

Notes on the systematics of the African Nitidulidae (Coleoptera)

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Abstract – In this paper the following new species are described from Africa: *Carpophilus* (*Carpophilus*) *africanus*, *C. (C.) celisi*, *C. (Myothorax) congoensis*, *C. (M.) jolivetii*, *C. (M.) mimicus*, *Urophorus* (*Anophorus*) *grossopunctatus*, *Pria* *impulchra*, *P. kenyaensis*, *P. parviclava*, *P. transvaalensis*, *Meligethes* (*Chromogethes*) *amicus*, *M. (C.) cultus*, *M. (C.) involutus*, *M. (C.) profundopunctatus*, *M. (C.) schulzei*, *M. (C.) violascens*, *M. (C.) vitabundus*, *M. (Clypeogethes) merkli*, *Aethina* (*Circopes*) *longicollis*, *A. (C.) parvula*, *Brachypeplus* (*Brachypeplus*) *amplus*. *Grouvellepeplus* gen. n. is proposed for *Brachypeplus acuminatus* GROUVELLE, 1919 (type-species) and *G. endroedyi* sp. n. – both species of the new genus are from the Equatorial Africa. *Tokocillaeus* gen. n. is proposed for *Cillaeus linearis* ERICHSON, 1843 and *Paracillaeopsis* subgen. n. for pubescent species of the genus *Cillaeus* LAPORTE, 1835. The taxa *Leiopeplus* MURRAY, 1864 and *Liparoepelus* MURRAY, 1864 are raised to generic rank, and designation of type-species are designated for them and for the genus *Cillaeus*. The taxa *Cillaeus*, *Xanthopeplus* FAIRMAIRE, 1880 and *Paracillaeopsis* subgen. n. are considered as subgenera of the same genus. The genus *Idosoronia* SCHAUFUSS, 1891 is included in the subfamily Cillaeinae, but the genus *Ecnomaeus* ERICHSON, 1843 is transferred from it to the subfamily Epuraeinae. *Brachypeplus tachinoides* GROUVELLE, 1915 is regarded as a member of the subfamily Maynipeplinae with unclear position. Lectotype designation for *Carpophilus* (*Carpophilus*) *bistigma* GROUVELLE, 1908, *Aethina* (*Circopes*) *rotundata* GROUVELLE, 1896, *A. (C.) pubescens* GROUVELLE, 1906 (not ERICHSON, 1843) and *A. (C.) tomentosa* GROUVELLE, 1906 is given. New synonymies proposed: *Pria adusta* COOPER, 1982 = *P. unicolor* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *P. basilewskyi* KIREJTSHUK, 1980 = *P. coenosa* COOPER, 1982, syn. n. and *P. coenosa australis* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *P. biplagiata* KIREJTSHUK, 1980 = *P. marginata* COOPER, 1982, syn. n. and *P. nigrifrons* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *P. curta* COOPER, 1982 = *P. fulviceps* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *P. hildebrandti* GROUVELLE, 1913 = *P. ferruginea* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *P. pauli* GROUVELLE, 1908 = *P. ochracea* COOPER, 1982, syn. n. and *P. rufipes* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *P. pulchra* KIREJTSHUK, 1980 = *P. pilicornis* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *P. umbrosa* COOPER, 1982 = *P. fragilis* COOPER, 1982, syn. n. and *P. nitens* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *P. weisei* GROUVELLE, 1908 = *P. aerata* COOPER, 1982, syn. n.; *Aethina* (*Circopes*) *africana* GROUVELLE, 1909 = *A. (C.) philippinensis* GROUVELLE, 1916; *A. (C.) rotundata* = *A. (C.) pubescens* GROUVELLE, 1906, syn. n. (not ERICHSON, 1843) and *A. (C.) tomentosa* syn. n. The names *Carpophilus* (*Carpophilus*) *bisignatus* BOHEMAN, 1851 and *C. (C.) bistigma* GROUVELLE, 1908 seemed to be proposed for the representatives of the same species, however, the type specimen of the first name is female and at the moment cannot be unequivocally interpreted. The species named here as *Pria concolor* GROUVELLE, 1899 (paralectotype studied by the au-

thor) can be synonymized with *P. obscura* COOPER, 1982 and *P. puncticollis* COOPER, 1982, the type series of which were checked by the author (if the lectotype designated by COOPER is conspecific with the mentioned paralectotype). *Pria nigricans* GROUVELLE, 1899 is recognized as a species distinct from *P. magna* REITTER, 1872, although the names *P. nigricans* and *P. ruficollis* GROUVELLE, 1899 are regarded as synonyms. Keys to the species of subgenus *Chromogethes* KIREJTSHUK, 1989 of the genus *Meligethes* STEPHENS, 1830, and the subgenus *Circopes* REITTER, 1873 of the genus *Aethina* ERICHSON, 1843 as well as to the Afro-Madagascan genera of the subfamily Cillaecinae, and some new data on distribution of different species are also given. With 129 figures.

Key words – Coleoptera, Nitidulidae, new genera, new subgenera, new species, identification keys, Africa.

INTRODUCTION

The African fauna of the Nitidulidae still remains rather little known. On the one hand, a lot of interesting localities have not been visited by coleopterists who collected this family and, on the other hand, only a small part of the collected species have been described. Most specimens and species collected in Africa and deposited in different museums are still waiting for the attention of coleopterists. In many cases, even common species need some revisionary efforts. This paper is devoted to get some progress in study on the African Nitidulidae. One stimulus to prepare was connected with sorting out specimens returned to the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest) from the Transvaal Museum (Pretoria) after a long-term loan by the late SEBASTIAN ENDRŐDY-YOUNGA. Another reason for compilation of this paper is the author's cooperation with the Berlin entomologists in the Humboldt University, who participate in the programme of zoological research in Namibia and other countries of South Africa. The author also intends to clarify taxonomic situation in some poorly known groups, such as *Pria* STEPHENS, 1829, *Meligethes* STEPHENS, 1830, *Circopes* REITTER, 1873 and *Brachypeplus* ERICHSON, 1842.

DEPOSITORIES

AMNY – American Museum of Natural History, New York; CAS – Californian Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; CUO – Carleton University, Ottawa; DEI – Deutsche Entomologische Institute, Eberswalde-Finow; FMNH – Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; HNHM – (Hungarian Natural History Museum) Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest; MAK – Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn; MIZW – Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warszawa; MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; MRAC – Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren; MSNG – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa; NHL –

Natural History Museum, London; NMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel; NMNW – National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek; NMW – Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien; NRS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm; RMNH – Rijkmuseum Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden; SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart; TMP – Transvaal Museum, Pretoria; ZISP – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg; ZMB – Zoologisches Museum at Humboldt-University, Berlin; ZML – Zoologiska Museet at Lund University; ZMO – Zoologisk Museum at Oslo University; ZMUC – Zoologisk Museum at Copenhagen University; ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich.

DESCRIPTIONS AND OTHER TAXONOMICAL NOTES

Subfamily Carpophilinae

Genus *Carpophilus* STEPHENS, 1830

Subgenus *Carpophilus* STEPHENS, 1830

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) africanus sp.n.

(Figs 1–7)

Specimens examined – **Togo**: **holotype** (ZMB) and 4 **paratypes** (ZISP, ZMB) – “Bismarckburg, 17.XI.1892, Conradt” (named by J. JELÍNEK as *C. delkescampi*); other **paratypes**: **Ghana**: 1 (HNHM) – “7 km N Jeji, 4–8.I.1969, B. Entz”; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: 7 (MRAC, ZISP) – “Mayidi, 1943, P. van Eyen”; **Kenya**: 1 (ZMB) – “Narobi, III.15, Tanga, D.O. Afr., Mettner”; **Tanzania**: 1 (ZSM) – “Tanganjika, Congea, Paramiho, 1000 m, 25–26.XI.1958, C. Lindemann”; **Kenya or Tanzania**: 6 (HNHM, ZISP): “Africa or., Katona”, “Gibdo, 907.V”; **Namibia**: 2 (NMNW, ZISP) – “1 km SW Qonisha River, at: 17°56'S, 22°37'E, West Caprivi Park, 04–10.IV.1990, E. Marais, Pres. & Bait traps”; 1 (NMNW) – “Maniwa River, at: 17°48'S, 23°05'E, West Caprivi Park, 04–10.IV.1990, E. Marais, Pres. & Bait traps”; **Madagascar**: 2 **paratypes** (ZISP, ZSM) – “Maroantsetra, VII–XI.1946”.

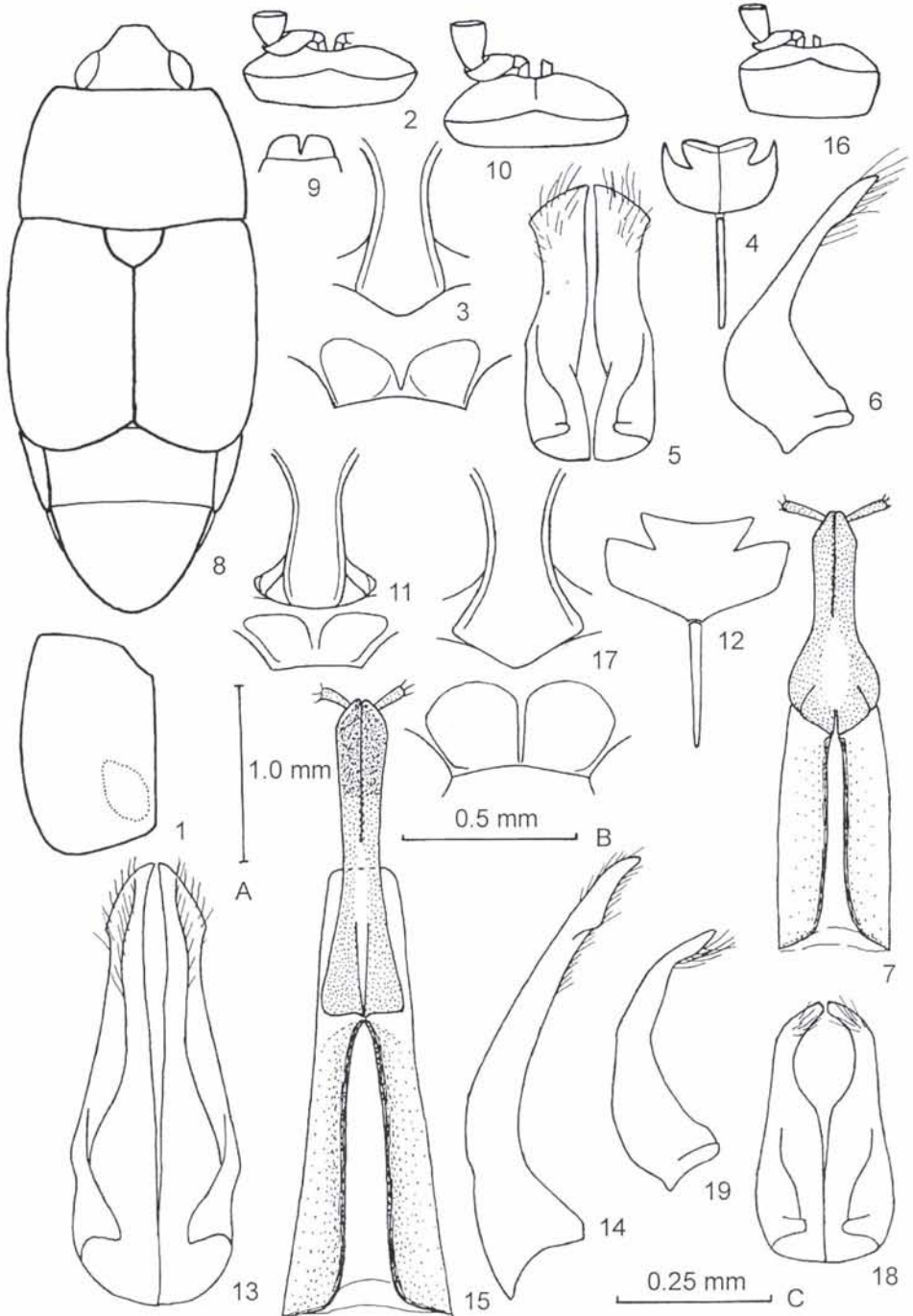
Description of male (holotype) – Mostly in comparison with *C. (C.) hemipterus*. Length 2.8, width 1.4, height 0.9 mm. Dark brown, almost black, ventral side of head, hypomera, epipleura, ventrites and appendages (except dark antennal club) somewhat paler and each elytron with a small yellow spot before apex; moderately shining; dorsum with very fine and slightly conspicuous hairs. Head and pronotal surface with distinct and regular punctures, diameter of which is almost twice bigger than that of eye facets, interspaces between them nearly as a puncture diameter on head and somewhat broader on pronotum, with cellular microreticulation. Elytra about as punctated as head and pronotum, but punctures partly elongate and with interspaces somewhat smoothed. Metasternum with smaller and sparser punctures than those on dorsal sclerites, with smooth interspaces. Uncovered tergites with small, shallow and not quite regular punctures slightly larger than eye facets, interspaces between them more or less broader than puncture diameter, with contrasting microreticulation. Last labial palpomere almost as long as wide at oblique apex. Prosternum with very large punctures and with a sharp shining carina on its process. Antennae slightly shorter than width of head, with antennomere 3 significantly shorter than antennomere 2 and subovoid club comprising 2/7 of total antennal length (about 1.25 as long as wide). Pronotum subtrapezoid with lateral edges slightly narrowed at angular posterior corners. Elytra 9/10 as long as wide combined. Tegmen well sclerotized.

Variability – Length 2.2–3.2 mm. Many paratypes from Tanzania, Namibia and Madagascar have coloration and spots on elytra similar to the holotype, i.e. they look rather like *C. (C.) bifenestratus* MURRAY, 1964 or *C. (C.) binotatus* MURRAY, 1864, while the remaining paratypes are more similar to *C. (C.) hemipterus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) or *C. (C.) quadrisignatus* ERICHSON, 1843, i.e. they are brownish with humeral yellowish humeral spots and lightened elytral apices. Last labial palpomere is rather variable and very frequently somewhat longer than wide at truncate or oblique apex. Antennal club is usually darker than stem (flagellum), however, sometimes very light, and with shape subtriangular to suboval. Prosternal process is usually with a distinct and shining carina, although sometimes the carina is somewhat smoothed. The ridges of distal plate are somewhat variable in both shape and level of development, paramedian depressions are almost round to slightly transverse.

Diagnosis – This new species in its aedeagal characters is rather similar to the species closely related to *C. (C.) ligatus* MURRAY, 1864; *C. (C.) delkeskampi* HISAMATSU, 1963; *C. (C.) indicus* HISAMATSU, 1963; *C. (C.) jelineki* AUDISIO et KIREJTSHUK, 1988 than to other species of the *hemipterus* group, including both externally similar mentioned species [*C. (C.) hemipterus* or *C. (C.) quadrisignatus*] and the species with the only small yellow spot on each elytron: *C. (C.) bifenestratus*; *C. (C.) bipustulatus* (HEER, 1841); *C. (C.) bisignatus* BOHEMAN, 1851; *C. (C.) binotatus*; *C. (C.) spinosus* KIREJTSHUK, 1995 and *C. (C.) tegmenalis* KIREJTSHUK, 1995. The variability of the new species seems to be as great as in *C. (C.) delkeskampi* (KIREJTSHUK, in press). In contrast to the first four species mentioned above, this new species usually has a very small yellow spot at inner subapical corner of each elytron as well as lateral lobes of tegmen with subrectilinear inner outline and with weakly externally projecting subapical expansion, meanwhile the 4 other species, as a rule, have larger spots on elytra as well as the inner outline of lateral lobes of tegmen in *C. (C.) delkeskampi* and *C. (C.) indicus* are rather concave at apices, but these lobes of *C. (C.) jelineki* are rather peculiar and only apices of tegmen of *C. (C.) ligatus* are similar in shape to those of the new species, although the entire tegmen of *C. (C.) ligatus* is much longer and distinctly less curved. The lateral lobes of tegmen of the new species have an outline more parallel than those in other compared species (in dorsal view). Many paratypes of



Figs 1–19. Species of subgenus *Carpophilus* sensu stricto of genus *Carpophilus* [Carpophilinae] (orig.). **1–7:** *C. (C.) africanus* sp. n., 1 = elytron with dotted outline of yellow spot, dorsal; 2 = mentum with labial palpus, ventral; 3 = prosternal process and distal plate of mesosternum, ventral; 4 = ventral plate and *spiculum gastrale*; 5 = tegmen, ventral; 6 = tegmen, lateral; 7 = ovipositor, ventral. **8–15:** *C. (C.) celisi* sp. n., 8 = body, dorsal; 9 = anterior part of frons; 10 = mentum with labial palpus, ventral; 11 = prosternal process and distal plate of mesosternum, ventral; 12 = ventral plate and *spiculum gastrale*; 13 = tegmen, ventral; 14 = tegmen, lateral; 15 = ovipositor, ventral. **16–19:** *C. (C.) bistigma* Grouvelle, 1908, 16 = mentum with labial palpus, ventral; 17 = prosternal process and distal plate of mesosternum, ventral; 18 = tegmen, ventral; 19 = tegmen, lateral. Scales: A – to Figs 1, 8; B – to Figs 2–3, 9–11, 16–17; C – to Figs 4–7, 12–15, 18–19



the new species are very similar to typical representatives of *C. (C.) hemipterus* and can be separated from them only by the prosternal process with highly raised and shining median carina [this carina in *C. (C.) hemipterus* is moderately raised and more or less dull] and completely different structure of tegmen. Besides it, the ridges restricted to the distal plate of mesosternum are much more raised in the new species than in *C. (C.) hemipterus*.

Notes – The form, for which a new species name is here appropriated, has some certain distinctness in both structural characters and distribution. Its affinities to *C. (C.) delkeskampi* or to other, closely related species (KIREJTSHUK, in press), which spread in the Indo-Malayan region, need a further study. As it is known at the moment, the distribution of this new species seems to be restricted to Africa and Madagascar, although it is also probable that this new species like other relatives of *C. (C.) delkeskampi* can be introduced elsewhere due to human activity. Thus, the pair of *C. (C.) africanus* sp.n. and *C. (C.) delkeskampi* can have distributional relations very comparable with those in the pair of *C. (C.) bifenestratus* and *C. (C.) binotatus*. Therefore, the record of *C. (C.) delkeskampi* in Sierra Leone (AUDISIO 1982) can be regarded as quite probable, but further confirmation is required.

Etymology – The name of this new species is created from the name of the continent.

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) bistigma GROUVELLE, 1908
(Figs 16–19)

? *Carpophilus (Carpophilus) bisignatus* BOHEMAN, 1851
Carpophilus (Carpophilus) bistigma GROUVELLE, 1908

Specimens examined – **Republic of South Africa**: holotype, female (NRS) – “Caffraria, “J. WAHLB.”, “type” (designated by S. Endrődy-Younga as lectotype but not published); **Cameroon**: lectotype, male (DEI), here designated – “Biafra, Cabo, J. Juarf., VII.1901, Escalera” (designated by S. Endrődy-Younga as lectotype but not published); **Togo**: 4 (FMNH) – “Togo”, “typ.” “*bistigma* Kr.”; **Equatorial Guinea (Macias Nguema Biyogo)**: 4 (ZISP, ZMB) – “Span. Guinea, Nkolentagan, XI.07–V.08, G. Tessmann”; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: 7 (MRAC, ZISP) – “Lulua: Kapanga, II–1933, F.G. Overlaet”; **Angola, Zambia or Mozambique**: 1 (FMNH) – “Zambesi, Boroma”. *Additional specimens*. **Cameroon**: 1 female (ZMB) – “Neu-Kamerun, N1636–1745, Tessmann” (named by J. JELÍNEK as *C. bistigma*); **Gabun**: 1 female (ZMB) – “Sibange. fovin, 15.9–20.10.84, R. Büttner” (named by J. JELÍNEK as *C. bistigma*).

Notes – This species is well characterised by rather robust body (length of holotype of *C. bisignatus* is 3.0 mm and that of lectotype of *C. bistigma* is 3.6 mm), rather wide prosternal process and in particular the shape of tegmen. Except other

characters, this species is also has comparatively large body, arcuate elytral sides, long mentum and long last palpomere. Finally, a conspicuous character of some specimens is the yellowish last abdominal segment.

The holotype of *C. bisignatus* and the lectotype of *C. bistigma* seems to be conspecific, although it is difficult to be completely sure taking into consideration a great variability of many characters in other members of the *hemipterus* group. Four specimens from Togo are erroneously designated as "Typ."

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) celisi sp.n.

(Figs 8–15, 20)

Specimens examined – **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire):** **holotype**, male (MRAC) & 22 **paratypes** (MRAC, NHL, ZISP) – "Dorsale de Lubero, Mt. Muleke, VI/VII.1963, M.J. Celis"; other **paratypes**: 611 (MNHN, MRAC, NMW, NRS, HNHM, ZISP, ZMB, ZMNS, ZMO) – "P.N.A., 30–III–1955, P. Jolivet", "Massif Ruwenzori, Kyandolire (lieu-dit), 1750 m, Camp des Gardes" ("26–I–55", "27–I–55", "17–II–55"), "Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2060 m, gite Ruwenzori"; 10 (MRAC, ZISP) – "N. Kivu: env. Lubero, 2300 m, I–VIII–1953, R.P. et M.J. Celis", "dans inflorescences de *Lobelia*"; 1 (MRAC) – "13–VIII–1957, P. Vanschybroeck, SV–112", "Secteur Nord, riv. May ya Moto, affl. Talya, 1.100 m, ex P.N.A."; 6 (MRAC, ZISP) – "P.N.A., 19–VIII–1957, P. Vanschybroeck, SV–112" (19–X–1957), "Secteur Nord, Katibombo, camp des gardes, 900 m"; 1 (MRAC) – "P.N.A., 7–XI–1957, P. Vanschybroeck, SV–221", "Secteur Nord, riv. Mati, affl. g. Talya, 1.285 m"; 1 (MRAC) – "P.N.A., 5–II–1957, P. Vanschybroeck, SV–892", "Secteur Nord, Mutsora, stations et environs, 1.340 m"; **Uganda:** 20 (MRAC, ZISP) – "E. Ruwenzori, Mont Kikura, 1790 m, R.P. et M.J. Celis, 23–I–54".

Description of male (holotype) – Length 3.3, width 1.3, height 0.9 mm. Rather convex dorsally and ventrally; almost blackish with dark brown pronotum, elytra, mouth parts, antennae and legs; dorsum with an expressed shine and underside very shining; dorsum with very conspicuous greyish hairs, almost twice as long as distance between their insertions on head, prothorax and elytra, and slightly longer than distance between hair insertions on tergites; underside with shorter, sparser and less conspicuous hairs, slightly longer than distance between their insertions.

Head, pronotum and prosternum with shallow irregular punctures, diameter of which is at least twice more than that of eye facets, but on pronotal disc markedly greater; interspaces between punctures about 1/4–1/3 puncture diameter, very finely and densely microreticulated or alutaceous; but on pronotal disc punctures markedly larger. Elytra somewhat similar, although punctures slightly elongate and sparser. Pygidium and hypopygidium with elliptic irregular and very dense punctures, 2–3 times larger than eye facets, with partly contiguous edges; surface of preceding tergite nearly as that of pygidium and hypopygidium, but with much shallower punctures. Metasternum with regular oval punctures, twice larger than eye facets, intervals 1.5–2.0 puncture diameters and smooth; and surface of ventrites 1–3 like that of metasternum, but with punctures much smaller and sparser, and interspaces slightly alutaceous.

Head slightly shorter than distance between eyes, with a slight depression between antennal insertions and temples reaching external level of eyes, but not extending beyond. Mandibles moderately exposed, with well raised subapical tooth. Antennae slightly shorter than head broad, antennomere

2 slightly longer than antennomere 3 and nearly as long as scape, antennomere 8 scarcely wider than antennomere 7; their subovoid club 1 and 1/4 as long as wide, with ultimate segment scarcely narrower than penultimate one. Pronotum evenly convex with a very narrow border along base and moderately bordered at sides, its posterior corners slightly projecting posteriorly. Scutellum subpentagonal with subacute apex. Elytra 8/9 as long as wide combined, steeply sloping at extremely narrowly bordered sides, with moderately raised shoulders, forming an extremely open sutural angle by obliquely abrupt apices. Pygidium widely rounded at apex.

Last labial palpomere longer than wide. Mentum of usual shape, nearly 3 times as wide as long. Antennal grooves distinct. Prosternal process strongly widened before almost abrupt apex, scarcely bordered along sides and without distinct median carina. Distance between mesocoxae twice and that between metacoxae 3 times greater than that between procoxae. Distal plate of mesosternum distinctly impressed and sharply divided by a median carina into two large suboval depressions. Metasternum with a depression between mesocoxae before anterior edge and with very shallowly emarginate posterior edge between metacoxae. Submesocoxal line bordered by contiguous edges of very large punctures approached to posterior edge of cavity. Ventricle 1 slightly longer than 4. Epipleura somewhat narrower than antennal club, rather elevated laterally.

Tibiae somewhat narrower than antennal club, triangular with a projecting subapical corner, bearing a process at protibial apex and thick setae along outer edge of meso- and metatibiae; their inner edge slightly convex. Femora narrow (pro- and mesofemora 1.5 times, but metafemur twice as wide as corresponding tibiae) and of usual shape with gently convex anterior and posterior edges. Protarsus nearly as wide as protibia, but meso- and metatarsi much narrower; claws small and simple.

Tegmen and penis well sclerotized.

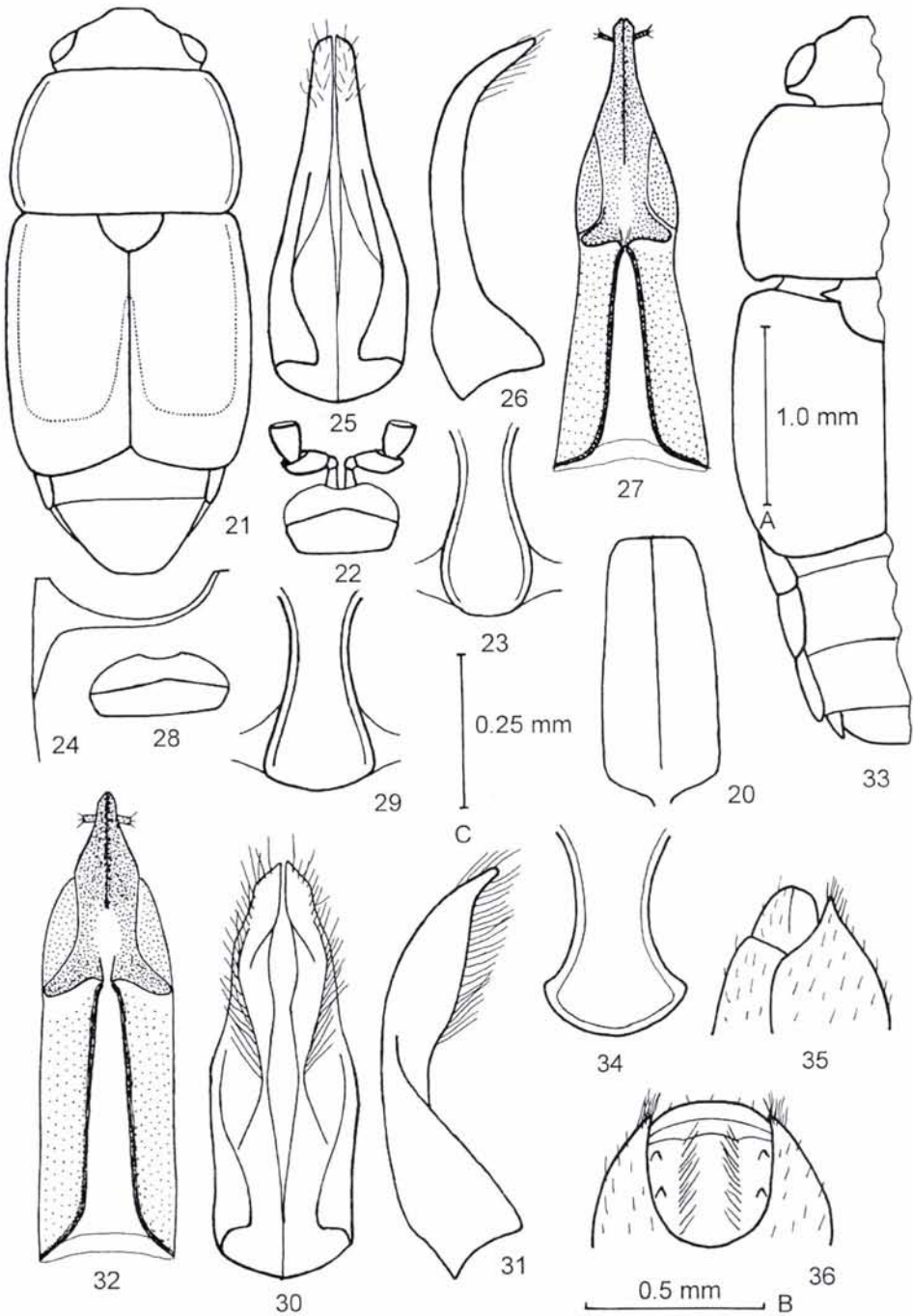
Female – Differs from male in narrower protarsus (1/2 as wide as protibia), pygidial apex not so widely rounded at posterior edge and more projecting as well as in widely rounded apex of hypopygidium. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized with heavily pigmented apex.

Variability – Length 2.6–4.0 mm. The highest variability is observed in body shape because of different level of extension of abdomen. Coloration demonstrates little variability, particularly antennae and legs vary from reddish to more frequently dark brown (as those in the holotype). Punctuation and pubescence are also somewhat variable.

Diagnosis – This new species is characterized by rather pubescent dorsum, almost indistinct fossa at posterior corner of pronotum, well sclerotized and very long tegmen and penis trunk, and very long ovipositor. It is externally similar to *C. (C.)*

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Figs 20–36. Species of subgenera *Carpophilus* sensu stricto and *Myothorax* of genus *Carpophilus* and subgenus *Anophorus* of genus *Urophorus* [Carpophilinae] (orig.). **20:** *C. (C.) celisi* sp. n., penis trunk, dorsal. **21–24:** *C. (M.) jolivetii* sp. n., 21 = body with dotted outline of infuscated parts on elytra, dorsal; 22 = mentum with labial palpi, ventral; 23 = prosternal process and distal plate of mesosternum, ventral; 24 = submesocoxal line, ventral; 25 = tegmen, ventral; 26 = tegmen, lateral; 27 = ovipositor, ventral; **28–31:** *C. (M.) mimicus* sp. n., 28 = mentum with labial palpus, ventral; 29 = prosternal process and distal plate of mesosternum, ventral; 30 = tegmen, ventral; 31 = tegmen, lateral; 32 = ovipositor, ventral; **33–36:** *U. (A.) grossopunctatus* sp. n., 33 = body, dorsal; 34 = prosternal process and distal plate of mesosternum, ventral; 35 = abdominal apex, lateral; 36 = abdominal apex, ventral. Scales: A – to Figs 21, 33; B – to Figs 22–24, 28–29, 34–36; C – to Figs 20, 26–27, 30–32



dolens MURRAY, 1864 and *C. (C.) tumidulus* GROUVELLE, 1899, but differs from them in more pubescent, less convex and somewhat paler body, rather light antennal club, more projecting subapical corner of tibiae, markedly wider protarsus in males.

Besides, *C. (C.) celisi* sp.n. differs from *C. (C.) obsoletus* ERICHSON, 1843 in more convex body, much more conspicuous and denser pubescence, pronotal sides widest at base, paler appendages, narrower prosternal process without distinct carina and subtruncate at posterior edge, distinct pair of large oval depressions on mesosternum, widely rounded pygidial apices in both sexes, much wider protarsus in males and structure of genitalia of both sexes.

Etymology – This species is named in honour of M. J. CELIS, one of the collectors of type specimens, who provided the author with many interesting specimens.

Subgenus *Myothorax* MURRAY, 1864

***Carpophilus (Myothorax) congoensis* sp.n.**

(Figs 37–39)

Specimens examined – **Republic of Congo (Brazzaville):** holotype, male (HNHM) and 5 paratypes (HNHM, ZISP) – “Lefinie reservation, bungalow near Mpo”, “10.1.1964, N 140, by lamp light, Endrődy-Younga”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 3.3, width 1.3, height 0.7 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dark chestnut brown, although disc of pronotum, meso- and metasternum almost black, elytra bright reddish brown and with paler stripes along suture, but ventral side of head and prosternum as well as appendages reddish; body with a moderate greasy shine; covered with moderately short and very fine greyish hairs, more or less longer than distance between their insertions (to twice as long as this distance).

Head with distinct punctures, diameter of which is almost twice bigger than that of eye facets, interspaces between them a little broader than a puncture diameter, with fine and somewhat smooth cellular microreticulation. Pronotal surface as that of head, but punctures slightly sparser. Elytra with somewhat larger punctures than those on head and pronotum, interspaces between them about 1.5 puncture diameters, with fine and regular cellular microreticulation. Pygidium with elongate, shallow and distinct punctures, markedly larger than eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than a puncture cross-cut and with very contrasting microreticulation. Tergite 6 and hypopygidium with shallow punctures, markedly larger than eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than a puncture diameter and with very contrasting microreticulation. Ventrites 1–4 with more or less distinct oval punctures about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them 2–3 puncture diameters and with moderate microreticulation. Pro- and mesosternum with distinct punctures, somewhat larger than eye facets, interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter, smoothly microreticulated (anterior part of prosternum with reduced punctuation and sculp-

ture); and metasternum with somewhat larger and sparser punctures, and with almost smooth microreticulation.

Head about 4/5 as long as distance between eyes. Antennae about 2/3 as long as head width, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, their club subovoid (nearly 1.2 as long as wide) and comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length. Pronotum weakly convex, with subquadrangular sides and widely arcuate posterior corners. Elytra scarcely shorter than combined width. Last labial palpomere slightly widened apically and more than twice as long as wide, and with oblique apex. Prosternal process moderately widened before very widely rounded apex, which is not wider than antennal club. Submesocoxal line deviating from the middle of posterior edge of cavity and arcuately approaching to anterior fifth of metasternum. Pygidium subexplanate before subtruncate apex.

Metafemur with almost straight posterior edge, wearing a small tubercle at base. Tibiae scarcely wider than antennal club, subtriangular, with a rather projecting outer subapical corner (especially in anterior one); inner edge of metatibia slightly convex. Protarsus 2/5 as wide as protibia.

Tegmen well sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male in widely rounded apex of hypopygidium and more projecting pygidium rounded or subacute at apex. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variability – Length 2.9–3.4 mm. A moderate variability is shown in punctuation and sculpture. The paratypes with uniform punctuation on uncovered tergites and hypopygidium consisting of oval small punctures. Tubercle at base of posterior edge of metafemur is sometimes unraised and one paratype has almost unicoloured reddish elytra.

Diagnosis – This new species differs from the very variable *C. (M.) fumatus* BOHEMAN, 1851 only in light stripes on elytra and apically split gonocoxites of ovipositor, styli of which are slightly more distant from apex. The pygidium of both sexes in the type specimens of the new species are clearly subexplanate, while the pygidium of both sexes in *C. (M.) fumatus* is rather flattened before apex. Besides, the new species has antennomere 3 scarcely longer than antennomere 2, while *C. (M.) fumatus* is characterized by antennomere 3 considerably longer than antennomere 2. *C. (M.) congoensis* sp. n. is externally similar to *C. (M.) notatus* MURRAY, 1864, however it differs well from the latter in much less contrasting coloration of body, less contrasting sculpture of dorsum, simple apex of female pygidium and structure of genitalia of both sexes.

Notes – *C. (M.) fumatus* is an extremely variable species in many characters, including coloration. However, darker specimens have no clear paler stripes along the elytral suture. Tegmen of this species is variable in length, and the tegmen of the studied *C. (M.) congoensis* sp. n. look like longest extreme of that among males *C. (M.) fumatus*.

Etymology – This new species obtained its name after the greatest river in the Equatorial Africa.

Carpophilus (Myothorax) joliveti sp.n.
(Figs 21–24)

Specimens examined – **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire): holotype**, male (MRAC) and 5 **paratypes** (MRAC, ZISP) – “P.N.A., 30–XI–1954, P. Jolivet, BE/23”, “Secteur Nord, Kahiti (lieu-dit), près Kasindi-Port, 1.025 m, (*E. nyikae*)”; other **paratypes**: 1 female (MRAC) – “P.N.A., 25–XI–1954, P. Jolivet, BE/10”, “Secteur Nord, Ishihango, 925 m (*E. calycina*)”; 1 female (MRAC) – “P.N.A., 25–XI–1954, P. Jolivet, BE/10”, “Secteur Nord, Ishango riv. dr. Semliki, 915 m, (*E. nyikae*)”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.7, width 1.4, height 0.7 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; head and pronotum dark pitchy brown, other sclerites brownish, and only elytral disc straw reddish; dorsum with a moderate greasy shine, but underside rather shining; dorsum with short and fine greyish hairs, slightly longer than distance between their insertions, and underside with somewhat more conspicuous and denser pubescence.

Head with shallow punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, interspaces between them a little broader than a puncture diameter, with fine and regular cellular microreticulation. Pronotal surface as that of head, but punctures separated by nearly 2 puncture diameters. Elytra with somewhat larger and less distinct punctures than those on head and pronotum, interspaces about 1.5 puncture diameters, with fine and regular cellular microreticulation. Pygidial and hypopygidial surface as that of head, but with much shallower punctures and more conspicuous microreticulation. Pro- and mesosternum with distinct punctures, almost twice larger than eye facets, interspaces between them subequal to or markedly narrower than a puncture diameter, smoothly microreticulated; surface of metasternum with somewhat smaller and sparser punctures, and with almost smooth microreticulation. Ventrites 1–4 with small and sparse distinct punctures, interspaces about 2 puncture diameters, smoothly microreticulated.

Head about 5/7 as long as distance between eyes. Antennae about 2/3 as long as head broad, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, their club elongate oval (1.33 as long as wide) and comprising about 1/3 of total antennal length. Pronotum weakly convex, with arcuate sides and widely arcuate posterior corners. Elytra slightly shorter than combined width. Last labial palpomere about twice as long as wide and with oblique apex. Prosternal process gradually and moderately widened before narrowly rounded apex, which is about as wide as antennal club. Submesocoxal line deviating from the middle of posterior edge of cavity and arcuately approaching to anterior fourth of metasternum. Metasternum weakly depressed along median line. Pygidium slightly convex before widely abrupt apex.

Metafemur with almost straight posterior edge, bearing a small tubercle at base. Tibiae slightly wider than antennal club, subtriangular, with a rather projecting outer subapical corner (especially in anterior one); inner edge of metatibia slightly convex. Protarsus nearly 1/2 as wide as protibia.

Tegmen well sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male in tibiae, which are not wider than antennal club and with slightly projecting outer subapical corner; pygidial apex somewhat projecting and widely rounded, and hypopygidial apex very widely rounded. Ovipositor well sclerotized.

Variability – Length 2.6–3.6 mm. The studied females are slightly larger than males. Elytra of all paratypes are more or less shorter than combined width. Two paratypes are almost reddish with slightly darker antennal club and paler elytral discs. Slight variation is apparent in punctuation and sculpture of dorsum, but prosternum in some specimens with sparser punctures before prosternal process or with obsolete punctuation.

Diagnosis – This new species and *C. (M.) mimicus* sp. n. in contrast to other African members of the subgenus *Myothorax* are characterized by moderately convex pronotum with arcuate and narrowly explanate sides visible from above (not strongly convex and not subquadrangular pronotum with lateral margins invisible from above). This character reminds that in the Asian *C. (M.) lewisi* REITTER, 1884, *C. (M.) pygidialis* GROUVELLE, 1897 and *C. (M.) signatus* GROUVELLE, 1908, although other characters provide evidence that close relationship between the new African and mentioned Asian species is scarcely probable.

C. (M.) joliveti sp. n. and *C. (M.) mimicus* sp. n. have an appearance partly similar to that of *C. (M.) mycetophagus* LESNE, 1938, comb. n., though both new species are characterized by paler and moderately pubescent body, more arcuate pronotal and elytral sides, expressed microreticulation on dorsum and underside, narrower tibiae and different genitalia of both sexes.

C. (M.) joliveti sp. n. has genitalia in both sexes highly similar to those in *C. (M.) fumatus* BOHEMAN, 1851, *C. (M.) congoensis* sp. n. and partly similar to those in *C. (M.) mutilatus* ERICHSON, 1834, but both related new species, *C. (M.) joliveti* sp. n. and *C. (M.) mimicus* sp. n. differ from the mentioned in the following characters: *C. (M.) joliveti* sp. n. and *C. (M.) mimicus* sp. n.: 1) body more oval and less convex, with more arcuate, evenly (gently) sloping and explanate sides of pronotum and elytra (well visible from above); 2) elytra shorter than wide combined; 3) straight and parallel inner edges of lateral lobes of tegmen; 4) narrower and longer apex of gonocoxites of ovipositor.

C. (M.) fumatus BOHEMAN, 1851, *C. (M.) congoensis* sp. n. and *C. (M.) mutilatus*: 1) body more or less parallel-sided and markedly more convex, with scarcely arcuate, steeply sloping and extremely narrowly explanate sides of pronotum and elytra (pronotal sides somewhat and elytral sides scarcely visible from above); 2) elytra usually as long as wide combined or slightly longer; 3) inner edges of lateral lobes of tegmen form a foramen at base with curved edges; 4) wider and shorter apex of gonocoxites of ovipositor.

Furthermore, the two new species, in contrast to other mentioned species, are characterized by comparatively finer punctation of dorsum.

C. (M.) joliveti sp. n. and *C. (M.) mimicus* sp. n. are well separated mostly by the structure of male genitalia. Besides it, *C. (M.) joliveti* sp. n. has:

- body in general more slender with elytra nearly as long as combined width;
- dorsum with punctures only slightly larger than eye facets and separated by 1–2 puncture diameters, with interspaces finely microreticulated or almost alutaceous;
- prosternal process narrower than antennal club, narrowly rounded at apex, with punctures as large and dense as those on the remainder of prosternum, and interspaces distinctly microreticulated;

- mesosternum almost as punctured and sculptured as prosternal process;
- metasternum weakly depressed along median line, with comparable punctation and sculpture at both middle and sides;
- femora and tibiae comparatively narrower;
- male protarsus about half as wide as protibia.

C. (M.) mimicus sp. n. has:

- body in general more robust with elytra about 5/6 as long as combined width;
- dorsum with deeper and larger punctures, much larger than eye facets and separated by about or less than a puncture diameter, with interspaces more conspicuously microreticulated;
- prosternal process wider than antennal club, widely rounded at apex, with punctures smaller and sparser than those on the remainder of prosternum and smooth interspaces;
- mesosternum with punctures larger and denser than on prosternal process and with contrasting microreticulation of interspaces;
- metasternum comparatively deeply depressed along median line, punctures smaller and sparser in the middle, but interspaces smoother here than at sides;
- femora and tibiae comparatively wider;
- male protarsus about 2/3 as wide as protibia.

Etymology – This new species is named in honour of PIERRE JOLIVET, collector of a part of the type series, who provided the author with many interesting specimens.

Carpophilus (Myothorax) mimicus sp.n.

(Figs 28–31)

Specimens examined – **Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)**: holotype, male (HNHM) and 3 paratypes (HNHM, ZISP) – “Bouenza, catarract”, “30.11.1963, N 308, sifted in float, Endrödy-Younga”; other paratypes: **Liberia**: 2 (SMNS) – “Zwedru, 13.III.1988, F.-T. Krell” (14.III); 2 (SMNS, ZISP) – “Bong Town, 25.II.1988, F.-T. Krell” (22.III); **Equatorial Guinea (Macias Nguema Biyogo)**: 3 (ZISP, ZMB) – “Span. Guinea, Nkolentagan, X.07.V.08, G. Tessmann”; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: 1 (MRAC) – “Lulua: Kapanga, III–1933, G.F. Overlaet”.

Description of male (holotype) – In comparison with *C. (M.) joliveti* sp. n. Length 3.5, width 1.7, height 0.9 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; chestnut brown, with light brown elytra, ventral side of head, prosternum, mouth parts, antennal flagelli and legs; dorsum with moderately conspicuous greyish hairs, about twice longer than distance between their insertions, and under-side with somewhat more conspicuous and denser pubescence.

Head with deep and distinct punctures, much larger than eye facets (diameter of the former nearly twice bigger than that of the latter), interspaces between them subequal to or somewhat less than a puncture diameter, with very fine and regular cellular microreticulation. Pronotal surface as that of head, but with somewhat broader interspaces between punctures. Elytra with somewhat larger and less distinct punctures than those on head and pronotum, interspaces between them 1.0–1.5 puncture diameters, with very fine and regular cellular microreticulation. Uncovered tergites and hypopygidium with somewhat elongate, larger and shallower punctures than those on other sclerites of dorsum, but with more conspicuous microreticulation. Pro- and mesosternum with distinct punctures, much more than twice as large as eye facets, interspaces between them narrower than half a puncture diameter, with coarse and contrasting microreticulation, but prosternal process with obsolete punctation and more or less smooth. Metasternum with much smaller and much sparser punctures than those on pro- and mesosternum, interspaces in the middle subequal to a puncture diameter with almost smooth microreticulation, but with a row of dense punctures along median line. Punctuation and sculpture on ventrites 1–4 similar to those on metasternum, but punctures slightly smaller and interspaces more or less microreticulated.

Head about 4/5 as long as distance between eyes. Elytra about 5/6 as long as than combined width. Prosternal process gradually and moderately widened before widely rounded apex, which is somewhat wider than antennal club. Metasternum comparatively deeply depressed along median line. Metafemur with almost straight posterior edge, without small tubercle at base. Tibiae significantly wider than antennal club; inner edge of metatibia straight, almost concave. Protarsus nearly 2/3 as wide as protibia.

Tegmen well sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male in tibiae, slightly wider than antennal club and with slightly projecting outer subapical corner, pygidial apex somewhat projecting and widely rounded, and hypopygidial apex very widely rounded. Ovipositor well sclerotized.

Variability – Length 2.2–3.9, width 1.3–1.8 mm. Coloration is somewhat variable, although in general similar to the holotype. Only the smallest specimen is nearly unicoloured straw yellow, and this specimen is somewhat more slender and also with sparser punctures on dorsum than on other type specimens. Slight variation is apparent in punctuation and sculpture.

Diagnosis – See diagnosis of *C. (M.) joliveti* sp. n.

Etymology – The Latin “*mimicus*” means apparent, feigned, affected.

Genus *Urophorus* MURRAY, 1864
Subgenus *Anophorus* KIREJTSHUK, 1990

***Urophorus (Anophorus) grossopunctatus* sp. n.**
(Figs 33–36, 40–44)

Specimens examined – Kenya: **holotype**, male (HNHM) and 8 **paratypes** (HNHM, ZISP) – “Malindi, Dünen, unter liegen den Palmenblättern”, “19–31.VIII.1983, H.J. Bremer”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 3.8, width 1.4, height 0.7 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dorsum and antennal club dark brown, underside and legs chestnut brown, mouth parts, antennal flagelli and tarsi reddish to almost yellow; with an expressed shine; dorsum with barely conspicuous and very fine hairs, about as long as distance between their insertions; underside with denser and more conspicuous greyish hairs, slightly longer than distance between their insertions.

Head and pronotum with distinct and shallow regular punctures, diameter of which about 3 times bigger than that of eye facets, interspaces between punctures about a puncture diameter, with very fine and smooth microreticulation, almost alutaceous. Elytra and metasternum with similar punctures and sculpture, but interspaces markedly narrower and smoother. Surface of uncovered tergites and hypopygidium with somewhat elliptic and very shallow punctures, somewhat smaller than those on other dorsal sclerites and with regularly microreticulated intervals subequal to a puncture diameter. Surface of prosternum with irregular oval, dense and very shallow punctures, about as large as those on head, pronotum and elytra, very narrow interspaces between punctures with contrasting microreticulation, but on process punctation almost obsolete and interspaces completely smooth. Mesosternum with coarse irregular punctation and microreticulated. Surface of ventrites 1–3 similar to that of metasternum, but with punctures denser and interspaces with more or less developed microreticulation.

Head $5/7$ as long as distance between eyes, with a slight depression between antennal insertions and temples nearly reaching external level of eyes. Mandibles moderately exposed, with a well raised subapical tooth. Antennae about as long as head width, antennomere 2 slightly longer than antennomere 3 and somewhat shorter than scape, antennomere 8 somewhat wider than antennomere 7; antennomere 3 at least twice longer than thick, their subovoid club 1 and $1/3$ as long as wide, with ultimate segment scarcely narrower than penultimate one. Pronotum evenly convex with a very narrow border along base and moderately bordered at sides, arcuately narrowed before slightly projecting posterior corners. Scutellum subpentagonal with rounded apex. Elytra about as long as wide combined, steeply sloping at extremely narrowly bordered sides, shoulders well raised, obliquely abrupt apices forming an extremely open sutural angle. Pygidium emarginate at apex and anal sclerite far projecting by its rounded apex.

Last labial palpomere widened to truncate apex, not longer than width of its apex. Mentum of usual shape, nearly 3 times as wide as long. Antennal grooves distinctly outlined. Prosternal process strongly widened before widely rounded apex, distinctly bordered along sides and apex, without median carina. Distance between mesocoxae and that between metacoxae about twice greater than that between procoxae. Metasternum flattened and with very shallowly and angularly emarginate posterior edge between metacoxae. Submesocoxal line slightly deviating from posterior edge of cavity. Ventrite 1 slightly longer than 4. Epipleura somewhat narrower than antennal club, rather elevated laterally.

Tibiae about as wide as antennal club, triangular, without outer subapical process, meso- and metatibiae with dense and thin pubescence at outer edge and slightly convex inner edge. Femora somewhat less than twice as wide as tibiae and of usual shape with gently convex anterior and posterior edges. Protarsus nearly $2/3$ as wide as protibia, but meso- and metatarsi much narrower; claws small and simple.

Tegmen well sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male in narrower protarsus (about half as wide as protibia), moderately projecting and simple last abdominal segment with pygidium convex in distal half and moderately rounded at apex. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variability – Length 3.4–4.2 mm. Slight variability is observed in coloration and punctuation. Some paratypes have more or less unicoloured dark brown body and almost yellowish tibiae and antennal flagelli. Punctures on dorsum tend to be more or less uniform.

Diagnosis – This new species is most similar to *U. (A.) picinus* (BOHEMAN, 1851), but clearly differs from it in unicoloured, more slender and less convex body, denser punctuation, longer and thinner antennal flagelli, median depression at the middle of posterior edge of ventrite 4, a few groups of heavily sclerotized tubercles in the bottom of median depression and subacute projecting lateral corners of ventrite 5 as well as in the structure of aedeagus.

Etymology – The name of this species is formed from the Latin “*grossus*” (large, coarse) and “*punctum*” (point, puncture).

Subfamily Meligethinae
Genus *Pria* STEPHENS, 1830

Pria adusta COOPER, 1982

Pria unicolor COOPER, 1982, *syn. n.*

Specimens examined – **Cameroon**: 1 ? **paratype** of *P. adusta*, male (NHL) – “Mt. Cameroon: Musake, 6350 ft, 14.I.1932, M. Steele”, “on blossom”; 3 male and females (ZISP, ZMB) – “Kamerun, Musake, 6.X.10, E. Hintz”; 1 **paratype** of *P. adusta*, male (NHL) – “Mt. Cameroon: Onyanga, 8100 ft, 22.I.1932, M. Steele”; 1 **paratype** of *P. unicolor*, male (NHL) – “Mt. Cameroon, M. Steele, Tree fern belt”; 1 **paratype** of *P. unicolor*, female (NHL) – “Mt. Cameroon: Mann’s Quelle, 7 400 ft, 2.II.1932, M. Steele”, “on blossom”; ? **Ivory Coast** (Cote d’Ivoire): 1 female (MRAC) – “Binger-ville, XI–1963, J. Decelle”.

Notes – Three or four paratypes of *P. adusta* and *P. unicolor* examined by the author correspond to the original description and are certainly conspecific, although one paratype of *P. adusta* (Onyanga) look rather like *P. mixta* GROUVELLE, 1908 or *P. pauli* GROUVELLE, 1908, formerly recorded from Tanzania and Ethiopia. The series from Musake is missing in the original description of *P. adusta*, but the studied specimen from NHL was provided with a paratype label(!) by COOPER. The most expressive difference between studied specimens from Cameroon shows in length of gonocoxites of a female from Musake and paratype of *P. unicolor*, which seems to be intraspecific variability rather than interspecific. In contrast to the original description the type specimens are covered with golden yellowish pubescence rather than silvery or yellow. The male from Musake has significantly wider antennal club than that in the type specimens of *P. adusta* and *P. unicolor*, and the excision between lateral lobes of tegmen of these specimens has an inter-

mediate depth in comparison with the drawings by COOPER representing these two "species". The specimen from Ivory Coast looks better characteristic for this species than any of others, but it is very light, almost straw yellow, with truncate anterior edge of frons and somewhat more widely explanate sides of pronotum (showing some similarity to *P. mixta* and *P. pauli*). Probably the main differences of this species from both East African species are the much larger male antennal club and suboblique female elytral apices.

This species is rather similar to *P. brevicornis* COOPER, 1982 and *P. kenyaensis* sp. n. (see diagnosis of the latter). Besides, it is also similar to *P. kolbei* GROUVELLE, 1908, but differs from the latter in sparser dorsal punctation and pubescence, somewhat smoothed microreticulation on most sclerites, slightly emarginate anterior edge of frons, shorter last labial palpomere (about twice as long as thick) and shape of gonocoxites in ovipositor.

Pria basilewskyi KIREJTSHUK, 1980

Pria basilewskyi KIREJTSHUK, 1980

Pria coenosa COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Pria coenosa australis COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda:** holotypes and paratypes of *P. basilewskyi* (MRAC, ZISP), holotype and paratypes of *P. coenosa* (MRAC); **Sudan:** 1 (NHL) – "Imatang Mts., Miss. M. Steele, 11.12.33, from Gout-Shambá"; **Ethiopia:** 1 (ZMB) – "Abessynien, Addis abeba, 1930, Schürhoff"; 1 (NHL) – "Mt. Chilfla, forest circa 9 000 ft, 14.XI.1926, A. Scott"; **Tanzania:** 1 (HNHM) – "Mt. Meru, W slope, Olkokola, 8700 feet, J. Szunyogy", "singled material, 6–26.XII.1965"; 1 (ZMB) – "Uluguru, 4 400–4 900 m, Febr. 14, Methner"; 2 (ZISP, ZMB) – "Usambara, Derema, 850 m, 16.9–7.10.91, Conradt" (3.8–19.9.91); 1 (ZMB) – "Kilimanscharo, Marangu, Mitte IX.94, Kretschmer"; 1 (ZISP) – "Amani, 8.97, Vossler"; 1 (ZISP) – "Usambara, Kwai, P. Weise"; **Uganda:** 1 (ZISP) – "Mt. Elgon, 2 700 m, 1°10'N, 34°40'E, Th. Wagner, 22.II.97"; 1 (NRS) – "Ruwenzori, Bajuku Valley, 2980 m, 19/3–48, A. Holm"; 1 (MAK) – "Semliki Forest, 0°48'N, 30°8'E, Th. Wagner, 5–12.II.97"; **Malawi:** 1 (MRAC) – "Nyika plateau, 6.XII.1977, R. Jocqué".

Notes – One of the paratypes of *P. basilewskyi* and holotype of *P. coenosa* are originated from the same sample (Tanzania, Mt. Hanang) and deposited in the same collection. The type series of *P. coenosa australis* remains unknown to the author, however, taking into consideration the characters mentioned by COOPER and those of females from Malawi studied by him it seems to be reasonable to regard this name as a junior synonym of *P. basilewskyi*.

COOPER (1982) compared this species with *P. horni* GROUVELLE, 1908 (distributed in East Africa). These species have indeed some similarities in size and

shape of body, very long male antennae with large club and toothed tarsal claws. However, they are very different in character of punctation, sculpture and pubescence, as well as in shape of anterior edge of frons, mentum, protibiae and genitalia [although 1 male of *P. ? horni* deposited in ZISP ("Ardaga, Hauasch, Abess., Brovtzin, 10.III.03") has comparatively narrow protibiae]. *P. basilewskyi* is more similar to *P. majuscula* KIREJTSHUK, 1980, *P. pulchra* and *P. impulchra* sp. n. (see below), while *P. horni* is closer to species of the *dulcamarae*-group, in particular to *P. vicina* GROUVELLE, 1908.

Pria biplagiata KIREJTSHUK, 1980

Pria biplagiata KIREJTSHUK, 1980

Pria marginata COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Pria nigrifrons COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Rwanda:** **holotype** (MRAC) and 5 **paratypes** (MRAC, ZISP); **Uganda:** 2 **paratypes** of *P. marginata* (NHL) "Mt. Muhavura, 7 000 ft, 29.IX.1934, F.W. Edwards", "Kigezi Distr., 29.XI.1934"; 11 (MAK, ZISP) – "Semliki Forest, 0°48'N, 30°8'E, Th. Wagner, 5–12.II.97"; – **Kenya:** 1 (NRS) – "EAK, Mt. Elgon, Kaptega, 2280 m, 17.I.1979, T.E. Leiler"; **Madagascar:** 1 (MRAC) – "Ambositra, II–1944, A. Seyrig" (named by COOPER as *P. nr. oblita*); 6 (MRAC, ZISP) – "Nandihizina, 10–XII–1938, J. Vadon"; 1 ((MRAC) – "Amparafara, IV/IV.1937, J. Vadon".

Notes – The type specimens of *P. marginata* (Uganda, Kenya) are certainly conspecific with those of *P. biplagiata*. The characters of some specimens from Madagascar studied by the author and those in the original description of *P. nigrifrons* show that the latter name should be regarded as a junior synonym as well. The rather great variability in coloration was mentioned by A. G. KIREJTSHUK (1980).

Pria "concolor" GROUVELLE, 1899, ? sp. dist. (!)

Pria concolor GROUVELLE, 1899

? *Pria obscura* COOPER, 1982

? *Pria puncticollis* COOPER, 1982

Specimens examined – **Republic of South Africa:** 1 **paralectotype** of *Pria concolor* (MNHN), designated in collection by S. Endrödy-Younga – "P. B. Spei., Zulul", "*Pria concolor* Grouv. ty." (written by A. GROUVELLE); 1 **paratype** of *Pria obscura* (NHL) – "Orange Free State, between Witzieshoek & Mont-aux-Sources, 6 000–7 000 ft, 25.II.1929", "Hugh SCOTT"; 2 **paratypes** of *P. pectinicornis* COOPER, 1982 (NHL) – "Tradouw Pass, Swellendam Distr., Nov.

1925"; 3 (NRS, ZISP) – "Durban, MJÖBERG"; **Zambia**: holotype of *P. puncticollis* (NHL) – "Lake Bangweulu dist., IX–XII.1946, M. Steele"; 1 paratype of *P. puncticollis* (NHL) – "Lake Bangweulu, N'Chit Island, 16.X.1946, M. Steele"; **Zimbabwe**: 3 (NHL, ZISP) – "Matopo Hills, E.A.C. Schelpe, 1954 (3920), ex flowers of *Protea lanceolata* E. Mey ex Meissn."; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: 2 paratypes of *P. puncticollis* (MRAC) – "Katanga, Kisanga, ii, 1925 (Seydel)".

Notes – The name *concolor* was synonymized with *magna* REITTER, 1872, *obscura*, and name *crassa* GROUVELLE, 1906 was regarded as a probable pretender to be synonymized with them as well (KIREJTSHUK 1996). Additional specimens allow to find some regular differences and reconsider this previous interpretation. At the moment, three of the mentioned names can be recognized as valid to fix three distinct species: *P. concolor*, *P. magna* and *P. crassa*, but names *obscura* and *puncticollis* should be regarded as junior synonyms of the first of the listed names (if the specimen designated as the lectotype by COOPER is conspecific with paralectotype studied by the author of this paper).

This species is characterized by absence of well developed sexual dimorphism in shape of antennal club (although male club usually looks somewhat larger than that of female). This is the most expressive difference of this species from *P. magna* (see below) (sympatric to the species under consideration) and *P. crassa* (known only from Madagascar). The male of both last species are different due to their 4-segmented male antennal club (some males of *P. magna* from Fish Hoek have 5-segmented club – see below), however the male club of *P. magna* usually is dark and rather long (at least twice as long as wide), while that of *P. crassa* is very wide and comparatively short (about 1 and 1/3 as long as wide). *P. "concolor"* in comparison with *P. magna* has also wider and more convex body with slightly conspicuous and comparatively short pubescence, denser and finer punctation of dorsum, lack of bronze shade and rather smoothed sculpture, but in comparison with *P. crassa* it has not only different male antennal club but also more widely rounded elytral apices. Besides, three mentioned species are similar to *P. parviclava* sp. n. (see below).

At the same time, the relations between *P. "concolor"* and *P. crassa*, as well as between both these and *P. magna* remain still not clear. The studied paratypes of *P. pectinicornis* looks very similar to typical specimens of *P. concolor* (including widely and separately rounded elytral apices), but have male antennal club as that in *P. crassa* and female antennal club similar to those in some females of *P. magna* from Fish Hoek (see below). According to the original description the holotype of *P. pectinicornis* seems to belong to a species very different from *P. concolor* and the paratypes mentioned above.

Absence of developed dimorphism in 3-segmented antennal club, coloration and partly outline of body of *P. "concolor"* are also similar to those of *P. lutea* COOPER, 1982 (recorded from Kenya), however the latter is different in less convex dorsum, slightly conspicuous dorsal pubescence, widely explanate pronotal sides, shorter sutural lines.

The paratype of *P. obscura* from Orange Free State is the male with 3-segmented antennal club, but not female as mentioned by COOPER (1982) and it belongs to the same series as the holotype, which was also indicated by the author of the original description as a female. This paratype should be regarded as conspecific with the studied paralectotype of *P. concolor* and holotype of *P. puncticollis*. Therefore the names *puncticollis* and *obscura* are without doubt synonymous, and if the lectotype designated by COOPER (1982) is also conspecific with these holotypes, both names here synonymized should be treated as junior synonyms of *concolor*. However the male antennal club drawn by COOPER is distinctly loose and 4-segmented.

Pria copiosa KIREJTSHUK, 1980

Pria copiosa KIREJTSHUK, 1980

Pria gracilipes COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

? *Pria gracilipes funeraria* COOPER, 1982

Pria picea COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Tanzania, Rwanda:** holotype (MRAC) and 444 paratypes (MRAC, NRS, ZISP, ZMB, ZMO) of *P. copiosa*; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Uganda, Rwanda:** holotype (MRAC) and 19 paratypes (MRAC) of *P. gracilipes*; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire):** 8 (MRAC, ZISP) – “Kivu, Mt. Kahuz, ~ 3 300 m, 15.V.1938, Heindrickx”; 1 (MRAC) – “Kivu, Terr. Kalehe, Sommet Kahuzi, ~ 3 300 m, 15.V.1938, Heindrickx”; **Ethiopia:** 1 (HNHM) – “11 km W of Dinaha Bale mountains”, “sweep-netted, 2.XI.1980, N 359, A. Demeter”; 3 (HNHM, ZISP) – “Mont Gaysay, Bale mountains, sweep-netted, 1.XI.1980, A. Demeter”; 5 (MRAC, ZISP) – “Kaffa Prov., Mt. Both, 2 950 m, 18.III.1972”, “R.O.S. Clarke”; **Kenya:** 10 (HNHM, ZISP) – “Mt. Elgon Nat. Pk, bamboo (*Arundinaria alpina*) thicket, 2740 m”, “singled & swept from vegetation, 20.1.1992, N 791, O. Merkl & G. Várkonyi”; **Tanzania:** more than 200 (HNHM) – “Mt. Meru, W slope Olkokola, 870 feet, J. Szunyogh”, “singled material, 18–22.VII.1965”; 16 (ZISP, ZMB) – “1912, Kilimandscharo, Blamarekhüg, s.dl. Mawensi, circa 3 000 m, Chr. Schröder”; 1 (MRAC) – “Terr.: Mt. Meru, Olkokola, versant N.O., 2 900 m, 27–28.VI.1957, P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup”, “tête de source, savanne à *Hagenia*”; 2 (MRAC) – “Terr.: Mt. Meru, Olkokola, versant N.O., 2 500–2 600 m, 3–8.VII.1957, P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup”; **Rwanda:** 1 (MRAC) – “Tschuruyaga, for. Rugege, 2400 m, P. Basilewsky, 22/I–1953”; **Republic of South Africa:** 2 paratypes of *P. picea* (NHL) – “Natal, Mont-aux-Sources, 8 500–10 500 ft, 26.II.1929”, “Hugh Scott”; 1 (NHL) – “Cape Province, Swellendam, ii.1932”, “R.T. Turner”.

Notes – This species is very distinct from all African congeners due to its slender and dark body with rounded posterior corners of pronotum, elongate antennal club in both sexes, narrow legs, and in particular due to very narrow protibia with rather projecting crenellation along outer edge. The synonymy of the names *copiosa*, *picea* and *gracilipes* became evident after comparison of original description of both last forms, and the comparison of the type specimens mentioned above supported their conspecificity. At the same time, the attribution of the specimens of *P. gracilipes funeraria* needs to be checked, although the studied specimens of this species from South Africa, including the paratypes of *P. picea* allow to suppose a high probability of synonymy of the last subspecific name as well.

Pria curta COOPER, 1982

Pria curta COOPER, 1982

Pria fulviceps COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Republic of South Africa**: 1 **paratype** of *P. curta* (NHL) – “Port St. John, Pondoland, July 10–31, 1923”, “R.E. Turner”; 1 **paratype** of *P. curta* (NHL) – “Mossel Bay, Cape Province, Febr. 1922”, “R.E. Turner”; 1 **paratype** of *P. fulviceps* (NHL) – “Natal, Amanzimtoti, 16.X.1931”, “T.D.A. Cockerel”; 1 **paratype** of *P. fulviceps* (NHL) – “Port St. John, Pondoland, July 10–31, 1923”, “R.E. Turner”; 1 **paratype** of *P. fulviceps* (NHL) – “Somerset East, October 1930”, “R.E. Turner”.

Notes – The type series of both here synonymized names are certainly conspecific and mostly originated from the same localities, although the paratype from Amanzimtoti is a male (but not female as mentioned in the original description) and looks like somewhat different. Nevertheless the holotypes of both belong to the series which share specimens provided by COOPER with the type labels of both names. The specimens of this species remind *P. biplagiata*, but they have smaller body, light spots on elytra forming a joint transverse stripe, smaller and narrower male antennal club (consisted of 3 antennomeres).

Pria hildebrandti GROUVELLE, 1913

Pria hildebrandti GROUVELLE, 1913b

Pria ferruginea COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Madagascar**: 3 **paralectotypes** of *P. hildebrandti* (DEI) – “Madagascar, Int. Austr., Hildebrandt”, “*Pria hildebrandti* Grouv. *” (designated by S. Endrődy-Younga in 1966 as lectotype and 2 paralectotypes); 1 **paralectotype** (MNHN) with the same geographical label

and designated by S. Endrődy-Younga; 1 (MRAC) – “Madagascar: Forêt de Fito, ex. coll. Breuning”; **Republic of South Africa:** 1 paratype of *P. ferruginea* (NHL) – “Cape Province, Simons Town, 12–20.IV.1915, M. Cameron”; **Kenya:** 18 (HNHM, ZISP) – “Mt. Elgon Nat.P., nr. Kimonthon River, 3200 m, subalpine mossy forest”, “from *Bothriocline fusca*, 19.I.1992, N 485, O. Merkl”; **Tanzania:** 33 (HNHM, ZISP) – “Mt. Meru, W slope, Olkokola, 8 700 feet, J. Szunyoghy”, “beaten material, 12–14.XII.1965”; 5 (ZMB, ZISP) – “Kilimandjaro, Bismarkhag., sd. I. Mawenzi circa, 3 000 m, Chr. Schröder”; 1 (DEI) – “Zanzibar”.

Notes – Three specimens of *P. hildebrandti* from the collection of DEI should be regarded as paralectotypes after the lectotype designation of the specimen from MNHN published by COOPER(1982). The specimens from Kenya and Tanzania show a rather great level of variability in coloration and dorsal pubescence, while the paratype from South Africa (paratype of *P. ferruginea*) looks like a dark extreme with denser and less conspicuous pubescence in comparison with specimens of the series from East Africa and, on the other hand, the studied specimens from Madagascar are similar to light representatives from East Africa. Usually darker specimens have more conspicuous pubescence and lightest specimens very frequently are with paramedian infuscated stripes on pronotum and darkened prescutellar parts of elytra. This species is characterized by rather long, semierect and very conspicuous, but not squamose hairs.

This species has body very similar to that in *P. fallax*, although differs from the latter in usually darker body, more conspicuous pubescence, large male antennal club, structure of genitalia in both sexes.

***Pria impulchra* sp. n.**

(Figs 45–53)

Specimens examined – **Kenya:** holotype, male (HNHM) and 29 paratypes (HNHM, ZISP) – “Mt. Elgon Nat. P., nr. Kimonthon River, 3 200 m, subalpine mossy forest”, “from *Bothriocline fusca*, 19.I.1992, N 485, O. Merkl”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.5, width 1.2, height 0.7 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; almost unicoloured straw yellow with darkened paramedian stripes on pronotum and prescutellar parts of elytra; dorsum with a faint greasy shine and underside rather shining; dorsum with rather fine moderately conspicuous golden hairs, slightly longer than distance between their insertions; underside with somewhat longer, denser and less conspicuous pubescence.

Head and pronotum with distinct punctures, slightly smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them broader (but at base of head somewhat narrower) than a puncture diameter, with fine and regular cellular microreticulation. Elytra with smaller, shallower and sparser punctures, interspaces between them with somewhat smoothed microreticulation. Metasternum with very small and shallow punctures, and with smoothed interspaces between them. Surface of ventrite 1 looks like that on head and pronotum, but punctures markedly larger and interspaces with somewhat smoothed microreticulation. Pygidium, ventrites 2–5 and prosternum with very small and rather sparse punctures,

interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter, with more or less smoothed microreticulation. Prosternal process as punctured and sculptured as rest surface of prosternum.

Head about $6/7$ as long as distance between eyes, its anterior edge not bordered, very slightly emarginate and with rounded lateral corners. Antennae 1 and $2/5$ as long as head width, with 5-segmented club, comprising about $2/5$ of total antennal length, antennomeres 2 and 4 subequal in length, but antennomere 3 markedly longer and about 3 times as long as wide. Pronotum moderately convex, with subtruncate anterior and bisinuate posterior edges, widest at distinct posterior corners and with sides much more widely explanate than width of antennomere 2, but narrower than width of scape. Elytra 1 and $3/8$ as long as combined width, moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, somewhat suboblique at apex and with sutural lines nearly reaching scutellum. Pygidium angular at apex.

Mentum subelliptic and about 3 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere slightly narrowed to apex and about twice as long as wide at base. Prosternal process with narrow median part, which distinctly explanate before rather widened subrhomboid apex, where it is slightly wider than antennal club, its posterior edge very widely rounded, subtruncate. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae about 4 times as great as that between prococxae. Mesosternum only somewhat swollen, without raised median carina. Metasternum with slightly convex (almost straight) anterior edge between mesocoxae and subflattened in distal half. Hypopygium with very widely rounded to subtruncate apex.

Protibia slightly curved and with somewhat convex inner edge, about as wide as ultimate antennomere and rather finely crenulate; meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid and about as wide as antennomere 9; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with a dense row of moderately long and moderately thin setae. Femora of usual shape, profemur about 1 and $1/3$, but meso- and metafemora almost twice as wide as antennal club. Protarsus $3/5$ as wide as protibia, but meso- and metatarsi much narrower, claws with a distinct small tooth at base.

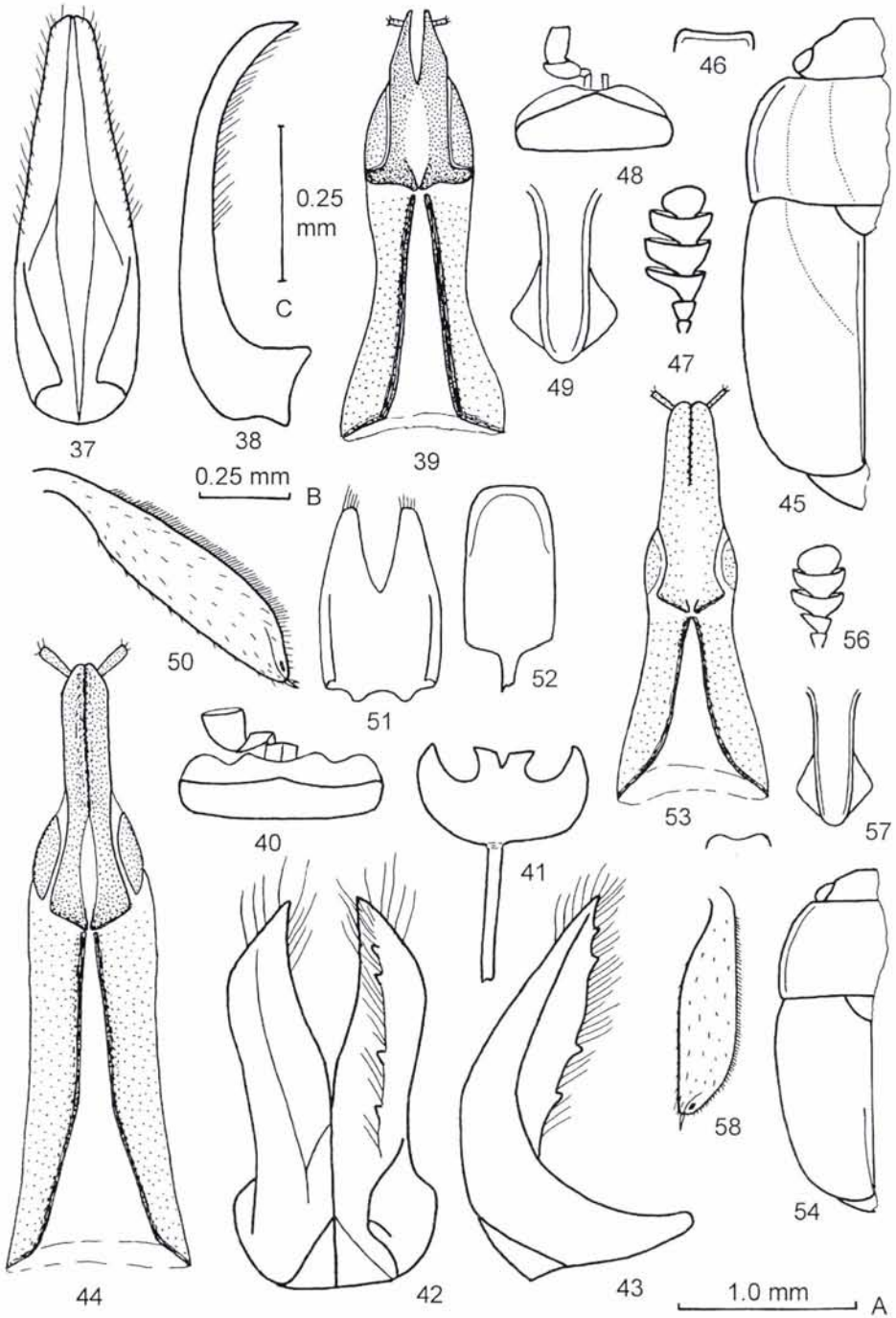
Aedeagus weakly sclerotized. Armature of inner sac of penis not sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male in 4-segmented and narrower antennal club, more distinctly oblique elytral apices, widely rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygidium as well as slightly narrower protarsi. Ovipositor slightly sclerotized.

Variability – Length 2.2–2.7 mm. Body outline and coloration are somewhat variable. Some paratypes look like more robust than the holotype, others are darker, i.e. with darkened pronotal disc and head base or, alternatively, paler, i.e. completely unicoloured straw yellow or only with small longitudinal paramedian infuscations on pronotum. A small variability is observed in punctuation.

→

Figs 37–58. Species of the subgenus *Myothorax* of the genus *Carpophilus* and subgenus *Anophorus* of the genus *Urophorus* [Carpophilinae] and genus *Pria* [Meligethinae] (orig.). **37–39:** *C. (M.) congoensis* sp. n., 37 = tegmen, ventral; 38 = tegmen, lateral; 39 = ovipositor, ventral. **40–44:** *U. (A.) grossopunctatus* sp. n. 40 = mentum with labial palpus, ventral; 41 = ventral plate and *spiculum gastrale*; 42 = tegmen, ventral; 43 = tegmen, lateral; 44 = ovipositor, ventral. **45–53:** *P. impulchra* sp. n., 45 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum and dotted outline of infuscated parts on pronotum and elytra, dorsal; 46 = anterior edge of head; 47 = antennal club, dorsal; 48 = mentum with labial palpus, ventral; 49 = prosternal process, ventral; 50 = metatibia, ventral; 51 = tegmen, ventral; 52 = penis trunk, dorsal; 53 = ovipositor, ventral. **54–58:** *P. kenyaensis* sp. n. 54 = elytron with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 55 = anterior edge of head; 56 = antennal club, dorsal; 57 = prosternal process, ventral; 58 = metatibia, ventral. Scales: A – to Figs 45, 54; B – to Figs 40–41, 46–50, 55–58; C – to Figs 37–39, 42–44, 51–53



Diagnosis – This new species is rather similar to and certainly closely related to *P. pulchra* KIREJTSHUK, 1980 (see notes below), differing from it in smaller and more slender body with longer elytra, distinct border of anterior edge of head, much shorter antennae with much shorter and comparatively wider club, bisinuate base of pronotum with distinct posterior corners, smaller tooth at base of tarsal claw and shape of sclerites of ovipositor.

Etymology – The name of this new species is composed of the Latin negative prefix “*im*” and “*pulcher*” (beautiful, fine, lovely, excellent).

***Pria kenyaensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 54–62)

Specimens examined – **Kenya**: **holotype**, male (HNHM) and 8 **paratypes** (HNHM, ZISP) – “Mt. Elgon Nat. P., near Chepnyalil Cave, dry evergreen montane forest, 2500 m”, “singled and swept from the vegetation, 24–26.I.1992, N 507, O. Merkl & G. Várkonyi”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 1.8, width 0.8, height 0.5 mm. Rather convex dorsally and moderately ventrally; almost unicoloured chestnut dark brown, only prescutellar parts of elytra slightly darker and prosternum and appendages paler; slightly shining with a slight bronze shade; dorsum with rather conspicuous greyish hairs, about as long as distance between their insertions; underside with somewhat longer and less conspicuous pubescence.

Head with distinct punctures, almost as large as eye facets, interspaces between them about a puncture diameter, with fine and regular cellular microreticulation. Pronotum as punctured and sculptured as head, but punctures (especially in the middle) somewhat smaller and sparser. Elytra almost as sculptured as head and pronotum, but with punctures somewhat shallower, smaller and sparser. Metasternal surface and surface of ventrite 1 look like that on elytra, but punctures shallower and interspaces rather smoothed. Pygidium, ventrites 2–5 and prosternum with very small and rather sparse punctures, interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter, with more or less raised microreticulation. Prosternal process with some moderate punctures and smooth interspaces between them.

Head about 3/4 as long as distance between eyes, its anterior edge not bordered, moderately emarginate and with rounded lateral corners. Antennae slightly longer than head width, with 4-segmented club, comprising about 1/3 of total antennal length, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3 and somewhat longer than antennomere 4, antennomere 3 about 3 times as long as thick. Pronotum moderately convex, with subtruncate anterior and bisinuate posterior edges, widest at distinct posterior corners and with sides as widely explanate as width of antennomere 2. Elytra slightly longer than combined width, rather steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, somewhat suboblique at apex and with sutural lines nearly reaching the middle of elytra. Pygidium widely rounded at apex.

Mentum subelliptic and about 3 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere somewhat narrowed to apex and about 1.5 times as long as wide at base. Prosternal process flat along median and subparallelsided part, and rather widened before subrhomboid apex, which is about 1 and 1/3 as wide as antennal club. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae nearly 3.5 times as great as that between procoxae. Mesosternum with a distinct median carina. Metasternum

with convex anterior edge between mesocoxae and subflattened in distal half. Hypopygium with very widely rounded apex.

Protibia slightly narrower than antennal club and finely crenulate; metatibia as wide as antennal club and mesotibia markedly wider; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with a dense row of very short and moderately thin setae. Femora of usual shape, about twice as wide as antennal club. Protarsus 3/5 as wide as protibia, but meso- and metatarsi much narrower, claws simple.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized. Armature of inner sac of penis well raised.

Female – Differs from male only in 3-segmented and compact antennal club as well as slightly narrower protarsi. Ovipositor slightly sclerotized.

Variability – Length 1.6–2.1 mm. Some paratypes with elytra rather darkened along all edges (including along suture), but abdomen sometimes slightly paler than remainder of body. Most males have more distinctly oblique elytral apices, but females are with more widely rounded those. A small variability is observed in punctuation.

Diagnosis – This new species is most similar to *P. brevicornis* COOPER, 1982, but quite distinct due to its less robust body, 4-segmented antennal club, longer sutural lines, longer mentum, subparallelsided median part of prosternal process and genitalia of both sexes. Besides, this new species is also similar to *P. adusta*, but differs from the latter in more robust body with shorter elytra widely and separately rounded at apices, its median part of prosternal process subparallelsided and not subacute at apex.

Etymology – The name of this new species is formed from the name of the country.

Pria magna REITTER, 1872

Pria magna REITTER, 1872

? *P. pectinicornis* COOPER, 1982

Specimens examined – **Republic of South Africa: lectotype** (ZMB, see KIREJTSHUK 1996); 1 (ZMB) – “R.S.Africa, 28.iv–1.V.1995, 34°11’S/24°29’E, Cape Province, Tsitsikamma Forest, Coastal National Park, U. Göllner”; 31 (AMNY, ZISP) – “Cape Province, 2 Mi. N.W. Fish Hoek, XI–7–1968”, “J.G. Rozen & E. Martinez”; 2 (ZISP, ZMB) – “Grahamstown, Kap, 9 Sept.1901, C. le Dauk”; 1 (CUO) – “Natal, 75 km WSW Estcourt Cathedral Peaks For. Stn., XII.79, S. & J. PECK”, “Rainbow Gorge, Podocarp for., 1 500 m, flight intercept tps, 8–14.XII.1979”; **Namibia**: 1 (ZMB) – “Darling, 8.83, F. Bahrman”.

Notes – This species in contrast to *P. concolor* and *P. crassa* (see above) has a more slender body, dense punctuation and more elongate antennal club (particularly in males). The males from Fish Hoek show some variability in antennal club, involving 4 or 5 last antennomeres. Finally, elongate antennal club in males and females is very characteristic feature of this species.

Pria nigricans GROUVELLE, 1899, sp. dist.!*Pria nigricans* GROUVELLE, 1899*Pria nigricans*: COOPER, 1982 (as synonym of *P. magna*)? *Pria ruficollis* GROUVELLE, 1899? *Pria ruficollis*: COOPER, 1899 (as synonym of *P. magna*)

Specimens examined – **Republic of South Africa**: 1 **paralectotype** of *P. nigricans* (MNHN) – “Afric. aus., Pering”; 2 (ZISP, ZMB) – “NW Uluguru, 6.1912”, “cum typo compar. Endrődy-Younga, 1966”; 1 **paralectotype** of *P. ruficollis* (MNHN), designated in collection by S. Endrődy-Younga – “P. B. Spei., Zulus”, “*Pria ruficollis* Grouv. ty.” (written by A. GROUVELLE); 2 (ZISP, MZB) – “Oberes, Ruhembi Tal, 5.XI.12”; 22 (ZISP, ZSM) – “Durban, 29.9.89, Umhlanga Rocks, Spornraft” (30.9.89).

Notes – The names *nigricans* and *ruficollis* were erroneously synonymized with *magna* (COOPER, 1982), although they should be used for a quite distinct species. The lectotypes of the type series named as *nigricans* and *ruficollis* remain unknown to the author of this paper, and so far he recognizes the published synonymy (COOPER 1982). This species is characterized rather dark and distinctly punctured body (looking rather like that of *Meligethes* than that of *Pria*), widely explanate pronotal sides, comparatively narrow and long prosternal process with narrowly rounded apex. General coloration varies from nearly unicolored reddish with slightly paler prothoracic segment, head and appendages to almost black with brownish appendages.

Pria parviclava sp. n.

(Figs 63–70)

Specimens examined – **Republic of South Africa**: **holotype**, male (NMB) and 8 **paratypes** (NMB, ZISP) – “Abakamskraal, 1.XI.1983, 33°14'S/18°09'E”, “Cape Prov., SA, W. Wittmer”; other **paratypes**: 4 (NMB, ZISP) – “3.XI, Cape Columbine”, “Cape Prov., SA, W. Wittmer, 1983”; 1 (NMB) – “van Rens Pass, Namaqua, 4.XI.1983, Cape Prov., SA, W. Wittmer”; 1 (NMB) – “Algeria, Cederberg, 5–8.XI.1983”, “Cape Prov., SA, W. Wittmer”; 1 (NMB) – “Yzerfontein, 6 km N, 1.XI”, “Cape Prov., SA, W. Wittmer”; 2 (NMB) – “Onrus River, nr. Hermanus, Island, 13.XI.1983”, “Cape Prov., SA, W. Wittmer”; 5 (NMB, ZISP) – “Duiker, Island, 3.XI.1983”, “Cape Prov., SA, W. Wittmer”; 3 (NHL, ZIN) – “False Bay, 2 mls E. Muizenburg, 3.I.1972”, “general sweeping”; 4 (NHL, ZIN) – “Die Panne N.R., Cape Province, 5–6.1.1972”, “swept from dune vegetation”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.2, width 1.1, height 0.5 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dorsum almost unicoloured brownish; ventral sides of head, abdomen, prosternum and appendages reddish; meso- and metasternum blackish; dorsum slightly shining with a bronze shade and underside moderately shining; dorsum with dense and strongly conspicuous greyish golden squamose hairs, masking integument and about 3 times as long as distance between their insertions; underside with sparser, much thinner and less conspicuous pubescence.

Head with distinct punctures, somewhat smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them less than a puncture diameter, with fine and regular, rather contrasting cellular microreticulation. Pronotum as punctured and sculptured as head, but punctures markedly smaller and sparser. Elytra with obsolete punctation, less regular and somewhat smoothed microreticulation. Metasternum with small and sparse punctures, and with rather smoothed sculpture. Pygidium, prosternum and ventrites with very small and rather sparse punctures, interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter, with dense and more or less smoothed microreticulation. Prosternal process as punctured and sculptured as rest part of prosternum.

Head about $4/5$ as long as distance between eyes, its anterior edge narrowly bordered, subtruncate and with subangular lateral corners. Antennae 1 and $1/4$ as long as head width, with 4-segmented club, comprising about $1/3$ of total antennal length, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, but each markedly longer than antennomere 4, antennomere 3 about 2.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum moderately convex, with subtruncate anterior and bisinuate posterior edges, widest before distinct posterior corners and with sides as widely explanate as width of antennomere 2. Elytra 1 and $1/8$ as long as combined width, moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, somewhat suboblique at apex (forming a joint curve, without sutural angle) and with sutural lines almost reaching scutellum. Pygidium subangular at apex.

Mentum subelliptic and about 4 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical and about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prosternal process flat along median and subparallelsided part, and rather widened before subrhomboid apex, but with arcuate posterior edge, widest part of it about 1 and $1/3$ as wide as antennal club. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae nearly 3 times as great as that between procoxae. Mesosternum with a weak median carina. Metasternum with convex anterior edge between mesocoxae and slightly convex along the middle. Hypopygium with subtruncate apex.

Protibia slightly narrower than antennal club and finely crenulate; metatibia slightly wider and mesotibia markedly wider than antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with dense row of very short and moderately thin setae. Femora of usual shape, pro- and mesofemora about twice and metafemur about 2.5 times as wide as antennal club. Protarsus $3/5$ as wide as protibia, but meso- and metatarsi much narrower, claws simple.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized with well sclerotized armature of inner sac of penis (as shaped as that in *P. kenyaensis* sp. n.).

Female – Differs from male only in 3-segmented and compact antennal club, widely rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygidium as well as slightly narrower protarsus. Besides, female elytral apices are usually with more arcuate outline forming a distinct sutural corner. Ovipositor slightly to moderately sclerotized.

Variability – Length 1.9–2.4 mm. Squamose dorsal pubescence is rather variable in level of conspicuousness. Coloration is also rather variable. Some paratypes are with darkened prescutellar and subsutural parts of elytra as well as head. Abdomen in some cases is somewhat darkened; meso- and metasternum can be dark brown. A small variation is also observed in punctation and sculpture.

Diagnosis – Squamose and dense greyish golden dorsal pubescence is quite characteristic of this new species. This character has some reminiscence of that in *P. cinerascens* ERICHSON, 1843 (also spread in South Africa), however the new species is very distinct from it in larger and somewhat paler body, much longer, much denser and less conspicuous squamae on dorsum, shorter antennae with

smaller club (especially in males). On the other hand, this new species has so well developed contrasting pubescence, which is very similar to that in *P. horni* GROUVELLE, 1908 (distributed in East Africa), however, these species are very distinct due to many peculiar characters. In particular the latter has markedly larger body, deeply and subangularly excised anterior edge of head, much bigger mentum, strongly raised mandibles, separately and widely rounded elytral apices, denser and more distinct dorsal punctation, longer antennae with much larger antennal club, strongly toothed tarsal claws and different structure of genitalia.

Besides, this new species is more or less similar to *P. magna*, *P. concolor* and *P. crassa*, although clearly differs from them in very contrasting pubescence and genital structures, but also from the first – in smaller antennal club (especially in males), joint curve of elytral apices, finer and less distinct punctation; from the second – in more slender body, more distinct and dense punctation; from the third – in more slender body, more distinct and dense punctation, narrower antennal club.

Etymology – The name of this new species is formed from the Latin “*parvus*” (small) and “*clavus*” (nail, peg, club).

Pria pauli GROUVELLE, 1908

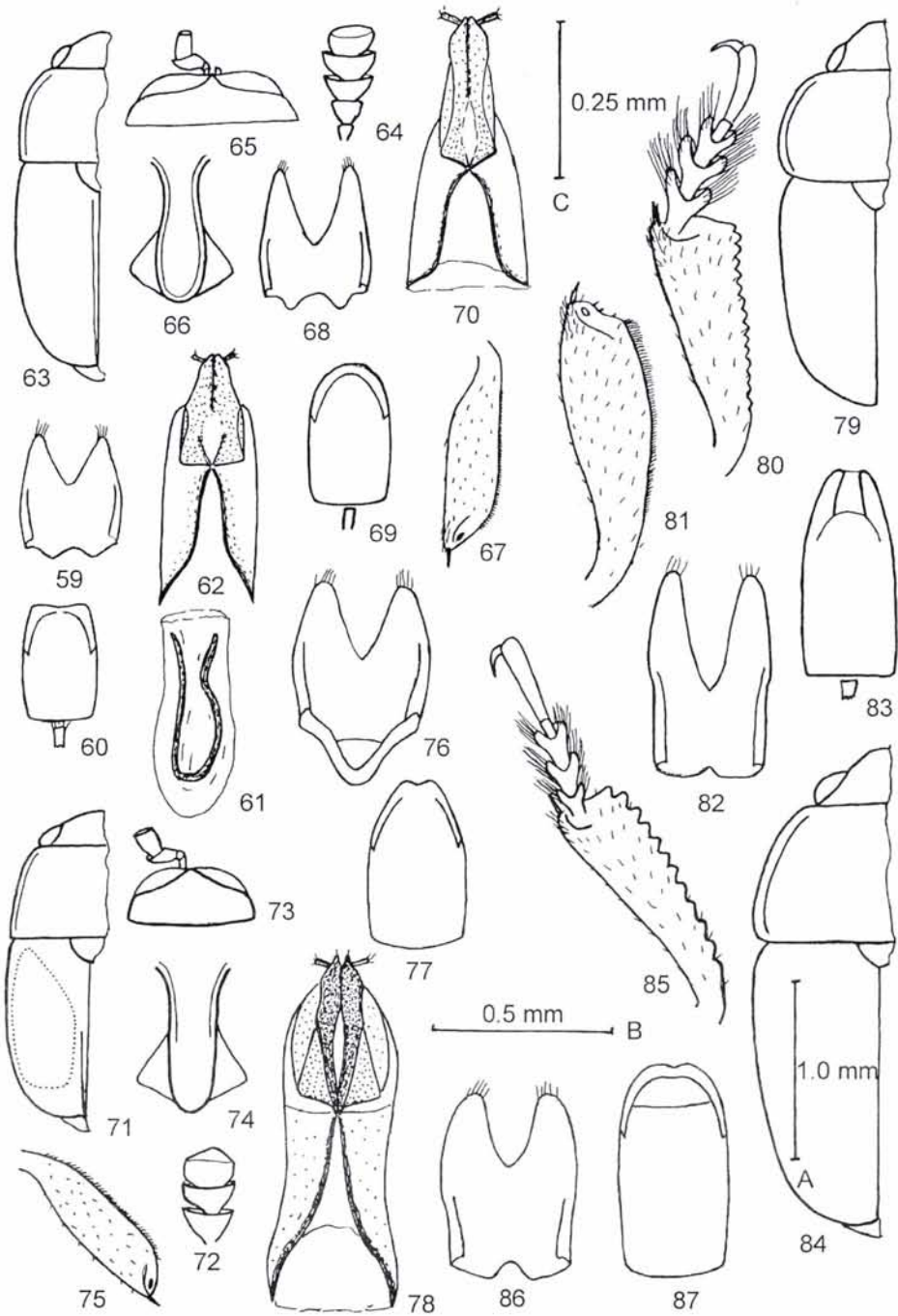
Pria pauli GROUVELLE, 1908

Pria ochracea COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Pria rufipes COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Tanzania**: 6 **paralectotypes** of *P. pauli* (MNHN, ZISP, ZMB) and 6 (ZISP, ZMB) – “Kwai, P. Weise” or “Usambara, Kwai, P. Weise”; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: **holotype** (MRAC) and 3 **paratypes** of *P. ochracea* (MRAC) – “Kivu, Kahunda, viii.1937,

Figs 59–87. Species of genus *Pria* and subgenus *Chromogethes* of genus *Meligoethes* [Meligoethinae] (orig.). **59–62:** *P. kenyaensis* sp. n. 59 = tegmen, ventral; 60 = penis trunk, dorsal; 61 = armature of inner sac of penis, lateral; 62 = ovipositor, ventral. **63–70:** *P. parviclava* sp. n. 63 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 64 = antennal club, dorsal; 65 = mentum with labial palpus, ventral; 66 = prosternal process, ventral; 67 = metatibia, ventral; 68 = tegmen, ventral; 69 = penis trunk, dorsal; 70 = ovipositor, ventral. **71–78:** *P. transvaalensis* sp. n. 71 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum and dotted outline of infuscated parts on elytra, dorsal; 72 = antennal club, dorsal; 73 = mentum with labial palpus, ventral; 74 = prosternal process, ventral; 75 = metatibia, ventral; 76 = tegmen, ventral; 77 = penis trunk, dorsal; 78 = ovipositor, ventral. **79–83:** *M. (C.) amicus* sp. n. 79 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 80 = male protibia and tarsus, dorsal; 81 = metatibia, dorsal; 82 = tegmen, ventral; 83 = penis trunk, dorsal. **84–87:** *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n. 79 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 85 = male protibia and tarsus, dorsal; 86 = tegmen, ventral; 87 = penis trunk, dorsal. Scales: A – to Figs 63, 71, 79, 84; B – to Figs 64–67, 72–75, 80–81, 85; C – to Figs 59–62, 68–70, 76–78, 82–83, 86–87



Ghesquiere”; **Ethiopia**: 2 **paratypes** of *P. rufipes* (NHL) – “Beaten from trees near lake shore”, “Mt. Zuquàla, circa 9 000ft, 22.X.1926, H. Scott”.

Notes – The lectotype of this species was designated among duplicates of the type series deposited in MNHN, and therefore all the specimens from ZMB should be regarded as paralectotypes of *P. pauli*. The type specimens of *P. ochracea* look like other *P. pauli* from Tanzania, with alone difference consisting in shorter and wider ovipositor, and 5-segmented male antennal club of the holotype. The paratypes of *P. rufipes* belong to the same sample series, from which the holotype was taken and seem to be very similar to it. These paratypes are a little different in narrower pronotum and less contrasting microreticulation, which would be better to regard as a probable variability in the same species than interspecific differences.

Pria pulchra KIREJTSHUK, 1980

Pria pulchra KIREJTSHUK, 1980

Pria pilicornis COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: **holotype** of *P. pulchra* (MRAC); 12 (MRAC, ZISP) – “Rukumi: Forêt de Hagenia, 3300/3500 m, 23.VII/1.VIII.70, humus d’*Hagenia*“, “P.N.V., Mission Karisimbi, R.P.M. Lejeune”; **Uganda**: **holotype** (NHL) and 1 **paratype** (NHL) of *P. pilicornis* – “Nyamgasani Valley, 11 000 ft, On *Senecio longilingulata*“, “Ruwendzori Range, XII.1934–I.1935, D.R. Buxton”.

Notes – This species is well distinct from the congeners due to its larger body with large and wide male antennal club, characteristic coloration and so on. Alone species similar to it is *P. impulchra* sp. n. (see above). The characters listed in the description of *P. pilicornis* are completely correspondent with those in *P. pulchra* and the study of the type specimens supported the conspecificity of them.

Pria transvaalensis sp. n.

(Figs 71–78)

Specimens examined – **Republic of South Africa**: **holotype**, male (NMB) and 9 **paratypes** (NMB, ZISP) PTT – “Graskop, 1450 m, 16.XI.1983”, “Transv., SA, W. Wittmer”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 1.6, width 0.8, height 0.5 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; bright reddish with darkened (up to blackish) scutellum, sides of elytra, pygidium, metasternum and abdomen (a narrow stripe along elytral apices yellowish); dorsum slightly shining with a bronze shade and underside moderately shining; dorsum with moderately dense, thin and rather conspicuous greyish hairs, about 1.5–2.0 times as long as distance between their insertions: underside with sparser, much thinner and less conspicuous pubescence.

Head and pronotum with distinct punctures, somewhat smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat narrower than a puncture diameter, with fine and regular, rather contrasting cellular microreticulation. Elytra with obsolete punctation, less regular and somewhat smoothed microreticulation. Metasternum with small, distinct and sparse punctures, and with almost smooth interspaces between them. Pygidium, prosternum and ventrites with very small, partly shallow and rather sparse punctures, interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter, with dense and more or less smoothed microreticulation. Prosternal process smooth, without punctation.

Head about 5/6 as long as distance between eyes, its anterior edge almost straight and narrowly bordered, with rounded lateral corners. Antennae about as long as head width, with 3-segmented club, comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, antennomere 3 slightly shorter than antennomere 2 and slightly longer than antennomere 4, antennomere 3 scarcely more than twice as long as thick. Pronotum moderately convex, with convex anterior and shallowly emarginate posterior edges, widest and subparallelsided at basal third and with extremely narrowly explanate sides. Elytra 1 and 1/15 as long as combined width, moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, somewhat suboblique at apex and with sutural lines almost reaching scutellum. Pygidium subangular at apex.

Mentum subtrapezoid, widest at base and about 2.5 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical and somewhat longer than wide. Prosternal process flat along median and subparallelsided part, and rather widened before subrhomboid apex, but with arcuate posterior edge, widest part of it more than 1.5 times as wide as antennal club. Distance between mesocoxae about 1.5 times and that between metacoxae nearly 2.5 times as great as that between procoxae. Mesosternum without raised median carina. Metasternum with almost straight anterior edge between mesocoxae and slightly convex in the middle. Hypopygium with subtruncate apex.

Protibia considerably narrower than antennal club and finely crenulate; meso- and metatibiae markedly wider than antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with a dense row of moderately short and moderately thin setae. Femora of usual shape, pro- and mesofemora about twice and metafemur about 2.5 times as wide as antennal club. Protarsus 2/5 as wide as protibia, but meso- and metatarsi much narrower, claws simple.

Aedeagus weakly sclerotized, without distinctly sclerotized armature of inner sac of penis.

Female – Differs from male only in widely rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygium. Ovipositor slightly to moderately sclerotized.

Variability – Length 1.6–1.9 mm. Coloration shows a certain variability: some paratypes with more darkened prescutellar, sutural and apical parts of elytra. The most paratypes are with convex anterior edge of head. A small variation is also observed in punctation and sculpture.

Diagnosis – This new species is very distinct due to its structure of ovipositor. Among the described species *P. transvaalensis* sp. n. is rather similar to *P. abbreviata* COOPER, 1982 (recorded from Kenya and remains unknown to the author of this paper), differing from it only in paler coloration, straight to convex anterior edge of head, sparser dorsal punctation and particularly different shape of ovipositor sclerites. Both species have some undescribed relatives, which are very similar in many external characters, but different in ovipositor. Coloration, character of punctation and sculpture of this new species are very similar to those in *P. oblita* GROUVELLE, 1908 (wide spread in East Africa) and in less degree to those in *P.*

subnigella COOPER, 1982 (wide spread in East Africa and Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)), but *P. transvaalensis* sp. n. differs from the latter in smaller and more slender body with extremely narrowly explanate pronotal sides and small 3-segmented male antennal club. On the other hand, the ovipositor of this new species has some similarity with that of some females of *P. flava* COOPER, 1982, but well different by smaller and darker body with sparser and less distinct punctation, more conspicuous pubescence.

This new species is also more or less similar to *P. biplagiata*; *P. micans* COOPER, 1982; *P. mixta* GROUVELLE, 1908; *P. nigrifula* REITTER, 1872; *P. pygidialis* GROUVELLE, 1906; *P. umbrosa*; *P. weisei* GROUVELLE, 1908, however, except of very distinct ovipositor, it differs from:

- *P. biplagiata* in smaller, more slender and more convex body with paler coloration, 3-segmented male antennal club, denser and less distinct dorsal punctation and more contrasting microreticulation;
- *P. micans*, *P. mixta* and *P. umbrosa* in bicoloured more slender and more convex body with extremely narrowly explanate pronotal sides, less distinct punctation and less contrasting microreticulation, and also from *P. mixta* and *P. umbrosa* in 3-segmented and narrower male antennal club;
- *P. weisei*, *P. nigrifula* and *P. pygidialis* in very different coloration and some peculiarities of punctation and sculpture (3 lastly mentioned species are very similar to this new species in body shape).

Etymology – The name of this new species is formed from the name of the province of Republic of South Africa.

Pria umbrosa COOPER, 1982

Pria umbrosa COOPER, 1982

Pria fragilis COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Pria nitens COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire):** holotypes and 31 paratypes of *P. umbrosa*, *P. fragilis* and *P. nitens* (MRAC); 1 (MRAC) – “Lulua: Sandoa, IX–190, G.F. Overlaet”; 1 (ZISP) – “P.N.A., Kanyabayongo (Kabasha), 1760 m, 6–XII–1934, G.F. de Witte”.

Notes – The holotypes of *P. umbrosa* and *P. fragilis* are originated from the same series collected in North East Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) (Ituri, Blukwa), but that of *P. nitens* has been caught in South Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) (Lulua, Sandoa). The type specimens from Lulua: Sandoa are a little larger and paler than specimens from Bikwa named by COOPER as *P. fragilis* and *P.*

umbrosa, although it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that the holotypes of all mentioned species belong to different species. Nevertheless, one paratype of *P. nitens* from Kundelungu should be rather regarded as *P. oblita* than *P. umbrosa*. Besides, one of studied paratype of *P. fragilis* looks almost like *P. pauli*. However the most specimens here united under the name *P. umbrosa* seem to be conspecific or belong to the species very similar to *P. mixta* differing from it only in somewhat larger body with denser punctuation, more contrasting sculpture, denser and more conspicuous pubescence.

Pria weisei GROUVELLE, 1908

Pria weisei GROUVELLE, 1908

Pria aerata COOPER, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Tanzania:** 1 **paralectotype** of *P. weisei* (MNHN) – “Af. or. all., Kwai, Weise”; 1 (HNHM) – “Mt. Meru, W slope Olkokola, 8700 feet, J. Szunyoghy”; 5 (ZISP) – “Arusha Region, Ngorongoro, Crater Cons Area, Ngorongoro Wild, Life Lodge, 18–VIII–1974, D.H. Habeck, flowers”; **Kenya:** **holotype** of *P. aerata* (NHL) – “Nairobi Museum”; 1 **paratype** of *P. aerata* (NHL) – “Nairobi, 9.XI.20, A.F.J.C.”, “Nairobi Museum”; 6 (HNHM, ZISP) – “Mt. Elgon Nat. P., near Chepnyalil Cave, dry evergreen montane forest, 2500 m”, “singled and swept from the vegetation, 24–26.I.1992, N 501, O. Merkl & G. Várkonyi”; 2 (HNHM, ZISP) – “Mt. Elgon Nat. P., near Kitum Cave, dry evergreen montane forest”, “singled and swept from the vegetation, 26.I.1992, N 502, O. Merkl & G. Várkonyi”; 4 (NRS, ZISP) – “Mt. Elgon, Ö. süd. Kaptega Estate, 2100 m, 18/2–48, A. Holm”.

Notes – Testing the type specimens shows that the characters used for distinguishing *P. aerata* (COOPER, 1982) correspond to those in scope of variability observed among other specimens of *P. weisei*.

Genus *Meligethes* STEPHENS, 1830

Subgenus *Chromogethes* KIREJTSHUK, 1989

Key to species of the subgenus *Chromogethes* KIREJTSHUK, 1989

- 1 Dorsal surface of head concave; protibia rather narrow and with a very long subapical tooth (process) 2
- Dorsal surface of head slightly convex or subflattened; protibia of usual width or rarely rather narrow and with crenellation consisting of gradually increased small teeth 3

- 2 Body more convex, with distinct blue metallic lustre on all dorsal sclerites; anterior edge of head truncate; interspaces between punctures on head, pronotum and elytra markedly narrower than a puncture diameter and with more or less raised microreticulation; dorsal pubescence rather conspicuous; antennae and legs reddish. 1.9–2.2 mm. South Africa
M. (C.) cavifrons KIREJTSHUK et EASTON, 1988
- Body less convex, with distinct blue metallic lustre only on head and pronotum; anterior edge of head shallowly emarginate; interspaces between punctures on head, pronotum and elytra slightly narrower than a puncture diameter and smooth or almost smooth; dorsal pubescence very slightly conspicuous; antennae and legs dark brown, only anterior legs reddish brown. 2.2 mm. Ethiopia **M. (C.) violascens** sp. n.
- 3 Punctures on the disc of elytra well isolated from one another, separated at least by 1/3 puncture diameter
M. (C.) basilewskyi AUDISIO et KIREJTSHUK, 1995 [Tanzania]
M. (C.) brincki KIREJTSHUK, 1995 [Republic of South Africa]; *M. (C.) flaccus* KIREJTSHUK, 1995 [Republic of South Africa]; *M. (C.) gemma* EASTON, 1960 [East Africa]; *M. (C.) longiceps* EASTON, 1957 [East Africa]; *M. (C.) malkini* SPORNRAFT et KIREJTSHUK, 1994 [Republic of South Africa]; *M. (C.) paropunctatus* KIREJTSHUK, 1995 [Republic of South Africa]; *M. (C.) perpusillus* SPORNRAFT et KIREJTSHUK, 1993 [Republic of South Africa]; *M. (C.) sjoestedti* GROUVELLE, 1909 [East Africa]; *M. (C.) splendidulus* REITTER, 1872 [Republic of South Africa]; *M. (C.) subcaeruleus* GROUVELLE, 1908 [East Africa]; *M. (C.) viridicolor* SPORNRAFT et KIREJTSHUK, 1993 [Republic of South Africa], only sometimes the punctures at base of elytra nearly contiguous [*M. (C.) brincki*, *malkini*, *perpusillus*, *subcaeruleus*, *viridicolor*]
- Punctures on elytral disc extremely dense, separated by only very narrow ridges to contiguous; oval, elongate or fused in elongate furrows 4
- 4 Interspaces between punctures on head and pronotum with coarse and contrasting cellular microreticulation; punctures on elytra always elongate 5
- Interspaces between punctures on head and pronotum with more or less reduced microreticulation (represented by not quite distinct lines from puncture to puncture) or completely smooth 8
- 5 Punctures on elytra about twice as large as those on head and pronotum; punctures on head and pronotum much larger than eye facets; antennae and legs very dark; protibia slightly wider than antennal club; antennal club elongate oval: about 1 and 2/3 as long as wide. Female: ovipositor without styli. 2.3 mm. Kenya *M. (C.) favus* EASTON, 1960

- Punctures on elytra in their cross-section comparable with those on head and pronotum; antennae and legs entirely reddish or with darkened apical part of antennae and femora. Female: ovipositor with developed styli 6
- 6 Pronotum subtrapezoid, with slightly arcuate and narrowly explanate sides: as widely explanate as narrowest antennomere; punctures on head and pronotum separated by about 1/3 puncture diameter; punctures on metasternum much larger than those on head and pronotum; protibia somewhat wider antennal club; antennal club subovoid: about 1 and 1/3 as long as wide. Male: protarsus about 2/3 as wide as protibia; metasternum deeply triangularly depressed in distal half. 1.8–2.4 mm. Tanzania **M. (C.) vitabundus** sp. n.
- Pronotum with more arcuate and rather widely explanate sides: at least as widely explanate as scape; punctures on head and pronotum separated by half to one puncture diameter; punctures on metasternum more or less smaller than those on head and pronotum 7
- 7 Pronotum with most width at the middle and arcuately narrowed to posterior corners; protibia nearly 1.5 times as wide as antennal club; antennal club elongate oval: about 1 and 2/3 as long as wide. Male: protarsus about half as wide as protibia; metasternum with a slight triangular depression in distal half; penis trunk narrower and with truncate apex. 1.8 mm. Kenya
M. (C.) amicus sp. n.
- Pronotum with most width at basal 1/4 or subparallelsided at basal half; protibia slightly wider than antennal club; antennal club subovoid: about 1 and 1/3 as long as wide. Male: metasternum a moderately deep longitudinal depression in distal half; penis trunk wider and widely rounded at apex. 1.7–2.1 mm. Republic of South Africa **M. (C.) involutus** sp. n.
- 8 Punctures on elytra about as large as eye facets and slightly elongate oval; punctures on pronotum and head slightly smaller, but interspaces broader and smoothed; pronotum narrower than elytra, widest at base and with translucent subexplanate sides; antennae and legs light reddish; dorsum with rather long and conspicuous hairs. Male: metasternum with a moderate triangular depression in distal half. 2.2–2.5 mm. Republic of South Africa
M. (C.) voluptarius KIREJTSHUK, 1989
- Punctures on elytra markedly larger than eye facets and usually elongate or elongately fused; punctation on head and pronotum more frequently coarser; combination of other characters different 9

- 9 Anterior edge of head truncate; pronotum usually much wider than elytra and with very widely rounded posterior corners. Male: protarsus $1/2$ – $2/3$ as wide as protibia. Republic of South Africa 10
- Anterior edge of head more or less distinctly emarginate; pronotum usually not or slightly wider than elytra 11
- 10 Body larger: 2.2–2.7 mm and more oval, with pronotum about twice as wide as long; dorsum with moderately conspicuous pubescence; head and pronotal punctures slightly larger than eye facets; elytra suboblique at apices, but forming a distinct sutural corner. Male: metasternum with a weak triangular depression in distal half; lateral lobes of tegmen comparatively narrower
M. (C.) illustris GROUVELLE, 1899
- Body smaller: 2.0–2.3 mm and more slender, with pronotum markedly less than twice as wide as long; dorsum and particularly elytra with extremely conspicuous pubescence; head and pronotal punctures with diameter considerably more than twice as big as that of eye facets; elytral apices subacuminate and forming a joint curve. Male: metasternum with a narrow longitudinal depression in distal half; lateral lobes of tegmen comparatively narrower
M. (C.) vulpinus SPORNRAFT et KIREJTSHUK, 1993
- 11 Head about as long as distance between eyes or slightly longer, with very large and very dense, almost contiguous punctures, interspaces between them less than $1/3$ puncture and with more or less raised microreticulation; explanate pronotal sides as widely translucent as width of scape; interspaces between very dense punctures on pronotum and elytra smooth; appendages reddish to brownish with antennal club darker. Male: protarsus about half as wide as protibia; metasternum with a moderately deep longitudinal depression; aedeagus comparatively long and with penis trunk subangular at apex. 1.7–2.1 mm. Republic of South Africa **M. (C.) schulzei** sp. n.
- Head at least 1 and $1/4$ as long as distance between eyes, with moderately large and sparse or moderately dense punctures, separated by not less than $1/2$ puncture; explanate pronotal sides not or rather narrowly translucent; combination of other characters different. Male: penis trunk not subacute at apex [only in *M. (C.) subillustris* head slightly longer than distance between eyes and interspaces between punctures on head of this species and *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n. about $1/3$ puncture diameter, although without clear microreticulation] 12

- 12 Dorsum rather conspicuously pubescent, with hairs about 4 times as long as distance between their insertions; appendages light reddish; protibia about 1.5 times as wide as antennal club; elytra almost with regular, elongate oval and narrowly isolated punctures; antennal club about 1.5 times as long as wide. Male: protarsus about as wide as protibia; metasternum with a deep triangular depression in distal half. 2.4–2.9 mm. Republic of South Africa
M. (C.) subillustris KIREJTSHUK, 1995
- Dorsum less conspicuously pubescent, with hairs about 3 times or less as long as distance between their insertions; appendages entirely or at least femora and antennal clubs rather darker 13
- 13 Elytral punctation rather fine and confused, without clear longitudinal furrows of fused punctures; posterior corners of pronotum almost right or slightly projecting posteriorly with nearly angular apices; protibia about 1 and 1/3 as wide as antennal club; appendages reddish brown; prosternal process markedly wider than antennal club; metasternum with small punctures (not larger than eye facets), separated by more than a puncture diameter. Male: protarsus slightly more than half as wide as protibia; metasternum with a weak triangular depression in posterior half. 2.6–3.2 mm. Ethiopia
M. (C.) clarkei AUDISIO et KIREJTSHUK, 1995
- Elytral punctation coarser and formed irregular longitudinal furrows of fused punctures; posterior corners of pronotum very widely rounded at apices; protibia at most very slightly wider than antennal club; prosternal process at most as wide as antennal club; metasternum with punctures larger than eye facets, separated by about a puncture diameter or somewhat narrower. 1.9–2.7 mm. Male: protarsus slightly not more than half as wide as protibia; metasternum subflattened in posterior half 14
- 14 Posterior edge of pronotum nearly straight; punctation of head reaching anterior edge, which is with very narrow border (“clypeus”); appendages rather dark (dark brown); protibia with a larger crenellation before apex; posterior tibia about 1.5 times as wide as antennal club. Male: tegmen with a deep median excision. 2.3–2.7 mm. Kenya *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n.
- Posterior edge of pronotum clearly convex; punctation of head reduced at anterior edge, which is with wider border (“clypeus”); appendages reddish to brown, but antennal club always darker; protibia with a finer crenellation before apex, but with a comparatively prominent teeth; posterior tibia only slightly wider than antennal club. Male: tegmen with a short median excision. 1.9–2.5 mm. Republic of South Africa *M. (C.) profundopunctatus* sp. n.

Meligethes (Chromogethes) amicus sp. n.
(Figs 79–83)

Specimens examined – **Kenya**: **holotype**, male (NRS) and 1 **paratype** (ZISP) – “Brit. O. Afr., Lönnberg”, “13 jan.”

Description of male (holotype) – Length 1.8, width 0.9, height 0.6 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dorsum dark blue grey to green, underside almost unicoloured black, but pronotal sides, antennae, mouth parts and legs reddish; dorsum nearly dull with a weak cooper shade, underside with a moderate shine; dorsum with dense, not long and feebly conspicuous yellowish grey hairs, 2.5–3.0 times as long as distance between their insertions; underside with thinner and longer pubescence.

Head and pronotum with distinct (partly elongate) punctures, with diameter almost 1.5–2.0 times as big as that of eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than half a puncture diameter (on pronotal disc almost as large as a puncture diameter), with dense and regular, rather contrasting cellular microreticulation. Elytra with somewhat denser and more or less elongate punctures (partly fusing and forming irregular longitudinal rows) than on head and pronotum, but with very narrow interspaces between punctures somewhat smoothed. Metasternum, middle of prosternum and prosternal process with not quite distinct punctures, somewhat larger than eye facets, with interspaces between them markedly narrower than a puncture diameter and almost smooth. Pygidium, sides of prosternum and ventrites with very small, shallow and indistinct punctures, narrow interspaces between them with dense, cellular and more or less contrasting microreticulation.

Head slightly longer than distance between eyes, its anterior edge narrowly bordered, subtruncate and with almost distinct corners. Antennae about as long as head width, with club, comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and about 2.5 times longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum moderately convex, with subtruncate anterior and posterior edges, widely rounded anterior and posterior corners, widely arcuate sides, gently sloping to sides which are as widely explanate as width of antennomere 3. Elytra 1 and 1/5 as long as combined width (about 2 and 1/3 as long as pronotum), moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, somewhat suboblique at apex, forming a small sutural corner and without traced sutural lines. Pygidium rounded at apex.

Mentum subpentagonal and subparallelsided, about twice as wide as long. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical and more than twice as long as wide. Prosternal process somewhat convex along median part, arcuately widened before rounded posterior edge, widest part of it significantly wider than antennal club, narrowly bordered at sides and apex. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae nearly 4 times as great as that between procoxae. Metasternum shallowly depressed and without clear median line.

Protibia subtriangular, about 1.5 times as wide as antennal club and finely crenulate along outer edge; meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid, almost as wide as protibia; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with dense row of moderately short and stout setae. Femora of usual shape, profemur about 1.5 times, meso- and metafemora about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus almost as wide as antennal club, but meso- and metatarsi about a third as wide as corresponding tibiae, claws simple and rather long.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Variability – The paratype is very similar to the holotype.

Diagnosis – This new species due to very dense punctation of elytra, and also dense cellular microreticulation on head and pronotum can be compared only with *M. (C.) favus*, *M. (C.) involutus* sp. n. and *M. (C.) vitabundus* sp. n., although it can be easily diagnosed by the above key. The aedeagus of this new species is rather similar to *M. (C.) vitabundus* sp. n., but with different apex of its penis trunk.

Etymology – The name of this new species means “friendly”, “amicable”, “favourable”.

Meligethes (Chromogethes) cavifrons KIREJTSHUK et EASTON, 1988

Meligethes (Chromogethes) cavifrons KIREJTSHUK et EASTON, 1988

Specimen examined – **Republic of South Africa**: 1 male (HNHM) – “Barberton/ 17 km N, netted, 2.XI.1980, S. Endrődi”.

Notes – The finding of this specimen is a second record of this species after description of the holotype.

***Meligethes (Chromogethes) cultus* sp. n.**
(Figs 84–89)

Specimen examined – **Kenya**: 1 **holotype** (RMNH) and 4 **paratypes** (RMNH, ZISP): “Timboroa, Kenya Colony, 29.VII.1949, R.A. Maas Geesteranus”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.6, width 1.3, height 0.8 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dorsum dark green, underside almost unicoloured black, appendages dark brown; dorsum and underside with a moderate shine; dorsum with rather dense, not long and moderately conspicuous yellowish grey hairs, more than twice as long as distance between their insertions; underside with somewhat thinner and longer pubescence.

Head and pronotum with distinct (partly slightly elongate) punctures, with diameter almost 1.5–2.0 times as big as that of eye facets, interspaces between them 1/3–1/2 puncture diameter, with sparse smooth microreticulation. Elytra with much denser, somewhat larger and more elongate punctures than those on head and pronotum, but very narrower interspaces between punctures entirely smooth. Metasternum nearly as punctured as head and pronotum, but punctures somewhat denser and interspaces between them smooth. Middle of prosternum and prosternal process with distinct dense punctures, slightly larger than eye facets, with interspaces between them markedly narrower than a puncture diameter and smoothed. Pygidium, sides of prosternum and ventrites with very small, shallow and dense not quite distinct punctures, narrow interspaces between them with dense and contrasting cellular microreticulation.

Head 1 and 1/5 as long as distance between eyes, its anterior edge narrowly bordered, widely and very shallowly emarginate and with rounded lateral corners. Antennae somewhat shorter than head width, with club 1 and 1/2 as long as wide, comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, antenno-

mere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and about 1.5 times longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum widest at base, moderately convex, with convex anterior and subtruncate posterior edges, widely rounded anterior and posterior corners, widely arcuate sides, gently sloping to sides, almost as widely explanate as width of scape. Elytra 1 and 1/5 as long as combined width (about twice as long as pronotum), moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, slightly suboblique at apex, but at suture nearly truncate, forming a very small sutural corner and without traced sutural lines. Pygidium rounded at apex.

Mentum subpentagonal and narrowed from base, about 3 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical and more than twice as long as wide. Prosternal process somewhat convex along median part, arcuately widened before subangular posterior edge, widest part of it 1.5 times as wide as antennal club, extremely narrowly bordered at sides and apex. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae nearly 4 times as great as that between procoxae. Metasternum subflattened in posterior half and without clear median line.

Protibia subtriangular, about 1 and 1/4 as wide as antennal club and moderately crenulate along outer edge; meso- and metatibiae subtriangular, more than 1.5 times as wide as antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with dense row of moderately long and stout setae. Femora of usual shape, about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus slightly narrower than antennal club, but meso- and metatarsi about a fourth as wide as corresponding tibiae, claws simple.

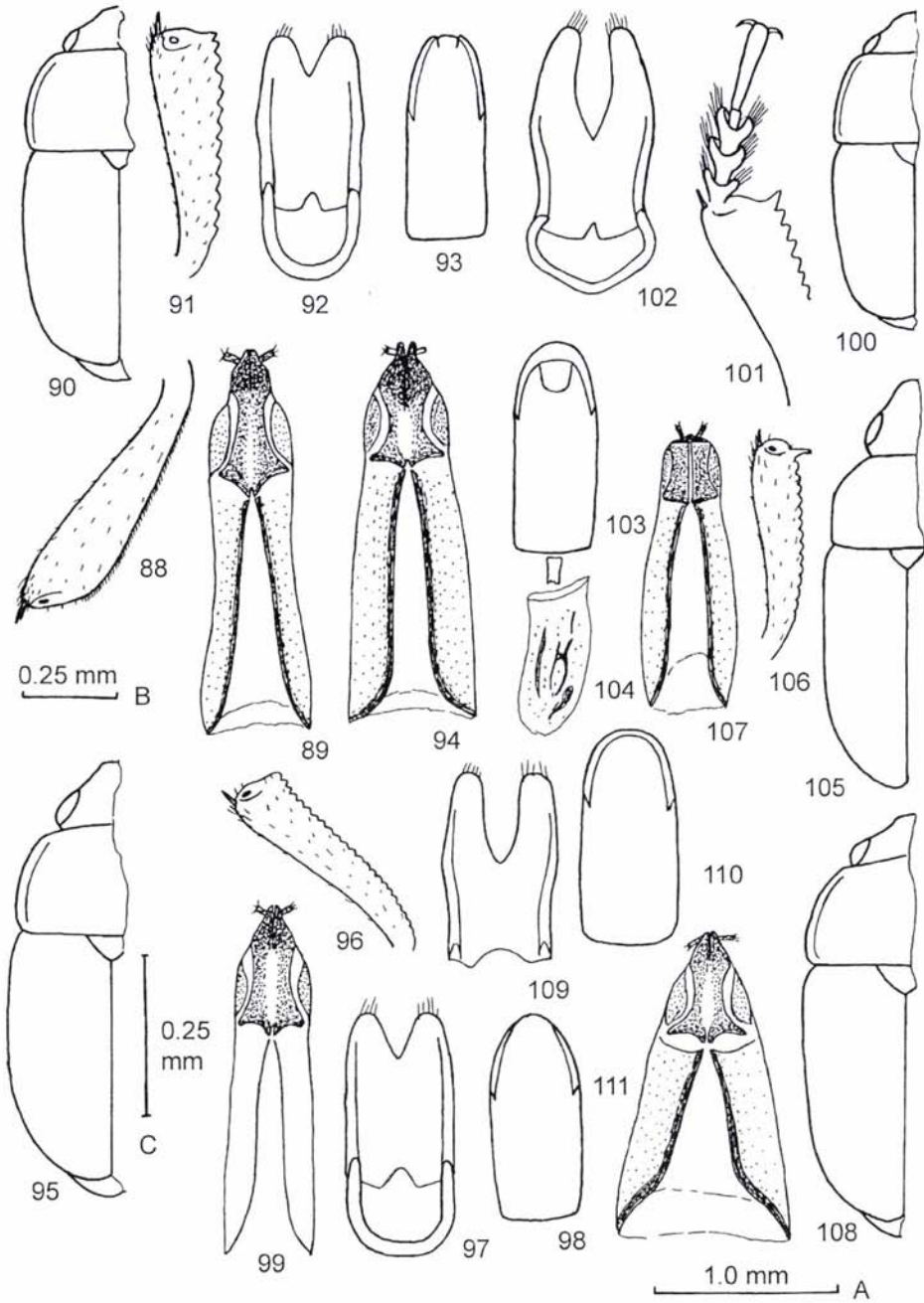
Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male only in protarsus less than half as wide as antennal club. Ovipositor well sclerotized.

Variability – Length 2.3–2.7 mm. One of studied paratypes is dark violet and another – with dark blue pronotum and violet head and elytra. Sometimes pubescence looks rather like whitish than yellowish grey. A small variation is also observed in punctuation and sculpture. The level of development of crenellation along outer edge of protibia seems to be rather variable, although it usually is greater than in most species of the subgenus. Male metasternum sometimes is rather widely depressed in distal 1/2 than subflattened.

Diagnosis – This new species is well characterized by comparatively large and robust body very dense dorsal punctuation, more or less elongate and very dense punctures on elytra, reduced sculpture on head and pronotum, subtriangular meso-

Figs 88–111. Species of subgenus *Chromogethes* of genus *Meligothes* [Meligoethinae] (orig.). **88–89:** *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n. 88 = metatibia, dorsal; 89 = ovipositor, ventral. **90–94:** *M. (C.) involutus* sp. n. 90 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 91 = male protibia, dorsal; 92 = tegmen, ventral; 93 = penis trunk, dorsal; 94 = ovipositor, ventral. **95–99:** *M. (C.) profundopunctatus* sp. n. 95 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 96 = male protibia, dorsal; 97 = tegmen, ventral; 98 = penis trunk, dorsal; 99 = ovipositor, ventral. **100–104:** *M. (C.) schulzei* sp. n. 100 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 101 = male protibia and tarsus, dorsal; 102 = tegmen, ventral; 103 = penis trunk, dorsal; 104 = armature of inner sac of penis, ventral. **105–107:** *M. (C.) violascens* sp. n. 105 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 106 = female protibia, dorsal; 107 = ovipositor, ventral. **108–111:** *M. (C.) vitabundus* sp. n. 108 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 109 = tegmen, ventral; 110 = penis trunk, dorsal; 111 = ovipositor, ventral. Scales: A – to Figs 90, 95, 100, 105, 108; B – to Figs 88, 91, 96, 101, 106; C – to Figs 89, 92–94, 97–99, 102–104, 107, 109–111



and metatibiae, rather long head with very slightly emarginate anterior edge, rather dark appendages. It is more or less similar to *M. (C.) illustris*, *M. (C.) profundopunctatus* sp. n., *M. (C.) schulzei* sp. n. and *M. (C.) subillustris* [see diagnosis of *M. (C.) schulzei* sp. n.]. *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n. is most similar to the second and third of the mentioned species, but differs from the second only in somewhat darker appendages, longer antennal clubs, straight inner edge of meso- and metatibiae, slightly narrower male protibia and usually subflattened male metasternum and deeper median excision of tegmen; and from the third – in only slightly emarginate anterior edge of head, wider tibiae and much deeper median excision of tegmen. Besides it, the new species under consideration differs from the last of the above mentioned species in larger and less pubescent body, much darker appendages, not translucent pronotal sides, narrower male protarsus and shape of tegmen. See also the diagnosis of *M. (C.) profundopunctatus* sp. n.

Notes – Perhaps, this series named as *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n. can be regarded as an East African subspecies of the South African *M. (C.) illustris* or *M. (C.) profundopunctatus* sp. n., however relations between these 3 forms need a further study. Metatibia of *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n. is distinctly triangular and about 3.5 times as long as wide, while that of *M. (C.) illustris* – subtrapezoid and about 3.5 times as long as wide, but *M. (C.) profundopunctatus* sp. n. – distinctly triangular and about 4.5 times as long as wide.

Etymology – The name of this new species means “decorated”, “smart”, “festive”, “fine”.

Meligethes (Chromogethes) involutus sp. n.

(Figs 90–94)

Specimens examined – Republic of South Africa: **holotype** (TMP) and 7 **paratypes** (TMP, ZISP) – “Pretoria, 10.VI.47”; other **paratypes**: 1 (TMP) – “Monument Park, Pretoria, XI.1970, L. Schultze”; 3 (NHL, ZISP) – “Hugh Scott”, “Basutoland, Maluti Mts., Nyakoesuba, 6 700 ft, 19.ii.1929”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.0, width 1.0, height 0.6 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dorsum dark green, underside almost unicoloured black; appendages dark reddish, but antennal clubs slightly darker; dorsum and underside with a moderate shine (dorsum with a moderate cooper shade); dorsum with rather dense, long and moderately conspicuous greyish hairs, 3–4 times as long as distance between their insertions or somewhat longer; underside with thicker and longer pubescence.

Head and pronotum with distinct punctures, with diameter much bigger than that of eye facets, interspaces between them about half as broad as puncture diameter, with dense and regular, rather contrasting cellular microreticulation. Elytra with somewhat denser and elongate punctures fused

into irregular longitudinal furrows, very narrow interspaces between punctures somewhat smoothed. Metasternum and ventrite 1 with larger and shallower punctures than those on head and pronotum, but with interspaces somewhat smoothed. Middle of prosternum and prosternal process with indistinct and dense, partly contiguous punctures, about as large as eye facets, and narrow interspaces between them somewhat smoothed. Pygidium, sides of prosternum and ventrites with very small, shallow and dense indistinct punctures, narrow interspaces between them with dense and more or less contrasting microreticulation (sclerites of last abdominal segment almost microgranulate).

Head slightly longer than distance between eyes, its anterior edge looking like smooth stripe, subtruncate and with rounded lateral corners. Antennae scarcely shorter than head width, with club about 1.5 times as long as wide, comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, antennomeres 3 and 2 subequal in length, and each about twice longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum moderately convex, with truncate anterior and posterior edges, widely rounded anterior and posterior corners, widely arcuate sides, gently sloping to sides as widely explanate as width of antennomere 2. Elytra 1 and 1/6 as long as combined width (about 2 and 1/3 as long as pronotum), moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, somewhat suboblique at apex, forming a small sutural corner and with traced sutural lines in distal 1/5. Pygidium rounded at apex.

Mentum subpentagonal, with regularly arcuate sides, about 2.5 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical and more than twice as long as wide. Prosternal process somewhat along median part, arcuately widened before subacute posterior edge, widest part of it slightly wider than antennal club, narrowly bordered at sides and at apex. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae nearly 4 times as great as that between procoxae. Metasternum shallowly depressed and without clear median line.

Protibia subtriangular, about as wide as antennal club and finely crenulate along outer edge; meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid, 1 and 1/4 as wide as antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with dense row of moderately short and stout setae. Femora of usual shape, about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus about half as wide as antennal club, but meso- and metatarsi about a third as wide as corresponding tibiae, claws simple.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male only in slightly convex metasternum, rounded apex of hypopygidium and protarsus less than half as wide as antennal club. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variability – Length 1.7–2.1 mm. Dorsum of most paratypes are dark green, but some specimens are partly or entirely dark blue or violet. Pronotum of most specimens are clearly widest at base, although pronotum of the paratype from Monument Park is widest before posterior corners. Many paratypes have rather conspicuous pubescence. A small variation is also observed in punctuation and sculpture, although punctuation of elytra frequently is rather confuse.

Diagnosis – This new species due to very dense punctuation of elytra, and also dense cellular microreticulation on head and pronotum can be compared only with *M. (C.) amicus* sp. n., *M. (C.) favus* and *M. (C.) vitabundus* sp. n., although it can be easily diagnosed by the above key. See also the diagnosis *M. (C.) amicus* sp. n.

Etymology – The name of this new species means “dark”, “obscure”, “confused”, “difficult”.

Meligethes (Chromogethes) profundopunctatus sp. n.
(Figs 95–99)

Specimens examined – Republic of South Africa: **holotype** (TMP) and 2 **paratypes** (TMP, ZISP) – “2 km W Iron Crown, Wolkberge, Haenertsburg dist., 7 000 ft, III.1970, O. & L. Prozesky”; other **paratypes**: 2 (TMP, ZISP) – “Ironcrown, Wolkberg, nr. Haenertsburg, 17–26.XI.1970, L. Prozesky & A. Strydom”; 1 (HNHM) – “Transvaal, Bervliet Gorge, 15 km E from Sabie, netted, 5.XI.1980, S. Endrödi”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.6, width 1.2, height 0.7 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dorsum dark blue, underside almost unicoloured black, appendages dark brown; dorsum and underside with a moderate shine; dorsum with rather dense, not long and moderately conspicuous yellowish grey hairs, more than twice as long as distance between their insertions; underside with somewhat thinner and longer pubescence.

Head and pronotum with distinct (partly slightly elongate) punctures, with diameter almost 1.5–2.0 times as big as that of eye facets, interspaces between them 1/3–1/2 puncture diameter, with sparse smoothed microreticulation. Elytra with much denser and more elongate punctures than those on head and pronotum, but very narrower interspaces between them entirely smooth. Metasternum nearly as punctured as head and pronotum, but punctures somewhat denser and interspaces between them smooth. Middle of prosternum and prosternal process with distinct dense punctures, slightly larger than eye facets, with interspaces between them markedly narrower than a puncture diameter and smoothed. Pygidium, sides of prosternum and ventrites with very small, shallow and dense not quite distinct punctures, narrow interspaces between them with dense and contrasting cellular microreticulation (almost microgranulose on sclerites of last abdominal segment).

Head 1 and 1/3 as long as distance between eyes, its anterior edge looking like wide smooth stripe, widely and very shallowly emarginate and with angular lateral corners. Antennae somewhat shorter than head width, with club about 1 and 1/2 as long as wide, comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, antennomeres 3 and 2 subequal in length, and each of them about twice longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum widest at base, moderately convex, with convex anterior and subtruncate posterior edges, widely rounded anterior and posterior corners, widely arcuate sides, gently sloping to sides, which are more widely explanate than width of scape. Elytra 1 and 1/5 as long as combined width (about twice as long as pronotum), moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, slightly suboblique at apex, but at suture nearly truncate and forming a very small sutural corner, without traced sutural lines. Pygidium rounded at apex.

Mentum subpentagonal and narrowed from base, about 3 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical and more than twice as long as wide. Prosternal process somewhat convex along median part, arcuately widened before subangular posterior edge, widest part of it somewhat wider than antennal club, extremely narrowly bordered at sides and apex. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae nearly 4 times as great as that between procoxae. Metasternum widely and weakly depressed in posterior half.

Protibia subtriangular, about as wide as antennal club and moderately crenulate along outer edge; meso- and metatibiae subtriangular, more than 1.5 times as wide as antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with dense row of moderately long and stout setae. Femora of usual shape, about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus about half as wide as antennal club, but meso- and metatarsi about a fourth as wide as corresponding tibiae, claws simple.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male only in protarsus less than half as wide as antennal club. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variability – Length 1.9–2.5 mm. A comparatively wide variability is observed in coloration: dorsum can be dark green or dark blue; appendages of 2 smaller paratypes from Ironcrown are reddish, but with darkened antennal clubs (paratype from Bervliet has also somewhat smaller body and paler appendages). Some variation is also observed in punctuation and sculpture, smallest specimens are with denser punctuation.

Diagnosis – This new species is very similar to *M. (C.) illustris* and *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n., and can be diagnosed by the above key. See also the diagnosis and notes to *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n. Besides extremely narrow tibiae and peculiar shape of tegmen, this new species is also differs from both other mentioned species in very narrow antennal club [antennal club both *M. (C.) illustris* and *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n. is about 1.5 times as long as wide].

Etymology – The name of this new species if formed from the Latin “*profundus*” (very deep) and “*punctatus*” (punctured).

Meligethes (Chromogethes) schulzei sp. n.

(Figs 100–104)

Specimens examined – **Republic of South Africa**: **holotype**, male (TMP) and 2 **paratype** (TMP, ZISP) – “Barrington, 23 m. N.W. Knysna, XI.1971, L. Schulze”; other **paratypes**: 1 (TMP) – “Tradouw Pass, S. of Barrydale, C.P., XI.1971, L. Schulze”; 1 (ZISP) – “S. Cape, Mt. Helderfontein, 1150 m, 33.55S – 20.52E”, “31.10.1978, on flowers, Endrödy-Younga”; 1 (CAS) – “Du Toits Kloof, Cape Prov., XI.22–49, B. Malkin”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 1.7, width 0.9, height 0.6 mm. Rather convex dorsally and moderately ventrally; dorsum dark green, underside dark brown, but translucent pronotal sides, procoxae, antennae, mouth parts and legs dark reddish with darker antennal club; dorsum rather shining, underside with a moderate shine; dorsum with dense, not long and moderately conspicuous whitish hairs, about twice as long as distance between their insertions or somewhat longer; underside with thinner and longer pubescence.

Head and pronotum with distinct punctures, with diameter almost 1.5–2.0 times as big as that of eye facets, interspaces between them about 1/4 puncture diameter and 1/3 puncture diameter, smooth or with a trace of microreticulation at sides of head. Elytra with denser and elliptic punctures, very narrow interspaces between them smooth. Metasternum with distinct punctures, almost about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them about 2 puncture diameters, smooth or smoothed. Middle of prosternum and proximal ventrites with distinct punctures, much larger than eye facets, with interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter, more or less smoothed. Pygidium, sides of prosternum and distal ventrites with very small and dense indistinct punctures, narrow interspaces between them with somewhat smoothed microreticulation.

Head 1 and 1/7 as long as distance between eyes, its anterior edge narrowly bordered, widely and shallowly emarginate, with subacute lateral corners. Antennae somewhat shorter than head

width, with club, about 1.5 times as long as wide, comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, antennomeres 3 and 2 subequal in length, and each of them about 2.5 times as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum moderately convex, with truncate anterior and posterior edges, widely rounded anterior and posterior corners, widely arcuate sides, gently sloping to sides, more widely explanate than width of scape. Elytra 1 and 1/5 as long as combined width (about twice as long as pronotum), moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, separately rounded at apex, forming a sutural corner and with sutural lines traced in distal 1/3. Pygidium widely rounded at apex.

Mentum subpentagonal and subparallelsided, about 4 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical and about twice as long as wide. Prosternal process somewhat convex along median part, arcuately widened before rounded posterior edge, widest part of it slightly wider than antennal club, narrowly bordered at sides and at apex. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae nearly 4 times as great as that between procoxae. Metasternum narrowly and shallowly depressed along the middle in distal half.

Protibia subtriangular, about 1 and 1/5 as wide as antennal club and finely crenulate along outer edge; meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid, about 1.5 times as wide as antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with dense row of moderately short and stout setae. Femora of usual shape, about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus about 2/3 as wide as antennal club, but meso- and metatarsi about a fifth as wide as corresponding tibiae, claws simple.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male only in flattened metasternum. The alone studied female is with missing ovipositor.

Variability – Length 1.8–2.1 mm. Appendages are reddish to brownish with antennal club darker. On head of one paratype there is a slightly raised microreticulation, and punctuation of metasternum of another is much sparser than that in the holotype. Elytral apices of one paratype are almost suboblique and form a small sutural corner. A small variation is also observed in coloration and pubescence.

Diagnosis – This new species is well characterized by very dense punctuation of elytra, rather coarse and dense punctuation, and with smooth interspaces on dorsum, rather dark appendages, widely translucent pronotal sides, separately rounded elytral apices and rather long aedeagus with subacute penis trunk. Externally this new species is most similar to *M. (C.) cultus* sp. n., *M. (C.) illustris*, *M. (C.) profundopunctatus* sp. n. and *M. (C.) subillustris*; although it differs from all of them in extremely dense punctuation of head, very sparse punctuation of metasternum and structure of male genitalia; and also from the first – in smaller body size, smooth interspaces between punctures on head and pronotum, clearly emarginate anterior edge of head, paler appendages, widely translucent pronotal sides, pronotum widest before very widely rounded posterior corners and trace of sutural lines in distal 1/3 of elytra; from the second – in smooth interspaces between punctures on head and pronotum, widely translucent pronotal sides, clearly emarginate anterior edge of head, larger punctuation on dorsum, trace of sutural lines in distal 1/3 of elytra and slightly depressed male metasternum; from the third – in smaller body size, widely translucent pronotal sides, much shorter head, trace of sutural lines in distal

1/3 of elytra, stouter tibiae and less depressed male metasternum; from the fourth – in less conspicuous dorsal pubescence, much darker appendages, narrower male protarsi, widely rounded apex of male pygidium and less depressed male metasternum.

Etymology – This new species is named in honour of L. SCHULZE, collector of some specimens of the type series of this new species and other interesting beetles.

Meligethes (Chromogethes) violascens sp. n.

(Figs 105–107)

Specimen examined – **Ethiopia: holotype**, female (HNHM) – “Vallis, Erer”, “Kovács”.

Description of female (holotype) – Length 2.2, width 1.0, height 0.5 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; black with reddish brown anterior legs and dark brown antennae, mouth parts, procoxae, mid and posterior legs; strongly shining with a blue metallic shade on head and pronotum; head and pronotum with very short and scarcely conspicuous greyish hairs, markedly shorter than distance between their insertions; rest dorsum and underside with moderately dense, thin and slightly conspicuous greyish hairs, somewhat longer than distance between their insertions.

Head and pronotum with distinct punctures, markedly larger than eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat narrower than a puncture diameter, smooth. Elytra with slightly smaller and somewhat sparser punctures, and with smoothed intervals between them. Metasternum with distinct punctures, considerably smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them much broader than a puncture diameter and smooth. Prosternum with very large and shallow punctures and contrasting microreticulation between them. Pygidium and hypopygidium with small, shallow and dense punctures, interspaces between them with well developed microreticulation, rest ventrites with very small, shallow and rather sparse punctures, interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter, with dense and more or less smoothed microreticulation.

Head about 1 and 3/7 as long as distance between eyes, shallowly concave, its anterior edge shallowly emarginate and narrowly bordered, with rounded angular lateral corners. Antennae about as long as head width, with 3-segmented elongate oval club, comprising almost 1/4 of total antennal length, antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and about twice longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum moderately convex, with nearly straight anterior and gradually convex posterior edges, widest at base, slightly narrowed to the middle and strongly narrowed in anterior half, anterior corners distinctly angular and posterior corners widely rounded, lateral edges narrowly subexplanate. Elytra 1 and 4/11 as long as combined width, moderately steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, somewhat suboblique at apex and with sutural lines traced in distal half. Pygidium widely rounded at apex.

Mentum subtrapezoid with rounded corners, widest at base and about twice as wide as long. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical and about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prosternal process flat along median part, which arcuately widened before rounded posterior edge, widest part of it much narrower than antennal club, border gradually narrowed to apex. Distance between mesocoxae about 1.5 times and that between metacoxae about 4 times as great as that between procoxae. Metasternum with almost straight anterior edge between mesocoxae, slightly depressed and with deepened median line.

Protibia considerably narrower than antennal club (about as wide as prosternal process) and finely crenulate along outer edge, with a sharp and rather long subapical tooth curved downwards; meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid, about as wide as antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with dense row of moderately short and moderately thin setae. Femora of usual shape, about twice as wide corresponding tibiae. Protarsus $1/3$ as wide as protibia, but meso- and metatarsi somewhat narrower, claws simple and long.

Ovipositor moderately sclerotized with heavily pigmented apex.

Diagnosis – This new species has some resemblance only with *M. (C.) cavifrons*, although differs from it in larger and less convex body with a metallic lustre only on head and pronotum, shallowly concave anterior edge of frons, sparser punctation, more or less reduced sculpture of dorsal interspaces, sparser and less conspicuous pubescence, much darker appendages.

Etymology – The name of this new species means “violet”.

Meligethes (Chromogethes) vitabundus sp. n.

(Figs 108–111)

Specimens examined – **Tanzania**: holotype (ZMB) and 3 paratypes (ZISP, ZMB) – “NW Uluguru, VI.12”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.1, width 1.1, height 0.6 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dorsum dark green, underside almost unicoloured black, but translucent pronotal sides, antennae, mouth parts and legs reddish; dorsum nearly dull with a weak cooper shade, underside with a moderate shine; dorsum with dense, thin, not long and moderately conspicuous whitish hairs, about 2.5–3.0 times as long as distance between their insertions or somewhat longer; underside with thinner and longer pubescence.

Head and pronotum with distinct (partly elongate) punctures, with diameter almost 1.5 times as big as that of eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than half a puncture diameter, with dense and regular, rather contrasting cellular microreticulation. Elytra with somewhat denser and much more elongate punctures than on head and pronotum, some fused punctures forming irregular elongate furrows, but very narrow interspaces between them with raised microsculpture. Metasternum, middle of prosternum and prosternal process with distinct punctures, somewhat larger than those on head and pronotum, interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter and almost smooth. Pygidium, sides of prosternum and ventrites with very small, shallow and dense indistinct punctures, narrow interspaces between them with dense and more or less contrasting microreticulation (on sclerites of last abdominal segment submicrogranulate).

Head slightly longer than distance between eyes, its anterior edge narrowly bordered, widely and shallowly emarginate and with rounded lateral corners. Antennae slightly shorter than head width, with club 1 and $1/3$ as long as wide, comprising about $2/7$ of total antennal length, antennomere 3 and 2 subequal in length, and each of them about twice longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum moderately convex, with truncate anterior and posterior edges, widely rounded anterior and posterior corners, widely arcuate sides, gently sloping to sides, which are as widely explanate as width of antennomere 3. Elytra 1 and $1/6$ as long as combined width (about 2 and $1/3$ as long as pronotum), moderately

steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, suboblique at apex, forming a very small sutural corner and without traced sutural lines. Pygidium rounded at apex.

Mentum subpentagonal and widest at base, about 4 times as wide as long. Last labial palpmere subcylindrical and more than twice as long as wide. Prosternal process somewhat along median part, arcuately widened before subacute posterior edge, widest part of it slightly wider than antennal club, narrowly bordered at sides and apex. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae nearly 4 times as great as that between procoxae. Metasternum shallowly depressed and without clear median line.

Protibia subtriangular, about 1 and 1/4 as wide as antennal club and finely crenulate along outer edge; meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid, slightly wider than antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with dense row of moderately short and stout setae. Femora of usual shape, pro- about 1.5 times, meso- and metafemora about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus almost as wide as antennal club, but meso- and metatarsi about a third as wide as corresponding tibiae, claws simple.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male only in flattened to slightly convex metasternum and protarsus about half as wide as antennal club. Ovipositor well sclerotized.

Variability – Length 1.8–2.4 mm. All studied males dark green, but 2 females are dark brassy. The smallest paratype has much denser dorsal punctation than the holotype. A small variation is also observed in punctation and sculpture.

Diagnosis – This new species due to very dense punctation of elytra, and also dense cellular microreticulation on head and pronotum can be compared only with *M. (C.) amicus* sp. n., *M. (C.) favus* and *M. (C.) involutus* sp. n., although it can be easily diagnosed by the above key. See also the diagnoses *M. (C.) amicus* sp. n. and *M. (C.) involutus* sp. n.

Etymology – The name of this new species means “evading”, “shirking”, “avoiding”, “deviating”.

Subgenus *Clypeogethes* SCHOLTZ, 1932

***Meligethes (Clypeogethes) merkli* sp. n.**

(Figs 112–117)

Specimens examined – **Kenya: holotype** (HNHM) and **2 paratypes** (HNHM, ZISP) – “Tsavo West National Park, near Kitani Lodge”, “14.IV.1988, A. Vojnits”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 1.8, width 1.2, height 0.7 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and slightly – ventrally; bright reddish, pronotal disc dark chestnut brown, epipleura and appendages light reddish; rather shining; dorsum with dense, thin, not long and very slightly conspicuous greyish hairs, about twice as long as distance between their insertions or somewhat longer; underside with sparser and longer pubescence.

Head with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them about a puncture diameter, completely smooth. Pronotum with punctures, similar to those on head, inter-

spaces between them somewhat broader, upto 2 puncture diameters on disk, completely smooth. Elytra with irregular fine transrugosity and punctures markedly smaller than those on head and pronotum and disposed behind these wrinkles, distance between them about 2 diameters of pronotal punctures. Sterna and ventrite 1 with distinct punctures, smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them 3–5 puncture diameters and more or less smoothed. Sclerites of last abdominal segment with very small and moderately dense punctures, interspaces between them densely and contrastingly microreticulated.

Head shorter than distance between eyes, its anterior edge unbordered, widely and shallowly emarginate and with rounded lateral corners, a distinct line stretched from the middle of inner edge of eye to antennal insertion. Antennae about $2/3$ as long as head width, with almost round club, comprising about $1/4$ of total antennal length. Pronotum moderately convex, with trapezoid emargination at anterior edge and gradually convex posterior edges, widely rounded anterior and blunt posterior corners, widest at posterior corners and arcuate regularly arched forwards, rather steeply sloping to narrowly bordered lateral edges. Elytra about as long as combined width, rather steeply sloping at extremely narrowly explanate sides, suboblique to subtruncate at apex, forming a small and open sutural corner, and without traced sutural lines. Pygidium widely rounded at apex.

Mentum subpentagonal and subparallel sided, about 2.5 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere slightly narrower to apex and about 2.5 times as long as wide. Antennal gooves extended on prosternum. Prosternal process very wide, slightly convex along median part, arcuately widened before widely rounded posterior edge, widest part of it 2.5 times as wide as antennal club, narrowly bordered at sides, but not at apex. Distance between mesocoxae about twice and that between metacoxae about 2.5 times as great as that between procoxae. Metasternum moderately emarginate at anterior edge between coxae and slightly convex in the middle. Hypopygidium with apical well-defined smooth transverse area concave from side to side and twice wider than long, its width somewhat less than that of prosternal process and about twice greater than that of antennal club.

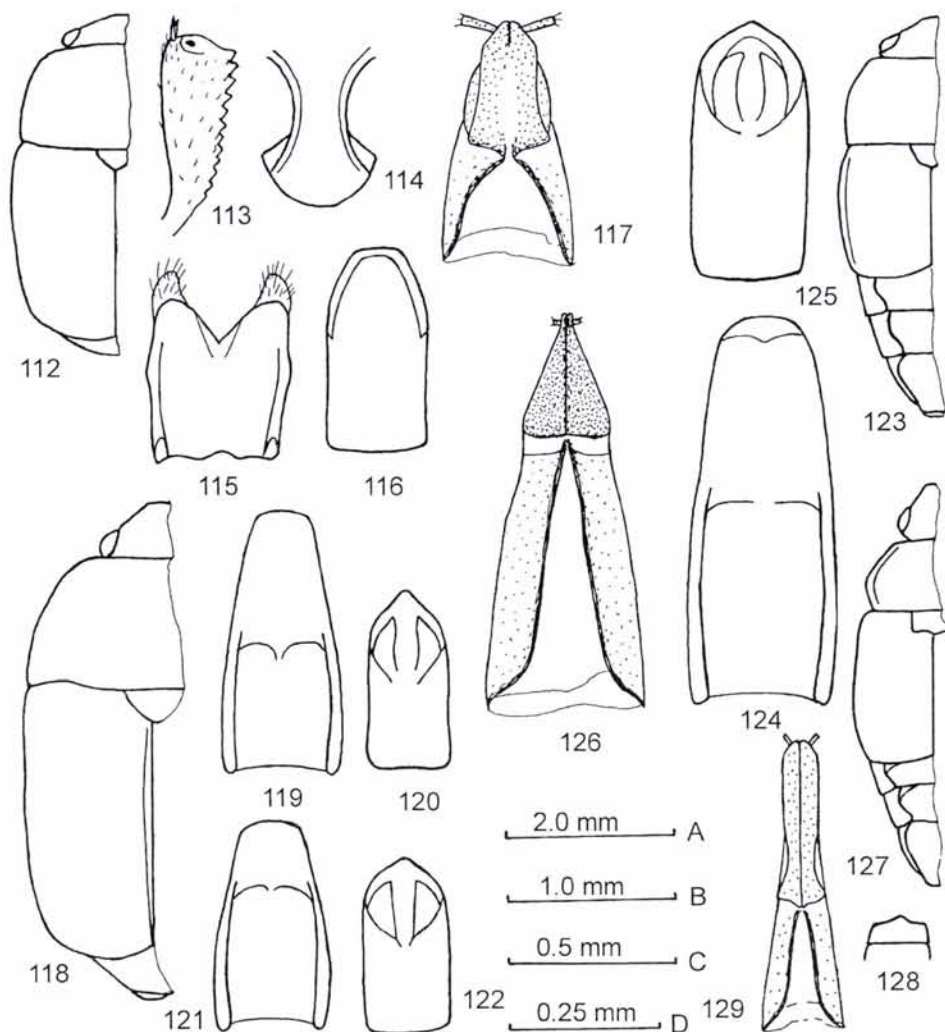
Protibia subtriangular, nearly 1.5 times as wide as antennal club and crenulate along outer edge, with gradual increasing of teeth size to apex; meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid, almost twice as wide as antennal club; outer edge of meso- and metatibiae with moderately dense row of moderately long and rather thin setae. Femora of usual shape, about 1.5 times as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus somewhat narrower than antennal club, but meso- and metatarsi narrower, claws simple.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male only in rounded apex of hypopygidium lacking concave smooth place and protarsus less than half as wide as antennal club. Ovipositor weakly sclerotized.

Variability – Length 1.5–1.8 mm. The smallest paratype has unicoloured brown pronotum and head somewhat more infuscate in comparison with other type specimens.

Diagnosis – This new species is a member of the *ruficollis* (including *gloriosus* and *spissus*) group. It is very different from other species of the group in rather wide and robust body and very wide prosternal process. Besides, it is characterized by entirely smooth dorsum, elytra and underside much paler (straw yellowish) than pronotal disk, slight transrugosity on elytra, simple tarsal claws, convex male metasternum and male hypopygidium with a rather large apical well-defined smooth transverse area concave from side to side. Due to combination of these characters this new species differs from all the members of the group, namely: *M. (C.) asig-*



Figs 112–129. Species of subgenus *Clypeogethes* of genus *Meligethes* [Meligethinae], subgenus *Circopes* of genus *Aethina* [Nitidulinae] and genera *Brachypeplus* and *Grouvellepeplus* gen. n. [Cillaeinae] (orig.). **112–117:** *M. (C.) merkli* sp. n. 112 = body, dorsal; 113 = male protibia, dorsal; 114 = prosternal process, ventral; 115 = tegmen, ventral; 116 = penis trunk, dorsal; 117 = ovipositor, ventral. **118–120:** *A. (C.) longicollis* sp. n. 118 = body, dorsal; 119 = tegmen, ventral; 120 = penis trunk, dorsal. **121–122:** *A. (C.) parvula* sp. n. 121 = tegmen, ventral; 122 = penis trunk, dorsal. **123–126:** *B. (Brachypeplus) amplus* sp. n. 123 = body with contour of explanate sides of elytra, dorsal; 124 = tegmen, ventral; 125 = penis trunk, dorsal; 126 = ovipositor, ventral. **127–129:** *G. endroedyi* sp. n. 127 = body with contour of explanate sides of pronotum, dorsal; 128 = anterior part of head, dorsal; 129 = ovipositor, ventral. Scales: A – to Figs 123, 127; B – to Figs 112, 118; C – to Figs 113–114, 128; D – to Figs 115–117, 119–122, 124–126, 129

nifer KIREJTSHUK, 1996; *M. (C.) bisignifer* KIREJTSHUK, 1996; *M. (C.) candidus* EASTON, 1964; *M. (C.) equus* EASTON, 1960; *M. (C.) glorious* GROUVELLE, 1909; *M. (C.) imitans* KIREJTSHUK, 1988; *M. (C.) kuralensis* EASTON, 1960; *M. (C.) leucasi* EASTON, 1960; *M. (C.) lornae* EASTON, 1960; *M. (C.) mitis* KIREJTSHUK, 1996; *M. (C.) montivagus* EASTON, 1960; *M. (C.) opacidorsum* KIREJTSHUK, 1996; *M. (C.) ruficollis* REITTER, 1972; *M. (C.) simulans* EASTON, 1959; *M. (C.) spadix* EASTON, 1954; *M. (C.) spissus* GROUVELLE, 1908; *M. (C.) verdcourdi* EASTON, 1964; *M. (C.) verniceus* KIREJTSHUK, 1990. However, male hypopygium of *M. (C.) imitans*, *M. (C.) glorious*, *M. (C.) lornae*, *M. (C.) mitis*, *M. (C.) montivagus*, *M. (C.) opacidorsum*, *M. (C.) ruficollis*, *M. (C.) simulans*, *M. (C.) spadix*, *M. (C.) verdcourdi* and *M. (C.) verdcourdi* have more or less developed apical well-defined smooth transverse area concave from side to side. Moreover, specimens of *M. (C.) candidus*, *M. (C.) simulans*, *M. (C.) verdcourdi* and *M. (C.) verniceus*, 1990 have also indistinct transrugosity on elytra and simple tarsal claws; those of *M. (C.) imitans*, *M. (C.) glorious* and *M. (C.) montivagus* – simple tarsal claws; those of *M. (C.) kuralensis*, *M. (C.) leucasi*, *M. (C.) spadix* and *M. (C.) spissus* – distinct transrugosity on elytra and simple tarsal claws; those of *M. (C.) lornae* – slightly rugose elytral surface and simple tarsal claws; those of *M. (C.) bisignifer* – slight transrugosity and simple tarsal claws and *M. (C.) asignifer* – only slight transrugosity.

Etymology – This new species is dedicated to OTTÓ MERKL, an outstanding collector of beetles and great enthusiast in management of the collection in HNHM.

Subfamily Nitidulinae

Genus *Aethina* ERICHSON, 1843

Subgenus *Circopes* REITTER, 1873

Key to species of the subgenus *Circopes* REITTER, 1873 of the genus
Aethina ERICHSON, 1843 from Africa and Madagascar

The key does not include two species from Madagascar unknown to the author: *A. (C.) bimaculata* GROUVELLE, 1906 which has coloration similar to that of *A. (C.) rufostigma*, but elytra somewhat longer than combined width and with rows of uniform hairs; *A. (C.) decorsei* GROUVELLE, 1906 which has yellowish humeral spot and rows of uniform hairs on each elytron.

1 Elytra with 2 rows of shorter hairs between rows of longer hairs

2

- Elytra with 1 row of shorter hairs between rows of longer hairs or rows consisted of hairs subequal in length 4
- 2 Pronotum about half as long as wide at base; head as long as distance between eyes or longer; body always subunicoloured: straw yellow to light brownish. 1.9–2.9 mm. Cameroon, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Uganda
A. (C.) longicollis sp. n.
- Pronotum less than half as long as wide at base; head shorter than distance between eyes; body subunicoloured or not infrequently with part of sclerites darkened or black 3
- 3 Body unicoloured or reddish with more or less darkened elytra, and sometimes pronotum and head also slightly infuscate; underside rarely darkened, although the apex of abdomen always light; in general more slender with elytra about as long as combined width. 1.5–2.6 mm. Throughout in Equatorial and East Africa (to south from Sahara including Angola, Zambia, Tanzania), Republic of South Africa *A. (C.) africana* GROUVELLE, 1909
- Body rather darkened: usually blackish with an elongate oval spot on disc of each elytron; most part of underside, including last abdominal segment blackish or dark brown; in general more robust with elytra markedly shorter than combined width. 2.2–2.6 mm. Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Tanzania *A. (C.) rufostigma* KIREJTSHUK, 1988
- 4 Tarsal claws with a weak tooth at base; body smaller: 1.6–2.1 mm; elytra with 1 row of shorter hairs between rows of longer hairs; elytral hairs usually suberect; light and uniform coloured: straw yellow to light brown. Gambia, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Kenya **A. (C.) parvula** sp. n.
- Tarsal claws strongly toothed at base; body usually larger: 1.6–2.9 mm; elytra with rows of hairs subequal in length; elytral hairs usually subrecumbent; black or dark brown with paler appendages or also with an elongate oval spot on disc of each elytron
A. (C.) rotundata [Madagascar];
A. (C.) peringueyi [Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Ethiopia, Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa]

Aethina (Circopes) africana GROUVELLE, 1909*Circopes africanus* GROUVELLE, 1909*Circopes philippinensis* GROUVELLE, 1916a, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Tanzania**: **holotype** of *A. (C.) africana*, female (NRS) – “Kilimandjaro, Sjöstedt, 1905–6”, “ang.stapp.”, designated by Endrödy-Younga as lectotype; **Cameroon**: **holotype** of *A. (C.) philippinensis*, male (MNHN) – “Cameroon, 1916.144”, “*Circopes philippinensis* Group.” (written by A. GROUVELLE), “Lectot. *Circopes philippinensis* Group., des. Endrödy-Younga”. This is very abundant and widely distributed species, represented in many collections by specimens from many places of Equatorial Africa, also from Zambia (MIZW) and **Republic of South Africa** [3 (ZISP, ZSM) – “Natal, Umtentweni River, Juli 1953, A.L. Capener”]. More than 450 specimens from DEI, FMNH, HNHM, MIZW, MNHN, MRAC, MSNG, NHL, NMB, NRS, NMW, SMNS, ZISP, ZMB, ZML, ZSM and other museums were studied by the author of this paper.

Notes – This species is extremely variable in body size, coloration and sculpture, although the underside is in all cases mostly light, head and pronotum very is rarely partly infusate and with microreticulation, if raised, is never contrasting. Elytra, if darkened, are usually darkened from lateral and apical edge towards scutellum, but prescutellar parts remain almost in all cases light. However, in few cases elytra are darkened only in prescutellar parts and light along lateral and apical parts. Elytra are usually slightly shorter than combined width, although in few cases they are about as long as combined width or even slightly longer. General coloration mostly is reddish to bright light brownish, but sometimes it is almost unicoloured straw yellow and few specimens are light brown. Antennal club usually like that in other African species, although in some large specimens ultimate antennomere markedly larger and wider than the previous one. Level of development of pubescence is rather variable as well, however, on elytra there are 2 rows of shorter hairs between rows of longer hairs (very rarely between rows of longer hairs there are seen 3 indistinct rows of shorter hairs, but never 1 row of shorter hairs). Some specimens [**Cameroon**: (ZISP, ZML) – “20 km NW Bafia, 5 km N Bayomen, Riverine forest in savannah, at light, 14.I.1978”, “GÄRDENFORS-HALL-SAMUELSON”; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: (MRAC) – “P.N.A., 17–IX–1956, P. VANSCHUYTBROEK, VS 734”, “Massif Ruwenzori, riv. Bombi, affl. Butahu, 1860 m”] have an appearance very similar to the typical specimens of *A. (C.) parvula* sp. n., including body size, coloration and character of punctuation, but with sculpture of dorsal sclerites and pubescence, including arrangement of hairs on elytra rather as those in *A. (C.) africana*. Specimens of this species from Zambia are in general slightly larger and some of them with infusate not only lateral and apical parts of elytra, but also pronotal disk.

The holotypes of the type series of the names are certainly conspecific and have a common character of coloration. GROUVELLE described *A. (C.) philippinensis* as a species from "Manila", and in the same "Bulletin" (GROUVELLE 1916a: 68 and 1916b: 226) he published that the described specimen was originated from Cameroon, but not from Philippines.

***Aethina (Circopes) longicollis* sp. n.**

(Figs 118–120)

Specimens examined – **Cameroon: holotype**, male (ZMB) and 10 **paratypes** (ZMB, ZISP) – "Bibundi, 1–15.XI.04, G. Tessmann"; other **paratypes: Togo**: 4 (ZMB, ZISP) – "Misshöhe, 1893, E. Baumann"; **Equatorial Guinea (Macias Nguema Biyogo)**: 57 (HNHM, MSNG, ZISP) – "Is. Fernando Poo, Punta Frailes, X–XI.1901, L. Fea"; 1 (MSNG) – "Is. Fernando Poo, Musola, 500–800 m s.m., I–III.1902, L. Fea"; **Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)**: 1 (HNHM) – "Bouenza, catarract", "30.11.1963, N 310, beaten in forest, Balogh & Zicsi"; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: 1 (NHL) – "Nr. Yangambi, 1954, B.M.1959–136", "in inflorescence *Anchomanes diformis* (blume) Engl."; 12 (MRAC, ZISP) – "Bas-Congo: Moanda, VIII–1947, E. Darstevelle"; 1 (MRAC) – "Mayumbe, X–1952", "A. van Alstein", "Coll. R. Mayné"; 43 (HNHM, MRAC, ZISP) – "Mayumbe: Tseuge-kwimba, 8–X–1924, A. Collart"; 1 (MRAC) – "Elisabethville (lumière), XI.1951–II.1952, Ch. Seydel"; 1 (MRAC) – "Ituri: La Moto, Madyu, L. Burgeon"; 3 (MRAC, ZISP) – "Haut-Uele: Moto, 1920, L. Burgeon"; 1 (MRAC) – "Haut-Uele: Yebo Moto, III–1926, L. Burgeon"; 1 (MRAC) – "Yangambi (Stan.), V.1960, J. Decelle"; **Uganda**: 4 (ZMB, ZISP) – "Vestl. v. Ruwenzori, NW Beni (Urwald), 1.08", "Herzog Adolf Friedrich z. Mecklenburg".

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.3, width 1.2, height 0.7 mm. Strongly convex dorsally and moderately ventrally; almost unicoloured reddish; slightly shining; dorsum with rather dense, subrecumbent and rather conspicuous golden yellowish hairs, about 3 times longer than distance between their insertions, but on the elytra between rows of so long hairs there are 2 rows of markedly shorter and less conspicuous hairs; underside with hairs about as long and conspicuous as shorter hairs on elytra.

Head and pronotum with distinct punctures, much larger than eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than a puncture diameter, almost smooth. Elytral surface with less distinct, smaller and somewhat denser punctures, interspaces between them with very smoothed microreticulation or almost alutaceous. Pygidium and ventrites somewhat similar to that on elytra, but with punctures more or less smaller. Prosternum with quite distinct and dense punctures about as large as eye facets, interspaces between punctures narrower than a puncture diameter and smooth. Metasternum with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them 2–3 puncture diameters and smooth.

Head slightly elongately depressed between antennal insertions, about 1 and 1/4 as long as distance between eyes, frons before eyes arcuately narrowed and much longer than scape. Labrum and mandibles rather projecting. Antennae somewhat longer than head width, their club comprising nearly 1/4 of total antennal length, their club 1 and 1/3 as long as wide and with 3 antennomeres subequal in width. Pronotum rather convex, moderately emarginate anterior and distinctly bisinuate posterior edges, about half as long as wide. Elytra rather convex and slightly longer than combined width; their apices separately rounded, forming a sutural corner, their subsutural lines quite distinct

and almost reaching scutellum. Pygidium transverse at apex. Last labial palpomere subcylindrical, about 2.5 times as long as wide. Mentum more than half as long as wide. Prosternal process scarcely widened before rounded apex, about 2/3 as wide as antennal club. Submetacoxal line somewhat arcuately deviating from posterior edge of cavities along inner part and returning at the middle of posterior edge. Legs of usual shape. Protarsus 2/3 as wide as protibia and as wide as antennal club, claws long and with a distinct and weak tooth at base.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male in widely rounded apex of pygidium and narrower protarsus. Ovipositor weakly sclerotized.

Variability – Length 1.9–2.9 mm. Most specimens from Macias Nguema Biyogo are smaller than 2.0 mm, but most specimens from continent are larger. Coloration is comparatively stable: reddish to straw yellow or to light brownish, but without infuscation on elytra. Dorsal pubescence is also somewhat variable (rather reduced among specimens from Macias Nguema Biyogo), although on elytra 2 rows of shorter hairs between rows of longer hairs are always expressed. A comparatively great level of variability is observed in length of head and sometimes it almost as long as distance between eyes with very steep curve of frons narrowing before antennal insertions. Besides, the specimens with the longer head have labral lobes with more arcuate outline and more projecting anteriorly than those in the specimens with the shorter head. Apex of pygidium of some males is clearly emarginate.

Diagnosis – This species differs from all African members of the subgenus in longer head and pronotum. The specimens of this new species with shortened head are somewhat similar to those of *A. (C.) africana*, although they always differ from the latter in longer pronotum [pronotum of *A. (C.) africana* is less than half as long as wide]. Besides, curve of frons narrowing before antennal insertions in the new species has a more arcuate outline, while the lateral edges of frons of *A. (C.) africana* are angularly excised at antennal insertions. Head of the new species usually is more or less longer than distance between eyes, but in *A. (C.) africana* it always is shorter and with very slightly exposed labral lobes. Finally, specimens of the new species, as a rule, are certainly larger than those of *A. (C.) africana*, although the sizes of the extremes in both more or less coincide [range of length of the latter is within 1.8–2.7 mm]. Genitalia of both sexes of this new species are rather similar to those in *A. (C.) africana* and many other species of the subgenus.

Notes – The specimens of this new species sometimes have been collected together with specimens of *A. (C.) africana* or with those regarded here as *A. (C.) parvula* sp. n. Therefore the further study should clarify the problem of the distinctness of these “species”.

Etymology – The name of this species is formed from the Latin “*longus*” (long) and “*collis*” (thorax, rise, hill).

Aethina (Circopes) parvula sp. n.
(Figs 121–122)

Specimens examined – **Gambia: holotype**, male (ZML) – “Abuko Nature Reserve, at light, at the Bambo Pool, 18.30–20.30, 16.XI.1977, UTM, 28 PCK 2181., Loc 24”, “Cederholm-Danielsson-Hammarstedt-Hedquist-Samuelsson”; **paratypes: Nigeria**: 1 (MRAC) – “Ile-Ife, W. State, 1 Feb. 1972, J.T. MEDLER”; **Cameroon**: 1 (ZML) – “20 km S Edea, 5 km N Apouh, at light, 31.XII.1977, loc. N 3”, “Gärdenfors-Hall-Samuelsson”; 2 (ZISP, ZML) – “65 km NE Kribi, Bidjuka, secondary forest, at stream, at light, 4.I.1978, loc. N 13”, Gärdenfors-Hall-Samuelsson”; **Equatorial Guinea (Macias Nguema Biyogo)**: 1 (MHNG) – “Is. Fernando Poo, Musola, 500–800 m s.m., I–III.1902, L. Fea”; **Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)**: 11 (HNHM, ZISP) – “Bouenza, catarraet”, “30.11.1963, N 310, beaten in forest, Balogh & Zicsi”; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: 1 (MRAC) – “Yangambi (Stan.), V.1960, J. Decelle”; 4 (MRAC, ZISP) – “Stanleyville, Ongoko (riv. Lova), IV/IX–52, J. Pantos”; 1 (MRAC) – “Lundu, 20–X–1920, H. Schouteden”; 1 (MRAC) – “Equateur: Bamania, 14–IX–1936, R.P. Hulstaert”; 1 (MRAC) – “Vallée de la Loso (Kivu), VIII–1937, J. Ghesquière”; 1 (ZISP) – “Congo belge, P.N.A., 17–IX–1956, P. Vanschuytbroeck, VS 734”, “Massif Ruwenzori, riv. Bombi, affl. Butahu, 1860 m”; **Kenya**: 1 (MRAC) – “Brit. E. Afr.: Malonge, ex Staudinger”.

Description of male (holotype) [in comparison with *A. (C.) africana* and *A. (C.) longicollis* sp. n.]: Length 2.0, width 1.0, height 0.6 mm. Rather convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; almost unicoloured light chestnut brown; very shining; dorsum with subrecumbent and moderately conspicuous greyish yellow hairs, somewhat longer than distance between their insertions, on elytra there are 1 row of shorter suberect hairs between rows of longer suberect hairs; elytral lateral cilia consisting of hairs somewhat longer than longer hairs on elytral disk; underside with moderately long and rather thin recumbent hairs.

Head with punctures 1.5–2.0 times larger than eye facets, interspaces between punctures about 1.5 times as broad as a puncture diameter, smooth. Pronotal surface similar to that on head but punctures markedly smaller and with interspaces up to 3–4 puncture diameters. Elytral surface about as that on pronotum but punctures somewhat larger and interspaces alutaceous. Head about as long as distance between eyes. Pronotum distinctly less than half as long as wide.

Aedeagus weakly sclerotized.

Variability – Length of most specimens are within 1.6–1.8 mm, and only a few reach 2.0 mm and one – 2.1 mm. A certain variability is observed in punctuation and sculpture, dorsum of some specimens are more less alutaceous.

Diagnosis – This new species differs from all African members of the subgenus in its peculiar pubescence, although most other characters of this new species are almost the same as those in *A. (C.) africana*. Besides, it is different in usually smaller body and light brownish coloration (not reddish and without trace of infuscation). This new species is similar in elytral pubescence in body size to *A. (C.) imadatei* CHUJO et HISAMATSU, 1964 and *A. (C.) micra* KIREJTSHUK, 1986a from the Indo-Malayan region as well as to *A. (C.) adelopiformis* REITTER 1980

from the Papuan province and Australian region, differing from them in peculiarities of coloration, punctation and pubescence.

Etymology – The name of this new species means “very small”.

Aethina (Circopes) peringueyi GROUVELLE, 1908

Circopes peringueyi GROUVELLE, 1908

Specimens examined – More than 300 specimens from **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Ethiopia, Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa**, deposited in CUO, DEI, FMNH, HNHM, MAK, MIZW, MNHN, MRAC, NHL, MSNG, NRS, TMP, ZMB, ZMO, ZISP.

Notes – This species can be well distinguished among the African species of the subgenus by the above key. It differs from the following species in more slender and usually smaller body (with length within 1.8–2.1 mm, or rarely to 1.6 and 2.5 mm), usually blackish and almost dull integument, usually more hairy dorsum as well as peculiarities of genitalia of both sexes (see the notes to following species). At the same time many specimens from East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania) preliminarily identified as *A. (C.) peringueyi* are very shining and frequently with yellow or reddish spot on each elytral disc. And some specimens from Tanzania also preliminarily identified as *A. (C.) peringueyi* are larger (2.9 mm), with widely truncate apex of scutellum and almost rounded apex of penis trunk. These two series are here interpreted as extremes of the species under consideration, although they can be treated as separate species. Nevertheless the author of this paper prefers to remain this problem unsolved till a further study.

Aethina (Circopes) rotundata GROUVELLE, 1896

Circopes rotundatus GROUVELLE, 1896

Circopes pubescens GROUVELLE, 1906, **syn. n.**, non ERICHSON, 1843

Circopes tomentosa GROUVELLE, 1906, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – **Madagascar: lectotype** of *A. (C.) rotundata*, male (NMHN), here designated (designated in collection by S. Endrődy-Younga but not published) – “Diego Suarez, Ch.

Alluaud, 1893", "*Circopes rotundatus* ty. Grouv." (written by A. GROUVELLE); **lectotype** of *A. (C.) pubescens*, female (NMHN), here designated (designated in collection by S. Endrödy-Younga but not published) – "Plateau de l'Androy-Reg. d'Ambovombe", "*Circopes pubescens* ty. Grouv." (written by A. GROUVELLE); **lectotype** of *A. (C.) tomentosa*, male (NMHN), here designated (designated in collection by S. Endrödy-Younga but not published) – "Region de l'Androy, Ambovombe, Dr J. Decorse, 1901", "lau 15 avril 01", "*Circopes tomentosus* ty. Grouv." (written by A. GROUVELLE); 1 (HNHM) – "Maevatanana I., II.1963, E. HAAF"; 1 (SMNS) – "Parc d'Ambre, 16.09–21.09.1987, P. u. H. Schüle"; 4 (MRAC) – "route d'Anosibé, ex coll. Breuning"; 1 (MRAC) – "Mandraka, II–1944, A. Seyrig"; 1 (ZISP) – "Tanandava (lumiére), 1963/1964, G. Schmitz"; 4 (MRAC, ZISP) – "Tamatave, ex. coll. Breuning"; 3 (CAS, ZISP) – "Diego Suarez Province, stream at Petite Cascade, Mount d'Ambre National Park, 990 m, water temp 20°, 15 November 1986, CL2280, J.T. & D.A. Polhemus".

Notes – The studied type specimens without doubt are conspecific, showing a small variability in body size, punctuation and sculpture. This species is quite distinct and can be diagnosed according to the characters mentioned in the above key. It is rather similar to *A. (C.) peringueyi*, including in structure of ovipositor (rather characteristic of species of the subgenus *Ithyra* Reitter, 1873 than those of *Circopes*), although the gonocoxites in females of this species in contrast to that of *A. (C.) peringueyi* have not isolated apices, and also styli not inserted in subapical situations and edges of their apices behind styli not undulate. The truncate apex of penis trunk in this species is somewhat longer and wider than that in *A. (C.) peringueyi*. Besides, in comparison to the previous species, this species has wider and more robust body with size within 1.8–2.8 mm, brown integument and less raised pubescence.

Subfamily Cillaeinae

Notes – This subfamily needs a complete revision of all genera and species. This publication represents only a first preliminary step. All taxa used in this publication known to the author of it after reexamination of the type specimens and all new combinations here proposed are based on test of the characters of them, although the synonymy of species names will be published in another paper. Some species described as members of the genera here considered remain unknown to the author and do not listed in the composition of the genera (they should be regarded as *incertae sedis*) or listed with the sign "?". The rank of genus or subgenus treated here should be regarded as provisional till a revision of the genera of this subfamily from different regions. Here are included only Afro-Madagascan genera, however, it is reasonable to propose a new genus also for the fauna of the Western Hemisphere in order to make clear the interpretation of the genus *Cillaeus* LAPORTE, 1835, used in this publication (*Tokocillaeus* gen. n.). Besides, the genus

Colopterus ERICHSON, 1842 is also included the subsequent key because some specimens belonging to this genus have been captured in Gabon (MRAC), probably accidentally introduced by man.

In the description of the subfamily Cillaeinae (KIREJTSHUK 1986b), the genus *Idosoronia* SCHAUFUSS, 1891 was missing from the subfamily, and the genus *Carpophilops* GROUVELLE, 1898 was regarded as *incertae sedis*. Indeed the only species of the genus with the last name according to the personal communication with J. JELÍNEK seems to be synonymous with the american species included by MURRAY in *Liparopeplus* MURRAY, 1864. However, MURRAY (1864) included in the latter "subgenus" 2 species, one from Brazil and another from Nigeria, which are similar to one another, but belong to certainly different genera. To keep both names valid the author designates the African species as the type species of *Liparopeplus*.

Some taxa of the subfamily should obtain a rank different from original and this changes is reflected in the below key, but *Cilaeopsis* GROUVELLE, 1899 is provisionarily considered as a subgenus of *Cillaeus* because the author of the original publication could not find any character to distinguish species placed by GROUVELLE in both taxa [*C. (C.) kraatzi* GROUVELLE, 1899 and *C. (C.) nitidulus* GROUVELLE, 1899 remain unknown to the author].

At the same time the genus *Ecnomaeus* ERICHSON, 1843 was sometimes regarded in the composition of the subfamily Cillaeinae (KIREJTSHUK 1998b and so on), however, it should be transferred into the tribe Epuraeini of the subfamily Epuraeinae because all peculiarities of it correspond with characteristic of the latter subfamily, including structure of genitalia in both sexes, except very short elytra, which are rather common among members of the subfamily Cillaeinae.

GROUVELLE (1915b) described "*Brachypeplus tachinoides*", which according to the original description seems to be a member of the subfamily Maynipeplinae, but different from *Maynipeplus lomechusoides* KIREJTSHUK, 1998a in many characters, including in much wider head, 11-segmented antennae, shape of pronotum, proportion between length of ventrites (ventrites 1 and 2 somewhat shorter than following) and so on.

PARSONS (1943) designated *B. planus* as type-species for *Brachypeplus* ERICHSON, 1842, which was included by MURRAY (1864) in the subgenus *Tasmus* MURRAY, 1864. Fortunately, the groups regarded by them as *Brachypeplus* and *Tasmus* can be united in one group with a taxon of subgeneric rank.

Tokocillaeus gen. n.

Species included – Type-species: *Cillaeus linearis* ERICHSON, 1843.

Diagnosis – This genus is rather distinct from the subgenera of the genus *Cillaeus* LAPORTE, 1835 as well as from the most genera of the subfamily due to diffuse and not very dense punctation on elytra and obsolete fold between dorsal surface of elytron and epipleuron. Besides, this new genus differs from the mentioned subgenera in bilobed labrum, longer mentum (not shorter than half as long as wide), very fine punctation on all sclerites. From *Paracillaeopsis* subgen. n. this new genus differs also in unhaired body. The species of this genus in appearance and many structures are rather similar to more slender members of genus *Cillaeus*.

Composition – This genus includes one described species (type-species) and some others waiting for description. All these species have been collected in the Western Hemisphere.

Etymology – The name of this new genus is formed from Greek “tokos” meaning birth and name *Cillaeus*.

Key to genera and subgenera of the subfamily Cillaeinae
of Afro-Madagascan fauna

Generic attribution of *Cillaeus thoracicus* LAPORTE, 1835 remains rather obscure, although GROUVELLE (1913a) placed this species in the genus *Brachypeplus*.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dorsum glabrous or only with very short almost inconspicuous hairs on elytra and uncovered tergites | 2 |
| – | Dorsum distinctly pubescent | 6 |
| 2 | Elytra gently sloping at sides and with widely explanate lateral edges; posterior corners of pronotum with distinct apices; laterosternites 2–3 times as long as wide; mesosternum without depressions for anterior parts of mesofemora; head flattened | 3 |
| – | Elytra very steeply sloping at sides and with narrowly explanate lateral edges; posterior corners of pronotum with rounded apices; laterosternites at least 4 times as long as wide [only in <i>Liparopeplus</i> laterosternites 2.0–2.5 times as long as wide]; mesosternum with large depressions for anterior parts of | |

mesofemora; head usually more or less convex; body usually rather convex or rarely flattened 4

- 3 Body flattened and elongate (subparallelsided); pronotum with arcuate sides; scutellum subarcuate to subpentagonal, but never with clearly angular lateral corners; tergite 5 clearly widened posteriorly; labrum without median prominence; head shorter: distance between eyes 1.5–2.0 times more than head length; prosternal process flattened and extremely widened before widely subtruncate apex: its most width about 4 times as great as least one between procoxae; posterior edge of metasternum between coxae arcuately emarginate; ventrite 1 about 1.5 times as long as ventrite 2; antennal club oval

Leioepeplus MURRAY, 1864, **stat. n.**

[type-species: *L. rubidus* (MURRAY, 1859), here designated; other species (all species described in composition of genus *Brachypeplus*: *L. brunescens* GROUVELLE in KOLBE, 1919; *L. concolor* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *L. granulatus* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *L. lafertei* MURRAY, 1864; *L. major* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *L. nitidior* GROUVELLE in KOLBE, 1919; *L. niger* MURRAY, 1864; *L. nigrescens* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *L. opacior* GROUVELLE, 1915a; *L. opacinus* GROUVELLE in KOLBE, 1919; *L. splendens* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *L. sublaevis* GROUVELLE, 1915a; *L. testaceus* GROUVELLE, 1915a; *L. variabilis* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**]

- Body gently convex and elongate oval; pronotum subhexagonal; scutellum distinctly transverse and with clearly angular lateral corners; tergite 5 subparallelsided; labrum with a well raised median prominence; head shorter: about as long as distance between eyes; prosternal process curved along procoxae and moderately widened before widely rounded apex: its most width about 2–3 times as great as least one between procoxae; posterior edge of metasternum between coxae angularly excised; ventrite 1 about twice as long as ventrite 2; antennal club subcircular **Grouvellepeplus** gen. n.

- 4 Pronotum subhexagonal; distance between metacoxae much greater than that between procoxae and posterior edge of metasternum between coxae straight; laterosternites 2.0–2.5 times as long as wide; prosternal process medially convex and moderately widened before arcuate apex

Liparopeplus MURRAY, 1864, **stat. n.**

[type-species: *L. colastoïdes* (MURRAY, 1864), here designated;
? *Brachypeplus consobrinus* GROUVELLE, 1899]

- Pronotum subquadrangular; distance between metacoxae less than that between procoxae and posterior edge of metasternum between coxae emarginate or excised; laterosternites 4 times as long as wide or longer; prosternal process medially flattened and moderately widened before arcuate apex 5

5 Body convex, somewhat elongate oval and shorter

Cillaeus (Xanthoepelus) FAIRMAIRE, 1880, **stat. n.**

[type-species: *C. (X.) brachelytrus* FAIRMAIRE, 1880, by monotypy; other species, including the species described by F. LECHANTEUR in composition of *Brachyepelus (Liparoepelus)*: *C. (X.) bicolor* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *C. (X.) camerounensis* PAULIAN et VILLIERS, 1940; *C. (X.) elongatus* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *C. (X.) ipsoides* GROUVELLE, 1899; *C. (X.) leleupi* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *C. (X.) nigricollis* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**; *C. (X.) rotundicollis* LECHANTEUR, 1955, **comb. n.**]

– Body flattened, more elongate and longer

Cillaeus (Cillaeus) LAPORTE, 1835

[type-species: *Cillaeus castaneus* LAPORTE, 1835, here designated; other species: *C. (C.) megacephalus* LAPORTE, 1835; *C. (C.) micros* GROUVELLE, 1913; *C. (C.) plagiatipennis* (GROUVELLE, 1906), **comb. n.** (described as *Brachyepelus*); *C. (C.) subplagiatus* GROUVELLE, 1913] *Cillaeus (Cillaeopsis)* GROUVELLE, 1899, **stat. n.** [type species: *C. (C.) kraatzi* GROUVELLE, 1899, here designated; other species: *C. (C.) nitidulus* GROUVELLE, 1899]

6 Body more elongate and narrow (subparallelsided); distance between metacoxae markedly less than that between mesocoxae; elytra with longitudinal row of sparse punctures or tubercles corresponding to rows of hairs; pronotum subquadrangular and with rounded corners, its posterior corners never projecting posteriorly; mesosternum with large depressions for anterior parts of mesofemora; antennal grooves distinctly curved

Cillaeus (Paracillaeopsis) subgen. n.

– Body more or less elongate oval and wider; distance between metacoxae subequal to that between mesocoxae; pronotum markedly narrowed anteriorly or, if subquadrangular, with acute posterior corners projecting posteriorly; antennal grooves more or less subrectilinear, convergent 7

7 Pronotum with clearly angular anterior and posterior corners or with rounded anterior and subacute posterior corners, less than twice as wide as long; mesosternum with large depressions for anterior parts of mesofemora

Brachyepelus (Brachyepelus) ERICHSON, 1842

[type-species: *Brachyepelus planus* ERICHSON, 1842, designated by PARSONS, 1943; other species: *B. (B.) aequalis* (WALKER, 1858); *B. (A.) amplus* sp. n.; *B. (B.) ater* GROUVELLE, 1892; *B. (B.) bimaculatus* GROUVELLE, 1894; *B. (B.) caffer* BOHEMAN, 1851; *B. (B.) castanescens* GROUVELLE, 1912; *B. (B.) congolensis* LECHANTEUR, 1955; *B. (B.) depressus* ERICHSON, 1843; *B. (B.) deyrollei* MURRAY, 1864; *B. (B.) frater* KRAATZ, 1895; *B. (B.) latimargo* GROUVELLE, 1915b; *B. (B.) parallelus* MURRAY, 1864; *B. (B.) permixtus* GROUVELLE, 1908; *B. (B.) pilloselus* MURRAY, 1864]

- Pronotum with rounded anterior and posterior corners, at least twice as wide as long; mesosternum without depressions for anterior parts of mesofemora 8
- 8 Prosternal process strongly curved along procoxae and not extended beyond posterior edge of prothorax; elytra with diffuse fine pubescence; dorsum with coarse and diffuse punctation (only with a weak trace of longitudinal rows of punctures), and with more or less smoothed interspaces between them
Colopterus ERICHSON, 1842
- Prosternal process medially slightly curved along procoxae and distinctly extended beyond posterior edge of prothorax; elytra with partly squamose pubescence arranged in longitudinal rows; dorsum with obsolete punctation and tubercles on elytra arranged in longitudinal rows, sculpture nearly microgranulate
Idosoronia SCHAUFUSS, 1891
[type-species: *I. picta* SCHAUFUSS, 1891, by monotype]

Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) amplus sp. n.
(Figs 123–126)

Specimens examined – **Cameroon**: **holotype**, male (ZMB) and 4 paratypes (ZISP, ZMB) – “NW Kamerun, Molive, b. Victoria, 18–30.XI.07, Fr. v. Molizan”.

Description of male (holotype) – Length 6.5, width 2.6, height 1.5 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; bright reddish with somewhat paler prescutellar parts of elytra and apices of uncovered tergites but disc of pronotum and head base slightly infuscate; integument rather shining and covered with well conspicuous golden hairs.

Head and pronotal surface with distinct and irregular oval punctures, diameter of which about 3 times bigger than that of eye facets, interspaces between them about 1/3 puncture diameter and smooth. Elytra with regular longitudinal furrow formed by very dense and very small punctures, interspaces between them with irregular (single to double) rows of irregular punctures as large as those on head and pronotum, interspaces between these punctures narrower than 1/3 puncture diameter and smoothed or smooth. Abdominal uncovered tergites and distal ventrites with small, shallow and not quite distinct punctures somewhat larger than eye facets and partly dislodged by small tubercles, intervals between them smoothly microreticulated. Pro- and mesosternum with obsolete punctation, but prosternum with very smoothed sculpture and mesosternum with very fine and dense microreticulation. Middle of metasternum and ventrite 1 with regular circular and distinct punctures, diameter of which about twice bigger than that of eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than a puncture diameter.

Head slightly convex and about as long as distance between eyes (comprised of extremely very small facets). Labrum unilobed but with a trace of a median suture. Antennae about 2/3 as long as head width, their rather subquadrate than subrounded club about 1/3 of total antennal length. Pronotum evenly and moderately convex, its sides not explanate, posterior corners subangular and base narrowly bordered along entire edge. Scutellum subtrapezoid with rounded lateral corners. Elytra about 9/10 as long as wide combined, moderately vaulted at sides (which are almost as widely subexplanate

as width of scape) and flattened on discs. Pygidium far projecting posteriorly, about twice as long as previous tergite and truncate at apex, from which widely rounded apex of anal sclerite is exposed.

Last segment of labial palpi rather widened to oblique apex, much shorter than wide. Mentum subquadrangular, 2.5 times as wide as long and with rounded corners. Antennal grooves moderately raised at sides at mentum and slightly behind, strongly convergent. Prosternum with medially convex, with short and narrow process which is strongly curved along coxae and strongly widened before arcuate posterior edge (with most width slightly less than width of antennal club). The distance between mesocoxae and that between metacoxae subequal and about 2.5 times as great as that between procoxae. Mesosternum moderately and gently convex along the middle. Metasternum flattened, with distinct median suture along whole length, somewhat shorter than pro- and mesosternum combined, its anterior edge straight and posterior edge between coxae arcuately emarginate. Submeso- and submetacoxal lines not isolated. Ventricle 1 about as long as ventricle 2, but somewhat shorter than ventricles 3 and 4 taken separately. Hypopygidium rather projecting and most long among ventricles (about as long as ventricles 1 and 2 combined), subtruncate at apex. Epipleura gradually narrowed distally, moderately elevated laterally and slightly wider than antennal club.

Legs moderately short. Tibiae markedly narrower than antennal club, with a slightly prominent outer corner, protibia very finely crenulate at outer edge, meso- and metatibiae with very fine, moderately short and dense hairs arranged in rows along their outer edges. Femora with more or less usual outline, anterior and mid nearly 1.5, but posterior 2.5 times as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus about half as wide as protibia, but meso- and metatarsi very narrowly lobed, claws simple and moderately long.

Aedeagus well sclerotized.

Female – Differs from male only very narrow protarsus, rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygidium. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variability – Length 4.3–6.6 mm. Some paratypes are almost unicoloured bright reddish, but with slightly darkened elytra or/and metasternum. Antennal club sometimes is rather subround than subquadrate. A little variability is observed in punctuation and sculpture.

Diagnosis – This new species is very recognisable due to its large and evenly convex body, reddish coloration and coarser punctuation. Alone species in the African fauna can be compared with it, *B. (B.) castanescens*. The new species in contrast to the latter has not only larger body and coarser punctuation, but also more oval outline, smooth or smoothed sculpture of integument, arcuate outline of scutellum, shorter and much wider last labial palpomere, much wider and more strongly convergent antennal grooves, much narrower and strongly convex apex of prosternal process, submesocoxal line not deviating from posterior edge of cavity of outer corner, markedly narrower sclerites of legs, much shorter sclerites of the last abdominal segment in both sexes and structures of genitalia.

Etymology – The name of this new species means “great”, “strong”, “important”.

Genus *Cillaeus* LAPORTE, 1835**Paracillaeopsis** subgen. n.

Species included – Type-species: *Cillaeus obscurus* LAPORTE, 1835; other species: *C. (P.) basalis* (GROUVELLE, 1899); *C. (P.) confusus* GROUVELLE, 1913; *C. (P.) conradti* GROUVELLE, 1899; *C. (P.) contractus* GROUVELLE, 1894; *C. (P.) fauveli* GROUVELLE, 1894; *C. (P.) filiformis* LAPORTE, 1835; *C. (P.) gaboensis* GROUVELLE, 1894; *C. (P.) longipennis* (MURRAY, 1864); *C. (P.) maynei* (GROUVELLE, 1914), **comb. n.**; *C. (P.) opaculus* GROUVELLE, 1913; *C. (P.) prolixus* FAIRMAIRE, 1880; *C. (P.) reticulatus* GROUVELLE, 1899.

Diagnosis – Except the distinguishing characters listed in the above key, this new subgenus differs from members of the nominative subgenus in usually markedly more slender body, distinctly ciliate pronotal and elytral sides, usually finer and much denser punctation, less raised longitudinal rows of markedly smaller punctures on elytra with a trend to diasapper. At the same time the members of this new subgenus can be divided into some groups differing in shape of legs and punctation of dorsum, which can obtain a subgeneric or generic rank, although for this decision a further comparative study would be very advisable.

Notes – This subgenus is represented by the forms many times described earlier as *Cillaeus*. *Cillaeus gaboensis* was erroneously transmitted by GROUVELLE (1899) to the genus *Brachypeplus* and *Cillaeus (Paracillaeopsis) maynei*, **comb. n.** was originally placed among *Cillaeopsis*.

Etymology – The name of this new genus is formed from the Greek prefix “para” (near, close, about) and generic name “*Cillaeopsis*”.

Grouvellepeplus gen. n.

Species included – Type-species: *Brachypeplus (Liparopeplus) acuminatus* GROUVELLE, 1919; other species: *G. endroedyi* sp. n.

Diagnosis – This genus is quite distinct due to the following combination of charactes: body elongate oval, dorsum evenly convex and glabrous, entire labrum (undivided) with a median prominence, hexagonal pronotum with widely subexplanate sides and rounded anterior and posterior corners, elytra twice longer than pronotum, elytra subcostate and with striate punctation, epipleura rather nar-

rowed anteriorly, angularly excised posterior edge of metasternum between metacoxae. Among the African members of the subfamily Cillaeinae this genus can be easily diagnosed by the above key.

The species of this genus in appearance and many structures are rather similar to one another and therefore the subsequent description of *G. endroedyi* sp. n. can be regarded as *descriptio generica specifica*.

Etymology – The name of this new genus is created from name of the outstanding coleopterist A. GROUVELLE and “*peplus*”, which is frequently the second part of generic names in this subfamily.

Grouvellepeplus endroedyi sp. n.

(Figs 127–129)

Specimens examined – **Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)**: holotype, female (HNHM) – “Bouenza, catarract”, “30.XI.1963, N 308, sifted in float, Endrôdy-Younga”; **Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)**: 1 paratype (MRAC) – “Kikwit, -XI-1920, P. Vanderijst”.

Description of holotype (female) – Length 4.0, width 1.7, height 0.8 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; straw yellow with slightly infuscate distal part of elytra; integument rather shining; elytra along suture, uncovered tergites and underside with slightly conspicuous and very short hairs.

Head and pronotal surface with distinct and nearly regular oval punctures, diameter of which about twice bigger than that of eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat narrower than a puncture diameter and smooth or with a trace of microreticulation. Elytra with regular longitudinal furrow formed by very dense small punctures (about as large as eye facets), interspaces between them with regular single rows of regular and very dense punctures, markedly larger than those on head and pronotum, intervals between rows about half a diameter of larger punctures and smoothed or smooth (stripe behind scutellum with irregular and dense punctures of medium size). Abdominal uncovered tergites and distal ventrites with small, shallow and not quite distinct punctures slightly larger than eye facets, intervals between them broader than a puncture diameter and with smoothed cellular microreticulation. Pro- and mesosternum with obsolete punctation, but prosternum with very smoothed sculpture and mesosternum with very fine and dense microreticulation. Middle of metasternum and ventrite 1 with punctures, as large as those on head and pronotum, but interspaces between them with more distinct microreticulation and on metasternum markedly broader.

Head subflattened and about as long as distance between eyes (comprised of extremely very small facets). Labrum unilobed and with a distinct median prominence. Antennae about 3/4 as long as head width, their subrounded club about 2/7 of total antennal length and with subtruncate apex. Pronotum subhexagonal, evenly and moderately convex, its sides somewhat more than as widely explanate as width of scape, posterior corners subangular (blunt) and base narrowly bordered along entire edge. Scutellum subpentagonal to subquadrangular and with subangular lateral corners. Elytra about 9/10 as long as combined, moderately vaulted at sides (which are almost as widely subexplanate as width of narrowest antennomere) and flattened on discs. Pygidium far projecting posteriorly, about 2.5 times as long as previous tergite and subtruncate at apex.

Last segment of labial palpi somewhat widened to truncate apex, about 1.5 times as long as wide. Mentum with concave anterior edge and arcuately convex lateral edges, 2.5 times as wide as long. Antennal grooves moderately comparatively weak and strongly convergent. Prosternum medially convex, with short and rather narrow process which is strongly curved along coxae and strongly widened before arcuate posterior edge (with most width slightly less than width of antennal club). The distance between mesocoxae somewhat less than that between metacoxae subequal and about 2.5 times as great as that between procoxae. Mesosternum moderately and gently convex along the middle. Metasternum flattened, with distinct median suture along whole length, about as long as pro- and mesosternum combined, its anterior edge straight and posterior edge between coxae angularly emarginate. Submeso- and submetacoxal lines not expressed. Ventrite 1 somewhat longer than ventrite 2, but ventrites 3 and 4 taken separately have intermediate length between that of ventrites 1 and 2. Hypopygidium rather projecting and most long among ventrites (somewhat longer than ventrites 1 and 2 combined), very wide rounded at apex and with a pair of brushes of thick setae. Epipleura gradually narrowed distally and proximally, moderately elevated laterally and markedly narrower than antennal club.

Legs moderately short. Tibiae slightly narrower than antennal club, with a scarcely prominent outer corner, protibia very finely crenulate at outer edge, meso- and metatibiae with very fine, rather long and dense hairs arranged in rows along their outer edges. Femora with more or less usual outline, anterior and mid nearly 1.5, but posterior nearly twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus slightly more than half as wide as protibia, meso- and metatarsi slightly yet very narrower, claws slightly toothed at base and moderately long.

Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variability—Length of paratype 4.6 mm. It has body coloration bright yellow, integument with more distinct punctation and more shining, metasternum somewhat depressed and with denser punctation and somewhat wider tibiae.

Diagnosis—This new species differs from *G. acuminatus* comb. n. in paler coloration, coarser punctation, labrum less acuminate in front and distinctly angular at lateral corners, more regularly explanate pronotal sides, longer sclerites of last abdominal segment of female, narrower apex of prosternal process, hypopygidium of female with rounded apex and a pair of paramedial brushes of stout and long setae, much narrower femora and tibiae.

Etymology—This new species is dedicated to the outstanding coleopterist, the late SEBASTIAN ENDRŐDY-YOUNGA.

* * *

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