral view, with elongate apex (Figs 35, 40). From *P. horridus* it is distinguished by the characters listed in the key.

Etymology. The new species takes its name from its similarity to *P. horridus*.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Eastern Cape.

***Porpacus stalsi* sp. nov.**
(Figs 19, 30, 41, 53)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, SOUTH AFRICA, S. Cape [Western Cape], Uniondale, 33.39 S, 23.07 E, 19.i.1979, SJ vanTonder, CKok (SANC). The specimen is in good condition and dissected. Paratypes: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, the same data as holotype (SANC).

Description. Body length: 4.19–4.31 mm; holotype 4.31 mm.

Integument blackish, only antennal club lighter, reddish. The whole body densely covered by adherent scales of indistinct structure. Raised setae regularly rounded, wide, conspicuous, on head with rostrum and elytra semierect, on pronotum semiadherent. Setae create thin regular row on edge of epifrons elevation and subocular fringe. Interocular space with arched thin row of raised setae. Elevated area on pronotum densely, irregularly covered by semiadherent setae. Elytra with one dense, irregular row of setae on odd intervals and very sparse row on even intervals. Semierect setae are clustered on tubercles on declivity of intervals 3, 5 and 7. Antennal scape and funicle densely covered by slender, about parallel-sided, somewhat

long, semiadherent setae. Legs densely covered by long-oval, semiadherent setae, narrower on tarsal segments.

Rostrum 1.09–1.14 times as wide as long, subquadrate, with about parallel, straight sides. Epifrons without prominent basal teeth, at base somewhat narrower than width of interocular space, strongly sinuously tapered anteriad and then widened again, narrowest at midlength, here 0.4–0.5 times as wide as rostral width in the same place. Epifrons with shallow, wide, longitudinal median furrow along the whole length. Epifrons at base separated from interocular space by weakly arched, transverse, narrow stria. Interocular space flat, epifrons from base elevated. Rostrum in lateral view weakly vaulted. Scrobe with dorsal border ill-defined, directed above eye and ventral margin weakly curved, directed against ventral border of eye, enlarged distad, densely squamose. Head above eye without any tubercle. Eyes in dorsal view small, flat, not prominent from outline of head, in lateral view placed in the middle of height of head.

Antennae stout, scape 1.3–1.5 times as long as funicle, very wide, at base somewhat S-shaped curved. Apical two thirds of scape about parallel-sided, slightly curved and slightly narrower than protibia at midlength, at apex almost 1.5 times as wide as funicle at widest point. Funicle wide, from segment 2 weakly and regularly tapered anteriad, with very small club regularly continuing in tapering. Segments 1 and 2 conical, segments 3–7 cylindrical, transverse. First segment 1.5 times as long as wide; second segment 1.6–1.8 times as long as wide and 1.4–1.5 times as long as previous segment. Third and fourth segment 1.3 times as wide as long; fifth and sixth segment 1.6–1.7 times as wide as long and seventh segment 1.8–1.9 times as wide as long. Antennal club 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide (Fig. 19).

Pronotum short and wide, 1.92–2.08 times as wide as long, widest at basal quarter, at basal half with rounded sides, at apical half tapered to anterior border. Base almost straight. Pronotum without median or lateral ridges, only with flat, ill-defined, weakly elevated areas, bearing subadherent rounded scales. Disc of pronotum with two longitudinal very wide, elevated areas, along the whole length with shallow, narrow, longitudinal median furrow (Fig. 30). Lateral part with subquadrate elevated area at basal two thirds. Pronotum in lateral view flat.

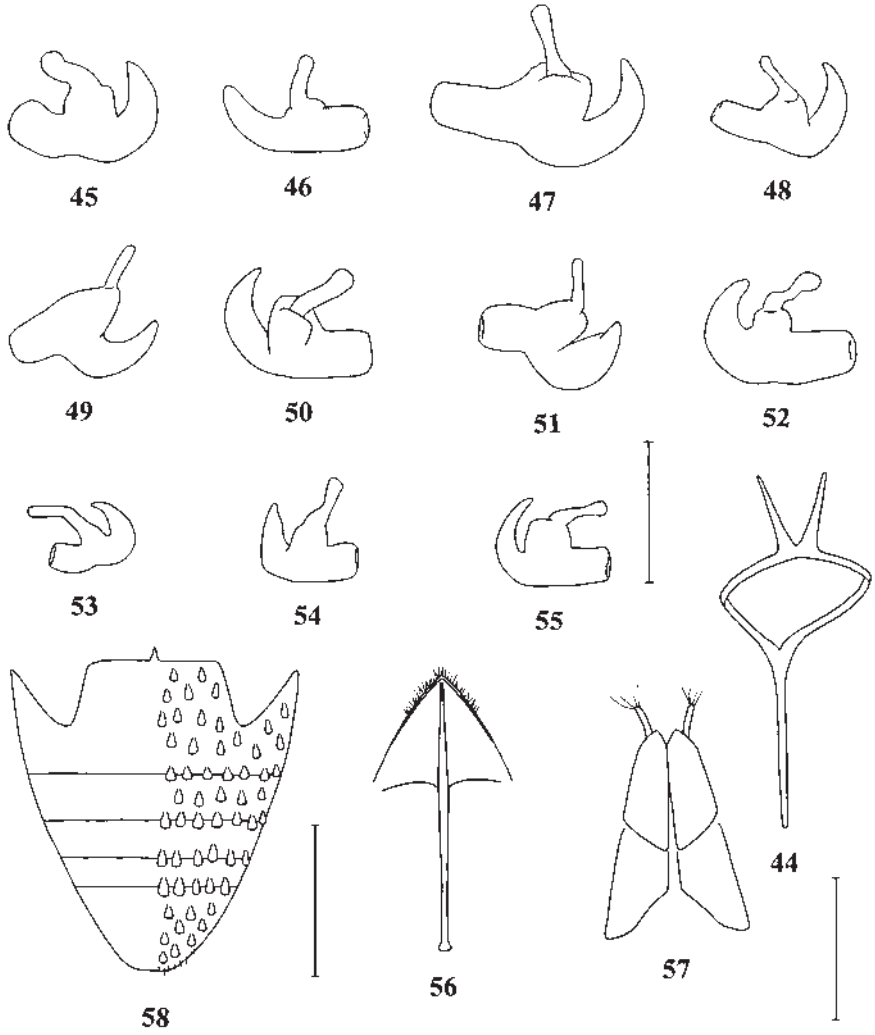
Elytra 1.35–1.37 times as long as wide, about parallel-sided, broadly rounded apicad, with sides sloping obliquely to angular shoulders. Striae punctate, odd intervals slightly more elevated than even ones. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 on declivity with distinct tubercles.

Tibiae short, robust, protibia with internal margin weakly bisinuate, apex rounded with a row of short, fine, black spines and with one hook-shaped spine at internal angle, laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.4 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.7 times as long as previous one.

Penis short, almost parallel-sided, apical part obtuse with triangular point, with concavity before apex. In lateral view weakly curved, with lengthened apical part (Fig. 41).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with short, wide, weakly curved and regularly pointed cornu. Ramus robust, wide, longer than wide, angular, curved, at apex obtuse. Nodulus wider than long, angular, with slender tube, long, distinctly longer than ramus or cornu, at midlength angularly curved (Fig. 53). Ovipositor with gonocoxite long, regularly tapered apicad, with short apical stylus bearing setae. Ventrite 8 with umbrella-shaped, big plate, with slender anterior margin, without posterior margin and with slender and medium sized apodeme.

Differential diagnosis. This species is easily distinguishable from all other *Porpacus* species by the pronotum without median or lateral ridges, only with flat, ill-defined, weakly elevated areas (Fig. 30) and the spermatheca with the nodulus longer than the cornu (Fig.



Figs 44–58. *Porpacus*, tegmen (44), spermatheca (45–55), sternite VIII in female (56), ovipositor (57) and abdominal ventrites (58). 44 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 45 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 46 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 47 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 48 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 49 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 50 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 51 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 52 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov.; 53 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 54 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 55 – *P. youngai* sp. nov. Scale = 0.50 mm; 56 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 57 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842. Scale = 0.50 mm; 58 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov. Scale = 1 mm.

Obr. 44–58. *Porpacus*, tegmen (44) a spermatéka (45–55), sternit VIII samic (56), ovipositor (57) a zadečkové ventrity (58). 44 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 45 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 46 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 47 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 48 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 49 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 50 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 51 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 52 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov.; 53 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 54 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 55 – *P. youngai* sp. nov. Scale = 0.50 mm; 56 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 57 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842. Měřítko = 0,50 mm; 58 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov. Měřítko = 1 mm.

53). It resembles *P. muellerae* sp. nov. by the epifrons without horn-like prominences at base and even elytral intervals with raised setae. *P. stalsi* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *P. muellerae* sp. nov. by its more slender pronotum, 1.92–2.08 times as wide as long (Fig. 28) (*P. muellerae* sp. nov. has pronotum 2.47–2.63 times as wide as long (Fig. 29)), rostrum with straight sides (*P. muellerae* sp. nov. has rostrum with concave sides) and ventral border of scrobe directed against ventral border of eye (*P. muellerae* sp. nov. has ventral border of scrobe directed below eye).

Etymology. Species named after the curator of the National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, Riaan Stals, who provided us interesting material of Entiminae for study.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Western Cape.

Porpacus vesiculatus Marshall, 1923
(Figs 4, 6, 20, 31, 42, 54)

Porpacus vesiculatus Marshall, 1923: 540.
Porpacus vesiculatus: Lona 1937: 361.

Type material. Lectotype (here designated): one well preserved specimen (sex not determined) glued on a triangular label (BMNH), Type [circular label with red margin, printed] // S. Africa [handwritten, blue underlined] // Willowmore [Eastern Cape] Capland Dr. Brauns [handwritten] // Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1923-289 [printed] // Porpacus vesiculatus TYPE Mshl. [Marshall´s handwriting]. Paralectotypes: 3 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore [Eastern Cape], Capland, Dr. Brauns [handwritten] // G.A.K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255 [printed] // Porpacus vesiculatus COTYPE Mshl. [Marshall´s handwriting]; 1 ♀, [South Africa] Willowmore [Eastern Cape], Cap Colony, Dr. Brauns, 1908-212 [printed]; 1 ♀, [South Africa] Algoa Bay [Eastern Cape], Cape Col, Dr. Brauns [handwritten] // G.A.K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255 [printed]; 1 ♂, [South Africa] Knysna [Western Cape] [handwritten] // G.A.K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255 [printed] (all BMNH).

Species based on seven specimens, from: "Cape Province: Willowmore (Dr. H. Brauns, type); Algoa Bay (Brauns); Knysna (Jarvis)" (Marshall 1923). We have examined ten specimens deposited in Marshall's collection (BMNH). Eight of them, labelled by locality Willowmore, really belong to the same species as lectotype, described as *P. vesiculatus*. Five of them, labelled by Marshall as cotypes, we labelled as lectotype and paralectotypes. One male from Knysna and one female from Algoa Bay, also labelled as paralectotypes, belong to two other different species. The male from Knysna is described above under the name *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov. One female labelled "Algoa Bay Cape Col. Dr. Brauns" is very similar to *P. vesiculatus* in the slender pronotum without prominent lateral lobes, head with dorso-lateral distinct tubercles partly concealing eyes and robust, short and wide antennal segments, but it has quite different spermatheca: ramus is about twice as long as wide, on the contrary robust, squared nodulus is missing. Corpus has only long, very slender tube, obliquely orientated to ramus. It is impossible ascertain if this single female belongs to *P. vesiculatus* or represents another different species, so, this one female remains unidentified in the collection of BMNH.

Additional material examined. 3 spec., [South Africa] Willowmore [Eastern Cape, 33°17′S 23°29′E], Capland, Dr. Brauns [handwritten] (BMNH); 1 spec., [South Africa] Aberdeen, Cape Colony [Eastern Cape], xi.1896 (SANC).

Description. Body length: 4.37–5.56 mm; lectotype 4.43 mm.

Integument piceous to blackish, completely densely covered by earthy-brownish scales. Head, rostrum and pronotum densely covered by erect cup-shaped scales, appearing like a honeycomb. Elytra covered by irregularly oval, flat, overlapping adherent scales with somewhat indistinct structure. Antennae and the whole legs covered by recumbent scales, appearing by visible edges as piliform vestiture. Raised setae on body short and wide, almost rounded, on head and rostrum arranged in a row on the edge of the elevation above eye and on the edge of epifrons. On pronotum semiperpendicular setae form two irregular rows on the two central longitudinal ridges and one regular row on sublateral and lateral ridges. On elytra setae are in a regular row on odd intervals, and clustered at the base of intervals 5 and 7 and on tubercles on declivity of intervals 3, 5 and on the small tubercle placed on declivity of interval 7. Antennal scapes densely covered by slender, elongate-oval, semiperpendicular setae. Funicle with similar, but somewhat shorter and more slender setae, club without raised setae. Legs densely covered by short to elongate-oval semiperpendicular setae, shorter and narrower on tarsal segments, with several bristle-shaped setae along inner edges of tibiae.

Rostrum 1.08–1.16 times as wide as long, subquadrate, slightly tapered anteriorly. Epifrons without prominent teeth, at base as wide as interocular space, sinuously and strongly tapered anteriad of antennal insertion, then somewhat widened again for a short distance, with very slender, deep, longitudinal median furrow reaching up to hind margins of eyes. Epifrons between antennal insertion about as wide as one third of width of rostrum at the same place. Epifrons basally separate from interocular space by somewhat U-shaped, transverse narrow stria. Interocular space flat, base of epifrons elevated. Rostrum in lateral view almost flat, scrobe with dorsal margin only in apical part, ventral margin weakly curved, directed tightly below ventral edge of eye. Scrobe densely squamose. Head above each eye with high, dorso-laterally prominent, flat elevation partly covering eyes in dorsal view. Eyes in lateral view small, elevation obliquely directed forward, space below eyes with longitudinal striae, sometimes hidden by adherent scales (Figs 4, 6).

Antennae very stout, scape about 1.5 times as long as funicle, very wide, widest at base and here strongly S-shaped, curved and abruptly enlarged. Straight terminal part parallel-sided, about as wide as protibia at midlength, about twice as wide as antennal funicle and more than twice as wide as antennal club. Funicle wide, about equally wide along the whole length and with very small club regularly continuing to taper. Segments 1 and 2 conical, 3 to 7 cylindrical. First segment 1.2–1.3 times as long as wide; second 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide; segments 3 to 6 1.4 times as wide as long; seventh 1.5 times as wide as long. Antennal club 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 20).

Pronotum narrow, 1.59–1.76 times as wide as long, widest at basal half, on anterior half gradually narrowed, feebly bisinuate at base. Disc without tubercles or spines, only with six longitudinal ridges. Dorsal part with two median, wide, longitudinal ridges, barely prominent from anterior and posterior margins, with extremely deep, regular, longitudinal furrow between them. Sublateral and lateral ridges narrow, short, running from base to two thirds of the length, intervals between central and sublateral ridges about twice wider than between sublateral and lateral ones. Pronotum in lateral view with weakly sinuate anterior border, dorsal surface flat (Figs 6, 31).

Elytra slender, 1.48–1.52 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, with sides sloping obliquely to angular shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Striae narrow,

weakly punctate, odd intervals at base much more elevated than even ones, less so on disc, particularly the intervals 5 and 7, whereas the interval 9 has a small tubercle lying behind the shoulder. Intervals 3 and 5 on declivity with feeble tubercles, interval 7 with almost indistinct tubercle.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin bisinuose, apex rounded with six small blackish spines and with one long, hook-shaped brownish spine at internal angle, laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.6 times, ungular segment of metatarsi 1.7 times as long as the preceding one.

Penis slender, with weakly rounded sides along its length, slightly tapered apically, apex pointed with short concavity before tip, in lateral view slender, apically strongly elongate, apex straight (Fig. 42).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with slender, regularly curved and pointed cornu, squared, robust ramus and with equally sized and shaped nodulus, about perpendicular to ramus. Nodulus with obliquely orientated, very slender tube on the tip (Fig. 54). Ovipositor with gonocoxite well-sclerotised, regularly pointed, slender apical stylus with long apical setae. Sternum 8 with umbrella-shaped, well sclerotised plate and medium sized apodeme.

Differential diagnosis. Unusual species, together with *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov. and *P. youngai* sp. nov., very easily separated and different from all others by the following set of unique characters: epifrons without horn-like prominences at base (Fig. 4); head with dorso-lateral distinct tubercles hiding eyes in dorsal view (not in *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.); even intervals without raised setae; pronotum slender (Fig. 31). By epifrons without horn-like prominences are somewhat similar to those of *P. muellerae* sp. nov., being however *P. vesiculatus* easily separated mainly by slender pronotum, without prominent lobe at base (Figs 28, 31). From similar *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov. and *P. youngai* sp. nov., *P. vesiculatus* is distinguishable by characters on penis (Figs 34, 42, 43), antennae (Figs 12, 20, 21) and head, as stated in the key below.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Eastern Cape. Contrary to list of localities in original description (Marshall 1923), *P. vesiculatus* is known from the only locality Willowmore in Eastern Cape.

Porpacus youngai sp. nov.
(Figs 9, 21, 43, 55)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, S. Afr. [South Africa, Western Cape], Little Karroo, Gamka tourist camp, 33.42 S – 21.34 E, 25.10.1993: E-Y: 2903, window trap, leg. Endrödy-Younga (TMSA). The specimen is in good condition and dissected. Paratypes: 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (TMSA).

Description. Body length: 4.56–5.06 mm; holotype 4.87 mm.

Integument dark brown to blackish, completely densely covered by dark earthy-brownish scales. Head, rostrum and pronotum densely covered by erect cup-shaped scales, appearing like a honeycomb. Elytra covered by irregularly oval, flat, overlapping adherent scales with somewhat indistinct structure. Antennae and the whole legs covered by recumbent scales, appearing by visible edges as piliform vestiture. Raised setae on body short and wide, almost rounded, on head and rostrum arranged in a row on the edge of the elevation above eye and

on the edge of epifrons. On pronotum semiperpendicular setae form two irregular rows on the two central longitudinal ridges and one regular row on sublateral and lateral ridges. On elytra setae are in a regular row on odd intervals, and clustered at the base of intervals 5 and 7 and on tubercles on declivity of intervals 3, 5 and on the small tubercle placed on declivity of interval 7. Antennal scapes densely covered by slender, elongate-oval, perpendicular setae. Funicle with similar, but somewhat shorter and more slender setae, club without raised setae. Legs densely covered by short to elongate-oval semiperpendicular setae, shorter and narrower on tarsal segments, with several bristle-shaped setae along inner edges of tibiae.

Rostrum 1.03–1.05 times as wide as long, subquadrate. Epifrons without prominent teeth, at base as wide as interocular space, sinuously and strongly tapered anteriad of antennal insertion, then widened again for a short distance, with very slender, deep, longitudinal median furrow reaching up to hind margins of eyes. Epifrons between antennal insertion about as wide as one third of width of rostrum at the same place, about as wide as base of scape. Epifrons basally separate from interocular space by almost straight transverse narrow stria. Interocular space flat, base of epifrons elevated. Rostrum in lateral view almost flat, scrobe without clear dorsal margin, ventral margin sinuous, directed to ventral edge of eye, but not reaching it. Scrobe densely squamose. Head above each eye with high, dorso-laterally prominent, flat elevation covering eyes in dorsal view. Eyes in lateral view moderately small, elevation obliquely directed forward (Fig. 9).

Antennae very stout, scape 1.6–1.7 times as long as funicle, very wide, widest at base and here strongly S-shaped curved and abruptly enlarged. Straight terminal part parallel-sided, slightly slenderer than protibia at midlength, but wider than antennal funicle and club. Funicle wide, about equally wide along the whole length and with very small club regularly continuing to taper. Segments 1 and 2 conical, 3 to 7 cylindrical. First segment 1.4 times as long as wide; second 1.7–1.8 times as long as wide; segments 3 to 7 1.1 times as wide as long. Antennal club 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide (Fig. 21).

Pronotum narrow, 1.64–1.81 times as wide as long, widest at base, at basal half subparallel, slightly tapered anteriorly. Anterior half gradually narrowed, pronotum weakly bisinuate at base. Disc without tubercles or spines, only with six longitudinal ridges. Dorsal part with two median, wide, longitudinal ridges, barely prominent from anterior and posterior margins, with deep, regular, longitudinal furrow between them. Sublateral and lateral ridges narrow, short, running from base to two thirds of the length, intervals between central and sublateral ridges wider than between sublateral and lateral ones (as in Fig. 31). Pronotum in lateral view weakly sinuate, dorsal surface flat.

Elytra slender, 1.43–1.52 times as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, with sides sloping obliquely to angular shoulders and then parallel behind the middle. Striae narrow, weakly punctate, odd intervals at base much more elevated than even ones, less so on disc, particularly the intervals 5 and 7, whereas the interval 9 has a small tubercle lying behind the shoulder. Intervals 3 and 5 on declivity with feeble tubercles, interval 7 with almost indistinct tubercle.

Tibiae short, protibia with internal margin bisinuose, apex rounded with about ten small blackish spines and with one long, hook-shaped brownish spine at internal angle, laterally arcuated, mesally enlarged. Tarsi wide, ungular segment of protarsi 1.6 times, ungular segment of protarsi 1.7 times as long as the preceding one.

Penis moderately slender, with parallel sides along its length, slightly tapered apically, apex pointed with moderately wide tip and with short concavity before tip, in lateral view with apex elongate, straight (Fig. 43).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with slender, regularly curved and pointed cornu, very robust, about squared ramus and nodulus of about the same size and shape. Nodulus at its tip with pipe-shaped prolongation, obliquely connected to nodulus (Fig. 55). Ovipositor with gonocoxite well-sclerotised, regularly pointed, with slender apical stylus with long apical setae. Sternum 8 with umbrella-shaped, well sclerotised plate and medium sized apodeme.

Differential diagnosis. *P. youngai* sp. nov. is very similar to *P. vesiculatus* and *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov. in the narrow pronotum and epifrons without horn-like prominences at base. It differs from *P. vesiculatus* in the more slender antennal funicle (Figs 20, 21), from *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov. by the head with tubercles above the eyes (Figs 7, 9), and from both by the shape of the penis with a wide tip (Figs 34, 42, 43), as it is more detailed analysed in the key below.

Etymology. The species takes its name from the late Sebastian Endrödy-Younga (1934–1999), a Hungarian entomologist who worked for many years in the Transvaal Museum, collecting, besides the types of *P. youngai* sp. nov., very interesting material of all kinds, but primarily Coleoptera.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Western Cape.



Fig. 59. Locality of *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov., fynbos near Calitzdorp.
Obr. 59. Lokalita *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov., fynbos pobliž Calitzdorpu.

Check-list of the species of ***Porpacus***

P. brevicornis sp. nov.	Eastern Cape
P. brevithorax sp. nov.	Eastern Cape
P. chenopodiae sp. nov.	Western Cape
P. cornirostris Boheman, 1842	Western Cape, Kwa-Zulu/Natal
P. decemcornutus sp. nov.	Western Cape
P. gracilicornis sp. nov.	Western Cape
P. horridus Boheman, 1842	Western Cape, Eastern Cape
P. muellerae sp. nov.	Western Cape
P. pseudohorridus sp. nov.	Eastern Cape
P. stalsi sp. nov.	Western Cape
P. vesiculatus Marshall, 1923	Eastern Cape
P. youngai sp. nov.	Western Cape

Key to the ***Porpacus*** species

1. Epifrons in dorsal view without horn-like prominences at base (Fig. 4). 2
- Epifrons in dorsal view with obvious triangular horn-like prominences at base (Figs 2, 3). 6
2. Disc of pronotum with two longitudinal, flat, ill-defined, very wide, somewhat elevated areas along the whole length (Fig. 30). Spermatheca with nodulus longer than cornu (Fig. 53). ..... ***P. stalsi*** sp. nov.
- Pronotum with central and lateral longitudinal ridges (Figs 28, 31). Spermatheca with nodulus shorter than cornu (Figs 51, 54). 3
3. Pronotum wide, 2.47–2.63 times as wide as long, on basal half with distinct, laterally prominent lobes at base. Sublateral pronotal ridges absent (Fig. 28). Even elytral intervals with raised setae, although much less evident than those on odd intervals. ..... ***P. muellerae*** sp. nov.
- Pronotum narrow, 1.56–1.81 times as wide as long, subtrapezoidal. Sublateral pronotal ridges present (Fig. 31). Even elytral intervals without raised setae. 4
4. Head without tubercles above eyes (Fig. 7). Antenna at base slender, scape at apical point strikingly wider than at basal quarter. Funicular segment 2 2.2 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as segment 1 (Fig. 12). Penis at apex with convex sides (Fig. 34). ..... ***P. chenopodiae*** sp. nov.
- Head with dorso-lateral distinct tubercles partly concealing eyes, visible mainly in dorso-lateral view (Fig. 9). Antenna at base robust, scape at apical point as wide or even slenderer than at basal quarter. Funicular segment 2 1.4–1.7 times as long as wide, 1.1–1.2 times as long as segment 1 (Figs 20, 21). Penis at apex with concave sides (Figs 42, 43). 5
5. Funicular segment 2 1.4 times as long as wide, segments 3–7 1.4–1.5 times as wide as long (Fig. 20). Penis at apex with slender point (Fig. 42). ..... ***P. vesiculatus*** Marshall, 1923
- Funicular segment 2 1.7 times as long as wide, segments 3–7 1.1 times as wide as long (Fig. 21). Penis at apex obtuse (Fig. 43). ..... ***P. youngai*** sp. nov.
6. Antennal funicle wide, segment 2 at most 1.5 times as long as wide, segments 5 and 6 at least 1.5 times as wide as long (Figs 10, 14). 7
- Antennal funicle slender, segment 2 at least twice as long as wide, segments 5 and 6 at most 1.2 times as wide as long, mostly isodiametric or longer than wide (Figs 13, 16, 18). 8
7. Pronotum with wide, flat, longitudinal central and lateral ridges (Fig. 22). Antennal scape at base somewhat S-shaped (Fig. 10). Interocular space without sculpture. Central pronotal furrow clearly narrower than the narrowest part of epifrons. ..... ***P. brevicornis*** sp. nov.
- Pronotum with distinct slender pointed acute tubercles on central and sublateral ridges (Figs 8, 25). Antennal scape at base very strongly S-shaped (Fig. 14). Interocular space longitudinally striate. Central pronotal furrow clearly wider than the narrowest part of epifrons. ..... ***P. decemcornutus*** sp. nov.
8. Pronotum narrow, less than twice as wide as long, only in *P. horridus* 2.04–2.18 times as wide as long (Figs 24, 27, 29). 9
- Pronotum wide, 2.31–2.87 times as wide as long (Figs 23, 26). 11

9. Central longitudinal pronotal ridge consisting of three slender, well isolated tubercles. Lateral pronotal ridge reduced to two very small inconspicuous prominences (Fig. 24). Antennal scape 1.3 times as long as funicle (Fig. 13). Penis in lateral view wide, at apex obtuse (Fig. 35). ..... ***P. cornirostris*** Boheman, 1842
- Central longitudinal pronotal ridge consisting of one anterior isolate prominence and of two posterior large flat connected tubercles. Lateral pronotal ridge with two large tubercles, isolated or connected with the sublateral ridge (Figs 27, 29). Antennal scape as long as antennal funicle (Figs 16, 18). Penis in lateral view slender, at apex with elongate slender point (Figs 38, 40). 10
10. Sublateral and lateral pronotal ridge separated (Fig. 27). Funicular segments 3–7 united (Fig. 16). Longitudinal tubercles on elytral intervals 3 and 5 exceeding base of elytra. Penis without concave sides at apex in ventral view (Fig. 38). ..... ***P. horridus*** Boheman, 1842
- Sublateral and lateral pronotal ridge connected (Fig. 29). Funicular segments 3–7 well separated (Fig. 18). Longitudinal tubercles on elytral intervals 3 and 5 not exceeding base of elytra. Penis with concave sides at apex in ventral view (Fig. 40). ..... ***P. pseudohorridus*** sp. nov.
11. Pronotal lateral ridge with distinct lobe at midlength, sublateral ridge with large lobe in the middle of pronotal length (Fig. 23). Pronotum in lateral view flat. S-shaped scape strongly curved at base (Fig. 11). ..... ***P. brevithorax*** sp. nov.
- Pronotal lateral ridge with distinct lobe at base, sublateral ridge deflated to very small lobe at base of pronotum (Fig. 26). Pronotum in lateral view flattened behind anterior margin. S-shaped scape gently curved at base (Fig. 15). ..... ***P. gracilicornis*** sp. nov.



Fig. 60. Locality of *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov., wall where *Porpacus* and other soil-associated weevils were climbing during the night and early morning. The second author is also visible in the window.
Obr. 60. Lokalita *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov., zeď, na kterou *Porpacus* a ostatní nosatci žijící v zemi vylézali v průběhu noci a brzy ráno. V okně je vidět druhý autor.

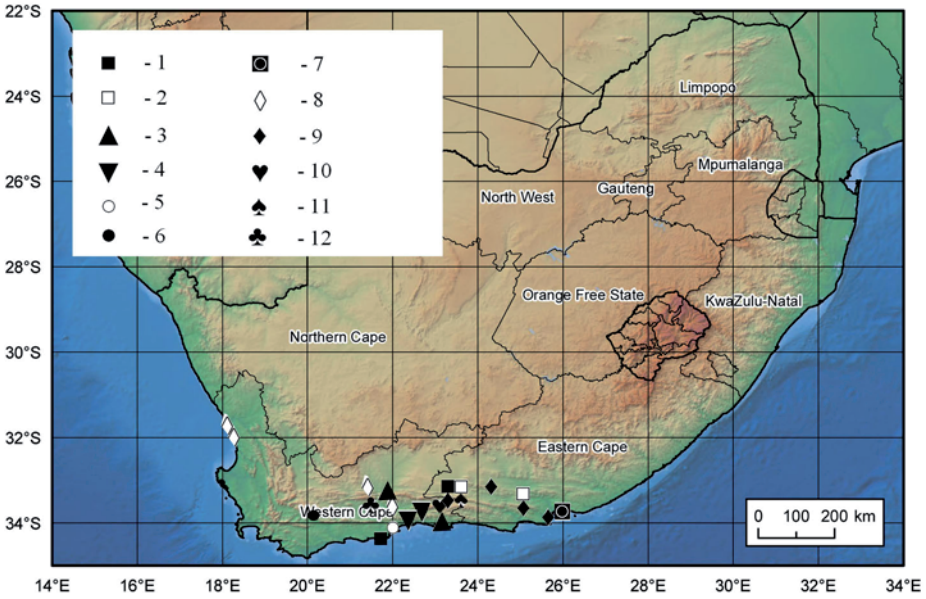


Fig. 61. Distribution of *Porpacus* in southern Africa. 1 – *P. brevicornis* sp. nov.; 2 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 3 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 4 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 5 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 6 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 7 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 8 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 9 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov.; 10 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 11 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 12 – *P. youngai* sp. nov.

Obr. 61. Rozšíření *Porpacus* v jižní Africe. 1 – *P. brevicornis* sp. nov.; 2 – *P. brevithorax* sp. nov.; 3 – *P. chenopodiae* sp. nov.; 4 – *P. cornirostris* Boheman, 1842; 5 – *P. decemcornutus* sp. nov.; 6 – *P. gracilicornis* sp. nov.; 7 – *P. horridus* Boheman, 1842; 8 – *P. muellerae* sp. nov.; 9 – *P. pseudohorridus* sp. nov.; 10 – *P. stalsi* sp. nov.; 11 – *P. vesiculatus* Marshall, 1923; 12 – *P. youngai* sp. nov.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We wish to thank Maxwell Barclay, Chris Lyal and Richard Thompson (BMNH) for their kind assistance during the visits and for the loan of the major part of examined material. We thanks also Carlo Giusto (Recco, Italy), Olaf Jäger (SMTD), Mark de Meyer (RMCA), Mike Morris (MMDE), Ruth Müller (TMSA), Mark Russell (Llangoed, Anglesey, England), Harald Schillhammer (NHMW), Jiří Skuhrovec (JSPC), Riaan Stals (SANC), Bert Viklund (NHRS) for the loan of Southern African material. Special thanks to J. Růžička (Czech University of Life Sciences, Praha, Czech Republic) and J. Skuhrovec (Crop Research Institute, Praha, Czech Republic) for their critical comments and to M. Barclay (BMNH) for linguistic help on the manuscript. Francesco Sacco (Rome, Italy) was so kind to take a photograph of *Porpacus gracilicornis*. The first author thanks to his son Roman, who helped him with processing of the map in graphic software. Collecting in South Africa was possible with the permits no. AAA004-00021-0035 issued by the Western Cape Province, and no. WRO 30/06WR issued by the Eastern Cape Province. This paper received support from the Synthesys Project financed by the European Community Research Infrastructure Action under the FP6 'Structuring the European Research Area Programme' in SYNTHESYS GB-TAF-3031, SYNTHESYS BE-TAF-5538 and SYNTHESYS SE-TAF-3018.

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SOUHRN

V práci je revidován rod *Porpacus* Schoenherr, 1842 známý dosud jen z Jihoafrické republiky, především z úzkého pásu podél jižního pobřeží. Rod byl původně zařazen do tribu Oosomini (Lacordaire 1863), nedávno nově přeřazen do tribu Embrithini (Borovec & Oberprieler 2013), vzhledem k chodidlovým drápkům srostlým v basální části. V rámci tribu Embrithini je rod snadno rozeznatelný kombinací následujících znaků: celé tělo kromě epistome a tykadlové paličky hustě pokryto přiléhajícími šupinkami; odstávající krovkové sety okrouhlé, velmi široké, tvořící na lichých mezirýžích korálkovité řady; přiléhající šupinky na hlavě, nosci a štítu tvoří u několika druhů strukturu podobnou plástvím; epifrons hluboce vykrojený mezi basální a apikální třetinou, u některých druhů s basálními, vystupujícími hrboly; štít se třemi páry podélných kýlů, tvořenými u některých druhů zašpičatělými nebo lalokovitými výběžky; krovky s boky šikmo seříznutými k ramenům; krovečné 9. mezirýží s boulí se skupinou odstávajících šupin; tykadlová palička velmi malá.

Dosud byly známy pouze tři druhy, popsané Bohemanem (1842) a Marshallem (1923). Na základě studia historického materiálu deponovaného v muzeích Evropy i Jihoafrické republiky a na základě recentně sbíraného materiálu je v práci nově popsáno devět druhů. Všechny druhy jsou ilustrovány, samčí a samičí genitálie jsou popsány, v práci je uveden klíč a také check-list všech dosud známých druhů.