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Revision of the genus *Euonychus*, with descriptions of a new genus *Wanatius* and three new species (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Cneorhinini)

Revize rodu *Euonychus* s popisy nového rodu *Wanatius* a tří nových druhů (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Cneorhinini)

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Taxonomy, new genus, new species, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Cneorhinini, South Africa

Abstract. Four species of the genus *Euonychus* Marshall, 1923 are described or redescribed and illustrated, two species are described as new: *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov. and *E. modestus* sp. nov., both from South Africa, Limpopo and Free State. *Wanatius* gen. nov. with one new species, *W. longisetis* sp. nov. from Namibia is described, illustrated, and compared with related genera. The taxonomic position of both genera is discussed. Male and female genitalia of *Euonychus* are studied and illustrated for the first time.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Euonychus* Marshall, 1923 is one of the genera previously listed in Tanyrhynchini Schoenherr, 1826. At the time of its description, the Tanyrhynchini was treated as a subfamily, including entimines with a moderately long rostrum, mostly denuded of scales in lateral and ventral view, and mostly with subdorsally or dorsally placed eyes. This elongation of the rostrum is probably caused by specialization to certain kinds of plants, for example the flowers of different grass species, and it has developed independently in several different weevil tribes (Oberprieler 1995). Thus, *Euonychus* was transferred to Cneorhinini Lacordaire, 1863 by Oberprieler (1995), also based on other characters besides the rostrum elongation (see below). *Euonychus* includes two species known from South Africa. Two additional species of the genus are described in the present paper. One additional atypical and conspicuous new species, is described here in a new genus related to *Euonychus*.

The tribe Cneorhinini is a tribe defined by "brachyderine", laterally placed type of antennal scrobes, multisetose mandibles, mostly short antennal scapes, developed metatibial corbels, and connate claws. It includes 44 genera (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999), known from the Palaearctic region, mainly its western part, Afrotropical region but also two genera known from Mexico and Panama. Genera known from the Afrotropical region occur in all parts of Africa, west, east, and south Africa, and also in Madagascar. Several new taxa from this region were newly described by Borovec (2018) and Borovec & Perrin (2019), the latter also with a new synonymisation of one Cneorhinini genus. Kania & Stojczew (1999) described Cneorhinini as "assemblage of unrelated, often polyphyletic genera, requiring much further research". Colonnelli (2009) newly synonymised the tribes Dermatodini Emden, 1936 and Ophthalmorrhynchini Hoffmann, 1965 with Cneorhinini, thus adding to Cneorhinini 19 further genera from the Afrotropical region, the eastern part of Palaerctic region, and the Oriental region. The relationships of Palaearctic and Afrotropical genera are as yet unclear, as well as true position of two genera known from Nearctic region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The total body length of the specimens examined was measured in lateral view from the anterior border of the eyes to the apex of the elytra, excluding the rostrum. Ratios between width and length of rostrum, pronotum, elytra, and antennal and tarsal segments are of maximum width and length of the respective parts in dorsal view. Dissected female genitalia were embedded in Solakryl BMX (Medika, Prague); male genitalia were mounted dry. Genitalia were mounted on the same card as the respective specimen. The terminology of rostrum and genitalia follows Oberprieler et al. (2014).

Exact label data of type specimens are cited: separate labels are indicated by a simple slash (/). Author's remarks and comments are in square brackets ("p" = printed, "hw" = handwritten).

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

BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (formerly British Museum of Natural History), Maxwell Barclay;
NMBH National Museum, Bloemfontein, South Africa, Burger Muller;
RBSC Roman Borovec private collection, Sloupno, Czech Republic;
RSLC Richard Škoda private collection, Liberec, Czech Republic;
SANC National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa, Riaan Stals;
SMTG Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany, Olaf Jäger;
TMSA Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (formerly Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, South Africa, Ruth Müller.

TAXONOMY

Euonychus Marshall, 1923
(Figs 1–4, 7–14, 17–20, 22, 24–27, 29, 31–34, 36–39, 41–44)

Euonychus Marshall, 1923: 544 (replacement name).
= *Euonyx* Marshall, 1908: 19 (junior primary homonym of *Euonyx* Norman, 1867) (original description).
Euonychus: Schenkling & Marshall 1931: 3 (catalogue); Oberprieler 1988: 10 (discussion of tribal classification); Oberprieler 1995: 163 (discussion of tribal classification); Kania & Stojczew 1999: 87 (note); Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 149 (catalogue).

Type species. *Euonyx sulcirostris* Marshall, 1908; by original designation.

Diagnosis. Small to middle sized Cneorhinini, less than 4 mm long; rostrum distinctly longer than wide, tapering anteriorly; scrobes in lateral view narrow, directed below eyes; antennal scapes short, hardly exceeding anterior margin of eyes when folded; metatibial corbels wide to narrow, densely squamose; penis with apical setae; tegmen lacking parameres; plate of sternite VIII in females umbrella-shaped, with slender apical margin and ill-defined basal margin; gonocoxites distinctly apically tapered, pointed, well sclerotised, without styli.

Redescription. Body length 2.5–3.7 mm. Body (Figs 1–4) brownish to dark brown, antennae and legs paler, reddish brown. Dorsal and ventral part of body densely covered with rounded appressed scales, concealing integument. Scales greenish, greyish or brownish, unicoloured. Each elytral interval with one regular row of very short, inconspicuous, semi-appressed greyish scale-like setae, weakly longer and narrower than one appressed scale. Pronotum, head, and rostrum with similar setae, irregularly scattered, hardly visible only in lateral view. Antennae glabrous, except for apex of scapes with small spots of appressed scales, funicles with short semierect, whitish setae; clubs densely and finely setose. Femora and tibiae densely covered with appressed scales, tibiae also with semi-appressed whitish to greyish setae. Ventral side densely covered by greyish appressed scales with weak pearly sheen.

Rostrum (Figs 1–4, 7–14) moderately long and slender, 1.62–2.44× as long as width at base, widest at base; at base 1.33–1.47× as wide as at apex, tapering anteriorly; in majority of species with weakly concave sides, posteriorly continuous with head; in lateral view with dorsal border weakly curved to almost straight; lateral and ventral surfaces denuded from scales (only squamose in *E. gironduqueae* sp. n.). Epifrons wide, widest at base, tapering anteriad, dorsally occupies majority of rostral width, between antennal insertion 0.55–0.89× as wide as rostrum, regularly vaulted or with slender longitudinal stria. Frons wide, continuous with epifrons, in some species laterally carinate, densely or sparsely squamose. Epistome not developed. Antennal scrobes in dorsal view narrowly furrow-shaped or almost invisible; laterally narrow, glabrous, weakly curved and directed below eyes, separated from ventral margin of eyes, and hardly reaching ventral surface of rostrum. Eyes medium-sized, laterally placed on head, in lateral view subcircular, placed on dorsal region of head. Vertex regularly vaulted, with slender median longitudinal stria; head short, subglobose, glabrous behind eyes. Mandibles multisetose, asquamose. Submentum moderately large, rounded, with six fine setae.

Antennae (Figs 1–4) short and slender. Antennal scapes short, hardly exceeding anterior margin of eyes when folded, of approximately same length as funicles, weakly curved, basally very slender, evenly and gradually enlarged along apical third, at apex distinctly narrower than clubs. Funicles 7-segmented, with segment 1 long and slender and the others progressively shorter and wider towards clubs. Clubs oval to elongated oval.

Pronotum (Figs 1–4) 1.2–1.4× wider than long, with distinctly rounded sides, regularly domed on disc, at most with extremely slender longitudinal median stria, distinctly more tapered anteriad than posteriad, laterally regularly vaulted; base straight to arched, anterior margin straight to convex. Anterior margin in lateral view straight, not forming ocular lobes, without setae. Procoxal cavities contiguous, round, placed near anterior, distinctly concave margin, and distant from posterior one; procoxae subglobular.

Scutellar shield very small, triangular, glabrous, hardly visible.

Elytra (Figs 1–4) oval to elongated oval, 1.1–1.3× longer than wide, with regularly rounded sides, widest at midlength, apically broadly to narrowly rounded, without posthumeral calli, at base equally wide or indistinctly wider than base of pronotum, laterally vaulted, slope not overhanging apex. Striae narrow, punctured; interstriae flat, much wider than striae. Mesocoxae semiglobular, narrowly separate, mesosternal process extremely narrow, narrower than basal part of scapes. Metacoxae narrow, transverse, separated by half of their transverse length.

Femora medially weakly inflated, unarmed. Protibiae (Figs 17–20) moderately slender, apically rounded, in *E. gironduqueae* sp. n. laterally with short and shallow indentation; protibiae mesally distinctly enlarged, armed with 5–6 short, sparse, yellowish to brownish spines, amucronate, inner part of apical portion covered by tuft of dense setae; inner margin fringed with 3–5 yellowish, slender and fine spines. Mesotibiae with apical surface elongated oval, glabrous, with a spot of scales on inner surface, laterally with fringe of long and dense yellowish setae. Metatibiae with apical surface glabrous, elongate oval to pear-shaped, fringed laterally by long, dense and slender yellowish to brownish setae. Metatibial corbels wide to narrow, densely squamose, laterally fringed by short yellowish setae. Tarsi (Figs 1–4) slender to wide, segment 1 shorter than segments 2 and 3 combined; segment 3 distinctly wider than previous one, bilobed, onychium weakly shorter or longer than segment 3, underside densely setose, forming pulvilli. Claws solidly fused in majority of their length, moderately slender, subparallel-sided.

Abdominal ventrites (Fig. 22) subtriangular, from 1.1× longer than wide to 1.1× wider than long; ventrite 1 in middle about twice as long as ventrite 2, length behind metacoxa nearly as long as ventrite 2; ventrite 2 slightly longer than ventrite 3 or 4; ventrite 5 in females slightly longer and narrower at apex than in males. Suture between ventrites 1 and 2 weakly sinuate, fine; remainder sutures straight, wider. Ventrites densely squamose with inconspicuous semi-appressed scales or setae. Metaventral process narrow, about half as wide as transverse diameter of metacoxa, weakly rounded.

Male genitalia. Penis (Figs 24–27) moderately short, 2.1–2.8× longer than wide, well sclerotised, temones short, nearly as long as body of penis, tip fringed laterally by short, dense, whitish setae; endophallus without distinct long sclerites. Tegmen (Fig. 29) with slender ring and short manubrium, shorter than diameter of ring, lacking parameres, distinctly fused at base. Sternite IX with spiculum gastrale moderately long, anteriorly curved and tapered, posteriorly with fused arms; hemisternites long, comma-shaped.

Female genitalia. Sternite VIII (Figs 31–34) with apodeme moderately long, 1.6–2.2× longer than plate, widest at midlength, terminated inside of plate; plate umbrella-shaped, with slender apical margin and ill-defined basal margin; fringed at apical margin with short fine setae. Gonocoxites (Figs 36–39) long and slender, distinctly apically tapered, apex sharply pointed, well sclerotised, weakly curved, lacking styli. Spermatheca (Figs 41–44) irregularly shaped with longer collum than ramus, differing between species.

Biology. Unknown. According to locality labels *E. bivittatus* Marshall, 1923 was collected by sweeping (F. Kantner, pers. comm.). Type specimens of *E. bivittatus* were collected from grass (Marshall 1923).

Distribution. The genus is known only from the north-eastern region of South Africa (Free State, North West and Limpopo) and Namibia (Caprivi).

Remarks. Marshall (1908) described the genus under the name *Euonyx* as monotypic and included it in the Tanyrhynchinae (currently tribe Tanyrhynchini Schoenherr, 1826). Later on, Marshall (1923) renamed the genus *Euonychus*, because of the original name was preoccupied by *Euonyx* Norman, 1867 (Crustacea, Amphipoda); at the same time, Marshall also described a second species from South Africa (*E. bivittatus*). The third, and last described species of the genus, *E. conorrhinus* Marshall, 1941, was transferred by Marshall himself to *Fleurops* Hustache, 1931 (Marshall 1950), and was recently synonymised with *Fleurops cinereus* Hustache, 1931 by Kania & Stojczew (1999). Oberprieler (1995) in his revision of the systematic position of Myorhinini and Tanyrhynchini transferred *Euonychus* to the tribe Cneorhinini, based on its multisetose mandibles, lateral scrobes, and the presence of metatibial corbels, placing it near the genera *Leurops* Marshall, 1919 and *Protostrophus* Jekel, 1875. *Euonychus* was listed in the tribe Cneorhinini by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999).

Among Cneorhinini, *Euonychus* is most similar to the genus *Fleurops*, and because of the elongate rostrum, also to the recently described genus *Lyalinus* Borovec, 2018, being together with *Synaptocephalus* Faust, 1891 the only four Afrotropical Cneorhinini genera with a rostrum distinctly longer than wide. *Protostrophus* has a rostrum wider than long, and moreover it also has a distinct transverse keel behind the eyes. Marshall (1950) defined characters to distinguish between *Fleurops* and *Euonychus* as follows: "*Fleurops* has large submentum, produced forwards and upwards, strongly spinose front tibiae, broad frons, and basal joint of the antennal club much longer than the rest together". In species of *Euonychus* the spinose protibiae and wide vertex (= frons sensu Marshall) are developed in a different way,

also similar to *Fleurops*. *Euonychus* has the submentum moderately large, but smaller than in *Fleurops*, and the basal segment of the club shorter than the others together, creating with the others a regularly oval club (*Fleurops* has an asymmetrical, pear-shaped club). Moreover, *Euonychus* can be distinguished from *Fleurops* by the epifrons posteriorly continuous with the head (*Fleurops* has the epifrons separated from the head by a slender, transverse stria), the female genitalia with gonocoxites apically sclerotised, evenly and sharply tapered, without styli (gonocoxites weakly sclerotised, rounded apically with short apical styli in *Fleurops*), and the sternite VIII apically rounded (plate of sternite VIII apically sclerotised and pointed in *Fleurops*). *Euonychus* is easily distinguishable from *Lyalinus* by the following set of characters: *Euonychus* has shorter rostrum, 1.6–2.4× as long as its basal width (*Lyalinus* has the rostrum 2.4–2.6× longer than its basal width), rostrum at base 1.3–1.4× wider than at apex (base and apex equally wide in *Lyalinus*), rostrum continuous with head (separated by deep transverse sulcus in *Lyalinus*), eyes laterally placed (subdorsally placed in *Lyalinus*), vertex 4× wider than club (vertex as wide as club in *Lyalinus*), claws of equal length (unequal in *Lyalinus*), penis with two tufts of subapical setae (lacking setae in *Lyalinus*) and gonocoxites lacking styli (with short styli in *Lyalinus*).

Euonychus bivittatus Marshall, 1923

(Figs 1, 7–8, 17, 24, 31, 36, 41)

Euonychus bivittatus Marshall, 1923: 544 (original description).
Euonychus bivittatus: Schenkling & Marshall 1931: 3 (catalogue).

Type locality. South Africa, Free State, Petrusburg.
Type material. 1 syntype (BMNH): Type [p, rounded label with red margin] / Petrusburg [h] O.F.S. [Orange Free State, Free State province now] 23.i.1919 [p, label with green margin] / On grass [h] / Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. Bris. Mus. 1922-313. [p] / Euonycus bivittatus, TYPE, ♂, Mshl. [h, Marshall's handwriting] / NHMUK 014531465 [p, plus QR code]; 1 syntype (BMNH), the same data as previous, but Syntype [p, rounded label with blue margin], CO-TYPE in Marshall's label, NHMUK 014531472 and one more label: G.A.K. Marshall coll. BM 1950-255 [p].
Other material examined. 4 spec., RSA, Free State, Petrusburg, on grass, 23.i.1919 (BMNH, specimens not labelled as types); 2 spec., RSA, Free State, Bloemfontein, in grass sweeping, 14.iv.1918 (BMNH); 8 spec., RSA, North West, 25 km NW of Setlagole, 1.–2.ii.2003, lgt. Fouqué R.+H. (RSLC); 7 spec., Namibia bor. or., Caprivi, Zambesi riv., Katima Mulilo, 15.–24.i.1995, F. Kantner lgt. (RBSC).
Redescription. Body (Fig. 1) length 2.50–2.81 mm. Body dorsally densely covered with regularly rounded appressed scales, brownish and greyish; elytra along inner 6 interstriae with brownish scales and at lateral interstriae (starting at interval 7) by greyish to greyish white scales, disc with small, irregularly scattered greyish spots, and in some specimens also with short longitudinal stripes at midlength of interval 3; pronotum brownish with two longitudinal greyish stripes on each side, lateral stripe weakly wider than median one, and with very slender stripes along anterior and posterior margins; head and rostrum with greyish scales.

Rostrum (Figs 1, 7–8) moderately short and wide, 1.79–1.83× as long as apical width, at base 1.33–1.36× as wide as at apex, at basal third tapering anteriad with slightly concave

sides, then subparallel-sided with straight sides; in lateral view regularly curved; laterally and ventrally denuded from scales. Epifrons at basal half distinctly tapering anteriad, then subparallel-sided, except for very short basal part narrower than rostrum, between antennal insertions 0.78–0.82× as wide as rostrum in respective part, posteriorly continuous with head. Frons moderately large, laterally carinate, shallowly depressed, glabrous, only with several sparse scales. Antennal scrobes dorsally produced anteriad and posteriad, distinctly visible at middle part of rostrum; in lateral view weakly curved and directed below eyes. Eyes moderately large, hardly prominent from outline of head. Vertex with slender median longitudinal stria.

Antennal scapes 1.1–1.2× as long as funicles, weakly curved mainly along basal half, weakly enlarged apicad, at apex 0.6× as wide as clubs; segment 1 of funicle 2.5–2.7× as long as wide and 2.0–2.2× as long as segment 2, which is 1.5–1.7× as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.1–1.2× as wide as long; segments 5 and 6 1.3× as wide as long; segment 7 1.3–1.4× as wide as long; clubs 1.3–1.4× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) slender, 1.19–1.25× wider than long, widest at midlength, with base almost straight, disc regularly vaulted.

Elytra (Fig. 1) oval, 1.21–1.26× as long as wide, apically narrowly rounded.

Protibiae (Fig. 17) apically rounded, with 4–5 sparse yellowish stout setae along lateral part and with numerous short yellowish setae along inner margin. Inner side of protibiae with 3–5 inconspicuous, long, yellowish slender setae. Metatibial corbels slender. Tarsal segment 2 slender, 1.1–1.2× as long as wide; segment 3 1.5–1.6× as wide as long and 1.8–2.0× as wide as segment 2; onychium 1.1–1.2× as long as segment 3; claws fused along majority of their length.

Penis (Fig. 1) short, 2.5–2.6× longer than wide, widest at apical part, tapering basad with distinctly concave sides, apex tapering to short and wide, obtuse tip, with fringe of whitish setae; laterally distinctly curved, with elongated, S-shaped curved tip.

Gonocoxites (Fig. 36) evenly tapered apicad, subtriangular. Spermatheca (Fig. 41) with very short, weakly curved cornu; ramus slightly longer than wide, tube-shaped, weakly curved, parallel with border of corpus; collum robust, as long as cornu, straight, longer than wide, at basal half parallel-sided, tapered at apical part.

Biology. Type specimens were collected from grass (Marshall 1923).

Distribution. South Africa (Free State, North West), Namibia (Caprivi).

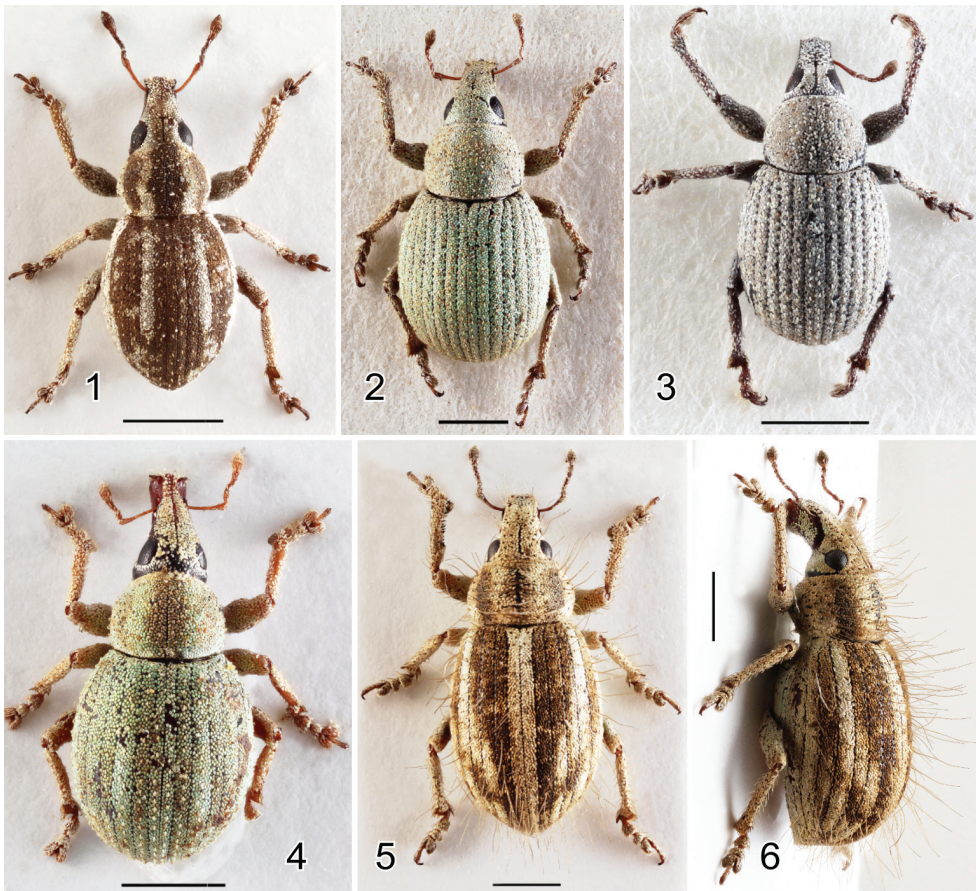
Remarks. Species was described based on four specimens from Petrusburg, South Africa (Marshall 1923). *Euonychus bivittatus* is the smallest species of the genus, easily distinguished from all others by its different elytral vestiture, relatively narrow pronotum, conspicuous frons, which is shiny, almost glabrous, laterally carinate at apical third of rostrum, and slender tarsi.

Euonychus gironduqueae **sp. nov.**

(Figs 2, 9–10, 18, 25, 32, 37, 42)

Type locality. South Africa, Limpopo, Zondernaam, Soutpansberg.

Type material. Holotype: ♂, "[South Africa, Limpopo], Zondernaam, Zoutpansberg [Soutpansberg], III-[19]22-11" (BMNH). **Paratypes:** 4 spec., same data as holotype (BMNH); 1 ♂, "S. Afr., E. Transvl. [South Africa, Limpopo], Penge, 13-17.11.[19]72, A. Strydom [lgt.]" (TMSA).



Figs 1–6. Habitus in dorsal and lateral view. 1 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923. 2 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov. 3 – *E. modestus* sp. nov. 4 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908). 5–6 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 1 mm (photograph by J. Skuhrovec).

Obr. 1–6. Habitus v dorzálním pohledu a v pohledu zboku. 1 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923. 2 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov. 3 – *E. modestus* sp. nov. 4 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908). 5–6 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 1 mm (fotografie J. Skuhrovec).

Description. Body (Fig. 2) length 3.16–3.66 mm, holotype 3.56 mm. Body dorsally densely covered with regularly rounded appressed scales, 5–6 across one elytral interval, leaving only punctures of striae visible. Scales unicolorous greyish to greenish, with weak reddish to golden sheen.

Rostrum (Figs 2, 9–10) moderately robust, 1.62–1.71× as long as apical width, at base 1.38–1.43× as wide as at apex, dorsally at basal third weakly tapering anteriad, then subparallel-sided with straight sides; in lateral view slightly and regularly curved; rostrum laterally densely squamose. Epifrons at base evenly tapering apicad, then with almost straight sides, as wide as rostrum along majority of its length, between antennal insertion 0.84–0.87× as wide as rostrum in respective part, dorsally at middle part shallowly and indistinctly depressed,

posteriorly continuous with head. Frons wide, equally squamose as epifrons. Antennal scrobes dorsally visible as very short and slender furrows; in lateral view curved, directed below eyes. Eyes weakly prominent from outline of head; in profile not reaching dorsal outline of head. Vertex slightly wider than epifrons at antennal insertion, with slender longitudinal stria.

Antennal scapes about as long as funicles, weakly curved only at short basal part, at apex 0.5–0.6× as wide as clubs; funicle segment 1 2.1–2.2× as long as wide and 2.5–2.7× as long as segment 2, which is 1.2–1.3× as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.2–1.3× as wide as long; segment 5 1.3–1.4× as wide as long; segment 6 1.6–1.7× as wide as long; segment 7 1.8–2.0× as wide as long; clubs 1.8–1.9× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) 1.31–1.36× wider than long, widest just behind midlength, more tapered anteriorly than posteriorly, with base weakly arched, disc regularly domed.

Elytra (Fig. 2) oval, 1.13–1.17× longer than wide, apically broadly rounded.

Protibiae (Fig. 18) at apex rounded, mucronated, with distinct lateral indentation, about as long as apical width of tarsal segment 1, indentation in males shallow, in females deeper, apical part armed with 7–8 brownish spines and one longer spine in lateral part at end of indentation. Metatibial corbels wide, squamose. Tarsal segment 2 1.2–1.3× as wide as long; segment 3 1.5–1.6× as wide as long and 1.9–2.0× as wide as segment 2; onychium 1.1–1.2× as long as segment 3; claws fused along majority of their length.

Penis (Fig. 25) moderately long, 2.7–2.8× longer than wide, subparallel-sided, with apex regularly tapered with concave sides before tip, tip moderately long, fringed with dense, fine, whitish setae; in lateral view slender, weakly curved, in apical part elongated, slender and slightly curved.

Gonocoxites (Fig. 37) evenly tapered apicad, straight. Spermatheca (Fig. 42) with cornu moderately slender, regularly curved; corpus rounded; ramus almost twice longer than wide, curved backwards and pressed to corpus; collum distinctly longer than wide, subtriangular, evenly tapering apicad.

Etymology. The newly described species is dedicated to one of only a few women among weevilologists, Colombian entomologist Jennifer Cristina Girón Duque, specialist in taxonomy, systematics, and diversity of Entiminae (Curculionidae) and Acidocerinae (Hydrophilidae).

Biology. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa (Limpopo).

Remarks. In general view, *Euonychus gironduqueae* sp. nov. is similar to *E. sulcirostris* and *E. modestus* sp. nov. From both, it is possible to distinguish *E. gironduqueae* mainly by the laterally squamose rostrum, by the short indentation on the lateral margin of the apex of the protibiae, and the eyes in lateral view not reaching the dorsal outline of the head. The first two characters are known only in this species within the genus.

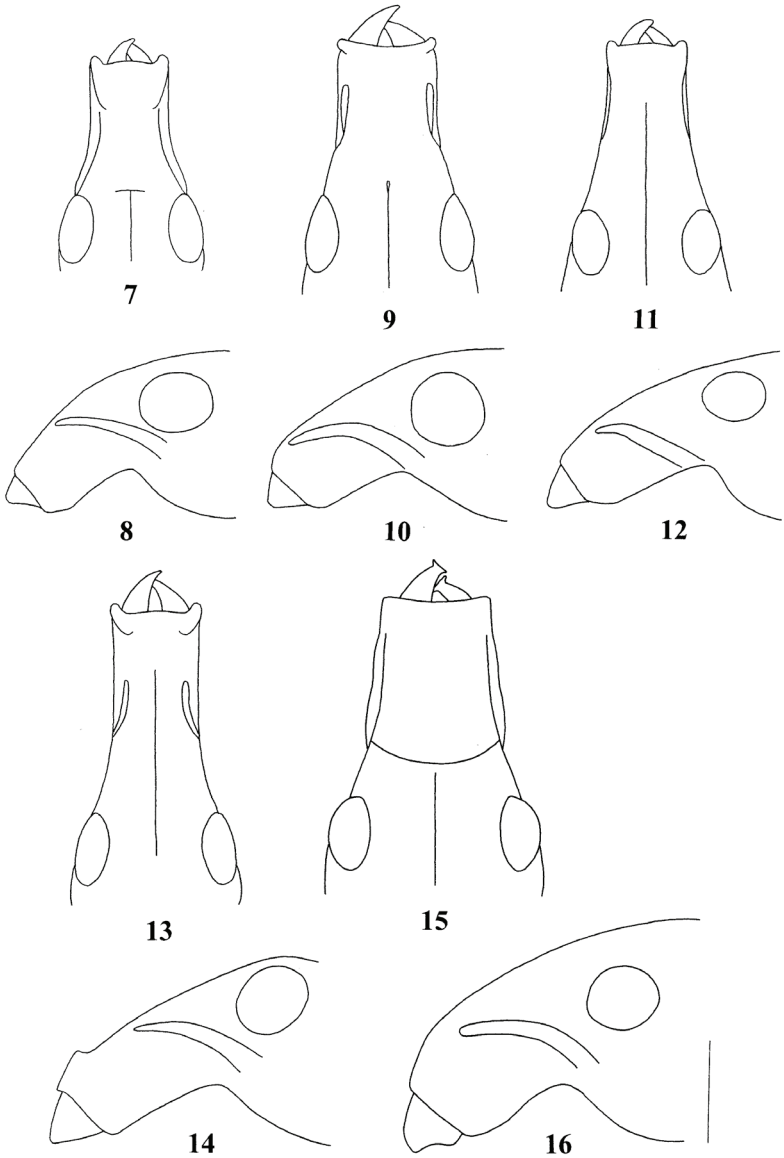
Euonychus modestus sp. nov.

(Figs 3, 11–12, 19, 26, 31, 38, 43)

Type locality. South Africa, Free State, Smitskraal, Boshof.

Type material. Holotype: ♂, "S. Africa, O.F.S. [Orange Free State, Free State province now] Smitskraal 1519, Boshof SE 2825 Aa, 8-9 Mar. 1978 A. Strydom, NMBH 1509" (NMBH).

Paratypes: 20 spec., same data as holotype (NMBH); 82 spec., "South Africa [Limpopo]: Limp Farm Twee Kansen 624, 20km NE of Tuinplaas 24°49′ S 28°57′ E 1000 m 5.iii.2001



Figs 7–16. Head with rostrum, dorsal and lateral view. 7–8 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 9–10 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 11–12 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 13–14 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 15–16 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 0.50 mm.
Obr. 7–16. Hlava s noscem, pohled shora a zboku. 7–8 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 9–10 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 11–12 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 13–14 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 15–16 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 0.50 mm.

sweeping, Voucher specimen ARC-PPRI Quelea Research Unit: Ecotoxicological Survey, National coll. of insects, Pretoria, South Africa" (SANC); 53 spec., "South Africa [Limpopo]: Limp Farm Parys 631 13 km ENE of Tuinplaas 24°52′ S 28°51′ E 1000 m 30.i.2001 sweeping, Voucher specimen ARC-PPRI Quelea Research Unit: Ecotoxicological Survey, National coll. of insects, Pretoria, South Africa" (SANC); 23 spec., "S. Africa, O.F.S. [Orange Free State, Free State province now] Deelfontein 482 Bothaville SE 2726 Ba, 10-21 Apr. 1978 G. W. Ferreira, A. Strydom, NMBH 1503" (NMBH).

Description. Body (Fig. 3) length 2.59–3.11 mm, holotype 2.78 mm. Body dorsally and ventrally densely covered by rounded to slightly irregularly angular appressed scales, 4–5 across one elytral interval, leaving visible only small punctures of striae, only lateral and ventral part of rostrum glabrous. Scales uniformly greyish.

Rostrum (Figs 3, 11–12) 1.33–1.41× longer than width at apex, at base 1.43–1.51× as wide as at apex, dorsally at basal half tapering anteriad with slightly concave sides, at apical half subparallel-sided with almost straight sides; laterally slightly curved, denuded from scales. Epifrons completely occupying dorsal region of rostrum, forming its dorsal outline and covering antennal insertion in dorsal view, with slender median longitudinal stria, posteriorly reaching anterior border of pronotum. Frons moderately long, more sparsely covered with appressed scales than epifrons, in short apical portion with almost inconspicuous lateral carina. Antennal scrobes not visible in dorsal view; in lateral view almost straight and obliquely directed downwards, reaching ventral border of rostrum. Eyes flat, forming compact conus with rostrum in dorsal outline; in profile almost reaching dorsal outline of head. Vertex narrower than epifrons at antennal insertion.

Antennal scapes about 0.9× as long as funicles, almost straight, weakly enlarged only at short apical part, at apex 0.5× as wide as clubs; funicle segment 1 2.1–2.3× as long as wide and 3× as long as segment 2, which is isodiametric; segment 3 1.1–1.2× as wide as long; segment 4 1.2–1.3× as wide as long; segment 5 1.3–1.4× as wide as long; segment 6 1.4–1.5× as wide as long; segment 7 1.6–1.7× as wide as long; clubs 1.5–1.6× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) 1.29–1.35× wider than long, widest at midlength, anteriorly more tapered than posteriorly, with base slightly arched, disc regularly domed.

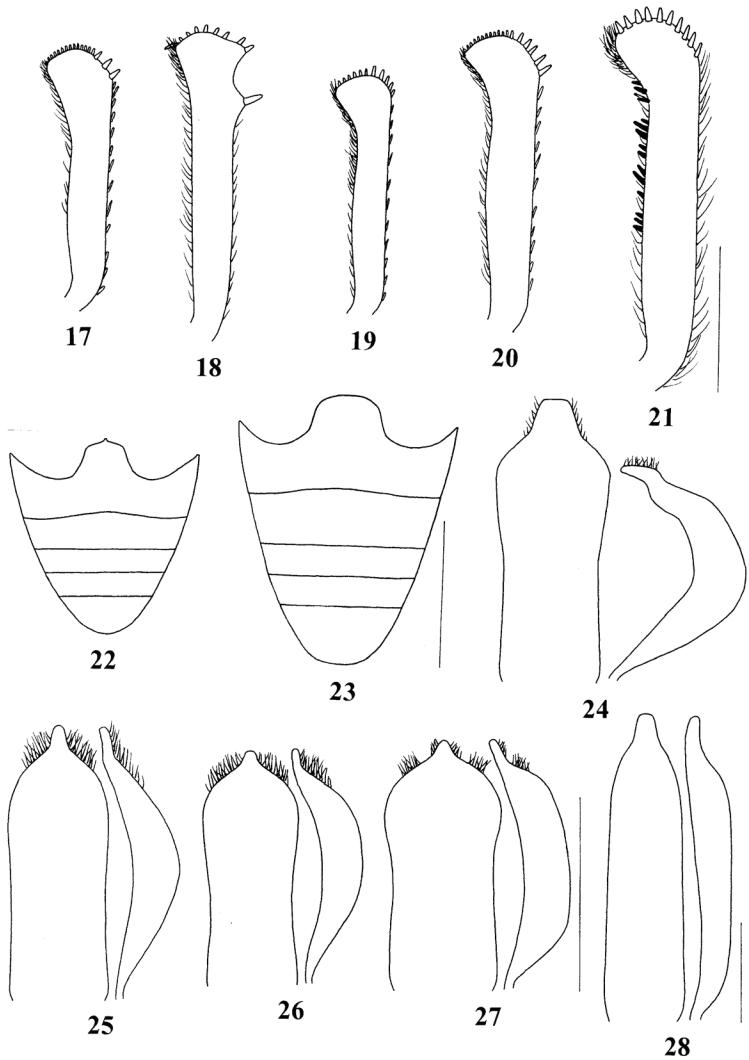
Elytra (Fig. 3) oval, 1.14–1.18× longer than wide, apically broadly rounded.

Protibiae (Fig. 19) at apex rounded, distinctly curved inwards at apex, more so in females than in males, lateral margin armed with 5–6 sparse yellowish spines, inner margin with dense and numerous yellowish spines. Inner side of protibiae with 3–4 inconspicuous long yellowish slender bristles. Metatibial corbels narrow, squamose. Tarsal segment 2 0.9× as long as wide to isodiametric; segment 3 0.7–0.8× as wide as long, and 1.7–1.8× as wide as segment 2; onychium as long as segment 3; claws parallel, fused along majority of their length.

Penis (Fig. 26) short, 2.5× longer than wide, ventrally at basal half sub-parallel-sided, at apical half slightly enlarged with rounded sides, apical part broadly rounded with small tip, fringed with fine, whitish setae; laterally weakly irregularly curved, tip elongated.

Gonocoxites (Fig. 38) elongated apically to two slender and almost straight, well sclerotised rods. Spermatheca (Fig. 43) with cornu wide and distinctly and regularly curved; corpus irregularly rounded; ramus slightly longer than wide, curved backwards and pressed to corpus; collum longer than wide, subtriangular, strikingly prominent.

Etymology. *Euonychus modestus* takes its name from the Latin word *modestus*, modest, referring to its uniformly greyish scales, which are humble in comparison with the greenish or prominently striped vestiture of the other species of the genus.



Figs 17–28. 17–21. Right protibia. 17 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 18 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 19 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 20 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 21 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 0.50 mm. 22–23. Abdominal ventrites. 22 – *Euonychus sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 23 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 1.00 mm. 24–28. Penis dorsal and lateral view. 24 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 25 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 26 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 27 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 28 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 1.00 mm.

Obr. 17–28. 17–21. Pravá přední holeň. 17 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 18 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 19 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 20 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 21 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 0,50 mm. 22–23. Zadečkové ventrity. 22 – *Euonychus sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 23 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 1,00 mm. 24–28. Penis, pohled shora a zboku. 24 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 25 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 26 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 27 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 28 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 1,00 mm.

Biology. Unknown.
Distribution. South Africa (Limpopo, Free State).
Remarks. *Euonychus modestus* sp. nov. is mainly recognized by its wider pronotum and short densely squamose frons; it is somewhat similar to *E. sulcirostris* and *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov. From *E. sulcirostris* it is easily distinguishable by characters stated below in the key, from *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov. it is possible to distinguish it by the following set of characters:

Euonychus gironduqueae sp. nov.: Epifrons between antennal insertions 0.8–0.9× as wide as rostrum (Fig. 9). Antennal scrobes in dorsal view hardly visible, as short furrows (Fig. 9); in lateral view curved, directed towards ventral margin of eye (Fig. 10). Eyes weakly prominent from outline of head (Fig. 2); in profile not reaching dorsal outline of head (Fig. 10). Vertex slightly wider than epifrons at antennal insertion (Fig. 2). Protibiae with distinct lateral indentation near apex (Fig. 18). Funicle segment 2 1.2–1.3× as long as wide.

Euonychus modestus sp. nov.: Epifrons between antennal insertions as wide as rostrum (Fig. 11). Antennal scrobes not visible in dorsal view (Fig. 11); in lateral view straight, directed far off ventral margin of eye (Fig. 12). Eyes not prominent from outline of head (Fig. 3); in profile almost reaching dorsal outline of head (Fig. 12). Vertex narrower than epifrons at antennal insertion (Fig. 3). Protibiae without lateral indentation (Fig. 19). Funicle segment 2 isodiametric.

Euonychus sulcirostris (Marshall, 1908)

(Figs 4, 13–14, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 39, 44)

Euonyx sulcirostris Marshall, 1908: 19 (original description).
Euonychus sulcirostris: Marshall 1923: 544 (note); Schenkling & Marshall 1931: 3 (catalogue); Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 149 (catalogue).

Type locality. South Africa, "Transvaal".
Type material. 1 syntype (SMTG): Transvaal, Fruchsborb [h] / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 [p, blue label] / Typus [p, red label] / Euonyx sulcirostris, Mshl., TYPE [h, Marshall´s handwriting] / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden [p]; 1 syntype (SMTG): Transvaal, Fruchsborb [h] / Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900 [p, blue label] / Euonyx sulcirostris Fst. [h] / Cotypus [h, red label] / Euonyx sulcirostris, Mshl., COTYPE [h, Marshall´s handwriting] / Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden [p].
Other material examined. 9 spec., South Africa, Transvaal (BMNH).
Redescription. Body (Fig. 4) length 2.84–3.63 mm. Dorsal part of body densely covered with regularly rounded scales, leaving only extremely slender spaces between them, 5–6 scales (5–7 in females) across one interval, greyish to greenish with weak golden sheen; elytra with interstriae 3 and 7 indistinctly paler than remainder interstriae; pronotum with light brownish, wide, oval region in the middle and two slender lateral longitudinal stripes.

Rostrum (Figs 4, 13–14) moderately long and slender, 2.27–2.44× longer than apical width, at base 1.41–1.45× as wide as at apex, in dorsal view with concave sides in basal half and subparallel-sided in apical half; in lateral view nearly straight, with dorsal outline at basal half slightly convex, slightly concave at apex; rostrum laterally and ventrally denuded from scales. Epifrons at basal third occupying entire rostral width, then distinctly tapering anteriad; epifrons 0.55–0.57× narrower than width of rostrum between antennal insertions, with

longitudinal narrow median stria reaching anterior margin of scrobes, posteriorly continuous with head. Frons narrow, weakly sparsely squamose, laterally carinate along apical region. Antennal scrobes dorsally shallowly produced anteriad and posteriad, distinctly visible at anterior third of rostrum; in lateral view weakly curved and directed below eyes. Eyes hardly prominent from outline of head.

Antennal scapes only weakly curved, 0.9× as long as funicles, at apex 0.7× as wide as clubs; funicle segment 1 2.4–2.6× as long as wide and 2.2–2.4× as long as segment 2, which is 1.3–1.4× as long as wide; segment 3 1.1–1.2× as wide as long; segments 4 and 5 1.3× as wide as long; segment 6 1.2–1.3× as wide as long; segment 7 1.4× as wide as long; clubs twice as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 4) 1.33–1.37× wider than long, widest just behind midlength, with base weakly arched, with extremely slender longitudinal stria along midline.

Elytra (Fig. 4) oval, 1.17–1.23× longer than wide, apically broadly rounded.

Protibiae (Fig. 20) apically rounded, without indentation, lateral margin distinctly curved inwards and armed with 6–7 sparse yellowish to brownish spines, inner apical margin fringed with dense fine setae. Inner side of protibiae with 3–5 inconspicuous long yellowish slender bristles. Metatibial corbels wide, densely squamose. Tarsal segment 2 1.1× as wide as long; segment 3 1.3–1.4× as wide as long and 1.6× as wide as segment 2; onychium 0.8–0.9× as long as segment 3; claws fused along most of their length.

Penis (Fig. 27) short, 2.1–2.2× longer than wide, widest at apical part, slightly tapering basad with weakly concave sides; apical part tapered to regular, short, moderately sharp tip with concave sides, sides with short, fine whitish setae; in lateral view wide, weakly curved, weakly tapering apicad with moderately long, elongated tip.

Gonocoxites (Fig. 39) elongated apically to sharp, slender, weakly curved tips. Spermatheca (Fig. 44) with cornu weakly curved; ramus and collum in straight line, ramus isodiametric, rounded, obliquely directed downwards; collum distinctly longer than wide, straight, subtriangular.

Biology. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa ("Transvaal", currently Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Gauteng provinces, and the eastern region of the North-West province).

Remarks. Species was described based on indefinite number of specimens from "Transvaal, type in the Dresden Museum" (Marshall 1908). In general view, *E. sulcirostris* is similar only to both newly described species, *E. gironduqueae* sp. n. and *E. modestus* sp. n., but it is easily distinguishable from both by its long and slender rostrum, very narrow epifrons, distinctly laterally carinate frons along apical region, rostrum in lateral view concave along apical region, and onychium shorter than tarsal segment 3.

Wanatius gen. nov.

(Figs 5–6, 15–16, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 40, 45)

Type species. *Wanatius longisetis* sp. nov. by present designation.

Diagnosis. Medium-sized Cneorhinini, about between 4 and 5 mm long; rostrum distinctly longer than wide, tapering anteriorly, and posteriorly separated from head by transverse sulcus; scrobes narrow in lateral view, posteriorly directed, and not reaching eyes; antennal scapes

short, in repose slightly exceeding anterior margin of eye; inner margin of protibiae denticulate, with long row of more than 10 dark teeth; metatibiae with apical surface squamose and narrow squamose corbel; claws fused along their basal halves; penis lacking setae; tegmen with long parameres; plate of sternite VIII in females subtriangular, with slender apical margin and membranous basal margin; gonocoxites with laterally curved and prominent flag-shaped protuberances, with short styli bearing short apical setae at ventral side.

Description. Body (Figs 5–6) length 3.8–5.2 mm. Body dark brownish to blackish, dorsally and ventrally densely covered with appressed scales, greyish to light or dark brown, creating conspicuous stripes on pronotum and elytra, and with dense and very long piliform setae. Antennal scapes covered by small oval scales, funicles with short semi-erect setae, clubs densely and finely setose; tarsi densely covered with oval appressed scales with sparse semi-erect setae.

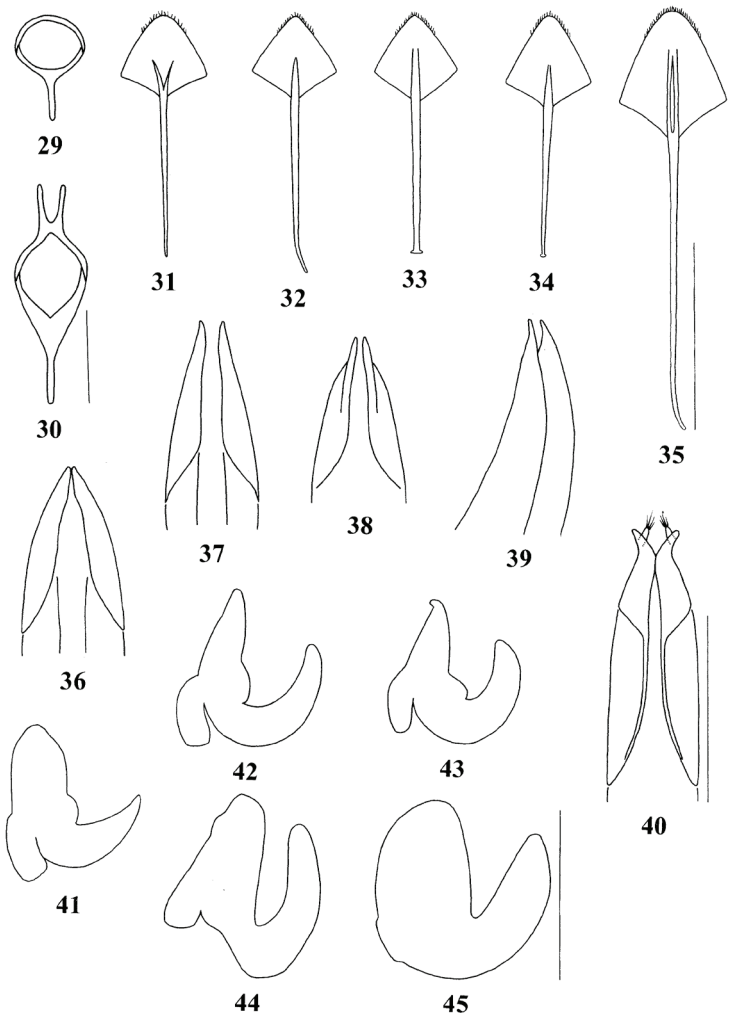
Rostrum (Figs 5–6, 15–16) moderately slender, 1.69–1.76× longer than apical width, at base 1.41–1.47× as wide as at apex, dorsally at extremely short basal part distinctly tapering anteriad, then slightly evenly tapering anteriad with almost straight sides; in lateral view even with dorsal outline of head, only slightly convex, densely squamose. Epifrons weakly and evenly tapering anteriad, occupying most rostral width, between antennal insertions 0.87–0.89× as wide as rostrum in respective part, posteriorly separated from head by very slender, arched, well edged transverse sulcus placed in short distance before eyes, partly concealed by appressed scales. Frons large, densely squamose, continuous with epifrons. Epistome not developed. Antennal scrobes dorsally visible as very narrow furrows, posteriorly continued; in profile weakly curved ventrad, posteriorly directed, not reaching eyes or ventral margin of rostrum. Eyes moderately small, slightly prominent from outline of head; in profile not reaching dorsal outline of head. Vertex as wide as base of rostrum, slightly domed, with slender median longitudinal stria; head very short, subglobose. Mandibles multisetose, asquamose, with outer and inner, prominent, short, apical teeth. Submentum moderately large, rounded, with six fine setae.

Antennae (Figs 5–6) short, scapes slender, in repose only slightly exceeding anterior margin of eye, distinctly shorter than funicles, only weakly enlarged at short apical region. Funicles 7-segmented, slender, segments 1 and 2 slender, conical, segments 3–5 longer than wide to isodiametric, 6 and 7 slightly wider than long. Clubs short oval, segment 1 comprising half of club length.

Pronotum (Figs 5–6) short and wide, 1.6–1.7× wider than long; disc regularly domed without furrows, keels or depressions; base nearly straight. In lateral view, anterior margin of pronotum straight, without ocular lobes or setae. Procoxal cavities contiguous, round, placed at midlength of prosternum; procoxae subglobular. Scutellar shield invisible.

Elytra (Figs 5–6) long oval, 1.4–1.5× longer than wide, without humeral calli, at base equally wide as base of pronotum, with slightly arched base, widest at midlength, apically evenly and narrowly rounded; in lateral view, convex, slope not overhanging apex. Elytra 10-striate, striae punctuate, interstriae wide and flat. Mesocoxal process very slender, more slender than basal part of antennal scapes.

Legs (Figs 5–6) moderately robust. Femora faintly swollen, unarmed. Outer margin of protibiae (Figs 5, 21) straight, inner margin slightly sinuate, with conspicuous, long row of 10–17 short, dark brownish to blackish teeth; protibiae apically rounded and distinctly enlarged, with about 10 sparse short brownish spines and distinct tuft of very dense brownish setae on inner margin, amucronate. Metatibiae with apical surface large, oval, densely squamose, and



Figs 29–45. 29, 30. Tegmen. 29 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 30 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 0.50 mm. 31–35. Female sternite VIII. 31 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 32 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 33 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 34 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 35 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 1.00 mm. 36–40. Gonocoxites. 36 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 37 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 38 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 39 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 40 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 1.00 mm. 41–45. Spermatheca. 41 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 42 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 43 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 44 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 45 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Scale bar 0.25 mm.
Obr. 29–45. 29, 30. Tegmen. 29 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 30 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 0,50 mm. 31–35. Sternit VIII samice. 31 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 32 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 33 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 34 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 35 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 1,00 mm. 36–40. Ovipositor. 36 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 37 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 38 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 39 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 40 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 1,00 mm. 41–45. Spermatéka. 41 – *Euonychus bivittatus* Marshall, 1923; 42 – *E. gironduqueae* sp. nov.; 43 – *E. modestus* sp. nov.; 44 – *E. sulcirostris* (Marshall, 1908); 45 – *Wanatius longisetis* gen. et sp. nov. Měřítko 0,25 mm.

slender but well-developed, densely squamose corbel, fringed externally and internally with moderately long and dense yellowish setae. Tarsi moderately robust, with segment 3 distinctly wider than segment 1 and 2; exceeding part of onychium as long as segment 3; claws solidly fused along their basal halves, weakly separated at apex.

Abdomen (Fig. 23) ventrally narrowly subtriangular, 1.2–1.3× longer than wide; ventrite 1 in middle twice as long as ventrite 2, behind metacoxa nearly as long as ventrite 2; ventrite 2 about as long as ventrites 3 and 4 combined; ventrite 5 apically rounded, in females slightly longer than in males. Suture 1 slightly sinuose, remainder sutures straight and only indistinctly rougher and wider than suture 1. Ventrites densely squamose, with inconspicuous semi-appressed scales or setae. Metaventral process narrow, about half as wide as transverse diameter of metacoxa, weakly rounded.

Male terminalia. Penis (Fig. 28) long and slender, well sclerotised, lacking setae, temones slightly longer to 1.5× longer than body of penis, endophallus with long slender sclerites. Tegmen (Fig. 30) with wide ring and distinct, long, basally connected parameres, as long as diameter of ring; tegminal manubrium short, shorter than diameter of ring, projected from large, subtriangular broadening of ring. Sternite IX with spiculum gastrale long, anteriorly curved and not enlarged to plate, posteriorly with fused basal arms, U-shaped; sternite VIII with hemisternites short, subtriangular.

Female terminalia. Sternite VIII (Fig. 35) with long and slender apodeme, about 2.5× longer than plate and terminating inside of it; plate subtriangular, moderately small, nearly isodiametric, with sharp anterior margin, densely fringed by short setae, and posterior margin membranous. Gonocoxites (Fig. 40) long and slender, with laterally curved, prominent, long, and slender flag-shaped protuberances, with short styli on ventral side, with short apical setae. Spermatheca (Fig. 45) with short and wide, slightly curved cornu, short and hardly visible ramus and long, robust collum.

Etymology. The new genus is dedicated to my good friend and colleague Marek Wanat (University of Wrocław), eminent Polish specialist mainly of Apionidae, who is also involved in research of South African weevils. The gender is masculine.

Biology. The type material was collected by sweeping grass.

Distribution. Namibia (Khomas, Erongo, Hardap).

Remarks. *Wanatius* gen. nov. has multisetose mandibles, short scapes, laterally placed scrobes of 'brachyderine' type, developed metatibial corbels, and connate claws, which is a complex of characters typical for the tribe Cneorhinini. By its rostrum distinctly longer than wide, it belongs near to the genera *Euonychus*, *Fleurops*, *Synaptocephalus* Faust, 1891 and *Lyalinus*.

Wanatius gen. nov. is different from species of *Euonychus* by clearly visible characters like the presence of long setae along the whole body (without any setae in *Euonychus*), larger body size (3.8–5.2 mm in *Wanatius* gen. nov.; 2.5–3.7 mm in *Euonychus*), wide and short pronotum (1.6–1.7× wider than long in *Wanatius* gen. nov.; 1.2–1.4× in *Euonychus*), long elytra (1.4–1.5× longer than wide in *Wanatius* gen. nov.; 1.1–1.3× in *Euonychus*) and others, which are not useful characters for generic definition, because of their variability in species across many entimine genera. Other unique characters regarding mainly the rostral sulcus as well as male and female genitalia could be used for distinguishing genera, meaning:

Wanatius gen. nov.: Rostrum separated from head by sharp, slender, transverse stria (Fig. 15). Penis lacking setae (Fig. 28). Tegmen with long, basally connected parameres; tegminal

ring with subtriangular broadening at base of manubrium (Fig. 30). Protibiae with inner margin denticulate with conspicuous, long row of 10–17 brownish to blackish teeth (Fig. 21). Apical surface of metatibiae densely squamose. Gonocoxites with laterally curved and prominent flag-shaped protuberances, with short styli on ventral side (Fig. 40).

Euonychus: Rostrum continuous with head, not separated by transverse stria (Figs 7, 9, 11, 13). Penis apically fringed with setae (Figs 24–27). Tegmen lacking parameres; tegminal ring without broadening at base of manubrium (Fig. 29). Protibiae with inner margin fringed by 3–5 yellowish, slender and fine spines (Figs 17–20). Apical surface of metatibiae glabrous. Gonocoxites apically sharply narrowed, lacking styli (Figs 36–39).

Wanatius gen. nov. differs from *Fleurops* by the following characters:

Wanatius gen. nov.: Rostrum at base 1.4–1.5× wider than at apex, separated from head by transverse narrow sulcus. Ventrite 2 about as long as ventrites 3 and 4 combined. Tegmen with long parameres.

Fleurops: Rostrum at base 1.9–2.3× wider than at apex, continuous with head, not separated by transverse stria. Ventrite 2 slightly longer than ventrite 3 or 4. Tegmen lacking parameres.

Wanatius gen. nov. differs from *Synaptocephalus* by the following characters:

Wanatius gen. nov.: Rostrum 1.7–1.8× longer than basal width. Rostrum separated from head by transverse narrow sulcus. Eyes laterally placed. Vertex 4× wider than club. Metatibiae with wide corbel. Penis lacking setae. Spermatheca with long, robust collum.

Synaptocephalus: Rostrum 2.2–3.1× longer than basal width. Rostrum continuous with head, not separated by transverse stria. Eyes dorsally placed. Vertex slenderer than club. Metatibiae lacking corbels. Penis with two subapical setae. Spermatheca with dominant rounded corpus and not differentiated ramus or collum.

Wanatius gen. nov. differs from *Lyalinus* by the following characters:

Wanatius gen. nov.: Rostrum 1.7–1.8× longer than basal width, at base 1.4–1.5× wider than at apex. Eyes laterally placed. Vertex posteriorly continuous with squamose space behind eyes, 4× wider than club. Claws of equal length. Tegmen with long parameres.

Lyalinus: Rostrum 2.4–2.6× longer than basal width, with base and apex equally wide. Eyes subdorsally placed. Vertex separated from glabrous head capsule behind posterior margin of eyes by distinct line, equally wide as club. Claws of unequal length. Tegmen lacking parameres.

Wanatius longisetis **sp. nov.**

(Figs 5–6, 15–16, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 40, 45)

Type locality. Namibia, Khomas, Regenstein, SSW of Windhoek.

Type material. Holotype: ♂, "S. W. AFRICA (34) [Namibia, Khomas], Regenstein 15 mls., SSW Windhoek, 8.II.1972, general sweeping, way up, Southern African Exp. B. M. 1972-IV" (BMNH). **Paratypes:** 18 spec., the same data as holotype (BMNH); 29 spec., "S. W. Afr. [Namibia, Khomas], Windhoek, Regenstein, 22.36S – 16.59E, 7.3.1975, E-Y: 725, grassnetting, leg. Endrödy-Younga" (TMSA); 26 spec., "[Namibia, Khomas], Khomas Highld., 30m. W. Windhoek, 11. 1958, C. Koch [leg.]" (TMSA); 1 ♂, "SWA [Namibia, Hardap], Rehoboth, Koch [leg.]" (TMSA); 1 ♂, "S.W.A. [Namibia, Erongo], Swakopmund, 1. 1971, L. Schulze [leg.]" (TMSA).

Description. Body length 3.81–5.19 mm, holotype 4.06 mm. Body (Figs 5, 6) dorsally covered with regularly rounded, brownish and greyish, appressed scales; greyish scales slightly larger

than brownish ones, completely concealing integument, while brownish scales leave slender gaps between them. Elytra with greyish scales creating longitudinal stripes on interstriae 1, 5 and all lateral interstriae starting at interstriae 7, with short stripes also in apical half of interstriae 3, 4 and 6. Pronotum with greyish wide longitudinal median stripe and wide lateral stripes; head and rostrum completely greyish. Elytra, pronotum, and head with rostrum with very dense and very long, brownish, erect, weakly crooked piliform setae, the longest about as long as width of 4 interstriae. Femora and tibiae with short, semierect setae. Ventral part of body densely covered with greyish appressed scales with weak greenish metallic sheen.

Antennal scapes (Figs 5–6) 0.7–0.8× as long as funicles, regularly curved along entire lentgh, at apex 0.6–0.7× as wide as clubs. Funicle segment 1 1.6–1.7× as long as wide and 1.2–1.3× as long as segment 2, which is 1.8–2.0× as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 1.2–1.3× as long as wide; segment 5 isodiametric to 1.1× as wide as long; segment 6 1.1× as wide as long; segment 7 1.2× as wide as long; clubs short, 1.5–1.6× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 5) short and wide, 1.64–1.67× as wide as long, widest at basal third, with slender median longitudinal area lacking appressed scales.

Elytra (Fig. 5) oval, 1.42–1.50× as long as wide, with regularly rounded sides. Spaces between punctures in striae not deepened.

Tarsal segment 2 1.5–1.6× as wide as long; segment 3 1.3–1.4× as wide as long and 1.3–1.4× as wide as segment 2; onychium 1.1–1.2× as long as segment 3.

Penis (Fig. 28) long, slender, 3.7–3.9× longer than wide, subparallel-sided, tip short and wide with concave sides, without setae; laterally weakly curved with elongated, obtuse tip.

Spermatheca (Fig. 45) with short and slightly curved cornu; ramus almost indistinct, hump-shaped; collum robust, longer than wide, about as long as cornu, oval.

Etymology. The conspicuous and long setae on the dorsal surfaces of the body suggested the Latin name *longisetis* for this new species.

Key to the species of *Euonychus* and *Wanatius*

1. Larger species, 3.8–5.2 mm. Body with extremely long, slender, piliform setae (Figs 5–6). Elytra with distinct longitudinal stripes (Fig. 5). Epifrons posteriad separated from head by slender, transverse stria (Fig. 15). Inner margin of protibiae with row of at least 10 dark spines (Fig. 21). Pronotum short and wide, more than 1.6× wider than long (Fig. 5). Penis lacking apical setae (Fig. 28). Tegmen with long parameres (Fig. 30). ..... ***Wanatius longisetis*** sp. nov.
- Smaller species, 2.5–3.6 mm. Body with hardly visible, very short, subspatulate setae (Figs 14). Elytra one coloured or with indistinct longitudinal stripes (Figs 24), except for *E. bivittatus* having distinct longitudinal stripes (Fig. 1). Epifrons posteriad continuous with head, not separated by transverse stria (Figs 7, 9, 11, 13). Inner margin of protibiae at most with 5 yellowish setae (Figs 17–20). Pronotum long and slender, at most 1.4× wider than long (Figs 14). Penis with apical setae (Figs 24–27). Tegmen lacking parameres (Fig. 29). ..... **Genus *Euonychus*** 2
2. Pronotum slender, 1.19–1.25× wider than long (Fig. 1). Frons conspicuous, long, glabrous and sparsely squamose, laterally carinate at apical third (Fig. 7). Elytra with small spots of paler scales (Fig. 1). Tarsal segment 2 longer than wide. Penis in lateral view with S-shaped curved tip (Fig. 24). Size 2.5–2.8 mm. ..... ***Euonychus bivittatus*** Marshall, 1923
- Pronotum wider, 1.31–1.37× wider than long (Figs 24). Frons short or indistinct and densely squamose, if carinate, then only at apical sixth (Figs 9, 11, 13). Elytra lacking spots (Figs 24). Tarsal segment 2 wider than long. Penis in lateral view with simply elongated tip (Figs 25–27). 3
3. Rostrum laterally squamose. Eyes in profile not reaching dorsal outline of head (Fig. 10). Protibiae at apex with short indentation on lateral margin (Fig. 18). Penis ventrally long, 2.7–2.8× longer than wide, sub-parallel-sided, tip elongated (Fig. 25). Size 3.2–3.6 mm. ..... ***Euonychus gironduqueae*** sp. nov.

- Rostrum laterally denuded from scales. Eyes in profile almost reaching dorsal outline of head (Figs 12, 14). Protibiae at apex rounded, evenly rounded along lateral margin (Figs 19–20). Penis ventrally short, 2.2–2.5× longer than wide, enlarged at apical half, with rounded sides, tip short (Figs 26, 27). 4

4. Rostrum long and slender, 2.27–2.44× longer than apical width (Figs 4, 13). Epifrons narrow, between antennal insertions 0.5–0.6× as wide as rostrum (Figs 4, 13). Antennal scrobes clearly visible in dorsal view (Figs 4, 13); in lateral view curved, directed near ventral margin of eye (Fig. 14). Vertex wider than epifrons at antennal insertion (Figs 4, 13). Eyes slightly vaulted, slightly prominent from outline of head (Figs 4, 13). Size 2.8–3.6 mm. .... ***Euonychus sulcirostris*** (Marshall, 1908)

- Rostrum short and wide, 1.33–1.41× longer than apical width (Figs 3, 11). Epifrons wide, occupying entire rostral width, as wide as rostrum between antennal insertions (Figs 3, 11). Antennal scrobes not visible in dorsal view (Figs 3, 11); in lateral view straight, directed far off ventral margin of eye (Fig. 12). Vertex narrower than epifrons at antennal insertion (Figs 3, 11). Eyes not prominent from outline of head (Figs 3, 11). Size 2.6–3.1 mm. ..... ***Euonychus modestus*** sp. nov.

Check list of *Euonychus* and *Wanatius* species

E. bivittatus Marshall, 1923	South Africa (Free State, North West), Namibia (Caprivi)
E. gironduqueae sp. nov.	South Africa (Limpopo)
E. modestus sp. nov.	South Africa (Free State, Limpopo)
E. sulcirostris (Marshall, 1908)	South Africa ("Transvaal")
W. longisetis sp. nov.	Namibia (Khomas, Erongo, Hardap)

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SOUHRN

V práci je revidován rod *Euonychus* Marshall, 1923 známý dosud jen z Jihoafrické republiky a Namibie. Rod je zařazen vzhledem k laterálně uloženým tykadlovým rýhám, kusadlům s velkým počtem sét, krátkým tykadlovým násadcům, vyvinutým košíčkům na zadních holeních a srostlým chodidlovým drápkům do tribu Cneorhinini Lacordaire, 1863. Rod byl původně popsán Marshallem jako *Euonyx* (Marshall 1908), ale posléze byl stejným autorem přejmenován na *Euonychus* (Marshall 1923) vzhledem k homonymii původního jména.

Dosud byly známy pouze dva druhy, oba popsané Guy Marshallem, autorem popisu rodu. Ten později popsal ještě třetí druh rodu, ale sám ho později přesunul do rodu *Fleurops* Hustache, 1931 (Marshall 1950). Na základě studia historického materiálu deponovaného především v Přírodopisném muzeu v Londýně, ale také v muzeích Jihoafrické republiky, jsou v práci nově popsány další dva jihoafrické druhy. Podle materiálu, který má na lokalitních lístcích poznámky k okolnostem sběru, se zdá, že druhy rodu *Euonychus* se vyvíjejí na různých druzích trav.

Současně byl podle materiálu z několika lokalit Namibie popsán nový rod obsahující nový druh, který je rodu *Euonychus* podobný, ale je od něho snadno odlišitelný příčnou rýhou oddělující nosec a hlavu, penisem bez apikálních sét, tegmenem s dlouhými paramerami, předními holeněmi s vnitřním okrajem zoubkovitým, šupinkovanou apikální plochou zadních holení, ovipositorem s krátkými styli na vnitřní straně, a také velmi dlouhými sétami na celém svrchním povrchu těla. Nový rod je v práci porovnán se všemi ostatními rody tribu, které mají nosec výrazně delší než širší: *Euonychus*, *Fleurops*, *Lyalinus* Borovec, 2018 a *Synaptocephalus* Faust, 1891.

Všechny druhy jsou ilustrovány, samčí a samičí genitálie jsou popsány, v práci je uveden klíč, a také check-list dosud známých druhů.