

Upembarus saegeri n. sp.

(Pl. I, fig. 4; Figs. 144, 145, 146.)

Body large, moderately convex, the upper surface sericeous, but with distinct sheen on elytra. Head above with round and well separated punctures. Epistomal emargination deep; sides of epistome not separated from genæ; clypeal and epistomal sutures coalescent, arcuate and linearly impressed. Apical segment of maxillary palpi non-dimorphic, very slightly broader than long. Middle section of mentum carinate laterally, narrowed towards the produced and plane apical lobe which occupies about one third of length of mentum; median carina fine and sharp on basal two-thirds. Antennæ slender, long, moderately dilated and compressed distally, with broadly triangular two preapical segments which are only moderately broader than long. Pronotum broadest at about middle, strongly transverse, about twice as broad as long, sericeous, uniformly covered with rather dense, round, moderately strong, separated punctures, becoming slightly more concentrated towards sides. Anterior margin moderately emarginate, with produced anterior angles and medially interrupted marginal carina. Sides rather strongly rounded, narrowed towards, and distinctly sinuate in front of, posterior angles; lateral carina narrow, becoming evanescent on posterior angles, strongly narrowed and very fine towards anterior angles; submarginal depression practically absent, confined to a very shallow stretch along basal portion of sides. Base completely, finely carinate, with rather shallow, broad lateral emarginations and slightly arcuate middle section; the lobes of posterior angles almost rectangular. Underside of prothorax with round, rather scattered, coarse punctures, coarser on episternum; intercoxal apophysis produced, completely marginate, with broadly rounded apex. Elytra moderately convex, slightly broader than pronotum, more than one and a half times as long as broad, with slightly rounded sides and sharply rectangular humeral angles. Sides of base strongly sinuate, enclosing the intra-humeral cavity on articulation surface. Primary rows sharply impressed, composed of very dense, round, deep, but rather small punctures, well perceptible also on lateral and apical portions; in the fourth row with about 50 punctures; the ninth row closely following the pseudopleural crest. Secondary intervals broad, covered with very fine, scattered and rather inconspicuous punctures, flat discally, becoming uniformly and weakly convex on sloping lateral and apical portions; the second intervals of both elytra slightly hunched up apically and there obliquely coalescent. Pseudopleural crest with the submarginal canaliculation entirely exposed dorsally. Pseudopleura strongly and rather densely punctured, with the punctures becoming evanescent towards sides. Episterna of meso and

metasternum with dense, subfoveate and partially rugose punctation. Abdomen with deep, rather fine, moderately scattered punctures, more concentrated on anal sternite; sides of proximal sternites densely and longitudinally wrinkled. Legs robust and very strongly dimorphic. In the ♂ (fig. 146), the anterior and intermediate tarsi very strongly dilated and with poriferous soleæ underneath; the anterior tarsi almost as broad as the apex of anterior tibiæ, but about twice as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ; the intermediate tarsi more slender, but nevertheless about as broad as the apex of intermediate tibiæ and distinctly broader than the preapical segment of antennæ; the anterior tibiæ deeply, narrowly excavate on distal four-fifths of underside, with almost straight outer contours, but the inner contours with long and shallow emargination on about distal two-thirds; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ obtusely dilated behind the rather strong basal constriction, thence almost subparallel, but with small, sharp spine at about halfway between middle and the simple apical angle; posterior tibiæ with rather broad, obtuse, shiny and longitudinal carina along midline of underside, with a fringe of short, yellowish and squarrose hairs on both sides of median carina on distal half, projecting beyond the weakly dilated distal half of inner contours; the latter with a minute, prominent preapical tubercle; the intermediate femora with a large, triangular, sharply pointed, perpendicularly prominent tooth, originating slightly distad from middle at the inner edge of under surface; the posterior femora with a similar but much smaller tooth at the initiation of distal third, with the lower edge of outer lateral surface shallowly emarginate, and bearing a dense brush of erect, yellowish hairs on underside.

Ædeagus (figs. 144, 145). — Simple and small. The apicale with strongly narrowed basal two-thirds of sides, but practically subparallel apical third; parameres completely divided, slightly gaping apically, with narrow, obliquely truncate apices which are strongly bent ventrad. Ventral groove large, leaving exposed penis and lacinia. Basale broader than apicale, gradually dilated towards base, about five to five and a half times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 12 to 15 mm, width 5 ½ to 7 mm.

Distribution. — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — Central Elisabeth ville Province, Upemba National Park: Kankunda, XI.1947 (334 spec., types I.P.N.); River Kateke, XI-XII.1947 (51 spec., I.P.N.); Kilwezi, VIII-IX.1948 (3 spec., I.P.N.); Piste Shinkulu, V.1949 (10 spec., I.P.N.); Piste Lupiala, X.1947 (6 spec., I.P.N.); Munoi, VI.1948 (59 spec., I.P.N.); Gorges de la Pelenge, VI.1947 (3 spec., I.P.N.); Mabwe, VIII.1947 (6 spec., I.P.N.); Kabwe sur Muye, V.1948 (23 spec., I.P.N.); Kaswabilenga, X.1947 (2 spec., I.P.N.); Loie River, IX.1948 (19 spec., I.P.N.); all collected by the Mission G. F. DE WITTE.

Dedication. — Named in honour of Mr. H. DE SAEGER, Secretary of the « Comité de Direction de l'Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge ».

2. In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ with a small spine at about halfway between middle and apical angle, the latter bare, with impressed and smooth apical portion of underside of tibia; the posterior femora simple, without any trace of a postmedian tooth ... 3

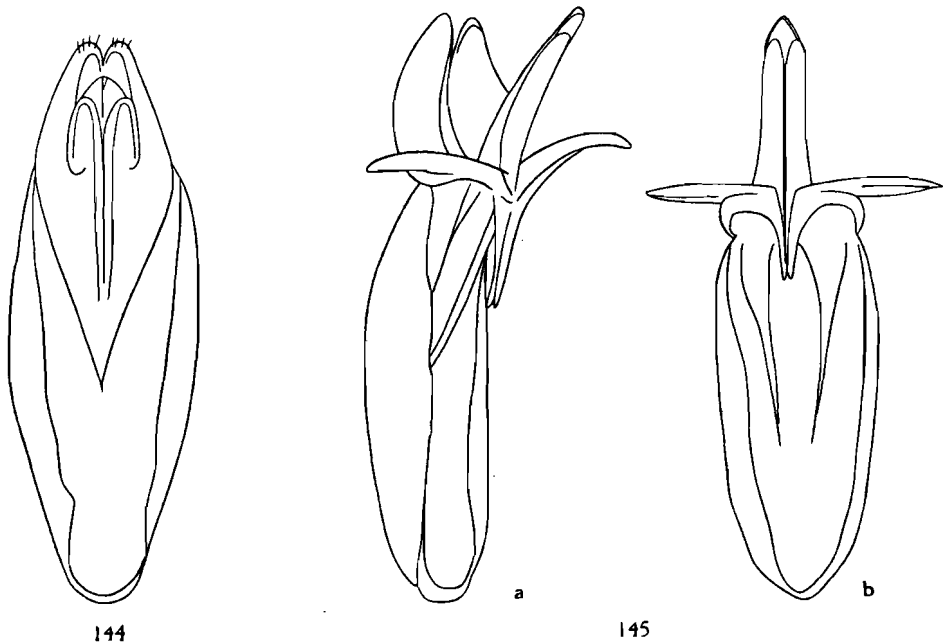


FIG. 144. — Ventral surface of aedeagus of *Upembarus saegeri* n. sp. — FIG. 145. — Aedeagus of *Upembarus saegeri* n. sp. (a : diagonal view, with lifted inner sclerites and inflexed alæ of parameres, at which the lacinia are fastened; b : exact ventral view, the apical of aedeagal tegmen removed and the lacinia deflected).

- In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ without preapical spine, but the inner angle bearing a distinctly prominent brush of aggregated, silky, yellowish hairs, running for a short distance proximad on apical portion of underside of tibia; the posterior femora with small to minute postmedian tooth on inner edge of underside.

***Upembarus wittei* n. sp.**

(Pl. I, fig. 5; Figs. 147, 148.)

Large, bare, moderately shiny above. Head above densely, somewhat rugosely punctured, with distinct epistomal impression. Mentum as in *U. saegeri*, but more coarsely punctured and the

median carina obsolescent. Maxillary palpi as in *saegeri*. Antennæ considerably shorter than in *saegeri*, more strongly dilated towards apex, with rather strongly transverse three preapical segments. Pronotum broadest at about middle, strongly transverse, about twice as broad as long, with the sides evenly rounded and narrowed towards base. Anterior margin moderately emarginate, with complete or medially briefly interrupted marginal carina. Sides with very narrow, anteriorly constricted, posteriorly evanescent lateral carina, practically without submarginal canaliculation or depression. Base with very narrowly carinate, almost straight middle section; without distinct lateral emarginations, as the lobes of posterior angles are abruptly and angularly demarcated from middle section of base; at the point of demarcation the marginal carina obsolescent to absent, very weakly developed and often indistinct on posterior angles; the lobes of posterior angles acute and strongly produced backwards. Disc with a slight longitudinal impression on each side laterally and a few very shallow, irregular impressions on middle. Integument evenly covered with moderately strong, round, separated punctures, becoming slightly coarser on sides; sometimes with a fine median line, becoming very slightly impressed anteriorly. Underside of prothorax with fine, very scattered punctures, concentrated on middle of prosternum; intercoxal apophysis as in *saegeri*. Elytra broader than in *saegeri*, strongly convex laterally, distinctly broader than pronotum, slightly rounded laterally, with obtusely rounded humeral angles. Base with truncate middle section, the lateral portions almost obliquely cut and without distinct intra-humeral cavity on articulation surface. Primary rows finer and less strongly impressed than in *saegeri*, in the fourth row with only about 40 punctures, the punctures well separated also apically and the rows there not lineate; ninth row closely following the pseudopleural crest. Secondary intervals very broad, with fine, scattered, well perceptible punctures, flat throughout and only inconspicuously convex laterally. The pseudopleural crest invisible behind middle (dorsal aspect). Underside of hind body, the pseudopleura and episterna included, with much finer and sparser punctation than in *saegeri*. Legs robust and less strongly dimorphic than in *saegeri*. In the ♂ (fig. 147) the anterior and intermediate tarsi soleate below, slightly to distinctly less strongly dilated than in *saegeri*; the anterior tibiæ excavate underneath, but the inner contours subspecifically variable, straight or briefly emarginate preapically; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ with short, slightly prominent apical brush of yellowish hairs (the latter often of a black tint in greasy specimens), straight or very weakly emarginate distally; posterior tibiæ almost simple, without or with very narrow, obsolescent median carina underneath, with

the inner contours slightly curved inwards apically, without fringe of hairs; intermediate femora with sharply pointed, smaller, more spiniform, basally not triangularly dilated tooth on about middle of inner edge of underside; posterior femora with only very fine, minute to inconspicuous tooth behind middle.

Ædeagus. — Similar to *U. saegeri* but differing by the broader apicale, the sides of which are continuously narrowed towards apex in a straight to weakly rounded course; the apices of parameres obtusely narrowing, not obliquely cut and less strongly curved ventrad.

Distribution. — South-eastern Belgian Congo, endemic to the Upemba National Park of the Central Elisabethville Province, and there occurring in three well separable geographic subspecies.

Subspecies :

a) ssp. wittei : Posterior angles of pronotum strongly produced backwards and angularly demarcated from middle section of base. In the ♂ (fig. 147) the anterior tarsi distinctly less strongly dilated than in *U. saegeri* and narrower than the apex of anterior tibiæ; the inner contours of anterior tibiæ slightly curved in a continuous line without discernible distal emargination; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ practically straight from base to the apical brush of aggregated hairs. Size of body : 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm long, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 mm broad.

Of this form altogether 8.267 specimens were examined from the following localities, all collected by the Mission G. F. DE WITTE : Mabwe, VIII.1947 (more than 7.000 specimens, types I.P.N.); River Kateke, XI-XII.1947; Kankunda, XI.1947; Piste Kaswabilenga-Mabwe, X. 1947; Munoi, VI.1948; Bowa River, III.1949; Kaswabilenga, IX.1947; Mts. Kabulumba, I.1949; Lukawe, X.1947; [Kimiala-Sampwe, Kundelungu, III.1949].

b) ssp. debilis : Agreeing with the typical *wittei* in the structure of pronotal base and in the simple formation of tibiæ in the ♂, but in this sex the anterior and intermediate tarsi very strongly dilated, the posterior femora with inconspicuous, very small tooth, and the size of body small, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm long. — Ganza, VI.1949, Mission G. F. DE WITTE (61 spec., types I.P.N.).

c) ssp. masculinus : Base of pronotum with the lobes of posterior angles not angularly demarcated from middle section of base. In the ♂ (fig. 148) the anterior tarsi practically as strongly dilated as in *saegeri* and only slightly narrower than apex of anterior tibiæ; the inner contours of anterior tibiæ with weakly arcuate median dilation and shallow preapical emargination; the inner contours of inter-

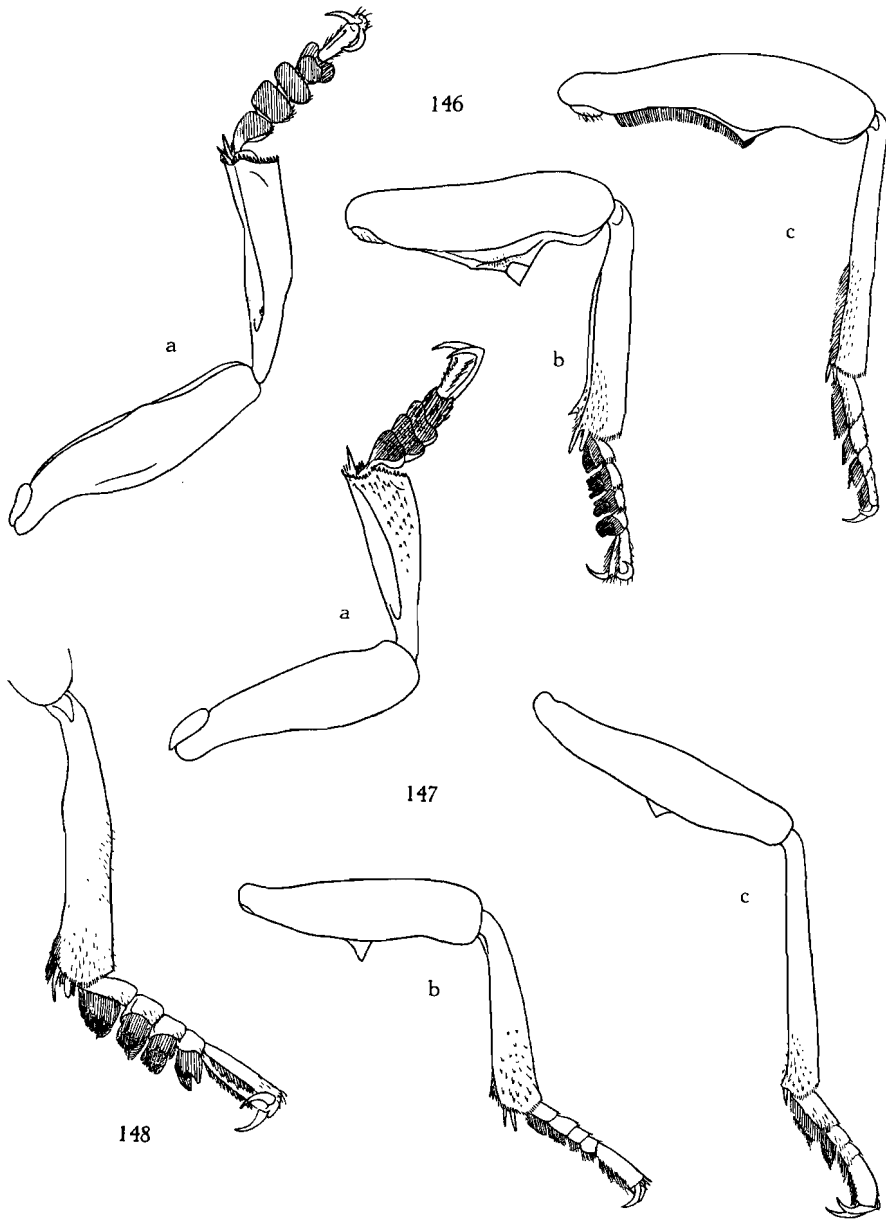


FIG. 146. — *Upembarus saegeri* n. sp. — FIG. 147. — *Upembarus wittei wittei* n. sp. (a : anterior leg of ♂; b : intermediate leg of ♂; c : posterior leg of ♂). — FIG. 148. — Intermediate tibia with tarsus of a ♂ of *Upembarus wittei masculinus* n. ssp.

mediate tibiæ with slight and short dilation behind basal constriction and shallow preapical emargination. On account of the structure of pronotal base similar to *U. saegeri*, but in all other particulars agreeing with the typical form of *wittei*. Size of body larger than in the typical *wittei*: 13 to 15 mm long. — Kanonga, II.1949, Mission G. F. DE WITTE (49 spec., types I.P.N.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of the discoverer of all *Upembarus* species, 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 ».

3. In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ more or less strongly dilated postbasally, thence gradually dilated towards the preapical spine, between the latter and apical angle subparallel with the outer contours; the anterior tarsi strongly dilated, considerably broader than the preapical segment of antennæ.

***Upembarus upembaensis* n. sp.**

(Fig. 149.)

Very closely related to *U. wittei*, agreeing with the latter in the shape of body, sculpture, mentum, antennæ and formation of underside, but constantly differing by the slightly less strongly produced posterior angles of pronotum, and in the ♂ by the presence of a preapical spine, but absence of apical brush on intermediate tibiæ (fig. 149). In this sex the anterior tibiæ as in the typical form of *wittei*, the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ with very slight to weakly angular (ssp. *glabrior* nov.) postbasal dilation, the posterior tibiæ straight; the posterior femora simple, without any trace of postmedian tooth; the median tooth of intermediate femora as in *wittei*. Aedeagus as in *wittei*, but stouter. Occurring in two subspecies: — the typical *upembaensis* of larger size, with very weak and gradual postbasal dilation of intermediate tibiæ in the ♂, with uniformly sericeous and scarcely shiny upper surface of body; and the ssp. *glabrior* of smaller size, small but distinctly angular postbasal dilation of intermediate tibiæ in the ♂, with strongly shiny and polished upper surface of body.

Dimensions. — Length 11 to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm, width 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Distribution. — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — Central Elisabethville Province, Upemba National Park: Kilwezi. VIII-IX.1948 (134 spec., types of *upembaensis upembaensis*, I.P.N.); Kaziba, II.1948 (33 spec., types of *upembaensis glabrior*, I.P.N.); all captured by the Mission G. F. DE WITTE.

— In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiae very strongly, almost rectangularly dilated distad from basal constriction, thence strongly emarginate or sinuate between postbasal dilation and preapical tooth, from the latter to the apical angle obliquely narrowed in a straight line; the anterior tarsi more weakly dilated, scarcely broader than the preapical segment of antennæ.

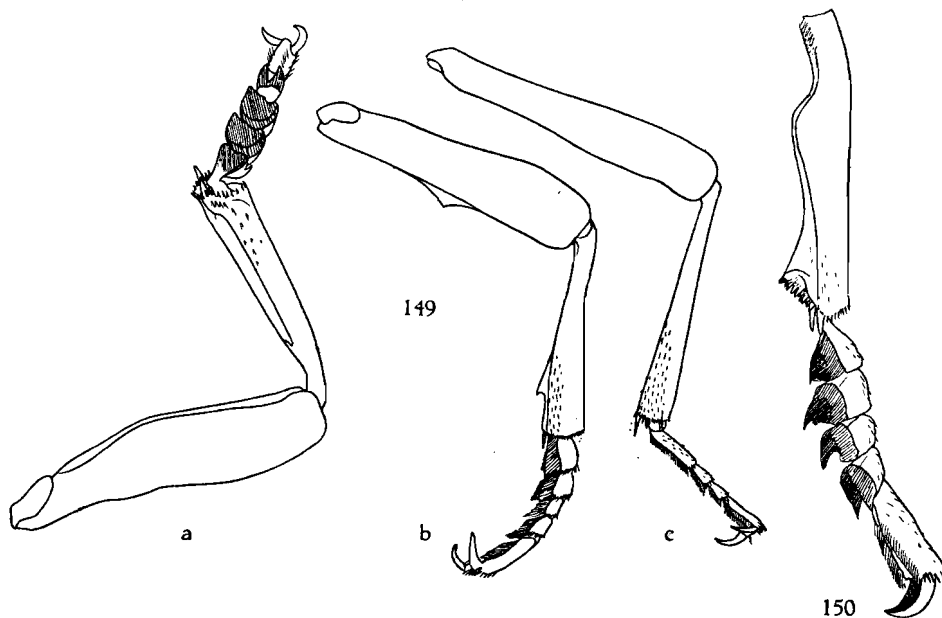


FIG. 149. — *Upembarus upembaensis* n. sp. (a: anterior leg of ♂; b: intermediate leg of ♂; c: posterior leg of ♂). — FIG. 150. — Intermediate tibia with tarsus of a ♂ of *Upembarus sympatrius* n. sp.

***Upembarus sympatrius* n. sp.**

(Pl. XIII, fig. 2; Fig. 150.)

Very closely related to, and occurring together with, *U. upembaensis upembaensis*, but with strongly shiny and smoothed upper surface as in *upembaensis glabrrior*. On account of the smaller size of body, the shiny upper surface, shape and sculpture of body almost identical with *upembaensis glabrrior*, but distinguished from both subspecies of *upembaensis* by the deeper lateral emarginations of pronotal base and the presence of a very narrow, but distinct, smoothed, submarginal canaliculation along basal half of pronotal

sides. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi less strongly dilated than in all the other *Upembarus*, the anterior tibiæ with almost inconspicuous, very shallow emargination on distal two-thirds of inner contours, the intermediate tibiæ (fig. 150) excavate and smooth below, with strongly dimorphic inner contours, the posterior tibiæ almost straight; femora as in *upembaensis*. Ædeagus very similar to *upembaensis*.

Dimensions. — Length 11 ½ to 12 mm; width 5 ½ to 5 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — Central Elisabethville Province, Upemba National Park : Kilwezi, VIII-IX.1948, Mission G. F. DE WITTE (13 spec., types I.P.N.).

EGTATEUS n. gen.

Diagnosis. — Of rather broad and short shape, upper surface moderately to strongly shiny, bare. Eyes considerably constricted by genal canthus. Antennæ slender, the two preapical segments compressed but only moderately dilated, triangular, not or only slightly broader than long. Supra-antennal surface together with lateral portion of epistome deeply impressed, with the lateral margin distinctly and broadly bunched up. Mentum with exposed distal half or third of lateral wings; the middle section narrowed to the truncate apical margin, with sharp median carina, and deeply excavate each side of the latter. Apical segment of maxillary palpi securiform, in the ♂ only slightly broader than in the ♀. Pronotum depressed, strongly transverse, with the sides posteriorly either slightly narrowed in a straight line towards base to practically subparallel (*crenatus*-group), or rather strongly rounded and narrowed towards base and often shallowly sinuate in front of posterior angles (*modestus*-group). Integument with shallow to coarse, but always well separated punctures on disc, smoothed to transversely rugose on submarginal depression. Submarginal depression broad, usually strong, of about equal width, sometimes with a weak longitudinal convexity along sides. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, with produced, sharply acute anterior angles, carinate only laterally. Base shallowly (*crenulatus*-group) to rather deeply (*modestus*-group) bi-sinuate. Disc often with irregular impressions, in one case also with median sulcus (*E. ghesquierei*). Underside of prothorax practically smooth; the intercoxal apophysis strongly produced, with more or less pointed apex, completely carinate and of somewhat lanceolate shape; the centre of prosternum in one case (*E. lævistriatus*) in the ♂ with deep, round cavity. Elytra rather strongly convex, broader than pronotum, with the bluntly rectangular humeral angles projecting outwards beyond contours of pronotal base; sides distinctly rounded. Primary rows lineate, finely punctured, but the punctures often strongly impinging transversely the secondary intervals; the latter flat to moderately convex, broad, usually with scarcely

discernible, extremely fine punctation, in one case (*E. lævistriatus*) covered densely with conspicuous punctures, often with transversely wrinkled to somewhat cicatricose cuticle. The pseudopleural crest often concealed behind middle (dorsal aspect), with basally broadened and flattened submarginal canaliculation. Pseudopleura abbreviated apically, without distinct punctation. Metasternum short, as in *Quadrideres* and *Monodius*. Abdomen with fine punctures. Anal sternite immarginate. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi rather strongly dilated, and as the intermediate tarsi, soleate below; the anterior tibiæ deeply excavate underneath, in various ways differentiated; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ with preapical spine, exceptionally without a such, when the apical angle is produced into a strong apical tooth (*E. ghesquierei*); the intermediate femora usually with a strong proximal tooth on underside, absent only in *E. ghesquierei*; the posterior femora with a very fine to inconspicuous or altogether absent distal spine or tubercle on underside, and often with hairy brush.

Ædeagus. — Homogeneous, small, but the apicale with subparallel, spiniform parameres. Basale about four times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 mm long.

Relationship. — Related to *Monodius* on the one hand, to *Quadrideres* on the other, agreeing with both these genera in the abbreviated pseudopleura of elytra and the immarginate anal sternite of abdomen. Readily distinguished from *Monodius* by the small size and simple shape of ædeagus, the subparallel, spiniform parameres of ædeagus, the strongly impressed supra-antennal surfaces plus lateral portions of epistome, the basally broad elytra, in the *modestus*-group by the posteriorly rather strongly narrowing sides of pronotum, and in the ♂ by the dentate intermediate femora which only in a single case (*E. ghesquierei*) are inermous, when the pronotum exhibits a strong median sulcus. Recognizable from *Quadrideres* by the broad and larger body, the slender, distally only moderately dilated antennæ, the broad, subparallel and anteriorly not narrowed submarginal depression of pronotum, the sides of which are distinctly narrowed towards base in the *modestus*-group, and in the ♂ by the dentate intermediate femora, except for *E. ghesquierei*, when the submarginal depression of pronotum is densely rugose transversely and the inner apical angle of intermediate tibiæ in the ♂ digitiform and strongly produced beyond apical margin of tibia. The ædeagus, although of small size as in *Quadrideres*, differs constantly by the subparallel, spiniform parameres which are converging towards the apex in *Quadrideres*.

Type species. — *Anchophthalmus modestus* FAIRMAIRE, 1887.

Distribution. — West African, in the East not expanding beyond the Central Belgian Congo or the Ubangi-Shari region of French Equatorial Africa, in the South reaching the North-western Elisabethville Province but not entering into Angola

KEY.

1. Body of smaller size, $8 \frac{3}{4}$ to $10 \frac{1}{4}$ mm long. Base of pronotum shallowly bi-sinuate, with almost rectangular, weakly produced lobes of posterior angles; the sides of pronotum posteriorly practically subparallel or very weakly narrowing. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae with a strongly prominent, dentiform median lobe; the underside of intermediate femora and the inner contours of intermediate tibiae either without or with median or preapical tooth, respectively. Prosternum simple, plane *crenatus* group. **2**
- Body of larger size, 12 to 15 mm long. Base of pronotum strongly bi-sinuate, with more or less strongly acute and produced lobes of posterior angles; the sides of pronotum distinctly rounded and narrowed towards base. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae either without prominent median dilation or with a such, when the centre of prosternum is provided with a very large, deep and round cavity; the underside of intermediate femora with a median tooth, the inner contours of intermediate tibiae with a preapical tooth *modestus* group. **3**
2. Disc of pronotum with strong and rather broad median sulcus. In the ♂ the femora inermous and the inner contours of intermediate tibiae with strongly produced, digitiform apical angle, but without preapical tooth.

[*Ectateus ghesquierei* n. sp.]⁽¹⁾.

(Pl. XIII, fig. 3; Figs. 151, 152.)

Body broadly oval to roundish, with strongly shiny and polished upper surface. Head above longitudinally rugose on middle of vertex, with the punctures becoming fine to evanescent towards sides and epistome. Anterior portion of genæ and lateral portion of epistome bunched up and separated from inner surface of head by a rather deep impression. Middle section of mentum with sharp median carina on basal two-thirds. Apical segment of maxillary palpi as broad as the third antennal segment is long in the ♂, a little narrower in the ♀. Antennæ dilated and compressed distally, with moderately transverse two preapical segments, and large, apically truncate apical segment. Pronotum depressed, broadest at about middle, not quite twice as broad as long, with very broad, strong submarginal depression, and faintly narrowed to practically subparallel sides posteriorly. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, with the marginal carina confined to sides. Lateral carina narrow, the

(1) Erroneously *ghesquierei* on Plate XIII, fig. 3.

submarginal depression occupying more than a sixth of pronotal width, with a longitudinal convexity anteriorly; disc with straight, deep, rather broad median sulcus, the background of which is smooth; each side of median sulcus with two roundish, rather strong impressions on about middle. Base shallowly bi-sinuate, with not or only slightly produced, sharply rectangular posterior angles. Disc covered with rather dense, shallow to obsolescent punctures, the submarginal depressions very densely covered with transverse, somewhat wavy wrinkles or rugosities. Underside of prothorax almost smooth; the intercoxal apophysis strongly produced horizontally, of lanceolate shape and sharply carinate. Elytra short, considerably broader than pronotum, convex laterally, with rounded sides and broadly rectangular shoulders. Base almost straight, without intra-humeral cavity laterally. Primary rows sharply impressed, composed of rather fine, dense and round punctures, with about 60 to 70 punctures in the fourth row; with the exception of the two inner rows all rows gradually curved inwards towards base; the ninth row becoming divergent with pseudopleural carina on basal third. Secondary intervals broad, with extremely fine, inconspicuous punctation, distinctly convex, becoming more strongly convex but not subcostate on sloping lateral and apical portions. Pseudopleural crest with broadly flattened submarginal canaliculation, becoming narrowed towards apex, exposed dorsally but just visible behind middle. Pseudopleura almost smooth. Abdomen densely and longitudinally wrinkled on proximal two sternites, with very fine, round punctures on median two sternites, slightly more densely punctured on anal sternite. Legs slender, with the preapical segment of tarsi strongly bi-lobate. In the ♂ (fig. 152) the anterior and intermediate tarsi with spongiose soleæ below; the anterior tarsi small, rather strongly dilated, almost as broad as the apex of anterior tibiæ, but considerably broader than the preapical segment of antennæ; the anterior tibiæ broadened and curved, very strongly excavate below, the inner contours with strong emargination on distal half, angularly delimited proximally, constricted and subparallel on apical third; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ straight, but with produced, straight, digitiform apical angle; posterior tibiæ straight, with broadly flattened, distally pilose under surface, and very slightly dilated inner apical angle, there with minute preapical tubercle. Femora simple.

Ædeagus (fig. 151). — Elongate; the sides of apicale strongly narrowing on basal third, and produced into narrow, subparallel, spiniform parameres on about two distal thirds. Apices of parameres obtuse and briefly bent ventrad. Penis and lacinia exposed apically. Basale slender, about four times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 9 to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm, width 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Remarks. — This new species is well characterized by the polished cuticle of upper surface, the median sulcus on pronotum and the ineramous femora in the ♂.

Distribution (map 4). — Central-western and Central Belgian Congo. — Kasai Province: Kondue, E. LUJA, LEONARD (7 spec., types BCM.); Komi, Sankuru, V.1930, J. GHESQUIÈRE (1 spec., BCM.). — Léopoldville Province: Mayidi, 1942, P. VANEYEN (3 spec., BCM.); Matadi, II-III.1937, DARTEVELLE (1 spec., BCM.).

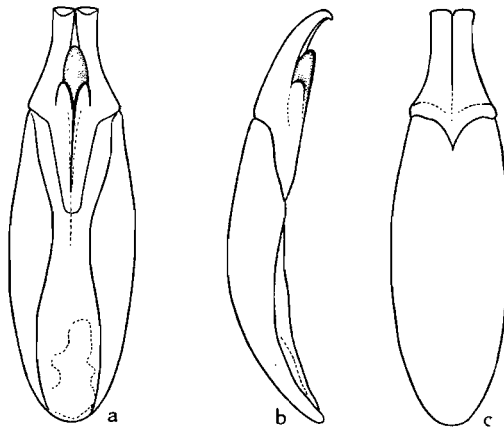


FIG. 151. — *Ædeagus* of *Ectateus ghesquierei* n. sp.
a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right;
c : dorsal surface.

Dedication. — Named in honour of Mr. J. GHESQUIÈRE.

- Disc of pronotum without median sulcus. In the ♂ the intermediate femora with strong tooth on proximal third of underside, the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ with strong preapical tooth.

***Ectateus latipennis* n. sp.**

(Pl. XIII, fig. 4; Fig. 153.)

Related to *E. ghesquierei* on account of the small size of body, the shallowly bi-sinuate base of pronotum, the similar shape and sculpture of pronotum and elytra, the lanceolate prosternal apophysis and the subparallel, spiniform parameres of aedeagus, but clearly differentiated as follows. Head above more coarsely to rugosely punctured. Pronotum slightly more strongly transverse, with the same

acute anterior angles and broad submarginal depression, but without median sulcus, with narrower lateral carina, rather coarse discal punctation, less distinct, transverse rugosities on submarginal depression and with only an obsolescent longitudinal convexity on anterior half of the latter; with strong, irregular impressions on both sides of midline. Elytra considerably broader, only one-third longer than broad, but of similar shape; the primary rows with coarser punctures

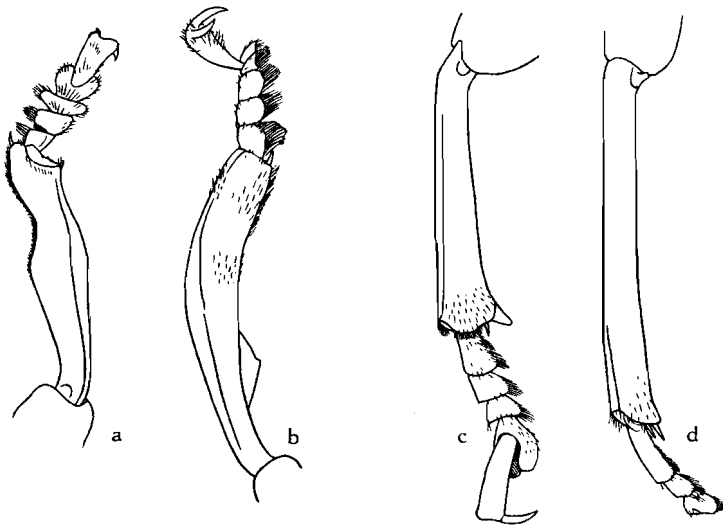


FIG. 152. — *Ectateus ghesquierei* n. sp.

a : front leg of ♂, inner lateral surface; b : front leg of ♂, outer lateral surface;
c : intermediate tibia with tarsus of ♂; d : posterior tibia of ♂.

which strongly impinge transversely the adjacent secondary intervals; secondary intervals slightly more convex than in *ghesquierei*, appearing as if smooth, but less shiny and less even on account of the crenulate margins. In the ♂ the intermediate femora with large, triangular tooth on proximal third of the inner edge of underside, the posterior femora with minute tooth or barely perceptible tubercle on postmedian dilation of lower edge of outer lateral surface, the underside with scattered, short, erect bristles; the anterior tibiae (fig. 153) very similar to *ghesquierei*, but the median dilation slightly stronger and more dentiform; the intermediate tibiae with a strong preapical tooth, between the latter and the simple, inner apical angle straight; the posterior tibiae as in *ghesquierei*; the anterior and intermediate tarsi dilated and soleate as in *ghesquierei*. The aedeagus very similar to *ghesquierei*, but stouter. *Selinus crenatus* FAIR-

MAIRE ⁽¹⁾, unknown to me, ought to be very similar to this species, but the size is larger (10 to 11 mm long), the posterior angles of pronotum are acute, and the base of pronotum is rather strongly bi-sinuate. The ♂ characters of *crenatus* are unknown.

Dimensions. — Length $8 \frac{3}{4}$ to $9 \frac{1}{4}$ mm, width 5 to $5 \frac{1}{4}$ mm.

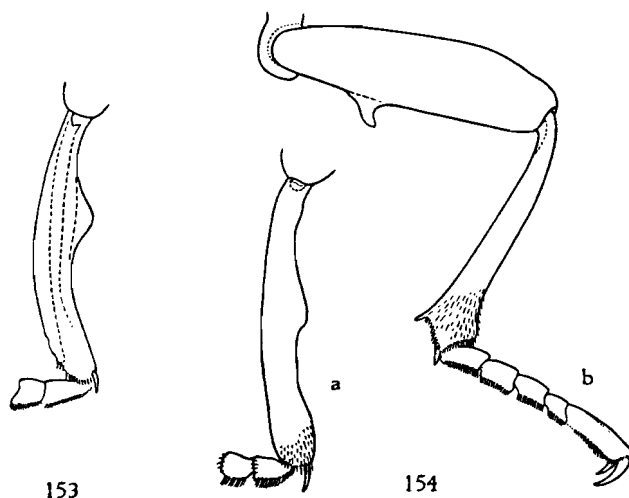


FIG. 153. — Anterior tibia of a ♂ of *Ectateus latipennis* n. sp. — FIG. 154. — *Ectateus lavistriatus* (FAIRMAIRE) (a : anterior tibia of ♂; b : intermediate leg of ♂).

Distribution. — Central Belgian Congo. — North-western Oriental Province: Barumbu, VIII.1923, J. GHESQUIÈRE (1♂, holotype BCM.); Ibembo, Itimbiri, IV.1890 (1♀, allotype, I.R.). — North-western Elisabethville Province: Mukunkoto, VI.1936 (1♂, I.R.).

(1) *Selinus crenatus* FAIRMAIRE, 1897, p. 121. — « Ovatus, brevis, sat convexus, niger, nitidus; capite subtiliter strigosulo-punctato, antice impresso, antennis prothoracis basin haud attingentibus, apice paulo latioribus; prothorace transverso, elytris angustiore, subtiliter punctato, lateribus deplanato et longitudinaliter impresso, disco utrinque pluri-impresso, antice angustiore et profunde emarginato, angulis acute productis, margine postico utrinque sat fortiter sinuato, angulis acutis; scutello brevissimo, obtuso; elytris brevibus, lateribus leviter rotundatis, postice angustatis, dorso fortiter striato-crenatis, intervallis convexis, lævibus; subtus punctatus, prosterno apice fere spatulato, pedibus dense asperulo-punctatis. Long. 10-11 mill. — Congo portugais. — Très voisin du *curtulus* FAIRMAIRE de l'Oubanghi, mais bien plus petit, avec le corselet plus largement déprimé sur les côtés qui sont un peu renflés longitudinalement avec le bord externe, celui-ci moins arrondi, le disque à plusieurs impressions, et les élytres bien plus fortement striés-crenelés avec les intervalles convexes. »

3. Pronotum with posteriorly sinuate sides; the lateral carina very fine, only slightly broader than the basal carina; disc with rather coarse, irregular and more or less scattered punctation. On elytra the punctures of primary rows stronger, distinctly to strongly impinging the secondary intervals; the latter appearing as if impunctate, but uneven on account of the crenulate margins and the more or less transversely wrinkled, cicatricose cuticle. Prosternum simple. In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiae without prominent median dilation; the posterior femora with brush of yellowish hairs 4
- Pronotum with posteriorly rounded and narrowed sides; the lateral carina broad, about three times as thick as the fine basal carina; disc with uniform, dense, very fine punctures. On elytra the punctures of primary rows extremely fine, the rows lineate, with the straight margins sharply delimiting the sides of secondary intervals; the latter very densely covered with conspicuous punctures and with even cuticle. Prosternum strikingly dimorphic, in the ♂ with a large, deep, round cavity on centre. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae with a strongly prominent dilation in front of middle, thence emarginate; the posterior femora without brush.

[**Ectateus laevistriatus** (FAIRMAIRE).]

(Fig. 154.)

*1897, *Selinus laevistriatus* FAIRMAIRE, p. 122. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416, n° 5581.

Original description. — «Forme du *curtulus*, le corselet présentant les mêmes impressions, mais les élytres sont moins courts, élargis plus au milieu et moins brusquement rétrécis en arrière, avec les stries lisses, les intervalles un peu plus convexes, assez finement et densément ponctués; le prosternum n'est pas bisillonné entre les hauches, la saillie intercoxale est plus nettement tronquée et très finement crénelée.»

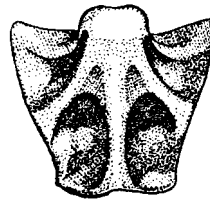
Remarks. — This species is well characterized by the densely and conspicuously punctured secondary intervals and sharply lineate, non-crenulate primary rows on elytra. The upper surface is distinctly shiny. Head as in *curtulus* and *modestus*. The pronotum with large, shallow submarginal depression, on the latter with a smoothed, weak longitudinal convexity; the irregular discal impressions faint; between the dense discal punctures with a very fine, smoothed median line. Elytra laterally convex, less short than in *modestus* and *curtulus*, with obtuse humeral angles and even sculpture; the fourth row with only partially discernible punctures; secondary intervals almost flat; the apex in front of pseudopleural margination with a transverse, smoothed callus, occupying the width of the two inner

intervals on each elytron. In the ♂ (fig. 154) the legs as in *modestus* and *curtulus*, except for the structure of anterior tibiæ, the bare posterior femora and the preapical tooth on intermediate tibiæ, being situated more closely to apical angle, of triangular and not spiniform shape. The unique structure of the prosternum in the ♂ is rather similar to that in the ♂♂ of the Tentyriini genus *Cyphostethe*; the cavity is very deep, exactly round, with annular carina around, and filled with a greasy substance.

Dimensions. — Length $12 \frac{3}{4}$ mm, width $6 \frac{1}{4}$ mm.



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FIG. 155. — Mentum of *Ectateus curtulus* (FAIRMAIRE).

FIG. 156. — Mentum of *Ectateus modestus* (FAIRMAIRE).

Type locality. — « Sierra-Leone ». Type (coll. THERY) probably in Museum Paris. I know of this species only a ♂ with the same locality (Sierra-Leone), belonging to the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm. FAIRMAIRE's holotype apparently is a ♀ specimen.

4. In the ♂ the anterior tibiæ without fringe of hairs; the inner contours with a short preapical emargination, occupying the apical quarter of tibial length and angularly delimited proximally.

[*Ectateus curtulus* (FAIRMAIRE).]

(Fig. 155.)

*1893, *Selinus curtulus* FAIRMAIRE, p. 143. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416, n° 5576.

*1904, *Selinus calcaripes* GEBIEN, p. 3. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416, n° 5577 (=syn. nov.).

Original description. — « Ovatus, postice ampliatus, parum convexus, postice paulo magis, fusco-niger, sat nitidus, subtus cum pedibus nitidior; capite brevi, subtilissime punctato, clypeo sinuato,

antennis medium prothoracis paulo superantibus, apicem versus paulo crassioribus, articulo 3^o sequenti parum longiore; prothorace brevi, longitudine duplo latiore, antice angustato, lateribus a basi rotundato, dorso subtilissime dense punctulato, impressiusculo, medio leviter bifoveolato, lateribus deplanato, margine postice medio recto, ante angulos obliquato, angulis sat acute retroversis; scutello truncato, fere lævi; elytris brevibus, postice dilatatis, apice obtuse rotundatis, dorso striolato-punctatis, striis vix impressis, sed sat fortiter punctatis, intervallis planis, dense sat subtiliter punctatis et obsolete transversim cicatricosis, subtus fere lævis, prosterno apice planato et obtuse producto, abdomine basi obsolete punctato. Long. 13 mm. — Ressemble assez à *S. platessa* FAIRMATRE, mais plus élargi en arrière, à corselet plus arrondi sur les côtés et légèrement rétréci vers la base et à élytres moins fortement striés-ponctués. »

Synonymy. — GEBIEN's *calcaripes* is a doubtless synonym of this species. His very elaborate description, although not referring to any allied species, reads as follows : —

« Ungeflügelt, schwarz, etwas glänzend. Kopf fein gerunzelt. Fühler die Basis des Halsschildes nicht erreichend, Glied 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mal so lang wie 4, die folgenden an Grösse zunehmend, das letzte das grösste. Halsschild an der breitesten Stelle vor der Mitte zweimal so breit als in der Mitte lang, nach vorn stärker als nach hinten verengt, Vorderwinkel ca. 80° gross, die Randung vorn in der Mitte unterbrochen; Oberfläche sehr fein und deutlich punktiert, an den Seiten mit einer gebogenen, deutlichen Furche, ausserdem durch einige flache Eindrücke uneben. Schildchen sehr klein. Flügeldecken sehr stark gewölbt, mit feinen Punktstreifen; Zwischenräume auf der Scheibe schwach dachförmig gekielt, gegen die Spitze hin stark gewölbt, sie sind äusserst fein lederrunzlig; die Spitze in beiden Geschlechtern einfach, aber beim ♂ breiter als beim ♀ verrundet. Unterseite etwas glänzender als die Oberseite, Submentum dicht und deutlich punktiert, die Kehle ganz glatt wie bei *Selinus convexipennis*. Der Prosternalfortsatz ist am Ende winklig vorgezogen, auch an der Spitze gerandet; das Abdomen, namentlich das Analsegment, dicht und deutlich punktiert; Epipleuren und Propleuren ganz glatt. Schenkel und Schienen dicht punktiert mit feiner, goldgelber Pubescenz. ♂ : Vorderschienen fast gerade, mit kleiner Schwielle vor dem Ende der Innenseite; Mittelschienen mit spitzem, senkrecht abstehenden Dorn von etwa der Länge einer Schienendicke; Hinterschienen mit stumpfer, zahnförmiger Erweiterung am Ende der Innenseite. Mittelschenkel mit gekrümmten, ziemlich kräftigen Zahn zwischen Mitte und Hüfte an der hinteren Innenseite, Hinterschenkel mit kleinem, spitzen Zahn in der Nähe der Mitte, aber mehr dem

Ende zu, ausserdem mit feinem Haarbesatz. Forceps ganz ausserordentlich klein, mit fein, aber tief der Länge nach geteilter Spitze. ♀ : Vorderschienen schwach gekrümmt; alle Beine einfach. Länge 12 mm, Breite 6 mm. »

Remarks. — Middle section of mentum (fig. 155) broad, rounded and narrowed towards the short, transverse, plane apical portion, with sharp median carina and deeply excavate each side of the latter. Elytra rather strongly convex, broader than pronotum, with bluntly rectangular humeral angles and slightly rounded sides. Primary rows with transverse, fine punctures, strongly impinging the secondary intervals, with the rows sharply impressed and lineate on sloping lateral and apical portions. Secondary intervals broad, with inconspicuous punctation, faintly convex discally but becoming distinctly to rather strongly convex laterally and apically, more or less distinctly covered with transverse, somewhat cicatricose wrinkles. In the ♂ the underside of anterior tibiæ deeply excavate, the inner contours appearing as if straight and simple, but under a certain angle of observation with densely pilose, preapical emargination which is angularly delimited proximally; the intermediate tibiæ with transversely projecting, long, sharply pointed preapical spine on inner contours, situated at about halfway between middle and apical angle; posterior tibiæ shallowly curved inwards on apical third, the inner contours very weakly dilated apically and there with a minutely prominent tubercle; the femora as in the description of *calcaripes*; the anterior tarsi moderately dilated, as the intermediate tarsi soleate below, much narrower than apex of anterior tibiæ but slightly broader than the slender preapical segment of antennæ.

Ædeagus. — Very similar to *E. modestus*.

Dimensions. — Length $11 \frac{3}{4}$ to 12 mm, width $5 \frac{3}{4}$ to $6 \frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Type locality. — «l'Oubanghi» (French Equatorial Africa, Ubangi-Shari). Type (leg. CRAMPEL) probably in Museum Paris.

Distribution. — Central and Eastern French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Central-northern Belgian Congo. — Cameroons : Molive near Victoria (type locality of *calcaripes*); Kamerunberg, Soppo, 730 m., 1912, V. ROTHKIRCH (1♀, T.M.). — Belgian Congo. North-western Oriental Province : Bambesa, X.1933, J. V. LEROY (2♂♂, 1♀, BCM.).

- In the ♂ the anterior tibiæ with a fringe of rather dense to scattered, squarrose pale bristles along median half, projecting beyond inner contours; the latter almost straight, inconspicuously emarginate on distal third.

[*Ectateus modestus* (FAIRMAIRE).]

(Pl. XIV, fig. 1; Figs. 156, 157.)

1887, *Anchophthalmus modestus* FAIRMAIRE, p. 282. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5611.

Original description. — «Ovatus, nigro-fuscus, sat nitidus; capite subtilissime punctato, antice utrinque late impresso; prothorace transverso, longitudine dimidio latiore, basi elytris paulo angustiore, lateribus rotundatis, basi breviter et parum sinuatis, margine postico utrinque acutis, dorso dense punctato, medio impressiusculo, ad

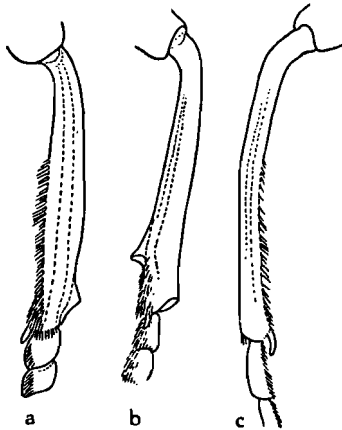


FIG. 157. — *Ectateus modestus* (FAIRMAIRE).

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

latera late depresso; scutello vix punctulato; elytris brevibus, convexis, lateribus rotundatis, apice obtuse acuminatis, dorso modice striatis, intervallis vix convexiusculis, dense transversim plicatulo-rugulosis; subtus punctatus. Long. 14 mm. — Sa forme courte, ses élytres convexes, à intervalles densément ridés, le rendent facile à reconnaître. »

Remarks. — FAIRMAIRE's description agrees almost literally with that of his *curtulus*, but, as he placed *modestus* to the *Anchophthalmus*, he did not refer to it, when describing his *Selinus curtulus* a few years later. In actual fact both species are very closely related and of subidentical shape and sculpture. In *modestus* the discal punctation of pronotum is coarser and more concentrated, the secondary intervals of elytra are more strongly uneven, rather densely and transversely rugose to wrinkled, and the legs are differently

shaped in the ♂. In this sex (fig. 157) the anterior and intermediate tarsi are soleate below as in *curtulus*, but the anterior tarsi are more elongate; the anterior tibiae are deeply excavate below, the inner edge of excavation bears a fringe of short and squarrose bristles, projecting beyond median portion of inner contours; the latter are very weakly and elongately emarginate on distal third, without densely pilose and constricted preapical portion; the posterior tibiae are more densely pilose on distal half of inner contours than in *curtulus*, but do not exhibit any apical dilation or tubercle; the intermediate femora are strongly dentate; the posterior femora are minutely dentate and furnished with a brush of dense yellowish hairs, as is the case in *curtulus*. Mentum fig. 156.

Ædeagus. — Apicale elongate, with strongly narrowed basal half of sides and subparallel, rather broad distal half of parameres. The latter completely and deeply divided, slightly gaping apically, with straight and broadly rounded apices. Penis and lacinia exposed, the former thin, the lacinia slightly broader and compressed. Basale about four times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 mm, width 6 to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Type locality. — «Landana» (Portuguese Cabinda). Type probably in Museum Paris.

Distribution (map 4). — (In both catalogues of GEBIEN, 1910 and 1938-1942, erroneously indicated as East African.) West African, from Gabon to the South-western Belgian Congo. — Portuguese Cabinda : Sassa-Zao, 1931, DARTEVELLE (2 spec., BCM.). — Gabon (1 spec., T.M.). — Belgian Congo. South-western Léopoldville Province, Bas-Congo District : Mayidi, 1942, P. VANEYEN (a long series, BCM.); Makaya Tete, XI.1915, R. MAYNÉ (2 spec., BCM.); Temvo, 1935, VANALSTEIN (3 spec., BCM.); Kuimba-Diambo, XI.1925, A. COLLART (1 spec., I.R.); Luali, IX.1937, DARTEVELLE (8 spec., BCM.); Moanda, VIII.1941, DARTEVELLE (1 spec., BCM.); Mayumbe, without specified locality, X.1939, J. J. DEHEYEN (4 spec., BCM.).

SELINUS sensu novo.

'1852, *Selinus* MULSANT & REY, p. 322. — 1853, MULSANT & REY, p. 97. — 1859, LACORDAIRE, p. 241. — 1870, GEMMINGER & DE HAROLD, p. 1915. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416.

Similar to *Monodius* and *Anchophthalmops*, but the anal sternite entirely marginate, except for a doubtful species (*S. plicicollis*), the ♂ of which is unknown. Head as in *Monodius*, with scarcely impressed supra-antennal surfaces, distally strongly dilated antennæ, non dimorphic maxillary palpi and tri-partite mentum. The pronotum transverse, with the sides subparallel or slightly dilated posteriorly, in a single case (*S. punctatostratus*) rounded and narrowed in front of posterior angles. Submarginal depression usually broad, rather well demarcated, but in the species of the *punctato-*

striatus group weak to absent. Base completely carinate and strongly bi-sinuate. Integument from almost smooth to rather densely but finely punctured. Underside of prothorax smooth or with scattered, rather strong punctures on episternum of prosternum; prosternal apophysis produced. Elytra slightly to distinctly broader than pronotum, shiny or sericeous, subparallel, with rectangular humeral angles. Primary rows from very fine and lineate to coarsely punctured; secondary intervals usually broad, from smooth to distinctly and densely punctured, flat to convex, the lateral intervals sometimes subcostate and then constricted by the coarse punctures of primary intervals. Pseudopleura as in *Monodius*, abbreviated apically. Metasternum very short. Anal sternite entirely marginate. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi strongly to very distinctly dilated, soleate below as are the intermediate tarsi; the tibiæ always with distinctive characters; the intermediate femora in two species (*S. raposoi* and *basilewskyi*) with a median tooth. Ædeagus quite different from that of *Monodius* or *Anchophthalmops*, of simple shape and with continuously converging sides of parameres, but suddenly exhibiting a peculiar structure in *S. infernalis* and *leakeyi*.

Dimensions. — 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 17 mm long.

Relationship. — This genus is rather heterogeneous, but readily recognized from all the preceding selinoid genera by the entirely marginate anal sternite, a particular which is peculiar to all the trigonopoid genera with the exception of *Bantodemus*. In habitus similar to the two selinoid genera *Monodius* and *Anchophthalmops*, it is sharply separated from the former by the marginate anal sternite and the entirely different, usually simple structure of ædeagus, from *Anchophthalmops* by the non-dimorphic maxillary palpi, the simple and inermous proximal sternites of abdomen and the non-spiniform parameres of apicale of ædeagus. The nearest ally appears to be *Anchophthalmops* on account of the similarly marginate anal sternite of abdomen and the rather well agreeing distinctive characters of legs in the ♂.

Type species. — *Opatrum planum* FABRICIUS.

Distribution. — Trans-Tropical, but of a discontinuous distribution. The *planus* group in Northern West Africa, the *punctatostriatus* group in Southern West Africa and the western part of Central Africa, and the *menouxi* group strictly East African, extending from Italian Somaliland to Central Portuguese East Africa.

KEY.

1. Anal sternite of abdomen with complete marginal sulcus. Pronotum without longitudinal convexity along lateral carina 2
- Anal sternite of abdomen with the marginal sulcus interrupted on apex. Pronotum with a longitudinal convexity along lateral carina.

[*Selinus plicicollis* FAIRMAIRE.]

*1897, *Selinus plicicollis* FAIRMAIRE, p. 123. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416, n° 5583.

Original description. — « Forme intermédiaire entre le *Selinus planus* et quelques *Anchophthalmus*, différent du premier par sa forme oblongue, sa taille, le corselet ne se rétrécissant qu'en avant, ayant sur les côtés un pli bien marqué, parallèle au bord externe comme chez les *A. clathratus* et *alternatus*, mais plus saillant; les élytres sont striées comme chez les *S. menouxi* et *trivialis*, les stries assez profondes, mais très finement ponctuées, plus fortement au bord externe, les intervalles convexes, paraissant lisses, mais couverts d'une ponctuation extrêmement fine, chaque point donnant naissance à un poil peu distinct. Le dessous et les pattes sont très brillants, parfois un peu rougeâtres; les tarsi antérieurs sont dilatés. Long. 13-15 mm ».

Remarks. — I know of this species only a ♀ paratype (T. M.) which agrees in the sericeous upper surface of body with the *Selinus* of the *menouxi* group, but is very well characterized by the broad and posteriorly subparallel pronotum which is scarcely narrower than the subparallel elytra, the longitudinal convexity on submarginal depression of pronotum (in this regard agreeing with *Oncotiphallops*) and particularly by the fine marginal sulcus on anal sternite of abdomen, distinct only on basal half of sides of sternite.

Type locality. — « Togoland ». Type (leg. L. CONRADT, coll. OBERTHÜR) probably in Museum Paris.

2. Disc of pronotum without or with irregular impressions, but not with a transverse impression in front of middle section of base on basal quarter. Primary rows of elytra either sharply impressed and lineate or with dense, fine to moderately strong punctures 3
- Disc of pronotum with a transverse, distinct impression in front of middle section of base on basal quarter. Primary rows of elytra never impressed or lineate, composed of rather widely spaced, free, very coarse to subfoveate punctures *platessa* group. 12
3. Elytra distinctly shiny, the secondary intervals with more or less dense but conspicuous and well perceptible punctation; in a single case the cuticle sericeous, when the intermediate femora are dentate in the ♂ (*S. basilewskyi*). Pronotum always with fine and more or less scattered punctation 4

- Elytra sericeous, the secondary intervals with extremely fine, hardly discernible punctation, appearing as if smooth; in a single case the punctures dense and more or less conspicuous, but then the pronotum with very dense, strong, laterally subconfluent punctation (*S. lundbladi*). In the ♂ the intermediate femora inermous *menouxi* group. **8**
4. Underside of prothorax punctured; prosternal apophysis less produced, with broadly rounded to subtruncate apex of horizontal portion; mesosternum not entirely excavate longitudinally, but with bunched up apical portion. Antennæ stout, with strongly dilated two preapical segments. In the ♂ the intermediate femora often dentate, the inner contours of anterior tibiæ simple, the posterior femora without brush, but with a fine stripe of subtomentose hairs in *S. raposoi*, the posterior tibiæ without fringe of squarrose hairs, but often with a broad stripe of sessile, subtomentose yellowish pilosity on underside *punctatostratus* group. **5**
- Underside of prothorax smooth; prosternal apophysis strongly produced, somewhat lanceolate and attenuate apically; mesosternum entirely excavate longitudinally, with the apical margin distinctly impressed along midline. Antennæ slender, with moderately dilated distal segments and only the penultimate segment being distinctly transverse, but of triangular shape. In the ♂ the intermediate femora always inermous, the inner contours of anterior tibiæ with prominent, subdentiform dilation in front of, or at, middle, the posterior femora with short brush on underside and the posterior tibiæ with fringe of dense hairs on underside, projecting beyond inner contours of tibia on apical half *planus* group. **7**
5. Sides of pronotum posteriorly subparallel or slightly dilated towards posterior angles; lateral portions either with fine, smoothed justa-lateral canaliculation or distinct submarginal depression. In the ♂ the intermediate femora with a sharp median tooth on inner edge of underside; the underside of anterior tibiæ with a small, rather inconspicuous, fine stripe of yellowish hairs on distal third; the underside of posterior tibiæ with a broad stripe of a yellowish, subtomentose pilosity on distal three-quarters **6**
- Sides of pronotum distinctly and briefly rounded and narrowed towards posterior angles posteriorly; discal convexity uniform, reaching the lateral carina, neither with justa-lateral canaliculation nor submarginal depression on lateral portions. In the ♂ the intermediate femora inermous; the underside of anterior tibiæ with a broad stripe of a subtomentose, yellowish pilosity on median two-quarters, but the underside of posterior tibiæ shiny and smoothed along midline.

[*Selinus punctatostriatus* (GERSTAECKER).]

*1854, *Eurynotus punctatostriatus* GERSTAECKER, p. 533. — 1862, GERSTAECKER, p. 286. — 1870, GEMMINGER & DE HAROLD, p. 1914.
 1910 b, *Selinus punctatostriatus* GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5585.

Original description. — « *Eurynotus niger*, subopacus, thorace antrorsum minus attenuato, disco subtilius punctulato, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis. — Dem *Eurynotus muricatus* KIRBY [= *Eurynotus* (s.str.) *capensis* (FABRICIUS) of *Oncotini*, cf. KOCH, 1953 a] in Grösse und Form nahe verwandt, doch durch die Textur der Flügeldecken leicht zu unterscheiden. Der Körper ist schwarz, matt glänzend. Der Kopf ist ziemlich dicht und deutlich punktiert, die Fühler gegen die Spitze fein greis behaart. Das Halsschild ist fast doppelt so breit als lang, von der Basis bis zur Mitte gleich breit, dann nach vorn schnell verengt, am Hinterrand tief zweibuchtig, wodurch die Hinterecken stark nach hinten vortreten; die Oberfläche leicht gewölbt, auf der Scheibe viel weitläufiger und feiner als an den Rändern punktiert. Das Schidchen ist deutlich punktiert. Die Flügeldecken sind bis zum letzten Drittheil gleich breit, nach hinten stumpf zugespitzt, mässig gewölbt, fein punktiert gestreift, die Punkte in den Streifen deutlich von einander getrennt, die Zwischenräume auf der Scheibe feiner und weitläufiger, nach den Seiten hin dichter und stärker punktiert. Die Unterseite ist runzlig punktiert und wie die Beine etwas glänzend. — Long. lin. 6 ½-7. »

Remarks. — Similar to *S. planus* but of much larger size. Head above with shallow impressions on supra-antennal surfaces. Middle section of mentum with carinate and strongly narrowed proximal two-thirds of sides and lobiform, plane apical third; median carina sharp. Apical segment non-dimorphic, in both sexes small and triangular, not broader than long. Pronotum broadest far behind middle, not quite twice as broad as long, with a transverse impression just in front of middle section of base. Anterior margin moderately emarginate, carinate only laterally. Lateral carina narrow, only slightly broader than the very fine basal carina. Lateral emarginations of base broadly rounded, with strongly produced posterior angles. Underside of prothorax with more or less dense to scattered, but rather strong punctures; apex of horizontal portion of prosternal apophysis broadly rounded and immarginate. Elytra rather strongly convex, with slightly obtuse humeral angles and sinuate lateral portions of base. Primary rows extremely finely lineate, with very fine, dense punctures which are only slightly stronger than those on sides of pronotum; with about 60 to 70 punctures in the fourth row; ninth row closely following

the pseudopleural crest. Secondary intervals very broad, plane throughout, covered with scattered, extremely fine but well perceptible, sharp punctures. Pseudopleural crest with extremely fine, posteriorly ill defined justa-lateral canaliculation, in dorsal aspect visible only basally and apically. Pseudopleura with sparse, extremely fine punctures, abbreviated posteriorly, impressed preapically, strongly narrowing on posterior two-thirds and there leaving exposed a portion of the ninth elytral interval. Episternum of metasternum with dense, rough, somewhat asperate punctation. Abdomen with rather dense, fine punctures, and longitudinal wrinkles on proximal three sternites; the punctures on the two apical sternites finer. The marginal sulcus on anal sternite strong and deep, considerably narrower than the demarcated apical margin. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi weakly dilated and soleate underneath, narrower than the apex of anterior tibiæ and about the width of the preapical segment of antennæ; underside of intermediate tarsi as in the ♀, not soleate, but with a row of long, dense bristles on both sides; inner contours of anterior tibiæ with very shallow, inconspicuous preapical emargination; intermediate and posterior tibiæ straight; the underside of anterior femora with a row of minute bristles along the strongly carinate inner edge.

Ædeagus. — Simple and rather small. The apicale with moderately and continuously converging sides. Parameres broad, deeply and completely divided, with straight and broadly rounded apices. Penis and lacinia exposed. Basale subparallel, slightly narrowing posteriorly, four to four and a half times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 14 to 17 mm, width $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 9 mm.

Type locality. — « Loanda ». Type probably in Museum Berlin.

Distribution. — Central-western Angola. — Luanda, VIII.1949, B. MALKIN (2♂♂, 2♀♀, M.C.A.); 30 km from Novo Redondo, on the way to Gabela, XI.1949, A. DE BARROS MACHADO (2♀♀, M.D.).

6. Body convex. Pronotum uniformly convex, without submarginal depression but with very narrow, smooth justa-lateral canaliculation. Underside of prothorax with coarse and rather dense punctation; the apex of horizontal portion of prosternal apophysis marginate. Elytra elongate, strongly convex laterally, the ninth secondary interval almost perpendicular and exactly lateral in position (caudal aspect); primary rows composed of rather strong punctures which are considerably coarser than the discal punctures of pronotum; secondary intervals with slightly denser punctation, distinctly shiny. Pseudopleural crest with posteriorly very narrow justa-lateral canaliculation; the latter together with a portion of the ninth interval plus the pseudopleural crest just

visible from above. Pseudopleura not occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra, but leaving exposed a portion of the ninth interval on posterior third. In the ♂ the underside of intermediate tarsi setiferous.

[*Selinus raposoi* n. sp.]

(Pl. XIV, fig. 2; Figs. 158, 159, 160.)

Closely related to *S. punctatostratus* but very well characterized by the presence of a median tooth on intermediate femora in the ♂. Agreeing with *punctatostratus* in the shape and sculpture of body,

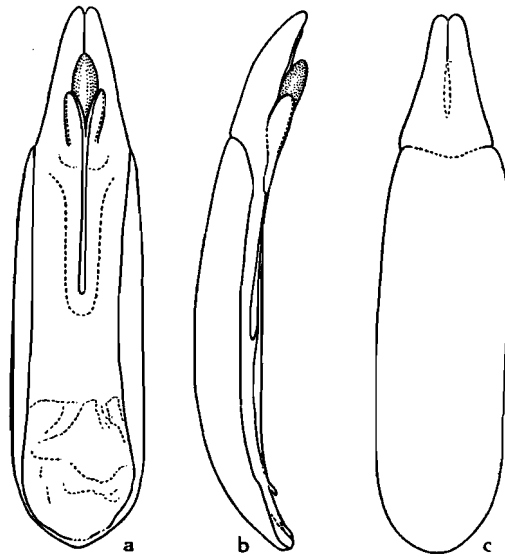


FIG. 158. — Aedeagus of *Selinus raposoi* n. sp.

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

but of smaller size, the punctures on head coarser and partially confluent longitudinally, the pronotum with considerably coarser punctation (which is extremely fine on disc in *punctatostratus*), stronger lateral carina, posteriorly subparallel sides, distinct justalateral canaliculation and more briefly rounded and deeper lateral emarginations of base. The punctation on underside of prothorax denser and coarser. The elytra of similar shape, slightly broader than the pronotum (as is the case also in *punctatostratus*), less strongly convex, with stronger sculpture. The primary rows less distinctly lineate, with coarser punctures; the secondary intervals with more conspicuous and concentrated punctation, becoming distinctly convex towards sides and apex. The justalateral canali-

culation slightly broader and well developed also posteriorly. Metasternum shorter, sculptured as in *punctatostriatus*. The abdomen only sparsely punctured discally, but with coarse punctures on sides of proximal two sternites. Anal sternite as in *punctatostriatus*. In the ♂ (fig. 160) the anterior tarsi rather strongly dilated, about as broad as apex of anterior tibiæ and broader than the preapical

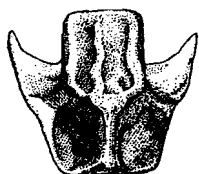


FIG. 159. — Mentum of *Selinus ramosi* n. sp.

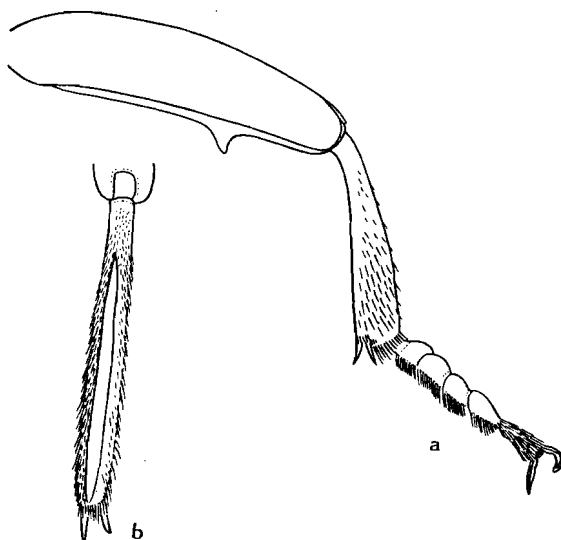


FIG. 160. — *Selinus ramosi* n. sp.

a : intermediate leg of ♂; b : underside of posterior tibia of ♂, exhibiting a broad stripe of subtomentose pilosity.

segment of antennæ; the inner contours of anterior tibiæ simple, but slightly curved; the underside of anterior femora without row of minute bristles, that of intermediate femora with strong tooth slightly distad from middle and that of posterior femora with a fine stripe of depressed yellowish bristles on proximal half. Mentum fig. 159.

Ædeagus (fig. 158). — Very similar to *punctatostriatus* but the apicale more slender, with slightly sinuate sides. Penis strongly dilated basally, lacinia with sharply pointed apices.

Dimensions. — Length 11 to 13 mm; width $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Distribution (map 6). — South-western Angola and the northernmost part of Ovamboland. — Forte Roçadas, Cunene District, X.1949, A. DE BARROS MACHADO (35 spec., types M.D.); Ovamboland, 1890-1891, A. ERIKSSON (6 spec., S.A.M.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of my friend Mr. AMANDIO DE MIRANDA RAPOSO, Administrador of the Cunene District.

- Body depressed. Pronotum with distinct submarginal depression on sides, but with only obsolescent justa-lateral canaliculation. Underside of prothorax with scattered and shallow punctures; the apex of horizontal portion of prosternal apophysis immarginate. Elytra short, very slightly sloping laterally, the ninth secondary interval oblique and dorsal in position (caudal aspect); primary rows with extremely fine, slightly elongate punctures which are as fine as the discal punctures of pronotum; secondary intervals with scattered, very fine punctures, with the cuticle becoming sericeous towards sides. Pseudopleural crest with equally broad and conspicuous justa-lateral canaliculation; the latter, the pseudopleural crest plus the ninth interval entirely exposed dorsally. Pseudopleura entirely occupying the ventrally reflected portion of elytra. In the ♂ the underside of intermediate tarsi soleate as are the anterior tarsi.

[**Selinus basilewskyi** n. sp.]

Closely related to *S. raposoi* and agreeing with the latter also in the distinctive characters of the ♂, except for the distinctly dilated and soleate intermediate and more strongly dilated anterior tarsi. Readily recognized by the finer sculpture of body, extremely fine and sparse on underside of hind body, and the depressed, less shiny upper surface. The aedeagus very similar to both the preceding species, but the apicale with the sides continuously narrowing in a straight line and the division of parameres not reaching the base of apicale dorsally.

Dimensions. — Length 11 to $13 \frac{3}{4}$ mm, width $5 \frac{3}{4}$ to $7 \frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Distribution (map 4). — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — Elisabethville Province: Luashi, XI.1938, F. FREYNE (13 spec., types BCM.); Source Lubilash, XI.1937, F. FREYNE (2 spec., BCM.); Malonga, IX.1937, F. FREYNE (3 spec., BCM.); Kafakumba, XI.1937 (1 spec., I.R.); Lupweshi, XI.1937 (1 spec., I.R.); Diolo, IX-X.1933, H. DE SAEGER (4 spec., BCM.); Kinda, ex coll. STAUBINGER (11 spec., BCM.). — Kivu Province: Kalehe, X.1937 (1 spec., I.R.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of my friend Mr. P. BASILEWSKY, chief of the Entomological Section of the Musée royal du Congo Belge, Tervueren.

7. Pronotum with posteriorly slightly dilated sides. In the ♂ the dilation of inner contours of anterior tibiae strong, subdentiform, situated close to basal constriction; the anterior femora strongly clavate and dilated at middle, with dense brush on proximal half of underside; the intermediate tibiae dilated and curved, the inner apical angle densely pilose but simple.

[**Selinus planus** (FABRICIUS).]

(Pl. XIV, fig. 3; Figs. 161, 162, 163.)

*1792, *Opatrum planum* FABRICIUS, p. 118. — 1793, HERBST, p. 215. — 1801, FABRICIUS, p. 90. — 1853 a, *Selinus planus* MULSANT & REY, p. 324. — 1853 b, MULSANT & REY, pp. 97, 99, pl. 2, figs. 11-13. — 1870, GEMMINGER & DE HAROLD, p. 1915. — 1906, GEBIEN, p. 211. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 416, n° 5584.

Description (ex MULSANT et REY). — « Corps ovulaire; longitudinalement en arc un peu déprimé dans son milieu; faiblement convexe; d'un noir mat. Tête densément et finement ponctuée. Épistome médiocrement échancré en arc. Antennes noires, avec les derniers articles moins obscurs par l'effet de leur pubescence. Prothorax élargi d'avant en arrière, plus sensiblement et en ligne un peu courbe jusqu'au tiers, puis plus faiblement et en ligne presque droite ou formant une sinuosité à peine sensible; muni latéralement d'un rebord un peu épais, sensiblement plus saillant ou relevé à partir de la moitié; à sinuosités basilaires assez profondes en forme d'angle très ouvert; rayé au devant de la base d'une ligne constituant un rebord étroit, plus marqué au devant des sinuosités, et interrompu sur son quart médiaire; une fois environ plus large à la base que long dans son milieu; faiblement convexe, un peu déprimé près des côtés dans sa seconde moitié; densément et finement ponctué. Écusson trois fois aussi large qu'il est long dans son milieu; arqué en arrière à son bord postérieur; ponctué. Élytres un peu plus larges au devant que le prothorax à ses angles postérieurs; à peine élargies jusqu'à la moitié ou aux quatre septièmes; faiblement ou assez faiblement convexes; à stries étroites, très apparentes et rendues plus prononcées par la convexité médiocre des intervalles; marquées dans le fond de points à peine apparents : la première postérieurement liée à la neuvième, la deuxième à la septième, la troisième à la sixième; les quatrième et cinquième plus courtes et encloses par leurs voisines. Intervalles assez faiblement convexes; moins densément et moins finement ponctués que le prothorax; le septième plus étroit au devant que le sixième. Bord supérieur du repli en forme de rebord un peu tranchant et relevé, ordinairement plus saillant au devant. Dessous du corps superficiellement ridé près des hanches de devant; ponctué sur le ventre. Postépisternums inégaux; plus larges au devant, moins de trois fois aussi longs que larges. Proster-

num rebordé; peu convexe. Pieds assez grêles. Cuisses postérieures droites. ♂ : Jambes de devant arquées, relevées en forme de petite dent vers l'échancrure qui termine leur arête externe; échancrées en dessous depuis le tiers de la base, en forme d'arc terminé à l'extrémité. Jambes intermédiaires simples et faiblement arquées; les postérieures presque droites. Quatre premiers articles des tarses

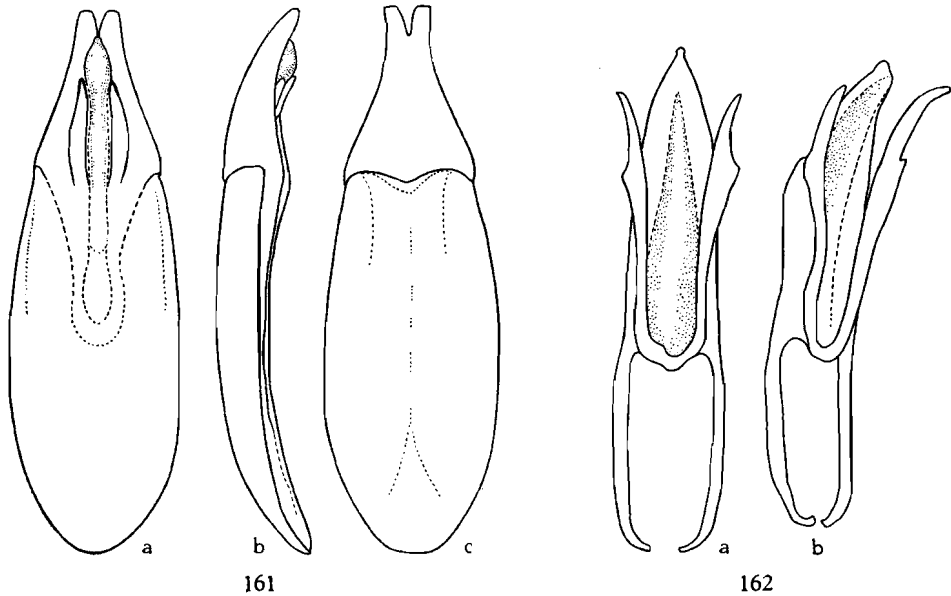


FIG. 161. — *Ædeagus* of *Selinus planus* (FABRICIUS) (a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c : dorsal surface). — FIG. 162. — The extracted penis plus lacinia of the *ædeagus* of *Selinus planus* (FABRICIUS) (a : outer surface; b : diagonal view).

antérieurs dilatés, surtout les deuxième et troisième. ♀ : Jambes antérieures et intermédiaires plus faiblement arquées, simples. Tarses antérieurs peu ou pas dilatés. Long. 11,2 à 12,3 mm, larg. 7,8 à 9 mm. »

Remarks. — Very similar to the species of the *punctatostriatus* group. The antennæ much longer and slender. The apical segment of maxillary palpi larger and distinctly securiform, broader than long and in the ♂ slightly broader than in the ♀.

The middle section of mentum with carinate and narrowing sides, but the apical portion not distinctly lobiform, smoothed, and the median carina substituted by a broad and obtuse median convexity. The pronotum with more strongly produced and sharp anterior

angles, with shallow submarginal depression but without distinct justa-lateral canaliculation. Prosternum with fine and somewhat asperate punctation, the episternum almost smooth. Elytra as in *punctatostriatus*, slightly less convex laterally, with sharply lineate

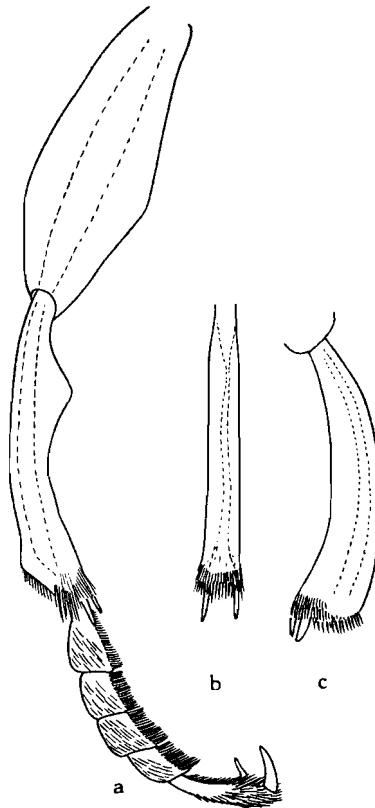


FIG. 163. — *Selinus planus* (FABRICIUS).

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

and finely punctured primary rows; the justa-lateral canaliculation well developed and entirely exposed dorsally. Abdomen with rather dense, fine punctation and irregular longitudinal wrinkles. Anal sternite with fine marginal sulcus. In the ♂ (fig. 163) the anterior and intermediate tarsi very strongly dilated and soleate, the anterior tarsi about the width of apex of anterior tibiæ and almost twice as broad as the slender preapical segment of antennæ; the posterior tibiæ very slightly curved, the underside densely covered

with squarrose, yellowish hairs on distal three-quarters, projecting beyond inner contours of tibia; the underside of posterior femora with fine brush of yellowish hairs on proximal two-thirds.

Ædeagus (figs. 161, 162). — Rather large, with broadened basale. The apicale with the sides strongly narrowed in a straight line on proximal three-quarters, thence with subparallel and briefly demarcated apical quarter. Parameres divided only apically, with slightly curved, rather broad and almost truncate apices. Apical portion of penis and lacinia exposed. Basale about six to seven times broader than the apex of apicale and three and a half times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 11 to 13 mm, width $5 \frac{3}{4}$ to $6 \frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Type locality. — « Sibirien ». GEBIEN, 1911, examined FABRICIUS' holotype (a small ♀) in the Museum Copenhagen and found it identical with MULSANT & REY's species.

Distribution. — North-western Tropical Africa. — French Guinea (teste MULSANT & REY; furthermore several specimens with the label « Guinea. BOHEMAN » and « Guinea. WESTERMAN » in M.St.). — Sierra Leone (teste MULSANT & REY). A large series of about 30 specimens with the label « Chama, Westafrika, H. BRAUNS » in T.M.

- Sides of pronotum almost subparallel on posterior half. In the ♂ the dilation of inner contours of anterior tibiæ weak, arcuate, non-dentiform and situated just in front of middle of tibia; the anterior femora not clavate, simple, with practically subparallel contours of outer lateral surface, bare; the intermediate tibiæ moderately dilated, with straight inner contours but the inner apical angle produced into a sharply pointed, short and inwardly bent spine.

[**Selinus striatus** (FABRICIUS).]

(Figs. 164 to 167.)

*1794, *Helops striatus* FABRICIUS, p. 440. — 1801, FABRICIUS, p. 161.
1906, *Selinus striatus* GEBIEN, p. 211. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5586.

Description (ex GEBIEN 1906). — « Ausserordentlich ähnlich *S. planus*. Das ♂ am Ende der Mittelschienen mit einem kräftigen rechtwinkligen Zahn, die Vorder-schienen sind nahe der Basis schwach gerundet erweitert, die Hinterschienen sind deutlich gekrümmt. »

Remarks. — This species is very similar to *S. planus*, but the size of body is smaller, the shape slightly more slender, the pronotum more distinctly subparallel posteriorly and particularly the secondary

intervals of elytra exhibit an extremely dense and very conspicuous punctation. By the last particular readily distinguishable from all the other *Selinus*. In the ♂ (fig. 167) the structure of anterior and intermediate tarsi, as well as that of posterior legs, as in *planus*.

Ædeagus (figs. 164, 165, 166). — Strongly differentiated from *S. planus* by the slender and subparallel shape of basale. The apicale

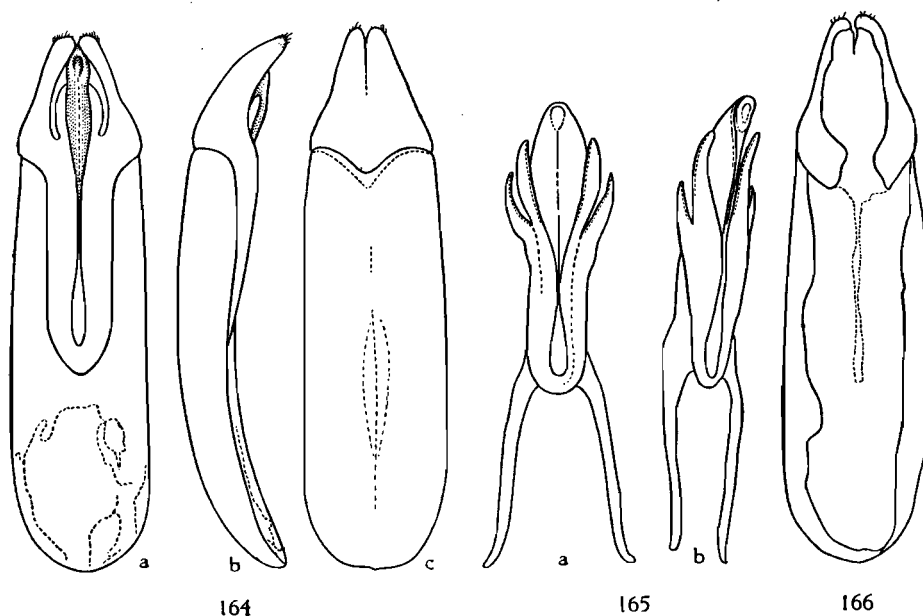


FIG. 164. — Ædeagus of *Selinus striatus* (FABRICIUS) (a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c : dorsal surface). — FIG. 165. — The extracted penis plus lacinia of the Ædeagus of *Selinus striatus* (FABRICIUS) (a : outer surface; b : diagonal view). — FIG. 166. — The dissected and emptied Ædeagal tegmen of *Selinus striatus* (FABRICIUS).

of similar shape, but more elongate and the median division of parameres produced backwards and reaching the middle of dorsal surface of apicale. Basale subparallel, not dilated, not quite three times as broad as apex of apicale, but more than four times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 11 to 11 ½ mm, width 5 ½ to 6 mm.

Type locality. — «Guinea». The ♂ holotype in Museum Copenhagen (teste GEBIEN, 1906).

Distribution. — North-western Tropical Africa. — French Guinea. — Ivory Coast : Oimbroko (2♂♂, T.M.). — Togo (1♂, T.M.).

8. Pronotum with extremely fine to moderately strong, more or less scattered punctures, with the intervals between punctures always much larger than the diameter of punctures. Punctures on head moderately dense, rarely slightly confluent; vertex without median carinula. Punctures on secondary intervals of elytra inconspicuous and sparse 9
- Punctuation on pronotum coarse and extremely dense, partially confluent longitudinally, with the intervals between punctures almost smaller than the diameter of punctures. Punctures on head coarse, extremely dense and longitudinally confluent; on vertex with longitudinal rugosities and short, badly defined median carinula. Punctures on secondary intervals of elytra conspicuous and dense.

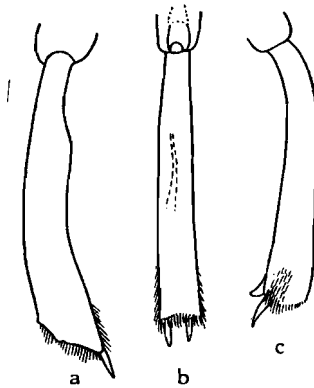


FIG. 167. — *Selinus striatus* (FABRICIUS).

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

[***Selinus lundbladi* n. sp.**]

Upper surface uniformly sericeous. Epistome sharply separated from genae and somewhat lobiform. Supra-antennal surfaces convex, without impressions. Middle section of mentum with sharply carinate and narrowing sides on basal two-thirds, lobiform, plane and coarsely punctured on apical third, with broad, obtuse and non-carinate median convexity on proximal two-thirds. Apical segment of maxillary palpi slightly securiform, broader than long (♀). Antennæ stout, with strongly dilated and transverse two preapical segments. Pronotum broadest at middle or basally, about one and a half times as broad as long, depressed, with very shallow but rather broad submarginal depression of sides. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, with strongly produced and sharp anterior angles. Sides posteriorly subparallel or very slightly dilated towards base, some-

times shallowly sinuate; lateral carina narrow, narrowing towards anterior angles, without justa-lateral canaliculation. Base sharply carinate, with broadly rounded lateral emarginations and rather strongly produced, slightly acute lobes of posterior angles. Underside of prothorax practically smooth. Apex of horizontal portion of prosternal apophysis broadly rounded and sharply marginate. Elytra very slightly broader than pronotum, subparallel, rather elongate, with bluntly rectangular humeral angles. Primary rows with moderately strong, round punctures which are not much coarser than the discal punctures on pronotum, with about 30 punctures in the fourth row, becoming very fine on apical declivity; the lateral rows sharply lineate and impressed; the ninth row closely following the pseudo-pleural crest. Secondary intervals broad, slightly convex, becoming rather strongly convex on sloping lateral portions. Lateral convexity strong, but the equally and well demarcated justa-lateral canaliculation plus pseudo-pleural crest entirely visible from above. Pseudo-pleura practically occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra; sericeous, with a few indistinct punctures. Episternum of metasternum obsolete sculptured. Abdomen with dense, partially confluent punctation on proximal three sternites, more strongly and densely punctured on anal sternite. The latter with moderately strong, complete marginal sulcus. ♂ unknown.

Remarks. — This species is remarkable by the dense and coarse punctation of pronotum, by this particular alone readily distinguished from all the other *Selinus*. It seems to be related to *S. menouxi* and *S. leakeyi*, both with fine and sparse punctation on pronotum.

Dimensions. — Length 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm, width 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Distribution. — South-eastern Tanganyika Territory. — Lukuledi (4 ♀♀, holotype M.St.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Prof. O. LUNDBLAD, chief of the entomological department of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

9. In the ♂ the apex of the underside of intermediate tibiæ bare, but either with a minute tubercle in front of apex, or subfoveate and with the apex of inner edge slightly produced backwards beyond apical margin of tibia. Size of body larger, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 mm long. Primary rows of elytra sharply lineate, with very fine punctures 10
- In the ♂ the apex of the underside of intermediate tibiæ with a dense tuft of yellowish, adherent hairs, neither tuberculate nor with produced apex of inner edge. Size of body smaller, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm long. Primary rows of elytra with strong to rather coarse, sometimes transverse punctures, less sharply lineate 11

10. Body broad. The sides of pronotum slightly dilated towards base; the latter only very slightly narrower than elytra. In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ straight, with minutely prominent tubercle just in front of apex; the underside with not foveate, but plane surface in front of apical margin.

[*Selinus infernalis* (GERSTAECKER).]

(Pl. XIV, fig. 4; Figs. 168, 169.)

*1854, *Eurynotus infernalis* GERSTAECKER, p. 533. — 1862, GERSTAECKER, p. 287. — 1870, GEMMINGER & DE HAROLD, p. 1914.
1910 b, *Selinus infernalis* GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5603.

Original description. — «*Eurynotus depressus*, niger, opacus, capite thoraceque crebre punctatis, elytris punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis convexis, subtiliter punctulatis. — Der Körper ist flachgedrückt, matt schwarz. Der Kopf ist dicht, an den Seiten sogar runzlig punktirt, die Querlinie, wodurch das Kopfschild abgesetzt wird, sehr undeutlich. Die Palpen und Fühler sind fein greis behaart, die der letzteren mit stark erweiterten Endgliedern. Halsschild um die Hälfte breiter als lang, nach vorn mässig verengt, mit stark hervortretenden Vorder- und Hinterecken, sehr flachgedrückt, nach den Seiten dichter und stärker, auf der Scheibe feiner und etwas weitläufiger punktirt. Schildchen einzeln punktirt. Flügeldecken an der Basis merklich breiter als das Halsschild, bis zur Mitte ihrer Länge gleich breit, dann allmählig verengt und an der Spitze gemeinsam abgerundet; sehr flach gewölbt, deutlich gefurcht, in den Furchen mit ziemlich tiefen, querstehenden, deutlich von einander getrennten Punkten besetzt; Zwischenräume stark gewölbt, fein punktuliert. Unterseite seicht punktirt, matt glänzend, Beine fein greis behaart. — Long. lin. 6.»

Remarks. — Very similar to *S. menouxi*, but of broader and larger shape of body, the pronotum broader, more strongly transverse, less distinctly subparallel posteriorly, but with the sides slightly dilated towards base; the latter less deeply bi-sinuate; the primary rows on elytra with fine to moderately strong punctures, with about 50 punctures in the fourth row; the secondary intervals rather strongly convex laterally. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tarsi soleate below, the former strongly dilated, but narrower than the apex of anterior tibiæ and about as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ; the anterior tibiæ thickened, curved, with a deep, oval, densely pilose median cavity on underside, the inner contours with a strong distal emargination which is sharply and angularly demarcated proximally at about middle of tibia; the intermediate and posterior tibiæ straight, but the underside of the former as described above;

the underside of anterior and posterior femora with extremely fine, somewhat pulverulent, yellowish pilosity on proximal half. The distinctive characters on anterior tibiæ more or less strongly developed and variable. Mentum fig. 169.

Ædeagus (fig. 168). — Peculiar and readily distinguished from the *ædeagus* of all the other *Platynotini*. The apicale basally distinctly projecting beyond lateral contours of basale, with sinuate

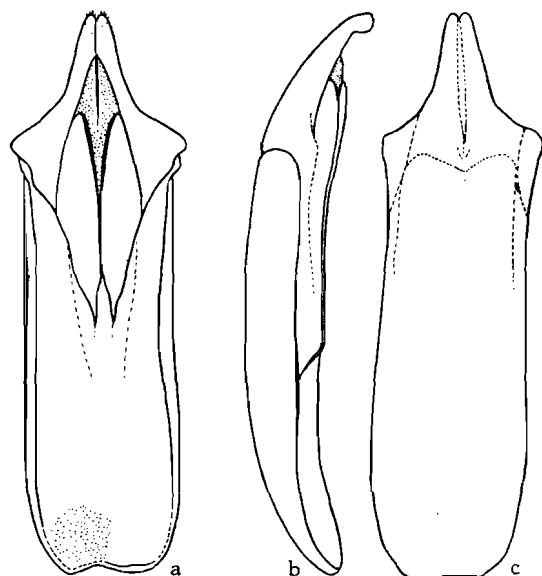


FIG. 168. — *Ædeagus* of *Selinus infernalis* (GERSTÄCKER).
a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right;
c : dorsal surface.

sides of the broad and transverse basal half; the latter strikingly demarcated from the narrow apical half by forming a slightly prominent, obtuse angle on each side. Parameres completely and deeply divided, weakly narrowing in a straight line on the narrow apical half, with the apices obtuse and shallowly curved ventrad; their inflexed alæ strongly dilated at middle and there forming the above described prominent angle of outlines of apicale. Penis and lacinia completely, but narrowly exposed. Basale subparallel, scarcely broader than the apicale between the prominent median angles of sides, about four times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 12 to 16 mm; width 6 to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Type locality. — «Tette» (Central-western Portuguese East Africa). Type probably in Museum Berlin.

Distribution. — From Central Portuguese Africa to the northern parts of the Tanganyika Territory. — Portuguese East Africa: Tette (teste GERSTAECKER); Beira, 1904, P. A. SHEPPARD (6 spec., S.A.M.); Dondo Forest, VIII.1953, BADHAM (1 spec., T.M.); Ngade, I.1904, P. KRANTZ (6 spec., T.M.); Pungwe Bay, XII.1903, P. KRANTZ (1 spec., T.M.). — Tanganyika Territory: Lukuledi (1 spec., BCM.); Lindi (4 spec., BCM.); Dondo Mountains (4 spec., T.M.); Micindani, F. SCHNEIDER (1 spec., T.M.); Mwika, VIII.1907 (1 spec., T.M.); Samburu, VIII.1932, C. G. MACARTHUR (1 spec., C.M.); Lake Yipe, VI.1913, BAYER (1 spec., BCM.); Usambara (5 spec., BCM.).

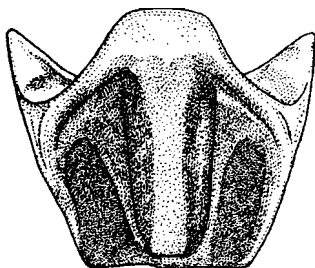


FIG. 169. — Mentum of *Selinus infernalis* (GERSTAECKER).

- Body slender. The sides of pronotum subparallel posteriorly; base considerably narrower than elytra. In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiae distinctly curved inwards distally, with minutely produced apical angle, but without preapical tubercle; the underside subfoveate in front of apical margin.

[*Selinus menouxi* MULSANT & REY.]

(Pl. XV, fig. 1; Figs. 170 to 172.)

- *1853 a, *Selinus menouxi* MULSANT & REY, p. 322. — 1853 b, MULSANT & REY, p. 97.
- 1870, GEMMINGER & DE HAROLD, p. 1915. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5592.
- *1871, *Opatrinus trivialis* GERSTAECKER, p. 60. — 1873, GERSTAECKER, p. 177.
- 1887, *Selinus trivialis* FAIRMAIRE, p. 284. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5591. — (=syn. nov.).

Original description. — «Corps oblong; presque parallèle depuis les deux-cinquièmes du prothorax jusqu'aux trois-cinquièmes des élytres; presque plan en dessus depuis la moitié du prothorax jusqu'à celle des élytres; très-faiblement convexe; d'un noir mat et un peu soyeux. Tête peu convexe; finement et assez densément ponctuée. Epistome échancré assez fortement. Prothorax élargi en ligne peu courbe jusqu'aux deux-cinquièmes ou un peu plus, presque

parallèle ensuite ou plutôt faiblement élargi en formant une longue et très légère sinuosité entre le milieu et les angles postérieurs; muni latéralement d'un rebord graduellement moins étroit ou plus épais à partir des deux-cinquièmes, convexe, saillant; à sinuosités basilaires en arc presque régulier; rayé au-devant de la base d'une ligne constituant un rebord peu étroit, uniforme, non interrompu; d'un tiers environ plus large à la base que long sur son milieu; très-faiblement convexe, finement et assez densément ponctué; marqué d'une dépression longitudinale ou d'un sillon très-léger naissant près des angles de devant et prolongé jusque près des angles postérieurs, plus éloigné, vers la moitié de la longueur du bord externe, vers lequel il se recourbe postérieurement; noté au-devant de chaque sinuosité basilaire, d'une dépression avancée presque jusqu'à la moitié. Écusson très petit; en triangle une fois plus large qu'il est long dans son milieu; lisse ou presque lisse. Élytres un peu plus larges en devant que le prothorax à ses angles postérieurs; presque parallèles ou à peine élargies jusqu'aux trois-cinquièmes; faiblement convexes; à stries très-prononcées, rendues plus profondes par la convexité des intervalles; marquées de points ou plutôt de courtes raies transverses, qui ne crénelent pas ou peu visiblement les intervalles lorsqu'ils sont vus en dessus (environ cinquante de ces points sur la quatrième strie): les première et deuxième stries presque terminales et postérieurement unies: les troisième et sixième liées, en enclosant les quatrième et cinquième qui sont plus courtes et pareillement unies. Intervalles assez faiblement convexes; lisses ou indistinctement pointillés: les premier et troisième un peu plus larges et un peu plus convexes postérieurement: le septième élargi et peu saillant en devant, sensiblement plus large que le sixième à sa partie antérieure. Dessous du corps peu luisant; lisse sur les côtés de l'antépectus; ventre à peine pointillé. Postépisternums presque parallèles; trois fois au moins aussi longs que larges. Prosternum rebordé; convexe. Pieds grêles. Cuisses postérieures droites. ♂: Jambes de devant arquées, graduellement et médiocrement élargies, échancrées en dessous après le milieu de la longueur. Jambes intermédiaires et postérieures à peu près droites, simples. Quatre articles des tarsi antérieurs dilatés: les deuxième et troisième un peu plus sensiblement que le quatrième et surtout que le premier. — Long. 12 mm, larg. 4,5 mm.

Synonymy. — GERSTAECKER's description of his *Opatrinus trivialis* agrees completely with MULSANT & REY's species. There is no doubt as to the synonymy of both species.

Remarks. — In the ♂ the legs very similar to *S. infernalis*; the anterior tarsi more strongly dilated and distinctly broader than the preapical segment of antennæ; the distal emargination of inner

contours of anterior tibiæ shorter and slightly moved more proximad; the intermediate tibiæ sharply differentiated and as described above; the inner contours of posterior tibiæ more or less distinctly and elongately emarginate on distal three-fifths and there more conspicuously hairy than in *infernalis*; the underside of all femora bare. Mentum fig. 172.

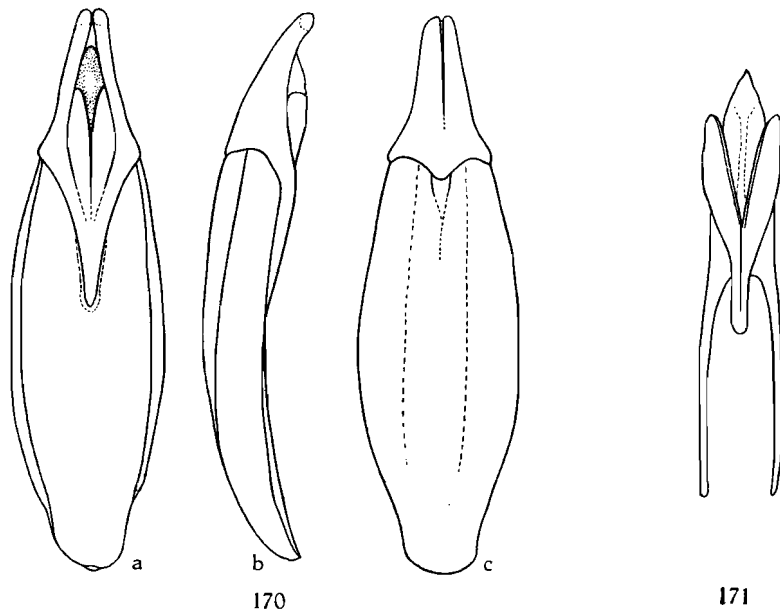


FIG. 170. — Aedeagus of *Selinus menouxi* MULSANT & REY (a: ventral surface; b: lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c: dorsal surface). — FIG. 171. — The extracted penis plus lacinia of the aedeagus of *Selinus menouxi* MULSANT & REY, outer surface.

Aedeagus (figs. 170, 171). — Strongly differing from *S. infernalis*, of rather simple shape. The apicale very slender and elongate, with the sides weakly narrowed in a straight line on proximal two-thirds, thence practically subparallel; the parameres completely and deeply divided, with almost straight and obtuse apices. Ventral groove leaving narrowly exposed the penis and lacinia; the latter simple as in *infernalis*. Basale broader than apicale and about three and a half to four times as long as the latter.

Dimensions. — Length $9 \frac{1}{2}$ to $12 \frac{3}{4}$ mm, width $4 \frac{1}{4}$ to 6 mm.

Type locality. — «L'Afrique?». Type probably in Museum Lyon.

Distribution. — North- and Central-western Tanganyika Territory and South-eastern British East Africa. — Tanganyika Territory: Nguela, Usambara (a large series, I.R.); Eastern Usambara Mountains, STUHLMANN (4 spec., C.M.); Moshi, BELLI (1 spec., Senckenberg Museum); Bagamojo (3 spec., T.M.); Dar-es-Salaam (5 spec., S.A.M., Senckenberg Museum). — British East Africa: Malindi, V.1940, G. W. JEFFERY (2 spec., C.M.); Arabuko Forest, V.1940, T. H. E. JACKSON (2 spec., C.M.); Rabai, I.1928, A. F. J. GEDYE (1 spec., C.M.); Mombasa (type locality of *trivialis* GERSTAECKER). — Zanzibar (3 spec., BCM., S.A.M.).

GEBIEN, 1938-1942, cites Madagascar as patria of *S. menouri*.

11. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae with small, ciliate median emargination, the proximal delimitation of which is weak and obtusely arcuate; the anterior tarsi moderately dilated, narrower than the pre-

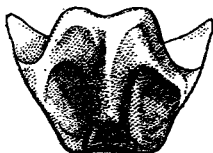


FIG. 172. — Mentum of *Selinus menouri* MULSANT & REY.

apical segment of antennæ or the apex of anterior tibiae; intermediate tibiae curved, with slight and obtuse inner apical dilation; posterior femora without brush on underside. Ædeagus simple, subparallel, with triangular, continuously converging outlines of apicale, and simple penis and lacinia.

[***Selinus elevatus*** (GERSTAECKER).]

(Pl. XV, fig. 2.)

*1871, *Opatrinus elevatus* GERSTAECKER, p. 60. — 1873, GERSTAECKER, p. 178. — 1910 b, *Selinus elevatus* GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5593.

Original description. — « Oblongo-ovatus, ater, parum nitidus, prothorace convexisculo, subsulcato, elytris late et profunde punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis convexis, disperse punctulatis. ♂: Tibiis anticis arcuatis, intus emarginatis ibique flavo-fimbriatis. — Kleiner als *Opatrinus trivialis*, übrigens von ähnlichem Umriss, bei gleich tief schwarzer Färbung, mit einigem, wenn auch schwachen, seidenartigem Glanz. Fühler von gleichen Längsverhältnissen der einzelnen Glieder. Kopf grober und besonders auf dem Clypeus auch gedrängter punktirt, die Stirn mit schwachem Längskiel, der Vorderrand des Clypeus mehr stumpfwinklig ausgeschnitten als bogig ausgerandet. Prothorax wenigstens beim ♂ erst von der Mitte anfangend und nach vorn schwächer verengt, im Bereich der Scheibe

etwas gewölbter, der Länge nach seicht gefurcht, die Punktierung relativ, wenn auch nicht absolut stärker, der Seitenrand feiner, weniger verdickt. Schildchen punktirt. Flügeldecken merklich kürzer, nach hinten jedoch kaum stumpfer zugerundet, die Punkte in den Furchen mindestens doppelt so breit als bei *Opatrinus trivialis* und letztere daher nur wenig schmaler als die Zwischenräume erscheinend; diese fein und zerstreut punktirt, gegen die Naht hin nur leicht, nach aussen jedoch allmählich stärker gewölbt und hier fast rippenartig erscheinend. In gleicher Weise wie der dritte mit dem siebenten, verbindet sich innerhalb derselben der vierte mit dem sechsten Zwischenräume, so dass der am meisten abgekürzte fünfte also doppelt eingeschachtelt erscheint. Prosternalfortsatz eiförmig abgerundet, fein gerandet, auf der Fläche punktirt; Mesosternum im Bereich der vorderen Hälfte fein gekielt, hinterwärts tief gefurcht. Hinterleib glänzend, fein und zerstreut punktirt, auf den drei vorderen Segmenten überall deutlich längsrisig. Beim ♂ sind die Vordertarsen nur leicht erweitert, die gekrümmten Vorderschienen innerhalb längs der grösseren Spitzenhälfte bogig ausgerandet und in dem oberen Theil dieser Ausrandung mit gelber Haarbewimperung versehen; ihre Rückseite ist grob schartig punktirt. Long. 8 ½ - 10 mm. »

Remarks. — *S. elevatus* is the smallest of *Selinus* species. It is related to *S. menouxi*, but of smaller, shorter and broader shape of body, the pronotum is more strongly transverse, similar to *S. infernalis*, rather densely and finely punctured, exhibiting a rather narrow submarginal depression, an obsolescent, very narrow, but not smoothed justa-lateral canaliculation, and often a fine, slightly impressed median line. The punctures of primary rows of elytra are variable but much stronger than in *menouxi* and *infernalis*, often rather coarse and transverse, in this case the rows almost broader than the secondary intervals; the latter are strongly convex to subcostate: the first and second primary rows are usually abbreviated basally and there coalescent.

Ædeagus. — Subparallel and elongate. The parameres continuously converging towards apex, with broad inflexed alae ventrally and very slightly bent, obtuse apices. Penis and lacinia simple, narrowly exposed. The basale not broader than the base of apicale, about four and a half times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 8 to 9 mm, width 3 ¾ to 4 ¼ mm.

Type locality. — «Kisuani und Endara» (North-eastern Tanganyika Territory). Type probably in Museum Berlin.

Distribution. — North-eastern Tanganyika Territory. — Kisuani, Endara (teste GERSTAECKER); Lake Yipe, VI.1913, BAYER (1♂ ♀, BCM.).

- In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ with a strongly projecting, sharply pointed tooth slightly proximad from middle, delimiting the median cavity on underside of tibia; the anterior tarsi strongly dilated, broader than the preapical segment of antennæ and about as broad as the apex of anterior tibiæ; intermediate tibiæ very shallowly curved to practically straight, with continuous inner contours from base to apex; posterior femora with fine brush of short yellowish hairs on proximal half of underside. Ædeagus specialized, with peculiar shape of apicale, penis and lacinia, as described below.

[**Selinus leakeyi** n. sp.]

(Pl. XV, fig. 3; Figs. 173 to 175.)

Related to *S. elevatus* and agreeing with the latter in the presence of an apical brush of hairs on the underside of intermediate tibiæ in the ♂. Apart from the peculiar structure of ædeagus differing from this species as follows. Size of body larger and somewhat intermediate between *S. menouxi* and *elevatus*. Head with finer punctures above. The antennæ considerably more elongate, with slender proximal segments and less strongly dilated distal segments. The apical segment of maxillary palpi more strongly securiform. The middle section of mentum broader, only very slightly narrowed towards the non-lobiform apical margin. Pronotum slightly broader, but of same shape, with the same dense, fine punctation and narrow submarginal depression, but without indicated median line and the lateral angles less strongly produced. Elytra as in *elevatus*, but the punctures of primary rows less coarse, never transverse, therefore the secondary intervals never narrower than the primary rows; the first and second rows usually not coalescent anteriorly. Secondary intervals broader, constantly much broader than primary rows, becoming strongly convex towards sides and apex, but never subcostate. The justa-pseudopleural canaliculation of sides narrower than in *elevatus*. The punctation of underside of hind body finer. In the ♂ (fig. 175) the anterior and intermediate tarsi strongly dilated and soleate below; the anterior tibiæ with deep, densely pilose, median cavity on underside, and the inner contours curved and narrowed, but practically subparallel on distal half behind premedian tooth; the inner contours of posterior tibiæ inconspicuously and elongately emarginate on distal three-fifths and there covered with a dense, very short, yellowish pilosity.

Ædeagus (figs. 173, 174). — The basal half of apicale broad and with almost subparallel outlines of sides, thence suddenly nar-

rowed to the subparallel apical half. The parameres deeply and completely divided, with more or less prolonged, obtuse to almost pointed, straight to slightly bent apices. Penis large, subparallel, with upper sulcus and spoon-shaped, broadly rounded apical orifice. Lacinia very peculiar by having the apical third angularly demarcated from basal thirds and transformed into a strongly and inward-

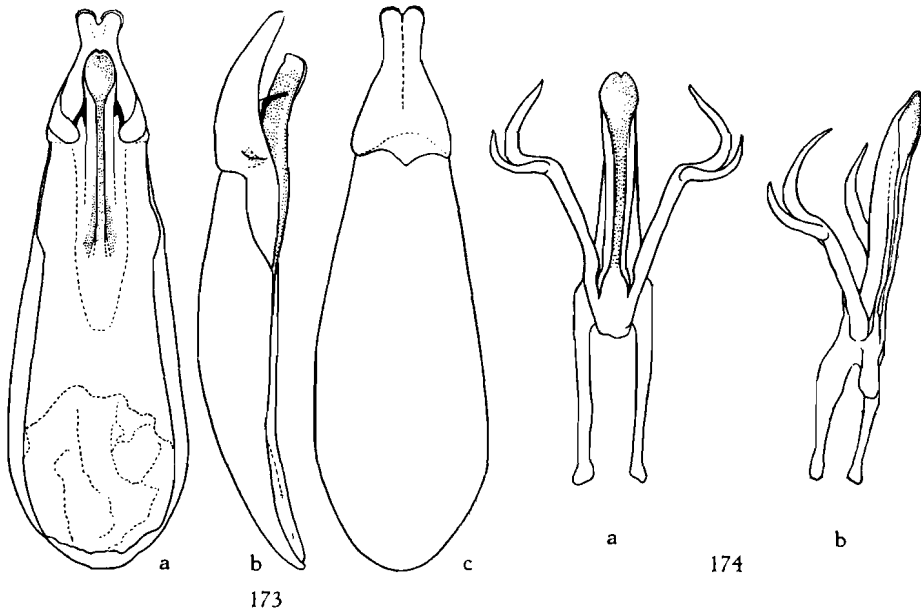


FIG. 173. — *Ædeagus* of *Selinus leakeyi* n. sp. (a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c : dorsal surface). — FIG. 174. — The extracted penis plus lacinia of the *ædeagus* of *Selinus leakeyi* n. sp. (a : outer surface; b : diagonal view).

ly curved, sharply pointed spine. Basale broad and subparallel on proximal two-thirds, with angularly demarcated and converging sides of distal third, on proximal portion about three times as broad as base of apicale, about three times as long as apicale.

Remarks. — This new species is easily recognized from all the other *Selinus* by the sharp premedian tooth on anterior tibiæ in the ♂.

Dimensions. — Length 9 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm, width 4 to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Distribution. — South-eastern British East Africa: Merifano, IX.1932, C. G. MACARTHUR (7 spec., types C.M.); Tsavo River, V.1913, BAYER (14 spec., BCM.); Samburu, VIII.1932, C. G. MACARTHUR (1 spec., C.M.); Malindi, VIII.1928, C. G. MACARTHUR (1 spec., C.M.); Kilifi, VII.1939, D. G. MACINNES (1 spec., C.M.); Lower Tana and Sabaki Rivers, V.1932, TURNER & MACARTHUR (1 spec., C.M.); Sekoke, VII.1932, A. TURNER (1 spec., C.M.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Dr. L. S. B. LEAKEY, Director of the Coryndon Museum at Nairobi.

12. Punctures of primary rows of elytra coarse, scattered but not subfoveate; the lateral intervals about as broad as primary rows or slightly broader. Pronotum almost smooth, with inconspicuous punctation. Upper surface of body moderately shiny.

[*Selinus platessa* FAIRMAIRE.]

1887, *Selinus platessa* FAIRMAIRE, p. 286. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5589.

Original description. — « Late ovatus, parum convexus, niger nitidus; capite sat parvo, indistincto punctulato, clypeo antice

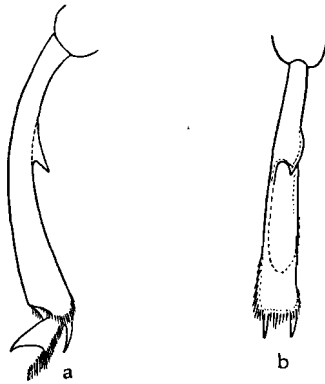


FIG. 175. — *Selinus leakeyi* n. sp.

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

sat fortiter emarginato; antennis basin prothoracis haud attingentibus, sat gracilibus, articulis 3-5 elongatis, 3° longiore, 6°-7° que paulo brevioribus, penultimis transversis, latioribus, ultimo subrotundato, apice compresso; prothorace elytris vix sensim angustiore, lato, longitudine duplo latiore, lateribus antice tantum arcuatim convergentibus, margine postico utrinque late leviter sinuato, angulis posticis latis, triangularibus, paulo retroversis, dorso lævi, ante basin transversim sulcato, sulco utrinque abbreviato et striola brevi longitudinali limitato, lateribus utrinque ante marginem sulcatulo; scutello minutissimo, vix distincto; elytris breviter ovatis, basi late truncatis, apice obtuse angustatis, dorso grosse substriato-punctatis, intervallis lævibus, convexiusculis, extus et apice magis convexis, epipleuris latissimis, lævibus; subtus lævis, prosterno inter coxas planato, subtiliter marginato, apice angulatim producto, mesosterno fortiter sulcato, pedibus sat gracilibus. — Long. 12 mm. »

Remarks. — This species is well differentiated from all the preceding species of genus by the broad, *Zophosis*-like shape of body, the very broad and subparallel pseudopleura of elytra, the smooth upper surface of body, the coarse and sparse punctures of primary rows of elytra and the transverse impression in front of middle section of base. The anal sternite is entirely marginate as in all *Selinus*. I know only of two badly preserved paratypes (S.A.M.), presumably ♀ ♀.

Type locality. — « Makdischu » (Southern part of Italian Somaliland). Type probably in Museum Paris.

- Punctures of primary rows of elytra subfoveate and rather dense; the lateral intervals considerably narrower than primary rows and impinged by punctures of the latter. Pronotum with rather dense, conspicuous punctation. Upper surface of body polished and strongly shiny.

[***Selinus foveipennis*** FAIRMAIRE.]

*1887, *Selinus foveipennis* FAIRMAIRE, p. 286. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5604.

Original description. — « *S. platessa* valde affinis, sed major, ovato-oblongus, nitidior, capite evidentius punctulato, antennis minus gracilibus, articulis 5 ultimis latoribus, transversis, ultimo oblique truncato; prothorace longiore, lateribus antice minus arcuatis et minus convergentibus, basi et lateribus similiter sulcato, angulis posticis similiter retroversis; scutello paulo evidentiore; elytris longioribus, apice magis attenuatis et acuminatis, foveis lineatim seriatis impressis, intervallis angustis, convexiusculis, subtiliter dense punctatis; subtus subtiliter coriaceus, prosterno inter coxas convexiusculo, marginato, apice angulato. ♂ tarsis anticis dilatatis. — Long. 13 à 15 mm. »

Remarks. — This species, allied to *S. platessa*, is strikingly characterized by the polished upper surface, the subfoveate, very coarse punctures of primary rows of elytra and the apically acuminate shape of the latter. There are only 18 punctures in the fourth row, separated from each other by very narrow, transverse intervening spaces (in *platessa* with 23 to 25 punctures). The pseudopleura are strongly narrowing towards apex and do not occupy the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra. The anal sternite of abdomen is entirely marginate as in the other *Selinus*. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi are rather strongly dilated and soleate below; the anterior tibiae are slightly curved distally, but not excavate on underside; the intermediate tarsi are weakly dilated and soleate below;

the femora are slender, without brushes on underside, simple as are also the straight intermediate and posterior tibiæ.

Only a paratype of this species is known to me (S.A.M.).

Type locality. — « Makdischu » (Southern Italian Somaliland). Type probably in Museum Paris.

PHYMATOPLATA n. gen.

Closely related to *Selinus* and agreeing with this genus in the entirely marginate anal sternite of abdomen, the abbreviated pseudopleura of elytra, the short metasternum, the constricted eyes, the submarginal depression on pronotum, the non-dimorphic maxillary palpi, the dilated anterior tarsi in the ♂, as well as in the subparallel posterior portion of pronotum and subparallel elytra. Differing by the strongly depressed body, the laterally not convex but only sloping elytra, a median sulcus on pronotum, the densely and coarsely punctured pseudopleura, and particularly by the presence of tubercles on secondary intervals of elytra, a feature which is quite unknown in the *Platynotina* but characteristic for the *Oncotini*. Monotypical.

[*Phymatoplate asperula* (FAIRMAIRE).]

(Pl. XV, fig. 4.)

1897, *Selinus asperulus* FAIRMAIRE, p. 121. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 277. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5395.

Original description. — « Ressemble beaucoup au *Selinus costulifer*, mais un peu plus petit et plus étroit, avec le corselet marqué d'un léger sillon longitudinal, les élytres moins courts, à stries presque lisses, les intervalles assez convexes, couverts de fines aspérités assez écartées et d'une ponctuation serrée, un peu ruguleuse; les pattes et les antennes sont aussi d'un rougeâtre obscur, les dernières plus claires et surtout bien plus grêles; les fémurs sont foncés; les côtés du prosternum sont plus lisses. Long. 9,5 mm. »

Remarks. — Head above densely and coarsely punctured, slightly rugose on vertex and there with a very short and fine median carinula. Mentum tri-partite, the middle section narrowing towards the truncate and non-lobiform apical margin, with obtuse median convexity. Apical segment of maxillary palpi securiform, only a little broader than long. Antennæ moderately accrescent towards apex; the preapical segment moderately transverse, but triangular. Pronotum transverse, depressed, with moderately broad, subparallel submarginal depression, shallowly bi-sinuate base and almost rectangular lobes of posterior angles. Disc, besides the median sulcus, with a few irregular, but very shallow impressions. Integument

very densely covered with strong, partially confluent punctures. Underside of prothorax with a few fine punctures on episternum; the prosternal apophysis produced, with broadly rounded and marginate apex. Elytra subparallel, basally inconspicuously broader than pronotal base, strongly flattened, acuminate apically. The primary rows sharply impressed, narrowly lineate, with fine and only partially distinct, but not too dense punctures; secondary intervals much broader than primary rows, practically flat on middle of disc, but very strongly convex to subcostate on lateral and apical portions, very densely covered with a strong punctation plus a longitudinal row of small tubercles evanescent on middle of disc, but reaching the base on lateral portions and very well developed on posterior half. The lateral portions only slightly sloping towards the rather broad justa-pseudopleural canaliculation of sides; the ninth primary row closely attached to the latter. Pseudopleura occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra, very densely and coarsely punctured. Abdomen with dense and fine, setiferous punctation, concentrated on anal sternite; the latter with fine and complete marginal sulcus. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tarsi soleate below, the former moderately dilated, narrower than the apex of anterior tibiae but almost as broad as the preapical segment of antennae; the anterior tibiae concave and smooth on distal two-thirds, slightly curved, but with simple inner contours; all the other parts of legs simple.

Ædeagus. — Simple. The apicale with converging and distally slightly sinuate contours; parameres completely divided, with slightly curved and obtuse apices. Penis and lacinia narrowly exposed. The basale subparallel, scarcely broader than the base of apicale and about five to six times as long as apicale.

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

Type locality. — « Ousambara » (North-eastern Tanganyika Territory). Type probably in Museum Paris.

Distribution. — North-eastern Tanganyika Territory, Usambara District. — Bumbuli near Mombo, 1.250 m, IV.1933, KOHL & LARSEN (1 ♂ ♀, Senckenberg Museum); Neu-Bethel, IV.1903 (1 ♀, T.M.); Amani. XI.1903, EICHELBAUM (1 ♂, T.M.).

ANGOLOSITUS KOCH.

1955 a, *Angolositus* KOCH, p. 448.

Diagnosis. — Upper surface moderately shiny, convex. Head above densely punctured, with the clypeal and epistomal sutures coalescent, fine and sharply impressed. Eyes completely divided by the subparallel and strongly elongate genal canthus; dorsal section large and roundish. Mentum

tri-partite, with strongly narrowing, laterally and medially carinate middle section. Maxillary palpi non-dimorphic. Antennæ with strongly dilated distal segments. Pronotum transverse, very densely and rather strongly punctured, convex, with only weakly to obsoletely indicated, narrow, sub-marginal depression. Sides posteriorly slightly dilated, sometimes practically subparallel for a short distance in front of posterior angles, with the very fine lateral carina being not broader than the basal margination. Base completely marginate, broadly and strongly bi-sinuate, but with the lobes of posterior angles almost rectangular and not distinctly projecting backwards beyond level of middle section of base. Lateral portions of prosternum rather densely rugose, the episternum dull and with fine, sparse, somewhat asperate punctures. Prosternal apophysis produced. Elytra a little broader than pronotum, rather short, subparallel, convex, with almost rectangular, non-prominent humeral angles. Primary rows not lineate, composed of rather fine punctures, with about 45 punctures in the fourth row. Secondary intervals with very dense and strong punctation, appearing distinctly uneven, due to very flat and irregular callosities of cuticle; very broad, rather flat, but convex apically and often also laterally. Pseudopleura often densely and strongly punctured, leaving exposed a narrow portion of the ninth interval posteriorly, not abbreviated, but with apically sharply carinate epipleura. Metasternum very short. Anal sternite with strong, broad and entire marginal sulcus. Legs non-dimorphic.

Ædeagus. — Simple and small. Apicale very short, triangular, with strongly and continuously converging sides; penis and lacinia exposed, the former broad.

Dimensions. — 8 to 10 mm long.

Relationship. — A quite isolated genus which does not reveal signs of any direct relationship to the other *Platynotini*. On account of the entirely marginate anal sternite it may be compared with *Selinus*, but is very sharply separated from this genus by the divided eyes, the very dense punctation and uneven cuticle of elytra, the well developed and carinate apical portion of epipleura, the not abbreviate pseudopleura and the non-dimorphic legs. Representing among all *Platynotini* the only phylum with divided eyes. Because of this particular, in correlation with the densely punctured and shiny elytra, recalling certain palæarctic *Litoborini* or *Dendarini*.

Type species. — *Angolositus sadabandeirus* KOCH, 1955.

Distribution. — Central and Western Angola, from the Huila District northwards to the Malange District.

KEY.

- Pseudopleura of elytra densely and strongly punctured. Prosternal apophysis less strongly produced, with broad and rounded apex. Body slender, the elytra more elongate, more strongly convex laterally, therefore the pseudopleural crest dorsally concealed behind middle; secondary intervals with very dense and strong punctation, but only weakly uneven cuticle.

Angolositus sadabandeirus KOCH.

(Fig. 176.)

*1955 a, *Angolositus sadabandeirus* KOCH, p. 449, figs. 10, 30.

Original description. — « Bare; shiny; black, tarsi and antennæ, sometimes also femora and tibiæ of a dark reddish brown, the sides of pronotum and epistome often of a transparent brownish tint. Head with extremely dense, in part rugosely confluent punctures. Antennæ with elongate proximal and transversely dilated distal segments; third segment slightly more than twice as long as broad; fourth segment much shorter than third segment, about one and a half times as long as broad; penultimate segment strongly transverse, two-thirds broader than long; apical segment roundish, considerably longer than penultimate segment, but slightly narrower. Pronotum broadest basally, there about two-thirds broader than long, with extremely fine, but deep punctures, becoming more concentrated and slightly rugose towards sides, especially on the shallow submarginal depression. Anterior margin deeply emarginated, with the marginal carina briefly interrupted at middle and strongly produced, with rectangularly rounded anterior angles. Sides strongly rounded and narrowed towards middle, then gradually and almost straightly dilated towards posterior angles; with very fine margination. Base bi-sinuate, sharply carinate, with sharp rectangular posterior angles. Episternum of prosternum sericeous, dull, covered with a rather dense, obsolescent granular sculpture. Elytra scarcely to very slightly broader than pronotum. Primary rows complete, with fine, but sharp and dense punctures. Secondary rows covered uniformly with dense, rather strong and quite obvious punctures; flat, becoming weakly convex towards sides, but strongly convex to subcarinate on apical declivity. »

Ædeagus. — Parameres converging towards apex, completely and deeply divided, with weakly gaping, slightly curved and obtuse apices; penis very large, about three times as broad as one of the styli of lacinia, with only very weakly narrowing, straight sides and

broadly rounded apical orifice; lacinia abbreviated, only half the length of penis, strongly compressed, with pointed apices. Basale subparallel, not broader than the base of apicale, about four to four and a half times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm, width $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 mm.

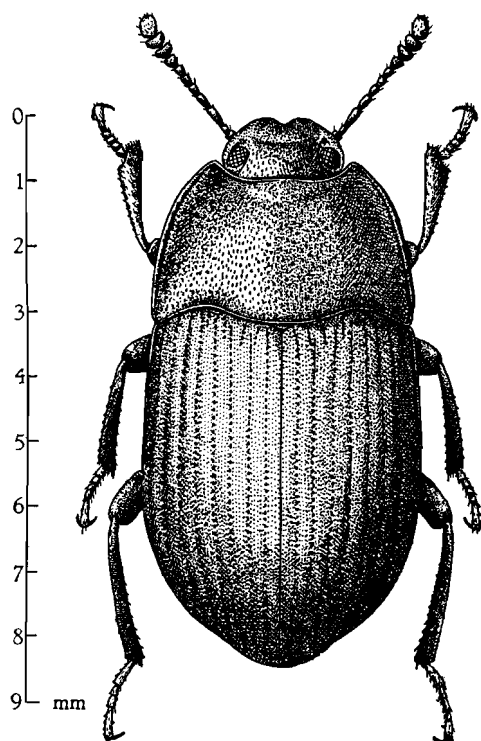


FIG. 176. — *Angolositus sadabandeirus* KOCH.

Type locality. — South-western Angola. — Huila Province and District : Sá da Bandeira (types in T.M.).

- Pseudopleura of elytra practically smooth, with only very shallow, obsolescent and sparse punctures. Prosternal apophysis very strongly produced, with attenuate, somewhat lanceolate apex. Body broad, the elytra short, distinctly depressed, with weakly convex lateral portions and dorsally entirely exposed pseudopleural crest; secondary intervals with less dense, somewhat smoothed punctures, but rather well developed, tuberculiform callosities of cuticle.

Angolositus rufimanus (HAROLD).

*1879, *Opatrinus rufimanus* HAROLD, p. 116.

1910 b, *Selinus rufimanus* GEBIEN, p. 278. — 1938-1942, GEBIEN, p. 417, n° 5588.

Original description. — « Ovalis, subnitidus, oculis bipartitis, capite thoraceque densissime punctulatis, elytris sat convexis, leviter punctato-striatis, interstitiis dense punctulatis et obsolete transversim impressis. — Von eiförmiger, ziemlich gewölbter Gestalt, mässig glänzend, schwarz. Der Kopf fein und dicht, fast runzlig punktiert, die Wangen gerundet und etwas wulstig verdickt, sie durchsetzen mit ihrer hinteren Spitze die Augen ganz und teilen daher dieselben in eine obere und in eine untere Hälfte. Thorax sehr fein und äusserst dicht gleichmässig punktiert, die Basis jederseits zwischen Mitte und Hinterecken ziemlich stark bogig ausgebuchtet, diese daher einen scharfen, auf die Schultern übergreifenden Winkel bildend. Schildchen quer, sehr kurz. Die Flügeldecken mit feinen, wenig tiefen Punktreihen, die Zwischenräume fein und dicht punktiert, durch schwache Quereindrücke etwas uneben; die breiten Epipteren flach, ebenfalls fein punktiert. Die Unterseite schwarz, Beine und Fühler heller oder dunkler rötlichbraun, die Tarsen rostroth. Die Fühler gegen das Ende ziemlich stark verdickt, Glied 3 etwas kürzer als 4 und 5 zusammen, die letzten 4 Glieder merklich verbreitert, Glied 11 gerundet. Long. 10-11 mm. — Durch die sehr deutlich halbirtigen Augen würde diese Art eigentlich der Gruppe der Pedininen angehören, sie stimmt aber in dem dreilappigen Kinn, dem beilförmigen Endglied der Maxillartaster, der jederseits ausgebuchteten Thoraxbasis und den verbreiterten Endgliedern der Fühler so völlig mit *Opatrinus*, besonders mit *elevatus* GERSTAECKER und *planus* FABRICIUS überein, dass über ihre Zubehör zu dieser Gattung kein Zweifel sein kann. Die an der Basis eingeschnürte mittlere Vorragung des Kinns und die in beiden Geschlechtern einfachen Vorderfüsse gestatten eine sichere Scheidung der Opatrinen von den habituell mitunter äusserst ähnlichen Eurynoten. »

Remarks. — I did not know this species at the time of my description of *Angolositus sadabandeirus*. According to a specimen from Bimbe, it appears to be closely allied to my species but specifically different.

Type locality. — « Pungo Andongo » (North-western Angola). Type probably in Museum München.

Distribution. — North-western and Central Angola: Malange Province and District (Pungo Andongo); Benguela Province and Huambo District (Bimbe, 1 spec., T.M.).