

INSTITUT DES PARCS NATIONAUX  
DU CONGO BELGE

INSTITUUT DER NATIONALE PARKEN  
VAN BELGISCH CONGO

# Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba

MISSION G. F. DE WITTE

en collaboration avec

W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL et R. VERHEYEN (1948-1949).

FASCICULE 50

# Exploratie van het Nationaal Upemba Park

ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE

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AFLEVERING 50

1. **TROPIDUCHIDAE**, par HENRI SYNAVE (Bruxelles).
2. **LOPHOPIDAE**, par HENRI SYNAVE (Bruxelles).
3. **TINGIDAE**, by CARL J. DRAKE (Washington).
4. **PYRGOTIDAE**, by MARTIN I. ACZEL (Tucumán).
5. **SCOLIIDAE**, per DELFA GUIGLIA (Genova).
6. Genres **ONEILELLA** et **OSPRYNCHOTUS**,  
par JEAN LECLERCQ (Liège).
7. **BOMBYLIIDAE**, by ALBERT J. HESSE (Cape Town).



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**NATIONAAL UPEMBA PARK**  
**I. ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE**  
met medewerking van  
**W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL**  
en **R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).**  
Aflevering 50 (1)

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# TROPIDUCHIDAE <sup>(1)</sup>

## (HOMOPTERA - FULGOROIDEA)

PAR

HENRI SYNAVE (Bruxelles)

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### INTRODUCTION

La présente étude est basée sur le matériel récolté par la Mission G. F. DE WITTE au Parc National de l'Upemba durant les années 1946 à 1949, ainsi que sur quelques exemplaires qui m'ont été confiés pour étude par M. le Prof<sup>r</sup> LAMOTTE, de l'Université de Lille et qui ont été récoltés par lui-même en Guinée. Le Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum de Stockholm et l'Universitetets Zoologiske Museum de Copenhague, représentés par MM. les D<sup>rs</sup> R. MALAISE et S. L. TUXEN, m'ont apporté une aide efficace en me communiquant et en me permettant de disséquer des types fort précieux de STÅL et FABRICIUS. Je prie ces institutions et leurs représentants, de bien vouloir trouver ici l'expression de ma profonde gratitude. Je remercie également mon collègue et ami, R. J. IZZARD, du British Museum, qui a bien voulu comparer certains exemplaires avec les types de DISTANT. Trois genres et six espèces, dont deux nouvelles pour la Science, ont été reconnus dans le matériel provenant du Parc National de l'Upemba.

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(1) Sauf indication contraire, tout le matériel étudié a été recueilli par la Mission G. F. DE WITTE; les localités placées entre [ ] sont situées hors des limites du Parc National de l'Upemba.

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1. — Genre **TROPIDUCHUS** STÅL.

STÅL, C., 1854, Öfv. Vet. Akad. Förh., p. 248.

WALKER, F., 1857, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., I, p. 87 (*Euria*).

MELICHAR, L., 1914, Verh. Naturf. Ver. Brünn, Bd LIII, p. 33 (*Mulucha*).

1. — **Tropiduchus castigatorius** SCHMIDT.

(Fig. 1 à 4.)

SCHMIDT, E., 1918, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 79, p. 374 (*Mulucha castigatoria*).

L'espèce est représentée par deux spécimens en assez mauvais état, dont un ♂ qui a été disséqué et figuré. La tête, le thorax et les élytres sont verts. Sur l'exemplaire ♀, les cellules apicales présentent une tache foncée entourant plus ou moins une petite tache hyaline (voir fig. 1), tandis que chez le ♂, la tache foncée a disparu, ne laissant subsister que la petite tache hyaline.

Genitalia ♂, voir figures 2 à 4.

2 ex. : riv. Munte, 1.400 m, 22.IV.1949; riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 10.V.1947.

2. — [**Tropiduchus sobrinus** STÅL.]

(Fig. 5 et 6.)

STÅL, C., 1854, Öfv. Vet. Akad. Förh., p. 248.

L'exemplaire, répondant parfaitement à la description originale, a été disséqué et les genitalia ♂ figurés (voir fig. 5 et 6).

2 ex. : [Yalanzou-Nimba (Guinée), 11.VI.1942, M. LAMOTTE (Muséum de Paris)].

3. — [**Tropiduchus variegatus** MUIR.]

(Fig. 7 à 9.)

MUIR, F., 1931, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10), 7, 40, p. 298 (*Mulucha variegata*).

De même que pour l'espèce précédente, les genitalia ♂ ont été disséqués et figurés (voir fig. 7 à 9).

2 ex. : [Yalanzou-Nimba (Guinée), 11.VI.1942, M. LAMOTTE (Muséum de Paris)].

2. — Genre **Catulliaría** MUIR.

MUIR, F., 1931, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10), 7, 40, p. 300.

Ce genre très caractéristique a été créé par MUIR pour l'espèce *njalae* originaire de Sierra Leone. Dans le même travail, l'auteur décrivait *C. ugandae* provenant de l'Uganda et se distinguant de l'espèce précédente par une coloration plus foncée et des paramères différents. Les dessins de paramères publiés par l'auteur sont plus que schématiques et même, en ce

qui concerne l'espèce *njalae*, *inexactus*. J'ai disséqué plusieurs mâles recueillis au Parc National de l'Upemba et répondant parfaitement à la description originale; j'ai pu me rendre compte que la figure donnée par MUIR <sup>(2)</sup> est fort schématisée et que le paramère a été représenté sous un angle malheureux qui en cache certaines parties. J'estime en outre que le dessin représentant le paramère de *C. ugandae* est tout aussi insuffisant et ne permet pas une comparaison sérieuse. Je crois, pour ma part, que les deux

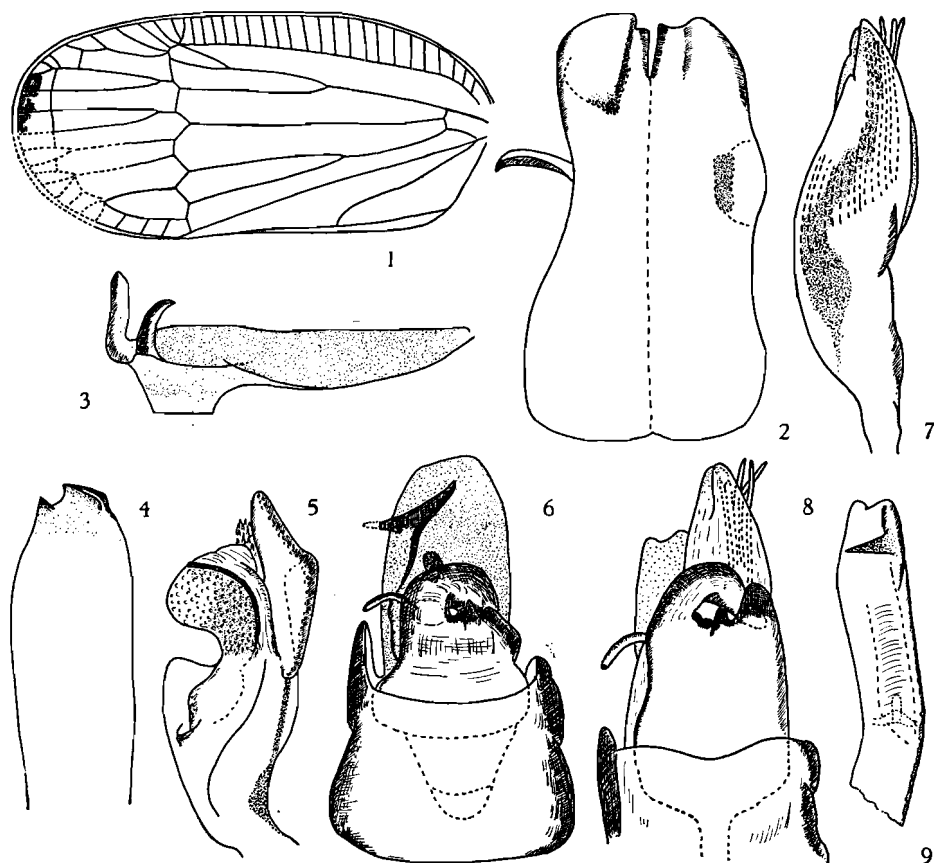


FIG. 1 à 4. — *Tropiduchus castigatorius* SCHMIDT.

1 : élytre gauche, env.  $\times 8$ ; 2 : paramères, vus de face, env.  $\times 30$ ; 3 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale droite, env.  $\times 25$ ; 4 : tube anal, vue ventrale, env.  $\times 25$ .

FIG. 5 et 6. — *Tropiduchus sobrinus* STÅL.

5 : édéage, vue ventrale, env.  $\times 25$ ; 6 : genitalia  $\delta$ , vue ventrale de l'ensemble, env.  $\times 25$ .

FIG. 7 à 9. — *Tropiduchus variegatus* MUIR.

7 : édéage, vue ventrale, env.  $\times 25$ ; 8 : genitalia  $\delta$ , vue ventrale de l'ensemble, env.  $\times 25$ ; 9 : tube anal, vue de  $\frac{3}{4}$ , env.  $\times 25$ .

(2) MUIR, F., 1931, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10), 7, fig. 3.

espèces sont synonymes mais ne puis l'établir sans avoir vu les types qui se trouvent au British Museum et que malheureusement je ne puis avoir en communication.

**Catulliaris njalae** MUIR.

(Fig. 10 à 17.)

MUIR, F., 1931, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10), 7, p. 300, fig. 3.

L'espèce est représentée par une belle série de 38 exemplaires ♂♂ et ♀♀. A la description originale j'ajouterai les précisions suivantes :

Front rectangulaire, une fois et demie aussi long que large (30 : 20), à bords latéraux très légèrement convexes, subparallèles et tranchants; disque

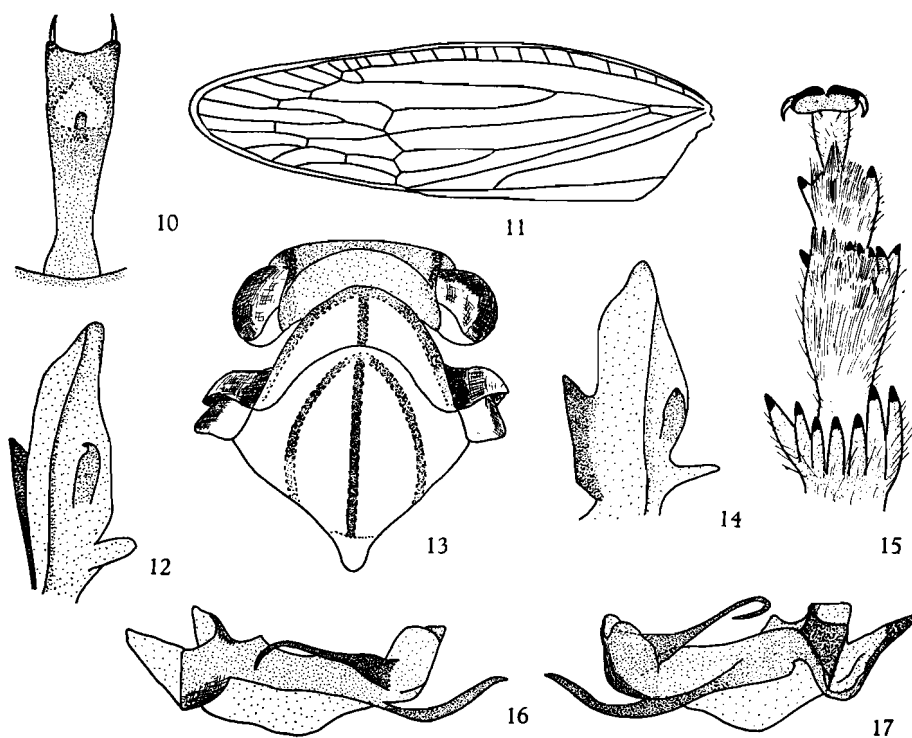


FIG. 10 à 17. — *Catulliaris njalae* MUIR.

10 : tube anal, vue dorsale, env.  $\times 25$ ; 11 : élytre gauche, env.  $\times 8$ ; 12 : paramère droit, vue latéro-ventrale, env.  $\times 25$ ; 13 : tête et thorax, env.  $\times 21$ ; 14 : paramère droit, vue ventrale, env.  $\times 25$ ; 15 : apex du tibia et tarse postérieur, env.  $\times 42$ ; 16 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale gauche, env.  $\times 25$ ; 17 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale droite, env.  $\times 25$ .

légèrement convexe, lisse et brillant, sans carène médiane; ocre-brun, avec une ligne rouge le long des bords latéraux et sur le milieu. Vertex presque cinq fois et demie aussi large entre les angles postérieurs, que long au

milieu, à bord antérieur fortement convexe et bord postérieur caché par le pronotum; disque fortement creusé, sans carène. Pronotum près de deux fois et demie aussi long que le vertex (34 : 13), à lobe médian recouvrant la base du vertex; bord antérieur arqué et formant bourrelet, bord postérieur profondément découpé en arc de cercle; carène médiane séparant deux dépressions punctiformes; ocre-brun, avec ligne médiane longitudinale rouge. Scutellum près de trois fois aussi long que le pronotum (100 : 34), avec trois carènes longitudinales dont les latérales, arquées et épaissies, se rejoignent vers l'avant à la médiane; cette dernière est écourtée vers l'arrière; ocre-brun, avec carènes rouges. Élytres trois fois et demie aussi longs que larges, fortement rétrécis vers l'apex; bifurcation  $Cl_1 Cl_2$  non loin de l'apex du clavus, celle de  $Cu$  au même niveau, celle de  $Sc+R$  au niveau du milieu du clavus. Tibias postérieurs armés de quatre épines dont deux plus petites, assez rapprochées, vers la base; article basal des tarses postérieurs avec plage ventrale soyeuse, avec 6 épines apicales, dont une interne et cinq externes (voir fig. 15).

Genitalia ♂, voir figures 10, 12, 14, 16 et 17.

Longueur totale : 7,5 à 8 mm.

Locus typicus : Sierra Leone, Njala, Sembenu.

38 ex. : riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 9.V.1947; 10.V.1947; Kabwe s/Muye, 1.320 m, 6-12.V.1948; 26.IV-5.V.1948; Kabwe s/Muye (affl. dr. Lufira), 1.320 m, 6-14.V.1948; 13-14.V.1948; [riv. Kenia, affl. dr. Lusinga, 1.585 m, 5.V.1949]; rég. confl. Mubale-Munte, 1.480 m, 1-6.V.1947; riv. Munte, 1.480 m, 16.V.1947.

### 3. — Genre **NUMICIA** STÅL.

STÅL, C., 1866, Hem. Afric., IV, p. 190.

L'étude de ce genre m'a permis d'examiner les types de certaines espèces peu ou mal connues, que j'ai cru utile de redécrire et de figurer ci-dessous.

#### 1. — [**Numicia herbida** STÅL.]

(Fig. 18 et 19.)

STÅL, C., 1866, Hem. Afric., IV, p. 190.

Le type de l'espèce ne semble pas avoir été examiné par MELICHAR, lors de l'élaboration de sa monographie des Tropiciduchides (Verhandl. Naturfors. Ver. in Brünn, 1914, Bd LIII). La description originale, assez peu détaillée, peut être complétée par les données suivantes :

Coloration générale ocre verdâtre (les spécimens frais sont très probablement verts).



Front à peu près une fois et demie aussi long que large avant le clypéus (55 : 35); bords latéraux convergeant légèrement vers la base qui est beaucoup plus étroite que l'apex (23: 35); carène médiane saillante sur les deux

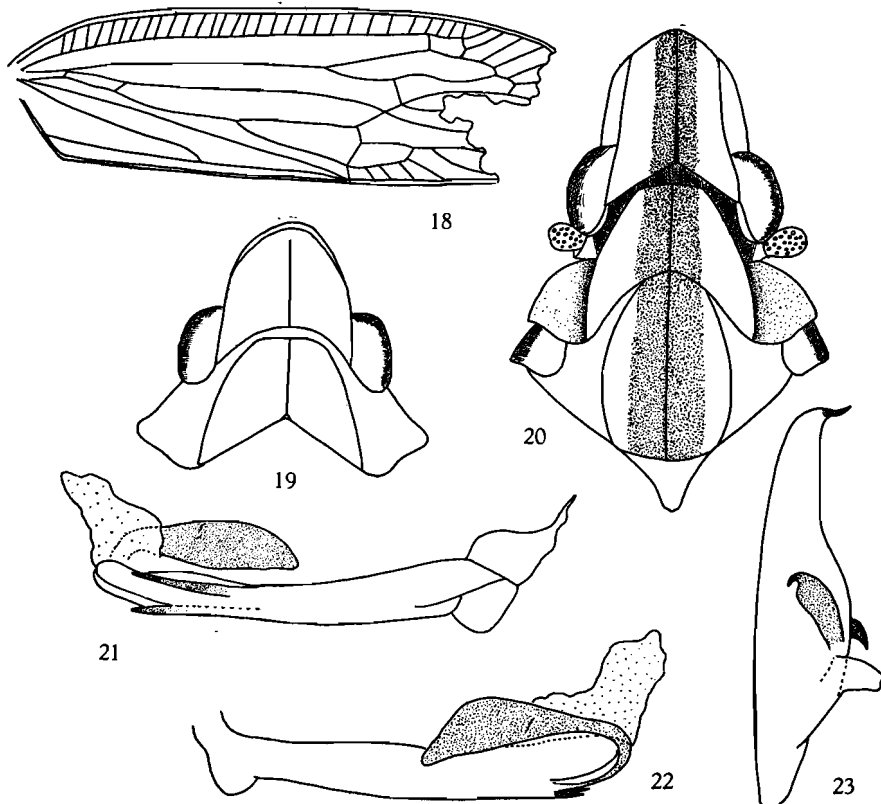


FIG. 18 et 19. — *Numicia herbida* STÅL (type).

18 : élytre droit, env.  $\times 10$ ; 19 : tête et pronotum, env.  $\times 20$ .

FIG. 20 à 23. — *Numicia ghesquierei* LALLEMAND.

20 : tête et thorax, env.  $\times 28$ ; 21 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale droite, env.  $\times 54$ ;  
22 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale gauche, env.  $\times 54$ ; 23 : paramère droit, env.  $\times 54$ .

tiers antérieurs, effacée sur le restant; de part et d'autre de la carène, le disque est tectiforme sur la partie basale tandis qu'il est plan sur l'apicale. Vertex un peu plus large au sommet de l'échancrure basale, que long au milieu (30: 26), légèrement rétréci vers l'apex; bord apical convexe, caréné en bourrelet, bords latéraux légèrement convergents vers l'apex, fortement

relevés et carénés surtout vers la base; bord postérieur largement échancré; carène médiane saillante, s'amincissant vers l'apex qu'elle n'atteint pas (voir fig. 19). Pronotum plus court que le vertex (20 : 26), à bord antérieur convexe et bord postérieur profondément échancré en angle, avec carène médiane saillante. Scutellum... (presque entièrement détruit sur le type). Élytres trois fois et demie aussi longs que larges (72 : 20), hyalins, verdâtres, à nervures concolores; membrane costale aussi large que la cellule costale, partagée par de nombreuses nervures transversales assez rapprochées; bifurcation de  $Cl_1$   $Cl_2$  vers le milieu du clavus, celle de  $Cu$  peu après la précédente et celle de  $Sc+R$  nettement après le milieu de l'élytre (voir fig. 18). Tibias postérieurs armés de quatre épines et d'une couronne apicale de sept épines.

Longueur totale : 9 mm.

Habitat : Sierra Leone (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm).

## 2. — *Numicia ghesquierei* LALLEMAND.

(Fig. 20 à 23.)

LALLEMAND, V., 1938, Bull. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat., t. XIV, 58, p. 2.

Vertex à peu près aussi long, que large au sommet de la découpe basale (46 : 44), à bords latéraux relevés et carénés (surtout vers l'arrière), légèrement convergents vers l'avant; bord antérieur anguleusement arrondi; carène médiane nette; bord postérieur anguleusement découpé. Pronotum plus court que le vertex (33 : 46), à carènes très saillantes et tranchantes, à bord postérieur profondément découpé en arc de cercle. Scutellum aussi long que vertex et pronotum réunis (80 : 79), avec, trois carènes très saillantes dont les latérales sont légèrement arquées et convergentes vers l'avant; une bande longitudinale rougeâtre sur vertex, pronotum et scutellum.

Sur les spécimens examinés, les marques brunes des élytres sont assez faibles et se réduisent souvent au point brun situé sur  $M$ , avant le milieu de l'élytre.

Genitalia ♂, voir figures 21 à 23.

Longueur totale : 6,5 à 7 mm.

Locus typicus: Eala (Congo Belge).

11 ex. : riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 10.V.1947; Masombwe, 1.120 m, 6-9.VII.1948; Kalule-Nord, rive g. face Mujinga-Kalenge, 1.050 m, 28.II-3.III.1949; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 16.IV.1947; gorges de la Pelenge, 1.150 m, 10-14.VI.1947.

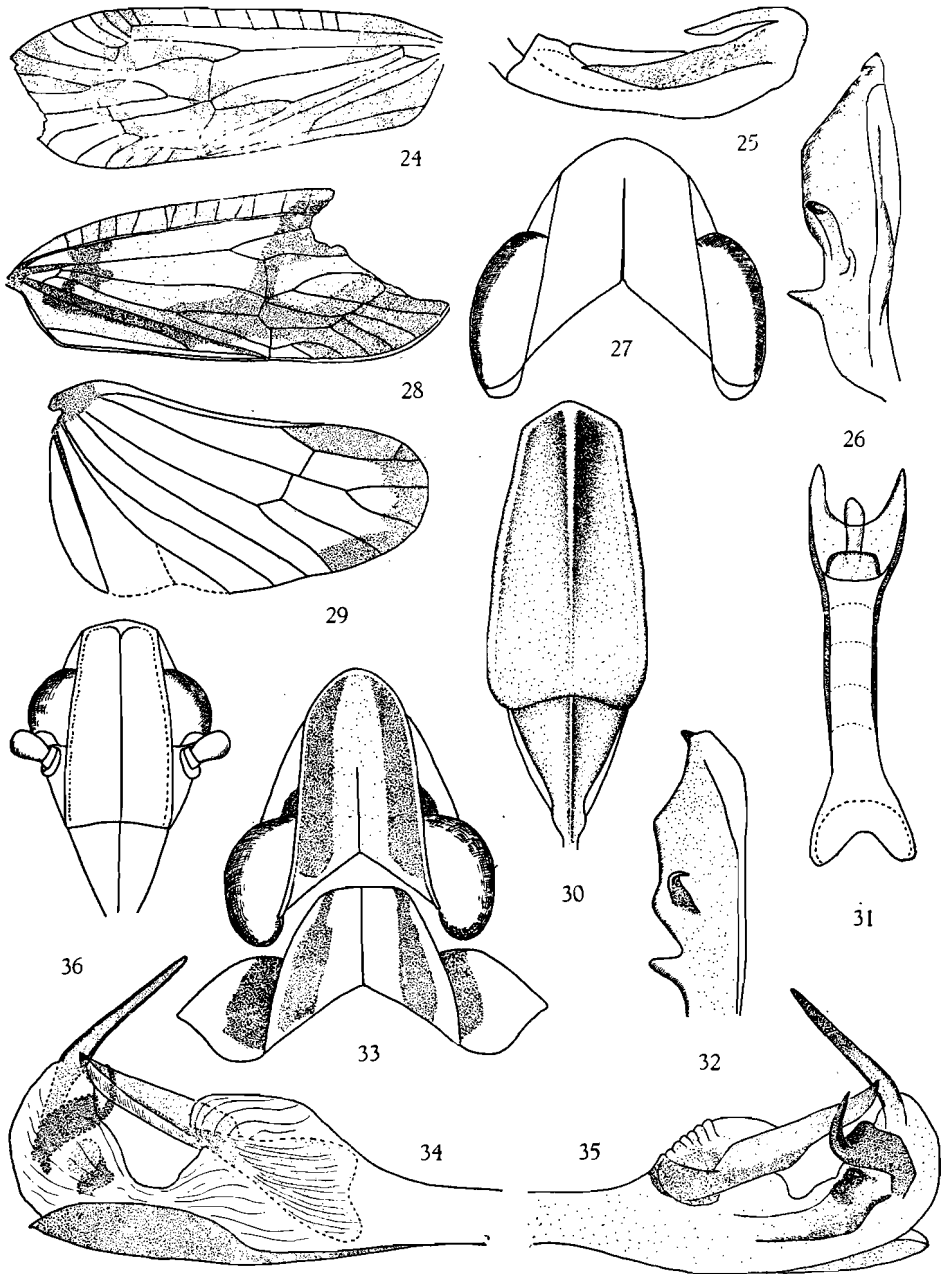


FIG. 24 à 35.

3. — *Numicia fuscipicta* STÅL.

(Fig. 24 à 27, 36.)

STÅL, C., 1866, Hem. Afric., IV, p. 190.

DISTANT, W. L., 1910, Insecta Transvaaliensia, 10, p. 246, pl. XXIII, fig. 16 (*Magama insignis*) <sup>(3)</sup>.

Contrairement à ce qu'écrit MELICHAR dans sa monographie des Tropiduchides <sup>(4)</sup>, cette espèce n'est absolument pas synonyme de *N. taenia* FABRICIUS.

Grâce à l'extrême obligeance de MM. les D<sup>rs</sup> R. MALAISE et TUXEN, respectivement attachés au Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum de Stockholm et à l'Universitetets Zoologiske Museum de Copenhague, j'ai pu examiner et comparer entre eux les types de STÅL et FABRICIUS. Bien que le dessin des élytres soit semblable, les deux espèces diffèrent entre elles, notamment par les dimensions relatives de la tête, la forme du front, le niveau de la bifurcation de *Cu* et surtout par les genitalia ♂ (voir fig. 25, 26, 32 à 35).

Description d'après le type. — Front presque deux fois aussi long que large (54 : 28), à bords latéraux très légèrement divergents vers l'apex où ils ne présentent pas de convexité comme c'est le cas pour *taenia* FABRICIUS (voir fig. 30 et 36); carène médiane nette sur toute sa longueur, fortement relevée en crête sur la moitié basale, entraînant avec elle une partie du disque; ocre pâle. Clypéus convexe, avec carène médiane nette. Tempes ocre, avec une tache brune au-dessus de l'œil et une seconde, plus petite, au-dessous. Second article des antennes deux fois plus long que large. Vertex ocre, aussi long que large au sommet de la découpe basale, à bord antérieur en angle arrondi, à bords latéraux très fortement relevés et

<sup>(3)</sup> M. R. J. IZZARD, du British Museum a bien voulu comparer le type de DISTANT avec les dessins de *N. taenia* FABRICIUS et *N. fuscipicta* STÅL que je lui ai transmis. D'après lui, l'identité de *N. insignis* DISTANT avec *N. fuscipicta* STÅL fait peu de doute étant donné les mêmes dimensions relatives du vertex et le même niveau de bifurcation de *Cu* sur l'élytre.

<sup>(4)</sup> MELICHAR, L., 1914, Verh. Naturf. Ver. in Brünn., Bd LIII, p. 46.

## EXPLICATION DES FIGURES 24 A 35 :

FIG. 24 à 27, 36. — *Numicia fuscipicta* STÅL (type).

24 : élytre gauche, env. ×8; 25 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale gauche, env. ×30; 26 : paramère gauche, env. ×30; 27 : tête, vue de dessus, env. ×30; 36 : tête, vue de face, env. ×20.

FIG. 28 à 35. — *Numicia taenia* FABRICIUS (type).

28 : élytre droit, env. ×10; 29 : aile postérieure droit, env. ×10; 30 : front et clypéus, env. ×30; 31 : tube anal, vue dorsale, env. ×40; 32 : paramère gauche, env. ×25; 33 : tête et pronotum, env. ×30; 34 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale droite, env. ×60; 35 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale gauche, env. ×50.

carénés, légèrement divergents vers l'arrière, à bord postérieur anguleusement échancré; carène médiane nette jusque peu avant l'apex. Pronotum... (détruit). Scutellum environ deux fois aussi long que le vertex, convexe, avec trois carènes dont les latérales, arquées, se rejoignent vers le haut; brun, sauf une bande médiane ocre. Une ligne longitudinale noire de chaque côté de la poitrine. Élytres environ deux fois et demie aussi longs que larges; membrane costale aussi large que la cellule costale, traversée par des nervures transversales plus ou moins espacées; bifurcation de *Cl*, *Cl*<sub>2</sub> peu après le milieu du clavus, celle de *Cu* à peu près au même niveau ou plutôt légèrement plus apicale; bifurcation *Sc*+*R* vers le milieu de l'élytre; hyalins, avec marques brunes suivant la figure 24. Ailes avec bordure apicale brune. Pattes ocre; tibias postérieurs armés de quatre épines; apex des tibias postérieurs avec une couronne de sept épines; article basal des tarses postérieurs avec huit épines apicales.

Genitalia ♂ (d'après spécimen ♂ provenant du Parc National de l'Upemba et comparé au type), voir figures 25 et 26.

Longueur totale : environ 9 mm.

Locus typicus : Sierra Leone (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum de Stockholm).

13 ex. : Kiamakoto-Kiwakishi, 1.120 m, 4-16.X.1948; Kaziba, 1.140 m, 24.II.1948; 8-14.II.1948.

#### 4. — [**Numicia taenia** FABRICIUS.]

(Fig. 28 à 35.)

FABRICIUS, J. C., 1803, Syst. Rhyngot., V, p. 5 (*Fulgora*).

Grâce à la compréhension et la grande amabilité de M. le Dr TUXEN, du Musée Zoologique de l'Université de Copenhague, j'ai pu examiner le type de *Fulgora taenia* FABRICIUS et en disséquer les genitalia qui sont figurés ci-contre (fig. 31, 32, 34 et 35). *N. taenia* se trouve être le centre d'un complexe d'espèces présentant toutes le même dessin caractéristique des élytres mais néanmoins différentes par les dimensions relatives du vertex, l'emplacement de la bifurcation de *Cu* et principalement par les genitalia ♂. Par suite de l'existence de ce complexe, différentes interprétations de *N. taenia* ont été données et notamment celle, erronée, de MELICHAR qui l'identifiait à *N. fuscopicta* STÅL (1866).

Description d'après le type. — Front ocre, avec de faibles traces de bandes longitudinales foncées sur la moitié basale; près de deux fois aussi long au milieu, que large à l'apex (58 : 32), à bords latéraux divergents vers l'apex, s'arrondissant peu avant le clypéus; la largeur à l'apex égale une fois et demie celle de la base (32 : 20); carène médiane nette sur toute sa longueur mais se relevant fortement sur à peu près la moitié basale.

entraînant avec elle une partie du disque (voir fig. 30). Clypéus convexe, avec carène médiane nette; ocre, à moitié apicale brunâtre. Tempes ocre, avec une tache triangulaire noire au-dessus des yeux et une plus petite en dessous. Antennes ocre; second article environ deux fois aussi long que large. Vertex plus long que large (64 : 47), dépassant fortement le bord antérieur des yeux; bords antérieur convexe, latéraux légèrement divergents vers l'arrière, et postérieur anguleusement échancré; les bords latéraux sont très fortement relevés et de ce fait, le disque est profondément creusé; carène médiane nette sur plus de la moitié postérieure; ocre, avec deux larges bandes longitudinales rouge noirâtre de chaque côté du milieu. Pronotum plus court de moitié que le vertex (30 : 64), à bord antérieur droit, bords latéraux divergents vers l'arrière, fortement relevés et carénés et bord postérieur anguleusement échancré; carène médiane saillante; ocre, sauf une bande rouge noirâtre le long des bords latéraux du lobe médian et une grosse tache de même couleur, de chaque côté de ce dernier. Scutellum... (détruit). Élytres environ deux fois et demie aussi longs que larges; membrane costale aussi large que la cellule costale, avec nervures transversales assez espacées; bifurcation de  $Cl_1 Cl_2$  à peu près au tiers postérieur du clavus, celle de  $Cu$  un peu avant la précédente, celle de  $Sc + R$  peu après le milieu de l'élytre; hyalins, avec marques brunes réparties suivant la figure 28. Ailes postérieures avec une assez large bordure apicale brune (fig. 29). Une ligne noire de chaque côté de la poitrine. Pattes ocre; tibias postérieurs plus foncés, armés de quatre épines dont une très petite à la base, avec couronne apicale de sept épines; article basal des tarses postérieurs avec couronne apicale de huit épines; second article avec deux épines apicales.

Genitalia ♂, voir figures 31, 32, 34 et 35.

Longueur totale : environ 8 mm.

Locus typicus : Guinée (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhague).

##### 5. — *Numicia virescens* n. sp.

(Fig. 40 à 42.)

Coloration générale vert pâle. Front à peu près une fois et demie aussi long que large (45 : 29), à bords latéraux convergeant légèrement vers le haut et de ce fait, à base plus étroite que l'apex (21 : 29); carène médiane estompée sur le tiers apical, très nette et fortement saillante sur le restant, entraînant le relèvement d'une partie du disque et lui donnant un aspect tectiforme. Clypéus convexe, légèrement aplati sous la suture clypéo-frontale; pas de carène nette. Vertex plus large au sommet de la découpe basale, que long au milieu (43 : 34), à bord antérieur convexe et relevé en carène mousse; bords latéraux divergents vers l'arrière, fortement relevés, carénés et tranchants; bord postérieur largement échancré; carène médiane

nette et saillante, s'estompant peu avant l'apex. Pronotum à peu près de même longueur que le vertex (36 : 34), avec carènes très saillantes, fortement relevées et deux dépressions punctiformes de part et d'autre de la médiane. Scutellum tricaréné, les carènes latérales, convexes, se réunissant

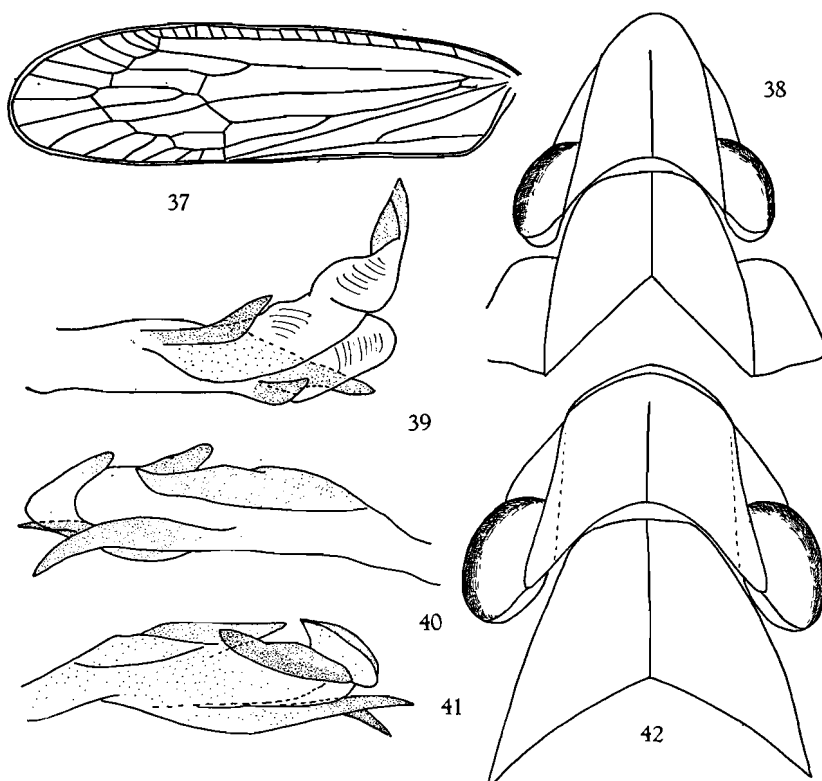


FIG. 37 à 39. — *Numicia mubalensis* n. sp.

37 : élytre gauche, env.  $\times 10$ ; 38 : tête et pronotum, env.  $\times 35$ ; 39 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale gauche, env.  $\times 45$ .

FIG. 40 à 42. — *Numicia virescens* n. sp.

40 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale droite, env.  $\times 30$ ; 41 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale gauche, env.  $\times 30$ ; 42 : tête et pronotum, env.  $\times 40$ .

en arc vers l'avant et divergeant vers l'arrière. Élytres hyalins, environ trois fois et demie aussi longs que larges; membrane costale à peu près aussi large que la cellule costale, traversée par des nervures transversales peu serrées; bifurcation de  $Cl_1, Cl_2$  peu après le milieu du clavus, celle de  $Cu$  plus apicalement mais avant celle de  $Sc+R$  qui se fait au milieu de l'élytre; coloration générale verdâtre avec une petite tache brune sur le

tiers basal de *M.* Abdomen et pattes verdâtres à ocre. Tibias postérieurs armés de quatre épines et d'une couronne apicale de sept épines.

Genitalia ♂, voir figures 40 et 41.

Longueur totale : environ 8,5 mm.

Type : 1 ♂, riv. Munte, 1.400 m, 22.IV.1949.

***Numicia mubalensis* n. sp.**

(Fig. 37 à 39.)

Coloration générale verte.

Front plus d'une fois et demie aussi long que large (48 : 28), à bords latéraux légèrement divergents vers l'apex; peu avant celui-ci, ils forment un léger angle arrondi; carène longitudinale relevée et saillante, entraînant une partie du disque sur la moitié supérieure, effacée sur l'inférieure. Clypéus convexe, non caréné. Vertex aussi long, que large au sommet de la découpe basale (47 : 47), à bord antérieur anguleusement arrondi et bord postérieur découpé; bords latéraux fortement relevés et carénés, divergents vers l'arrière; carène médiane saillante écourtée peu avant l'apex. Pronotum plus court que le vertex (35 : 47), à carènes saillantes et relevées, la médiane séparant deux dépressions punctiformes; base anguleusement et profondément échancrée. Scutellum plus long que vertex et pronotum réunis (95 : 82), avec trois carènes dont les latérales, légèrement arqués se rejoignent vers l'avant et divergent vers l'arrière. Elytres près de quatre fois aussi longs que larges (62 : 16); membrane costale légèrement plus étroite que la cellule costale, avec quelques nervures transversales assez espacées; bifurcation de  $Cl_1$ ,  $Cl_2$  vers le milieu du clavus, celle de  $Cu$  plus apicalement et celle de  $Sc+R$  un peu après le milieu de l'élytre, mais nettement après la précédente. Tibias postérieurs armés de quatre épines et d'une couronne de sept épines apicales.

Genitalia ♂, voir figure 39.

Longueur totale : environ 8,5 mm.

Type : 1 ♂, riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 10.V.1947.



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I. MISSION G. F. DE WITTE  
en collaboration avec  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
et R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).  
Fascicule 50 (2)

NATIONAAL UPEMBA PARK  
I. ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE  
met medewerking van  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
en R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).  
Aflevering 50 (2)

# LOPHOPIDAE

## (HOMOPTERA - FULGOROIDEA)

PAR

HENRI SYNAVE (Bruxelles)

1. — Genre **LOPHOPS** SPINOLA.

SPINOLA, M., 1839, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, VIII, p. 387.

**Lophops servillei** SPINOLA.

SPINOLA, M., 1839, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, VIII, p. 388, pl. 10, fig. 3.

10 ex. : Kaziba, 1.140 m, 11-15.II.1948; Masombwe, 1.120 m, 6-9.VII.1948; 15-27.II-8-14.II.1948; 8.II.1948; Mabwe, 585 m, 28.XI-1.XII.1948; riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 9.V.1947.

2. — Genre **ELASMOSCELIS** SPINOLA.

SPINOLA, M., 1839, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, VIII, p. 388.

1. — **Elasmoscelis cimicoïdes** SPINOLA.

SPINOLA, M., 1839, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, VIII, p. 391, pl. XVI, fig. 4.

37 ex. : Kilwezi, affl. dr. Lufira, 750 m, 16-21.VIII.1948; 27.VIII-8.IX.1948; 9-14.VIII.1948; Ganza, près riv. Kamandula, affl. dr. Lukoka, 860 m, 12-18.VI.1949; 30.V-4.VI.1949; 27.VI-2.VII.1949; 30.V-10.VI.1949; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8-14.II.1948; 15-26.II.1948; 11-15.II.1948; 24.II.1948; Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 3-4.XI.1947; Kiamakoto, entre Masombwe-Mukana, rive dr. Lukima, affl. dr. Grande

Kafwe, 1.070 m, 20.IX.1948; 4-16.X.1948; [Kembwile, rive g. Kalule-Nord, 1.050 m, 28.II.1949]; Kanonga, affl. dr. Fungwe, 700 m, 17-22.II.1949; Mabwe, lac Upemba, 585 m, 1-12.VIII.1947; 1-15.VIII.1947; 27-30.XI.1948.

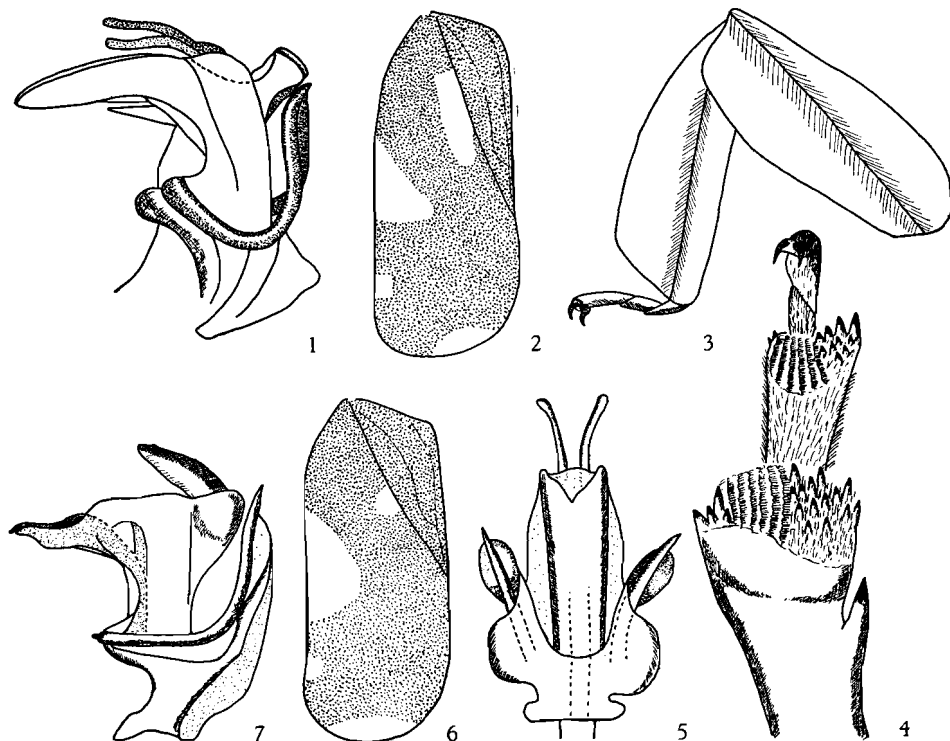


FIG. 1. — *Elasmoscelis trimaculata* WALKER : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale gauche,  $\times 35$ .

FIG. 2 à 5. — *Elasmoscelis kankundensis* n. sp.

2 : élytre gauche, env.  $\times 8$ ; 3 : patte antérieure gauche, env.  $\times 17$ ; 4 : apex du tibia et tarse postérieur gauche, env.  $\times 45$ ; 5 : édéage, vue ventrale, env.  $\times 35$ .

FIG. 6 et 7. — *Elasmoscelis punctata* n. sp.

6 : élytre gauche, env.  $\times 8$ ; 7 : édéage, vue latéro-ventrale gauche, env.  $\times 35$ .

## 2. — *Elasmoscelis trimaculata* WALKER.

(Fig. 1.)

WALKER, F., 1851, List. Hom. Ins. Brit. Mus., II, p. 403.

Genitalia  $\sigma$ , voir figure 1.

11 ex. : Mabwe, rive Est lac Upemba, 585 m, 1.II.1949; 28.XI-1.XII.1949; 17-31.XII.1948; 22.XI.1948; 20-26.I.1949; 17.XI.1948; 1-12.VIII.1947; [riv. Kenia, affl. dr. Lusinga, 1.585 m, 8.V.1949]; Kabwe s/Muye, 1.320 m, 26.IV-25.V.1948; Masombwe, 1.120 m, 6-9.VII.1948; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 31.III.1947.

3. — **Elasmoscelis kankundensis** n. sp.

(Fig. 2 à 5.)

Front un peu plus de trois fois aussi long au milieu, que large au niveau de la suture clypéo-frontale (53 : 17); bords latéraux carénés, légèrement divergents vers le clypéus (largeur au clypéus : 17, largeur au vertex : 12); vert clair à jaune verdâtre, avec une bande longitudinale rouge au milieu, depuis la base jusqu'au clypéus; de chaque côté, sur les tempes et les joues, une bande longitudinale rouge depuis le bord postérieur des yeux jusqu'à la suture clypéale. Clypéus noir, à bords latéraux nettement carénés, avec carène médiane. Tempes jaune verdâtre ou ocre, avec une grosse tache brun-noir au-dessus des yeux. Dernier article des antennes brun, cylindrique, près de deux fois aussi long que large. Vertex étroit, à peine plus large qu'un œil, légèrement plus large à la base qu'à l'apex, à bords latéraux très fortement relevés, foliacés, et de ce fait profondément creusé; base anguleusement découpée; jaunâtre, sauf la base et une grosse tache sur les bords latéraux, qui sont noirâtres. Pronotum noir, court, à bord postérieur droit, avec carène médiane flanquée de chaque côté d'une petite protubérance. Scutellum noir, tricaréné, avec une ou deux petites pustules le long des bords latéro-postérieurs; angle apical isolé par un sillon transversal. Élytres noirs, avec taches hyalines blanches réparties comme suit : une grande tache costale, triangulaire, située à peu près au milieu du bord costal; une seconde, plus petite, peu avant l'angle apical; une troisième, convexe vers l'intérieur, au milieu du bord apical, et enfin, une tache longitudinale, longue et étroite, sur la partie interne de la moitié basale de l'élytre, longeant la suture clavale. Pattes antérieures et médianes noires, fortement dilatées et foliacées, surtout les premières. Pattes postérieures brunes; tibias postérieurs armés de trois épines, avec dilatation apicale présentant une quinzaine de petites épines à l'extérieur et quatre épines du côté interne. Article basal des tarsi postérieurs avec dix épines externes et deux internes.

Genitalia ♂, voir figure 5.

Longueur totale : environ 7 mm.

Type : 1 ♂, Kankunda, 1.300 m, 22-24.XI.1947.

3 paratypes ♂ et ♀ : même localité.

Cette espèce, voisine d'*E. trimaculata* WALKER par la présence d'une grande tache costale, triangulaire, blanche, sur les élytres, s'en distingue aisément par la tache longitudinale blanche le long de la suture clavale. Les genitalia ♂ des deux espèces sont différents comme le montrent les figures 1 et 5.

4. — **Elasmoscelis punctata** n. sp.

(Fig. 6 et 7.)

Front à peu près trois fois aussi long que large (50 : 17), à bords latéraux légèrement divergents vers le bas; vert clair, avec bande longitudinale médiane rouge vif. De même, une bande longitudinale rouge le long des bords latéraux, depuis le bord postérieur de l'œil jusqu'à la suture clypéale. Clypéus noirâtre, à bords latéraux carénés, avec carène médiane nette. Rostre court, le second article aussi long que large, plus court de moitié que le précédent. Joues et tempes vert jaunâtre à ocre; une tache noire au-dessus des yeux. Antennes brunes; dernier article cylindrique, légèrement plus long que large. Vertex étroit, profondément creusé, à bords latéraux fortement relevés, foliacés, à base échancrée. Pronotum court, à bord postérieur très légèrement convexe, non entaillé, avec carène médiane et de chaque côté de cette dernière, une série de trois pustules dont la première est la plus forte; noir, sauf les pustules et les plaques pectorales qui sont brunâtres. Scutellum noir, avec trois carènes dont les latérales sont écourtées vers l'avant; deux pustules entre les carènes latérales et les angles scapulaires, le long des bords latéro-postérieurs. Élytres brun-noir, avec les mêmes taches que chez *E. trimaculata* WALKER mais en plus, une petite tache plus ou moins carrée, entre *M* et *Cu*, au niveau de la bifurcation  $Cl_1 Cl_2$ ;  $Cl_1$  et  $Cl_2$  réunies vers le tiers postérieur du clavus. Pattes antérieures et médianes fortement dilatées et foliacées, surtout les premières; noires, parfois avec quelques taches brunes. Pattes postérieures brun noirâtre, tibias plus clairs. Tibias postérieurs armés de trois épines à la face externe; apex des tibias et tarsi conformes à ceux d'*E. kankundensis*.

Genitalia ♂, voir figure 7.

Longueur totale : environ 7 mm.

Cette espèce ressemble fortement à *trimaculata* WALKER ainsi qu'à l'espèce précédente. Elle diffère cependant de *trimaculata* par la présence sur *Cu*, au niveau de la bifurcation  $Cl_1 Cl_2$ , d'une petite tache carrée, blanche. Cette même tache la distingue de *kankundensis* chez qui, au même endroit, se trouve une longue tache blanche ressemblant plutôt à un tronçon de bande longitudinale.

Les trois espèces diffèrent fortement entre elles par les genitalia ♂, comme le montrent les figures 1, 5 et 7.

Type : 1 ♂, Lusinga, 22.IV.1949.

11 paratypes : même localité, 12-17.XII.1947; 1-8.XII.1947; 2-4.V.1949; 9-18.IV.1949; riv. Munte, 1.480 m, 16.V.1947; [riv. Kenia, 1.700 m, 28.III.1947; 5.V.1949; 19.XII.1947]; riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 9.V.1947.

Les espèces précédentes se séparent suivant la table ci-dessous.

1. Pronotum avec carène médiane. Élytres avec une grande tache costale triangulaire blanchâtre, suivie d'une plus petite avant l'angle apical ..... 2
- Pronotum sans carène, mais avec une petite protubérance sphérique médiane. Élytres avec de nombreuses taches transversales blanches dans la cellule costale et deux au bord apical; une plus grande, plus ou moins carrée, comprise entre *Sc* et *M*, située avant le milieu de l'élytre ..... *E. cimicoides* SPINOLA.
2. Outre celles du bord costal, une seule tache, assez grande, le long du bord apical ..... *E. trimaculata* WALKER.
- Une tache sur le corium, en plus de celles qui sont situées sur les bords costal et apical ..... 3
3. Une tache longitudinale, longue et étroite, sur la partie interne de la moitié basale de l'élytre, longeant la suture clavale (voir fig. 2) ..... *E. kankundensis* n. sp.
- Une tache plus ou moins carrée, entre *M* et *Cu*, au milieu de la suture clavale ..... *E. punctata* n. sp.

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Afllevering 50 (3)

TINGIDAE <sup>(1)</sup>  
(HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA)

BY

CARL J. DRAKE (Washington)

This paper deals entirely with lace-bugs of the family *Tingidae* of « Parc National Upemba » of the Belgian Congo. The collection contains 14 species divided among 8 genera, and all three subfamilies of tingids are represented. Three of the 14 species are described herein as new to science.

I wish to express my appreciation to the trustees of the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge » for giving me the opportunity of studying this fine collection of lace-bugs. The types of the two new species and as well as other specimens have been returned to the above institution. The measurements of structures in the description are all of equal value and such that they may be converted into millimeters by dividing by 80.

Subfamily CANTACADERINAE STÅL, 1873.

**Cantacader afzelii** STÅL.

*Cantacader afzelii* STÅL, 1873, Enum. Hem., 3 : 116. (Type male, Sierra Leone.)

*Cantacader afzelii* DISTANT, 1902, Ann. Soc. So. Afr. Mus., 2(9) : 238. (Figured type from Sierra Leone.)

*Cantacader afzelii* SCHOUTEDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 11(1) : 2. (Belgian Congo : Luebo, Kasai et Luebo.)

(1) Unless otherwise mentioned all specimens recorded in this paper were collected by Miss. G. F. DE WITTE.

All the localities between [ ] are without the Park's boundaries.

Three specimens : Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 3-8.XI.1947. Widely distributed in the Belgian Congo. Other specimens are at hand from Kenya Colony, Sierra Leone, French Gold Coast, French Guinea and Angola. Specimens were collected « at light » at Elisabethville.

**Cantacader divisus** BERGROTH.

*Cantacader divisus* BERGROTH, 1908, Rev. Russ. Ent., 7 : 108. (Ethiopia.)

One specimen : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 19.III.1947. Originally described from Ethiopia and new to the fauna of the Belgian Congo. Numerous other specimens are at hand from Kenya Colony (Nairobi et Turi) and Tanganyika Territory (Arushia-Ju). The shorter antennae, uniform brown color without elytral fasciae and also transverse adventitious vein in subcostal and discoidal areas distinguish this species from *C. tenuipes* STÅL.

**Cantacader tenuipes** STÅL.

*Cantacader tenuipes* STÅL, 1865, Hem. Afr., 3 : 26. (Sierra Leone.)

*Cantacader tenuipes* STÅL, 1873, Hem. Enum., 3 : 116. (Sierra Leone.)

*Cantacader tenuipes* DISTANT, 1902, Ann. So. Afr. Mus., 2 : 238, pl. 15, fig. 2. (Illustrated STÅL's type from Sierra Leone.)

*Cantacader tenuipes* SCHOUTEDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 11(1) : 2. (Belgian Congo : Eala, Tshela et Makala-N'Tete.)

*Cantacader tenuipes* DRAKE, 1954, Inst. roy. Sci. Belg., 30(17) : 1-2. (Belgian Congo : Libenge et Mission Manuya.)

Three specimens : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 19.III.1947; riv. Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira, 700 m, 6-9.XI.1947; Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 3-4.XI.1947. The third antennal segment shows considerable variation in length, also cephalic spines. Widely distributed in the Belgian Congo. It is also recorded in the literature from Kenya Colony, Angola, Sierra Leone, French Gold Coast and French Guinea. This species and a number of other members of the genus are at time captured « at light », sometimes in considerable numbers.

Subfamily **TINGINAE** STÅL, 1873.

**Monanthia vulcanorum** SCHOUTEDEN.

*Monanthia vulcanorum* SCHOUTEDEN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 48(3-4) : 200-201. (Belgian Congo : Mutura et Nya Musinga, volc. Karisimbi, Kisengi et Nkui, all from Ranuda; type in Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren.)

One specimen : Munoi, bif. Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira, 890 m, 15-21.VI.1948 (netted on shrubs). Originally described from the Belgian Congo. I also have several specimens from Kenya Colony (Turi, taken by D. C. THOMAS).

***Cochlochila aemula* n. sp.**

Oblong, head and pronotum deep black, shining, the lacy network of paranota and elytra brownish testaceous with some veinlets dark brown and fuscous to blackish fuscous. Body beneath deep black, moderately shining. Legs brownish testaceous with all femora (save base and apex) blackish fuscous. Head with five pale testaceous spines, the hind pair very long, slender and appressed. Antennae testaceous with first two segments brown and fourth largely blackish, measurements : I, 10; II, 8; III, 78, IV, 25. Labium brownish, reaching to metasternum; laminae pale, parallel on mesosternum, more widely separated and convergent posteriorly on metasternum. Orifice present, difficult to see, as black and shiny as the pleura. Hypocostal laminae testaceous, uniseriate.

Pronotum 1,70 mm long and 1,15 mm wide, strongly convex, without hairy clothing, deeply coarsely punctate, tricarinate; median carina elevated, composed of one row of small areolae; lateral carinae concealed by paranota; paranota broad, yellowish brown with some veinlets darkened, reflexed, with outer margin turned down so that its exterior edge rests upon pronotal surface, not quite in contact with median carina, then divergent posteriorly, inflated and elevated but with its surface not very high above pronotum; collar raised, testaceous, areolate; hind process areolate, testaceous. Elytra with areolae hyaline; costal area composed of one row of large, mostly quadrate, clear areolae; subcostal area very little wider than costal, biseriate; discoidal area extending a little beyond middle of elytra, with apical half of outer boundary vein strongly bowed outwardly and there extending deeply concavely into subcostal area, with boundary vein raised at base and apex of bow, widest a little anteriorly to apex, there four cells deep; sutural area with fairly large cells.

Length, 3,10 mm; width, 1,50 mm.

Holotype (male) and allotype (female) : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 16.IV.1947; 3 paratypes : same locality as type, III-IV.1947; Mukana, 1.810 m, 19.III.1948; Mukana-Lusinga, 18.III.1948; Kafwe, affl. Lufwa, 15-19.I.1948; Kafwe, affl. dr. riv. Lufwa, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.780 m, 5.III.1948.

Distinguished from *C. kilimensis* HORVATH by its smaller size, less elevated paranota and blackish fuscous femora. *C. ituriensis* SCHOUTEDEN is a smaller species, which has yellowish testaceous legs as in *kilimensis*.

**Compseuta ornatella** STÅL.

- Tropidocheila ornatella* STÅL, 1855, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1 : 37. (Caffraria.)
- Monanthia (Physatochila) ornatella* STÅL, 1865, Hem. Afr., 1 : 28. (Caffraria.)
- Monanthia (Compseuta) ornatella* STÅL, 1973, Enum. Hem., 3 : 133. (Caffraria.)
- Monanthia ornatella* DISTANT, 1902, Ann. So. Afr. Mus., 2 : 242, pl. 15, fig. 9. (Figured type in Stockholm Mus.)
- Compseuta nigristernum* HORVATH, 1910, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exp. Hem., 12(5) : 69. (Type locality : Kibonoto, Kilimandjaro.)
- Compseuta ornatella* SCHOUTEDEN, 1918, Rev. Zool. Afr., 6(1) : 143. (Listed tingids of Belgian Congo.)
- Compseuta ornatella* SCHOUTEDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 3 : 27. (Madgu, Haut-Uele, Belgian Congo.)
- Compseuta ornatella* DRAKE, 1948, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 50(8) : 197-204. (Described 5 new spp. and 2 new subsp.; list of species of the world.)

One specimen : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 10.III.1947. This is a fairly common species and widely distributed in central and southern Africa. Specimens have been studied from Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory, North Rhodesia and South Africa. The color (blackish markings), paranota and especially the development (length) of lateral carinae are quite variable. In four specimens from Upemba National Park (Lusinga, 5.III.1947; riv. Kamitungulu, 1.760 m, 16.IV.1947; [riv. Kenia, 1.585 m, 28.III.1947]), the lateral carinae are very long and terminate anteriorly at the base of calli. As these specimens represent a new subspecies, *C. tenella carinata*, I am designating a female from Lusinga as the holotype. In the typical form of *C. ornatella*, the lateral carinae terminate anteriorly before reaching the middle of the pronotal disc.

**Sinuessa waelbroecki** (SCHOUTEDEN).

- Phyllontocheila waelbroecki* SCHOUTEDEN, 1916, Rev. Zool. Afr., 4(3) : 292. (Type from Kinchassa, Belgian Congo.)
- Phyllontocheila (Sinuessa) waelbroecki* SCHOUTEDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 11(10) : 14 et 21. (Placed *waelbroecki* in subgenus *Sinuessa* HORVATH; Kinchassa et Kisantu, Belgian Congo.)

Fourteen specimens : 8 specimens, Lusinga, 1.760 m, at various times during years 1945, 1947-1949; Kalumengongo, affl. Lualaba, 1.830 m, 21.I.1948; riv. Kenia, affl. Lusinga, 1.585 m, 19.XII.1947 : These specimens exhibit a little variation in size, some variation in color markings and length of third antennal segments. Specimens from Kenya Colony (Nairobi and Turi) and Belgian Congo do not show as much variation.

**Ammainus bobangensis** (SCHOUTEDEN).

*Phyllontocheila* (*Phyllontochila*) *bobangensis* SCHOUTEDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 11 : 14 et 15-16. (Orig. desc.; type from Bolobo, Moyen-Congo.)

Two specimens : Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 21.X.1947. Known only from the Belgian Congo.

**Cochlochila kilimensis** HORVATH.

*Cochlochila kilimensis* HORVATH, 1910, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exp. Hem., 12(5) : 67-68. (Orig. desc.; Kibonoto, Kilimandjaro.)

*Cochlochila kilimensis* DRAKE, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, Mus. HEUDE, 12(16) : 181. (Cat. species of world; desc. one new sp.)

One specimen : Kankunda, 1.300 m, 19-24.XI.1947. New to the fauna of the Belgian Congo. Heretofore recorded from Kenya Colony, N. Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory.

**Cochlochila ituriensis** SCHOUTEDEN.

*Cochlochila ituriensis* SCHOUTEDEN, 1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 48(3-4) : 167. (Belgian Congo : Yebo Molo, Abimva et Mongbwala.)

Two specimens : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 22.III.1947. Known only from the Belgian Congo. These two specimens agree very well with the original description.

**Paracopium bequaerti** (SCHOUTEDEN).

*Copium bequaerti* (SCHOUTEDEN), 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 21(1) : 5-6. (Belgian Congo : Sankisia, Katanga.)

*Paracopium bequaerti* DRAKE, 1954, Great Basin Nat., 14(1-2) : 4. (Transferred from *Copium* to *Paracopium*.)

Five specimen : 2 specimens, Munoi, bif. Lupiala, affl. Lufira, 890 m, 6-15.VI.1948; 1 specimen, riv. Bowa, affl. Kalule, près Kiamalwa, 1-3.III.1949; 1 specimen, Kabwekanono, rég. Lusinga, 1.815 m, 25.IV.1949; 1 specimen, Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 16.X.1947. This gall-making insect is known only from the Belgian Congo.

**Eteoneus inopinus** DRAKE.

*Eteoneus inopinus* BRAKE, 1946, Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci., 44(3) : 99. (Type male, Bulawayo, So. Rhodesia.)

One female specimen : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 11-18.VII.1947. Known heretofore only from the male type. The allotype (female) is reddish brown and agrees very closely with the male in size, form and color. The measurements of the antennal segments are : I, 9; II, 8; III, 52; and IV, 34.

Subfamily **AGRAMMINAE** DOUGLAS et SCOTT, 1865.**Agramma longuria** n. sp.

Elongate, very slender, appendages long and slender. Head black with frontal spines short, with pale apices; bucculae brownish testaceous, areolate, meeting anteriorly. Labium brownish testaceous, scarcely attaining mesosternum. Antennae 1,64 mm long, subequal in length to the length of head and pronotum combined, finely granulate, black-fuscous with first two segments darker, clothed with short, subappressed, pale pubescence, measurements : I, 19; II, 18; III, 58; IV, 24. Orifice with the dark channel upright and slightly curving posteriorly. Hypocostal laminae narrow, uniseriate, testaceous. Legs black with tibiae largely reddish fuscous. Body beneath black with venter fuscous-black.

Pronotum black with front margin of collar whitish and hind triangular process testaceous, slightly shining, coarsely punctate, unicarinate, the median carina fairly distinct. Elytra 2,50 mm long, slightly more than three times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, entirely testaceous; costal area very narrow, horizontal, composed of one row of very small, oval areolae; subcostal area sloping obliquely downward, triseriate, the areolae small and rounded; discoidal and sutural areas on same level, horizontal, not clearly differentiated, areolae same size as in subcostal area. Wings whitish, almost as long as elytra.

Length, 3,00 mm; width, 0,78 mm.

Holotype (male) and allotype (female), Lusinga, Belgian Congo, March 22, 1947. Altitude, 1.760 meters. Paratypes : 3 specimens, taken with type.

Separated from African congeners by its long slender form, long antennae, feebly convex pronotum and almost entirely black appendages; from *A. leleupi* (SCHOUTEDEN) (described as *Drakea leleupi* SCHOUTEDEN) by its less convex pronotum and the lack of a deep furrow on each sides of pronotum. The genus *Drakea* SCHOUTEDEN (1953, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 48(3-4) : 166) (monobasic) is here suppressed as a synonym of *Agramma* WESTWOOD. (New Synonymy.)

**Agramma pulla** n. sp.

(Fig. 1.)

Head and pronotum black, shining, with two cephalic spines and anterior half of collar whitish testaceous; elytra smoky fuscous with costal area whitish testaceous and median anterior part of elytra slightly testaceous. Antennae and legs blackish fuscous with tibiae not as dark as

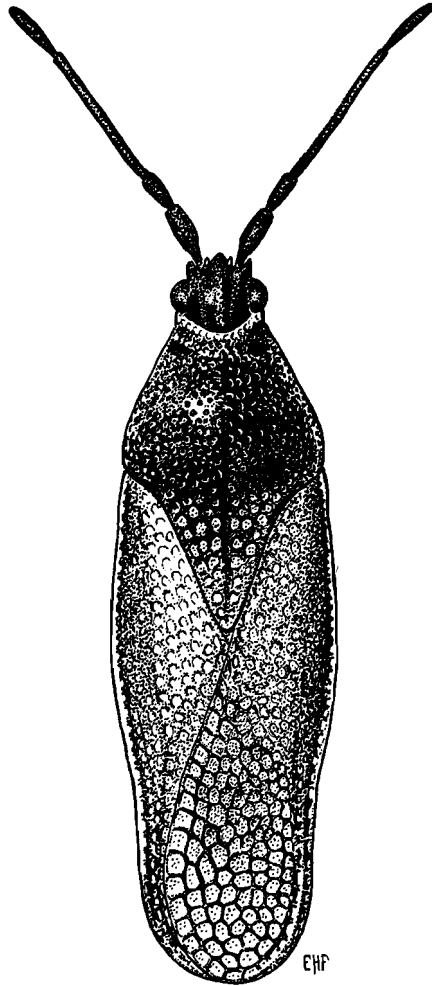


FIG. 1. — *Agramma pulla* n. sp.  $\times 40$ .

femora. Body beneath blackish fuscous with inferior margin of bucculae and hind margin of head beneath whitish. Head slightly convex above, armed with a pair of short spines in front; eyes reddish black; labium brownish, scarcely extending beyond prosternum; laminae dark. Antennae 1,10 mm long, slender, feebly granulate, sparsely clothed with short, pale, decumbent pubescence, measurements : I, 14; II, 12; III, 42; IV, 20. Orifice distinct. Hypocostal laminae narrowed posteriorly, uniseriate.

Pronotum strongly convex, very coarsely punctate, with median carina visible for its entire length; posterior process areolate, blackish fuscous. Median length of pronotum and head longer than antennae, 1,22 mm long,

the pronotum 0,90 mm long. Elytra 1,75 mm long, extending beyond apex of abdomen, slightly shining, with areolae hyaline; costal area very narrow, horizontal, composed of one row of small ovate areolae; subcostal area sloping obliquely downward, triseriate, with areolae a little larger than in costal area; discoidal and sutural areas not entirely defined, both on same horizontal level, with areolae small in discoidal and larger apically in sutural area. Wings whitish, longer than abdomen.

Length, 2,40 mm; width, 0,75 mm.

Holotype (male), Mukana-Lusinga, 1.810 m, 15-19.I.1948. Female unknown.

The dark color of body and appendages (save costal area) separate this species from its congeners in Central Africa.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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PARC NATIONAL DE L'UPEMBA  
I. MISSION G. F. DE WITTE

en collaboration avec  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
et R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).

Fascicule 50 (4)

NATIONAAL UPEMBA PARK  
I. ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE

met medewerking van  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
en R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).

Aflevering 50 (4)

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## PYRGOTIDAE (DIPTERA ACALYPTRATA)

BY

MARTIN L. ACZÉL (Tucumán)

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In introducing a world revision of the family *Pyrgotidae* in which I propose to consider the genera and species of all zoogeographical regions, I am anxious as far as it is possible to identify the material with the described species, avoiding the introduction of synonymous names.

Since the original descriptions are mostly poor — i.e. HENDEL described many genera and species only in his keys, and ENDERLEIN's descriptions are somewhat unilateral — there is however a possibility that a comparison with the types of the species herein redescribed, or described, may origin some synonymy.

An interesting little collection of Pyrgotid flies was made available to me through the kindness of the Institute of the Belgian Congo National Parks, and study has led to the following results : the collection contained only 7 specimens of 4 species, of which 3 are described here as new to science, and of which for one a new genus, *Congopyrgota* is erected.

In my large revision of the South American *Pyrgotidae* which was published in the *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia* <sup>(1)</sup>, I am distinguishing three subfamilies (*Toxurinae*, *Pyrgotinae* and *Lochmostylinae*), delimiting the *Toxurinae* on a comparative morphological basis. The subfamily *Toxurinae* is characterized essentially by having the subcostal vein (*sc*) rectangularly bent forward at apex as in *Trypetidae*, and pedicel almost invariably distinctly cleft above at apex as usual in Acalyptrate flies, except in other subfamilies of *Pyrgotidae*. The presence of the ocelli and that of a postpedicel with conspicuously pointed or rectangular dorsoapical tip are not essential characters of *Toxurinae* since all known species of the tribe

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(1) Vol 4, pp. 161-184; vol. 5, pp. 1-70; vol 6, pp. 1-33, São Paulo, 1956.

*Teretrurini* (*Pyrgotinae*) possess ocelli whilst the ocelli of some *Toxurinae* species are lacking. *Platynostira* ENDERLEIN and *Congopyrgota* n. gen. having their postpedicel dorsoapically pointed, in their other characters belong undoubtedly to the tribe *Pyrgotini*.

Taken in the restricted sense there are no *Toxurinae* known from the Ethiopian region, nor *Lochmostyliinae* or *Trepidariini*, but all forms of this family hitherto described from this region belong to the tribe *Pyrgotini* of the subfamily *Pyrgotinae*. In all known Ethiopian forms the ocelli are absent and the empodium completely bare.

In intending to give here a preliminary key to the Ethiopian genera, I wish it to be distinctly understood that the inclusion of several genera of ENDERLEIN as subgenera, does not indicate their acceptance. In fact I do not even accept *Hypotyphlina*, *Stypina*, *Euthioza* and *Clemaxia* as subgenera but I was forced to temporarily adopt this course since it may facilitate the identification of many species of ENDERLEIN. *Rhagostira* ENDERLEIN is very clearly but a synonym of *Tephritocampylocera* HENDEL, and *Hexamerinx* that of *Campylocera*. Without examining the type species I was not able to place properly the very insufficiently characterized genus *Dicrostira* ENDERLEIN, which very probably is only a *Campylocera* species. I may add that the genera *Campylocera* MACQUART and *Prohypotyphla* HENDEL are very closely related, in fact I could not find better distinguishing character than the absence or presence of several setulae, or at least a single setula, at base of the third vein on superior wing-surface.

KEY TO GENERA AND SUBGENERA OF AFRICAN PYRGOTIDAE  
(PYRGOTINAE, PYRGOTINI).

1. Postpedicel with a conspicuously pointed or rectangular dorsoapical tip. Costal vein ending at, or little beyond, apex of third vein ( $r_{4+5}$ ).
  2. Antennal grooves of mesofacial plate separated by a wide and slightly convex vertical carina, the grooves are very narrow, tapering ventrally into an acute tip. Cephalic bristles represented only by a pair of ocellars (*oc*) and thoracic bristles by 1 *dc*, 1 *ia* and 1 *npl* bristle pairs; humeral and scutellar bristles absent. Wings pale brown with longitudinal hyaline vittae. (Only 1 species) .....  
*Platynostyra* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
(*P. turbata* ENDERLEIN 1942, Transvaal.)
  2. Antennal foveae separated by a linear and sharp carina, foveae attaining mouth margin. Head and thorax with almost complete chaetotaxy (*ors*, *oc*, *pvt*, *vti*, *vte*; *scap*, *dc*, 2 *npl*, *sa*, *ia*, *pa*, 2 *sc*, *mpl*, *st*). Wings entirely hyaline. (Only 1 species) .....  
*Congopyrgota* n. gen.  
(*C. hyalipennis* n. sp., Belgian Congo.)

1. Apex of postpedicel rounded.
  3. Third wing-vein ( $r_{4+5}$ ) bent forward, ending in costa before wing-apex; costal vein ending at apex of third vein. Antennal foveae separated by an indistinct vertical carina, ending at mouth-margin. Genae very wide, as wide as the height of an eye. Ocellar triangle greatly developed, reaching to about middle of frons. (Only 1 species) ..... *Diasteneura* HENDEL 1908.  
(*D. laticeps* HENDEL 1908, South Africa.)
  3. Third vein straight or slightly curved downward, ending at, or close to, the apex of wing; ocellar triangle less developed, sometimes rather indistinct.
  4. Third wing-vein setulose on superior surface, or at least there is a single setula at base of vein present.
  5. Antennal foveae united, no vertical carina present. Second vein ( $r_{2+3}$ ) with an appendage. Ocellar bristles strongly reduced; *prsc* and *prsc* absent.
    6. Humeral (*h*) and sternopleural (*st*) bristles absent. The minute *oc* bristles situated but slightly before level of *vti*. Costal vein ending at apex of fourth vein ( $m_1$ ). Scutellum bare with 2 pairs of *sc* bristles. (Only 1 shining reddish yellow species) ..... *Pyrgotomyia* HENDEL 1934.  
(*P. ciliata* HENDEL 1934, East Africa.)
    6. *h* and *st* bristles present. Lower outer angle of anal cell not produced. Preabdomen only one third as long as the oviscape. (Only 1 pale yellow species) .....  
*Metropina* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
(*M. temporalis* ENDERLEIN 1942, Togo.)
5. Antennal foveae separated by a conspicuous, sharp and linear vertical carina which never bifurcated below; foveae attaining mouth-margin or ending at most at inferior fourth of the height of mesofacial plate but not higher. Costal vein ending at, or little beyond, apex of third vein. Ocellar triangle conspicuous, shining.
  7. Arista thick and distinctly three segmented, shorter than postpedicel. Second vein without an appendage. Frons as wide as one eye. (Only 1 shining yellow species) .....  
*Hypotyphla* LOEW 1873.  
(*H. loewi* HENDEL 1908, South Africa.)
  7. Arista normally long, with inconspicuous segmentations.

8. *oc*, *pvt*, *prsut* and *st* bristles absent, *vte* reduced. (Only 1 species with dark brown wings) .....  
*Lygiohypotyphla* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
 [*L. nigripennis* (HENDEL), Africa.]
8. *oc*, *pvt*, *prsut* and *st* bristles present .....  
*Prohypotyphla* HENDEL 1934.
9. Second vein with a short appendage. (Only 1 species) ..... Subg. *Hypotyphlina* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
 [*H. caudata* (HENDEL) 1914, West Africa.]
9. Second vein without an appendage. (10 species) .....  
 Subg. *Prohypotyphla* HENDEL 1934.  
 (*P. scalaris* HENDEL 1934, Kenya.)
4. Third vein completely bare on superior wing-surface.
10. Vein closing anal cell straight or slightly convex, lower outer angle of cell is not produced. Distal margin of pedicel with a dorsal incision. Two pairs of strong genal bristles, and on the frons two pairs of strong *ori* present. (Only 1 species which has on the wing a zig-zag dark mark from base to apex along the costa) ..... *Toxopyrgota* HENDEL 1912.  
 (*T. inclinata* HENDEL 1912, Africa.)
10. Vein closing anal cell more or less conspicuously flexed outwardly near its lower extremity, lower outer angle of cell therefore distinctly produced. Frons at most with a single pair of *ori* bristles.
11. Costal cell ending at fourth vein ( $m_1$ ).
12. Antennal foveae united, no vertical carina present. Alula well developed. Postpedicel approximately twice as long as wide. Vertex sharply carinate. Second wing-vein with an appendage. (Only 1 species in the Ethiopian region : *A. marshalli* HENDEL, 1914, reddish yellow to reddish brown; anterior half of wing brown; bristles and hairs black; genae more than one half as high as the eye; anterior region of frons strongly produced in front of the eyes, twice as long as the eye) ..... *Apyrgota* HENDEL 1908.  
 (*A. scioidea* HENDEL 1908, Molucca Is.)
12. Antennal foveae separated by a more or less conspicuous central vertical carina. Vertex not carinate.

13. Wings brown with many hyaline spots and dots (reticulate). Vertical carina between antennal foveae bifurcated below.
14. *oc*, *vti*, *vte* and *or* on the head, *h*, *prsut* and *dc* on the thorax, absent; bristles very feebly developed, almost lacking. Frons more than 3 times wider than one eye. (3 species) .....  
*Trichellopsis* BEZZI 1929.  
(*T. muiri* MALLOCH 1913, South Africa.)
14. These bristles are well developed. Frons at most twice as wide as one eye .....  
*Tephritopyrgota* HENDEL 1914.
15. Second vein without an appendage. Scutellum pubescent with two pairs of marginal bristles. (9 species) .....  
Subgen. *Tephritopyrgota* HENDEL 1914.  
(*T. passerina* HENDEL 1914, South Africa.)
15. Second vein with a short appendage. Scutellum bare with two pairs of marginal bristles. Thoracic calypter longer than the upper one. (Only 1 species) ...  
Subgen. *Stypina* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
[*S. vesicatoria* (HENDEL 1913), East Africa.]
13. Wing without a reticulate pattern.
16. Maxillary palpi unusually elongated, linear and compressed. Second vein with a long appendage. Wings wide and hyaline. (*ors*, *oc*; 2 *npl*, *pa*, 1 *dc*, other bristles inconspicuous.) (2 species) .....  
*Siridapha* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
(*S. ophionea* ENDERLEIN 1942, Cameroon.)
16. Maxillary palpi normally short. Scutellum pubescent, with two pairs of marginal bristles.
17. Postpedicel shorter than twice as long as wide. Basal region of postabdomen wide (abdomen not petiolate). Vertex sharply carinate ..... *Adapsilia* WAGA 1842.

18. Distal region of prebasal section of fourth vein ( $m_1$ ) convex towards discoidal cell. (6 African species) .....  
 Subgen. *Adapsilia* WAGA 1842.  
 (*A. coarctata* WAGA 1842, Europe.)
18. Prebasal section of  $m_1$  straight. Genae, and parafacial plates in front of the eyes, very wide. (2 species) ...  
 Subgen. *Euthioza* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
 (*E. madagascariensis* ENDERLEIN 1942, W. Africa.)
17. Postpedicel more than twice as long as wide. Basal region of preabdomen narrow (abdomen conspicuously petiolate). Second vein with an appendage. (Only 1 species) ... *Peltodasia* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
 (*P. vespiiformis* ENDERLEIN 1942, W. Africa.)
11. Costal vein ending at, or slightly beyond, third vein ( $r_{4+5}$ ). Antennal foveae separated by a vertical carina. Scutellum pubescent, with two pairs of marginal bristles.
19. Wing with reticulate pattern, brown with many hyaline spots and dots. Narrow antennal foveae ending approximately at median region of mesofacial plate. (Syn. : *Rhagostira* ENDERLEIN 1942.) (6 species) ..... *Tephritocampylocera* HENDEL 1934.  
 (*T. carbonaria* HENDEL 1934, South Africa.)
19. Wing never reticulate, mostly hyaline, with or without some dark brown markings. Antennal foveae attaining at least inferior fourth of mesofacial plate, or mouth margin ..... *Campylocera* MACQUART 1843.
20. Fourth vein ( $m_1$ ) complete, attaining wing-margin. Second vein with or without an appendage. 2 sc. (4 species) .....  
 Subgen. *Clemaxia* ENDERLEIN 1942.  
 (*C. angustipennis* ENDERLEIN 1942, W. Africa.)
20. Fourth vein evanescent apically, or abbreviated, not attaining margin of wing. Scutellum with 2 or 3 (Syn. : *Hexamerinx* ENDERLEIN 1942) pairs of marginal bristles. (20 species) .....  
 Subgen. *Campylocera* MACQUART 1843.  
 (*C. ferruginea* MACQUART 1843, W. Africa.)

## Subfamily PYRGOTINAE.

## Tribe PYRGOTINI.

Genus **CONGOPYRGOTA** n. gen.

Besides *Platynostira* ENDERLEIN, *Congopyrgota* is the second known monotypic genus of Ethiopian *Pyrgotini* with dorsoapically pointed postpedicel and it may easily be distinguished from the other genera by the characters given in the key and in the original description of the type species.

Antennal foveae attain mouth-margin, and are separated by a conspicuous, sharp vertical carina. Vertex without a sharp transverse carina. Head and thorax with almost complete chaetotaxy. Third vein ( $r_{4+5}$ ) setulose at base on the superior wing-surface.

If the type species did not have a dorsoapically conspicuously pointed postpedicel, it could be identified as a *Prohypotyphla* species since in its general characters it stands very close to this genus.

Type species : *C. hyalipennis* n. sp.

1. — **Congopyrgota hyalipennis** n. sp.

(Figs. 1-5.)

Female : Body 7,1 mm long; wing 7,8 mm long and 3,0 mm wide, 2,6 times longer than wide.

Head : 1,57 mm long, 1,93 mm wide and 1,73 mm high, testaceous yellow, except for the dull reddish yellow frontal stripe (mesofrons) and a small brown triangular spot below each eyes on the parafacial plate (figs. 1-2). The short and wide ocellar plate (without ocelli), the cerebral plate, parafacial and mesofacial plates are shining. Frons between the eyes slightly impressed, at the vertex 0,61 mm wide. Vertex without a sharp transverse carina. Face below antennae 0,77 mm wide,  $1/2,5$  times as wide as total cephalic width. Eyes in profil slightly obliquely placed, twice as high (1,41 mm) as long (or wide) (0,68 mm), slightly wider than the postcranium (0,54 mm) and more than 4 times higher than the genae (0,34 mm). Mouth parts testaceous yellow, maxillary palpi wide, falcate (fig. 4).

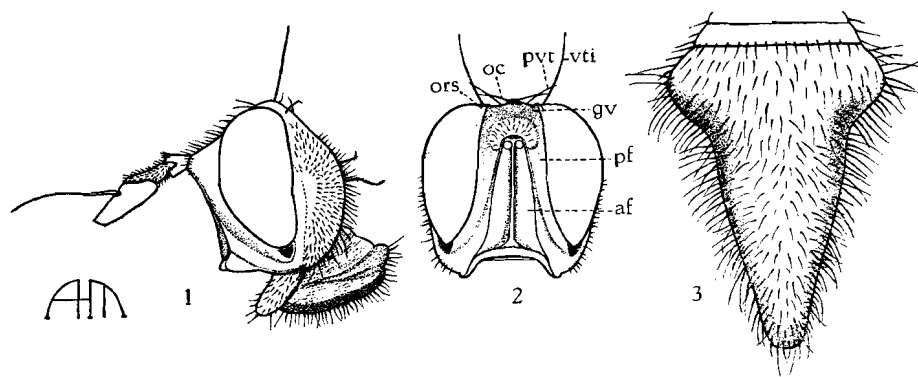
Antennae testaceous yellow, scape and pedicel darker than postpedicel. Pedicel dorsally 0,52, ventrally 0,27 mm long, covered with short and fine, dark brown appressed hairs; postpedicel dorsally 0,54, ventrally 0,70 mm long and 0,27 mm wide, 2,6 times longer than wide, with a conspicuous pointed dorsoapical tip (fig. 5). Arista bare, basal two thirds yellow, the rest shining brown.

Cephalic bristles black and shining : 1 proclined and slightly divergent *ors*, 1 closely spaced, erect and divergent *oc*, 1 widely spaced and strongly



divergent *pvt*, 1 divergent *vte* and 1 distinct *ge*, all relatively short and fine, subequal in length, the *ors* pair however is the shortest and the *pvt* pair is the largest of all; 1 erect and slightly convergent *vti*, twice as long as the *pvt* bristles. *ors* placed conspicuously in front of level of the *oc* pair.

Thorax : 2,5 mm long, 2,2 mm wide and 2,6 mm high, testaceous yellow, mesonotum darker; faintly lustrous, only the mediotergite shining. Thoracic bristles black and shining, relatively long and strong : 1 scapular (*scap*,



FIGS. 1-3. — *Congopyrgota hyalipennis* n. gen., n. sp. ♀.

1 : lateral view of head; 2 : anterior view of head; 3 : dorsal view of oviscapae. Abbreviations : (head :) af = antennal foveae of mesofacial plate; gv = genovertical plate; pf = parafacial plate; (bristles :) oc = ocellar; ors = upper orbital; pvt = postvertical; vti = inner vertical bristles; (antennae :) s = scape; p = pedicel; pp = postpedicel with the arista. (40×).

anterior pair of presutural dorsocentrals), as long as the prescutellar *dc* pair; *2npl* equal in length; 1 *sa*, placed nearly in the anterior fourth of the distance between transverse suture and level of *ia*; 1 *ia*; 1 *pa*, placed midway between level of *dc* and that of *ia* pairs; 2 *sc*, basal pair slightly convergent, apical pair crossing; distance between both apical bristles slightly larger than the one between a basal and an apical bristles; on the pleurae 1 *mpl* and 1 *st*, placed among long black bristle-hairs. The *scap* and *dc* bristles are the shortest, and the apical pair is the longest of all. Scutellum haired on disc. *h* and *prsut* bristles lacking.

Legs and coxae brownish yellow, tibiae and tarsi darker because of the dense dark brown, golden-brown shining, short and appressed hairs; femora with fine and appressed, short brown-black hairs and black bristles. All femora with a sparse posteroventral row of erect bristles, of which the longest is the basal one, the following (proximomedian) bristle is well developed but the rest is inconspicuous, erect hair-like. Fore leg : femur 2,20, tibia 2,04 mm long. Mid leg 7,30 mm long (femur 2,48,

tibia 2,50, tarsi 2,32 mm); hind leg 7,03 mm long (femur 2,54, tibia 2,27, tarsi 2,12 mm). Empodium bare and relatively long. Hind tibiae without a dorsal notch.

Wings hyaline, veins brownish yellow, pterostigma long and narrow wedge-shaped. Third vein at base with 5-6 spinules on upper surface. Vein closing anal cell ( $cu_2$ ) conspicuously flexed at its posterior third, the lower outer angle of the cell distinctly produced. Costal vein ending a little beyond apex of third vein; tip of fourth vein almost attaining wing margin; second vein without appendage. First costal section (pterostigma) 1,13, second 2,30, third 1,45 (distance between tips of third and fourth veins 0,88) mm long. Prebasal section of fourth vein ( $m_1$ ) 2,04, median 0,73, and ultimate 2,04 mm long;  $tp$  almost twice as long (1,04 mm) as the median section, and  $ta$  placed nearly in the apical fourth of the discoidal cell. Alula well developed, lobate. The wing calypter is relatively narrow, with a fringe of fine dark brown marginal cilia. Thoracic calypter narrow lobate, without cilia but with a microscopically short and fine, shining golden yellow pubescence. Halteres reddish yellow.

Preabdomen 2,0 mm long and on the sixth segment 1,27 mm wide, slightly conical but not petiolate. Tergites black with a metallic blue sheen; basal sternites brown-black, apical ones dark brown to yellowish red. Tergites densely covered with short and fine, appressed brownish shining black hairs; last three tergites on both sides with long, shining black marginal bristles. 1+2 syntergite more than half as long (1,18 mm) as total length of preabdomen, third tergite 0,34, fourth 0,25, fifth 0,20, and sixth 0,06 mm long. 1+2 synsternite nearly as long as wide.

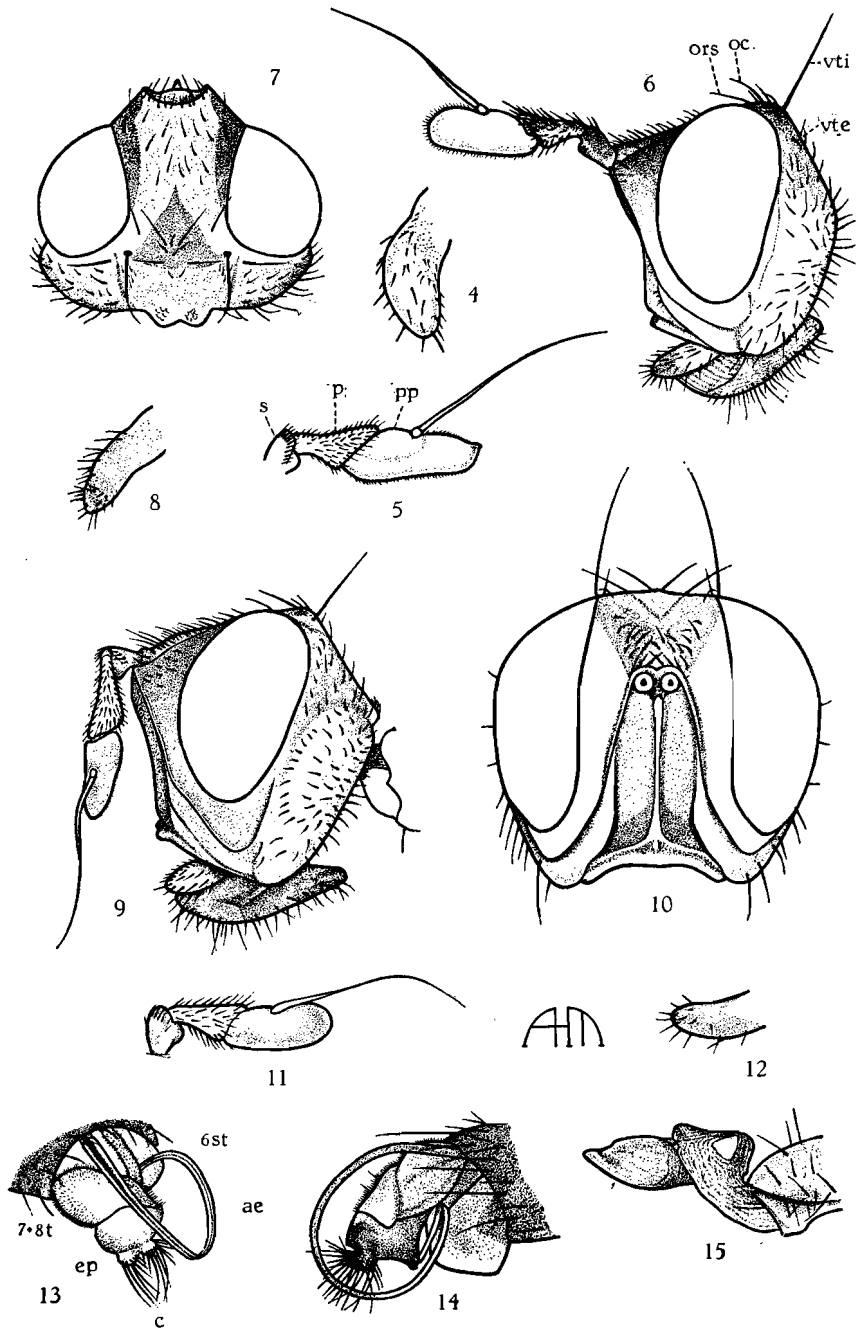
Oviscape subshining brownish red, except for the proximal region which is dorsally black with metallic blue shine; it is densely covered with erect and relatively long, shining black bristle-hairs. Oviscape (fig. 3) from a wide and swollen base conical, tapering into a narrow, subcylindrical, downward curved apex; it is conspicuously longer than the preabdomen; dorsal length 4,61, ventral length 2,27, basal width 2,38 and apical width 0,41 mm.

Holotype, female : Karibwe, affl. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 8-10.III.1947 (8a).

#### Genus **PROHYPOTYPHILA** HENDEL.

##### 2. — **Prohypotyphla (Prohypotyphla) ochracea** HENDEL.

Two female specimens are in the collection from Lusinga, 1.760 m, 1-8.XII.1947 (1123a and 1131a), which the author was able to determine only as *P. ochracea* HENDEL (1934, 151). This fact does not exclude the possibility that these specimens represent a distinct new species since *ochracea* was described in two short sentences only in the key, from Sierra Leone.



FIGS. 4-15.

Female : Body 6,0-6,4 mm long (without oviscape); wing 6,02-6,88 mm long and 2,27-2,73 mm wide, 2,5-2,6 times as long as wide.

Head : 1,27-1,48 mm long, 1,34-1,73 mm wide and 1,34-1,57 mm high, testaceous yellow, except for the dull and chiefly reddish brown frontal stripe (mesofrons), the upper half of the shining parafacial plates, the well developed ocellar plate and the mesofacial plate, which are yellowish brown to brownish yellow (figs. 6-7). Frons between the eyes slightly impressed, at vertex 0,54-0,54 mm wide. Vertex without a sharp transverse carina. Face below antennae 0,70-0,72 mm wide, slightly less than one half as wide as total cephalic width. Eyes in profil slightly obliquely placed, 0,61-0,73 mm long and 1,04-1,27 mm high, approximately 1,7 times higher than long (=wide), considerably wider than the postcranium (0,41-0,52 mm) and 3-4 times higher than the genae (0,30-0,32 mm). Mouth parts brownish yellow but apex of the subfalcate (nearly straight) maxillary palpi (fig. 8) brownish red.

Antennae : scape and pedicel yellowish brown, postpedicel elongated oval, reddish yellow with apical region usually darkened; pedicel dorsally 0,45-0,52, ventrally 0,25-0,30 mm long, covered with short dark brown appressed hairs; postpedicel dorsally 0,45-0,52, ventrally (=total length) 0,61-0,68 mm long and 0,27-0,27 mm wide, 2,2-2,5 times as long as wide. Arista bare, 1,1-1,2 mm long, goldenly shining dark brown, except the yellow thickened basal third.

Cephalic bristles shining black : 1 proclined and slightly divergent *ors*, 1 rather closely spaced, divergent *oc*, 1 widely spaced and strongly divergent *pvt* and *vte*; the *vte* pair is the shortest of all, the rest is subequal; 1 erect and slightly convergent *vti*, nearly 3 times longer than the afore-mentioned weak bristles; *ge* inconspicuous among many long bristle-like hairs; *ors* placed slightly but conspicuously in front of level of the *oc* bristles.

Thorax : 2,0-2,3 mm long, 1,5-1,6 mm wide and 1,9-2,2 mm high, brownish yellow to yellowish brown, mesonotum darker, lustrous, nearly shining. Thoracic bristles shining black : 2 pair of *scap*, half as long as

#### EXPLANATION OF FIGURES 4-15 :

FIGS. 4, 5. — *Congopyrgota hyalipennis* n. gen., n. sp. ♀.

4 : interior surface of right maxillary palpi; 5 : exterior surface of right antenna. (40×).

FIGS. 6-8. — *Prohypotyphla (Prohypotyphla) ochracea* HENDEL, ♀.

6 : lateral view of head; 7 : dorsal view of head; 8 : interior face of left maxillary palpi. (40×).

FIGS. 9-15. — *Prohypotyphla (Prohypotyphla) luteola* n. sp.

9 : lateral view of head (♂); 10 : anterior view of head (♀); 11 : exterior face of right antenna (♂); 12 : interior surface of right maxillary palpus (♀); 13 : dorsal view of male postabdomen; 14 : lateral view of male postabdomen (from the right side); 15 : apex of oviscape, lateral view.

Abbreviations : ae = aedeagus (penis and appendages); c = cerci; ep = epandrium; ss = surstyli; 5 t = fifth tergite; 7+8 t = 7+8 snytergite; 6 st = sixth sternite. (40×).

the prescutellar *dc* pair; in the *dc* lines the mesonotal hairs are twice as long as elsewhere; 1 *h*, 2 *npl* equal in length; 1 *sa* placed in the anterior fourth of the distance between transverse suture and *ia*; 1 *pa*, placed midway between levels of *dc* and *ia* bristles; 2 *sc*, basal pair slightly convergent, distance between both apical bristles slightly longer than the distance between a basal and an apical bristle; *scap* and *h* bristles are the shortest, and apical *sc* the largest of all. On the pleurae there are 1 *mpl*, 1 *ptpl* and 1 *st*, placed among many black bristle-hairs; *st* is the shortest of the pleural bristles, *mpl* and *ptpl* are subequal in length. Scutellum with some appressed hairs on the disc margin. *prsut* bristle lacking.

Legs : coxae and femora testaceous yellow, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, densely covered with shining brown-black appressed hairs. Femora without conspicuous bristles, only with rather long, sparse black hairs. Ventroapical region of metacoxae with a small convex prominence, densely covered with reclined hairs, as in *P. (Hypotyphlina) saegeri* (fig. 20). Hind tibiae without dorsal notch. Fore leg 4,97-5,61 mm long (femur 1,77-2,00, tibia 1,63-1,93, tarsi 1,57-1,68 mm); mid leg 5,73-6,50 mm long (femur 1,95-2,34, tibia 2,09-2,43, tarsi 1,70-1,73 mm); hind leg 5,52-6,00 mm long (femur 1,98-2,23, tibia 1,88-2,04, tarsi 1,66-1,73 mm).

Wings : hyaline, only the very narrow and long subcostal cell (ptero-stigma), the apical third to fourth of the marginal ( $R_1$ ) cell, and a linear margin of the wing between tips of third and fourth veins, yellowish brown. Vein closing anal cell ( $cu_2$ ) conspicuously flexed at its posterior third. Tip of fourth vein ( $m_1$ ) weakened, attaining wing-margin; second vein without an appendage, third vein with 7-8 black setulae at base on upper wing-surface. First costal section 1,02-1,13, second 1,85-2,18, third 1,13-1,23, and the distance between tips of third and fourth veins 0,80 mm long; prebasal section of  $m_1$  1,48-1,57, median 0,68-0,82, and ultimate 1,48-1,73 mm long; *tp* (0,86-0,98 mm) longer than the median section between both cross-veins; *ta* placed approximately in the apical third of the discoidal cell. Alula well developed. Calyptera narrow, nearly linear; wing calypter with a fringe of fine and short, densely placed dark brown ciliae. Halteres reddish yellow.

Preabdomen : 1,6 mm long and on the sixth tergite 1,18 mm wide, subconical. Tergites subshining, rather densely covered with relatively long, fine and appressed brown-black hairs, except basal half of 1+2 syntergite; distal three to four tergites with long marginal and lateral hair-bristles. 1+2 syntergite brownish yellow and conspicuously longer (0,88 mm) than the four distal yellowish brown tergites together (0,68 mm). Third tergite 0,23, fourth 0,20, fifth 0,16 and sixth 0,09 mm long. 1+2 synsternite conspicuously longer than wide and as testaceous yellow as the fifth and sixth sternites; third and fourth sternites and lateral regions of the fifth, dark brown. Lateral (intrasclerital) membranes testaceous yellow. Third and fourth sternites apparently fused.

Oviscape shining brownish yellow, basal and dorsal regions yellowish red to yellowish brown, covered with rather erect black hairs. Oviscape in both specimens deformed, it may nevertheless be seen that it tapers from a wide base conically into a downwards curved, short and subcylindrical apical region; it is conspicuously longer than the abdomen; dorsal length 2,27-2,77, ventral length 1,48-1,93, basal width 1,13-1,48, apical width 0,38-0,45, very similar in shape to that of *Congopyrgota hyalipennis*.

3. — **Prohypotyphla (Prohypotyphla) luteola** n. sp.

I was not able to identify the examined specimens as any of the described species of the genera *Prohypotyphla*, or *Campylocera* (with *Clemaxia*) since the single setula at the base of the third wing-vein may easily be overlooked.

Male : Body 6  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm long; one wing twisted, the other absent.

Head : 1,36 mm long, 1,63 mm wide and 1,50 mm high (figs. 9-10), brownish yellow except for the dull and mostly brown frontal stripe; upper half of parafacial plates, carina and inferior region of mesofacial plate, yellowish brown; hind region of ocellar plate shining dark brown. Frons between the eyes slightly impressed, at vertex 0,59 mm wide. Vertex without a sharp transverse carina. Face (parafacial plates + mesofacial plate) below the antennae 0,82 mm wide, one half as wide as total cephalic width. Eyes in profil obliquely placed, 0,73 mm long and 0,95 mm high, only 1,3 times higher than wide, slightly wider than postcranium (0,48 mm) and only 1,6 times higher than the genae (0,59 mm). Mouth parts brownish yellow, labella darker, maxillary palpi reddish yellow, slightly falcate, nearly straight (fig. 12).

Antennae : yellowish brown (fig. 11), only basal region of postpedicel testaceous yellow. Pedicel dorsally 0,48, ventrally 0,27 mm long, covered with short black hairs; postpedicel oval, compressed, dorsally 0,46, ventrally 0,59 mm long and 0,25 mm wide, 2,3 times as long as wide. Arista bare, 1,0 mm long, shining dark brown except the thickened yellow basal fourth.

Cephalic bristles shining black : 1 proclined and parallel *ors*, 1 closely spaced divergent *vte*, 1 widely spaced and divergent *pvt* and *vte*, all relatively short and weak but the shortest is the *vte* and the longest is the *oc* pair; the slightly convergent *vti* pair twice as long as the *oc* bristles. *ge* inconspicuous among long bristle-hairs; *ors* placed slightly but conspicuously in front of the *oc* bristles.

Thorax 2,2 mm long, 1,8 mm wide and 2,15 mm high, brownish yellow to yellowish brown. Thoracic bristles shining black : 2 pairs of short but conspicuous *scap*; 2 closely spaced *h*, subequal in length; 2 *npl* equal in length; 1 *sa* placed in the anterior third of distance between transverse suture and level of *ia* bristles; 1 *pa* placed midway between *dc* and *ia* bristles; 2 *sc*, distance between both apical bristles slightly longer than

the one between a basal and an apical bristle; *scap* bristles are the shortest and apical *sc* bristles the longest of all. On the pleurae there are 1 *mpl* and 1 *st*, both relatively short. Scutellum with some appressed hairs on the disc. *prsut* and *ptpl* bristles absent in this species.

Legs : coxae and femora testaceous yellow; tibiae and tarsi dark brown, densely covered with shining brown-black appressed hairs. Femora without conspicuous bristles, with sparse and rather long black hairs. Ventroapical region of metacoxa with a small convex prominence, densely covered with reclined hairs, as in *P. ochracea*. Hind tibiae without dorsal notch. Fore leg 5,30 mm long (femur 1,85, tibia 1,82, tarsi 1,63 mm); hind leg 5,90 mm long (femur 2,20, tibia 2,09 and tarsi 1,61 mm).

Wings : hyaline with brown veins; the long and narrow pterostigma yellow, apical third to fourth of the marginal cell ( $R_1$ ), a narrow margin of the wing between tips of third and fourth veins, and the linear border of the posterior cross-vein (*tp*), are brown. Third vein at base with a single black setula on the superior surface. Tip of fourth vein ( $m_1$ ) weakened, nearly attains wing-margin. Second vein without an appendage. Calypters nearly linear, wing calypter with a dense fringe of fine and short, dark brown cilia. Halteres reddish yellow.

Preabdomen : 2,8 mm long and on the fourth tergite 1,16 mm wide, elongated oval. Tergites shining dark brown to blackish brown, except for the yellowish brown 1+2 syntergite; they are covered with relatively long, fine and appressed, shining brown-black hairs, except basal half of 1+2 syntergite. 1+2 syntergite 1,07, third and fourth tergites each 0,45, fifth tergite 1,00 mm long. 1+2 systernite considerably longer than wide at base. Sternites and lateral membranes brownish yellow to yellowish brown in color.

Postabdomen brownish yellow to yellowish brown with reddish tinge, shining (figs. 13-14); surstyli short, with truncate apex.

Female : like the male. Body without oviscape 5,4 mm long; wing 6,77 mm long and 2,70 mm wide, 2,5 times longer than wide.

Head : 1,32 mm long, 1,73 mm wide and 1,58 mm high (fig. 10). Face below the antennae 0,80 mm wide. Frons at vertex 0,61 mm wide. Eyes in profil 0,85 mm long and 1,16 mm high, 1,3 times higher than long (wide), nearly twice as wide as the postcranium (0,45 mm) and 3 times higher than the genae (0,36 mm). Antennae lacking.

Thorax 2,1 mm long, 1,8 mm wide and 2,1 mm high. Legs and wings as in the male. Fore leg 5,45 mm long (femur 1,91, tibia 1,91, tarsi 1,63 mm); mid leg 6,34 mm long (femur 2,25, tibia 2,34, tarsi 1,75 mm), and hind leg 5,95 mm long (femur 2,22, tibia 2,07, tarsi 1,66 mm). First costal section 1,25, second 2,00, third 1,23 and the distance between tips of third and fourth veins 0,88 mm. Prebasal section of  $m_1$  1,63, median 0,75 and ultimate approximately 1,70 mm long, *tp* considerably longer (0,98 mm) than median section, and *ta* situated approximately in the distal third of discoidal cell.

Preabdomen 1,6 mm long and on the third tergite 1,38 mm wide. 1+2 syntergite considerably longer (1,02 mm) than the four distal tergites together (0,69 mm). Third tergite 0,27, fourth 0,20, fifth 0,18, and sixth 0,04 mm long.

Oviscape feebly chitinized and in this specimen deformed, its shape however seems to be similar to that of the oviscape of *P. ochracea*; it is shining yellowish red to brownish yellow with sparse erect shining black hairs. Oviscape considerably longer than the preabdomen, dorsally 2,77, ventrally 1,75 mm long, at the base 1,57, at the apex 0,41 mm wide. Figure 15 shows the tip of the oviscape with the protruding median part of ovipositor.

Holotype, male, and allotype, female : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 1-8.XII.1947 (1123 a and 1131 a).

#### 4. — *Prohypotyphla (Hypotyphlina) saegeri* n. sp.

The single female specimen belongs undoubtedly to the monotypic genus *Hypotyphlina* of ENDERLEIN which I accepted here temporarily as a subgenus of *Prohypotyphla*; it certainly represents a distinct species since *H. caudata* (HENDEL 1914, 99-100, from Golden Coast) has the oviscape « doppelt so lang wie der ganze Hinterleib, sehr stark ventral eingebogen ».

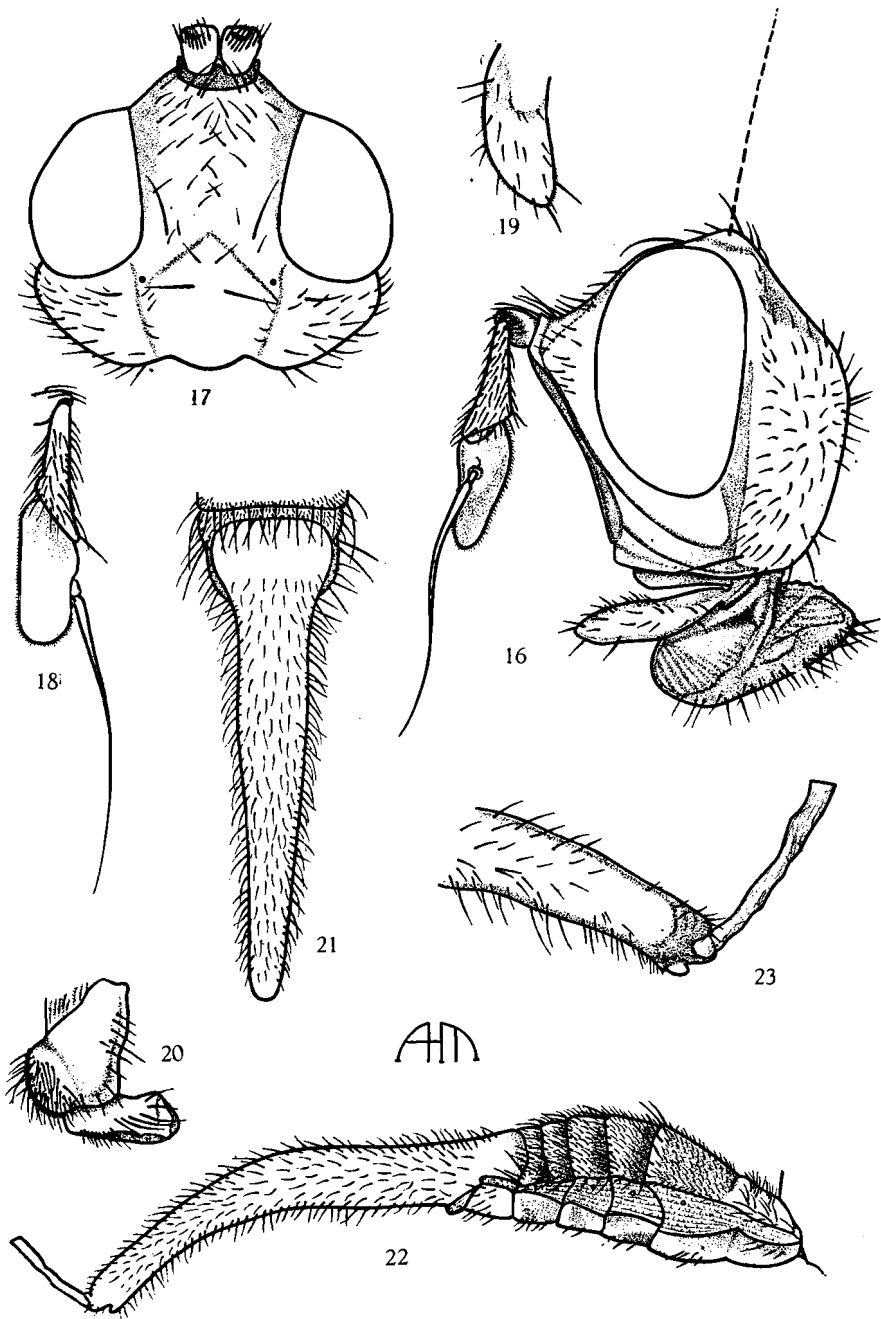
Female : Body (without oviscape) 8,2 mm long; wing 10,45 mm long and 3,86 mm wide, 2,7 times longer than wide.

Head : 1,70 mm long, 2,00 wide and 1,89 mm high, entirely testaceous yellow (figs. 16-17); parafacial plates, mesofacial plate and the short and wide ocellar plate shining, frontal stripe and lower part of genae below « genal orbits » (=parafacial plate) dull, and postcranium faintly lustrous. Antennal foveae attaining mouth-margin and are separated by a conspicuous sharp carina. Frons between the eyes slightly impressed, at the vertex 0,73 mm wide. Face below the antennae 0,91 mm wide, nearly one half as wide as the head. Eyes in profil slightly obliquely placed, 1,02 mm long (0,80 mm wide) and 1,36 mm high, 1,7 times as high as wide, slightly wider than the postcranium (0,57 mm) and nearly 3 times higher than the genae (0,48 mm). Mouth parts testaceous yellow, labella brownish. Maxillary palpi nearly straight (fig. 19).

Antennae : scape and pedicel yellowish brown; postpedicel elongated oval, reddish yellow with apical half brown. Pedicel dorsally 0,70 (=total length), ventrally 0,45 mm long, covered with appressed, shining brown-black hairs; there is a conspicuous, long dorsoapical bristle. Postpedicel dorsally 0,59, ventrally 0,80 mm long and 0,32 mm wide, 2,5 times longer than wide (fig. 18). Arista bare, 1,66 mm long, yellow with golden shine.

Cephallic bristles shining black, relatively well developed : 1 proclined and slightly divergent *ors*; the closely spaced and divergent *oc* pair is





FIGS. 16-23.

represented in this species only by short and weak hairs, much shorter and finer than the majority of the frontal hairs; we may say therefore that *oc* bristles are absent as macrochaetae; 1 widely spaced and divergent *pvt*, 1 divergent and reduced (very short and hair-like) *vte*; *vte* is the shortest and *pvt* is the longest of these pairs; 1 long and strong *vti*, 1 rather conspicuous *ge. ors* placed conspicuously in front of the apex of the short and wide ocellar plate.

Thorax : 2,8 mm long, 2,2 mm wide and 2,9 mm high, entirely sub-shining testaceous yellow, mesonotum slightly darken in color, with reddish tinge. Thoracic bristles rather long, shining black : 1 short and weak *h*, shorter and weaker than the 1 *scap* pair and considerably shorter than the anterior *npl*; 2 *npl*, posterior bristle longer than the anterior one; 1 *sa*, placed approximately in the anterior third of distance between transverse suture and *ia*; 1 *pa*, placed nearly in line with the *dc* pair; posterior *npl*, *sa*, *pa*, *ia*, *dc*, the nearly parallel basal *sc*, all subequal in length; apical *sc* divergent with apical third parallel, slightly longer than the afore-mentioned pairs; distance between both apical bristle conspicuously *shorter* than the distance between a basal and an apical bristle. On the pleurae there are 1 *mpl*, 1 *ptpl* and 1 *st* bristles, all conspicuous among short black bristle hairs; *ptpl* is the longest and *st* is the shortest of all. *prsut* absent.

Legs : entirely testaceous yellow but tibiae and tarsi appear to be darker colored (yellowish brown) since they are much more densely covered with yellowish shining dark brown appressed hairs than the rest. Hind legs lacking. Fore and mid femora with a very sparse posteroventral row of erect black bristles, of which the longest and strongest is the basal one, the rest developed only as rather short bristle-hairs, but the apical 4-5 are short but strong and conspicuous spinules. Ventroapical region of metacoxae with a small, convex prominence, densely covered with reclined hairs (fig. 20) as in *P. luteola* and *ochracea*. Fore leg 8,49 mm long (femur 2,82, tibia 2,63, tarsi 3,04 mm); mid leg 9,30 mm long (femur 3,16, tibia 3,34, tarsi 2,80 mm).

Wings : hyaline but subcostal cell (pterostigma) yellowish brown; marginal cell ( $R_1$ ) brownish yellow tinged; the rest of the costa, and the *tp* with narrow, brownish yellow border. Third vein ( $r_{4+5}$ ) near the basis with a single black setula on upper wing-surface. Second vein ( $r_{2+3}$ ) approximately at its distal fourth with a conspicuous appendage ( $r_3$ ). Ultimate section of fourth vein ( $m_1$ ) conspicuously weakened, nearly

#### EXPLANATION OF FIGURES 16-23 :

FIGS. 16-23. — *Prohypotyphla (Hypotyphlina) saegeri* n. sp. ♀.

16 : lateral view of head; 17 : dorsal view of head; 18 : interior face of left antenna; 19 : exterior face of right maxillary palpus; 20 : exterior view of left metacoxa and trochanter, with the convex anteroventral protuberance; 21 : dorsal view of oviscape; 22 : lateral view of abdomen; 23 : lateral view of the tip of oviscape.

(40×, excepting 21 and 22 figs. which are 25× enlarged.)

attaining wing margin. First costal section 1,59, second 3,07, third 2,13 mm long. Prebasal section of *m*<sub>1</sub> 2,54, median 1,11, and ultimate 2;18 mm long; *tp* longer (1,36 mm) than the median section between both cross-veins; *ta* placed slightly distad to apical third of discoidal cell. Alula rather narrow. Both calypters very narrow, linear; wing calypter with a fringe of fine and short, densely spaced, dark brown ciliae. Halteres testaceous yellow, knob brownish.

Preabdomen elongated oval, 2,8 mm long and on the third tergite 1,54 mm wide. Unique species of the four examined which in the female as long preabdomen has as the thorax. Tergites lustrous testaceous yellow to reddish yellow, covered with suberect, relatively long and fine, brown-black hairs; all tergites with long and strong hind marginal bristles, and with longer and stronger bristles on the lateral margins. 1+2 syntergite slightly longer (1,54 mm) than the four distal tergites together (1,44 mm); third tergite 0,61, fourth 0,41, fifth 0,27 and sixth 0,15 mm long. 1+2 syntergite nearly twice as long as wide at base. Lateral membranes brownish yellow.

Oviscape shining testaceous yellow, elongated conical-cylindrical (figs. 21-22) with the distal half slightly downwards curved, sparsely covered with erect, reddish shining brown-black hairs. Nearly twice as long as the preabdomen; dorsal length 5,13, ventral length 3,85, basal width 1,20, apical width 0,30 mm. Membraneous median part of ovipositor whitish yellow, projecting upwards from tip of oviscape (fig. 23); apex of oviscape with a conspicuous short conical, ventroapical protuberance which has the tip rounded.

Holotype, female : Mulana (1.810 m), 15.III.1948 (1387 a).

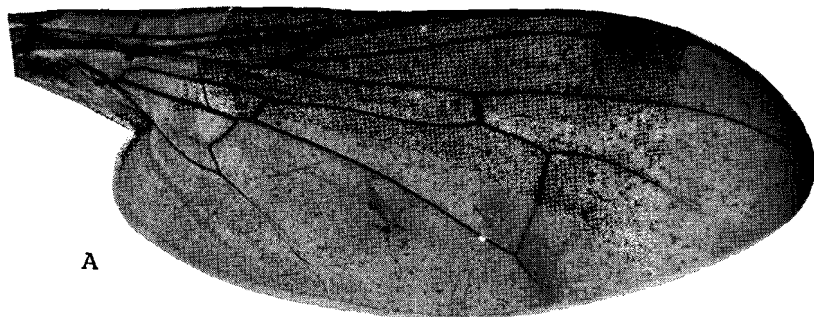
INSTITUTO MIGUEL LILLO, UNIVERSIDAD NAC. DE TUCUMÁN, ARGENTINA.

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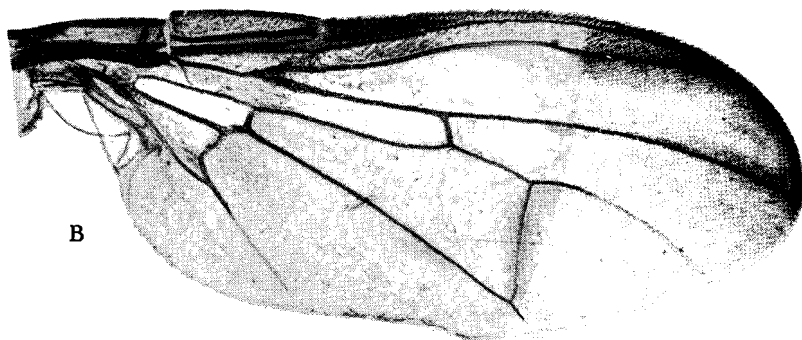
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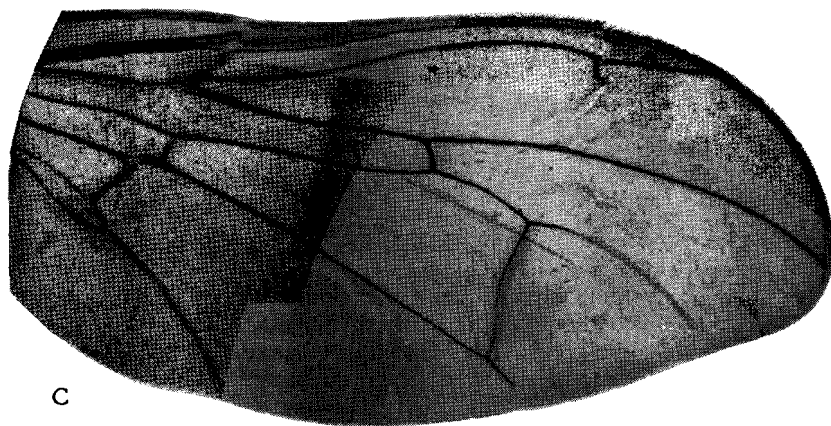
PLATE.



A



B



C

Wings of *Pyrgotidae* spp. :

(Photo: M. L. ACZÉL.)

A, *Congopyrgota hyalipennis* n. gen., n. sp.;

B, *Prohypotyphla* (*Prohypotyphla*) *luteola* n. sp.;

C, *Prohypotyphla* (*Hypotyphlina*) *saegeri* n. sp.

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<i>ciliata</i> HENDEL ( <i>Pyrgotomyia</i> ) .. ...	37	<i>ophionea</i> ENDERLEIN ( <i>Siridapha</i> ) ...	39
<i>coarctata</i> WAGA ( <i>Adapsilia</i> ) ... ..	39	<i>passerina</i> HENDEL ( <i>Tephritopyrgota</i> )	39
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Fascicule 50 (5)

NATIONAAL UPEMBA PARK  
I. ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE  
met medewerking van  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
en R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).  
Aflevering 50 (5)

## SCOLIIDAE (HYMENOPTERA SCOLIOIDEA)

PER

DELFA GUIGLIA (Genova)

Gli Scoliidei del Congo Belga in generale e della regione montuosa di Ruanda-Urundi in particolare hanno già formato oggetto di miei precedenti lavori (1954, 1955 *a*, 1955 *b*).

Il materiale trattato nella presente nota apporta ora un nuovo, sia pure assai modesto, contributo alla conoscenza di un' altra zona distrettuale singolarmente interessante, aggiungendo ulteriori notizie intorno alla distribuzione geografica delle specie e relativi elementi per eventuali future deduzioni biogeografiche.

Mi è grato ringraziare la Direzione dell' Istituto dei Parchi Nazionali del Congo Belga per aver voluto cortesemente affidare a me lo studio di una parte del materiale imenotterologico raccolto durante la prima Missione al Parco Nazionale dell' Upemba.

Gen. **SCOLIA** FABRICIUS.

**Scolia morio** FABRICIUS ssp.

*Scolia morio* FABRICIUS ssp. GUIGLIA, 1955 *a*, p. 352.

Lusinga, 1.760 m, 15.IV.1947, 1 ♀.

Già avevo notato fra le Scolie della zona montuosa di Ruanda-Urundi (GUIGLIA, l. c.) 2 ♀♀ con le stesse caratteristiche della ♀ di Lusinga, caratteristiche corrispondenti a quelle di altre ♀♀ dell' Africa equatoriale (Coll. British Museum e Coll. Museo di Genova) così etichettate da CH. BRADLEY : « *Scolia morio decora* n. ssp. ».

Non conosco la descrizione del BRADLEY, probabilmente fino ad oggi ancora inedita. Dal confronto con il tipo della *Sc. morio* (ex Coll. BANKS, Coll. British Museum) ho notato che la forma in questione presenta, come già ho messo in rilievo (GUIGLIA, l. c.), la punteggiatura del torace (specialmente dello scutello) e degli urotergiti un poco più densa e più profondamente impressa. Le zampe sono inoltre del tutto nere e le ali a riflessi bleu preponderanti.

Distribuzione geografica. — Ho esaminato di questa ssp. esemplari delle località seguenti :

Suakin; Eritrea (Cheren); Etiopia (Gondar) (Coll. Museo di Genova, det. CH. BRADLEY); Uganda; Niassa; Rhodesia; Transvaal; Provincia del Capo (Coll. British Museum, det. CH. BRADLEY). Congo Belga (Makoronkwe, 1.450 m; Rukoma 1.700 m) (Coll. Museo del Congo Belga, GUIGLIA, l. c.).

#### ***Scolia (Pyrrhoscolia) usambarensis* CAMERON.**

*Discolia usambarensis* CAMERON, 1910, p. 228.

Lufira, au pied du mont Sombwe, 700 m, 13-15.VII.1949, 1 ♀.

La brevità e la poca chiarezza delle diagnosi del CAMERON rendono il più delle volte assai difficile il riconoscimento delle singole specie senza l'esame del tipo.

L'identificazione della presente *Scolia* mi è stata resa possibile grazie al confronto con 2 ♀ ♀ di Bugala, Arcip. di Sesse, Victoria Nyanza (leg. E. BAYON, 1908, Coll. Museo di Genova) etichettate « *Scolia (Pyrrhoscolia) usambarensis* CAM. » da CH. BRADLEY (1951) il quale dell' *usambarensis* esaminò l'olotipo nelle collezioni del Museo di Stoccolma (in litteris).

Distribuzione geografica. — Mombo, Usambara (loc. tip.).

Mikindani (BRADLEY, in litteris) (Coll. Museum of Comparative Zoology Harvard University); Bugala, Arcip. di Sesse, Victoria Nyanza (Coll. Museo di Genova).

#### ***Scolia (Austroscolia) disparilis* KIRBY.**

*Discolia disparilis* KIRBY, 1889, p. 448, tav. XV, fig. 7. — *Scolia (Discolia) disparilis* SCHULTHESS, 1893, p. 18. — *Discolia Neavei* DU BUYSSON, 1910, p. 140. — *Scolia disparilis* GUIGLIA, 1951, pp. 4-5. — *Scolia (Austroscolia) disparilis* GUIGLIA, 1954, p. 345.

Kankunda, rive dr. Lupiala, 1.300 m, 13-27.XI.1947, 1 ♀.

KIRBY (l. c.) cita 2 ♀ ♀ e 1 ♂ del Natal e 1 ♂ dell' Angola : « There are two females and a male from Natal in the Collection, and a male from Angola ». BRADLEY (in litteris) dice di aver visto nelle collezioni del British Museum 1 ♀ del Natal e 1 ♂ dell' Angola, ambedue gli esemplari erano designati come « type »; egli scelse la ♀ dell' Angola come lectotipo.



Il colore delle ali può subire nella *disparilis* qualche leggera variazione, l'infoscamento può presentarsi cioè più o meno esteso; nell' esemplare sopra citato questo corrisponde all' andamento descritto dal KIRBY.

Ho già in precedenza trattato (1951, l. c.) della *Sc. disparilis* in rapporto alla *Sc. alaris* SAUSSURE.

Distribuzione geografica. — Ho esaminato esemplari delle seguenti regioni africane :

Uganda (Coll. British Museum); Kenya (Coll. Museo di Parigi); Tanganica (Coll. British Museum e Coll. Museo di Genova); Nord Rhodesia (Coll. British Museum); Niassa (Coll. British Museum); Mozambico (Coll. Museo di Genova).

Per un elenco più particolareggiato delle diverse località vedi : GUIGLIA, 1954, l. c.

Gen. **CAMPSOMERIS** GUÉRIN.

**Campsomeris caelebs** SICHEL.

*Elis (Dielis) caelebs* SICHEL, 1864, p. 184 n. 193 e p. 297. — *Campsomeris caelebs* GUIGLIA, 1954, p. 342.

Mabwe, rive Est lac Upemba, 585 m, 27.II.1949, 1 ♀.

Distribuzione geografica. — « Africa » (SICHEL, l. c.).

Specie comune e largamente diffusa nell' Africa tropicale; già nota di diverse località del Congo Belga (GUIGLIA, l. c.).

**Campsomeris aureoloides congoensis** BRADLEY.

*Campsomeris aureoloides congoensis* BRADLEY, 1931, p. 171. — GUIGLIA, 1954, p. 339.

Mabwe, rive Est lac Upemba, 585 m, 2.III.1949, 1 ♀.

Questo esemplare si presenta particolarmente scuro : il I e il II urotergiti sono neri con due macchie laterali gialle, più piccole e trasverse sul I, più grandi e tondeggianti sul II. Il III è irregolarmente macchiato di giallo bruno, sul IV si osserva una striscia ristretta dello stesso colore, sui rimanenti urotergiti e sugli urosterniti il giallo scompare.

Confrontata con la ♀ di *aureoloides aureoloides* la ♀ di Mabwe presenta sul mesonoto i punti più fini e più densi, particolarmente presso il margine anteriore.

Distribuzione geografica. — Banana (Congo Belga) (loc. tip.).

BRADLEY (l. c.) cita la *congoensis* delle seguenti località :

Congo Belga : Banana (Coll. Americ. Mus. Nat. Hist. e Cornell Univ.), Nyangure, Eala (Coll. Museo del Congo). Medio Congo : Ndjole (Coll. Museo

di Genova), Brazzaville dint. (Coll. Museo di Parigi). Gabon : Fernando Vaz, Talagoula (Coll. Museo di Parigi). Sierra Leone (Coll. Museo di Parigi).

Congo Belga : Coquilhatville, Dua-Ebola (Coll. Museo del Congo, GUIGLIA, l. c.).

**Campsomeris dimidiatipennis SAUSSURE.**

*Elis (Dielis) dimidiatipennis* SAUSSURE et SICHEL, 1864, p. 168 n. 170. --  
*Campsomeris dimidiatipennis* GUIGLIA, 1951, p. 7.

Kaziba, 1.140 m, 5-20.II.1948, 1 ♀. Kaswabilenga, riv. Lufira, 700 m, 15.IX-6.XI.1947, 1 ♀.

Distribuzione geografica. — Senegal (loc. tip.).

Ho esaminato ♀ ♀ delle località seguenti :

Guinea Portoghese (Bolama); Congo Francese (Ndjole) (Coll. Museo di Genova); Congo Belga (Banana); Kivu-Kadjudju; Konakry (Coll. Museo di Parigi).

MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA NATURALE, GENOVA.

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- 1954, Contributo alla conoscenza della fauna imenotterologica del Congo Belga. 1 : *Scoliidae* (*Rev. Zool. Bot. Afric.*, XLIX, n° 3-4, pp. 337-346).
- 1955a, Contribution a l'étude de la faune entomologique du Ruanda-Urundi (Mission P. BASILEWSKY 1953). XL : *Hymenoptera Scoliidae* (*Ann. Mus. Congo, Tervuren, Zool.*, XXXVI, pp. 352-353).
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- KIRBY, W. F., 1889, Descriptions of new species of *Scoliidae* in the collection of the British Museum with occasional reference to species already known (*Trans. Entom. Soc. London*, Pt. III, pp. 443-454).
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Fascicule 50 (6)

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Aflevering 50 (6)

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GENRES ONEILELLA  
ET  
OSPRYNCHOTUS <sup>(1)</sup>  
(HYMENOPTERA ICHNEUMONIDAE)  
Subfam. CRYPTINAE I.

PAR

JEAN LECLERCQ (Liège)

---

Les *Oneilella* et les *Osprynchotus* se reconnaissent immédiatement parmi les *Cryptinae* africaines, par leur grande taille, leur robustesse et par la couleur caractéristique de leurs ailes. Ce sont aussi des genres bien individualisés parmi les *Cryptini* et très intéressants au point de vue zoogéographique, puisqu'ils sont exclusivement africains. Ils ont été l'objet de monographies particulières et il était tout indiqué de commencer l'inventaire des matériaux récoltés dans les Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge, par l'étude de ces genres.

Il n'en reste pas moins vrai que la systématique des *Ichneumonidae* africaines, même dans le cas particulier de genres comme ceux-ci, ne peut encore dépasser le stade d'un inventaire préliminaire. J'ai saisi cette occasion pour dresser le catalogue des espèces décrites et appartenant sans doute possible au genre *Osprynchotus*. Mais il faudra revoir soigneusement le statut de chaque espèce lorsque des récoltes plus représentatives de la faune

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(<sup>1</sup>) Sauf indication contraire, tous les spécimens ont été recueillis par la Mission G. F. DE WITTE.

Les localités placées entre [ ] sont situées hors des limites du Parc.

africaine deviendront disponibles. Aux matériaux récoltés dans le Parc National de l'Upemba, j'ai ajouté les quelques exemplaires récoltés dans le Parc National Albert (tous des *Osprynchotus gigas*) et le détail des collections de l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Ces renseignements sont placés entre [ ].

Le travail ainsi étendu vient donc compléter l'étude de mon collègue P. L. G. BENOIT (Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines, XLIV, 1951, p. 313), et aidera ceux qui reprendront plus tard l'étude monographique de ces genres.

Je tiens à remercier M. le Prof<sup>r</sup> P. L. G. BENOIT d'avoir bien voulu relire critiquement ce travail.

#### I. — Genre **ONEILELLA** CAMERON, 1904.

*Oneilella* CAMERON, Zeits. Hymenopterologie und Dipterologie, IV, 1904, p. 190 (type : *Cryptus formosus* BRULLÉ, 1846); WATERSTON, Bull. Entom. Research, XVIII, 1927, p. 189, Ann. Naturhist. Mus., Wien, XLIV, 1930, p. 319; BENOIT, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines, XLIV, 1951, p. 313.

##### 1. — [**Oneilella brevispicula** WATERSTON.]

*Oneilella brevispicula* WATERSTON, Bull. Entom. Research, XVIII, 1927, p. 200 (♀, ♂; Ouganda, Congo Belge); BENOIT, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines, XLIV, 1951, pp. 314, 316.

[Lukanga, lac Léopold II, ♀; Mpese, Moyen-Congo, ♀, 26.VI.1937 (J. COOREMAN) (Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique).]

Cité de diverses localités congolaises par BENOIT (loc. cit., p. 316), de la région d'Usumbura par WATERSTON (loc. cit., 1930) et de l'île Sesse, lac Victoria, par CARPENTER (Proc. R. Ent. Soc. London, VII, 1932, p. 44).

##### 2. — [**Oneilella nigeriensis** WATERSTON.]

*Oneilella nigeriensis* WATERSTON, loc. cit., 1927, p. 198 (♀, ♂; Nigéria méridional).

[Sénégal, ♀, 15.XI (Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique).]

##### 2a. — **Oneilella nigeriensis** var. **rugulosa** WATERSTON.

*Oneilella nigeriensis* var. *rugulosa* WATERSTON, loc. cit. 1927, p. 198 (♀; Eala, Congo Belge); BENOIT, loc. cit., 1951, pp. 314, 316 (Congo Belge).

1 ♂, Lusinga, riv. Kamitungulu, 1.760 m, 13.VI.1945; 2 ♀♀, Lusinga, 1.760 m, 25.III.1947; 1 ♀, gorges de la Pelenge, 1.150 m, 22.V-21.VI.1947.

3. — **Oneilella robusta** WATERSTON.

*Oneilella robusta* WATERSTON, loc. cit., 1927, p. 199 (♀; Congo Belge, Ouganda); BENOIT, loc. cit., 1951, pp. 314, 316 (ibidem).

1 ♀, riv. Kamitungulu, 1.700 m, 3.VI.1947 (Mission G. F. DE WITTE).

Je ne puis exclure l'hypothèse qui ferait de *robusta* une race, peut-être une race montagnarde, de *nigeriensis*. En fait, les *nigeriensis* var. *rugulosa* du Parc National de l'Upemba rappellent *robusta* pour plusieurs caractères, la sculpture de leur segment médiaire ainsi que celle du tergite II font croire à une série d'intermédiaires entre *rugulosa* et *robusta*.

II. — Genre **OSPRYNCHOTUS** SPINOLA, 1841.

*Osprynchotus* SPINOLA, Magazin de Zool., XI, 1841, p. 45 (type : *Osprynchotus capensis* SPINOLA, 1841 = *violator* THUNBERG, 1824).

*Distantella* SAUSSURE, dans DISTANT, A Naturalist in the Transvaal, 1892, p. 229 (type : *Distantella trinotata* SAUSSURE, 1892 = *violator* THUNBERG, 1824).

*Osprynchotus* SCHMIEDEKNECHT, Gen. Insect., fasc. 75, 1908, p. 14; GHIGI, Annuario Mus. Zool. R. Univ. Napoli, III, 1911, n° 17; MORLEY, The Entomologist, XLVII, 1914, p. 23; GHIGI, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, XLVI, 1915, p. 290; MORLEY, Ann. S. African Mus., XV, 1916, p. 378; SZEPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. N. Hungarici, XIV, 1916, p. 237.

Ce genre a beau compter des espèces particulièrement grandes et remarquées des explorateurs, il a beau avoir fait l'objet de quatre tableaux dichotomiques successifs (GHIGI, 1911, 1915; MORLEY, 1914; SZEPLIGETI, 1916), son étude systématique reste malaisée. MORLEY (loc. cit., 1914) corrigea différentes erreurs anciennes et son travail est encore la base la plus sûre pour permettre les identifications. Mais MORLEY ne connaissait pas les espèces du Nord-Est Africain. Celles-ci furent étudiées par GHIGI (1911, 1915) et SZEPLIGETI (1916), mais dans des conditions telles que la systématique du genre s'est trouvée plus confuse qu'auparavant. C'est ainsi que ces deux auteurs décrivent chacun, indépendamment, un *Osprynchotus minor* et un *Osprynchotus aethiopicus*, le *minor* de SZEPLIGETI (1916) étant peut-être synonyme du *minor* GHIGI (1915) et l'*aethiopicus* SZEPLIGETI (1916) étant peut-être synonyme de l'*aethiopicus* GHIGI (1911), car par une rare coïncidence, les matériaux typiques des deux auteurs provenaient des mêmes régions.

Il serait donc opportun que les espèces du genre *Osprynchotus* fassent l'objet d'une révision intéressant l'entièreté de l'Afrique aethiopienne et tirant préalablement au clair la signification et la parenté des espèces du Nord-Est Africain. Manquant de matériaux non congolais et ne pouvant revoir les types des espèces douteuses, je me bornerai ici à dresser la liste des espèces décrites.

1. — [***Osprynchotus ethiopicus*** GHIGI.]

- Osprynchotus flavipes* GRIBODO, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, XVI, 1881, p. 255 (non BRULLÉ).
- Osprynchotus ethiopicus* GHIGI, Ann. Mus. Zool. R. Univ. Napoli, III, 1911, pp. 5, 11 (♀, ♂; Érythrée, Abyssinie, Soudan); « *aethiopicus* » GHIGI, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, XLVI, 1915, pp. 291, 298.
- ? *Osprynchotus aethiopicus* SZEPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. N. Hungarici, XIV, 1916, p. 237 (♀; Érythrée).
- ? *Osprynchotus capensis* subsp. *ruficeps* SEYRIG, Mission Scient. Omo, III, Zool., 1935, p. 3 (♀, ♂; Abyssinie).

2. — [***Osprynchotus flavipes*** BRULLÉ.]

- Osprynchotus flavipes* BRULLÉ, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hyménopt., IV, 1846, p. 135 (♀; Sénégal); !TOSQUINET, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belgique, V, 1896, p. 246 (♀, ♂; partim : Sénégal); GHIGI, loc. cit., 1911, pp. 5, 13 (♀, ♂; Togo, Dahomey, Cameroun); MORLEY, loc. cit., 1914, p. 27 (Sénégal, Gambie); GHIGI, loc. cit., 1915, p. 298; SZEPLIGETI, loc. cit., 1916, p. 237 (Gabon, Cameroun, Sénégal).

Plusieurs références à cette espèce doivent être reportées à *gigas* (voir plus loin) et peut-être aussi à *objurgator*.

MAIDL (Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math. Naturwiss. Klasse, IC, 1924, p. 93) la renseigne d'El Obeid, Soudan. Il semble bien que sa distribution se limite à l'Ouest de l'Afrique aethiopienne et à quelques territoires du Centre africain au Nord de l'Équateur. Elle existe au Congo Belge : BENOIT (Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines, XLIV, 1951, p. 319) la renseigne de l'Ubangi, de l'Uele et de l'Ituri.

[Dakar, ♂, 2 ♀♀ (TOSQUINET); Gambie, ♀ (MOCQUEREYS); Sassa, ♀ (CÔLMANT); Le Cloître, Sénégal, ♀; Bambesa, Uele, Congo Belge, ♀, 23.XII.1938 et ♀, 13.XII.1939 (J. M. VRYDAGH) (Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique).]

[Siekanna, Soudan Français, ♀, 1946 (GUITAT); Di Arafé, Soudan Français, ♀, IX.1946, petit exemplaire de 18 mm seulement, tarière de 8 mm non comprise (Institut Français d'Afrique noire).]

3. — [***Osprynchotus gigas*** KRIECHBAUMER.]

- Osprynchotus gigas* KRIECHBAUMER, Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Bologna, (4), V, 1894, p. 86 (♀; Mozambique); GHIGI, loc. cit., 1911, p. 9 (♂, ♀); MORLEY, loc. cit., 1914, p. 26; GHIGI, loc. cit., 1915, pp. 291, 297; SZEPLIGETI, loc. cit., 1916, p. 237; ROMAN, Ark. Zool., XVI, 1924, n° 17, p. 6; LEWIS, Proc. R. Ent. Soc. London, IX, 1934, p. 3; SEYRIG, Mission Scient. Omo, III, Zool., 1935, p. 3; BENOIT, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines, XLIV, 1951, p. 318.



- Osprynchotus flavipes* (non BRULLÉ) KRIECHBAUMER, Berliner Ent. Zeits., XXXIX, 1894, p. 255 (♂ ?); ! TOSQUINET, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belgique, V, 1896, p. 246 (partim); STADELMANN, Hymenopt. Ost Afrikas, 1898, p. 52; ZAVATTARI, Il Ruwenzori, Relazioni Scientif., Imenotteri, Milano, I, 1909, p. 12 (partim ?); BINGHAM, Ruwenzori Exped. Repts., Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIX, 1910, p. 179.
- Osprynchotus ruficeps* CAMERON, Ann. S. African Mus., IV, 1906, p. 142 (♀; Port St. Johns, Province du Cap), Ann. Transvaal Mus., II, 1911, p. 173, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, LVI, 1912, p. 384; GHIGI, loc. cit., 1911, p. 10; MORLEY, loc. cit., 1914, p. 27 (♀, ♂) <sup>(2)</sup>.
- Osprynchotes* (sic) *ruficollis* CAMERON, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, LVI, 1912, p. 384 (♀; Katanga); *Osprynchotus ruficollis* GHIGI, loc. cit., 1915, p. 297; BENOIT, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines, XLIV, 1951, p. 320 (examen de l'holotype décrit comme un immature de *gigas*).

L'ensemble des localités mentionnées par les auteurs cités montre que l'espèce est répandue dans toute la région aethiopienne. Elle semble cependant plus rare que *flavipes* BRULLÉ dans le Nord-Ouest Africain.

[1 ♀, Lusinga, riv. Dipidi, 1.650 m, 12.VI.1945]; 1 ♀, Lusinga, riv. Kamitungulu, 1.760 m, 13.VI.1945; 1 ♀, Lusinga, 1.760 m, 10.IV.1947; 8.VII-8.VIII.1947; 1 ♀, gorges de la Pelenge, 1.150 m, 22.V-22.VI.1947; [1 ♀, Mitwaba, 1.500 m, X.1947].

[Parc National Albert : 1 ♀, Rutshuru, 1.285 m, 6.I.1933; 1 ♀, 6-8.VI.1934; 1 ♀, May-ya-Moto, riv. Rutshuru, 5.VI.1934; 1 ♀, Rwindi, 1.XII.1934; 1 ♀, escarpement de Kabasha, 1.500 m, 12.XII.1934; 1 ♀, sources Kirii, Ruhengeri, Ruanda, 1.800-1.825 m, 1.X.1934 (Miss. G. F. DE WITTE).]

[Autres localités congolaises : Musosa, Bas-Congo, ♀, X.1939; Kisantu, Moyen-Congo, ♂, 1927; Kinshassa, Moyen-Congo, 2 ♀ ♀, 1896, ♀, 15.X.1899; Bambesa, Uele, 3 ♀ ♀, IX-X.1937 (J. M. VRYDAGH); Butare, Ruanda, ♀, 1927; Astrida, Ruanda, ♀, X.1949; Haut-Congo, ♀; Albertville, ♀, 30.X.1946, ♀, 9.XI.1946 (MISSION TANGANYKA); Mugelenge, riv. Koki, ♂ (idem); Lubindi, ♀, 14.IV.1947 (idem); Tanganyka, s.l., 3 ♀ ♀ (idem); Kabinda, ♂; Malonga, Lualaba, ♂, VI.1943 (H. J. BRÉDO); Jadotville, Lualaba, ♀, I.1946; Étoile du Congo, Haut-Katanga, 2 ♀ ♀, 1924, ♀, 1926; Élisabethville, ♀, s.d., ♀, 2.I.1937, ♀, 9.I.1937, ♀, 24.I.1937, 2 ♀ ♀, 20.III.1937, ♀, 7.V.1937, ♀, 29.VI.1937, ♀, 22.IX.1937, ♀, 23.XI.1937, ♀, 25.XI.1937, ♀, 7.XII.1937, ♀, 11.XII.1937, à la lumière, ♀, XII.1937, 2 ♀ ♀, 23.XII.1937, ♀, 24.XII.1937, ♀, 15.III.1939, à la lumière, ♀, I.1939, 2 ♀ ♀, X.1939, ♀, V.1946 (H. J. BRÉDO); Congo, s.l., 4 ♀ ♀ (Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique).]

(2) Le nom *ruficeps* CAMERON pourrait peut-être rester pour désigner la variété méridionale de *gigas* caractérisée par sa petite taille (21 mm) et la brièveté de l'anneau noir des tibias III. Par erreur, GHIGI (1911) indiquait 1891 comme année de la description et MORLEY (1914) donnait Umtoli River, Natal, comme localité du type alors que c'est Port St. Johns.

[Autres pays : Angola, ♀; Abercorn, ♀, 11.XI.1942 (H. J. BRÉDO); Ouganda, ♀; Cap de Bonne-Espérance, ♂ (déterminé *flavipes* par TOSQUINET); Zanzibar, ♂ (idem) (Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique). Les mêmes collections comportent aussi une ♀ étiquetée « Rumena Valley, Madagascar, 1886 ». Il doit s'agir d'une erreur d'étiquetage car aucun *Osprynchotus* n'a été trouvé à Madagascar par SEYRIG (cf. Mém. Acad. Malgache, XIX, 1952, pp. 1-213).]

4. — [**Osprynchotus kingi** WILKINSON.]

*Osprynchotus kingi* WILKINSON, Bull. Ent. Research, XXI, 1930, p. 284 (♀, ♂; Soudan Anglo-Egyptien).

5. — [**Osprynchotus macrorhynchus** GHIGI.]

*Osprynchotus macrorhynchus* GHIGI, Annuario Mus. Zool. R. Univ. Napoli, III, 1911, n° 17, pp. 5, 6 (♂; Guinée espagnole); Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, XLVI, 1915, p. 298.

6. — [**Osprynchotus magrettii** GHIGI.]

*Osprynchotus magrettii* GHIGI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, XLVI, 1915, pp. 295, 298 (♀, ♂; Érythrée).

7. — [**Osprynchotus minor** GHIGI.]

*Osprynchotus minor* GHIGI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, XLVI, 1915, pp. 293, 297 (♀; Érythrée).

? *Osprynchotus minor* SZEPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. N. Hungarici, XIV, 1916, p. 237 (♀; Abyssinie).

8. — [**Osprynchotus moeroi** GHIGI.]

*Osprynchotus moeroi* GHIGI, Annuario Mus. Zool. R. Univ. Napoli, III, 1911, pp. 5, 13 (♀; lac Mweru); Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, XLVI, 1915, p. 298.

9. — [**Osprynchotus niger** MORLEY.]

*Osprynchotus niger* MORLEY, Ann. S. African Mus., XV, 1916, p. 379 (♂, ♀; Province du Cap).

10. — [**Osprynchotus objurgator** FABRICIUS.]

*Ichneumon objurgator* FABRICIUS, Species Insectorum, 1781, p. 426.

*Cryptus objurgator* FABRICIUS, Syst. Piezat., 1804, p. 79.

! *Osprynchotus heros* SCHLETTERER, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, XXXV, 1891, p. 33 (♀; Congo Belge); TOSQUINET, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belgique, V, 1896, p. 248 (♀, ♂; Togo, Cameroun, Sénégal, Sierra Leone); GHIGI, loc. cit.,

1911, p. 7 (S. Tripolitaine), Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Ist. Bologna, (6), X, p. 253; loc. cit., 1915, p. 298; CAMERON, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, LVI, 1912, p. 384 (Congo Belge); SZEPLIGETI, loc. cit., 1916, p. 237.

*Osprynchotus objurgator* MORLEY, The Entomologist, XXXIX, 1909, p. 135; XLVII, 1914, p. 25 (Sierra Leone, Nigéria, Congo, Ouganda).

[Congo, ♀; Haut-Congo, ♀; Bambesa, Uele, ♂, 3.VII.1937, ♀, 29.XII.1938 (J. M. VRYDAGH); Vista, ♀; Kambaye-Lupula, Lomami, ♀, 1930 (R. COLLART); Rhobomp, Sierra Leone, ♂, 4 ♀ ♀; Mukonje Farm, Cameroun, ♀ (Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique).]

La distribution de cette espèce en dehors du Congo Belge, ressemble bien à celle de *flavipes*, mais elle est beaucoup plus étendue que celle-ci dans les divers districts du Congo Belge (voir la liste des localités publiées par BENOIT, loc. cit., 1951, p. 318).

#### 11. — [*Osprynchotus pulcherrimus* KIRBY.]

*Cryptus pulcherrimus* KIRBY, Bull. Liverpool Mus., III, 1900, p. 14 et dans H. O. FORBES, Nat. Hist. Sokotra and Abdelkuri, 1903, p. 237 (♀, ♂; Socotra).

*Osprynchotus pulcherrimus* MORLEY, loc. cit., 1914, p. 27.

#### 12. — [*Osprynchotus scutellaris* GHIGI.]

*Osprynchotus scutellaris* GHIGI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, XLVI, 1915, pp. 292, 298 (♀; Érythrée); BENOIT, loc. cit., 1951, p. 320 (♂; lac Albert).

#### 13. — [*Osprynchotus violator* THUNBERG.]

*Ichneumon violator* THUNBERG, Mém. Acad. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg, IX, 1824, p. 303; ROMAN, Zool. Bidrag. Uppsala, I, 1912, p. 288.

*Osprynchotus capensis* SPINOLA, Magazin de Zool., XI, 1841, p. 75 (♂, ♀; Cap de Bonne-Espérance); GHIGI, loc. cit., 1911, p. 8, 1915, p. 297; SZEPLIGETI, loc. cit., 1916, p. 237.

*Distantella trinotata* SAUSSURE, dans DISTANT, A Naturalist in the Transvaal, 1892, p. 230 (♀; Prétoria); MORLEY, loc. cit., 1914, p. 24.

*Osprynchotus violator* MORLEY, loc. cit., 1914, p. 24 (Province du Cap, Natal, Transvaal, Afrique du Sud et du Sud-Ouest).

Cette espèce a été signalée aussi du Natal et du Transvaal par CAMERON, Ann. S. African Mus., V, 1906, p. 17 et Ann. Transvaal Mus., II, 1911, p. 173. SEYRIG (Mission Scient. Omo, III, Zool., 1935, p. 3) lui adjoint une subsp. nov. « *ruficeps* » d'Abyssinie. Il s'agit probablement d'un synonyme de l'*Osprynchotus ethiopicus* GHIGI et de toutes façons, le nom *ruficeps* a déjà été employé pour un *Osprynchotus*, par CAMERON (1906). Il paraît donc certain que *violator* n'habite que l'Afrique australe. L'*Osprynchotus capensis* cité de Mombo, Usumbura, par SZEPLIGETI (SjÖSTEDT, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., II, 1910, p. 70) n'appartient probablement pas à cette espèce.

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(\*) Les noms précédés d'un astérisque désignent un synonyme.

PARC NATIONAL DE L'UPEMBA  
I. MISSION G. F. DE WITTE  
en collaboration avec  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
et R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).  
Fascicule 50 (7)

NATIONAAL UPEMBA PARK  
I. ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE  
met medewerking van  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
en R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).  
Aflevering 50 (7)

## BOMBYLIIDAE <sup>(1)</sup> (DIPTERA BRACHYCERA)

BY

Albert J. HESSE (South African Museum, Cape Town)

In this small collection of *Bombyliidae* submitted by the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge », four subfamilies, six genera, and nine species are represented. Among these three species are definitely new to science and two others are represented by single or damaged specimens which cannot at present be described and which may also prove to be new species should more specimens eventually become available.

The types of the new species described are in the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge ».

The material represented are as follows :

### BOMBYLIINAE.

#### 1. — *Bombylius mollis* BEZZI.

Represented by a single ♀-specimen which agrees with ♀♀ from Southern Africa and which sex, owing to the relatively narrow interocular space on the vertex for the genus *Bombylius*, BEZZI wrongly described as the ♂ of a new species *disjunctus*, and which I showed in 1938 to be only the ♀ of *mollis* BEZZI. Kankunda, affl. g. Lupiala et sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.300 m, 16-19.XI.1947.

(1) Unless otherwise mentioned, all specimens recorded in this paper were collected by Mission G. F. DE WITTE.

All the localities between [ ] are without the Park's boundaries.

2. — **Gonarthrus** sp. ?

A single indeterminable ♀-specimen which is much denuded and badly damaged, and with its antennae and legs missing. Mukana, marais près Lusinga, 1.810 m, 19.IV.1949.

## SYSTROPINAE.

3. — **Systropus ichneumoniformis** n. sp.

This smallish species is referable to the *Coptodicrus*- and *Symballa*-groups of ENDERLEIN in which there are three submarginal cells in the wings and which in South Africa are represented by the species *leptogaster* LOEW and *sanguineus* BEZZI and in Tropical West Africa by *vespiformis* ENDERLEIN and *holaspis* SPEISER. It is characterized as follows :

Body mainly black; a circular spot surrounding bases of antennae, and to a certain extent also slightly more than upper half of buccal rim on inside, pallid; buccal cavity and palps more yellowish brownish to brown; humeral tubercle and especially propleural part yellowish brown to reddish brown; small postalar calli also tending to be dark reddish brown; relatively small foliate scutellar callosity on each side below ivory yellowish; greater part of abdominal segments 4 and 5 below and on sides, and to a much lesser extent sternal part of segment 3 and sometimes in ♀ also extreme base below of segment 6 yellowish brownish; ovipositor of ♀ reddish brownish; legs with the coxae, trochanters, front and middle femora and tibiae very dark blackish brown or black, with the knees of front and middle femora narrowly reddish brownish, with the elliptical callus on front femora pale yellowish brownish, with the greater part of hind femora, excepting only for the dark scaling and hairs above and dark apices, the greater part of hind tibiae under their dark hairs and scaling and up to their dark clavate apical part, extreme bases and apices of front and middle tibiae and more than half of the basal joint of all the tarsi yellowish or very pale yellowish brownish, and with the rest of tarsal joints and the claws dark or black. Integument of body somewhat shining; thorax and scutellum above densely and finely rugosely punctured, the former discally slightly depressed and with a slight, central, longitudinal groove posteriorly; pleurae finely and more or less transversely rugulose, the rugae on posterior part of mesopleuron and especially on posterior half of hypopleuron behind the ridge coarse and wavy; metasternum with relatively conspicuous transverse rugae; abdomen with fine acicular puncturation, becoming more distinct and rugulose basally and much more so on basal segment. Vestiture with very fine silvery pubescence on each

side of buccal cavity, somewhat dense and fine gleaming white silvery hairs on mesopleuron, coxae, front and middle legs, especially outer side of the tibiae; hairs across anterior margin of thorax above, those on propleurae, pteropleuron and longer and denser ones on metasternal part while, those on latter gleaming more pale sericeous yellowish in certain lights; fine hairs on antennae dark; very fine ones on thorax above also dark hairs on sides of basal segment of abdomen mainly black, becoming white on sides below posteriorly; fine hairs and scaling on rest of abdomen mainly black, those across hind margins of tergites 2-5 and in ♂ also on almost entire tergite 8 gleaming more sericeous whitish or yellowish; few stiffish bristly hairs on ovipositor of ♀ gleaming golden; fine scaling on hind legs mainly dark or black, but pale on femora below; fine hairs and scaling on tarsi mainly black, but those on basal joint of front and middle ones mainly pale, gleaming silvery and becoming more yellowish or golden below. Wings tinged smoky brownish throughout, becoming distinctly darker towards base in first and second basal cells and in ♀ also in bases of marginal and first submarginal cells, and with costal cell in both sexes subopaquely yellowish brown; veins brownish to dark brownish, with a distinct dark callous spot at base of first submarginal cell; submarginal cells three in number of which the apical (or third) one is not narrowed apically and cross vein between it and first submarginal cell shorter or much shorter than cross vein between first and second submarginal cells; middle cross vein slightly beyond middle of discoidal cell; first posterior cell slightly narrowed apically; squamae broad, lobe-like, thin, glassy hyaline and unlike the narrow subopaque squamae of all the other known South African species of this genus; halteres brown, their knobs pale yellowish brownish, becoming paler apically, entirely whitish below and with fine dark hair-like scaling basally above. Head with the eyes above almost in direct contact in both sexes, separated only by a very narrow frontal strip, about  $1 \frac{2}{5}$  length of small ocellar tubercle in ♂ and about as long as tubercle in ♀, the inner margins of eyes at first gradually and then more rapidly diverging in ♂ than in ♀; frons at level of antennae appearing slightly broader in ♂ than in ♀; facets of eyes in anterior part above in ♂ distinctly coarser than in ♀; antennae with the first joints slender, finely black-haired, about 2,75 to 3,5 times length of slightly variable second joint, the latter slightly thickened apically, with the third joint flattened, a little or distinctly longer than first (or in ♀-specimens, where joint is still present, about 3,7 to 3,9 times length of second joint), more or less elongate-spindle-shaped, narrowed apically, broadest at about middle where its width is a little less than half length of second joint; proboscis very long and slender, longer than hind femora. Abdomen with three segments (2-4) forming the stalk or petiole; last sternite of ♀ elongate, scoop-like, very deeply and narrowly and angularly incised, with its posterior angles very sharply pointed, almost spine-like; ovipositor of ♀

conical, laterally compressed, projecting only slightly posteriorly. Legs with the callus-like area on front femora very finely and densely (brush-like) pubescent; hind femora without any spines.

Length of body : about 10-12 mm.

Length of wing : about 6,72-7,72 mm.

From *leptogaster* LOEW, with which it may be superficially confused, it may at once be distinguished by its smaller size, not entirely contiguous eyes, relatively longer and more slender proboscis, much longer third antennal joints, absence of conspicuous yellow across humeral and propleural parts, dark front coxae, presence of a distinct, thin, glassy hyaline and lobe-like squama, and deeply and narrowly incised last sternite in ♀.

From the other three known species (*sanguineus* BEZZI, *vespiformis* ENDERLEIN and *holaspis* SPEISER), with three submarginal cells in the wings, it may not only be distinguished by the presence of a distinct lobe-like hyaline squama, but by its more extensively dark thorax and darker front legs or at least the absence of conspicuous yellowish or reddish markings on these sites, and the narrowly and deeply incised, or almost bifid, last sternite in ♀.

Superficially this species has some resemblance to certain species of the Ophionine Ichneumonidae.

Four specimens : Lusinga, riv. Kamitungulu, alt. 1.760 m, 13.VI.1945, 1-8.XII.1947 and 12-17.XII.1947, 1 ♀-paratype, 1 ♀-paratype, 1 ♀-holotype and 1 ♂-allotype respectively.

## LOMATIINAE.

### 4. — *Lomatia pulchriceps* LOEW.

Two much denuded and somewhat damaged ♀-specimens before me agree in essential characters with the widely distributed and variable species *Lomatia pulchriceps* which is characterized by the conspicuous white tufts on frons anteriorly, the more darkly infuscated first basal cell and basal halves of marginal and first submarginal cells in wings, and presence of longish bristle-like spicules on basal joint of front tarsi in ♀. Mukana, marais près Lusinga, alt. 1.810 m, 22-23.IV.1949, 1 ♀; Lusinga, riv. Kamitungulu, alt. 1.760 m, 9-18.V.1949, 1 ♀.

### 5. — *Lomatia halteralis* n. sp.

Three somewhat denuded ♀-specimens belong to the series of species of *Lomatia* which I referred to section 2 in my revision of the South African forms in 1956. They constitute an undescribed species which is obviously very near certain varieties or forms of *pulchriceps* LOEW.



They are characterized as follows :

Body mainly black; buccal rim, pteropleural part below base of wings, the sutural parts on pleurae sometimes, postalar calli to a certain extent, and the narrowish hind margins of sternites obscurely reddish brownish; legs with the femora dark blackish brown to black, but the tibiae and greater part of tarsi paler, reddish brown to yellowish brown. Vestiture (as far as this is still discernible) with the hairs on frons in front, all or most of those on antennae below, those on sides of face and along genae, those in collar, on propleural part, anterior and upper parts of mesopleural tuft and much of the pale ones on sides of abdomen and also densely on sides of last tergite gleaming yellowish or sericeous yellowish; those on genae, in hinder part of mesopleural tuft, lower parts of pleurae, in metapleural tuft and tuft on each side at base of abdomen, and hairs on venter (especially dense on sides) gleaming paler sericeous yellowish, straw-coloured yellowish to even paler yellowish whitish in certain lights; hairs on ocellar tubercle, basal half of frons, densely on first antennal joints above and sometimes a few below on inner side, sparse hairs intermixed on thorax above, pre-alar bristles (or at least some of them), longish bristly hairs on sides of tergites 2-7, most of the fine hairs on abdomen above (where still to be seen in specimens), some hairs intermixed on last sternite, and the visible part of the dense genital tuft in ♀ black; spines and spicules on legs also black; scaling (where not denuded) fine and hair-like, mainly brassy yellowish or pale golden yellowish behind eyes, on body above, and densely across hind margins of tergites, especially on sides; that on body below, especially on venter, paler, more sericeous yellowish; scaling on legs mainly greyish white. Wings darkly tinged reddish brownish throughout, but anterior half comprising more or less the basal halves of marginal and first submarginal cells and especially first basal cell darker reddish brown, and costal cell distinctly more yellowish; veins reddish to reddish brownish, the cross veins at bases of second submarginal, first posterior, third posterior and fourth posterior cells and also common base of second and third veins appearing darker or faintly spot-like; base of second submarginal cell with a short appendix or with a tendency to give off one; discoidal cell rather long, distinctly much longer than first posterior cell, the latter only very slightly or scarcely narrowed apically; second posterior cell usually less than twice as broad apically as basally, its sides straight, not much contorted; halteres pale yellowish brownish, their knobs paler and more whitish apically, these knobs rather elongate for this genus, elliptical or narrowed apically (not truncate or subtruncate apically as in most species), the stalk or pedicel rather short, not very much or markedly longer than the knob, at least distinctly less than one and a half times length of knob. Head with the frons rather shiny, about, or a little less than, twice as broad as ocellar tubercle on vertex, distinctly depressed anteriorly; hind margin of eyes

rather deeply and angularly emarginate; antennae separated by a space which is distinctly much narrower than that on sides between antennae and inner margins of eyes, with the thickened first joint about twice length of second, with the third bulbularly dilated basally, more so on lower side and more rapidly narrowed on lower side to a markedly long slender or stylar part which is quite 2,75-3 times length of bulb-like base; proboscis about 1,6-2,24 mm long, distinctly projecting much beyond buccal cavity, its labellar part elongate, but still very much shorter than basal part; palps not longer than third antennal joint. Legs with at least 1 spine on anterior lower part beyond middle on middle femora; hind ones with about 3 spines in apical half below, two apically above, and a row of minute ones on inner lower part; basal joint of front tarsi in ♀ with only a few longish bristle-like spinules below apically.

Length of body : about 5,5-9 mm.

Length of wing : about 5,5-9 mm.

Superficially resembles *pulchriceps* LOEW, especially its dark-winged varieties, from which it however differs in not having a tuft of silvery white hairs on frons anteriorly, in having much fewer black hairs on antennae below, a relatively longer stylar part to third antennal joint, slightly darker, less dimidiately contrasting, infuscated wings, a relatively longer discoidal cell, a narrower and more subparallel-sided second posterior cell, longer and more elliptical halteral knobs and in not having longish bristle-like spinules intermixed along most of lower surface of basal joint of front tarsi in ♀.

Three specimens : Mukana, marais près Lusinga, alt. 1.810 m, 14.IV.1947, 1 ♀-holotype; Lusinga, riv. Kamitungulu, alt. 1.760 m, 10.IV.1947, 2 ♀-paratypes.

#### 6. — *Lomatia purpuripennis* n. sp.

A number of specimens, though very badly damaged and almost entirely denuded, still show a sufficient number of essential characters to warrant a description of the species and by which they could be recognized and distinguished from most of the known Central and East African and South African species of *Lomatia*. They obviously belong to the same section as *pulchriceps* and the preceding new species *halteralis*.

The chief, and still discernible, diagnostic characters of these specimens, as compared with the corresponding ones of *pulchriceps* and *halteralis*, are as follows :

Body similarly coloured, also mainly black; legs also with the femora very dark blackish brown or black, the tibiae and tarsi paler, more yellowish or reddish brownish. Vestiture almost entirely denuded in these specimens, but where still indicated, with the pale hairs on head and

body as in *halteralis*, the tufts on frons in front yellowish and not white as in *pulchriceps*; hairs on antennae below in ♀ as in ♀-*halteralis*, mainly or entirely yellowish, but with a dense tuft of black ones among the yellowish ones on inner lower part in ♂; genital tuft in ♀ velvety black. Wings very dark, subopaquely purplish or mauvish brownish throughout in both sexes, the anterior half however slightly darker and with more distinct reddish or pinkish mauvish reflections or tints in certain lights, with the hinder part or half of wings not so contrastingly less tinged or clearer as in *halteralis* and certain dark-winged forms of *pulchriceps*, with the costal cell however also yellowish as in these two species; veins reddish or reddish brown and with even more distinct spot-like infuscations on basal veins of second submarginal, first posterior, third posterior and fourth posterior cells than in *halteralis*; discoidal cell on the whole relatively shorter than in *halteralis* and sometimes even as long as or scarcely longer than first posterior cell; second posterior cell tending to be also subparallel-sided and its sides not very divergent or sinuous as in *pulchriceps*; base of second submarginal cell without an appendix; knobs of halteres entirely very pale yellowish or pallid, shorter, blunter apically, not elliptical and pointed as in *halteralis*, the stalk relatively longer, at least one and a half times length of knob. Head with the frons also shining in both sexes; interocular space on vertex nearly or about twice width of ocellar tubercle in ♀ and at narrowest part in ♂ about as wide as narrow front part of tubercle; frons anteriorly distinctly depressed, especially in ♀; antennae apparently slightly more widely separated at bases than in *halteralis*, the space between them being not or scarcely narrower than that between antennae and margin of eye; thickened first antennal joint about or a little more than twice length of small second joint; third antennal joint shaped as in *halteralis*, its slender part also markedly long and also quite or nearly thrice length of bulb-shaped base; proboscis about 1.4-2 mm long, projecting much beyond buccal cavity, its labellar lobes narrow, elongate, much shorter than basal part. Legs, unlike those of *halteralis*, with distinct longish bristle-like spinules on basal joint of front tarsi below in ♀, similar to those of *pulchriceps*; middle femora also with one spine on inner lower part; hind ones with only about 2 spines on outer lower part and one near apex above.

Length of body : about 5-8 mm.

Length of wings : about 5-8 mm.

The more or less uniformly darkly infuscated and slightly pinkish or reddish-mauvish tinted wings distinguish this species at once from most other known African species of this genus. Other South African species with more or less uniformly infuscated wings, such as *acutangula* var. *transvaalensis* HESSE and *infuscata* BEZZI, are much larger, with less darkly tinged wings, and with other diagnostic characters.

From 9 specimens : Grande Kafwe, affl. dr. Lufwa, alt. 1.1780 m, 5.III.1948, 1 ♂-holotype, 1 ♀-allotype, 1 ♂-paratype and 2 ♀-paratypes; Kabwekanono, mars près tête de source Lufwa, affl. dr. Lufira, sur rive g. Lusinga, alt. 1.815 m, 6.III.1948, 2 ♂-paratypes, 2 ♀-paratypes.

## EXOPROSOPINAE.

### 7. — *Thyridanthrax ternarius* BEZZI.

This apparently widely distributed species, with characteristic dark fenestrated wings, which BEZZI described in 1924 and which I redescribed in 1956 from South African representatives is represented by a single specimen. This species is apparently variable, occurring in several varietal forms which differ from each other in the extent of the dark on the face and anterior part of frons, the paleness or darkness of the tibiae, the presence of pale or dark scaling on the legs, the extent of pale parts and fenestrae in the wings, the extent of the white hairs and white scaling on the abdomen above and also the extent of the pale or dark hairs and scaling on venter posteriorly.

This specimen from the Congo differs from the South African form in having the anterior part of frons and face distinctly less extensively yellowish red, the discal part of face being more extensively darkened or dark-scaled; alula and squama dark; sides of tergite 2 with more extensive black hairs and those on sides basally of tergite 3 also more extensively black; transverse bands of white scaling across tergites 3 and 4 distinctly more broadly interrupted by black ones; and sternite 5 more extensively or entirely dark-scaled.

It agrees in most characters with the species *speciosus* described by me from Rhodesia in 1956 and which latter species may be considered as only representing a distinct variety of *ternarius*. From this Rhodesian variety it however differs in having less extensive black on face, no black pre-alar bristles, no extensive and intensely black hairs in lower part of mesopleural tuft, no black hairs anteriorly in metapleural tuft, and distinctly less or much fewer dark or black hairs on anterior coxae. Lusinga, riv. Lusinga, affl. dr. Lufwa, alt. 1.810 m, 20.VII.1945, 1 ♂.

### 8. — *Exoprosopa luteicosta* BEZZI.

This species which BEZZI described from South African specimens is represented by the non-typical dark-faced form which I mentioned in my redescription of the species in 1956, and of which I have also seen specimens from East Transvaal, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, and to which

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some of the specimens from the Belgian Congo, Nyasaland and East Africa, enumerated by BEZZI in 1924, probably also belong : [Bukena près Mulongo, alt. 617 m, VI.1949 (don A. SIMON, 1 ♂, 1 ♀)].

9. — **Exoprosopa** sp. ?

A single ♀-specimen of a species which belongs to the *Exoprosopa lutei-costa*-section and which, though probably new to science, cannot at present be described from a unique specimen in view of the fact that some confusion exists in this section and that even the various known species are difficult to separate on one sex only : Mukana, marais près Lusunga, alt. 1.180 m, 18.III.1948.

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