

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).
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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).
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COLYDIIDÆ (COLEOPTERA CLAVICORNIA)

BY

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The following account is a record of the *Colydiidæ* collected by M. G. F. DE WITTE and his collaborators in the « Parc National de l'Upemba ».

The fauna of the « Parc National de l'Upemba » shows not unexpected linkages with that of North East Angola and the islands of Lake Victoria in Tanganyika.

Some paratype material is incorporated in the general collections of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

I am indebted to Prof. V. VAN STRAELEN for his kindness in enabling me to study this interesting collection.

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.

Tribe **SYNCHITINI.**

Genus **NEOTRICHUS** SHARP.

Neotrichus foveatus n. sp.

(Fig. 1.)

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

Derm reddish-brown, subopaque; head transverse, eyes moderately transverse, clypeus, except for an impunctate basal margin, with punctures as in fig. 1; disc of frons and vertex with strongly raised, flat topped

tubercles, each with a coarse apical puncture bearing an erect, squamiform seta, lateral margins of frons impunctate; pronotum slightly longer than broad (12:11), trapezoidal, with a rather faintly demarcated anterior margin, anterior border strongly arcuate medially, sinuate laterally, anterior angles strongly produced, lateral margins very narrowly explanate, dentate, almost straight, slightly narrowed from apices to bases, posterior angles not clearly formed, disc of pronotum depressed, convex laterad, with a deep

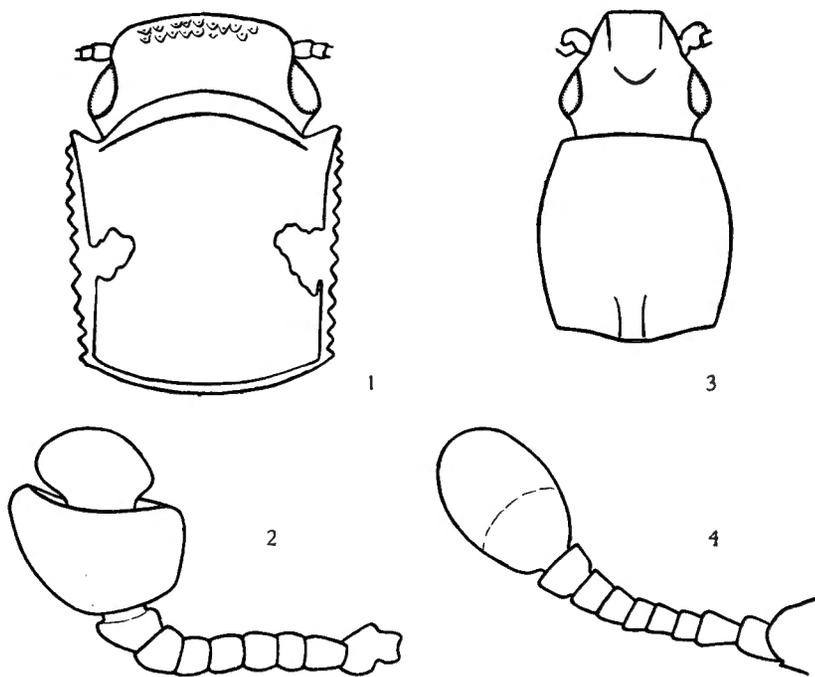


FIG. 1. — *Neotrichus foveatus* n. sp. Outline of head and pronotum.

FIG. 2. — *Antibothis elegans* n. sp. Antenna.

FIG. 3. — *Antibothis elegans* n. sp. Outline of head and pronotum.

FIG. 4. — *Cerylon kabwense* n. sp. Antenna.

fovea inside each lateral margin, a little behind middle, surface set with flat topped granules, slightly broader than those on head, separated by less than one diameter and each bearing an erect squamiform seta as on head; scutellum transverse, bipunctate; elytra two and one half times as long as broad, very convex, cylindrical, punctures of striæ coarse, separated longitudinally by rather less than one diameter, intervals between punctures each with an elongate, feebly raised tubercle, broadened posteriorad, bearing an erect, squamiform seta in a subapical puncture, setæ as on pronotum, intervals between striæ about as broad as a strial puncture,

impunctate; metasternum and abdominal segments coarsely, confluent and rather shallowly punctate, squamiform setæ in punctures shorter and broader than those of upper surfaces.

Holotype : Belgian Congo : [18 miles S.W. of Élisabethville, 29.I.1928] (EVANS), in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Paratypes : 6 ex. : [same data as holotype]; 1 ex. : [S. Rhodesia : Salisbury, I.1901] (MARSHALL); 1 ex. : [same data, XII.1901]; 1 ex. : [same data, XII.1900], in British Museum (Nat. Hist.); 1 ex. : Parc National de l'Upemba : Kankunda, 1.300 m, 19-24.XI.1947.

This species is obviously closely related to *N. filiformis* GROUVELLE, known to me from its description alone, but is distinctly larger. (*N. filiformis* 3,5 mm long). Also in *filiformis* the pronotum is more elongate (5 : 4) and apparently has no lateral foveæ; the elytra are three and a half times as long as broad.

Genus **ENDOPHLÆUS** ERICHSON.

Endophlæus conradti GROUVELLE.

Endophlæus conradti GROUVELLE, 1914, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **83** : 148.

1 ex. : Kankunda, 1.300 m, 19-24.XI.1947.

Genus **MICROPRIUS** FAIRMAIRE.

1. — **Microprius confusus** GROUVELLE.

Microprius confusus GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent., **27** : 107, 154.

Ditoma opaca GROUVELLE (nec SHARP), 1892, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **61** : 296.

1 ex. : Kaswabilenga, rive dr. Lufira, 700 m, 1-9.X.1947.

2. — **Microprius carinicollis** GROUVELLE.

Microprius carinicollis GROUVELLE, 1919, Mem. Ent., **2** : 54.

2 ex. : Kaswabilenga, rive dr. Lufira, 700 m, 1-9.X.1947.

Tribe **DERATAPHRINI**.Genus **SOSYLUS** ERICHSON.**Sosylus spectabilis** GROUVELLE.*Sosylus spectabilis* GROUVELLE, 1914, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **83** : 156.*Sosylus spectabilis* POPE, 1952, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, **19** : 33.

2 ex. : Lukawe, affl. rive dr. Lufira, 700 m, 30.IX.1947; riv. Kande, affl. g. Lupiala, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 700 m, 25.IX.1947.

Genus **CRASPEDOPHILUS** HEINZE.**Craspedophilus kraatzi** HEINZE.*Craspedophilus kraatzi* HEINZE, 1943, Ent. Bl., **39** : 116.

1 ex. : riv. Kande, affl. g. Lupiala, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 700 m, 25.IX.1947.

Tribe **BOTHRIDERINI**.Genus **OGMODERES** GANGLBAUER.**Ogmoderes sculpticollis** (THOMSON).*Bothrideres sculpticollis* THOMSON, 1858, Arch. Ent., **2** : 44.*Ogmoderes sculpticollis* POPE, 1954, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, No **23** : 114.*Bothrideres spleniatus* MURRAY, 1867, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), **19** : 337.

4 ex. : Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 6-9.X.1947; 22-26.X.1947 et 3-8.XI.1947.

Genus **PSEUDOBOTHRIDERES** GROUVELLE.**Pseudobothrideres confossicollis** (FAIRMAIRE).*Bothrideres confossicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1883, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6), **3** : 91.

This species, assigned to *Bothrideres* by FAIRMAIRE has the metasternal and abdominal postcoxal ridges typical of GROUVELLE's genus *Pseudobothrideres* and must be transferred to the latter.

1 ex. : Mabwe, 585 m, 3-12.I.1949.

Genus **ANTIBOTHRUS** SHARP.**Antibothrus elegans** n. sp.

(Fig. 2 et 3.)

Length 3,5-3,8 mm. Breadth 0,9-1 mm.

Male. — Derm piceous, shining; head with antennæ as in fig. 2, anterior clypeal border feebly emarginate medially, briefly rounded laterally, clypeus plane medially, narrowly longitudinally excavate laterally, very finely punctate, punctures separated by considerably more than one diameter; frons convex laterally, with a shallow, elongate, longitudinal median fovea, prominent basally between eyes and separating vertex from frons by a transverse ridge, frontal punctures small medially, rather larger laterally and posteriorly, separated by slightly more than one diameter; pronotum convex, hexagonal, slightly longer than broad (9 : 8), broadest point at about middle, median angulation of lateral borders feebly marked, anterior border very shallowly arcuate medially, not sinuate laterally, anterior angles slightly obtuse, very briefly rounded, not produced, lateral margins very narrowly and entirely bordered, basal margin narrowly bordered, arcuate medially, shallowly sinuate laterad, posterior angles slightly obtuse, posterior margin with a faintly indicated, shallow, median longitudinal fovea, punctures of disc somewhat larger than those of occiput, separated by from about one to two diameters, punctures umbilicate, intervals shining, faintly sericeous, punctures along extreme anterior margin much smaller than on disc; elytra cylindrical, two and one half times as long as their combined breadth, almost parallel sided for basal three fourths, slightly narrowed thence to apical borders, apical borders very broadly rounded, almost truncate medially, apical declivity confined to apical fourth, disc and lateral margins with alternate intervals subcarinate, carinate toward apical borders, sutural intervals slightly and completely raised from bases to apices, divergent around scutellum, third intervals very briefly carinate at bases, very faintly raised on disc, more strongly and sharply raised toward and along apical declivity, stopping a short distance from apical borders, fifth intervals carinate basally and apically, subcarinate on disc as third intervals, carinæ complete to bases, stopping further from apical borders than carinæ of third intervals and somewhat less strongly raised on apical declivity, carinæ of seventh intervals faintly raised at bases and on disc, progressively more strongly raised in apical half toward apical borders, joining apical borders, carinæ of ninth intervals similarly, but slightly less strongly raised than those of seventh intervals, joining carinæ of seventh intervals shortly before apical borders; intervals punctate, sutural intervals each with a single row of very fine, slightly elongate punctures, separated by several diameters, second intervals each with a double row of punctures, rows separated by about three diameters, punctures by from

about two to three diameters, separation of rows and punctures much less on apical declivity, third intervals each with a triple row of fine punctures, the median row being much more sparsely arranged than lateral rows, fourth and sixth intervals similarly sculptured to second intervals, fifth and seventh intervals similarly punctured to third intervals, anterior shoulder facets joining carinæ of fifth, seventh and ninth intervals at bases; metasternum depressed posteromedially but without a clear, longitudinal median suture or sulcus.

Female. — Extremely similar to male, but the frons is without a median fovea and basal prominence and the frontoclypeal suture is feebly indicated.

Holotype : a male : [Tanganyika Territory, Ukerewe Island] (CONRADs), in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Paratypes : 3 ♀ : [same data as holotype]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ : [Kenya : Nairobi, 26.VI.1950], ex dead *Acacia* (GARDNER); 1 ♀ : [same data, 1950], ex dead wood (GARDNER); 1 ♂ : Parc National de l'Upemba : Lukawe (affl. dr. Lufira), 700 m, 6-9.X.1947.

Comparative notes. — This species is much narrower than any previously described *Antibothrus* and is also readily distinguished from the rest of the genus by the anterior shoulder facets of the elytra which do not join the carinæ of the fifth, seventh and ninth intervals in other species.

Genus **MACHLOTES** PASCOE.

Machlotes machadoi MALKIN.

Machlotes machadoi MALKIN, 1952, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, n° 15, p. 23.

1 ex. : riv. Kamitungulu, affl. g. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 8-10.III.1947 (terreau).

Tribe **CERYLONINI**.

Genus **CERYLON** LATREILLE.

Cerylon kabwense n. sp.

FIG. 4.

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

Derm piceous red, shining, antennæ and legs lighter; body oblong oval, rather broad; head transverse, convex, eyes prominent, anterior clypeal border emarginate medially, rounded laterally, clypeus very finely and rather sparsely punctate, punctures separated by several diameters, espe-

cially medially, bearing short, fine, subrecumbent setæ; frontoclypeal suture invisible, frons convex, punctate, punctures on disc about as large as facets of eyes, separated by from one to two diameters, punctures larger and closer posteriorad and posterolaterally, separated on vertex and occiput by about one diameter or less; antennæ (fig. 4) with second segment somewhat elongate, third segment more elongate, segments four to nine transverse, tenth segment elongate; pronotum transverse (5 : 6), convex, narrowed anteriorad, anterior angles briefly rounded, obtuse, anterior border weakly emarginate, unbordered, lateral margins narrowly bordered, border entirely visible when viewed from above, pronotum narrowed posteriorad from broadest point slightly before middle, hind border not raised, arcuate medially, sinuate toward almost rectangular posterior angles, disc convex, coarsely punctate, punctures separated for the most part by at least one diameter, intervals smooth, set with very sparse, minute punctures; punctures toward anterior and lateral borders slightly smaller than those on disc, similarly spaced; a few larger punctures present along basal borders on either side of median arcuate portion; scutellum triangular, slightly transverse, with a few fine punctures; elytra elliptical, convex, a little less than one and a half times as long as broad (27 : 20), broadest at about one third from basal borders, elytra each with six grooved striæ, intervals between striæ slightly convex, very finely and rather irregularly punctate; striæ somewhat feebly curved toward scutellum basally; sutural striæ less well marked near scutellum than elsewhere, approaching suture in apical half, more deeply grooved toward, and reaching, apicosutural angles, second, third and fourth striæ subequally impressed, stopping a little behind basal borders and before reaching apical borders, fifth striæ not reaching quite so near to apical borders as fourth striæ, sixth striæ not present on basal one sixth of elytra, reaching somewhat nearer to apical borders than fifth striæ; prosternum coarsely punctate; mesosternum concave, with a longitudinal median ridge on anterior two thirds; metasternum coarsely punctate anterolaterally, very finely and sparsely punctate medially, post coxal ridges short, strongly divergent; postcoxal ridges of first abdominal segment somewhat convergent posteriorad; tarsi three segmented.

Holotype : Kabwe-sur-Muye, affl. Mitembo, 1.320 m, 14.V.1948 (tamisage), in « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge », Brussels.

Paratype with same data as holotype.

Comparative notes. — This species is most closely related to *C. crampeli* GROUVELLE from French Equatorial Africa but may readily be distinguished by the completely visible lateral pronotal borders, the unbordered basal pronotal margin, the triangular scutellum (subsemicircular in *crampeli*) and the relatively shorter elytra (1,66 : 1 in *crampeli*).

Cerylon sp.

A single specimen of a species close to *C. hirtum* GROUVELLE, but having a more coarsely and densely punctured pronotum; more deeply and coarsely punctured elytral striæ, especially apicad. Most probably a new species.

Mabwe, rive Est lac Upemba, 585 m, 21.II.1949 (à l'appareil de Berlese).

Cerylon sp.

One specimen of a species related to *C. wisei* GROUVELLE from Tanganyika, but having much shorter and thicker antennæ. Almost certainly a new species.

Mukana-Lusinga, 1.810 m, 16.IV.1947.

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.

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