

BOTHRIDERINI.

KEY TO AFRICAN GENERA.

1. Anterior coxae narrowly separated (fig. 34) (2)
- Anterior coxae more or less broadly separated (fig. 35) (4)
2. Apex of prosternal process broadly expanded laterally (fig. 32); anterior coxae usually less prominent; pronotum trapezoidal in outline; basal segment of hind tarsi not longer than second segment (3)
- Apex of prosternal process expanded into a lobe behind anterior coxae (fig. 34), sometimes notched apically; anterior coxae more prominent; basal segment of hind tarsi slightly longer than second segment
Antibothrus SHARP, p. 75.
3. Pronotum longitudinally carinate; head with a median longitudinal ridge; tibiae very little expanded toward apices
[**Pseudososylus** GROUVELLE. W. and E. Africa, Congo].
- Pronotum without longitudinal carinae; head without a longitudinal median ridge; tibiae markedly expanded toward apices
Shekarus gen. n., p. 80.
4. Antennae less than eleven-segmented; postcoxal ridges present at least on first abdominal segment and sometimes on metasternum (5)
- Antennae eleven-segmented; postcoxal ridges present or absent on first abdominal segment and metasternum (7)
5. Postcoxal ridges on metasternum almost entire; pronotum longitudinally carinate laterally [**Roplyctus** POPE. Congo].
- Postcoxal ridges on metasternum very brief or absent; pronotum without longitudinal carinae (6)
6. Antennae nine-segmented; even elytral intervals confusedly punctured; anterior angles of pronotum sometimes produced
[**Mabomus** POPE. Congo].
- Antennae ten-segmented, last segment sometimes much reduced (fig. 7); even elytral intervals, if noticeably punctured, then with punctures arranged in longitudinal rows; anterior pronotal angles produced **Triboderus** GROUVELLE, p. 82.
7. Pronotum with distinct longitudinal carinae and with a deep, transverse fovea interrupting the admedian pair of longitudinal carinae (8)
- Pronotum not longitudinally carinate (9)

8. Anterior tibiae not expanded toward apices and with a feebly-marked external apical, spur; metasternum and first abdominal segment with postcoxal ridges; admedian pronotal carinae feebly raised; intermediate pair of pronotal ridges very strongly raised and broadly arcuate
 [**Cosmothorax** KRAATZ. W. Africa, N. W. Rhodesia, Congo].
- Anterior tibiae expanded toward apices, with a well-marked external apical spur; metasternum and first abdominal segment with or without postcoxal ridges; pronotum with admedian and intermediate pairs of longitudinal carinae more or less equally prominent
Machlotes PASCOE, p. 86.
9. Body set with squamiform setae, sometimes arranged in tufts; intercoxal process of prosternum much broader than coxal diameter
Dastarcus WALKER, p. 94.
- Body glabrous or with fine setae; prosternal process not broader between anterior coxae than coxal diameter (10)
10. Pronotum hexagonal; small insects, less than 3 mm long (11)
- Pronotum cordiform or trapezoidal; larger insects, more than 3 mm long (12)
11. Testaceous, matt; metasternum and first abdominal segment without postcoxal ridges [**Pseudantibothrus** POPE. S. Africa, Congo].
- Black or testaceous, but shining; metasternum and first abdominal segment with short postcoxal ridges [**Chinikus** POPE. Congo].
12. Metasternum and first abdominal segment with postcoxal ridges; basal tarsal segment not longer than second segment
Pseudobothrideres GROUVELLE, p. 97.
- Metasternum and first abdominal segment without postcoxal ridges; basal segment of at least middle and hind tarsi somewhat longer than second segment (13)
13. Basal segment of hind tarsi as long as the two following together; pronotum with raised lateral borders absent or confined to posterior half; eyes prominent; third elytral intervals as broad as second intervals, feebly carinate **Ogmoderes** GANGLBAUER, p. 101.
- Basal segment of hind tarsi only slightly longer than the one following; lateral borders of pronotum well-marked, entire; eyes not prominent; third elytral intervals much narrower than second intervals, sharply carinate **Ascetoderes** gen. n., p. 104.

ANTIBOTHRUS SHARP.

Antibothrus SHARP, 1885, Journ. Linn. Soc., Lond., **19** : 124.

Type species : *Antibothrus carinatus* SHARP.

Small, moderately convex; matt or shining. Head with eyes moderately or strongly produced; antennae eleven-segmented with a two-segmented club; antennal grooves on underside of head well-marked. Pronotum hexagonal in outline, more or less convex, sometimes with a longitudinal median groove; lateral margins bordered; anterior angles sometimes produced. Elytra more or less parallel-sided, rounded or sinuate to apicosutural angles; declivous along apical third; alternate intervals between striae carinate; even intervals plane or concave, usually punctate. Prosternal process behind anterior coxae expanded into a simple lobe. Legs with tibiae expanded toward apices; tarsi with basal segment longer than the one following, sometimes as long as the two following together.

Antibothrus, established for the single species, *A. carinatus* from Ceylon, is a genus tending to bridge the gap between the *Bothriderini* and the *Deratophrini*. Although it has narrowly separated anterior coxae and the prosternal process is expanded behind the anterior coxae to form a simple lobe, the intercoxal process of the first abdominal segment is clearly truncate apically and so the genus is included within the *Bothriderini*.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Humeral facets of elytra bridging carinae of fifth, seventh and ninth intervals (2)
- Humeral facets of elytra not bridging carinae of fifth, seventh and ninth elytral intervals (3)
2. Anterior border of clypeus sharply incised medially (♂) (fig. 23) or biarcuate (♀); lateral borders of pronotum obtusely angled at about middle when viewed from above **elongatus** n. sp., p. 76.
- Anterior border of clypeus broadly and shallowly emarginate; lateral pronotal borders arcuate when viewed from above
[**elegans** POPE], p. 77.
3. Sutural elytral carinae bridged to carinae of third intervals at bases; last antennal segment at least as large as the preceding segment; carinae of seventh elytral intervals blunted at bases to merge into humeral calli; body surface shining, at least in part black
[**clavatus** POPE], p. 78.

- Sutural elytral carinae not bridged to carinae of third intervals at bases; carinae of seventh elytral intervals sharp to shoulders; last antennal segment distinctly shorter than the one preceding; surface mainly sericeous (4)
4. Carinae of fifth elytral intervals approaching more closely to apices than those of third intervals; anterior pronotal angles strongly produced. (Punctures of even elytral intervals separated transversely on basal half of elytra by considerably more than one diameter. Length 3-3,2 mm) ... [sulcicollis POPE], p. 78.
- Carinae of third elytral intervals approaching more closely to apices than those of fifth intervals; anterior angles of pronotum not, or slightly produced (5)
5. Head with a sharp median longitudinal carina bordered laterally by broad sulci; eyes prominent; mediolateral angulation of pronotum well-marked; carinae of third elytral intervals divergent along apical declivities, interrupted there to form tubercules ... [propinquus POPE], p. 78.
- Head with a feebly indicated longitudinal median carina near vertex, not bordered laterally by sulci; mediolateral angulation of pronotum obsolete; carinae of third elytral intervals not divergent along apical declivities and not interrupted there to form tubercules **angustior** n. sp., p. 79.

Antibothrus elongatus n. sp.

(Fig. 13, 23.)

Length 3,5-4 mm. Breadth 0,9-1 mm.

Male : Surfaces testaceous to piceous, shining. Head with a sharp longitudinal median ridge between eyes; anterior clypeal border excised medially; clypeus and frons depressed laterally in front of eyes; antennae (fig. 13) eleven-segmented with penultimate segment larger than eleventh segment and having distal margin emarginate; punctures of head smaller than eye facets, separated by a little more than one diameter. Pronotum slightly elongate; anterior border arcuate medially, sinuate toward anterior angles; posterior border arcuate medially, sinuate toward obtuse posterior angles; lateral margins narrowly bordered, angled very slightly in front of middle, sinuate behind angulation; surface less convex longitudinally than transversely, depressed and concave anterolaterally; punctures of disc considerably larger than those on head, separated by rather more than one diameter; a shallow median sulcus beginning at basal border and extending forward for basal third of pronotum. Scutellum almost circular, flattened basally, convex, impunctate. Elytra 2,6 times as long as their combined greatest breadth; strongly convex; almost parallel-sided for basal three

fourths; apical declivities confined to apical fourth; sutural carinae complete from bases to apices; carinae of third intervals entire to bases, stopping shortly before reaching apices of elytra, progressively more strongly raised from bases to apices; fifth intervals with carinae similar to those of third intervals, but with carinae approaching less closely to apices and less strongly raised in apical half; carinae of seventh intervals entire, feebly raised for basal two thirds; carinae of ninth intervals similar to those of seventh intervals; even intervals faintly costulate, especially toward bases, each with a double row of punctures separated longitudinally by somewhat more than one diameter, rows confused on apical declivities.

Female : Very similar to male but the head lacks a median ridge and frontal depressions and the pronotum is not excavate antero-laterally.

Holotype : A male in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. [Ukerewe Id., Tanganyika Territory (CONRADS).]

Paratypes : [3 ♂, 1 ♀ with same data as holotype. 1 ♂ Luebo, Congo, 21.VIII.1921 (H. SCHOUTEDEN). 1 ♀ Rwankwi, Congo, III.1951 J. V. LEROY).]

1 ♂ : Ndelele/3, 18.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3649, éboulis rocheux, dans un arbre mort sur pied.

[**Antibothrus elegans** POPE.]

Antibothrus elegans POPE, 1955, Expl. Parc Nat. de l'Upemba, fasc. 38(2) : 39.

Length 3,5-3,8 mm. Breadth 0,9-1 mm.

A. elegans is very closely related to *A. elongatus*, but may be distinguished by the characters referred to in the key to species. Also the punctures of the elytral striae are usually smaller and more sparsely arranged than those of *elongatus* and the sutural carinae are less strongly raised on the disc.

The male has a well-marked frontoclypeal suture, a shallow median frontal fovea and a median basal frontal protuberance. In the female the fovea and protuberance are absent and the suture is feebly indicated.

Holotype : A male in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Ukerewe Id., Tanganyika Territory.

Distribution. — Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Kenya, Ghana, Spanish Guinea, Congo (Parc National de l'Upemba).

[**Antibothrus clavatus** POPE.]

Antibothrus clavatus POPE, 1953 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 39.

Length 2,7-3,2 mm. Breadth 0,9-1,1 mm.

Although with a black and shining derm, this species has more the facies of *A. sulcicollis* and *A. propinquus* (p. 78). The form is more flattened and less elongate than either *A. elongatus* or *A. elegans* and it also differs from these species as explained in the key to species.

Holotype : In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Mulungu, Congo.

Distribution. — Congo (Mulungu).

[**Antibothrus sulcicollis** POPE.]

(Fig. 34.)

Antibothrus sulcicollis POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 41.

Length 3-3,2 mm. Breadth 1-1,1 mm.

Derm testaceous, moderately shining. Head with a median longitudinal impression on frons. Pronotum with very close, coarse punctures, separated by less than half of one diameter. Elytra with carinae of third intervals replaced on apical declivities by a row of shallow tubercles apical declivities coarsely and confusedly punctured.

Holotype : In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Yangambi, Congo.

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Nioka, Valley near Bunyakivi).

[**Antibothrus propinquus** POPE.]

Antibothrus propinquus POPE, 1951 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 44.

Length 3 mm. Breadth 1 mm.

This species is very closely related to *A. sulcicollis*, differing as indicated in the key to species.

Holotype : In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Yangambi, Congo.

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi).

Antibothrus angustior n. sp.

Length 3 mm. Breadth 0,95 mm.

Derm castaneous, faintly shining, sericeous. Head with anterior clypeal border truncate; frontoclypeal suture clearly visible, arcuate; clypeal punctures small, separated by about one diameter, intervals finely reticulate; frons with a narrow, longitudinal median ridge; frontal punctures elongate, separation variable, usually by about one narrower diameter, intervals more shining than those of clypeus. Pronotum hexagonal, quadrate; anterior border truncate, anterior angles slightly produced; posterior border arcuate, faintly sinuate toward obtuse hind angles; lateral margins entirely bordered, their angulation about three sevenths from anterior border; disc with a broad, longitudinal median sulcus, more deeply marked near base and bordered there by two ridges each bounded externally by a shallow fovea; pronotal punctures shallow, coarse, elongate, umbilicate, separated by much less than one diameter. Scutellum almost circular, flattened basally. Elytra twice as long as their greatest combined breadth, almost parallel-sided for basal seven eighths, evenly rounded to apicosutural angles; slightly flattened on disc; apical declivities confined to about apical third; carinae of sutural intervals entire; carinae of third and fifth intervals entire to bases, but stopping shortly before reaching apical borders; carinae of seventh intervals entire; carinae of ninth intervals joined to those of seventh intervals shortly before apices; second and fourth elytral intervals each with a double row of coarse punctures, those of second intervals coalescing transversely on apical declivities giving a scalariform appearance.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. [Ukerewe Id., Tanganyika Territory (CONRADS).]

Paratypes :

1 ex. : PpK/8/9, 15.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3787, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les arbres morts sur pied (*Voacanga obtusa*); 4 ex. : II/gc/8, 30.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3405, tête de source faiblement boisée, dans des arbres morts en décomposition.

This species is intermediate in form between the *elongatus* and *sulcicollis* types. The facies are those of the *sulcicollis* group, but the elytral carinae are more complete and the species is more elongate.

SHEKARUS gen. n.

Type species : *Shekarus ornatus* n. sp.

Small, elongate, convex, tapering anteriorly and posteriorly; shining. Head with antennae eleven-segmented, antennal club two-segmented; frontoclypeal suture well-marked, arcuate, impressed; eyes not prominent; head not constricted at neck. Pronotum elongate, trapezoidal; anterior angles acute, slightly produced; lateral margins distinctly and entirely bordered; posterior angles well-defined, somewhat produced; posterior margin unbordered; surface with a deep, median basal impression, connected to hind edge by a groove bordered laterally by a pair of shining, raised ridges; basal margin briefly excavate outside shining ridges and immediately inside posterior angles leaving a pair of peg-like prominences (fig. 4). Scutellum small, flat, sunken, slightly transverse. Elytra convex; briefly narrowed near shoulders which are produced anteriorly; lateral borders very faintly sinuate, rounded to apicosutural angles; alternate intervals between striae of elytra carinate, even intervals punctate. Prosternal process narrow and sharp between closely set anterior coxae. Metasternum and first abdominal segment without raised, postcoxal ridges. Legs with tibiae expanded toward apices; basal three tarsal segments subequal, fourth segment about as long as the first three together.

This genus belongs to the group within the *Bothriderini* including *Antibothrus* (p. 75) and *Erotylathris* SHARP. In the former the pronotum is typically hexagonal in outline and the tibiae are relatively little broadened toward their apices. *Shekarus* is readily distinguished from *Erotylathris* as the latter has prominent postcoxal ridges on the metasternum and first abdominal segment and has longitudinal carinae on the pronotum.

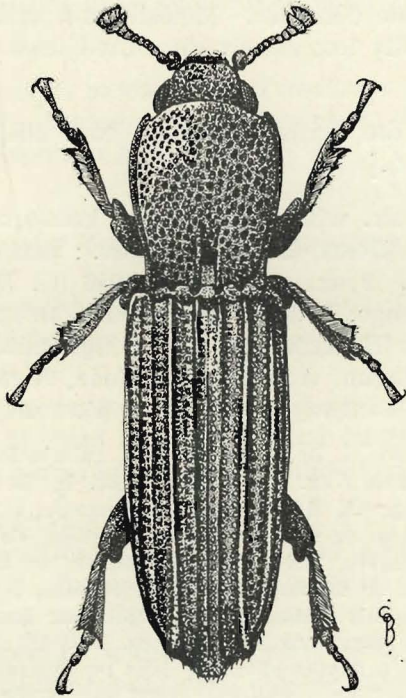
Shekarus ornatus n. sp.

(Fig. 4, 32.)

Length 2,3-3,75 mm. Breadth 0,6-0,88 mm.

Derm testaceous to dark ferruginous, shining. Head with anterior clypeal border truncate, anterior angles briefly rounded, lateral borders oblique, abruptly convergent near antennal insertions; clypeal punctures coarse, separated by a little less than one diameter; frontal punctures considerably larger than those of clypeus, further increasing in size toward occiput, punctures separated by about half of one diameter; eye facets not large, eyes not prominent; antennae with a 2-segmented club of broad, flat segments, apical border of last segment strongly arcuate, fringed with golden setae, apical border of penultimate segment much less strongly arcuate. Pronotum elongate (11 : 9); punctures of disc about as large as coarsest

punctures of head, separated as a rule by less than one diameter and bearing minute, golden setae; intervals sericeous. Elytra more than twice as long as their combined breadth (7 : 3); narrowed from level of hind coxae to acute apicosutural angles; sutural intervals broadly raised from bases to apices, each bearing a single row of punctures separated by



4

FIG. 4. — *Shekarus ornatus* n. sp.

more than one diameter and bearing minute setae; third elytral intervals more sharply carinate than sutural intervals, entire, junction with apical borders interrupting their curvature when viewed from above, carinae divergent on apical declivities; fifth and seventh intervals sharply carinate from near apices to bases, a little less strongly raised than carinae of third intervals, carinae of seventh intervals approaching apical borders more closely than those of fifth intervals; carinae of ninth intervals more strongly raised toward bases and apices than medially, joining carinae of third intervals shortly before apices, junctions laterally protuberant; carinae of third and fifth intervals each with a double row of punctures, those of

seventh and ninth intervals each with a single row; even intervals each with a double row of coarse punctures, larger than those of alternate intervals and separated by slightly more than one diameter; apicosutural angles each produced into a short spine; elytral punctures bearing short, golden setae, somewhat longer near apices; intervals sericeous. Legs with anterior and middle tibiae each bearing two external teeth as well as apical spurs. Prosternum closely and coarsely punctured, punctures separated by much less than one diameter. Metasternum and abdominal segments as coarsely, but slightly less closely punctured than prosternum, intervals sericeous.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. [Ghana, 1949 (G. H. THOMPSON).]

Paratypes : [9 ex. with same data as holotype. 6 ex. : Yangambi, Congo, XI-XII.1952 (C. DONIS) (C.E.B.C.). 1 ex. : Yangambi, Congo, XII.1952 (C. DONIS) (C.E.B.C.). 2 ex. : Ghana, II.1946 (G. H. THOMPSON). 2 ex. : Haut-Uele : Moto, Congo, IV.1922, VI-VII.1923 (BURGEON). 1 ex. : Albertville, Congo, I.1933 (BURGEON). 1 ex. : Ogbomosho, Nigeria, IX.1948 (MALKIN). 1 ex. : Illugun, Abekouta Province, Nigeria, II.1945 (MALKIN). 2 ex. : Ukerewe Id., Tanganyika Territory (CONRADS).]

1 ex. : II/id/9, 31.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2692, galerie forestière dégradée, troncs de *Voacanga obtusa* morts; 3 ex. : II/hc/8, 9.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3115, tête de source à boisement dégradé, dans les arbres morts; 1 ex. : II/gc/8, 30.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3405, tête de source faiblement boisée, dans des arbres morts en décomposition; 1 ex. : Nagero, 10.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3502, galerie forestière de la Dungu, dans des bois en décomposition très avancée; 2 ex. : II/gd/11, 30.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3721, marais à Marantacées, végétation dense, eau à courant faible, fond boueux, profondeur maximum 0,10 m; 2 ex. : II/id/9, 2.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3722, galerie forestière à *Erythrophloeum*, dans les écorces de « Gemba » sur pied, écorces en décomposition; 1 ex. : PpK/8/9, 15.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3787, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les arbres morts sur pied (*Voacanga obtusa*).

TRIBODERUS GROUVELLE.

Triboderus GROUVELLE, 1894, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **38** : 463.

Type species : *Triboderus andrewesi* GROUVELLE.

Oblong or oblong-oval, convex or subdepressed, glabrous. Head with eyes not very convex; antennae of ten segments, last segment sometimes much reduced (*T. nitidus* POPE). Pronotum trapezoidal; finely bordered laterally; anterior angles moderately produced; posterior angles obtuse; anterior border sinuate toward anterior angles; posterior border arcuate medially; disc characteristically with two impressions disposed along the midline, the anterior being the broader of the two. Elytra elongate,

parallel-sided or somewhat elliptical, almost evenly rounded together apically; convex or subdepressed on disc; striate-punctate, alternate intervals carinate. Prosternum with anterior coxae more or less broadly separated; prosternal process broadly impressed between coxae. Postcoxal ridges on first abdominal segment almost entire. Legs with tibiae moderately broadened toward apices; anterior tibiae each with an apical spur and several fine teeth along external edge; tarsi with basal segment no longer than second segment, basal three segments together about as long as fourth segment.

With the exception of *T. nitidus* POPE, *Triboderus* is a very homogeneous group of species. The type species, occurring in India, is very closely related to the species found in Africa.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Antennae with segment much reduced in size; (fig. 7) carinae of third and fifth elytral intervals joined at their bases, carinae feebly raised on disc [**nitidus** POPE], p. 84.
- Antennae with tenth segment relatively much larger than in *T. nitidus* (fig. 10); carinae of third and fifth elytral intervals ending separately at bases of elytra, carinae more strongly raised on disc (2)
2. Second elytral intervals with four quite distinct rows of punctures along each, the marginal rows little smaller than medial rows and not much less regular; pronotal punctures usually closer, often separated by less than half of one diameter (3)
- Second elytral intervals with two regular rows of punctures on each and occasional, isolated punctures outside these; pronotal punctures usually more sparsely set, often separated by their own diameter [**capicola** (PÉRINGUEY)], p. 85.
3. Pronotal punctures separated toward middle of disc by about their own diameter, impunctate area between medial foveae brief, transverse; punctures on elytral carinae of similar size to marginal rows of second intervals **tessmanni** GROUVELLE, p. 84.
- Pronotal punctures separated on middle of disc by much less than one diameter, impunctate area between discal foveae distinctly elongate; punctures along elytral carinae much smaller than marginal rows of second intervals (4)
4. Elytra strongly shining between punctures [**kraatzi** HETSCHKO], p. 86.
- Elytra sericeous, feebly shining between punctures [**elicius** (HINTON)], p. 86.

[Triboderus nitidus POPE.]

(Fig. 7.)

Triboderus nitidus POPE, 1954, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, **23** : 114.

Length 2,5-2,63 mm. Breadth 0,9 mm.

This species is unique among the members of the genus by virtue of its antennal structure and its black, shining derm. It is also distinguished by its broader, more elliptical form and by the extremely finely marked lateral borders of the pronotum.

H o l o t y p e : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Villa Salazar, Angola.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . — Angola.

Triboderus tessmanni GROUVELLE.*Triboderus tessmanni* GROUVELLE, 1919, Mittl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **9** : 211.

Length 2-3,5 mm. Breadth 0,1-1,2 mm.

Derm testaceous, shining. Head with clypeal punctures about as large as eye facets, separated by one diameter; frontoclypeal suture almost straight, slightly impressed; frons with larger punctures than clypeus separated by from much less than to about one diameter; eyes moderately prominent; antennae with first segment of club cupuliform, apical segment a little narrower than the one preceding. Pronotum slightly elongate (5 : 4), broadest very shortly behind acute, produced anterior angles; anterior border straight medially, arcuate laterally, briefly sinuate to anterior angles; lateral margins finely, but distinctly bordered; posterior angles well-formed, slightly obtuse; posterior margin unbordered; disc with anterior fovea broad, occupying about one third of the total pronotal breadth measured across midline of fovea; posterior fovea smaller, punctiform, occupying about one sixth of total pronotal breadth measured across middle of fovea; a depressed, impunctate band present between foveae; punctures of disc and margins very large, up to about twice the diameter of frontal punctures, round or slightly elongate, separated by about half a diameter toward margins, by more toward and particularly in anteromedian fovea; basal fovea connected to basal border of pronotum by a broad, shallow sulcus. Elytra about twice as long as their combined greatest breadth, parallel-sided, tapered for apical fourth, obtusely rounded to apicosutural angles; disc with sutural carinae distinctly raised, entire; carinae of third intervals raised from bases almost to apical borders; carinae of fifth intervals entire to bases, stopping apically a little less than halfway down apical declivities; carinae of seventh intervals entire to bases and apices, joining

carinae of ninth intervals at bases and shortly before apical borders; second intervals almost flat, strial punctures slightly larger than eye facets, separated longitudinally by more or less one diameter; two rows of strial punctures present on each interval, separated from one another by a little less than two diameters, between each row of strial punctures and carinae of first and third intervals there is a further row of punctures, slightly smaller than those of striae, separated longitudinally by from one to three diameters; other even intervals each with a double row of strial punctures only; carinae of alternate intervals each with a double row of punctures similar in size to external rows of second intervals.

Holotype : In the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin. Spanish Guinea.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 7).

28 examples.

9 ex. : II/gd/Camp, 28.II.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1301 (*Lannea kerstingii*), bois utilisé pour les constructions du Camp, essence ligneuse qui n'existe pas dans la région; 6 ex. : I/c/1, 14.I.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 97, savane herbeuse, ramassage devant un feu de brousse; 1 ex. : II/gc/5, 30.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1489, savane de vallée, ex fruits de *Kigelia aethiopica*; 6 ex. : II/gd/4, 10.IV.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1627, savane arborescente (hors Parc), obtenus des mêmes bois que le n° 1301; 2 ex. : II/gd/Camp, 8.VIII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2227, bois sec introduit (*Cassia siamea*), utilisé pour les constructions; 1 ex. : II/fd/7, 5.IX.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2364, galerie forestière dense, troncs d'arbres en décomposition; 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 27.IX.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2480, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur feuilles et tronc (suffrutescent) (*Vitex doniana*); 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 26 V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied.

Prior to this date, nothing has been recorded concerning the biology of *T. tessmani*. On the other hand, what little information there is available concerning the biology of the Bothriderini as a whole would indicate that they are predatory, perhaps even ectoparasitic in habit, certainly not xylophagous. The above record of the species boring in timber and preyed on by Bostrichidae would seem to be therefore a misinterpretation. What is more likely is that *T. tessmanni* lives in the tunnels bored by the bostrichid and preys on the larvae, or adults thereof.

[***Triboderus capicola*** (PÉRINGUEY).]

(Fig. 10. 33.)

Bothrideres capicola PÉRINGUEY, 1892, Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., 6(2) : 111.
Triboderus africanus GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent. Caen, 27 : 156 (syn. nov.).

Length 2,6-3,9 mm. Breadth 0,75-1,1 mm.

Having been afforded the opportunity of comparing the type specimens of both species, I have no doubt as to the synonymy recorded above.

Like *T. kraatzi* and *T. elicius*, this species is very closely related to *T. tessmanni*, differing as explained in the key to species.

Holotype: In the South African Museum. No data.

Distribution. — Cape Province, Natal, S. Rhodesia, N. W. Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe, Id.), Kenya, Abyssinia, Congo (Yangambi, Mayidi).

[***Triboderus kraatzi*** (HETSCHKO).]

Bothrideres costatus KRAATZ (nec BLACKBURN), 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 161.

Bothrideres kraatzi HETSCHKO, 1930, Coleopterorum Catalogus, pars 107, p. 84 (nom. nov.).

Length 4 mm.

An examination of the Kraatz type specimen shows this species to be properly placed in *Triboderus* and not *Bothrideres*. It scarcely differs from *T. elicius* (p. 86) other than by the feature referred to in the key to species.

Holotype. — In the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem: Togo.

Distribution. — Ghana, Congo (Mweka, Sankuru: Komi).

[***Triboderus elicius*** (HINTON).]

Bothrideres elicius HINTON, 1941, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11), 7: 156.

Length 3,8 mm. Breadth 1,31 mm.

This species was founded upon a single example with the sericeous derm referred to in the key to species. Apart from this character it is practically indistinguishable from an example of *T. kraatzi*.

Holotype: In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Jem-Jem Forest, Abyssinia.

Distribution. — Abyssinia.

MACHLOTES PASCOE.

Machlotes PASCOE, 1863, Journ. Ent., 2: 36.

Type species: *Machlotes porcatus* PASCOE.

Small to moderate size; elongate, cylindrical or elliptical; usually with the body covered by a matt layer of a secretion like hardened gum. Head

broad; eyes prominent; vertex sometimes angled or longitudinally carinate above eyes; frons sometimes with a more or less distinct longitudinal median carina; tenth antennal segment larger than eleventh segment; surface of head closely punctured. Pronotum trapezoidal; anterior border arcuate medially, sinuate laterally; anterior angles sometimes produced; posterior angles obtuse; posterior border arcuate medially; lateral borders each with a more or less well-developed median tooth; disc with six longitudinal carinae; intermediate pair of carinae often arcuate in anterior half; admedian pair of carinae interrupted near base by a deep, transverse fovea. Elytra elongate; lateral borders parallel or arcuate; apical borders rounded, acuminate or sharply sinuate toward apicosutural angles; disc and lateral margins with well-marked longitudinal carinae; carinae confined to alternate intervals between striae; strial punctures between carinae coarse, sometimes transversely confluent; three discal carinae on each elytron ending freely at or near bases of elytra. Prosternum with a broad or very broad intercoxal process. Both metasternum and first abdominal segment sometimes exhibiting irregularly-formed postcoxal ridges. Under-side closely and coarsely punctured. Legs with tibiae expanded toward apices; tarsi with basal segment not longer than second segment, the three basal segments together about as long as fourth segment.

Machlotes is a widespread genus, species occurring in Asia, Africa and Australia.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Intervals between elytral carinae each with a double row of coarse punctures; carinae of third elytral intervals not tuberculate at bases (2)
- Intervals between elytral carinae each with a single row of transverse punctures giving a scalariform appearance; third elytral intervals with carinae tuberculate at bases (6)
2. Anterior angles of pronotum acute, produced; discal carinae of pronotum usually blunt; carinae of third elytral intervals reaching apical borders (3)
- Anterior pronotal angles not produced, very slightly acute; carinae of third elytral intervals stopping shortly before reaching elytral apices (5)
3. Pronotum with sublateral and admedian carinae joined over basal third, the sulcus between them quite obliterated for basal third
angustatus GROUVELLE, p. 89.

- Pronotum with sublateral and admedian carinae separate except at base, the sulcus between them always distinct and concave although sometimes rather shallow for basal third of pronotum (4)
4. Sublateral pronotal carinae reaching lateral borders very near anterior angles, not interrupted at median dentation of pronotum; species generally larger (4,9-5,4 mm long **occidentalis** MALKIN, p. 90.
- Sublateral pronotal carinae not reaching lateral borders anteriorly, ending freely at some distance from anterior angles, interrupted at median dentation of pronotum; species generally smaller (less than 3 mm long [**mayumbe** MALKIN], p. 91.
5. Elytral apices markedly sinuate; intervals between pronotal carinae flat, broad; anterior tibiae each with two fine teeth on external edge in addition to apical spur [**machadoi** MALKIN], p. 92.
- Elytral apices almost evenly acuminate; intervals between pronotal carinae narrow, canaliculate; anterior tibiae without external teeth apart from apical spurs [**houkae** MALKIN], p. 92.
6. Elytral apices more strongly sinuate (fig. 29); carinae of third elytral intervals less widely separated on apical declivities than elsewhere; anterior pronotal angles not, or scarcely produced (7)
- Elytral apices less strongly sinuate (fig. 28); carinae of third elytral intervals not less widely separated on apical declivities than elsewhere; anterior pronotal angles markedly produced ... **hintoni** MALKIN, p. 92.
7. Carinae of third elytral intervals thickened and serrated along apical declivities, carinae of ninth intervals strongly serrate for apical third (8)
- Carinae of third elytral intervals not serrated or thickened along apical declivities, carinae of ninth intervals not serrated along apical declivities [**brunneus** MALKIN], p. 93.
8. 4 mm long; anterior tibiae each with a single small denticle on external edge about one third from apices; pronotum less than one and a half times as long as broad [**obscurus** MALKIN], p. 94.
- Less than 3 mm long; anterior tibiae without a denticle on external edge; pronotum twice as long as broad [**angolanus** MALKIN], p. 94.

Machlotes angustatus GROUVELLE.

- Machlotes angustatus* GROUVELLE, 1914, Rev. Zool. Afr., **4** : 136.
Machlotes angustatus GROUV., MALKIN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **48** : 151.
Machlotes imperfectus GROUVELLE, 1919, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **9** : 211
(**syn. nov.**).
Machlotes imperfectus GROUV., MALKIN, 1953, l. c., p. 154.
Machlotes imperfectus GROUV., MALKIN, 1952, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant.
Angola, No. **15** : 25.
Machlotes imperfectus GROUVELLE, 1919, Mittl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **9** : 211

Length 2,6-4,4 mm. Breadth 0,75-1,1 mm.

Derm rufopiceous, sericeous. Head with anterior clypeal border almost truncate, anterior angles obtuse; clypeus convex, punctures small, separated by less than one diameter, intervals sericeous, punctures bearing small, appressed, yellow setae; frontoclypeal suture fine, slightly arcuate, impressed; frons with two broad, longitudinal, paramedian sulci; frontal punctures much coarser than those of clypeus, separated by less than one diameter and bearing setae as on clypeus, intervals sericeous; head swollen behind eyes. Pronotum elongate (57 : 43); anterior border arcuate; lateral borders almost straight, slightly convergent for anterior fifth, slightly sinuate to posterior angles which are acute, each border with a well-marked, projecting tooth slightly behind middle; discal carinae faintly raised; punctures on carinae and elsewhere similar in size to those of frons, bearing similar setae and separated by less than their diameter; intervals between carinae canaliculate posteriorly from a little before middle; median and admedian intervals markedly deepened at about middle. Elytra slightly more than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth; convex; almost parallel-sided for basal two thirds, briefly rounded to shoulders, narrowed for apical third to obtusely rounded apical borders; lateral borders feebly sinuate a little in front of apical borders; sutural intervals feebly carinate from bases to apices; carinae of third intervals sharply and more strongly raised than those of sutural intervals, entire from bases to apices; carinae of fifth intervals slightly less strongly raised than those of third intervals, entire from bases to about halfway down apical declivities; carinae of seventh and ninth intervals sharp, almost as strongly raised as those of fifth intervals, joined at bases and at about two thirds of the way along the apical declivities, combined carinae reaching apical borders, joining carinae of third intervals very shortly before doing so; even intervals each with a double row of coarse punctures, distinctly larger than those of pronotum, separated longitudinally by one diameter or more, transversely by rather less than one diameter; sutural intervals each with a single row of punctures smaller than those of pronotum, separated longitudinally by almost one diameter; carinae of other alternate intervals each with a double row of small punctures, separated on third intervals by slightly less than

one diameter, on other intervals by somewhat more than one diameter, punctures bearing small setae as on pronotum.

Holotype: In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Congo da Lemba (R. MAYNÉ).

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 7).

4 examples.

1 ex. : II/id/9, 31.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2692, galerie forestière dégradée, troncs de *Voacanga obtusa* morts; 1 ex. : II/gd/11, 30.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3721, marais à Marantacées, végétation dense, eau à courant faible, fond boueux, profondeur maximum 0,10 m; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3757, savane herbeuse, arbre (*Parinari curatellifolia*) mort sur pied, pas encore décomposé; 1 ex. : PpK/8/9, 15.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3787, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les arbres morts sur pied (*Voacanga obtusa*).

MALKIN (1953) indicates that he has not seen any examples of *M. angustatus*, but implies that he has studied reliably named material of *M. imperfectus*.

Through the kindness of M. P. BASILEWSKY, the holotype of *M. angustatus* and a paratype of *M. basilewskyi* have been made available to me for study and a comparison of those with material named as *M. imperfectus* by MALKIN leaves no doubt as to the synonymy of the three species. The tibial differences mentioned by MALKIN between *M. basilewskyi* and *M. imperfectus* are shown by a series of examples to be individual variation.

***Machlotes occidentalis* MALKIN.**

Machlotes occidentalis MALKIN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **48** : 1952.

Length 4,5-5,4 mm. Breadth 1,3 mm.

Derm dark pitchy-red, sericeous. Head with clypeal punctures about as large as eye-facets, separated by about half of one diameter or slightly more, bearing minute, yellowish-white setae; frontoclypeal suture fine, arcuate; frons with two longitudinal, paramedian impressions on anterior half; frontal punctures larger than those of clypeus, separated by half a diameter or less, bearing minute setae as on clypeus; eyes prominent. Pronotum slightly elongate (22 : 19); anterior border arcuate medially, sinuate toward acute, produced anterior angles; lateral borders arcuate, sinuate before well-marked posterior angles, each with a blunt, projecting tooth almost at middle, borders bluntly serrate for anterior half; carinae not sharp, but clearly marked and separate, intervals between paramedian and admedian carinae canaliculate at least for basal two thirds, median intervals narrowly, admedian intervals broadly canaliculate; punctures on

carinae coarse, larger than those of frons, bearing similar setae to those of frons, separated by about half a diameter, punctures of intervals between carinae more sparsely arranged, confined to anterior third of pronotum. Elytra little more than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth (45:21); rounded at shoulders, parallel-sided for basal two thirds, acuminately rounded to apicosutural angles; sutural carinae shallowly and bluntly raised from bases to apices; carinae of third intervals sharply raised from bases to apices, those of fifth intervals sharply raised from bases to a little more than halfway down apical declivities; carinae of seventh and ninth intervals sharply raised, joined at bases and shortly before apices, combined carinae reaching apical borders, but joining carinae of third intervals shortly before doing so; even intervals with double rows of punctures separated longitudinally by about one diameter, transversely by a smaller distance; sutural carinae each with a single row of small punctures, slightly smaller than those of pronotum, separated by about one diameter and bearing minute, yellowish-white setae; other alternate intervals each with a double row of punctures similar in size and spacing to those of sutural intervals and bearing similar setae. Legs with tibiae devoid of teeth on their external edges apart from apical spurs.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Njala, Sierra Leone (Hargreaves).

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 7).

1 example .

1 ex. : II/fd/17, 3.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3563, galerie forestière claire, dans des branches mortes.

[**Machlotes mayumbe** MALKIN.]

Machlotes mayumbe MALKIN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **48** : 156.

Length 2,5-2,9 mm. Breadth 0,75-0,95 mm.

Holotype : In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Luvu (Mayumbe), Congo (COLLART).

Distribution. — Congo (Haut-Uele : Watsa, Moto).

[**Machlotes machadoi** MALKIN.]

Machlotes machadoi MALKIN, 1952, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, No. 15 : 23.

Length 4,3 mm. Breadth 0,7 mm.

The very markedly sinuate apical ends of the lateral borders of the elytra will serve to distinguish this species from all others with double rows of punctures between the elytral carinae.

Holotype : In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Serra do Moco, Luimbale (20° 30' S., 15° 10' E.), 2.000 m. Angola (A. DE BARROS MACHADO).

Distribution. — Angola, Congo (riv. Kamitulungu, affl. g. Lusinga, Parc National de l'Upemba, Katanga).

[**Machlotes houkai** MALKIN.]

Machlotes houkai MALKIN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 48 : 154.

Length 5,1 mm. Breadth 1,4 mm.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Ziwama, Tanganyika Territory (MACARTHUR).

Distribution. — Tanganyika Territory, Kenya.

Machlotes hintoni MALKIN.

(Fig. 28.)

Machlotes hintoni MALKIN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 48 : 157.

Length 3,5-4,3 mm. Breadth 1-1,2 mm.

Derm dark pitchy-red, feebly shining. Head with anterior clypeal border almost straight, anterior angles obtuse, lateral borders oblique, emarginate; clypeal punctures small, separated by from one to two diameters, bearing minute, yellow setae; frontoclypeal suture indicated by a change in sculpture between clypeus and frons; frons with two broad, paramedian sulci; frontal punctures distinctly coarser than those of clypeus, separated by half a diameter or less, sometimes confluent laterally, bearing small setae as on clypeus; eyes prominent. **Pronotum** elongate (5 : 4); anterior border feebly arcuate medially, strongly arcuate laterally, sinuate to acute, produced anterior angles; lateral borders almost evenly convergent from shortly behind anterior angles to brief sinuation before posterior angles, median tooth well-marked, lateral borders broadly serrate, less markedly so behind median tooth; carinae of disc and margins all narrow, distinct;

intervals between carinae flat, not canaliculate; punctures scarcely larger than those of head, separated by from one to less than half of one diameter, bearing setae as on head; sublateral carinae joined to lateral borders almost at anterior angles, less strongly raised at level of median tooth than elsewhere. Elytra a little more than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth (22 : 9); slightly narrowed from shoulders for basal six sevenths, then sinuate to short, broadly rounded apical borders; all carinae sharply raised, except sutural carinae which are bluntly and shallowly raised from bases to apices; carinae of third intervals parallel, or nearly so, entire; carinae of fifth intervals entire from bases to about halfway down apical declivities, slightly less strongly raised than carinae of third intervals; carinae of seventh intervals joined at shoulders, and shortly before apices by carinae of ninth intervals, combined carinae forming sinuate part of apical borders; carinae of sutural intervals each with a single row of punctures, separated longitudinally by about one diameter; carinae of other alternate intervals each with a double row of punctures of similar separation to those of sutural intervals, punctures bearing yellow setae as on head and pronotum; punctures between carinae transverse, a single row occurring between each pair of carinae. Legs with anterior tibiae each having a small denticle on external edge near apex well as an apical spur.

Holotype: In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Moto (Kibali-Ituri), Congo (BURGEON).

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 7).

3 examples.

2 ex. : II/hc/8, 9.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3115, tête de source à boisement dégradé, dans les arbres morts; 1 ex. : PpK/8/9, 15.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3787, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les arbres morts sur pied (*Voacanga obtusa*).

[**Machlotes brunneus** MALKIN.]

Machlotes brunneus MALKIN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **48** : 159.

Length 3-4 mm. Breadth 0,7-0,9 mm.

But for the distinctive features mentioned in the key to species, *M. brunneus* is very like *M. obscurus* (below). Notwithstanding the remarks made by MALKIN about the antennae, the head and pronotum are almost identical in the two species, those of *M. obscurus* appearing to be slightly less coarsely fashioned. The elytra are also very like those of *M. obscurus* but for the characters mentioned in the key.

Holotype: In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Yangambi, Congo (DOMS) (C.E.b.C.).

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi).

[**Machlotes obscurus** MALKIN.]

(Fig. 29.)

Machlotes obscurus MALKIN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **48** : 159.

Length 3,4-4,5 mm. Breadth 0,7-1,1 mm.

Derm piceous-black, scarcely shining. Head as in *M. hintoni* (p. 92). Pronotum with anterior angles only slightly produced, carinae sharply raised, intervals between carinae not canaliculate. Elytra characterised by the features referred to in the key to species.

Holotype: In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Kunungu (Bolobo), Congo (SCHOUTEDEN).

Distribution. — Spanish Guinea, Tanganyika Territory, Congo (Kunungu, Mayidi, Mongende).

[**Machlotes angolanus** MALKIN.]*Machlotes angolanus* MALKIN, 1952, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, No. **15** : 24.

Length 2,7 mm. Breadth 0,8 mm.

This species characterised by its very unusually elongate pronotum and its small overall size. The elytra are very similar to those of *M. obscurus*.

Holotype: In the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, U.S.A. Villa Salazar, Angola (MALKIN).

Distribution. — Angola.

The holotype is unique.

DASTARCUS WALKER.*Dastarcus* WALKER, 1858, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), **2** : 209.Type species: *Dastarcus porosus* WALKER.

Of moderate size; elongate-elliptical; not strongly convex; squamiferous. Head much retracted into pronotum; eyes prominent, slightly higher than long; antennal club two-segmented; antennal grooves beneath head reaching to behind hind borders of eyes. Pronotum broad, flat; narrowed to prominent anterior angles; hind margin broadly depressed toward hind angles. Elytra elongate; feebly convex; broadest at shoulders, narrowed to within a short distance of apices then sharply sinuate and almost

truncated to apicosutural angles; deeply striate, punctures bearing squamiform setae often arranged in tufts. Prosternum with anterior coxae separated by much more than their diameter. Metasternum and first abdominal segment without postcoxal ridges. Legs with anterior tibiae slightly expanded toward apices and with an external apical spur; middle and hind tibiae not or scarcely expanded toward apices and with only faint indications of an external apical spur; basal three tarsal segments subequal and together shorter than apical segment.

Dastarcus, erected originally for a species from Ceylon, now includes representatives from Africa, Asia and Australasia.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Pronotum quadrate, lateral borders deeply sinuate at about middle when viewed from one side; elytra with third intervals noticeably carinate ...
interruptus (FAIRMAIRE), p. 95.
- Pronotum distinctly transverse, lateral borders almost straight when viewed from one side, elytra with third intervals scarcely raised
[**fairmairei** GROUVELLE], p. 97.

Dastarcus interruptus (FAIRMAIRE).

Pathodermus interruptus FAIRMAIRE, 1881, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6), **1** : 80.

Dastarcus interruptus (FAIRM.), GROUVELLE, 1910, Wiss. Ergebn. Exped. Kilimandjaro-Meru, **1** : 326.

Length 9-10 mm. Breadth 3,6 mm.

Derm dark red-brown, sericeous. Head with anterior clypeal border broadly emarginate, anterior angles obtuse, lateral borders obliquely emarginate, sharply convergent in posterior half to antennal insertions; anterior margin of clypeus almost impunctate, elsewhere with irregularly formed punctures bearing pale, squamiform setae; frontoclypeal suture faintly indicated; frons very closely and coarsely punctured, punctures larger than eye facets, separated in most instances by from a half to one diameter, bearing setae broader than those on clypeus; antennae with last segment distinctly narrower than tenth, segments three to nine progressively, but slightly increasing in width toward club. Pronotum quadrate; anterior border slightly emarginate medially, strongly arcuate laterally, sinuate to produced anterior angles; pronotum broadest at about one fourth from anterior border, narrowed thence posteriorly, faintly sinuate to posterior angles; lateral borders raised, but obscured by densely-set, squamiform setae; a carina present on each lateral margin running from posterior angles

forward and slightly obliquely inward to within about one fourth from anterior border; disc with two well-marked, lateral tumuli shortly in front of middle, each set with setae similar to those along lateral borders; two smaller, less strongly raised, paramedian tumuli present on basal third of pronotum, set with similar setae to those on lateral margins; disc and margins irregularly punctured, anterior half with closely-set, setiferous punctures along margin and in two longitudinal, paramedian bands, punctures elsewhere on anterior half also setiferous, but more sparsely arranged; posterior half rather similarly punctured, a pair of longitudinal, paramedian bands present and sublateral ridges each with a single row of punctures, punctures elsewhere on posterior half sparse, less closely set than punctures of anterior half, setiferous. Elytra little less than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth, rather feebly narrowed from shoulders to within a short distance of apical borders, then emarginately and strongly narrowed to rounded apical borders; shoulders well-marked, not rounded; sutural intervals broadly, bluntly and shallowly raised from bases to apices; third intervals narrowly carinate from bases to apices, broadened in places along their length and there set with tufts of erect, squamiform setae as on pronotum; carinae of fifth intervals less strongly raised than those of third intervals, entire from bases to shortly before subapical elytral emargination, also broadened in places along their length and there set with tufts of setae; carinae of seventh and ninth intervals similarly raised to those of fifth intervals, carinae of seventh intervals stopping a little nearer to apices than those of fifth intervals, broadened in places and set with tufts of setae, carinae of ninth intervals almost evenly setiferous; even intervals plane, biseriate-punctate, punctures coarse, separated longitudinally by from one to two diameters, laterally by about three diameters, punctures bearing erect, squamiform setae; first striae, next to suture, deeply grooved from bases to apices; intervals sericeous.

Holotype : Should be in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Zanzibar (RAFFRAY).

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 7).

1 example.

1 ex. : Ndelele/3, 18.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3649, éboulis rocheux, dans un arbre mort sur pied.

[**Dastarcus fairmairei** GROUVELLE.]

Dastarcus fairmairei GROUVELLE, 1919, Mittl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **9** : 212.

Length 6,5-10 mm. Breadth 2-3,6 mm.

This species is very similar in general facies to *D. interruptus*, but may be distinguished therefrom as indicated in the key to species. It also differs from the latter species in the following respects.

The head is more densely setoso-punctate and the eyes more prominent. The pronotum is more strongly narrowed to the anterior angles and has the tumuli and bands of punctures less distinctly marked. The disc is more evenly punctured. The elytra are proportionally shorter and broader (5 : 3) and their interstrial carinae are broader, with larger and more pronounced tufts of setae.

Holotype: Missing from the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin. Nkolentangan, Spanish Guinea (TESSMANN).

Distribution. — Spanish Guinea, Ghana, Ashanti, Congo (Yangambi).

PSEUDOBOTHRIDERES GROUVELLE.

Pseudobothrideres GROUVELLE, 1908, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **77** : 438.

Type species: *Pseudobothrideres neglectus* GROUVELLE.

Small; elongate-elliptical; somewhat depressed; usually shining, glabrous. Head with eyes not very prominent, narrowed toward underside of head; antennae with a two-segmented club, last segment distinctly smaller than penultimate segment; antennal grooves well-marked, extending at least to lowest level reached by eyes and often below this. Pronotum trapezoidal with more or less sinuate lateral borders; anterior angles at least slightly produced; posterior angles sharp; middle of hind border reached by a more or less well-marked longitudinal sulcus joining border with hind part of discal ornamentation; disc variously ornamented, usually with a tubercle enclosed by a well-marked sulcus. Elytra elongate; depressed on disc; apical borders usually slightly to moderately sinuate before apico-sutural angles; alternate intervals between striae more or less markedly carinate. Prosternum with a broad intercoxal process, transversely ridged between coxae and expanded into a « T » behind them. Metasternum without postcoxal ridges. First abdominal segment with well-marked postcoxal ridges. Legs with all tibiae bearing a more or less well-marked external apical spur, anterior tibiae more strongly expanded toward apices than middle or hind tibiae; tarsi with the three basal segments subequal and together longer than the fourth segment.

Originally erected for four new species from India, this genus now includes species from India, Larat Island, the Philippines and Africa. When a full revision of *Bothrideres* ERICHSON is undertaken, it is very likely that several more Asiatic species will be transferred to *Pseudobothrideres*.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Carinae of third and fifth elytral intervals joined at bases (2)
- Carinae of third and fifth elytral intervals not joined at bases (3)
2. Discal pronotal tubercle somewhat more than twice as long as broad; mediobasal pronotal sulcus parallel-sided; fourth elytral intervals rounded basally; second elytral intervals very little broader than third intervals [**evansi** POPE], p. 98.
- Discal pronotal tubercle slightly longer than broad; mediobasal pronotal sulcus strongly narrowed to base; fourth elytral intervals acuminate basally; second elytral intervals distinctly broader on disc than third intervals [**weisei** GROUVELLE], p. 99.
3. Pronotal punctures sparse, usually separated by more than one diameter; carinae of third elytral intervals as broad on apical declivities as elsewhere; first and second elytral striae not grooved **conradsi** POPE, p. 99.
- Pronotal punctures more closely set, often separated by less than their diameter, especially apicolaterally; carinae of third elytral intervals distinctly narrower near apices than on disc; first and second elytral striae distinctly grooved on disc **confossicollis** (FAIRMAIRE), p. 99.

[**Pseudobothrideres evansi** POPE.]

Pseudobothrideres evansi POPE, 1954, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, No. 23 : 116.

Length 4-4,9 mm. Breadth 1,25-1,5 mm.

The shape and sculpture of the head and pronotum of this species are very similar to those of *P. conradsi* POPE, but the pronotum has a narrower mediobasal sulcus and mediobasal sulcus and the median discal tubercle is more elongate. The elytral structure of the species will at once distinguish them for as well as the basal junction of intervals one, three and five, the carinae of intervals one, three, five and seven are scarcely raised at all on the disc.

Holotype: In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. 18 miles S.W. of Elisabethville (EVANS).

Distribution. — Angola, Congo (18 miles S.W. of Elisabethville).

[Pseudobothrideres weisei GROUVELLE.]

Pseudobothrideres weisei GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent. Caen, **27** : 155.

Length 4 mm. Breadth 1,6 mm.

The much shorter discal tubercle on the pronotum will at once serve to separate this species from the other described African members of the genus.

Holotype : In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Kwai, Tanganyika Territory (WEISE).

Distribution. — Tanganyika Territory, Spanish Guinea.

Pseudobothrideres conradsi POPE.

(Fig. 5.)

Pseudobothrideres conradsi POPE, 1959, South African Animal Life, **6** : 147, Uppsala.

Length 3,75-5 mm. Breadth 1,2-1,6 mm.

This species is very closely related to *P. confossicollis* FAIRM., but is separable as explained in the key to species above.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Ukerewe Island, Tanganyika Territory (CONRADSI).

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 7).

10 examples.

3 ex. : I/o/1, 20.XI.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 985, savane arborescente, récolté sous les écorces d'arbres morts; 1 ex. : PpK/51/g/9, 2 IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3276, galerie forestière au dernier stade de dégradation, dans les arbres morts debout et sur le sol; 1 ex. : Iso/II/3, 12.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3622, savane arborescente, dans les branches et sous les écorces des arbustes; 2 ex. : Ndelele/3, 18.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3649, éboulis rocheux, dans un arbre mort sur pied; 3 ex. : PFNK/7/9, 28.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3826, galerie forestière, arbre mort sur pied (*Albizia coriaria*) fortement attaqué précédemment sous l'écorce.

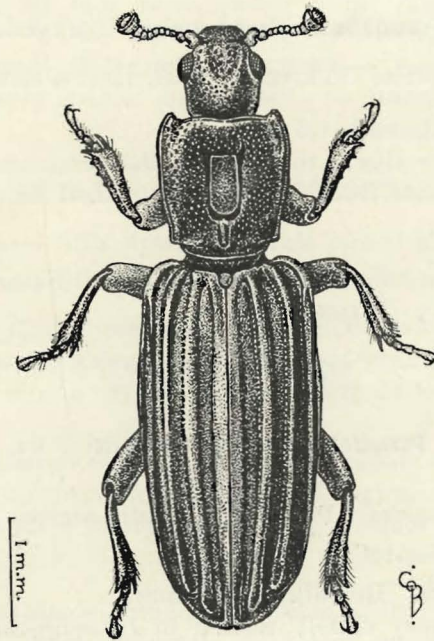
Pseudobothrideres confossicollis (FAIRMAIRE).

Bothrideres confossicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1883, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6), **3** : 91.

Bothrideres scutatus PÉRINGUEY, 1892, Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., **6** : 112 (syn. nov.).

Length 4,2-5,1 mm. Breadth 1,2-1,4 mm.

This species is very closely related to *P. conradsi* (fig. 5), but may be distinguished as indicated in the key to species and by the following.



5

FIG. 5. — *Pseudobothrioides conradsi* POPE.

The third elytral intervals are scarcely raised on the disc and the discal tubercle on the pronotum is relatively more elongate than it is in the case of *P. conradsi*. In other respects, *P. confossicollis* is scarcely different from the other species.

Holotype : ? In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Abyssinia.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 7).

1 example.

1 ex. : PpK/52/2, 16.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2605, savane faiblement arborée, ramassage sur feuilles et écorces.

OGMODERES GANGLBAUER.

Ogmoderes GANGLBAUER, 1899, Käfer Mitteleuropa, **3** : 899.

Type species : *Bothrideres angusticollis* BRISOUT.

This genus is closely related in general facies to both *Pseudobotrideres* and *Ascetoderes* gen. n. (p. 104), but is readily separable from the two as explained in the key to bothriderine genera given in page 73.

The eyes are more prominent than in either of the other genera and neither the metasternum nor the first abdominal segment bear postcoxal ridges.

The elongate basal segment of the tarsi in *Ogmoderes* is an unusual feature for a genus in the *Bothriderini*; it is much more common among the *Derataphrini*. On the other hand there is no doubt that *Ogmoderes* is correctly assigned to the former tribe.

At present only two species are placed in this genus and both of them occur in Africa. One appears to be distributed throughout the drier parts of the continent while the other is more or less confined to the damper, forested areas. It is this latter species that has been collected in the Parc National de la Garamba.

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Pronotum with anterior angles produced and with feeble lateral teeth; mediobasal pronotal groove broad, shallow; metasternum with a median longitudinal sulcus in apical half **sculpticollis** (THOMSON), p. 101.
- Pronotum with anterior angles not produced, lateral borders not denticulate; mediobasal pronotal groove deep, narrow; metasternum without a longitudinal median groove [**angusticollis** (BRISOUT)], p. 103.

Ogmoderes sculpticollis (THOMSON).

Bothrideres sculpticollis THOMSON, 1858, Arch. Ent., **2** : 46.

Bothrideres spleniatus MURRAY, 1867, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), **19** : 337.

Ogmoderes sculpticollis (THOMS.), POPE, 1954, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, No. **23** : 114.

Length 4,5-7,6 mm. Breadth 1,48-2,25 mm.

Derm black to piceous, sometimes with a longitudinal reddish stripe along each elytron. Head shallowly and broadly impressed medially; clypeus emarginate medially, anterior angles briefly rounded, lateral borders obliquely emarginate to above antennal insertions; clypeal punctures smaller

than eye facets, separated by more than one diameter on disc, by about their own diameter toward lateral margins; frontoclypeal suture scarcely discernible; frons with punctures very slightly larger than those of clypeus anteriorly, increasing in size and becoming slightly elongate posteriorly, irregularly spaced medially, more regularly arranged and separated by about one diameter toward margins and across vertex; antennae with apical segment longer than penultimate segment, rounded apically and set, in apical half, with short, fine setae. Pronotum as long as broad, trapezoidal; anterior border slightly emarginate medially, arcuate toward and then sinuate immediately inside acute, produced anterior angles; pronotum broadest at about one fourth from anterior border, very slightly narrowed toward anterior angles, more or less regularly and strongly narrowed from broadest point to posterior angles; lateral borders each with a shallow tubercle shortly before middle and a tooth-like prominence a little in front of posterior border; basal margin narrowly bordered, border more distinct medially than elsewhere; disc with a strongly elongate, median longitudinal impunctate area, flattened or slightly biarcuate anteriorly, tapered almost to a point posteriorly, surrounded by a deep, well-marked sulcus and connected to basal border by a shallow, ill-defined sulcus; punctures external to surrounding sulcus coarse, some larger than eye facets, separated by from about half to one diameter, each with a minute, slightly yellow seta, scarcely longer than half the diameter of a puncture; intervals between punctures shining, but very finely and faintly shagreened. Elytra twice as long as their greatest combined breadth, slightly narrowed to rounded shoulders, slightly sinuate before rounded apices; intervals shining. Legs with anterior and middle tibiae strongly widened to apices, hind tibiae less strongly broadened; all tibiae with a well-marked external apical spur, anterior and middle tibiae only with teeth on external margin, anterior tibiae with two such teeth, middle tibiae usually with three teeth, sometimes with some much smaller, supplementary denticles as well.

Holotype : In the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles, Brussels. Gaboon (THOMSON).

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 7).

67 examples.

37 ex. : II/gd/4, 10.IV.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1627, savane arborescente (hors Parc), *Lanea Kerstingii* (bois utilisé pour les constructions du Camp), essence ligneuse qui n'existe pas dans la région; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 9.VI.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1888, galerie forestière, sur strate arbustive; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 25.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1453, à la lampe; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 22.IV.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1595, à la lampe; 1 ex. : Mabanga, 27.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3847, savane arborescente, sur une poutre équarrie (construction), volant lorsque le soleil est presque à l'horizon, le soir; 1 ex. : II/fd/15,

22.IX.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2464, marécage à végétation dense, fauchage; 8 ex. : II/gd/4, 27.IX.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2480, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur feuilles et tronc de *Vitex doniana*; 1 ex. : I/o/1, 12.IV.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 399, récoltés à la lampe; 2 ex. : I/o/1, 17.IV.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 416, à la lampe; 2 ex. : I/o/1, 24.IV.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 551, à la lampe; 1 ex. : I/o/1, 24.IV.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 466, à la lampe; 1 ex. : I/o/1, 16.V.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 526, à la lampe; 1 ex. : II/e, 18.XII.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 995, savane herbeuse (fond de vallée); dans la strate herbeuse, avant le passage des feux; 3 ex. : II/gd/Camp, 28.II.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1301, Xylophages (presumably as predators of xylophagous insects), *Lannea Kerstingii*, Obs. as for n° 1627, above; 1 ex. : I/c/1, 14.I.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 97, savane herbeuse, ramassage devant un feu de brousse; 1 ex. : Ndelele/3, 18.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3649, éboulis rocheux, dans un arbre mort sur pied; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 31.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2704, à la lampe; 3 ex. : II/gd/4, 4.I.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3003, savane herbeuse (Camp), divers bois de construction introduits, recrudescence très caractérisée de l'activité des Bostrychides, dès l'apparition de la saison sèche.

This is a very common species, occurring in most of the wetter parts of Africa. It is interesting to see how many of the 67 examples recorded above came to light and also that one collection record exposes a relationship with bostrychids.

[**Ogmoderes angusticollis** (BRISOUT).]

Bothrideres angusticollis BRISOUT, 1861, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (4), 1 : 600.

Ogmoderes angusticollis (BRIS.), GANGLBAUER, 1899, Käfer Mitteleuropa, 3 : 900.

Bothrideres distinctus PÉRINGUEY, 1892, Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., 6 : 112 (syn. nov.).

Length 3,5-4,4 mm. Breadth 1-1,25 mm.

O. angusticollis is readily distinguished from *O. sculpticollis* by the characters referred to in the key to species. In addition, the pronotum of *O. angusticollis* is elongate and the elytra are two and a half times as long as their greatest combined breadth. The legs are more slender than those of *sculpticollis* and the anterior tibiae have three, widely spaced external teeth as well as the apical spur.

Holotype : In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Perthes, Marne, France. In a cork-oak (DELAROUZÉE).

Distribution. — France, Dalmatia, Sudan, Abyssinia, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, N. Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Cape Province.

The synonymy quoted above is based upon a personal examination of the holotype of *B. distinctus*, very kindly loaned to me by the authorities of the South African Museum, Capetown.

ASCETODERES gen. n.

Bothrideres ERICHSON, 1845, Naturg. Ins. Deutschl. Col., 3 : 288 (pars).

Type species: *Bothrideres foveicollis* REITTER.

Small to moderate size; elongate-elliptical or cylindrical. Head with eleven-segmented antennae, the last two segments forming a symmetrical club, ultimate segment distinctly smaller than the one preceding; eyes not prominent, ovate, broadest above; antennal grooves beneath head long, clearly marked. Pronotum trapezoidal or more or less cordiform, rarely cylindrical; anterior margin unbordered; anterior angles usually at least slightly produced; lateral margins usually with a distinct and entire lateral border. Elytra elongate, elliptical or parallel-sided; evenly rounded to or slightly sinuate before apicosutural angles; alternate intervals between striae carinate; even intervals punctate, striate, or both. Prosternum with anterior coxae broadly separated by intercoxal process which has a transverse sulcus between coxae (fig. 35). Metasternum without postcoxal ridges. First abdominal segment without postcoxal ridges. Legs with anterior tibiae generally expanded toward apices, apices with a well-marked external spur; intermediate and hind tibiae less broadly expanded toward apices, external spurs frequently less well-marked; tarsi with basal segment sometimes slightly longer than the one following, usually thicker.

Bothrideres was, until now, one of the largest of the COLYDID genera, including species from every continent. ERICHSON, in his original treatment of the genus included *B. contractus* (OLIV.) from Europe, *B. geminatus* (SAY) from America, *B. illusus* (NEWMAN) from Australia and *B. vittatus* (NEWMAN), also from Australia. So constituted, the genus included considerable structural variations of a more or less fundamental nature. Now that many more species have been added to the genus, it is clear that the original conception covered at least two distinct groups of species. These groups are sufficiently different to warrant generic separation.

In the European and American species, the prosternal process, an important structure taxonomically, differs from that of other known species in that it is not thickened and expanded laterally behind the anterior coxae. In fact the anterior coxae overlap the hind border of the prosternum when the insects are viewed directly from below (fig. 36). Also the prosternal process usually shows no transverse division between the coxae as it does in other species. Less constant differences are the absence of lateral borders to the pronotum and the relatively longer antennae of the European and American species.

For these reasons it is clearly necessary to separate the European and American species from the rest of the genus at present called *Bothrideres*.

It is here proposed that the name *Bothrideres* ERICHSON be used in a restricted sense to include only those species with the prosternal characteristics of the European and American species referred to above. A new name *Ascetoderes* is applied above to that group of species, previously assigned to *Bothrideres*, but now removed therefrom in view of their distinct prosternal structure.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Very elongate, seven times as long as broad; carinae of third, fifth and seventh elytral intervals joined at bases of elytra [**filum** (GROUVELLE)], p. 106.
- Less elongate, not more than five times as long as broad; carinae of third, fifth and seventh elytral intervals not joined at bases of elytra (2)
2. Elytral striae grooved (3)
- Elytral striae not grooved (4)
3. Median pronotal ornamentation an elongate tubercle, all of which is below the level of the pronotal disc; anterior tibiae with four teeth on external edge as well as apical spur; second elytral intervals about as broad on disc as third intervals [**festus** (HINTON)], p. 106.
- Median pronotal tubercle raised to level of pronotal disc at some part of its length (fig. 19); anterior tibiae each with seven teeth on external edge as well as apical spur; second elytral intervals distinctly narrower on disc than third intervals **watsanus** n. sp., p. 106.
4. Sutural elytral carinae bridged to second carinae at bases; pronotal disc with a single, elongate median tubercle (fig. 20); carinae of fifth elytral intervals joined to those of seventh intervals before reaching elytral apices **conradsi** n. sp., p. 107.
- Sutural elytral carinae not bridged to second carinae at bases of elytra; pronotum with a median tubercle, divided before the middle to separate off an almost circular prominence; carinae of fifth elytral intervals ending freely shortly before apical borders [**foveicollis** (REITER)], p. 108.

[**Ascetoderes filum** (GROUVELLE).]

Bothrioderes filum GROUVELLE, 1915, Festschr. Luxembg. Naturf. Ges., p. 119.

This species is known to me from its description alone and is incorporated in the key using the information contained therein.

Unless the proportions given by GROUVELLE are incorrect, this species is remarkably elongate and should be very easily distinguishable if found. GROUVELLE comments on its resemblance to a species of *Colyidium*, a genus unknown in Africa.

Holotype : In the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Luxembourg. Kondue, Congo.

[**Ascetoderes festus** (HINTON).]

Bothrioderes festus HINTON, 1941, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11), 7 : 154.

Length 6 mm. Breadth 1,83 mm.

This species is very closely related to *A. watsanus* n. sp. (p. 106), differing as explained in the key to species and in the following respects.

The frontal punctures are sometimes confluent and markedly elongate except near vertex. The median pronotal ornament is narrowed medially. The carinae of the third elytral intervals are stopped shortly before reaching the elytral apices which are more obtusely rounded than is the case with *A. watsanus*.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Jem-Jem Forest, Abyssinia ca. 9.000 ft. (under bark of dying *Acacia*) (SCOTT).

Distribution. — The holotype is unique.

Ascetoderes watsanus n. sp.

(Fig. 19.)

Length 3,8-7,6 mm. Breadth 1,1-2,1 mm.

Derm black to piceous, not shining. Head with anterior clypeal border broadly and very shallowly emarginate, anterior angles well-marked, obtuse, lateral borders oblique, emarginate; clypeal punctures separated by much less than one diameter, intervals finely shagreened, anterior margin narrowly impunctate; frontoclypeal suture lightly impressed; frontal punctures elongate, often separated by much less than one diameter, less elongate and much more sparsely arranged toward and on vertex, intervals finely and faintly shagreened. Pronotum elongate (49 : 43); in outline and discal ornamentation as in figure 19; lateral margins finely and entirely

bordered; discal punctures coarse, feebly elongate, variably separated by up to one diameter, usually by much less; punctures less elongate toward posterior angles; punctures along anterior margin almost round, much smaller than those elsewhere, separated by less than one diameter; medio-basal pronotal sulcus parallel-sided, well-defined and including a median longitudinal carina. Elytra two and one third times as long as their greatest combined breadth, almost parallel-sided for basal three fourths, shoulders rounded, lateral borders feebly sinuate before obtusely rounded apical borders; sutural carinae entire, more strongly raised near apices, joined to carinae of third intervals at bases; carinae of third intervals obtusely raised on disc, sharply raised along apical declivities, almost reaching apical borders; carinae of fifth intervals sharply raised, entire to and ending freely at bases, joined, or almost joined to carinae of seventh intervals near apical borders; carinae of seventh and ninth intervals joined near bases, joined near apices and combined carinae reach apical elytral borders; punctures of striae small, shallow, separated by from one to two diameters; first three striae on each elytron grooved, other striae not grooved; sutural carinae each with an irregular row of punctures, sometimes two punctures wide; other carinae each with a double band of punctures, twice as wide as those of sutural carinae; punctures of carinae much smaller than those of striae.

Holotype : In the Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi, Brussels.

II/fd/17, 4.IX.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2632, galerie forestière, arbres et branches morts non tombés sur le sol.

Paratypes :

6 ex. : with same data as holotype. 1 ex. : II/ge/9, 12.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1360, bord de rivière, au sol et sur les arbres (savane herbeuse à ligneux rares au bord de la Nambira); 1 ex. : II/gc/6, 29.VI.1951, J. VERSCHUREN, n° 2004, petit ligneux en complète décomposition; [1 ex. : Haut-Uele : Watsa, 1922 (L. BURGEON) (Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren)].

Ascetoderes conradi n. sp.

(Fig. 20, 35.)

Length 5,8-9 mm. Breadth 1,7-2,5 mm.

Derm piceous-black, matt. Head with anterior clypeal border shallowly emarginate, anterior angles well-marked, lateral borders oblique, emarginate; punctures almost as large as eye facets, separated by much less than one diameter; frontoclypeal suture impressed, very shallowly arcuate; frons convex, punctures distinctly larger than those of clypeus, increasing in size posteriorly, separated by less than one, often by less than half of one diameter. Pronotum distinctly elongate (43 : 33); convex; trapezoidal;

anterior border truncate or very slightly emarginate medially, arcuate laterally, sinuate near produced anterior angles; lateral margins entirely and rather finely bordered, convergent near anterior angles; pronotum narrowed posteriorly from very shortly behind anterior angles to very slightly produced, feebly arcuate posterior angles; discal ornamentation as in figure 20; mediobasal sulcus deep, clearly formed; sulcus surrounding impunctate median area narrow, sharply defined; discal punctures similar to those of frons, separated by less than one diameter, punctures toward posterior angles a little larger than those on disc, separated by one diameter or more, punctures toward and along anterior margin smaller than those of disc, especially anteromedially where they are much smaller than those of frons, separated by less than one diameter, sometimes by less than half a diameter; punctures each with a minute, golden, recumbent, inconspicuous seta. Elytra two and two thirds times as long as their greatest combined breadth; parallel-sided for basal three fourths, very briefly narrowed to shoulders, lateral borders briefly sinuate before obtusely rounded apical borders; sutural carinae broadly raised, entire from bases to apices; carinae of third intervals more sharply and strongly raised, entire from bases to apical borders; carinae of fifth intervals sharp, entire from bases to apices, joined shortly before apices, first by carinae of seventh and then by carinae of ninth intervals; carinae of seventh and ninth intervals joined at shoulders, carinae of ninth intervals almost obliterated for most of basal half; striae punctures coarse, slightly larger than the largest pronotal punctures, separated on second intervals by less than one diameter, on other intervals by rather more than one diameter; striae separated transversely by slightly more than one diameter; sutural carinae each with a single row of sparse, very fine punctures bearing minute, recumbent setae, other carinae each with two rows of sparse, minute, setiferous punctures.

Holotype: In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. [Ukerewe, Id., Tanganyika Territory (CONRADS).]

Paratypes :

[27 ex. : with same data as holotype]. 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 5.IX.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2364, galerie forestière dense, troncs d'arbres en décomposition; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 7.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3446, galerie forestière (massif), dans les bois morts en décomposition avancée.

[**Ascetoderes foveicollis** (REITTER).]

Bothrioderes foveicollis REITTER, 1877, Stett. Ent. Ztg., **38** : 348.

Bothrioderes impressus PASCOE, 1887, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5), **20** : 9 (**syn. nov.**).

Length 4,7-8,7 mm. Breadth 1,4-2,75 mm.

This species is easily distinguishable from the previous one by the characters referred to in the key to species.

Although I have not seen the holotype of REITTER's species, it is clear from the description that he gives that it is conspecific with Pascoe's *B. impressus* — the holotype of the latter being in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Holotype: Probably in the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest. Cape of Good Hope.

Distribution. — Cape Province.

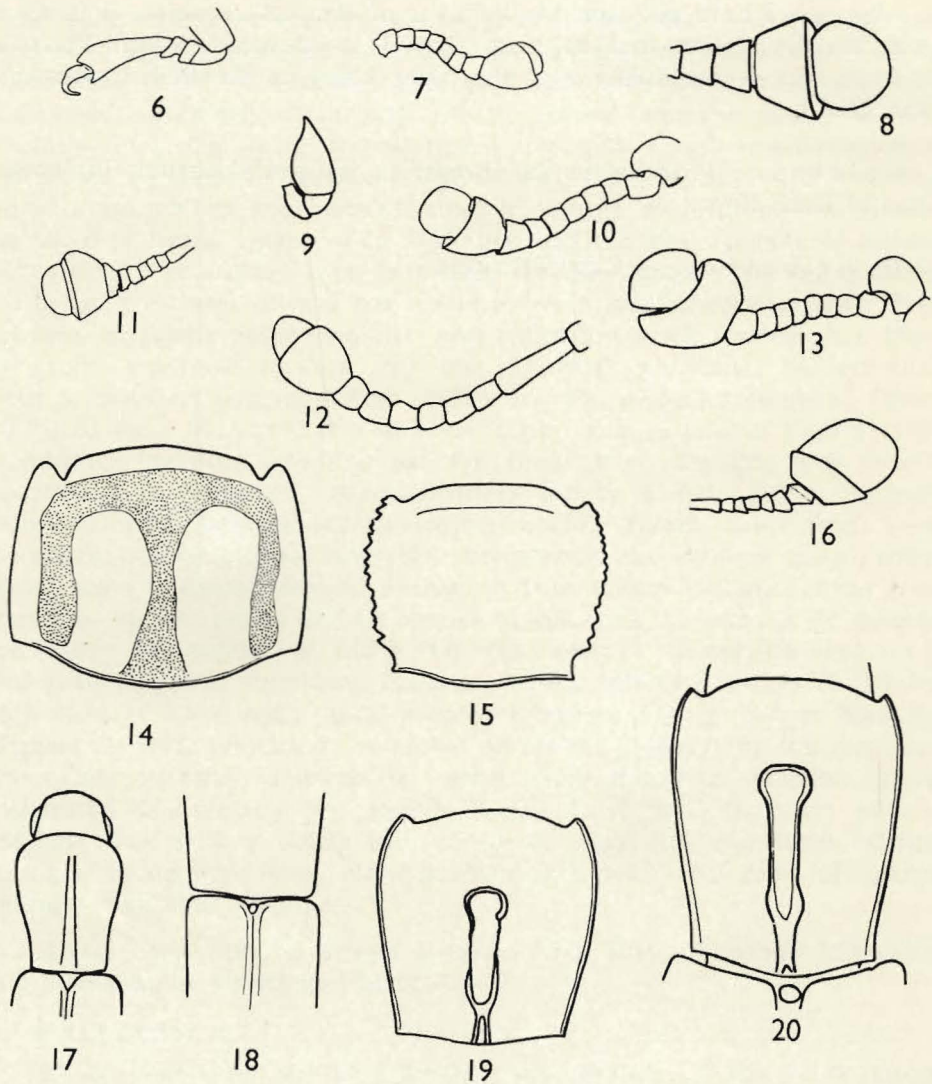
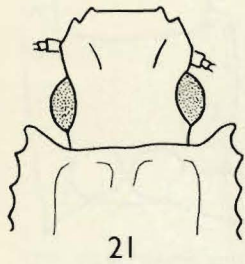
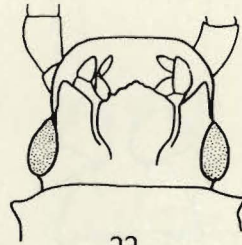


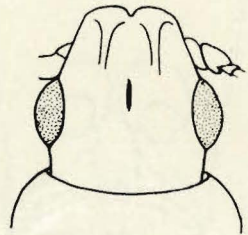
FIG. 6 : *Pabula africana* n. sp. : tarsus. — FIG. 7 : *Triboderus nitidus* POPE : antenna. — FIG. 8 : *Teredolaemus impressipennis* HEINZE : antennal club. — FIG. 9 : *Anopidium errans* POPE : maxillary palpus. — FIG. 10 : *Triboderus capicola* (PÉRINGUEY) : antenna. — FIG. 11 : *Teredolaemus problematicus* n. sp. : antennal club. — FIG. 12 : *Pabula africana* n. sp. : antenna. — FIG. 13 : *Antibothrus elongatus* n. sp. : antenna. — FIG. 14 : *Synchita lineatosquamosa* GROUVELLE : pronotal outline (Fasciae stippled). — FIG. 15 : *Synchita crenicollis* WOLLASTON : pronotal outline. — FIG. 16 : *Teredolaemus kraatzi* HEINZE : antenna. — FIG. 17 : *Craspedophilus kraatzi* HEINZE. To show pronotum at base and elytra at shoulders. — FIG. 18 : *Sosylus bistratus* FAIRMAIRE. To show pronotum at base and elytra at shoulders. — FIG. 19 : *Ascetoderes watsanus* n. sp. : pronotal outline. — FIG. 20 : *Ascetoderes conradsii* n. sp. : pronotal outline.



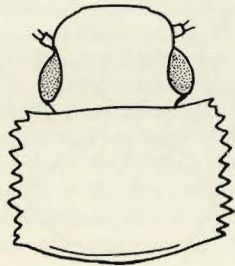
21



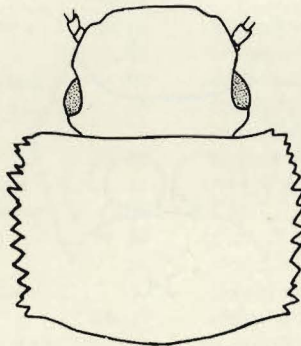
22



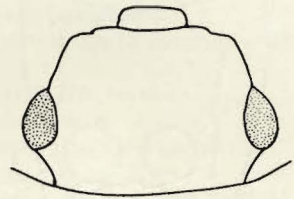
23



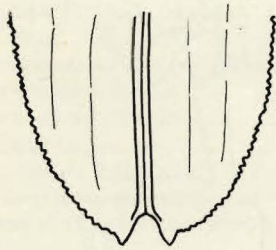
24



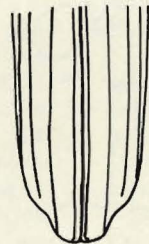
25



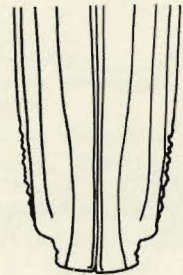
26



27



28



29

FIG. 21 : *Microprius decoratus* n. sp. : head. — FIG. 22 : *Rhopalocerus rondanii* (VILLA). Underside of head showing lateral extensions. — FIG. 23 : *Antibothis elongatus* n. sp. : head. — FIG. 24 : *Sprecodes ater* (GROUVELLE) : head and pronotum. — FIG. 25 : *Sprecodes transvaalicus* (GROUVELLE) : head and pronotum. — FIG. 26 : *Pabula africana* n. sp. : head. — FIG. 27 : *Microprius decoratus* n. sp. : elytral apices. — FIG. 28 : *Machlotes hintoni* MALKIN : elytral apices. — FIG. 29 : *Machlotes obscurus* MALKIN : elytral apices.

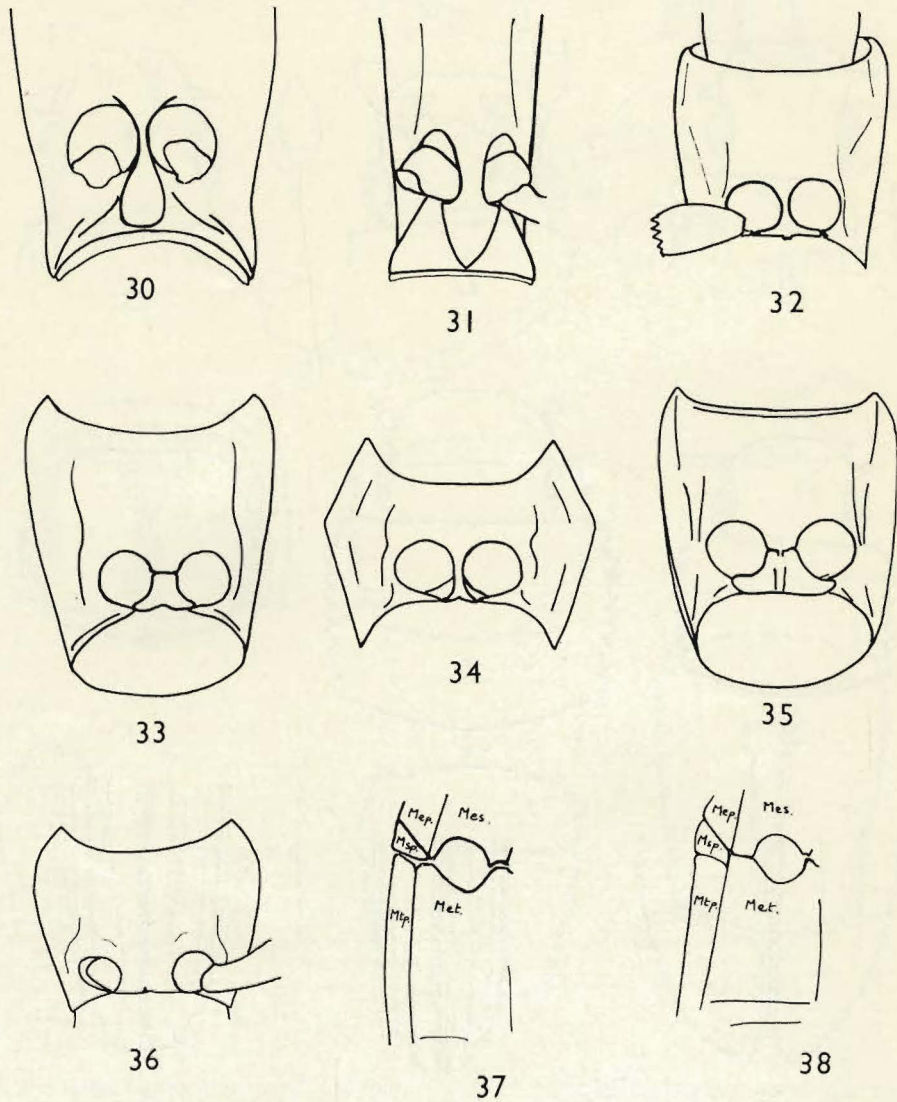


FIG. 30 : *Mecedanum giganteum* (KRAATZ) : prosternum. — FIG. 31 : *Aprostoma anguliceps* POPE : prosternum. — FIG. 32 : *Shekarus ornatus* n. sp. : prosternum. — FIG. 33 : *Triboderus capicola* (PÉRINGUEY) : prosternum. — FIG. 34 : *Antibothrus sulcicollis* POPE : prosternum. — FIG. 35 : *Ascetoderes conradi* n. sp. : prosternum. — FIG. 36 : *Bothrideres contractus* (OLIVIER) : prosternum. — FIG. 37 : *Ocholissa humeralis* FAIRMAIRE : midcoxal cavity. — FIG. 38 : *Synchita lineatosquamosa* GROUVELLE : midcoxal cavity. Mes. : Mesosternum; Met. : Metasternum; Mep. : Mesepisternum; Msp. : Mesepimeron; Mtp. : Metepisternum.

INDEX

Principal references to names are given in heavy-face type. Numbers in italics refer to the occurrence of names in keys to species and groups.

	Pages.		Pages.
<i>africanus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Cicones</i>) ..	5, 17 , 19	<i>Caprodes</i> PASCOE ..	39
<i>africanus</i> n. sp. (<i>Pabula</i>) ...	5, 45	<i>carinatus</i> SHARP (<i>Antibothrus</i>) ...	75
<i>africanus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Triboderus</i>) ...	85	<i>carinicollis</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Microprius</i>) .	30 , 32
<i>Afrothocerus</i> POPE ...	9	Carpini CURTIS ...	16
AGLENINI GANGLBAUER ..	8	centralis HINTON (<i>Mecedanum</i>) ..	50
<i>alveatus</i> POPE (<i>Sosylus</i>) ...	<i>65</i> , 68	Cephalopyenus ARROW .	63
<i>ampliatu</i> s FAIRMAIRE (<i>Colobicus</i>) ...	42	<i>cheops</i> (HINTON) (<i>Lascotrichus</i>) ..	38
<i>andrewesi</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Triboderus</i>) ...	82	<i>Chinikus</i> POPE ...	74
<i>angolanus</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>) ...	<i>88</i> , 94	<i>Cicones</i> CURTIS ...	5, <i>10</i> , 16 , 42
<i>angusta</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Pubala</i>) ...	14	<i>clavatus</i> POPE (<i>Antibothrus</i>) .	... <i>75</i> , 78
<i>angustatus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Machlotes</i>) ...	7,	<i>Colobicus</i> LATREILLE ...	5, <i>12</i> , 42
	<i>87</i> , 89 , 90	<i>Colydium</i> FABRICIUS ...	48, 49, 50, 62, 106
<i>angusticollis</i> (BRISOUT) (<i>Ogmoderes</i>)	<i>101</i> , 103	<i>confossicollis</i> (FAIRMAIRE) (<i>Pseudobothrideres</i>)	... .. 7, <i>98</i> , 99
<i>angustior</i> n. sp. (<i>Antibothrus</i>) ...	6, <i>76</i> , 79	<i>confusus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Microprius</i>) ...	6,
<i>angustior</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Sosylus</i>) ..	... <i>64</i> , 72		<i>29</i> , 30 , 32
<i>angustus</i> (KRAATZ) (<i>Sosylus</i>) ...	71	<i>conradi</i> n. sp. (<i>Ascetoderes</i>) .	... 7, <i>105</i> , 107
ANOPIDIINI JEANNEL and PAULIAN ...	8	<i>conradi</i> POPE (<i>Pseudobothrideres</i>) ...	7,
<i>antennatum</i> (KRAATZ) (<i>Mecedanum</i>) ..	<i>47</i> , 49		<i>98</i> , 99 , 100
<i>Antibothrus</i> SHARP ...	6, 63, 73, 75 , 80	<i>conradi</i> (GROUVELLE) (<i>Mamakius</i>) ...	13
<i>Aprostoma</i> GUÉRIN ...	46, 48	<i>conradi</i> (GROUVELLE) (<i>Sosylus</i>). .	6, <i>64</i> , 66
<i>Ascetoderes</i> n. gen. .	7, <i>74</i> , 101, 104	<i>contractus</i> (OLIV.) ..	104
<i>Asprotera</i> PASCOE ..	10, 13	<i>Cosmothorax</i> KRAATZ ...	74
<i>ater</i> (GROUVELLE) (<i>Sprecodes</i>)	5, 39, 40 , 41	<i>costatus</i> (KRAATZ) (nec BLACKBURN)	
<i>auberti</i> (FAIRMAIRE) (<i>Mecedanum</i>)	6, <i>47</i> , 48	(<i>Triboderus</i>) ...	86
		<i>Craspedophilus</i> HEINZE ...	62, 63
<i>basilewskyi</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>) .	... 89, 90	<i>crenata</i> (FABRICIUS) (<i>Bitoma</i>) ...	34
<i>bicolor</i> POPE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>) ...	... 55, 59	<i>crenicollis</i> WOLLASTON (<i>Synchita</i>) ...	5,
<i>bistriatus</i> FAIRMAIRE (<i>Sosylus</i>)	6, <i>65</i> , 71 , 72		<i>23</i> , 27 , 28
<i>Bitoma</i> HERBST ...	6, <i>11</i> , 34	CYCLOXENINI JEANNEL and PAULIAN ...	9
<i>Bothrideres</i> ERICHSON ..	... 7, 98, 104	<i>cylindrica</i> POPE (<i>Pubala</i>) ...	14, 15
BOTHRIDERINI ERICHSON ...	6, 9, 63, 73, 75, 80, 85, 101		
<i>brevicollis</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Bitoma</i>) ..	... 34, 35	<i>Dastarcus</i> WALKER ...	7, <i>74</i> , 94
<i>brunneus</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>) ...	... 88, 93	DERATAPHRINI HORN ..	6, 8, 62,
<i>Bupala</i> PASCOE ...	... 44		63, 75, 101
<i>capicola</i> (PÉRINGUEY) (<i>Triboderus</i>) ...	<i>83</i> , 85	<i>decoratus</i> n. sp. (<i>Microprius</i>) ...	6, <i>29</i> , 33

	Pages.		Pages.
<i>Diplotoma</i> ERICHSON	39	<i>interruptus</i> (FAIRMAIRE) (<i>Dastarcus</i>) ..	7, 95, 97
<i>distinctus</i> (PÉRINGUEY) (<i>Ogmoderes</i>) ..	103	<i>juglandis</i> (FABRICIUS) (<i>Synchita</i>) ...	22
<i>donisi</i> POPE (<i>Microprius</i>)	29, 30, 34	<i>kraatzi</i> HEINZE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	55, 61
<i>eichelbaumi</i> (GROUVELLE) (<i>Lascotri-</i>		<i>kratzi</i> (HETSCHKO) (<i>Triboderus</i>) ..	83, 86
<i>chus</i>)	37, 38, 39	<i>laevifrons</i> (KRAATZ) (<i>Mecedanum</i>) ...	48
<i>eichelbaumi</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Sosylus</i>) ...	71	<i>Lasconotus</i> ERICHSON	10
<i>elegans</i> POPE (<i>Antibothrus</i>) ..	75, 77, 78	<i>Lasconotus</i> GROUVELLE	38, 39
<i>elicius</i> (HINTON) (<i>Triboderus</i>)	83, 86	<i>Lascotrichus</i> n. gen.	11, 37, 38
<i>elongata</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Bitoma</i>)	35, 37	<i>latus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Cicones</i>) ..	20
<i>elongatus</i> n. sp. (<i>Antibothrus</i>) ...	6, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79	<i>lineatosquamosa</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Syn-</i>	
<i>elongatus</i> POPE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>) ...	54, 56, 57	<i>chita</i>) ..	5, 23, 26
<i>Endestes</i> PASCOE	46	<i>livadus</i> POPE (<i>Sosylus</i>) .	63, 66
<i>Endophloeus</i> ERICHSON .	12, 13	<i>lyctiformis</i> WOLLASTON (<i>Bitoma</i>)	6, 34, 35, 37
<i>erichsoni</i> SHARP (<i>Mecedanum</i>)	46	<i>Mabomus</i> POPE	73
<i>Erotylathris</i> SHARP	80	<i>machadoi</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>)	88, 92
<i>EUXESTINI</i> VAN EMDEN .	9	<i>Machlotes</i> PASCOE .	7, 74, 86
<i>evansi</i> POPE (<i>Pseudobothrideres</i>) ..	98	<i>Mamakius</i> n. gen. .	9, 12
<i>fairmairei</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Dastarcus</i>) ...	95, 97	<i>marginatus</i> LATREILLE (<i>Colobicus</i>) ...	42
<i>fairmairei</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Synchita</i>)	5, 23, 28	<i>marshalli</i> (GROUVELLE) (<i>Sassaka</i>) ...	19, 20
<i>festus</i> (HINTON) (<i>Ascetoderes</i>) ...	105, 106	<i>maynei</i> POPE (<i>Sosylus</i>) .	65, 70
<i>filum</i> (GROUVELLE) (<i>Ascetoderes</i>) .	105, 106	<i>mayumbe</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>) ...	88, 91
<i>filum</i> (HINTON) (<i>Mecedanum</i>)	48	<i>Mecedanum</i> ERICHSON ..	6, 46
<i>filum</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Sosylus</i>) .	64, 67	<i>Metopiestes</i> PASCOE	62, 63
<i>flavicornis</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Synchita</i>)	26	<i>Microprius</i> FAIRMAIRE .	6, 11, 28, 29, 34, 35
<i>foveicollis</i> (REITTER) (<i>Ascetoderes</i>)	104, 105, 108	<i>minor</i> POPE (<i>Cicones</i>)	5, 17, 19
<i>geminatus</i> (SAY) (<i>Bothrideres</i>)	104	<i>minor</i> n. sp. (<i>Sassaka</i>) ..	20, 21
<i>GEMPYLODINI</i> SHARP	6, 8, 46	<i>minutissimus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Endo-</i>	
<i>giganteum</i> (KRAATZ) (<i>Mecedanum</i>) ...	47, 50	<i>phloeus</i>)	43
<i>glaber</i> (KRAATZ) (<i>Teredomorphus</i>) ...	51, 52	<i>minutus</i> POPE (<i>Colobicus</i>)	5, 42, 43
<i>globoicollis</i> HEINZE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	55, 60, 61	<i>minutus</i> POPE (<i>Sosylus</i>)	65, 69, 70
<i>granosa</i> (GROUVELLE) (<i>Bitoma</i>) ..	35, 37	<i>neglectus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Pseudobothi-</i>	
<i>granulosa</i> POPE (<i>Pubala</i>)	14, 15	<i>deres</i>) ..	97
<i>guineensis</i> HEINZE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	55, 57, 59, 61	<i>Neotrichus</i> SHARP ..	12, 13, 37, 38, 39
<i>hintoni</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>) .	7, 88, 92, 94	<i>nitidus</i> POPE (<i>Triboderus</i>)	82, 83, 84
<i>houkai</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>) .	88, 92	<i>obscurus</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>) ...	88, 93, 94
<i>humeralis</i> (FABRICIUS) (<i>Synchita</i>) ...	22	<i>occidentalis</i> MALKIN (<i>Machlotes</i>) ..	7, 88, 90
<i>illusus</i> (NEWMAN) (<i>Bothrideres</i>) ..	104	<i>Ogmoderes</i> GANGLBAUER ...	7, 8, 74, 101
<i>imperfectus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Machlotes</i>) ..	89, 90	<i>opaca</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Microprius</i>) ..	30
<i>impressa</i> WOLLASTON (<i>Synchita</i>) .	5, 23, 26	<i>ornatula</i> POPE (<i>Pubala</i>)	14, 16
<i>impressipennis</i> HEINZE (<i>Teredolae-</i>		<i>ornatus</i> n. sp. (<i>Shekurus</i>)	7, 80
<i>mus</i>)	6, 54, 56	<i>Pabula</i> CARTER	5, 12, 13, 44
<i>impressus</i> (PASCOE) (<i>Ascetoderes</i>)	108	<i>parilis</i> PASCOE (<i>Colobicus</i>) ..	42
<i>intermedius</i> POPE (<i>Sosylus</i>) ..	65, 69	<i>Pathodermus</i> FAIRMAIRE	95
		<i>perforata</i> (BLACKBURN) (<i>Pabula</i>) .	44

	Pages.		Pages.
<i>peringueyi</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Endophloeus</i>)	13	<i>Shekarus</i> n. gen.	7, 73, 80
<i>pilosum</i> POPE (<i>Mecedanum</i>)	47, 49, 50	<i>sjöstedti</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Sosylus</i>)	65, 72
<i>pilosus</i> HEINZE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	54, 58	<i>somereni</i> n. sp. (<i>Sassaka</i>)	20, 21
<i>planifrons</i> POPE (<i>Sosylus</i>)	64, 68	<i>Sosylus</i> ERICHSON	6, 62
<i>Pleuridium</i> LECONTE	63	<i>specialis</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Colobicus</i>)	5, 42, 43
<i>politus</i> (LEWIS) (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	53	<i>spectabilis</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Sosylus</i>)	65, 70
<i>porcatus</i> PASCOE (<i>Machlotes</i>)	86	<i>spleniatus</i> (MURRAY) (<i>Ogmoderes</i>)	101
<i>porosus</i> WALKER (<i>Dastarcus</i>)	94	<i>Sprecodes</i> n. gen.	5, 11, 39
<i>problematicus</i> n. sp. (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	6, 54, 57, 61	<i>squamifera</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Pubala</i>)	5, 14
<i>propinquus</i> POPE (<i>Antibothrus</i>)	76, 78	<i>squamosus</i> (<i>Cicones</i>)	17, 19
<i>Pseudantibothrus</i> POPE	74	<i>sulcicollis</i> POPE (<i>Antibothrus</i>)	76, 78, 79
<i>Pseudobothrideres</i> GROUVELLE 7, 74, 97, 101		<i>Synchita</i> HELLWIG	5, 10, 19, 22, 34
<i>Pseudososylus</i> GROUVELLE	73	SYNCHITINI ERICHSON... ..	5, 8, 9
<i>Pubala</i> GROUVELLE	5, 10, 13	TACHYORYCTIDIINI JEANNEL	
<i>pulcher</i> HEINZE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	54, 59, 60	and PAULIAN	9
<i>puncticollis</i> POPE (<i>Sosylus</i>)	64, 68, 69	TEREDINI SEIDLITZ	6, 9, 51
<i>Pycnocephalus</i> KRAATZ	62, 63	<i>Teredolaemus</i> SHARP	6, 39, 51, 53
PYCNOMERINI ERICHSON	8	<i>Teredomorphus</i> HEINZE	6, 51, 53, 56
<i>raffrayi</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Microprius</i>)	30	<i>Teredus</i> SCHUCK.	51
<i>Rechodes</i> ERICHSON	10	<i>terrenus</i> FAIRMAIRE (<i>Microprius</i>)	28, 29, 30, 32
<i>reticulatus</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Microprius</i>)	32	<i>tessmanni</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Triboderus</i>)	7, 83, 84, 86
RHOPALOCERINI REITTER	8	<i>tomentosum</i> HINTON (<i>Mecedanum</i>) 47, 49, 50	
<i>Roplyctus</i> POPE	73	<i>Trachypolis</i> ERICHSON	11
<i>rufipes</i> KOLBE (<i>Bitoma</i>)	35, 37	<i>transvaalicus</i> (GROUVELLE) (<i>Spreco-</i>	
<i>rufipes</i> (FABRICIUS) (<i>Sosylus</i>)	62	<i>des</i>)	5, 39, 40, 41
<i>rufipes</i> (KRAATZ) (<i>Teredomorphus</i>)	6, 52	<i>Triboderus</i> GROUVELLE.	7, 73, 82
<i>saegeri</i> n. sp. (<i>Synchita</i>)	5, 23, 24	<i>Tritoma</i> FABRICIUS	34
<i>Sallachus</i> POPE	10	<i>validus</i> (KRAATZ) (<i>Sosylus</i>)	64, 66, 72
<i>Sassaka</i> n. gen.	5, 10, 19	<i>variabilis</i> POPE (<i>Sosylus</i>)	65, 70
<i>schedli</i> POPE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	54, 59	<i>variegatus</i> (HELLWIG) (<i>Cicones</i>)	16
<i>sculpticollis</i> (THOMSON) (<i>Ogmoderes</i>)	7, 101, 103	<i>vittatus</i> (NEWMAN) (<i>Bothrideres</i>)	104
<i>scutatus</i> (PÉRINGUEY) (<i>Pseudobothri-</i>		<i>watsanus</i> n. sp. (<i>Ascetoderes</i>)	7, 105, 106
<i>deres</i>)	99	<i>weisei</i> GROUVELLE (<i>Pseudobothrideres</i>) 98, 99	
<i>seriatipennis</i> POPE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	55, 61	<i>Xuthia</i> PASCOE	35
<i>seriatus</i> KOLBE (<i>Colobicus</i>)	42	<i>Xylolaemus</i> REDTENBACHER	11
<i>setipennis</i> POPE (<i>Teredolaemus</i>)	54, 55, 58		
<i>sexualis</i> POPE (<i>Mecedanum</i>)	47, 50		

Published October 31, 1961.
