

INSTITUT DES PARCS NATIONAUX
DU CONGO BELGE

INSTITUUT DER NATIONALE PARKEN
VAN BELGISCH CONGO

Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba

MISSION G. F. DE WITTE

en collaboration avec

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

FASCICULE 7

Exploratie van het Nationaal Upemba Park

ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE

met medewerking van

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

AFLEVERING. 7

ENDOMYCHIDÆ
(COLEOPTERA CLAVICORNIA)

BY

H. F. STROHECKER (Miami)



BRUXELLES
1952

BRUSSEL
1952

Imprimerie M. HAYEZ, Bruxelles
— 112, rue de Louvain, 112 —
Dom. légal : av. de l'Horizon, 39

9-17.XII.1947 (1 spec.); riv. Kambi, alt. 1.750 m, 25-27.VI.1945 (1 spec.); Kalumengongo (tête de source), affl. dr. Lualaba, alt. 1.830 m, 21.I.1948 (1 spec.); riv. Kipangaribwe (affl. Lusinga), alt. 1.600 m, 3.VII.1945 (1 spec.).

Genus **ANCYLOPUS** COSTA.

COSTA, Fauna Regno Napoli, Coleotteri, Endomychidei, (1854), p. 14.

1. — **Ancylopus natalensis** GERSTAECKER.

GERSTAECKER, Monographie der Endomychiden, (1858), p. 192.

This name is used provisionally for a female specimen with the following label : [Kembwile (rive g. Kalule-Nord), alt. 1.050 m, 28.II.1949]. This is undoubtedly the same species as that reported by me in 1949 as *Ancylopus melanocephalus* (OLIVIER) from Albert Park. Authors have generally used OLIVIER's name for the central African *Ancylopus*, but comparison of male specimens (in other collections) with Italian *Ancylopus* shows the Congo form to be larger, more finely punctured and shining. The serrations on the inner face of the hind tibiae of the male are much smaller than in *A. melanocephalus* and the aedeagus of the Congo specimens is different from that of Italian specimens. Whether GERSTAECKER's name *natalensis* or WEISE's name *nigripennis* should be used cannot be settled at present.

2. — **Ancylopus ferrugineus** WEISE.

WEISE, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., (1903), 47, p. 202.

This name also must be used tentatively but with more confidence than the preceding. WEISE regarded it as a color variety of *A. melanocephalus* but a single male specimen which I have seen indicates a form different from *A. melanocephalus* and the species listed above as *A. natalensis*. Unfortunately the specimen has been badly damaged by dermestids and the aedeagus, while showing distinctive characteristics is too mangled for illustration. The G. F. DE WITTE material includes a single female : Mabwe (rive Est du lac Upemba), alt. 585 m, 27-30.XI.1948.

Genus **INDALMUS** GERSTAECKER.

GERSTAECKER, Monographie der Endomychiden, (1858), p. 185.

1. — **Indalmus bivittatus** (PERCHERON).

PERCHERON, Gén. d.I nsect., (1837), 5, (2), pl. 19 (*Endomychus*).

Mabwe (lac Upemba), alt. 585 m, 1-8.IX.1947, 2 ♂♂; 18-27.VIII.1947, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Kaswabilenga, alt. 700 m, 16-24.X.1947, 1 ♀.

Var. **fuscipennis** (GAHAN).

GAHAN (in DISTANT), Nat. in Transvaal, (1892), p. 210, pl. 4, fig. 10 (*Ancylolopus*).

This is apparently a mere color phase and does not merit a name. Mabwe (lac Upemba), alt. 585 m, 19-21.VIII.1947, 1 ♀.

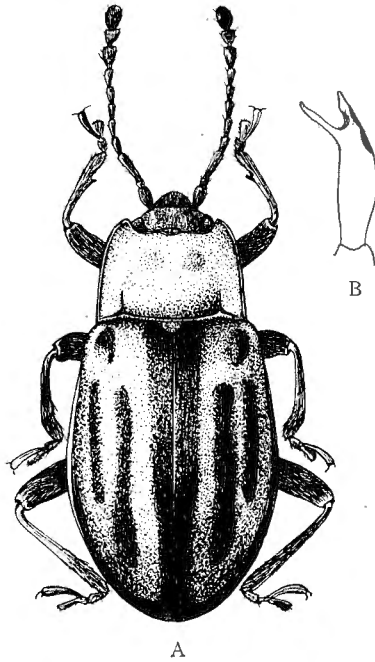


FIG. 2. — A. *Indalmus ingratus* sp. n. B. Aedeagus.

2. — **Indalmus ephippiatus** GERSTAECKER.

GERSTAECKER, Monographie der Endomychiden, (1858), p. 440.

Riv. Kimapongo, affl. Lusinga, alt. 1.760 m, 18.VII.1945, 1 ♂ (vittate phase). While this specimen differs in the elytral pattern from the type in the Stockholm Museum, it is identical in structure, including the aedeagus.

3. — **Indalmus ingratus** sp. n.

(Fig. 2.)

Very similar to *I. graphicus* (GORHAM) and the vittate phase of *I. ephippiatus* GERSTAECKER. Pronotum reddish yellow, vaguely bimaculate on the disc, gradually and continuously narrowed from the base forward (but

feebly sinuate in some of the specimens), the front angles produced and acutely rounded. Antennæ slender, all its joints (except 2) longer than broad. The fourth joint is abruptly narrower than the third, the ninth and tenth joints are triangular, the eleventh oval. Elytra widening from base to beyond middle, each with a humeral spot, broad sutural stripe, two discal tæniæ and the posterior part of the marginal area black. The general color of the elytra is yellow. Legs black.

The male has the front tibiæ toothed distal to mid-length and the middle tibiæ strongly incurved at the apex. Length 6.9-8 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : Kabwekanono, alt. 1.815 m, 2-9.VII.1947.

Allotype : ♀ : data as for holotype.

Paratypes : 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ ♀ : with data as for holotype; Lusinga, alt. 1.760 m, 7.V.1949, 1 ♂; 28.X-6.XI.1947, 1 ♀; 1-8.XII.1947, 1 ♀; 16/18.VII.1947, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀; 12.VI.1945, 1 ♀; Kabwe s/Muye (affl. dr. Lufira), alt. 1.320 m, 20-25.V.1945, 1 ♂.

The females are presumably of this species since they are associated with males.

The following female specimens may belong to this species or to *I. ephippiatus* GERSTAECKER or *I. graphicus* (GORHAM); I have discovered no certain way to distinguish females of the three species : riv. Mitoto, affl. Lusinga, alt. 1.760 m, 9.VII.1945, 1 ♀; riv. Kagomwe, affl. Lusinga, alt. 1.700 m, 12.VII.1946, 1 ♀; Lusinga, riv. Kamitungulu, alt. 1.760 m, 13.VI.1945, 1 ♀; Kilolomatambo, affl. Lusinga, alt. 1.750 m, 17.VII.1945, 1 ♀.

4. — *Indalmus unicolor* (GERSTAECKER).

GERSTAECKER, Monographie der Endomychiden, (1858), p. 194 (*Ancylopus*).

ARROW placed this name in the synonymy of *I. bivittatus* (PERCHERON) but study of male specimens (in other collections) indicates the presence of two similar species. Whether GERSTAECKER's name is applicable to these Congo specimens (his types were from Port Natal) cannot now be stated with certainty. The two female specimens in the G. F. DE WITTE collections are considerably smaller than *I. bivittatus*, less coarsely punctured and more shining. In males which I have seen the hind tibiæ are rather strongly bisinuate, much more so than in *I. bivittatus*. The ædeagi of the two forms show some differences also. One of the G. F. DE WITTE specimens is black, the other, evidently in teneral state, is blackish brown.

Riv. Lukawe, affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 700 m, 22.X.1947; Lusinga, alt. 1.760 m, 18.VII.1947.

Genus **TRYCHERUS** GERSTAECKER.

GERSTAECKER, Archiv f. Naturg., (1857), XXIII, p. 223.

1. — **Trycherus fryanus** GORHAM.

GORHAM, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (1875), p. 12.

Gorges de la Pelenge, alt. 1.150 m, 21.V/21.VI.1947, 7 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; Munoi, bifurcation Lupiala, alt. 890 m, 31.V/4.VI.1948, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Kaziba, alt. 1.140 m, 7/27.II.1948, 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Kaswabilenga, alt. 700 m, 29-30.X.1947, 1 ♂; Kabwe sur Muye, alt. 1.320 m, 26.IV/5.VI.1948, 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Loie, affl. g. de la Lufira, alt. 800 m, 4.IX.1948, 1 ♂; Mabwe, rive Est du lac Upemba, alt. 585 m, 17.XI-31.XII.1948, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Lusunga, riv. Lusunga, alt. 1.810 m, 9-14.VI.1945, 1 ♀; Masombwe, riv. Kanakakasi, alt. 1.120 m, 4-16.X.1948, 1 ♀; Kankunda, affl. g. Lupiala, alt. 1.300 m, 19-24.XI.1947, 1 ♀.

It is highly probable that *T. recticollis* HAROLD and *T. monardi* PIC are synonyms of *T. fryanus*.

2. — **Trycherus wittei** sp. n.

(Fig. 3.)

Head and pronotum red, the latter with broad, black side margins and the base also narrowly black. Elytra yellow with a sutural stripe, a basal bar, a posthumeral spot and two discal stripes black; the area between the basal and humeral markings is red. Legs and antennæ black. Antennæ stout, the third joint alone elongate, the club narrow and little flattened. Pronotum strongly transverse, with broad, raised side margins, its front angles produced and acutely rounded, its hind angles right, its basal sulcus narrowly but deeply impressed, its lateral sulci very short. The front margin of the pronotum is almost semi-circularly excised and has a stridulatory membrane at its middle. Elytra long-oval, five times as long as pronotum and much broader. The head and pronotum are thickly and conspicuously punctured; the elytral punctures are finer but distinct. Length : 8 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : Kamitungulu, alt. 1.700 m, 12.IV.1947.

Dissection shows this specimen to be a male but there is no external evidence of its sex. In structure this species is very similar to the next.

3. — *Trycherus raffrayi* GORHAM.

GORHAM, Ann. Mus Civ. Genova, (1885), 22, p. 520.

Very much like the preceding in structure and undoubtedly closely allied but with very different color pattern. The pronotum is black at middle and on side margins, the elytra black with a red U-shaped mark before the middle and a transverse red bar on posterior third of each. Length : 7,3-9 mm.

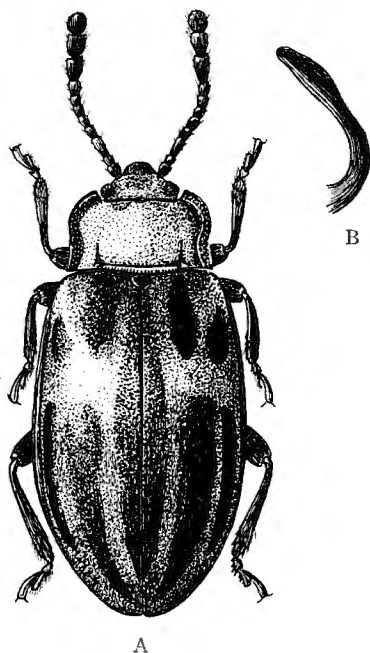


FIG. 3. — A. *Trycherus wittei* sp. n. B. Aedeagus.

Lusinga, riv. Kamalonge, alt. 1.760 m, 11.VI.1945, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ and 23 specimens of undetermined sex; Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 850 m, 24.X.1947, 1 ♂ and 2 specimens of undetermined sex; Lusinga, riv. Dipidi, alt. 1.650 m, 12.VI.1945, 1 specimen; Kangunda, affl. g. Lupiala, alt. 1.300 m, 19-24.XI.1947, 1 specimen; Kaswabilenga, alt. 700 m, 29-31.X.1947, 10 specimens; riv. Kateka, sous-affl. Lufira, alt. 960 m, 23.XI-5.XII.1947, 1 specimen.

4. — *Trycherus straeleni* sp. n.

(Fig. 4.)

An unusual species in that the upper surface is clothed with a very distinct, although sparse pubescence. Pronotum almost regularly narrowed from base to front, its sides slightly sinuate, its front angles considerably

produced and acutely rounded, its hind angles decidedly acute. Elytra oval. Head, antennæ and middle area of pronotum black, the lateral areas of pronotum reddish. Elytra reddish-black in basal third, the remainder black with a reddish C-shaped mark on the left elytron and a similar but reversed mark on the right. Length : 8 mm.

Holotype : ♀ : Munoi, bifurcation Lupiala, alt. 890 m, 31.V-2.VI.1948.

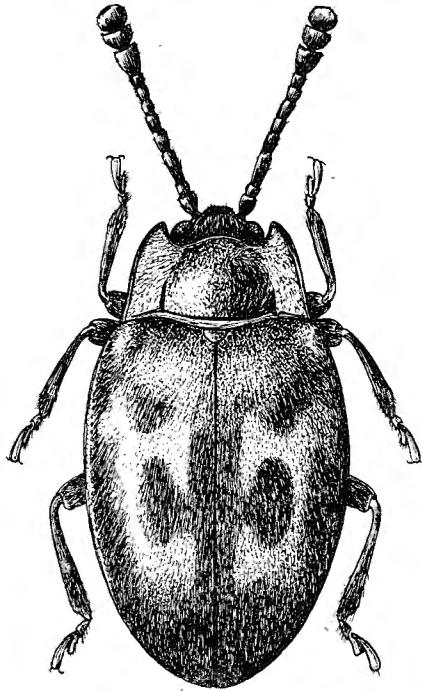


FIG. 4. — *Trycherus straeleni* sp. n.

II. — Subfamily STENOTARSINÆ.

Genus **DANAÆ** REICHE.

REICHE (in FERRET et GALINIER). Voyage en Abyssinie, (1847), III, p. 408.

This genus is greatly developed in Africa, its known range extending from Ethiopia and Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope. Many of the species are exceedingly similar and, the females especially, very difficult to determine. The ædeagi of the males evidently show good specific characters and with the assurance gained from a study of these structures one may find minute external differences in the males but many female specimens defy determination except as they can be associated with males.

1. — *Danaë macra* sp. n.

(Fig. 5.)

Moderately elongate, the elytra abruptly broader than the pronotum, subparallel to apical third. Antennæ with the first two joints red, the remainder black, joint 3 a little longer than broad, 4-7 subquadrate, 8 bead-

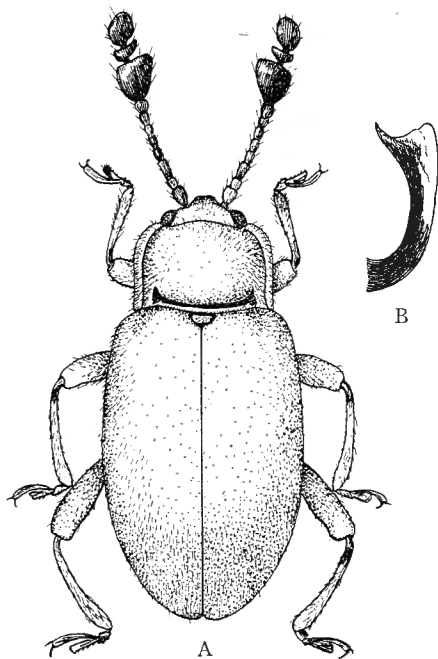


FIG. 5. — A. *Danaë macra* sp. n. B. Aedeagus.

shaped, 9 swollen and bluntly triangular internally, 10 transverse, 11 oval. The pronotum is transverse, its raised margins only moderately broad, its basal sulcus deep, its lateral sulci foveiform. The middle and hind tibiae are slightly curved. Entirely ferruginous except for the antennæ and eyes. Length : 4,5 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : Kabwe s/Muye, affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 1.320 m, 6-12.V.1948.

Allotype : ♀ : locality as for holotype, 30.IV/10.V.1948. This specimen has the tibia straight and the ninth antennal joint little broader than the tenth.

Paratype : 1 ♂ : riv. Mubale, alt. 1.480 m, 9.V.1947.

2. — *Danaë valga* sp. n.

(Fig. 6.)

Ferruginous, the eyes, entire antennæ, femora and tibiæ black. Pronotum strongly transverse, its raised side margins of usual breadth but much narrowed at the hind angles, its lateral sulci deeply foveate, its basal

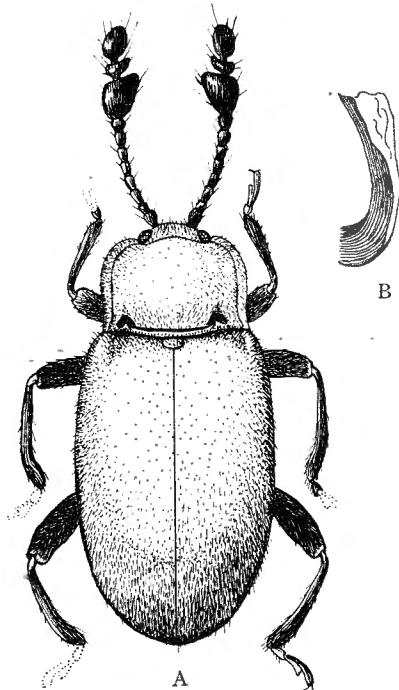


FIG. 6. — A. *Danaë valga* sp. n. B. Ædeagus.

sulcus deeply impressed. Elytra slightly broader at base than pronotum, broadening slightly to mid-length. Antennæ with the third joint a little longer than broad, joints 4-7 about quadrate, 8 globose, 9 much enlarged, bluntly triangular internally, 10 triangularly transverse, 11 oval. The middle and hind tibiæ are inbent toward the apex. Length : 4 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : riv. Kagomwe (affl. Lusinga), alt. 1.700 m, 12.VII.1945.

3. — *Danaë laticollis* sp. n.

(Fig. 7.)

Ferruginous, eyes, entire antennæ, femora and tibiæ black. Pronotum strongly transverse, about twice as broad as long, its raised margins rather wide but strongly narrowed at hind angles, its basal and lateral sulci much

as in the two preceding species. Elytra subequal to pronotum at base, roundly widened posteriorly and somewhat produced apically. The antennæ are quite similar to those of *D. valga* but the internal edge of the ninth joint is minutely excised near the apex. In this feature it resembles

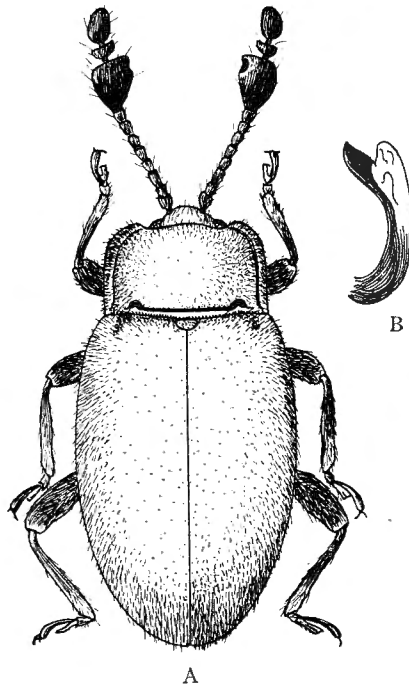


FIG. 7. — A. *Danaë laticollis* sp. n. B. Aedeagus.

D. pulchella GESTRO but the excision is much smaller and there are other points of difference. Length : 3,5 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : Munoi, bifurcation Lupiala (affl. dr. Lufira), alt. 890 m, 15-21.VI.1948.

Paratype : 1 ♂ : Kaswabilenga, alt. 700 m, 3-4.XI.1947.

4. — ***Danaë gracilis*** sp. n.

(Fig. 8.)

Similar in coloration to the preceding but with the ferruginous color paler, somewhat yellowish. Pronotum transverse, but much less than twice as broad as long, its side margins continuously narrowed from front to hind angles, its sides strongly sinuate posteriorly with the hind angles acute. The pronotal foveæ and basal sulcus are similar to those of the

several species described above. Elytra long-oval. The antennæ have all the stalk joints but the first and third bead-shaped, joints 7 and eight broader than 6, joint 9 swollen but not much produced internally. The tibiæ are straight. Length : 3,9 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : riv. Munte, alt. 1.480 m, 16.V.1947.

Paratype : ♂ : riv. Babagi, affl. Katembula, alt. 900 m, 14.VII.1945.

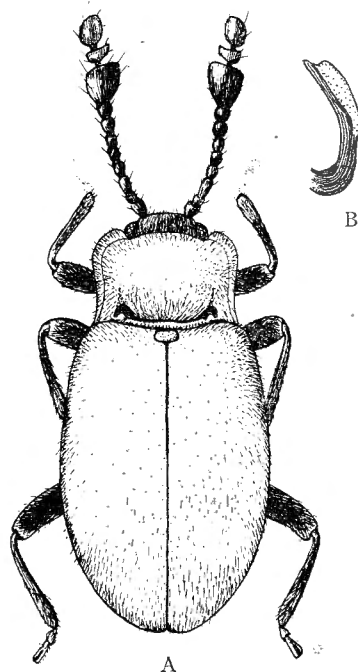


FIG. 8. — A. *Danaë gracilis* sp. n. B. Aedeagus.

5. — ***Danaë cylindrica*** sp. n.

(Fig. 9.)

Dark ferruginous, the eyes and club of antennæ black, the eighth joint of antennæ infuscate. Antennæ with all the stalk joints short and stout, none appearing longer than broad, joint 9 swollen, not produced laterally. Pronotum almost twice as wide as long, its lateral edges about parallel from base to beyond middle, thence evenly rounded. Elytra long, subparallel, produced posteriorly. The total form of the insect is sub-cylindric.

Holotype : ♂ : Mukana, Lusinga, alt. 1.810 m, 18.III.1948.

6. — *Danaë arrowi* sp. n.

(Fig. 10.)

Short and broad in form, ferruginous with the eyes and last five joints of antennæ black; the fourth to sixth joints of the antennæ are infuscate. Joint 3 of antennæ slightly longer than broad, the five following joints bead-shaped, joints 7 and 8 broader than 6. The ninth joint is much

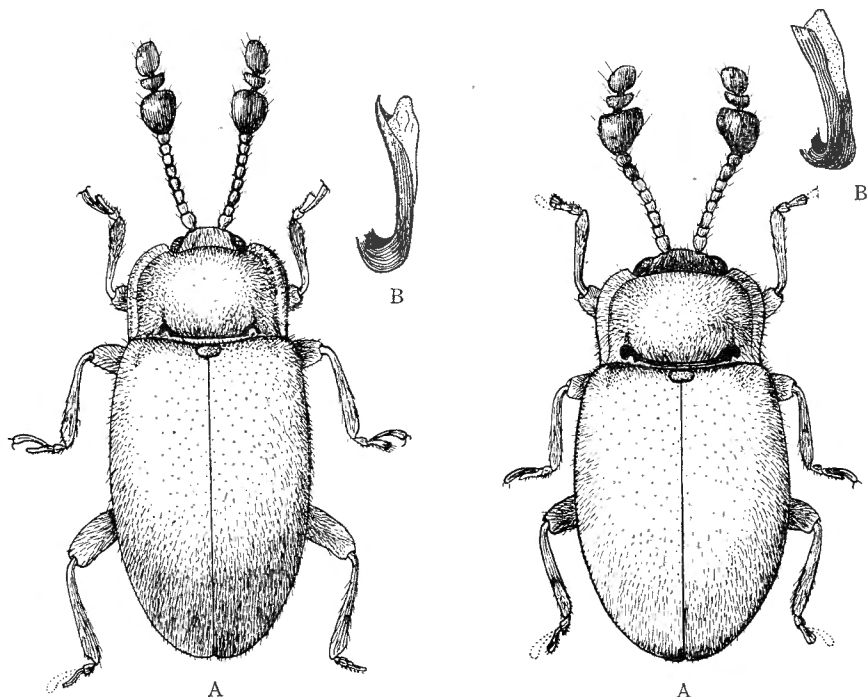


FIG. 9.

A. *Danaë cylindrica* sp. n. B. Aedeagus.

FIG. 10.

A. *Danaë arrowi* sp. n. B. Aedeagus.

enlarged, strongly produced inwardly and there truncate. Pronotum more than half again as broad as long, its raised margins broad, its sides a little contracted posteriorly, its transverse sulcus very close to the hind margin. Elytra subequal to pronotum at base, short and subparallel. Length : 4 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : Mabwe (rive Est du lac Upemba), alt. 585 m, 1-8.XII.1948.

7. — *Danaë parvicornis* sp. n.

(Fig. 11.)

Ferruginous with the eyes, legs and antennæ (except first two joints) black. Antennæ short, joints 3-8 subequal to each other in length but progressively broader distad, joint 9 about twice as wide as and a little

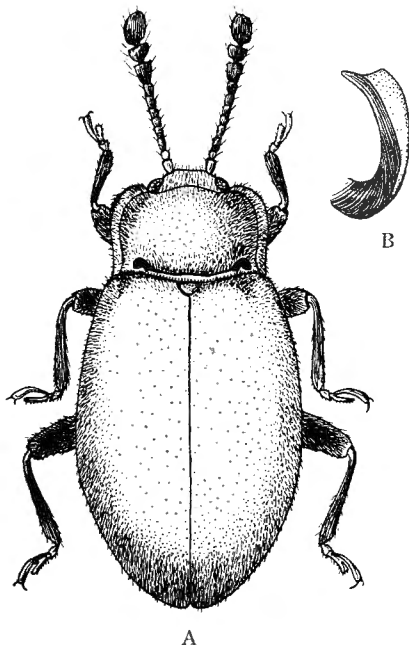


FIG. 11. — A. *Danaë parvicornis* sp. n. B. Aedeagus.

longer than joint 8, joint 10 transversely triangular, 11 oval. Pronotum more than one and a half times as broad as long, its sides slightly constricted behind, its raised margins and sulci without distinctive features. Elytra more than three times as long as pronotum, subequal to it in width at base but widened posteriorly to beyond middle, thence evenly contracted and a little attenuate. Length : 4 mm.

This is one of few African species of *Danaë* in which the ninth joint of the antennæ of the male is not greatly enlarged.

Holotype : ♂ : Kaswabilenga, alt. 700 m, 10/13.X.1947.

8. — *Danaë damnifica* sp. n.

(Fig. 12.)

Moderately elongate and subparallel. Pronotum strongly transverse, its sides a little contracted behind. Antennæ with joint 8 about equal to 7 in length but broader, joint 9 enlarged but not much produced laterally, not greatly broader than joint 10, which is triangularly transverse. On its under surface joint 9 is a little concave. In color the insect is ferruginous with the eyes and antennal club black. It is very similar in appearance to *D. caprella* STROHECKER but more slender. Length : 3 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : Gorges de la Pelenge, alt. 1.150 m, 10-14.VI.1947.

Allotype : ♀ : locality and date as for holotype. Entirely similar to the holotype except that the ninth antennal joint is not swollen.

Paratype : ♂ : locality and date as for holotype.

9. — *Danaë difficilis* sp. n.

(Fig. 13.)

Exceedingly similar to the preceding species but with the eighth joint of the antennæ globose, the ninth more swollen and subangulate internally. Length : 3 mm.

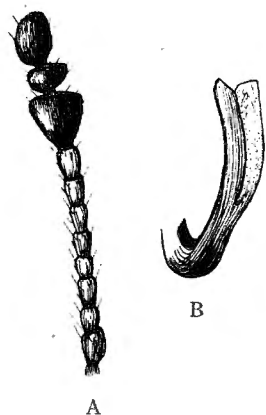


FIG. 12. — *Danaë damnifica* sp. n.
A. Antenna. B. Aedeagus.

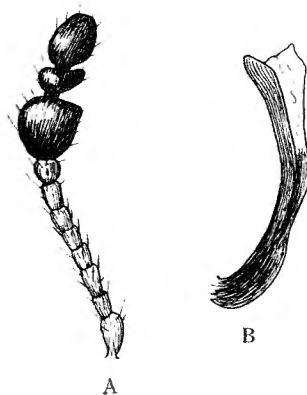


FIG. 13. — *Danaë difficilis* sp. n.
A. Antenna. B. Aedeagus.

Holotype : ♂ : Lubanga, affl. dr. Senze (sous-affl. dr. Lufira), alt. 1.750 m, 5.IV.1948.

Allotype : ♀ : data as for holotype. The females assigned to this species and to *D. damnifica* have been so placed entirely by association with males; I have found no way to distinguish them.

Paratypes : 1 ♂, 1 ♀ with date as for holotype; Lusinga (Mukana), alt. 1.810 m, 20.IV.1945, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 6.III.1948, 1 ♂; 29.V/21.VI.1945, 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Lusinga, alt. 1.760 m, 18.VII.1947, 1 ♂; riv. Kagomwe (affl. Lusinga), alt. 1.700 m, 12.VII.1946, 2 ♂♂; Buye-Bala, alt. 1.750 m, 8/16.IV.1948, 1 ♂; Kalumengongo, affl. dr. Lualaba, alt. 1.780 m, 18.IV.1947, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kamitunu (affl. Lusinga), alt. 1.760 m, 10.VII.1945, 1 ♂.

The following specimens are probably of this species : Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 1.140 m, 4/12.II.1948, 1 ♀; Buye-Bala, alt. 1.750 m, 1/7.IV.1948, 1 ♀; riv. Kipangaribwe (affl. Lusinga), alt. 1.600 m, 3.VII.1945, 1 ♀; Lusinga, alt. 1.760 m, 22.IV.1949, 3 ♀♀; 12.IV.1947, 1 ♀; région confl. Mubale-Munte, alt. 1.480 m, 13-18.V.1947, 1 ♀.

10. — **Danaë seminicornis** sp. n.

(Fig. 14.)

Indistinguishable in body form and size from the two preceding species. The antennæ are similar to those of *D. damnifica* in having the ninth joint

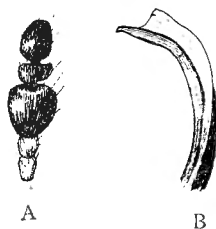


FIG. 14. — *Danaë seminicornis* sp. n.

A. Club of antenna. B. Aedeagus.

little broader than the tenth and symmetrically swollen but in the present species the eighth joint is distinctly shorter than the seventh. Length : 2,9 mm.

Holotype : ♂ : Kabwe s/Muye, affl. dr. Lufira, 1.320 m, 6-12.V.1948.

Allotype : ♀ : data as for holotype.

Paratypes : 1 ♂, 1 ♀ : data as for holotype.

11. — **Danaë goffarti** PIC.

PIC, L'Échange, (1945), n° 501, p. 11.

Kilwezi, affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 750 m, 2-7.VIII.1948, 1 ♂.

The collection contains two female specimens which may belong to this species : Ganza, salines près riv. Kamandula, alt. 860 m, 30.V.18.VI.1948.

12. — **Danaë bulbifera** WEISE.

WEISE, Deutsch. Ent Zeitschr., (1903), 47, p. 201.

Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 1.140 m, 10-14.II.1948, 1 ♂. The specimen so identified has the ninth antennal joint very greatly swollen and of about the shape of an apple seed; all the stalk joints of the antennæ are bead-like. The insect is broad and subparallel in form and the lateral sulci of the pronotum are oblique slits bordered in front and behind by sclerotized ridges.

13. — **Danaë ruficornis** PIC.

PIC, L'Échange, (1945), n° 501, p. 11.

The collections made by the G. F. DE WITTE Expedition contain a very large series of a small *Danaë* which the brief description of *D. ruficornis* fits well. The insect to which I apply this name is about 3 mm long and of entirely ferruginous color, including the antennæ. The ninth antennal joint is scarcely twice as broad as the eighth, the tenth broader than the ninth and produced inward, the eleventh broader than the tenth and as long as the ninth and tenth joints together. The raised pronotal margins are very broad in front but narrowed posteriorly in a continuous fashion. Dissection of several specimens shows both sexes are present in the collection but I can find no external sexual differences.

Munoi, bifurcation Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 890 m, 28.V/24.VI.1948, 864 spec.; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, alt. 1.140 m, 4/24.II.1948, 11 spec.; gorges de la Pelenge, alt. 1.150 m, 30.V.1947, 1 spec.; Mabwe (rive Est du lac Upemba), alt. 585 m, 18.XII.1948, 3 spec.; Kabwe s/Muye, affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 1.320 m, 6-12.V.1948, 2 spec.; Grande-Kafwe, affl. dr. Lufwa, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 1.780 m, 5.III.1948, 1 spec.; Kanonga, affl. dr. Fungwe, alt. 700 m, 17-22.II.1949, 3 spec.

Genus **ECTOMYCHUS** GORHAM.

GORHAM, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1887), p. 646.

1. — **Ectomychus deformis** sp. n.

(Fig. 15.)

Elongate, parallel, almost equally rounded in front and behind. Antennæ hardly longer than pronotum, the stalk joints very thin and each longer than broad except joint 7, which is quadrate, and joint 8, which is bead-like. Joints 9 and 10 are strongly transverse and angulate internally,

joint 11 broadly oval. Pronotum about twice as wide as long, its raised margins bounded internally by a deep groove, its disc coarsely and closely punctured, its basal sulcus hardly evident, its lateral sulci represented by a coarsely impressed groove on each side, lateral to which a finer groove may be seen. Elytra more than three times as long as pronotum, parallel,

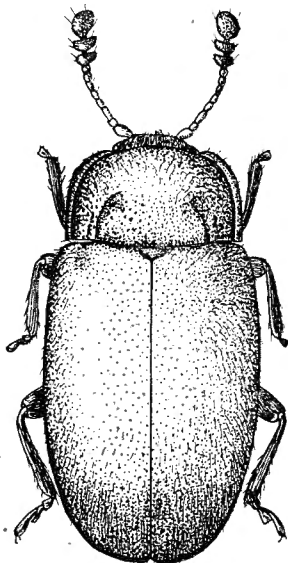


FIG. 15. — *Ectomychus deformis* sp. n.

rather finely punctured. Legs very short. Mesosternum transverse, excavated in front for reception of prosternum. The insect is deep ferruginous with the eyes, legs and last six antennal joints black. Length : 3,7 mm.

Holotype : Sex ? : Kabwekanono, mare près tête de source Lufwa, affl. dr. Lufira, alt. 1.815 m, 20.IX.1948.

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AVIS

L'Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge a commencé, en 1937, la publication des résultats scientifiques des missions envoyées aux Parcs Nationaux, en vue d'en faire l'exploration.

Les divers travaux paraissent sous forme de fascicules distincts. Ceux-ci comprennent, suivant l'importance du sujet, un ou plusieurs travaux d'une même mission. Chaque mission a sa numérotation propre.

Les fascicules peuvent s'acquérir séparément.

L'Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge n'accepte aucun échange.

BERICHT

Het Instituut der Nationale Parken van Belgisch Congo heeft in 1937 de publicatie aangevangen van de wetenschappelijke uitslagen der zendingen welke naar de Nationale Parken afgevaardigd werden, ten einde ze te onderzoeken.

De verschillende werken verschijnen in vorm van afzonderlijke afleveringen welke, volgens de belangrijkheid van het onderwerp, één of meer werken van dezelfde zending bevatten. Iedere zending heeft haar eigen nummering.

De afleveringen kunnen afzonderlijk aangeschaft worden. Het Instituut der Nationale Parken van Belgisch Congo neemt geen ruilingen aan.

FASCICULES PARUS

VERSCHEENEN AFLEVERINGEN

HORS SÉRIE :

Les Parcs Nationaux et la Protection de la Nature.

Discours prononcé par le Roi Albert à l'installation de la Commission du Parc National Albert.

Discours prononcé par le Duc de Brabant à l'African Society, à Londres, à l'occasion de la Conférence Internationale pour la Protection de la Faune et la Flore africaines.

La Protection de la Nature. Sa nécessité et ses avantages, par V. VAN STRAELEN, 1937.

BUITEN REEKS :

De Nationale Parken en de Natuurbescherming.

Redevoering uitgesproken door Koning Albert op de vergadering tot aanstelling der Commissie van het Nationaal Albert Park.

Redevoering door den Hertog van Brabant gehouden in de African Society, te Londen, bij de gelegenheid van de Internationale Conferentie voor de Bescherming van de Afrikaansche Fauna en Flora.

De Natuurbescherming. Haar noodzakelijkheid en haar voordeelen, door V. VAN STRAELEN, 1937.

Exploration du Parc National Albert. — Exploratie van het Nationaal Albert Park

I. — Mission G. F. DE WITTE (1933-1935).

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