

A new species of the weevil genus *Pseudorchestes* Bedel from Namibia (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

B.A. Korotyaev

Korotyaev, B.A. 1996. A new species of the weevil genus *Pseudorchestes* Bedel from Namibia (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, 5(1): 130.

Pseudorchestes erinaceus sp. n., the first extra-Palaeartic species of the genus, is described from Namibia.

B.A. Korotyaev, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St.Petersburg 199034, Russia.

***Pseudorchestes erinaceus* sp. n.**

Holotype. ♀, "Namibia: Osona b. Okahandja, 19.-20.X.1991, leg. U. Göllner", Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University, Berlin.

Description. Rostrum weakly bent, 1.5 times as long as pronotum, somewhat flattened and weakly narrowed towards apex, dull, densely striolate. In lateral view, depression between frons and base of rostrum distinct. Frons about as wide as basal segment of antennae and 3 times as wide as long scales between eyes; apices of scales directed forward, towards the base of rostrum. Eyes moderately large and convex. Antennae inserted close to eyes, but scape not reaching the eye; 1st segment of funicle longer than scape, nearly as wide as scape at apex and strongly narrowing towards base; 2nd segment slender, half as wide and 0.6 times as long as 1st; 6th segment about as long as wide. Club ovate.

Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long; sides weakly converging in basal half and more strongly so in apical half; apical constriction well-pronounced; hind angles rounded; disc weakly convex. Dorsum dull, with rough reticulate microsculpture and moderately large, dense, round punctures bearing long, suberect, parallel-sided, white scales directed mostly backward, except scales at anterior margin directed forward and those along base directed towards the median line. Scutellum elongate, densely covered with adpressed white scales.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.41 times as wide as prothorax; shoulders oblique but clearly prominent; sides subparallel in basal half and regularly converging apically; apices jointly rounded with a slight excision at

tip only. Disc moderately and evenly convex; striae broad but not very deep, composed of large punctures; intervals flat, about as wide as striae or, in the middle of disc, slightly wider, weakly shining, with irregular microreticulation and a row of punctures along median line. Lateral intervals with small granules, more distinct on apical declivity.

Hind femora 2.7 times as long as wide, regularly rounded ventrally and lacking denticles. Hind tibiae very weakly curved, slender, 6.8 times as long as wide. Tarsi slender; 2nd segment a little longer than broad; 3rd segment bilobed, about 1.6 times broader than 2nd, apical segment moderately broadening towards apex. Claws broad, with a large acute tooth at base. Ventral surface of tarsi covered with soft hairs.

Body black; antennae pale brown; tarsi pale brown at base and infusate at apex. Elytral striae with semi-adpressed narrow scales, intervals with a row of long, suberect, parallel-sided or acuminate white scales. Legs and underside with uniform, subadpressed, moderately dense, narrow, white scales. Body length 2.0 mm.

Comparison. The new species is similar in all principal characters to Palaeartic congeners and differs from them only in the sparse suberect pubescence of the elytra arranged in one regular row on each interval.

Acknowledgements

I give my cordial thanks to Dr. F. Hieke (Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University, Berlin) for the loan of the specimen, and Dr. S.I. Golovatch (Institute of the Problems of Ecology and Evolution, Moscow) for improving the English text.

Received 21 October 1996