

C. — LOENSINI

tribus nova.

Definition. — Body apterous, depressed, oval, with continuous, *Crypticus*-like lateral outlines, bare and shiny. Epistome broadly and shallowly emarginate. Eyes constricted by genal canthus. Underside of head fig. 236. Gula non-stridulatory, polished and unsculptured. Mentum (fig. 237) tri-partite, with distally well exposed, sharply acute lateral wings; the median section broadly rounded and arcuate apically, with longitudinal, obtuse to carinate, median convexity. Apical segment of maxillary palpi securiform, very strongly dimorphic and in the ♂ much more dilated than in the ♀. Antennæ thin, with eleven segments, filiform, only slightly accrescent towards apex; third segment elongate and the longest. Pronotum transverse, broadest basally, rounded and strongly narrowed towards anterior margin, with uniform discal convexity, reaching the lateral carina; densely punctured. Anterior margin strongly emarginate; base with the posterior angles moderately produced backwards. Prosternum emarginate anteriorly, about as long as coxal cavities; intercoxal apophysis strongly produced horizontally, lanceolate. Elytra with nine fine, lineate primary rows and broad, flat, densely punctured, secondary intervals. The pseudo-pleural crest together with the very narrow justa-pseudopleural canalization entirely exposed dorsally. Pseudopleura complete, the pseudo-pleural crest distinctly separated from the epipleural carina apically, very broad, occupying almost the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra and leaving exposed a very narrow portion of the ninth interval of elytral surface posteriorly. Mesosternum with very long, narrow, sulcate and laterally strongly carinate intercoxal apophysis; mesocoxal cavities with large trochantin. Metasternum moderately shorter than basal sternite of abdomen, between meso and metacoxal cavities about half the length of the latter; with complete pre-metacoxal sclerite. Intercoxal process of basal sternite of abdomen twice as broad as apex of mesosternal apophysis, broadly rounded anteriorly. Abdomen with pleurital margination on sides of the three proximal sternites; the anal sternite immarginate. Legs slender. Tarsi appearing as if homomerous, as the preapical segment of anterior and intermediate tarsi is rudimentary, very small, narrowly cylindrical and enclosed by the bi-lobate third segment; in the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tarsi soleate below, the former strongly dilated; the basal segment of posterior tarsi elongate and practically as long as all the remaining segments taken together. Tibiæ slender, the anterior ones weakly dilated towards apex, with convex upper surface, in the ♂ often

with distinctive characters. Femora simple, in the ♂ sometimes curved and with distinctive characters. Ædeagus elongate, uni-partite, without separating sutures between apical and basal portions; inner sclerites composed of penis plus a pair of lacinia. Length of body varying from 7 to 11 mm.

Relationship. — In shape of body and the strongly dilated anterior tarsi in the ♂ superficially recalling the palæarctic *Pedinini*, this tribe shows related only to the *Litoborini*, with which it agrees in the uni-partite

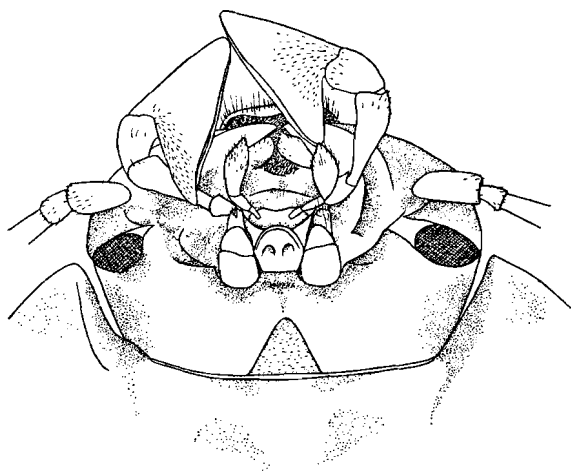


FIG. 236. — Under surface of head of a ♂ of *Loensus wittei* n. sp.

structure of ædeagal tegmen and the presence of lacinia. It is very sharply separated from the *Litoborini* by the peculiar formation of tarsi, the normal and short basal segment and the very strongly dimorphic apical segment of maxillary palpi, the exposed lateral wings and the apically arcuate and not emarginate middle section of mentum, the different formation of apical margin of postgenæ, the less deep epistomal emargination, the never divided eyes, the strongly elongate mesosternal apophysis, the polished and unsculptured gula, the strongly dilated tarsi in the ♂, the different shape of parameres of ædeagus, as well as by the strongly depressed, evenly sculptured upper surface of body, exhibiting very characteristic, *Crypticus*-like and continuously curved lateral outlines. There is among the *Litoborini* only the peculiar genus *Gridelliopus* displaying a rather similar shape of body, but in this case the body is densely covered with scaly, sessile bristles.

Represented by a single Southern East African genus (map 2).

Loensus (GEBIEN).

1920, (LUCAS), nom. nov. for *Pedinopsis* GEBIEN, 1910, p. 157. — GEBIEN, 1938-1942, p. 428.

The single genus of *Loensini* is composed of several extremely homogeneous species which can be sharply separated provisionally only in the ♂. The general appearance of all these species is practically the same and no major morphologic differences occur. The sculpture is very similar and varies specifically to an almost negligible extent. On the other hand very sharp and strong differences exist in the distinctive characters of the ♂, and in particular in the structure of ædeagus. With regard to the latter two types of ædeagus can be observed. In one (*colpotoides*-type, figs. 240,

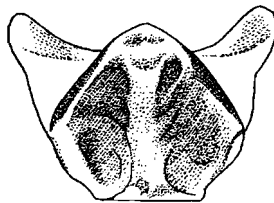


FIG. 237. — Mentum of *Loensus gebieni* n. sp.

252) the tegmen is small, with short and not distinctly demarcated parameres; in the other (*pedinopsis*-type, figs. 246, 247, 248, 250) it is large, with elongate, conspicuously demarcated and apically dilated parameres. The species of both groups display a rather convergent development of distinctive characters of the legs in the ♂. *L. colpotoides* and *L. pedinopsis* are very similar in the peculiar structure of the legs of ♂, and so are *L. wittei* and *L. gebieni*, although the former possesses an ædeagus of the *pedinopsis*-type and *gebieni* one of the *colpotoides*-type.

Distribution. — Strictly confined to a small area of the South-eastern part of Central Tropical Africa, from North-eastern Northern Rhodesia northwards to the southern part of Ruanda-Urundi (map 2).

KEY.

1. In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ with conspicuous distinctions, the tibiæ and femora with fringes of hairs *pilipes* group. **2**
- In the ♂ the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ practically simple, straight or only inconspicuously curved or emarginate, the tibiæ and femora without hairy fringes *wittei* group. **6**

2. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae with small, sharp median tooth 3
- In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae inermous, exceptionally with obtusely arcuate median dilation (*L. leleupi*) 4
3. In the ♂ the intermediate tibiae curved and apically dilated; the posterior tibiae weakly curved, of equal width.

[*Loensus pilipes* (GEBIEN).]

*1910 a, *Pedinopsis pilipes* GEBIEN, p. 157. — 1910 b, GEBIEN, p. 287.
1938-1942, *Loensus pilipes* GEBIEN, p. 428, n° 5728.

Original description. — «Ziemlich flach, oval, glänzend schwarz, Unterseite schwach metallisch. Augen bis über die Mitte eingeschnürt. Halsschild an der Basis am breitesten, Seiten kaum gerundet, Hinterrand schwach ausgeschnitten, Oberfläche dicht und deutlich punktiert. Flügeldecken flach, Epipleuren bis zur Spitze reichend, Schultern ziemlich rechtwinklig, Scheibe gereiht punktiert, Seiten gestreift punktiert; Parapleuren grob runzlig. Prosternum über die Hüften hinaus verlängert, Prosternalfortsatz ungerandet. Erstes Abdominalsegment breit, abgestutzt. Schenkel stark, die hinteren beim ♂ gekrümmt, alle mit Haarbesatz, wie auch die Schienen, die ersten 3 Glieder der Vordertarsen erweitert, das erste ist das grösste, das vierte versteckt; Vorderschienen der ♂♂ oberhalb der Mitte mit kleinem Zahn, Mittelschienen gekrümmt, vor dem Ende verdickt, Hinterschienen schwach gekrümmt, gleichmässig dick. L. 10 - 11 mill. »

Remarks. — This species is unknown to me.

Type locality. — «Madona» (collected by SH. NEAVE in the southern part of the Belgian Congo). Type probably in British Museum.

- In the ♂ the intermediate tibiae only slightly curved, with the inner contours abruptly, very strongly and angularly dilated at about middle, thence almost subparallel, but practically twice as broad as on proximal half, with slightly dilated apical angle; the posterior tibiae straight, with the inner contours slightly broadened on basal fifth and shallowly emarginate on distal three-fifths.

[*Loensus smithersi* n. sp.]

(Figs. 238, 239.)

Head above very densely and rugosely punctured. Pronotum with very dense, briefly and longitudinally confluent punctation, slightly less concentrated on middle of disc. Episternum of prosternum very densely covered with strongly raised, longitudinally

confluent, substrigose rugosities. Elytra very densely and coarsely punctured, the primary punctures only slightly coarser than the secondary ones; the latter tending to become transversely confluent. Pseudopleura flat and with a few coarse punctures on basal half, strongly concave and smooth on narrowing posterior half. Abdomen with fine and rather dense punctures, not impressed on middle of

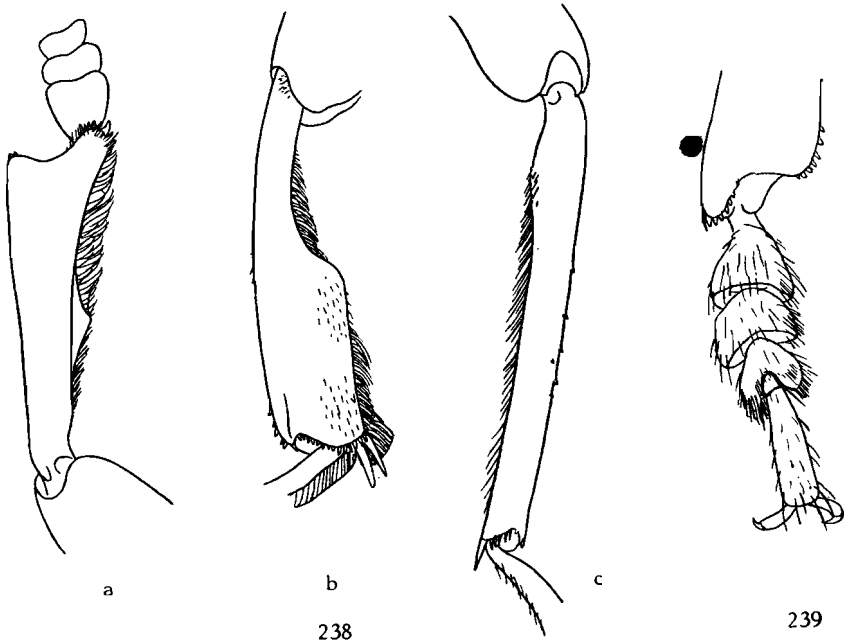


FIG. 238. — *Loensus smithersi* n. sp. (a : anterior tibia of ♂; b : intermediate tibia of ♂; c : posterior tibia of ♂. — FIG. 239. — Anterior tarsus of a ♂ of *Loensus smithersi* n. sp.

proximal sternites in the ♂; the anal sternite with elongately setiferous punctures and with a minute, but sharply raised tubercle on middle of extreme apex of sternite (probably only in the ♂). In the ♂ (figs. 238, 239) the anterior tarsi strongly dilated and with spongiose soleæ below; the anterior tibiæ with very densely pilose underside, their inner contours with a very small, but sharp tooth a little proximad from middle, thence emarginate; the intermediate tibiæ as described above, with excavate underside and apical brush of yellowish hairs on outer lateral surface; the posterior tibiæ as described above, densely pilose below; the underside of anterior femora with fine pilosity on proximal half; the intermediate femora with straight outer carina of underside and preapical brush of hairs on underside;

the posterior femora with short brush of yellowish hairs on proximal two-thirds of underside, curved, the lower contours of outer lateral surface rather suddenly constricted apically.

Dimensions. — Length 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm, width 5 mm.

Distribution. — North-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia. — Luan-shya, I.1946 (1 ♂, holotype M.S.Rh.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Mr. R.H.N. SMITHERS, director of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia, Bulawayo.

4. Anal sternite of abdomen inermous and plane in both sexes. The inner contours of anterior tibiae in the ♂ without median dilation; the inner contours of intermediate tibiae strongly to angularly curved, without preapical tooth 5
- Anal sternite of abdomen in the ♂ with a minute, but sharp tubercle on middle of extreme apex of sternite. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiae with a small, obtuse median dilation; the inner contours of intermediate tibiae moderately and continuously curved proximally, very strongly dilated on distal half and there with a preapical tooth, projecting beyond contours from below.

[**Loensus leleupi** n. sp.]

(Pl. XXXIII, fig. 1.)

Very closely related to *L. smithersi* and agreeing with this species in the similar distinctive characters of ♂. Of identical shape, but slightly smaller, the sculpture a little less concentrated. In the ♂ the anterior legs as in *smithersi*, but the median dilation of inner contours of anterior tibiae not pointed, non-dentiform, but obtuse; the intermediate tibiae with similar, abrupt dilation at about middle, but the dilated distal half arcuate and narrowed towards apex, with a characteristic dentiform process of inner edge of excavate underside, projecting beyond inner contours and directed distad, situated at about halfway between middle and apex; posterior tibiae and femora as in *smithersi*.

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

Distribution. — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — South-eastern Elisabethville Province: Kundelungu, 1.750 m, III.1950, N. LELEUP (1 ♂, holotype BCM.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. N. LELEUP.

5. Lateral portions of pronotum with well separated to slightly confluent punctation. In the ♂ the anterior tibiae with distally moderately curved,

inermous, but ciliate inner contours; the intermediate tibiæ (fig. 241) subangularly curved at the end of basal third, with the inner contours of distal two-thirds subparallel and not or only moderately broader than basal third; posterior tibiæ (fig. 242) shallowly curved to almost straight; the underside of intermediate femora with distally enlarged brush of yellowish hairs; the lower edge of outer lateral surface of posterior femora emarginate on proximal two-thirds, moderately constricted apically. *Ædeagus* of moderate size; the short parameres as broad as the basal portion of tegmen, not dilated apically, and with the lateral outlines continuous with, and not demarcated from, those of basal portion of tegmen.

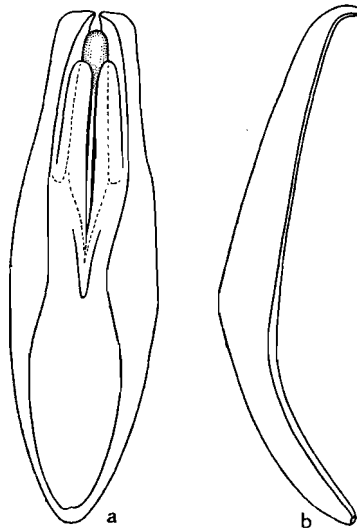


FIG. 240. — *Ædeagus* of *Loensus colpotoides* n. sp. (from Mutha).
a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right.

[*Loensus colpotoides* n. sp.]

(Figs. 240 to 242.)

Shape of body very similar to *L. leleupi* and *smithersi*, the elytra more or less strongly convex, the pronotum with less concentrated, not or only slightly confluent punctation, but the sculpture on elytra and underside of hind body practically identical. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi very strongly dilated.

Ædeagus (fig. 240). — Tegmen with practically subparallel, straight contours from base to apex. The parameres divided on

about distal half to two-thirds of tegmen, more or less gaping, almost subparallel, with slightly narrowed, more or less bent, subtruncate apices. Ventral groove with flat or concave underside of parameres, and narrowly exposed penis and lacinia; the penis slender and spoon-shaped on apical orifice.

Dimensions. — Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm, width 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Distribution. — Tanganyika Territory: Mutha, VII.1935, C. G. MACARTHUR (1♂♀, C.M.); without specified locality (2♂♂, BCM.).

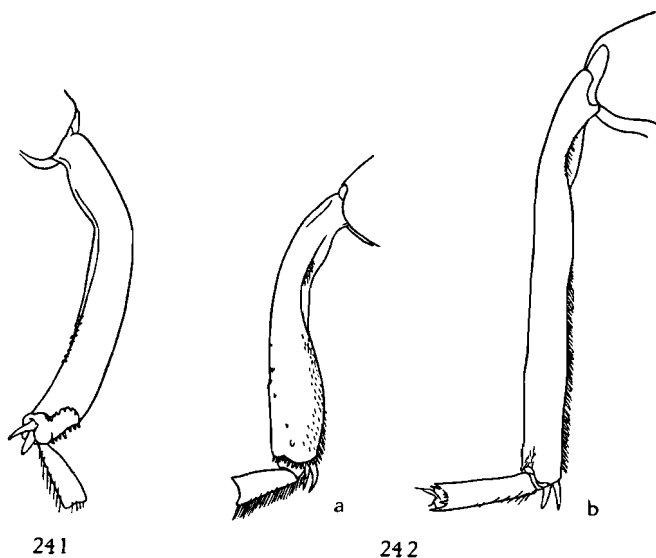
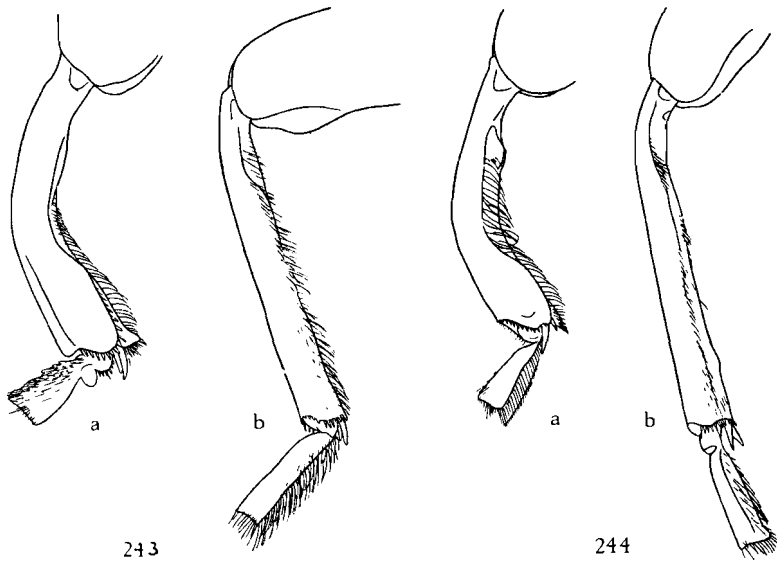


FIG. 241. — *Loensus colpotoides* n. sp., intermediate tibia of a ♂ from Mutha. — FIG. 242. — *Loensus colpotoides* n. sp., legs of a ♂ from « German East Africa » (a : intermediate tibia; b : posterior tibia).

- Lateral portions of pronotum with longitudinally confluent, often strongly substrigose sculpture. In the ♂ (fig. 245) the anterior tibiae practically straight, the intermediate tibiae (figs. 243, 244) subangularly bent at about middle and with the distal half more or less strongly dilated, conspicuously broader than proximal half; the underside of posterior tibiae broadly flattened and densely pilose; the lower edge of outer lateral surface with more or less distinct, dentiform dilation between middle and apex. Aedeagus large; the long parameres much narrower than the basal portion of tegmen, distinctly demarcated from the latter and dilated apically.



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FIGS. 243 and 244. — *Loensus pedinopsis* n. sp. :

243 : Legs of a ♂ from Albertville. — 244 : Legs of a ♂ from Tabora-Kigoma.
a : intermediate tibia; b : posterior tibia.

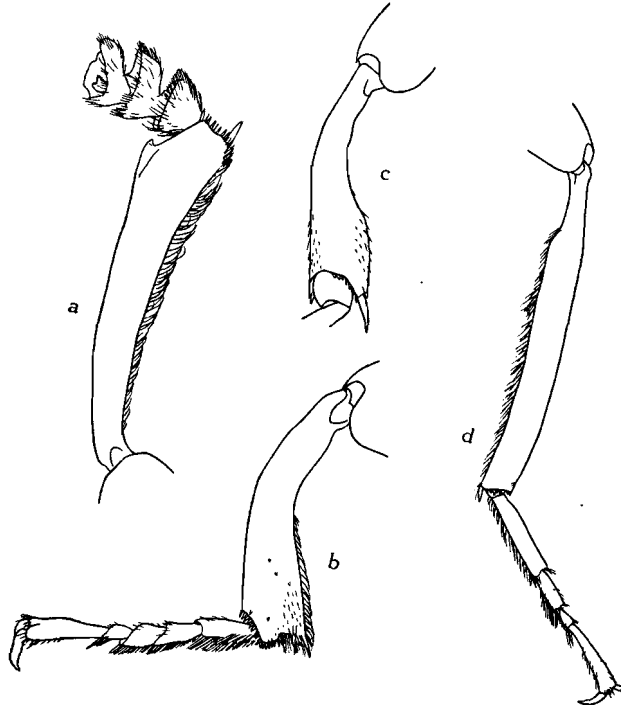
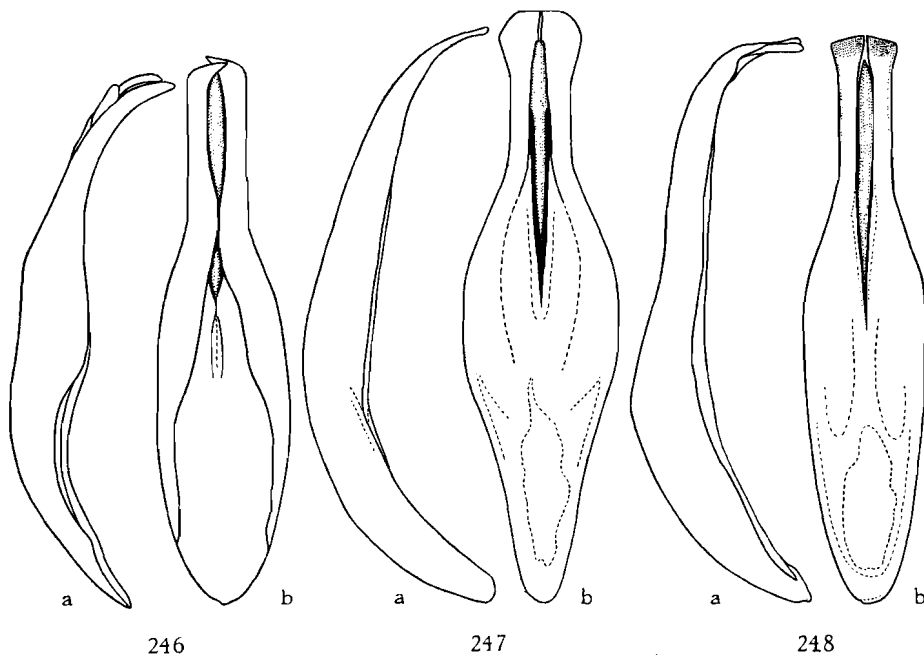


FIG. 245. — *Loensus pedinopsis* n. sp., legs of a ♂ from Ruanda-Urundi.
a : anterior tibia with tarsus; b : intermediate tibia with tarsus in dorso-lateral view; c : intermediate tibia, inner lateral view; d : posterior tibia with tarsus.

[*Loensus pedinopsis* n. sp.]

(Pl. XXXIII, fig. 2; Figs. 243 to 248.)

Shape of body as in *L. leleupi* and *smithersi*, but more strongly depressed than in *L. colpotoides*. The sculpture on upper surface very dense, particularly on the pronotum, there often also very coarse on lateral portions. Underside of body as in the preceding species. In the ♂ the legs as described above, with strongly dilated anterior tarsi.

FIGS. 246 to 248. — Aedeagus of *Loensus pedinopsis* n. sp. :

246 : ♂ from Tabora-Kigoma. — 247 : ♂ from Albertville. — 248 : ♂ from Ruanda-Urundi.
 a : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; b : ventral surface.

Aedeagus (figs. 246, 247, 248). — Strongly differentiated from *L. colpotoides* and large. The parameres divided on about distal two-thirds of tegmen, but closely approximated, narrowed and only half the width approximately of basal portion of tegmen, with sub-parallel to slightly sinuate lateral outlines of median portion, more or less distinctly dilated apically, with the truncate apices bent ventrad. Ventral groove with narrowly exposed penis and lacinia.

Dimensions. — Length 8 to 10 mm, width $3 \frac{1}{4}$ to $4 \frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Distribution. — Lake Tanganyika Region. — Ruanda-Urundi: Rumonge, 800 m, III.1953, P. BASILEWSKY (7 spec., types BCM.). — Central-

western Tanganyika Territory : btwn. Tabora and Kigoma, STAMPER (1 spec., BCM.). — Central-eastern Belgian Congo, north-eastern Elisabethville Province : Albertville, XII.1918, R. MAYNÉ (1 spec., BCM.).

6. Body of larger size, 9 to 10 mm long. Upper surface more strongly compressed. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi very strongly dilated and large, of the width of apex of anterior tibiae; the apical half of intermediate tibiae distinctly dilated. Aedeagus of the shape of that of *L. pedinopsis*, large, with long and distinctly demarcated parameres which are considerably narrower than the basal portion of tegmen.

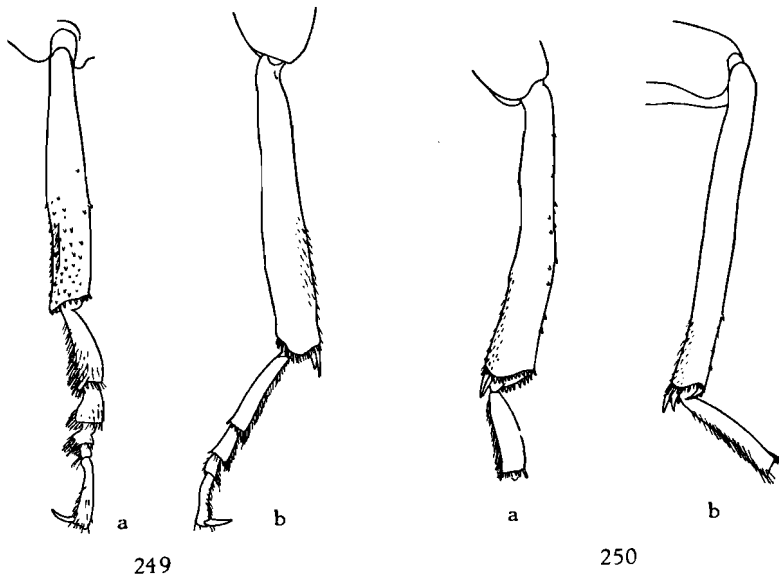


FIG. 249. — *Loensus wittei* n. sp. (a : intermediate tibia with tarsus of ♂; b : posterior tibia with tarsus of ♂). — FIG. 250. — *Loensus gebieni* n. sp. (a : intermediate tibia of ♂; b : posterior tibia of ♂).

***Loensus wittei* n. sp.**

(Pl. XXXIII, fig. 3; Figs. 249, 251.)

In the strongly depressed shape of body similar to *L. leleupi*, *smithersi* and *pedinopsis*, but the sculpture on upper surface finer and less concentrated, but often also longitudinally confluent on lateral portions of pronotum. In the ♂ the tibiae and femora not furnished with hairs, except for the underside of intermediate femora, exhibiting a very fine, short, somewhat pulverulent and sparse yellowish pilosity: the anterior tibiae dilated towards apex, with only slightly curved inner contours; the intermediate tibiae (fig. 249) not excavate underneath, very slightly curved and with very weakly

dilated inner contours on distal third or half; the inner contours of the straight posterior tibiae (fig. 249) very shallowly emarginate on distal two-thirds or three-fifths; the intermediate and posterior femora curved, the lower edge of the outer lateral surface of the former without preapical dilation, that of posterior femora moderately dilated between middle and apex. Ædeagus (fig. 251) very similar to *L. pedinopsis*, but the apices of parameres almost straight and only gradually dilated.

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

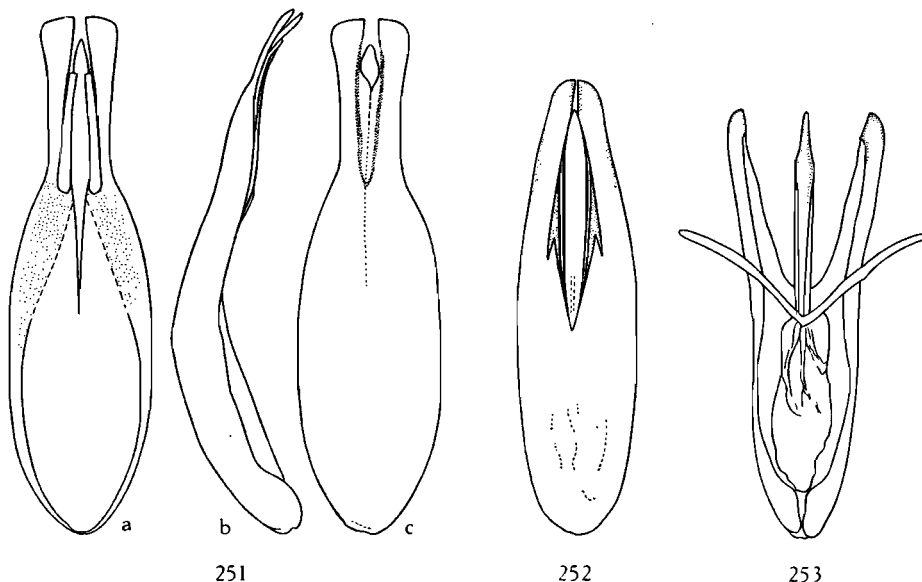


FIG. 251. — Ædeagus of *Loensus wittei* n. sp. (a: ventral surface; b: lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c: dorsal surface). — FIG. 252. — Ædeagus of *Loensus gebieni* n. sp., ventral surface. — FIG. 253. — Dissected aedeagus of *Loensus gebieni* n. sp., ventral surface with the penis and lacinia.

Distribution. — South-eastern Belgian Congo. — Central Elisabethville Province, Upemba National Park: Mabwe, XII.1948, Mission G. F. DE WITTE (15 spec., types I.P.N.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Mr. G. F. DE WITTE.

- Body of smaller size, 7 to 9 mm long. Upper surface less strongly depressed. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi less strongly dilated, of smaller size, distinctly narrower than the apex of anterior tibiae; the apical half of intermediate tibiae inconspicuously dilated. Ædeagus of the shape of that of *L. colpotoides*, small, with continuous, but converging lateral outlines of parameres, the basal portion of which is not narrower than the basal section of tegmen.

Loensus gebieni n. sp.

(Pl. XXXIII, fig. 4; Figs. 250, 253.)

Very similar to *L. wittei*, of slightly more strongly convex upper surface, more concentrated sculpture and more slender legs. The distinctive characters of legs in the ♂ (fig. 250) almost identical with those of *wittei*, but the anterior tarsi less strongly dilated and the lower edge of lateral surface of intermediate femora practically straight. The aedeagus (figs. 252, 253), however, very different, of small size, similar to that of *L. colpotoides*, but the parameres not subparallel, neither as broad as the basal portion of tegmen, but gradually converging in a straight line towards apex; the apices of parameres narrowed, from almost straight to distinctly curved ventrad, obtuse and slender.

Dimensions. — Length 7 to 9 mm, width 3 ¼ to 4 ½ mm.

Distribution. — South-eastern Belgian Congo and North-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia. — Central Elisabethville Province, Upemba National Park: Kaswabilenga, X.1947 (51 spec., types I.P.N.); Lupiala, X.1947 (9 spec., I.P.N.); Kateke River, XII.1947 (2 spec., I.P.N.); Lukawe River, X.1947 (3 spec., I.P.N.); Munoi, VI.1948 (8 spec., I.P.N.); Kankunda, XI.1947 (17 spec., I.P.N.); all captured by the Mission G. F. DE WITTE. — [North-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia: Abercorn, VII.1944, H. J. BRÉDO (4 spec., I.R.).]

Dedication. — Named after my late friend H. GEBIEN, the eminent specialist on world *Tenebrionidæ*.

SPECIES INCERTÆ SEDIS.

[*Eurynotus lamnicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1894, p. 322.]

«Oblongus, niger, opacus, elytris paulo nitidulis; capite lævi, clypeo late ac profunde emarginato, genis ante oculos rotundatim ampliatis, antennis parum gracilibus, medium prothoracis paulo superantibus, articulis 2 primis brevibus, æqualibus, 3^o longiore, quarto æquali, ultimis paulo brevioribus, prothorace elytris latiore, amplo, lateribus rotundatis, explanatis, margine leviter elevato, dorso lævi, obsolete impressiusculo, angulis anticis latis, productis, posticis latioribus, paulo obtusis, postice productis; scutello brevi, obtuse triangulari; elytris ovatis, basi plicatis, ad humeros dente obtuso armatis, sutura et utrinque costis 3 elevatis, 1a et 3a apice conjunctis duabus, externis acute carinatis, interstitiis biserialim foveolatis, parte