

*Pseudosthenarus rozeni* can be grouped with *P. ater* on the basis of its small size. The ratio of the length of the second antennal segment to the width of the head across the eyes, however, is somewhat different than in *ater* and the tibial spines do not have black bases.

### “*Sthenarus-Campylomma*”

Although little mention is made of the fact in the literature, *Campylomma* Reuter and *Sthenarus* Fieber, as presently constituted, may be in large part synonymous. Both genera have European type species and revision on a world basis has never been carried out. Leston (see Carvalho and Leston, 1952) and Odhiambo (1958a) have pointed out some of the problems in the taxonomy of *Sthenarus*. Both *Campylomma* and *Sthenarus* occur primarily in the Old World, but a limited number of species of *Sthenarus* have been described from North America and *Campylomma verbasci* Meyer is introduced there (Knight 1941; 1968).

Poppius (1914a) recorded six species of *Sthenarus* and two species of *Campylomma* from Africa, but none specifically from South Africa. Carvalho et al. (1960), incorrectly recorded *Paramixia australis* from South Africa as *Sthenarus basalis* Poppius.

I have examined type material of *Sthenarus vestitus* Poppius and *Campylomma angustior* Poppius from Africa. The main generic difference between the two species seems to be color. It is therefore possible that at least species from Africa recorded under the two generic names may in fact all be members of a single genus.

In South Africa there are at least eight species that resemble *Campylomma* and *Sthenarus*, but accurate determinations cannot be made at this time. They can generally be recognized by their very small size and head that is concave behind. See also discussion under *Sthenarus nigricornis*.

#### NOTES ON EXTRALIMITAL SPECIES

#### *Sthenarus nigricornis* (Poppius)

*Pseudosthenarus nigricornis* Poppius, 1914a, p. 99.

*Sthenarus nigricornis* (Poppius) is not congeneric with *P. ater*, the type species of *Pseudosthenarus*, and I am therefore temporarily placing it in *Sthenarus* as per Carvalho (1952a). The general facies of *nigricornis* are very similar to those of *ater* but it differs in having a much longer and more slender labium and genitalia of a quite different structure. The vesica of *nigricornis* is much more similar to the type found in *Sthenarus* than in *Pseudosthenarus* as I have been