

A REVISION OF THE NODINI  
AND A KEY TO THE GENERA OF  
EUMOLPIDAE OF AFRICA  
(COLEOPTERA : EUMOLPIDAE)



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## SYNOPSIS

The genera of the Eumolpidae of the Ethiopian region are revised and the tribes defined. In the tribe Nodini the genera are redefined and the species are revised. A key is given to the African genera of the Eumolpidae. An appendix is included listing some of the taxonomic changes of the Madagascan species necessitated by the present work.

## INTRODUCTION

THE Eumolpidae is a large chrysomeloid family. Sixty-four genera, containing a very large number of species, are found on the mainland of Africa south of the Sahara Desert. They are commonest in tropical forest and on trees and shrubs in the more thickly wooded savannas. Thus they are often serious pests of plantation crops, e.g. coffee, cocoa, tea and cotton. All the larvae found up to the present time are root feeders.

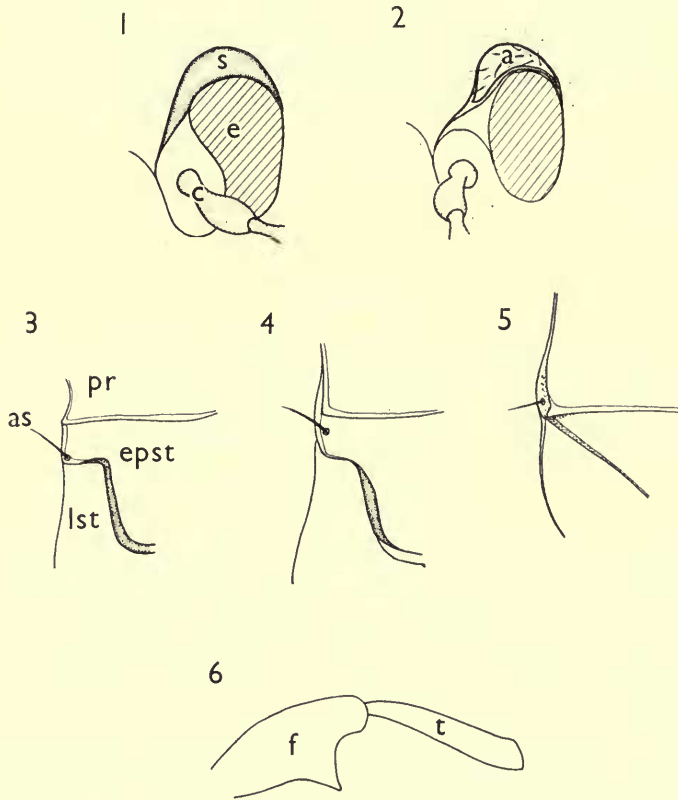
Few studies have been made on the African genera since the works of Lefèvre, Baly and Chapuis, though large numbers of new species have been described. The present work began as an attempt to produce a key to the African genera, and the tribe Nodini was found to be hopelessly confused and in need of complete revision.

In this paper a key has been made to sixty-three of the African genera, excluding *Angoleumolpus* Pic (1938). Only one species from this genus has been found. This was described by Pic but has unfortunately proved to belong to a different tribe from that indicated by the generic description. The present work is based mainly on the extensive collections of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), supplemented by loans of generic type-species from other museums. In the tribe Nodini, where wholesale movement of species from one genus to another has been necessary, only those species which have been seen by the author have been moved. This represents

sixty-five per cent of the total described African species. Since many of the remaining species are probably synonymous with those seen by the author, the percentage of unseen species will be still lower.

The zoogeographical area studied is that of the mainland of Africa south of the Sahara Desert and excluding the offshore islands, e.g. Madagascar. The islands have been omitted because in most cases the genera are different from those of the mainland.

Only those species seen by the author are listed under the genera.



FIGS. 1-6. 1. *Menius*; 2. *Sarum*, side view of left eye and base of the antenna; e, eye; c, constriction of the basal segment of the antenna; s, sulcus above the eye; a, setose crescent-shaped area. 3. *Gabberella*; 4. *Rhembastus*; 5. *Paraivongius*, left anterior view of the side of the prothorax; as, anterior seta; epst, episternum; lst, lateral arms of the sternum; pr, pronotum. 6. *Microeurymus*, left anterior leg, front view; f, femur; t, tibia.

#### THE TRIBAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE EUMOLPIDAE

The African genera have been divided into four tribes in place of the seventeen found in the Junk *Coleopterorum Catalogus* (Clavareau, 1914). This follows the



system used by Chen (1940) and Gressitt and Kimoto (1961) for the genera of China. It has been found to produce by far the most satisfactory premier division of the family.

#### Tribe *Nodini*

This tribe is a very natural one, containing a complex of eighteen genera with the following characters : 1. prothorax transverse ; 2. the mid and hind tibia emarginate ; 3. the elytra with punctures in regular longitudinal rows, except in a few aberrant species ; and 4. body very rarely pubescent.

#### Tribe *Eumolpini*

This tribe is less distinct and contains fourteen genera with the following characters : 1. prothorax transverse ; 2. neither mid nor hind tibiae emarginate. Some of these genera are pubescent and some have species which are pubescent and others which are not.

#### Tribe *Adoxini*

This tribe is an assemblage of twenty-nine somewhat diverse genera. It is the least natural of the 4 tribes, comprising several strongly divergent or convergent groups having the following characters : 1. prothorax cylindrical or sub-cylindrical and frequently lacking a margin ; 2. usually heavily pubescent, the setae often broadened and scale-like.

#### Tribe *Colaspoidini*

This tribe is poorly represented in Africa, containing only two genera. These have the following characters : 1. prothorax cylindrical ; 2. the pygidium with a distinct median longitudinal groove.

### REVISION OF THE TRIBE NODINI

The generic concepts within the other three tribes of the Eumolpidae were found to be workable. The tribe Nodini was, however, in need of a major revision, as the original generic descriptions were often inadequate and many species had been added which differed from the generic descriptions and type-species. The genera have been completely regrouped around the type-species and redefined. This has resulted in the wholesale transfer of large numbers of species from one genus to another.

In the past, many species from Madagascar have been placed in genera described from Africa and *vice versa*. It is rare for a Chrysomelid genus to occur in both Africa and Madagascar. Thus *Syagrus* Chapuis is almost certainly confined to Africa and *Pheloticus* Harold to Madagascar (Appendix). The Madagascan species at present placed in the genera *Eurydemus* Baly, *Menius* Chapuis and *Rhembastus* Harold clearly do not possess the characters of these genera. However, the Madagascan species are left in these genera until the Eumolpidae of Madagascar are revised. It is suggested that a detailed study of the Madagascan genera of the

tribe Nodini would produce a complete generic separation of the Madagascan and African species.

## REDEFINITION OF THE GENERA OF THE TRIBE NODINI

### *CHIRIDEA* Baly

(Text-fig. 7)

*Chiridea* Baly, 1878 : 253. Type-species : *Chiridea chapuisi* Baly, 1878 [Sierra Leone].

This is a monotypic genus.

*Length* : less than 3 mm. *Head* : sutures very indistinct ; eyes protuberant, and very wide apart, with a narrow sulcus above, antennae filiform, reaching half-way down the elytra. *Thorax* : pronotum just broader than long, disc highly convex, edges strongly convex and multiserrate, anterior margin of the lateral arms of the prosternum flat or concave, legs with the front femora with a small ventral tooth, the tibiae short and the claws appendiculate. *Elytra* : broader near the apex than at the base, heavily punctate-striate, intervals highly convex, except in the depression immediately behind the basal area and humeral callus, where they are flat.

This monotypic genus and *Colposcelis* are the only two genera of the tribe Nodini with appendiculate claws. *Chiridea* differs from *Colposcelis* in having the sides of the pronotum multiserrate and the elytra broader near the apex than at the base. In *Colposcelis* the pronotum has a single tooth on the sides and the elytra approximately parallel-sided.

### *COLPOSCELIS* Dejean

(Text-fig. 8)

*Colposcelis* Dejean, 1837 : 408. Type-species : *Colaspis viridiaenea* Gyllenhal, 1808 [East Indies, Ceylon].

*Pagria* Lefèvre, 1884 : 67. Type-species : *Pagria suturalis* Lefèvre, 1884 [East Africa].

*Aphthonesthis* Weise, 1895 : 329. Type-species : *Aphthonesthis concinna* Weise, 1895 [West Africa]. **syn. n.**

*Length* : less than 5 mm. *Head* : heavily punctured, sutures either very distinct or indistinct ; eyes protuberant and very wide apart, with a prominent suture above ; antennae filiform and reaching half-way down the elytra. *Thorax* : pronotum heavily punctured, disc highly convex, edges strongly curved and usually with a single tooth half to one third of the way from the base, anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum flat or concave ; legs elongated, tibiae very slim, claws appendiculate. *Elytra* : sides approximately parallel, punctures deep, intervals raised or flat.

This mainly Indian genus seems generally to have been overlooked in Africa, where many of its species were described in other genera. These are now transferred to *Colposcelis*. It is probable that many more species, especially from central Africa, remain to be described. *Colposcelis* and *Chiridea* are the only two African genera in the tribe Nodini with appendiculate claws. *Colposcelis* differs from *Chiridea* in having the sides of the pronotum with a single tooth and the elytra with parallel sides.

## Species examined :—

- Colposcelis cameruense* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Aphthonesthis cameruense* Jacoby.  
*C. concinna* (Weise) **comb. n.** for *Aphthonesthis concinna* Weise.  
*C. gossypii* (Bryant).  
*C. liturata* (Lefèvre).  
*C. mahembensis* **n.n.** for *Eurydemus suturalis* Bryant, 1956 nec Lefèvre, 1884.  
*C. nigrosuturatus* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus nigrosuturatus* Bryant.  
*C. porosicollis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus porosicollis* Jacoby.  
*C. suturalis* (Lefèvre).  
*C. varians* (Lefèvre).

**AMBLYNETES** Weise

(Text-fig. 9)

*Amblynetes* Weise, 1904 : 41. Type-species : *Amblynetes bottegoi* (Jacoby), 1899 [Somaliland].

This is a monotypic genus.

Body elongate. *Length* : 5–6 mm. *Head* : inserted into the prothorax, heavily granulate, sutures indistinct ; eyes not protuberant, a narrow suture above ; antennae stout, reaching just less than half-way down the elytra, terminal eight segments slightly expanded, third segment twice as long as second segment, first segment globular. *Thorax* : pronotum with surface heavily granulate, obscuring the punctures, cylindrical, lightly margined, the edges little curved, anterior setae arising just above the level of the lateral margin of the pronotum, anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum concave, not continuous with the rest of the prosternum ; legs stout, front femora each with a large ventral tooth, tibiae longer than the femora and heavily ridged, claws bifid. *Elytra* : parallel-sided, elongate, punctures small, close together and shallow, almost obscured by the intense granulation of the intervals.

The genus *Amblynetes* contains one highly distinctive species, characterized by the very heavily granulate surface of the head, pronotum and elytra, the lateral arms of the prosternum with the anterior edge convex and the antennae with the third segment twice as long as the second segment.

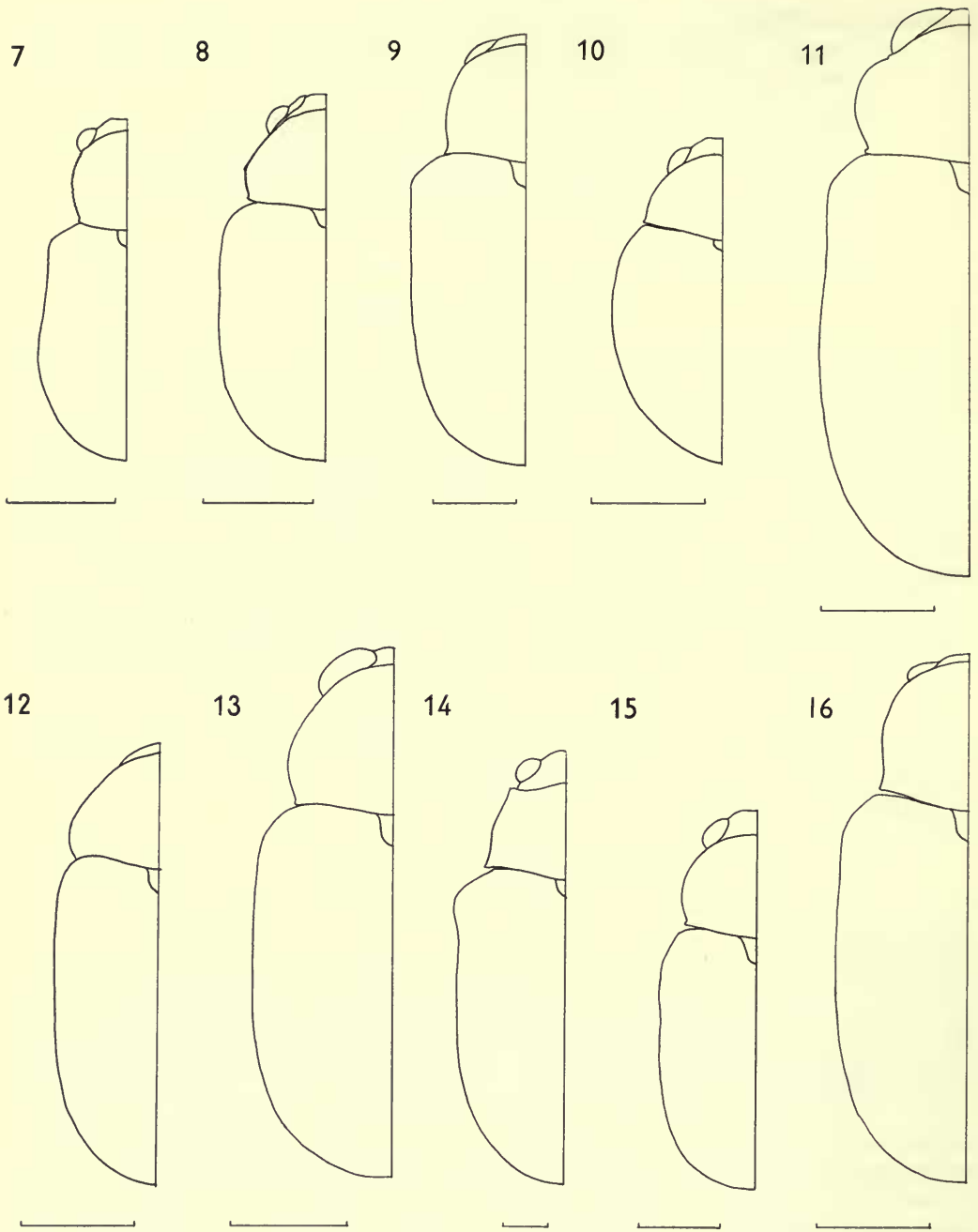
**PSEUDIVONGIUS** Jacoby

(Text-fig. 10)

*Pseudivongius* Jacoby, 1897 : 546. Type-species : *Pseudivongius natalensis* Jacoby, 1897 [South Africa].

*Length* : less than 3 mm. *Head* : inserted into the prothorax, sutures indistinct ; eyes wide apart and not protuberant, antennae filiform and reaching less than half-way down the elytra, second and third segments approximately equal in length. *Thorax* : pronotum with disc strongly convex, sides lightly convex, margins narrow, the bases of the anterior setae on a level with the lateral margins of the pronotum, the lateral arms of the prosternum strongly convex ; legs with the front femora unarmed and tibiae only very lightly ridged. *Scutellum* : in the form of an equilateral triangle. *Elytra* : ovate, the width at the middle 1.5 times as wide as at the base, punctures large and distinct, the intervals often lightly raised especially along the sides.

A revision of this genus, including keys to the species, has already been published (Selman, 1963). *Pseudivongius* is a highly distinctive genus and is characterized by the ovate elytra, which are 1.5 times as wide at the middle as at the base, the unarmed anterior femora and the scutellum in the form of an equilateral triangle.



FIGS. 7-16. Outline of the left hand side of the dorsal surface of, 7. *Chiridea*; 8. *Colposcelis*; 9. *Amblynetes*; 10. *Pseudivongius*; 11. *Microeurymemus*; 12. *Liniscus*; 13. *Afroeurymemus*; 14. *Menius*; 15. *Microsyagrus*; and 16. *Proliniscus*.

Species examined :—

*Pseudivongius aeneus* Jacoby.  
*P. apicicornis* Jacoby.

*P. lamottei* Selman.  
*P. natalensis* Jacoby.

### MICROEURYDEMUS Pic

(Text-figs. 6, 11)

*Microeurydemus* Pic, 1938 : 35. Type-species : *Microeurydemus unimaculatus* Pic, 1938 [Gaboon].

*Length* : less than 5 mm. *Head* : very heavily punctured, sutures indistinct ; eyes very large but not protuberant, very close together, heavily emarginate ; antennae filiform and short, reaching one-quarter the way down the elytra, third segment a little longer than the second. *Thorax* : pronotum transverse, flattened dorsoventrally, broadly margined, edge strongly convex, deeply and closely punctured, anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum convex ; legs stout, front femora each with a very large tooth, basal width and height of tooth much greater than the maximum width of the tibiae, tibiae strongly ribbed, claws bifid. *Elytra* : elongate, parallel-sided, punctures large, close and distinct, intervals slightly convex.

*Microeurydemus* is slightly flattened dorsoventrally resembling *Afroeurydemus*, especially in the head region. *Microeurydemus* is distinguished by the very large femoral spines (Text-fig. 6).

Species examined :—

*Microeurydemus africanus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Pseudosyagrus africanus* Jacoby,  
*M. semivittatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus semivittatus* Jacoby.  
*M. ongemepres* Pic.

### LINISCUS Lefèvre

(Text-fig. 12)

*Liniscus* Lefèvre, 1885 : 129. Type-species : *Liniscus sansibaricus* Lefèvre, 1885 [Zanzibar].  
By present designation.

Body narrow and strongly elongated. *Length* : less than 5 mm. *Head* : turned downwards and hidden by the pronotum, sutures distinct, eyes large and round, close together, their width as seen from above not less than the distance between the two eyes, a prominent suture above ; antennae reaching one-third of the way down the elytra, segments short, second and third segments approximately equal. *Thorax* : pronotum transverse, maximum width as wide as the elytra, hood-like, sides strongly margined, edges very convex, disc heavily punctured, anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum convex ; legs short, anterior tibiae straight, claws bifid. *Elytra* : more than 1.4 times as long as wide across the humeri, basal area and humerus very little raised, sides parallel, punctures deep and close, intervals lightly raised.

Many small elongated species of Nodini were included in the genus *Liniscus*. These species had little in common other than their general shape. The majority of them are now found to belong to other genera and have been transferred. The genera *Liniscus*, *Afroeurydemus* and *Microeurydemus* are characterized by eyes which are large and round, the distance between the two eyes being not less than their individual widths. *Liniscus* differs from *Afroeurydemus* in that the pronotum is hood-like, the legs are short and stout and the elytra are elongate and at least



1.425 times as long as wide across the humeri, and at the suture are more than 2.5 times as long as the hind tibia. In *Afroerydemus* the pronotum is not hood-like, the legs are elongate and stout, the elytra are broad and less than 1.425 times as long as wide across the humeri, and at the suture are less than 2.5 times as long as the hind tibia. *Microerydemus* is easily distinguished from the other two genera by the very large femoral spines.

Species examined :—

*Liniscus koullmannensis* (Selman) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus koullmannensis* Selman.  
*L. sansibaricus* Lefèvre.

### AFROEURYDEMUS gen. n.

(Text-fig. 13)

Type-species : *Eurydemus geniculatus* Jacoby, 1904 [Beira, E. Africa].

*Length* : 4–8 mm. *Head* : inserted little into the prothorax ; frontoclypeus with sides strongly diverging from posterior to anterior ; eyes very large, when viewed from above each at least as wide across as they are apart from each other, deeply emarginate, very little covered by the lateral arms of the prosternum ; antennae variable but with all segments elongate, segments two and three usually equal in length but segment three may be longer. *Thorax* : pronotum transverse and strongly convex, sides rounded and narrowly margined, lightly narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly, surface smooth or deeply punctured, anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum convex ; legs elongate, femora stout, front femora each with a prominent ventral tooth, claws bifid. *Elytra* : approximately parallel-sided, humerus prominent, basal area little raised, punctures prominent and often deep, intervals often very convex.

*Afroerydemus* is separated from the Fijian genus *Eurydemus* Chapuis, 1874 : 333. Type-species *Eurydemus grandis* Baly [Fiji]. *Eurydemus* differs from *Afroerydemus* by the following characters. It is much longer, being greater than 11 mm. The head is deeply inserted into the prothorax. The eyes are closer together, almost touching and partially hidden inside the prothorax. The prothorax has a prosternum with very small lateral extensions, with the anterodorsal corner far below the margin of the pronotum. The sides of the pronotum are almost parallel. The elytra taper slightly posteriorly and their punctures are widely spaced. The anterior setae of the prothorax lie above the level of the margin of the pronotum, and not on the anterodorsal corner of the lateral extensions of the prosternum.

All the African species of *Eurydemus* seen by the author clearly should belong to the genus *Afroerydemus* or other related African genera. It is almost certain that *Eurydemus* is a genus restricted to the Fiji Islands and that *Afroerydemus* is a genus restricted to the mainland of Africa.

Species examined :—

*Afroerydemus alluaudi* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus alluaudi* Lefèvre.

*A. armatus* (Achard) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus armatus* Achard.

*A. bimaculatus* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus bimaculatus* Lefèvre.

*A. bipunctatus* (Weise) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus bipunctatus* Weise.

*Angoleumolpus grandis* Pic **syn. n.**

*A. bredoi* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus bredoi* Burgeon.

- A. brevilineatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus brevilineatus* Jacoby.  
*A. caliginosus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus caliginosus* Burgeon.  
*A. carinatus* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus carinatus* Bryant.  
*Eurydemus jansoni* Baly **syn. n.**  
*A. flavicans* (Harold) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus flavicans* Harold.  
*A. geniculatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus geniculatus* Jacoby.  
*A. ghesquieri* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus ghesquieri* Burgeon.  
*A. gussfeldi* (Karsch) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus gussfeldi* Karsch.  
*A. holubi* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus holubi* Jacoby.  
*A. hopei* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus hopei* Bryant.  
*A. ituriensis* (Weise) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus ituriensis* Weise.  
*A. jansoni* (Baly) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus jansoni* Baly.  
*A. maculipennis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus maculipennis* Jacoby.  
*A. maculosus* (Harold) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus maculosus* Harold.  
*A. marginatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus marginatus* Jacoby.  
*A. nigriceps* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus nigriceps* Jacoby.  
*A. nigrolimbatus* (Ritsema) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus nigrolimbatus* Ritsema.  
*A. nigrostriatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus nigrostriatus* Jacoby.  
*A. nubiensis* (Harold) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus nubiensis* Harold.  
*Eurydemus geniculatus* Jacoby **syn. n.**  
*A. puncticollis* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus puncticollis* Bryant.  
*A. quadrimaculatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus quadrimaculatus* Jacoby.  
*A. rufonitens* (Thomson) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus rufonitens* (Thomson).  
*A. rufulus* (Thomson) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus rufulus* Thomson.  
*A. striatipennis* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus striatipennis* Lefèvre.  
*A. vrijdaghi* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus vrijdaghi* Burgeon.

## MENIUS Chapuis

(Text-fig. 14)

*Menius* Chapuis, 1874 : 332. Type-species : *Menius lacordairei* Chapuis, 1874. [Nigeria].

Brilliant metallic-coloured species. *Length* : 5–9 mm. *Head* : inserted into the prothorax ; sutures very deep ; epicranium projecting forwards and bounded by a huge crescent-shaped sulcus above the eyes ; eyes large and prominent but not protuberant, wide apart ; antennae elongate, reaching half-way down the elytra, terminal five segments expanded, basal segment bulbous. *Thorax* : pronotum cylindrical with maximum width less than 1.5 times the length along the mid-line, strongly margined, disc deeply punctured, anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum strongly convex, anterior setae of the prothorax with bases on a level with the margin of the pronotum ; legs robust, front femora strongly armed, front tibiae with distal ends turned outwards and strongly ribbed. *Elytra* : parallel-sided, humeri prominent, basal area little raised, punctate-striate but in some species the punctures are confused particularly on the basal half, intervals flat and glabrous.

The type-species of *Menius* was found to differ radically from the majority of the species subsequently placed in the genus. Twenty-four species are now removed from *Menius* and placed in other genera. Most of these species have been transferred to *Paraivongius* Pic. This leaves a few large elongated insects characterized by a narrow pronotum, a protuberant epicranium, the eyes with a huge crescent-shaped sulcus above, the sulcus extending to a point well behind the mid-point of the eye (Text-fig. 1) and the basal segment of the antennae twice as wide as the second segment.

Species examined :—

*Menius conradti* Jacoby.  
*M. lacordairei* Chapuis

*M. splendidus* Jacoby.  
*M. subcostatus* Jacoby.

### MICROSYAGRUS Pic

(Text-fig. 15)

*Microsyagrus* Pic, 1952 : 507. Type-species : *Microsyagrus trinotatus* Pic, 1952 [Dahomey].

*Length* : less than 5 mm. *Head* : sutures shallow or indistinct ; eyes prominent but not protuberant, a narrow suture above ; antennae filiform, extending to less than half-way down the elytra, with the terminal five segments a little stouter than segments three to six, third segment approximately equal in length to second. *Thorax* : pronotum transverse and strongly convex, sides strongly rounded, edges lightly but distinctly margined, anterior setae arising well below the lateral border of the pronotum, the distance from the base of one anterior seta to the base of the other approximately equal to the length of the pronotum at the midline, the anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum convex or slightly convex ; legs elongate, front femora each with a ventral tooth, tibiae strongly ridged, claws bifid. *Elytra* : with distinct and often deep punctures, intervals often slightly convex, parallel-sided, approximately 1.4 times as long at the mid-line as they are wide at the humerus.

*Microsyagrus* is a very natural genus of small beetles, characterized by the elongated basal segment of the antennae and the pronotum with the base of the anterior setae well below the margins. Formerly many of the species were placed in the genus *Syagrus*.

Species examined :—

*Microsyagrus fulvimanus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus fulvimanus* Jacoby.  
*M. gossypii* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Eurydemus gossypii* Bryant.  
*M. insignitus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus insignitus* Jacoby.  
*M. marshalli* **n.n.** for *Syagrus mashonanus* Jacoby, 1897, nec Jacoby, 1897.  
*M. mashonanus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Liniscus mashonanus* Jacoby.  
*M. rosae* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus rosae* Bryant.  
*M. trinotatus* Pic.  
*M. zae* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Liniscus zae* Burgeon.

### PROLINISCUS gen. n.

(Text-fig. 16)

Type-species : *Liniscus natalensis* Lefèvre, 1891 [South Africa].

*Length* : less than 4 mm. *Head* : inserted into the prothorax, sutures indistinct ; eyes strongly convex, dorsoventrally elongated, emarginate, wide apart, a narrow sulcus above ; antennae varying in length, with the basal segment globular, all segments approximately equal in length. *Thorax* : cylindrical, pronotum quadrate, slightly wider than long, the lateral margins convex but never dentate, anterior setae arising on or just below the level of the lateral margins of the pronotum, the anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum strongly convex and separated from the remainder of the prosternum ; legs stout and short, front femora without a ventral tooth, tibiae lightly ridged, claws bifid. *Elytra* : elongate, parallel-sided, deeply punctured, interstices flat or very slightly convex.

This genus contains a group of species characterized by a pronotum with shallow punctures and lateral margins curved but never dentate. Most of the species are



transferred from the genera *Liniscus* and *Syagrus*. *Proliniscus* differs from these two genera in not having a hood-like pronotum. Also in *Liniscus* the width of the eyes is not less than the distance between the eyes but in *Proliniscus* the distance between the eyes is greater than their width.

Species examined :—

- Proliniscus antennatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus antennatus* Jacoby.  
*P. cylindriciformis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus cylindriciformis* Jacoby.  
*P. dombeyae* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Liniscus dombeyae* Bryant.  
*P. natalensis* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Liniscus natalensis* Lefèvre.  
*P. parvulus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Ivongius parvulus* Jacoby.  
*P. puncticollis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Ivongius puncticollis* Jacoby.

## SYAGRUS Chapuis

(Text-fig. 17)

*Syagrus* Chapuis, 1874 : 331. Type-species : *Syagrus calcaratus* (Fabricius), 1775 [Central and West Africa].

*Length* : less than 8 mm. *Head* : often lightly pubescent, inserted into the prothorax, sutures indistinct and often hidden by very heavy surface sculpture ; eyes flattened, dorso-ventrally elongated, strongly emarginate, a deep sulcus above ; mandibles short but massive ; antennae stout, reaching half-way down the elytra, basal segment globular, segment three twice as long as segment two. *Thorax* : pronotum globose and hood-like, little wider than long, a little wider anteriorly than posteriorly, margins convex and usually dentate, disc with scattered, often deep and wide punctures, anterior setae arising on a level with the lateral margin of the pronotum, the anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum strongly convex and never continuous with the rest of the prosternum ; legs massive, front femora each with a large ventral tooth, front tibiae curved and ribbed. *Elytra* : 1.5 or more times as long as wide, punctures large and deep, intervals often strongly convex.

Nineteen African species are transferred from this large genus, twelve of them to *Afroerydemus*. In addition eleven Madagascan species of *Syagrus* are transferred to *Pheloticus*. It is almost certain that *Syagrus* will prove to be confined to the continent of Africa. The remaining species of *Syagrus* are characterized by a pronotum that is hood-like with the anterior half wider than the posterior half, the lateral margins very convex and usually dentate and a head with the distance between the eyes greater than their individual widths. Some of the smaller species of *Syagrus* might be confused with *Mandollia*. However species of *Mandollia* are much less robust, the eyes rounded and the pronotum wider in proportion to the length, narrowing anteriorly and without dentate margins.

Species examined :—

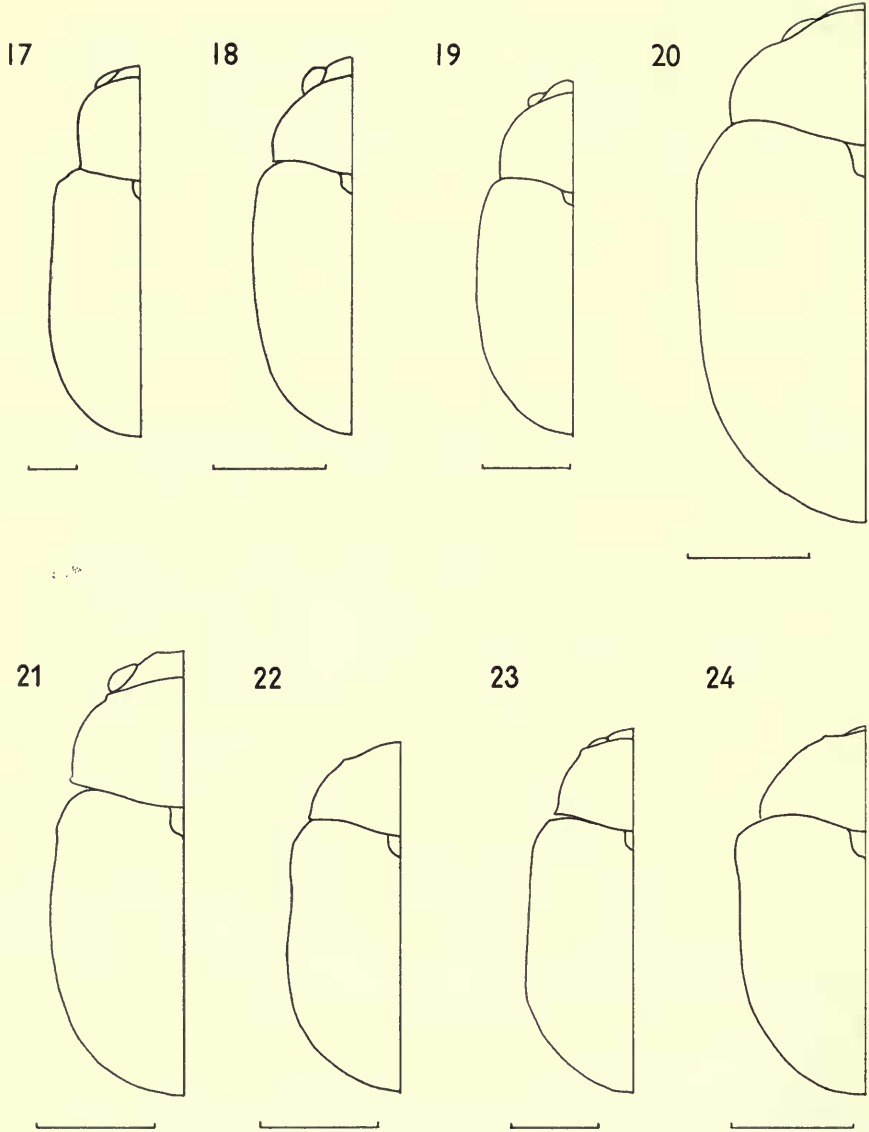
- Syagrus calcaratus* (Fabricius).  
*S. fuscoaenus* Fairmaire.  
*S. interstitialis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Liniscus interstitialis* Jacoby.  
*S. morio* Harold.  
*S. opacus* Jacoby.  
*S. ortobiensis* Selman.  
*S. perpuncticollis* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Liniscus perpuncticollis* Burgeon.  
*S. puncticollis* (Harold) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus puncticollis* Harold.

*S. rugiceps* Lefèvre.

*S. rugifrons* Baly.

*S. strigaticeps* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Liniscus strigaticeps* Lefèvre.

*S. tristis* Jacoby.



FIGS. 17-24. Outline of the left hand side of the dorsal surface of, 17. *Syagrus*; 18. *Mandollia*; 19. *Sarum*; 20. *Meniellus*; 21. *Massartia*; 22. *Paraivongius*; 23. *Rhembastus*; and 24. *Gabberella*.

**SARUM gen. n.**

(Text-fig. 19)

Type-species : *Rhembastus geminatus* Jacoby, 1900 [Mashonaland].

*Length* : approximately 4 mm. *Head* : pubescent and deeply punctured, sutures distinct ; eyes dorsoventrally elongated, scarcely emarginate, a sulcus above, and above this sulcus a short, broad, crescent-shaped area, with the surface granular and heavily setate (Text-fig. 2) ; antennae reaching one-quarter of the way down the elytra, the basal segment globose, second segment a little longer than the third, terminal five segments a little broader than segments three to six. *Thorax* : pronotum pubescent, deeply and closely punctured, transverse but less than 1.65 times as broad as long at the mid-line, anterior setae on a level with the lateral margin of the pronotum, the lateral arms of the prosternum apparently extending well above the margin of the pronotum, anterior edges convex, completely separated from the rest of the prosternum ; legs short, femora deeply and closely punctured, front femora each with a large ventral tooth, tibiae distinctly ridged, mid and hind tibiae deeply emarginate. *Elytra* : pubescent, approximately 1.35 times as long at the mid-line as they are broad across the humeri, confusedly punctured or with the punctures in irregular rows, humeri prominent, basal area little raised.

This genus is similar to *Meniellus* and *Massartia* but the pronotum is less than 1.65 times as broad as long at the mid-line, the pronotum and elytra are often lightly setate and the head has a short, broad, crescent-shaped raised area above the sulcus of the eye (Text-fig. 2).

Species examined :—

*Sarum geminatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus geminatus* Jacoby.*S. inermis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus inermis* Jacoby.*S. mashonanus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus mashonanus* Jacoby.*S. obscurellus* (Gerstaecker) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus obscurellus* Gerstaecker.*S. pergemminatus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus pergemminatus* Burgeon.**MENIELLUS** Weise

(Text-fig. 20)

*Meniellus* Weise, 1903 : 202. Type-species : *Meniellus kohlschutteri* Weise, 1903 [Tanganyika].

Body short and rounded. *Length* : approximately 4 mm. *Head* : broad, sutures indistinct ; eyes large but not protuberant, with a prominent suture above ; antennae short and stout, reaching one-third of the way down the elytra, first segment broad, second longer than third. *Thorax* ; pronotum transverse and strongly margined, with its base almost as wide as the elytra, sides narrowing anteriorly, surface heavily punctured, anterior setae with their origins just below the margin of the pronotum, the anterior edges of the lateral extensions of the prosternum convex ; legs stout, femora each with a distinct ventral spine, tibiae strongly ribbed, with distal ends turned strongly outwards, claws bifid. *Elytra* : short and broad, sides parallel, epipleura continuing to the apex with little decrease in width, punctation confused by punctures of equal size lying between the rows.

This is one of the few genera in which no changes have been made. It is a highly distinctive genus with a spherical body. The elytra are often spotted and have large punctures in single rows confused by punctures of equal size lying in between the rows. The pronotum is more than 1.85 times as wide as long at the mid-line. The nearest genus is *Massartia*, which is clearly differentiated by the more elongated

body, the elytra with smaller punctures in confused double rows and the pronotum between 1.60 and 1.85 times as wide as long at the mid-line.

Species examined :—

*Meniellus kohlschutteri* Weise

*Meniellus maculicollis* (Jacoby).

### MASSARTIA gen. n.

(Text-fig. 21)

Type-species : *Rhembastus colasposomoides* Burgeon, 1941 [Belgian Congo].

Body rounded. *Length* : less than 4 mm. *Head* : deeply inserted into the prothorax, sutures indistinct ; eyes convex, rounded, barely emarginate, wide apart ; antennae short and stout, reaching to less than half-way down the elytra, terminal five segments broader than segments three to six, first segment greatly expanded. *Thorax* : pronotum transverse, more than 1.65 times as broad as long at the mid-line, lightly margined, sides slightly convex, anterior setae on a level with the lateral margin of the pronotum, the lateral arms of the prosternum separated from the remainder of the prosternum and extending to well below the lateral margins of the pronotum, anterior edges convex ; legs short, stout, front femora unarmed, tarsi distinctly ridged, mid and hind tibiae deeply emarginate. *Elytra* : 1.1 times as long as broad, heavily punctured, the punctures lying in irregular double rows, the intervals flat and glabrous with scattered micropunctures, humeri and basal areas little raised.

This new genus is entirely composed of species removed from the genus *Rhembastus*, from which they differ by having the elytra with the punctures in irregular double rows and the anterior prothoracic setae on a level with the lateral border of the pronotum. *Massartia* is related most closely to *Meniellus* and *Sarum*. *Meniellus* differs in having a sulcus above the eye, the elytral punctures in single rows confused by punctures of equal size lying between the rows. *Sarum* differs in having a sulcus above the eye, a narrower pronotum and usually a light pubescence on the elytra and pronotum.

Species examined :—

*Massartia albertianus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus albertianus* Burgeon.

*M. colasposomoides* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus colasposomoides* Burgeon.

*M. irregularis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus irregularis* Jacoby.

*M. minimus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus minimus* Burgeon.

*M. schoutedeni* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus schoutedeni* Burgeon.

### PARAIVONGIUS Pic

(Text-figs. 5, 22)

*Paraivongius* Pic, 1937 : 32. Type-species : *Paraivongius metallicus* Pic, 1937 [Tanganyika].

Body robust and broad. *Length* : 2-6.5 mm. *Head* : turned downwards and almost completely retracted into the pronotum, sutures distinct ; eyes not protuberant, scarcely emarginate, often dorsoventrally elongated, often with a sulcus above which may be large, distance between the two eyes as seen from above greater than their individual width ; antennae filiform, reaching approximately one-third of the way down the elytra, all segments approximately equal in length, first segment with that part distal to the constriction globular or at least greatly expanded, distal five segments slightly broader than segments three to six. *Thorax* : pronotum turned slightly downwards at an angle to the elytra, more than 1.45 times as wide as

long along the mid-line, posterior border produced posteriorly at the mid-point, lateral edges evenly curved, curvature small, lightly margined, anterior setae arising on a level with or above the level of the lateral edges of the pronotum, lateral arms of the prosternum variable in shape but always with the anterior edges strongly convex; legs, anterior coxae broadly separated, femora each with a small tooth on the ventral surface, tibiae strongly ribbed, claws bifid. *Elytra*: broad, with sides approximately parallel, apices tending to turn downwards, basal area hardly raised, humerus often prominent but smoothly rounded in form, punctures regular and close, often deep and often lying in a groove, intervals either flat or highly convex, epipleuron tapering evenly to the apex.

Twenty-eight species of *Rhembastus* and twenty-one species of *Menius* are here transferred to the genus *Paraivongius*. Thus this genus now becomes one of the largest in the African Eumolpidae. It may readily be distinguished from *Rhembastus*, *Mandollia* and *Gaberella* by the position of the anterior setae of the prothorax, which in *Paraivongius* is above or on a level with the lateral edges of the pronotum. *Paraivongius* differs from *Menius* in that the epicranium and eyes are not protuberant, the pronotum is usually more than 1.5 times the length along the mid-line and the body shorter and broader.

Species examined :—

- Paraivongius armatus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus armatus* Burgeon.  
*P. bayeri* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus bayeri* Burgeon.  
*P. bequaerti* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus bequaerti* Burgeon.  
*P. bicolor* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus bicolor* Lefèvre.  
*P. chalceatus* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Menius chalceatus* Lefèvre.  
*P. coeruleus* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Menius coeruleus* Bryant.  
*P. coffeae* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus coffeae* Bryant.  
*P. collarti* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Menius collarti* Burgeon.  
*P. congoensis* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus congoensis* Burgeon.  
*P. costatus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus costatus* Jacoby.  
*P. curtus* Pic.  
*P. cyanipennis* (Gerstaecker) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus cyanipennis* Gerstaecker.  
*P. distantii* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Menius distantii* Jacoby.  
*P. diversicolor* Pic.  
*P. diversitarsis* Pic.  
*P. elizabethanus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus elizabethanus* Burgeon.  
*P. emaliensis* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus emaliensis* Bryant.  
*P. flavimanus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Menius flavimanus* Burgeon.  
*P. flavitarsis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Menius flavitarsis* Jacoby.  
*P. fulvicornis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Menius fulvicornis* Jacoby.  
*P. gossypii* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Menius gossypii* Bryant.  
*P. hypomelas* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus hypomelas* Lefèvre.  
*P. interstitialis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus interstitialis* Jacoby.  
*P. jacobii* **n. n.** for *Menius rufipes* Lefèvre, 1891, nec Weise, 1883.  
*P. katangensis* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Menius katangensis* Burgeon.  
*P. kraatzi* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus kraatzi* Jacoby.  
*P. lepesmei* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Menius lepesmei* Burgeon.  
*P. maynei* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus maynei* Burgeon.  
*P. metallicus* Pic.  
*P. micans* (Gerstaecker) **comb. n.** for *Menius micans* (Gerstaecker).  
*P. milliani* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus milliani* Burgeon.  
*P. mimicus* Pic.



- P. motoensis* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus motoensis* Burgeon.  
*P. murrayi* (Baly) **comb. n.** for *Menius murrayi* Baly.  
*P. nigripes* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus nigripes* Jacoby.  
*P. nigritarsis* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus nigritarsis* Lefèvre.  
*P. parvulus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Menius parvulus* Jacoby.  
*P. pauliani* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Menius pauliani* Burgeon.  
*P. plagiatus* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Menius plagiatus* Lefèvre.  
*P. pomorum* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus pomorum* Bryant.  
*P. pseudobscurus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus pseudobscurus* Burgeon.  
*P. pseudoparvulus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus pseudoparvulus* Burgeon.  
*P. relictus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus relictus* Jacoby.  
*P. rotundatus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus rotundatus* Burgeon.  
*P. rufipes* (Weise) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus rufipes* (Weise).  
*P. ruandicus* (Weise) **comb. n.** for *Liniscus ruandicus* Weise.  
*P. ruwenzoricus* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Menius ruwenzoricus* Burgeon.  
*P. scapularis* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus scapularis* Burgeon.  
*P. semipiceus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Menius semipiceus* Jacoby.  
*P. subaeneus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus subaeneus* Jacoby.  
*P. tarsalis* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Menius tarsalis* Lefèvre.  
*P. testaceipes* Pic.  
*P. uniformis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus uniformis* Jacoby.  
*P. viridescens* Pic.  
*P. viridiaeneus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Menius viridiaeneus* Jacoby.  
*P. viridinitens* (Bryant) **comb. n.** for *Menius viridinitens* Bryant.  
*P. viridis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus viridis* Jacoby.  
*P. viriditinctus* Pic.  
*P. wittei* (Burgeon) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus wittei* Burgeon.

### GABERELLA gen. n.

(Text-figs. 3, 24)

Type-species : *Menius costatus* Baly, 1877 [Cameroons].

This is a monotypic genus.

*Length* : 3 mm. *Head* : deeply inserted into the prothorax, sutures indistinct ; eyes flattened, wide apart, lightly emarginate, a distinct sulcus above ; antennae filiform, reaching half-way down the elytra, basal segment globose, second and third segments approximately equal in length. *Thorax* : pronotum at base at least twice as wide as at the anterior end, maximum width 1.78 times the length along the mid-line, surface distinctly punctured, intervals glabrous, sides narrowly margined, anterior setae at the anteroventral corner of the episternum, the anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum convex and not continuous with the rest of the prosternum ; legs slim, femora each with a small ventral tooth, tibiae lightly ridged, front tibiae curved, claws bifid. *Elytra* : gently tapering towards the apex, twice as long as the pronotum, humeri prominent, basal area little raised, deeply punctate-striate, intervals very convex, the intervals between striae five and six from the median suture especially strongly raised for one-third of the way down the elytra from the base.

This genus includes a single highly unusual species formerly placed in *Menius*. It is characterized by the very rounded body, with the head and pronotum turned strongly downwards, the bases of the anterior prothoracic setae on the anteroventral corner of the episternum (Text-fig. 3), and very strongly raised intervals on the

elytra. It is keyed with *Rhembastus* and *Mandollia* from which it differs in the shape of the body, the short costate elytra and the position of the prothoracic setae.

Species examined :—

*Gaberella costatus* (Baly) **comb. n.** for *Menius costatus* Baly.

*Menius sjoestedti* Jacoby **syn. n.**

### **RHEMBASTUS** Harold

(Text-figs. 4, 23)

*Rhembastus* Harold, 1877 : 101. Type-species : *Rhembastus variabilis* Harold, 1877 [Mozambique]. By present designation.

*Length* : approximately 5 mm. *Head* : sutures shallow but distinct ; frontoclypeus broader than long ; eyes dorsoventrally elongated, prominent but not protuberant, very wide apart, a shallow but wide sulcus above ; antennae short, reaching one-quarter of the way down the elytra, basal segment globular, terminal five segments twice as wide as segments three to six. *Thorax* : pronotum almost as wide as the elytra, maximum width more than 1.45 times the length at the mid-line, anterior setae approximately at the mid-point of the anterior edge of the episternum, well below the margin of the pronotum, anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum convex ; legs short, stout, femora strongly armed, tibiae strongly ribbed. *Elytra* : approximately 3 times as long as the pronotum at the mid-line, punctures deep, intervals flat or almost flat, sides parallel.

This formerly very large genus is now reduced in size by the transfer to other genera of forty-five species, including twenty-seven to *Paraivongius*, five to *Massartia* and five to *Sarum*. *Rhembastus* is characterized by having the base of the pronotum less than twice as wide as the anterior end, with the anterior setae arising well below the lateral edges of the pronotum at approximately the mid-part of the anterior edge of the episternum (Text-fig. 4). The elytra are approximately three times as long as the pronotum, with the intervals flat or almost flat and the frontoclypeus is broader than long. *Rhembastus* is most closely related to *Mandollia* and *Gaberella*, from which it differs in the characters given in the key (p. 168). It differs from *Paraivongius* in the position of the anterior prothoracic setae. In *Rhembastus* the elytra are punctate-striate, whereas the elytra of *Massartia* and *Sarum* are confusedly punctured or have punctures in irregular rows or in double rows.

Species examined :—

*Rhembastus apicicollis* Burgeon.

*R. brevicornis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Menius brevicornis* Jacoby.

*R. laticollis* Burgeon.

*R. mechowi* (Weise) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus mechowi* Weise.

*R. natalensis* Lefèvre.

*R. variabilis* Harold.

### **MANDOLLIA** gen. n.

(Text-fig. 18)

Type-species : *Rhembastus affinis* Jacoby, 1900 [Mashonaland].

*Length* : less than 3 mm. *Head* : lightly inserted into the prothorax, deeply punctured and

lightly setate, sutures distinct; eyes slightly dorsoventrally elongated, emarginate, a suture above; antennae short, reaching approximately one-third of the way down the elytra, basal segment globose, terminal five segments broader than segments three to six second segment a little longer than the third. *Thorax*: pronotum very lightly pubescent, transverse, narrowing anteriorly, margins convex but never dentate, anterior setae arising just below the level of the lateral margins of the pronotum, punctures deep, large and close together; lateral arms of the prosternum terminating well below the level of the lateral margins of the pronotum, quite separate from the rest of the prosternum, anterior edges convex; legs, femora each with a ventral tooth, tibiae strongly ridged. *Elytra*: elongate, 1.4 to 1.6 times as long at the mid-line as they are wide at the humerus, punctures deep and in stride, intervals convex, humerus prominent, basal area little raised.

*Mandollia* is closely related to *Rhembastus*, from which it may be separated by the more elongated body, the more anteriorly narrowing pronotum, the elytra with strongly raised intervals, and the head and pronotum often lightly pubescent, with deep pit-like punctures.

Species examined:—

- Mandollia affinis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus affinis* Jacoby.  
*M. semibrunneus* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Rhembastus semibrunneus* Jacoby.

## INDEX OF THE TAXONOMIC CHANGES IN THE AFRICAN GENERA OF THE TRIBE NODINI

| Old name                       | New name                               |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Amblynetes</i> (p. 147)     |  |
| <i>A. bottegoi</i> Jacoby      | —                                      |
| <i>Aphthonesthis</i> (p. 146)  | <i>Colposcelis</i> (Synonym)           |
| <i>A. cameruense</i> (Jacoby)  | <i>Colposcelis cameruense</i> (Jacoby) |
| <i>A. concinna</i> Weise       | <i>C. concinna</i> (Weise)             |
| <i>Chiridea</i> (p. 146)       |  |
| <i>C. chapuisi</i> Baly        | —                                      |
| <i>Colposcelis</i> (p. 146)    |  |
| <i>C. gossypii</i> (Bryant)    | —                                      |
| <i>C. liturata</i> (Lefèvre)   | —                                      |
| <i>C. suturalis</i> (Lefèvre)  | —                                      |
| <i>C. varians</i> (Lefèvre)    | —                                      |
| <i>Eurydemus</i> (p. 150)      |  |
| <i>E. armatus</i> Achard       | <i>Afroerydemus armatus</i> (Achard)   |
| <i>E. bredoi</i> Burgeon       | <i>A. bredoi</i> (Burgeon)             |
| <i>E. brevilineatus</i> Jacoby | <i>A. brevilineatus</i> (Jacoby)       |
| <i>E. dentatus</i> Bryant      | <i>Obelistes dentatus</i> (Bryant)     |
| <i>E. flavicans</i> Harold     | <i>Afroerydemus flavicans</i> (Harold) |
| <i>E. geniculatus</i> Jacoby   | <i>A. geniculatus</i> (Jacoby)         |
| <i>E. ghesquierei</i> Burgeon  | <i>A. ghesquierei</i> (Burgeon)        |
| <i>E. gossypii</i> Bryant      | <i>Microsyagrus gossypii</i> (Bryant)  |
| <i>E. gussfeldi</i> Karsch     | <i>Afroerydemus gussfeldi</i> (Karsch) |
| <i>E. holubi</i> Jacoby        | <i>A. holubi</i> (Jacoby)              |
| <i>E. jansonii</i> Baly        | <i>A. jansonii</i> (Baly)              |
| <i>E. maculipennis</i> Jacoby  | <i>A. maculipennis</i> (Jacoby)        |
| <i>E. maculosus</i> Harold     | <i>A. maculosus</i> (Harold)           |
| <i>E. marginatus</i> Jacoby    | <i>A. marginatus</i> (Jacoby)          |



| Old name                          | New name                                       |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Eurydemus</i> cont.            |  |
| <i>E. nigriceps</i> Jacoby        | <i>A. nigriceps</i> (Jacoby)                   |
| <i>E. nigrosuturatus</i> Bryant   | <i>Colposcelis nigrosuturatus</i> (Bryant)     |
| <i>E. nubienis</i> Harold         | <i>Afroeurymdemus nubienis</i> (Harold)        |
| <i>E. porosicollis</i> Jacoby     | <i>Colposcelis porosicollis</i> (Jacoby)       |
| <i>E. quadrimaculatus</i> Jacoby  | <i>Afroeurymdemus quadrimaculatus</i> (Jacoby) |
| <i>E. semivittatus</i> Jacoby     | <i>Microeurymdemus semivittatus</i> (Jacoby)   |
| <i>E. suturalis</i> Bryant        | <i>Colposcelis mahembensis</i> n. n.           |
| <i>E. vrijdaghi</i> Burgeon       | <i>Afroeurymdemus vrijdaghi</i> (Burgeon)      |
| <i>Ivongius</i>                   |  |
| <i>I. parvulus</i> Jacoby         | <i>Proliniscus parvulus</i> (Jacoby)           |
| <i>I. puncticollis</i> Jacoby     | <i>P. puncticollis</i> (Jacoby)                |
| <i>Liniscus</i> (p. 149)          |  |
| <i>L. dombeyae</i> Bryant         | <i>Proliniscus dombeyae</i> (Bryant)           |
| <i>L. interstitialis</i> Jacoby   | <i>Syagrus interstitialis</i> (Jacoby)         |
| <i>L. mashonanus</i> Jacoby       | <i>Microsyagrus mashonanus</i> (Jacoby)        |
| <i>L. natalensis</i> Lefèvre      | <i>Proliniscus natalensis</i> (Lefèvre)        |
| <i>L. perpuncticollis</i> Burgeon | <i>Syagrus perpuncticollis</i> (Burgeon)       |
| <i>L. ruandicus</i> Weise         | <i>Paraivongius ruandicus</i> (Weise)          |
| <i>L. sansibaricus</i> Lefèvre    | —  |
| <i>L. strigaticeps</i> Lefèvre    | <i>Syagrus strigaticeps</i> (Lefèvre)          |
| <i>L. zae</i> Burgeon             | <i>Microsyagrus zae</i> (Burgeon)              |
| <i>Meniellus</i> (p. 155)         |  |
| <i>M. kohlschutteri</i> Weise     | —  |
| <i>M. maculicollis</i> (Jacoby)   | —  |
| <i>Menius</i> (p. 151)            |  |
| <i>M. brevicornis</i> Jacoby      | <i>Rhembastus brevicornis</i> (Jacoby)         |
| <i>M. chalceatus</i> Lefèvre      | <i>Paraivongius chalceatus</i> (Lefèvre)       |
| <i>M. coeruleus</i> Bryant        | <i>P. coeruleus</i> (Bryant)                   |
| <i>M. collarti</i> Burgeon        | <i>P. collarti</i> (Burgeon)                   |
| <i>M. conradti</i> Jacoby         | —  |
| <i>M. costatus</i> Baly           | <i>Gaberella costatus</i> (Baly)               |
| <i>M. distanti</i> Jacoby         | <i>Paraivongius distanti</i> (Jacoby)          |
| <i>M. flavimanus</i> Jacoby       | <i>P. flavimanus</i> (Jacoby)                  |
| <i>M. flavitarsis</i> Jacoby      | <i>P. flavitarsis</i> (Jacoby)                 |
| <i>M. fulvicornis</i> Jacoby      | <i>P. fulvicornis</i> (Jacoby)                 |
| <i>M. gossypii</i> Bryant         | <i>P. gossypii</i> (Bryant)                    |
| <i>M. katangensis</i> Burgeon     | <i>P. katangensis</i> (Burgeon)                |
| <i>M. lacordairei</i> Chapuis     | —  |
| <i>M. lepesmei</i> Burgeon        | <i>P. lepesmei</i> (Burgeon)                   |
| <i>M. micans</i> Gerstaecker      | <i>P. micans</i> (Gerstaecker)                 |
| <i>M. murrayi</i> Baly            | <i>P. murrayi</i> (Baly)                       |
| <i>M. parvulus</i> Jacoby         | <i>P. parvulus</i> (Jacoby)                    |
| <i>M. plagiatus</i> Lefèvre       | <i>P. plagiatus</i> (Lefèvre)                  |
| <i>M. pauliani</i> Burgeon        | <i>P. pauliani</i> (Burgeon)                   |
| <i>M. rufipes</i> Lefèvre         | <i>P. jacobii</i> n. n.                        |
| <i>M. ruwenzoricus</i> Burgeon    | <i>P. ruwenzoricus</i> (Burgeon)               |
| <i>M. semipiceus</i> Jacoby       | <i>P. semipiceus</i> (Jacoby)                  |
| <i>M. sjoestedt</i> Jacoby        | <i>Gaberella costatus</i> (Baly)               |
| <i>M. splendidus</i> Jacoby       | —  |
| <i>M. subcostatus</i> Jacoby      | —  |
| <i>M. tarsalis</i> Lefèvre        | <i>Paraivongius tarsalis</i> (Lefèvre)         |

| Old name                          | New name                                    |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Menius</i> cont.               |   |
| <i>M. viridiaeneus</i> Jacoby     | <i>P. viridiaeneus</i> (Jacoby)             |
| <i>M. viridinitens</i> Bryant     | <i>P. viridinitens</i> (Bryant)             |
| <i>Microerydemus</i> (p. 149)     |   |
| <i>M. ongepres</i> Pic            | —   |
| <i>Microsyagrus</i> (p. 152)      |   |
| <i>M. trinotatus</i> Pic          | —   |
| <i>Paraivongius</i> (p. 156)      |   |
| <i>P. curtus</i> Pic              | —   |
| <i>P. diversicolor</i> Pic        | —   |
| <i>P. diversitarsis</i> Pic       | —   |
| <i>P. metallicus</i> Pic          | —   |
| <i>P. mimicus</i> Pic             | —   |
| <i>P. pallidior</i> Pic           | —   |
| <i>P. testaceipes</i> Pic         | —   |
| <i>P. viridescens</i> Pic         | —   |
| <i>P. viriditinctus</i> Pic       | —   |
| <i>Pseudivongius</i> (p. 147)     |   |
| <i>P. aeniis</i> Jacoby           | —   |
| <i>P. apicicornis</i> Jacoby      | —   |
| <i>P. lamottei</i> Selman         | —   |
| <i>P. natalensis</i> Jacoby       | —   |
| <i>Pseudosyagrus</i>              |   |
| <i>P. africanus</i> Jacoby        | <i>Microerydemus africanus</i> (Jacoby)     |
| <i>Rhembastus</i> (p. 159)        |   |
| <i>R. affinis</i> Jacoby          | <i>Mandollia affinis</i> (Jacoby)           |
| <i>R. albertianus</i> Burgeon     | <i>Massartia albertianus</i> (Burgeon)      |
| <i>R. apicicollis</i> Burgeon     | —   |
| <i>R. armatus</i> Burgeon         | <i>Paraivongius armatus</i> (Burgeon)       |
| <i>R. bayeri</i> Burgeon          | <i>P. bayeri</i> (Burgeon)                  |
| <i>R. bequaerti</i> Burgeon       | <i>P. bequaerti</i> (Burgeon)               |
| <i>R. bicolor</i> Lefèvre         | <i>P. bicolor</i> (Lefèvre)                 |
| <i>R. coffeae</i> Bryant          | <i>P. coffeae</i> (Bryant)                  |
| <i>R. colasposomoides</i> Burgeon | <i>Massartia colasposomoides</i> (Burgeon)  |
| <i>R. congoensis</i> Burgeon      | <i>Paraivongius congoensis</i> (Burgeon)    |
| <i>R. costatus</i> Jacoby         | <i>P. costatus</i> (Jacoby)                 |
| <i>R. cyanipennis</i> Gerstaecker | <i>P. cyanipennis</i> (Gerstaecker)         |
| <i>R. cylindriformis</i> Jacoby   | <i>Proliniscus cylindriformis</i> (Jacoby)  |
| <i>R. elizabethanus</i> Burgeon   | <i>Paraivongius elizabethanus</i> (Burgeon) |
| <i>R. emaliensis</i> Bryant       | <i>P. emaliensis</i> (Bryant)               |
| <i>R. geminatus</i> Jacoby        | <i>Sarum geminatus</i> (Jacoby)             |
| <i>R. hypomelas</i> Lefèvre       | <i>Paraivongius hypomelas</i> (Lefèvre)     |
| <i>R. inermis</i> Jacoby          | <i>Sarum inermis</i> (Jacoby)               |
| <i>R. interstitialis</i> Jacoby   | <i>Paraivongius interstitialis</i> (Jacoby) |
| <i>R. irregularis</i> Jacoby      | <i>Massartia irregularis</i> (Jacoby)       |
| <i>R. ituriensis</i> Weise        | <i>Afroerydemus ituriensis</i> (Weise)      |
| <i>R. kraatzi</i> Jacoby          | <i>Paraivongius kraatzi</i> (Jacoby)        |
| <i>R. laticollis</i> Burgeon      | —   |
| <i>R. mashonanus</i> Jacoby       | <i>Sarum mashonanus</i> (Jacoby)            |
| <i>R. maynei</i> Burgeon          | <i>Paraivongius maynei</i> (Burgeon)        |
| <i>R. milliani</i> Burgeon        | <i>Paraivongius milliani</i> (Burgeon)      |

| Old name                          | New name                                    |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Rhembastus</i> cont.           |   |
| <i>R. minimus</i> Burgeon         | <i>Massartia minimus</i> (Burgeon)          |
| <i>R. motoensis</i> Burgeon       | <i>P. araiivongius motoensis</i> (Burgeon)  |
| <i>R. natalensis</i> Lefèvre      | —   |
| <i>R. nigripes</i> Jacoby         | <i>P. nigripes</i> (Jacoby)                 |
| <i>R. nigritarsis</i> Lefèvre     | <i>P. nigritarsis</i> (Lefèvre)             |
| <i>R. obscurellus</i> Gerstaecker | <i>Sarum obscurellus</i> (Gerstaecker)      |
| <i>R. pergeminatus</i> Burgeon    | <i>S. pergeminatus</i> (Burgeon)            |
| <i>R. pomorum</i> Bryant          | <i>Paraivongius pomorum</i> (Bryant)        |
| <i>R. pseudobscurus</i> Burgeon   | <i>P. pseudobscurus</i> (Burgeon)           |
| <i>R. pseudoparvulus</i> Burgeon  | <i>P. pseudoparvulus</i> (Burgeon)          |
| <i>R. puncticollis</i> Harold     | <i>Syagrus puncticollis</i> (Harold)        |
| <i>R. reticulatus</i> Jacoby      | <i>Paraivongius reticulatus</i> (Jacoby)    |
| <i>R. rotundatus</i> Burgeon      | <i>P. rotundatus</i> (Burgeon)              |
| <i>R. rufipes</i> Weise           | <i>P. rufipes</i> (Weise)                   |
| <i>R. scapularis</i> Burgeon      | <i>P. scapularis</i> (Burgeon)              |
| <i>R. schoutedeni</i> Burgeon     | <i>Massartia schoutedeni</i> (Burgeon)      |
| <i>R. semibrunneus</i> Jacoby     | <i>Mandollia semibrunneus</i> (Jacoby)      |
| <i>R. sjoestedi</i> Jacoby        | <i>Gaberella costatus</i> (Baly)            |
| <i>R. subaeneus</i> Jacoby        | <i>Paraivongius subaeneus</i> (Jacoby)      |
| <i>R. uniformis</i> Jacoby        | <i>P. uniformis</i> (Jacoby)                |
| <i>R. variabilis</i> Harold       | —   |
| <i>R. viridis</i> Jacoby          | <i>Pseudivongius viridis</i> (Jacoby)       |
| <i>R. wittei</i> Burgeon          | <i>Paraivongius wittei</i> (Burgeon)        |
| <i>Syagrus</i> (p. 153)           |   |
| <i>S. alluaudi</i> Lefèvre        | <i>Afroerydemus alluaudi</i> (Lefèvre)      |
| <i>S. antennatus</i> Jacoby       | <i>Proliniscus antennatus</i> (Jacoby)      |
| <i>S. bimaculatus</i> Lefèvre     | <i>Afroerydemus bimaculatus</i> (Lefèvre)   |
| <i>S. bipunctatus</i> Weise       | <i>A. bipunctatus</i> (Weise)               |
| <i>S. calcaratus</i> Fabricius    | —   |
| <i>S. caliginosus</i> Lefèvre     | <i>Afroerydemus caliginosus</i> (Lefèvre)   |
| <i>S. carinatus</i> Bryant        | <i>A. carinatus</i> (Bryant)                |
| <i>S. fulvimanus</i> Jacoby       | <i>Microsyagrus fulvimanus</i> (Jacoby)     |
| <i>S. fuscoaeneus</i> Fairmaire   | —   |
| <i>S. hopei</i> Bryant            | <i>Afroerydemus hopei</i> (Bryant)          |
| <i>S. insignitus</i> Jacoby       | <i>Microsyagrus insignitus</i> (Jacoby)     |
| <i>S. koullmannensis</i> Selman   | <i>Liniscus koullmannensis</i> (Selman)     |
| <i>S. mashonanus</i> Jacoby       | <i>Microsyagrus marshalli</i> n. n.         |
| <i>S. mechowi</i> Weise           | <i>Rhembastus mechowi</i> (Weise)           |
| <i>S. morio</i> Harold            | —   |
| <i>S. nigrolimbatus</i> Ritsema   | <i>Afroerydemus nigrolimbatus</i> (Ritsema) |
| <i>S. nigrostriatus</i> Jacoby    | <i>A. nigrostriatus</i> (Jacoby)            |
| <i>S. opacus</i> Jacoby           | —   |
| <i>S. ortobiensis</i> Selman      | —   |
| <i>S. puncticollis</i> Bryant     | <i>Afroerydemus puncticollis</i> (Bryant)   |
| <i>S. rosae</i> Bryant            | <i>Microsyagrus rosae</i> (Bryant)          |
| <i>S. rufonitens</i> (Thomson)    | <i>Afroerydemus rufonitens</i> (Thomson)    |
| <i>S. rufulus</i> Thomson         | <i>A. rufulus</i> (Thomson)                 |
| <i>S. rugiceps</i> Lefèvre        | —   |
| <i>S. rugifrons</i> Baly          | —   |
| <i>S. striatipennis</i> Lefèvre   | <i>Afroerydemus striatipennis</i> (Lefèvre) |
| <i>S. tristis</i> Jacoby          | —   |

## EUMOLPINI

In this tribe eight genera are found to have senior synonyms and one new genus is described.

**MELINDEA** Lefèvre

- Melindea* Lefèvre, 1884 : 65. Type-species, *Melindea abyssinica* Lefèvre, 1884 [Abyssinia].  
*Mashonania* Jacoby, 1901 : 247. **syn. n.**  
*Casmenella* Jacoby, 1904 : 266. **syn. n.**  
*Falsoparnops* Pic, 1923 : 16. **syn. n.**

**COLASPOSOMA** Castelnau

- Colasposoma* Castelnau, 1833 : 22. Type-species, *Colasposoma senegalense* Castelnau, 1833 [Senegal]  
*Palesida* Harold, 1874 : 23. **syn. n.**  
*Pseudomacetes* Linell, 1895 : 695. **syn. n.**  
*Dasychlorus* Fairmaire, 1898 : 19. [syn. confirmed.]  
*Chiriphyle* Jacoby, 1901 : 241. **syn. n.**

*Dasychlorus* Fairmaire was synonymised with *Colasposoma*, Jacoby (1900). It contained two species, *D. passeti* Fairmaire (1898) and *D. varicolor* Fairmaire (1898), which Jacoby (1900) synonymised with *Colasposoma pradierei* Lefèvre (1877) and *C. fairmairei* Lefèvre (1877) respectively. Unfortunately Burgeon (1941) resurrected the genus *Dasychlorus* but included in it only the type-species *D. passeti* Fairmaire. The other species *D. varicolor* Fairmaire (1898), (W. Africa), Burgeon confused with *Teichostola varicolor* Fairmaire (1887), (Somaliland), an entirely different species. *D. passeti* Fairmaire is undoubtedly larger and has more regularly-punctured elytra than most species of *Colasposoma*. However, the general form and basic characters clearly show *D. passeti* to be a species of *Colasposoma*. *D. varicolor* (Fairmaire) is a very typical species of *Colasposoma*. Therefore Jacoby's original synonymies are here confirmed.

**EUMOLPOPSIS** Jacoby

- Eumolpopsis* Jacoby, 1894 : 16. Type-species, *Eumolpopsis dimidiatus* (Jacoby, 1893) [Gaboon].  
*Favarelius* Pic 1938 : 2. **syn. n.**

*Favarelius atrimembris* Pic (1938) is a junior synonym of *Eumolpopsis dimidiatus* Jacoby (1894). **syn. n.**

**MONARDIELLA** Pic

- Monardiella* Pic, 1940 : 360. Type-species, *Monardiella subacuminata* Pic, 1940 [Angola].  
*Pausiropsis* Burgeon, 1941 : 368. **syn. n.**

**OBELISTES** Lefèvre

It is found that *Eurydemus dentatus* Bryant (1954) was described in an incorrect

genus and tribe. It is now transferred to the genus *Obelistes* of the Eumolpini (p. 160).

*Eurydemus dentatus* Bryant (1954) = *Obelistes dentatus* (Bryant). **comb. n.**

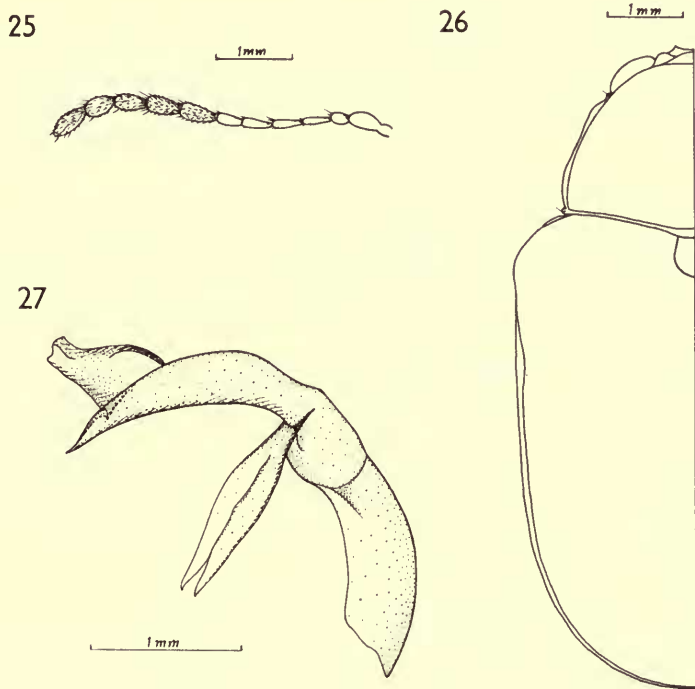
### ***TIMENTES* gen. n.**

(Text-figs. 25-27)

Type-species, *Timentes flavipes* sp. n.

*Length* : 6.5–7.0 mm. *Colour* : black with a sheen. *Head* : epicranium and frontoclypeus fused ; eyes not marginate ; antennae short, with the two basal segments swollen. *Thorax* : pronotum with the sides lightly and evenly curved, converging from posterior to anterior, lateral arms of the prosternum separated from the sternum ; legs, the femora each with a small ventral tooth, tibiae not emarginate, claws bifid. *Elytra* : much broader than the pronotum, confusedly punctate, parallel-sided.

This genus is closely related to *Thysbina* Weise. In *Timentes*, however, the body is slimmer, the pronotum much narrower in comparison with the elytra, the legs much slimmer, the body more glabrous and less setose and the antennae shorter.



FIGS. 25–27. *Timentes flavipes*. 25. dorsal view of left antenna ; 26. outline of left hand side of the dorsal surface ; 27. male genitalia, side view of aedeagus.

*Timentes Flavipes* sp. n.

(Text-figs. 25-27)

♂, ♀. *Length* : 6.5-7.0 mm. *Colour* : glossy black with a greenish sheen, the basal six segments of the antennae, labrum, maxillae, labium, legs and abdomen a light reddish brown. *Head* : epicranium lightly punctured, lightly setose at the sides, interstices glabrous, epicranial suture indistinct, sides of the epicranium diverging from posterior to anterior ; eyes large and protuberant ; antennae reaching one-quarter of the way down the elytra, first segment approximately equal in length to segments three to eleven, second segment short, terminal segments slightly swollen and highly pubescent. *Thorax* : pronotum transverse, lightly and minutely punctured, interstices glabrous, lateral margins broad, especially at the anterior end, anterior setae above the level of the lateral margin, anterior edges of the lateral arms of the prosternum slightly convex at the ventral end, prosternum heavily setose with the surface deeply sculptured, episternum deeply and closely punctured ; legs with tibiae equal in length to the femora, tibiae lightly setose, curved, with a single small terminal spine, the third tarsal segment deeply split. *Scutellum* : cordiform with a flat base, impunctate, glabrous. *Elytra* : elongate, humeri slightly raised, basal area not raised, humeral sulcus broad, surface very lightly punctured, punctures very small, interstices glabrous, epipleura broad at the base, narrowing steadily to the apices of the elytra.

Holotype ♂ : " EAST AFRICA ", probably TANGANYIKA, date unknown but probably 1885-86 (*P. Staudinger*), from the Jacoby collection. In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Paratypes : one ♂, and one ♀, data as above.

This genus and species was named but not described by Weise from material in the Jacoby collection and now in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). The specimens described here are the original ones seen by Weise and preserve Weise's manuscript name.

## ADOXINI

The genera *Macrocoma*, *Pseudocolaspis*, and *Eubraxis* have already been revised (Selman, 1964). In the tribe Adoxini two genera are found to have senior synonyms.

*SCELODONTA* Westwood

*Scelodonta*, Westwood, 1837 : 129. Type-species, *Scelodonta curculionoides* Westwood, 1837 [Manilla].

*Scelodontomorpha*, Pic, 1938 : 26. **syn. n.**

*Scelodontomorpha tricolorata* Pic (1938), **syn. n.**, is a junior synonym of *Scelodonta costata* Jacoby (1894).

*SEMMIONA* Fairmaire

*Semmionia* Fairmaire, July 8th, 1885 : 127. Type-species, *Semmionia squameoguttata* Fairmaire 1885 [Belgian Congo].

*Himerida* Lefèvre, December, 1885 : 90. **syn. n.**

*Himerida clavareau* Jacoby (1901), **syn. n.**, is a junior synonym of *Semmionia squameoguttata* Fairmaire (1885).



KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE EUMOLPIDAE OF AFRICA

- 1 Body usually glabrous above, prothorax transverse, pygidium without a median groove . . . . . 2
- Body usually pubescent, prothorax cylindrical and often lacking a lateral margin or with a pygidium with a well-defined median groove . . . . . 3
- 2 Elytra longitudinally punctured, mid and hind tibiae distinctly emarginate pre-apically . . . . . **Nodini**
- Elytra punctured irregularly, or in very irregular rows, mid and hind tibiae not distinctly emarginate pre-apically . . . . . **Eumolpini**
- 3 Pygidium not medially grooved, prothorax cylindrical or sub-cylindrical, rarely with a lateral margin . . . . . **Adoxini**
- Pygidium distinctly grooved medially, prothorax transverse or cylindrical, distinctly margined at the side, dorsum often glabrous, mesosternum produced at the middle of the apex . . . . . **Colaspoidini**

Nodini

- 1 Claws appendiculate . . . . . 2
- Claws bifid . . . . . 3
- 2 Pronotum with sides multiserrate, elytra broader near the apex than at the base . . . . . **CHIRIDEA**
- Pronotum with sides with a single tooth, elytra with sides approximately parallel . . . . . **COLPOSCELIS**
- 3 Head, pronotum and elytra heavily granulate, almost obscuring the punctuation, legs stout, lateral arms of prosternum with anterior edge convex . . . . . **AMBLYNETES**
- Interstices not heavily granulate . . . . . 4
- 4 Elytra ovate, width at middle 1.5 times as wide as at the base, anterior femora not armed, scutellum an equilateral triangle . . . . . **PSEUDIVONGIUS**
- Elytra not ovate, but with sides approximately parallel . . . . . 5
- 5 Pronotum flattened dorsoventrally, very strongly transverse (Text-fig. 11) with sides heavily margined, front femur with a very large tooth in the form of an equilateral triangle (Text-fig. 6), basal width and height of tooth much greater than the maximum width of the tibia, eyes very close together . . . . . **MICROEURYDEMUS**
- Without the above combination of characters . . . . . 6
- 6 Eyes round and large, their width as seen from above not less than the distance between the two eyes; elytra heavily punctured, with intervals often raised . . . . . 7
- Eyes smaller, often dorsoventrally elongated, distance between the two eyes as seen from above greater than their width . . . . . 8
- 7 Pronotum hood-like, head turned under, elytra elongate and at least 1.43 times as long as they are wide across the humeri, at the mid-line more than 2.5 times as long as the hind tibia, legs short and stout . . . . . **LINISCUS**
- Pronotum not hood-like, elytra broader at the mid-line than in *Liniscus*, not more than 1.42 times as long as they are wide across the humeri, at the mid-line less than 2.5 times as long as the hind tibia, legs elongate and stout . . . . . **AFROEURYDEMUS**
- 8 Insects longer than 5 mm., the eyes protuberant, with a very large crescent-shaped sulcus above, the sulcus extending to a point well behind the mid-point of the eye (Text-fig. 1), the epicranium protuberant, the basal segment of the antennae twice as wide as the second segment, the pronotum cylindrical with a narrow margin, the maximum width of the pronotum less than 1.5 times the length of the pronotum along the mid-line, the elytra punctate-striate but in some species the punctures are in paired striae and may be very confused, intervals flat and glabrous . . . . . **MENIUS**

- Eyes without a sulcus or with a very narrow one ; if there is a large sulcus, the epicranium and eyes are not protuberant and/or the maximum width of the pronotum is greater than 1.5 times the length along the mid-line and/or the sulcus is partially filled by a raised area (Text-fig. 2) and/or does not extend beyond a point immediately above the middle of the eye . . . . . 9
- 9 Antennae with that part of the first segment distal to the constriction elongated, prothorax with the origins of the anterior setae well below the margins of the pronotum, antennae with the third segment approximately equal in length to the second segment, extending to less than half-way down the elytra, elytra with the punctures deeply impressed, intervals often slightly convex . . . . . **MICROSYAGRUS**
- Antennae with that part of the first segment distal to the constriction globular or at least greatly expanded . . . . . 10
- 10 Pronotum often cylindrical, maximum width of the pronotum less than 1.45 times the length of the pronotum along the mid-line . . . . . 11
- Maximum width of the pronotum greater than 1.45 times the length along the mid-line . . . . . 12
- 11 Pronotum with shallow punctures, cylindrical, margins curved and never dentate . . . . . **PROLINISCUS**
- Elongated insects with a hood-like pronotum, in which the anterior half is wider than the posterior half (Text-fig. 17), the punctures broad and deep, and the lateral margins very convex and usually dentate ; some species show a tendency to confusion of the punctures and to pubescence . . . . . **SYAGRUS**
- 12 Elytra confusedly punctate or with punctures in irregular bands or double rows, with scattered micropunctures between . . . . . 13
- Elytra punctate-striate . . . . . 15
- 13 Pronotum less than 1.6 times as broad as long at the mid-line, pronotum and elytra often lightly pubescent, the eye with a short, broad, crescent-shaped area above the sulcus of the eye, the surface granular and heavily setose (Text-fig. 2) . . . . . **SARUM**
- Pronotum more than 1.6 times as broad as long at the mid-line, pronotum and elytra non-setose . . . . . 14
- 14 Body spherical, surface non-metallic and frequently patterned with spots, elytra with punctures in single rows confused by punctures of equal size lying in between the rows, the punctures very large, pronotum more than 1.85 times as wide as the length at the mid-line . . . . . **MENIELLUS**
- Body more elongated, surface often metallic, elytra with punctures smaller and usually in confused double rows, pronotum less than 1.85 times as wide as the length at the midline . . . . . **MASSARTIA**
- 15 Anterior setae of the prothorax arising above or on a level with the lateral edges of the pronotum (Text-fig. 5), elytra with intervals either flat or highly convex . . . . . **PARAIVONGIUS**
- Anterior setae of the prothorax arising on the episternum well below the lateral edges of the pronotum (Text-figs. 3, 4), elytra with the intervals flat or highly convex . . . . . 16
- 16 Pronotum at the base at least twice as wide as at the anterior end, anterior setae of the pronotum at the anteroventral corner of the episternum (Text-fig. 3). Elytra approximately twice as long as the pronotum, with the intervals strongly raised . . . . . **GABERELLA**
- Pronotum at the base less than twice as wide as at the anterior end, anterior setae of the prothorax arising at approximately the mid point of the anterior edge of the episternum (Text-fig. 4). Elytra much more than twice as long as the pronotum, with the intervals either flat or strongly raised . . . . . 17
- 17 Elytra with intervals flat or almost flat, head and pronotum with the surface glabrous and the punctures shallow . . . . . **RHEMBASTUS**



- Elytra with intervals strongly raised, head and pronotum with the surface often lightly pubescent and with deep pit-like punctures . . . . . **MANDOLLIA**

Eumolpini

- 1 Claws bifid . . . . . 2
- Claws appendiculate . . . . . 8
- 2 Body covered with fine scale-like setae interspersed with a few hair-like setae
- TRICHOSTOLA**
- Never with scale-like setae, either glabrous or setose . . . . . 3
- 3 Entire surface thickly covered in setae, body clearly more than twice as long as wide
- MELINDEA**
- Glabrous, but if setate, body approximately twice as long as broad . . . . . 4
- 4 Pronotum as broad as the elytra or only a little narrower . . . . . 5
- Pronotum much narrower than the elytra . . . . . 6
- 5 The lateral arms of the prosternum with anterior edge straight or convex, and separated from the sternum . . . . . **THYSBINA**
- The lateral arms of the prosternum with anterior edge straight or concave, and continuous with the sternum . . . . . **COLASPOSOMA**
- 6 Pronotum with sides approximately straight and diverging from posterior to anterior, distance between the eyes 2.5-3.0 times the height of the eyes, antennae with terminal segments much enlarged . . . . . 7
- Not as above . . . . . **TIMENTES**
- 7 Pronotum much longer than broad, head sutures distinct . . . . . **EUMOLPOPSIS**
- Pronotum broader than long, head sutures indistinct . . . . . **EURYOPA**
- 8 Upper side of body pubescent . . . . . 9
- Upper side of body glabrous . . . . . 10
- 9 Pronotum with a broad margin, elytra glabrous, third segment of antennae as long as the fourth . . . . . **MICROHERMESIA**
- Pronotum with a very narrow margin, elytra highly pubescent, third segment of antennae much shorter than the fourth . . . . . **CHIRIDELLA**
- 10 Femora armed with several spines in a row . . . . . **OBELISTES**
- Femora unarmed or with a single spine . . . . . 11
- 11 Brilliant metallic species, elytra with punctures confused or in double rows, humeri prominent, longitudinally ribbed, antennae filiform, with all segments very elongated . . . . . **PRASOIDEA**
- Species which, if metallic, are not brilliant, elytra with punctures in rows and lacking longitudinal ribs . . . . . 12
- 12 Pronotum strongly transverse and weakly convex, elytra finely punctured, interstices flat, antennae stout . . . . . **LEFEVREA**
- Pronotum strongly convex, elytra boldly punctured, antennae filiform . . . . . 13
- 13 Pronotum 1.5 times as broad as long, femora with a massive spine . . . . . **PHASCUS**
- Pronotum less than 1.5 times as broad as long, femora unarmed or with a very small spine . . . . . **TAPHIUS**

Adoxini

- 1 Tarsal claws appendiculate or simple, pronotum margined . . . . . 2
- Tarsal claws bifid . . . . . 4
- 2 Body covered in small scales, length approximately 2.5 mm., antennae short, with distal five segments broadened, pronotum elongate . . . . . **PACHNEPHORUS**
- Non-pubescent, larger insects with long antennae . . . . . 3
- 3 Pronotum cylindrical, with lateral margin poorly developed, antennae with third segment more than twice as long as the second segment . . . . . **DERMOXANTHUS**

- Pronotum transverse, with lateral margin well developed, antennae with third segment approximately equal to the second . . . . . **PSEUDEDUSEA**
- 4 Pronotum with margin dentate or crenellated . . . . . 5
- Pronotum with margin, if present, not strongly dentate . . . . . 9
- 5 Elytra with obvious transverse rugosities, particularly near the humerus . . . . . 6
- Elytra without obvious transverse rugosities . . . . . 7
- 6 General appearance glabrous, setae on elytra minute, setae on the pronotum and head very small, curved and brown . . . . . 28
- General appearance glabrous but rugose, setae on the elytra and pronotum prominent and often of two types, one white and adpressed, the other brown and more erect . . . . . **NERISSUS**
- 7 Third antennal segment clearly twice as long as the second segment, anterior femur with a massive spine, body strongly elongated . . . . . **CASMENA**
- Third antennal segment clearly much less than twice as long as second segment, anterior femur without a spine or with a small spine . . . . . 8
- 8 Large broad insects, elytra heavily pubescent with scale-like adpressed setae interspersed with round spots of stout, black, erect, spine-like setae . . . . . **UHELIA**
- Small, slim insects, surface of pronotum and head with raised reticulate sculpture, each cell so formed coarsely granulate, with a single seta in the centre . . . . . **CHIRIDISIA**
- 9 Elytra short with the sides highly convex . . . . . 10
- Elytra with at least the anterior half of the sides straight . . . . . 14
- 10 Anterior edge of the pronotum very much shorter than the posterior edge . . . . . 11
- Anterior edge of the pronotum approximately equal to or just shorter than the posterior edge . . . . . 12
- 11 Anterior femora considerably more swollen than the middle and hind femora, body almost spherical, glabrous but minutely setate along the sides of the elytra and pronotum. When viewed from above the lateral sides of the pronotum are evenly curved . . . . . **ECHTRUSIA**
- Anterior femora not more swollen than the middle and hind femora, body rounded but not spherical, closely setose, when viewed from above the lateral sides of the pronotum are strongly constricted posteriorly, with anterior portion of the sides almost straight . . . . . **PALLENA**
- 12 Antennal segments three to six not more than 1.5 times as long as broad, segments seven to ten rounded . . . . . 13
- Antennal segments three to six twice as long as broad, segments seven to ten much longer than broad, reaching more than half-way down the elytra, tarsi elongated, femur with a well-developed tooth, setae on the elytra of two types, one curved, adpressed, laterally-flattened and tending to form bands, the other straight, upright and often of even distribution, pronotum not domed and with indistinct margins . . . . . **MONARDIELLA**
- 13 Pronotum domed with the margins distinct, sides highly convex, anterior edge approximately equal in length to the posterior edge, body strongly waisted between the elytra and the pronotum, glabrous but very lightly setose along the sides of the pronotum and elytra, setae uniform and somewhat scale-like, antennae reaching one-fifth of the way down the elytra, second segment approximately equal to the third . . . . . **PAUSIRUS**
- Pronotum not domed, lacking lateral margins and with the sides less convex, anterior edge of the pronotum a little shorter than the posterior edge, tarsi very short, body covered thinly with scattered setae, setae uniform and especially scale-like on the elytra, less so on the pronotum, antennae with second segment twice as long as the third . . . . . **BADENSIS**
- 14 Body short and rounded, heavily pubescent, anterior femora strongly armed, the base of the pronotum almost as wide as the elytra . . . . . **SEMMIONA**

- Body elongated or the pronotum obviously much narrower than the elytra . . . . . 15
- 15 Anterior femur strongly toothed . . . . . 16
- Anterior femur without a tooth or with a very small tooth . . . . . 17
- 16 Antennae with the third segment much longer than the second segment . . . . . 18
- Antennae with the third segment approximately equal to the second segment . . . . . 19
- 17 Antennae with the second segment twice as long as the third, head narrow and very elongate, eyes recessed and flat . . . . . **NERISSELLA**
- Antennae with the third segment as long as or longer than the second segment, head broad, eyes convex and prominent . . . . . 24
- 18 Elytra with the sides strongly tapering towards the apex, eyes highly protuberant, a deep suture above each eye, pronotum cylindrical with lateral margin indistinct . . . . . **CELODONTA**
- Elytra with the sides not strongly tapering towards the apex, eyes not protuberant and without a suture above each eye, pronotum strongly transverse with a broad lateral margin showing traces of dentations, femoral spines poorly developed . . . . . **DICONERISSUS**
- 19 Large insects, more than 1 cm. long, humerus very prominent, apex pointed, setae fine, erect and obscure, general appearance glabrous . . . . . **ENNODIUS**
- Small insects, less than 1 cm. long, setae flattened, adpressed and obvious, general appearance pubescent . . . . . 20
- 20 Pronotum transverse, not globose, sides strongly converging from posterior to anterior, heavily pubescent, setae adpressed, elytra short, not strongly tapering, eyes emarginate, less than half exposed . . . . . **MACETES**
- Pronotum not transverse, more globose, elytra distinctly tapering from anterior to posterior, the degree of pubescence varying, eyes scarcely emarginate, pygidium either completely covered by the elytra or more than half exposed . . . . . 21
- 21 Pygidium more than half exposed, scutellum usually bi- or tri-cuspid, anterior edge of the lateral arms of the prosternum convex, though in many of the smaller species the convexity is lost or almost lost, elytra short, pronotum globose with the sides evenly curved, body setose, the density of the setae variable, setae usually scale-like, femur never with more than one ventral tooth . . . . . **PSEUDOCOLASPIS**
- Pygidium covered by the elytra, scutellum cordiform, not bi- or tri-cuspid, anterior edge of the lateral arms of the prosternum flat, elytra long and slender . . . . . 22
- 22 General appearance usually non-setose, femur usually with more than one ventral tooth, anterior and middle tibiae approximately equal in length, elytra and pronotum very strongly sculptured, elytra strongly narrowed distally, often with longitudinal costae and with setae sparse and stubble-like, pronotum with the sides evenly curved, anterior end approximately equal in length to the posterior end . . . . . **TANYBRIA**
- General appearance usually setose, femur never armed with more than one ventral tooth, middle tibiae shorter than the anterior tibiae, elytra and pronotum smooth and not strongly sculptured, elytra only gradually narrowing distally and never with longitudinal costae, usually covered in a dense mass of silvery scale-like setae, pronotum often with the sides tapering anteriorly, with the anterior end shorter than the posterior end . . . . . **MACROCOMA**
- 23 Pronotum transverse, anterior corners angular, toothing of sides prominent, anterior and posterior edges approximately parallel, body longer than 5 mm. . . . . **DICOLECTES**
- Pronotum globose, hood-like, anterior corners not angular, toothing of sides not prominent, anterior and posterior edges not parallel, body shorter than 5 mm. . . . . **MECISTES**
- 24 Pronotum as long as or longer than wide, head across the eyes wider than the pronotum, body less than 4 mm. in length . . . . . 25

- Pronotum clearly wider than long, head across the eyes narrower than the pronotum, body greater than 4 mm. in length . . . . . 26
- 25 Middle tibiae emarginate at the apex . . . . . **MALEGIA**
- Middle tibiae not emarginate at the apex . . . . . **PSEUDOMALEGIA**
- 26 Elytra with glabrous raised areas and heavily setose depressions, the punctures deep and wide apart, pronotum with a deep and complex surface sculpture . . . . . 27
- Elytra heavily and more or less evenly setose without raised glabrous areas, the punctures fine and very close together, pronotum surface smooth . . . . . 28
- 27 Elytra with shallow depressions in the form of anastomosing gilded patches covered in a dense felt of stout confused white setae, the pronotum with a few setae, the punctures very large and elongated, and with a large fovea on either side, antennae stout and reaching one-quarter of the way down the elytra, the distal five segments almost as wide as they are long . . . . . **DIDALSIS**
- Elytra with deep, anastomosing, longitudinal depressions densely lined with setae, the pronotum setose, especially along the lateral sides, the surface densely punctured and deeply sculptured, the antennae elongate, reaching half-way down the elytra, the distal segments much longer than wide . . . . . **SYRICTA**
- 28 Setae hair-like, elytra with prominent humeri and the sides tapering from base to apex, pronotum with anterior edge almost as long as the posterior edge, a slight depression on either side, eyes strongly emarginate, head prognathous . . . . . **CYNO**
- Setae scale-like, elytra with the humeri not prominent and the sides almost parallel, pronotum with the anterior edge almost as long as the posterior edge, eyes entire head hypognathous . . . . . **ERYXIA**

## Colaspoidini

- 1 Pronotum cylindrical, antennae with five terminal segments greatly enlarged and flattened, deeply sulcate above the eyes, tibiae not emarginate . . . . . **CORYNODES**
- Pronotum transverse, posterior and median tibiae emarginate . . . . . **ODONTOMORPHA**

## APPENDIX

In the course of this work the following Madagascan species of the genus *Syagrus* Chapuis were found to belong to the genus *Pheloticus* Harold.

- Pheloticus achari* (Bechyne) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus achari* Bechyne.
- P. bipartitus* (Fairmaire) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus bipartitus* Fairmaire.
- P. costatipennis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus costatipennis* Jacoby.
- P. dilutus* (Lefèvre) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus dilutus* Lefèvre.
- P. distantus* (Bechyne) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus distantus* Bechyne.
- P. lefevrei* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus lefevrei* Jacoby.
- P. nigricollis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus nigricollis* Jacoby.
- P. pallidipennis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus pallidipennis* Jacoby.
- P. perroti* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus perroti* Jacoby.
- P. rogezianus* (Bechyne) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus rogezianus* Bechyne.
- P. rugicollis* (Jacoby) **comb. n.** for *Syagrus rugicollis* Jacoby.

All the Madagascan species of *Syagrus* seen by the author have proved to belong to *Pheloticus*. It is highly probable that *Syagrus* is a genus restricted to the mainland of Africa and that *Pheloticus* is a genus restricted to Madagascar.



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