

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 (1946-1949).

FASCICULE 59

# Exploratie van het Nationaal Upemba Park

ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE

met medewerking van

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

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1959

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PARC NATIONAL DE L'UPEMBA  
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NATIONAAL UPEMBA PARK  
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## PENTASTOMIDA

PAR

JEAN DOUCET (Abidjan)

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Les Pentastomes du Parc National de l'Upemba récoltés par G. F. DE WITTE appartiennent à deux espèces de la même sous-famille et de deux genres différents : *Leiperia* SAMBON et *Armillifer* SAMBON. Leur aire de répartition était déjà connue et recouvre l'Afrique, mais les mentions du Parc National de l'Upemba sont nouvelles.

### Ordre POROCEPHALIDA.

Famille SEBEKIDAE.

Genre **LEIPERIA** SAMBON.

*Leiperia* SAMBON, Journ. Trop. Med. Hyg. London, XXV, 1922.

***Leiperia cincinnalis*** SAMBON.

*Reighardia cincinnalis* SAMBON, Journ. Trop. Med. Hyg. London, XIII, 1910.  
*Porocephalus nematoïdes* DE BEAUCHAMP, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, XLIII, 1918.  
*Leiperia cincinnalis* SAMBON, Journ. Trop. Med. Hyg. London, XXV, 1922.

Cette espèce est connue pour être à l'état adulte parasite du poumon des crocodiliens d'Afrique. A l'état larvaire cette espèce parasite les crocodiliens et quelques espèces de poissons; mais elle n'était pas, à notre connaissance, encore signalée chez l'hôte qui nous intéresse ici.

Hôte. — Poisson : *Malopterurus electricus* GMELIN.

Nymphes enkystées. — Diamètre 2 à 3 mm.

Mensurations après extraction. — Anneaux : 108; longueur : 6 mm; diamètre : 0,75 mm.

Kilwezi-Lufira (alt. 700 m), 29.VIII.1948. Dans poisson *Malopterurus electricus* GMELIN. 20 nymphes.

## Famille ARMILLIFERIDAE.

Genre **ARMILLIFER** SAMBON.

*Armillifer* SAMBON, Journ. Trop. Med. Hyg. London, XXV, 1922, p. 201.

### **Armillifer armillatus** (WYMAN).

*Linguatula armillata* WYMAN, Boston Journ. N. H. V., (2), 1845 (1848), p. 295.

*Linguatula Diesingii* VAN BENEDEN, Ann. Sc. Nat., 3, Zool., XI, 1849, p. 334; Mém. Acad. Roy. Belg., XXIII, 1849, p. 24.

*Pentastomum euryzonum* DIESING, Syst. Helminth., 1, 1850, p. 611.

*Pentastomum constrictum* VON SIEBOLD, Zeits. wiss. Zool., IV, 1, 1853, p. 65.

*Linguatula constricta* KÜCHENMEISTER, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., XXII, 1, 1855, p. 29.

*Armillifer armillatus* SAMBON, Journ. Trop. Med. Hyg. London, XXV, 1922, p. 201; Hett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1924, p. 145.

Cette espèce est connue pour parasiter à l'état adulte les gros serpents africains, en ce sens les hôtes mentionnés ici sont des plus classiques.

A l'état larvaire l'espèce n'était connue que chez les Falconidae mais non chez les Rallidae, quoiqu'une espèce voisine *Armillifer annulatus* (BAIRD) soit mentionnée chez *Porphyrio* sp.

Connue chez de nombreux mammifères à l'état larvaire, de nouveaux hôtes sont ici mentionnés : *Myonax caui* (A. SMITH), *Heliophobius argenteo-cinereus* PETERS, *Heliosciurus gambianus rhodesiae* (WROUGH), *Petrodromus robustus* THOMAS, *Nasilio brachyurus* BOCAGE, *Cercopithecus mitis opisthostictus* SCLAT.

### A. — Adultes.

Hôtes. — Reptiles : *Python sebae* (GMELIN), *Python* sp., *Bitis lachesis* (LAURENTI), *Bitis gabonica* (DUMÉRIL et BIBRON).

Femelles (17) : Anneaux : 20 à 18; longueur maximum : 90 mm; longueur minimum : 41 mm; diamètre entre les anneaux : 3,5 à 7 mm; diamètre au niveau des anneaux : 5 à 9,5 mm.

Mâles (8) : Anneaux : 19 à 18; longueur maximum : 40 mm; longueur minimum : 31 mm; diamètre entre les anneaux : 2 à 3 mm; diamètre au niveau des anneaux : 4 à 6 mm.

Riv. Mukukwe-affl. Muye (alt. 1.760 m), 17.VII.1945. Dans reptile *Bitis lachesis* (LAURENTI) (= *Bitis arrietans* MERREM). 6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀.

Kanonga (alt. 695 m), 13-27.XI.1947. Dans reptile *Python* sp. 3 ♀.

Munoi (alt. 890 m), 22.VI.1948. Dans reptile *Bitis lachesis lachesis* (LAURENTI). 1 ♀.

Mabwe (alt. 585 m), 24.I.1949. Dans reptile *Bitis gabonica* (DUMÉRIL et BIBRON). 2 ♀♀.

Ganza (alt. 860 m), 5.XII.1949. Dans reptile *Python sebae* (GMELIN). 4 ♀♀ et 2 ♂♂.

## B. — Nymphes.

Hôtes. — Oiseaux : *Porphyrio madagascariensis* (LATHAM).

Mammifères : *Orycteropus afer* (PALLAS), *Aonyx capensis* (SCHINZ), *Genetta genetta hintoni* SCHARZ, *Atilax paludinosus* (G. CUVIER), *Mungos mungo* (GMELIN), *Heliphobius argenteocinereus* PETERS, *Cricetomys gambianus* WATERHOUSE, *Heliosciurus gambianus rhodesiae* (WROUGH), *Pedrodromus robustus* THOMAS, *Nasilio brachyurus* BOCAGE, *Galago crassicaudatus* E. GEOFFROY, *Papio cynocephalus kindae* (LÖNNBERG), *Cercopithecus aethiops cynosuroides* (SCOPOLI), *Cercopithecus mitis opisthictus* SCLAT.

Mensurations (215). — Anneaux : 18 à 22; longueur maximum : 24 mm; longueur minimum : 8 mm; diamètre entre les anneaux : 2 à 3 mm; diamètre au niveau des anneaux : 3 à 4 mm; diamètre des kystes : 4 à 7 mm.

Confl. Mubale-Munte (alt. 1.480 m), 12.V.1947. Dans mammifère *Atilax paludinosus* (G. CUVIER). 7 nymphes.

Mabwe (alt. 585 m), 30.VII.1947. Dans mammifère *Pedrodromus robustus* THOMAS. 1 nymphe.

Mabwe (alt. 585 m), 12.VIII.1947. Dans mammifère *Pedrodromus robustus* THOMAS. 7 nymphes.

Mabwe (alt. 585 m), 26.VIII.1947. Dans mammifère *Atilax paludinosus* (G. CUVIER). 5 nymphes.

Mabwe (alt. 585 m), 29.VIII.1947. Dans mammifère *Mungos mungo* (GMELIN). 4 nymphes.

Mabwe (alt. 585 m), 30.VIII.1947. Dans mammifère *Mungos mungo* (GMELIN). 3 nymphes.

Mabwe (alt. 585 m), 26.VIII.1947. Dans oiseau *Porphyrio madagascariensis* (LATHAM). 1 nymphe.

Kanonga (alt. 695 m), 20.IX.1947. Dans mammifère *Heliosciurus gambianus rhodesiae* (WROUGH). 4 nymphes.

Kanonga (alt. 695 m), 22.IX.1947. Dans mammifère *Cercopithecus aethiops cynosuroides* (SCOPOLI). 9 nymphes.

- Kaswabilenga (alt. 700 m), 3.X.1947. Dans mammifère *Cercopithecus aethiops cynosuroides* (SCOPOLI). 15 nymphes.
- Kaswabilenga (alt. 700 m), 7.X.1947. Dans mammifère *Mungos mungo* (GMELIN). 50 nymphes.
- Kaswabilenga (alt. 700 m), 17.X.1947. Dans mammifère *Pedrodromus robustus* THOMAS. 10 nymphes.
- Kaswabilenga (alt. 700 m), 27.X.1947. Dans mammifère *Papio cynocephalus kindae* (LÖNNBERG). 18 nymphes.
- Kaswabilenga (alt. 700 m), 29.X.1947. Dans mammifère *Galago crassicaudatus* E. GEOFFROY. 11 nymphes.
- Kaswabilenga (alt. 700 m), 5.XI.1947. Dans mammifère *Galago crassicaudatus* E. GEOFFROY. 15 nymphes.
- Kaswabilenga (alt. 700 m), 5.X.1947. Dans mammifère *Mungos mungo* (GMELIN). 1 nymphe.
- Kankunda (alt. 1.300 m), 18.XI.1947. Dans mammifère *Cercopithecus mitis opisthostictus* SCLAT. 3 nymphes.
- Kaziba (alt. 1.140 m), 24.II.1948. Dans mammifère *Orycteropus afer* (PALLAS). 5 nymphes.
- Buye-Bala (alt. 1.750 m), 29.III.1948. Dans mammifère *Aonyx capensis* (SCHINZ). 17 nymphes.
- Kabwe, riv. Muye (alt. 1.320 m), 8.V.1947. Dans mammifère *Heliophobius argenteocinereus* PETERS. 1 nymphe.
- Munoi (alt. 890 m), 12.VI.1948. Dans mammifère *Mungos mungo* (GMELIN). 1 nymphe.
- Masombwe (alt. 1.120 m), 6.VII.1948. Dans mammifère *Nasilio brachyurus* BOCAGE. 2 nymphes.
- Kilwezi (alt. 750 m), 31.VII.1948. Dans mammifère *Cricetomys gambianus* WATERHOUSE. 6 nymphes.
- Kilwezi (alt. 750 m), 2.VIII.1948. Dans mammifère *Cercopithecus aethiops cynosuroides* (SCOPOLI). 3 nymphes.
- Kilwezi (alt. 750 m), 2.VIII.1948. Dans mammifère *Cercopithecus aethiops cynosuroides* (SCOPOLI). 12 nymphes.
- Kilwezi (alt. 750 m), 26.VIII.1948. Dans mammifère *Mungos mungo* (GMELIN). 6 nymphes.
- Kilwezi (alt. 750 m), 29.VII.1948. Dans mammifère *Genetta genetta hintoni* SCHARZ. 2 nymphes.
- Mabwe (alt. 585 m), 13.XII.1948. Dans mammifère *Myonax cauxi* (A. SMITH). 3 nymphes.

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- Beiträge zur Systematik der Pentastomiden [*Z. Parasitenkunde*, VIII, 1935 (1-103); X, 1939 (675-690); XI, 1939 (77-94); XII, 1942 (317-329, 330-339, 417-432)].

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# CICADIDAE

## (HEMIPTERA HOMOPTERA AUCHENORRHYNCHA) (1)

BY

JIRI DLABOLA (Praha)

### INTRODUCTION

This is a continuation of my previous research work in the family *Cicadidae*, based partly upon the material belonging to the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge, Bruxelles », partly on the material of the « Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervueren ».

Taxonomy in Ethiopian Cicadas worked out already by KARSCH, 1890, who keyed, described and partly made drawings of a number of the species from that continent, but when studying this classical literature we see that we can determine comparatively easily some *Cicadinae* only, but not so many *Tibiceninae*, where even the separation of genera is rather difficult. In this subfamily we cannot make any determination at all without seeing the type-specimens, excepting only some well marked or monotypic genera. But these determinations on the basis of the available literature, even with the help of the original descriptions, are rather problematical. Also the fact of the great dispersion of types in the European museums not accessible for everyone's study, forms the big generally known obstacle in cicadological taxonomic work. There remains here another question, i.e. whether the comparison of types can be satisfactory in every case, e.g. in such a genus as *Trismarcha* aso., where different sexes have served in single specimens

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(1) Second contribution to the Knowledge of the *Cicadidae* from the Belgian Congo.

as the object of the original description of some very near species. Having found well characterised features in male specimens of this family, as I have published already in my first contribution, I continue and give here again for every further species from the available examined material, where a male specimen was at disposal, drawings of aedeagus and pygophore with an anal tube, so that the interpretation of the species published here will be easy in the future in every case.

The taxonomic literature dealing with *Cicadidae* is not very sufficient in some cases, and these papers written many years ago and published in various periodicals are not a suitable manual for the determination of Ethiopian cicadas. But to compile a large monographic work in the modern sense is not possible at the present time without the examination of all types in collections and without the study of other material from various territories serving as a larger basis, a task which cannot be accomplished fast enough because of so many obstacles in the way of everybody who would like to contribute a basic work to the entomological public. In the effort of compiling a short account of all species accessible to me, I have been obliged to address myself to Mr. R. J. IZZARD, of the British Museum, with the request that should compare about ten species and ascertain in this way, by the use of DISTANT types, a more exact determination of these problematical specimens. In this place I desire to express my best thanks to Mr. R. J. IZZARD, for his valuable help in my work.

In the search for the literature not accessible to me in this country I have been supported generously by Mr. H. SACHTLEBEN, director of the Entomological Institute, Berlin, and it is my pleasant duty to express my thanks to him here for his help.

I am much indebted to the President V. VAN STRAELEN of the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge, Bruxelles », and to the directors of the « Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervueren », to Mr. P. BASILEWSKY, as the kind suggestions and the complaisance of the mentioned authorities have given me the opportunity of studying the rich material coming from Equatorial Africa. This undetermined material comprising 3 collections of some 915 specimens, kindly loaned to me, are the basis of my first and of this second contribution. My best thanks belong to the mentioned trustees of both institutions for enabling me to carry out these interesting studies. Types, paratypes of new species and other specimens are deposited in the collections of the above mentioned Institutes, some paratypes and doubles are in my own collection.

Species not recorded in the Upemba National Park are mentioned in the text between [ ], all localities have been marked in the same way if they are outside this area.

All the material coming from the Upemba National Park was collected by the « Mission G. F. DE WITTE, 1946-1949 ».

Finally I want to mention, at this occasion, a further problem in the cicadological literature. When working with the undetermined cicadas we see that the redescrptions of old collections are not published as quickly as we should wish, the reason being that the determination in some faunas remain on the contrary almost impossible or constitute a very hard task. It is, for exemple, a known fact, that in other families, where the morphology is better known because of modern descriptive literature, these can be determined quite precisely and without any previous knowledge of numerous species, and that often by the mere knowledge of the fundamental technique of microscoping. But I suppose that it is necessary not only to list the names in our future publications, but to redescrbe the old species that for a long time have been only listed and not morphologically clearly determined. If we determine these species by using all accessible resources (maybe sometimes even without seeing any types) then, I think that it will be a great help to everybody if we add some additional description or drawings to the published species-names. This manner of publication may easily ensure a later synonymisation and show clearly which species is really meant, and the danger of mistakes is not so great. These faunistical and other papers will help avoid incorrect conclusions in our further biological work. Naturally any delay of all work in entomology until we have a clear picture of all old species would mean — I suppose — to be against all progress in taxonomy and systematics on one side, and against other studies in all branches of biology as well.

If we consider the great variety in the wings of large cicadas, then we see that, in future, we shall be able to supply drawings of all species with expanded tegmina in true colours, as it is used in Lepidopterology, which is an easy guide for the determination, and only such genera as for ex. *Trismarcha*, *Panka*, *Nablistes*, *Quintilia* and other representatives of the *Tibiceninae* may constitute very difficult genera because of their totally uniform habitus, but there we see well characterised inner male genitalia, especially the apex of the aedeagus, appendages on the pygofore and the anal tube, and this gives a satisfactory account of clearly visible characters for distinguishing these species.

At last I should have liked to add some remarks about large Congolense cicadas, their distribution, bionomics, and their ecology aso. Unfortunately this is hardly possible as I have only just now worked out all the material available to me and because in some species a considerable wide distribution has been observed, but with regard to many other Ethiopian territories we know very little about the real number and the composition of the *Cicadidae*-fauna, and for that reason I consider it premature to draw preliminary zoogeographic and other conclusions. The same holds good not only for the total distribution, but for the abundance of different species, too. The material gained by different collectors but not for the purpose of having a quantitatively corresponding series of every single species, which

are after all not so easily caught as the large cicadas—they are very shy insects. In the examined material I found some relatively common species, of which in the literature there have been known only a few specimens. That is the reason why I consider it necessary to carry out further studies and expeditions enabling us to gain better knowledge of population densities, the total life and developing aso. of this group of remarkable and often beautifully coloured insects.

## CICADIDAE.

### CICADINAE.

#### IOBA DISTANT, 1904.

##### 1. — *Ioba horizontalis* (KARSCH).

1890, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 35 : 92.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂, 4 ♀ : Kilwezi, affl. droit Lufira, 750 m, 16-21.VIII.1948, 1 ♂ (1803 a); Kiamakoto, entre Masombwe-Mukana, r. droite Lukima, affl. droit Grande Kafwe, 1.070 m, 20.IX.1948, 1 ♀ (1841 a).

#### SADAKA DISTANT, 1904.

##### 2. — [*Sadaka dimidiata* (KARSCH)].

1890, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 35 : 104.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♀ : [Kwango, Kimbau, 1931 (sœurs de l'Union du SI.)].

##### 3. — *Sadaka radiata* (KARSCH).

1890, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 35 : 104.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂ : Kanonga, 675 m, 14-23.II.1949 (2317 a).

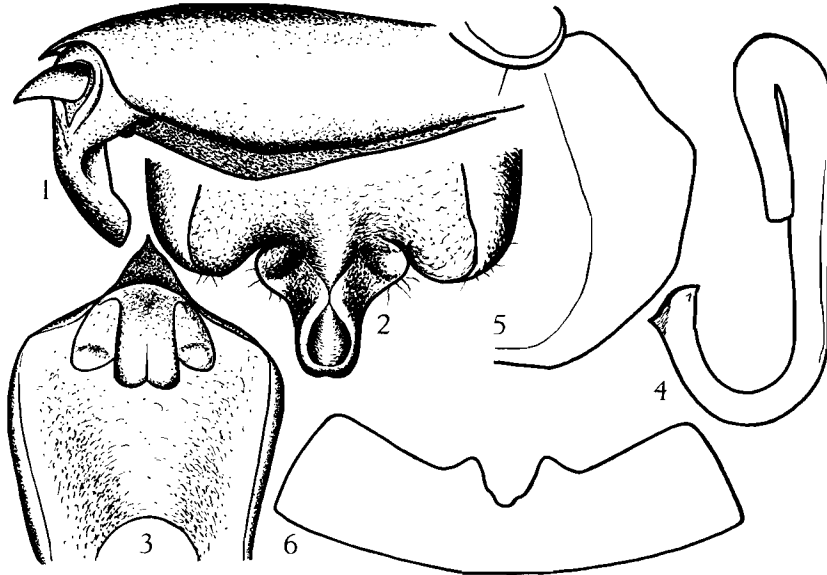
Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂ : [Bumba, 1955 (J.M.E.X.A.F.)].

##### 4. — *Sadaka aurovirens* n. sp.

(Figs. 1-6.)

This is a species very near to *S. virescens* KARSCH and *S. hyalina* DISTANT, differing especially by having another colouration as well as through other features on the anal tube and the aedeagus.

Supra ochraceous, greenish or uniformly yellowish green. Head with castaneous eyes, ocelli coloured red, frons gold-yellow, one undistinct tape between the eyes on vertex may be of the same colour. The apex of the frons with one green spot visible from above. Frons banded laterally



FIGS. 1-6. — *Sadaka aurovirens* n. sp.

- 1, Anal tube, lateral aspect. — 2, Anal tube, postero-ventral view.  
 3, Anal tube, ventral view. — 4, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.  
 5, Pronotum, lateral margin. — 6, Female VII, sternit.

across in the middle, these tapes are situated on superficial furrows. First member of antennae yellow, the second only on the base. The upper part of the face and thorax laterally with silver pilosity. Legs yellow but the claws of tarsi and the apex of rostrum brown. Opercula in the middle partially covering over, having short half-circular form.

Thorax yellow green, sometimes near the fore and hind margin of pronotum with prevailing green colour, mesothorax from above greenly coloured again, except the lateral obconical spots and the crucifer elevation. Tergites of abdomen yellow. Elythra hyaline, completely without colour pattern, only with venation and somewhat visible shade on membrane in greenish yellow or gold-yellow tinge.

Brown pigmentation can be found as a little remains on the hind corners of the wide angle on the pronotal margins, but then is no developed black

bordering of lateral pronotal enlargements as in other green species of this genus. On the mesonotum two indistinct small spots nearer to hind margin of pronotum between the centre and the lateral sides.

The head with eyes narrower than the mesonotum in the broadest part, vertex of the same length as the pronotum without separated hind margin.

Male genitalia : The anal tube with the pygophore has in the upper side an appendage forming a collar-like cover for the apical part of the aedeagus, but this collar in its basal part is divergent to the triangle with rounded angles. Aedeagus long, with rounded apical part, on the tip unregularly and ending obliquely.

Total length of the body of the male specimen 21 mm, length with folded tegmina 31-34 mm; of the female specimen the total length of the body is 22 mm, length with folded tegmina 34 mm.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 3 ♀ : Munoi, bifurc. Lupiala, 890 m, 28.V-15.VI.1948 (1657 a) : allotype and paratypes.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 8 ♂ : [Lulua, riv. Lunene, II.1932, 1 ♂ (G. F. OVERLAET); Lulua, Kapanga, XI.1932, 1 ♂ (G. F. OVERLAET); Bassin Lukuga, IV-VII.1934, 1 ♂ (H. DE SAEGER); Tanganyika, Moero, Nyurunzu, I-II.1934, 5 ♂ (H. DE SAEGER) : holotype and paratypes].

#### KOMA DISTANT, 1904.

##### 5. — *Koma bombifrons* (KARSCH).

(Figs. 7-8.)

1890, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 35 : 102.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 6 ♀, 5 ♂ : Kilwezi, affl. droit Lufira, 750 m, 27.VIII-8.IX.1948, 2 ♂ (1807 a); Kilwezi, affl. droit Lufira, 750 m, 16-21.VIII.1948, 2 ♀, 3 ♂ (1803 a); Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 24.IX.1947, 1 ♀ (771 a); Lusinga, 1.760 m, 18.VII-8.VIII.1947, 1 ♀ (592 a); Kilwezi, r. droite Lufira, 750 m, 23.VIII-4.IX.1948, 2 ♀ (1818 a).

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♀ : [Elisabethville, IX.1928 (CH. SEYDEL)].

##### 6. — [*Koma basilewskyi* DLABOLA].

1958, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., LVIII, 1-2 : 66.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♀ : [Elisabethville, 8.X.1923 (CH. SEYDEL)].

**MUNZA** DISTANT.7. — **Munza furva** (DISTANT).

1897, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), 19 : 126.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 3 ♀, 20 ♂ : Kilwezi, affl. droit Lufira, 750 m, 16-21.VIII.1948, 1 ♀ (1830 a); Lusunga, 1.760 m, 18.VII-8.IVII.1947, 13 ♂ (592 a); Kanonga, 695 m, 13-27.IX.1947, 1 ♀ (795 a); Kanonga, 695 m, 13-27.IX.1947, 1 ♀, 7 ♂ (786 a).

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♀ : [Haut-Luapula, Kansenia, 16.XI.1929 (DOM DE MONTPELLIER); Dilolo, IX-X.1938 (H. DE SAEGER)].

8. — **Munza straeleni** n. sp.

(Figs. 9, 10.)

Total length of male specimen : 35-38 mm (with folded tegmina), 23,5 mm (length of the body without elytra); length of the female specimen with folded tegmina 36,5 mm.

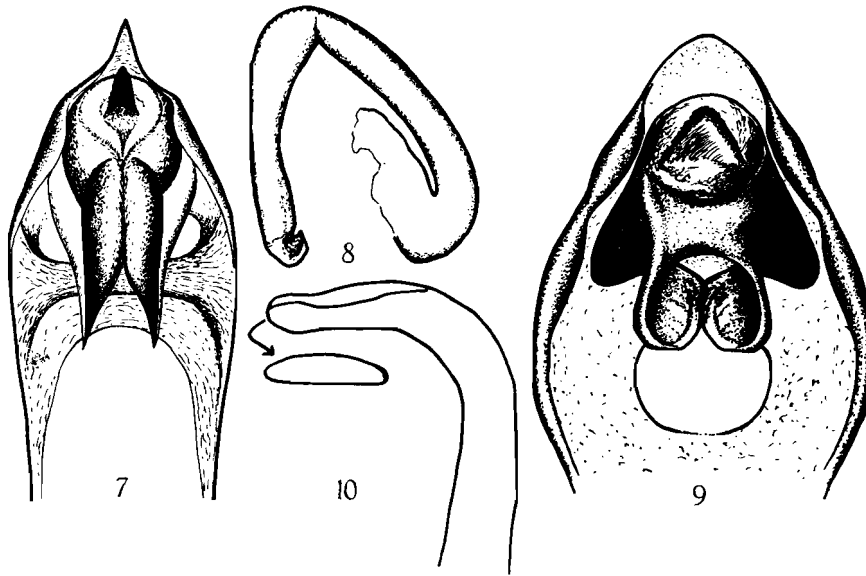
Closest to Somalian *M. revoili* DISTANT, 1905. Already in colouration of the fore wings this new species is differing : the basal half is opaque and the distal half is almost entirely hyalinous, only slightly spotted. Hind wings with central yellow spot as in *M. furva* DISTANT, 1897, but on the base not piceously black, only darkened.

Vertex testaceous and black, declivous to the central pair of ocelli, in the hind margin horizontal, testaceous with one spot between eye and ocellum. Between eyes one broad black stripe is situated, in the middle are the ocelli on the fore and on the hind linia of this stripe. Then follows one further black stripe in the area between vertex and face, the fore cross stripe reaches the base of the antennae and one upper third of the frons, where a concavity and a lunuliform testaceous middle spot is to be seen. The rest of the frons is furrowed, testaceous and brown, clypeus keeled, testaceous. Rostrum reaching over the hind femora bases.

Pronotum dilated laterally and angularly rounded, testaceous, in the greater fore part with brown pattern. Scutum browned, near the pronotal margin with 2 pairs of darker abconical spots, the median spots are smaller, halving the length between the scutellar base and the cruciferous elevation. Tergites of abdomen browned, with silver pilosity as the rest of the surface of the body. Sternites and the other lower part of the body testaceous and browned, the male tympanal coverings greyish, the opercula overlapping in the middle, concavely marginated laterally. The legs testaceous, fore femora without prominent spines, only with 3 dental dilatations on the distal part. Hind tibiae with 3 external and 2 internal subapical spines.

Of the fore wings more than the basal third is opaque, basal cell and basal part of clavus are piceous or piceously black, then follows a broad milky coloured fascia across and is distally bordered by a dark fascia

reaching to the inner margin behind the cross nervation. From this cross nervation leads a brown colouration to an incomplete, very broad tape, situated between the median part of the costal margin, to the base of the 7th apical cell, but interrupted and without any further continuation in the 8th apical cell. Basal cells 1-5 in the fore angle of the elytra spotted brown, 2 pairs of small spots near the margin of the fore wing form two more or less developed rows.



FIGS. 7-8. — *Koma bombifrons* KARSCH.

7, Anal tube, ventral view. — 8, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

FIGS. 9-10. — *Platypheura straeleni* n. sp.

9, Anal tube, ventral view. — 10, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Hind wings on two thirds of their length opaquely coloured, their apices hyaline, broadly marginated. The base reaching to the centre of the wing is of dark yellow, almost piceous colour, except the middle near the fore margin there is a yellow area, resembling *M. furva*, but differing from this species by not having a piceously black basal third of the wings. This dark colour is only a margination of paler or outwardly uniformly yellow colour and is delimiting a 90° angle in the middle of the wing.

The inner male genitalia : pygophore and anal tube form a tubulous holder for the distal part of the aedeagus. On this opening which is semicircularly squeezed, the lower margin is transversally cut off and obliquely joined in the middle. The aedeagus robust, subapically bent in



an angle of 90° and squeezed, the orificium is laterally broad, dorso-ventrally narrow.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 9 ♂, 1 ♀ : Kanonga, 695 m, 13-27.IX.1947, 6 ♂ (785 *a*); Kanonga, 695 m, 13-27.IX.1947, 1 ♀, 3 ♂ (786 *a*) : holotype, allotype and paratypes.

**PLATYPLEURA** AMYOT, SERVILLE, 1843.

9. — [**Platyleura brevis** WALKER].

1850, List. Hom., 1 : 19.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♀ : [Mozambique, Chemba, 1931 (A. RAVET)].

10. — [**Platyleura clara** (AMYOT, SERVILLE)].

1843, Hist. Hem., 469.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♂, 12 ♀ : [Urundi : Nigera, 24.I.1935, 1 ♀ (P. LEFÈVRE); Uvira IX-XI.1927, 1930, 2 ♀, 1 ♀ (Miss CABRA); Landana, 1938, 1 ♀ (Dr. DARTEVELLE); Tanganika, Moba, (A. LESTRADE); Bas-Congo, Boma, 1950, 2 ♀ (J. MEMAEKERS); Ruwenzori, Nord-Ouest, au pied, II-III.1936, 1 ♀ (LISFRANC); Durban, 1902, 1 ♀, SHARP. Coll., 1905 (F. MUIR); Zambani Banana, 1 ♀ (Miss CABRA); Lukula, oct. 1896, 1 ♀ (Miss CABRA); Landana, 1938, 1 ♀ (Dr. DARTEVELLE); Tanganika, Moba, 780 m, VIII.V.1953, 1 ♂ (H. BOMANS)].

11. — **Platyleura rutherfordi** DISTANT.

1883, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5), 11 : 173.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂ : Kilwezi, affl. droit Lufira, 750 m, 16-21.VIII.1948 (1803 *a*).

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 15 ♂, 13 ♀ : [Kasongo, Lunda, Kwango, 1936, 1 ♂ (Dr. J. SCHWETZ); Stanleyville, XII.1923, 1 ♀ (Lt. J. GHESQUIÈRE); Katanga, 1929, 1 ♂ (Mr. EIMERHANS); Katanga, Sufudizi, IX.1924, 1 ♂ (Ch. SEYDEL); Équateur, Bokuma, XII.1951-1953, 14.III.1932, 1 ♂, 4 ♀ (R.P. LOOTENS) (R.P. HULSTAERT); no locality given, 1 ♀; Bas-Congo, Lemfu, II.1945, 1 ♀ (R.P. DE BEIR); Maniema, 1936, 1 ♀ (GEERAERT); Terr. Lisala, Bokapo, IX.1938, 1 ♀ (J. J. DEHEYN); Mahagi, Niarembe, IX.1935, 1 ♂ (Ch. SCOPS); Maudi, 1942, 1 ♂ (R.P. VAN EYEN); Barumbu, VII.1925, 1 ♂ (Lt. J. GHESQUIÈRE); Tshuapa, Banalia, I-II.1953, 1955, 2 ♂ (R.P. TH. HULSTAERT); Katanga, Kando Mutaka, 15.VIII-10.X.1953, 2 ♂ (R.P. TH. DE CATER); Tanganika, Mpala, 780 m, X.1953, 1 ♀ (H. BOMANS); Élisabethville, 20.X.1933, 1 ♂ (Dr. M. BEQUAERT); Yangambi, XII.1951, 1 ♂ (J. DECELLE); Kasai, Shenateke, 8.VII.1946, 1 ♂

(V. LAGAE); Gabon, 1 ♀; Ubangi, Nouvelle-Anvers, 11.VIII.1947, 1 ♀ (Dr. M. POLL); rather small specimens without specific differences : 1 ♂ 56 mm with expanded tegmina : Uele (DE GREEF); 1 ♀ 20,5 mm length with foulded tegmina : Lulua Kapanga, IX.1933 (F. G. OVERLAET)].

12. — **Platypleura afzelii** STÅL.

1854, Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl. : 241.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 50 ♂, 46 ♀ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 18.VII-8.VIII.1947, 47 ♀, 46 ♂ (592 a); Kanonga, 695 m, 13-27.IX.1947, 1 ♀ (786 a); Kilwezi, affl. droit Lufira, 750 m, 16-21.VIII.1948, 1 ♂ (1803 a); Kilwezi, r. droite Lufira, 750 m, 26-31.VII.1948, 1 ♂ (1773 a).

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 9 ♂, 8 ♀ : [Léopoldville, 1948, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Dr. E. DARTEVELLE); Maïdi, 1942, 1 ♀ (R.P. VAN EYEN); Dwa, près Bolobo, 1950, 4 ♂, 3 ♀ (N'GWE); lac Léopold II, Bolobo, 1950, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (Rév. VICCARIS); Costermansville, 1918, 1 ♂ (P. H. VERCAMMEN); Kunungu, 1930, 1932, 2 ♂ (réc. NKELE)].

13. — [**Platypleura melania** (DISTANT)].

(Figs. 11, 12; det. R. J. IZZARD.)

1904, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 7, 14 : 334.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 7 ♂, 1 ♀ : [Ituri, Bunia, 1938, 1 ♂ (P. LEFÈVRE); Haut-Ituri, Faradje, 18.III-VI.1915, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (A. COLLART, BLOMMAERT); Mahagi, Niarembe, 1935, 3 ♂ (CH. SCOPS); région d'Abok, X.1935, 1 ♂ (M. M<sup>e</sup> CH. SCOPS); Br. O. Africa, Nairobi, 1 ♂].

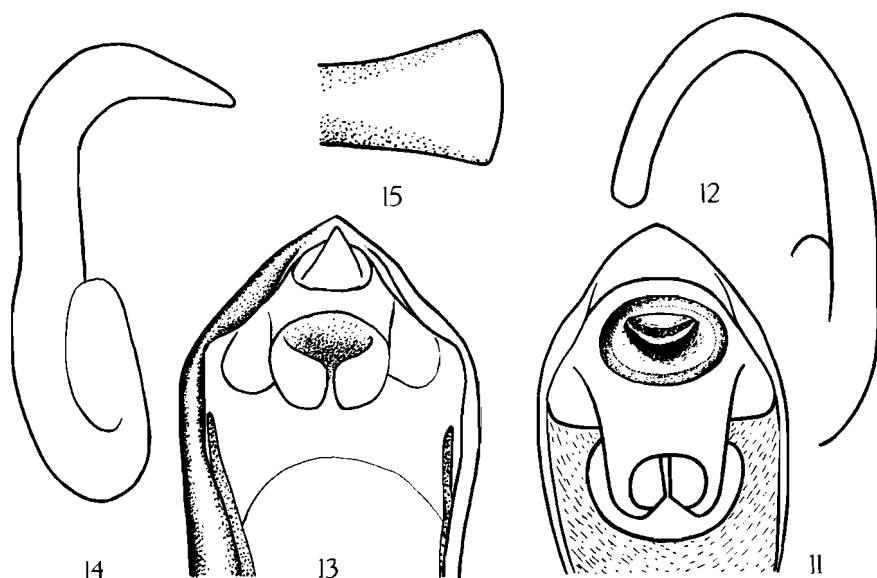
14. — **Platypleura adouma** DISTANT.

1904, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. : 668.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♀ : Kankunda, r. droite Lupiala, 1.300 m, 13-27.XI.1947 (963 a).

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 6 ♂, 32 ♀ : [Mayidi, 1942, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (R.P. VAN EYEN); Uele, Tukpwo, VII.1937, 1 ♂ (J. VRYDAGH); Uele, Van Kerkhovenville, 1 ♀; Bambessa, 10.IV-V.1933, 1937, 2 ♀, 1 ♂ (J. VRYDAGH, H. J. BRÉDO); camp de Lukula, 1911, 1 ♀ (Dr. DANIEL); Tekoa, 1897, 1 ♀ (Miss CABRA); Katanga, 1 ♀ (LEMAIRE); Kivu, Kahuzi, 25.IX.1938, 1 ♂ (HENDRICKX); Kivu, Mulungu, 1940, 1 ♀ (F. L. HENDRICKX); Kivu, Katana, terr. Kabare, XII.1954, 1 ♀ (I.R.S.A.C.); Kivu, Tshabunda, Kiamiseka, à la lumière, 27.X.1954, 1 ♀ (N. LELEUP); Kivu, Kamituga, 12.VII.1939, 1 ♀ (ALB. DUFRASNE); Bas-Congo, Lemfu, X-XII.1944; 1 ♀, 2 ♂ (R.P. DE BEIR); Bas-Congo, Cattier, 1946-9. 1 ♀ (DELAFAILLE); Haut-Uele, Moto, 1920, 1 ♀ (L. BURGEON); Lualaba, Kakanda, Mutaka, 1955, 1 ♀ (R.P. TH. DE CATERIS); Costermansville, 1948, 2 ♀ (P. H. VERCAMMEN):

W. Ruwenzori, Mutwanga, 1932, 1 ♀ (Dr. VAN HOOF); Kibali, Ituri, Kilo, IV.1930, 1931, 2 ♀ (G. DU SOLEIL); Mongbwalu, 29.IV.1939, 1 ♀ (M<sup>me</sup> A. LEPPERSONNE); Bunia, 1939-1940, 1 ♀ (RR. FF. MARISTES); Élisabethville, 1936, 1 ♀ (Dr. RICHARD); Kwango, Mekwo, 1.X.1939, 1 ♀ (VLEESCHOUWERS); Beni,



FIGS. 11-12. — *Platypheura melania* DISTANT.

11, Anal tube, ventral view. — 12, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

FIGS. 13-15. — *Platypheura schoutedeni* DISTANT.

13, Anal tube, ventral view. — 14, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

15, Aedeagus at apex, dorsal part.

V.1937, 1 ♀ (J. LISFRANC); Brit. East Afr., Jonst. Camp E. Elgon, IV-V.1914, 1 ♀ (Dr. BAYER); Uganda, riv. Hima, 4.IV.1912, 1 ♀ (Dr. BAYER); Ubangi, Budjala, 1.V.1937, 1 ♀ (LEONTOVITCH); Mogba, riv. Djiba, 12.IV.1935, 1 ♀ (A. BAL); Uvira, IX.1930, 1 ♀ (CH. SEYDEL); Mongbwalu, Kilo, 1936, 1 ♀ (M<sup>me</sup> HARFORD-JORDENS)].

15. — [*Platypheura makaga* DISTANT].

1904, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 668.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂, 7 ♀ : [Kivu, Kissenyi, 3.IV.1923, 1 ♂ (Rév. VAN SACEGHEM); Stanleyville, Kaparata, 1947, 1 ♀ (A. HENRION); Lulua, Kapanga, X.1932, 1 ♀ (F. G. OVERLAET); Sodga,

1929, 1 ♀ (J. GHESQUIÈRE), no locality given, 1 ♀ (Don POTTIER-MARLENGHE); Yangambi, 23.VII.1951, 1 ♀ (J. DECELLE) à la lumière; Stanleyville, III.1932, 1 ♀ (J. VRYDAGH); Stanleyville, Kaparata, 1947, 1 ♀ (A. HENRION)].

16. — [**Platyleura schoutedeni** DISTANT].

(Figs. 13-15; det. R. J. IZZARD.)

1913, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 12 : 76-81.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 4 ♂, 5 ♀ : [Mwene Ditu, août 1935, 1 ♀ (CH. SEYDEL); région d'Abok, X.1935, 1 ♀ (M. M<sup>e</sup> CH. SCOPS); Lomami, Kambaye, Loange, IX-X.1930, 1931, 3 ♀, 2 ♂ (P. QUARRÉ); Luluabourg, 2 ♂ (P. CALLEWAERT). To this species belongs also some specimens published in my I. contribution under the name *Munza basimacula* WALKER. This other species is much smaller and with different color pattern on fore wings as I see now from DISTANT, Insecta Transvaaliensia].

17. — [**Platyleura severini** (DISTANT)].

(Figs. 16, 17.)

1893, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 37 : 56.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 4 ♂, 1 ♀ : [Tanganika, 1 ♂ (HECQ); Boma, 1 ♀ (R.F. ACHILLE); Boma, 4.XI.1913 (Lt. STYCZYNSKI), 2 ♂; Kitobola, 1911, 1 ♂ (ROVERE)].

18. — [**Platyleura gowdeyi** DISTANT].

(Figs. 18, 19; det. R. J. IZZARD.)

1914, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 14 : 61.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 12 ♂, 9 ♀ : [Ituri, Bunia, VI.1938, 4 ♀, 8 ♂ (P. LEFÈVRE); Ituri, Bunia, VI.1937, 1 ♀ (RR. FF. MARISTES); Kikuyu Escarpt., B. E. Africa, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (coll. SCHOUTEDEN); lac Albert, Iswa, IX.1935, 1 ♀ (H. J. BRÉDO); Ituri, Niarembe, V.1931, 1 ♂ (CH. SCOPS); Lulua, Kapanga, XI.1932, 1 ♀ (G. F. OVERLAET); Kasai, Lomani, 1 ♂ (R. MAYNÉ); Kibali, Ituri, Getl, IV.1939, 1 ♂ (R. RANDOUR)].

19. — **Platyleura witteana** n. sp.

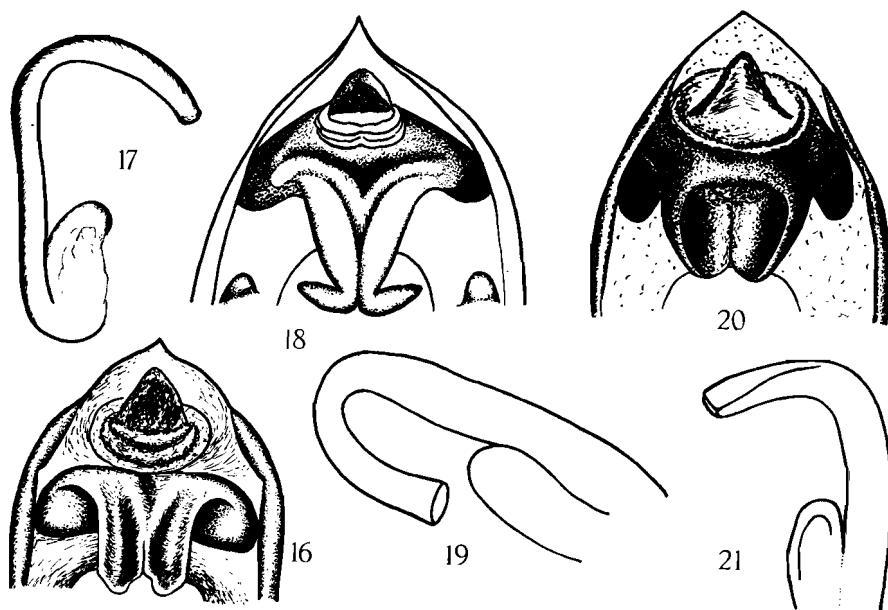
(Figs. 20, 21.)

Total length of male with folded tegmina 28 mm, female 29 mm, length of the body : male 17 mm, female 19 mm, expanded tegmina of male 58 mm.

Rather small species from the relationship of *P. severini* DISTANT, differing in more hyalinous wings, only the basal third of the tegmina is completely opaque.

The head, pronotum and abdomen of the same colour as in *P. severini*, abdomen laterally darker, tergites in the middle paler, testaceous.

Fore wing with dark basal cell and clavus, one great spot of whitish grey colour between basal cell and obliquely directed brown stripe from the costal border to the apex of the clavus. Nervation yellow-brown. The rest of the wing nearly entirely hyalinous, only cross nervation with spots and subapical spotting on the apical nerves is more or less developed. The veinless border of the wing is normal, rather broad, not as on hind pair of wings.



FIGS. 16-17. — *Platypleura severini* DISTANT.  
 16, Anal tube, ventral view. — 17, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.  
 FIGS. 18-19. — *Platypleura gowdei* DISTANT.  
 18, Anal tube, ventral view. — 19, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.  
 FIGS. 20-21. — *Platypleura witteana* n. sp.  
 20, Anal tube, ventral view. — 21, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Hind wing hyalinous and yellow, the inner part near the base darker and more opaque, near the nerves dark brown.

Vertex with black central cross line and second line on the fore margin above the antennae, continued on the frons, joined with median frontal line. Vertex behind testaceous, laterally near the eyes black, in the centre and sides of the ocelli with spots of black colour. Frons above with one large testaceous spot, lateral spotting on the bases of the antennae. The face testaceous, clypeus without median black line. Pronotum testaceous, with black pattern in the furrows, in the middle from both sides shortened

line and oblique tapes across, on ends directing distally and forming an « M »; behind the eyes joined to a spot in the form of « O ». The pronotal sides unregularly rounded, but not angled. Pronotum with 2 pairs of obconical spots, the inner pair is smaller than the outer, in the centre one bilaterally expanded, sharp spot and some further spots.

The body testaceous, abdominal segments somewhat darkened. Opercula shorter than broad, on sides slightly concave, broadly rounded, in the middle joined and overlapping.

The legs testaceous, darker striate, fore femora with 3 enlargements, the longer one in two thirds, but not spine-like, just as the remaining, approaching both sides of femora-ends. Hind tibiae with 3 inner, well visible spines and 3 outer spines on the margin.

The inner male genitalia : appendages of the anal tube with simple tubulous opening, aedeagus not strongly curved, merely widely angulated, orificium not circular, but broad and dorsoventrally speezed.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 7 ♂ : Kanonga, 695 m, 13-27.IX.1947, 2 ♂ (785 a); Kanonga, 695 m, 13-27.IX.1947, 5 ♂ (786 a) : holotype and paratypes.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 7 ♂, 1 ♀ : [Bukama, 24.VIII.1923, 6 ♂, 1 ♀ (CH. SEYDEL) : allotype and paratypes; Katanga, Bukama, VIII.1923, 1 ♀ (CH. SEYDEL).

20. — [**Platypleura izzardii** n. sp.].

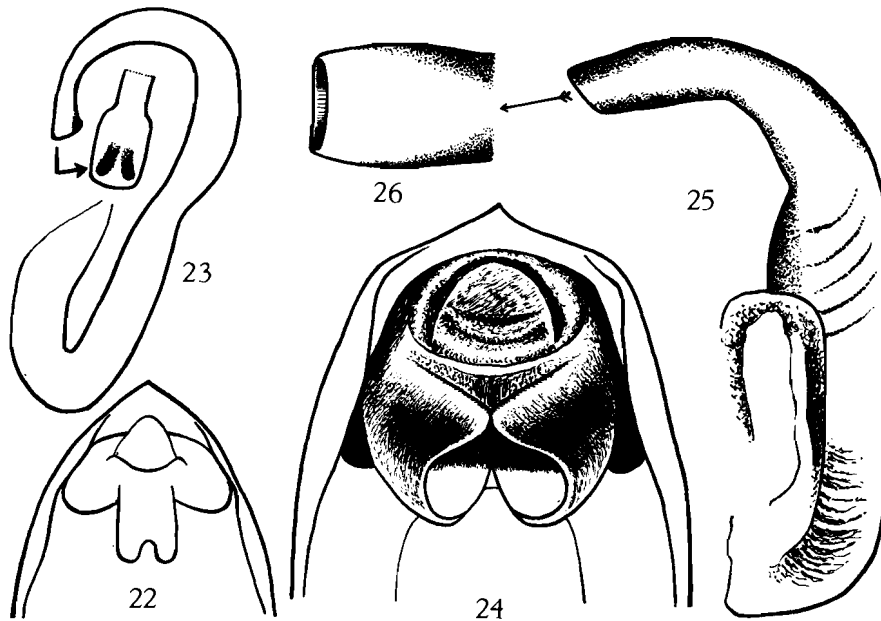
(Figs. 22, 23.)

Length of the female body with folded tegmina 22 mm, male 23 mm, expanded tegmina male 46 mm, length of the male body without tegmina 15,5 mm.

Uniformly testaceous, without any distinct black pattern on the body or on the wings, which are predominantly hyalinous, the fore wings opaquely coloured only on the basal third, this dark colouration is forming a triangle reaching the clavus-apex of wings and about the first fourth of the costal margin. The rest of the wing is hyalinous or yellowish, with little more coloured cross nervation of the subapical cells. The hind wings on the basal half darkened or yellowishly coloured, the remnant part of the wing is nearly colourless, hyalinous. The venation in female specimens is bordered brownish, cross nervures and apical nerves with indefinite spots.

The head is short, narrower than the pronotum, fore margin roundly angled, vertex slightly declivous with some indistinct black spotting, especially near the hind margin, approaching the eyes nearer to the ocelli. Browned spotting is developed on the fore margin of head and especially on the frons it is well visible, laterally extinct. Clypeus testaceous, rostrum reaching to the hind coxae. Under part of the body uniformly testaceous, inclusive tarsi. Fore femora without spines, only with 3 blunt dental

enlargements, the median being the best developed, proximal and distal only poorly visible. Spinulation of the hind tibia short and pale brown, but visible among the normal yellowish pilosity. Lateral margins of the



FIGS. 22-23. — *Platypleura izzardii* n. sp.

22, Anal tube, ventral view. — 23, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

FIGS. 24-26. — *Pycna baxteri* DISTANT.

24, Anal tube, ventral view. — 25, Aedeagus, lateral view.

26, Aedeagus at apex, ventral sight.

pronotum laminated, obtusely angled, hind edge of this margin narrowed, hind third of the pronotum transversally striated. Scutum with 2 obconical spots in the middle, lateral second pair of these spots not clearly delimited, some other spots nearer to the crucifer elevation. Abdominal tergites testaceous, partly brownish.

The inner male genitalia : anal tube with tubulous appendix, serving as a cover for the distal part of the aedeagus, hook-like, simple, on the tip opened, concavely marginated in the hind sight from the apex of abdomen. Aedeagus on the distal half regularly rounded, the apex obliquely flattened, with 2 darker central spots situated in the longitudinal direction. This flattened oblique rectangle on the apex forming the prolongation behind the orificium of the aedeagus is the most striking difference from other *Platypleura*-species.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♂, 1 ♀ : [Angola, 1 ♀ (Dr. SCHOUTEDEN); Sankuru, IV.1928, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (J. GHESQUIÈRE) : holotype, allotype and paratype].

**YANGA** DISTANT, 1904.

21. — [**Yanga grandidieri** DISTANT].

(Figs. 27-30.)

1905, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 105.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material [1 ♂, 1 ♀ : no locality given, 1 ♂; Madagascar, Montagne d'Ambre, 1 ♀ (coll. SCHOUTEDEN)].

**PYCNA** AMYOT, SERVILLE, 1843.

22. — [**Pycna hecuba** DISTANT].

1904, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 670.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♀ : [Parc Nat. Albert : Kamatembe, 3-22.IV.1934 (Miss. G. F. DE WITTE)].

23. — [**Pycna baxteri** DISTANT].

(Figs. 24-26; det. R. J. IZZARD.)

1914, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., XIV : 62.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♂, 1 ♀ : [E. Tanganyika, Tabora, Kigoma (Lt. STAMPER)].

24. — [**Pycna quanza** DISTANT].

(Figs. 31, 32.)

1899, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 476.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 3 ♂ : [lac Albert, Iswa, IX.1935 (H. J. BRÉDO)].

**UGADA** DISTANT, 1904.

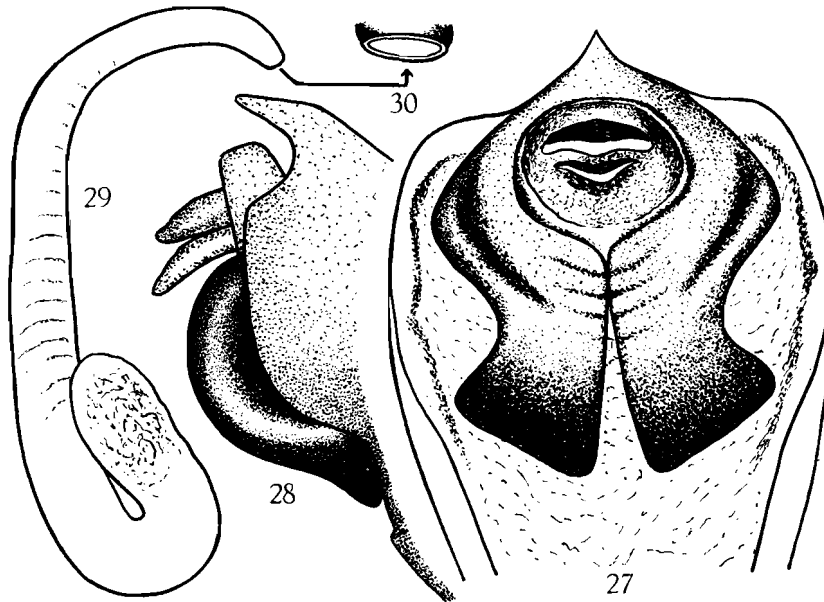
25. — **Ugada limbata** (FABRICIUS).

1775, Syst. Ent., 678.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 14 ♂, 18 ♀ : [Mayumbe, 2 ♂ (DELEVAL, DE BRIEY); Mayumbe, Tshela, 13-27.II.1916, 1 ♀ (R. MAYNÉ); Bomboma, terr. Giri, 18.V.1925, 1 ♂ (A. BAL); Sankuru, Kondue, 1 ♂ (ED. LUJA); Katanga, 1 ♂ (LEMAIRE); Yangambi, riv. Lubilu, 27.V.1949, 1 ♂ (RR. PP. RAGNIER et VAN BOVEN); Kwango, Kimbau, 1925, 1 ♂ (P. VANDERYST); Avakubi, 14.IX.1912, 1 ♂ (Dr. CHRISTY); Mayidi, 1942, 1 ♂ (R.P. VAN



EYEN); Bas-Congo, Lemfu, 1931, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (R.P. VAN EYEN); Stanleyville, 23.VII.1912, VI.1929, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (J. COLIN, Dr. CHRISTY); Kisantu, 1924, 1931, 2 ♀ (R.P. VANDERYST); Kivu, Shabunda, III.1931, 1 ♀ (Dr. BOURGUIGNON); région de Tumba, X.1929, 1 ♀ (P. GOLENVAUX); Bas-Congo, Cattier, 1946-9, 1 ♀ (DELAFAILLE); Ubangi, Karawa, 1936, 1 ♀ (Rév. WALLIN); Kibali, Ituri,



FIGS. 27-30. — *Yanga grandidieri* DISTANT.

27, Anal tube, ventral view. — 28, Anal tube, lateral view.  
29, Aedeagus, lateral view. — 30, Aedeagus at apex.

Bayenga, terr. Wamba, 810 m, XI.1955, 1 ♀ (R. CASTELAIN); Thysville, 1930, 1 ♀ (Dr. VANDERHAEGEN); Kasai Kondue, 1 ♀ (LEONARD); Kabwe, 1936, 1 ♀ (R.P. BITTREMIEUX); Lomami, Klabukwa, III-V.1932, 1 ♂ (P. QUARRÉ); vallée Lukuga, XI.1911, 1 ♂ (Dr. SCHWETZ); Élisabethville, C.B.1, à la lumière, III.1952, 1 ♀ (CL. BONSEN); Mahagi, Niarembe, X.1935, 1 ♀ (CH. SCOPS); Luluabourg, 1 ♀ (P. CALLEWAERT); Bambesa, 10.IV.1937, 1 ♂ (J. VRYDAGH); Kambove, 1 ♀ (L. LIBOIS); Guinée Espagnole, Mongo, 1946-8, 1 ♂ (J. PALAU)].

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♀, 16 ♂ : Kanonga, 675 m, 14-23.II.1949, 15 ♂ (2317 a); Mabwe, rive Est lac Upemba, 585 m, I-II.1949, 1 ♂ (2300 a); Kankunda, rive droite Lupiala, 1.300 m, 13-27.XI.1947, 1 ♀ (963 a).

26. — **Ugada limbalis** (KARSCH).

1890, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., 35 : 96.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 3 ♂ : [Tshuapa, Bamania, I.1954 (R.P. HULSTAERT); Tshuapa, Bokuma, 1953 (R.P. LOOTENS); Yangambi, 20.V.1949 (RR. PP. RAIGNIER et VAN BOVEN)].

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♀, 4 ♂ : Kaswabilenga, riv. Lufira, 700 m, 15.IX-16.XI.1947, 2 ♂ (768 a); Lusinga, 1.760 m, 25.III.1947, 1 ♀ (97 a); Mitwaba, 1.500 m, 16.VII.1947, 1 ♂ (1393 a); Mabwe, lac Upemba, 585 m, 21-23.VIII.1947, 1 ♀ (716 a).

## TIBICENINAE.

**ORAPA** DISTANT, 1905.27. — **Orapa numa** (DISTANT).

(Figs 33-35.)

1904, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 670.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 4 ♂, 4 ♀ : [Bulwa, Usambara, 1 ♂ (H. ROLLE); Usambara, Nguelo, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Uele, Itimbiri, Lakulu, 1932, 1 ♂ (J. VAN DEN BRANDEN); particularly small male specimen, 55 mm in expanded tegmina found in vallée Lukuga, XI.1911 (Dr. SCHWETZ)].

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂, 4 ♀ : [riv. Dipidi, 1.700 m, 21.IV.1947, 1 ♀ (301 a)]; Lusinga, riv. Kamitungulu, 1.760 m, 13.VI.1945, 1 ♂ (128); Lusinga, 1.760 m, 12.IV.1947, 1 ♀ (243 a); riv. Lusinga, 1.760 m, 7.IV.1947, 1 ♀ (172 a); riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 1-20.V.1947, 1 ♂ (325 a).

**TRISMARCHA** KARSCH, 1891.28. — [**Trismarcha atrata** DISTANT].

1905, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 7, XVI : 30.

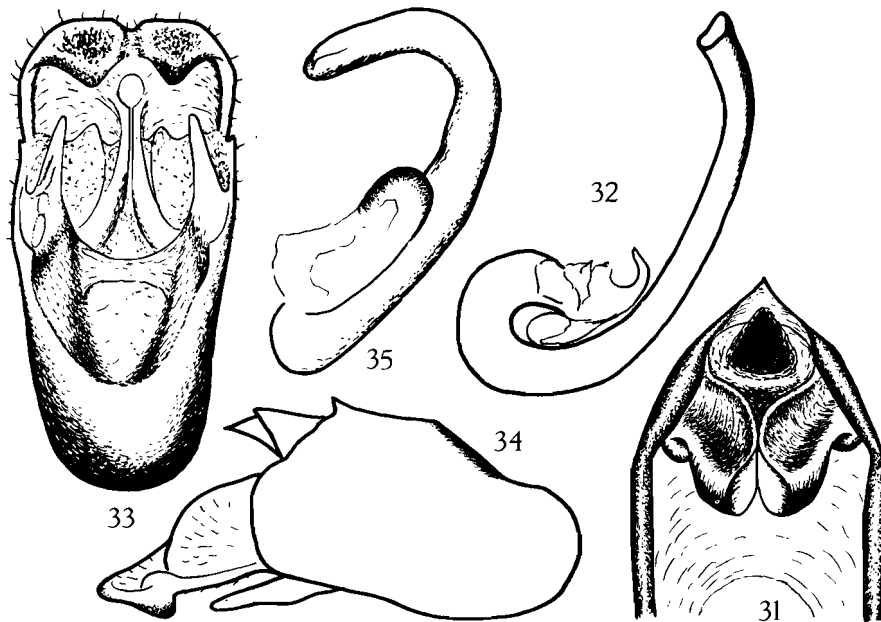
Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 3 ♀ : [Uele, Tukpwo, VII.1937 (J. VRYDAGH); Maniema, Mobanga, 1952 (P. HENRARD); Yambata, 10.XI.1912 (R. MAYNÉ)].

29. — [**Trismarcha excludens** (WALKER)].

1858, List. Hom. Suppl., 26.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♂, 6 ♀ : [Uele, Paulis, 1947, 1 ♂ (ABELLOOS); W. Kivu, Walungu, 1939, 1 ♂ (Dr. HAUTMANN); Uele, Bambesa, 27.VIII.1937, 1 ♀ (J. VRYDAGH); Équateur, Bokuma, XII.1952,

1 ♂ (R.P. LOOTENS); Lulua, Kapanga, XI.1933, 1 ♀ (F. G. OVERLAET); Tshuapa, Flandria, IX-XII.1947, 1 ♀ (R.P. HULSTAERT); Mayumbe, I.1936, 1 ♀ (A. VAN ALSTEIN); Coquilhatville, Wafanya, VII-X.1939, 1 ♀ (R.P. HULSTAERT)].



FIGS. 31-32. — *Pycna quanza* DISTANT.

31, Anal tube, ventral view. — 32, Aedeagus, lateral view.

FIGS. 33-35. — *Orapa numa* DISTANT.

33, Anal tube, ventral view. — 34, Anal tube, lateral view.  
35, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

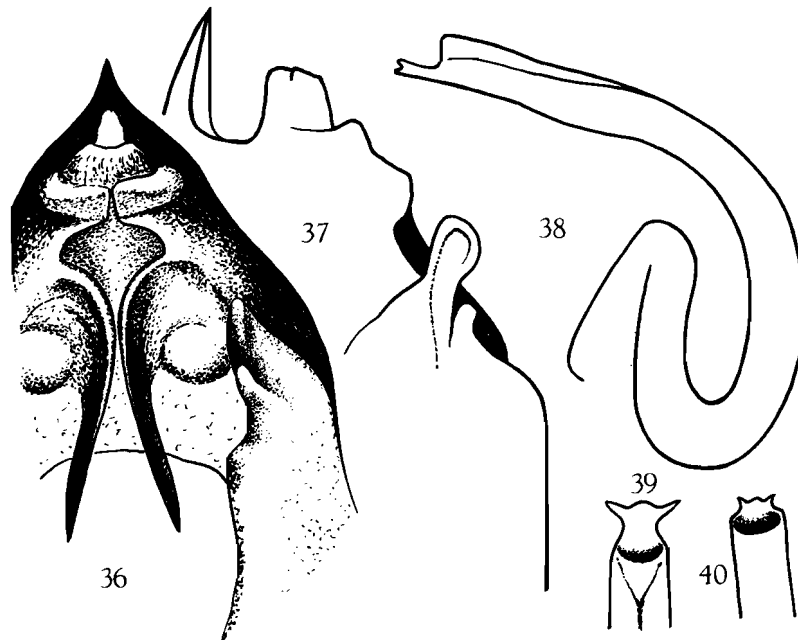
### 30. — *Trismarcha ferruginosa* KARSCH.

1891, Ent. Nacht., XVII : 350.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 6 ♂, 19 ♀ : [Entre Léo et Boma, 1932, 1 ♂ (Dr. VAN HOOF); Eala, IV.1933, IX.1935, 2 ♂ (J. GHESQUIÈRE, CORBISIER-BALAND); Lulua, Kapanga, X.1932, 1 ♂ (F. G. OVERLAET); Ubangi, Karawa, 1936, 1 ♂ (Rév. WALLIN); Uele, Van Kerkhovenville, 1 ♂ (DEGREEF); Bas-Congo, Lemfu, X-XII.1944, 1930, 3 ♀ (R.P. DE BEER, R. P. VAN EYEN); Tshela, 12.XI.1920, 1 ♀ (Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN); Yakoma, 20.IV.1939, 1 ♀ (LEONTOVITCH); région des Lacs, 1 ♀ (Dr. SAGONA); Kaniama, 1931, 1 ♀ (Dr. MASSART); Bonalia, 1 ♀ (NAHON); Uele, Dingila, 1.IV.1933, 1 ♀ (H. J. BRÉDO); Ganda Sundi, 1 ♀ (DE BRIEY); Bambessa, VII.1934, 2 ♀

(H. J. BRÉDO); Camp de Lukula, 1911, 1 ♀ (Dr. DANIEL); Kisantu, X.1924, 1927-1932, 4 ♀ (R.P. VANDERYST); Basoko, III.1949, 1 ♀ P. L. G. BENOIT); Ponge, Bamboli, VI.1933, 1 ♀ (PUTNAM)].

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂ : Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 6.XI.1947 (962 a).



FIGS. 36-40. — *Trismarcha umbrosa* KARSCH.

36, Anal tube, ventral view. — 37, Anal tube, lateral view.  
38, Aedeagus, lateral aspect. — 39, Aedeagus at apex.  
40, Other male specimen, aedeagus at apex.

31. — [*Trismarcha umbrosa* KARSCH].

(Figs. 36-40.)

1891, Ent. Nachr., XVII : 349.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 7 ♂, 8 ♀ : [Mayumbe, 1 ♂ (DE BRIEY); B. C., Mayumbe, 1932, 1 ♂ (Dr. ZWOLAKOWSKY); Lulua, Kapanga, V.1934, 1 ♂ (G. F. OVERLAET); Lokandu, île Biawa, VII.1939, 1 ♂ (Lt. VISSERS); Bena Bendi, V.1915, 1 ♂ (R. MAYNÉ); Kasenyi, VII.1934, 1 ♂ (J. V. LEROY); Mayumbe, Tshela, 30.III.1924, 1 ♂ (A. COL-LART); Kivu, Kavumu, à Kabunga, km 82, Mingazi, V-VI.1951, 2 ♀ (H. BOMANS); Camp de Lukula, 1911, 1 ♀ (Dr. DANIEL); Bambesa, V.1937,

1 ♀ (J. VRYDAGH); terr. Masisi, Pinga, II-III.1949, 1 ♀ (CH. DANDOY); Kasenyi, VII.1934, 1 ♀ (J. V. LEROY); Sankuru, 1910, 1 ♀ (Dr. ABRASSART); Équateur, Bokote, 1928, 1 ♀ (R.P. HULSTAERT)].

32. — [***Trismarcha nana*** n. sp.].

(Figs. 44-47.)

This new species represents the smallest *Trismarcha* known to me.

Colouration of the body uniformly testaceous, only sometimes with darker longitudinal line in the pronotum. Fore body, especially pronotum, rusty brown, abdominal tergites much paler, with rusty yellow shade. Vertex slightly declined in the fore margin, this margin widely arched, the head inclusive eyes is somewhat wider than the fore  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the pronotum, hind pronotal margin is of the same width or wider than the head with eyes. Ocelli in the middle of vertex, situated nearer the hind margin of vertex. Lateral furrowing of the pronotum without dark pattern. Scutum inclusive crucifer elevation uniformly coloured. Legs yellowish testaceous, tarsi not darker. Fore femora with 3 spines, the proximal spine is oblique and long, the central spine is forming a 90° angle, somewhat shorter, and the distal one is oblique and very short. Hind tibiae spinulated, outwardly with 2, inwardly with 3 spines.

Male inner genitalia : anal tube with short, regularly bent appendages supporting the aedeagus, which is tubulous, very simple, broadly arched, without any remarkable structure. Opercula in the sternal centre not joined, hind margin rounded, outer margin almost straight, somewhat concave.

Colouration in some specimens darker, in some cases the body is of a dull brown colour, only the abdomen is rusty brown.

Fore and hind wings hyalinous, without darker pattern, venation yellowish pale, particularly the costal margin is well differentiated through his yellowish venation and this so differs from *T. ferruginea*. But this other small species is nearly 2-times longer (with folded tegmina), and is of a glossy red brown.

Length of the body of the male 12 mm, of the female 14 mm, total length with folded tegmina : male 18,5 mm, female 19-20 mm. In a male the tegminal folding (Flügel falte) divides the nerve by about 4 : 5, in a female by 13 : 22; this relation is not entirely constant in all specimens.

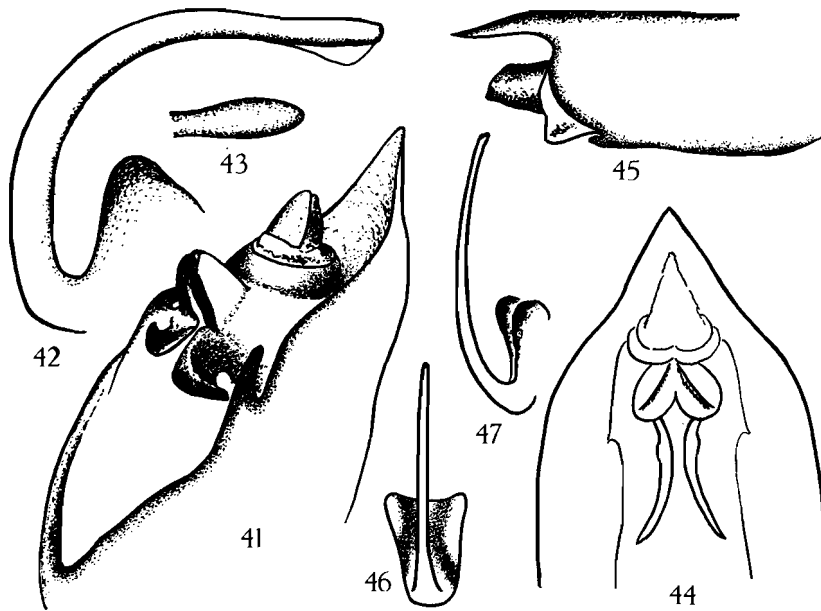
Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 11 ♂, 6 ♀ : [Baudouinville, I.1933, 16 specimens (L. BURGEON) : holotype, allotype and paratypes; Tanganika, Moero, Moba, 24.I.1933, 1 ♂ (L. BURGEON)].

33. — [*Trismarcha decolorata* n. sp.].

(Figs 41-43.)

Length of body of male 22 mm, length of body with folded tegmina : 36 mm.

Colouration of the body : rusty brown, on scutum darker, abdomen yellowish testaceous. Tegmina hyalinous, colourless, venation dirty yellow, pale.



FIGS. 41-43. — *Trismarcha decolorata* n. sp.

41, Anal tube, latero-ventral aspect. — 42, Aedeagus, lateral view.  
43, Aedeagus at apex.

FIGS. 44-47. — *Trismarcha nana* n. sp.

44, Anal tube, ventral view. — 45, Anal tube, lateral view.  
46, Aedeagus, dorsal aspect. — 47, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

The tegminal folding (Flügelfalte) is dividing the nerve by 1 : 3. Apical venation on both pairs of wings darker, and is browned especially the peripherous venation.

The hind third of the pronotum is much wider than the head with the eyes. The other two thirds of the pronotum are narrow, on the lateral margin « S » curved, not parallel-sided. Vertex broadly arched, ocelli nearer to hind margin. Body with golden yellow pilosity. Spinulation of

the fore femora as well as the hind tibia as in *T. nana*, legs of the same colour as the body.

Inner male genitalia : anal tube differentiated from other known species of this genus, having strongly bent, clow-like appendages, supporting the free part of the aedeagus with tectiform protuberance on other side.

Aedeagus broadly bent, subapically slightly « S » curved, apically with ventral enlargement, without other appendages or spines.

The habitus of this n. sp. is resembling *T. umbrosa* or *T. excludens*, but is particularly well characterised on the male genitalia. Opercula short and broad, outer margin not concave, in the middle not joined, distant, from the sternal part rounded regularly to the opercular basis.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂, type : [Équateur, Bokuma, VIII-IX.1951 (R.P. LOOTENS)].

**PANKA** DISTANT, 1905.

34. — [**Panka differata** n. sp.].

(Figs. 55-57.)

Total length with folded tegmina : male 25 mm, female 25 mm, length of body 13, female without ovipositor 13, total length to tip of ovipositor 16 mm.

Testaceously greenish or olivaceous, with brown pattern. Head long triangular. Vertex above the antennal basis dark brown, ocelli situated on brown spots, further pair of spots between ocellus and eye, fore ocellus with dark stripe to the tip of the head, continuous on declived parts of frons, median furrow of the frons green. Lateral lower sides of the face browned. Hind lateral margin of vertex behind the eyes black. Pronotum much shorter than the head with the eyes, laterally « S » curved, with darker sulcation. Scutum with 2 smaller obconical rusty browned spots, lateral pair of spots prolonged to crucifer elevation, this elevation is green, bordered brown. Abdomen greenish, ventrally testaceous. This colouration of the body may be doubtlessly much more greenish when the cicada is alive, but the case of collection specimens, and especially in some specimens, the substitution of the bright colour by a dirty yellowish shadow, is often strongly developed.

Tegmina much longer than abdomen, hyaline with poorly spotted fore wings in the apex : 2 spots on the cross venation and one spot on the first apical nerve in the place of junction with the periferous venation. Hind wings without dark spotting. Venation, especially on basal half, is greenish, costal margin broad and turning brown on the apical half. Basal cell of fore legmina prolonged rectangular, the distal cross delimitation of this cell is black, the same colour is to be found on the hind margin of the clavus, particularly on the basal part belonging to the scutum.

Ocelli brightly red. Antennae brown. Legs testaceous and green with more brown colour on femora, tibiae and browned distal endings of fore and middle tibiae. Tarsi darker on claws on distal parts of the last articles.

Male opercula smaller than the openings, finger-like curved, lateral and hind margin with fine long hair.

Inner male genitalia : Aedeagus straight, apex with 3 denticulated appendages, forming a kind of half-opened hand with 3 fingers. Analtube and other parts of pygofore have a much more complicated form; these appendages can be seen in lateral outline in figure 55.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♂, 3 ♀ : [Kasenyi, VI.1934, 1 ♀ (J. V. LEROY); Mongbwalu, Kilo, 20.V-VII.1938, 1939, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (M<sup>me</sup> SCHEITZ, M<sup>me</sup> LEPERSONNE) : paratypes; Bambesa, 9-14.V.1938, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (P. HENRARD) : holotype, allotype].

### 35. — *Panka umbrosa* DISTANT.

(Figs. 48-51; det. Dr. R. J. IZZARD.)

1920, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 5 : 370.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♂, 1 ♀ : Kaswabilenga, rive droite Lufira, 700 m, 15-24.IX.1947, 1 ♂ (774 a); Kaswabilenga, riv. Lufira, 700 m, 15.IX-6.XI.1947, 1 ♀ (768 a); Kankunda, affl. gauche Lupiala, 1.300 m, 22-28.XI.1947, 1 ♂ (1032 a).

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 15 ♀ : [Lulua Kapanga, X-15.XI.1932, 2 ♀ (F. G. OVERLAET); Ituri-Medje, IV.1914, 1 ♀ (Dr. CHRISTY); Mongbwalu, Kilo, 1939, 1 ♀ (M<sup>me</sup> SCHEITZ); source Lubilash, Luashi, XI.1937, 1 ♀ (F. FREYNE); Uele, Aba, 3.V.1914, 1 ♀ (Dr. RODHAIN); Kaniama, 1931 (R. MASSART); Élisabethville, XI.1931, 1 ♀ (CH. SEYDEL); Kasongo, 7.XI.1940, 1 ♀ (Dr. BEQUAERT); Kilindi, 19.V.1931, 1 ♀ (H. J. BRÉDO); W. Kivu, Mulungu près Shabunda, 1939, 1 ♀ (Dr. HAUTMANN); Kai Bumba, 10.X.1920, 1 ♀ (Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN); Haut-Uele, Abimva, 1925, 1 ♀ (L. BURGEON); Fernando Poo, III, 1 ♀ (collector not given); Kisala, 15.X.1920, 1 ♀ (Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN)].

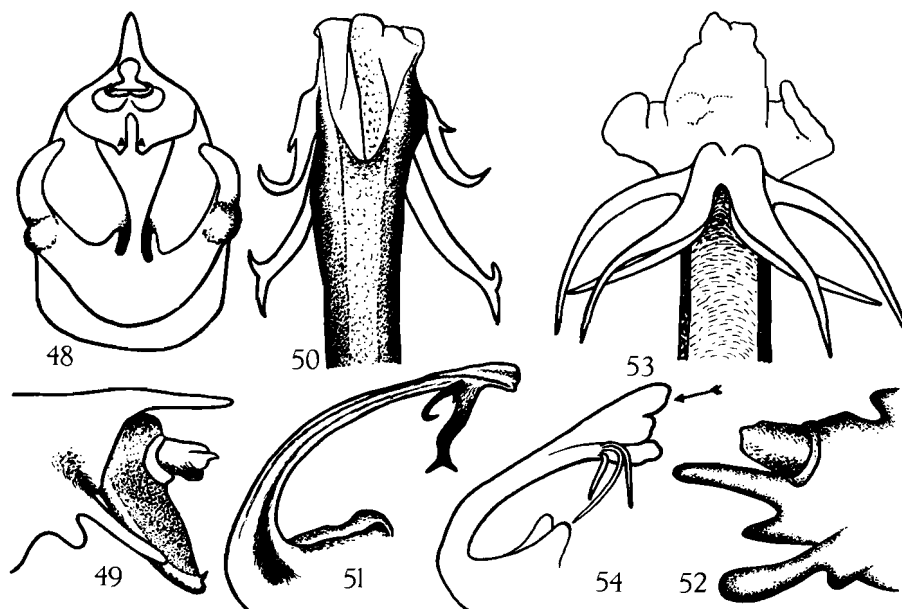
### 36. — [*Panka silvestris* JACOBI].

(Figs. 52-54.)

1912, Wiss. Ergeb. D. Zentral Afr. Exped., 19-41.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 6 ♂ : [Kai Bumba, 10.X.1920, 1 ♂ (Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN); Haut-Uele, Moto, IV-V.1923, 1 ♂ (L. BURGEON); Kisala, 15.X.1920, 1 ♂ (Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN); Mayumbe, 1 ♂ (DELEVAL); Rutshuru, I.1937, 1 ♂ (J. GHESQUIÈRE); Kundelungu, 22.XII.1921, 1 ♂ (Dr. BEQUAERT)].





FIGS. 48-51. — *Panka umbrosa* DISTANT.

48, Anal tube, ventral view. — 49, Anal tube, lateral view.  
50, Aedeagus, dorsal aspect. — 51, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

FIG. 52-54. — *Panka silvestris* JACOBI.

52, Anal tube, lateral aspect. — 53, Aedeagus at apex.  
54, Aedeagus, lateral view.

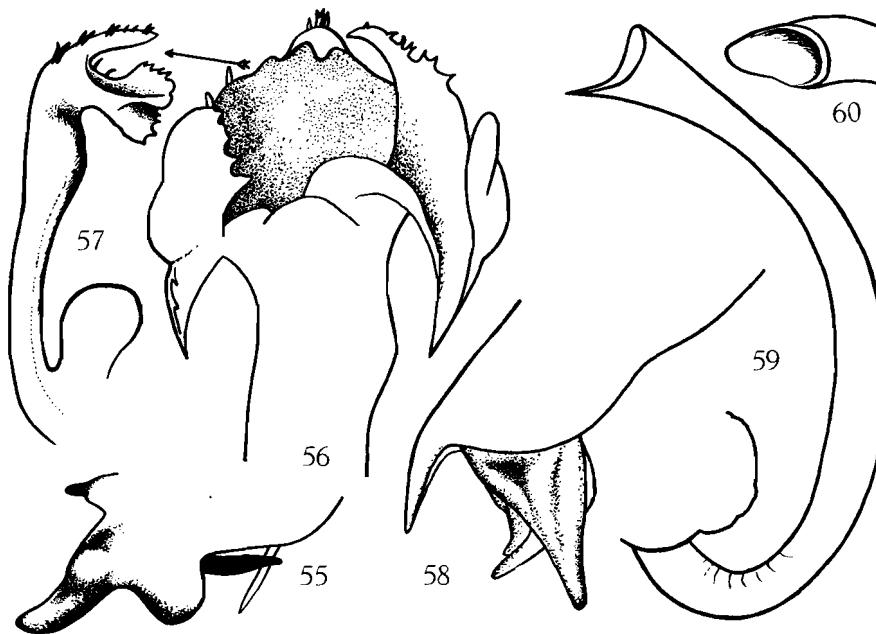
### QUINTILIA STÅL, 1866.

37. — [*Quintilia pallidiventris* (STÅL)].

(Figs. 58-61.)

1866, Hem. Afr., IV : 33.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 3 ♀, 2 ♂ : [Cap, Willowmore, 5.XI.1916 (Dr. H. BRAUNS)].



FIGS. 55-57. — *Panka differata* n. sp.  
55, Anal tube, lateral aspect. — 56, Aedeagus, postero-ventral aspect, apical part. — 57, Aedeagus, lateral view.

FIGS. 58-60. — *Quintilia pallidiventris* STÅL.  
58, Anal tube, lateral view. — 59, Aedeagus, lateral aspect.  
60, Aedeagus at apex.

**PAECTIRA** KARSCH, 1890.

38. — [**Paectira dulcis** KARSCH].

(Fig. 62.)

1890, Berl. ent. Zeitschr., XXXV : 128.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♂, 1 ♀ : [Afr. or., Dar-es-Salam, 1 ♀ (coll. Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN); Afr. or., Nairobi, 1 ♀; Afr. or., Graben, VIII, 1 ♂].

**MUSODA** KARSCH, 1890.

39. — [**Musoda flavida** KARSCH].

1890, Berl. ent. Zeitschr., XXXV : 112, 128.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂, 1 ♀ : [Lokandu, île Biawa, VII-VIII.1939 (l.t. VISSERS, Capt. MARÉE)].

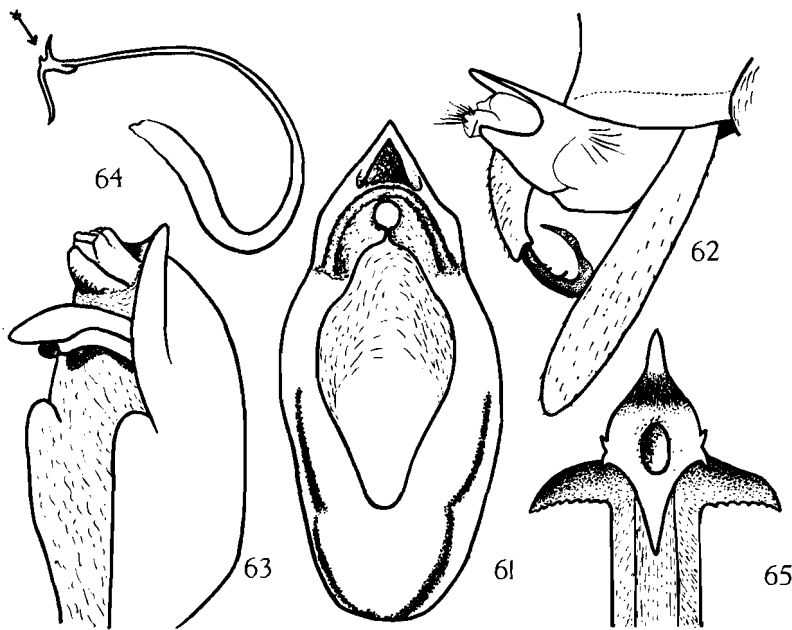


FIG. 61. — *Quintilia pallidiventris* STÅL.  
Anal tube, ventral view.

FIG. 62. — *Paectira dulcis* KARSCH.  
Abdomen apex, lateral aspect, male genitalia.

FIGS 63-65. — *Iruana sulcata* DISTANT.  
63, Anal tube, latero-ventral aspect. — 64, Aedeagus, lateral view.  
65, Aedeagus at apex.

**NABLISTES** KARSCH, 1891.

40. — [**Nablistes terebrata** KARSCH].

1891, Ent. Nachr., XVII : 351.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 2 ♀ : [Fernando Poo, Sa. Isobre, IV].

**LACETAS** KARSCH, 1890.

41. — **Lacetas annulicornis** KARSCH.

1890, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXV : 113.

Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. — Examined material 54 ♂, 73 ♀ : Kaswabilenga, riv. Lufira, 700 m, 15.IX-6.XI.1947, 45 ♂, 65 ♀ (768 a); Kankunda, rive droite Lupiala, 1.300 m, 13-27.XI.1947, 3 ♂, 4 ♀

(963 a); Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 3-4.XI.1947, 1 ♂ (916 a); Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 3-7.XI.1947, 1 ♀, 2 ♂ (914 a); Kaswabilenga, rive droite Lufira, 700 m, 6-9.X.1947, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (805 a); Mabwe, Upemba, 585 m, 1.XII.1947, 1 ♀ (670 a); piste Lupiala, 900-1.200 m, 23.X.1947, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (880 a).

**IRUANA** DISTANT, 1905.

42. — [*Iruana sulcata* DISTANT].

(Figs. 63-65; det. Dr R. J. IZZARD.)

1905, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7), XVI : 278.

Musée Royal du Congo Belge. — Examined material 1 ♂, 3 ♀ : [Parc Nat. Albert, lac Magera, 26.II-6.III.1934, 1 ♀ (Miss. G. F. DE WITTE); Parc Nat. Albert, Kamatembe, 3-22.IV.1934, 1 ♀; N. Kivu, lacs Mokoto, 31.VIII.1937, 1 ♀ (J. GHESQUIÈRE); Rutshuru, V.1937, 1 ♂ (J. GHESQUIÈRE)].

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