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Alain Coache, Roman Borovec. On the genus *Dicasticus* Pascoe, 1886 in archipel of São Tomé and Príncipe (Curculionidae, Entiminae, Peritelini).. *Faunitaxys*, 2022, 10 (16), pp.1-16. hal-03626881

HAL Id: hal-03626881

<https://hal.science/hal-03626881>

Submitted on 31 Mar 2022

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Faunitaxys

*Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire*



Volume 10
Numéro 16

Mars 2022

ISSN : 2269 - 6016
Dépôt légal : Mars 2022

Faunitaxys

*Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire*

ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/79A36B2E-F645-4F9A-AE2B-ED32CE6771CC>

Directeur de la publication, rédacteur, conception graphique et PAO:

Lionel Delaunay

Cette revue ne peut pas être vendue

Elle est distribuée par échange aux institutions (version papier)

et sur simple demande aux particuliers (format PDF)

à l'adresse suivante:

AFCFF (Association française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore)

28, rue Voltaire, F- 42100 Saint Etienne

E-mail: lionel.delaunay@free.fr

Elle est disponible librement au téléchargement à partir du site:

<http://faunitaxys.fr/>

La parution de *Faunitaxys* est apériodique

***Faunitaxys* est indexé dans / *Faunitaxys* is indexed in:**

- Zoological Record

Articles and nomenclatural novelties are referenced by:

- ZooBank (<http://zoobank.org>)

Online Archives:

- HAL (<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr>)

- Internet Archive (<https://archive.org>)

Imprimée sur les presses de SPEED COPIE, 6, rue Tréfilerie, F- 42100 Saint-Etienne

Imprimé le 26 mars 2022

On the genus *Dicasticus* Pascoe, 1886 in archipel of São Tomé and Príncipe (Curculionidae, Entiminae, Peritelini)

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Keywords :

Coleoptera; new species;
Curculionidae; taxonomy;
Entiminae; Africa;
Peritelini; São Tomé and Príncipe.
Dicasticus;

Abstract. – The Afrotropical genus *Dicasticus* Pascoe, 1886 from São Tomé island is reviewed, redescribed, and four new species from São Tomé are described: *D. bonneai* sp. n., *D. filippii* sp. n., *D. nevei* sp. n. & *D. pearlsteini* sp. n. The only already known species from the island, *D. verruculatus* (Karsch, 1881) is redescribed. All species are illustrated and a key to their identification is provided.

Coache A. & Borovec R., 2022. – On the genus *Dicasticus* Pascoe, 1886 in archipel of São Tomé and Príncipe (Curculionidae, Entiminae, Peritelini). *Faunitaxys*, 10(16): 1 – 16.

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/15DFB532-7404-4DCF-B0F4-E0CBCEA07132>

Introduction

São Tomé and Príncipe is one of the smallest countries in Africa. The coastline of the archipelago measures 209 km for a total area of 1,001 km². The first entomological explorers arrived on site in the early 1900s (Leonardo Fea, Albert Mocquers), a little later, a few other expeditions took place (Barns in 1927, the Percy-Sladen mission in 1932-1933). More recently, Viette on board the Calypso (2001) made a short stay there, followed by many entomologists such as Guy Canu, Mendes, Pyrcz, Wojtusiak. At the beginning of the 2000s, there was a rush towards this rich and special biodiversity: G. Georgen, A. Polaszek, P. Le Gall, G. Robiche, D. Lachaise, P. Oremans, N. Delahaye, D. Camiade, etc.... And finally, within the framework of the São Tomé and Príncipe "Archipelago of Biodiversity" project, a research program has been set up by the NGO Microland in partnership with OPIE-Provence-Alpes-du-Sud, and in collaboration with local authorities and institutions, led by Gérard Filippi and all its members since 2019 to date.

The NGO Microland has set itself the goal of enriching this rich heritage through its endemism. For this, it has set up several expeditions per year since the beginning of 2019. The result is very encouraging, with each return from expeditions and after having studied the material brought back, we add species still unknown to this archipelago, however already so exceptional. Despite all this research, the Curculionidae have been studied very little. Many species brought back during these expeditions have still not been identified. Recently some species have been described as well as new genera (*Titilayo* Cristóvão & Lyal, 2018, *Saotomia* Borovec & Anderson, 2021, *Dicasticus*, this work), etc. More still to come.

Material and methods

The total length of the specimens examined was measured in profile 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 are 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 (/).

Shooting equipment used: Canon 850D case, Canon MPE 65 lens, Sigma 50 Macro lens, Lighting composed of two neon ramps and 4 small LED lamps, Combine ZP stacking software, Photoshop element 2018 editing software.

The typical material is deposited in the following collections :

- **BMNH**: Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (formerly British Museum of Natural History);
- **MFNB**: Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany;
- **MHNL**: Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Lyon (Musée des Confluences), CCEC, Lyon, France;
- **MICC**: Collection Microland, Aix en Provence, France.

Taxonomy

Dicasticus Pascoe, 1886

Dicasticus Pascoe, 1886: 327 (original description).

Dicasticus:

Marshall 1943: 608 (noted);

Marshall 1954: 208 (noted in description of new species);

Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 155 (catalogue).

Redescription.

Dimensions. – Body length: 4.6–8.4 mm.

Vestiture. – Dorsal and ventral part of body, including entire legs and antennae except of clubs densely covered by small, rounded scales leaving glabrous punctures of striae and also glabrous punctures on pronotum. Erect or semi-erect setae inconspicuous, forming regular sparse row on elytral interstriae and almost missing on pronotum and head with rostrum. Antennal scapes and funicles with long, semi-erect

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– ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/04B921AA-EA46-4EB4-AEE0-CC5B7371D91E> – ReserchGate : https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Nikolai_Yunakov

bristles; femora and tibiae with similar but finer setae. Vestiture of body mostly brownish with spots of scales with greenish colour of sheen.

Head. – *Rostrum* as long as wide to slightly longer, at basal third to half slightly tapering apicad with straight or concave sides, at apical two thirds to half broadly rounded around antennal insertion, here slightly wider than base of rostrum; in lateral view with slightly vaulted dorsal and ventral margin, dorsal curvature continuous with dorsal surface of head. – *Epifrons* narrowest in about apical third, posteriorly subparallel-sided or enlarging, anteriorly enlarging with distinctly rounded sides; dorsally flat, in some species with slender indistinct median longitudinal carina, at base slightly or distinctly narrower than space between inner margins of eyes, separated from head by slender and well edged, arched transverse sulcus, sometimes hidden by appressed scales. – *Frons* glabrous, short to long, finely densely punctuate, posteriorly continuous with epifrons. – *Epistome* small, glabrous, of the same colour as frons, U-shaped, posteriorly carinated. – *Mandibles* moderately large, asquamose, trisetose. Antennal sockets dorsally well visible, broadly reniform; in lateral view dorsally placed, furrow-shaped, slightly curved, slightly enlarging posteriad, vanishing at about half of rostral length. – *Vertex* flat, with slender longitudinal median stria, mostly as long as length of eye. – *Eyes* subdorsal, conspicuous, about as large as pterygia, conspicuously vaulted and prominent from outline of head; in lateral view near dorsal border of head but not reaching it, oval.

Antenna. – Slender and long; scape reaching anterior margin of pronotum in repose, as long to slightly longer than funicle. – *Funicle* 7-segmented, segments 1 and 2 long and conical, segment 1 mostly shorter than segment 2, the others slightly to distinctly longer than wide. – *Club* slender, spindle-shaped.

Pronotum. – Slender, not more than $1.3 \times$ as wide as long, with almost straight sides enlarging just in middle, more tapering anteriorly than posteriorly with anterior margin more slender than posterior one, base slender, straight, posterior margin sharply folded downwards with sparse, slender appressed scales. – *Disc* slightly domed, in some species with shallow longitudinal median depression with ill-defined margins, in majority of species with sparse deep, glabrous punctures. – *Anterior margin* laterally straight. – *Scutellar* shield dorsally not visible.

Elytra. – Elongate-oval, widest at about midlength with distinctly rounded sides, in basal part constricted, narrow as base of pronotum, obliquely subtruncated distally with slightly concave sides, lacking humeral or subhumeral calli; base straight; elytra apically narrowly rounded; slope of declivity not overhanging apices of elytra in dorsal view. – *Elytra 10-striate*, striae narrowly or roughly punctuate, short basal part of striae 1 and 2 with broader and deeper punctures. – *Interstriae* in some species with low or conspicuous tubercles.

Legs. – Slender. – *Femora* weakly medially inflated, unarmed. – *Protibiae* slender, straight, in some species in short apical portion slightly curved inwards in both sexes, apically rounded with fringe of short blackish spines and long brownish mucro, lacking spur and with dense grooming brush from whitish setae. – *Meso-* and *metatibiae* with apical surface densely squamose, laterally and mesally densely fringed by long black bristles, mesotibiae with long mucro, metatibiae with unobtrusive mucro and densely squamose corbel. – *Tarsi* moderately slender, with segment 1 shorter than segment 2 + 3 together; segment 3 with dense pulvilli, deeply bilobed. – *Onychium* about as long as segment 3. – *Claws* connate at basal half.

Abdomen. – *Ventrites* densely squamose with sparse piliform, semi-appressed setae, segments 3 and 4 in some species more sparsely squamose than the others. – *Metaventral process* obtuse, slightly wider than transverse diameter of metacoxa; ventrite 1 in middle $2.5 \times$ longer than segment 2; segment 2 slightly longer than segment 3 or 4; segment 5 apically narrowly subtriangular in females and broadly rounded in males, in both sexes with distinct subtriangular glabrous and depressed area in base; all sutures straight, suture between ventrite 1 and 2 narrow and fine, the others deep and wide.

Male terminalia. – Body of *penis* long, well sclerotised, in some species with short basal parallel-sided area and then constricted, in lateral view in basal part distinctly curved and then almost straight, slightly

inflated. – *Temones* about as long as penis or slightly shorter. – *Tegmen* with long and slender manubrium, about $3 \times$ longer than diameter of slender ring, with very short parameres. – *Spiculum gastrale* moderately short, posteriorly with basally fused arms, anteriorly expanded to broad circular plate.

Female terminalia. – *Sternite VIII* with plate large, subtriangular, with short fringe of setae on anterior margin, posterior margin membranous, apodeme about $3 \times$ longer than plate, terminating just near apex of plate. – *Gonocoxites* moderately slender, evenly tapering and pointed apicad, with apical styli, each stylus with apical tuft of fine setae. – *Spermatheca* differing between species, with well-developed ramus and collum.

Remarks. – *Dicasticus* is a genus containing 24 species distributed mainly in eastern part of Africa (Borovec, unpublished data). Only four species were known from western part of Africa, *D. verruculatus* (Karsch, 1861) from São Tomé, *D. brevipennis* Hustache, 1923 and *D. triangulum* Hustache, 1934 from Democratic Republic of the Congo and *D. integer* Marshall, 1954 from Equatorial Guinea. Types of these continental species were examined by one of the author (RB) and they clearly differ by elytra 12-striate. However, *D. integer* is moderately similar to one from the newly described species, so we included it also to the key of São Tomé species. Marshall (1954) noted that species from São Tomé known to him, *D. verruculatus*, has only ten elytral striae and he considered if the species is even congeneric with the others continental species with twelve elytral striae, but not having any other differential characters he kept it in *Dicasticus* and we follow this opinion, to the time of revision of the whole genus from all areas of Africa.

Dicasticus belongs to multistriate group of embrithini genera and it is possible to distinguish it by following set of characters: antennal insertions widely separated, fully dorsally visible, epifrons laterally deeply sinuate, submentum with two setae, apical part of protibiae not produced externally, metatibial corbels densely squamose, ventrite 2 about as long as ventrite 1 behind metacoxa.

Some of the species have appressed scales on dorsal part of body brownish, with some spots of bright greenish scales, mainly on basal parts of even interstriae, base of pronotum and middle parts of femora. This pattern of combination of different coloured scales was already described by Yunakov (2012), as cryptic color pattern of *Cadoderus* Marshall, 1926 generic complex from East Africa. This combination have the effect of obscuring the outline of the beetle in their natural environment, having different spots of lichens, moss and algae on branches and leaves.

Dicasticus filippii Coache & Borovec sp. n.

(Fig. 1 & 2)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/8D489E8E-98B8-4BF7-A192-91B0CB5DDAB8>

Holotype, ♂, 'Afrique centrale, São Tomé et Príncipe, Sao Joachim 200 m, 30.X.2019, Chasse de Nuit, 1°36'52"N - 7°22'10"E, leg. Microland' (MHNL).

Paratype: 1 ♀, 'Afrique centrale, São Tomé et Príncipe, P. Rocca Infante 104 m, 28.X.2019, Chasse de Nuit, 0°14'38"N - 6°38'06"E, leg. Microland' (MICC).

Description.

Dimensions. – *Body length*: holotype 7.75 mm, paratype 8.44 mm.

Vestiture. – Appressed scales on dorsal part of body small, rounded, 5–6 across width of one interstria, completely hidden integument except of granules. Semierect setae very short, slender, about as long as diameter of one appressed scale, placed on tips of granules; pronotum and head with rostrum lack erect setae. Scales brownish with feeble green sheen.

Head. – *Rostrum* $1.08\text{--}1.15 \times$ as long as wide, at basal third slightly tapering apicad with straight sides, at apical part $1.17\text{--}1.19 \times$ as wide

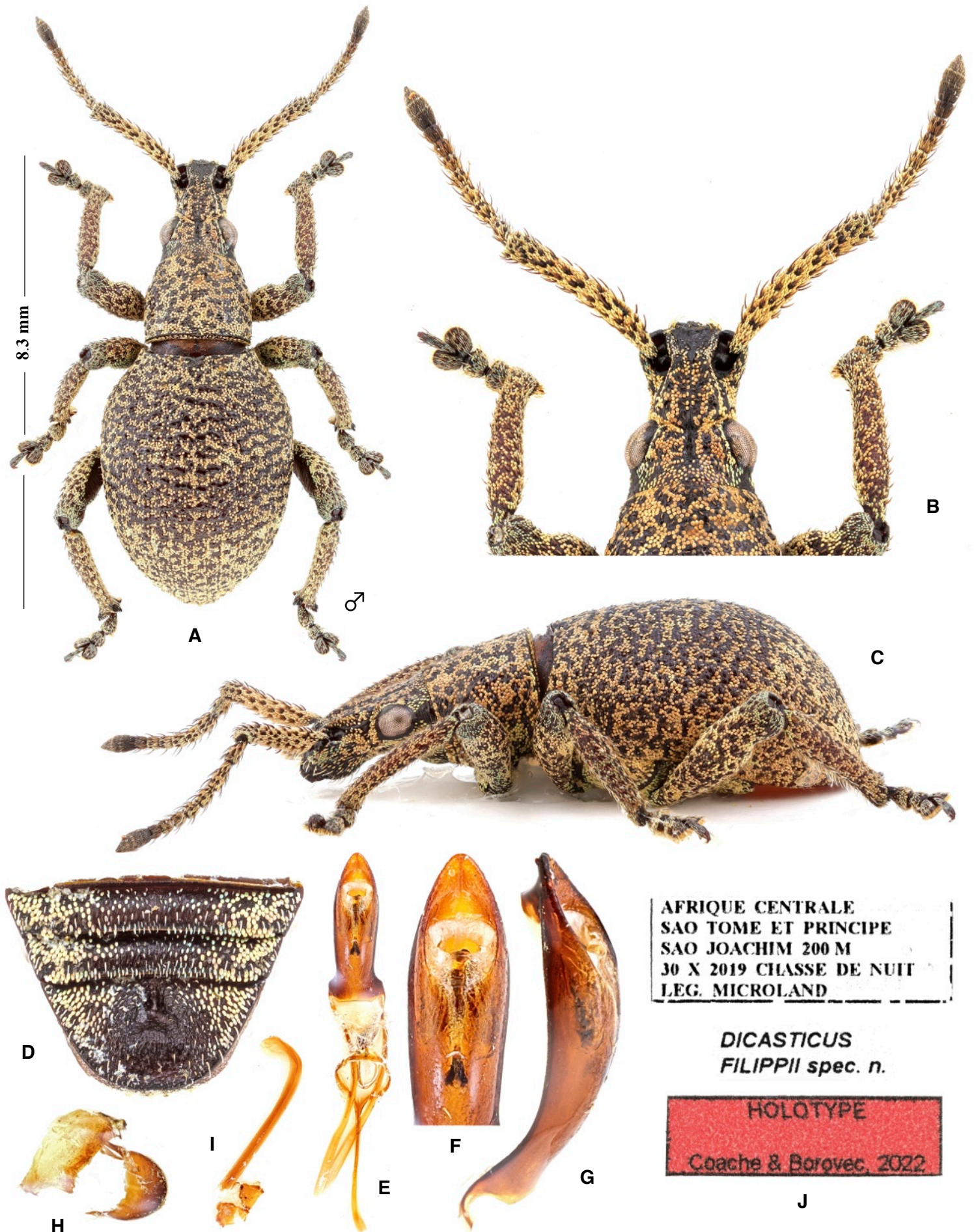


Fig. 1. *Dicasticus filippii* Coache & Borovec sp. n., holotype, ♂, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sao Joachim, 200 m, 30.X.2019, light trap, 1°36'52"N - 7°22'10"E, leg. Microland (MHNL).

A. Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head and rostrum with antennae, dorsal view. **C.** Lateral habitus. **D.** Apical part of abdomen, ventral view. **E.** Penis, dorsal view. **F.** Body of penis, dorsal view. **G.** Body of penis, lateral view. **H.** Tergite VII and VIII, dorsal view. **I.** Sternite IX, ventral view. **J.** Labels.

as at base. – *Epifrons* narrowest at apical third, in apical third slightly enlarging apicad with rounded sides, in basal two thirds distinctly enlarging posteriad, at base almost as wide as space between inner margins of eyes, $0.78\text{--}0.81 \times$ as wide as rostrum at base, dorsally flat with slender median keel.

Antenna. – *Scapes* at short base evenly enlarged and then equally wide along the whole length, regularly curved, moderately wide, $6.1\text{--}6.4 \times$ longer than wide at tip, at tip $1.3\text{--}1.4 \times$ as wide as club. – *Funicle* segments 1 and 2 long and conical; segment 1 $1.9\text{--}2.0 \times$ as long as wide and $0.9 \times$ as long as segment 2, this is $2.1\text{--}2.2 \times$ as long as wide; segment 3 $1.7 \times$ as long as wide; segment 4 $1.4 \times$ as long as wide; segment 5 $1.3 \times$ as long as wide; segment 6 $1.2 \times$ as long as wide; segment 7 $1.1 \times$ as long as wide; clubs slender, spindle-shaped, $2.0\text{--}2.1 \times$ as long as wide.

Pronotum. – $1.19\text{--}1.25 \times$ as wide as long, widest at midlength, with slightly rounded sides, more tapering anteriorly than posteriorly with anterior margin narrower than posterior one. – *Disc* with sparse large black spots, their diameter is three times as large as one appressed scale.

Elytra. – Elongate oval, $1.37\text{--}1.41 \times$ as long as wide, widest at midlength, with distinctly and regularly rounded sides; in lateral view behind base flat with dorsal curvature almost continuous with that of pronotum. – *Striae* very narrow, finely densely punctate, punctures glabrous, inconspicuous. – *Interstriae* conspicuously wider than striae, almost flat, with one irregular row of black glabrous granules with short apical seta, granules irregularly sized, $2\text{--}3 \times$ larger than diameter of one appressed scale.

Legs. – *Protibiae* slender, in short apical portion curved inwards. – *Tarsi* with segment 2 isodiametric; segment 3 $1.4\text{--}1.5 \times$ as wide as long and $1.7\text{--}1.8 \times$ as wide as segment 2. – *Onychium* as long as segment 3.

Genitalia ♂. – *Penis* narrowest at base, evenly enlarging to apical quarter, then evenly tapering anteriorly with regularly rounded sides, apex narrowly rounded; in lateral view almost regularly curved, in apical quarter evenly tapering apicad without separated tip.

Genitalia ♀. – *Spermatheca* with cornu slender and long, regularly curved, C-shaped. – *Corpus* large, rounded. – *Ramus* short, distinctly wider than long. – *Collum* longer than ramus, about as long as wide.

Etymology. – This species is dedicated to our friend Gérard Filippi, present during the expeditions to São Tomé and who participated in the discovery of this species.

Biology. – Unknown, hunted at night by light.

Remarks. – Together with *D. verruculatus* the biggest species among São Tomé species, very easily distinguished from all others by dense, small, black glabrous granules on elytra and also black glabrous spots on legs except for tarsi and also abdominal ventrites.

Dicasticus nevei Coache & Borovec sp. n.

(Fig. 3 & 4)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/3F68B0F5-6DC7-431E-A141-64551B1E69FA>

Holotype, ♂, ‘Afrique centrale, São Tomé et Príncipe, P. Rocca Infante 104 m, 28.X.2019, Chasse de Nuit, $0^{\circ}14'38''\text{N}$ - $6^{\circ}38'06''\text{E}$, leg. Microland’ (MHNL).

Paratype: 1 ♀, the same data as holotype (MICC).

Description.

Dimensions. – *Body length*: holotype 4.63 mm, paratype 5.31 mm.

Vestiture. – Appressed scales on dorsal part of body rounded, small, 5 across width of one interstria. Erect setae on elytra in female almost as long as width of one interstria, in male about as long as half the width of one interstria, at base evenly pointed, on disc narrow and parallel-sided, distance between two setae about $3 \times$ longer than length of one seta; erect setae on pronotum and head with rostrum very short, visible mainly in lateral view, irregularly sparsely scattered. Scales light brownish to greyish, with transverse stripe at apical third between interstriae 2–5.

Head. – *Rostrum* at base as wide as long, in basal half slightly evenly tapering apicad with straight sides, in apical half $1.17 \times$ as wide as at base in males and $1.07 \times$ in females. – *Epifrons* narrowest in midlength, in apical half slightly enlarging apicad with distinctly rounded sides, in basal half distinctly enlarging posteriad with slightly rounded sides, at base $0.67\text{--}0.78 \times$ as wide as rostrum at base, dorsally flat.

Antenna. – *Scapes* at short base abruptly enlarged and then equally wide along the whole length, regularly curved, wide, $5.9\text{--}6.4 \times$ longer than wide at tip, at tip $1.3\text{--}1.4 \times$ as wide as club. – *Funicle* segments 1 and 2 long and conical; segment 1 $1.7\text{--}1.8 \times$ as long as wide and $0.8 \times$ as long as segment 2, this is $1.9\text{--}2.0 \times$ as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 $1.2 \times$ as long as wide; segments 5–7 $1.1 \times$ as long as wide. – *Clubs* slender, spindle-shaped, $1.8\text{--}2.0 \times$ as long as wide.

Pronotum. – Slender, $1.13\text{--}1.18 \times$ as wide as long, widest at midlength, with slightly rounded sides and anterior margin almost as wide as posterior one. – *Disc* with sparse black spots, spots small, in the same size as one appressed scale.

Elytra. – Oblong-oval, in male $1.36 \times$ as long as wide, in female $1.26 \times$ as long as wide, widest at midlength, with distinctly and regularly rounded sides; in lateral view convex at the disc, distinctly vaulted just from base. – *Striae* narrow, finely densely punctate, punctures glabrous; interstriae conspicuously wider than striae, weakly vaulted. – *Sutural striae* at short basal part deeper and wider than the others.

Legs. – *Protibiae* slender, in short apical portion curved inwards, in male more than if female. – *Tarsi* with segment 2 isodiametric;



Photo 1. Typical station of *Dicasticus filippii* sp. n., Príncipe island, Sao Joachim, 200 m, $1^{\circ}36'52''\text{N}$ - $7^{\circ}22'10''\text{E}$.

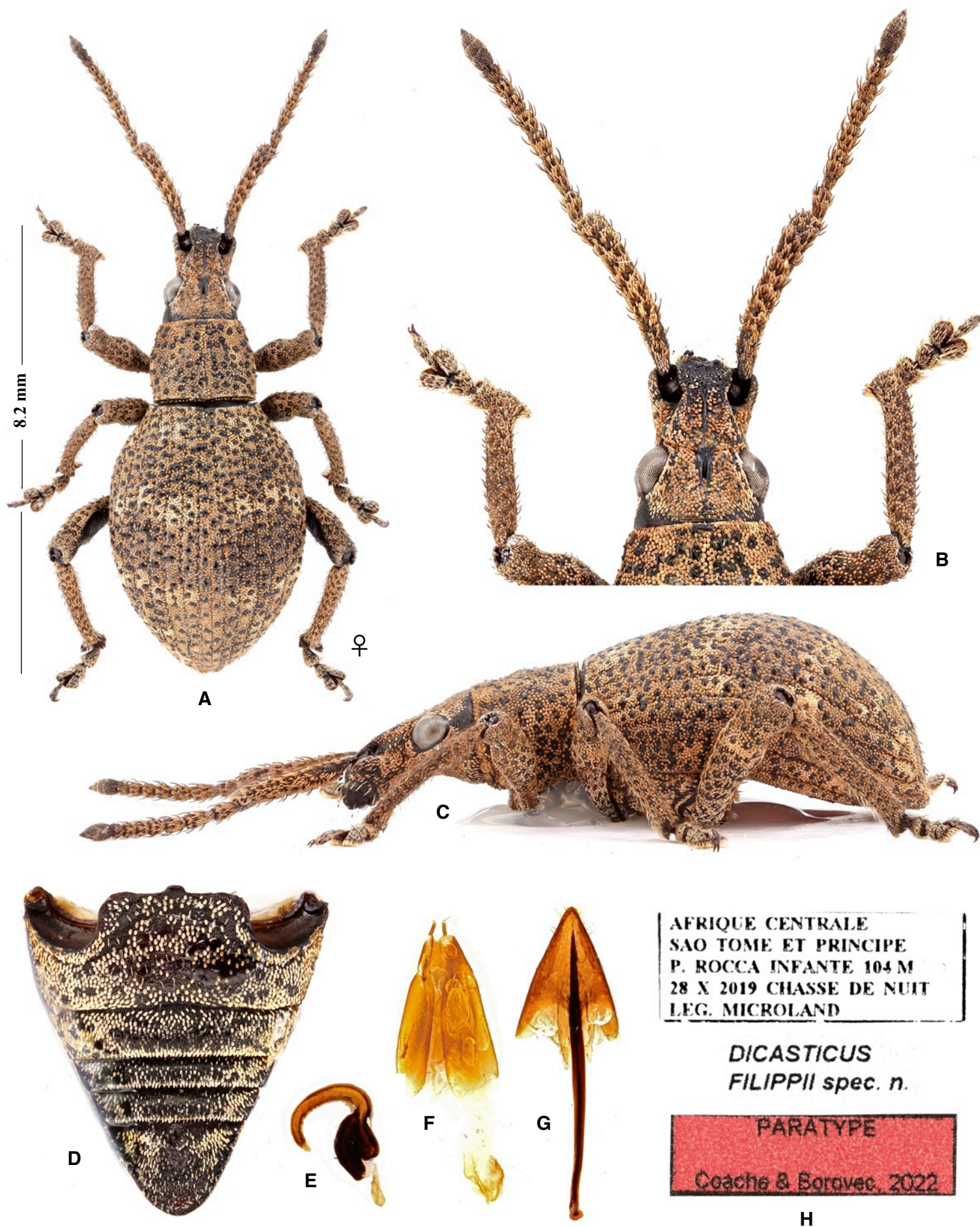


Fig. 2. *Dicasticus filippii* Coache & Borovec sp. n., paratype, ♀, São Tomé and Príncipe, P. Rocca Infante, 104 m, 28.X.2019, light trap, 0°14'38"N - 6°38'06"E, leg. Microland (MICC).

A. Dorsal habitus. B. Head and rostrum with antennae, dorsal view. C. Lateral habitus. D. Abdomen, ventral view. E. Spermatheca. F. Gonocoxites, dorsal view. G. Sternite VIII, dorsal view. H. Labels.

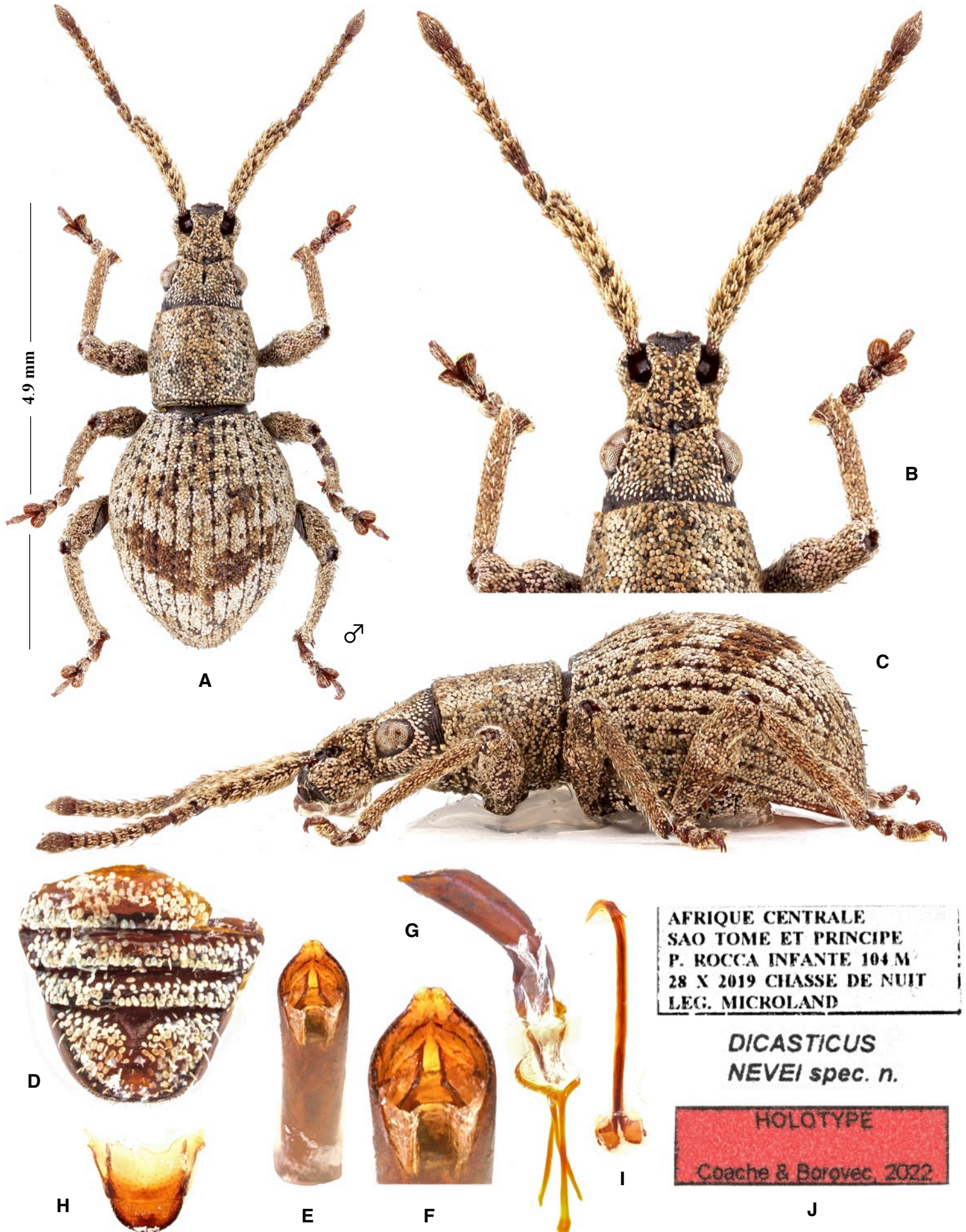


Fig. 3. *Dicasticus nevei* Coache & Borovec sp. n., holotype, ♂, São Tomé and Príncipe, P. Rocca Infante, 104 m, 28.X.2019, light trap, 0°14'38"N - 6°38'06"E, leg. Microland (MHNL).

A. Dorsal habitus. B. Head and rostrum with antennae, dorsal view. C. Lateral habitus. D. Apical part of abdomen, ventral view. E. Body of penis, dorsal view. F. Apex of penis, dorsal view. G. Penis, lateral view. H. Tergite VII and VIII, dorsal view. I. Sternite IX, ventral view. J. Labels.

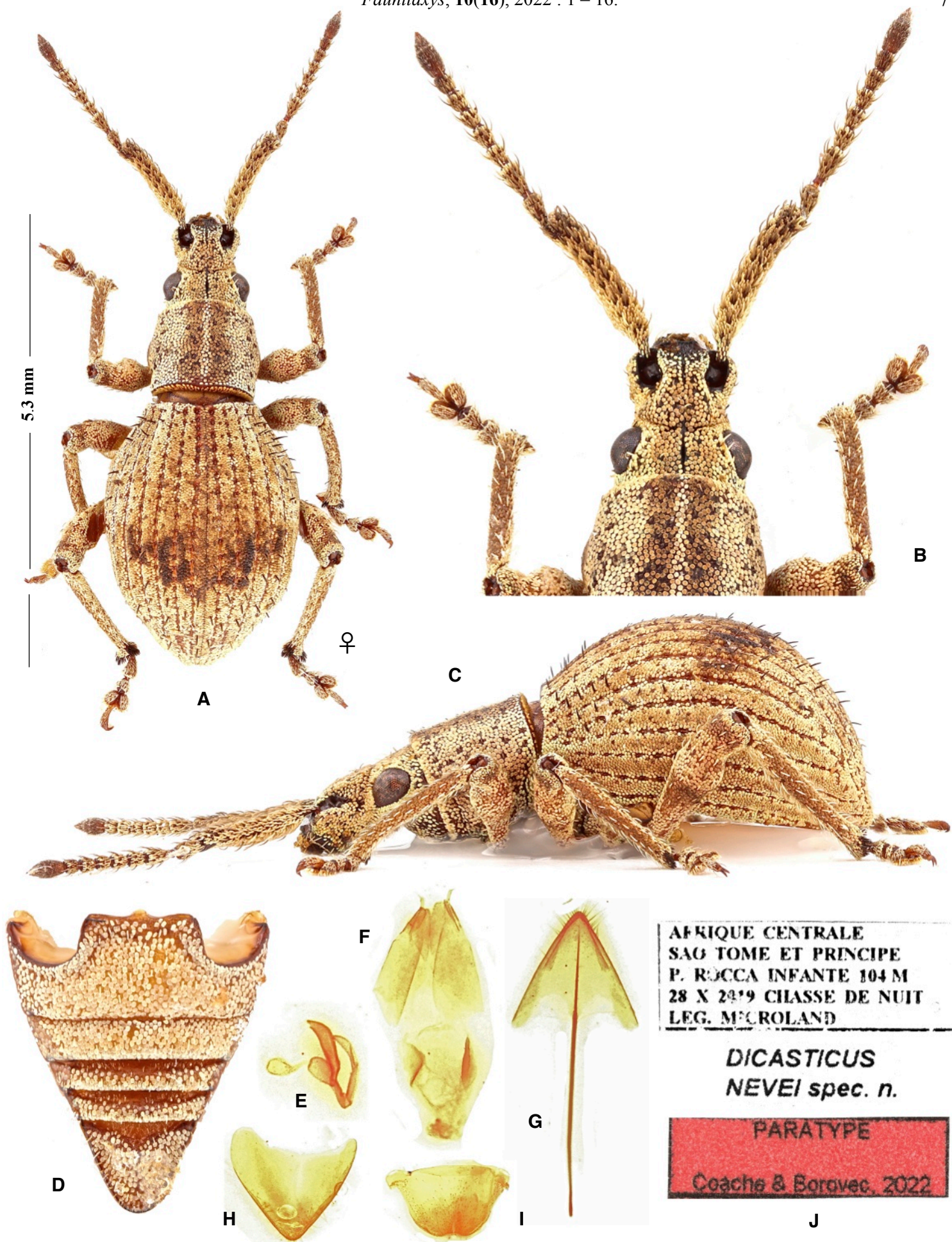


Fig. 4. *Dicasticus nevei* Coache & Borovec sp. n., paratype, ♀, São Tomé and Príncipe, P. Rocca Infante, 104 m, 28.X.2019, light trap, 0°14'38"N - 6°38'06"E, leg. Microland (MHNL).

A. Dorsal habitus. B. Head and rostrum with antennae, dorsal view. C. Lateral habitus. D. Abdomen, ventral view. E. Spermatheca. F. Gonocoxites, dorsal view. G. Sternite VIII, dorsal view. H. Tergite VII, dorsal view. I. Tergite VIII, dorsal view. J. Labels.

segment 3 $1.4\text{--}1.5 \times$ as wide as long and $1.7\text{--}1.8 \times$ as wide as segment 2. – *Onychium* short, $0.6\text{--}0.7 \times$ as long as segment 3.

Genitalia ♂. – *Penis* narrowest at base, evenly enlarging apicad along the whole length with straight sides, apical portion broadly rounded, tip short, moderately wide, rounded; in lateral view curved only in short basal part, moderately wide with ventral side perfectly straight and dorsal side slightly curved, at apical fifth evenly tapering, tip elongated, very short.

Genitalia ♀. – *Spermatheca* with slender and regularly curved cornu; ramus isodiametric. – *Collum* distinctly longer and more slender than ramus, about $4 \times$ as long as wide, weakly curved.

Etymology. – This species is dedicated to our friend Gabriel Neve, present during the expeditions to São Tomé and who participated in the discovery of this species.

Biology. – Unknown, hunted at night by light.

Remarks. – This species is easily distinguishable by typical elytral vestiture, light brownish elytra with dark brownish transverse stripe at apical third, but also by rostrum as long as wide with epifrons in base wide, elytra in lateral view distinctly vaulted just from base, pronotum with anterior and posterior margin of the same width with small black spots, in the same size as one appressed scale.

Dicasticus bonneau Coache & Borovec sp. n.

(Fig. 5)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/89C2DDE5-AC56-438B-865D-04FBE5FFAF4B>

Holotype, ♂, 'Afrique centrale, São Tomé et Príncipe, Ile de São Tomé, Lago Amelia 1443 m, 04.II.2019, $0^{\circ}16'56.75''\text{N}$ - $6^{\circ}35'29.35''\text{E}$, Chasse de Nuit, leg. Gérard Filippi' (MHNH).

Description.

Dimensions. – *Body length* holotype 6.25 mm.

Vestiture. – Appressed scales on dorsal part of body rounded, small, completely hidden integument except of punctures of striae, 5–6 across width of one interstria. Semi-erect setae on elytra slender, about as long as half of width of one interstria, erect setae on other part of body visible only along anterior margin of pronotum and inner margins of eyes, similar to those on elytra. Scales greenish brown, semi-erect setae whitish.

Head. – *Rostrum* $1.09 \times$ as long as wide, at basal third tapering apicad with straight sides, at apical two thirds $1.07 \times$ as wide as at base. – *Epifrons* narrow, at base $0.48 \times$ as wide as rostrum at base, in basal half subparallel-sided with only slightly rounded sides, in apical half slightly concave and then enlarging apicad, dorsally flat, with very slender longitudinal median carina.

Antenna. – *Scapes* moderately slender, $7.75 \times$ longer than wide at tip, in basal portion gradually enlarging and then equally wide along the entire length, slightly constricted before tip, at tip $1.1 \times$ as wide as club. – *Funicle* segment 1 $1.9 \times$ as long as wide and $0.7 \times$ as long as segment 2, which is $2.8 \times$ as long as wide; segments 3–7 subequal, $1.4 \times$ as long as wide; clubs slender, $2.1 \times$ as long as wide.

Pronotum. – $1.25 \times$ as wide as long, widest slightly before midlength, with only slightly rounded sides in middle, distinctly more tapering anteriorly than posteriorly with anterior margin narrower than posterior one. – *Disc* with shallow, inconspicuous longitudinal furrow with ill-defined margins and with shallow sparse punctures, their diameter is $2\text{--}3 \times$ larger than diameter of one appressed scale.

Elytra. – $1.43 \times$ as long as wide, oblong-oval, widest at midlength, with distinctly and regularly rounded sides; in lateral view vaulted, at base flat with dorsal curvature continuous with that of pronotum. – *Striae* wide, roughly punctate, about as wide as slightly elevated interstriae, distance of punctures in striae equal to their diameter, punctures of two inner striae at short basal part somewhat deeper.

Legs. – *Protibiae* slender, in apical quarter slightly curved inwards. – *Tarsi* with segment 2 $1.5 \times$ as long as wide; segment 3 $1.4 \times$ as wide as long and $2.1 \times$ as wide as segment 2. – *Onychium* $1.2 \times$ as long as segment 3.

Genitalia ♂. – *Penis* in ventral view in short basal part subparallel-sided then distinctly constricted and here narrowest, in middle part evenly enlarging apicad with straight sides, in apical part subparallel-sided with slightly rounded sides, tip subtriangular; in lateral view in basal part distinctly curved, then almost straight, wide, somewhat inflated, tip evenly tapering apicad.

Etymology. – This species is dedicated to our friend Patrick Bonneau, present during the expeditions to São Tomé and who participated in the discovery of this species.

Biology. – Unknown, hunted at night by light.

Remarks. – The only São Tomé species with striae coarsely punctured, about as wide as interstriae.

Dicasticus pearlsteini Coache & Borovec sp. n.

(Fig. 6)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/DF1DFE23D-6D71-46A5-BECB-3831E579EEB0>

Holotype, ♂, 'Afrique centrale, São Tomé et Príncipe, Ile de São Tomé, Bom Sucesso 1153 m, 31.I.2019, $0^{\circ}17'18''\text{N}$ $6^{\circ}36'42''\text{E}$, leg. Gerard Filippi' (MHNH).

Paratype, 2 ♂♂, the same data as holotype (MICC).

Description.

Dimensions. – *Body length* holotype 5.31 mm. Paratypes 5.00–5.31 mm.

Vestiture. – Appressed scales on dorsal part of body small, rounded, densely covered integument, 4–7 across width of one interstria, 4 in narrow places, 7 in enlarged part of tubercles. Erect setae on interstriae slender, about as long as half the width of one interstria, parallel-sided, on tubercles forming tufts and here about twice longer, pointed. Pronotum with slender row of erect setae along anterior margin, head with setae along inner margins of eyes. Scales light and dark brownish, spotted elytra with some irregular greenish spots, erect setae whitish.

Head. – *Rostrum* slender, $1.19\text{--}1.23 \times$ as long as wide, at basal half subparallel-sided with slightly concave sides, apical part $1.17\text{--}1.21 \times$ as wide as at base. – *Epifrons* narrow, at base $0.60\text{--}0.63 \times$ as wide as rostrum at base, narrowest at midlength, slightly enlarging posteriorly, more enlarging anteriorly, in both parts with slightly rounded sides, dorsally flat. – *Frons* long, finely punctate, shiny.

Antenna. – *Scapes* moderately slender, $6.96\text{--}7.23 \times$ as long as wide at tip, in basal portion evenly enlarging, equally wide along entire length, at tip as wide as club. – *Funicle* segment 1 $2.0\text{--}2.2 \times$ as long as wide and $0.8 \times$ as long as segment 2, which is $2.7\text{--}2.9 \times$ as long as wide; segments 3–7 $1.5 \times$ as long as wide; clubs slender, $2.1 \times$ as long as wide.

Pronotum. – $1.21\text{--}1.24 \times$ as wide as long, widest at midlength, with slightly rounded sides in middle, more tapering anteriorly than posteriorly with anterior margin narrower than posterior one. – *Disc* with shallow, inconspicuous longitudinal furrow with ill-defined margins and two short, shallow, longitudinal depressions on disc, with sparse small punctures, their diameter is at most twice as large as diameter of one appressed scale.

Elytra. – $1.42\text{--}1.49 \times$ as long as wide, oblong-oval, widest at midlength, with distinctly rounded sides, apically narrowly rounded; in lateral view at base flat, dorsal curvature almost continuous with that of pronotum. Even-numbered interstriae 2, 4 and 6 distinctly wider and with distinct longitudinal tubercles, conspicuously larger than small tubercles on narrow, odd-numbered interstriae 3, 5 and 7, tubercles distinctly prominent in lateral profile, missing in short basal part and on posterior declivity. – *Striae* narrowly punctate, wavy among tubercles.

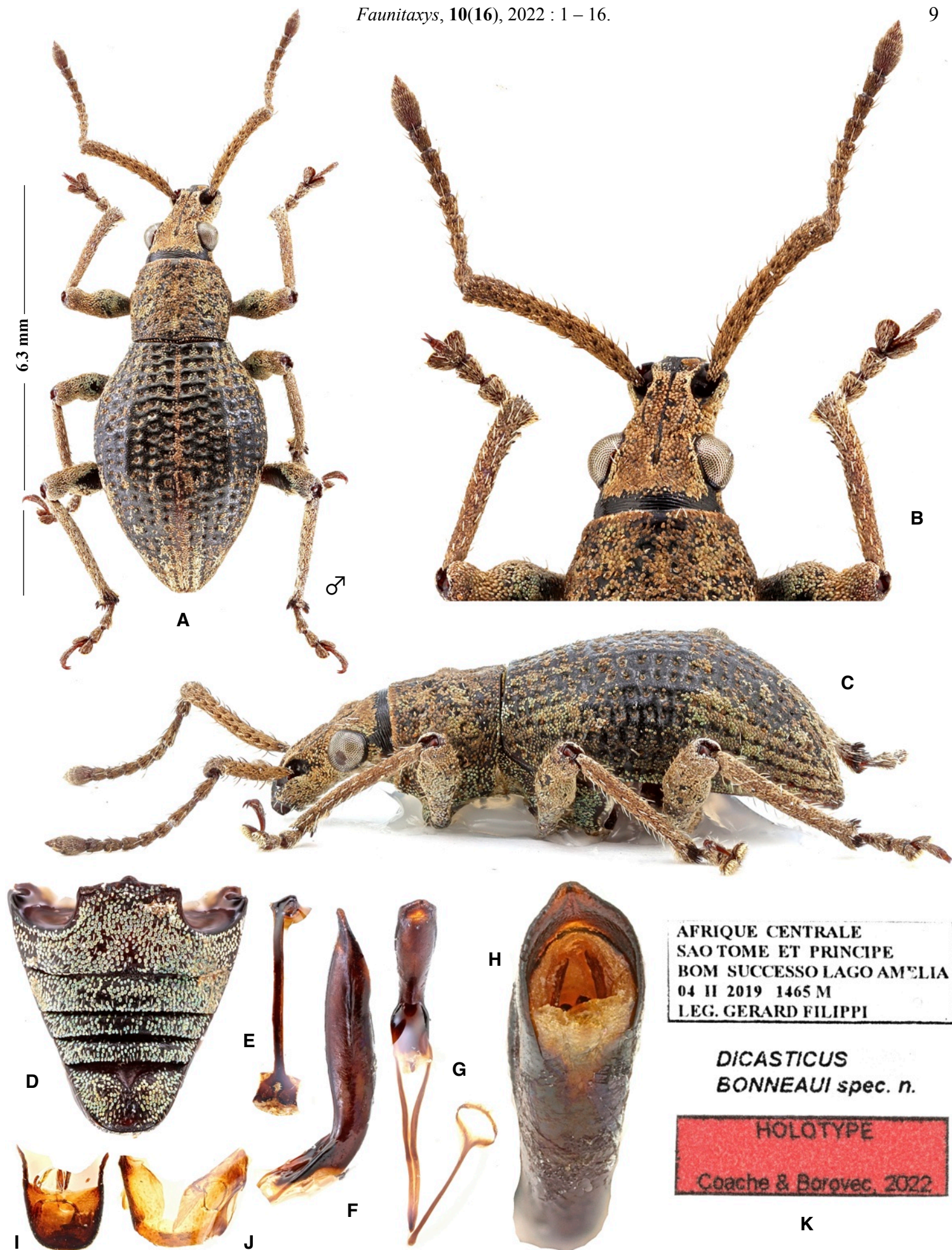


Fig. 5. *Dicasticus bonneui* Coache & Borovec sp. n., holotype, ♂, São Tomé and Príncipe, São Tomé island, Lago Amelia, 1443 m, 04.II.2019, light trap, 0°16'56.75"N - 6°35'29.35"E, leg. Gérard Filippi (MHNL).

A. Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head and rostrum with antennae, dorsal view. **C.** Lateral habitus. **D.** Abdomen, ventral view. **E.** Sternite IX, ventral view. **F.** Body of penis, lateral view. **G.** Penis, dorsal view, with tegmen. **H.** Body of penis, dorsal view. **I.** Tergite VIII, dorsal view. **J.** Tergite VII, dorsal view. **K.** Labels.

Legs. – *Protibiae* long and slender, almost straight. – *Tarsi* with segment 2 $1.4 \times$ as long as wide; segment 3 $1.5\text{--}1.6 \times$ as wide as long and $1.8 \times$ as wide as segment 2. – *Onychium* $1.1\text{--}1.2 \times$ as long as segment 3.

Genitalia ♂. – *Penis* in ventral view at base with short, parallel-sided part, then distinctly constricted, from constriction evenly enlarging apicad, apex regularly rounded with short but distinct tip, with concave sides before tip; in lateral view distinctly curved at base, straight along entire length and slightly inflated, apical portion evenly tapering apicad, tip shortly elongated.

Etymology. – This species is dedicated to our friend Vincent Pearlstein, present during the expeditions to São Tomé and who participated in the discovery of this species.

Biology. – Unknown, taken from a dead trunk, under bark.

Remarks. – This is well identified species by long rostrum with long and shiny frons, but mainly by elytra on even interstriae with distinct tubercles, distinctly prominent in lateral profile, striae wavy among tubercles and erect setae forming tufts on tops of tubercles.

Dicasticus verruculatus (Karsch, 1881)

(Fig. 7 & 8)

Phyllobius verruculatus Karsch, 1881: 61 (original description).

Marshall 1935: 515 (transfer to genus *Dicasticus*)

Marshall 1954: 208 (note).

Type material. **Syntype**, 1 specimen, '60995 [printed] / St. Thomé Greeff. [handwritten, green label] / Type [printed, red label] / verruculatus Krsch.* [handwritten, green label] / Hist. Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 60995

Phyllobius verruculatus Karsch* St. Thomé, Greeff Zool. Mus. Berlin [printed, blue label] / SYNTYPE *Phyllobius verruculatus* Karsch, 1881 labelled by MFNB 2021 [printed, red label]' (MFNB).

Other examined material: 1 ♀, Afrique centrale, São Tomé et Príncipe, Novo Destino, 650 m, 23.X.2019, Chasse de Nuit, 0°19'10"N - 6°36'54"E, leg. Microland (MICC).

Redescription.

Dimensions. – *Body length* 6.7–7.96 mm.

Vestiture. – Appressed scales on dorsal part of body small, rounded, completely hidden integument except of punctures of striae, 5–7 across width of one interstria. Semi-erect setae on elytra short, slender, shorter than half the width of one interstria. Pronotum and head with rostrum lack erect setae. Scales brown, semi-erect setae whitish.

Head. – *Rostrum* short, $1.06 \times$ as long as wide, at basal third tapering anteriorly with slightly concave sides, at apical part $1.12 \times$ as wide as at base. – *Epifrons* narrow, at base $0.54 \times$ as wide as rostrum at base, in basal half subparallel-sided with slightly rounded sides, in apical part with slightly concave sides and then enlarging anteriorly, dorsally flat, with very slender median longitudinal carina. – *Frons* short, coarsely punctate, matt.

Antenna. – *Scapes* moderately slender, $6.71 \times$ longer than wide at tip, in basal portion evenly enlarging, equally wide along entire length, slightly constricted before tip and then slightly enlarged, here $1.2 \times$ as wide as club. – *Funicle* segment 1 twice as long as wide and $0.7 \times$ as long as segment 2, which is $2.7 \times$ as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 $1.3 \times$ as long as wide; segments 5 and 6 $1.2 \times$ as long as wide; segment 7 $1.3 \times$ as long as wide; clubs slender, $2.1 \times$ as long as wide.

Pronotum. – $1.23 \times$ as wide as long, widest at midlength, with only slightly rounded sides in middle, more tapering anteriorly than posteriorly with anterior margin narrower than posterior one; disc with shallow,

Key to *Dicasticus* Pascoe, 1886 species in São Tomé

1. Epifrons distinctly enlarging posteriorly, at base $0.7\text{--}0.8 \times$ as wide as rostrum at base. Funicle segment 7 short, at most $1.1 \times$ as long as wide. Segment 2 of hind tarsus isodiametric. 2
- Epifrons subparallel-sided, at base $0.5\text{--}0.6 \times$ as wide as rostrum at base. Funicle segment 7 long, at least $1.3 \times$ as long as wide. Segment 2 of hind tarsus longer than wide. 3
2. Bigger species, at least 7.7 mm. Elytra densely regularly with small black glabrous granules. Femora, tibiae and ventrites with dense black spots lacking appressed scales. Pronotum with large black spots, their diameter is $3 \times$ as large as one appressed scale. Elytra in lateral view flat, with dorsal curvature almost continuous with that of pronotum. Penis ventrally with convex sides before tip, in profile with elongate tip. *Dicasticus filippii* sp. n.
- Smaller species, at most 5.3 mm. Elytra lacking granules. Femora, tibiae and ventrites regularly densely scaled. Pronotum with small black spots, in the same size as one appressed scale. Elytra in lateral view distinctly vaulted just from base. Penis ventrally with concave sides before tip, in profile with short tip. *Dicasticus nevei* sp. n.
3. Striae coarsely punctured, about as wide as interstriae. Elytra lacking tubercles on even interstriae. 4
- Striae narrowly punctate, distinctly more slender than interstriae. Elytra with tubercles on even interstriae. 5
4. Rostrum slender, $1.09 \times$ as long as wide. Hind tibiae with simple inner edges. Elytra 10-striate. Appressed elytral scales small, 5–6 across width of one interstria, its diameter conspicuously smaller than a puncture in stria. Penis in ventral view in basal sixth distinctly constricted and from this part enlarging. *Dicasticus bonneaui* sp. n.
- Rostrum more robust, $1.04 \times$ as wide as long. Hind tibiae denticulate. Elytra 12-striate. Appressed elytral scales large, 2–3 across width of one interstria, its diameter equal to diameter of one puncture in stria. Penis in ventral view evenly tapering just from base. Equatorial Guinea. *Dicasticus integer* Marshall
5. Bigger species, at least 6.7 mm. Rostrum short, $1.06 \times$ as long as wide. Frons short, coarsely punctate, matt. Elytra on even interstriae with slight tubercles, slightly prominent in lateral profile. Elytral striae straight. Elytral erect setae regularly distributed. *Dicasticus verruculatus* (Karsch)
- Smaller species, at most 5.3 mm. Rostrum slender, $1.19\text{--}1.23 \times$ as long as wide. Frons long, finely punctate, shiny. Elytra on even interstriae with distinct tubercles, distinctly prominent in lateral profile. Elytral striae wavy among tubercles. Elytral erect setae forming tufts on tops of tubercles. *Dicasticus pearlsteini* sp. n.

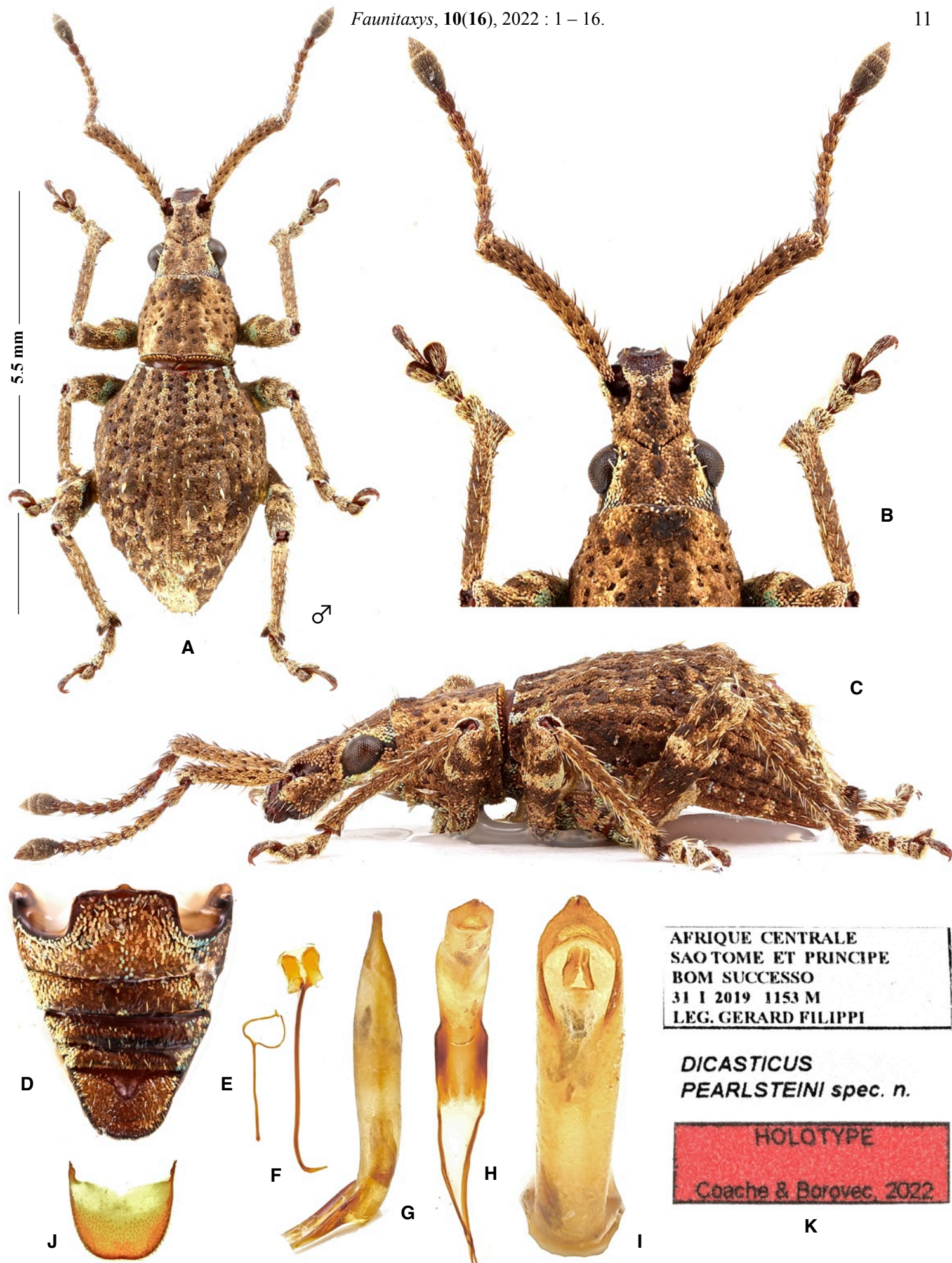


Fig. 6. *Dicasticus pearlsteini* Coache & Borovec sp. n., holotype, ♂, São Tomé and Príncipe, Bom Successo, 1153 m, 31.I.2019, 0°17'18"N - 6°36'42"E, leg. Gérard Filippi (MHNL).

A. Dorsal habitus. B. Head and rostrum with antennae, dorsal view. C. Lateral habitus. D. Abdomen, ventral view. E. Tegmen, dorsal view. F. Sternite IX, ventral view. G. Body of penis, lateral view. H. Penis, dorsal view. I. Body of penis, dorsal view. J. Tergite VIII, dorsal view. K. Labels.

inconspicuous longitudinal furrow with ill-defined margins and with shallow sparse punctures, their diameter is about three times larger than diameter of one appressed scale.

Elytra. – $1.45 \times$ as long as wide, oblong-oval, widest at midlength, with distinctly and regularly rounded sides; in lateral view slightly vaulted behind base. Even-numbered interstriae 2, 4 and 6 with slight longitudinal tubercles, larger than odd-numbered interstriae 3, 5 and 7, slightly prominent in lateral profile, missing in short basal part and on posterior declivity. – *Striae* narrowly punctuate, punctures broad and rough only in short basal part of striae 1 and 2.

Legs. – *Protibiae* long and slender, in short apical part slightly curved inwards. – *Tarsi* with segment 2 $1.1 \times$ as long as wide; segment 3 $1.4 \times$ as wide as long and $1.7 \times$ as wide as segment 2. – *Onychium* $1.1 \times$ as long as segment 3.

Genitalia ♀. – *Spermatheca* with slender and short, regularly curved cornu. – *Corpus* small. – *Ramus* about twice as long as wide, straight. – *Collum* $4 \times$ as long as wide and twice as long as ramus, slightly curved.

Biology. – Unknown, hunted at night by light.

Remarks. – Large species, 7–8 mm long, the only São Tomé species with slightly prominent tubercles on interstriae 2, 4 and 6. Species described according to indefinite number of specimen, but probably only one specimen, because length of the body “7,5 mm” is stated lacking span, from “Ilha de São Tomé”. We had possibility to examine type specimen on detailed photos made by Bernd Jaeger (MFNB). These pictures allowed us to identify another conspecific specimen among our material. Type specimen is pinned, ca 6.7 mm long (length stated in description is including rostrum), lacking last three funicle segments with clubs on right antennae and last three segments on left hind leg.

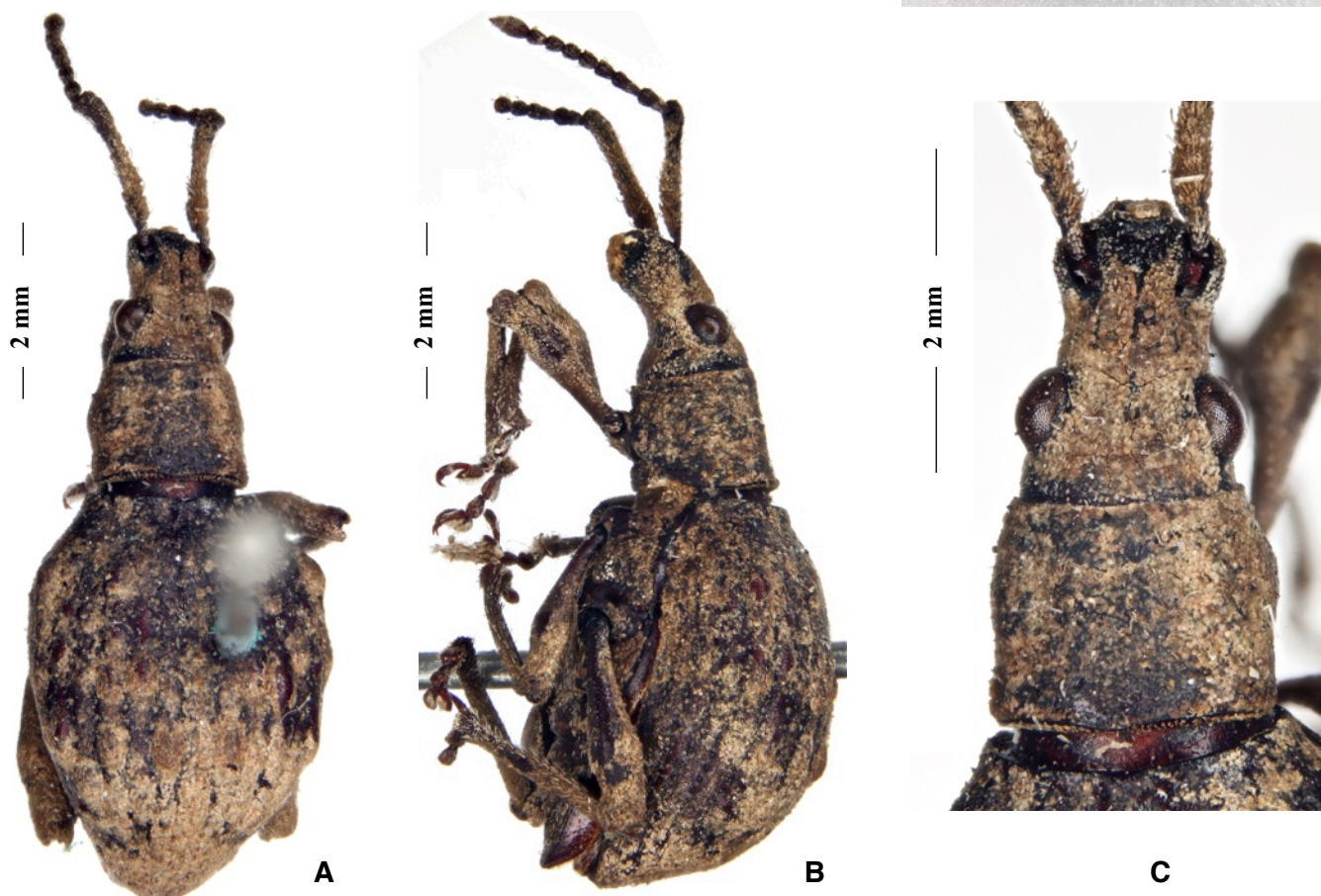


Fig. 7. *Dicasticus verruculatus* (Karsch, 1881), syntype (MFNB).

A. Dorsal habitus of syntype. B. Lateral habitus of syntype. C. Head and rostrum with pronotum of syntype, dorsal view. D. Labels of syntype.

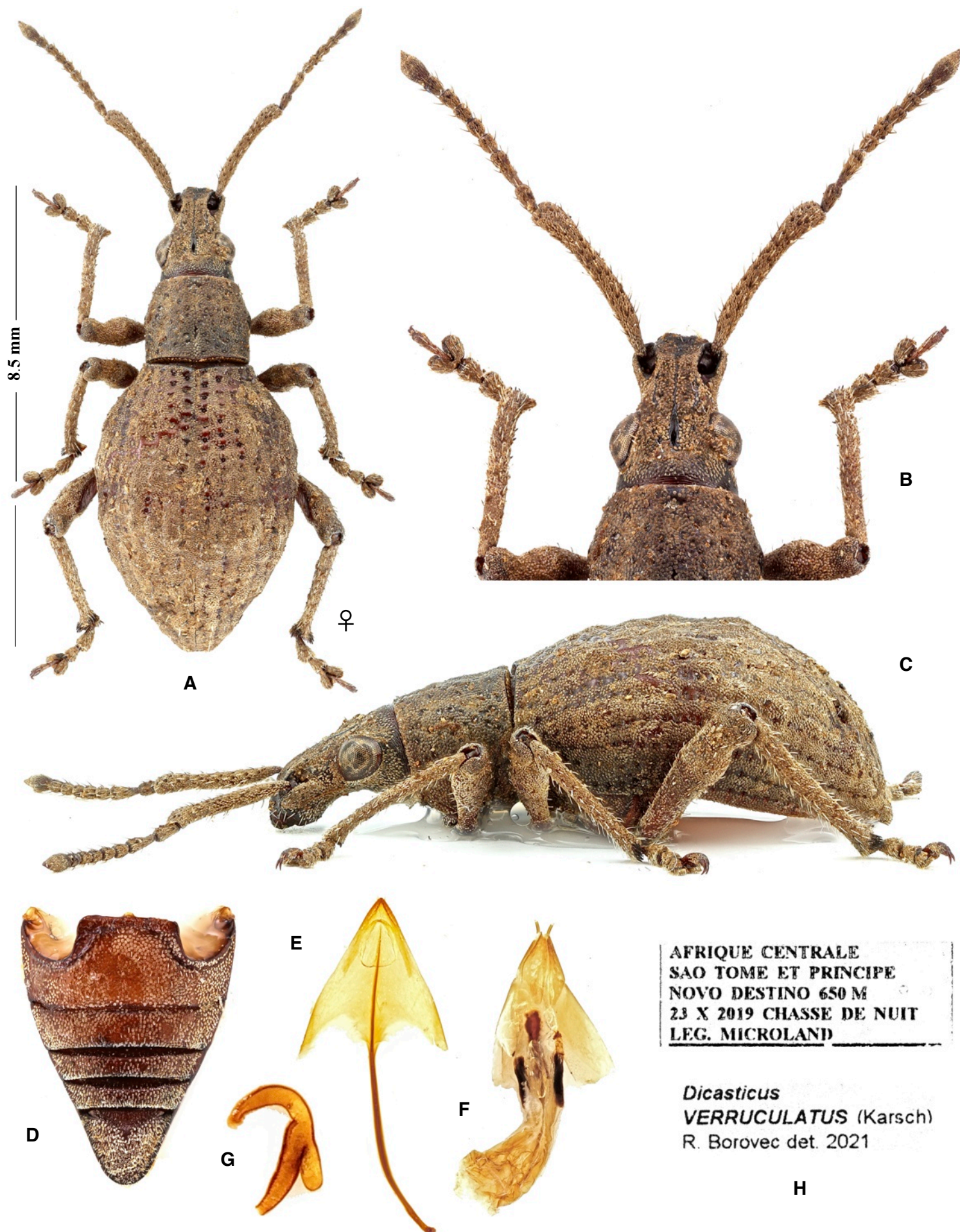


Fig. 8. *Dicasticus verruculatus* (Karsch, 1881), ♀, São Tomé and Príncipe, Novo Destino, 650 m, 23.X.2019, light trap, 0°19'10"N - 6°36'54"E, leg. Microland (MICC).

A. Dorsal habitus. B. Head and rostrum with antennae, dorsal view. C. Lateral habitus. D. Abdomen, ventral view. E. Sternite VIII, dorsal view. F. Gonocoxites, dorsal view. G. Spermatheca. H. Labels.



2



3



4



5

Photo 2. Typical station of *D. bonneaui* sp. n. and *D. pearlsteini* sp. n., São Tomé island, Bom Sucesso, Lago Amelia, 1443 m, 0°16'56.75"N - 6°35'29.35"E.

Photo 3. Typical station of the *Dicasticus* ssp. Research under low plants.

Photo 4. Typical station of *D. verruculatus*, São Tomé island, Novo Destino, 650 m, 0°19'10"N - 6°36'54"E.

Photo 5. Typical station of *D. nevei* sp. n. and of the paratype of *D. filippii* sp. n., São Tomé island, P. Rocca Infante, 104 m, 0°14'38"N - 6°38'06"E.



***Dicasticus integer* Marshall, 1954**

Dicasticus integer Marshall, 1954: 207 (original description).

Type material. Syntype, 1 ♂, 'Cotype [printed, rounded label with yellow margin] / MIOKO Fernando-poo 1700-2000 m. 8.XII.51 [handwritten] / 8-XII-51 Dekeyser, Lepesme et A. Villiers [handwritten] / *Dicasticus integer* Mshl. COTYPE ♂ [handwritten, Marshall's handwriting] / Pres by Com. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1953-338 [printed]'. 1 female, the same data as previous (both BMNH)

Remarks. – Species was described based on 7 specimens from Equatorial Guinea, Fernando Poo, Mioko, 1 700-2 000 m, xii. 1951 and Moka, XII. 1951, leg. P. L. Dekeyser, P. Lepesme and A. Villiers.

Male type specimen is 5.94 mm long, with missing middle left leg and left protarsus, remounted and dissected by us.

Female type specimen is 7.25 mm long with missing onychium in three tarsi.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Gérard Filippi for having organised the different expeditions in São Tomé thanks to the implementation by the NGO Microland and its "Archipel de Biodiversité" program, we thank all the members present during the expeditions as well as the NGO Birdlife Sao Tomé and their representatives, Jean Baptiste Deffontaines and Marquihna Martins, for their logistical and material assistance, as well as the CIAT and its director José Luis Xavier Mendes, for the compliance of institutional authorizations. We also thank Pascal Deschamps for taking the habitus pictures of the holotypes. We also thank all the members who participated in the expeditions. And finally, we thank the members of the BirdLife São Tomé association for their logistical and material assistance. We would like to thank also to Max Barclay and Michael Geiser (BMNH) for the loan of the type specimens from Marshall collection, and Bernd Jaeger (MFNB) for informations and photos of type specimen from KARSCH collection.

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Photo 6. Shooting equipment: Canon 850D case, Canon MPE 65 lens, Sigma 50 Macro lens, Lighting composed of two neon ramps and 4 small LED lamps (Pascal Deschamps).

Résumé

Coache A. & Borovec R., 2022. – A propos du genre *Dicasticus* Pascoe, 1886 dans l'archipel de São Tomé et Príncipe (Curculionidae, Entiminae, Peritelini). *Faunitaxys*, 10(16): 1–16.

Le genre afrotropical *Dicasticus* Pascoe, 1886 de l'île de São Tomé est révisé, redécrit et quatre nouvelles espèces de São Tomé sont décrites : *D. bonneaui* sp. n., *D. filippii* sp. n., *D. nevei* sp. n., *D. pearlsteini* sp. n. La seule espèce déjà connue de l'île, *D. verruculatus* (Karsch, 1881) est redécrite. Toutes les espèces sont illustrées et une clé pour leur identification est fournie.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Peritelini, *Dicasticus*, nouvelle espèce, taxinomie, Afrique, São Tomé et Príncipe.

Derniers articles publiés

- Ythier E., 2021. – The genus *Buthus* Leach, 1815 (Scorpiones: Buthidae) in France with description of a new species from the Eastern Pyrenees. *Faunitaxys*, 9(38): 1 – 10.
- Trócoli S., 2021. – Una nueva especie del género *Serixia* Pascoe (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) de Sulawesi. *Faunitaxys*, 9(39): 1 – 3.
- Ythier E., 2021. – A new species of *Buthus* Leach, 1815 from the savannas of Burkina Faso (Scorpiones: Buthidae). *Faunitaxys*, 9(40): 1 – 5.
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- Roux P., 2022. – A propos d'un *Pheropsophus* de Palestine (Caraboidea, Brachinidae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(2): 1 – 3.
- Coache A. & Rainon B., 2022. – Contribution à l'inventaire de l'entomofaune de la forêt marécageuse de Lokoli (Bénin). Deuxième supplément : les Rhopalocères (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera, Papilionoidea). *Faunitaxys*, 10(3): 1 – 9.
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Illustration de la couverture : Archipel de São Tomé et Príncipe, île de Príncipe, entrée du Parc national.

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