# *POMPHUS ZIELINSKII* SP. NOV. FROM NAMIBIA (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: ENTIMINAE). RESULTS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS OF THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY BERLIN TO AFRICA (72ND CONTRIBUTION).

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**Abstract.**— *Pomphus zielinskii* **sp. nov.** from Namibia is described and figured. An identification key to all known species of the genus *Pomphus* Marshall, 1919 is provided.

**Key words.**— Entomology, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Pomphus zielinskii* sp. nov., taxonomy, Afrotropical Region.

The genus *Pomphus* Marshall, 1919 (type species: *Strophosomus kirschi* Faust, 1885) was revised a few years ago (Kania 1995). Out of the original four species classified in the genus, one was transferred to the genus *Protostrophus* Marshall, 1919 (*Protostrophus bernardi* Kania, 1995, originally described as *Pomphus acuticollis* Marshall, 1923, non *Protostrophus acuticollis* (Marshall, 1906)), and another to the genus *Bradybamon* Marshall, 1919 (at present *B. stappersi* (Hustache, 1924)). Recently, thanks to the kindness of Dr. M. Uhlig I have had an opportunity to examine a part of the material collected during expeditions of German entomologists to South Africa (see also Koch, Deckert and Uhlig M. 1995, Uhlig and Jaeger 1995). In the collection there are four specimens of a new species of *Pomphus* which I describe below. At present the genus includes *P. kirschi* (Faust, 1885), *P. denticollis* Marshall, 1919 and *P. zielinskii* sp. nov.

### *Pomphus zielinskii* sp. nov.

***Etymology***. The species is dedicated to the top Polish basketball player, Maciej Zieliński.

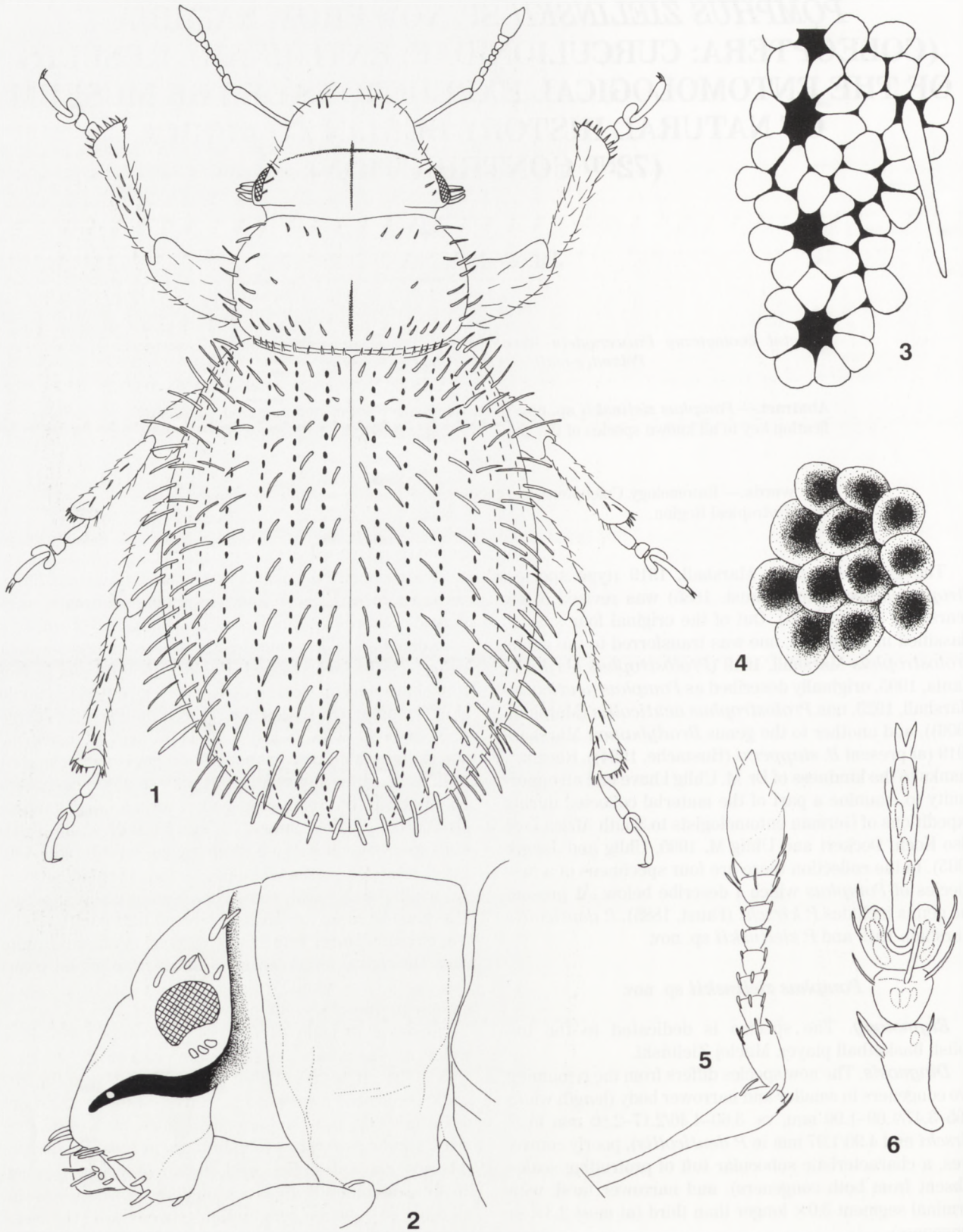
***Diagnosis***. The new species differs from the remaining two congeners in smaller and narrower body (length/width 2.95–3.47/1.60–1.90 mm, vs. 3.60–4.40/2.17–2.80 mm in *P. kirschi* and 4.90/1.97 mm in *P. denticollis*), poorly convex eyes, a characteristic subocular tuft of protruding scales (absent from both congeners), and narrower tarsi, with terminal segment 3.0× longer than third (at most 2.3× in congeners).

***Description***. Male body length: 2.95–3.30 mm, width 1.60–1.80 mm; female body length 3.25–3.47 mm, width 1.80–1.90 mm.

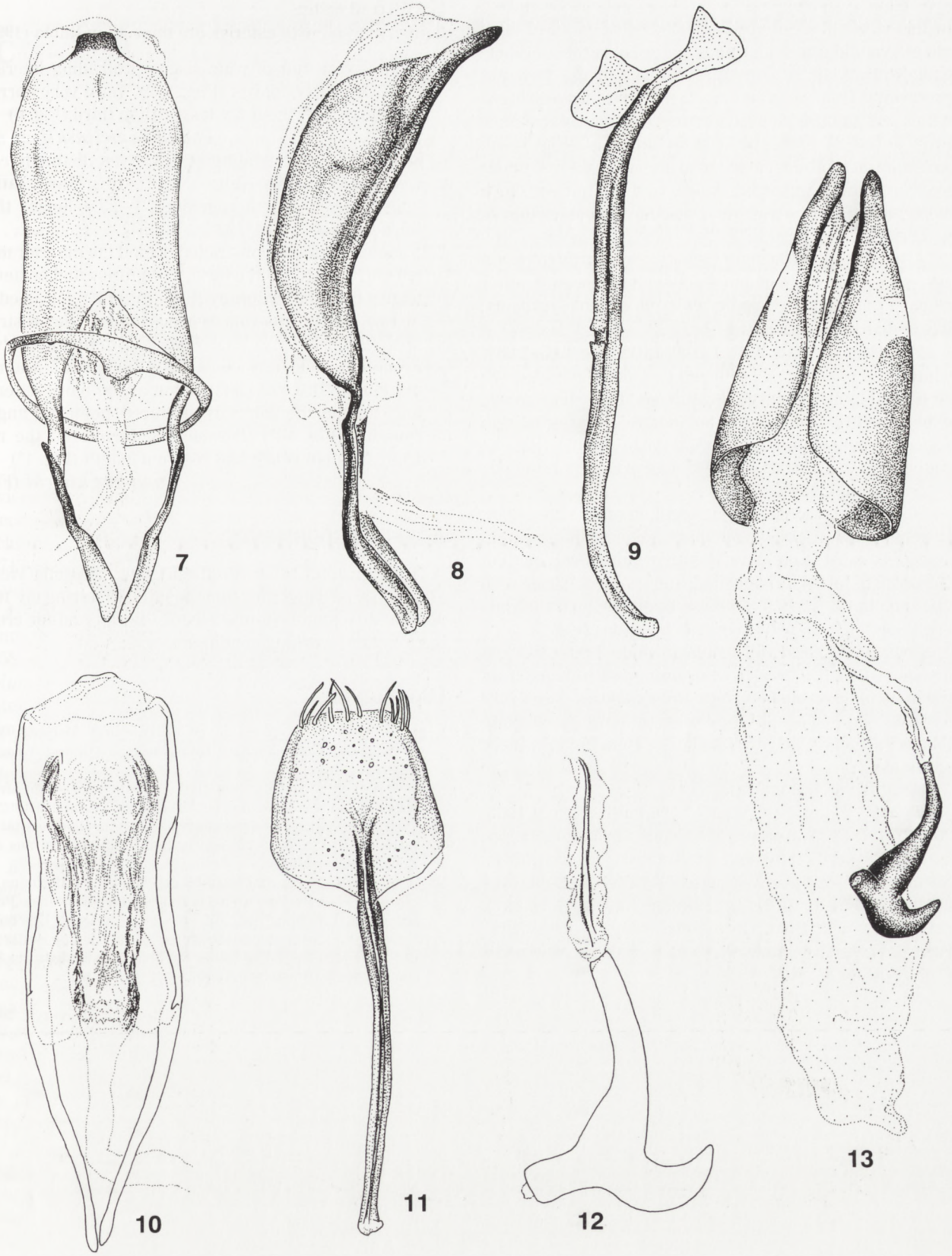
Body elongatedly oval (Fig. 1), black, tibiae and femora dark brown, tarsi and antennae red-brown; very densely covered with adhering scales and erect setae.

Adhering scales round or oval, contacting or delicately tile-like overlapping (Fig. 3). On head and pronotum characteristic scales, distinctly impressed in middle (Fig. 4), on elytra scales clearly less impressed. A large part of body with nearly uniformly brown scales, or scales light, with pearly sheen and light brown, grouped in fine, irregular spots. Rusty or pink scales, clearly contrasting with the remaining scales, form a fairly uniform streak along whole interval 1, and an individually variable spot beyond half length of elytra, on intervals 4–6. Erect setae long, somewhat longer than or equal to interval width, fairly thick, somewhat bent, apically tapered. The longest setae are located beyond half length of elytra, clearly shorter setae (by 1/3–1/2) on head and pronotum. On elytra setae arranged in single rows on intervals. Setae are white or light brown, often their colour similar to that of the surrounding scales.

Rostrum in male 1.58–1.93×, in female 1.52–1.62× wider at base than long, apically narrowed, in male 1.45–1.50×, in female 1.39–1.54× wider at base than at apex, separated from head by a transverse groove bent posterad (Figs 1–2). Median costa on rostrum extending from transverse groove to epinotum, at base of rostrum tubercle like thickened, well visible only when scales have been removed. Between median costa and lateral margins of rostrum longitudinal concavities. On frons narrow median groove, deepest at half its length, extending from transverse groove nearly to anterior margin of pronotum. On rostrum and head no paramedian grooves. Sides of head behind eyes sloping. Back of head behind




Figures 1–6. *Pomphus zielinskii* sp. nov. (1) Body in dorsal view, (2) head and pronotum in lateral view, (3) scales on elytra, (4) scales on pronotum, (5) antenna, (6) fore tarsus.




Figures 7–13. *Pomphus zielinskii* sp. nov. (7) Ventral, (8) lateral and (10) dorsal views of aedeagus, (9) spiculum gastrale, (11) sternite VIII, (12) spermatheca, (13) female reproductive system (general structure diagrammatic).

eyes clearly, sharply narrowed. Eyes delicately convex, in side view kidney-shaped (Fig. 2). Between lower margin of eye and upper margin of antennal scrobe a tubercular thickening; in consequence eyes in top view not protruding from head outline. Eyes from above fringed with a row of fairly densely arranged, erect setae, below eyes a tuft of setae protruding laterally (Figs 1–2). Antennal scrobe delicately bent downwards, its upper margin passes, somewhat below and behind eye, in a ridge visible from above as a margin of constriction of posterior part of head (Fig. 2).

Antennae short, scape reaching backwards to posterior margin of eye. Segment 1 of flagellum massive, other segments fine, increasingly wider; terminal segments, like club, asymmetrical (Fig. 5).

Pronotum in male 1.63–1.79×, in female 1.85–1.88× wider than long, clearly rounded on sides, not constricted behind anterior margin or at base; its median groove extends nearly from base to half length. Anterior margin delicately but distinctly emarginate in middle (Fig. 1). Anterior and posterior pronotal angles clearly rounded.

Scutellum invisible.

Elytra oval, widest at half length, in male 1.28–1.30×, in female 1.26–1.30× longer than their maximum width, delicately convex, on sides slightly rounded, at base not constricted. Intervals wide, delicately convex. Striae with fine punctures, 1.5–2.5 puncture diameter apart. Striae, like intervals, completely covered by scales (Fig. 3).

Legs fairly short, fore tibia in male 1.00–1.04×, in female 1.07–1.12× longer than pronotum. Apices of all tibiae with a row of short, light brown spines. Tarsi very narrow (Fig. 6). Fourth tarsal segment strongly elongate (claws excluded), only by 1/4 shorter than the first three segments.

Genitalia as in Figs 7–13.

***Types***. Holotype (male), "Namibia 19.xii.1993, 20°30'S/17°14'E, Waterberg NP: Camp: Bernabé de la Bat, leg. J. Deckert" (Museum of Natural History Berlin, Germany). Paratypes: two females with labels like the holotype (Museum of Natural History Berlin, Germany); male, "Namibia: Distr. Grootfontein, leg. J. Irish (UG), Farm [? illegible] Rooiwal, 19°51'S/18°02'E, Anfang IV. 1989" (author's coll.).

## KEY TO SPECIES

**figures marked with asterisk are those from Kania (1995)**

1. Below eye a tuft of wide scales protruding laterally. Eyes delicately convex (Figs 1, 2). Tarsi very narrow, long; fourth segment 3× longer than third (Fig. 6) ... ..... ***Pomphus zielinskii*** sp. nov.
–. Below eye no protruding scales. Eyes distinctly convex, nearly conical (Figs 1*, 15*, 16*). Tarsi rather long, narrow; fourth segment 2.1–2.3× longer than third (Figs 3*, 4*, 21*, 22*) ..... **2**
2. Pronotum strongly constricted behind the anterior margin and anterior to the base; its anterior and posterior angles produced laterally (Figs 14*, 15*). Paramedian furrow on the rostrum reaches almost the rostrum apex (Fig. 16*) ..... ***Pomphus denticollis*** Mshl.
–. Pronotum delicately constricted behind its anterior margin, no trace of constriction at the base; anterior angles delicately laterally produced, posterior angles rounded (Fig. 13*). Paramedian furrow on the rostrum does not reach half rostrum length (Fig. 1*) ... ..... ***Pomphus kirschi*** (Fst.)

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