PARC NATIONAL DE LA GARAMBA. — MISSION H. DE SAEGER

en collaboration avec

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Fascicule 44 (3)

ACRIDOIDEA

BY

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INTRODUCTION

The National Park of Garamba is situated in the north-eastern corner of the former Belgian Congo, at the border of Sudan, approximately at 4° N latitude. This position is of considerable interest, as the vegetation of this part of the territory is composed mostly of savanna of relatively moist type; in the northern area the savanna has a predominance of Isoberlinia and also patches of woodland (gallery-forest). The driest months are December, January and February; the rest of the year is rather moist, with rainfall between 80 and 260 mm a month. A detailed climatic description of the locality is given by A. NOIRFALISE, 1956.

The *Acridoidea* for this study, together with other rich entomological material, were collected in the years 1950-52 by the Mission of Mr. Henri DE SAEGER; most of the of *Acridoidea* by him personally. Each sample collected and all specimens are recorded with bio-ecological observations and other relevant data arranged under numbers in his book (H. DE SAEGER, 1952). This makes the collected material extremely valuable, as the bio-ecological data can be used to the fullest extent by taxonomists, ecologists and entomologists interested in them.

In this paper only brief citations from DE SAEGER's observations are used, but all the samples are cited under the numbers used in his book, thus making it possible to find relevant data in detail.

The fauna of *Acridoidea* of Garamba Park represents the usual complex of species, in the zone of vegetation of the savanna type in which the park

is situated. The value of this material, however, is that all this quantity of species was found in a comparatively limited area and is accompanied by bio-ecological data. Some of the species, as can be seen below, have their area greatly extended thus emphasising also the zoogeographical interest of the material. Two new species were found, one of them, *Ramburiella garambana*, represents the most southern extension of the palaearctic genus *Remburiella*. The second new species, which I have pleasure in naming after Mr. Henri DE SAEGER, *Amesotropis desaegeri* is the third species of its genus which was originally described from Togo.

The material comprises no less than 114 species.

Family PYRGOMORPHIDAE

Taphronota calliparea SCHAUM, 1853.

Nos. 78, 1 ♀; 733, 1 ♂. July-December.

The specimens were collected in gallery-forest.

This species is distributed over the whole of Africa except North Africa and the Sahara.

Phymateus karschi I. BOLIVAR, 1904.

Nos. 403, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 427, 1 ♀; 2597, 4 ♂; 2739, 1 ♀. April-November.

The specimens were collected in arboraceous and herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Mozambique. It was recorded also from Gambia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Dictyophorus karschi (I. BOLIVAR, 1904).

Nos. 12, 1 ♂; 96, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 210, 1 ♂; 289, 2 ♀; 426, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2080, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. February-November.

Humid gallery-forest; arboraceous savanna.

This species was described from the former French Congo and recorded later from Cameroons and the former Belgian Congo.

Tanita parva violacea KEVAN, 1962.

Nos. 97, 2 ♀; 733, 1 ♀; 907, 1 ♂; 997, 1 ♂; 1000, 1 ♀; 1091, 1 ♀; 1227, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1228, 1 ♀; 1271, 1 ♂; 1324, 2 ♂; 1334, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1412, 2 ♂; 1610, 2 ♀; 1632, 1 ♀; 1704, 2 ♀; 1949, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♀; 3123, 1 ♂; 3150, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3328, 1 ♂. The whole year round.

The specimens were collected in arboraceous, herbaceous, humid and burnt savanna; it was also found on the soil covered with detritus and in gallery-forests.

The specimens caught in the burnt savanna have a much darker general colouration than those from areas undamaged by fire.

This species was described from « British Sudan » and was recorded later from Southern Sudan, Northern Uganda and N.E. Congo.

Zonocerus variegatus (LINNAEUS, 1758).

Nos. 47, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 322, 1 ♂; 605, 1 ♀. February-October.

Arboraceous, humid savanna.

According to the material of the British Museum (Natural History) this species is distributed in the following countries : Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Niger (part of former French West Africa), Nigeria, former Belgian Congo, Angola. There are many other localities mentioned in literature (see JOHNSTON, 1956) but most of the records need to be checked.

Atractomorpha acutipennis (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1844).

Nos. 790, 3 ♂; 812, 1 ♂; 832, 1 ♂; 868, 1 ♂; 1167, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1458, 3 ♂; 2744, 1 ♂; 3178, 1 ♀; 3424, 1 ♀. January-November.

Herbaceous savanna, burnt savanna, humid gallery-forest.

Widely distributed species; almost the whole of Africa south of the Sahara.

Family ACRIDIDAE

Subfamily HEMIACRIDINAE

Phalinus dromedarius (RAMME, 1929).

Nos. 409, 1 ♂; 467, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 469, 1 ♀; 484, 1 ♂. April-May.

The specimens were found in arboraceous savanna and in gallery-forests.

This species was described and hitherto known only from the Cameroons.

Leptacris monteiroi (I. BOLIVAR, 1890).

Nos. 1003, 1 ♂; 1041, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. December, January.

Graminaceous savanna.

This species was described from Angola. Later records include: Togo, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Kenya, former Belgian Congo, former French Congo, Nyasaland and N. and S. Rhodesia.

Leptacris violacea (KARNY, 1907).

Nos. 205, 1 ♂; 1041, 1 ♂; 1077, 1 ♀; 1259, 1 ♀; 1561, 1 ♀; 2928, 2 ♀; 3150, 1 ♀. January-December.

Graminaceous, herbaceous and burnt savannas.

This species, described from S. Sudan, was recorded also from Ghana, Nigeria, former French Sudan, Cameroons, former Belgian Congo, Uganda and Ethiopia.

Leptacris kraussi (I. BOLIVAR, 1890).

Nos. 97, 1 ♂; 109, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 205, 1 ♂; 210, 1 ♂; 305, 1 ♂; 467, 1 ♀; 469, 1 ♀; 997, 3 ♂; 1000, 1 ♀; 1002, 1 ♂; 1003, 1 ♂; 1026, 1 ♂; 1027, 1 ♂; 1041, 1 ♂; 1055, 1 ♀; 1077, 2 ♂; 1081, 1 ♂; 1091, 3 ♂; 1125, 1 ♂; 1251, 1 ♂; 1561, 1 ♂; 1638, 1 ♀. January-December.

It occurs in the savannas of all descriptions which are represented in Garamba Park.

This species was described from Angola and recorded also from Togo, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Sudan, former Belgian Congo, former French Congo and S. Rhodesia.

Acanthoxia lanceolata (I. BOLIVAR, 1890).

No. 109, 1 ♀. January.

The specimen was collected in gallery-forest.

This species was described from Angola and recorded later from the former French and Belgian Congo.

Acanthoxia gladiator (WESTWOOD, 1841).

Nos. 87, 1 ♂; 208, 1 ♀; 379, 1 ♀; 424, 1 ♀; 889, 1 ♂; 1067, 1 ♀; 1127, 1 ♂; 1561, 1 ♀; 1589, 2 ♀; 2862, 1 ♀; 2928, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 3140, 2 ♂; 3197, 1 ♀. January-December.

The specimens were collected in graminaceous, herbaceous and arboraceous savanna, in tall grass and in gallery-forest.

This species was described from Sierra Leone, but it is distributed throughout Africa. It was also recorded from Togo, Nigeria, Cameroons, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, the former Belgian Congo, and former French Congo.

Spathosternum pygmaeum KARSCH, 1893.

Nos. 13, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 15, 4 ♂, 10 ♀; 16, 1 ♂; 43, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 71, 1 ♀; 75, 1 ♂; 87, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 133, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; 138, 1 ♀; 191, 2 ♂; 188, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 195, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 497, 12 ♂, 5 ♀; 530, 6 ♂; 536, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 585, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; 605, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; 610, 1 ♀; 652, 2 ♂; 656, 1 ♂; 663, 1 ♂; 704, 3 ♂; 848, 3 ♂; 866, 2 ♂; 888, 10 ♂, 4 ♀; 895, 2 ♂; 999, 1 ♂; 1022, 1 ♀; 1027, 1 ♂; 1033, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1040, 1 ♂; 1055, 1 ♂; 1082, 3 ♂; 1101, 10 ♂, 6 ♀; 1136, 14 ♂, 3 ♀; 1137, 2 ♂; 1143, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1165, 1 ♂; 1167, 3 ♂; 1176, 1 ♂; 1214, 1 ♂; 1215, 1 ♀; 1251, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1260, 1 ♂; 1271, 5 ♂; 1273, 1 ♀; 1275, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1328, 1 ♂; 1506, 1 ♀; 1537, 14 ♂, 5 ♀; 1576, 2 ♀; 1588, 3 ♂; 1590, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 1633, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1641, 1 ♂; 1824, 3 ♂; 1867, 11 ♂, 1 ♀; 1872, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; 1887, 2 ♀; 1903, 3 ♂; 1943, 1 ♂; 1988, 7 ♂, 1 ♀; 2015, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2024, 7 ♂; 2041, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2056, 1 ♀; 2057, 1 ♂; 2061, 3 ♂; 2102, 2 ♂; 2174, 1 ♂; 2236, 1 ♀; 2699, 7 ♂, 1 ♀; 2708, 1 ♂; 2744, 1 ♀; 2765, 9 ♂, 2 ♀; 2768, 13 ♂, 6 ♀; 2774, 13 ♂, 1 ♀; 2780, 2 ♂; 2806, 4 ♂, 6 ♀; 2881, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 2901, 1 ♂; 2910, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2916, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2917, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 2935, 17 ♂, 2 ♀; 2941, 20 ♂, 10 ♀; 2943, 1 ♂; 2954, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 2998, 6 ♂; 3071, 4 ♂; 3011, 2 ♂; 3024, 1 ♂; 3277, 2 ♂; 3399, 11 ♂, 12 ♀; 3424, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 3429, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 3449, 2 ♂; 3567, 22 ♂, 5 ♀; 3642, 13 ♂, 3 ♀; 3643, 1 ♂; 3653, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 3656, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 3678, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3694, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 3700, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; 3729, 7 ♂, 3 ♀; 3844, 1 ♂; 3862, 1 ♂; 3884, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 4083, 1 ♂; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♂. The whole year round.

This species is widely distributed in Garamba Park and it seems to occur in every kind of ecological condition.

The geographical area of this species is very wide; it was recorded from the following countries : Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Spanish Guinea, Cameroons, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, the former French and Belgian Congo and S. Rhodesia.

Subfamily TROPIDOPOLINAE

Homoxyrrhepes punctipennis (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 86, 1 ♀; 427, 1 ♀; 2280, 1 ♀; 2654, 1 ♀. January-November.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous savanna.

This species is widely distributed in West, Central and East Africa.

Afroxyrrhepes obscuripes UVAROV, 1943.

Nos. 81, 1 ♀; 87, 1 ♀; 96, 1 ♀; 97, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 109, 3 ♂; 214, 2 ♂; 289, 1 ♀; 332, 1 ♂; 356, 1 ♂; 427, 1 ♀; 997, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 799, 1 ♂; 1001, 1 ♂; 1002, 2 ♂; 1040, 1 ♂; 1090, 1 ♂; 1066, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1101, 1 ♂; 1125, 2 ♂; 1127, 1 ♀; 1137, 1 ♂; 1191, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1245, 1 ♀; 1260, 1 ♂; 1271, 1 ♂; 1275, 4 ♂; 1464, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1494, 1 ♀; 1704, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1766, 2 ♀; 2928, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2944, 2 ♂; 3011, 1 ♂; 3150, 1 ♂; 3778, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. January-December.

Ecologically this species is connected with the savanna. It was collected in the graminaceous, herbaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna, in the herbaceous and graminaceous margins of gallery-forest and in gallery-forest.

It was described from Uganda and has been recorded also from Togo, Nigeria, Cameroons, the former Belgian Congo, Angola and Sudan.

Petamella prosternalis (KARNY, 1907).

Nos. 1003, 1 ♂; 1027, 2 ♂; 1034, 1 ♀; 1214, 1 ♂; 1260, 1 ♂; 1275, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2739, 1 ♀; 3123, 1 ♂; 3150, 1 ♂. November-February.

The specimens were collected in graminaceous savanna and in grasses in the gallery-forest.

This species was described from Sudan and has been recorded also from the former French Guinea, Ghana, Cameroons and Tanganyika.

Chloroxyrrhepes virescens (STÅL, 1873).

Nos. 1766, 1 ♂; 3678, 1 ♂, 4 ♀. May-June.

The specimens were found in swamp grasses and herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Sierra Leone and has been recorded also from Senegal, the former French Guinea and former French West Africa, Togo, Nigeria, and Sudan.

Tristria conops KARSCH, 1896.

Nos. 997, 1 ♀; 1003, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1412, 1 ♀; 1444, 1 ♀. March, December.

The specimens were collected in graminaceous, herbaceous, arboraceous and burnt savannas.

This species was described from Togo and recorded also from Nigeria.

Tristria brunneri KARNY, 1907.

Nos. 109, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 188, 1 ♂; 214, 2 ♀; 1003, 1 ♀; 1125, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1127, 1 ♂; 1334, 1 ♀; 1412, 3 ♂; 2940, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3100, 2 ♂; 3142, 2 ♂; 3150, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 3778, 1 ♀. December-July.

The specimens were collected in graminaceous, herbaceous and arboraceous savanna and in herbaceous borders of the gallery-forest.

This species was described and later recorded from Tanganyika.

Tristria coeruleipes UVAROV, 1923.

Nos. 63, 1 ♂; 188, 1 ♂; 191, 1 ♂; 205, 3 ♂; 208, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 214, 1 ♂; 1001, 1 ♂; 1018, 1 ♀; 1125, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1165, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1167, 1 ♂; 1176, 1 ♂; 1271, 2 ♂; 1280, 1 ♀; 1283, 1 ♂; 1320, 2 ♂; 1328, 1 ♀; 1464, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2935, 1 ♀; 2941, 1 ♀; 3123, 1 ♀; 3150, 6 ♂, 2 ♀. December-March.

The specimens were collected in the herbaceous, graminaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna, in short herbs and graminaceous vegetation and in gallery-forest.

This species was described from Uganda and recorded also from Tanganyika.

Subfamily OXYINAE

Oxya hyla SERVILLE, 1831.

Nos. 1033, 1 ♀; 1040, 1 ♂; 1537, 1 ♂; 1590, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 1867, 1 ♂; 1872, 1 ♂; 1943, 1 ♂; 2061, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2739, 1 ♂; 2744, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 2765, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 2768, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 2901, 1 ♂; 2998, 1 ♂; 3188, 1 ♂; 3399, 3 ♀; 3429, 1 ♀; 3729, 1 ♂; 4008, 3 ♂. The whole year.

The specimens were collected in graminaceous and herbaceous savanna, humid prairie, swamps, in places near the sources of water and in gallery-forest.

This species was described from Senegal. It is recorded from the whole of Africa except North Africa and Sahara. However, the records should be treated with caution, because almost certainly *Oxya hyla* is a mixture of several species.

Zulua cyanoptera (STÅL, 1873).

Nos. 133, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 188, 2 ♀; 191, 1 ♀; 205, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 208, 1 ♀; 261, 1 ♂; 305, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 352, 2 ♂; 497, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 999, 9 ♂, 8 ♀; 1000, 1 ♀; 1001, 2 ♀; 1003, 3 ♂; 1022, 1 ♀; 1026, 6 ♂; 1027, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1033, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 1040, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 1041, 1 ♂; 1048, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1055, 2 ♂; 1066, 1 ♂; 1081, 2 ♂; 1082, 7 ♂, 3 ♀; 1083, 1 ♂; 1085, 1 ♀; 1101, 43 ♂, 7 ♀; 1136, 5 ♂; 1137, 1 ♂; 1138, 1 ♂; 1144, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1165, 9 ♂, 1 ♀; 1167, 13 ♂, 4 ♀; 1176, 18 ♂, 2 ♀; 1205, 7 ♂, 2 ♀; 1214, 15 ♂, 2 ♀; 1240, 4 ♂, 5 ♀; 1251, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1260, 15 ♂, 3 ♀; 1271, 26 ♂, 8 ♀; 1275, 31 ♂, 8 ♀; 1276, 9 ♂, 2 ♀; 1285, 6 ♂, 4 ♀; 1308, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 1309, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1328, 30 ♂, 10 ♀; 1346, 2 ♂; 1361, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 1464, 1 ♂; 1474, 11 ♂, 1 ♀; 1576, 1 ♂; 1588, 2 ♂; 1633, 1 ♂; 1645, 1 ♂; 1734, 1 ♂; 1867, 3 ♂; 1916, 1 ♀; 1988, 7 ♂; 2015, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2024, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 2059, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; 2061, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 2345, 1 ♀; 2408, 2 ♂; 2699, 7 ♂, 2 ♀; 2765, 1 ♀; 2768, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 2774, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; 2768, 1 ♂; 2917, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 2935, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 2940, 1 ♂; 2998, 1 ♀; 2941, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 2954, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; 3011, 2 ♂; 3033, 1 ♂; 3129, 1 ♀; 3134, 2 ♂; 3142, 1 ♂; 3144, 1 ♀; 3167, 1 ♂; 3178, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 3188, 9 ♂, 4 ♀; 3224, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 3234, 1 ♂; 3277, 1 ♀; 3287, 3 ♂; 3424,

1 ♂; 3567, 1 ♀; 3567, 1 ♀; 3642, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3656, 1 ♂; 3701, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3729, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 3844, 2 ♂; 3862, 2 ♂; 3940, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 3941, 1 ♂; 3952, 6 ♂; 3964, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. De Saeger, 1949-1952, réc. H. De Saeger, 10 ♂.

This is one of the most abundant species of Garamba Park. It occurs all the year round in a wide range of ecological conditions, but particularly in humid places. It was collected in all varieties of savanna, in swamps, in any graminaceous and herbaceous vegetation near water and in gallery-forest.

It was described from Sierra Leone and recorded also from Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the former Belgian Congo and Angola.

Subfamily COPTACRIDINAE

Eucoptacra anguliflava (Karsch, 1893).

Nos. 96, 1 ♀; 97, 1 ♂; 109, 2 ♀; 188, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 208, 1 ♂; 214, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 217, 1 ♀; 265, 1 ♂; 304, 1 ♂; 352, 2 ♂; 456, 1 ♀; 467, 2 ♀; 531, 1 ♀; 560, 1 ♀; 997, 3 ♂; 1001, 1 ♀; 1022, 1 ♂; 1026, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1049, 4 ♂; 1067, 1 ♀; 1125, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 1126, 3 ♂; 1127, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1138, 4 ♀; 1143, 1 ♂; 1163, 2 ♂; 1164, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; 1167, 2 ♂; 1176, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1191, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 1223, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 1308, 2 ♀; 1309, 6 ♂, 5 ♀; 1458, 1 ♀; 1588, 1 ♀; 1724, 1 ♂; 2181, 1 ♀; 2243, 1 ♂; 2910, 2 ♀; 2928, 1 ♀; 2954, 3 ♂; 3011, 1 ♀; 3030, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 3080, 1 ♀; 3083, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 3096, 4 ♂, 5 ♀; 3100, 1 ♀; 3116, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 3125, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3129, 1 ♀; 3140, 8 ♂, 5 ♀; 3142, 1 ♂; 3149, 1 ♂; 3150, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 3167, 1 ♀; 3188, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 3234, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 3311, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3461, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3488, 1 ♂; 3547, 1 ♀; 3706, 1 ♂; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. De Saeger, 1949-1952; réc. H. De Saeger, 3 ♂, 3 ♀. The whole year.

The specimens were collected in all types of savanna in Garamba Park, in graminaceous and herbaceous vegetation generally and in the margins of gallery-forest.

This species was described from Togo and recorded also from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Cameroons, Spanish Guinea, Uganda, Ubangi-Shari, the former French and Belgian Congo.

Eucoptacra exigua I. Bolivar, 1912.

Nos. 87, 1 ♀; 109, 1 ♂; 456, 1 ♂; 531, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 997, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1000, 3 ♂; 1027, 1 ♀; 1077, 1 ♂; 1085, 1 ♂; 1137, 1 ♂; 1259, 1 ♀; 1324, 1 ♂; 1334, 1 ♂; 1458, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3123, 1 ♂; 3410, 1 ♀; 2449, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3694, 1 ♀. Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. De Saeger, 1949-1952. H. De Saeger, 1 ♀. December-June.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous, graminaceous and arboraceous savanna and also in burnt savanna, in herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation on the fringes of swamps and in gallery-forest in herbaceous and graminaceous undergrowth.

This species was described from Katanga but recorded as common from the whole of the former Belgian Congo, and from Ethiopia, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Angola.

Epistaurus succineus (KRAUSS, 1877).

Nos. 97, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 205, 1 ♂; 2768, 1 ♂; 2944, 1 ♂; 3224, 1 ♂; 3234, 1 ♂. November-March.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous savanna, burnt savanna with sprouting vegetation and in gallery-forest.

This species was described from Senegal and recorded also from Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroons, the former French and the Belgian Congo, and Natal.

Bocagella acutipennis MILLER, 1932.

No. 2831, 1 ♀. The specimen was collected in November, in herbaceous savanna.

This species was described and hitherto known only from N. Nigeria

Subfamily CALLIPTAMINAE

Caloptenopsis karschi (MARTINEZ, 1902).

Nos. 97, 1 ♂; 560, 1 ♂; 1919, 1 ♂. January-June.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous and arboraceous savanna.

The species was described from Togo and recorded also from Cameroons, Uganda, and N.E. former Belgian Congo.

Caloptenopsis unicarinata (KRAUSS, 1877).

No. 2928, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

The specimens were collected in December, in herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Senegal and recorded later from Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, S. Sudan and Northern Uganda.

Subfamily EYPREPOCNEMIDINAE

Eyprepocnemis plorans ibandana (GIGLIO-TOS, 1907).

Nos. 87, 1 ♀; 97, 1 ♂; 188, 2 ♂; 199, 1 ♂; 214, 2 ♀; 605, 2 ♂; 1001, 1 ♀; 1022, 1 ♂; 1033, 1 ♂; 1101, 1 ♂; 1138, 2 ♂; 1167, 1 ♀; 1215, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1251, 1 ♂; 1260, 2 ♂; 1271, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1275, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1308, 1 ♀; 1916, 1 ♂; 2015, 1 ♂; 2806, 1 ♂; 2910, 1 ♂; 2935, 1 ♂; 2941, 1 ♀; 3158, 1 ♂; 3429, 1 ♂; 3719, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1940-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♂. Found during the whole of the year.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous, graminaceous and arboraceous savanna, in humid savanna on the fringes of swamps, and in gallery-forest, amongst short and tall graminaceous and herbaceous vegetation, predominantly in humid places.

This sub-species was described from Uganda, and its geographical distribution according to DIRSH (1958) is as follows : Sierra Leone, Ghana, S. Nigeria, Cameroons, the former Belgian Congo, S. Sudan, Fernando Po and Sao Tomé Island.

Heteracris guineensis (KRAUSS, 1890).

No. 3820, 1 ♂.

The specimen was collected in July, in gallery-forest.

The species was described from Ghana. It was recorded also from Togo, Nigeria, San Thomé Is., Fernando Po, Cameroons, Uganda, Kenya, the former Belgian Congo and Natal.

Oxyaeida carli I. BOLIVAR, 1914.

Nos. 1275, 1 ♀; 1328, 1 ♂; 1361, 1 ♂; 1537, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3188, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; 3884, 1 ♂; 4008, 1 ♂. February-September.

The specimens were collected in savanna, burnt savanna and prairie, in boggy places, and in gallery-forest.

This species was described from Tanganyika and recorded also from Kenya and the former Belgian Congo.

Tylotropidius gracilipes BRANCSIK, 1895.

Nos. 71, 1 ♀; 87, 1 ♀; 188, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 427, 1 ♀; 997, 1 ♀; 1022, 1 ♂; 1125, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1138, 2 ♀; 1157, 1 ♂; 1176, 1 ♂; 1205, 1 ♀; 1223, 1 ♂; 1240, 1 ♀; 1259, 1 ♂; 2780, 1 ♂; 2940, 1 ♂; 3123, 1 ♂; 3125, 1 ♂; 3234, 2 ♀. November-March.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous, graminaceous and arboraceous savanna, and in burnt savanna.

This species was described from « Zambezi River »; it is distributed throughout Africa except North Africa and Sahara.

Tylotropidius speciosus (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 1000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1003, 3 ♂; 1018, 1 ♂; 1041, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1092, 1 ♀; 1566, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♂; 3150, 1 ♂. December-April.

The specimens were collected in graminaceous and herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Sierra Leone and recorded also from Mauritania, the former French Guinea, the former French Sudan, Upper Volta, Nigeria, Cameroons, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, and Angola.

Subfamily CATANTOPINAE

Staurocleis magnifica UVAROV, 1923.

Nos. 1000, 1 ♂; 1041, 1 ♂. December, February.

The specimens were collected in savanna.

This species was described from Uganda and recorded also from Sierra Leone, Ghana, Upper Volta, Nigeria and Cameroons.

Cardeniopsis pauperatus (KARNY, 1907).

Nos. 67, 1 ♀; 185, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 217, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 456, 3 ♂; 467, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 469, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; 531, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 560, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 991, 2 ♀; 995, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 997, 7 ♂, 8 ♀; 999, 2 ♂; 1000, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 1002, 2 ♂; 1041, 9 ♂, 8 ♀; 1091, 1 ♂; 1092, 1 ♀; 1101, 1 ♀; 1138, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1191, 1 ♂; 1227, 11 ♂, 13 ♀; 1228, 19 ♂, 33 ♀; 1250, 1 ♀; 1259, 2 ♀; 1271, 2 ♂; 1276, 1 ♂; 1309, 1 ♂; 1320, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1328, 1 ♂; 1334, 16 ♂, 12 ♀; 1361, 1 ♂; 1412, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1443, 1 ♂; 1444, 10 ♂, 4 ♀; 1458, 8 ♂, 3 ♀; 1464, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1494, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1566, 2 ♂; 1576, 2 ♂; 1588, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1610, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1612, 1 ♂; 1661, 1 ♀; 2928, 3 ♂, 8 ♀; 2940, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 2944, 1 ♂; 3150, 1 ♀; 3399, 1 ♀; 3410, 2 ♂; 3449, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 3476, 2 ♀; 3480, 2 ♀; 3488, 2 ♂; 3051. 2 ♀; 3694, 2 ♂; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♂, 8 ♀. December-June.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous, graminaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna; in prairie, swamp, flooded vegetation and gallery-forest.

This species was described from « Südafrika ». The latest records of the distribution based on the available material (DIRSH, 1955) are as follows : Uganda, Kenya, the former Belgian Congo, Cameroons, the former Chad Territory, N. Nigeria, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, N. and S. Rhodesia, and Transvaal.

Catantops melanostictus SCHAUM, 1853.

Nos. 15, 1 ♀; 605, 1 ♂; 1273, 3 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Nagero, 12-27.X.1954; réc. C. NEBAY, 2 ♀. June, October and November.

The specimens were collected in savanna.

This species was described from Mozambique. It is one of the most common species, distributed throughout Africa, except North Africa and the Sahara.

Catantops clathratus RAMME, 1929.

Nos. 999, 1 ♂; 1041, 1 ♂; 1228, 3 ♂; 1259, 2 ♂; 1612, 1 ♂; 2831, 1 ♂; 3461, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 1 ♀. December-May.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous, graminaceous and arboraceous savanna and in burnt savanna.

This species was described from the Cameroons. It was recorded also from Sudan, Uganda, the former Belgian Congo, Togo, Cameroons and Angola.

Catantops curvicercus MILLER, 1929.

Nos. 15, 1 ♂. October-November.

This species was described from Tanganyika and recorded also from Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and the former Belgian Congo.

Catantops kissenjianus REHN, 1914.

Nos. 6, 1 ♀; 79, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 96, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 97, 1 ♀; 210, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 217, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 360, 1 ♀; 379, 1 ♂; 1191, 1 ♂; 3140, 1 ♂; 3311, 1 ♂; 3416, 1 ♀. October-May.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savanna, humid gallery-forest, sometimes in graminaceous vegetation.

This species was described from the former Belgian Congo. It is distributed, according to records based on the available material (DIRSH, 1956), in Nigeria, the former French and Belgian Congo, Angola, Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika, N. Rhodesia, and Cape Province.

Catantops quadratus (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 79, 1 ♀; 379, 1 ♀; 1191, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 3311, 1 ♀; 3468, 1 ♀. April, May, December.

Humid gallery forest, humid arboraceous savanna, arboraceous savanna and tall graminaceous vegetation.

This species was described from the « Congo ». The latest records from the available material (DIRSH, 1956) are as follows : Ivory Coast, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroons, the former French Equatorial Africa, Sudan, Uganda, the former Belgian Congo.

Catantops spissus adustus (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 81, 1 ♀; 217, 1 ♀; 379, 1 ♀; 999, 1 ♂; 1000, 1 ♀; 1137, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1167, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1191, 3 ♂; 1259, 2 ♀; 3140, 1 ♂. December-April.

Arboraceous savanna, herbaceous savanna, tall graminaceous vegetation, gallery-forest (degraded).

This subspecies was described from « East Africa ». It was recorded (the records based on the available material, DIRSH 1956) from Tanganyika, Nyasaland, N. and S. Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and Cape Province.

Catantopsis opomaliformis I. BOLIVAR, 1912.

Nos. 1271, 1 ♀; 2935, 1 ♂. December, February.

Short herbaceous vegetation, dry valley.

This species was described from the former Belgian Congo and was also recorded from N. Rhodesia and Togo.

Catantopsis astmaticus (KARSCH, 1893).

Nos. 185, 1 ♂; 1125, 1 ♀; 1167, 1 ♂; 1191, 5 ♀; 1227, 1 ♀; 1228, 1 ♂; 1240, 1 ♀; 1259, 1 ♀. January-April.

Arboraceous, herbaceous and burnt herbaceous savanna; short graminaceous vegetation.

This species was described from Togo and recorded also from the Cameroons and Sudan.

Catantopsilus taeniolatus (KARSCH, 1893).

Nos. 17, 1 ♂; 67, 1 ♂; 97, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 205, 3 ♂; 208, 2 ♂; 210, 1 ♂; 352, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 456, 1 ♂; 531, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 560, 1 ♂; 733, 1 ♂; 804, 1 ♀; 812, 1 ♂; 997, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; 1000, 1 ♀; 1001, 2 ♂; 1002, 1 ♂; 1018, 2 ♀; 1034, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1091, 1 ♀; 1092, 1 ♀; 1136, 2 ♂; 1137, 1 ♂; 1144, 1 ♂; 1191, 1 ♂; 1205, 1 ♂; 1227, 3 ♂; 1228, 2 ♀; 1320, 1 ♀; 1324, 1 ♂; 1328, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1385, 1 ♂; 1412, 6 ♂, 5 ♀; 1443, 1 ♂; 1444, 7 ♂, 4 ♀; 1458, 1 ♂; 1537, 2 ♀; 1566, 10 ♂, 3 ♀; 1576, 1 ♂; 1588, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 1610, 1 ♂; 1612, 1 ♂; 1724, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1735, 1 ♂; 1852, 1 ♂; 2041, 1 ♂; 2161, 1 ♀; 2243, 1 ♂; 2408, 1 ♀; 3033, 1 ♂; 3100, 1 ♂; 3123, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 3150, 5 ♂; 3410, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3694, 1 ♀; 3706, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♀.

This species was found during the whole year in almost every kind of ecological condition in Garamba Park.

It was described from Togo, and was recorded from Nigeria and the former French West Africa.

Catantopsilus plagiatus (UVAROV, 1926).

Nos. 195, 1 ♂; 1018, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2861, 1 ♂; 3123, 1 ♂; Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 1 ♀. December, February.

Herbaceous savanna, graminaceous vegetation, herbaceous borders of swamps, dense gallery-forest.

This species was described from N. Nigeria. It was recorded from the former Belgian Congo also.

Catantopsilus carli RAMME, 1929.

Nos. 97, 2 ♂; 214, 1 ♂; 1205, 1 ♂; 1334, 1 ♂; 2181, 1 ♀; 3033, 1 ♂; 3034, 1 ♂; 3150, 1 ♂. January-July.

Herbaceous and burnt savanna, tall graminaceous vegetation, aquatic plants.

The species was described from the former Belgian Congo and was recorded only from that country.

Catantopsilus elongatus RAMME, 1929.

Nos. 205, 1 ♂; 304, 1 ♀; 456, 1 ♀; 467, 1 ♀; 531, 1 ♂; 1191, 1 ♂; 1228, 1 ♂; 1361, 1 ♀; 1412, 1 ♀; 1444, 1 ♀; 1458, 1 ♀; 1494, 1 ♀; 1537, 1 ♀; 1566, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1610, 1 ♀; 1704, 1 ♂; 1907, 1 ♂; 3142, 1 ♀; 3399, 1 ♀; 3410, 1 ♀; 3449, 1 ♂; 3694, 1 ♀. January-June.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savanna, tall graminaceous vegetation, prairie, gallery-forest.

This species was described from the Cameroons. It was also recorded from the former French Congo.

Phaeocatantops signatus (KARSCH, 1891).

Nos. 3347, 1 ♂; 3468, 1 ♀; April-May.

Dense gallery-forest, river banks.

This species was described from Cameroons and was recorded from S. Sudan, N. Rhodesia and the former Belgian Congo also.

Exopropacris modica modica (KARSCH, 1893).

Nos. 87, 1 ♀; 1049, 1 ♀; 1412, 1 ♂; 1416, 3 ♀; 1458, 1 ♀; 1464, 1 ♂; 2861, 1 ♀; 2910, 1 ♀; 2939, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 2944, 1 ♂; 2954, 1 ♂; 3188, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3197, 1 ♀; 3201, 8 ♂, 3 ♀; 3234, 3 ♂, 1 ♀. December-March.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savanna, herbaceous borders of swamps, gallery-forest.

This subspecies was described from Togo. It was also recorded from the former French Guinea, N. Ivory Coast, N. Ghana, the former French Sudan, Cameroons, Sudan, Uganda, and the former Belgian Congo (North East).

This subspecies has all intermediate forms with the next subspecies. Thus there is no doubt that they belong to the same species. However, as their distribution widely overlaps, it is doubtful which subspecies they represent. It is possible that they are ecological forms, but this cannot be decided from the ecological observations offered for the material studied, as more precise field observations are necessary.

Exopropacris modica mellita (KARSCH, 1893).

Nos. 78, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; 79, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 96, 1 ♀; 188, 1 ♂; 199, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 208, 1 ♂; 210, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 217, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 265, 5 ♀; 322, 1 ♂; 352, 1 ♂; 409, 1 ♂; 496, 1 ♀; 1191, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 1308, 1 ♂; 3144, 1 ♀. December-May.

Gallery-forest, humid and dense; arboraceous savanna; tall graminaceous vegetation.

This subspecies was described from Togo. It has been recorded also from Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Ivory Coast, Ghana, the former French Sudan, Cameroons, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanganyika, the former French and Belgian Congo, N. Rhodesia and Angola.

Anacatantops notatus (KARSCH, 1891).

Nos. 97, 1 ♀; 188, 1 ♂; 352, 2 ♀; 456, 1 ♂; 469, 1 ♀; 474, 1 ♀; 484, 1 ♂; 536, 1 ♀; 733, 1 ♀; 995, 1 ♂; 997, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 1002, 1 ♂; 1018, 1 ♂; 1077, 1 ♂; 1144, 1 ♀; 1164, 2 ♀; 1191, 3 ♀; 1223, 1 ♂; 1227, 1 ♂; 1259, 1 ♀; 1271, 1 ♂; 1308, 1 ♀; 1412, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1444, 1 ♂: 1610, 1 ♂; 1724, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1803, 2 ♂; 1852, 1 ♂; 2944, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3096, 1 ♂; 3123, 1 ♀; 3140, 1 ♀; 3167, 1 ♀; 3958, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 2 ♀. December-August.

Herbaceous, graminaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna; tall graminaceous vegetation, gallery-forest.

This species was described from the Cameroons. It is distributed widely across whole of the African continent, between 15° N. and 15° S. lat.

Anthermus violaceus I. BOLIVAR, 1889.

No. 7, 1 ♀. October-November.

This species was described from Angola. It was recorded also from Nigeria, Nyasaland, and the former Belgian Congo.

Anthermus viridipes (KARNY, 1915).

No. 204, 1 ♂. February.

The specimen was collected in the gallery-forest.

This species was described and is known only from Tanganyika.

Abisares viridipennis (BURMEISTER, 1838).

Nos. 381, 1 ♂; 409, 1 ♂; 3311, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. April.

Dense arboraceous savanna, gallery-forest, arboraceous fringes of ravines.

This species was described from the Cape (S. Africa). It is distributed throughout Africa except North Africa and the Sahara.

Subfamily CYRTACANTHACRIDINAE

Anacridium wernerellum (KARNY, 1907).

No. 2967, 1 ♀. December.

At a small creek.

This species was described from S. Sudan. It is widely distributed in Africa approximately between 15° N. and 25° S. lat.

Phyxacra strenua (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 96, 1 ♀; 265, 1 ♀; 289, 1 ♀; 469, 1 ♀; 1137, 1 ♂; 1610, 1 ♂; 3480, 1 ♀; 3678, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♀. January-June.

Gallery-forest, arboraceous savanna, sometimes herbaceous savanna and tall graminaceous vegetation.

This species was described from Gambia. It has been recorded also from Senegal, the former French Guinea, Liberia, Togo, Ghana, Nigeria, Upper Volta, the former French Sudan, Cameroons, Sudan, Uganda and the former Belgian Congo.

Rhytidacris tectifera (KARSCH, 1896).

Nos. 2924, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♂; 3130, 1 ♂. December-February.

Gallery-forest, herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Togo and is recorded from the whole of tropical Africa.

Ornithacris cyanea imperialis REHN, 1943.

Nos. 86, 1 ♀; 426, 1 ♀; 427, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 926, 1 ♀; 1093, 1 ♀; 1137, 1 ♀; 1275, 1 ♂; 1610, 1 ♀; 2739, 1 ♂; 2863, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3449, 1 ♀. November-July.

The specimens were collected mostly in herbaceous savanna, partly in tall graminaceous vegetation and one from a tree.

This subspecies was described from the former Belgian Congo and according to the material in the British Museum (Natural History) is distributed in N. Nigeria, Cameroons, Somaliland, Ethiopia, Uganda, the former N.E. Belgian Congo, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Ornithacris turbida turbida (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 1275, 1 ♂; 1610, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♂; 3287, 1 ♂; 3399, 1 ♂; 3547, 1 ♂. December, February, April, May.

The specimens were collected mostly in herbaceous savanna and partly in gallery-forest.

This subspecies was described from « Congo ». According to the material in the British Museum (Natural History) it is distributed in Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, the former French Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and in Libya approximately at 13° N. lat.

Ornithacris turbida cavroisi (FINOT, 1907).

No. 2928, 1 ♀.

The specimen was collected in December in herbaceous savanna.

This subspecies was described from Senegal. According to the material in the British Museum (Natural History), it is distributed in N.E. Congo, Uganda and Tanganyika. According to the literature it covers an enormous area of almost the whole African continent except North Africa, Sahara and S. Africa. This area includes that of the preceeding subspecies, and suggests they may be different species. Further taxonomic study is necessary for a definite decision.

Acanthacris ruficornis ruficornis (FABRICIUS, 1787).

Nos. 10, 1 ♂; 16, 1 ♀; 47, 1 ♂; 426, 1 ♀; 427, 1 ♀; 469, 1 ♂; 3476, 1 ♂; 3488, 1 ♀; 3612, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, Gangala, 8.XI.1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♀. May, June, October, November.

The specimens were collected in arboraceous savanna and in *Isoberlinia* forest.

This subspecies was described from Sierra Leone. It was recorded also from Ghana, Dahomey, Nigeria, Cameroons, Sudan, Uganda and the former Belgian Congo. All geographical data relating to it should to be checked, as it is frequently confused with the other subspecies of the species.

Cyrtacanthacris aeruginosa unicolor UVAROV, 1924.

Nos. 1703, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♀. May, December.

The specimens were found in herbaceous savanna.

This subspecies was described from Ghana. It is recorded also from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Cameroons and the former Belgian Congo.

Subfamily ACRIDINAE

Acrida turrita LINNAEUS, 1758.

Nos. 86, 1 ♀; 133, 1 ♀; 1589, 1 ♀; 2861, 1 ♀; 2917, 1 ♂; 3449, 1 ♂; 3488, 1 ♂; 3844, 1 ♂. April-December.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savanna, fringes of swamps.
This species is distributed throughout Africa except the Sahara.

Acrida confusa DIRSH, 1954.

Nos. 352, 1 ♂; 1887, 1 ♀; 3449, 1 ♂. March-June.

Herbaceous savanna, fringes of gallery-forest, fringes of flooded graminaceous vegetation.
This species was described from Sudan. It is distributed throughout the whole of tropical Africa south of the Sahara (DIRSH, 1954).

Amphicremma scalata KARSCH, 1896.

Nos. 409, 1 ♀; 806, 1 ♀; 1001, 1 ♀; 1002, 2 ♂; 1018, 2 ♂; 1022, 1 ♀; 1026, 1 ♂; 1101, 2 ♂; 1127, 1 ♂; 1134, 1 ♂; 1138, 1 ♂; 1334, 1 ♂; 1576, 2 ♂; 1724, 1 ♂; 1776, 1 ♂; 2107, 1 ♀; 2668, 1 ♀; 2861, 1 ♂; 3158, 2 ♂; 3178, 1 ♀; 3188, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 3311, 2 ♀; 3431, 1 ♀; 3449, 1 ♂; 4085, 1 ♂. Found during the whole year.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous and graminaceous savanna; in gallery-forest, herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation generally and in flooded vegetation.
This species was described from West Africa. It was recorded also from Togo, Nigeria, Cameroons, Sudan, the former French and Belgian Congo.

Cannula linearis (SAUSSURE, 1861).

Nos. 79, 1 ♂; 109, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 188, 1 ♀; 195, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 213, 1 ♀; 214, 2 ♀; 305, 1 ♀; 422, 1 ♂; 427, 1 ♀; 456, 1 ♀; 528, 1 ♀. 531, 1 ♂; 997, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 1002, 1 ♀; 1003, 1 ♀; 1018, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1022, 1 ♀; 1048, 1 nymph; 1085, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1091, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1125, 1 ♂; 1127, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1137, 1 ♀; 1260, 1 ♀; 1275, 1 ♂; 1328, 1 ♀; 1334, 2 ♂; 1561, 1 ♀; 1566, 1 ♂; 1610, 1 ♀; 1638, 2 ♀; 1704, 1 ♀, 1734, 1 ♀; 2940, 1 ♀; 2941, 1 ♀; 3142, 1 ♀; 3488, 1 ♂; 3678, 2 ♀; 3706, 1 ♂; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♀. November-June.

Arboraceous, herbaceous and less frequently graminaceous savanna; gallery-forest and graminaceous and herbaceous vegetation generally.

This species is distributed almost throughout the African continent, except N. Africa, and Sahara, but it is recorded from S. Algeria.

Parga cyanoptera UVAROV, 1926.

Nos. 87, 1 ♀; 217, 1 ♀; 995, 1 ♀; 997, 2 ♂; 1000, 2 ♂; 1002, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1003, 1 ♂; 1018, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1137, 1 ♀; 1442, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1444, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2831, 1 ♂; 2928, 1 ♀. November-March.

Arboraceous, herbaceous, graminaceous and burnt savanna; herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation generally.

This species was described from N. Nigeria. It was recorded also from Upper Volta, the former French West Africa and Cameroons.

Glyphoclonus miripennis KARSCH, 1896.

Nos. 97, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 199, 1 ♂; 352, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 479, 1 ♀; 531, 1 ♀. January-May.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savannas; gallery-forest.

This species was described from Nyasaland. It was recorded from all countries of tropical Africa.

Machaeridia acuminata (I. BOLIVAR, 1908).

Nos. 205, 2 ♂; 208, 2 ♂; 214, 1 ♀, 467, 1 ♂; 531, 1 ♀; 991, 1 ♀; 995, 1 ♂; 997, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 1000, 6 ♀; 1002, 1 ♂, 1 ♀: 1018, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 1027, 2 ♂; 1041, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1047, 1 ♀; 1055, 2 ♀; 1091, 1 ♀; 1224, 1 ♂; 1227, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1228, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1240, 1 ♂; 1259, 2 ♀; 1271, 1 ♂; 1278, 1 ♂; 1328, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1334, 1 ♂; 1412, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; 1458, 1 ♀; 1494, 1 ♂; 1566, 1 ♀; 1576, 1 ♂; 1618, 2 ♂; 1624, 1 ♂; 1704, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3080, 1 ♂; 3142, 1 ♂; 3150, 1 ♂; 3328, 1 ♂; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♂. December-May.

Herbaceous, graminaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna; gallery-forest.

This species was described from the former Belgian Congo. It is distributed throughout tropical Africa.

Rhabdoplea munda KARSCH, 1893.

Nos. 71, 3 ♂; 87, 1 ♂; 97, 1 ♂, 2 ♀: 109, 15 ♂, 4 ♀; 188, 27 ♂, 12 ♀; 191, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; 195, 15 ♂, 5 ♀; 199, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 205, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 208, 10 ♂; 210, 1 ♀; 213, 1 ♂; 214, 44 ♂, 28 ♀; 261, 1 ♂; 304, 1 ♂; 305, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; 352, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 467, 1 ♀; 469, 1 ♂; 763, 1 ♀; 766, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 786, 1 ♀; 991, 17 ♂, 1 ♀; 997, 1 ♂, 7 ♀; 999, 2 ♂; 1000, 7 ♂, 3 ♀; 1001, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1002, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 1003, 11 ♂, 6 ♀; 1018, 24 ♂, 27 ♀; 1022, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1033, 1 ♂; 1034, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; 1040, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 1041, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1047, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1055, 10 ♂, 7 ♀; 1062, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 1081, 2 ♀; 1085, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1090, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1091, 7 ♂, 1 ♀; 1125, 31 ♂, 22 ♀; 1127, 8 ♂, 8 ♀; 1138, 5 ♂; 1143, 8 ♂; 1144, 5 ♂, 8 ♀; 1157, 3 ♂; 1165,

22 ♂, 11 ♀; 1167, 10 ♂, 8 ♀; 1176, 6 ♂, 6 ♀; 1205, 1 ♂; 1214, 24 ♂, 7 ♀; 1240, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1251, 6 ♂; 1259, 1 ♀; 1271, 11 ♂, 13 ♀; 1275, 16 ♂, 28 ♀; 1320, 1 ♂; 1328, 4 ♂; 1346, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1361, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1412, 1 ♂; 1443, 1 ♂; 1458, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1464, 1 ♂; 1474, 1 ♂; 1566, 1 ♀; 1612, 1 ♂; 1618, 1 ♀; 1638, 1 ♀; 2172, 1 ♀; 2243, 1 ♀; 2780, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 2861, 1 ♀; 2831, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 2882, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2935, 1 ♂; 2940, 1 ♀; 2941, 1 ♀; 2944, 19 ♂, 7 ♀; 3011, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 3012, 1 ♀; 309, 1 ♂; 3100, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 3123, 6 ♂, 11 ♀; 3129, 1 ♀; 3140, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3142, 2 ♀; 3150, 19 ♂, 55 ♀; 3158, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 3161, 1 ♀; 3167, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 3178, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3188, 1 ♂; 3196, 2 ♂; 3287, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3449, 1 ♂; 3656, 2 ♀. Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. De Saeger, 1949-1952, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

This species occurs in Garamba Park throughout the year. It was found in all ecological conditions.

Rhabdoplea munda was described from Togo and recorded also from Kenya.

Rhabdoplea mira Karsch, 1893.

Nos. 214, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 585, 1 ♂; 605, 3 ♂; 664, 1 ♂; 1165, 1 ♂; January-July.

Herbaceous savanna, humid savanna; tall graminaceous vegetation; herbaceous vegetation.

This species was described from Togo. It was recorded also from Nigeria, Cameroons, Kenya.

Hyperocnocerus angolensis Uvarov, 1953.

No. 2928, 1 ♀.

The specimen was collected in December in herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Angola.

Sumba roseipennis I. Bolivar, 1912.

Nos. 71, 1 ♂; 97, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 109, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 195, 2 ♂; 199, 1 ♂; 205, 14 ♂, 4 ♀; 208, 1 ♂; 217, 1 ♀; 352, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 763, 1 ♂; 766, 1 ♂; 997, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 1000, 2 ♂; 1026, 1 ♂; 1027, 1 ♀; 1033, 1 ♂; 1034, 1 ♂; 1040, 1 ♀; 1055, 1 ♂; 1085, 1 ♂; 1091, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1165, 1 ♂; 1176, 2 ♂; 1214, 2 ♂; 1215, 1 ♀; 1227, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1228, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1259, 1 ♂; 1271, 1 ♀; 1361, 2 ♀; 1458, 1 ♂, 5 ♀; 1494, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1566, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2243, 1 ♂; 3123, 1 ♀; 3140, 1 ♂; 3142, 1 ♀; 3449, 1 ♂; 3656, 1 ♂; 3706, 1 ♂; 3743, 1 ♂; 3958, 1 ♂; 3988, 1 ♂. Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. De Saeger, 1949-1952; réc. H. De Saeger, 2 ♀. December-August.

Herbaceous, graminaceous, arboraceous savanna, humid savanna and burnt savanna; tall and short graminaceous vegetation; herbaceous vegetation; prairie.

The specimens from burnt savanna are of darker general colouration than those from the lighter coloured background.

This species was described and is known from N. Rhodesia.

Duriona chloronata (STÅL, 1876).

Nos. 340, 1 ♀; 531, 1 ♀; 1576, 1 ♂; 2812, 1 ♀; November-May.

The specimens were collected in arboraceous savanna.

This species is widely distributed throughout the whole of Africa south of the Sahara.

Roduniella insipida (KARSCH, 1896).

Nos. 4, 1 ♂; 7, 1 ♂; 15, 1 ♀; 109, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; 188, 17 ♂, 1 ♀; 199, 8 ♂; 214, 1 ♂; 304, 3 ♂; 305, 1 ♂; 422, 2 ♂; 497, 2 ♂; 528, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 585, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 595, 2 ♂; 704, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 1033, 9 ♂, 4 ♀; 1066, 1 ♂; 1127, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1157, 1 ♂; 1167, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1176, 9 ♂, 2 ♀; 1309, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1223, 21 ♂, 10 ♀; 1824, 1 ♀; 1916, 1 ♀; 1952, 1 ♂; 2471, 4 ♂; 2708, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2808, 1 ♀; 2901, 11 ♂, 7 ♀; 2910, 13 ♂, 5 ♀; 2916, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 2935, 1 ♀; 2939, 2 ♂, 7 ♀; 2941, 1 ♀; 2954, 2 ♂; 2991, 1 ♂; 3012, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3030, 1 ♀; 3080, 1 ♂; 3091, 1 ♂; 3149, 2 ♂; 3158, 1 ♂; 3161, 3 ♂; 3177, 9 ♂, 2 ♀; 3179, 2 ♂; 3188, 7 ♂, 4 ♀; 3214, 1 ♂; 3125, 4 ♂; 3158, 8 ♀, 2 ♀; 3229, 2 ♂; 3277, 1 ♀; 3311, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 3399, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 3431, 13 ♂, 1 ♀; 3449, 1 ♂; 3501, 1 ♂; 3694, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3708, 2 ♂; 3719, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 3765, 3 ♂; 3792, 1 ♂; 3820, 2 ♂; 3844, 4 ♂; 4038, 1 ♂; 4044, 1 ♂. Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 3 ♂. During the whole of the year.

Gallery-forest; arboraceous, graminaceous and herbaceous savanna; in herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation generally.

This species was described from Uganda. It was recorded also from the former Belgian Congo : Mt. Ruwenzori and Mt. Elgon.

Coryphosima producta (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 15, 1 ♂; 16, 1 ♂; 56, 1 ♂; 71, 1 ♂; 87, 1 ♀; 109, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 133, 1 ♂; 188, 6 ♂, 6 ♀; 191, 3 ♀; 195, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 199, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 205, 2 ♂, 8 ♀; 208, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 213, 1 ♀; 214, 6 ♂, 10 ♀; 217, 5 ♂; 305, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 422, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 497, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 516, 1 ♂; 528, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; 530, 5 ♂; 531, 2 ♀; 560, 1 ♀; 585, 6 ♂, 2 ♀; 605, 6 ♂, 3 ♀; 610, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 703, 1 ♂; 704, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 768, 2 ♂; 769, 1 ♂; 789, 5 ♂; 802, 2 ♀; 804, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 806, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 808, 2 ♂; 809, 1 ♀; 812, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; 817, 1 ♂; 824, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 848, 6 ♂, 2 ♀; 853, 12 ♂, 3 ♀; 857, 1 ♀; 868, 1 ♂; 881, 1 ♂; 883, 2 ♂; 884, 1 ♀; 888, 10 ♂, 5 ♀; 898, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 995, 1 ♀; 999, 1 ♂; 1000, 1 ♂; 1001, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; 1003, 1 ♀; 1018, 2 ♂; 1022, 3 ♂; 1026, 1 ♀: 1027, 1 ♂; 1027, 1 ♂; 1033, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1040, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1041, 1 ♀; 1048, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1055, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; 1066, 2 ♀; 1078, 1 ♀; 1082, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1101, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1125, 6 ♂, 3 ♀; 1136, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; 1137, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1138, 5 ♂, 6 ♀; 1157, 1 ♂; 1163, 3 ♂; 1165, 4 ♂; 1167, 13 ♂, 2 ♀; 1176, 18 ♂, 9 ♀; 1191, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1205, 8 ♂, 1 ♀; 1214, 5 ♂, 5 ♀; 1215, 34 ♂, 17 ♀; 1223, 1 ♀; 1240, 1 ♂, 1260, 10 ♂, 6 ♀; 1271, 18 ♂, 13 ♀; 1273, 1 ♂; 1276, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1285, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1320, 9 ♂, 2 ♀; 1328, 2 ♂; 1334, 1 ♀; 1346, 1 ♀; 1361, 1 ♂; 1416, 1 ♀; 1458, 2 ♀; 1474, 2 ♂; 1537, 1 ♂; 1576, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1633, 1 ♀; 1645, 1 ♂; 1724, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1734, 2 ♀; 1824, 8 ♂, 6 ♀; 1867, 9 ♂; 1872, 1 ♂; 1886, 6 ♀; 1887, 1 ♂; 1890, 1 ♂; 1915, 1 ♂; 1943, 1 ♂; 1981, 1 ♂; 1988, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 2015, 12 ♂, 1 ♀; 2016, 1 ♀; 2024, 2 ♂, 6 ♀; 2056, 8 ♂, 3 ♀; 2059, 2 ♂; 2061, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 2102, 1 ♂; 2181, 4 ♂; 2171, 2 ♂; 2223, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2243, 1 ♀; 2299, 1 ♂, 3215, 1 ♂; 2341, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 2345, 1 ♂; 2448, 1 ♂; 2699, 4 ♂; 2780, 1 ♂; 2805, 5 ♂, 1 ♀. 2861, 2 ♂; 2901, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 2910, 3 ♂; 2916, 1 ♂; 2917, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♂; 2935, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 2939, 1 ♀; 2941, 12 ♂, 9 ♀; 2944,

3 ♂; 2945, 1 ♀; 3030, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 3071, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3080, 1 ♂; 3100, 1 ♂; 3123, 1 ♀; 3134, 1 ♀; 3140, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; 3158, 2 ♀; 3150, 3 ♂, 6 ♀; 3158, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 3161, 2 ♂; 3167, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; 3188, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 3196, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 3202, 1 ♂; 3229, 1 ♂; 3234, 2 ♂; 3277, 2 ♂; 3287, 1 ♀; 3290, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 3399, 6 ♂, 3 ♀; 3410, 1 ♀; 3424, 6 ♂; 3429, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 3431, 1 ♂; 3449, 5 ♂, 11 ♀; 3567, 8 ♂, 11 ♀; 3642, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; 3656, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 3694, 7 ♂, 9 ♀; 3700, 1 ♂; 3701, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3706, 4 ♂; 3708, 3 ♂, 1 ♀. 3729, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 3811, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3844, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3876, 1 ♂; 3884, 1 ♀; 3923, 2 ♂; 3940, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 3952, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 3964, 3 ♂; 3982, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 3983, 2 ♂; 3988, 2 ♂; 4008, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 4038, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 4054, 1 ♀; 4078, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 4083, 1 ♂; 4085, 1 ♂; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♀. Throughout the whole of the year.

This is one of the most abundant species in Garamba Park. It was collected in such a variety of ecological conditions that it is not possible to connect it with any particular kind.

Coryphosima producta is widely distributed all over Africa south of the Sahara.

Chirista compta (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 109, 1 ♀; 199, 1 ♂; 304, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 528, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1223, 2 ♂; 2910, 1 ♂; 2916, 1 ♂. December-May.

Gallery-forest; herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Sierra Leone. It was recorded also from the Ivory Coast, Togo, Ghana, Spanish Guinea, Fernando Po, Cameroons and the former French and Belgian Congo.

Gymnobothrus temporalis (STÅL, 1876).

Nos. 63, 1 ♂; 67, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 74, 1 ♀; 75, 1 ♂; 79, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; 81, 1 ♀; 109, 1 ♀; 188, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 195, 1 ♂; 199, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 205, 5 ♂, 5 ♀; 208, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; 210, 6 ♂, 2 ♀; 213, 1 ♀; 214, 8 ♂, 12 ♀; 217, 8 ♂, 5 ♀; 456, 1 ♀; 991, 1 ♂; 995, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 997, 10 ♂, 2 ♀; 999, 8 ♂, 8 ♀; 1000, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 1001, 23 ♂, 25 ♀; 1002, 24 ♂, 19 ♀; 1003, 2 ♂; 1022, 9 ♂, 11 ♀; 1026, 16 ♂, 12 ♀; 1027, 10 ♂, 11 ♀; 1033, 17 ♂, 9 ♀; 1040, 10 ♂, 11 ♀; 1041, 1 ♀; 049, 4 ♀; 1055, 13 ♂, 8 ♀; 1066, 4 ♀; 1031, 1 ♂; 1125, 24 ♂, 10 ♀; 1126, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1127, 17 ♂, 10 ♀; 1137, 14 ♂, 7 ♀; 1138, 3 ♂; 1157, 2 ♀; 1164, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 1165, 4 ♀; 1167, 18 ♂, 12 ♀; 1176, 52 ♂, 34 ♀; 1191, 21 ♂, 21 ♀; 1205, 1 ♂; 1214, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1215, 1 ♀; 1223, 69 ♂, 65 ♀; 1227, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 1228, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1232, 1 ♂; 1240, 5 ♂, 5 ♀; 1250, 1 ♂; 1251, 11 ♂, 13 ♀; 1259, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1260, 9 ♂, 8 ♀; 1271, 35 ♂, 33 ♀; 1275, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 1303, 4 ♂, 14 ♀; 1309, 3 ♂, 6 ♀; 1320, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 1328, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1412, 1 ♀; 1444, 4 ♀; 1458, 1 ♀; 1566, 1 ♂; 1576, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 2780, 1 ♂; 2831, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2861, 1 ♂; 2910, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 2928, 1 ♀, 2935, 1 ♀; 2939, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 2944, 1 ♀; 2945, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 2954, 3 ♂, 5 ♀; 2991, 1 ♀; 2994, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3011, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 3096, 1 ♂; 3030, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3083, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 3091, 1 ♀; 3036, 1 ♂; 3116, 1 ♀; 3123, 3 ♀; 3125, 6 ♂, 8 ♀; 3129, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3140, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 3142, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3150, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; 3167, 4 ♂; 3179, 1 ♀; 3188, 3 ♂; 3328, 1 ♀; 3449, 1 ♀; 3583, 1 ♂; 3656, 1 ♀; 3694, 1 ♀; 3958, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 6 ♂, 1 ♀. Throughout the whole of the year.

This species was collected in a variety of ecological conditions. It is widely distributed in Garamba Park and is one of the most widely distributed species throughout Africa south of the Sahara.

Gymnobothrus subparallelus (REHN, 1914).

Nos. 516, 2 ♂; 467, 1 ♀; 809, 1 ♂; 812, 1 ♂; 873, 1 ♂; 991, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 995, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; 997, 1 ♀; 999, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1000, 17 ♂, 5 ♀; 1001, 5 ♂, 5 ♀; 1002, 1 ♂; 1018, 1 ♀; 1022, 1 ♂; 1034, 1 ♀; 1040, 1 ♂; 1041, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1081, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1085, 1 ♂; 1091, 1 ♀; 1126, 1 ♀; 1228, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1251, 1 ♀; 1259, 1 ♂; 1271, 1 ♂; 1275, 1 ♂; 1328, 1 ♂; 1458, 1 ♀; 1576, 1 ♀; 1610, 1 ♂; 1919, 1 ♂; 2102, 1 ♂; 2107, 1 ♂; 2171, 2 ♂; 2181, 3 ♂; 2223, 2 ♂; 2243, 2 ♀; 2615, 1 ♂; 2780, 1 ♀; 2831, 2 ♂; 2928, 1 ♂; 2935, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 2940, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 2941, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2944, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 2945, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; 3011, 2 ♂; 3078, 1 ♂; 3290, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; 3399, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 3410, 2 ♀; 3449, 9 ♂, 6 ♀; 3547, 1 ♂; 3567, 4 ♂; 3583, 1 ♀; 3656, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3694, 7 ♂, 10 ♀; 3706, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 3743, 1 ♀; 3923, 1 ♀; 3939, 1 ♂; 3940, 1 ♀; 3952, 1 ♂; 3964, 2 ♀; 3982, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3988, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 3992, 1 ♂, 4021, 2 ♀; 4023, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 4070, 1 ♂; 4078, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Throughout the whole of the year.

The specimens were collected in various ecological conditions.

This species was described from the former Belgian Congo and was recorded also from the former French Guinea, Cameroons and Tanganyika.

Gymnobothrus longicornis (RAMME, 1931).

Nos. 3678, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; 3811, 1 ♂; 3850, 2 ♂; 3952, 1 ♂. June-August.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savannas.

This species was described from Cameroons and recorded also from Nigeria.

Zacompsa bivittata UVAROV, 1926.

No. 3488, 1 ♂.

The specimen was collected in May, in savanna with *Lophira*.

This species was described from N. Nigeria. It was recorded also from Senegal, Sudan, Cameroons.

Orthochtha nigricornis (KARSCH, 1893).

Nos. 467, 1 ♂; 2812, 1 ♀; 3461, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; 3480, 1 ♀; 3952, 2 ♂. April, May, August, November.

Arboraceous savannas of various types; herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Togo. It was recorded from various other countries of tropical Africa, but, since the synonymy of the species of the genus is rather confused, all the records need checking.

Pamacris diversipennis RAMME, 1929.

Nos. 67, 1 ♂; 83, 1 ♀; 409, 1 ♂; 422, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; 456, 1 ♀; 467, 1 ♂; 469, 3 ♂; 483, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 531, 4 ♂; 536, 7 ♂; 2831, 2 ♂; 2861, 1 ♂; 3449, 1 ♂; 3488, 1 ♂; 3678, 1 ♀. April-June, November, December.

Herbaceous and graminaceous savannas.

This species was described from Cameroons. It was also found in S. Sudan.

Aiolopus thalassinus (FABRICIUS, 1781).

Nos. 214, 1 ♂; 1001, 3 ♀; 1040, 1 ♂; 1055, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1101, 1 ♂; 1125, 2 ♀; 1138, 1 ♂; 1167, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 1251, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1260, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 1271, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; 1328, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1346, 1 ♂; 1755, 2 ♂; 2941, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 3158, 1 ♂. Throughout the whole of the year.

The specimens were found in various ecological conditions.

This species is distributed throughout Africa and in the Palaearctic region.

Paracinema tricolor (THUNBERG, 1815).

Nos. 261, 1 ♀; 585, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 999, 1 ♂; 1040, 2 ♂; 1055, 2 ♂; 1066, 1 ♂; 1101, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 1157, 3 ♂; 1167, 3 ♂; 1205, 2 ♂; 1214, 1 ♂; 1251, 1 ♂; 1260, 3 ♂; 1271, 8 ♂; 1275, 1 ♀; 1328, 1 ♂; 1576, 1 ♂; 1703, 1 ♀; 1734, 1 ♂; 1981, 1 ♂; 2024, 1 ♂; 2408, 8 ♂, 1 ♀; 2774, 1 ♂; 3424, 1 ♂; 3429, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 2 ♂. September-June.

Low herbaceous savanna; swamps; fringes of swamps; flooded vegetation; sometimes in graminaceous vegetation and gallery-forest.

This species is distributed throughout Africa, S. Europe, S.W. Asia and Madagascar.

Heteropternis thoracica (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 377, 1 ♂; 467, 2 ♂; 469, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 483, 1 ♂; 531, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 536, 1 ♂; 585, 1 ♀; 627, 2 ♂; 729, 1 ♀; 766, 1 ♂; 802, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 804, 1 ♀; 812, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 995, 1 ♂; 997, 1 ♀; 999, 1 ♀; 1000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1003, 1 ♀; 1081, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1041, 1 ♂; 1228, 1 ♀; 1259, 1 ♂; 1618, 1 ♂; 2024, 1 ♂; 2040, 1 ♀; 2057, 1 ♂; 2102, 2 ♀; 2171, 1 ♂; 2172, 1 ♂; 2243, 1 ♂; 2831, 1 ♂; 2945, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3290, 2 ♂; 3399, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 3449, 1 ♂; 3480, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3488, 1 ♂; 3612, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3656, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 3678, 1 ♂; 3694, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3706, 3 ♀; 3743, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 3923, 5 ♂, 6 ♀; 3939, 2 ♂; 3940, 2 ♂; 3964, 1 ♂; 3978, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 3982, 1 ♂; 3988, 1 ♀; 4023, 1 ♀. Throughout the whole of the year.

The specimens were collected in various ecological conditions.

This species is distributed throughout Africa south of the Sahara.

Gastrimargus brevipes SJÖSTEDT, 1928.

Nos. 1176, 1 ♂; 3410, 1 ♂. February, May.

The specimens were collected in graminaceous vegetation and in herbaceous savanna.

This species was described from Mt. Kilimanjaro. It was recorded also from Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the former Belgian Congo and the Cape.

Gastrimargus africanus (SAUSSURE, 1888).

Nos. 422, 1 ♂; 531, 1 ♂; 733, 1 ♂; 1334, 1 ♀; 2861, 1 ♂; 3194, 1 ♀; 3328, 1 ♂; 3461, 1 ♀; 3476, 1 ♀; 3480, 1 ♂; 3583, 1 ♀. March-July, December.

The majority of the specimens were collected in arboraceous savanna, and a few specimens in herbaceous savanna.

This species is distributed through the whole of Africa except North Africa and the Sahara. It is recorded also from Madagascar and Seychelles.

Gastrimargus procerus (GERSTAECKER, 1889).

Nos. 1127, 1 ♀; 3328, 1 ♀. May, April.

The specimens were collected in arboraceous savanna.

This species was described from Ghana. It was recorded also from Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Cameroons.

Humbe tenuicornis (SCHAUM, 1853).

No. 3708, 1 ♀.

The specimen was collected in June on pasture land.

This species was described from Mozambique. It is one of the most widely distributed species in Africa south of the Sahara.

Trilophidia conturbata (WALKER, 1870).

Nos. 627, 1 ♀; 1055, 1 ♀; 1101, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1260, 1 ♂; 1271, 3 ♀; 1320, 1 ♂; 1633, 1 ♂; 1755, 4 ♂; 1757, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 2941, 2 ♀; 3158, 1 ♂. December-June.

The specimens were collected in arboraceous savanna, short herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation; small gallery forest; fringes of swamp and pasture land.

This species was described from the Cape. It is distributed throughout tropical Africa and was recorded even from Algeria.

Pternoscirtus gracilis (MILLER, 1929).

No. 1320, 1 ♀.

The specimen was collected in March in a small gallery-forest.

This species was described from Tanganyika. It was also recorded from Ethiopia, Kenya, N. and S. Rhodesia and Nigeria.

Morphacris fasciata (THUNBERG, 1815).

No. 205, 1 ♂.

The specimen was collected in February in burnt savanna with new sprouting vegetation.

This species is one of the most widely distributed throughout the whole of Africa and in S. Asia.

Acrotylus patruelis (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1838).

Nos. 214, 1 ♂; 469, 1 ♂; 999, 2 ♂; 1018, 1 ♂; 1167, 1 ♀; 1176, 1 ♀; 1260, 1 ♂; 1271, 2 ♂; 1273, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1334, 1 ♂; 1412, 1 ♀; 1494, 1 ♂; 2780, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2831, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 2861, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 2941, 1 ♀; 2945, 2 ♂; 3656, 1 ♀. October-June.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous and arboraceous savanna; in herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation generally and in gallery-forest.

This species is distributed thoughout the whole of the African continent, in S. Europe, S.W. Asia and Madagascar.

Acrotylus blondeli SAUSSURE, 1884.

Nos. 1027, 1 ♀; 1077, 1 ♀; 1273, 1 ♀. January, October.

The specimens were collected in graminaceous vegetation.

This species was described from Senegal. It is distributed throughout the whole of tropical Africa and the Algerian Sahara.

Calephorus venustus (WALKER, 1870).

No. 2056, 1 ♀.

The specimen was collected in July, in herbaceous vegetation.

This species is distributed through North and the whole of tropical Africa.

Subfamily TRUXALINAE

Azarea lloydi UVAROV, 1926.

Nos. 991, 1 ♀; 1334, 1 ♂; 1494, 1 ♀. March, April, December.

The specimens were collected in herbaceous savanna and in gallery-forest.

This species was described and previously known only from N. Nigeria.

Goniocara brevipes UVAROV, 1953.

Nos. 205, 2 ♂; 1214, 1 ♂; 1215, 1 ♀; 1328, 1 ♂; 1919, 1 ♀; 3142, 1 ♂. February, March, June.

The specimens were collected in short graminaceous vegetation, in burnt savanna and swamps.

This species was described and previously known only from Angola.

Amesotropis desaegeri n. sp.

(Fig. 1.)

♂ type. Small. Integument finely rugose, ventral surface covered with sparse whitish hairs. Antenna longer than head and pronotum together, flattened and widened in basal, and narrowing towards filiform apical part. Head acutely conical; fastigium of vertex acutangular, slightly longer than its width, above depressed, with deep, crescent-like, transverse furrow; frons strongly inclined backwards; frontal ridge narrow, deeply sulcate, with sharp parallel lateral carinulae converging at apex; compound eyes large, oval; ocelli small. Pronotum subcylindrical; dorsum slightly flattened, crossed by three sulci, median carina linear, crossed by posterior sulcus only; lateral carinae weak, almost obliterated, slightly incurved; metazona much shorter than prozona, its posterior margin widely obtusangular; lateral lobe longer than its width, with lower margin slightly excurved. Prosternum with slight, transverse convexity; mesosternal interspace small, longer than its width, with sides incurved; furcal suture deep, with foveola in middle; mesosternal lobes short and wide; metasternal interspace narrow, long, almost closed, with two apical foveolae. Elytra and wings fully developed, reaching or slightly exceeding end of abdomen; elytron thin, transparent membrane with sparse reticulation, slightly excurved at anterior margin, narrowing at apical part, with apex obtuse; costal and cubital area slightly expanded; hind wing narrow, with strongly protruding remigium. Tympanum large, half shell covered. Hind femur slender, exceeds end

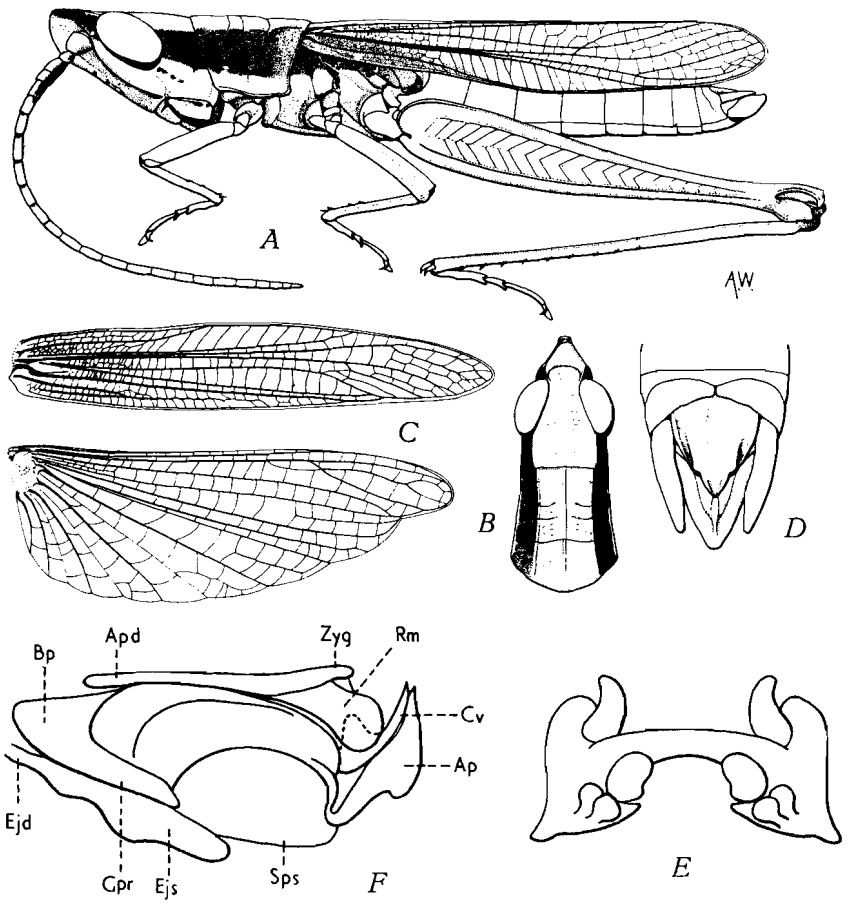

FIG. 1. — *Amesotropis desaegeri* n. sp.
A : male; *B* : head and pronotum from above; *C* : elytron and wing; *D* : end of abdomen from above; *E* : epiphallus; *F* : phallic complex, epiphallus and ectophallic membrane removed. Lettering as in Fig. 2.

of abdomen; lower lobes of hind knee on both sides with rounded apex; internal pair of spurs of hind tibia slightly longer than external; arolium large. Supra-anal plate angular, with slightly attenuate, acutangular apex and a pair small lateral projections at apical part of lateral margins; cercus comparatively long, narrow conical, with obtuse apex; subgenital plate conical with obtuse apex.

Phallic complex. — Apodemus of cingulum of moderate length; zygoma narrow; ramus small; valve of cingulum narrow, as long as apical

valve of penis, with acute apex; basal valve of penis large, robust, gonopore process large; apical valve of penis wide, with basal posterior part protruding, apex acute; flexure slender. Epiphallus with narrow bridge; ancorae large, articulated; lophi trilobate.

General colouration light greenish; there is a brown stripe, running from side of apex of fastigium of vertex, through postocular side of head, along lateral lobe of pronotum, to tympanum; anterior part of base of elytron red, the rest of elytron transparently greenish; hind wing colourless; preapical part of hind femur and hind knee light red; base of hind tibia blackish, rest of tibia light blue; spines with blackish apices.

Female unknown.

Length of body 17·0-20·0; pronotum 3·5-3·8; elytron 12·0-13·6; hind femur 11·5-12:5 mm.

The new species is named after Mr. H. De Saeger as a tribute to his excellent work on the National Parks of the Former Belgian Congo.

Park National Garamba (formerly Belgian Congo). Ndelele/4. Miss. H. De Saeger, 18.VI.1952, 15 ♂, including type, locality No. 3678. Iso/III, 11.VI.1952, 3 ♂, locality No. 3612. PFSK/5/3, 20.VI.1952, 1 ♂, locality No. 3656.

Type and paratypes in the Institut des Parcs Nationaux, République du Congo. Three paratypes in the British Museum (Natural History).

The specimens were collected in the herbaceous savanna and in herbaceous undergrowth under trees.

Two known species of the genus were known hitherto: *Amesotropis valga* Karsch, 1893 described from Togo and *A. basilewskyi* Dirsh, 1961 from South-East Congo and Northern Rhodesia. The species of the genus can be distinguished by the key below.

1 (2) Fastigium of vertex wider than its length and less acutangular. Lateral carinae of pronotum parallel ..... *valga* Karsch.

2 (1) Fastigium of vertex longer than its width and more acutangular. Lateral carinae of pronotum slightly incurved.

3 (4) Elytron wider and less narrowing at the apical part. Ratio of length to width of hind wing 2·4; remigium slightly protruding ..... *basilewskyi* Dirsh.

4 (3) Elytron narrower and narrowing at the apical part. Ratio of length to width of hind wing 3·0; remigium strongly protruding ..... *desaegeri* n. sp.

Eleutherotheca fungosa (I. BOLIVAR, 1889).

Nos. 71, 1 ♀; 109, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 214, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; 217, 1 ♀; 467, 1 ♂; 991, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 995, 1 ♀; 997, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1001, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1002, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1003, 2 ♂; 1018, 2 ♂; 1026, 1 ♂; 1041, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 1091, 1 ♂; 1092, 2 ♀; 1138, 1 ♀; 1167, 1 ♂; 1176, 2 ♂; 1191, 3 ♀; 1205, 1 ♀; 1223, 1 ♀; 1228, 2 ♀; 1240, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1259, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1260, 1 ♀; 1271, 2 ♂; 1320, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1334, 1 ♂; 1361, 1 ♀; 1412, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1443, 1 ♀; 1576, 1 ♂; 1610, 1 ♂; 1618, 1 ♂; 2928, 1 ♂; 2940, 2 ♂; 2944, 4 ♂, 11 ♀; 3030, 1 ♀; 3100, 1 ♂; 3125, 1 ♀; 3129, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 3140, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 3150, 10 ♂, 6 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 2 ♀. December-April.

Herbaceous, graminaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna; herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation generally; fringes of swamps; pastures.

This species was described from Angola and recorded from Nigeria and N. and S. Rhodesia also.

Anablepia granulata (RAMME, 1929).

Nos. 7, 1 ♀; 67, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 409, 1 ♀, 469, 1 ♀; 824, 1 ♂; 995, 1 ♀; 1001, 1 ♀; 1003, 1 ♀; 1034, 1 ♂; 1458, 1 ♂; 1704, 1 ♀; 1705, 1 ♀; 2014, 1 ♂; 2161, 1 ♂; 2171, 1 ♂; 2780, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2831, 1 ♀; 2861, 2 ♂; 2928, 1 ♀; 2940, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2944, 1 ♂; 3449, 2 ♀; 3923, 1 ♀. Throughout the whole year.

Herbaceous, graminaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna; herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation generally.

This species was described from Cameroons. It was recorded also from Uganda, the former Belgian Congo and Angola.

Mesopsis laticornis (KRAUSS, 1877).

Nos. 185, 1 ♂; 210, 1 ♀; 427, 1 ♀; 995, 1 ♂; 997, 1 ♂; 1000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1018, 1 ♀; 1191, 1 ♂; 1259, 1 ♀; 1412, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♀; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952; réc. H. DE SAEGER, 1 ♂. November-March.

Herbaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna; graminaceous vegetation.

This species was described from Senegal. It is distributed throughout Africa south of the Sahara.

Mesopsis gracilicornis (KRAUSS, 1877).

Nos. 422, 2 ♀; 427, 1 ♀; 531, 1 ♀; 536, 1 ♀; 884, 1 ♀; 903, 1 ♀; 995, 1 ♀; 2699, 1 ♂. April, May, October-December.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savanna.

This species is distributed throughout tropical Africa.

Brachycrotaphus buttneri KARSCH, 1896.

Nos. 97, 1 ♀; 531, 2 ♀; 536, 2 ♀; 560, 1 ♀; 1610, 1 ♀; 1704, 1 ♀; 3410, 2 ♀. January, April, May.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savanna.

This species was described from Togo and recorded also from the Cameroons.

Brachycrotaphus lloydi UVAROV, 1926.

Nos. 536, 2 ♂; 1612, 1 ♂; 3410, 1 ♂; 3461, 1 ♀; 3678, 5 ♂, 3 ♀. April-June.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savannas.

This species was described from N. Nigeria. It was recorded from the Cameroons also.

Pnorisa squalus STÅL, 1861.

No. 1077, 1 ♀.

The specimen was collected in January in graminaceous vegetation.

This species is distributed throughout Africa south of the Sahara.

Phorenula punctata (UVAROV, 1926).

Nos. 71, 1 ♂; 185, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 205, 1 ♀; 210, 1 ♂; 217, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; 467, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 469, 1 ♀; 995, 2 ♂; 997, 1 ♂; 1002, 1 ♂; 1022, 1 ♀; 1034, 1 ♀; 1077, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1091, 1 ♂; 1092, 1 ♂; 1125, 1 ♀; 1127, 1 ♀; 1223, 1 ♀; 1227, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1228, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 1240, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1259, 2 ♀; 1320, 2 ♀; 1334, 1 ♀; 1412, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 1458, 1 ♂; 1464, 1 ♀; 1494, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 2940, 1 ♂; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 1 ♀. December-May.

Herbaceous, arboraceous, graminaceous and burnt savanna; graminaceous vegetation; gallery-forest; fringes of swamps.

This species was described and previously known only from N. Nigeria.

Phorenula bifoveolata (KARSCH, 1893).

Nos. 1000, 1 ♂; 2944, 1 ♀.

The specimens were collected in December, in savanna.

This species was described from Togo. It was recorded also from Nigeria and Sudan.

Phorenula werneriana (KARNY, 1907).

Nos. 205, 1 ♂; 210, 1 ♂; 214, 1 ♂; 991, 1 ♂; 1001, 1 ♂; 1002, 1 ♂; 1003, 1 ♂; 1018, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 1228, 1 ♂; 1361, 1 ♀; 2928, 1 ♂; 2940, 2 ♂; Congo, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, 1949-1952, 1 ♀. December-March.

Herbaceous, graminaceous and burnt savannas; herbaceous and graminaceous vegetation; prairie.

This species was described from Sudan. It was recorded also from the former French West Africa, French Sudan, Nigeria and Tanganyika.

Faureia coerulescens MILLER, 1929.

Nos. 205, 8 ♂, 9 ♀; 208, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 997, 2 ♂; 1000, 1 ♂; 1003, 1 ♀; 1026, 1 ♂; 1047, 2 ♂; 1055, 1 ♀; 1125, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1138, 1 ♂; 1165, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1176, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1214, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 1228, 1 ♂; 1240, 3 ♂; 1271, 1 ♂; 1275, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 1328, 2 ♂; 1361, 2 ♀; 1412, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; 1474, 1 ♀; 1612, 1 ♂; 2831, 2 ♂; 2944, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 3142, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. December-April.

Herbaceous, graminaceous, arboraceous and burnt savanna; graminaceous and herbaceous vegetation generally; fringe of swamps.

This species was described from Tanganyika. It was recorded also from Ethiopia and N. Rhodesia.

Ramburiella garambana n. sp.

(Fig. 2.)

♂ type. Of medium size. Integument rugose. Antenna filiform (broken). Fastigium of vertex widely angular, above concave, with crescent-like furrow across middle and with well developed, obtuse marginal carinulae; fastigial foveolae large, shallow, with strongly rugose surface and obtuse, almost obliterated edges; frontal ridge wide, flat, without lateral carinulae and with parallel margins, surface roughly dotted. Compound eye small, ocelli relatively large. Pronotum subcylindrical with weak median carina; lateral carinae absent; dorsum crossed by three fine sulci, they are widened and deepened on lateral lobes, posterior sulcus cross median carina; metazona as long as prozona, its posterior margin widely angular; lateral lobe higher than its length, with lower margin sinuate; prosternum with slight transverse convexity; mesosternal interspace short, narrowing towards apex; furcal suture deep and wide, with deep foveola in middle; metasternal interspace narrow, forming pair deep foveolae. Elytra and wings fully developed far exceed end of abdomen and hind knee; elytron wide, with thin, transparent membrane and sparse reticulation; base of anterior margin slightly protruding; costal and radial area slightly widened; cubital area slightly wides than median; hind wing relatively

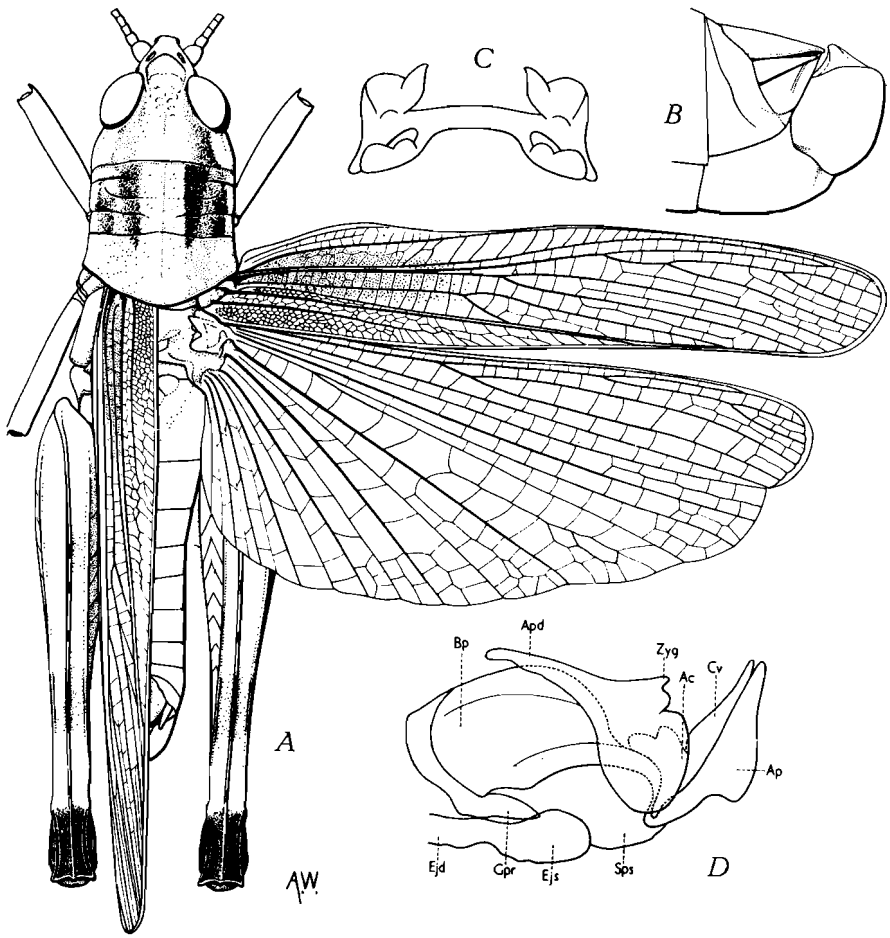

FIG. 2. — *Ramburiella garambana* n. sp.

A : male type; *B* : end of abdomen; *C* : epiphallus; *D* : phallic complex, with epiphallus and ectophallic membrane removed; Ac : arch of cingulum; Ap : apical valve of penis; Apd : apodemus of cingulum; Bp : basal valve of penis; Cv : valve of cingulum; Ejd : ejaculatory duct; Ejs : ejaculatory sac; Gpr : gonopore process; Sps : spermatophore sac; Zyg : zygoma of cingulum.

narrow, with very thin membrane. Tympanum large, open, with small lobe and narrow rim. Hind femur moderately slender; lower lobes of hind knee widely rounded; spurs of hind tibia robust, internal pair about twice as long as external; arolium large. Supra-anal plate angular, with apex slightly attenuate and obtuse; cercus simple, acutely conical; subgenital plate short, obtusely conical.

Phallic complex. — Apodemus of cingulum comparatively short; zygoma wide; valve of cingulum large, as long as apical valve of penis, with subacute apex; basal valve of penis large and wide; gonopore process short, robust; apical valve of penis widened and protruding in basal, posterior part, apex subacute; flexure moderately thin. Epiphallus wide bridged, with articulated ancorae and shallowly bilobate lophi.

General colouration olive-green; dorsum of pronotum on side with pair of darker olive green patches; membrane of elytron very light olive green; venation slightly darker; hind wing colourless; hind knee black, with lower lobes, on both sides, light olive green; hind tibia bluish.

Female unknown.

Length of body 21·5; pronotum 4·6; elytron 21·0; hind femur 25·2 mm.

National Garamba Park (formerly in Belgian Congo); Iso/III, 11.VI.1952, 2 ♂ (type and paratype). Miss. H. DE SAEGER, locality No. 3612 (H. DE SAEGER).

Type in the Institut des Parcs Nationaux, République du Congo. Paratype in the British Museum (Natural History).

The specimens were found in *Isoberlinia* forest, in the herbaceous undergrowth.

This new species represents a peculiar mixture of the characters of the two near genera *Ramburiella* I. BOLIVAR, 1906, and *Kraussella* I. BOLIVAR, 1909. The venation of the elytra and the widened transverse sulci on the lateral lobes of the pronotum connect *R. garambana* with the genus *Kraussella*, while the frontal ridge being without a sulcus, the shape of the mesosternal interspace, the structure of the foveolae of the fastigium of the vertex and the shape of the male cercus connect it with *Ramburiella*. The phallic complex differs very little from either genus; in this respect there is very little difference between these two genera. As more characters link the new species with *Ramburiella* than with *Kraussella*, it is placed in the former.

Chromotruxalis liberta (BURR, 1904).

Nos. 997, 2 ♀; 1018, 1 ♀; 1412, 1 ♀. March, December.

Herbaceous and arboraceous savanna; graminaceous vegetation.

This species was described from « Slave Coast ». It was recorded from the Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika and the former Belgian Congo.

Truxaloides tessmanni (RAMME, 1929).

Nos. 332, 1 ♀; 432, 1 ♀.

The specimens were collected in March and April, in xerophilous localities.

This species was described and previously known only from the Cameroons.

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1214 : Garamba/4, sur Graminées courtes non brûlées, 3.II.1951 (J. VERSCHUREN).
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1227 : II/fd/4, en savane herbeuse, 7.II.1951 (H. DE SAEGER).
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1240 : II/me/15, sur Graminées courtes, 9.II.1951 (J. VERSCHUREN).
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