
SELINOID PLATYNOTINA.

ANCHOPHTHALMOPS n. gen.

Diagnosis. — Upper surface sericeous, with fine, scattered punctation. Head above flat, with strongly constricted eyes. Antennæ with strongly compressed, transversely dilated distal segments. The apical segment of maxillary palpi strongly dilated in the ♂, almost as broad as the combined length of the second and third antennal segments. Mentum with narrow, sharply acute, only distally exposed lateral wings; the median section elongate, large, with slightly rounded and distally narrowing, edged sides, truncate apical margin and broadly, obtusely convex middle portion. Pronotum flat, transverse, with posteriorly subparallel sides, very weak submarginal depression, complete lateral and basal carinæ, emarginate anterior margin and bi-sinuate base. Integument from smooth to rather densely punctured. Prosternal apophysis horizontally produced, marginate and with broadly rounded apex. Elytra flattened discally, convex laterally, subparallel, with bluntly rectangular, non-prominent humeral angles. Primary rows lineate and finely punctured, secondary intervals broad, flat to convex. Pseudopleura occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra on basal half, leaving exposed a portion of the ninth secondary interval towards apex; abbreviate posteriorly, there with strongly sinuate pseudopleural crest and coalescent with epipleura. Metasternum short, about half the length of basal sternite of abdomen, between meso and metacoxal cavities much shorter than metacoxal cavities and about as long as the pre-metacoxal sclerite. Proximal sternites of abdomen in the ♂, sometimes also in the ♀, with a small tubercle on middle; anal sternite with fine margination along basal half of sides, sometimes entirely marginate. Legs slender; the tibiæ weakly dilated towards apex, with subcylindrical, uniformly convex upper surface. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tarsi moderately dilated and soleate below; anterior tibiæ, often also the intermediate tibiæ and posterior femora, with distinctive characters.

Ædeagus. — Basale more or less strongly dilated, broader than the spiniform, very narrow and elongate parameres of apicale. Penis and lacinia baculiform and narrowly exposed.

Dimensions. — 12 to 20 ½ mm long.

Relationship. — On account of the abbreviate pseudopleura of elytra belonging to the many genera of the selinoid *Platynotina*. The only character which still shows somewhat related to *Anchophthalmus* is the

strongly dimorphic apical segment of maxillary palpi. Allied to *Monodius* and *Selinus*, very similar in the general habitus of body, somewhat intermediate between both genera with regard to the margination of anal sternite of abdomen, but sharply separated by the strongly dimorphic maxillary palpi and the spiniform parameres of apicale of aedeagus.

Type species. — *Anchophthalmops brevipleurum* n. sp.

Distribution. — East African, from South-eastern British East Africa spreading southwards as far as Southern Rhodesia and Central Portuguese East Africa.

KEY.

1. In the ♂ the intermediate tibiae with preapical tooth on inner contours 2
- In the ♂ the intermediate tibiae inermous, with simple and straight inner contours.

[*Anchophthalmops brevipleurum* n. sp.]

(Figs. 119, 120.)

Of elongate shape, sericeous and bare above. Head above covered densely with round, deep punctures, becoming very fine, aggregated on frons and epistome. Epistome not separated from genæ. The latter subparallel and in line with outlines of eyes and subparallel tempora. Apical segment of maxillary palpi strongly dilated and securiform in the ♂, only slightly broader than long in the ♀. Mentum fig. 119. Pronotum large, somewhat quadrangular, broadest at, or a little in front of, middle, about two-thirds broader than long, with micro-sculptured cuticle and uniform, fine, rather scattered punctures, becoming only slightly more concentrated on submarginal depression. Anterior margin finely carinate only laterally, moderately emarginate, with produced anterior angles. Sides rounded and narrowed anteriorly, but subparallel on basal half, with shiny lateral carina; the latter much narrower than the third antennal segment; submarginal depression rather broad, weak, separated from the flattened disc by a shallow longitudinal sulcus. Base broadly bi-sinuate, with produced, very sharp, acute posterior angles. Underside of prothorax smooth, with only a few extremely fine punctures on sides of prosternum. Elytra subparallel, broader than pronotum, about two-thirds longer than broad, flattened discally, with convex sides. Base considerably broader than pronotal base, with rectangular, blunt humeral angles. Primary rows sharply impressed, composed of very fine, dense punctures, of which about 45 to 50 are in the fourth row. Secondary intervals broad, with extremely fine, rather scattered, almost inconspicuous punctures,

flat, but becoming more or less strongly convex towards sides and apex; on apical declivity the coalescent ninth + seventh + third intervals forming a kind of obtusely bunched up, broad edge, running obliquely towards apex. Pseudopleural crest concealed behind middle (dorsal aspect). Pseudopleura practically smooth, only with a few obsolescent, shallow punctures. Abdomen with fine, scattered punctures, concentrated on anal sternite; the latter finely marginate along sides. In the ♂ the middle of apical margin of basal and second sternites with a minute, slightly dentiform, prominent tubercle, sometimes also the middle of base of intercoxal process of basal sternite callose or with a flattened tubercle. In



FIG. 119. — Mentum of various specimens of *Anchophthalmus brevipleurum* n. sp.

the ♂ the anterior tarsi moderately dilated, considerably narrower than the apex of anterior tibiae, about as broad as the penultimate segment of antennae; the anterior tibiae with very deep, hairy distal excavation on underside, curved, and the inner contours with strong emargination on apical third, sharply and angularly demarcated proximally; the underside of intermediate and posterior tibiae sulcate, the inner contours straight and inermous; posterior femora with a dense brush of reddish brown to testaceous hairs on proximal two-thirds.

Ædeagus (fig 120). — Basale strongly dilated, several times broader than the spiniform, narrow and elongate parameres of apicale. Penis and lacinia baculiform, narrowly exposed.

Dimensions. — Length 12 to 17 mm, width 6 to 8 ½ mm.

Distribution. — From Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa to Southern Tanganyika Territory. — North-eastern part of Southern Rhodesia: Bindura, Mazoe District, D. COGHILL (2♀♀, allotype S.A.M.). — Central and Northern Portuguese East Africa: Pungwe Bay, Sofala e Manica Province, XII.1903, P. KRANTZ (1♂, holotype T.M.); Beira (1♀, BCM.); Mutuali, Southern Nyassa Province, IV.1954, A. J. BARBOSA (1♂, Centro Investigação Cient. Algodoeira, Lourenço Marques). — Southern Tanganyika Territory: Lukuledi (1♀, M.St.).

2. In the ♂ the basal sternite of abdomen with a strongly raised, somewhat lamelliform, transverse, median tubercle in front of apical margin, becoming flattened towards the latter. Size of body smaller, 13 ½ to 15 mm long.

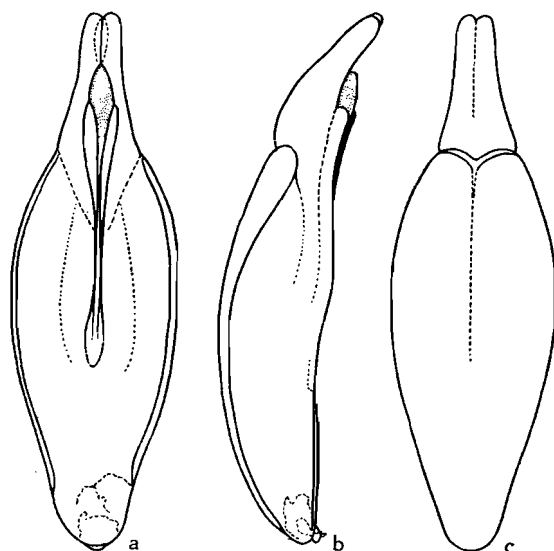


FIG. 120. — Aedeagus of *Anchophthalmus brevipleurum* n. sp.
a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right;
c : dorsal surface.

[*Anchophthalmops ventralis* (GEBIEN).]

*1910 a, *Selinus ventralis* GEBIEN, p. 375, figs. 1-3. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. —
1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5605.

Original description. — « Ziemlich lang oval, mattschwarz, ohne Schüppchen. Kopf äusserst fein und dicht punktiert, am Clypeus fast unpunktirt, der Ausschnitt bogig, tief, er nimmt vorn die ganze Breite des Vorderrandes ein, seine Vorderecken deutlich gewinkelt. Der Canthus ist um ein geringes breiter als die Augen, diese hinter ihm sehr schmal; Innenrand der Augen nicht gefurcht. Die Fühler erreichen lange nicht die Basis des Halsschildes, das dritte Glied nur wenig länger als das vierte, beide zylindrisch, das 5. und 6. deutlich konisch, die folgenden Glieder bilden eine deutlich flach gedrückte Keule, sie sind sämtlich quer, die beiden vorletzten fast doppelt so breit wie lang. Das Mentum in der Mitte der Länge nach kräftig erhöht, nicht gehöckert. Halsschild nur

1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mal so breit als in der Mitte lang, seine Seiten in den letzten zwei Dritteln parallel, der glänzende Seitenrandkiel ziemlich dick, gleichmässig; die Seiten vor den Vorderecken unmerklich ausgeschweift, diese selbst einen scharfen, ca. 80° grossen Winkel bildend, die Hinterwinkel reichen soweit nach hinten wie der basale Mittellappen, die Basis jederseits neben den Winkeln fein, oft undeutlich gerandet, meist die Randlinie längs der ganzen Basis deutlich; der seitliche Ausschnitt breit verrundet, nicht sehr tief; die Oberfläche ganz glatt, seitlich liegen jederseits zwei flache Längseindrücke. Die Schultern der Flügeldecken sind deutlich breiter als die Basis des Halsschildes, der Seitenrand ist beim ♂ ganz, beim ♀ nur im ersten Drittel übersehbar, er ist an den Schultern etwas breiter und schwach aufgebogen; der Nahtstreifen ist flach, alle übrigen sind sehr stark gewölbt, die Punkte der Streifen fein und eng. die Zwischenräume glatt, der Nahtstreif ist an der Spitze ganz kurz hervorgehoben. Epipleuren und Propleuren ganz glatt, die ganze Unterseite glänzend, Prosternum ungefurcht, der Fortsatz am Ende ganz verrundet, der Absturz gerundet senkrecht. ♂ : Erstes Bauchsegment vor dem Hinterrand in der Mitte mit einer hohen, von vorn nach hinten etwas verflachter, fast etwas lamellenförmiger Tuberkel (ganz wie bei manchen *Blaps*-Arten), das zweite Segment in der Mitte mit einem feinen Längskiel von ca. $\frac{1}{6}$ Segmentlänge, bei einem der ♂♂ statt des Kieles eine feine rundliche Tuberkel. Die Hinterchenkel flach ausgehöhlt und unten in den ersten $\frac{2}{3}$, die Mittelschenkel in der Basalhälfte mit gelbem, kurzem Haartoment (wie bei vielen *Pedinus*-Arten). Vorderschienen gegen das Ende verdickt, innen in der Endhälfte vorn mit tiefem Ausschnitt, dessen oberes Ende von der Basalhälfte scharf stumpfwinkelig abgesetzt ist (ähnlich wie bei *trivialis*, nur ist der Bogen und Winkel viel kräftiger), der vertiefte Eindruck innen mit Behaarung; die Mittelschienen innen vor dem Ende mit kurzem, spitzem Zahn. ♀ : Abdomen und alle Beine einfach. L. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 15 mm — Diese Art ist *Selinus trivialis* am ähnlichsten. Sie ist aber wesentlich grösser, die Interstitien der Flügeldecken sind stark erhaben, die Spitze beim Nahtstreifen ausgezeichnet.»

Type locality. — Dar-es-Salaam.

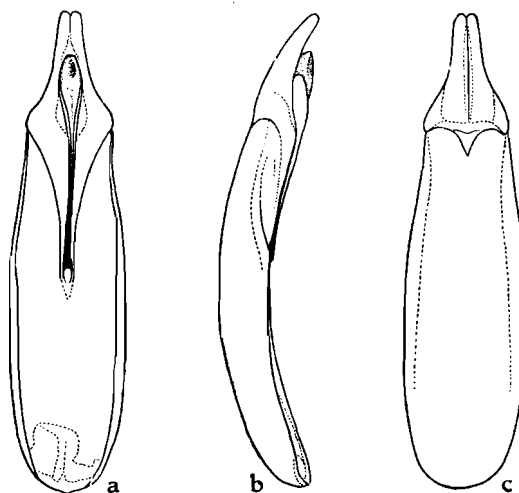
Distribution. — North and Central-western Tanganyika Territory. — Dar-es-Salaam (1 ♂ cotype ex Museum Frey); Mombo in the Usambara District (teste GEBIEN).

- In the ♂ the basal sternite of abdomen with a strong, roundish tubercle on the middle of intercoxal process, very close to anterior margin, plus a very fine, elongate, somewhat cariniform, weakly raised tubercle in front of the middle of apical margin of sternite. Size of body larger : 16 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm long.

[*Anchophthalmops maximus* n. sp.]

(Pl. IX, fig. 2; Figs. 121, 122.)

Very closely related to *A. ventralis*, but of larger size, the pronotum distinctly punctured and the formation of abdominal tubercles in the ♂ different. The apical segment of maxillary palpi is strongly dimorphic, in the ♀ about as broad as the third antennal segment is long, in the ♂ considerably more strongly securiform

FIG. 121. — Aedeagus of *Anchophthalmus maximus* n. sp.

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

than in the ♀, about one and a half times as broad as long and slightly broader than the combined length of the second and third antennal segments. The middle section of mentum with the sides rounded and slightly narrowed towards the truncate and not demarcated apical margin; the median carina ending in front of the latter. In the ♂ also the second sternite of abdomen with a fine, elongate tubercle in front of middle of apical margin; in the ♀ the middle of intercoxal process of basal sternite with the same tubercle as in the ♂ or there simply callose. The legs (fig. 122) as in *ventralis*; the tooth on inner contours of intermediate tibiae rather strong, triangular, sharply pointed, situated a little proximad from halfway between middle and apex. The anal sternite entirely marginate or with the fine marginal sulcus more or less widely interrupted on apex.

Strongly differentiated from *A. brevipleurum* by the larger size of body, the much finer punctation of pronotum, the convex and laterally subcostate secondary intervals on elytra, and in the ♂ by the more strongly dilated anterior tarsi, the deep distal emargination of inner contours of anterior tibiæ, sharply angular and dentiform on proximal end, the preapical tooth on inner contours of intermediate tibiæ, and the absent brush on underside of posterior femora. Agreeing with *brevipleurum* in the formation of abdominal tubercles in the ♂.

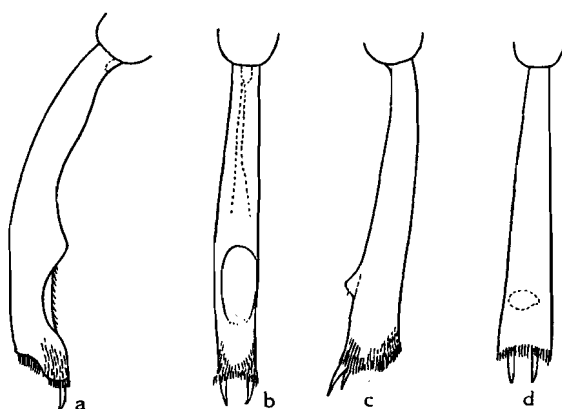


FIG. 122. — *Anchophthalmus maximus* n. sp.

a : anterior tibia of ♂ ; b : underside of anterior tibia of ♂ ; c : intermediate tibia of ♂ ;
d : underside of intermediate tibia of ♂ .

Ædeagus (fig. 121). — The basale not strongly dilated, but with the sides subparallel on proximal two-thirds, thence converging in a straight line towards apicale. The latter with narrowing sides of basal quarter, but the long, subparallel and spiniform parameres occupying the distal three-quarters; the parameres almost completely and deeply divided, with obtuse apices. Penis and lacinia narrowly exposed. The basale very long, five to six times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 16 to 20 ½ mm, width 7 ½ to 9 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — South-eastern British East Africa. — Merifano, IX.1932, C. G. MACARTHUR (3 ♂ ♂, holotype C.M.); Ziwani, IV.1933, C. G. MACARTHUR (1 ♀, allotype, C.M.); same locality, VI.1913, BAYER (1 ♀, BCM.); Nibulola, V.1913, BAYER (1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, BCM.).

MONODIUS n. gen.

In general habitus very similar to *Anchophthalmops* and related to this genus, but confined to Tropical West Africa. Generically differentiated from *Anchophthalmops* by the unique structure of the large ædeagus, the non-dimorphic maxillary palpi, the simple and non-dimorphic abdomen, the entirely immarginate anal sternite of abdomen, the very strongly dilated anterior tarsi in the ♂, the distinctly dilated and soleate anterior tarsi in the ♀, and the triangularly narrowed middle section of mentum. Agreeing

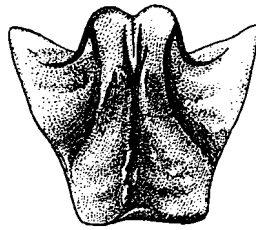


FIG. 123. — Mentum of *Monodius malaisei* n. sp.

with *Anchophthalmops* in the elongate shape of body, the subparallel posterior half of pronotum, the subparallel elytra, the fine and scattered sculpture on upper surface, the apically abbreviated pseudopleura, and the short metasternum.

Ædeagus very large, with very broad, almost bi-partite penis, and broad, apically differently shaped parameres.

Dimensions. — 11 ½ to 17 mm long.

Relationship. — The only selinoid Platynotina having an immarginate anal sternite of abdomen, abbreviate pseudopleura, subparallel posterior portions of pronotal sides, associated with large size of body. Isolated on account of the peculiar structure of ædeagus.

Type species. — *Selinus convexipennis* GEBIEN, 1904.

Distribution. — Western Tropical Africa.

Dedication. — Named in honour of Prof. THÉODORE MONOD, director of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire and eminent student of the problems of the Sahara desert.

KEY.

1. Elytra shiny, with flat, densely and conspicuously punctured secondary intervals and very fine to narrowly lineate primary rows. In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiae either inermous or with strongly projecting, large apical tooth 2
- Elytra sericeous, with convex, practically smooth and only microscopically punctured secondary intervals, and with strong, subsulcate primary rows. In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiae with a strongly projecting, large preapical tooth between middle and apical angle 3
2. Body of smaller size : 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 mm long. Extreme apex of elytra briefly caudate and distinctly demarcated from apical portion of sides, particularly so in the ♀; primary rows sharply lineate and impressed, without clearly discernible punctures, but usually smooth background of sulci. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae with pre-median tooth, the inner contours of intermediate tibiae with inwardly curved apical angle.

[**Monodius convexipennis** (GEBIEN).]

(Pl. IX, fig. 3; Figs. 124, 125, 126.)

*1904, *Selinus convexipennis* GEBIEN, p. 2, pl. 1, figs. 1 a and 1 b. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416, n° 5580.

Original description. — «Ungeflügelt. Oval, tiefschwarz, oben und unten glänzend. Kopf gleichmässig, dicht und fein punktiert, mit schwacher Spur eines Mittelkiesels, Clypeus in etwa $\frac{1}{6}$ Kreisbogen ausgeschnitten, Augen bis über die Hälfte eingeschnürt; Fühler lang, die Hinterecken des Halsschildes erreichend, Glied 3 $1 \frac{1}{3}$ mal so lang wie 4, die folgenden bis zum zehnten konisch, länglich, dieses so lang wie breit, wie das letzte. Halsschild quer, im ersten Drittel nach vorn stark verengt, hinten parallelseitig, Vorderwinkel spitz, etwa 70° gross; Randung vorn unterbrochen, an den Seiten stärker als hinten. Oberfläche gewölbt, so dass zwischen dem Halsschild und den Flügeldecken ein leichter Eindruck entsteht; uneben : durch eine feine Mittellinie, zwei schräg in die Hinterecken laufende Längseindrücke und mehrere Gruben. Punktierung gleichmässig und sehr fein. Die Propleuren glatt und matt. Schildchen stark quer, grösser als bei *Selinus trivialis* GERSTAECKER. Flügeldecken mit stumpfen, etwas abgerundeten Schultern, Zwischenräume auf dem Diskus fast eben, an den Seiten und besonders hinten an den Verbindungsstellen der Streifen stark

konvex, deutlich und dicht punktiert; die tiefen, einfachen Streifen beginnen hinter der Basis und sind vorn nicht verbunden. Der Skutellarstreif ist ein kurzes, eingegrabenes Strichelchen. Epipleuren weitläufig aber deutlich punktiert. Unterseite glänzend, Prosternalfortsatz spitz, vorragend, nur an den Seiten fein gerandet. Vorderchenkel nach unten etwas verbreitert. An den Hintertarsen ist das erste Glied so lang wie die beiden folgenden zusammen. ♂ : Vorder-schienen gekrümmt, mit einem scharfen, nach unten gerichteten Zahn oberhalb der Mitte der Innenseite; Mittel- und Hinterschienen einfach, ungezähnt. Die Flügeldecken sind sehr breit, gemeinsam abgerundet; Vordertarsen verbeitert. ♀ : Schienen und Tarsen einfach. Flügeldeckenspitze in der Breite zweier Zwischenräume gemeinsam kurz schwanzförmig ausgezogen. Der Forceps ist sehr charakteristisch. Von oben gesehen ist er durchaus normal, einfach nach hinten verengt, die Spitze etwas niedergedrückt, er erscheint nur etwas plumper als gewöhnlich. Von unten aber ist er tief kahnförmig ausgehöhlt, in dieser Höhlung liegt ein sehr langer zarter Löffel und daneben liegen zwei kürzere Chitinspitzen. — Die Art ist aufs Nächste mit *Selinus planus* FABRICIUS verwandt, von derselben Grösse, aber zwischen Halsschild und Flügeldecken mehr sattelförmig eingedrückt, glänzender, mit unebenem Halsschild und vor allem durch den Forceps und beim ♀ durch die Bildung der Flügeldeckenspitze ausgezeichnet. — Länge 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ - 14 mm, grösste Breite in der Mitte der Flügeldecken 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 7 mm. »

Remarks. — In the ♂ the apical segment of maxillary palpi very slightly more strongly dilated than in the ♀, about as broad as the third antennal segment is long. Mentum with distally exposed triangular lateral wings; the middle section with strongly narrowed, carinate sides, distinctly demarcated small apical lobe and sharp, but very fine median carina. Pronotum with very fine, uniformly scattered punctures; submarginal depression moderately broad, very weak, separated from discal convexity by a very fine, shallow longitudinal sulcus. Pseudopleural crest concealed behind middle dorsally, inconspicuously sinuate to practically straight posteriorly. Apex of elytra caudate in both sexes (and not only in the ♀ as GEBIEN reports), but the caudate lobe minute in the ♂, conspicuous in the ♀. In the ♂ (fig. 126) the anterior and intermediate tarsi rather strongly dilated and soleate below; the anterior tarsi slightly narrower than apex of anterior tibiæ, but considerably broader than the slender preapical segment of antennæ; the second and third segments of posterior tarsi soleate below; the posterior tibiæ with straight contours, the posterior femora with very fine fringe of scattered, short, yellowish hairs. In the ♀ all tarsi simple, but soleate below.

Ædeagus (figs 124, 125). — GEBIEN's drawing of the ædeagus (loc. cit., pl. 1, fig. 1 *a*) is quite incomprehensible, as erroneously also portions of the last genital segment have been figured as parts of the ædeagus. — The ædeagal tegmen is very large, with continuously rounded outer contours of basale plus apicale. The apicale is broad, of triangular shape, with very strongly and in a

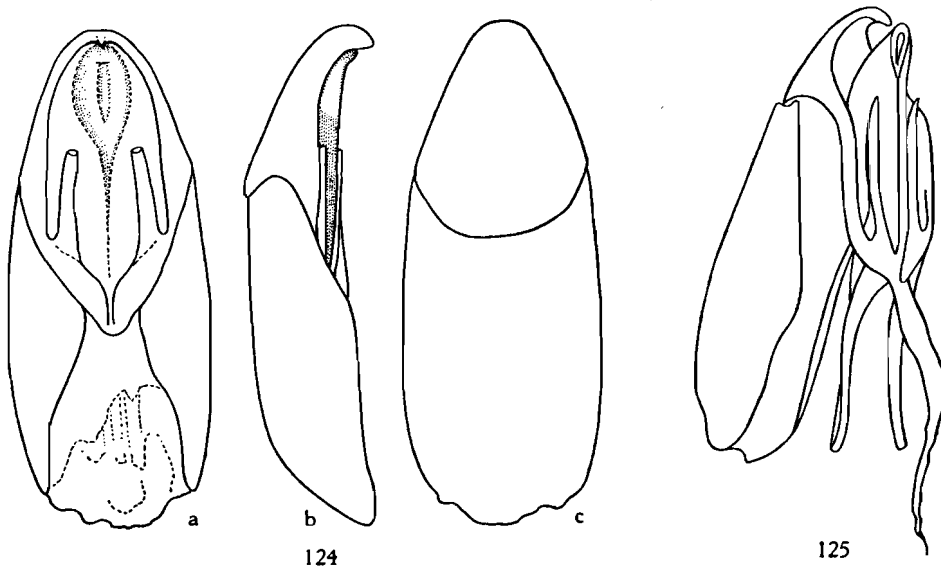


FIG. 124. — Ædeagus of *Monodius convexipennis* (GEBIEN) (a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c : dorsal surface). — FIG. 125. — *Monodius convexipennis* (GEBIEN) (ædeagus in diagonal view, with lifted inner sclerites and inflexed alæ of parameres, at which the lacinia are fastened).

straight line converging lateral outlines, smooth on dorsal surface and there with almost fused parameres, as the median division is extremely fine and confined to the extreme apex; apex pointed and strongly bent ventrad, forming a transverse hook in lateral aspect. Ventral groove very broad, with entirely exposed penis and lacinia. Penis very broad, several times broader than one of the lacinia, with lateral excavations for lacinia and with spoon-shaped apical portion of orifice. Lacinia moved to the sides of groove, styloform, subcylindrical, sharply pointed and straight apically. Basale about three times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length $11 \frac{1}{2}$ to 14 mm, width $5 \frac{3}{4}$ to 7 mm.

Type locality. — « Cameroons », without specified locality, leg. Y. SJÖSTEDT. Type probably in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Distribution. — Cameroons, Gold Coast and Nigeria. — Gold Coast (teste GEBIEN). — Cameroons: Mukonje Farm, R. ROHDE (10 spec., I.R.); Abonando (2 spec., T.M.). — Nigeria: Mabeta, Victoria Div., VIII.1949, S. TITA (1 spec., M.C.A.); Mamfe, X.1949, B. MALKIN (1 spec., M.C.A.).

- Body of larger size : 17 mm long. Apex of elytra broadly rounded, without caudate lobe; primary rows composed of fine, round, closely following, conspicuous punctures, well visible also apically. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae with post-median tooth, the inner contours of intermediate tibiae with the apical angle produced into a large, inwardly bent tooth.

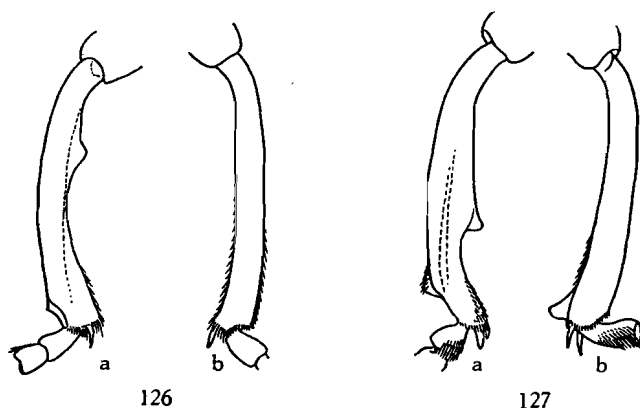


FIG. 126. — *Monodius convexipennis* (GEBIEN). — FIG. 127. — *Monodius gravis* n. sp.
a : anterior tibia of ♂; b : intermediate tibia of ♂.

[*Monodius gravis* n. sp.]

(Figs. 127, 128.)

Closely related to *M. convexipennis*, but of large size, strongly convex, the discal punctation of pronotum extremely fine, scarcely discernible, the primary rows on elytra much finer, not lineate, becoming evanescent on apical declivity (there sharply impressed in *convexipennis*), the secondary intervals with much finer punctation, entirely flat also laterally and apically (distinctly convex on sloping lateral portions in *convexipennis*). In the ♂ (fig. 128) the anterior and intermediate tarsi dilated as in *convexipennis*; the inner contours of intermediate tibiae with a strong tooth behind middle (in front of middle in *convexipennis*), thence deeply emarginate; the posterior tibiae very slightly curved; the posterior femora with dense brush of reddish brown hairs on proximal three-quarters of underside.

Ædeagus (fig. 127). — Very similar to *A. convexipennis*, but of larger size, the apicale with deep and complete median division dorsally, the penis much broader and bi-partite, the lacinia more strongly thickened basally, with the sharply pointed apices slightly curved outwards. Basale shorter, only two and a half times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 17 mm, width 8 ½ mm.

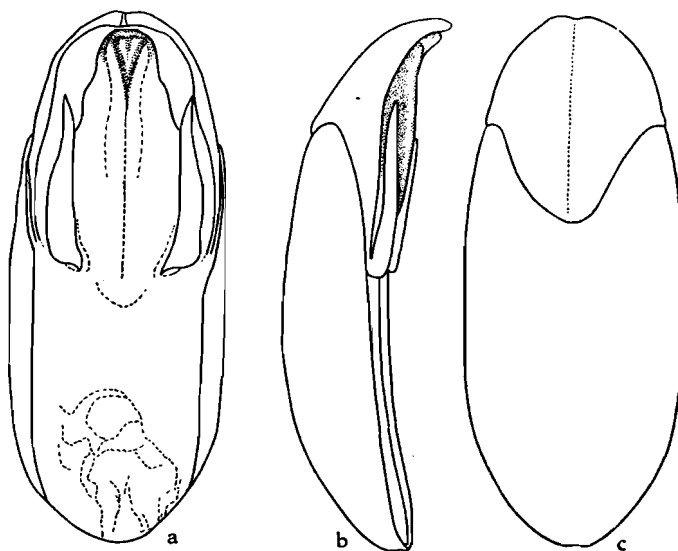


FIG. 128. — Ædeagus of *Monodius gravis* n. sp.

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

Distribution. — « Guinea WESTERMAN », a single ♂, holotype M.St.

3. In the ♂ the inner edge of underside of anterior tibiæ with angularly projecting median tooth, the inner contours therefore with more or less strong median dilation, depending on the angle of vision.

[***Monodius medius*** (FAIRMAIRE).]

(Figs. 129, 130, 131.)

*1897, *Selinus medius* FAIRMAIRE, p. 122. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416, n° 5582.

*1920, *Selinus angulatipes* GEBIEN, p. 21. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416, n° 5579. — (=syn. nov.).

Original description. — « Tout à fait intermédiaire entre *Selinus lævistriatus* et le *planus*; un peu plus court et plus petit que

le premier, plus étroit et un peu plus grand que le second. Le corselet est presque semblable à celui du *plicicollis*, seulement le pli latéral est effacé et n'est indiqué que par une espèce de sillon ou dépression parallèle au bord externe; les élytres sont un peu plus brillantes, plus atténués en arrière, les stries et les intervalles sont semblables; en dessous l'abdomen est très finement striolé au lieu d'être ponctué, et enfin les tibias antérieurs forment au milieu, en dessous, un angle très obtus mais bien marqué et les tarses sont plus larges. Long. : 12 mm ».

Synonymy. — To this species *Selinus angulatipes* GEBIEN is a simple synonym. GEBIEN's fine and complete description reads as follows : —

« Matt, schwarz, flach, hinten ziemlich stark abschüssig. Kopf sehr fein und regelmässig punktiert, Clypealsutur kaum angedeutet, die Seiten fein gewinkelt. Halsschild stark quer, seitlich von der Mitte nach hinten parallel oder schwach verengt, vor den Hinterecken nicht ausgebuchtet, die Seiten dick, etwas wulstig gerandet, Basis und Spitze sehr fein, vollständig gerandet, die Vorderecken scharf recht- oder selbst etwas spitzwinklig vortretend, die Hinterecken lang und spitz nach hinten gezogen, die Basis in der Mitte in flachem Bogen vorgezogen. Die Punktierung ist äusserst fein, nicht gedrängt, gleichmässig, neben dem Seitenrand ein flacher, oft undeutlicher Längseindruck, ferner ist der Halsschild durch einige flache, individuell verschiedene Eindrücke etwas uneben. Flügeldecken nach hinten deutlich erweitert, der Seitenrand von oben überall breit sichtbar, die scharf stumpfwinkeligen Schultern sind oben verflacht und die Streifen reichen dort bis an die Basis, die scharfen, mit feinen Punkten versehenen Streifen sind kräftig vertieft, die Interstitien überall gewölbt, nicht querrunzlig, so fein wie der Halsschild punktiert. Prosternum wagerecht, fein und vollständig gerandet, das Ende von oben gesehen halbkreisförmig verrundet. Abdomen blank, äusserst fein punktiert und kaum wahrnehmbar längsrunzlig, Analsegment ungerandet. Schenkel staubartig, weitläufig punktiert, die vorderen mit scharfer, vollständiger Vorder- randkante, die hinteren beim ♂ innen mit Haarsaum, Mittelschenkel ungezähnt. Vordertibien des ♂ innen in der Mitte mit schwacher, rundlicher Erweiterung, die Mitteltibien am Ende mit dünnem, scharf rechtwinkeligem, grossem Zahn, dessen Spitze etwa im letzten Drittel liegt. Hintertibien gerade. Vordertarsen beim ♂ und ♀ stark verbreitert, beim ♂ etwas mehr, in diesem Geschlecht auch die Mitteltarsen, aber schwächer verbreitert. — L. 11 ½ - 13 mm — Die Art ist dem *Selinus planus* sehr ähnlich, aber grösser, sofort durch die mit starkem Zahn an den Mitteltibien versehenen ♂♂ zu unterscheiden. Das ♀ unterscheidet sich von allen mir bekannten Arten durch die stark verbreiterten Vordertarsen. »

Remarks. — Differing from *M. convexipennis* and *M. gravis* by the sericeous and differently sculptured elytra, the distally more strongly dilated antennæ, the more strongly securiform apical segment of maxillary palpi, which in the ♂ is broader than the third antennal segment is long, the broader and sericeous pronotum, the more strongly dilated anterior tarsi in both sexes and by the different structure of tibiæ in the ♂ (fig. 131). In the ♂ the anterior tarsi

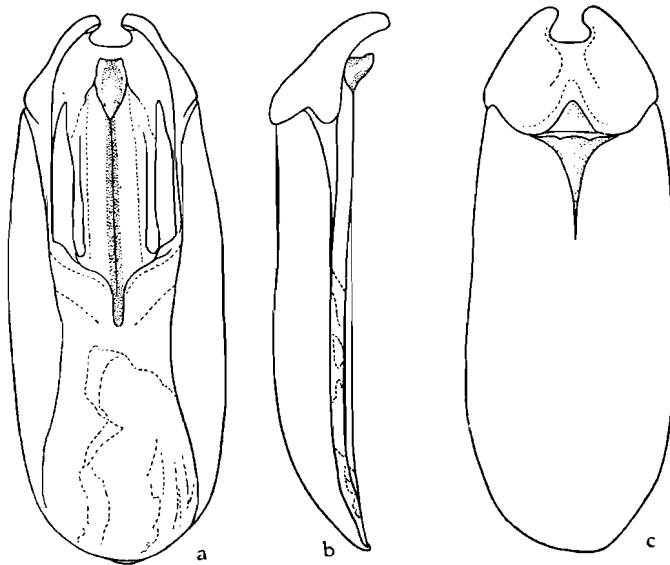


FIG. 129. — Aedeagus of the holotype of *Monodius medius* (FAIRMAIRE).
a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right;
c : dorsal surface.

are very strongly dilated, much broader than the preapical segment of antennæ, but also distinctly broader than the apex of anterior tibiæ; in the ♀ they are narrower than the apex of anterior tibiæ and about as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ or broader.

Aedeagus (figs. 129, 130). — Large and as broad as in the preceding species, with peculiar formation of the apex of apicale. The broad apicale does not show a median division, but is very deeply, broadly, almost semi-circularly emarginated on apical third, with the two lobes of parameres widely gaping and produced into obtuse apices which are strongly bent ventrad. Penis and lacinia as in *M. convexipennis*. Basale as broad as apicale and almost four and a half times as long as the latter.

Dimensions. — Length 13 mm, width 6 ½ mm.

Type locality. — « Guinée ». Type probably in Museum Paris.

Distribution. — Gold Coast: Ashanti, Asenté Akem (type locality of *angulatipes*); Ashanti (1♂, T.M.).

- In the ♂ the inner carina of the excavation on underside of anterior tibiæ straight, without any trace of median dilation, the inner contours with shallow, but distinct emargination on distal two-thirds.

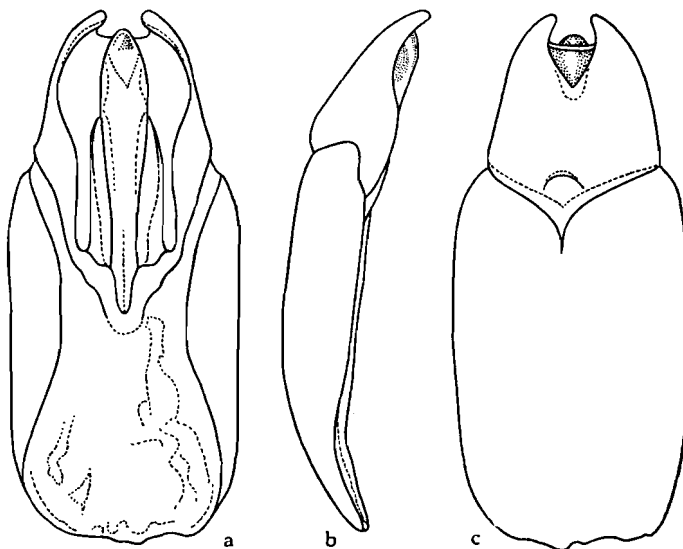


FIG. 130.

Ædeagus of a specimen of *Monodius medius* (FAIRMAIRE) from Ashanti.
a: ventral surface; b: lateral view, with the ventral surface at right;
c: dorsal surface.

[*Monodius malaisei* n. sp.]

(Pl. IX, fig. 4; Figs. 123, 132, 133, 134.)

Very closely related to *M. medius* and practically identical in shape and sculpture of body, but the anterior tibiæ in the ♂ constantly different (fig. 132) and the lobes of parameres of ædeagus with sharply pointed apices. Occurring in two subspecies: — ssp. *malaisei* with the underside of posterior tibiæ in the ♂ broadened, flattened and covered with dense, asperate punctures, the inner contours of posterior tibiæ distinctly curved and slightly dilated on distal half, the parameres of ædeagus with longer and strongly

accuminate apices and the dorsal surface of apicale with complete and deep median sulcus (Gold Coast); ssp. *nigeriensis* nov. with straight and below not broadened posterior tibiæ in the ♂ (as is the case in *M. medius*), the apices of parameres of ædeagus less sharply pointed and with triangular impression on middle of dorsal surface of apicale (Nigeria). Mentum fig. 123.

Ædeagus. — Figs. 133, 134.

Dimensions. — Length $13 \frac{1}{4}$ to $14 \frac{3}{4}$ mm, width $6 \frac{1}{4}$ to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ mm.

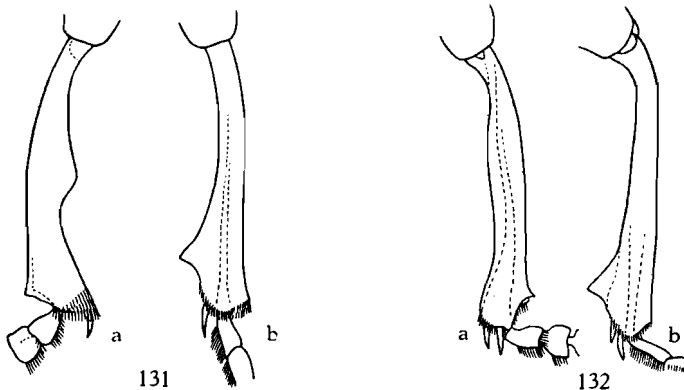


FIG. 131. — *Monodius medius* (FAIRMAIRE).

a: anterior tibia of ♂; b: intermediate tibia of ♂.

FIG. 132. — *Monodius malaisei* n. sp.

a: anterior tibia of ♂; b: intermediate tibia of ♂.

Distribution. — Gold Coast: Pundu, Upper Volta River, OLSUFIEW (12 spec., types of ssp. *malaisei*, M.St.). — Nigeria: Kabba, II.1949, B. MALKIN (1♂, holotype of ssp. *nigeriensis*, M.C.A.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Dr. RENÉ MALAISE, Naturhistoriska Riksmusem, Stockholm.

QUADRIDERES n. gen.

Diagnosis. — Of subparallel and elongate shape, upper surface sericeous to shiny. Eyes strongly constricted by genal canthus. Antennæ stout, with very strongly dilated distal segments. Apical segment of maxillary palpi slightly securiform, in the ♂ not or only slightly broader

than in the ♀. Supra-antennal portions of head rather strongly impressed; middle of frons often obsolete tectiform. Mentum with exposed distal half of lateral wings; the middle section more or less strongly narrowed distally, with slightly lobiform or rounded apex, sharply or obtusely carinate at midline, with the surface more or less strongly excavate on both sides of median carina proximally. Pronotum depressed, transverse to almost square, with the posterior half to three quarters of sides subparallel

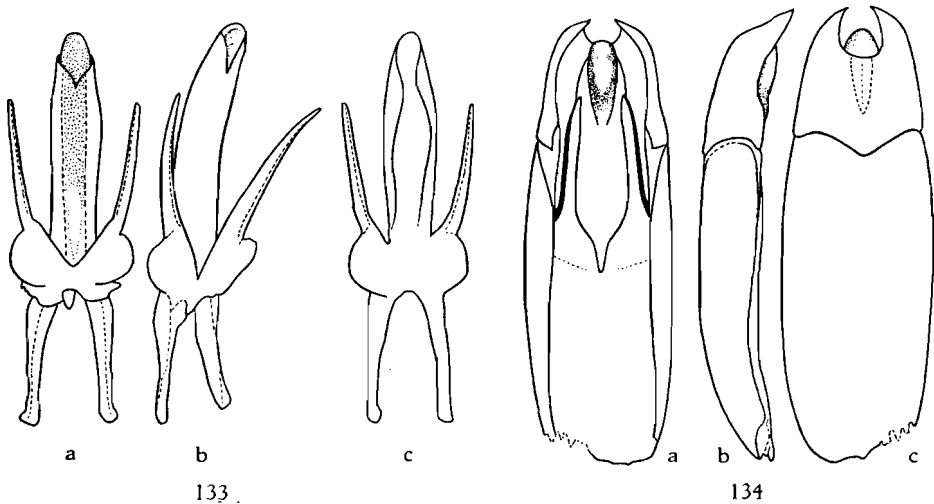


FIG. 133. — The extracted penis plus lacinia of *Monodius malaisei* n. sp. (a : outer surface; b : diagonal view; c : inner surface). — FIG. 134. — Aedeagus of *Monodius malaisei* n. sp. (a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c : dorsal surface).

or weakly dilated towards base. Integument with fine and rather scattered to exceptionnally very dense and subrugose punctation (only *Qu. robynsi*). Submarginal depression always distinct, strongly narrowing towards anterior margin and often with a fine, smoothed justa-lateral canaliculation. Anterior margin moderately emarginated, immarginate on middle section; lateral and basal carinae complete and narrow. Base deeply to rather shallowly bi-sinuate, with acute to almost rectangular lobes of posterior angles. Underside of prothorax almost smooth, sometimes with very fine punctures or transverse wrinkles on prosternum; the intercoxal apophysis produced, completely marginate and rounded apically. Elytra convex to strongly depressed, about as broad as pronotum, more or less strongly elongate, with rectangular, non-prominent humeral angles and subparallel to slightly rounded sides. Primary rows with fine to almost subfoveate punctures, in a single case (*Qu. montis-kenyæ*) evanescent on apical declivity; secondary intervals with inconspicuous to very dense and strong punctation,

usually becoming more strongly convex towards sides and apex, but often subcostate on the alternating odd intervals, laterally or throughout; the third intervals of both elytra usually more or less strongly bunched up apically, there oblique and coalescent. The pseudopleural crest almost always exposed dorsally, rarely concealed behind middle, with more or less strong justa-lateral canaliculation which is often broadened basally, forming a more or less developed, tenth marginal interval. Pseudopleura abbreviated apically, smooth to densely punctured, occupying practically the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra. Metasternum short, as in *Monodius*, but sometimes with a median tubercle. Abdomen with fine and scattered punctures, slightly more concentrated on anal sternite. The latter usually immarginate, but in a few species (*Qu. femineus*, *lesnei*) with more or less distinct traces of a very fine marginal sulcus along basal half of sides, in a single species (*Qu. simplicipes*) completely carinate around margin. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi not, inconspicuously or rather strongly dilated, soleate below; the underside of anterior tibiæ usually more or less strongly excavate below (except in *Qu. witteanus*, *elegans*, *simplicipes* and *stigmaticollis*); all tibiæ often with distinctive characters, sometimes non-dimorphic, only in one case (*Qu. volcanicus*) with a fringe of hairs on posterior tibiæ; the posterior femora in a few cases with weakly pronounced distinctive characters.

Ædeagus. — Very homogeneous and simple. Apicale always short and with continuously converging sides; parameres straight, rather strongly divided, with obtuse apices; ventral groove narrowly exposing penis and often also lacinia. Basale about three to four times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ to about 12 mm long.

Relationship. — On account of the subparallel sides of pronotum, the abbreviated pseudopleura of elytra and the usually immarginate basal sternite of abdomen allied only to *Monodius*, although phylogenetically very different by the simple structure of ædeagus, the anteriorly narrowing submarginal depression of pronotum, the impressed supra-antennal surfaces and the constantly smaller size of body.

Type species. — *Anchophthalmus scutatus* GERSTAECKER, 1871.

Distribution. — Strictly East African, from the northern part of Southern Rhodesia to Southern Abyssinia, but in the West not expanding beyond the eastern parts of the Oriental-, Kivu- and Elisabethville Provinces of the Belgian Congo. (I have established the southern distribution of genus on a few ♀♀ of yet undescribed species from southern Tanganyika Territory, Northern and Southern Rhodesia.)

KEY.

1. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ straight or with small, very shallow preapical emargination, never with prominent postmedian dilation 2

- In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ with strongly projecting, arcuate to angular or dentiform postmedian dilation **13**
- 2.** Secondary intervals of elytra with very fine, scattered, sometimes evanescent punctures, the cuticle appearing as if smooth or almost so. Pseudopleura smooth or with indistinct punctures **3**
- Secondary intervals of elytra with dense, strong, conspicuous punctation. Pseudopleura densely and coarsely punctured **11**
- 3.** Metasternum with a tubercle on centre **4**
- Metasternum entirely plane **5**
- 4.** Upper surface distinctly shiny. Primary rows on elytra composed of well separated, rather coarse punctures which are much coarser than the discal punctures on pronotum; the rows are only indistinctly lineate. Anal sternite of abdomen with traces of a lateral margination on basal third. In the ♂ the posterior femora with the lower edge of outer lateral surface weakly dilated behind middle and emarginate between dilation and apex, the middle section of underside with a very fine fringe of scattered, short yellowish hairs on both the lateral edges; the anterior tarsi weakly dilated, considerably narrower than the preapical segment of antennæ, the intermediate tarsi not dilated, without poriferous soleæ below.

[**Quadrideres femineus** (LESNE), sensu novo.]

(Pl. X, fig. 1; Fig. 135.)

*1922, *Selinus femineus* LESNE, ♀, p. 701, pl. 1 c 37, fig. 2. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5597.

Original description. — « Corpus oblongo-elongatum, parallelum, nigrum, nitidum. Caput supra dense tenuiter punctatum, linea media antice (in frontis parte antica clypeique parte postica) obsolete cariniformi, antennis brevibus, medium prothoracis vix superantibus. Pronotum subquadratum, leviter transversum, lateribus reflexis a basi usque ad tertiam partem anticam rectis parallelisque, antice arcuatis, angulis anticis prominentibus, subrectis; disco minute ac dense punctato. Elytra humeris suboblique truncatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstriis minutissime punctulatis, plus minusve convexis, 7° costiformi; margine externo usque ad apicem reflexo. Metasternum medio tuberculo minuto elongato, subcostiformi, instructum. ♂ : Tibiæ anticæ inflatulæ, longitudinis medium versus intus dilatatæ. Femores postici margine interno glabro. ♀ : Tibiæ anticæ subgraciles, ad medium haud dilatatæ. Femora postica margine interno pilis erectis brevissimis hirsuto, sæpius glabro (fricato?). Long. 8,5-11 mm — L'espèce actuelle a été identifiée à tort par GEBIEN, 1910, avec le *S. parallelus* ANCEY qui habite l'Ousagara et Kipalapala. Elle diffère de ce dernier par son

corps notablement plus court, ses téguments dorsaux plus brillants, par la ponctuation moins dense du pronotum qui n'offre pas de renflement costiforme parallèle et adjacent au bord latéral, et dont le bord latéral est lui-même plus fortement réfléchi; par les points des stries élytrales moins serrés; enfin par la présence d'un tubercule médian sur le métasternum. Le mâle paraît être fort rare. Sur 185 individus examinés, il ne s'est rencontré que 6 mâles. »

Remarks. — LESNE's description of *S. femineus* refers to two different species. His ♂, of which he found only a few specimens among the large series in front of him, is *Quadrideres lesnei* n. sp., whereas his ♀ is in actual fact the ♂ of *Quadrideres femineus*. The ♀ of this species can be referred to those specimens which he reported as having the short hairs on posterior femora probably rubbed off (« sæpius glabro, fricato ? »). As he did not designate a holotype, I am proposing a ♂ of his supposed ♀ ♀ with erect hairs on posterior femora as neo-holotype of *Quadrideres femineus* sensu novo; I am basing my choice on the fact that he figured such a supposed ♀ of *femineus* in his paper but not the ♂ of *lesnei*.

Head above sometimes with a fine, rather inconspicuous, longitudinally linear median convexity, as is the case in most species of *Quadrideres*. Median section of mentum elongate, carinate and narrowed in a straight line towards the truncate apical margin laterally, with fine and sharp median carina. Apical segment of maxillary palpi non-dimorphic, slightly broader than long. Pronotum uniformly covered with dense, but separated, round punctures; anterior emargination moderately deep; submarginal depression of sides strongly narrowing towards anterior margin, with obsolescent justa-lateral canaliculation. Underside of prothorax smooth. Elytra subparallel, scarcely broader than pronotum, with practically rectangular humeral angles. Primary rows with round, rather coarse and separated punctures; there are about 30 to 35 punctures in the fourth row, slightly impinging the adjacent secondary intervals; the ninth row inwardly bent basally, with the humeral portion of tenth interval being about as broad as the ninth interval basally. Secondary intervals variable in convexity, more or less strongly convex and usually becoming more strongly convex to subcostate towards sides and apex; the fifth intervals of both elytra prolonged posteriorly, obliquely directed towards apical angle of suture and there coalescent. Pseudopleural crest entirely visible dorsally and with fine justa-lateral canaliculation. Pseudopleura with obsolescent punctation. The central tubercle on metasternum usually well developed, shiny, elongate, rarely abraded and evanescent. In the ♀ the underside of tarsi not soleate. In the ♂ (fig. 135) the underside of anterior tibiæ excavate on distal third, but the inner contours

very shallowly curved, simple or with extremely shallow, scarcely perceptible emargination preapically; the inner contours of intermediate and posterior tibiæ simple, very slightly curved and straight respectively.

Ædeagus. — Simple. The apicale with continuously converging lateral contours, the parameres obtuse apically and completely divided. Ventral groove strongly constricted by the broadly dilated inflexed alæ, leaving exposed usually only the apical portion of penis. Basale three to three and a half times as long as apicale.

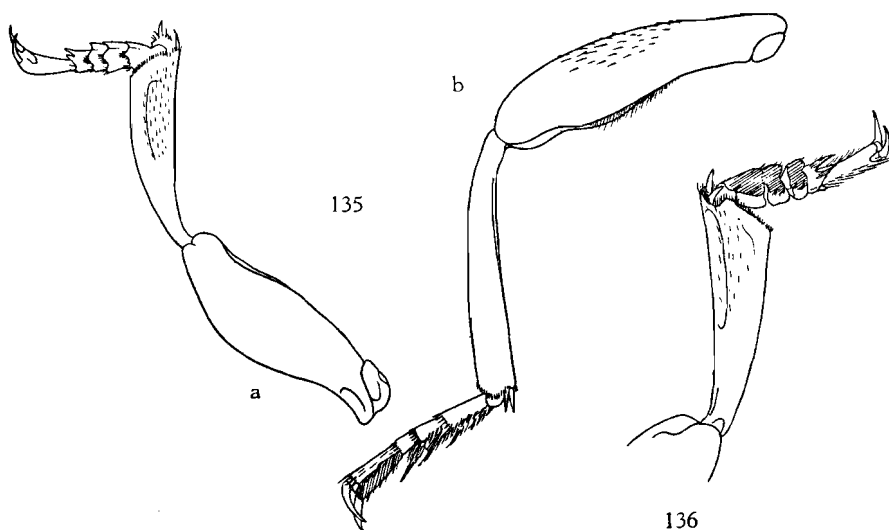


FIG. 135. — *Quadrideres femineus* (LESNE) (a: anterior leg of ♂; b: posterior leg of ♂). — FIG. 136. — Anterior tibia with tarsus of a ♂ of *Quadrideres lineatus* n. sp.

Dimensions. — Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 mm, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type locality. — « Naivasha ». Neo-holotype in Transvaal Museum.

Distribution. — South-eastern British East Africa and North-eastern Tanganyika Territory. — Naivasha, J. H. ALLEN TURNER, E. PINHEY, LOVEN (numerous specimens, C.M., M.St.); Nairobi, G. BABAULT, LOVEN, CH. ALLUAUD, A. F. J. GEDYE (numerous specimens C.M., BCM., T.M., M.St.); Thika Road, Nairobi, I.1950, E. PINHEY (2 spec., C.M.); Ngang Forest, Nairobi (a rich series. I.R.); Karai Swamps, Kikuyu, III.1940 (1 spec., C.M.); Limuru, III.1941 (10 spec., C.M.); Stony Athi, IV.1940 (2 spec., C.M.); Masai District, IX.1947, Mus. Staff (15 spec., C.M.); Kilimanjaro, Y. SJÖSTEDT (1 spec., T.M.).

- Upper surface sericeous. Primary rows on elytra sharply impressed and lineate, with smooth background of lineæ or very fine punctures which are only slightly stronger than those on disc of pronotum. Anal sternite of abdomen uniformly plane, without any trace of lateral margination. In the ♂ the posterior femora non-dimorphic, with straight lower edge of outer lateral surface, with the usual fine and adherent yellowish pilosity on the latter, but without fringe of erect bristles; the anterior tarsi rather strongly dilated, about as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ, the intermediate tarsi distinctly dilated and with soleate median segments.

[**Quadrideres lineatus** n. sp.]

(Pl. X, fig. 2; Fig. 136.)

Related to *Qu. femineus*, but the body shorter, broader and sericeous above. Head as in *femineus*, the antennæ more strongly dilated distally, the apical segment of maxillary palpi in the ♂ distinctly a little more strongly securiform than in the ♀. Pronotum broader than in *femineus*, not shiny, but with dense microsculpture and much more concentrated, but finer, laterally slightly confluent punctation. The elytra broader, less convex, shaped as in *femineus*. The primary rows, if with discernible punctation, very finely punctured; in such a case the fourth row with approximately 30 to 40 punctures; the course of ninth row as in *femineus*. Secondary intervals broader, densely micro-sculptured and with extremely fine, sparse punctation; uniformly flat discally, becoming broadly convex, but never subcostate on sloping sides and apically. Pseudopleural crest and pseudopleura as in *femineus*. Metasternum with central tubercle which is often roundish and abraded above. Abdomen with fine, scattered punctures, the anal sternite included. Legs more robust, the tibiæ in the ♂ (fig. 136) shaped as in *femineus*.

Ædeagus. — Very similar to *Qu. femineus*, but the apicale shorter, the parameres slightly gaping apically and the ventral groove with exposed penis and lacinia.

Dimensions. — Length 9 to 11 mm, width $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Distribution (map 4). — North-eastern Belgian Congo. — Eastern Oriental Province: Mahagi, Ogena, III.1929, A. COLLART (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, types I.R.); Nizi-Ozeguru, III.1929, A. COLLART (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, I.R.); btwn. Stanleyville and Kilo, L. BURGEON (2 ♀♀, BCM.); Mahagi, Niarembe, IX.1935, C. SCOPS (2 ♂♂, BCM.); Aba, VIII.1938, P. LEFÈVRE (1 ♂, BCM.). — North-eastern Elisabethville Province: Albertville, J. DUVIVIER (1 ♀, I.R.).

5. The third, fifth and seventh secondary intervals on elytra also basally not more strongly convex than the alternating even intervals. Pronotum

- never with fine longitudinal median sulcus; the sides subparallel or with a slight tendency to become inconspicuously narrowed towards base. Elytra with subparallel to very weakly rounded sides, but between humeral angles very slightly narrower than behind middle **6**
- The third, fifth and seventh secondary intervals on elytra at least basally more strongly convex than the alternating even intervals, but sometimes entirely and obtusely subcostate. Pronotum with a fine median sulcus, when the third, fifth and seventh secondary intervals on elytra are only basally more strongly convex than the adjacent intervals; the sides distinctly, though weakly dilated in an almost straight line from middle to base. Elytra with subparallel sides, but between humeral angles either broader than behind middle or as broad as behind middle, but in the latter case the pronotum with fine median sulcus **10**
- 6.** The posterior angles of pronotum strongly produced backwards beyond level of median section of base; the lateral emarginations of base deep and the lateral lobes of posterior angles forming a strongly acute angle. Legs dimorphic; in the ♂ the anterior tarsi dilated and soleate below, the anterior tibiae with distal excavation on underside **7**
- The posterior angles of pronotum weakly produced backwards and only slightly projecting beyond median section of base; the lateral emarginations of base shallow and the lateral lobes of posterior angles forming almost a right angle. Legs non-dimorphic **9**
- 7.** Pronotum and elytra strongly shiny and polished. Pronotum and primary rows on elytra with strong punctures. Body shorter **8**
- Pronotum and elytra sericeous. Pronotum with dense and very fine punctures; primary rows on elytra sharply impressed and lineate, with smooth background of lineae or with dense and very fine punctures.

[*Quadrideres schoutedeni* n. sp.]

On account of the almost identical sculpture on upper surface very similar only to *Qu. lineatus*, but readily distinguished by the much smaller size, slender shape of body and the absence of the metasternal tubercle. Differing from *lineatus* as follows: — Middle section of mentum more strongly narrowed towards the briefly demarcated apical margin, with strongly raised, sharp median carina. Pronotum much more slender, only about one and a third times as broad as long (about two-thirds broader than long in *lineatus*): the subparallel portion of sides extending much more towards the anterior section of pronotum, occupying about three-quarters of the pronotal length (in *lineatus* less than two-thirds); the submarginal depression narrow, weakly demarcated from discal convexity, occupying about one-tenth of pronotal width and separated from lateral carina by a

very narrow, but distinct and smooth justa-lateral canaliculation (in *lineatus* the submarginal depression is broader, better demarcated from discal convexity, without justa-lateral canaliculation, and occupies about one-sixth of the pronotal width or slightly less). Elytra almost identical in sculpture, but considerably narrower, with the subparallel portion of sides extending more backwards than in *lineatus*. Metasternum entirely plane, without any trace of a central tubercle. Legs more slender. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi distinctly dilated, but much narrower than the preapical segment of antennæ; the intermediate tibiæ not distinctly soleate on underside of median segments; posterior femora non-dimorphic; constricted apically; tibiæ as in *lineatus*, but the distal excavation on underside of anterior tibiæ deeper and consequently the inner contours of anterior tibiæ with discernible, though very weak preapical emargination. Aedeagus almost identical with *lineatus*, of smaller size.

Dimensions. — Length $6 \frac{3}{4}$ to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ mm, width 3 to $3 \frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Distribution (map 4). — North-eastern Belgian Congo. — Eastern Oriental Province: Mahagi, Niarembe, V.1935, CH. SCOPs (3♂♂, 2♀♀, types BCM.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Dr HENRI SCHOUTEDEN, honorary director to the Musée royal du Congo Belge, Tervueren.

8. Disc of pronotum with very dense, in part slightly confluent punctation; the intervening spaces between punctures smaller than diameter of punctures. Primary rows on elytra subsulcate, with dense and closely following punctures, sharply impressed also on apical declivity; secondary intervals convex, subcostate laterally and apically.

[*Quadrideres modestus* (LESNE).]

*1922, *Selinus modestus* LESNE, p. 702, pl. 1 c 37, fig. 3. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5598. — 1940, GRIDELLI, p. 126, pl. XII, fig. 1.

Original description. — «Corpus oblongum, parallelum, nigrum, nitidum. Species præcedenti (= *Qu. femineus*) affinissima, sed statura minore, capite supra omnino ecostato, elytris antice recte truncatis, margine externo ad apicem angustissimo, subnullo, haud reflexo, metasterno in medio haud tuberculato, pedibusque paullo crassioribus facile dignoscenda. ♂ ignotus. Long. 7-8,5 mm. »

Remarks. — Very similar to *Qu. femineus*, of almost identical sculpture and shape, but readily distinguished by the absence of metasternal tubercle and in the ♂ by slightly more dilated anterior tibiæ and the simple, non-dimorphic posterior femora which lack

the fringe of short hairs on underside, as well as the postmedian dilation of lower carina of outer lateral surface. The couple in front of me agrees also in the small size of body with LESNE's description.

Type locality. — «Sud du lac Rodolphe, entre le chemin de fer et le lac.» Holotype (♀) probably in Museum Paris.

Distribution. — Central and Northern British East Africa and Southern Abyssinia. — British East Africa: Turkana Province, south of Lake Rudolf (typical specimens); Kikuyu Province, Nyeri, VI.1949, E. PINHEY (1♂ ♀, C.M.). — Abyssinia: Boran Province, Neghelli (teste GRIDELLI).

- Disc of pronotum with very scattered punctures, with the intervening spaces between punctures much larger than diameter of punctures. Primary rows on elytra neither sulcate nor impressed, but composed of round, less dense punctures, becoming obsolescent to altogether absent on apical declivity; secondary intervals flat, sometimes weakly convex on sloping lateral portions but never apically.

[*Quadrideres montis-kenyæ* n. sp.]

Very closely related to *Qu. modestus*, of identical shape and size of body, but readily recognized from all *Quadrideres* by the plane and only obsoletely sculptured apical declivity of elytra, and the very scattered punctation on pronotum. Antennæ short and stout. Middle section of mentum as in *modestus*, with strongly raised and sharp median carina. Metasternum plane and inermous. Legs as in *modestus*; in the ♂ the anterior tarsi distinctly dilated and soleate, the intermediate tarsi below without distinct soleæ, the posterior femora non-dimorphic, with straight and not ciliate lower edge of outer lateral surface. Ædeagus as in *Qu. femineus*, but the apicale shorter and broader, almost triangular.

Dimensions. — Length $6 \frac{3}{4}$ to 8 mm, width 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Distribution. — Central British East Africa. — Mount Kenya area: Sagassa River, 7,400 ft., XII.1942, H. COPLEY (1♂ ♀, types C.M.); Sirimon River, 8,000 ft., XII.1942, H. COPLEY (1♂, C.M.); Naro Moru, I.1941 (1♂, C.M.).

9. Elytra convex, with strongly convex sides; in exact dorsal aspect and examined at the point of the initiation of apical constriction (viz. behind middle) the eighth secondary interval entirely visible, the ninth interval more or less distinctly visible, the pseudopleural crest not or just visible, but the very narrow tenth interval (or justa-pseudopleural canaliculation) scarcely visible and if so, much narrower than the ninth or eighth intervals. Body slender, the pronotum rather strongly transverse, about two-thirds broader than long.

Quadrideres witteanus n. sp. ⁽¹⁾.

(Pl. X, fig. 3; Figs. 137, 138.)

Differing from all the preceding species by the slender shape of body and the elongate elytra. Black to reddish brown, upper surface moderately shiny. Head above densely and rugosely punctured. Epistome sharply demarcated from genæ. Middle section of mentum narrowing towards the apical margin, with fine, sharp carinula on basal two-thirds. Apical segment of maxillary palpi securiform, distinctly broader than long, but non-dimorphic. Antennæ slender, but with strongly dilated and transverse preapical segments. Pronotum about two-thirds broader than long, depressed, covered with a very dense, rather strong, round but not confluent or rugose punctation. Subparallel portion of sides occupying two-thirds of pronotal length or slightly more; disc uniformly convex, sometimes with shallow irregular impressions or with a very fine, obsolescent median line; submarginal depression shallow, narrow, occupying on middle about one-tenth of pronotal width. Prosternum uniformly covered with scattered, fine, asperate punctures, becoming transversely confluent and forming more or less transverse wrinkles on sides; episternum with obsolescent punctures. Elytra elongate, about two-thirds longer than broad, not broader than pronotum, subparallel, with sharply rectangular humeral angles. Secondary intervals with very fine, more or less sensible punctures, flat to weakly convex on disc, becoming rather strongly convex towards sides and apex; the third intervals of both elytra obliquely coalescent apically and bunched up. Primary rows sharply impressed, with rather fine, very dense punctures; there are about 50 to 60 punctures in the fourth row; ninth row very closely following the pseudopleural crest and not leaving room for the development of a tenth marginal interval, basally the intervening space between it and the pseudopleural crest not broader than the ninth secondary interval. Pseudopleural crest more or less concealed behind middle dorsally, with extremely narrow and fine submarginal canaliculation posteriorly. Metasternum plane. Abdomen with fine, scattered punctures, slightly stronger and a little more concentrated on anal sternite. Legs slender and practically non-dimorphic; in the ♂ the anterior tarsi scarcely broader than in the ♀, with lateral patches of long and aggregated bristles below, but without distinct soleæ; all tibiæ non-dimorphic, the anterior tibiæ without any trace of excavation on underside, there

⁽¹⁾ Erroneously *dewitteanus* on Plate X, fig. 3.

densely sculptured as in the ♀ and slender, not more strongly dilated towards apex than are the intermediate tibiæ; posterior femora simple, the lower edge of outer lateral surface very shallowly and elongately emarginate distally.

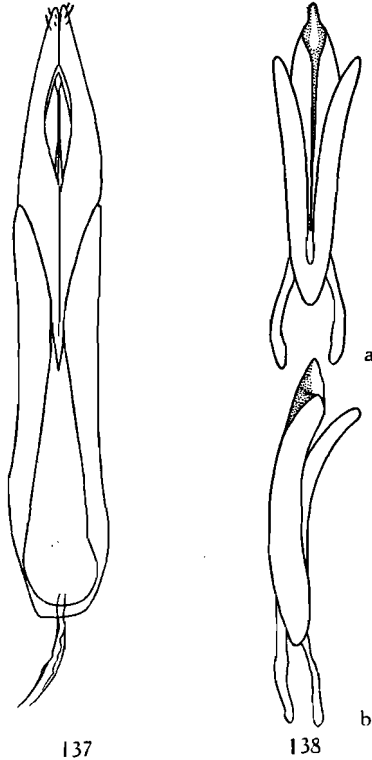


FIG. 137. — *Ædeagus* of *Quadrideres witteanus* n. sp. (ventral surface).
 FIG. 138. — The extracted penis plus lacinia of the *ædeagus* of *Quadrideres witteanus* n. sp. (a : outer surface; b : diagonal view).

Ædeagus (figs. 137, 138). — Apicale broad and with continuously converging outer contours; median division strong and complete. Parameres straight, with obtuse, slightly gaping apices. Penis broad, triangularly pointed apically; the lacinia with broadly rounded apices. Basale about three to four times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Distribution (map 4). — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — Central Elisabethville Province, Upemba National Park : Kaswabilenga, X.1947, G. F. DE WITTE (6 spec., types I.P.N.); Lupiala, X.1947, G. F. DE WITTE (3 spec., I.P.N.); Kateke River, XII.1947, G. F. DE WITTE (4 spec., I.P.N.); Kankunda, XI.1947, G. F. DE WITTE (4 spec., I.P.N.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of the discoverer, Mr G. F. DE WITTE, Chief of the « Mission d'exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba » of the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge ».

- Elytra strongly depressed, with weakly sloping to almost flat sides; in exact dorsal view and examined at the point of the initiation of apical constriction (viz. behind middle) the eighth, ninth, the justa-pseudopleural tenth intervals plus the pseudopleural crest entirely exposed, and the justa-pseudopleural interval not or scarcely narrower than the ninth interval. Body strikingly slender, the pronotum almost square, about one-quarter broader than long.

Quadrideres elegans n. sp.

(Pl. X, fig. 4.)

Closely related to *Qu. witteanus*, but easily recognized from all *Quadrideres* by the very slender appearance and the depressed elytra. Body usually reddish brown, with the lateral portions often of a paler tint; upper surface almost sericeous to moderately shiny; of smaller size than in *witteanus*. Head above with slightly coarser but less dense, separated, round punctures. Epistome less distinctly separated from genæ. Middle section of mentum very strongly narrowed towards the distinctly lobiform apical portion. Apical segment of maxillary palpi in the ♂ distinctly more strongly securiform than in the ♀. Antennæ longer and more slender than in *witteanus*. Pronotum much more slender, with the subparallel portion of sides occupying almost three-quarters of pronotal length; punctures coarser than in *witteanus* and slightly tending to become confluent; anterior emargination deeper, with sharply produced anterior angles; submarginal depression stronger but only slightly broader than in *witteanus*. Prosternum transversely wrinkled. Elytra as broad as pronotum, very slender and subparallel. Primary rows sharply impressed, with less fine and more scattered punctures; there are about 40 to 45 punctures in the fourth row; ninth row less approximated to pseudopleural crest, gradually curved inwards on basal third, entirely separated from pseudopleural crest by a subcanalicate justa-lateral tenth interval; the latter basally broader than the ninth interval. Secondary intervals as in *witteanus*, but distinctly convex on disc, very strongly convex and subcostate on lateral and apical portions. Underside of hind body as in *witteanus*. Legs slender and non-dimorphic; the anterior tarsi in the ♂ not broader than in the ♀, without distinct soleæ below; the anterior tibiæ simple, in the ♂ not excavate below. Ædeagus as in *witteanus*, but more slender, with elongate apicale.

Dimensions. — Length $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to $7 \frac{3}{4}$ mm, width slightly more than 3 mm.

Distribution (map 4). — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — Central Elisabethville Province, Upemba National Park: Mabwe, XII.1948, G. F. DE WITTE (1♂, holotype I.P.N.); Kaswabilenga, X.1947, G. F. DE WITTE (1♀, allotype I.P.N.); Kilwezi, IX.1948, G. F. DE WITTE (1♂, I.P.N.); gorges de la Pelenge, VI.1947, G. F. DE WITTE (1♀, I.P.N.). — [Katanga, Lubudi, X.1936, M. PRINZ (1♂, BCM).]

10. Body of large size, $9 \frac{1}{2}$ to $11 \frac{1}{2}$ mm long, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ to $5 \frac{1}{4}$ mm broad. Elytra distinctly broader basally than behind middle, with the third, fifth and seventh secondary intervals entirely and obtusely subcostate, being much more strongly raised than the completely flattened, alternating even intervals; the eighth interval strongly subcostate and much more strongly convex than the ninth interval. Pronotum with scattered, simple punctures, with very fine and not impressed median line and a few shallow, irregular impressions on disc. In the ♂ the underside of anterior tibiae with narrow and small distal cavity; the anterior tarsi not or inconspicuously dilated, but soleate below.

[*Quadrideres scutatus* (GERSTAECKER).]

(Pl. XI, fig. 1.)

*1871, *Anchophthalmus scutatus* GERSTAECKER, p. 60. — 1873, GERSTAECKER, p. 176. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 418, n° 5618.

*1897, *Selinus costulifer* FAIRMAIRE, p. 122. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5602. — (=syn. nov.).

Original description. — « Oblongo-ovatus, niger, subnitidus, glaber, prothoracis subtiliter punctati margine laterali explanato, apicem versus angustato, elytris punctato-sulcatis, alternatim subcostatis. — Mehr denn doppelt so lang als breit, ziemlich parallel, tief und etwas glänzend schwarz, nakt. Fühler kurz, zurückgeschlagen nur auf $\frac{2}{3}$ der Prothoraxlänge reichend, das dritte Glied nicht ganz so lang wie die beiden folgenden zusammengenommen, die Glieder vom fünften an nicht länger als breit. Kopf ziemlich stark und dicht, aber nirgends runzlig punktiert. Prothorax kaum um ein Viertheil breiter als lang, erst in der vorderen Hälfte allmählich gegen die Spitze hin verschmälert, mit abgestumpften Vorder- und spitzwinkligen Hinterecken; der von der Scheibe deutlich und flach abgesetzte Seitenrand hinten sehr breit, nach vorne stark verschmälert, mit aufgebogenem Aussensaum, nicht dichter, aber beträchtlich stärker punktiert als die kissenartig gewölbte und mit feiner Mittellinie versehene Scheibe. Schildchen mit sehr feiner Punktierung. Flügeldecken um die Hälfte länger als zusammen breit, an den abgerundeten Schulterecken etwas breiter als in der Mitte, jenseits derselben nach

hinten eiförmig zugerundet, mehr seidenartig glänzend als der Prothorax, in den fein furchenartig vertieften Längsstreifen sperrig punktirt, die Zwischenräume mit feinen, zerstreuten Pünktchen besetzt, der dritte, fünfte und siebente stärker gewölbt und leicht rippenartig heraustretend, der fünfte und siebente vor der Spitze mit einander verbunden, letzterer sich auch mit dem dritten vereinigend. Unterseite des Körpers und Epipleuren sehr verloschen punktirt. Schienen einfach und gerade, Tarsen gleich den Tastern rotbraun. Long. 10, lat. 4 ½ mill. »

Synonymy. — GERSTAECKER's species is a true *Quadrideres*. The original description refers clearly to the fine punctation on pronotum and the anteriorly narrowing submarginal depression of pronotal sides, particulars which are not found in the *Anchophthalmus*. FAIRMAIRE's description of *Selinus costulifer* agrees almost literally with GERSTAECKER's description.

Remarks. — Body strongly depressed, broad, moderately shiny above, recalling the Stizopin *Blenosia semicostata* GEBIEN. Middle section of mentum elongate, strongly narrowing to the produced and lobiform apex, with median carina on basal half. The apical segment of maxillary palpi securiform, but non-dimorphic. Pronotum distinctly dilated from middle to base, with very strong submarginal depression; base rather shallowly bi-sinuate, with the lobes of posterior angles forming an almost right angle. Underside of prothorax smooth. Elytra strongly depressed, with broad, dorsally entirely exposed justa-pseudopleural tenth interval and pseudopleural crest, remarkable by the presence of complete, more or less strongly convex costæ on third, fifth, seventh and eighth intervals and posteriorly raised sutural interval; the alternating even intervals strongly depressed and broad; primary rows arranged in pairs, composed of rather scattered and strong, round punctures, with about 40 punctures in the fourth row. The marginal tenth interval broadly flattened basally and there broader than the ninth interval. Metasternum plane or sometimes with an obsolescent, elongate tubercle on centre. Abdomen with very fine, scattered punctures, concentrated on anal sternite. The legs practically non-dimorphic, the anterior tibiæ hardly more strongly dilated than the intermediate tibiæ, but in the ♂ with small distal cavity on underside.

This species is easily distinguished from all the other *Quadrideres* by the alternating and complete costæ on elytra.

Ædeagus. — Simple and small. Apicale with continuously converging sides, the parameres strongly divided and slightly gaping on distal half, with obtuse and almost straight apices; penis and lacinia exposed. Basale about three to four times as long as apicale.

Type locality. — «Jipe See» (North-eastern Tanganyika Territory). Types probably in Museum Berlin.

Distribution. — South-central and South-eastern British East Africa and north-easternmost part of Tanganyika Territory. — [Lake Jipe; Ikutha (type locality of *costulifer*); Machakos, near Nairobi, V.1942, Mus. STAFF (1 spec., C.M.); Kanziko, IX.1936, C. G. MACARTHUR (2 spec., C.M.); Samburu, coastal plain, VIII.1932, C. G. MACARTHUR (1 spec., C.M.); Rabai, coast, XI-XII.1933, VAN SOMEREN, A. F. J. GEDYE (2 spec., C.M.); Lamu, coast (1 spec., T.M.).

- Body of small size, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm long, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 mm broad. Elytra about as broad basally as behind middle, with the third, fifth and seventh secondary intervals weakly or only basally more strongly convex than the alternating even intervals; the eighth interval not more strongly convex than the ninth interval. Pronotum with dense, somewhat umbonate, rather strong punctures, tending to become confluent, with impressed, fine median sulcus, ending at a transversely arcuate, shallow impression in front of base. In the ♂ the underside of anterior tibiae simple, without distal cavity; the anterior tarsi neither dilated nor soleate.

Quadrideres stigmaticollis n. sp.

(Pl. XI, fig. 2.)

On account of the strongly depressed elytra, the very broad justapleural tenth interval on elytra and the non-dimorphic legs related only to *Qu. elegans*, but of broader and shorter shape of body, the pronotum broadest basally, about one-third broader than long, with the sides very slightly dilated from middle to base, differently sculptured, but with the same shallowly bi-sinuate base and almost rectangular lobes of posterior angles. The elytra much shorter, with bluntly rectangular angles which are slightly demarcated from sides by a very shallow, elongate post-humeral sinuosity. Primary rows with rather strong, moderately dense punctures, with about 35 to 40 punctures in the fourth row. Secondary intervals broad, the sutural, third, fifth and seventh intervals distinctly a little broader than the alternating even intervals, the third interval basally, the fifth and seventh intervals entirely slightly more strongly convex than the adjacent intervals, the lateral intervals not subcostate, as strongly convex as the seventh interval; the tenth justapleural interval broad, strongly dilated basally, flattened, in exact dorsal aspect not narrower than the ninth interval and, together with pseudopleural crest, entirely exposed. Underside of body and legs as in *elegans*. Aedeagus as in *elegans*, slightly stouter; the lacinia almost as broad as penis and weakly curved inwards apically.

Distribution (map 4). — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — Central Elisabethville Province, Upemba National Park: Kenia River, collected in a mole-rat nest, III.1947, G. F. DE WITTE (2♂♂, 1♀, types I.P.N.).

11. Anal sternite of abdomen immarginate. In the ♂ the underside of anterior tibiæ at least with small cavity distally 12
 — Anal sternite of abdomen entirely marginate. In the ♂ the underside of anterior tibiæ simple, without distinctive characters.

[**Quadrideres simplicipes** (GEBIEN).]

*1910 a, *Selinus simplicipes* GEBIEN, 374. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5599.

Original description. — « Ein kleine, unansehnliche Art. Schwarz, schwach glänzend, Fühler und Tarsen bräunlich. Körper oval, oder lang oval, aber in der Mitte beim ♂ ziemlich parallelseitig. Kopf sehr dicht und fein runzlig punktiert, der Canthus so breit wie die Augen, nach vorn nicht erweitert, der Clypeus nicht wulstförmig abgesetzt, der vordere Ausschnitt ziemlich tief, dick, an den Fühlern ist das dritte Glied $1\frac{1}{3}$ mal so lang wie das vierte, Glied 7-10 quer, das letzte so lang wie breit. Halsschild $1\frac{1}{2}$ mal so breit wie lang, die hinteren $\frac{2}{3}$ sind vollkommen parallel, das vordere ziemlich stark nach vorn verengt, Vorderecken ca. 110° gross, scharfwinklig, die Hinterwinkel etwa 75° gross, sehr kurz verrundet, Basis sehr fein gerandet, jederseits mit kurzem, bogigem Ausschnitt, davor ein schwacher Eindruck; zuweilen ist die Mittellinie etwas angedeutet, neben dem kräftig gekielten Seitenrand läuft eine parallele, nicht sehr tiefe Furche; Oberfläche ziemlich dicht, fein punktiert, die Punkte wie die der Flügeldeckenzwischenräume mit äusserst feinen, staubartigen Härchen. Flügeldecken ziemlich flach, im ersten Drittel parallel, genau so breit wie der Halsschild an der Basis, der Seitenrandkiel der ganzen Länge nach zu sehen, an den ziemlich scharf rechtwinkligen, nicht nach aussen tretenden Schultern kaum breiter. Die Streifen tief, die Punkte deutlich, die Zwischenräume auf der Scheibe schwächer, an den Seiten und an der Spitze stärker gewölbt, meist stark rippenförmig, sie sind sehr fein und dicht punktiert. Prosternum wagerecht, hinten mit verrundeter, dicker, scharf gerandeter Spitze, der Absturz senkrecht, der Rand der Vorderbrust an den Seiten abgesetzt, verflacht, fein quergerunzelt. Abdomen glänzend, sehr fein punktiert, mit staubartigen Härchen, das Analsegment fein gerandet. Die Vorderschienen des ♂ gekrümmt, aber innen ohne Auszeichnung, die übrigen Schienen einfach. Die Erweiterung der Vordertarsen schwach. L. 7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. — Diese kleine, flache Art ist mit *S. elevatus* GERSTAECKER und *asperatus* FAIRMAIRE verwandt. Von letzterer Art unterscheidet sie sich

durch ganz andere Skulptur der Flügeldecken und einfache Vorder-schienen des ♂; dieses Merkmal trennt sie u.a. auch sofort von *S. elevatus*, der breiter und flacher ist. »

Remarks. — I saw of this species a single ♂ paratype, kindly forwarded to me by Mr H. KULZER of the Museum Frey at München. It is very well characterized by the complete margination of anal sternite, the distinctly curved but simple anterior tibiæ in the ♂, the plane metasternum and the strongly depressed elytra.

Type locality. — « Kilimandjaro : VIII-IX; Kibonoto, 1.300-1.900 m, III, leg. Y. SJÖSTEDT ».

12. Body of smaller size, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm long, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm broad. Sculpture on upper surface finer and more even; the punctures on pronotum uniform, finer and well separated; the punctation on secondary intervals of elytra considerably finer than that on pronotum; the punctures of primary rows finer, not impinging the margins of intervals, becoming obsolescent on apical declivity and there the rows sharply impressed and practically lineate. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi rather strongly dilated and about as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ, soleate below as are the intermediate tarsi; the anterior tibiæ strongly dilated and thickened, with a large and deep distal cavity on underside and the inner contours with a shallow, short but distinct preapical emargination; intermediate tibiæ thickened, curved, with slightly dilated apical fifth of inner contours.

[*Quadrideres ruandanus* n. sp.]

(Pl. XI, fig. 3; Fig. 140.)

Readily distinguished from the preceding species by the conspicuous and dense punctation of secondary intervals on elytra, the densely punctured pseudopleura and the distinctly dimorphic anterior legs, exhibiting a preapical emargination of the inner contours of tibiæ in the ♂ (fig. 140).

Upper surface moderately shiny and fairly convex. Head above with coarse, dense, separated punctation. Middle section of mentum moderately narrowed to the non-lobiform and broadly rounded apical margin, excavate on each side of median convexity on basal half. Apical segment of maxillary palpi distinctly more securiform in the ♂ than in the ♀. Pronotum strongly transverse, about two-thirds broader than long, with subparallel sides posteriorly, uniformly covered with more or less dense, rather coarse, but well separated, round punctures. Submarginal depression separated from discal convexity, with a fine, smooth, justa-lateral canaliculation. Base moderately bi-sinuate, with weakly acute lobes of posterior angles; the latter considerably produced backwards beyond

level of middle section of base. Underside of prothorax with fine and scattered punctures, well perceptible on episternum. Elytra rather long, subparallel or inconspicuously narrowing from base towards middle, with bluntly rectangular humeral angles. Primary rows sharply impressed, almost lineate on apical declivity, densely punctured discally, with about 25 punctures on the discal portion of the fourth row, but punctures not discernible on the sloping posterior portion; ninth row curved inwards basally. Secondary intervals densely punctured, broad, slightly convex, becoming gradually more strongly convex towards sides and apex. Pseudopleural crest not distinctly visible behind middle (dorsal aspect), with very fine justa-pseudopleural canaliculation, becoming broadened basally. Metasternum plane. Abdomen with very fine, scattered punctures, concentrated and stronger on anal sternite.

Ædeagus. — Apicale with slightly sinuate sides, the parameres completely divided and obtusely rounded apically. Ventral groove with exposed penis. Basale about three times as long as apicale.

Distribution (map 4). — Ruanda-Urundi. — Ruanda: Kibungu, X-XII.1937, R. VERHULST (a large series, types, BCM.); Astrida, 1939, A. LESTRADE (1 spec., BCM.); Kaninya, 1947, DAMES DE MARIE (4 spec., BCM.); Gatsibu, 1800 m, terr. Biumba, II.1953, P. BASILEWSKY (2 spec., BCM.); Gabiro, terr. Blumba, 1300 m, II.1953, P. BASILEWSKY, R. VERHULST (8 spec., BCM.); Gitarama, terr. Nyanza, 1850 m, I. 1953, P. BASILEWSKY (3 spec., BCM.); Ndugu, terr. Nyanza, II.1953, P. BASILEWSKY (6 spec., BCM.).

- Body of larger size, 10 to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm long, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm broad. Sculpture on upper surface coarser and more uneven; the punctures on pronotum stronger, very dense, in part and especially on lateral portions distinctly confluent; the punctation on secondary intervals of elytra very strong, only slightly finer than those on pronotum; the punctures of primary rows coarse to transverse, more or less strongly impinging the margins of intervals, distinctly marked also on apical declivity. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi only slightly dilated, considerably narrower than the preapical segment of antennæ, soleate below; intermediate tarsi not soleate; the anterior tibiæ slender, not thickened, with only very small and shallow distal cavity on underside, with practically straight inner contours; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ straight and simple.

[*Quadrideres robynsi* n. sp.]

(Pl. XI, fig. 4.)

Very closely related to *Qu. ruandanus*, but readily distinguished from all *Quadrideres* by the luxuriant sculpture on upper surface, in particular of elytra; remarkable also by the large size of body. Pronotum in shape very similar to *ruandanus*, but more strongly

transverse, covered with a very dense punctation which often forms confluent rugosities also on disc, recalling the dense sculpture of most of *Anchophthalmus*. Elytra broader, subparallel, more strongly depressed, with dorsally well exposed pseudopleural crest and rather broadly demarcated justa-pseudopleural canaliculation all round. The primary rows composed of more or less coarse, often transverse to almost subfoveate punctures, of which there are about 35 in the entire fourth row; the punctures more or less strongly impinging and constricting the secondary intervals, particularly on lateral and apical portions. Secondary intervals with very dense and strong punctation, almost flat discally, but strongly convex to subcostate on lateral portions and apical declivity, the lateral intervals scarcely broader than the adjacent primary rows. Punctation on underside of hind body denser and stronger than in *ruandanus*. In the ♂ the dimorphism of legs much less developed than in *ruandanus*. *Ædeagus* subidentical with *ruandanus*.

Distribution (map 4). — North-eastern Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, North-western Tanganyika Territory. — Kivu Province: Uvira, VII.1912, STAPPERS (8 spec., types BCM.); same locality, XI.1949, N. LELEUP (1 spec., BCM.); Baraka, VII.1918, R. MAYNÉ (1 spec., BCM.). — Oriental Province: Nioka, 1934, P. LEFÈVRE (1 spec., BCM.). — Ruanda-Urundi: Kitega, I.1935, P. LEFÈVRE (2 spec., BCM.); Mt. Mbude, south of I. Luhondo, 2000 m, I.1953, P. BASILEWSKY (1 spec., BCM.). — Tanganyika Territory: Mwamgongo, XI.1943, MENEGHETTI (8 spec., C.M.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Prof. Dr. W. ROBYNS, Vice President of the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge ».

13. Metasternum with elongate or roundish tubercle on centre 14
— Metasternum plane, inermous, sometimes with a small to minute round fovea on middle.

[*Quadrideres interioris* (GEBIEN).]

(Pl. XII, figs. 2, 3, 4; Fig. 139.)

*1911, *Selinus interioris* GEBIEN, p. 62. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5596.

Original description. — « Klein, schwarz, schwach glänzend, ziemlich oval, doch die Seiten in der Mitte auf eine kurze Strecke parallel. Der Kopf ist dicht und deutlich, ebenso fein wie der Halsschild punktiert, ein mittlerer Längskiel fehlt; er ist bei den Augen am breitesten, der Canthus ist ebenso breit wie die Augen. Fühler kurz und dick, schwarz, drittes Glied nicht ganz $1\frac{1}{2}$ mal so lang wie das vierte, das fünfte ist so lang wie breit, die folgenden allmählich immer mehr quer, das vorletzte doppelt so breit wie lang, das letzte so breit wie lang, die Fühler reichen etwas über die Mitte des Halsschildes hinaus. Der Unterkopf ist dicht und stark rauh punktiert, seitlich sogar deutlich quer gerunzelt. Halsschild

in der Form variabel, meist an der Basis $1 \frac{2}{3}$ - $1 \frac{3}{4}$ mal so breit wie in der Mittellinie lang, die Seiten in den hinteren zwei Dritteln vollkommen parallel, das erste Drittel stark nach vorn verengt, die Vorderwinkel sind deutlich und ziemlich scharf, ca. 110° gross, die Hinterecken ca. $70-75^\circ$ gross, der basale Ausschnitt nicht sehr tief

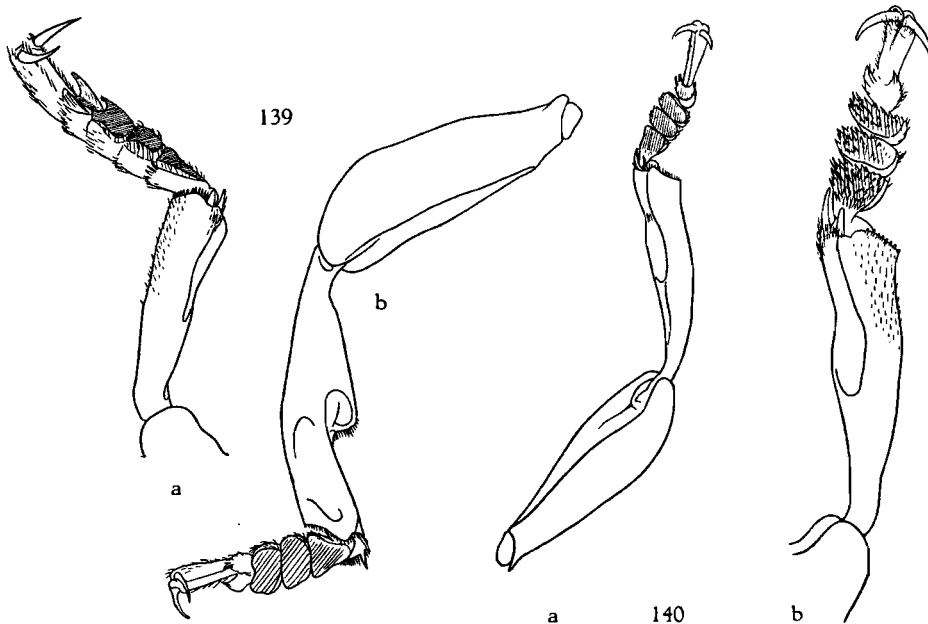


FIG. 139. — *Quadrideres interioris* (GEBIEN).

a : anterior leg of ♂; b : intermediate tibia with tarsus of ♂.

FIG. 140. — The anterior leg of a ♂ of *Quadrideres ruandanus* n. sp.

a : the entire leg; b : tibia with tarsus.

und nicht deutlich eingedrückt, die basale Randlinie ist fein aber vollständig. Neben dem Seitenrand verläuft ein deutlicher, aber nicht sehr tiefer Längseindruck. Die Oberfläche ist sehr deutlich und dicht punktiert, eine mittlere Längslinie fehlt oder ist kaum angedeutet; der umgeschlagene Rand ist glatt oder kaum quer gerunzelt. Die Flügeldecken sind von der Breite des Halsschildes, aber im hinteren Drittel um ein geringes breiter, sie sind sehr tief punktiert gestreift, die Punkte der Streifen sind verhältnismässig fein, etwa wie bei dem gemeinen *S. trivialis*, die der Zwischenräume aber sehr deutlich und so stark wie die des Halsschildes. Die Zwischenräume sind stark konvex, aber nicht gerippt, auch die seitlichen nicht, die Spitze ist in beiden Geschlechtern einfach. Das vortretende Pro-

sternum fällt gerundet senkrecht ab, seine Spitze ist vollständig gerundet. Die Unterseite ist glänzend, fein punktiert, das Analsternit ist ungerandet. Die Vorderschienen sind beim ♂ dicker und haben innen vor der Spitze einen sehr schwachen, nach oben nicht zahnartig begrenzten bogigen Ausschnitt, die Erweiterung der Vordertarsen ist nicht sehr deutlich. Die Mittel- und Hinterbeine und das Abdomen der ♂♂ sind ohne Auszeichnung. — Länge : 9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. — Die mir vorliegenden Tiere sind in Grösse und Form des Halsschildes etwas verschieden, doch glaube ich nicht, dass verschiedene Arten vorliegen. Die Art gehört mit *simplicipes* GEBIEN zu den kleinen, unansehnlichen und hat wie diese kaum ausgezeichnete Vorderschienen der ♂♂. Sie unterscheidet sich von ihr durch die bedeutendere Grösse, ungerandetes Analsegment, andere Körperform, feine Punkte der Streifen usw. »

Remarks. — This species is related to *Qu. ruandanus*, with which it agrees in the shape of body, the moderately shiny upper surface, the distinctly and densely punctured, similarly convex secondary intervals of elytra, and identical formation and sculpture of the underside of body. It is easily distinguishable by the strong dimorphism of legs. In the ♂ (fig. 139) the anterior tarsi are rather strongly dilated, only moderately narrower than the preapical segment of antennæ or the apex of anterior tibiæ, with the segments soleate on underside, as are the intermediate tarsi; the anterior tibiæ are more or less strongly thickened, with slightly to rather strongly curved outer contours, very strongly excavate below, with a strong to often semi-circular preapical emargination which is proximally demarcated by a sharp to dentiform angle; the intermediate tibiæ are thickened, sulcate below, slightly curved, sometimes more strongly dilated towards apex, with the inner contours exhibiting a weak, more or less conspicuous dilation at apical fifth; inner contours of posterior tibiæ straight or with the apical angle distinctly dilated and briefly emarginate between middle and apical dilation. *Qu. interioris* seems to be geographically variable in the more or less strong punctation of primary rows, size of body and development of the distinctive characters in the ♂.

Ædeagus. — Almost identical with *Qu. ruandanus*.

Dimensions. — Length 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 mm, width 3 to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Type locality. — « Sesse-Inseln » (Southern Uganda, Lake Victoria). Holotype, a ♀, probably in Museum Frey.

Distribution. — Southern Uganda, North-western Tanganyika Territory, North-eastern Belgian Congo. — Uganda: without specified locality, R. DUMMER (5 spec., S.A.M., the ♂♂ with very strongly developed distinctive

characters on legs). — Tanganyika Territory, Lake Victoria : Bukoba, XI.1943, MENEGHETTI, J. W. HUNT (10 spec., C.M.); Ukerewe Island, Father CONRAD (10 spec., C.M.). — Belgian Congo. Eastern Oriental Province : Kasenye, Lake Albert, V.1935, H. J. BRÉDO (2 spec., BCM.). — North-eastern Kivu Province : Beni-Lesse, VII.1911, MURTULA (1 spec., BCM.); Nyamarangwa Island, Albert National Park, 460 m, X.1935, H. DAMAS (1 spec., I.P.N.).

14. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi not or only inconspicuously dilated; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ almost straight behind basal constriction, but with sharp and inwardly produced apical angle; posterior tibiæ without fringe of hairs, of rather equal width, with the inner apical angle slightly curved inwards and demarcated by a shallow, preapical emargination; posterior femora with almost straight and only very weakly arcuate lower edge of outer lateral surface.

[**Quadrideres lesnei** n. sp.]

(Pl. XII, fig. 1.)

1922, *Selinus femineus* LESNE, ♂, p. 702.

This is the species which LESNE erroneously took for the ♂ of his *femineus*. It occurs together with *femineus* and is closely related to the latter, agreeing in the subparallel shape of body, the very fine and inconspicuous punctation on secondary intervals of elytra and in the presence of a metasternal tubercle. It is, however, strongly differentiated by the strong dimorphism of legs, the less strongly shiny upper surface of body, the coarser and denser punctation on pronotum, broader and better demarcated submarginal depression on the latter, and by the much more developed elytral sculpture. The primary rows are composed of coarse to transverse punctures, of which about 30 are in the fourth row, becoming smaller but deeply impressed towards sides; the secondary intervals are much more strongly convex, with the third, fifth and seventh intervals usually more strongly convex than the alternating even intervals, and with the lateral intervals very strongly convex to subcostate, often all intervals subcostate and strongly constricted by the primary rows and then almost narrower than the primary rows. Prosternum with fine punctures, the pseudopleura with obsolescent punctation. In the ♂ the anterior tibiæ curved and broadened, very strongly excavate on underside, the inner contours with a strongly prominent and arcuate median dilation, thence rather strongly emarginate between dilation and apex; all the other distinctive characters as described above. *Ædeagus* very similar to *femineus*, but the apicale elongate, with slightly sinuate sides.

Dimensions. — Length 8 ½ to 11 mm, width 3 ¾ to 4 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — Central-southern British East Africa. — Ngang Forest, Nairobi, 1900 m (5 spec., types I.R.); Nairobi, III.1940, A. F. J. GEDYE (1 spec., C.M.), same locality, I.1923, G. BABAULT (2 spec., BCM.); Kibwezi, XI.1936, C. G. MACARTHUR (2 spec., C.M.); Emali Range, Sultan Hamud, 4.900 to 5.900 ft, VII.1940 (1 spec., C.M.).

- In the ♂ the anterior tarsi conspicuously dilated, but much narrower than preapical segment of antennæ or the apex of anterior tibiæ; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ with simple and not inwardly bent apical angle, but behind the strongly curved basal constriction abruptly

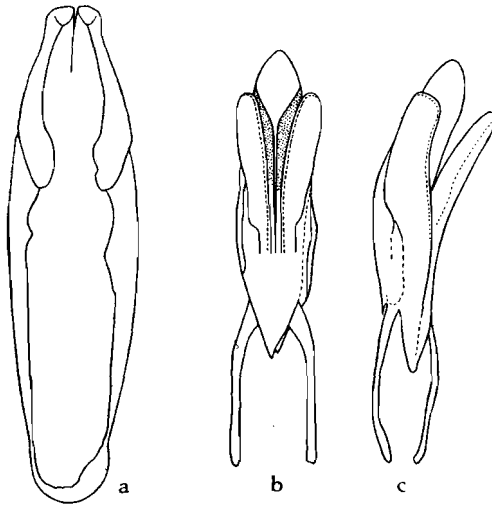


FIG. 141. — *Quadrideres volcanicus* n. sp.

a : the dissected and emptied aedeagal tegmen; b : the extracted penis plus lacinia of aedeagus, outer surface; c : ditto, in diagonal view.

and subangularly dilated about in front of middle, thence almost sub-parallel; inner contours of posterior tibiæ weakly dilated along middle section, very shallowly emarginate in front of the almost simple apical angle, but provided with a fringe of long and squarrose bristles on distal two-thirds; posterior femora with the lower edge of outer lateral surface bearing a fine fringe of very short, scattered bristles, rather strongly dilated and faintly angular behind middle.

[*Quadrideres volcanicus* n. sp.]

(Figs. 141, 142.)

Related to *Qu. lesnei* and agreeing with this species in the shape of body, the inconspicuously punctured secondary intervals on elytra, the structure of the anterior tibiæ in the ♂, but easily distinguishable

by the fine punctures of the primary rows of elytra, the broad and only laterally convex secondary intervals, the roundish and umbonate metasternal tubercle, and by the different distinctive characters of the legs in the ♂ (fig. 142). The occurrence of a fringe on posterior tibiæ in the ♂ is the only case within the genus. Ædeagus (fig. 141) as in *lesnei* and *femineus*, but with the apicale being intermediate in length.

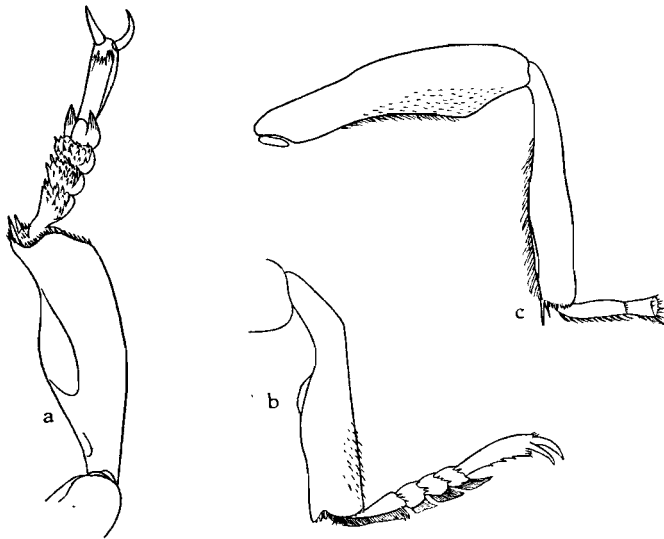


FIG. 142. — *Quadrideres volcanicus* n. sp.

a : anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂ ; b : intermediate tibia with tarsus of ♂ ;
c : posterior femur and tibia of ♂ .

Dimensions. — Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm, width $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 mm.

Distribution. — Central-northern Tanganyika Territory. — Ngorongoro, IV.1941 (1♂, 2♀♀, types C.M.).

SPECIES INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Selinus parallelus ANCEY, 1879, p. 468. — « Ater, subnitidulus, subtus lævior. Caput punctulatum; prothorax apice attenuatus, postice fere parallelus, marginatus, et ante marginem convexior, in medio disco convexulus, angulis posticis præsertim, productis, nec acutis, basi bisinuatus, punctulatus. Elytræ subconvexæ, parallelæ, deinde rotundatæ et apice acuminatæ, tenuissime punctulatæ, sulcis punctigeris insculptis instructæ. Pars inferior

corporis tenuissime punctulata. — Cette espèce provient, comme la précédente (*Selinus obsoletus*), de l'Uzagara; elle se rapproche du *S. menouxi* MULSANT et REY, très commun dans le Zanguebar, dont elle diffère par plusieurs caractères dont le plus saillant est sa forme allongée et parallèle. Le *Selinus obsoletus* est tout à fait à part par sa forme arrondie, son aspect mat, la sculpture fine de ses élytres, enfin par la forme de son prothorax arrondi latéralement et fortement bisinué à sa base. Long. 10; lat. 4 mm. »

This species is probably a *Quadrideres*, but I was unable to identify it. All the above described *Quadrideres* from the Tanganyika Territory come from more northern parts than is the locality of *parallelus*. The few specimens before me from Southern East African localities are all ♀♀ and belong to different, not yet described species which do not agree with ANCEY's description.

LESNE, 1922, p. 702, separates his mixed species *femineus* from *parallelus* as follows : — « *Femineus* diffère de *parallelus* par son corps notablement plus court, ses téguments dorsaux plus brillants, par la ponctuation moins dense du pronotum qui n'offre pas de renflement costiforme parallèle et adjacent au bord latéral, et dont le bord latéral est lui-même plus fortement réfléchi; par les points des stries élytrales moins serrés; enfin par la présence d'un tubercule médian sur le métasternum ». This differential diagnosis refers to a very peculiar character of *parallelus*, viz. the presence of a costiform, longitudinal convexity along the sides of pronotum. ANCEY does not mention this particular, but if LESNE should have had re-examined ANCEY's type, *parallelus* may represent a very well distinguished species. I do not know of any East African Platynotid, exhibiting such a convexity along sides of pronotum, and there are only two species which agree as to this formation, viz. *Selinus plicicollis* FAIRMAIRE from West Africa and *Oncotiphallops barbosai* n. sp. from Central Portuguese East Africa. Both these species, however, disagree completely with ANCEY's description.

MIGROSELINUS n. gen.

Diagnosis. — Of small and oval shape, moderately shiny, bare above. Head with plane surface; epistomal emargination broad and very shallow. Eyes large, very slightly emarginate by genal canthus. Mentum apparently non-tripartite, but uniform, transverse, with broadly rounded, dilated and edged sides, narrowing and depressed apical margin and rather sharp median carina on basal two-thirds. Apical segment of maxillary palpi non-dimorphic, small, triangular, not broader than long. Antennæ stout, strongly dilated and compressed distally, with strongly transverse two preapical segments. Pronotum weakly transverse, of subconical shape, broadest basally, without submarginal depression, but with deep justalateral canaliculation, shallowly and weakly emarginated anteriorly, rather strongly bi-sinuate basally; punctation scattered and uniform. Underside of

prothorax with shallow and sparse punctures; the intercoxal apophysis not produced but bent towards foramen between coxal cavities. Elytra very slightly broader than pronotum, moderately and uniformly convex, subparallel basally and gradually attenuate posteriorly, with emarginate base, non-prominent, rectangular humeral angles and intra-humeral cavity of articulation surface. Primary rows sharply lineate, secondary intervals strongly convex laterally and apically. Justa-pseudopleural canaliculation very fine, together with pseudopleural crest just exposed dorsally behind middle. Pseudopleura abbreviated apically, almost occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra. Metasternum short, between meso and metacoxal cavities one third the length of the latter, with incomplete, laterally abbreviated pre-metacoxal sulcus; the lateral angles of the broad apical emargination minutely dentiform. Anal sternite with sharp margination on basal portion of sides, becoming finer and evanescent on middle of apex of sternite. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi distinctly dilated and soleate below; the anterior tibiae excavate on underside and slightly differentiated. Aedeagus very slender, but of simple shape, similar to *Quadrideres*.

Dimensions. — 5 ½ to 6 mm long.

Relationship. — An isolated genus, very well characterized by the subconical and laterally canaliculate pronotum, the formation of metasternum and the large, only slightly emarginate eyes. On account of the abbreviated pseudopleura related to the selinoid *Platynotina* and best to be placed near to *Glyptopteryx*. Although of a quite different habitus, agreeing with this genus in the deep justa-lateral canaliculation of pronotum, the incomplete pre-metacoxal sulcus and the small size of body. Somewhat related also to *Selinus* by the sharply marginate anal sternite, the rather strongly dilated anterior tarsi in the ♂, as well as by the shape and sculpture of elytra.

Type species. — *Microselinus muelleri* n. sp.

Distribution. — Northern East African, endemic to Italian Somaliland.

[**Microselinus muelleri** n. sp.]

Black, the appendages, underside and anterior portion of head reddish brown. Upper surface rather weakly shiny, somewhat sericeous on account of the very finely micro-sculptured cuticle. Head with dense, coarse, well separated punctures. Clypeal and epistomal sutures coalescent, sharply and finely impressed. Supra-antennal surfaces scarcely impressed. Eyes large, strongly projecting beyond the short, subparallel outlines of genæ. Pronotum only a fifth broader than long, evenly covered with fine and sparse punctures which are considerably finer than those on head. Anterior margin bi-sinuate, carinate only on sides, the anterior angles only

very slightly produced beyond level of middle section. Sides gradually narrowed in an almost straight line from base to near to anterior angles, then rounded to the latter; lateral carina narrow, well raised, of about equal width, closely followed by a deep justa-lateral canaliculation. Base considerably broader than anterior margin, completely carinate, with arcuate middle section, rather strong and broad lateral emarginations and practically rectangular lobes of posterior angles; the latter scarcely projecting backwards beyond level of middle section. Elytra short, basally slightly broader than pronotal base. Primary rows without discernible punctation; the first and second rows abbreviated basally and there coalescent (as is the case in *Selinus elevatus*); secondary intervals with very scattered, fine punctures, distinctly convex on middle of disc, but becoming strongly convex to subcostate on sides, much broader than primary rows. Pseudopleura smooth, with only a few obsolescent punctures. Abdomen with very fine, sparse punctures, slightly more concentrated on anal sternite. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi dilated, but much narrower than preapical segment of antennæ or the apex of anterior tibiæ; the latter rather strongly dilated towards apex, with the inner contours shallowly emarginate on distal third; intermediate and posterior tibiæ slender, straight and subparallel; femora slender and simple.

Ædeagus. — Very slender and subparallel. The apicale elongate, with continuously converging sides. The parameres divided on apical third of apicale, with the apices obtuse and weakly bent. Ventral groove strongly constricted by inflexed alæ, very narrow, leaving exposed only the distal portion of penis. Basale only slightly broader than apicale, with subparallel sides, about three and a half times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 mm, width 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to almost 3 mm.

Distribution. — Italian Somaliland: Chisimaio, 1936, A. BIDOLI (1 ♂, holotype Museum Trieste); without specified locality, IX-XI.1935, C. LOMI (1 ♂ ♀, allotype Museum Trieste).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Prof. Dr. GIUSEPPE MÜLLER, former director of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale at Trieste, and eminent Italian zoologist.

GLYPTOTERYX GEBIEN.

*1910 a, *Glyptoteryx* GEBIEN, p. 376. — 1919 b, GEBIEN, p. 335. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 484.

Diagnosis. — Closely allied to *Quadrideres*, of elongate and subparallel shape of body, but strikingly differing by the strongly raised, sharply carinate, odd secondary intervals on elytra, the sutural interval included, the different shape of pronotum, being broadest in front of middle,

with the sides distinctly narrowed in a straight line towards base, the only narrowly canaliculate submarginal depression of sides, the shallowly emarginate and bi-sinuate anterior margin, the incomplete basal carina which is interrupted on lateral emarginations, the subfoveate punctures on episternum of prosternum, the depressed and scarcely produced apex of prosternal apophysis, the rudimentary pre-metacoxal sulcus and the rather strong convexity of elytra. *Ædeagus* as in *Quadrideres*.

Dimensions. — 5 to 8 ½ mm long.

Relationship. — GEBIEN proposed for this genus a quite erroneous systematic position and placed it between the Asiatic genus *Eumylada* and the South African *Phylacastus*, having been unaware of the great similarity with the *Quadrideres* (olim *Selinus* and *Anchophthalmus* p. p.). *Phylacastus* belongs to the *Oncotini*, *Eumylada* to the *Opatrini*, while *Glyptoteryx* is a true Platynotin, agreeing with all the other *Platynotina* in the structure of *ædeagus* (short apicale, presence of lacinia), as well as in the stridulatory gula.

Glyptoteryx agrees with *Quadrideres*, to which it is well related, in the emarginated eyes, apically dilated antennæ, shape of mentum and maxillary palpi, the quasi-quadrangular pronotum, shape of subparallel elytra, generally similar sculpture of the latter, short metasternum, strongly abbreviated pseudopleura and the immarginate anal sternite of abdomen. *Glyptoteryx* is the only known genus of *Platynotina* exhibiting carinate costæ on elytra.

Type species. — *Selinus quadricollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1887 (= *Glyptoteryx forticostis* GEBIEN, 1910 a). Monotypical.

Distribution. — Northern and central Tanganyika Territory, south-eastern British East Africa.

[***Glyptoteryx quadricollis*** (FAIRMAIRE).]

(Pl. XIII, fig. 1; Fig. 143.)

*1887, *Selinus quadricollis* FAIRMAIRE, p. 284. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5601.

*1910 a, *Glyptoteryx forticostis* GEBIEN, p. 376, fig. 4. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 335. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 484, n° 6530.

Original description. — « Oblongus, parallelus, niger, nitidus, parum convexus; capite dense punctato, antice picescente et transversim impresso; antennis brevibus, piceis, articulo 2° brevissimo, 3° sequente parum longiore, ceteris subæqualibus, ultimo transverso fere truncato; prothorace elytris haud angustiore, dense punctato, fere strigosulo, dorso medio obsolete lineato, antice et postice obsolete biimpresso, lateribus rectis sat fortiter reflexo-marginatis, margine postico utrinque emarginato, angulis

postice productis, angulis anticis sat obtusis; elytris parallelis, apice tantum angustatis, alternatim magis acute costatis, intervallis foveolatis; subtus sat fortiter dense punctatus, prosterni lateribus rugosis, pedibus piceis, tibiis rectis. Long. 8 mm. — Cet insecte présente un facies assez différent des *Selinus*, à raison de sa petite taille, de son corps parallèle, de son corselet carré et de ses élytres à côtes saillantes; mais je ne vois pas de caractères suffisants pour le séparer des *Selinus*. Le 4^e article des antennes est un peu plus court. »

Synonymy. — FAIRMAIRE's description agrees in all respects with GEBIEN's *Glyptopteryx forticostis*. His discussion of the systematic position of this rather unique species is quite correct, whereas GEBIEN was greatly misled by basing himself on REITTER's division of the Palæarctic *Opatrini*. In the following I am giving GEBIEN's fine description of this species : —

« Körper ziemlich schmal, paralleseitig, stark gewölbt. Schwarz oder schwarzbraun, unbehaart und unbeschuppt, Oberseite wenig glänzend. Der Kopf gross; Augen eingeschnürt, aber nicht getheilt, der Vorderkopf stark entwickelt, der Canthus breiter als die Augen, Clypeus bogig, nicht sehr tief ausgeschnitten. Oberseite dicht und deutlich, auf der Stirn fast längsstrigos punktiert, der Clypeus feiner punktuliert, er ist von der Furche an ebenso breit, wie der Kopf hinter ihm, am Innenrand der Augen eine breite, wenig auffallende Falte, auf der Stirn ein schmaler, glänzender Längskiel. Der Canthus breiter als die hinter ihm stark verengten Augen, nach den Seiten aber nicht winklig vorspringend, er ist dick und vorn breit verrundet. Die Fühler erreichen die Mitte des Halsschildes, das dritte Glied ist verlängert; die mittleren Glieder konisch, so breit wie lang, die letzten 3 oder 4 Glieder verbreitert, die beiden vorletzten doppelt so breit wie lang, Glied 3 $1\frac{1}{2}$ mal so lang wie 4. Mentum trapezisch mit fast geraden Seiten, die Vorderecken (= lateral wings) spitzig vorragend, die Mitte hoch bucklig gewölbt und vorn zweiteilig. Die Kehle vorne stumpf verrundet, äusserst fein quengerieft, so dass sie makroskopisch gesehen seidig glänzt. Der Halsschild $1\frac{1}{4}$ mal so breit wie lang; die letzten drei Viertel ganz parallel, das erste stark nach vorn verengt, aber nicht winklig an den Seiten abgesetzt; die Vorderwinkel niedergedrückt, scharf rechtwinklig, die Hinterwinkel nach hinten stark vorragend, die Basis in der Mitte gerade, jederseits neben dem Hinterwinkel in kurzem, wenig tiefem Bogen ausgeschnitten. Oberfläche ziemlich grob und dicht, auf der Scheibe etwas längsriszig punktiert, die Mittellinie der Länge nach eingedrückt, fast glatt, jederseits derselben ein langer Längseindruck, an dessen Hinterende, aber weiter nach aussen stehend an der Basis sich ein kurzer Eindruck befindet, als Fortsetzung des basalen Ausschnittes; neben dem Seitenrand ein dritter, oft wenig deutlicher Längseindruck. Die Flügeldecken mit aufgebogenen, sehr kurz verrundet rechtwinkligen Schultern, der Seitenrand von oben nur im ersten Sechstel sichtbar. Die Naht mit hoher Dorsalrippe, ausser dieser auf jeder Flügeldecke 4 hochgekielte Rippen, die sämtlich an der Basis beginnen und bis

zum Ende hoch und scharf sind, fast immer sind die erste und dritte Rippe an der Spitze vereinigt, ihnen schliesst sich meist die vierte Rippe an, die zweite ist eingeschlossen, die Zwischenräume mit Doppelreihen ziemlich grober nicht gedrängter Punkte, die den Rippen genähert sind und einen glatten, blanken Raum zwischen sich haben. Schultern stark entwickelt aber nicht nach aussen vorspringend. Körper ungeflügelt (entsprechend dem kurzen Metasternum), Naht verwachsen. Epipleuren vor dem Ende verkürzt, fast glatt. Prosternum hinten senkrecht abfallend das Ende verrundet, gesenkt; Propleuren mit groben, wenig dichten Punkten. Mesosternum

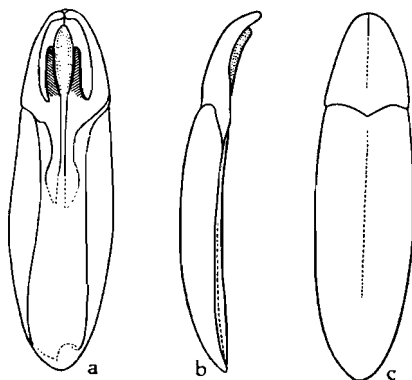


FIG. 143. — Aedeagus of *Glyptopteryx quadricollis* (FAIRMAIRE).

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

eingedrückt, Metasternum sehr kurz, erstes Abdominalsegment zwischen den Hüften schmal, aber am Ende gerade abgestutzt. Abdomen glänzend, in beiden Geschlechtern verschieden : beim ♂ sind die ersten Segmente flach grubig eingedrückt und ziemlich grob punktiert, an der Basis deutlich längsstrigos, beim ♀ sind die Segmente gewölbt, fein und ziemlich weitläufig punktiert. Schenkel ohne Auszeichnung, die Vorderschienen gegen das Ende verbreitert, ohne Zahn an der Aussenkante, das Ende ebenfalls nicht winklig nach aussen springend. Endsporne klein, gleichlang. Die Schienen aussen ungefurcht. Tarsen kurz, schmal, unten zweireihig kurz beborstet. L. 6-8 ½ mm. »

Remarks. — *G. quadricollis* is unique among all *Platynotina* by the sharply carinate elytra. In its appearance, the apically coalescent elytral costæ included, it recalls superficially the *Litoborini* genus *Hanstraemium*. In the ♂ the apical segment of maxillary palpi is slightly more strongly securiform than in the ♀, but the legs are non-dimorphic; the shallowly and medially impressed proximal sternites of abdomen in the ♂ represent a frequently appearing particular in the *Platynotini*.

Ædeagus (fig. 143). — Apicale much narrower than basale, with continuously converging sides; parameres completely divided, almost straight, with obtuse apices; penis and lacinia exposed. Basale about four times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 5 to 8 ½ mm, width 2 ¼ to 3 ¼ mm.

Type locality. — « Uzagara » (Central Tanganyika Territory). Type (coll. FAIRMAIRE) probably in Museum Paris.

Distribution. — Central and Central-northern Tanganyika Territory. — Usagara; Meru plain (type locality of *forticostis*); Ngare na nyuki, I., Y. SJÖSTEDT (2 paratypes of *forticostis*, T.M.). — South-eastern British East Africa. — Olgasalic, V.1943, MENEGHETTI (1 spec., C.M.); Naivasha, III.1941 (18 spec., C.M.); Nairobi (6 spec., C.M.); Ngang Forest, 1900 m (2 spec., I.R.).

UPEMBARUS n. gen.

An entirely new phylogenetic line within the selinoid *Platynotina*.

Agreeing with *Monodius* in the large size of body, the abbreviated pseudopleura of elytra, the practically non-dimorphic maxillary palpi, the plane to obsoletely impressed supra-antennal portions of head, the even sculpture and broad, non-costate secondary intervals on elytra, the short metasternum, the immarginate anal sternite, the strongly dilated anterior and intermediate tarsi in the ♂. However, this genus is extraordinarily characterized by the evenly convex pronotum which lacks any trace of a submarginal depression of sides; moreover sharply separated from *Monodius* by the posteriorly rounded and narrowed sides of pronotum, the coarse punctation on underside of prothorax, the punctured pseudopleura, the presence of a strong median tooth on underside of intermediate femora in the ♂, and in particular by the small size and simple shape of ædeagus. On account of the last mentioned character related to the two genera *Quadrideres* and *Ectateus*, both having abbreviated pseudopleura of elytra and an immarginate anal sternite of abdomen. From *Quadrideres* readily distinguished by the large size of body, the posteriorly rounded sides of pronotum, the absence of a submarginal depression of pronotal sides, the plane to obsoletely impressed supra-antennal portion of head, the basally non-dilated justa-pseudopleural canaliculation of elytra, the coarse punctation of underside of prothorax, the slightly longer metasternum, and in the ♂ by the strongly dilated anterior tarsi and the dentate intermediate femora.

The only somewhat related genus is *Ectateus*, displaying in the species of the *modestus* group likewise posteriorly rounded and narrowed sides of pronotum, as well as dentate intermediate femora in the ♂ (except for *Ectateus ghesquierei*, in which case, however, the pronotum is deeply sulcate along midline). Even the subparallel parameres of ædeagus,

peculiar to all the *Ectateus*, occur in a similar way also among the *Upembarus*. But *Ectateus* is sharply separated from *Upembarus* by the deeply impressed supra-antennal and latero-epistomal portions of head, the slender and distally only moderately dilated antennæ, the broad and strong submarginal depression of pronotum, irregular impressions or median sulcus on pronotal disc, the practically smooth underside of prothorax, the lanceolate and more strongly produced intercoxal apophysis of prosternum (broadly rounded and less prominent in *Upembarus*), the broader and shorter elytra with basally broadened justa-pseudopleural canaliculation, and in the ♂ by the moderately dilated anterior tarsi.

Among the selinoid *Platynotina*, having abbreviate pseudopleura of elytra and an immarginate anal sternite, the only genus with absent submarginal depression of pronotum is *Glyptopteryx*. This genus, however, in which the submarginal depression of pronotal sides is substituted by a strong and smooth justa-lateral canaliculation, can not be brought into any relation to *Upembarus*. On the other hand there appears to exist a well traceable relationship between *Upembarus* and the *punctatostriatus* group of *Selinus*. In this group the ♂ has a similar tooth on the underside of intermediate femora, and *Selinus punctatostriatus* in particular agrees with the *Upembarus* even in the absence of a submarginal depression and posteriorly rounded and narrowing sides of pronotum. But all *Selinus*, the *punctatostriatus* group included, display a sharply and completely marginate anal sternite of abdomen.

Dimensions. — 9 ½ to 15 mm long.

Type species. — *Upembarus saegeri* n. sp.

Distribution (map 4). — South-eastern Belgian Congo, hitherto known exclusively from the Upemba National Park in the Central Elisabethville Province, with all species collected by the Mission G. F. DE WITTE.

KEY.

1. In the ♂ the posterior femora without brush and the posterior tibiæ without fringe of hairs. Lateral emarginations of pronotal base deep; sides of pronotum not sinuate in front of posterior angles. Humeral angles of elytra broadly rounded to obtuse 2
- In the ♂ the posterior femora with strong brush of dense and long yellowish hairs on proximal two-thirds of underside; the posterior femora with a fringe of fine hairs on about distal half. Lateral emarginations of pronotal base shallow; sides of pronotum distinctly sinuate in front of posterior angles. Humeral angles of elytra rectangular.