

GEMPYLODINI.

KEY TO AFRICAN GENERA.

1. Antennal grooves present on underside of head; prosternal process expanded beneath anterior coxae (fig. 31); body glabrous; antennae without an apical club
[**Aprostoma** GUÉRIN. E. and W. Afr., Congo].
- Antennal grooves absent; prosternal process not expanded beneath anterior coxae (fig. 30); body glabrous or pubescent; antennae with or without an apical club (2)
2. Basal tarsal segment distinctly longer than the one following; antennae with a club of three or more segments, club sometimes very indistinct; prosternal process between anterior coxae narrow, convex
Mecedanum ERICHSON, p. 46.
- Basal tarsal segment not or scarcely longer than the one following; antennae with a distinct, two-segmented club; prosternal process between anterior coxae with raised lateral borders, not convex
[**Endestes** PASCOE. Congo].

MECEDANUM ERICHSON.

Mecedanum ERICHSON, 1845, Naturg. Ins. Deutschl., 3 : 274.

Type species : *Mecedanum erichsoni* SHARP.

Pubescent or glabrous; usually not strongly shining; very elongate. Head with eyes not very prominent; antennae either having a distinct three-segmented club or a very indistinct club composed of more than three segments; frons usually elevated laterally, often sharply carinate along lateral borders, sometimes with a longitudinal median carina. Pronotum strongly elongate; disc with a longitudinal median sulcus; lateral margins with a narrow border; discal punctures usually coarse and of one size. Elytra cylindrical, almost parallel-sided for basal fourth, slightly sinuate thence to broadly rounded posterior borders; apical ends of sutural borders obliquely angled or emarginate; alternate intervals between striae carinate or subcarinate, carinae sometimes very weakly raised on disc; even intervals each with a double row of coarse punctures. Anterior coxae very narrowly separated by a very thin, lamelliform intercoxal process. Posterior border of prosternum with a membranous hind edge. Metasternum with a distinct longitudinal median sulcus. Legs with all tibiae bearing a strongly formed external apical spur; tarsi with basal segment on middle

and hind legs distinctly longer than the one following, but not more than half as long as tibiae; basal segment of anterior tarsi slightly or distinctly longer than the one following.

The distribution of this genus includes east and west Africa, Madagascar and the Seychelles.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Frons without a longitudinal median carina; pronotum with longitudinal, paramedian carinae scarcely indicated, if at all (2)
 - Frons with a distinct longitudinal median carina; pronotum with longitudinal paramedian carinae differentiated from the rest of the disc by sculpture even if not strongly raised (3)
2. Antennae with a three-segmented club; head not declivous in front of a median angulation; frons with lateral borders sharply carinate ...
 - auberti** (FAIRMAIRE), p. 48.
 - Antennae with segments three to ten of similar width; head declivous in front of median angulation; frons obliquely and shallowly raised toward lateral borders [**antennatum** (KRAATZ)], p. 49.
3. Body with dense, close, velvety pubescence; median longitudinal frontal carina narrow, strongly raised posteriorly; paramedian pronotal carinae strongly raised (4)
 - Body glabrous or with a few sparse, outstanding setae; median frontal protuberance variable; paramedian pronotal carinae not strongly raised (5)
4. Punctures along even elytral intervals separated by about their own diameter; carinae of third intervals markedly arcuate along apical declivity of elytra [**tomentosum** HINTON], p. 49.
 - Punctures along even elytral intervals separated by considerably less than their own diameter; carinae of third elytral intervals feebly arcuate along apical declivity [**pilosum** POPE], p. 50.
5. Longitudinal median frontal carina broad, flat-topped or concave dorsally; carinae of fifth elytral intervals almost always reaching apices of elytra and frequently joined before apices by carinae of seventh intervals [**giganteum** (KRAATZ)], p. 50.
 - Longitudinal median frontal carina narrow, convex dorsally; carinae of fifth elytral intervals never reaching apical borders of elytra, not joined by those of seventh intervals [**sexualis** POPE], p. 50.

Mecedanum auberti (FAIRMAIRE).

Aprostoma auberti FAIRMAIRE, 1882, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 30.

Colydium laevifrons KRAATZ, 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 157.

Mecedanum filum HINTON, 1948, Novit. Zool., 42 : 479 (**syn. nov.**).

Length 4,5-6,9 mm. Breadth 0,57-0,96 mm.

This species is readily distinguished from the other African members of the genus by the characters referred to in the key to species above. Although the *pronotum* shows a reduction of the paramedian longitudinal carinae similar to that seen in *M. antennatum*, the pronotal punctures of *M. auberti* are of one size. The *elytra* are very similar to those of *M. giganteum* and *M. antennatum*, but the intervals between the coarse punctures lack the microscopic punctures present in these. The basal tarsal segment of all legs is as long as the two following together and distinctly shorter than half the length of the tibiae.

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

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 6).

10 examples.

1 ex. : I/o/2, 2.XI.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 928, galerie forestière, volant sur fruits mûrs (*Ficus capensis*); 4 ex. : II/gc/8, 22.II.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1281, tête de source boisée, écorce en grande partie détachée (*Vocanga obtusa* mort sur pied); 2 ex. : II/fd/17, 7.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3446, galerie forestière (massif), dans les bois morts en décomposition avancée; 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. : II/hc/8, 9.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3115, tête de source à boisement dégradé, dans les arbres morts; 1 ex. : II/dd/9, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3744, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les branches d'arbres morts.

After his description of *Aprostoma auberti*, FAIRMAIRE remarked that it was distinct from other members of the genus by its sculpture, the pronotum being strongly narrowed to the hind border, the shorter antennae with segments nine and ten transverse and the eleventh briefly oval, and by the black colouring. In 1895 he saw KRAATZ's species *Colydium laevifrons* and pronounced it identical with *A. auberti*. He further stated that the species required the erection of a new genus. It is quite clear from the descriptions given by FAIRMAIRE and KRAATZ that the insect they had before them was *Mecedanum filum* HINTON.

[**Mecedanum antennatum** (KRAATZ).]

Colydium antennatum KRAATZ, 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 158.

Mecedanum antennatum (KRAATZ), GROUVELLE, 1906, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.,
75 : 107.

Length 6,5-8,5 mm. Breadth 0,95-1,2 mm.

This species is very distinct by the unusual form of the head. The elytra are also unusual in that the carinae on the alternate intervals between the striae are very shallowly raised, particularly on the basal third of the elytra. The carinae of the seventh intervals end freely shortly before reaching the apical borders of the elytra.

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

Distribution. — Uganda, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Ghana, S. Rhodesia, Congo (Yangambi).

Although apparently of rare occurrence, this species is comparatively widespread, including within its range as it does Togo and S. Rhodesia. It would seem very likely that Garamba is in fact part of its territory although the number present may be very low, so low that it has not yet been captured there.

[**Mecedanum tomentosum** HINTON.]

Mecedanum tomentosum HINTON, 1948, Novit. Zool., 42 : 480.

Length 8,6-13 mm. Breadth 1,4-2,3 mm.

Both *M. tomentosum* and *M. pilosum* POPE are readily distinguishable from other known species of the genus by the presence of a short, close, velvety pubescence over the upper surfaces. Further salient features are the elytral carinae, strongly raised even on the disc, the carinae of the fifth and seventh intervals which end freely shortly before the apices of the elytra, the narrow, strongly raised, longitudinal paramedian pronotal carinae and the basal segment of the middle and hind tarsi which is almost as long as the second and third segments together, but is much shorter than the middle and hind tibiae.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Ghana.

Distribution. — Uganda, Congo (Yangambi).

[**Mecedanum pilosum** POPE.]

Mecedanum pilosum POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 9.

Length 5,5-10 mm. Breadth 0,75-1,4 mm.

Separable from *M. tomentosum* as explained in the key to species.

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

Distribution. — Ghana, Congo (Yangambi).

[**Mecedanum giganteum** (KRAATZ).]

(Fig. 30.)

Colydium giganteum KRAATZ, 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 159.

Mecedanum giganteum (KRAATZ), GROUVELLE, 1906, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **75** : 107.

Mecedanum centralis HINTON, 1948, Novit. Zool., **42** : 483.

Mecedanum centralis HINTON, POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 12.

Length 8,5-13,5 mm. Breadth 1,3-2 mm.

This species is characterised by its relatively larger size, the junction of the carinae of the fifth and seventh elytral intervals near the apices of the elytra and by the features referred to in the key to species.

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

Distribution. — Uganda, Ghana, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Yangambi, Gandajika, Kondue, 18 miles S.W. of Elisabethville).

[**Mecedanum sexualis** POPE.]

Mecedanum sexualis POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 10.

Length 6-10 mm. Breadth 0,9-1,2 mm.

Structurally closely related to *M. tomentosum* and *M. pilosum*, but lacking the close pubescence. The elytra have the carinae of the fifth and seventh intervals ending freely shortly in front of the apical borders and the middle and hind tarsi have a basal segment which is almost half as long as their respective tibiae.

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

Distribution. — Ghana, Cameroons, Congo (Yangambi, Musisi, Kivu, Bitale, Nioka).

TEREDINI.

KEY TO AFRICAN GENERA.

1. Prosternum with anterior margin raised medially, forming an angled prominence **Teredomorphus** HEINZE, p. 51.
- Prosternum with anterior margin evenly convex, without a median prominence **Teredolaemus** SHARP, p. 53.

TEREDOMORPHUS HEINZE.

Teredomorphus HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 104.

Type species : *Teredus glaber* KRAATZ.

Small; cylindrical; elongate; punctures bearing short, fine setae. Head with clypeus distinctly narrower than head between eyes; eyes large, submarginale anteriorly; antennae eleven-segmented with a two-segmented club, last segment longer than the one preceding. Pronotum cylindrical; parallel-sided; finely bordered laterally, borders hidden, except near base, when viewed from above; hind margin with a fine raised ridge along extreme posterior border. Elytra elongate; convex; cylindrical; more or less regularly striate-punctuate; apical declivities with sutural intervals raised. Anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly, prosternal process not reaching to behind anterior coxae. Legs with tibiae expanded toward apices, apical borders each with a row of short spines; tarsi with basal segment scarcely longer than the one following, basal three segments together about as long as fourth segment.

So far as is known at present, *Teredomorphus* is confined to tropical Africa. Both species seem to be common in the Congo although only one has been captured in the area now studied.

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Punctures of head distinctly larger than those of pronotal disc; striae punctures of elytra not usually arranged in single rows; generally larger insects (4,5-5,7 mm long) [**glaber** (KRAATZ)], p. 52.
- Punctures on head similar in size to those of pronotum; elytral striae composed of single rows of punctures; generally smaller insects (3,2-3,6 mm long) **rufipes** (KRAATZ), p. 52.

[**Teredomorphus glaber** (KRAATZ).]

Teredus glaber KRAATZ, 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 159.

Teredomorphus glaber (KRAATZ), HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 105.

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

Apart from its generally larger size, this species is very closely related to *T. rufipes* and is scarcely distinguishable from it other than by the characters mentioned in the key.

Supplementary points of difference from *T. rufipes* are : the pronotal punctures are relatively smaller and the elytra are more elongate (55 : 23).

Holotype : Reputed to be in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem. Togo.

Distribution. — Ghana, Cameroons, Congo (Yangambi, Hembé-Bitale, Luki, Luki-Boma, Nioka, Mayumbe).

Teredomorphus rufipes (KRAATZ).

Teredus rufipes KRAATZ, 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 159.

Teredomorphus rufipes (KRAATZ), HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 105.

Length 3,2-3,6 mm. Breadth 0,8-1,2 mm.

Derm ferrugineous to fuscous, shining; setae short, erect on apical declivities of elytra. Head with frontoclypeal suture arcuate; anterior clypeal border shallowly emarginate medially, anterior angles rounded, punctures of clypeus small, very sparse on disc, closer toward lateral borders; frons with punctures more closely set toward eyes than on disc, separated toward eyes by one diameter, smaller than eye facets; punctures on occiput about as large as eye facets; punctures of clypeus and frons bearing small, fine, golden, subrecumbent setae. Pronotum elongate (53 : 41); very slightly narrowed from a little behind rounded anterior angles to within

a short distance of slightly obtuse posterior angles; lateral and hind margins narrowly bordered; anterior border almost truncated medially, arcuate toward anterior angles; punctures of disc and margins small, usually separated by more than their diameter, some, particularly along anterior margin, bearing minute, yellow, recumbent setae; intervals between punctures with very fine microsculpture. Elytra twice as long as their greatest combined breadth; strial punctures small, arranged in single, rather irregular rows where punctures are separated longitudinally by from one to more than two diameters; intervals between striae each with a single row of very sparsely arranged punctures, often separated by more than six diameters; intervals between punctures smooth, shining; some punctures between striae bearing short, stiff, upstanding setae, setae more numerous along apical declivities.

Holotype : In the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem. Togo (L. CONRADT).

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 6).

1 example.

1 ex. : II/gc/5, 30.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1489, savane de vallée, ex fruits de *Kigelia aethiopica*.

TEREDOLAEMUS SHARP.

Teredolaemus SHARP, 1885, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, **19** : 74.

Type species : *Teredus politus* LEWIS.

Teredolaemus is very closely related to *Teredonomorphus* HEINZE and the diagnosis of the latter genus applies equally to the former except for the following.

The setae of the body are very variable in length, sometimes being as much as half as long as the entire body. The last antennal segment is variable, sometimes being much smaller than the preceding segment. The lateral borders of the pronotum are arcuate in some species and are not almost hidden when viewed from above. The elytra are sometimes cylindrical, sometimes elongate-elliptical and the anterior margin of the prosternum is, as mentioned in the key to genera, evenly convex.

Twenty-two species have been placed in this genus, eleven of them from Africa, the others from Madagascar, India, Ceylon, Japan, the Philippines and New Britain. In the present report, a further species is added to the African list.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Pronotum and elytra unicolorous, black (2)
- Elytra particoloured or brown, not unicolorous black (6)
2. Elytra without a broad impression at apices; sutural striae sometimes impressed along apical declivities (3)
- Elytra with a broad apical impression (5)
3. Pronotum transverse; some elytral setae about half as long as body; elytra oval-elliptical, about twice as long as their greatest combined breadth **setipennis** POPE, p. 55.
- Pronotum elongate; elytral setae always much less than half as long as body, if present at all; elytra cylindrical, almost parallel-sided, at least two and a half times as long as their greatest combined breadth ... (4)
4. Elytra almost three times as long as their combined breadth; apical antennal segment at least as large as tenth segment; pronotum and elytra with short, erect, golden setae in punctures
[**elongatus** POPE], p. 56.
- Elytra two and a half times as long as their combined breadth; apical antennal segment distinctly smaller than tenth segment (fig. 11); pronotum and elytra without noticeable except for a few minute hairs on apical declivities of elytra **problematicus** n. sp., p. 57.
5. Pronotum quadrate; elytra twice as long as their greatest combined breadth, punctures of intervals between striae bearing short setae; pronotal punctures finer than those of head
impressipennis HEINZE, p. 56.
- Pronotum elongate (5 : 4); elytra more than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth, setae in punctures along elytral intervals very long, especially near shoulders, bases and laterally; pronotal punctures of a similar size to those of head ... [**pilosus** HEINZE], p. 58.
6. Elytra black with brown apices; frontoclypeal suture visible, arcuate; pronotum transverse [**pulcher** HEINZE], p. 59.
- Elytra brown or testaceous, sometimes with longitudinal darker stripes (7)
7. Pronotum quadrate or transverse, sides broadly rounded (8)
- Pronotum elongate, sides almost parallel (11)
8. Pronotum distinctly narrower at posterior than at anterior angles, setae in punctures fine, but distinct; anterior angles of pronotum more rounded (fig. 3) [**schedli** POPE], p. 59.
- Pronotum not narrower posteriorly than anteriorly, with or without setae in punctures; anterior pronotal angles more marked (fig. 2) ... (9)

9. Intervals between striae of elytra each with a regular row of punctures (10)
 — Intervals between elytral striae without a row of punctures. (Pronotum transverse, lateral borders each with a single, outstanding seta near middle.) [**bicolor** POPE], p. 59.
10. Lateral pronotal borders set with stiff, outstanding setae; setae of pronotal and elytral punctures readily visible; elytra each with a longitudinal lighter band, broadened toward apices so that it reaches the lateral borders of the elytra and almost attains the suture [**globoicollis** HEINZE], p. 60.
 — Lateral pronotal borders without setae; setae of elytral and pronotal punctures exceedingly minute, scarcely visible except toward elytral apices; elytra unicolorous testaceous except along suture which is darker [**seriatipennis** POPE], p. 61.
11. Apical antennal segment much larger than tenth segment (fig. 16); pronotum and elytra with rather long, outstanding setae in punctures; elytra three times as long as broad [**kraatzii** HEINZE], p. 61.
 — Apical antennal segment smaller than tenth segment (fig. 11); pronotum and elytra without visible setae in punctures except near elytral apices; elytra not more than two and a half times as long as broad (12)
12. Elytra two and a half times as long as broad; pronotum slightly narrowed from a little behind anterior angles to hind angles (35 : 30) ... **problematicus** n. sp., p. 57.
 — Elytra twice as long as broad; pronotum scarcely narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly [**guineensis** HEINZE], p. 61.

[**Teredolaemus setipennis** POPE.]

Teredolaemus setipennis POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 34.

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

T. setipennis is a very distinctive species. It is very different from the other known all-black species which lack an apical elytral impression. The extremely long setae are readily visible to the naked eye. These, together with the large punctures from which they arise, larger than the strial punctures, will serve to separate the species from any other.

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

Distribution. — Ghana, Congo (Yangambi, Nioka, Bulongo, Mweka, Walikale (rives Loa), Kivu : terr. Masisi).

[**Teredolaemus elongatus** POPE.]

Teredolaemus elongatus POPE, 1955, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **61** : 249.

Length 4,4-4,9 mm. Breadth 1,1-1,2 mm.

The elongate, cylindrical form of this species is reminiscent of *Teredomorphus* spp. (p. 51). Salient characters, other than those mentioned in the key to species, are : the narrow lateral borders of the pronotum which are not thickened toward the anterior angles; the minute setae of the striae punctures of the elytra, smaller than those of the punctures between the striae and the marked asymmetry of the antennal club.

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

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Hembe-Bitale, Valley nr. Bunyakivi).

Teredolaemus impressipennis HEINZE.

(Fig. 8.)

Teredolaemus impressipennis HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 98.

Length 2,75-3,75 mm. Breadth 0,8-1,2 mm.

Derm shining; body cylindrical, slightly narrowed before and behind. Head evenly convex, frontoclypeal suture scarcely visible; clypeus finely punctured, punctures usually separated by more than three diameters, setiferous, setae longer toward lateral borders; frons with coarser, but variable punctures separated by from less than one to about two diameters, punctures setiferous, closer toward eyes, setae usually as on clypeus but occasionally much longer and outstanding; antennae with club as in figure 8. Pronotum quadrate, convex; lateral borders weakly arcuate medially, convergent over anterior fourth; anterior border shallowly arcuate medially, slightly sinuate toward fairly well-marked anterior angles; posterior angles rounded, posterior margin evenly arcuate, bordered; lateral margins with a narrow raised border, markedly thickened toward anterior angles, less strongly broadened toward posterior angles; disc and margins set with punctures smaller than those of frons, punctures separated by from two to three diameters, setiferous, setae similar to those of frons, some coarser, much longer, stiff, outstanding setae present along lateral borders, setae elsewhere subrecumbent. Elytra very slightly more than twice as long as broad (17 : 8), almost parallel-sided for basal four fifths, slightly narrowed to shoulders, narrowed in apical fifth to broadly rounded apical borders; apical declivities broadly impressed, sutural intervals raised along declivity; disc and margins striate-punctate, punctures similar in size to those of pronotal disc, separated longitudinally by about three diameters,

striae separated by about six diameters; intervals between striae each with a row of punctures, similar in size to those of striae, but separated by about six diameters; strial punctures bearing small, fine, white, recumbent setae, punctures of intervals with outstanding, golden setae similar to those along lateral borders of pronotum; basal borders each with a row of outstanding setae similar to those of intervals.

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

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 6).

34 examples.

6 ex. : II/gc/8, 22.II.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1281, tête de source boisée, *Voacanga obtusa* mort sur pied, écorce en grande partie détachée, végétation arborescente dégradée, milieu se conservant assez humide malgré l'absence d'un couvert dense; 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 16.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1410, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sous l'écorce d'arbres morts; 2 ex. : II/gd/Camp, 8.VIII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2228, bambous introduits utilisés pour la construction des toits en paille, l'attaque s'est fortement développée pendant la saison des pluies (bambous abrités des pluies), des bambous servant de mâts à l'extérieur ne sont pas attaqués (*Orytenanthera*); 7 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/51/g/9, 2.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3276, galerie forestière au dernier grade de dégradation, dans les arbres morts, debout et sur le sol; 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied; 8 ex. : Ndelele/3, 18.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3649, éboulis rocheux, dans un arbre mort sur pied; 1 ex. : II/dd/9, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3744, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les branches d'arbres morts (*Erythrophloeum, Chlorophora*); 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3757, savane herbeuse, arbre mort sur pied, pas encore décomposé (*Parinari curatellifolia*); 3 ex. : II/gd/4, 1.IX.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 4007, savane herbeuse, dans les branches mortes des ligneux suffrutescents.

***Teredolaemus problematicus* n. sp.**

(Fig. 11.)

Length 2,9-3,1 mm. Breadth 0,76-0,8 mm.

Derm dark brown to almost black, shining; form very similar to *T. elongatus* POPE (p. 56), but a little less elongate and without noticeable setae on upper surfaces of prothorax and elytra except on apical declivities of the latter. Head evenly convex; clypeus very finely punctured, punctures setiferous; frons with larger punctures separated by about two diameters, intervals between punctures with fine microsculpture; frontal punctures bearing small, recumbent setae more noticeable toward eyes; antennal club very similar to that of *T. guineensis* HEINZE (p. 61). Pronotum elongate (22 : 18); convex; slightly narrowed from near anterior angles to base; anterior angles well-marked, anterior border arcuate medially, sinuate toward anterior angles; basal border finely raised, briefly arcuate medially, broadly sinuate to sharply formed posterior angles; lateral

borders thickened from middle to anterior angles, continued for a short distance along anterior border behind eyes; disc and margins set with punctures similar to those of frons, separated by from one to about three diameters, usually by more than one diameter; intervals between punctures showing a similar microsculpture to frontal surface although somewhat more faintly. Elytra approximately two and a half times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided for basal three fifths, slightly narrowed thence to broadly rounded apex; punctures of elytral striae similar in size to those of pronotum, separated longitudinally by from two to three diameters; striae separated by five or six puncture diameters; intervals between striae each with a single row of punctures, less regularly and somewhat more widely spaced than those of striae; punctures of both striae and intervals becoming finer towards lateral borders of elytra; elytral surfaces between punctures smooth, shining; each elytron with one or two short, stiff, golden setae set along apical fifths of lateral borders and along apical borders.

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

PpK/8/9, 15.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3787, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les arbres morts sur pied (*Voacanga obtusa*).

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*); 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. : PpK/8/d/8, 8.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3102, tête de source assez densément boisée, dans des troncs d'arbres morts en voie de décomposition (« Gemba »).

[***Teredolaemus pilosus* HEINZE.**]

Teredolaemus pilosus HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 99.

Length 3-3,6 mm. Breadth 0,8-1 mm.

This species is so far known from two specimens only. The holotype is in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris and there should be a paratype in the HEINZE collection in Germany. Its position in the key to species above is estimated from the original description published by HEINZE.

Distribution. — South Abyssinia.

From the description it appears that *T. pilosus* has very long hairs on the body after the fashion of *T. setipennis*, but the latter species is at once distinct from it as it has no apical impression on the elytra and does not have an elongate pronotum.

[***Teredolaemus pulcher*** HEINZE.]

Teredolaemus pulcher HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 100.

Length 3,8 mm. Breadth 1,4 mm.

Derm shining; head, pronotum except for anterior margin and elytra except for apices and two humeral areas fuscous, elsewhere testaceous to ferruginous. The lateral borders of the elytra bear a few outstanding, yellowish setae more or less evenly distributed throughout their length and across the base of each elytron there is a pair of similar setae. The most characteristic feature of this species is the elytral striae, each of which is formed of a double row of small punctures. The only other species which approaches such a puncture formation is *T. bicolor* POPE (p. 59).

Holotype. — In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Elgon saw mill, Camp 2, Mt. Elgon, Kenya.

Distribution. — Kenya, Congo (Nioka).

[***Teredolaemus schedli*** POPE.]

(Fig. 3.)

Teredolaemus schedli POPE, 1955, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **61** : 251.

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

As indicated in the key to species, the outline of the pronotum in *T. schedli* is unusual. This feature, together with the form of the antennal club serve to separate the species from its near relatives. Superficially, *T. schedli* is similar to *T. guineensis* (p. 61).

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

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi).

[***Teredolaemus bicolor*** POPE.]

Teredolaemus bicolor POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 36.

Length 2,8-3,15 mm. Breadth 1,1-1,3 mm.

The oval elliptical form of *T. bicolor*, together with its testaceous elytra bearing striae consisting of bands of punctures rather than single rows,

serve to distinguish it from any other African species. *T. pulcher* (p. 59). shows somewhat similar elytral sculpture, but may be distinguished from *bicolor* by the characters indicated in the key.

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

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Nioka).

[***Teredolaemus globicollis* HEINZE.**]

Teredolaemus globicollis HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 102.

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

The broad longitudinal stripe of a darker colour on each elytron is a most characteristic feature of this species. The punctures of the pronotum

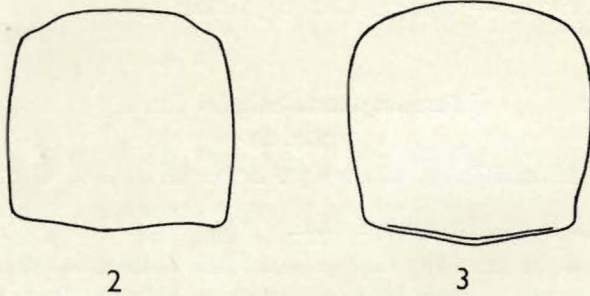


FIG. 2. — *Teredolaemus guineensis* HEINZE.
Pronotal outline.

FIG. 3. — *Teredolaemus schedti* POPE.
Pronotal outline.

and elytra bear small, recumbent, inconspicuous setae. Some of the punctures along the intervals are larger than others and bear short, erect, yellowish-white setae.

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

Distribution. — Cameroons, Congo (Yangambi, Mulungu : Kivu), Ghana.

[***Teredolaemus seriatipennis*** POPE.]

Teredolaemus seriatipennis POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 35.

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

This species is closely related to *T. globicollis*, differing as explained in the key to species, by the shape of its antennal club and by its less elliptical elytral outline.

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

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Nioka).

[***Teredolaemus kraatzi*** HEINZE.]

(Fig. 16.)

Teredolaemus kraatzi HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 403.

Length 3,8-4,5 mm. Breadth 0,7-1 mm.

As can be seen from the dimensions recorded above, this is a very elongate species. The head and pronotum are pitchy-black in colour and the elytra are ferrugineous on the disc and apices, but darker laterally. The elytra are also unusual in being slightly narrowed from the shoulders and from the beginning of the apical declivities toward the middle.

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

Distribution. — Cameroons, Congo (Yangambi).

[***Teredolaemus guineensis*** HEINZE.]

(Fig. 2.)

Teredolaemus guineensis HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 404.

Length 3,2 mm. Breadth 0,9 mm.

The only other species known to have an antennal club of a similar construction to *T. guineensis* is *T. problematicus* n. sp. (p. 57). As *guineensis* is usually unicolorous brown, and has a pronotum which does not narrow more toward the base than toward the apex, *T. guineensis* is not likely to be confused with this species.

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

Distribution. — Spanish Guinea, Congo (Yangambi).

DERATAPHRINI.

KEY TO AFRICAN GENERA.

1. Elongate, cylindrical; pronotum at base scarcely narrower than elytra at shoulders (fig. 18) **Sosylus** ERICHSON, p. 62.
 — Elongate, fusiform; pronotum at base distinctly narrower than elytra at shoulders (fig. 17) ... [**Craspedophilus** HEINZE. W. Africa, Congo].

SOSYLUS ERICHSON.

Sosylus ERICHSON, 1845, Naturg. Ins. Deutschl. Col., **3** : 288.

Type species : *Colydium rufipes* FABRICIUS.

Small to medium size; convex; cylindrical; glabrous or with setae confined to head and elytral apices. Head inflected, narrowed to anterior clypeal border; eyes usually not very convex; antennae eleven-segmented with a two-segmented club, third segment not or scarcely longer than fourth segment, antennal grooves well-marked, reaching to below level of lower borders of eyes. Pronotum convex; bordered laterally and posteriorly, unbordered anteriorly; elongate to transverse, usually trapezoidal; a pair of longitudinal, basally convergent carinae present near middle of basal border, usually confined to basal half of pronotum. Elytra parallel-sided; elongate; carinate; evenly rounded or subtruncate in apical sixth to apicosutural angles. Prosternum with anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly, anterior coxae very narrowly separated by prosternal process running between them and beneath them, coxae often contiguous posteriorly, intercoxal process expanded into a variably-shaped lobe behind coxae. Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment broadly rounded apically. Legs with tibiae not much expanded toward apices; anterior and middle tibiae each with a well-marked external apical spur; hind tibiae each with a very faintly-marked spur at most; all tarsi with basal segment elongate, usually longer than the two following segments together in middle and hind tarsi, apical segment usually distinctly shorter than the three basal segments together.

GROUVELLE (1906, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **75** : 409) considered that *Pycnocephalus* KRAATZ and *Metopiestes* PASCOE were synonyms of *Sosylus* Er. HEINZE (1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 107) agreed with this. LECONTE (1863, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 167, New Species of North American Coleoptera, p. 68) admitted that

his genus *Pleuridium* (1861) was a synonym of *Sosylus*. *Cephalopycnus* ARROW (1909, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), 4 : 193) was simply a new name for KRAATZ's genus and so also falls into the synonymy of *Sosylus* which is set out below.

Sosylus ERICHSON, 1845.

Pycnocephalus KRAATZ, nec SHARP, 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 169.

Pleuridium LECONTE, 1861, Smithson. Misc. Coll., Class. Col. N. Amer., 1 : 91.

Metopiestes PASCOE, 1863, Journ. Ent., 2 : 123.

Cephalopycnus ARROW, 1909, l. c., p. 193.

Sosylus is a widespread genus, occurring in the Americas, Africa and Asia. It is closely related to *Craspedophilus* HEINZE (1943, Ent. Bl., 39 : 115), but differs as explained in the key to genera. It also shows distinct affinities with the Bothriderine genus *Antibothrus* SHARP (p. 75), emphasising the close relationship between the *Derataphrini* and the *Bothriderini*.

Sexual dimorphism : the two sexes are usually very like each other, but in general the *males* may be separated by virtue of their having a less strongly sculptured and less noticeably pubescent clypeus and by the antennae being equipped with shorter setae.

KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Carinae of fifth and seventh elytral intervals joined at or before reaching apices (2)
- Carinae of fifth and seventh intervals on elytra not joined at or near apices (13)
2. Even elytral intervals not costulate, or if costulate, then only faintly so and costulae confined to near bases. Pronotum usually finely punctured, punctures often separated on disc by several diameters. Length usually in excess of four mm (3)
- Even elytral intervals distinctly costulate at least for basal third; pronotum usually more closely punctured, especially on disc; length variable (5)
3. Carinae of fifth and seventh elytral intervals not reaching apical borders; punctures of even elytral intervals coarser and closer on apical declivities than elsewhere; pronotum more closely and coarsely punctured ...
[*livadus* POPE], p. 66.
- Carinae of fifth and seventh elytral intervals reaching apices; punctures of even elytral intervals neither closer nor coarser on apical declivities than elsewhere; pronotum more finely and sparsely punctured ... (4)

4. Much smaller, less than 4 mm long; castaneous; clypeus with a conspicuous yellow pubescence; convergent basal pronotal carinae well-marked [**angustior** GROUVELLE], p. 72.
- Much larger, 7 to 8 mm long; piceous to black; clypeus glabrous in both sexes; convergent basal pronotal carinae not clearly marked [**validus** (KRAATZ)], p. 66.
5. Carinae of third elytral intervals stopping abruptly at beginning of very steep, concave apical declivities, each elytron with a conspicuous fovea near apicosutural angles; head convex **conradti** (GROUVELLE), p. 66.
- Carinae of third elytral intervals not ending abruptly at beginning of apical declivities, or if stopping abruptly, then declivities much shallower (less than 45° from the horizontal) and not concave and head flat or concave; elytra without apical foveae (6)
6. Pronotum very finely punctured laterally, coarsely and closely punctured medially; carinae of third elytral intervals convergent upon and ending abruptly about halfway down apical declivities; metasternum with longitudinal median impression deeply marked for basal eighth ... [**filum** GROUVELLE], p. 67.
- Pronotum with punctures along lateral margins very little smaller or sparser than those of disc; carinae of third elytral intervals not convergent upon and not stopping abruptly halfway down apical declivities; metasternum with longitudinal impression, if marked, not confined to basal eighth (7)
7. Pronotum with a median longitudinal carina as well as a pair of convergent basal carinae (8)
- Pronotum without a longitudinal median carina (10)
8. Carinae of third elytral intervals entire, or subentire (9)
- Carinae of third elytral intervals stopping at beginning of apical declivities [**planifrons** POPE], p. 68.
9. Carinae of third elytral intervals reaching apical borders; species much larger, at least 7 mm long; clypeus glabrous in both sexes; elytra black to piceous; pronotum almost quadrate [**puncticollis** POPE], p. 68.
- Carinae of third elytral intervals stopping shortly before reaching apices; species smaller, 3 mm long; clypeus conspicuously pubescent; elytra castaneous; pronotum distinctly elongate [**angustior** GROUVELLE], p. 72.

10. Carinae of third elytral intervals evanescent after beginning of apical declivities, second intervals deeply excavate medially and sutural carinae strongly raised for median third; apical elytral borders feebly incurved to apicosutural angles [**alveatus** POPE], p. 68.
- Carinae of third elytral intervals stopping abruptly just before reaching apical borders, second intervals not deeply excavate and sutural carinae not strongly raised for median third; apical elytral borders not incurved to apicosutural angles (11)
11. Carinae of third elytral intervals broader on apical declivities than elsewhere; frontoclypeal suture invisible medially [**minutus** POPE], p. 69.
- Carinae of third elytral intervals not broader on apical declivities than elsewhere; frontoclypeal suture visible medially (12)
12. Anterior pronotal angles well-marked, pronotal punctures coarse, close and somewhat confluent toward anterior margin; carinae of seventh elytral intervals sinuate shortly before apices [**intermedius** POPE], p. 69.
- Anterior pronotal angles rounded; pronotal punctures finer, often separated by more than one diameter; carinae of seventh intervals not sinuate before apices [**maynei** POPE], p. 70.
13. Pronotum with very closely-set, elongate punctures, separated transversely by less than one transverse diameter; eyes extremely prominent; elytral carinae bearing outstanding, yellowish setae along apical declivities [**variabilis** POPE], p. 70.
- Pronotal punctures separated transversely by one diameter or more; eyes not very prominent; elytral carinae without outstanding setae along apical declivities (14)
14. Carinae of third elytral intervals interrupted shortly before apices, separating off in each case an elongate tubercle [**spectabilis** GROUVELLE], p. 70.
- Carinae of third elytral intervals not interrupted before their apices ... (15)
15. Carinae of third elytral intervals more strongly raised along apical declivities than elsewhere; even elytral intervals costulate near bases; smaller species, not more than 4,5 mm long [**bistriatus** FAIRMAIRE], p. 71.
- Carinae of third elytral intervals not more strongly raised along apical declivities than elsewhere; even elytral intervals not costulate near bases; larger species, 6,5-7 mm long ... [**sjostedti** GROUVELLE], p. 72.

[**Sosylus livadus** POPE.]

Sosylus livadus POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 23.

Length 4-6,3 mm. Breadth 1-1,8 mm.

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

Distribution. — Ghana, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Kenya, Congo (Yangambi, Lulua, Kapanga, Mayidi, Bassin Lukuga, Haut-Uele, Moto, Mongwalu, Bitale, Kivu, Nioka).

[**Sosylus validus** (KRAATZ).]

Pycnocephalus validus KRAATZ, 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 160.

Sosylus validus (KRAATZ), POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 22 (key).

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

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

Distribution. — Togo, Congo (Yangambi).

Sosylus conradti (GROUVELLE).

Metopiestes conradti GROUVELLE, 1914, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **83** : 158.

Length 3,4-4 mm. Breadth 0,75 mm.

Male : Derm black, shining. Head convex; clypeus flattened, anterior border biarcuate, surface finely granulose; granules separated by rather less than their own diameter as a rule, shallowly raised; frontoclypeal suture not well-marked, especially medially, strongly arcuate; frons finely and rather sparsely punctured, punctures smaller than eye-facets and separated by from one and a half to more than two diameters, intervals shining; eyes not prominent. Pronotum elongate (49 : 34), narrowed posteriorly from very shortly behind obtuse anterior angles to about one fifth from base, very faintly sinuate thence to base; posterior angles briefly rounded; anterior border arcuate; disc with shallow punctures, much larger than those of frons, separated by from one and a half to two diameters, umbilicate; punctures smaller and more sparsely arranged toward lateral and anterior borders; intervals between punctures very finely and faintly

reticulate; disc without a longitudinal median carina; basal convergent carinae feebly marked, confined to basal fifth. Elytra three times as long as their combined breadth; very convex, almost parallel-sided; apical borders subtruncate, slightly produced near apicosutural angles, apical declivities distinctly concave; sutural carinae shallowly raised from bases to apices; third intervals carinate from bases to beginning of apical declivities, carinae shallowly raised on disc, more strongly so toward declivities, ending abruptly; carinae of fifth intervals very shallowly raised, slightly more strongly raised toward declivities, forming their lateral borders; carinae of seventh and ninth intervals also shallowly raised and each joined separately to carinae of fifth intervals along apical declivities; even intervals costulate from bases to, or almost to apical declivities; carinae very finely and sparsely punctate, a double row of slightly larger punctures present along each even interval, one row on either side of costula, punctures separated longitudinally by several diameters; apical declivity of each elytron with a small, well-marked fovea near apicosutural angle; sutural carinae each with a short row of yellow setae at about middle of apical declivity; carinae of third elytral intervals each with a tuft of longer, yellow setae at their apices. Prosternum with intercoxal process roughly circular behind anterior coxae, raised laterally.

Female : Differs from the male in that the clypeus is setoso-punctate instead of granulose and that there are no setae on the carinae of the sutural and third elytral intervals.

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

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 6).

2 examples.

1 ex. : II/gd/8, 9.V.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1696, tête de source arborée, écorce de *Voacanga obtusa* mort, arbre de 10 à 15 m sur pied; 1 ex. : II/hc/8, 9.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3115, tête de source à boisement dégradé, dans les arbres morts.

[**Sosylus filum** GROUVELLE.]

Sosylus filum GROUVELLE, 1905, Mem. Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat., **1** : 249.

Length 3,75-4 mm. Breadth 0,75-0,8 mm.

This is a most distinctive species with its pronotum so variably punctured. The pronotum is distinctly flattened along the disc as well as being coarsely and closely punctured. Another characteristic feature of the species is that the carinae of the third elytral intervals converge along the apical declivities, as mentioned in the key to species above.

Holotype : In the Instituto Español de Entomología, Madrid. Biafro Cabo, San Juan, Spanish Guinea.

Distribution. — Spanisch Guinea, Congo (Yangambi, Rwankwi, Nioka, Bitale, Kivu).

[**Sosylus puncticollis** POPE.]

Sosylus puncticollis POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 24.

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

The closely and coarsely punctured pronotum with a well-marked longitudinal median carina will, together the large size of the species, distinguish *S. puncticollis* from its relatives.

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

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Luki, Mweka, Bitale, Kivu).

[**Sosylus planifrons** POPE.]

Sosylus planifrons POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 26.

Length 3,5-4 mm. Breadth 0,8-1 mm.

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

Distribution. — Ghana, Congo (Yangambi).

[**Sosylus alveatus** POPE.]

Sosylus alveatus POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 27.

Length 3,7-3,9 mm. Breadth 0,8 mm.

This species has the anterior pronotal border strongly arcuate and the disc rather sparsely punctured. The elytra are similarly carinate to those of *S. planifrons*, but the carinae are much more strongly raised and broader, especially on the disc. The costulae of the even elytral intervals are confined to the basal third of the elytra.

The male has a glabrous, punctate clypeus; the female has a clypeal sculpture composed of small granules and the clypeus is setiferous.

Holotype : A male in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Yangambi, Congo.

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi).

[**Sosylus minutus** POPE.]

Sosylus minutus POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 28.

Length 3,6 mm. Breadth 0,9 mm.

The male is the only sex of the species at present known. The broadening of the carinae of the third elytral intervals is the most characteristic feature of this small species. The elongate pronotum is closely punctured; the costulae of the even elytral intervals are well-marked from the bases to the beginning of the apical declivities.

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

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Nioka).

[**Sosylus intermedius** POPE.]

Sosylus intermedius POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 30.

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

The pronotum of this species is very characteristic, being very like that of *S. puncticollis* (p. 68), but smaller and without a longitudinal median carina. The elytra have the seven intervals distinctly, though shallowly costulate from their bases to the beginning of the apical declivities.

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

Distribution. — Uganda, Congo (Yangambi, Bitale, Kivu).

[**Sosylus maynei** POPE.]

Sosylus maynei POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 29.

Length 3 mm. Breadth 0,6 mm.

This is an unusually elongate species. The elytra are similar to those of *S. minutus* (p. 69), but do not have the carinae of the third intervals broadened in the same way. The pronotum is sparsely punctured and the prosternal process is transverse behind the anterior coxae.

Holotype : A male in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Yangambi, Congo.

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Bitale, Kivu).

[**Sosylus variabilis** POPE.]

Sosylus variabilis POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 31.

Length 5,5-5,7 mm. Breadth 1,15-1,3 mm.

S. variabilis is at once distinct from all other known African species of the genus in that it has the lateral borders of the head raised to form a pair of ridges and has prominent eyes. The pronotum is elongate (13 : 9) and has completely rounded anterior angles. The male has the lateral ridges on the head much less strongly raised than they are in the female.

Holotype : A male in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Yangambi, Congo.

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Luki, Bassin Lukuga, Haut-Uele : Watsa).

[**Sosylus spectabilis** GROUVELLE.]

Sosylus spectabilis GROUVELLE, 1914, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **83** : 156.

Length 4,5-7 mm. Breadth 1-2 mm.

A very common and widespread African species. The interruption of the carinae of the third elytral intervals is very characteristic. In larger specimens the interruption is almost always complete, whereas in some smaller examples the apical tubercles are only partially separated from the main carinae.

Holotype : In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Sierra Leone.

Distribution. — Ghana, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Ruanda, Congo (Yangambi, Nioka, Haut-Uele : Watsa, Moto, Lulua : Kapanga, Équateur : Flandria, Kongolo, Bambesa, Rwankwi, Kivu : Busegerenye (Rutshuru), Kivu : Mulungu, Bitale, Monghwalu, Lisala Territory, Lukawe, Elisabethville, Mweka, Bassin Lukuga, Parc National de l'Upemba).

***Sosylus bistriatus* FAIRMAIRE.**

(Fig. 18.)

Sosylus bistriatus FAIRMAIRE, 1891, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **60** : 235.

Pygnocephalus angustus KRAATZ, 1895, Dtsch. ent. Z., p. 161.

Sosylus eichelbaumi GROUVELLE, 1914, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **83** : 155 (**syn. nov.**).

Length 3,4-4,2 mm. Breadth 0,8-1 mm.

Derm black to piceous, very feebly shining. Head with clypeus and anterior part of frons flattened, vertex convex; anterior clypeal border almost truncate, anterior angles well-marked, obtuse; surface very finely granulose, granules much smaller than eye facets and separated by about one diameter or slightly less, intervals shining; frontoclypeal suture scarcely visible, arcuate, strongly so laterally; frons granulose anteromedially, granules similarly spaced to those of clypeus, elsewhere with extremely closely set, coarse, umbilicate, frequently confluent punctures giving a reticulate appearance, punctures of a similar size, but progressively more widely separated toward occiput; eyes very little produced. Pronotum slightly elongate or quadrate; convex; anterior border arcuate, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles briefly rounded, slightly obtuse; basal convergent carinae on disc clearly marked, confined to basal fourth; disc with elongate, umbilicate, shallow punctures, separated by rather more than one diameter, punctures less elongate toward anterior margin, those along margin distinctly smaller than those on disc, separated by their diameter or slightly more, punctures along lateral margins also smaller than those of disc, separated by slightly more than their own diameter, intervals strongly sericeous. Elytra slightly less than three times as long as their greatest combined breadth (11 : 4); parallel-sided, lateral borders evenly rounded apically to slightly arcuate apical borders; sutural carinae shallowly raised, entire, very feebly raised along apical declivities; carinae of third intervals strongly raised from bases to within a short distance of apical borders, more strongly raised toward and particularly along apical declivities than elsewhere, ending abruptly; carinae of fifth intervals less strongly raised than those of third intervals, entire to bases, stopping apically shortly after beginning of apical declivities; carinae of seventh intervals similarly raised to those of fifth intervals, entire from bases to apices, briefly sinuate immediately before apices; carinae of ninth intervals entire and forming lateral borders of elytra; even intervals very feebly costulate in basal third only; carinae

of alternate intervals very finely and sparsely punctured; even intervals each with a double row of very fine punctures, separated longitudinally by up to four or five diameters. Prosternal process very broadly triangular behind anterior coxae and with a small additional posteromedian lobe.

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

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 6).

1 example.

1 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3757, savane herbeuse, arbre mort sur pied, pas encore décomposé (*Parinari curatellifolia*).

[**Sosylus angustior** GROUVELLE.]

Sosylus angustior GROUVELLE, 1914, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **83** : 153.

Length 3 mm.

This species is known to the present author from its description alone. Its position in the key to species is based upon this description.

Holotype : In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Sierra Leone.

[**Sosylus sjöstedti** GROUVELLE.]

Sosylus sjöstedti GROUVELLE, 1910, in Sjöstedt's Kilimandjaro-Meru exped., **1** : 324.

Length 6,5-7 mm. Breadth 2 mm.

This species is similar in general appearance to *S. validus* but appears in a different section of the key to species as the carinae of the fifth and seventh intervals on the elytra are not joined apically. The pronotal punctures are larger and more conspicuous in *S. sjöstedti* than in *S. validus* and, as in *S. bistratus*, the postcoxal portion of the prosternal process bears an additional posteromedian lobe.

Holotype : In the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm. Kibonoto, Kilimandjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Distribution. — This species is known from the type locality only.