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NEW SPECIES OF ZYRAS (COL. STAPHYLINIDAE)
FROM AFRICA,

by Horace R. LAST (Banstead, Surrey).

The following new species were represented in material kindly sent on loan to me by Mr. G. FAGEL with permission of the Authorities of Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique and the types are deposited in their collection. I am including some specimens from the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale and the Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi. I have also made a key to the sub-genus *Anophthalmodonia* BERNHAUER and included some new species from other collections which are recorded in the text. The species were taken in the following African areas — Nigeria, Congo, Kenya, Transvaal.

List of species described :

- Zyras* (*Anophthalmodonia*) *callosus* sp. n.
» » *solutilis* sp. n.
» » *nebulosus* sp. n.
» » *artatus* sp. n.
» » *convulsus* sp. n.
» » *russatus* sp. n.
» » *inexploratus* sp. n.
» » *saltus* sp. n.
» (*Trachydonia*) *pandus* sp. n.
» (s. str.) *conjectus* sp. n.
» » *cultus* sp. n.
» (*Glossacantha*) *insperatus* sp. n.
» (*Callodonia*) *yangambiensis* sp. n.
» (*Fealina*) *pondus* sp. n.

The sub-genus *Anophthalmodonia* was created by BERNHAUER to receive his species *jordani* (Nov. Zool., 39, 1936 : 266). It is characterised by having the antennal segments laterally compressed, the seventh tergite with lateral furrows, the apex of the abdomen rather acuminate, and the head of the male without the setiferous craters between the base of the antennae which character separates it from the sub-genus *Parophthalmonia*.

Type species of the sub-genus — *Zyras* (*Anophthalmodonia*) *jordani* BERNHAUER 1936.

Zyras (*Anophthalmodonia*) *songeanus* was described by BERNHAUER in the sub-genus *Parophthalmonia*, Ann. Naturh. Mus. Wien, 1947, 55 : 162 but was removed to this sub-genus (Trans. R. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1958, 110 [part 12] : 336).

Key to the African Species
of the sub-genus *Anophthalmodonia* BERNHAUER.

1. Posteriors corners of pronotum sharply angled, sometimes with a small tooth 2.
— Posterior corners of pronotum rounded 4.
2. Elytra with two callosities near sutural angle 3.
— Elytra without callosities near sutural angle *nebulosus* sp. n.
3. Pronotum strongly converging to posterior margin; size smaller (9-10 mm) *callosus* sp. n.
— Pronotum not strongly converging to posterior margin; size larger (13-14 mm) *solutilis* sp. n.
4. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly reflexed, fine puncturation and microsculpture, dull 5.
— Lateral margins of pronotum not strongly reflexed, puncturation much stronger, shining 8.
5. Abdomen with rather dense puncturation and long setae
. *songeanus* BERNHAUER.
— Abdomen almost impunctate and glabrous 6.
6. Antennae with all segments much longer than broad *artatus* sp. n.
— Antennae with segments quadrate or transverse 7.
7. Antennae bright red *convulsus* sp. n.
— Antennae not bright red *jordani* BERNHAUER.

8. Elytra strongly reticulate between punctures, dull; size larger (12-13 mm) *russatus* sp. n.
 — Elytra not strongly reticulate between punctures, a little shining; size smaller (under 10 mm) 9.
9. Abdomen distinctly punctured, segments four to ten of antennae not elongate (size larger 9-10 mm) *inexploratus* sp. n.
 — Abdomen obscurely punctured, segments four to ten of antennae elongate (size smaller 7 mm) *saltus* sp. n.

Z. (*Anophthalmodonia*) *nebulosus* sp. n.

Similar in many respects to *inexploratus* sp. n. except that it is considerably smaller, the posterior angles of the pronotum which are obtuse and form a small tooth, the pronotal puncturation is stronger, and the secondary characters of the male are also different. Head and elytra black, antennae, pronotum and abdomen reddish-brown, apical margins of tergites lighter, legs and maxillary palpi dull yellow.

Head transverse (4.75 : 2), a strong protuberance between the base of the antennae in both sexes; reticulate, strongly but not densely punctured on either side of the vertex; eyes much larger than temples (1.75 : .25), posterior margin straight. Antennae reaching to posterior margin of pronotum, segments two and three equal, a little shorter than first which is apically emarginate, segments four to ten vary only fractionally in length, quadrate to transverse, last segment longer than penultimate but not equal to the two penultimate together. Segments three to eleven laterally compressed more so at the base of each, broader at apex, with apical setae.

Pronotum transverse (6 : 3.5) strongly and densely punctured except for an impunctate median band which does not extend to the anterior margin and terminates posteriorly in a deep transverse depression opposite scutellum; interstices equal to the diameter of punctures, reticulate; laterally broadly depressed, not reflexed; depressed on either side of median band for posterior two thirds. Anterior margin straight, corners obtuse, broadest at anterior third, posterior angles with a small tooth; posterior margin broadly bevelled; all margins bordered especially laterally; sparingly pubescent with lateral black setae.

Elytra at shoulders as broad as pronotum, broader anteriorly; strongly and almost asperately punctured; interstices narrower than diameter of punctures, reticulate, with distinct pubescence; strongly convex at posterior margin which with suture is narrowly bordered and sinuate near postero-external angles. Abdomen shining, narrowing slightly to apex; tergites three to five depressed at base, sparingly and shallowly punctured, all tergites with distinct transverse reticulation, sparingly pubescent, paratergites more so. Seventh tergite with four furrows, the inner pair broader

and deep extending to apical margin, the lateral pair not reaching apical margin. Eighth tergite with a narrow lateral furrow, apical margin with three broad sinuations, the female very similar to the male except that the latter has a few more pronounced tubercles; corresponding sternite rounded with long setae. Legs with long setae, intermediate and posterior tarsi long and slender. Length 6-7 mm.

Type ♂. — Congo : Yangambi, Réserve forestière, 6-V-1959 (J. K. A. VAN BOVEN).

Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀). — Same data, in the collection of Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Z. (*Anophthalmodonia*) *callosus* sp. n.

This species is distinct from all the others so far described in the subgenus by the trapezium shape of the pronotum and the very large deep punctures of head and pronotum (fig. 1). Puncturation of elytra and antennae something like *inexploratus* sp. n. it also has the same callus near the sutural angle similar to *solutilis* sp. n. but not so developed. Dark chestnut brown, head almost black, legs lighter.

Head transverse, nearly twice as broad as long, shining, without or with very indistinct microsculpture, strongly and deeply punctured at the sides leaving the vertex impunctate; eyes moderately convex, their longitudinal diameter equal to the temples, without any appreciable protuberance between base of antennae. Third segment of antennae a third longer than the second which is two fifths the length of the first, segments four to nine half the length of the third, a little longer than broad, segment ten quadrate, last segment half as long again as penultimate, laterally compressed, finely setose and with larger setae from apex of each segment, segments broader at apex. Pronotum slightly transverse (7.5 : 6.5) of a trapezium shape, broadest at anterior third, very shining, without or with very indistinct microsculpture, laterally moderately depressed, not reflexed, strongly and deeply punctured especially in two elongate depressions on either side of an impunctate median area; strongly « bevelled » along posterior margin, a deep depression opposite scutellum; posterior corners distinct, several black bristle-setae along anterior and lateral margins which are distinctly bordered.

Elytra slightly transverse (8 : 7) strongly and densely punctured, microsculpture indistinct, with short and sub-erect setae, a callus at sutural angles, weakly sinuate at postero-external corners, all margins bordered.

Abdomen with weak scattered punctures, transverse microsculpture, setae along apical margins of tergites; a small apical keel on sixth tergite, more elongate keels and lateral furrows on the seventh and eighth tergites, apical margin of latter strongly crenulate in male (fig. 2). Anterior and

intermediate tibiae setose, posterior tibiae also with a row of outstanding setae. Medium lobe of aedeagus (fig. 3).

Length 8-9 mm.

Type ♂. — Congo : Equateur, Ifuma, 19-XI-1931 (R. P. HULSTAERT).

Paratype ♂. — Congo : Bokuma, I-1952 (R. P. LOOTENS), in the collection of Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale.

Z. (*Anophthalmodonia*) *solutilis* sp. n.

This species has some of the characters of the sub-genus *Euryndonia* and could be placed therein except that the antennae are laterally compressed. It also has the appearance of some of the Indian *Rhynchodonia* but the antennae are quite different. It has a callus on each elytron similar to *Z. (Anophthalmodonia) callosus* sp. n. but they are more strongly developed.

Mahogany brown except head which is black.

Head transverse (7.5 : 4) moderately shining very finely reticulate and sparsely punctured and pubescent, shallowly depressed at base. Eyes large, convex, their longitudinal diameter three times the length of the temples, which do not continue in the same circumference with the eyes. Antennae laterally compressed; segment two slightly shorter than three which is also shorter than the first, segments four to ten nearly twice as long as broad; broader at apex, last segment as long as but narrower than penultimate.

Pronotum transverse (9 : 7) shining, reticulate, finely sparsely punctured and pubescent. Lateral margins distinctly reflexed almost up to anterior corners; posterior corners distinct; strongly bevelled along posterior margin, a deep transverse sulcus opposite scutellum, a slight indication of a median line (fig. 4).

Elytra slightly longer than broad (10 : 9) shining, microsculpture weak, strongly densely granular, forming a central callus near centre of posterior margin which is bisinuate.

Abdomen shining, irregularly and shallowly punctured, weak reticulation. Seventh tergite with two lateral furrows which converge apically, where the tergite thickens into a tuberculate callus in the female; eighth tergite irregularly and indistinctly (fig. 5) crenulate. Legs long and pubescent. Length 13-14 mm.

Type ♀. — Congo : Katanga : Kundelungu 1.680 m (affl. Lua-laba II), Bassin L. Moero, 19-X-1951 (N. LELEUP).

Paratype ♀. — Congo : Kundelungu, riv. Kalumbulwa, 18-X-1951 (G. MARLIER), in the collection of Musée de l'Afrique centrale (Tervueren).

Z. (Anophthalmodonia) artatus sp. n.

Resembles *Z. (Anophthalmodonia) jordani* BERNHAUER but differs in having the sides of the pronotum less rounded, the finer puncturation of the elytra, the much less punctured abdomen, the duller appearance, the less robust antennae, with the segments narrower, much less broadened at apex, and their different shape (fig. 6 and 7). Compared with this species *Z. (Anophthalmodonia) songeanus* BERNHAUER is rather smaller, of darker colour, the puncturation of elytra finer, abdomen is punctured and with long bristle-setae, the antennae segments are shorter rather like *jordani*, and the pronotum is more rounded laterally. Head dark brown to black, sometimes abdomen, otherwise dull yellowish-red. Head transverse (6.5 : 3) finely reticulate sparingly punctured, eyes not very convex, their longitudinal diameter half as long again as temples; no apparent protuberance between base of antennae. Third segment of antennae half as long again as second, which is three fifths of the length of the first segment, segments four to six fractionally shorter than second, segments seven to ten each slightly shorter, last segment a little shorter than penultimate two together, as long as first segment, parallel, all other segments longer than broad, slightly broader at apex, finely setose.

Pronotum transverse (8 : 5.5) dull finely reticulate and sparingly punctured, with very short fine pubescence. Laterally depressed and reflexed, moderately rounded, anterior corners more distinct, a transverse depression opposite scutellum; anterior and posterior margins very finely bordered, lateral margins without borders. Elytra transverse (4 : 3) as broad as pronotum, dull, finely and densely punctured and reticulate, with fine short pubescence, postero-external corners sinuate. Abdomen shining, impunctate, finely reticulate, third segment of male with two short lateral prongs, seventh tergite with two lateral depressions and a short central apical keel; eighth tergite with a long central keel and with a triangular apex which is bluntly dentate. Legs long and setose. Length 9-10 mm.

Type ♂. — Nigeria : Ibadan, III-1953 (J. L. GREGORY). paratype ♂, same data; paratypes, same locality, 1-V-1956 (J. L. GREGORY); paratypes Nigeria : Yaba, 6-III-1957 (J. BOORMAN) in the author's collection; also paratype from Congo : Aru, 6-VII-1931 (H. J. BRÉDO) in collection of Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale; also paratype from Congo : Lusinga (1.760 m), 27/28-III-1947 (Mis. G. F. DE WITTE) in Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi.

Z. (Anophthalmodonia) convulsus sp. n.

Puncturation of elytra rather similar to *Z. (Anophthalmodonia) rus-satus* sp. n. but coarser, not quite so dense and microsculpture much less distinct; pronotum not so strongly laterally depressed and microsculpture

also much less distinct; the antennae have the segments shorter and bright red (fig. 8), the head and pronotum are also red. The elytral puncturation is also very similar to *Z. (Acanthocnemedonia) congoensis* BERNHAUER but it is less shining than this species: it differs also in the shape of the pronotum and puncturation of head. Elytra dark black-red, abdomen a little lighter especially at apex, head and pronotum red, antennae pale red.

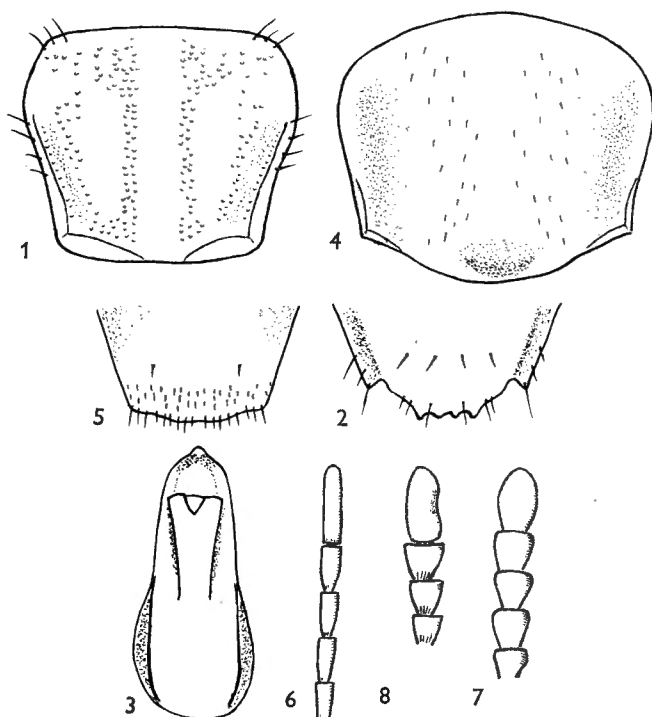


Fig. 1-3. — *Zyras (Anophthalmodonia) callosus* sp. n. 1. — Pronotum. 2. — Male 8th tergite. 3. — Median lobe of aedeagus.

Fig. 4-5. — *Zyras (Anophthalmodonia) solutilis* sp. n. 4. — Pronotum. 5. — Female 8th tergite.

Fig. 6. — *Zyras (Anophthalmodonia) artatus* sp. n. Apical segments of antennae.

Fig. 7. — *Zyras (Anophthalmodonia) jordani* BERNH. Apical segments of antennae.

Fig. 8. — *Zyras (Anophthalmodonia) convulsus* sp. n. Apical segments of antennae.

Head twice as broad as long, moderately shining, distinctly reticulate, very sparingly scatteredly punctured, punctures with setae, a moderate protuberance between base of antennae; eyes large moderately convex, their longitudinal diameter longer than temples (5 : 2). Segments 2 and 3 of antennae of equal length, two thirds the length of first, 4 and 5 qua-

drate, 6 to 10 slightly transverse, last segment almost equal to two penultimate together, slightly sinuate on inner side, all segments compressed, broader at apex, finely pubescent.

Pronotum transverse (9.5 : 6) broader than head, moderately shining, with very indistinct microsculpture, laterally broadly but not deeply depressed, with scattered strong puncturation, denser laterally and down centre of disc but leaving a narrow median impunctate area. Lateral margins narrowly, posterior margins broadly bevelled, a long transverse depression opposite scutellum, anterior corners distinct, posterior corners more rounded; a few lateral black bristle-setae.

Elytra transverse (9 : 7) slightly broader at posterior margin. Strongly, regularly punctured, short yellow setae, rather indistinct microsculpture. A weak impunctate callosity at postero-external corners which are sinuate.

Abdomen, rather coarsely but shallowly punctured with transverse reticulation at base of tergites only; 7th tergite with lateral furrows, 8th tergite in female narrowed and denticulate at apex and slightly reflexed, and with a number of short setae. Legs long, strongly setose especially anterior and intermediate tibiae. Length 9-10 mm.

Type ♀ unique. — Congo : Léopoldville 1930 (A. TINANT), in the collection of Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale.

Z. (*Anophthalmodonia*) *russatus* sp. n.

In size and general appearance very like *Acanthonia gigantea* WASMANN, but it is of a darker colour, has distinct microsculpture on the head and pronotum, the absence of the long lateral setae on the pronotum, elytra and paratergites, the shorter segments of the antennae, which are more laterally depressed and much broader at the apex; the different puncturation and microsculpture of the elytra. Head and elytra black, pronotum reddish-brown, darker on disc, abdomen reddish-brown.

Head twice as broad as long, shining, distinct reticulation, sparingly punctured and bearing rather long setae; eyes convex, their longitudinal diameter three times the length of the temples. Second segment of the antennae slightly shorter than first, third fractionally shorter than second, segments four and five, three quarters the length of the third, segments six to nine of equal length fractionally shorter than four and five, segment ten as broad as long, last segment half as long again as the penultimate, all segments laterally compressed and broadened at apex, finely pubescent.

Pronotum transverse (13 : 7) in the female shining, reticulation distinct but weak, in the male the reticulation is much stronger but not shining; irregularly punctured, closer on lateral margins which are broadly depressed and slightly reflexed; a narrow distinct impunctate median area bordered on either side by a shallow elongate depression, a distinct

transverse depression opposite scutellum; anterior corners distinct, posterior corners less distinct, posterior margin narrowly bevelled, all margins distinctly bordered.

Elytra at posterior margin as broad as pronotum, transverse (13:9) moderately closely and uniformly punctured, very distinct reticulation, and fine decumbent setae; a single large bristle from the shoulder (sometimes broken off) narrowly sinuate at postero-external corners; scutellum transverse reticulate, impunctate. Abdomen shallowly and rather asperately punctured, transversely reticulate, basal tergites depressed. Seventh and eighth tergites with two lateral furrows; paratergites distinctly setose, apical margin of eighth tergite in both sexes strongly dentate, in the male a central dorsal raised tooth-like projection. Legs long, the anterior and intermediate tibiae spinose. Length 11-12 mm.

Type ♀. — Congo : Yangambi : Réserve forestière, 5-V-1959 (J. K. A. VAN BOVEN).

Paratype ♂. — (With right elytron missing) Gabon : Libreville (FAUVEL Collection) in Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique; Congo : Kivu : Masisi-Kisheryo, 1935 (H. HERMAN), Haut-Uele : Watsa, 1922 (L. BURGEON), Flandria, II-1931 (R. P. HULSTAERT), in collection Musée de l'Afrique centrale (Tervueren), also ♂, Tafo, VI-1957 (V. F. EASTOP), in the collection of the Rev. C. E. TOTTENHAM.

Z. (*Anophthalmodonia*) *inexploratus* sp. n.

Very similar to *russatus* sp. n. but^o considerably smaller, of about the same size as Z. (*Parophthalmonia*) *uelensis* BERNHAUER, but more shining than that species, with puncturation of elytra and pronotum coarser and of abdomen, more sparing.

Colour and puncturation of elytra similar to Z. (*Parophthalmonia*) *sulcicollis* FAUVEL, but besides the different microsculpture of the head and pronotum it does not have the minute « tooth » at the posterior corners. Besides being of smaller size, the male has a shining pronotum similar to the female *russatus* sp. n., the elytra are also more closely punctured with microsculpture less distinct. Head and elytra black, pronotum reddish brown, vertex much darker, abdomen dark brown with apical margins of tergites broadly reddish-brown, eighth tergite completely reddish-brown.

Head transverse (3:2) moderately shining, finely reticulate, sparingly but strongly punctured except vertex; setae rather long; eyes large, convex, their longitudinal diameter a little more than twice the length of temples; a small pointed protuberance between the base of the antennae. Second and third segment of antennae of almost equal length, two thirds the length of the first, segments four to six slightly longer than broad, seven and eight quadrate, nine and ten slightly transverse, last segment almost

equal to the two penultimate together; all segments laterally compressed more so at base of each, and much broadened at apex, finely setose.

Pronotum transverse (8.5:5) broader than head, moderately shining, finely reticulate, laterally depressed, moderately rounded, anterior corners more evident; strongly punctured, denser laterally, leaving a narrow median impunctate area; deeply transversely depressed opposite scutellum, moderately broadly bevelled along posterior margin, all margins distinctly bordered; setose, with a few erect black bristle-setae near anterior corners.

Elytra transverse (8:6.5) parallel, densely and strongly punctured, reticulate, with short setae, distinctly sinuate at postero-external corners.

Abdomen moderately punctured except seventh and eighth tergites, apical setae, paratergites strongly setose. Seventh and eighth tergites with lateral furrows, eighth tergite in the male narrowed and with apical margin strongly dentate (fig. 9 and fig. 10). Legs long with bristle-setae which are stronger on the anterior and intermediate tibiae.

Length 9-10 mm.

Type ♂ and paratype ♂. — Congo : Yangambi, Réserve forestière, 5-V-1949 (J. K. A. VAN BOVEN), in the collection of Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Z. (*Anophthalmodonia*) *saltus* sp. n.

A little smaller than *inexploratus* sp. n. puncturation of elytra finer, pronotum much less strongly and sparingly punctured without central elongate depressions, antennae longer with all segments longer than broad, not so broadened at the apex of each, tergites five to eight impunctate.

Head and elytra black, abdomen and antennae reddish-brown, pronotum dark with lighter margins, legs yellow.

Head transverse (5.5:3) moderately shining, reticulate, very sparingly punctured with a larger conspicuous puncture on inner margin of eyes, only a weak protuberance between base of antennae, eyes large convex, their longitudinal diameter two and a half times the length of the temples. Second segment of antennae slightly longer than third which is about half the length of the first, segments four to seven, three quarters the length of segment three, eight to ten slightly shorter, last segment a little longer than the penultimate, all segments longer than broad, finely setose.

Pronotum transverse (6.5:5) dull, finely reticulate, sparingly and irregularly punctured, closer near lateral margins which are depressed, moderately rounded; posterior margin narrowly bevelled, a transverse depression opposite scutellum.

Elytra transverse (7:5.5), finely and closely punctured, strongly reticulate, sinuate at postero-external corners, scutellum impunctate, weakly

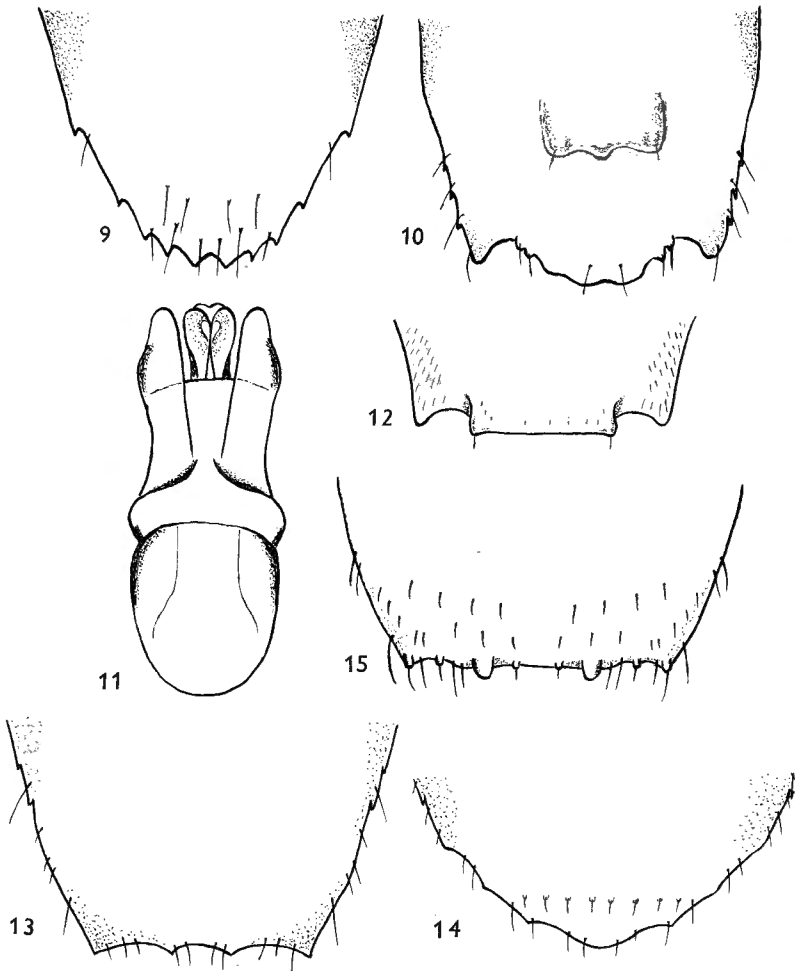


Fig. 9. — *Zyras (Anophthalmodonia) inexploratus* sp. n. Male 8th tergite.

Fig. 10. — *Zyras (Parophthalmonia) sulcicollis* BERNH. Male 8th tergite.

Fig. 11-12. — *Zyras (Glossacantha) insperatus* sp. n. 11. — Median lobe of aedeagus. Male 8th tergite.

Fig. 13-15. — *Zyras (Callodonia) yangambiensis* sp. n. 13. — Male 8th tergite. 14. — Male corresponding sternite. 15. — Female 8th tergite.

reticulate. Abdomen, reticulate, tergites three and four weakly punctured at base; tergites seven and eight with lateral furrows, in the female the eighth tergite narrowed at apex and bluntly denticulate. Legs long setose. Length 7-8 mm.

Type ♀ unique. — Kenya: Kakamega Forest, 10-XII-1956, in the author's collection.

Zyras (*Trachydonia*) *pandus* sp. n.

Compared with *Z. (Trachydonia) trisulcus* BERNHAUER, the pronotum is not so distinctly laterally sinuate, the puncturation is finer, the segments of the antennae are elongate. Head much less punctured, the deep depression at the temples which I think makes it distinct from all other species of the genus, and the scattered puncturation of the abdomen.

Reddish-yellow, head and abdomen a little darker.

Head twice as broad as long, shining without microsculpture, a few fine scattered punctures and sparse pubescence, deeply depressed at base of eye along temples; eyes large convex their longitudinal diameter twice the length of temples. Antennae with all segments longer than broad; segment two a little shorter than three which is also a little shorter than the first, segments four to ten twice as long as broad, more robust, cylindrical only slightly broader at apex, last segment parallel almost equal to the two penultimate together, finely setose.

Pronotum transverse (4:2.5), laterally moderately rounded, broadest at anterior third, lateral margins reflexed, flat on vertex, slightly depressed opposite scutellum, shining, without microsculpture, moderately densely and finely punctured and setose. Corners distinct, anterior and posterior margins finely bordered, lateral margins not bordered.

Elytra transverse (4:3.5), shining without microsculpture, moderately densely asperately punctured and pubescent, posterior margin bisinuate, hardly perceptibly bordered, suture more distinctly bordered.

Abdomen shining, without microsculpture, with very fine scattered punctures and very fine pubescence, narrowing to apex; paratergites with distinct pubescence. Legs long finely setose. Length 3.5-4 mm.

Type (sex unknown). — Bogos 1,500 m.

Paratype. — Same data, in the FAUVEL Collection in Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Zyras (s. str.) *conjectus* sp. n.

Similar in build to *Zyras basilewskyi* LAST but differs in having much shorter temples, impunctate, shining head and pronotum which is also differently shaped. It is also similar to *Zyras flavipennis* LAST in shape of head, but in this species the pronotum is punctured, the elytra much more densely punctured, and is quite different in colouration.

Mahogany-red, elytra, apical tergites and antennae (except two basal segments) darker.

Head transverse (2.5:1.5) very shining, impunctate, without microsculpture; eyes moderately convex, their longitudinal diameter equal to the length of temples, one or two setae near the eyes; antennae with segments two and three equal in length, slightly shorter than the first, segments four to ten transverse, each a little broader than the previous segment, last segment a little longer than penultimate, rather bulbous, all segments with rather long distinct setae.

Pronotum transverse (3.75:2.75) shining, impunctate without microsculpture, laterally evenly rounded, dorsally rather convex. Elytra transverse (3.5:3) at shoulders (4.5:3) at posterior margin, rather flat, shining, without microsculpture, sparingly, evenly but shallowly punctured; sinuate at postero-external corners. Abdomen shining, without microsculpture, very sparingly punctured on apical edges of tergites except seventh which also has a central transverse row. Legs slightly setose. Length 3-4 mm.

Type. — Jsibangu, Gabon.

Paratype. — San Thomé, no further data, in the FAUVEL collection, in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Zyras (s. str.) *cultus* sp. n.

Of the same size and appearance as *Zyras bramtonus* LAST but differs in the following respects; the eyes are smaller, temples longer (*bramtonus* 7:3, *cultus* 5:6), the pronotum and elytra much more strongly and more sparingly punctured, the prevailing colour of the elytra is shown to be darker towards the posterior margin whereas in *bramtonus* it is reversed with the lighter colour towards the posterior margin. Head and usually posterior part of elytra and tergites six to eight darker reddish-brown; pronotum and tergites three to five and the basal part of elytra red or reddish-yellow; antennae red, legs lighter.

Head transverse (5:3) shining, strongly punctured except on vertex, without microsculpture; eyes moderately convex, their longitudinal diameter shorter than the temples. Antennae with third segment a little shorter than second which is shorter than the first, segments four to ten twice as broad as long, each a little broader than the previous, the last segment slightly longer than two penultimate together, bluntly acuminate; all segments with distinct pubescence. Pronotum slightly transverse (1.5:1) all corners rounded, slightly contracting to posterior margin, a deep depression opposite scutellum, strongly and irregularly punctured with an indication of a median impunctate line; without microsculpture. Elytra as long as broad, slightly broader at posterior margin, strongly punctured with very short yellow setae, shining, without microsculpture. Abdomen shining, without microsculpture, extremely sparingly

punctured and pubescent; margin of eighth tergite of male with two small central blunt teeth similar to *bramptonus*; sternite of eighth tergite of female emarginate in centre. Legs very finely pubescent especially tibiae. Length 3.5 mm.

Type ♂. — Bogos, 1.500 m, juin à août.

Paratypes. — Same data and Azega (Mamacen), 2.500 m, juillet. All bearing the FAUVEL label name « flavicollis » and in his collection in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Z. (*Glossacantha*) *insperatus* sp. n.

Of the same narrow parallel build as Z. (*Glossacantha*) *pluvialis* sp. n. but a little larger. The head, pronotum and elytra have no distinct reticulation; the eyes are a little smaller, the temples a little larger and slightly dilating; the antennae is more robust with the intermediate segments more strongly transverse; puncturation of elytra denser. Red, abdomen, except last tergite black.

Head transverse (1.75:3.5) from base of antennae; shining without microsculpture, sparsely punctured; eyes only slightly convex their longitudinal diameter one quarter longer than the temples which are slightly dilated. Antennae robust, first segment dilated and deeply emarginate at apex, second segment less than half the length of the first, third segment almost as long as first segment and dilated at apex, segments four to ten strongly transverse and broadening to the tenth, penultimate at least three times broader than long, last segment as long as three penultimate together, pointed at apex.

Pronotum transverse (4:3.25) shining, convex, a little broader than head, without microsculpture, finely and diffusely punctured, broadest at middle, all angles rounded, all margins narrowly but very distinctly bordered.

Elytra slightly transverse (4.5:4) finely and densely punctured more so than pronotum, shining with barely discernable microsculpture. Posterior margin narrowly bordered and very weakly sinuate at postero-external angles, sutural angles rounded, suture bordered; scutellum small. Abdomen finely and diffusely punctured, faint microsculpture; third tergite of male with two sharp lateral prongs, apical edge between laminate; seventh tergite with two transverse blunt teeth near apical edge. Median lobe of aedeagus (fig. 11). Apical edge of eighth tergite with a lateral emargination on each side with centre straight and broadly laminate (fig. 12) corresponding sternite narrowly rounded.

Type ♂. — Hamman's Kraal, Transvaal, in the FAUVEL Collection.

Three paratypes. — Vrijburg. All these specimens have a label name « *fallax* FAUV. ».

Z. (*Callodonia*) *yangambiensis* sp. n.

Similar to *Z. (Callodonia) coronus* LAST but in all respects larger and of a darker colour, and with puncturation of elytra coarser and more sparing and more shining.

Head transverse (5.75:3.25) from base of antennae, shining without microsculpture but pitted with numerous minute punctures with a few scattered larger punctures towards the inner margins of the eyes. Labrum produced with a small central emargination and with numerous long setae. There is a shallow depression between the base of the antennae in both sexes. Eyes large, convex, their longitudinal diameter twice the length of the temples which are evenly rounded. Pronotum transverse (7:5) at its widest which is at the apical third. Shining without distinct microsculpture but with very sparing irregular puncturation. Transversely convex, more so at the anterior margin where the corners are obtuse, each having a number of black vertical bristles and these are more sparing along the lateral margins. There is a transverse depression in front of the scutellum, all margins conspicuously deeply bordered.

Elytra transverse (6:7 at shoulders) (6:8.25 at posterior margin) shining, with large sparsely placed punctures, very sparingly pubescent, at the shoulders with a few black setae. Posterior margin slightly sinuate at extreme postero-external angles; scutellum finely punctured and with microsculpture; suture broadly, posterior margin very narrowly bordered. The elytra are flat.

Abdomen with only a few punctures on apical margins of tergites, otherwise slightly asperate, rather confused microsculpture. Third tergite in the male with two short triangular prongs, fourth tergite with a central apical shining callus; paratergites with conspicuous setae, seventh tergite with two longitudinal furrows. In the male the eighth tergite has four blunt teeth on the apical margin and a central shining callus at the apical third and strong setae laterally; corresponding sternite convex, narrowly rounded and denticulate, long setae (fig. 13 and 14). The eighth tergite in the female has a central emargination with a conspicuous tooth on either side and a number of other smaller teeth on the dorsal surface and lateral margins, rather long setae, corresponding sternite similar to that of the male but more broadly rounded (fig. 15).

Legs with conspicuous spines especially anterior and intermediate tibiae which are robust narrowing strongly to the apex of femora. Length 9 mm.

Type ♂ and co-type ♀. — Congo : Yangambi, Réserve forestière, 5-V-1949, J. K. A. VAN BOVEN, in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Z. (*Fealina*) *pondus* sp. n.

The unique type is a female and differs from *insularis* BERNHAUER by the eyes being larger, head more densely and strongly punctured more shining, the pronotum is more densely and more distinctly punctured. It differs from *carnifex* LAST i.l. by the much more densely punctured pronotum and elytra, by its dull appearance and the puncturation and pubescence of the abdomen.

Dark reddish-brown, head and abdomen darker.

Head transverse (6:3.75) shining, distinct reticulation, strongly punctured except a smooth median area. Eyes moderately convex, their longitudinal diameter longer than temples (4:3); second segment of antennae only fractionally shorter than third which is two thirds the length of the first, segments four to ten slightly longer than broad, last segment not as long as penultimate. All segments laterally compressed and broadened at apex and with apical setae.

Pronotum transverse (7.25:5) distinctly reticulate, finely and rather densely punctured and pubescent, except a narrow median line; all corners distinct, lateral margins weakly rounded and broadly depressed; narrowly bevelled, posterior margin broadly « bevelled »; small depression opposite scutellum.

Elytra transverse (7:5.5) dull, parallel, very densely and asperately punctured with microsculpture similar to that of *insularis*, with rather long pubescence, sinuate at postero-external corners.

Abdomen weakly asperately punctured, distinctly but not densely pubescent, reticulate, seventh and eighth tergites with lateral furrows, apical margin of latter much narrowed, roughly triangular, laterally sinuate.

Type ♀ unique. — Bearing a label « Cameroun, décembre », in the FAUVEL collection of Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

RÉSUMÉ.

L'auteur décrit quelques *Zyras* de la faune éthiopienne et donne une table dichotomique des espèces éthiopiennes du sous-genre *Anophthalmodonia* BERNHAUER.