

A. — PLATYNOTINI⁽¹⁾

KOCH, 1953 *a*, Rev. Fac. Cienc. Lisboa, 2, III, p. 268. — KOCH, 1955 *a*, Ann. Transv. Mus., Pretoria, p. 426.

Platynotaires + Opatrinaires + Trigonopaires, p.p., MULSANT & REY, 1853 *b*, p. 37.

Platinotides + Gonopides, p.p., LACORDAIRE, 1859, pp. 233, 255; *Gonopini* + *Pedinini* + *Opatrini*, p.p., GEBIEN, 1938, p. 90.

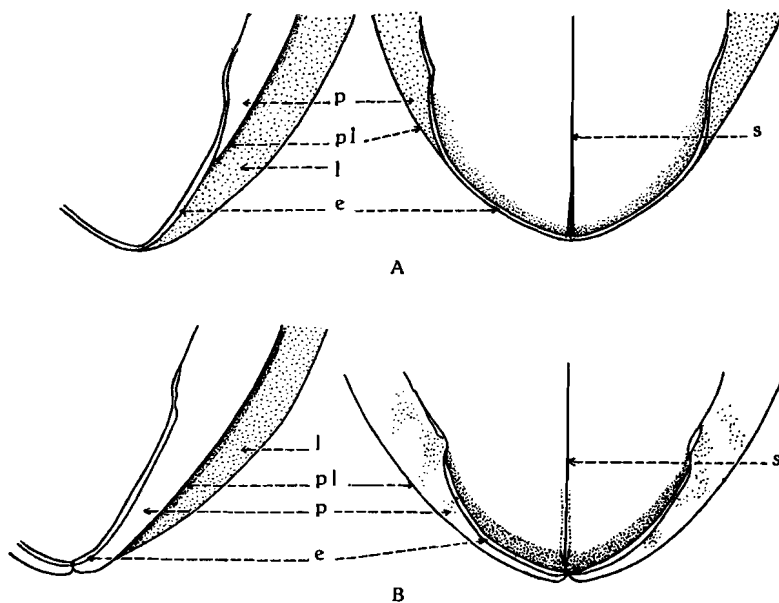


FIG. 68. — Apical construction of pseudopleura of elytra.
 Left : diagonal view of elytral apex; right : ventral surface of elytral apex.
 e : epipleura; l : lateral portion of elytral surface; p : pseudopleura;
 pl : pseudopleural crest; s : suture.
 A : selinoid *Platynotina* (the pseudopleura are abbreviated); B : opatrinoid
 and anchophthalmoid *Platynotina* (the pseudopleura are complete and reach
 the apex of elytra).

Definition. — Body from fully winged to apterous. Epistome emarginate. Eyes constricted by genal canthus, exceptionally divided (*Angolositus*, fig. 176). Gula transformed into a stridulatory organ (fig. 3). Mentum either uni-partite (*Anomalipina*, fig. 74) or tri-partite and then

⁽¹⁾ The present paper does not deal with the Madagascar genera *Melanocratus*, *Styphacus* and *Madobalus*, a revision of which is in the press with the « Mémoires Institut de Recherche scientifique de Madagascar ».

with lateral wings (figs. 91, 123) which, however, sometimes are concealed by the expansion of the sides of middle section of mentum (fig. 80); apical margin rarely emarginate. Apical segment of maxillary palpi often securiform, sometimes strongly dimorphic and then strikingly dilated in the ♂ (e.g. *Anchophthalmus*, fig. 90). Antennæ with 11 segments. Pronotum transverse to square, with anteriorly narrowing sides and often strongly produced posterior angles. Prosternum emarginate, exceptionally collar-like and produced anteriorly, then concealing a large portion of the underside of head (*Gonopus*, fig. 71); intercoxal apophysis narrow, usually pro-



FIG. 69. — Some types of anterior tibiæ in the *Anomalipina* of *Platynotini*.

duced horizontally. Elytra with nine or eight primary rows [exceptionally with a supplementary tenth row posteriorly in *Selinopodus* (pl. XXIV, fig. 1)]; the rows often obliterated or rarely altogether absent. Pseudopleura of variable shape, complete or abbreviate apically. Epipleura distinct at the best apically. Metasternum from very short to long. Intercoxal process of basal sternite of abdomen broad. Anal sternite often marginate. Legs moderately long to short, in the ♂ often with distinctive characters. Ædeagal tegmen bi-partite, composed of apicale and basale, the former much shorter than the latter; parameres always divided at least apically; inner sclerites composed of one to exceptionally two or three pairs of lacinia, plus the penis, usually exposed at least apically. Length of body varying from about 5 to 30 mm.

Relationship. — So far misinterpreted, the *Platynotini* represent a very sharply defined tribe of *Opatrinæ*. As there do not exist any recent links with other tribes, their age may be considered a considerable one.

The principal distinction of *Platynotini* consists in the stridulatory gula which is correlate to the structure of ædeagus. Without any exception all *Platynotini* possess a stridulatory gula, a short apicale and lacinia of ædeagus, whether coming from Africa, India or America.

They show somewhat allied only to the *Oncotini* on the basis of the

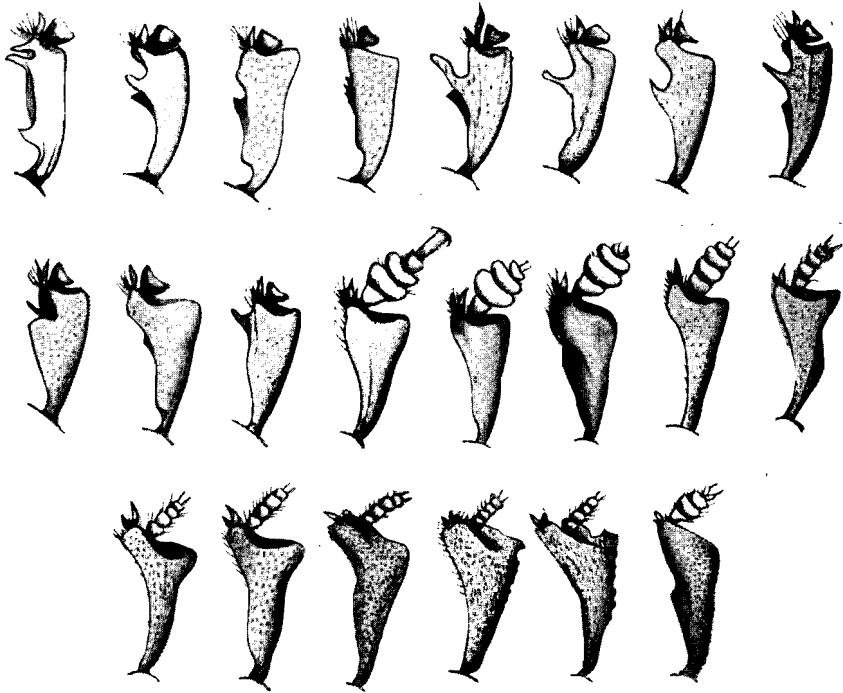


FIG. 70. — Some types of anterior tibiæ in the trigonopoid *Platynotina*.

same structure of stridulatory gula, without disclosing, however, any other characters of affinity besides those super-ordinate ones of the subfamily of *Opatrinæ*.

Intra-tribal Phylogeny. — The alate *Opatrinus* may be regarded the most primitive of all *Platynotini*, occurring in Africa, India and America, probably of a very ancient, Afro-Brazilian origin (sensu JEANNEL). Links between the *Opatrinus* and the apterous remainder of *Platynotini* are found in the anchophthalmoid genera which have maintained the complete, *Opatrinus*-like pseudopleura of elytra, although having lost the wings; even within the *Opatrinus* species with reduced or altogether absent wings occur. The centre of evolution of *Platynotini* is found in Tropical Africa, where apterous and alate genera live together. The many Southern African subtribes and genera are all apterous, extremely differ-

entiated and may belong to different paleontologic faunae, more or less overlapping one another in their recent distribution.

The *Platynotini* can be sub-divided into the three sharply separated subtribes of *Platynotina*, *Anomalipina* and *Gonopina*, with only the *Platynotina* occurring also in the Belgian Congo.

DIVISION OF PLATYNOTINI.

1. Pseudopleura of elytra gradually dilated towards base. Upper surface of anterior tibiae without median tooth (fig. 70), except for *Zophodes tristis* (fig. 266). Mentum small, tri-partite (figs. 76, 78, 81, 82). Prosternum emarginate anteriorly (fig. 90) 3

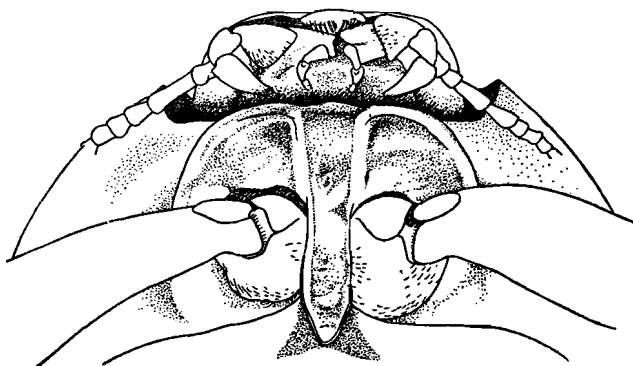


FIG. 71. — The under surface of head of *Gonopus* sp., amplected in the collar-like produced prosternum.

PLATYNOTINA

KOCH, 1955 a, Ann. Transv. Mus., p. 428.

Tropical and Southern Africa, Madagascar, India, America.

- Pseudopleura of elytra abruptly dilated either basally or apically. Upper surface of anterior tibiae with one (fig. 69) or more teeth between apical tooth and base. Mentum either uni-partite, very large and concealing the basal portion of maxillary palpi (fig. 74), or small and tri-partite, when the prosternum is more or less strongly collar-like and produced anteriorly (fig. 71) 2
- 2. Pseudopleura of elytra narrow, but abruptly and very strongly dilated basally; the pseudopleural crest altogether ventral in position and bent dorsad only humerally, invisible from above; the lateral contours of

elytra are formed by the ninth costate secondary interval (dorsal aspect); the reflected portion of elytra with a broad, lateral, intervening space between ninth secondary interval and the pseudopleural crest. Anterior margin of prosternum collar-like and more or less strongly produced, usually amplexing the postgenal portion of the underside of head (figs. 71, 72). Elytra much broader than pronotum, strongly dilated backwards. Mentum small and tri-partite, with narrow lateral wings. Upper surface of anterior tibiae with two to six teeth or partially obtuse processes.

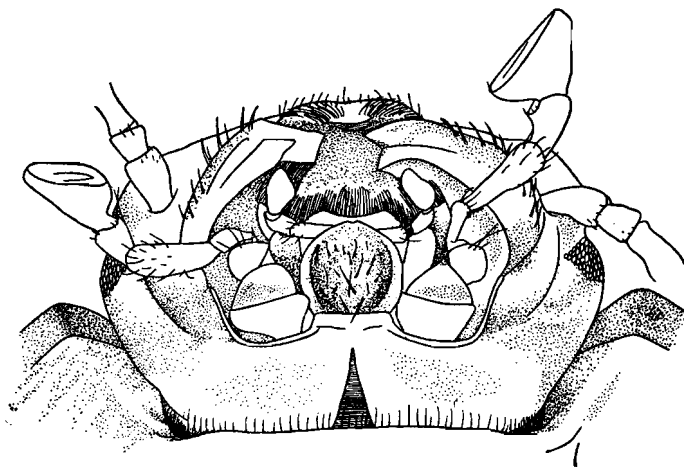


FIG. 72. — Under surface of head of *Stenogonopus* sp.

GONOPINA.

(Fig. 73.)

KOCH, 1955 *a*, Ann. Transv. Mus., p. 427.

Southern African, in the North expanding as far as Southern Tanganyika Territory in the East and South-western Angola in the West. Widely spread in South Africa but absent from Natal, the South-eastern Cape Province, the eastern part of the Orange Free State and Southern Transvaal (map 6).

Two genera: *Gonopus* LATREILLE and *Stenogonopus* GEBIEN.

- Pseudopleura of elytra abruptly dilated apically, thence very broad and occupying the entire latero-ventrally reflected portion of elytra; the pseudopleural crest dorsal in position and forming the lateral contours of elytra. Anterior margin of prosternum emarginate, leaving exposed the whole underside of head (fig. 75). Elytra narrower than pronotum or at the best as broad as the latter. Mentum very large, uni-partite (fig. 74) and concealing the basal portion of maxillary palpi (fig. 75). Upper surface of anterior tibiae with a single median tooth (fig. 69).

ANOMALIPINA.

KOCH, 1955 *a*, Ann. Transv. Mus., p. 427.

Southern African, in the North with a single species (*Anomalipus heraldicus*) penetrating into British East Africa, and found also in Southern Angola. In South Africa displaying a typically perikarroid distribution (map 6), occurring only in the Trans-Bechuana

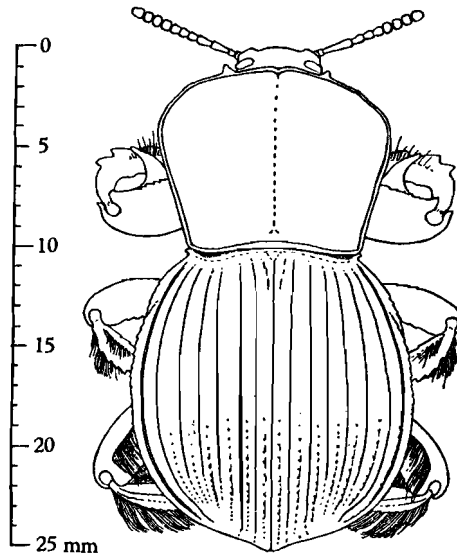


FIG. 73. — *Gonopus* (s. str.) *conpachysoma* KOCH.

and eastern parts, but absent from Great and Little Namaqualand, the southern Kalahari, Namib, and the Cape Province except for its south-eastern part.

The single genus of this group, *Anomalipus* LATREILLE, comprises only large species, among which there are found the most spectacular forms of *Opatrinæ*. The expansion of mentum, almost concealing the buccal organs, represents a unique feature within the subfamily and recalls some tribes of *Tentyriinæ*, as does also the large mandibular lobe of postgenal margin (fig. 75). In all the other *Platynotini* the mandibular portion of postgenal margin is simply edged (fig. 90), with the exception of *Melanopterus podagricus*, in which it is spiniform (fig. 267).

The ædeagus of *Anomalipus* in some groups deviates strikingly from the usual and generally homogeneous structure in the other *Platynotini* either by an extremely complicated build up of addi-

tional inner sclerites (sometimes with two or three pairs of lacinia, figs. 6, 7, and armatures of apical portion of basale, fig. 6), or by an extreme reduction of inner sclerites, culminating in the loss of lacinia and the sclerotization being confined to the apical orifice of penis (fig. 8).

3. Anterior tibiæ slender, scarcely to weakly dilated (figs. 93, 100, 146). Anal sternite of abdomen either immarginate or more or less completely marginate, when the base of pronotum is strongly bi-sinuate, and the posterior angles considerably produced backwards. Metasternum between meso and metacoxal cavities longer, with a distinct, more or less expanding intervening space between pre-metacoxal sclerite and the posterior margin of mesocoxal cavity. — Tropical group of *Platyno-*

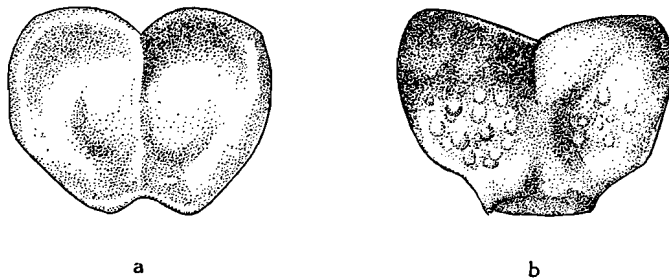


FIG. 74. — The mentum in *Anomalipus*.

a : spec. from Northern Transvaal, Zoutpansberg District (Chapudi);
b : spec. from Eastern Transvaal (Nelspruit).

tina, in Southern Africa (map 6) overlapping the range of trigonopoid *Platynotina* only in the North (Ovamboland, Northern Bechuanaland) and East (Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Transvaal and Natal) 4

- Anterior tibiæ strongly to triangularly dilated (fig. 70). Anal sternite of abdomen broadly and entirely marginate, with the exception of *Bantodemus*, in which it is entirely immarginate, but in this genus the base of pronotum truncate to very shallowly or inconspicuously bisinuate, with the posterior angles not or only weakly demarcated from middle section of base. Metasternum between meso- and metacoxal cavities very short, occupied by the pre-metacoxal sclerite and without distinct intervening space between the latter and the posterior margin of mesocoxal cavity. — Southern African group of *Platynotina*, not entering into Tropical Africa (map 6).

Trigonopoid *Platynotina* 19

Southern and eastern parts of Southern Africa; not in the Kalahari, nor in Little Namaqualand and Bushmanland, absent from South-west Africa, in the East ranging as far northwards as Southern Rhodesia (map 6).

4. Pseudopleura of elytra broad, weakly dilated towards base, occupying either the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra, or at least the basal two-thirds of the latter and in this case leaving exposed only a narrow portion of the ninth secondary interval of elytral surface posteriorly; the pseudopleural crest completely exposed dorsally or concealed only for a short distance behind middle. The ninth secondary interval of elytra dorsal in position and visible from above. The only exception is *Phallocentrion* (pl. VIII, fig. 4, pl. IX, fig. 1) with posteriorly very narrow pseudopleura and strongly convex to slightly re-entrant sides of elytra, but in this case the pseudopleura complete and reaching the apex of elytra 5

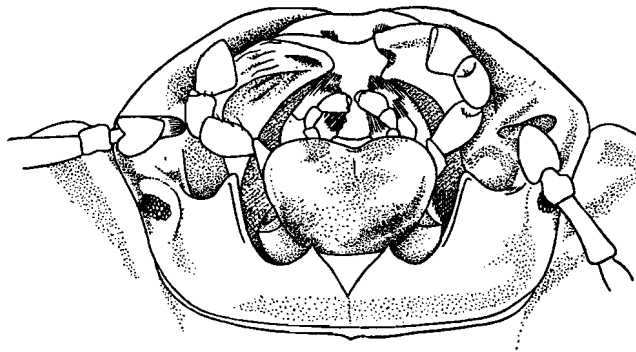


FIG. 75. — Under surface of head of *Anomalipus mastodon* FÄHRAEUS.

- Pseudopleura of elytra narrow, but strongly dilated on basal third, much narrower than the remaining portion of the ventrally reflected section of elytra; the latter formed by the broad ninth plus eighth secondary intervals; the pseudopleural crest entirely concealed dorsally, except for the humeral angle. The ninth secondary interval of elytra lateral in position and not visible from above. Pseudopleura abbreviated posteriorly or coalescent with epipleural carina.

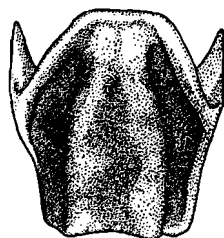
Platynotoid *Platynotina*.

Similar to the selinoid *Platynotina* but the elytra strongly convex to re-entrant laterally and in the structure of pseudopleura to a certain extent recalling the *Gonopina*. Of large size, 9 to 26 mm. long.

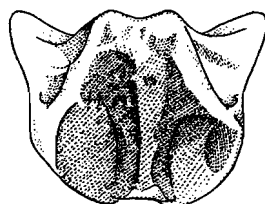
Exclusively Indian. Two genera: *Platynotus* FABRICIUS and *Pseudoblaps* GUÉRIN.

5. Pseudopleura of elytra complete, with the pseudopleural crest reaching the sutural angle of apex and there being sharply separated from the epipleural carina by a narrow, usually concave intervening space (fig. 68) 6

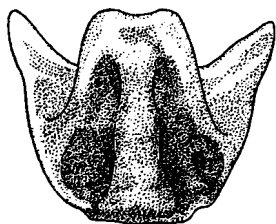
- Pseudopleura of elytra abbreviate posteriorly or fused with the epipleural crest, apically forming a uniform edge, delimited by a single carina on dorsal surface of elytral apex, but without any trace of an epipleural carina on ventral surface of apex (fig. 68).



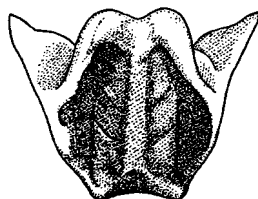
76



77



78



79

FIG. 76. — Mentum of *Bantodemus lugubris* (FÄHRAEUS).

FIG. 77. — Mentum of *Schelodontes immundus* (MULSANT & REY)

FIG. 78. — Mentum of *Atrocates* sp.

FIG. 79. — Mentum of *Eviropodus alternans* (FÄHRAEUS).

Selinoid *Platynotina* 10

Ethiopian and not crossing the Zambezi and Kunene Rivers to the South (map 6).

In part very similar to the anchophthalmoid *Platynotina*, but without any exception sharply separated by the different construction of the apex of pseudopleura of elytra and the loss of the epipleural carina. The many genera of this group are readily distinguished from the anchophthalmoid genera by sharply cut characters.

6. Metasternum long; about as long as the basal sternite of abdomen to only a quarter shorter than the latter; between meso and metacoxal cavities several times longer than the pre-metacoxal sclerite, or from one and two-thirds times as long as metacoxal cavities to about one-

third shorter than the latter. Wings fully developed, in some exceptional cases either reduced (*Opatrinus insularis*) or altogether absent (*Opatrinus exalatus*). Pronotum without submarginal depression (pl. III, fig. 3), the discal convexity uniform, reaching the lateral carina. The anterior tarsi dilated and soleate in both sexes, but in the ♂ much more strongly so than in the ♀. Episternum of prosternum densely and coarsely punctured. Anal sternite in a single case (*Opatrinus corvinus*, pl. III, fig. 1) shallowly to obsoletely marginate.

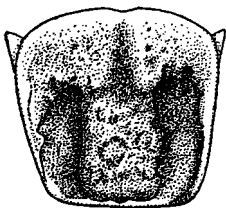
Opatrinoid *Platynotina*. Monotypical.

OPATRINUS LATREILLE.

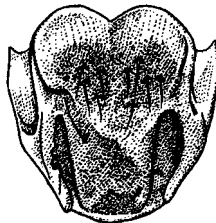
(Pl. III, Pl. IV, fig. 1.)

Trans-Sudanese and Trans-Tropical, in Southern Africa expanding to Natal in the East (map 6).

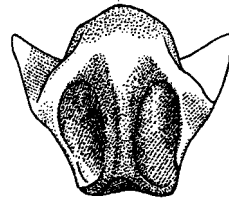
See p. 91.



80



81



82

FIG. 80. — Mentum of *Zophodes fitzsimonsi* n. sp.

FIG. 81. — Mentum of *Melanopterus marginicollis* (MULSANT & REY).

FIG. 82. — Mentum of *Opatrinus latipes* (SAHLBERG).

— Metasternum short, about half the length of basal sternite of abdomen; between meso and metacoxal cavities only as long as the pre-metacoxal sclerite is laterally or a third the length of metacoxal cavities. Body apterous. Pronotum with more or less strong, broad, distinct submarginal depression, widely separating the discal convexity from the lateral carina (pl. IV, figs. 1-4); the only exception is *Cosmogaster* (pl. VIII, fig. 37). The anterior tarsi neither dilated nor soleate in the ♀, rarely strongly dilated and soleate in the ♂. Episternum of prosternum smooth or with shallow and scattered punctation, except for *Cosmogaster*, when the anal sternite is deeply sulcate along sides.

Anchophthalmoid *Platynotina* 7

Eastern- and North-central Tropical, in Southern Africa occurring only in Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Northern Transvaal and Central-eastern Bechuanaland (map 6), in the North reaching the southern parts of Abyssinia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

(Anchophthalmoid *Platynotina*.)

7. Mentum with entirely exposed lateral wings; middle section not carinate laterally, formed by a narrow, elongate, subparallel convexity (fig. 91). In the ♂ the apical segment of maxillary palpi very strongly dilated, strikingly securiform (fig. 90), at least as broad as the combined length of the second and third antennal segments; the anterior tibiae without subtomentose stripe on underside; the anterior tarsi not or weakly dilated, except for a few species with strongly dilated segments, but in these cases the head on vertex with a short median carinula ... **8**
- Mentum with broadly oval middle section, the rounded and sharply carinate sides of which conceal the basal half of lateral wings; the middle section with obtusely raised median convexity and lateral cavities on proximal two-thirds (fig. 115). In the ♂ the apical segment of maxillary palpi weakly dilated, only slightly broader than in the ♀, moderately securiform and distinctly narrower than the length of the third antennal segment; the underside of anterior tibiae with broad, yellowish, subtomentose stripe; the anterior tarsi strongly dilated, but the upper surface of head plane and without median carinula.

PHALLOGENTRION n. gen.

(Pl. VIII, fig. 4; Pl. IX, fig. 1.)

North-central Tropical, in the northern part of the Belgian Congo (map 4) and South-central French Equatorial Africa.

Erected on *Selinus edentatus* GEBIEN (Pl. VIII, fig. 4).

See p. 166.

8. Anal sternite of abdomen immarginate, or, in a few species having a median carinula on vertex of head, with a fine margination along basal half of sides. Middle section of mentum with the subparallel sides sharply demarcated from lateral wings by a steep, perpendicular declivity. Pronotum with strong, broad submarginal depression; lateral emarginations of base often strong, but not semi-circular, the basal carina complete (Pl. IV, figs. 2-4). Episternum of prosternum from smooth to shallowly punctured **9**
- Anal sternite of abdomen with very strong marginal sulcus, abruptly interrupted on both sides of middle of apex by a short, strongly raised, longitudinal, cariniform tubercle, delimiting the immarginate, subfoveate middle of apex of sternite. Upper surface of head plane, without median carinula on vertex. Middle section of mentum with the sides gradually sloping towards, and becoming continuous with, the surface of lateral wings. Pronotum without distinct submarginal depression; the lateral emarginations of base very deep, semi-circular; the basal carina confined to the middle section of base. Episternum of prosternum with coarse, deep punctures.

COSMOGASTER n. gen.

(Pl. VIII, fig. 3.)

East African, endemic to British East Africa.

Erected on *Achophthalmus impressicollis* FAIRMAIRE. Monotypical.

See p. 164.

9. Sides of pronotum with uniformly flat, broad submarginal depression. Parameres of apicale of ædeagus convex dorsally, concave and grooved ventrally, with distinct inflexed alae on ventral surface; their apices narrowed, taken together considerably to very much narrower than greatest width of basale of ædeagus (fig. 92).

ANCHOPHTHALMUS GERSTAECKER.

(Pl. IV, figs. 2-4; Pls. V-VII.)

Eastern African, reaching the Northern Transvaal and Southern Portuguese East Africa in the South (map 6), Southern Abyssinia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in the North, and extending to the south-eastern parts of Belgian Congo in the West (map 4).

See p. 118.

- Sides of pronotum with double sulci which are separated one from another by an obtuse, rather broad, longitudinal convexity, running between the submarginal sulcus and the inner sulcus, with the latter demarcating the discal convexity from submarginal depression. Parameres of apicale of ædeagus entirely and very strongly complanate, laminiform, with equally shaped and flat dorsal and ventral surfaces, sharply edged laterally, without inflexed alae on ventral surface; their apices truncate, broad, taken together only a little narrower than greatest width of basale of ædeagus (fig. 114).

ONGOTIPHALLOPS n. gen.

Southern East African, in Central Portuguese East Africa (map 6).

Erected on a new species, collected by my friend Dr. A. J. BARBOSA. Monotypical.

See p. 162.

(Selinoid *Platynotina*.)

10. Anal sternite of abdomen either entirely immarginate, or with very fine margination along basal half of sides, broadly interrupted around apical portion; in two cases the marginal sulcus complete and fine, then either (*Anchophthalmops maximus*, pl. IX, fig. 2) the apical segment of maxillary palpi strongly dilated, broadly securiform in the ♂ (as is the case in *Anchophthalmus*), the proximal sternites of abdo-

- men in the ♂, and sometimes also in the ♀, with median tubercle, and the parameres of apicale of ædeagus elongate, subparallel and spiniform, or (*Quadrideres simplicipes*) the submarginal depression of the sides of pronotum narrowing towards anterior margin. Sides of pronotum never with a longitudinal convexity on submarginal depression, or a such is weakly indicated on anterior half 11
- Anal sternite of abdomen entirely marginate, with continuous marginal sulcus around apex; in a single species (*Selinus plicicollis*) the marginal sulcus is briefly interrupted on apex, when the sides of pronotum exhibit a strong, longitudinal convexity on submarginal depression. The maxillary palpi practically non-dimorphic, with the apical segment seldom slightly broader in the ♂ than in the ♀; the abdomen simple, inermous, and the parameres of apicale of ædeagus never spiniform. The submarginal depression of sides of pronotum, if distinct, of equal width 17
11. Sides of pronotum subparallel posteriorly or more or less distinctly dilated towards base; in a single case (*Glyptopteryx*, pl. XIII, fig. 1) often slightly narrowed in a straight line towards posterior angles, when the elytra are provided with sharply carinate costæ on alternating odd intervals. In the ♂ the intermediate femora inermous. Elytra subparallel, basally not or only slightly broader than pronotal base. The preapical segment of tarsi not strongly bi-lobate. In the only species having a median sulcus on pronotum (*Quadrideres stigmaticollis*, pl. XI, fig. 2), the body is very slender, subparallel and the legs are non-dimorphic 12
- Sides of pronotum distinctly rounded and narrowed towards base; in two species [*Ectateus ghesquierei* (Pl. XIII, fig. 3) and *latipennis* (Pl. XIII, fig. 4)] the sides only slightly narrowed towards base to practically subparallel, but then the preapical segment of tarsi strongly bi-lobate, the elytra broad, distinctly rounded laterally and considerably broader than pronotal base basally, in one case furthermore the pronotum with broad median sulcus, but the legs strongly dimorphic (*Ectateus ghesquierei*), and in the other the intermediate femora in the ♂ with tooth (*Ectateus latipennis*). In all species the intermediate femora in the ♂ with median tooth on underside, except for *Ectateus ghesquierei* 16
12. Body of larger size, 6 ½ to 20 ½ mm long. Sides of pronotum with distinct, broad submarginal depression, but without deep and smooth justa-lateral canaliculation. Neither the pronotum of conical shape, nor the prosternal apophysis bent towards foramen, nor the angles of intercoxal emargination of metasternum dentate, nor the elytra with carinate costæ on alternating odd intervals 13
- Body of small size, 5 to 8 ½ mm. Sides of pronotum without submarginal depression, but the discal convexity sharply separated from lateral

- carina by a deep and smooth justa-lateral canaliculation. Either the pronotum of conical shape, strongly dilated towards base, the prosternal apophysis bent towards foramen and not horizontally projecting, and the lateral angles of intercoxal emargination of metasternum minutely dentate (*Microselinus*), or the elytra with sharply carinate costæ on alternating odd intervals (*Glyptopteryx*). 15
13. Body of larger size, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm long. Submarginal depression of pronotum broad, rather shallow, but of equal width from base to anterior margin. Supra-antennal surfaces on head plane, not distinctly impressed. Ædeagus, either with long, subparallel, thin and spiniform parameres (fig. 120), or strikingly large and broad, with completely exposed penis and lacinia, and the penis very broad, bi-partite, several times broader than one of the styli of lacinia (figs. 124, 125, 127, 129, 130) 14
- Body of smaller size, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm long. Submarginal depression of pronotum rather strong, broad basally, but narrowing towards anterior margin. Supra-antennal surfaces on head deeply impressed. Ædeagus of simple shape, the parameres short, subtriangular, with the sides continuously converging towards apex, the inner sclerites not or only narrowly exposed, the penis baculiform and not or scarcely broader than one of the styli of lacinia (fig. 137)

QUADRIDERES n. gen.

(Pls. X-XII.)

East African, from Southern Rhodesia to the southern parts of Abyssinia.
See p. 189.

14. Maxillary palpi non dimorphic; in the ♂ the apical segment weakly dilated, about as broad as the length of the third antennal segment. Anal sternite of abdomen entirely immarginate. Abdomen inermous. Ædeagus very large, with broad, short parameres of apicale, entirely open ventral groove and with very broad, bi-partite penis which is several times broader than one of the styli of lacinia; basale moderately broader than parameres of apicale (figs. 124, 125).

MONODIUS n. gen.

(Pl. IX, figs. 3, 4.)

Northern part of tropical West Africa.
See p. 180.

- Maxillary palpi strongly dimorphic; in the ♂ the apical segment dilated, securiform, distinctly broader than the length of third antennal segment. Anal sternite of abdomen marginate at least on basal half of sides, sometimes with practically complete marginal sulcus around apex of sternite. The proximal sternites of abdomen in the ♂, sometimes

also in the ♀, with median tubercle. *Ædeagus* of normal size, but with slender, elongate, subparallel and spiniform parameres of apicale; the ventral groove narrow, with baculiform penis which is scarcely broader than one of the styli of lacinia; the basale much broader than parameres (figs. 120, 121).

ANCHOPHTHALMOPS n. gen.

(Pl. IX, fig. 2.)

East African, from the south-eastern part of British East Africa to Portuguese East Africa and the northern parts of Southern Rhodesia.

See p. 173.

15. Elytra with sharply carinate costæ on alternating odd intervals, the sutural interval included. Sides of pronotum subparallel to slightly narrowed in a straight line towards base. Apex of prosternal apophysis horizontally produced. Anal sternite of abdomen entirely immarginate. Anterior tarsi in the ♂ simple, neither dilated nor soleate.

GLYPTOPTERYX GEBIEN.

(Pl. XIII, fig. 1.)

East African, endemic to the northern and central parts of Tanganyika Territory. Monotypical.

See p. 216.

- Secondary intervals on elytra uniform, flat to slightly convex on lateral portion. Sides of pronotum subconically dilated towards base. Apex of prosternal apophysis bent towards foramen, not projecting. Anal sternite of abdomen with sharp margination along basal two-thirds of sides. Anterior tarsi in the ♂ distinctly dilated and soleate below.

MICROSELINUS n. gen.

Northern East African, endemic to Italian Somaliland.

Erected on a new species which I received in communication by my friend Prof. E. GRIDELLI. Monotypical.

See p. 214.

16. Pronotum with strong and broad submarginal depression, irregularly impressed on disc (Pl. XIII, figs. 3, 4, Pl. XIV, fig. 1). Underside of prothorax smooth; prosternal apophysis of lanceolate shape, acuminate apically. Supra-antennal surfaces on head very deeply impressed. Antennæ slender, only moderately dilated distally. Elytra broad, with distinct justa-lateral canaliculation.

ECTATEUS n. gen.

(Pl. XIII, figs. 3, 4; Pl. XIV, fig. 1.)

West African.

See p. 230.

- Pronotum without any trace of a submarginal depression, with the discal convexity reaching the lateral carina; disc uniformly plane, without conspicuous impressions (Pl. I, figs. 4, 5; Pl. XIII, fig. 2). Under-side of prothorax coarsely punctured on episternum of prosternum; prosternal apophysis broadly rounded apically. Upper surface of head evenly plane, without impressed supra-antennal surfaces. Antennæ stout, with strongly dilated distal segments. Elytra less shortened, with obsolescent justa-lateral canaliculation.

UPEMBARUS n. gen.

(Pl. I, figs. 4, 5; Pl. XIII, fig. 2.)

Erected on a group of new species, all occurring exclusively in the Upemba National Park area of the Central Elisabethville Province of the Belgian Congo (map 4).

See p. 220.

- 17. Eyes, as usual in all *Platynotini*, strongly constricted by genal canthus, but not divided; their dorsal section communicating with the ventral section. Legs dimorphic 18
- Eyes completely divided by genal canthus into non-communicating dorsal and ventral sections. Legs non-dimorphic.

ANGOLOSITUS KOCH.

(Fig. 176.)

South-western Angola (map 6).

See p. 270.

- 18. Secondary intervals on elytra plane, with simple punctation. Pronotum without median sulcus. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ with distinctive characters.

SELINUS MULSANT & REY.

(Pl. XIV, figs. 2-4; Pl. XV, figs. 1-3.)

Tropical West and East African, but of disjunct dispersal.

Not extending beyond Italian Somaliland to the North, entering into Southern Africa at Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia (map 6).

See p. 242.

- Secondary intervals on elytra with a longitudinal row of small tubercles between punctation, particularly on posterior half. Pronotum with median sulcus. In the ♂ the anterior tibiæ non-dimorphic.

PHYMATOPLATA n. gen.

(Pl. XV, fig. 4.)

East African, endemic to the Tanganyika Territory.

Erected on *Selinus asperulus* FAIRMAIRE. Monotypical.

See p. 269.

(Trigonopoid *Platynotina*.)

19. Anal sternite of abdomen entirely marginate 20
 — Anal sternite of abdomen immarginate.

BANTODEMUS KOCH.

(Pl. II, fig. 1; Pl. XVI, figs. 1, 2.)

Koch, 1955 a, Ann. Transv. Mus., XXII, 428.

Eastern parts of Southern Africa; in Natal, Zululand, the southern part of Portuguese East Africa, Swaziland, Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia (map 6). *Bantodemus* is the only genus within the trigonopoid *Platynotina* exhibiting an entirely immarginate anal sternite of abdomen, in this character agreeing with most of the tropical genera. The strongly dilated anterior tibiae, the very short metasternum and the whole habitus are very similar to all the other trigonopoid genera. From the selinoid and anchophthalmoid genera having an immarginate anal sternite of abdomen, it is furthermore readily recognised by the truncate to only very shallowly bi-sinuate base of pronotum. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi are constantly dilated very strongly and most of the species have spectacular, complicated, distinctive structures on anterior and intermediate tibiae.

Type species. — *Trigonopus lethæus* MULSANT & REY, 1853.

Composition. — Apart from the type species and the many species described in my revision, 1955a, the following previously described *Trigonopus* belong to *Bantodemus*: *moerens* FÅHRAEUS (= *micans* FÅHRAEUS), *dentipes* FÅHRAEUS, *lugubris* FÅHRAEUS, *typhon* MULSANT & REY, *caffer* FÅHRAEUS and *armatus* MULSANT & REY.

20. Elytra, as usual in all *Platynotini*, with nine primary rows; the secondary intervals either punctured or smooth or densely granulate (*Trigonopus*). The outer contours of intermediate and posterior tibiae more or less distinctly sinuate in front of apical angle; the latter minutely prominent. The only exception is *Trigonopus* in which the outer contours of intermediate and posterior tibiae are practically straight, but in this case the secondary intervals of elytra are very densely granulate 21
 — Elytra with a supplementary tenth primary row on posterior half; secondary intervals smooth, but finely granulate on apical declivity. The outer contours of intermediate and posterior tibiae straight, without any trace of sinuosity and with non-prominent apical angles.

SELINOPODUS n. gen.

(Pl. XXIV, fig. 1.)

Readily recognized from all the other trigonopoid genera by the above particulars. — Mentum (fig. 254) with moderately, only distally exposed, sharply acute lateral wings; the middle section about square, three times as broad as one of the lateral wings is apically, with rounded and edged sides, very broad and obtuse median convexity and minutely emarginate apical margin. Pronotum carinate peripherally, with very broad lateral carina; base with rather strongly produced posterior angles. Prosternal apophysis horizontally produced and attenuate apically. Elytra as broad as pronotum, with rectangular, non-prominent humeral angles; primary rows lineate, the supplementary tenth row fine, approximate to the ninth row and the justa-lateral canaliculation; the latter well developed, and together with pseudopleural crest entirely exposed dorsally; secondary intervals convex and smooth. Pseudopleura complete, occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra; epipleura not carinate apically. Anal sternite with strong margination. Upper surface of anterior tibiae edged distally, that of intermediate and posterior tibiae flattened. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tarsi soleate, the former rather strongly dilated; the anterior tibiae on underside with small cavity close to apex, and with distally emarginate inner contours (fig. 255). Aedeagus simple (fig. 256). Size of body large, 17 to 22 ½ mm long.

Type species. — *Selinopodus giganteus* n. sp. (description see p. 416). Monotypical.

Distribution. — North-eastern Zululand and Southern Portuguese East Africa (map 6).

- 21.** Mentum with the lateral wings broadly exposed distally or sometimes entirely visible; the middle section elongate, narrowing anteriorly, neither depressed nor excavate apically, and usually with median carina (figs. 77, 78, 79). Mandibular portion of postgenal margin simply ridged. Apex of prosternal apophysis produced beyond coxal cavity. Posterior femora in the ♂ inermous or with an apical tooth **22**
- Mentum with the lateral wings scarcely or not exposed; the middle section transverse to square, but in the latter case always strongly depressed or excavate apically; the sides rounded to subparallel but not conspicuously narrowing anteriorly; usually without median carina (figs. 80, 81). Posterior femora in the ♂ never with apical tooth, seldom with basal tooth (*Melanopterus spinipes*, Pl. XXI, fig. 1) or median tooth (*Crypticanus edwardsi*, Pl. XXIII, fig. 4). In a few exceptional cases [viz. *Melanopterus spinipes* and *podagricus* (Pl. XX, fig. 4)] the middle section of mentum, although without median carina, resembles

the structure of mentum of the genera of opposite paragraph, but in these cases either the mandibular portion of postgenal margin produced into a long spiniform tooth on each side (fig. 267) and the apex of prosternal apophysis bent towards foramen, or the posterior femora in the ♂ with a small spine on base of underside 25

22. Elytra with smooth to densely and rugosely punctured secondary intervals; primary rows always distinct. Lateral wings of mentum broadly exposed only on distal half, more or less concealed proximally 23
- Elytra with very densely granulate secondary intervals; primary rows obsolescent to practically absent. Lateral wings of mentum entirely exposed from base to apex.

TRIGONOPUS sensu novo.

(Pl. XXIV, fig. 2.)

*1853 a, *Trigonopus* MULSANT & REY, p. 20. — 1853 b, MULSANT & REY, p. 104. — 1859, LACORDAIRE, p. 234. — 1870, GEMMINGER & DE HAROLD, p. 1911. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 271. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 410.

Of large size, 14-22 mm long. In appearance and on account of the granulate elytra, somewhat similar to *Anomalipus*. Upper surface dull, with very densely, coarsely punctured head and pronotum, and very densely granulate, sometimes costate elytra. Pronotum with rather broad submarginal depression, fine lateral carina and completely carinate, distinctly bi-sinuate base. Apex of prosternal apophysis obtuse but produced. Elytra more or less strongly flattened, as broad as pronotum, with bluntly rectangular, non-prominent humeral angles, with entirely and broadly exposed pseudopleural crest but without distinct primary rows. Pseudopleura occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra. Anal sternite sharply marginate. Upper surface of anterior tibiae edged distally, that of intermediate and posterior tibiae more or less strongly flattened, spinose, with very shallowly sinuate to almost straight outer contours. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi from very strongly to weakly dilated; the tibiae with moderate distinctive characters (fig. 282). Aedeagus simple.

Type species. — *Trigonopus capicola* MULSANT & REY, 1853.

Composition. — To this genus in its new conception belong only the type species and a moderate number of not yet described species (see p. 459).

Distribution. — Confined to the eastern part of the Southern Cape Province, from Knysna to Southern Natal (map 6).

23. Base of pronotum entirely carinate, truncate, shallowly emarginate or slightly bi-sinuate, never arcuate, with the posterior angles situated at about level with middle section of base or usually more or less conspicuously produced backwards beyond the latter. In a single case (*Eviropodus lawrenceus*) the pronotal base is immarginate, but its course is as described above, the base of elytra is carinate and the posterior femora are not dentate in the ♂. Inner lateral surface of anterior tibiæ without supplementary edge between outer edge and middle of surface proximally. In the ♂ the posterior femora always inermous 24
- Base of pronotum immarginate or the obsolescent marginal carina broadly interrupted on middle section; slightly arcuate, weakly to inconspicuously produced backwards, but always distinctly projecting backwards beyond level of posterior angles. In only two exceptional cases (*Schelodontes exceptionalis* and *oblitus*) the base of pronotum is obsoletely carinate and practically truncate, when the posterior femora or anterior tibiæ are shaped as described in the following. Inner lateral surface of anterior tibiæ with carinate outer edge distally, plus an obtuse edge running along, and slightly outwards from, midline of surface, often confined to the proximal portion of tibia. In the ♂ the posterior femora usually with a sharply angular dilation or a more or less strongly developed perpendicular tooth (e.g. in *Schelodontes oblitus*) on inner edge of underside, situated at close distance from apex of femur; this structure rarely reduced to absent.

SCHELODONTES n. gen.

(Pl. II, figs. 4, 5; Pl. XVI, figs. 3, 4; Pl. XVII; Pl. XVIII, fig. 1.)

Of subparallel, rarely broad shape; on account of the rather convex and large pronotum recalling to a certain extent *Stizopus*. Upper surface from polished and practically impunctate to dull, densely and coarsely punctured. Antennæ short, often scarcely longer than the head is broad. Middle section of mentum narrowing in a straight line to the truncate apical margin, with carinate sides and complete median carina which in a few exceptional cases is flattened. Pronotum convex, transverse to slender, with variously shaped but always narrow to absent justa-lateral canaliculation and very narrow to strikingly broad lateral carina; anterior margin completely carinate; sides posteriorly subparallel to rather well rounded and narrowed towards base. Elytra convex, with distinct, often broadly sulcate, exceptionally fine or badly marked primary rows, and with flat to subcostate secondary intervals; the ninth primary row usually bent inwards apically. Base immarginate, with obtuse to dentiform and prominent humeral angles. Sides subpa-

rallel to weakly rounded. Pseudopleural crest usually exposed dorsally, but sometimes evanescent apically. Pseudopleura in most of cases not entirely occupying the ventrally reflected portion of elytra, but leaving exposed a portion of the ninth and often also eighth intervals posteriorly. Anal sternite with broad and complete marginal sulcus. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi not dilated; the under-side of anterior tibiæ excavate, the inner, rarely also the outer contours often with more or less distinct, arcuate, obtuse median dilation. The intermediate and posterior tibiæ with prominent outer apical angle and strongly sinuate outer contours; the upper surface of the former always, that of the latter sometimes sulcate; in the ♂ rarely with distinctive characters. Ædeagus homogeneous and simple.

Dimensions. — 6 ½ to 13 mm, in a single case (*Schelodontes grandis*) 14 to 15 mm long; 3 to 6 ½ mm broad.

Type species. — *Trigonopus immundus* MULSANT & REY, 1853.

Composition. — Apart from the many still undescribed species (see pp. 419-433), the following *Trigonopus* belong to *Schelodontes*: *immundus* MULSANT & REY, *verreauxi* MULSANT & REY, *amplicollis* FAIRMAIRE, *chevolati* MULSANT & REY, *longulus* MULSANT & REY, *mannerheimi* MULSANT & REY, *morosus* MULSANT & REY and *nigerrimus* MULSANT & REY.

Distribution. — Endemic to the central part of the Southern Cape Province, absent from the Cape Peninsula and the Eastern Cape Province, in the West not extending beyond the Caledon District and remaining confined to the southern part, but towards the East spreading more northwards, as far as the Southern Orange Free State, in the South reaching the Albany District (map 6).

24. Base of elytra immarginate.

ATROCRATES n. gen.

(Pl. XVIII figs. 2, 3, 4; Pl. XIX, figs. 1, 2.)

Body subparallel and elongate to rather short, with polished, more or less strongly shiny, smooth to sparsely punctured upper surface. Head as in *Schelodontes*, but the antennæ more slender. The middle section of mentum (fig. 78) strongly narrowing in a straight line towards the truncate apical margin, with sharp, sometimes obsolescent to flattened median carina. Pronotum transverse to slender, with posteriorly subparallel or rounded and narrowing sides, and broad lateral carina; base truncate to shallowly bi-sinuate, with not or distinctly produced posterior angles, completely carinate,

but the marginal carina sometimes evanescent on posterior angles. Prosternal apophysis produced. Elytra about as broad as pronotum, subparallel to weakly rounded, with obtuse to dentiform humeral angles; primary rows lineate to punctured, sometimes evanescent on apical declivity; secondary intervals flat to moderately convex, appearing as if smooth. Pseudopleural crest usually concealed behind middle. Pseudopleura not occupying the entire ventrally

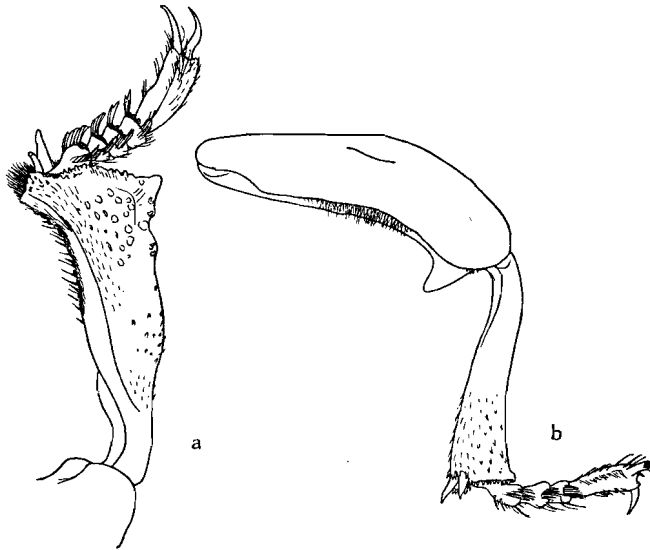


FIG. 83. — *Schelodontes immundus* (MULSANT & REY).
a : anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂; b : hind leg of ♂.

reflected portion of elytra, but leaving exposed a portion of the ninth interval on posterior half. Anal sternite strongly marginate. Anterior tibiæ strongly dilated, triangular, with carinate distal portion of upper surface; the intermediate and posterior tibiæ with weakly sinuate outer contours, the former more or less distinctly sulcate on upper surface, the latter compressed, with even upper surface. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi from strongly to inconspicuously dilated, the inner contours of anterior and intermediate tibiæ often with distinctive characters, the underside of posterior tibiæ usually with a median sulcus which is densely filled with a sessile, yellowish pilosity. Ædeagus homogeneous and simple.

Dimensions. — $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 17 mm long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm broad.

Type species. — *Trigonopus platyderus* MULSANT & REY, 1853.

Composition. — Many still undescribed species (see pp. 434-438) and the following previously known *Trigonopus*: *platyderus* MULSANT & REY, *latemarginatus* MULSANT & REY, *striatus* (QUENSEL) and *simius* MULSANT & REY.

Distribution. — Strictly confined to the southern part of the South-western Cape Province, the Cape Peninsula included; from the Cedarbergen and the Clanwilliam District in the North-west to the Willowmore District in the South-east (map 6).

— Base of elytra sharply carinate.

EVIROPODUS n. gen.

(Pl. II, fig. 2; Pl. XIX, figs. 3, 4.)

In shape of body similar to the broad species of *Schelodontes*. Upper surface more or less strongly shiny. The anteriorly narrowing middle section of mentum (fig. 80) always with sharp median carina. Pronotum transverse, moderately convex, completely carinate peripherally, but in one species (*Eviropodus lawrenceus*) the base immarginate; sides weakly to distinctly rounded and narrowed towards posterior angles, with broad lateral carina; the base shallowly emarginate. Punctuation distinct to rather coarse and dense. Prosternal apophysis obtuse but produced. Elytra strongly convex, not or slightly broader than pronotum, subparallel to very weakly rounded laterally, with sharply rectangular and non-prominent humeral angles; primary rows lineate to broadly sulcate, punctured; secondary intervals flat to strongly convex and subcostate, smooth to finely punctured. Pseudopleura leaving exposed a more or less broad portion of ninth interval on posterior half. Anal sternite strongly marginate. The anterior tibiae with sharp outer edge; the outer contours of intermediate and posterior tibiae distinctly sinuate in front of the minutely prominent apical angles, the upper surface of intermediate tibiae sulcate, that of posterior tibiae flattened to strongly sulcate. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi very weakly to inconspicuously dilated, the inner contours of tibiae without distinctive characters, but the underside of posterior tibiae usually with a distal brush of fine, squarrose and scattered yellowish hairs; the femora often with fringes of hairs. Aedeagus simple.

Dimensions. — 7 to 13 mm long, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm broad.

Type species. — *Trigonopus alternans* FÄHRÆUS, 1870.

Composition. — *Trigonopus alternans* FÄHRÆUS, *Trigonopus funebris* MULSANT & REY and a few still undescribed species (see pp. 438-440).

Distribution. — Eastern South African : Transvaal, with the exception of the northern part beyond the Tropic of Capricorn, Orange Free State, Basutoland and the western part of Natal, southwards as far as Durban, slightly penetrating into the northern part of the Cape Province adjacent to the Orange Free State (map 6).

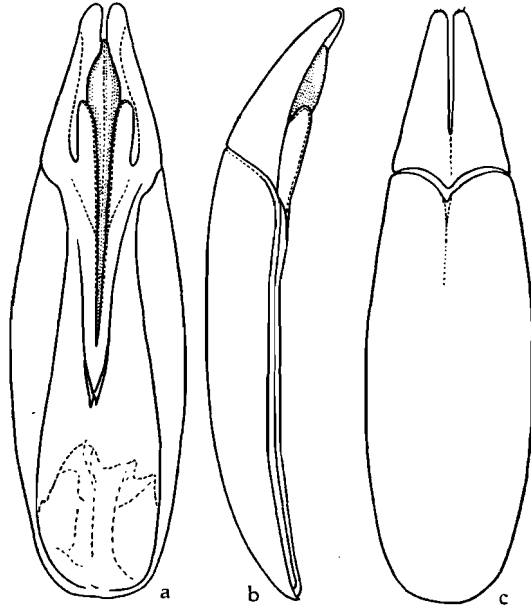


FIG. 84. — Aedeagus of *Eviropodus alternans* (FÄHRAEUS).

a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right;
c : dorsal surface.

- 25. Upper surface of posterior tibiæ broadly flattened to sulcate, with sharp lateral edges on both sides, often with irregular carinæ or otherwise sculptured. Pronotum with uniform, conspicuous, moderately dense to rugosely confluent punctation. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi not or inconspicuously dilated 26
- Posterior tibiæ more or less strongly compressed, the upper surface narrowing towards apex, smooth and evenly convex, without any trace of lateral edges. Pronotum smooth to sparsely punctured, but in the latter case with very dense, abruptly demarcated, rugose sculpture along justa-lateral canaliculation. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi strongly to very distinctly dilated 27
- 26. The outer apical angle of anterior tibiæ strongly produced and dentiform, sometimes the outer contours of tibia also with a sharp median tooth. In the ♂ the posterior tibiæ strongly curved, provided with a series of prominent, dentiform tubercles and long, scattered hairs on inner contours.

ZOPHODES FÄHRAEUS.

(Fig. 80; Pl. II, fig. 3; Pl. XX, figs. 1, 2.)

*1870, *Zophodes* FÄHRAEUS, p. 298. — (nec *Zophodes* PÉRINGUEY, 1904, p. 297, and auct.).

Upper surface of body densely, coarsely to rugosely punctured. Antennæ short, scarcely longer than the head is broad. Mentum (fig. 80) practically uni-partite, with the lateral wings entirely concealed by the expansion of median section of mentum; the latter slightly broader than long, dilated and rounded towards the subtruncate apical margin, shallowly depressed anteriorly and with obtuse median convexity on basal half. Pronotum transverse, convex, with extremely fine margination peripherally and narrow justa-lateral canaliculation; sides weakly rounded and narrowed towards base; the latter subtruncate to shallowly emarginate. The tuberculate apex of prosternal apophysis slightly depressed. Elytra strongly convex, as broad as pronotum or even a little narrower, with rectangular, slightly demarcated humeral angles and sharply carinate base; primary rows weak, often badly demarcated from the densely sculptured secondary rows; the latter flat to weakly convex; pseudopleural crest dorsally exposed only basally. Pseudopleura strongly narrowed, leaving exposed a broad portion of the ninth interval on about four-fifths of the ventrally reflected section of elytra. Anal sternite completely marginate. The upper surface of anterior tibiæ sharply carinate, that of intermediate and posterior tibiæ broadly flattened to sulcate, with sharp lateral edges; the outer contours of the intermediate and posterior tibiæ distinctly sinuate and with prominent apical angle. *Ædeagus* simple.

This specialized genus was erroneously considered a *Stizopin* of *Opatrini* by PÉRINGUEY, GEBIEN and authors (cf. KOCH, 1953a, p. 269, footnote). It is related to *Eviropodus* and *Amblychirus*. The type species is readily distinguished from all the other *Platynotina* in general by the median tooth on upper surface of anterior tibiæ.

Dimensions. — 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 13 mm long, 4 to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm broad.

Type species. — *Zophodes tristis* FÄHRAEUS, 1870.

Composition. — Apart from the type species with only a few closely related, still undescribed species (see p. 440).

Distribution. — Endemic to the western half of Transvaal, in the North not extending beyond the Tropic of Capricorn (map 6).

- The outer apical angle of anterior tibiæ broadly rounded and obtuse, continuous with the outer contours of tibia. In the ♂ the posterior tibiæ non-dimorphic, straight and simple.

AMBLYCHIRUS n. gen.

(Pl. XX, fig. 3.)

Very closely related to *Zophodes* and somewhat intermediate between this genus and *Melanopterus*. In shape of body, sculpture and the formation of intermediate and posterior legs very similar to *Zophodes*, but often of much larger size, the punctation on upper surface very variable and the structure of mentum slightly different. The lateral wings narrowly exposed distally; the median section transverse, with broadly rounded sides and minutely emarginate, more or less distinctly depressed apical margin, with the median convexity sometimes bearing a short carinula. The pronotum of similar shape, with very fine to moderately strong lateral carina and slightly emarginate, entirely carinate base. The punctation always coarse, varying in density from well separated and fairly scattered to very dense and rugosely confluent. The elytra about as broad as pronotum, strongly convex, with or without basal carina, with rectangular, sometimes slightly demarcated humeral angles. The primary rows from almost obsolescent to sulcate, punctured, striolate and sometimes composed of irregular, rugosiform, somewhat acuductate scratches; often arranged in approximated pairs of rows. Secondary intervals from flat to subcostate, with the alternating odd intervals sometimes forming obtuse costæ; from smooth to rugosely punctured, but usually with uneven cuticle which is often transversely rugose or covered with sparse, irregular scratches or wrinkles. Pseudopleura as in *Zophodes*. The legs as in this genus, but the anterior tibiæ with straight outer contours and broadly rounded, obtuse outer apical angle. In the ♂ the legs not or only poorly dimorphic; the anterior tarsi sometimes inconspicuously dilated, the tibiæ always simple, the underside of femora often with fine, short, yellowish pilosity. Ædeagus simple.

Dimensions. — 9 to 18 mm long, 4 to 8 mm broad.

Type species. — *Trigonopus brevior* FAIRMAIRE, 1897.

Composition. — The type species, *Trigonopus tenebrosus* MULSANT & REY, as well as numerous not yet described and strongly differentiated species.

Distribution. — Central South-eastern Cape Province, from the coast at East London northwards as far as the Herbert District (map 6).

27. Body of more or less subparallel shape, as usual in the trigonopoid genera; the pronotum broadest at, or slightly behind, middle, the elytra broadest at about middle; the elytra with broadly rounded apex. In the ♂ the posterior femora inermous, except for *Melanopterus spinipes* in which they possess a fine, spiniform tooth at extreme base.

MELANOPTERUS Mulsant & Rey.

(Fig. 81; Pl. XX, fig. 4; Pls. XXI, XXII, Pl. XXIII, figs. 1 2, 3.)

*1854 a, *Melanopterus* Mulsant & Rey, p. 158. — 1854 b, Mulsant & Rey, p. 14. — 1859, Lacordaire, p. 235. — 1870, Gemminger & De Harold, p. 1912. — 1910 b, Gebien, p. 272. — 1938-1942, Gebien, p. 411.

The genus *Melanopterus* is the only case in which Mulsant & Rey slipped off the trail of truth in their remarkable division of *Opatrinæ*. Mislead by the different structure of mentum they placed *Melanopterus* to their tribe of « Pandarites », whereas all the other trigonopoid species were considered « Pedinites ». Within the « Pandarites » they ranged *Melanopterus* with their subtribe of « Eurynotaires ». The latter represent the weakest part of Mulsant & Rey's division, an artificial group, mainly based on the structure of mentum, to which both authors attributed an exaggerated and monophyletic significance. From the disentanglement of this subtribe followed that *Isocerus* belongs to the *Dendarini*, *Melanopterus* to the *Platynotini*, *Lasioderus* to the *Litoborini*, while *Eurynotus* appears to be composed of *Oncotini* as well as *Litoborini*.

The genus *Melanopterus* is the most heterogeneous of all trigonopoid genera and can be divided into sharply separated groups. It is closely related to *Atrocates*, but on account of the different structure of mentum showing allied also to *Amblychirus*.

Shape of body similar to *Atrocates*, with smooth, polished upper surface, but sometimes the elytra with very coarse sculpture, due to an excessive development of the punctures of primary rows (e.g. *Melanopterus porcatus*). Mentum (fig. 81) of variable shape, but always with reduced, not or scarcely exposed lateral wings, and transverse to square, anteriorly not narrowing, more or less strongly depressed to excavate middle section, exhibiting an obtuse and non-carinate median convexity; in a single case (*Melanopterus spinipes*) the middle section of mentum is narrowing anteriorly, thereby becoming similar to *Atrocates*, but in this case the median carina absent, the anterior portion distinctly depressed and the posterior femora possess in the ♂ a fine spine quite close to their base, a feature which is unique among all the *Platynotini* in general. The apical margin of postgenæ is simple and homogeneous as in all the other *Platynotina*, with the exception of a single, peculiar species (*Melanopterus podagricus*) in which a long, sharp mandibular tooth is developed, situated at each side of, and quite close to, the maxillary emargination of postgenæ. The pronotum is similar to *Atrocates*, but the range of variability is considerably wider; the lateral carina is usually very broad, of variable shape, the justa-lateral canaliculation more flattened, often very densely sculptured and rugose; the base

is completely carinate, truncate to distinctly sinuate, with the posterior angles not or rather strongly produced backwards beyond middle section of base. The prosternal apophysis is produced, but often obtuse apically, in a single case (*Melanopterus podagricus*) bent towards foramen between coxal cavities. The elytra as in *Atrocates*, with obtuse to rectangular, always non-prominent humeral angles, the base sometimes more or less distinctly carinate. The primary rows are very variable, usually lineate, sometimes either with extremely fine, scattered elongate punctures or with very coarse, subfoveate punctures, sometimes also arranged in pairs of rows; the secondary intervals are smooth to very finely and densely punctured, varying from entirely flat to strongly convex and subcostate, sometimes with the alternating odd intervals much more strongly raised than the reduced and narrow even intervals. Pseudopleura, anal sternite and legs as in *Atrocates*, the outer contours of intermediate and posterior tibiæ distinctly sinuate in front of the minutely prominent apical angle. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi always distinctly, more often very strongly dilated, and the tibiæ often with spectacular distinctive characters. Ædeagus simple, in the large species, however, often with gaping and apically differentiated parameres.

Dimensions. — 11 to 21 mm long, 5 to 10 mm broad.

Type species. — *Melanopterus porcatus* MULSANT & REY, 1854.

Composition. — Apart from numerous still undescribed species (see pp. 443-458), to this genus belong of *Melanopterus* the species *porcatus* MULSANT & REY, *marginicollis* MULSANT & REY, *amaroides* FÄHRAEUS, and of *Trigonopodus* the species *spinipes* MULSANT & REY, *porcus* MULSANT & REY, *exaratus* MULSANT & REY (of which *wahlbergi* FÄHRAEUS is a new synonym) and *trivialis* FÄHRAEUS.

Distribution. — Very similar to the range of *Schelodontes*, occurring in the central part of the Southern Cape Province, but absent from the Cape Peninsula. In the West not extending beyond the Caledon District, in the East reaching the East London District, but in the North not expanding more inland than to the Zwartbergen, the Graaff Reinet-, Bedford- and Fort Beaufort Districts (map 6).

- Body of strongly *Crypticus*-like and broadly oval shape, with continuously rounded outlines, embracing the greatest width of body at the pronotal and elytral bases; the pronotum broadest basally, the elytra anteriorly; the latter attenuate posteriorly. In the ♂ the posterior femora with a triangular tooth proximad from middle.

CRYPTICANUS FAIRMAIRE.

(Pl. XXIII, fig. 4.)

*1897, *Crypticanus* FAIRMAIRE, p. 119. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 271. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 410.

A monotypical genus which is very closely allied to *Melanopterus*, but strikingly characterized among all the *Platynotina* by the *Crypticus*-like shape of body. In the excavate anterior half of middle section of mentum and the structure of legs agreeing with

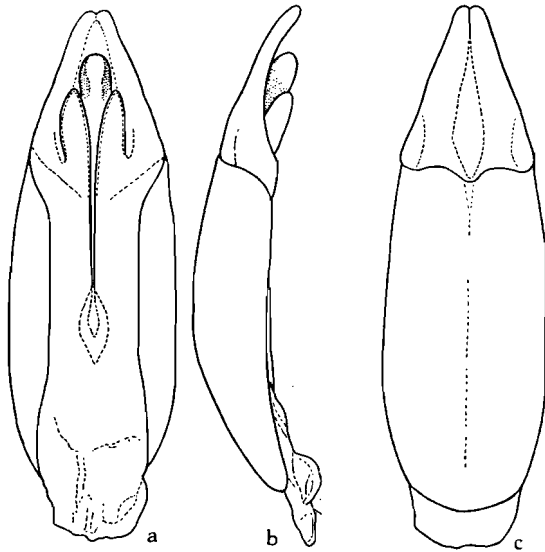


FIG. 85. — Aedeagus of *Crypticanus edwardsi* (MULSANT & REY).
a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right;
c : dorsal surface.

Melanopterus, but the calcaria of posterior tibiae elongate and longer than in the other trigonopoid genera. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tarsi strongly dilated, the underside of intermediate and posterior tibiae with a small, penicilliform apical patch of golden, subtomentose hairs (as is the case also in some of the *Melanopterus* species), and the underside of posterior femora with a characteristic, small triangular tooth at the inner edge, situated at the end of the proximal third of femoral length. Aedeagus (fig. 84) as in *Melanopterus*.

Type species. — *Crypticanus cuneatus* FAIRMAIRE, 1897. This species, however, is a new synonym of *Melanopterus edwardsi* MULSANT & REY, 1854.

Dimensions. — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm long, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm broad.

Distribution. — Endemic to the Port Elizabeth District of the Central-southern Cape Province (map 6).

OPATRINOID PLATYNOTINA.

OPATRINUS LATREILLE.

*1829, LATREILLE, p. 19. — 1853 *a*, MULSANT & REY, p. 295. — 1853 *b*, MULSANT & REY, p. 70. — 1859, LACORDAIRE, p. 240. — 1870, GEMMINGER & DE HAROLD, p. 1914 (scr. *Hopatrinus*). — 1904, REITTER, pp. 51, 76. — 1910 *b*, GEBIEN, p. 276. — 1922, GEBIEN, p. 272. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 415. — 1947, GRIDELLI, p. 37. — 1953 *a*, KOCH, p. 269. — 1955 *a*, KOCH, p. 428.

Diagnosis (for African species). — Body alate, sometimes with reduced wings, exceptionally apterous (*O. exalatus*); elongate; bare or with very fine, short bristles which are scarcely discernible. Eyes strongly constricted by genal canthus. Mentum with largely exposed lateral wings; median section of variable shape, often with median carina. Apical segment of maxillary palpi non-dimorphic, triangular, not broader than long. Pronotum evenly convex, without submarginal depression or canaliculation, transverse; the posterior portion of sides subparallel, very weakly dilated or narrowed. Marginal carinae of sides and base very fine and complete, that of anterior margin confined to lateral portions. Anterior margin emarginate, base strongly bi-sinuate. Integument with very dense punctation. Prosternal apophysis horizontally produced; episternum of prosternum with coarse, dense sculpture, shallow only in *Opatrinus insularis*. Elytra broader than pronotum, elongate, more or less distinctly subparallel, weakly convex, with rectangular to faintly obtuse, non-prominent humeral angles. Primary rows sharply impressed, narrow, composed of very fine, dense punctures; secondary intervals densely and finely punctured, flat to convex, sometimes slightly tectiform on sides. Pseudopleura complete, gradually narrowed apically, with sharply carinate and distinctly separated epipleural and pseudopleural crests apically; strongly dilated on apical third and occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra. Pseudopleural crest entirely exposed dorsally, complete, distinctly sinuate at about level of base of anal sternite. Metasternum long, about as long as basal sternite of abdomen to only a quarter shorter than the latter, between meso and metacoxal cavities several times longer than pre-metacoxal sclerite, or from one and two-thirds times as long as metacoxal cavities to about one-third shorter than the latter. Anal sternite immarginate, with shallow sulcus on middle section of apical margin only in *Opatrinus corvinus*. Legs slender. Tibiæ thin, weakly dilated, with non-prominent outer apical angle and evenly convex upper surface; in the ♂ the inner contours often with distinctive characters, the