

A new species of the genus *Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from South Africa

Новый вид рода *Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) из Южной Африки

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Ключевые слова: Curculionoidea, Molytinae, Metatygini, новый вид, Квазулу-Натал.

Abstract. A new species, *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *ivanovi* Legalov, **sp.n.** is described from KwaZulu-Natal, Republic of South Africa, and illustrated. The new species differs from *O. (O.) stomachosus* Boheman, 1881 in the prescutellar interstria being more convex and tuberculate behind the scutellum, the large tubercles in front of the middle of the pronotum, a shorter rostrum, and smaller body size. Also, *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *boxi* Marshall, 1944 is recorded from Ethiopia for the first time.

Резюме. В статье описан новый вид *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *ivanovi* Legalov, **sp.n.** из Квазулу-Натал (ЮАР). Новый вид отличается от *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *stomachosus* Boheman, 1881 прищитковым промежутком сильнее выпуклым бугрообразно за щитком, крупными бугорками перед серединой переднеспинки, более короткой головотрубкой, более мелкими размерами тела. Также для Эфиопии впервые приведен вид *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *boxi* Marshall, 1944.

Introduction

The genus *Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835 is a member of the tribe Metatygini of the subfamily Molytinae [Wang et al., 2011; Lyal, 2014; Tseng et al., 2018; Legalov, 2025d].

The genus consists of three subgenera, subgenus *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) Schoenherr, 1835 with *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *boxi* Marshall, 1944 from Kenya and Ethiopia (new record), *O. (O.) cupreus* Pascoe, 1870 from Benin, Ghana and Gabon, *O. (O.) hacquardi* (Chevrolat, 1881) from Tanzania, *O. (O.) indispositus* Boheman, 1845 from Angola and Democratic Republic of the Congo, *O. (O.) stomachosus* Boheman, 1836 from South Africa and Tanzania, *O. (O.) philippinensis* Legalov, 2025 from the Philippines, *Pangomophorus*

Voss, 1960 with *O. (P.) biroi* Voss, 1960 from Papua New Guinea, and *Omophorus* (*Sinomophorus*) Wang, Alonso-Zarazaga, Ren et Zhang, 2011 with *O. (S.) rongshu* Wang, Alonso-Zarazaga, Ren et Zhang, 2011 from China (Yunnan), *O. (S.) wallacei* Tseng, Hsiao et Hsu, 2018 from Malaysia (Sabah), and *O. (S.) obliterates* Zabaluev et Savitsky, 2025 from Vietnam, Thailand, Laos and Malaysia (Perak) [Schoenherr, 1835, 1845; Pascoe, 1865, 1870; Chevrolat, 1881; Faust, 1899; Fairmaire, 1902; Hustache, 1925; Marshall, 1944; Voss, 1960, 1962; Wang et al., 2011; Tseng et al., 2018; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023; Legalov, 2025d; Zabaluev, Savitsky, 2025].

This paper describes a new species of the genus *Omophorus* that was discovered in the KwaZulu-Natal Province in the Republic of South Africa. This is a second record of this genus from South Africa.

It is also a continuation of the author's previous work on the subfamily Molytinae [Legalov, 2018, 2019, 2020a–d, 2021, 2022a, b, 2024, 2025a–d; Legalov, Bezborodov, 2026].

Material and methods

The holotype and paratype of *Omophorus* (*Omophorus*) *ivanovi* Legalov, **sp.n.** are deposited at the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia.

The photographs were taken by S.V. Reshetnikov.

Nomenclatural act introduced in the present work is registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:B803DC99-08E1-40A7-83CF-9703D5C9EBFA

Results

Curculionoidea: **Curculionidae:**

Molytinae: Metatygini

***Omophorus* Schoenherr, 1835**

Omophorus (Omophorus) Schoenherr, 1835

Omophorus (Omophorus) ivanovi Legalov, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–2.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9667BD73-7A7E-49F3-B78A-CF-D5E843E69F

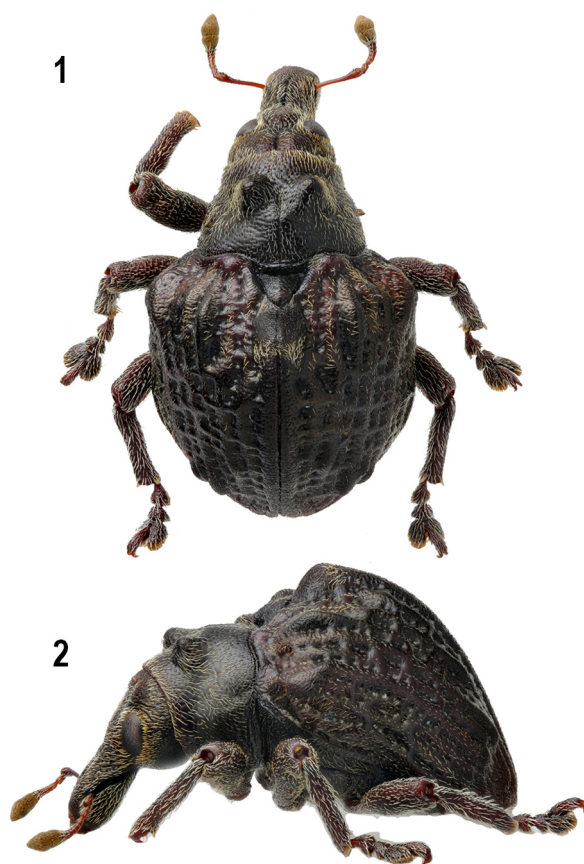
Material. Republic of South Africa, *KwaZulu-Natal*: holotype, ♀, Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve, 30°16'22" S, 30°37'02" E, h~340 m a.s.l., 19–20.III.2010, E.A. Ivanov; paratype, ♀, idem.

Description. *Female.* Body brownish, covered with pale and yellow short adpressed hairs. Vestiture of ventral part simple. First–eighth antennomeres and uncus red-brown. Rostrum robust, straight, strongly flattened in two apical thirds, 0.8–1.0 times as long as pronotum, 1.8–2.1 times as long as wide at apex, 1.8–2.0 times as long as wide at midlength and at base, finely punctate in apical and middle thirds, coarsely punctate in basal third, with longitudinal median groove in basal half. Forehead quite wide, 0.7–0.8 times as long as rostrum base width, weakly convex, densely rugose-punctate, with longitudinal median groove. Labial palpi absent. Eyes large, not protrude beyond contour of head, finely faceted. Temples slightly shorter than eyes. Vertex densely rugose-punctate. Antennal strobil lateral, visible dorsally in first half, directed obliquely toward lower edge of eye. Antennae geniculate,

inserted laterally before middle of rostrum. First antennomere long, weakly curved apically, 5.0 times as long as wide at apex, not reaching eyes. Second and third antennomeres conical. Second antennomere about 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 0.25 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as first antennomere. Third antennomere about 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as second antennomere. Fourth–eighth antennomeres wide-conical. Fourth antennomere 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as and slightly wider than third antennomere. Fifth–seventh antennomeres of same width. Fifth antennomere about 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and 1.4 times as wide as fourth antennomere. Sixth antennomere equal to fifth antennomere. Seventh antennomere about 0.4 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter than sixth antennomere. Eighth antennomere about 0.4 times as long as wide at apex, slightly longer and about 1.3 times as wide as seventh antennomere. Antennal club compact and long, with fused antennomeres, about 1.8 times as long as greatest width, equal to second–eighth antennomeres combined. Ninth antennomere 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 2.3 times as long as and about 1.7 times as wide as eighth antennomere. 10th and 11th antennomeres combined about 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 2.3 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as ninth antennomere. Pronotum campanulate, constricted apically, 0.9–1.0 times as long as width at apex, 0.8 times as long as width at midlength and 0.6–0.7 times as long as width at pronotal base. Pronotal disk convex dorsally, densely rugose-punctate, with paired large tubercle dorsally and longitudinal median groove. Base clearly biconcave. Scutellar shield almost rhomboidal, convex, slightly wider than length, densely punctate. Elytra almost rhomboidal, slightly longer than wide in humeri, slightly shorter than width at midlength, 1.3 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.2–2.5 times as long as pronotum. Humeral calli convex. Elytral striae distinct, with large punctations. Elytral base with anterior projection near third interstria which extends over pronotum. Interstriae convex, rugose-punctate. Prescutellar interstria convex and tuberculate behind scutellum. Epipleuron wide. Precoxal portion about 0.4 times as long as length of procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities continues. Postcoxal portion 0.7 times as long as precoxal portion. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metanepisternum quite wide. Metaventrite short, 0.6–0.7 times as long as metacoxal cavity length, convex, densely punctate. Abdomen ventrally convex, densely punctate. First ventrite 0.7–0.8 times as long as metacoxal length. Second ventrite 1.1–1.3 times as long as first ventrite. Third ventrite 0.9–1.0 times as long as second ventrite. Posterior margin of second–fourth ventrites weakly curved posteriad on lateral sides. Fourth ventrite 0.7–1.1 times as long as third ventrite. Fifth ventrite 0.9–1.4 times as long as fourth ventrite. Pygidium not exposed. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora unarmed. Femora weakly clavate. Tibiae with large uncus and mucro. Tarsi long. First tarsomere long-conical, weakly flattened. Second tarsomere conical, distinctly flattened. Third tarsomere distinctly flattened and bilobed. Fifth tarsomere elongate. Tarsal claws free and simple. Total body length (without rostrum) 7.1–8.0 mm. Length of rostrum 1.8–1.9 mm.

Comparison. The new species differs from *O. (O.) stomachosus* Boheman, 1881 in the prescutellar interstria being more convex and tuberculate behind the scutellum, large tubercles in front of the middle of the pronotum, a shorter rostrum, and smaller body size.

Etymology. Patronymic. In honor of Dr Evgenii A. Ivanov (Novosibirsk, Russia), who collected this species.



Figs 1–2. External appearance of *Omophorus (Omophorus) ivanovi* Legalov, sp.n., holotype female. 1 — dorsal view; 2 — lateral view.

Рис. 1–2. Внешний вид голотипа самки *Omophorus (Omophorus) ivanovi* Legalov, sp.n. 1 — вид сверху; 2 — вид сбоку.

Omophorus (Omophorus) boxi Marshall, 1944

Material. *Ethiopia*: 1♀ — Oromia Region, West Shewa Zone, Ambo, light trap, III.2008, 45999, V. Kravchenko leg.

Remarks. This is the first record of this species from Ethiopia. The specimen is housed in the Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Israel National Center for Biodiversity Studies at Tel Aviv University (Tel Aviv, Israel).

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