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A revision of the genus *Coprotachinus* CAMERON (Coleoptera : Staphylinidae : Tachyporinae)

by J. M. CAMPBELL

Abstract

The species of the genus *Coprotachinus* CAMERON, known only from the AFROTROPICAL region, are revised. All major diagnostic characters of the genus are illustrated with scanning electron photomicrographs and the male genital characters for all the species are illustrated with line drawings.
Seven species are recognized as valid, of which one, *C. cameroni* is described as new. The other valid species are : *Coproporus usambarae* (BERNHAUER), 1912 **(new combination)**, *Coproporus gracilicornis* (BERNHAUER), 1928 **(new combination)**, *Cilea diversicornis* EPPELSHEIM, 1895 **(new combination)**, *Cilea habrocerina* EPPELSHEIM, 1895 **(new combination)**, *Coproporus burgeoni* BERNHAUER, 1928 **(new combination)**, and *Erchomus ampliatus* FAUVEL, 1905 **(new combination** new combination).
The type species of *Coprotachinus* is *Tachinus congoensis* CAMERON, 1926, a junior synonym of *Erchomus ampliatus* FAUVEL. The following names are transferred to the genus *Coprotachinus* and placed in synonymy : *Coprotachinus senegalensis* CAMERON, 1949 and *Cilea tenuissima* TOTTENHAM, 1956 (= *C. usambaarae*); *Coproporus cyanescens* BERNHAUER, 1928, *Coproporus luluanus* BERNHAUER, 1935, and *Leucoparyphus senegalensis* var. *ruandae* CAMERON, 1956 (= *C. diversicornis*); *Leucoparyphus crassicornis* CAMERON, 1956 (= *C. habrocerinus*); *Coproporus tenuicornis* BERNHAUER, 1912 and *Coproporus schoutedeni* BERNHAUER, 1928 (≅ *C. ampliatus*); *Coproporus splendens* BERNHAUER, 1928 and *Coproporus lividipennis* BERNHAUER, 1931 (= *C. gracilicornis*).
A key is provided to aid in the identification of the species, although dissection of the aedeagus is essential for reliable identifications.

Introduction

The genus *Coprotachinus* was described by CAMERON, 1933, to include the species *Tachinus congoensis* CAMERON, 1926. In 1949 CAMERON added a second species, *C. senegalensis* to the genus. During an extensive visit to various museums to gather information for my revision of the genera of the Tachyporinae of the world, I discovered that many species of *Coprotachinus* have been incorrectly described in either *Cilea* (or its junior synonym *Leucoparyphus*) or *Coproporus* (or its junior synonym *Erchomus*). The purpose of this paper is to correctly reassign these species to *Coprotachinus* and, as a number of species were described several times in different genera, to establish the proper synonymy for each of the species.

Each valid species is redescribed and the major diagnositic characters illustrated with line drawings or scanning electron photomicrographs. A key is provided to assist in the identification of the species although examination of the aedeagus is often essential for reliable identifications. No exhaustive search was made of museum collections to borrow all available material, but specimens were borrowed from the major staphylinid collections known to have substantial holdings of material from the Afrotropical region.

Systematics

Coprotachinus CAMERON

Coprotachinus CAMERON, 1933, p. 44.

DIAGNOSIS

With facies of *Coproporus* KRAATZ and *Cilea* JACQUELIN DU VAL, but body with extremely fine microsculpture (Fig. 48) producing bluish metallic sheen; lacking all traces of mesosternal carina (Figs. 44-45); antenna with basal four segments (Figs. 34-35) lacking fine recumbent pubescence as on segments 5-11; abdomen with lateral setae at least as long as fully extended abdominal segment; elytral epipleura acute; postgena (Fig. 28) finely and sparsely pubescent, with short, erect seta near base of maxilla.
Male without modifications of seventh sternite (Fig. 49); eighth tergite (Figs 8a-14a) with four lobes; eighth sternite (Figs. 8b-14b) deeply emarginate medially. Female eighth tergite (Fig. 22a) with four lobes; eighth sternite (Fig. 22b) with six lobes, each of median pair of lobes with two or three apical fimbriate setae.

DESCRIPTION

Body moderately broad and elongate-oval, elytra subequal to or slightly wider than base of pronotum, with sides subparallel or slightly narrowed from base to apex;

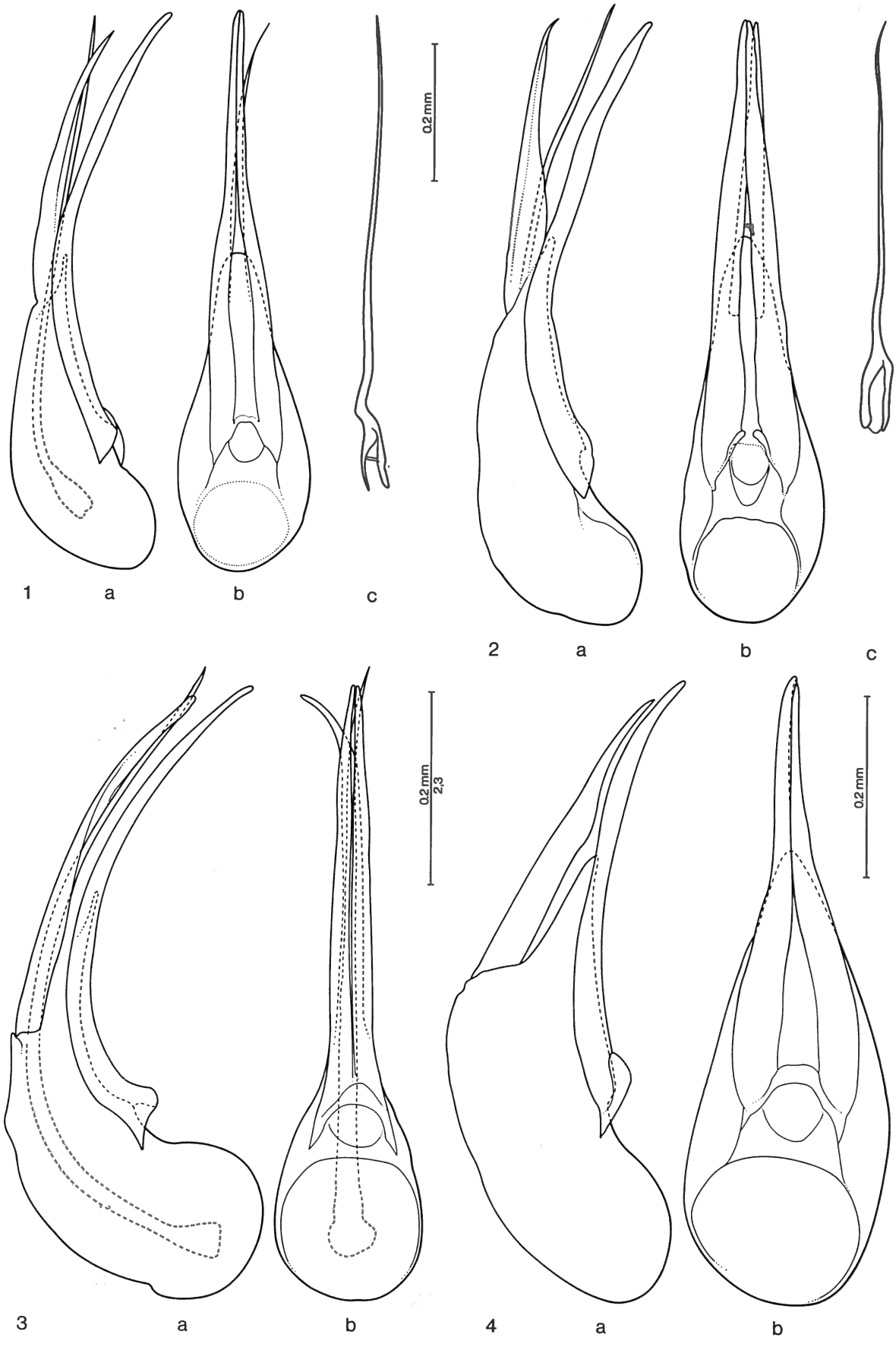
abdomen triangular, with sides straight, evenly converging from base to apex; moderately convex dorsoventrally. Surface of head, pronotum and elytra extremely finely, sparsely punctate, appearing glabrous dorsally, but with very fine setae visible under high magnification (Fig. 48, 1000X); abdomen finely, evenly pubescent; head, pronotum and elytra with very fine, striate microsculpture (Fig. 48) producing a metallic blue sheen. Length 1.8-4.7 mm.

Head (Fig. 26) transversely oval, with width distinctly greater than length; without subocular or postocular ridge; occipital area not constricted. Eyes moderate in size, subequal in length to temples, not prominent; ocular puncture and seta obsolete. Clypeus (Fig. 29) deflexed anteriorly, with two or three pairs of fine, elongate setae on anterior margin. Postgena (Fig. 28) finely setose ventrally, with a short, erect seta near insertion of maxilla. Mentum (Fig. 27) finely setose, with one pair of moderately long to long apical setae at sides and with second pair of shorter setae near middle of sides; submentum (Fig. 27) sparsely pubescent, lacking elongate setae. Fronto-clypeal suture and midcranial sutures present and well-marked. Antenna moderately short, with width of subapical segments slightly less than, equal to or slightly greater than length (Figs. 37-38); apical segment 1.7-2.0 times longer than penultimate segment; surface of segments 1-4 glabrous except for a few long, erect setae, strongly contrasting with densely, finely pubescent segments 5-11 (Figs. 34-35). Maxilla with palpus (Figs. 30-31) moderately broad, elongate, all segments lacking fine, recumbent pubescence; segment 4 approximately 1.3-1.5 times longer than segment 3, with sides evenly tapering from base to narrowly convex apex, slightly narrower than third segment; galea subequal in width to lacinia (Fig. 39), with apex densely covered with long, coarse, spatulate setae, lacking oblique band of setae across middle; lacinia with apex densely covered with fine, elongate setae, with one or two coarse apical teeth; cardo (Figs. 30-31) with two or three short setae; stipes (Figs. 30-31) with only two elongate, basal setae; palpifer with coarse, elongate apical seta and series of shorter setae on disc; basal portion of lacinia glabrous except for elongate subapical seta and two or three shorter setae on internal margin. Labial palpus (Fig. 32) short, moderately broad, with each segment distinctly narrower then preceding segment from base to apex; basal two segments with only a few scattered, elongate setae; apical segment with distinctive large, elongate sensory pegs near middle of outer side (Figs. 32-33). Hypopharynx (Fig. 42) with anterior margin slightly concave, glabrous; with dense, even, inner row of cilia and dense, elongate zone of short cilia laterally; disc between anterior margin and inner row of cilia glabrous except for a few scattered elongate setae. Epipharynx (Fig. 43) with anterior margin almost truncate, with row of elongate, highly modified, plumose setae except medially; sides evenly convex with only one or two moderately elongate setae; disk with broad, quadrate zone of sensory tubercles medially, bordered laterally by dense row of even, elongate cilia. Mandibles (Figs. 40-41) symmetrical, moderately short; with prostheca widened and elongate, extending from near middle of mandible to near level of apex, inner margin densely ciliate, disk with parallel rows of fine cilea; microtrichia of molar region dense, arranged in numerous discrete rows. Labrum (Fig. 29) broad, with anterior margin slightly convex to slightly concave.

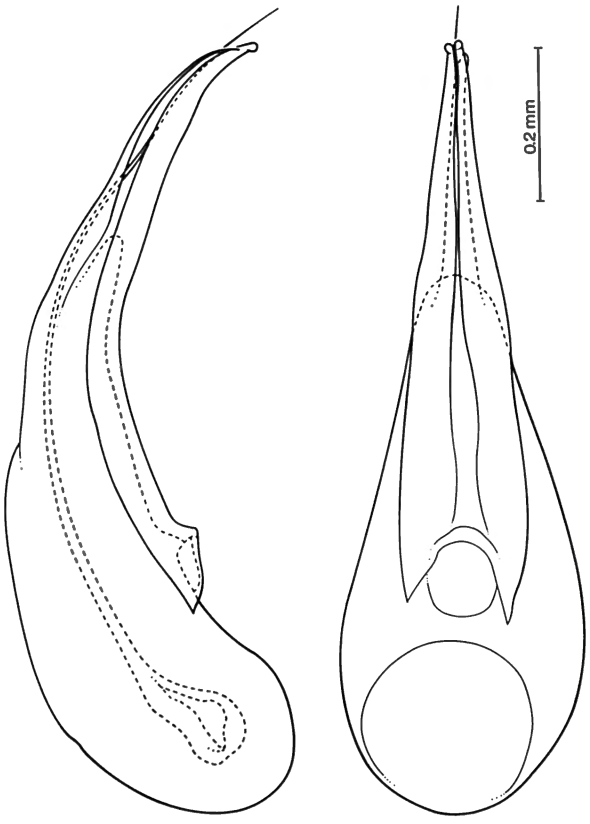
Pronotum 0.44-0.60 times as long as wide; with disk evenly convex in cross section (disc often artificially collapsed medially during mounting); side margins evenly convex, widest at or just before base; anterior angles broadly convex, basal angles broadly rounded; basal margin bisinuate so that basal angles project slightly posteriad; marginal punctures variable, sides with punctures very fine, visible only under high magnification, anterior and basal margins with punctures usually obsolete or very fine, visible only with magnifications above 64X, in *C. cameroni* and *C. gracilicornis* with two pairs of fine to moderately coarse punctures on anterior margin and with two pairs of moderately coarse punctures on basal margin. Prosternum (Fig. 46) narrow anteriad of procoxal cavities, lacking intercoxal process; exposed portion of prosternum less than half as wide as inflexed portion hidden by procoxae in repose; hypomera with short, convex postcoxal flange extended just beyond lateral margins of procoxae. Mesothoracic spiracular peritremes (Fig. 46) moderately broad, lightly sclerotized. Mesosternum (Figs. 44-45) evenly convex medially, without trace of median carina or tubercle; anterior flange distinct, subequal in width throughout. Sternopleural suture distinct, complete; suture dividing mesosternal disk into anepisternum and metasternum complete, but indistinct; mesepisternum and mesepimeron fused (Fig. 46). Mesosternal intercoxal process (Figs. 44-45) narrowly lamellate, reaching to apex of metasternal intermesocoxal process; mesocoxal cavities separate, divided by combined meso- metasternal intercoxal process. Metasternum (Figs. 44-45) moderately elongate, subequal in length at midline to width of mesofemora; center of disk often flattened, but not distinctly impressed along midline; posterior lobe of metepimeron narrowly rounded, acute.

Elytra moderately short, at midline from apex of scutellum, varying from 0.9-1.4 times as long as pronotum at midline; disk slightly, evenly convex in cross section, extreme lateral margins slightly reflexed; disk with 2 or 3 rows of extremely fine, discal punctures; epipleura acute, strongly reflexed against underside of elytra, not visible from dorsal view.

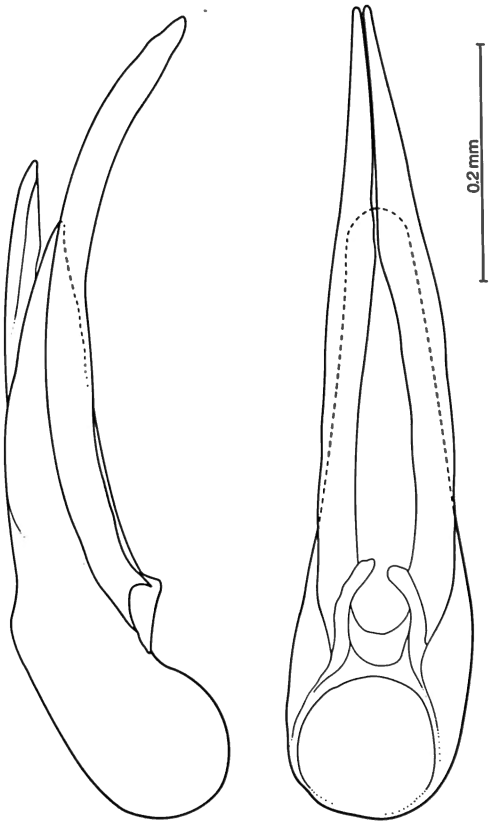
Abdomen with surface finely, moderately sparsely punctate; spiracles present on tergites 2-3, 7-8; two pairs of laterosclerites present on segments 3-7; tergites 3-7



Figs. 1-4. – *Male aedeagus (a, lateral view; b, ventral view; c, flagellum of internal sac) of species of* Coprotachinus; *1*, usambarae; *2*, diversicornis; *3*, habrocerinus; *4*, burgeoni.



5 a b



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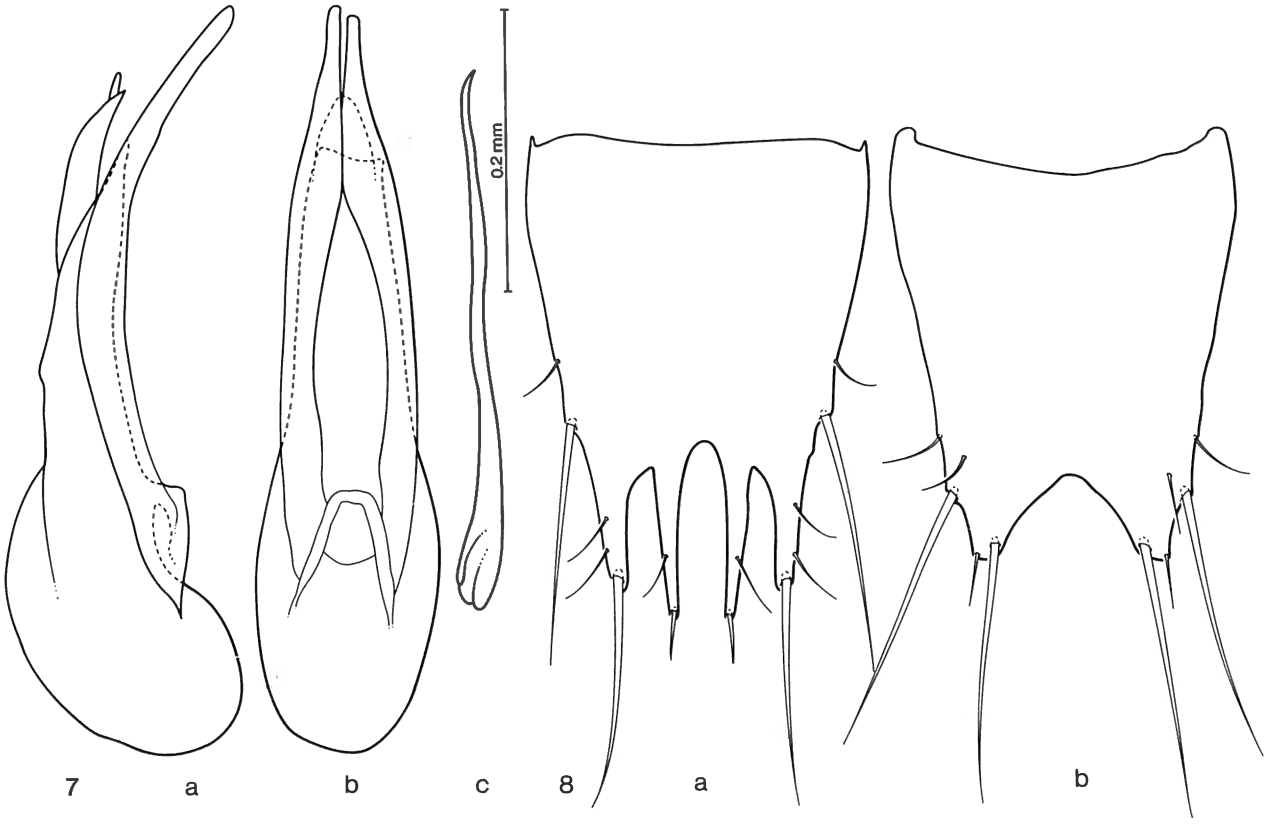
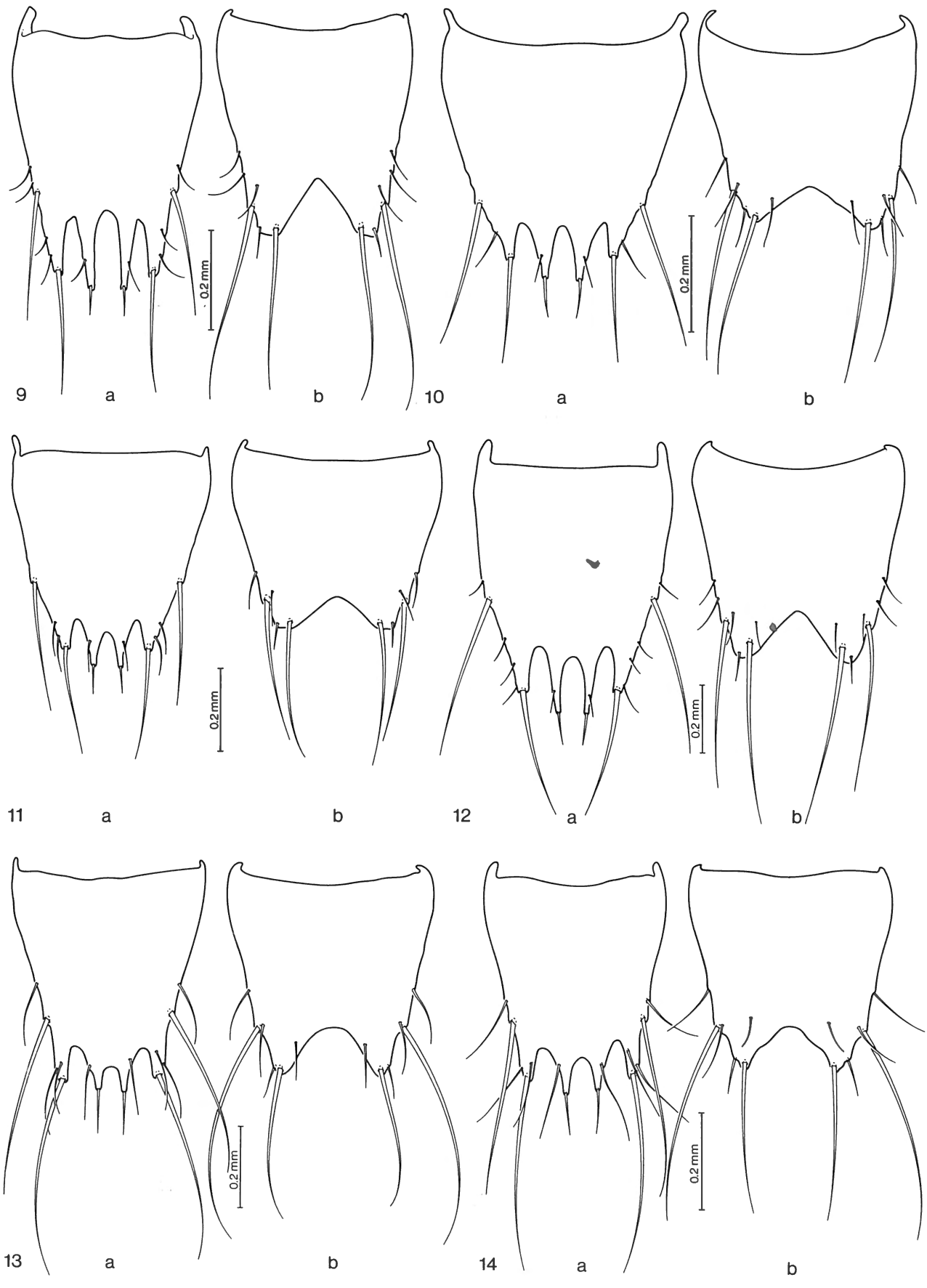


7 a b c 8 a b



◁ Figs. 5-14. – *Male eighth segment of abdomen (a, tergite and b, sternite) of species of* Coprotachinus : *5*, ampliatus; *6*, cameroni; *7*, gracilicornis*8*, usambarae; *9*, diversicornis; *10*, habrocerinus; *11*, burgeoni; *12*, ampliatus; *13*, cameroni; *14*, gracilicornis.

without long, erect lateral and apical setae; tergites lacking all traces of median pruinose spots; sternites 3-7 each with long, black seta at lateral apical margin.
All tibiae with sparse, scattered, spines; apical spines irregular (Fig. 50), uneven in length. Metatibia and metatarsus narrow, elongate, metatibia varying from 0.8 to 1.5 times length of metatarsus. Empodial seta short, greatly reduced.

Male.

Anterior tarsus with all segments narrow, filiform, distinctly narrower than apex of anterior tibia (Fig. 51); venter without broadly widened, leaf-like setae. Sixth and seventh sternites not sexually modified. Eighth sternite (Figs. 8b-14b) with apical margin deeply emarginate medially; apical margin with two pairs of elongate, black setae; disc without areas of denser pubescence. Eighth tergite (Figs. 8a-14a) with 4 short to moderately elongate lobes, apex of each lateral lobe with a very elongate, apical and lateral seta; apex of median lobe with single, shorter seta; median lobes separated by moderately broad, deep emargination. Genital segments (Figs. 15-21) with an elongate pair of narrow lobes; each lobe with elongate seta on middle of each side and a pair of setae apically (with only one apical seta in *C. cameroni* and *C. gracilicornis*). Aedeagus (Figs. 1-7) with median lobe narrow, moderately to extremely elongate; parameres elongate, narrowly separated to contiguous basally; internal sac often with narrow, elongate flagellum.

Female.

Eighth tergite (Fig. 22a) with 4 long, narrow apical lobes; median lobes each with moderately short, testaceous apical seta; lateral lobes each with a long, black seta on apex and on side near base of lobe; median lobes separated by wide, deep, concave emargination. Eighth sternite (Fig. 22b) with six narrow, elongate, apical lobes; apex of inner pair of lobes with two or three short, testaceous, fimbriate setae; median pair of lobes each with short, testaceous, subapical seta and long black, apical seta; lateral pair of lobes each with elongate, black, subapical seta and short, testaceous, apical seta; inner lobes separated by deep, broad, concave emargination. Genital segments as in Fig. 23=24.

TYPE SPECIES

Tachinus congoensis CAMERON; by original designation and monotypy (CAMERON, 1933, p. 44).

DISTRIBUTION

The genus *Coprotachinus* contains 7 species, known only from the Afrotropical region.

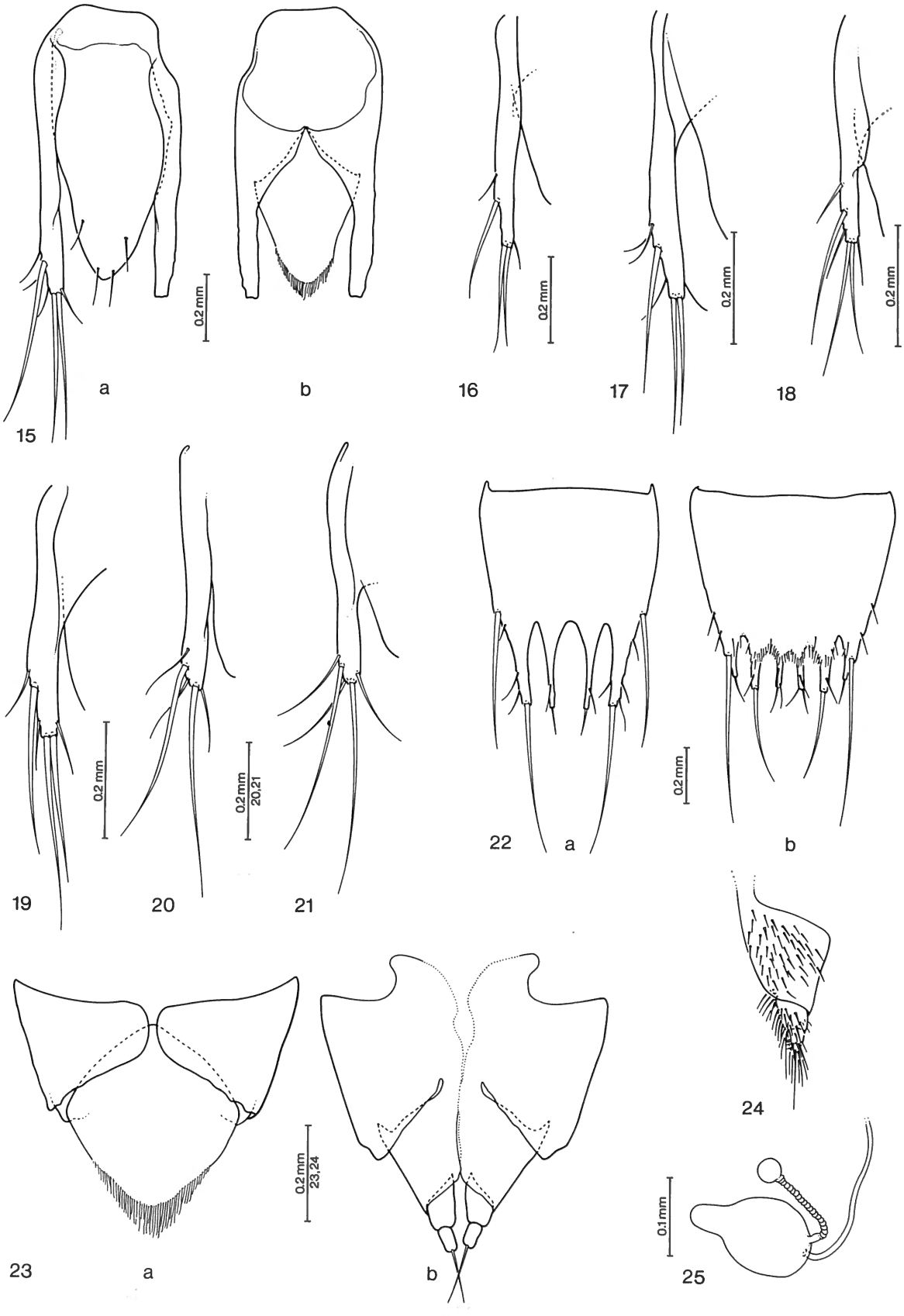
REMARKS

Species of *Coprotachinus* closely resemble those of the genus *Coproporus* KRAATZ and *Cilea* JACQUELIN DU VAL. However, members of *Coprotachinus* can be easily distinguished from those of the other two genera by the complete lack of a median mesosternal carina or tubercle (Figs. 44-45). Additionally, they can be distinguished from most species of *Coproporus* by having the basal four antennal segments lacking fine recumbent pubescence (Figs. 34-35), moderately long to long lateral setae on the sides of the abdominal sternites, a more flattened body in cross section, and a shorter seta on the ventral surface of the postgena (Fig. 28) near the area of insertion of the maxilla. Species of *Coprotachinus* may be easily distinguished from those of *Cilea* by having the basal four antennal segments devoid of recumbent pubescence (Figs. 34-35) (in *Cilea* only the basal three segments lack short, recumbent pubescence).
Most species of *Coprotachinus* have been described in the genera *Coproporus* and *Cilea* because most previous authors failed to examine the ventral side of the body and mistakenly assumed that the species had a median, mesosternal carina. The phylogeny of *Coprotachinus*, *Cilea*, and *Coproporus* will be discussed in detail in a revision of the genera of Tachyporinae now in preparation. However, the large, primarily circumtropical genus *Coproporus* is amost certainly polyphyletic and badly in need of a comprehensive revision. Recognition of both *Cilea* and *Coprotachinus* as valid genera will aid in further defining *Coproporus* in future revisionary studies.
The seven species now assigned to *Coprotachinus* are very similar in appearance and most species can be distinguished with confidence only by examination of the aedeagus. Some species can be diagnosed by the presence or absence of moderately coarse marginal punctures on the base and apex of the pronotum, the arrangement of setae on the lobes of the male genital segments, the shape of the male eighth tergite and sternite, and the number of fimbriate setae on the median lobes of the female eighth sternite. The following key is intended to aid in the identification of the species, but the aedeagus should be checked to confirm identifications.

Key to species of *Coprotachinus* CAMERON

1. Antennal segment 4 short, 0.6-0.7 times as long as segment 3, with outer apical margin acute (Fig. 36) . . . 3. *C. habrocerinus* (EPPELSHEIM)

– Antennal segment 4 more elongate, 0.8-1.0 times as long as segment 3, with outer apical margin normally convex (Fig. 34) 2



Figs. 15-25. – *Fig. 15, male genital segments of* Coprotachinus ampliatus *(a, dorsal; b, ventral). Figs. 16-21. Stylus of male genital segment of species of* Coprotachinus *: 16,* usambarae*; 17,* diversicornis*; 18,* habrocerinus*; 19,* burgeoni*; 20,* cameroni*; 21, gracilicornis. Fig. 22, female eighth segment of abdomen (a, tergite and b, sternite) of* Coprotachinus ampliatus. *Fig. 23, female genital segments of abdomen (a, dorsal and b, ventral) of* C. ampliatus. *Fig. 24, enlargement of coxopodite (ventral view) of* C. ampliatus. *Fig. 26, spermatheca of ampliatus.*

2. Anterior and posterior margins of pronotum each with two pairs of marginal punctures readily visible under low magnification (32X); posterior tarsus short, posterior tibiae 1.3-1.5 times longer than tarsus; stylus of male genital segments with one apical and one subapical elongate, black seta (Figs. 15-17, 19) 3

– Anterior and posterior marginal punctures very fine or obsolete, visible only with high magnification in excess of 64X; posterior tarsus more elongate, posterior tibiae 0.8-1.2 times longer than tarsus; stylus of male genital segments with two contiguous, apical, elongate, black setae (Fig. 6) 4

3. Size larger, width across pronotum 1.2-1.3 mm; aedeagus narrowly elongate, sides of parameres almost evenly curved from base to apex (Fig. 6) . . . . . 6. *C. cameroni* new species

– Size smaller, width across pronotum 0.9-1.1 mm; aedeagus moderately broadly elongate, sides of parameres broadly convex, sinuate just before apex (Fig. 7) . . . . . 7. *C. gracilicornis* (BERNHAUER)

4. Size larger, width across pronotum 1.5-1.7 mm; apices of inner lobes of female eighth sternite each with three fimbriate setae; male eighth tergite with median emargination not reaching to level of depth of lateral emarginations (Fig. 12a) . . . . . 5. *C. ampliatus* (FAUVEL)

– Size smaller, width across pronotum no greater than 1.4 mm; apices of inner lobes of female eighth sternite each with two fimbriate setae; male eighth tergite variable (Figs. 8a-9a, 11a) (however the species *C. usambarae* which approaches *C. ampliatus* in size has the male eighth tergite with median emargination extending beyond level of depth of lateral emarginations) 5

5. Male eighth tergite with median emargination shallow, not reaching to level of depth of lateral emarginations (Fig. 11a); aedeagus with parameres broad basally, strongly tapering to acute apices (Fig. 4) . . 4. *C. burgeoni* (BERNHAUER)

– Male eighth tergite with median emargination deep, extending beyond level of depth of lateral emarginations (Figs. 8a-9a); aedeagus with parameres narrow basally, more gradually tapering to apices (Figs. 1-2) 6

6. Size smaller, length 2.4-3.4 mm, width across pronotum 1.0-1.1 mm; aedeagus with parameres broader (Fig. 2) . . . . . 2. *C. diversicornis* (EPPELSHEIM)

– Size larger, length 3.5-4.5 mm, width across pronotum 1.2-1.4 mm; aedeagus with parameres distinctly narrower (Fig. 1). . . . . 1. *C. usambarae* (BERNHAUER)

1. *Coprotachinus usambarae* (BERNHAUER) New Combination

Coproporus usambarae BERNHAUER, 1912, p. 207 [type locality, Usambara].

Coprotachinus senegalensis CAMERON, 1949, p. 323 [type locality, Côte d'Ivoire, Mt. Tonkoui, 900-1200 m. **New Synonymy.**

Cilea tenuissima TOTTENHAM, 1956, p. 330 [type locality, Ruanda, Kisenyi, Kayove, 2000 m] **New Combination and New Synonymy.**

Body dorso-ventrally flattened in crosss section; piceous, legs, basal 3-5 segments of antennae, palpi rufotestaceous (elytra sometimes paler, rufotestaceous). Length 3.5-4.5 mm; width across pronotum 1.2-1.4 mm. Antenna with ratio of lengths of segments 2-4 from base 1.0 : 1.1-1.2 : 0.9-1.0; segment 4 with outer apical margin evenly convex; segment 10 with ratio of length to width 1 : 1.0-1.2. Pronotum with ratio of length to width 0.54-0.57; marginal punctures minute, visible only with high magnification in excess of 64X; punctures, if visible, adjacent to pronotal margins. Elytra with ratio of length from apex of scutellum to length of pronotum 1.1-1.2. Abdomen with lateral setae of sternites subequal in length to abdominal sternite when fully extended. Posterior tibia 1.1-1.2 times longer than posterior tarsus.

Male.

Abdominal sternites each with long, erect, black, sublateral seta on each side of segments 6 and 7 and with a short, pale submedian seta on segments 4-7. Eighth tergite (Fig. 8a) with median emargination extending beyond level of depth of lateral emarginations; eighth sternite (Fig. 8b) with apex of median emargination triangular. Stylus of genital segments (Fig. 16) each with three elongate, black setae, two on apex and third lateral in position; two apical setae contiguous basally. Aedeagus (Fig. 1) 0.80-0.85 mm long; parameres distinctly, narrowly separated in basal half then contiguous in apical half, narrowly elongate; slightly widened in basal half, attenuate apically; from lateral view strongly, evenly convex with apex attenuate; internal sac consisting of patch of short cilia attached to base of short flagellum.

Female.

Abdominal sternites with one pair of long, black, sublateral and submedian setae on sternite 7. Median lobes of sternite 8 each with two apical fimbriate setae.

Types.

Coproporus usambarae BERNHAUER : Lectotype, male, here designated with labels as follows : Usambara, Mus. Germ./ *Usambarae* Brh. Cotypus/ Chicago NH Mus., M. BERNHAUER Collection/ LECTOTYPE ♂ *Coproporus usambarae* Bernh., desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus usambarae* (Bernh.), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell.
Paralectotype, female, here designated with labels as follows : Usambara, *Usambarae*, Bernh., Typus/ Chicago NH Mus., M. BERNHAUER Collection/ PARALECTOTYPE ♀ *Coproporus usambarae* Bernh. desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus usambarae* (Bernh.), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The lectotype and paralectotype are in the collection of the Field Museum, Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.
Coprotachinus senegalensis CAMERON : Holotype, male, with labels as follows : IFAN - 1946, Tomkoui C.I., 900-1200 m, A.Villiers/ Foret Prim., 20.30-IX/ Muséum Paris, Coll. Générale/ TYPE/ Dr. M. CAMERON det. 1948, *Coprotachinus senegalensis* Cam.,TYPE/ *Coprotachinus usambarae* usambarae (Bernh.), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the general collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
Cilea tenuissima TOTTENHAM : Holotype, male, with labels as follows : HOLOTYPUS/ COLL. MUS. CONGO, Ruanda : Kayove, 2000 m, terr. Kisenyi, P. Basilyewsky, 14/II-53/ *Cilea tenuissima* TOTTENHAM, TYPE/ *Coprotachinus usambarae* (Bernh.), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.
I have also examined two male paratypes in the collections of the MRAC and the Natural History Museum, London.

Distribution and Records.

Coprotachinus usambarae is distributed from Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea west across central Africa to Kenya and Tanzania.
Cameroon : *Cameroun occidental :* Bamenda, 20.I. 1957, V. F. Eastop (BMNH) 1; Mt. Cameroun, 1800-2000 m, Lepesme, Paulian & Villiers (FMNH) 1.
Equatorial Guinea : Fernando Poo [= Bioko], 3.II. 1940 (MNHV) 1
Kenya : *Western :* Mt. Elgon, Camp II, 2,470 m, l'Omo (MNHN) 1.
Rwanda : Kisenyi, Kayove, 2000 m, 14.XI.1953, P. Basilewsky (BMNH, MRAC) 3.
Tanzania : *Arusha :* Mt. Kilimanjharo, 1500-1900 m, II.1909, Methner (FMNH) 1. *Tanga :* Usambara, Derema, 850 m, 8-24.II.1891, 7-28.VIII.1891, 16.IX-7.X.1891, 25.X-21.XI.1891, 16.IX-7.X.1899, Conradt (ZMHB) 10; Usambara, Kivai, P. Weise (ZMHB) 7; Usambara (FMNH) 3. *Not Located :* Amani, X-XII.1905, Schröder (ZMHB) 11; Amani, I.1985, V. F. Eastop (BMNH) 37; Langenburg, 30.X-I.1899, Fülleborn (ZMHB) 1; Magamba-Bge., Masinde, 6.I.1905, 1600-2000 m, Schröder (ZMHB) 2; Panganisteppe, Membo Masinde, I.1906, Schröder (ZMHB) 1.
Zaire : *Kivu :* NGweshe, v.1938, J. Ghesquière (MRAC) 1; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2,060 m, gîte Ruwenzori, 26.I.1955, P. Jolivet (MRAC) 1; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2,130 m, Kiondo, aff. Butahu 2.VIII.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch (MRAC) 1; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kikyo prés Kalonge, 2,180 m, 2.IX.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch (MRAC) 2.
Non located : Bondei (FMNH) 2.

Remarks.

Adults of *Coprotachinus usambarae* are almost identical in appearance to those of *C. diversicornis*, but differ in their slightly larger size, by the longer aedeagus, and by having the parameres much narrower and more attenuate.

2. *Coprotachinus diversicornis* (EPPELSHEIM) New Combination

Cilea diversicornis EPPELSHEIM, 1895, p. 122 [type locality, Gabon].
Coproporus cyanaescens BERNHAUER, 1928, p. 127 [type locality, Congo, Masai, Makumbi] **New Combination and New Synonymy.**
Coproporus luluanus BERNHAUER, 1935, p. 104 [type locality, Congo, Lulua, Kapanga]. **New Combination and New Synonymy.**
Leucoparyphus senegalensis var. *ruandae* CAMERON, 1956, p. 183 [type locality, Ruanda, Kayove, terr. Kisenyi, 2000 m]. **New Combination and New Synonymy.**

Body moderately evenly convex in cross section; uniformly dark brunneous to piceous dorsally; legs, basal segments of antennae, palpi rufotestaceous. Length 2.4-3.4 mm; width across pronotum 1.0-1.1 mm.
Antenna with ratio of lengths of segments 2-4 from base 1.0 : 0.9-1.0 : 0.8-0.9; segment 4 with outer apical margin evenly convex; segment 10 with ratio of length to width 1 : 0.9-1.0. Pronotum with ratio of length to width 0.55-0.60; marginal punctures minute, visible only with high magnification in excess of 64X; punctures, if visible, adjacent to pronotal margins. Elytra with ratio of length from apex of scutellum to length of pronotum 1.0-1.1. Abdomen with lateral setae of sternites subequal in length to abdominal sternite when fully extended. Posterior tibia 1.1-1.2 times longer than posterior tarsus.

Male.

Abdominal sternites each with long, erect, black, sublateral seta on each side of segments 6 and 7 and with a

shorter seta on segments 4 and 5. Eighth tergite (Fig. 9a) with median emargination extending beyond level of depth of lateral emarginations (rarely with emarginations subequal in depth); eighth sternite (Fig. 9b) with apex of median emargination triangular. Stylus of genital segments (Fig. 17) each with three elongate, black setae, two on apex and third lateral in position; two apical setae contiguous basally. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) 0.58-0.63 mm long; parameres moderately broadly elongate, distinctly separated basally to apical third, then contiguous to narrow, acutely rounded apex; from lateral view parameres narrow, strongly, evenly convex from base to apex with apex acutely triangular; internal sac short, flagellum with dense zone of short cilia at base.

Female.

Abdominal sternites with one pair of long, black, sublateral and submedian setae on sternite 7. Median lobes of sternite 8 each with two apical fimbriate setae.

Types.

Cilea diversicornis EPPELSHEIM. Lectotype, male, here designated with labels as follows : *diversicornis* Fvl., Gabon, Afr. occ., Mogcacrys / *Cilea diversicornis* Fvl, Gabon/ c. Epplsh., Steind. d./ TYPUS/ TYPUS/ LECTOTYPE ♂, *Cilea diversicornis* Eppel., desig. 1993, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus diversicornis* (Eppel.), det. 1993, J. M. Campbell.
Three specimens are mounted on one pin. The top plate has two specimens and a second plate has one specimen. The lectotype is the male on the left side of the top plate. The aedeagus of the specimen has been dissected and mounted on the plate by an earlier author. The specimen on the right side of the top plate lacks the abdomen. The specimen on the bottom plate is a male. The second and third specimens on the pin are designated as paralectotypes. The specimens are in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.
Coproporus luluanus BERNHAUER. Lectotype, male, here designated with labels as follows : TYPE/ MUSÉE DU CONGO, Lulua : Kapanga, X-1932, F. G. Overlaet/ R. DET. E 2853/ *Coproporus luluanus* Brnh. Typ [in BERNHAUER's handwriting]/ LECTOTYPE ♂. *Coproporus luluanus* Bernh., desig. 1993, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus* diversicornis (Eppel.), det. 1993, J. M. Campbell.
The specimen is in the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.
The MRAC and the FMNH have two males and three female Paralectotypes, each with the same locality data as the lecotype.
Leucoparyphus senegalensis var. *ruandae* CAMERON. Holotype, female, with labels as follows : HOLOTYPUS/ COLL. MUS. CONGO, Ruanda : Kayove, 2000 m., terr. Kisenyi, P. Basilewsky, 14/II-53/ R. DET., 6648 R/ *Leucoparyphus senegalensis* Cam., v. *ruandae* Cam./ *Coprotachinus diversicornis* Eppel., det. 1993, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.
The MRAC also has one male and one female paratype with the same locality data as the holotype.
Coproporus cyanescens BERNHAUER. Lectotype, male, and Paralectotype, female, here designated with labels as follows : TYPE/ MUSÉE DU CONGO, Kasai : Makumbi, 18-X-1921, Dr. H. Schouteden/ R. DÉT. 1667 N/ LECTOTYPE ♂ [or PARALECTOTYPE ♀], *Coproporus cyanescens* BERNHAUER, desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus diversicornis* Eppel., det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The lectotype is in the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique Central, Tervuren, Belgium and the paralectotype is in the collection of the Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois.
The MRAC has one female specimen with the same data as the lectotype, but it was not marked as a type by BERNHAUER. The museum also has one female paralectotype with data as follows : TYPE/ MUSÉE DU CONGO, Kamalembi (Luebo), 21-IX-1921, Dr. H. Schouteden/ PARALECTOTYPE ♀, *Coproporus cyanescens* BERNHAUER, desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus diversicornis* (Eppel.), det. 1994, J.M. Campbell.
The FMNH has two additional male paralectotypes with labels as follows : 1 : Musée du Congo, Manyema, Niemba-Tengo, Dr. Gérard/ *cyanescens* Bernh. TYPE/ *Coproporus cyanescens* Bernh. Typus/ PARALECTOTYPE *Coproporus cyanescens* Bernh. desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell; and 2 : Musée du Congo/ Kasai : Ngombe, 8.XI.1931, Dr. H. Schouteden/ *Coproporus cyanescens* Bernh. Cotypus/ PARALECTOTYPE, *Coproporus cyanescens* Bernh. desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell.

Distribution and Records.

Coprotachinus diversicornis is widely distributed throughout central Africa south of the Sahara. It is known from Ethiopia west to the Ivory Coast and south to Angola, Zaïre, and Tanzania.
Angola : Salazar, I.I.A.A., 9-15.III.72 (BMNH) 16.
Cameroon : Country label only, J. Cantaloube, VII.1957 (MNHN) 1; Country label only (FMNH, ISNB) 6; Bamenda, 20.I.1957, V. F. Eastop (BMNH) 3.
Congo : *Bas-Zaïre :* Loango (ISNB) 1. *Pool :* Brazzaville, Bouenza Catarract, 30.XI.1963, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 8; Brazzaville, Méya, Bangou forest, 9.XI.1963, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 3; Brazzaville, Loudina, Sagro, 7.XII.1963, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1; Brazzaville, Sibiti, IRHO, 23, 25.XI.1963, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 3.
Ethiopia : [Not located] Lludabor, Gambela, 1971 (BMNH) 1.
Gabon : *Estuaire :* Libreville, Mts. Je Cristal (ISNB) 1; Libreville, A. FAUVEL, 24.I.1905 (FMNH) 1. Ogooué-Ivindo : Belinga, 24-25.I.1963, 1,7-9,16.II.1963, 1.III. 1963, H. Coiffait (MNHN) 18; Makokou, 18, 30.I.1963,

H. Coiffait (MNHN) 9. Not Located : Biafra, Cap St. Jean (ISNB) 1; Mogcacrys (NHMV) 3; Omanadwaye, 8.IX.1966 (BMNH) 1.

Ghana : *Ashanti :* Abofour, Opro River, 320 m, 7°07'N, 1°48'W, 2, 8.IV.1966, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 5; Bobiri forest region, 6°40'N, 1°15'W, 320 m, 17.X.1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 2; Kumasi, Nhiasu, 6°43'N, 1°36'W, 330 m, 26.IV.1966, 6.V.1966, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 56; Kwadaso, 6°42'N, 1°39'W, 320 m, 28.II.1967, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 6; Mampong scarpe, 7°00'N, 1°22'W, 600 m, 19.XII.1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1. *Central Region :* Accra, 5°36'N, 0°10'W, 70 m, 30.XII.1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1. *Northern Region :* Banda-Nkwanta, 8°22'N, 2°08'W, 150 m, 23-26.VIII.1965, 18-20.IX.1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 2; Tamale, 8°25'N, 0°53'W, 184 m, 21.XI.1971, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 2. *Volta Region :* Abundi, 60 km S Ho, 16.IX.1971, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 5; Ho, 6°70'N, 0°03'E, 15.IX.1971, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1. *Western Region :* Busua, 4°48'N, 1°56'W, 26.VIII.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1; Komenda, 5°03'N, 1°30'W, 15 m, 7.VI.1966, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1; Pretsea, 4°55'N, 1°52'W, 30 m, 8, 15.II.1966, 6.VI.1966, 28.VIII.1967, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 6; Sese, between Busua-Pretsea, 17.VI.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1.

Guinea : *Bissau :* Rio Cassine, XII.1899-IV.1900, L. Fea (FMNH) 1.

Ivory Coast : *Abidjan :* Bingerville, XI.1962, III.1961, J. Decelle (MRAC) 2. *Not located :* Adiopodoumé, VIII.1947, XI.1947, Primot (MNHN) 9; Bouroukrou, A. Chevalier, 1907 (FMNH) 1; Réserve du Hanco, R. Paulian & C. Delamare (MNHN) 71.

Malawi : *Northern region :* Chinteche, 24.V.1978, R. Jocqué (MRAC) 1.

Nigeria : *Western :* Ibadan, IV.1956, V. F. Eastop (BMNH) 3.

Rwanda : Cyangugu, Nyakabuye, 1-30.XII.1982, 1-3. IV.1983, 25-I.1984, 15-26.IV.1984, 16.X.1984, 12.VII. 1985, H. Mühle (ZMHB) 17; Kisenyi, Kayove, 2000 m, 14.II.1953, P. Basilewsky (MRAC) 3.

Tanzania : Country label only, (NHMV) 1; Amani Forest (BMNH) 13. *Tanga :* Usambara, Nguelo (ZMHB) 6; Usambara, Derema, 850 m, 7-28.VIII.1891, Conradt (ISNB) 1.

Uganda : *West Mengo :* Kampala, 1921, H. Hargreaves (FMNH) 1. *Not located :* Kyagun, VI.1938, T.H.C. Taylor (BMNH) 1.

Zaire : *Equateur :* Lulua, Kapanga, IX.1932, G.F.Overlaet (FMNH, NHMV) 5. *Haut-Zaïre :* Haut-Uelé, Kotell, 21.I.1925, H. Schouteden (FMNH) 1; Haut-Uelé, Moto, X-XI.1923, L. Burgeon (MRAC) 1; Mayembe, Pulu, Bunzi, 18.II.1924, A. Collart (MRAC) 1; Yangambi, 1952, C. Donis (MRAC) 2; Yangambi, Schedl, 26-27.VI.1952 (MRAC) 5. *Kasai-Occidental :* Kamalembi, 21.IX.1921, H. Schouteden (MRAC) 1; Makumbi, 18.X.1921, H. Schouteden (FMNH) 1; Ngombe, 8.XI.1921, H. Schouteden (FMNH) 1. *Kivu :* Hembe-Bitale, 11, 21.VIII.1952, Schedl (MRAC) 4; Irangi, 800 m, 25.V.1985, H. Mühle (ZMHB) 1; Ngeshe, V.1938, Ghesquière (MRAC) 3; Rutshuru, II.1938, Ghesquière (MRAC, FMNH) 12. *Shaba Katanga :* Élizabethville (= Lubumbashi), C. Seydel (NHMV) 1; 18 km S Élizabethville, 1927, H. S. Evan (FMNH) 1; Kolwezi, XII.1953 (MNHN) 4; Mulongo, Mafinge, 10-17.VII.1930, P. Gérard (FMNH) 2; Mulongo, Niunzu, 20-30.V.1930, P. Gérard (FMNH) 2. *Not Located :* Manyema, Niemba-Tengo, Gérard (FMNH) 1.

Remarks.

Adults of *C. diversicornis* are difficult to distinguish except by examination of the aedeagus. Externally, the lack of coarse punctures on the pronotum, the small size, and the longer posterior tarsus (with respect to the posterior tibia) will distinguish the adults from those of all species except those of *C. usambarae*. Adults may be distinguished from those of *C. usambarae* by their smaller size, by the slightly less elongate tenth antennal segment, and by the shorter aedeagus with the parameres much less attenuate apically (compare figs. 1 and 2).

One specimen in the collection of the Field Museum, Chicago is labeled with the manuscript name *kraatzi* BERNHAUER, Typus. Another specimen from the collection is labeled as a cotype of *diversicornis*, but this specimen is, in fact, a male of *C. habrocerinus*.

3. *Coprotachinus habrocerinus* (EPPELSHEIM) New Combination

Cilea habrocerina EPPELSHEIM, 1895, p. 123 [type locality, Gabon].

Leucoparyphus crassicornis CAMERON, 1956, p. 183 [type locality, Ruanda, Kayove, territory Kesenyi, 2000 m]. **New Combination and New Synonymy.**

Body dorso-ventrally flattened in crosss section; piceous; pronotum and elytra brunneous; legs, basal segments of antennae, palpi rufotestaceous. Length 1.8-2.7 mm; width across pronotum 0.8-0.9 mm.

Antenna with ratio of lengths of segments 2-4 (Fig. 35) from base 1.0 : 0.9-1.1 : 0.6-0.7; segment 4 with outer apical margin acute (Fig. 36); segment 10 with ratio of length to width 1 : 0.7-0.8. Pronotum with ratio of length to width 0.44-0.51; marginal punctures minute, visible only with high magnification in excess of 64X; punctures, if visible, adjacent to pronotal margins. Elytra with ratio of length from apex of scutellum to length of pronotum 1.1-1.4. Abdomen with lateral setae of sternites subequal in length to abdominal sternite when fully extended. Posterior tibia 1.1-1.2 times longer than posterior tarsus.

Male.

Abdominal sternites each with long, erect, black, sublateral seta on each side of segments 6 and 7 and with a short, pale submedian seta on segments 4-7. Eighth tergite (Fig. 10a) with median emargination not extending as deep as level of depth of lateral emarginations; eighth sternite (Fig. 10b) with apex of median emargination triangular. Stylus of genital segments (Fig. 18) each with three elongate, black setae, two on apex and third lateral in position; two apical setae contiguous basally. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) 0.48-0.63 mm long; parameres extremely narrow, contiguous throughout with sides evenly tapering from base to attenuate apex; viewed laterally, evenly arcuate and slightly, but distinctly and evenly narrowed from base to acute apex; internal sac with narrow, elongate flagellum extending from near base to near apex of bulbous.

Female.

Abdominal sternites with one pair of long, black, sublateral and submedian setae on sternite 7. Median lobes of sternite 8 each with two apical fimbriate setae.

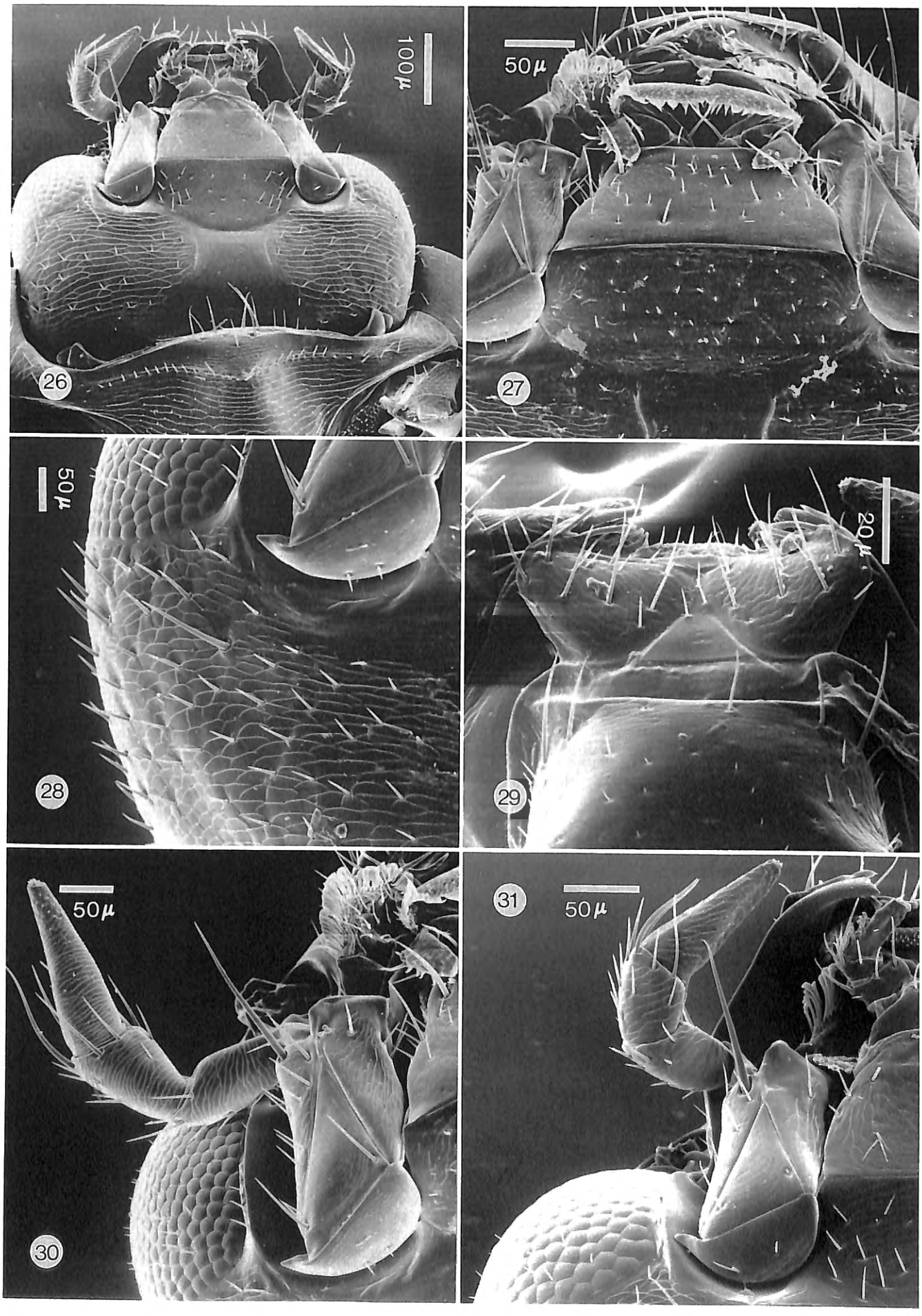
Types.

Cilea habrocerina EPPELSHEIM. Lectotype ♀, here designated with labels as follows : square black label/ *habrocerina* Fauv./ Libreville, Gabon, Mogcacrys/ *Cilea habrocerina* Fvl., Libreville/ TYPUS [four identical labels]/ LECTOTYPE ♀ *Cilea habrocerina* Eppel., desig. 1993, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus habrocerinus* (Eppel.), det. 1993, J. M. Campbell.
The pin bearing the lectotype has four female specimens mounted on two plates. The one specimen mounted on the top plate is designated as the lectotype and the three specimens mounted on the bottom plate are designated as paralectotypes. The specimens are in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.
Leucoparyphus crassicornis CAMERON. Holotype ♂, with labels as follows : HOLOTYPUS/ COLL. MUS. CONGO, Ruanda : Kayove, 2000 m, terr. Kisenyi, P. Basilewsky, 14/II-53/ R. DET. 6648/ *Leucoparyphus crassicornis* Cam., TYPE/ HOLOTYPE ♂, *Leucoparyphus crassicornis* CAMERON, exam. 1993, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus habrocerinus* Eppel., det. 1993, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.
The MRAC also has one male paratype with the same data as the holotype.

Distribution and Records.

Coprotachinus habrocerinus is widely distributed across central Africa from Uganda, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone south to Angola, Zambia, and Tanzania. The record from Natal in South Africa is based on one female, this record should be regarded as questionable unless confirmed by further collections.
Angola : Salazar, I.I.A.A., 9-15.III.1972 (BMNH) 1.
Burundi : Bujumbura, 26.III.1983, H. Mühle (ZMHB) 1.
Cameroon : Country label only (FMNH, ISNB) 5; Bamenda, 20.I.1957, V. F. Eastop (BMNH) 3; Douala, 7.IX.1912, v. Rothkirch (ZMHB) 1; Yabassi, J. Cantaloube, I.1957 (MNHN) 1.
Congo : *Kouilou :* Mocquenys, 1892 (HNHM) 1. *Pool :* Brazzaville, Bouenza Catarract, 30.XI.1963, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1.
Equatorial Guinea : *Rio Muni :* Country label only, S. G. Tessmann (ZMHB) 2.
Gabon : *Country label only :* (FMNH) 1. *Estuaire :* Libreville, Mogcacrys (NHMV) 4; Libreville (ISNB) 9. *Ogooué-Ivindo :* Belinga, 1, 6, 26.III.1963, H. Coiffait (MNHN) 7; Makokou, 26.III.1963, H. Coiffait (MNHN) 2.
Ghana : *Ashanti :* Bobiri forest region, 6°40'N, 1°15'W, 320 m, 3.I.1966, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 2; Bodomase, 6°54'N, 1°14'W, 420 m, 8.XII.1967, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 11; Kumasi, 6°43'N, 1°36'W, 330 m, 13.X.1965, 1.I.1966, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 15; Kumasi, Nhiasu, 6°43'N, 1°36'W, 330 m, 26.IV.1966, 6.V.1966, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 17; Kwadaso, 6°42'N, 1°39'W, 320 m, 10.12.1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1; Mampong scarpe, 7°00'N, 1°22'W, 600 m, 19.XII.1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1; Tafo, W. F. Eastop, 21.IV.1957 (BMNH) 1. *Central Region :* Accra, 5°36'N, 0°10'W, 70 m, 30.XII.1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 2. *Northern Region :* Banda-Nkwanta, 8°22'N, 2°08'W, 150 m, 23-26.VIII.1965, 18-20.IX. 1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 2; Tamale, 8°25'N, 0°53'W, 184 m, 21.XI.1971, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 2. *Volta Region :* Abundi, 60 km S Ho, 16.IX.1971, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 5. *Western Region :* Sese, between Busua-Pretsea, 17.VI.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1.
Ivory Coast : *Abidjan :* Bingerville, XII.1963, J. Decelle (MRAC) 1. *Not located :* Assikasso (ISNB) 1.
Nigeria : IFAN, 1949 (BMNH) 1. *Western :* Ibadan, 27.XI.1955, G. H. Caswell (BMNH) 1.
Rwanda : Cyangugu, Nyakabuye, 1-3.IV.1983, 15-24. IV.1984, 1-4.VIII.1984, 15-26.IV.1985, 12.VII.1985, H.

Figs. 26-31. – *Fig. 26, ventral view of head of* Coprotachinus habrocerinus; *Fig. 27, mentum and submentum of* C. ampliatus; *Fig. 28, ventral view of postgena of* C. ampliatus; *Fig. 29, labrum of* C. habrocerinus; *Fig. 30-31, ventral view of maxilla of 30,* C. ampliatus *and 31,* C. habrocerinus. ▷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Mühle (ZMHB) 15; Kisenyi, Kayove, 2000 m, 14.XI. 1953, P. Basilewsky (MRAC) 5.
Tanzania : *Morogo :* Uluguru Mts., Kiroka, 725 m, 27-31.V.1971, L. Berger, N. Leleup, J. Debecker (MRAC) 4; Ubangi, Burgeon (FMNH) 1. Not Located : Amani (FMNH) 1.
Togo : Country label only, Conradt (FMNH) 2.
Sierra Leone : Makeni, 6.VIII.1946, T. S. Jones (BMNH) 3.
South Africa ? : *Natal :* Van Reenen, 5500-6500 ft., X.1926, H. E. Turner (BMNH) 1.
Uganda : *Mengo :* Entebbe, Nakiwogo, 4000 ft., XI.1961-IV.1962, A. J. Haddow (BMNH) 2; Kampala, 6.II.1921, H. Hargreaves (BMNH) 1. *Toro :* Katwe, 20.XII.1920, H. Hargreaves (BMNH) 1. *Not Located :* Bussu, 1909, E. Bayon (FMNH) 3; Bussu Busoga, 1909, E. Bayon (FMNH) 2; Kadan (= Kadam ?), W.F. Eastop, 21.IV.1957 (BMNH) 1.
Zaire [= Belgian Congo] : *Bandundu :* Ubangi, Gemena, I-II.1931, 3.I.1936, C. Léontovitch (FMNH, MRAC) 5; same locality, I-II.1931, C. Leóntovitch (FMNH) 1. *Bas-Zaïre :* Léopoldville (= Kinshasa), 19.XII.1925, R. P. Hulstaert (MRAC) 1. *Equateur :* Eala, 1926, A. Corbisier (FMNH, MRAC) 4; Flandria, 14.III.1932, R. P. Hulstaert (FMNH, MRAC) 5; Lulua (Lujua), Kapanga, VII.1932, G. F. Overlaet (NHMV) 21. *Haut-Zaïre :* Bas-Uelé, Koteli (= Kotili), 1-21.I.1925, H. Schouteden (MRAC) 1; Haut-Uelé, Manda, 20-28.III.1925, H. Schouteden (MRAC) 4; Haut-Uelé, Watsa, XI.1919, L. Burgeon (FMNH) 2; Mongbwalu, Kilo, 1938, Schwarz (MRAC) 1; Stanleyville (= Kisangani), Yangambi, 20. VI.1952, Schedl (MRAC) 1; same locality, VIII.1952, J. Decelle (MRAC) 3; Uelé-Itimbiri, La Kulu, 1930, J. Van den Branden (MRAC) 1. *Kasai-Occidental :* Kasai, Ngombe, 8.XI.1921, H. Schouteden (MRAC) 1; Kamaiembi, Luebo, 21.IX.1921, H. Schouteden (FMNH, MRAC) 5; Ed. Lujam, Konduè, V. Ferrant (NHMV) 34; Mweka, 1955, J. Lefèvre (MRAC) 1. *Kivu :* Abimba, V.1925, L. Burgeon (MRAC) 2; Bitale, VIII.1952, R. Moyné (MRAC) 1; Kindu (= Kindu-Port-Empain), XI. 1913, L. Burgeon (MRAC) 1; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, riv. Babalwakitaka, affl. dr. Butahu, 1,800 m, 11.VIII.1957, P. Vanschuytbroeck (MRAC) 5; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, riv. Katauleko, affl. dr. Butahu, 1,995 m, 23. VI.1957, P. Vanschuytbroeck (MRAC) 3; Rutshuru, II, XII.1938, Ghesquière (MRAC) 2. *Shaba Katanga :* Élisabethville (= Lubumbashi), 2.1912, VI.1912 (FMNH, MRAC) 8; 18 mi SW Élisabethville (= Lubumbashi), 1927, H. S. Evans (BMNH, FMNH) 7; Katompe, 1-15.VI.1930, P. Gérard (MRAC) 1; Mulongo, Mafinge, 10-17.VII.1930, P. Gérard (FMNH, MRAC) 6; Mulongo, Niunzu, 20-30.V.1930, P. Gérard (FMNH) 1. *Not Located :* Kunungu, 9.IV.1921, Schouteden (FMNH) 2; Ituri : Moto : Madyu, L. Burgeon (FMNH) 2; Nioka, 25.XII.1953, F. DeVille (ISNB, MRAC) 4.
Zambia [= Northern Rhodesia] : *Copperbelt :* Mwengwa, 26.VI.1913, H. C. Dollman (FMNH) 3. Luapula : N'Sombo, N Lake Bangweulu, 11.XII.1946 (BMNH) 1.

Remarks.

Adults of *C. habrocerinus* can be easily distinguished from those of all other species of the genus by the short fourth antennal segment with the apex acutely margined (Fig. 36). Additionally, the small size, the more transverse tenth antennal segment, the more transverse pronotum, the extremely narrow and closely appressed parameres of the aedeagus (Fig. 3), and the shallower median emargination of the male eighth tergite (Fig. 10a) will readily aid in recognizing adults of the species.

4. *Coprotachinus burgeoni* (BERNHAUER) New Combination

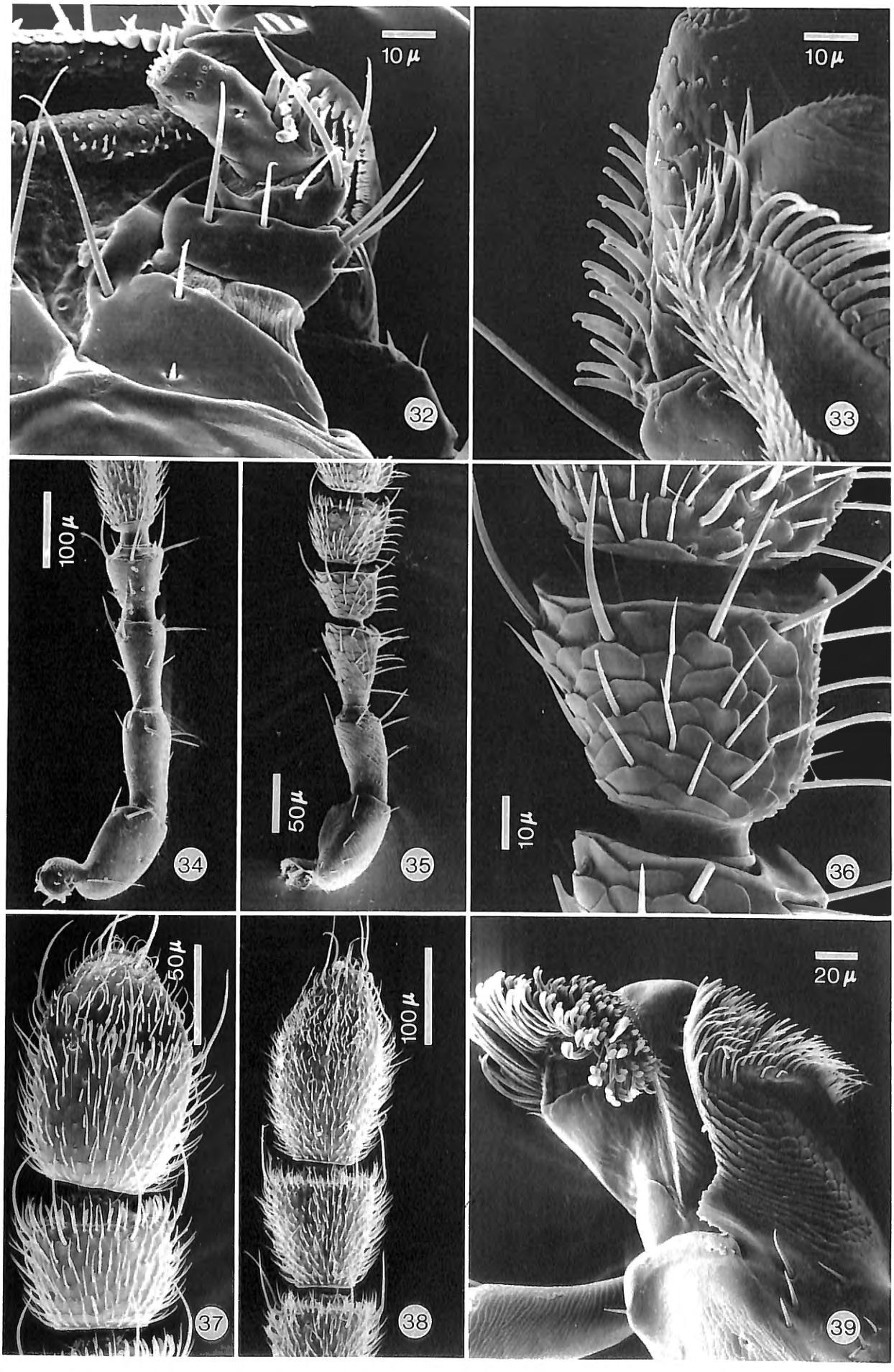
Coproporus burgeoni BERNHAUER, 1928, p. 128 [type locality, Congo, Haut Uelé, Watsa].

Body moderately evenly convex in cross section; piceous; pronotum and elytra brunneous; legs, basal segments of antennae, palpi rufotestaceous. Length 1.9-2.8 mm; width across pronotum 1.0-1.1 mm.
Antenna with ratio of lengths of segments 2-4 from base 1.0 : 0.9-1.0 : 0.7-0.8; segment 4 with outer apical margin evenly convex; segment 10 with ratio of length to width 1 : 0.8. Pronotum with ratio of length to width 0.55-0.58; marginal punctures minute, visible only with high magnification in excess of 64X; punctures, if visible, adjacent to pronotal margins. Elytra with ratio of length from apex of scutellum to length of pronotum 1.0-1.1. Abdomen with lateral setae of sternites subequal in length to abdominal sternite when fully extended. Posterior tibia 1.1-1.2 times longer than posterior tarsus.

Male.

Abdominal sternites each with long, erect, black, sublateral seta on each side of segments 6 and 7 and with a shorter seta on segments 4 and 5. Eighth tergite (Fig. 11a) with median emargination not extending as deep as

Figs. 32-39. – *Fig. 32-33, labial palpus of 32,* Coprotachinus habrocerinus *and 33,* C. ampliatus*; Fig. 34-35, basal antennal segments of 34,* C. ampliatus *and 35,* C. habrocerinus*; Fig. 36, fourth antennal segment of* C. habrocerinus*; Fig. 37-38, apical two antennal segments of 37,* C. habrocerinus *and 38,* C. ampliatus*; Fig. 39, ventral view of lacinia and galea of* C. ampliatus. ▷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level of depth of lateral emarginations; eighth sternite (Fig. 11b) with apex of median emargination triangular. Stylus of genital segments (Fig. 19) each with three elongate, black setae, two on apex and third lateral in position; two apical setae contiguous basally. Aedeagus (Fig. 4) 0.63-0.68 mm long; parameres broadly separated basally to near middle then contiguous to apex; broad, sides strongly convex in basal half, abruptly narrowed near middle to strongly attenuate apical half; viewed laterally, parameres slightly, evenly convex to narrowly triangular apex; internal sac very distinctive in appearance, viewed laterally with distinctive oval sclerite in basal half and dense sclerotized area in apical half, without elongate flagellum.

Female.

Abdominal sternites with one pair of long, black, sublateral and submedian setae on sternite 7 and a pair of shorter, pale submedian setae on sternites 5 and 6. Median lobes of sternite 8 each with two apical fimbriate setae.

Types.

Coproporus burgeoni BERNHAUER. Lectotype, female, here designated with labels as follows : TYPE/ MUSÉE DU CONGO, Haut Uelé, Watsa, XI-1919, L. Burgeon/ R. Det. A 878/LECTOTYPE, ♀, *Coproporus burgeoni* Brnh., desig. 1993, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus burgeoni* Bernh. det. 1993, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.

I have examined the following specimens which I have designated as paralectotypes : a female labeled TYPE/ MUSÉE DU CONGO, Manyema, Mont Kalambo, Dr. Gérard/ R. DET. A 878/ PARALECTOTYPE ♀, *Coproporus burgeoni* Brnh., desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell (in the collection of the MRAC); a male labeled MUSÉE DU CONGO, Haut Uelé : Abimva/ V.1925, Burgeon/ *burgeoni* Brnh., det. BERNHAUER/ Dr. M. BERNHAUER donavit/ ex coll. Scheerpeltz/ COTYPUS *Coproporus burgeoni* BERNHAUER/ *Burgeoni* Brh/ PARALECTOTYPE ♂, *Coproporus burgeoni* Brnh., desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell (in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna); three males and two females labeled Ituri : LaMoto : Madyu, L. Burgeon/ *burgeoni* Bernh., Cotypus [one male is labeled TYPUS]/ Chicago NH Mus., M. BERNHAUER Collection/ PARALECTOTYPE *Coproporus burgeoni* BERNHAUER, desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell; one male labeled, Musée du Congo/ Haut-Uelé : Moto, XI-1922, C. Burgeon/ *Coproporus burgeoni* Brh. Cotypus/ Chicago NH Mus. M.. BERNHAUER Collection/ PARALECTOTYPE *Coproporus burgeoni* BERNHAUER, desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell; and one male labeled Musée du Congo/ Haut Uelé, Watsa, XI.1919, L. Burgeon/ *burgeoni* Bernh. Cotypus/ Chicago NH Mus., M. BERNHAUER Collection/ PARALECTOTYPE *Coproporus burgeoni* BERNHAUER, desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell. These seven specimens are in the collection of the Field Museum, Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

Distribution and Records.

Coprotachinus burgeoni is known in central Africa from Uganda east to Nigeria and Ghana and south to the Congo, Zaïre, and Tanzania.

Cameroon : *Cameroun Occidental :* Bamenda, 20.I. 1957, V. F. 1957 (BMNH) 1.

Congo : *Pool :* Brazzaville, Kindamba, Méya settlement, 13.XI.1963, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1.

Ghana : *Ashanti :* Tafo, V. F. Eastop, 21.IV.1957 (BMNH) 1.

Rwanda : Rubona, 18.X.1962, G. Pierrard (MRAC) 3.

Nigeria : *Western :* Ibadan, IV.1956, V. F. Eastop (BMNH) 1.

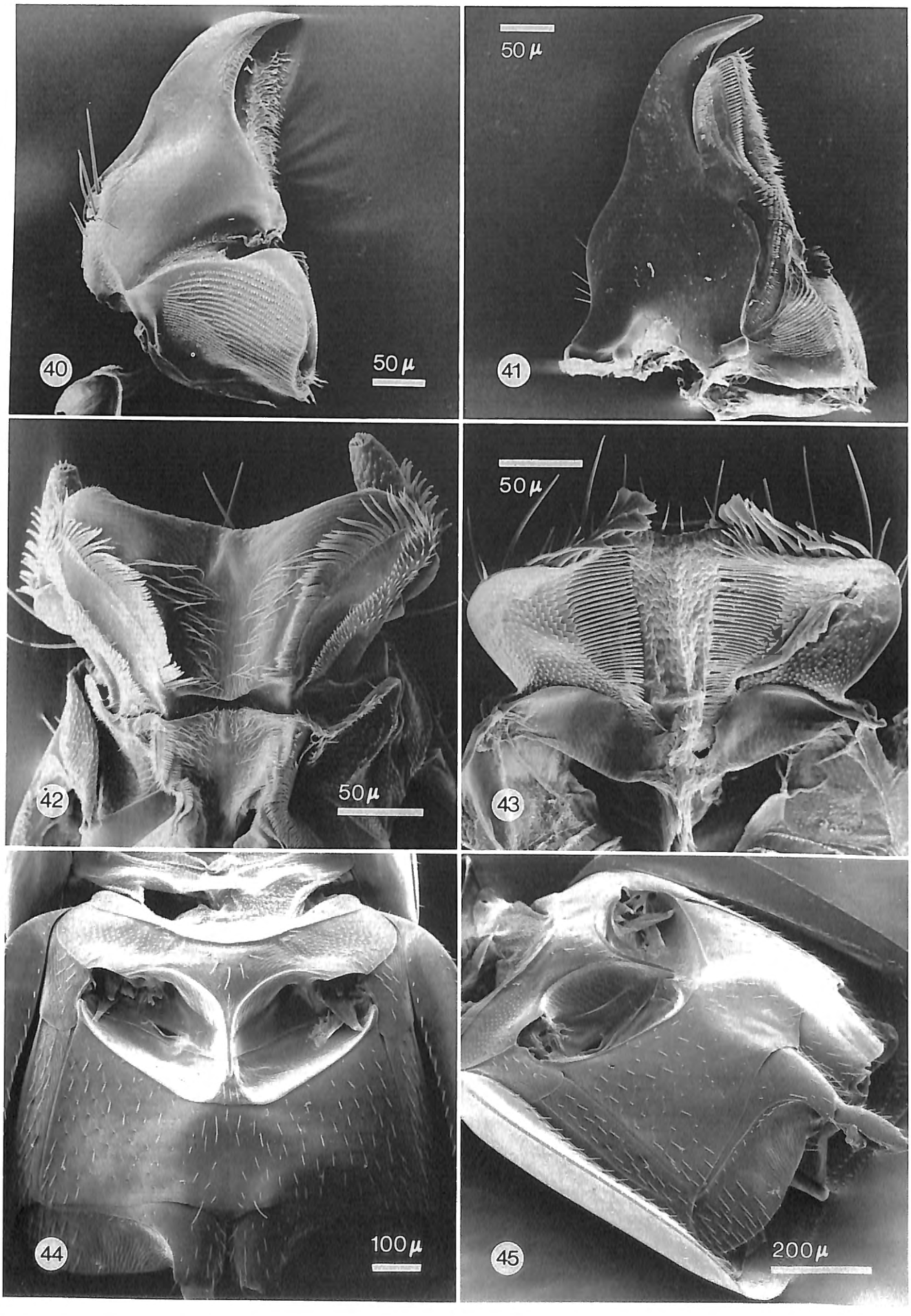
Tanzania : Amani, 16.XI.1905, Schröder (ZMHB) 1.

Togo : Bismarckburg, 17.XI.1892, Conradt (ZMHB) 3.

Uganda : Country label only (BMNH, FMNH) 3. *Not Located :* Bubrile (= Bubale ?), X.1938, H. C. Taylor (BMNH) 1; Kinyala, 20.XI.1929, H. Hargreaves (FMNH) 4; Kyagun, VI.1938, T. H. C. Taylor (FMNH) 1. *West Mengo :* Kampala, 1921, H. Hargreaves (FMNH) 2.

Zaire : *Bas-Zaïre :* Léopoldville (= Kinshasa), 1930, E. Devroye (FMNH) 2. *Equateur :* Flandria, 14.III.1932, R. J. Hulstaert (FMNH) 4. *Haut-Zaïre :* Haut-Uelé, Abimva, V. 1925, L. Burgeon (MRAC, NHMV) 3; Haut-Uelé, Moku-Moto, I.1927, L. Burgeon (FMNH, MRAC) 3; Haut-Uelé, Moto, XI.1922, L. Burgeon (FMNH) 3; Haut-Uelé, Watsa, XI.1919, L. Burgeon (FMNH, MRAC) 2. *Kasai-Oriental :* Lulua, Kapanga, VII.1932, G. F. Overlaet (MRAC) 1. *Kivu :* Beni, Ituri Forest, VIII.1946, T. H. E. Jackson (BMNH) 1; Hembe-Bitale, 11.VIII.1952, Schedl (MRAC) 3; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, riv. Babalwakitaka, affl. dr. Butahu, 1,800 m, 11.VIII.1957, P. Vanschuytbroeck (MRAC) 25; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, riv. Katauleko, affl. dr. Butahu, 1,995 m, 23.VI.1957, P. Vanschuytbroeck (MRAC) 1; Rutshuru, II-III.1938, Ghesquière (FMNH, MRAC) 4. *Shaba-Katanga :* Élizabethville, VI.1912 (FMNH) 2; 18 mi SW Élizabethville (= Lubumbashi), 1927, H. S. Evans (FMNH) 1; Manyema, 1918, Gérard (FMNH) 1; Mulongo, Mafinge, 10-17.VII.1930, P. Gérard (FMNH,

Figs. 40-45. – *Fig. 40, dorsal and Fig. 41, ventral view of mandible of* Coprotachinus ampliatus; *Fig. 42, epipharynx and Fig. 43, hypopharynx of* C. ampliatus; *Figs. 44, ventral and Fig. 45, lateral oblique view of meso- and metathorax of C. habrocerinus.* ▷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MRAC) 2. *Not Located :* Ituri : La Moto, Madyu, L. Burgeon (FMNH) 5; Maniéma, Kinou, 1917, L. Burgeon (FMNH) 1; Mount Kalambo, Manyema, Gerard (MRAC) 1; Cours du Congo, between Léopoldville (= Kinshasa) and Stanleyville (= Kisangani), 1918, L. Burgeon) (FMNH) 1.

Remarks.

Males of *C. burgeoni* are easily distinguished from those of all other species of the genus by the very distinctive shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 4), particularly by the very broad, convex parameres basally which are abruptly narrowed near the middle to an attenuate apex, and the very distinctive shape of the internal sac. They are also distinguished by the short median lobes and shallow median emargination of the eighth tergite (Fig. 11a).

5. *Coprotachinus ampliatus* (FAUVEL) New Combination

Erchomus ampliatus FAUVEL, 1905, p. 198 [type locality, Gabon, Loango].
Coproporus tenuicornis BERNHAUER, 1912, p. 207 [type locality, Sudost-Kaamerun, Lolodorf] **New Combination and New Synonymy.**
Coproporus ampliatus : BERNHAUER, M. and K. Schubert, 1916, p. 488.
Coproporus schoutedeni BERNHAUER, 1928, p. 127 [type locality, Belgian Congo, Kasai : Makumbi]. **New Combination and New Synonymy.**
Tachinus congoensis CAMERON, 1926, p. 283 [type locality, Belgian Congo, Pulo Bunzi]. **New Synonymy.**
Coprotachinus congoensis : CAMERON, 1933, p. 44.

Body moderately evenly convex in cross section; piceous, legs, basal 3-5 segments of antennae, palpi rufotestaceous. Length 3.7-4.7 mm; width across pronotum 1.5-1.7 mm.

Antenna with ratio of lengths of segments 2-4 (Fig. 34) from base 1.0 : 1.2-1.4 : 1.2-1.3; segment 4 with outer apical margin evenly convex; segment 10 (Fig. 38) with ratio of length to width 1 : 1.0-1.2. Pronotum with ratio of length to width 0.48-0.54; marginal punctures minute, visible only with high magnification in excess of 64X; punctures, if visible, adjacent to pronotal margins. Elytra with ratio of length from apex of scutellum to length of pronotum 0.9-1.0. Abdomen with lateral setae of sternites subequal in length to abdominal sternite when fully extended. Posterior tibia 0.8-0.9 times as long as posterior tarsus.

Male.

Abdominal sternites each with long, erect, black, sublateral seta on each side of segments 6 and 7 and with a short, pale submedian seta on segments 4-7. Eighth tergite (Fig. 12a) with median emargination not extending as deep as level of depth of lateral emarginations (lateral emarginations only slightly deeper); eighth sternite (Fig. 12b) with apex of median emargination triangular. Stylus of genital segments (Fig. 15) each with three elongate, black setae, two on apex and third lateral in position; two apical setae contiguous basally. Aedeagus (Fig. 5) 0.83-0.95 mm long; parameres distinctly, narrowly separated basally, then evenly converging medially to apex; sides broad basally, evenly, gradually convex, evenly narrowed from base to apex; viewed laterally, parameres narrow, evenly convex from base to slightly deflexed apex; internal sac with short flagellum with patch of short cilia attached to base.

Female.

Abdominal sternites with one pair of long, black, sublateral and submedian setae on sternite 7. Median lobes of sternite 8 (Fig. 22) each with three apical fimbriate setae.

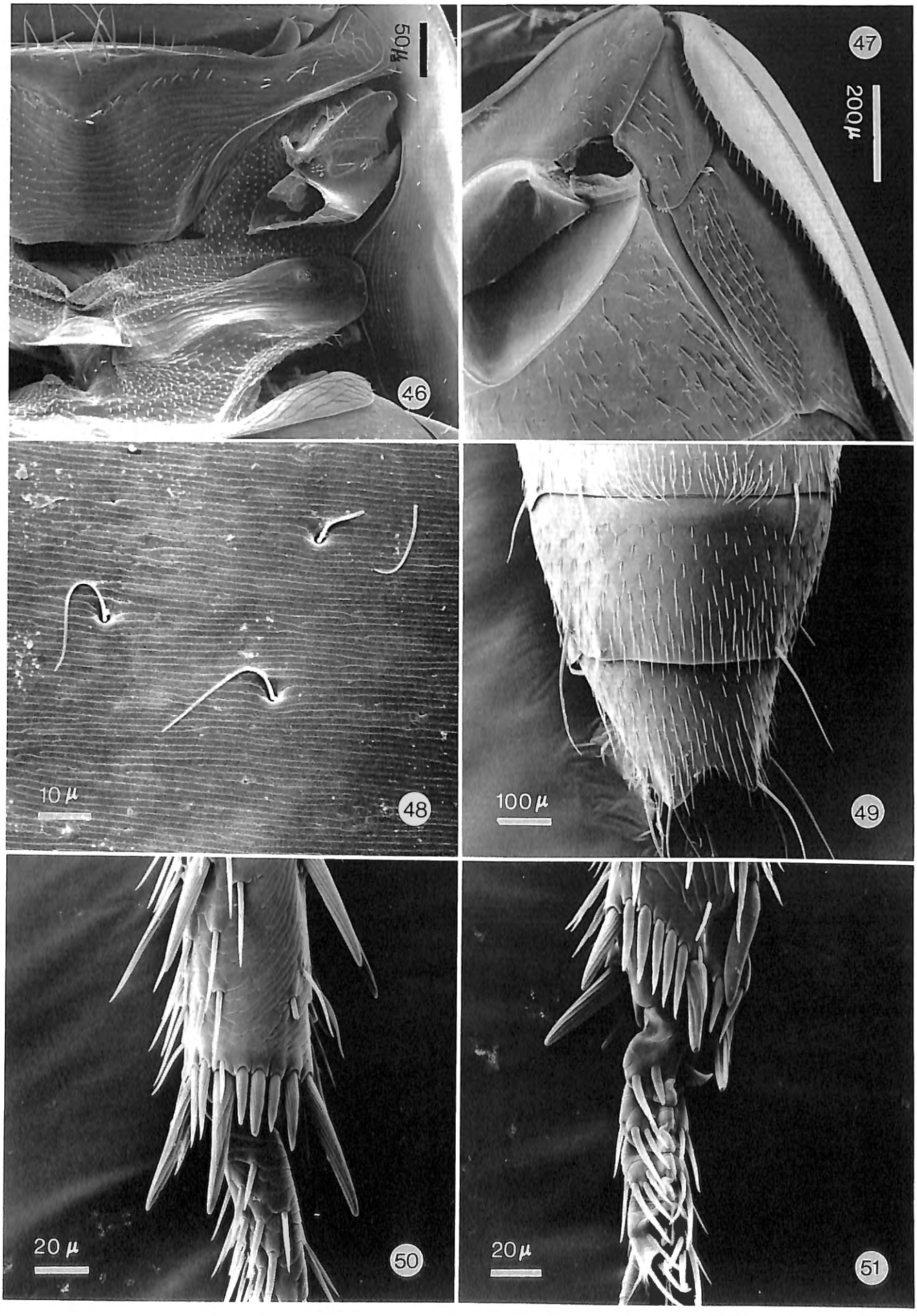
Types.

Erchomus ampliatus FAUVEL. The lectotype and three paralectotypes are mounted together on one plate, the designated lectotype is a male and is the second specimen from the right side of the plate. Lectotype, male, here designated with labels as follows : Loango, Gabon/ Biafra (Cap St. Jean), 8, Gabon/ *ampliata* Fvl./ R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479, *Coproporus*, Coll. et det. A. FAUVEL/ Ex-Typis/ LECTOTYPE [and three PARALECTOTYPE labels] *Erchomus ampliatus* FAUVEL, ♂, desig. 1993, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus ampliatus* (Fvl.), det. 1993, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels.

Coproporus tenuicornis BERNHAUER. Lectotype, male, here designated with labels as follows : S. O. Kamerun, Lolodorf, L. Conradt, 95/ *Coproporus tenuicornis* Bernh. Typus/ Chicago NH Mus., M. BERNHAUER Collection/ LECTOTYPE ♂, *Coproporus tenuicornis* Bernh., desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus ampliatus* (FAUVEL), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois.

Coproporus schoutedeni BERNHAUER. Lectotype, fema-

Figs. 46-51. – *Fig. 46, ventral view of prothorax and mesothoracic spiracular plate of* Coprotachinus habrocerinus; *Fig. 47, lateral oblique view of meso- and metepisterna of* C. ampliatus; *Fig. 48, pronotal microsculputre of* C. habrocerinus; *Fig. 49, male eighth sternite of* C. habrocerinus; *Fig. 50, apex of metatibia of* C. habrocerinus; *Fig. 51, apex of protibia and basal four segments of male protarsus of* C. habrocerinus. ▷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le, here designated with labels as follows : Musée du Congo/ Kasai : Makumbi, 18.X.1921/ Schouteden/ *spectabilis* Brh., Typ./ *Coproporus schoutedeni* Bernh. Typus/ *Coprotachinus congoensis* det. BERNHAUER/ Chicago NH Mus., M. BERNHAUER Collection/ LECTOTYPE ♀, *Coproporus schoutedeni* Bernh., desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus ampliatus* (FAUVEL), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois.
Tachinus congoensis CAMERON. Lectotype, female, here designated with labels as follows : Paratype/ Pulo Bunzi, 18.2.24/ COTYPE Cam./ *Tachinus congoensis* Cam./ M. CAMERON bequest, B.M. 1955-157/ *Cop. schoutedeni* Brh./ *Coprotachinus* Cam, 1932, *congoensis* Cam., 1926/ LECTOTYPE ♀, *Tachinus congoensis* CAMERON, desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus ampliatus* (FAUVEL), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The lectotype is in the Natural History Museum, London.

Distribution and Records.

Coprotachinus ampliatus is an uncommon species found in central Africa from the Ivory Coast southwest to Ghana, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to Zaïre.
Cameroon : Country label only (FMNH, ISNB, ZMHB) 10; Lolodorf (FMNH) 1.
Equatorial Guinea : *Rio Muni :* Nkolentanganm, XI. 1907-V.1908, G. Tessmann (ZMHB) 1.
Gabon : *Ogooué-Ivindo :* Belinga, 25.I, 15.I.1963, H. Coiffait (MNHN) 10; Makokou, 18.I.1963, H. Coiffait (MNHN) 5. *Not Located :* Loango, Biafra, Cap St. Jean (ISNB) 4.
Ghana : *Ashanti :* Abofour, Opro River, 320 m, 7°07'N, 1°48'W, 2.IV.1966, S. Endrödy-Younga, (HNHM) 1.
Ivory Coast : *Abidjan :* Adio-doumé, VIII.1947, C. Primot (MNHN) 1; Reservé de Banco, R. Paulian & C. Delamare (MNHN) 1.
South Africa : *Natal :* Country label only (ISNB) 2.
Zaire : *Haut-Zaïre :* Mongbwalu, 20.V.1939, A. Lepersonne (MRAC) 1; Yangambi, VII.1951, J. Decelle (MRAC) 1; same locality, 1951, C. Donis, R. Mayné (NHMV) 1. *Kivu :* Hembe-Bitale, 10.VIII.1952, Schedl (MRAC) 1. *Shaba Katanga :* Élisabethville (= Lubumbashi), Ch. Seydel (NHMV) 2. *Not Located :* Ed. Luja, Kondué, V.1914 (NHMV) 4.

Remarks.

Adults of *C. ampliatus* may be easily distinguished from those of other species of *Coprotachinus* by their larger size, by having the posterior tarsus slightly longer than the posterior tibia, by the longer fourth antennal segment, by the lack of coarse punctures on the pronotum, by the short elytra, by the moderately shallow median emargination of the male eighth tergite (Fig. 12a), and by the distinctive shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 5)

6. *Coprotachinus cameroni* New species

Body dorso-ventrally flattened in crosss section; dark brunneous to piceous; elytra and sides of pronotum often dark rufotestaceous. Length 2.5-3.1 mm; width across pronotum 1.2-1.3 mm.
Antenna with ratio of lengths of segments 2-4 from base 1.0 : 1.0 : 0.8-0.9; segment 4 with outer apical margin evenly convex; segment 10 with ratio of length to width 1 : 1.1-1.2. Pronotum with ratio of length to width 0.51-0.55; marginal punctures with at least some of apical or basal punctures coarser, readily visible with moderate magnification (32X); anterior and posterior medial punctures separated from margin by distance slightly greater than diameter of puncture, anterior and posterior lateral punctures adjacent to margin, usually with pair of fine punctures on basal margin between posterior median punctures. Elytra with ratio of length from apex of scutellum to length of pronotum 1.2-1.4. Abdomen with lateral setae of sternites distinctly longer than abdominal sternite when fully extended. Posterior tibia 1.3-1.5 times longer than posterior tarsus.

Male.

Abdominal sternites each with long, erect, black, sublateral seta on each side of segments 6 and 7 and with a short, pale submedian seta on segments 4-7. Eighth tergite (Fig. 13a) with median emargination not extending as deep as level of lateral emarginations; eighth sternite (Fig. 13b) with apex of median emargination convex. Stylus of genital segments (Fig. 20) each with only one apical and one subapical elongate, black seta. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) 0.65-0.68 mm long; parameres widely separated in basal two-thirds then contiguous in apical third, moderately broad basally, sides slightly convex, evenly curved from base to acutely rounded apex; viewed laterally, evenly curved ventrad, with sides subparallel throughout; internal sac lacking elongate flagellum, narrowly elongate, narrowly sinuate, extending from near base of bulbus to apex of median lobe.

Female.

Abdominal sternites with one pair of long, black, sublateral setae on sternite 7 and shorter pair of pale sublateral setae on sternite 6. Median lobes of sternite 8 each with three apical fimbriate setae.

Types.

Holotype, male, with labels as follows : Congo Belge : P.N.A., 2-IX-1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch 922-26/ Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2.210 m/ HOLOTYPE ♂, *Coprotachinus cameroni* desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.
Paratypes, 46, in the Canadian National Collection,

Ottawa and the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.

Distribution and Records.

Coprotachinus cameroni is known only from above 2,000 m elevation in the Ruwenzori Mountains of Zaire. **Zaire :** *Kivu :* Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2,210 m, 14-15.VIII.1952, 2.IX.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch (MRAC) 2; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, Klondo, aff. Butahu, 2,130 m, 2.VIII.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch (MRAC) 13; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, prés Kalonge, Kikyo, 2,180 m, 8.VIII.1952, 2.IX.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch (MRAC) 32.

Remarks.

Adults of *Coprotachinus cameroni* may be easily distinguished from those of all other species of the genus except those of *C. gracilicornis* by the presence of moderately coarse, median, apical and basal pronotal punctures, by having two rather than three long, black setae on the stylets of the male genital segment (Fig. 20) and by having three fimbriate setae on the apex of each of the median lobes of the female eighth sternite. The remarks following the description of *C. gracilicornis* should be consulted for a discussion of the differences between adults of the two species.

7. *Coprotachinus gracilicornis* (BERNHAUER) New Combination

Coproporus gracilicornis BERNHAUER, 1928, p. 129 [type locality, Belgian Congo, Haut-Uelé, Watsa].
Coproporus splendens BERNHAUER, 1928, p. 130 [type locality, Belgian Congo, Kasai, Ngombe]. **New Combination and New Synonymy.**
Coproporus lividipennis BERNHAUER, 1931, p. 589 [type locality, Abyssinia, Djem-Djem Forest, 9000 feet]. **New Combination and New Synonymy.**

Body dorso-ventrally flattened in crosss section; dark brunneous to piceous; elytra and sides of pronotum dark rufotestaceous (elytra and sides of pronotum often paler, rufotestaceous). Length 2.1-2.8 mm; width across pronotum 0.9-1.1 mm.
Antenna with ratio of lengths of segments 2-4 from base 1.0 : 1.1-1.2 : 0.9-1.0; segment 4 with outer apical margin evenly convex; segment 10 with ratio of length to width 1 : 1.1-1.2. Pronotum with ratio of length to width 0.50-0.56; marginal punctures with at least somne of apical or basal punctures coarser, readily visible with moderate magnification (32X); with both pairs of anterior and posterior marginal punctures subequal in size and separated from margin by distance slightly less than diameter of puncture. Elytra with ratio of length from apex of scutellum to length of pronotum 1.2-1.4. Abdomen with lateral setae of sternites distinctly longer than abdominal sternite when fully extended. Posterior tibia 1.4-1.5 times longer than posterior tarsus.

Male.

Abdominal sternites each with long, erect, black, sublateral seta on each side of segments 6 and 7 and with a short, pale submedian seta on segments 4-7. Eighth tergite (Fig. 14a) with median emargination not extending as deep as level of lateral emarginations; eighth sternite (Fig. 14b) with apex of median emargination usually convex but sometimes broadly triangular. Stylus of genital segments (Fig. 21) each with only one apical and one subapical elongate, black seta. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) 0.45-0.53 mm long; parameres widely separated in basal two-thirds then contiguous in apical third to near apex, moderately broad basally, sides slightly convex to near apex, evenly narrowed from base to acutely rounded apex; viewed laterally, evenly curved ventrad, with sides narrowed from base to apex; internal sac narrowly elongate, narrowly sinuate, extending from near base of bulbus to apex of median lobe, lacking elongate flagellum.

Female.

Abdominal sternites with one pair of long, black, sublateral setae on sternite 7 and shorter pair of pale sublateral setae on sternite 6. Median lobes of sternite 8 each with three apical fimbriate setae.

Types.

Coproporus gracilicornis BERNHAUER. Lectotype, female, here designated with labels as follows : Musée du Congo/ Haut-Uelé : Watsa, -1922, L. Burgeon/ *gracilicornis* Brh. TYP/ *Coproporus gracilicornis* Bernh. Typus/ Chicago NH Mus., M. BERNHAUER Collection/ LECTOTYPE ♀, *Coproporus gracilicornis* Bernh., desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus gracilicornis* (Bernh.), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The specimen is in the collection of the Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois.
Coproporus splendens BERNHAUER. Lectotype, male, here designated, with labels as follows : TYPE/ Musée du Congo, Kasai, Ngombe, 8.XI.1921, Dr. Schouteden/ R. Det.,G, 877/ *Coproporus splendens* Brnh. Typ./ LECTOTYPE ♀, *Coproporus splendens* Bernh., desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus gracilicornis* (Bernh.), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. The lectotype is in the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium. I have examined one female paralectotype from the Belgian Congo, Haut-Uelé, Watsa. The specimen is also is in the collection of the MRAC.
Coproporus lividipennis BERNHAUER. Lectotype, male [and paralectotype, female], each with labels as follows : Abyssinia, Djem-Djem For., nearly 9,000 ft./

1.X.1926, Dr. H. Scott/ under bark of decaying mimosa/ Box 31/ Brit. Mus. 1927-127/ *lividipennis* Brh. Cotypus/ *Coproporus lividipenis* Brh., Cotypus/ Chicago NH Mus., M. BERNHAUER Collection/ LECTOTYPE ♂ [and PARALECTOTYPE, ♀], *Coproporus lividipennis* Bernh., desig. 1994, J. M. Campbell/ *Coprotachinus gracilicornis* (Bernh.), det. 1994, J. M. Campbell. Both specimens are in the collection of the Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois.

Distribution and Records.

Coprotachinus gracilicornis is widely distributed across Equatorial Africa from southern Ethiopia west to the Ivory Coast and south to Angola, Zaire and Kenya.
Angola : *Cuanza-Sul :* 7 mi. W. Gabela, 16-18.III.1972 (BMNH) 1.
Congo : *Pool :* Brazzaville, Bouenza Catarract, 30.XI. 1963, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 29.
Ethiopia : *Kaffa [=Kefa] :* Badabuna, 15 km E Jiwua, 18.VII.1971, 1850-1970 m, R. O. S. Clarke (BMNH) 2.
Gabon : *Estuaire :* Libreville, (MRAC, NHMV) 8. *Ogooué-Ivindo :* Makokou, 19.I.1963, H. Coiffait (MNHN) 14.
Ghana : *Ashanti :* Abofour, Opro River, 320 m, 7°07'N, 1°48'W, 2, 8.IV.1966, S. Endrödy-Younga, (HNHM) 1; Bobiri forest region, 6°40'N, 1°15'W, 320 m, 13.XI.1965, S. Endrödy-Younga (HNHM) 1.
Ivory Coast : *Abidjan :* Bingerville, X.1961, J. Decelle (MRAC) 8.
Kenya : *Rift Valley :* Kakamega Forest, 0°15'N, 34°52'E, 5100 ft., 18-22.I.1972, C. F. Huggins (BMNH) 1.
Rwanda : Cyangugu, Nyakabuye, 16.X.1984, H. Mühle (ZMHB) 1.
Zaire : *Equateur :* Flandria, X.1928, R. P. Hulstaert (FMNH) 1. *Haut-Zaïre :* Bas-Uelé, Koteli (= Kotili), 1-21.I.1925, H. Schouteden (MRAC) 1; Haut-Uelé, Watsa, XI.1919, 1922, L. Burgeon (FMNH, MRAC) 3. *Kasai-Occidental :* Kasai, Ngombe, 8.XI.1921, H. Schouteden (MRAC) 1. Kivu : Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, Riv. Kiondo ya Kwanzo of Butahu, 2,130 m, 5.VIII.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch (MRAC) 4; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, Klondo, aff. Butahu, 2130 m, 2.VIII.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch (MRAC) 11; Parc National Albert, Massif Ruwenzori, prés Kalonge, Kikyo, 2,180 m, 8.VIII.1952, 2.IX.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch (MRAC) 22; Trangi, 800 m, 1-2.II.1986, H. Mühle (ZMHB) 2. *Not Located :* Ituri, Medje, VIII.1925, H. Schouteden (MRAC) 1.

Remarks.

Coprotachinus gracilicornis is very similar in most characters to *C. cameroni*. It differs primarily by its smaller size, by the shorter aedeagus (Fig. 7) with the sides of the parameres almost parallel basally rather than narrowed to apex from base, and by having the basal 4 pronotal marginal punctures equidistant from the margin. As stated for *C. cameroni*, adults of *C. gracilicornis* and those of *C. cameroni* may be easily distinguished from those of all other species of the genus by the presence of coarse median apical and basal marginal punctures on the pronotum.

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