The Scientific Results of the Hungarian Soil Zoological Expedition to the Brazzaville-Congo*

7. Species of the Family Endomychidae (Coleoptera)

by

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The Endomychidae collected by the Hungarian Soil-entomological Expedition number 330 specimens, representing 22 species. Most of the records of previously known species are new for the area considered and of interest in showing the wide ranges of the species listed. Not surprisingly, some undescribed forms are included in the collections. All holotypes and allotypes of new species described here are deposited in the Hungarian National Museum.

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Subfamily Mycetinae

Afrenia n. gen.

Very small, highly convex, with elytra-cordiform. Antennae with ten articles, the last three forming a large club. Mandible bifid at apex. Last joint of maxillary palp conoid; of labial palp quadrate. Pronotum process prolonged backward beyond the pronotum, its apex widened and spatulate. Mesosternum somewhat triangular between the mesocoxae. Pro- and mesocoxae globose, metacoxae transverse, widely separated. Tarsi with three articles, linear, un-lobed, claws appendiculate. Eyes large. Pronotum with a rather narrow lobe at middle of base and with a transverse sulcus but without lateral sulci.

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Highly convex above, rufous, shining, with short, sparse pubescence. Antennae and legs brown-yellow. Length 1.7 mm. Antennae of male with article 1 stout, bowed, article 2 stout and about half as long as 1, article 3 slender and longer than wide, 4—7 quadrate, 8 oblong, 10 long oval, its outer side obliquely rounded to apex. The antennal club of the female is shorter and narrower than that of the male, with articles 10 sub-rectangular. The drawings are to different scales.


Allotype: female: same data as holotype.

Paratypes: 3 males and 3 females with same data as holotype.

There are two darker females which seem to belong to this species: Kimunda, Muya, netted in savannah, 2. XL 1963, Exobryt-Youma, No. 85. Two females were collected in rain forest at Sissi by Exobryt-Youma, 26. XL 1963, No. 251.
Afraleva nigra n. sp.

(Figs. 6–7)

Similar in size and form to the preceding species but with the elytra less cordiform, Dark-bluish-brown with rather sparse pale suffuscence. Legs and first six articles of antennae brown-yellow, has last articles of antennae black. Length 1.75 mm.

Antennae with stalk like that of A. rufa but with club articles shorter and the entire club shorter than the stalk; in the male of rufa the club is equal to the stalk in length. There are no evident external sexual differences.

Holotype male: Leifinia Reservation, Mesokola forest, 10. I. 1964, hennon from bottom along path in rain forest, BALOU & ZEURI, No. 339.

Allootype female: same data as holotype.


Bytodes africahus STRONZER


2 males, Sibiti, IRH, sifted from litter of forest, 23. XI. 1963, ENSABO-YOUNG, Nos. 222, 225; 1 female, Sibiti, Soo River, soil trap, 1. XII. 1963, BALOU & ZEURI, No. 312; 1 male, Bossouené catarrh, sifted from floating debris, 30. XI. 1963, ENSABO-YOUNG, No. 309; 1 female, Kinshamba, Muya, Banga forest, on fallen log, 15. XI. 1963, ENSABO-YOUNG, No. 294; 1 female, Kinshamba, Muya, besten in forest, 5. XI. 1963, near Lomola River, ENSABO-YOUNG, No. 190; 1 male, Forest CLOSE 30 km W. Brazzaville, from tree trunk, 26. XII. 1963, ENSABO-YOUNG, No. 519.

Filiphyes garaeaeae STRONZER


1 male, Mont Fouani Reservation near Ubbon, on savannah, 14. XII. 1963, ENSABO-YOUNG, No. 496; 1 female, Brazzaville, Oyster Park.

Anastrecophilus sp.

A single female specimen is provisionally assigned to this genus, it is quite similar in appearance to the two forms placed in Afraleva and also has 10-jointed antennae and 3-jointed tarsi. The elytra are coarsely punctured, how-
ever, and the pronotum has long and deep lateral sulci which extend forward almost to the front margin. The generic placement of many mycetophagous species is difficult and the uniqueness of the type of *Anagyrusphilus pulchellus*, the generic type, precludes detailed study.


**Subfamily *Stenotarsinae***

**Danae amphiades** *Strecker*


**3 males and 6 females taken from ear radiator on savannah, Plate Rateke, Mbè, 14. I. 1964, Ensébòt-Yoonga, No. 602.**

**Danae curripes** *Arrow*

_Transt. Ent. Soc. London_, pp. 35, 41, fig. 6 (1920).

**3 males and 3 females taken in light trap at Oe Kom Park, Brazzaville by Ensébòt-Yoonga; 17. XI. 1963, No. 219; 20. XI. 1963, No. 218; 21. XII. and 31. XII. 1963, No. 401, 566.**

**Danae armata** *Arrow*


A single male was collected in dry high grass of savannah at Kindamba, Meya, 11, XI. 1963, Ensébòt-Yoonga, No. 163.

**Danae gestrei** n. sp.

(Figs. 8–10)

Form parallel, somewhat semi-cylindrical, _rust-colored with eyes and antennal club black_. Length 2.8 mm.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, side margins rather broad and narrowed only at hind angles, disc strongly convex and closely punctured, lateral foveae in the form of deep pits almost parallel to hind margin, transverse boss sulcus deep. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as pronotum, parallel, abruptly rounded to apex. Antennae rather slender, the articles of the stalk about as long as wide except 3, which is longer than wide and 8, which is slightly broader. In the male article 9 is enlarged, of broadly triangular outline and excavate beneath, article 10 transversely triangular, 11 quadrate with apex truncate but its outline appears to vary a little in the series.

Attempts to identify this insect with one of the many described species of *Danae* have been futile. It is close to _D. pulchellus_ Gurney in all respects, including form of male segmentae, but in _pulchellus_ the ninth antennal article is more deeply excavate and the ultimate article is ovate, longer than wide.

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Allotype: 3 males and 3 females with same data as holotype.
Paratypes: 5 males and 3 females with same data as holotype; 45 males taken in light trap at Orotom Park from 25, XII, 1963 to 2, I, 1964, Nos. 480, 481, 491, 493, 554, 556, 523, 524, 524, 558, 562, 563, 565, 574, 581.
The large series includes 69 females taken with the paratype males, and 57 males, 21 females settled on low mountains in the Léridja Reser-
vation by BALIOU & ZIMOG, 12, XII, 1963, Nos. 563, 570.

Fig. 8-10. Lestes pretiosus sp. sp. 8: holotype.
8: antennal club of male, ventral view; 10: abdomen, dorsal-ventral view.

Stenotarsus punctatotibialis GONIHM

Stenotarsus guineensis GERTABERGER
Younger, Entom., p. 335 (1858).
My numerous dissections of Stenotarsus from west Africa indicate that but two species occur west of Sela, Congo Republic, both represented in the present collections. S. guineensis by 92 specimens.
Sibiti, YAWO, rain forest, by beating, 23, 26, XI, 1963, ENDBITZ-VOGNA, Nos. 225, 226, 251; 2, XII, 1963, BALIOU & ZIMOG, Nos. 281; Sibiti, brook near Zandzi, on dry stump in gallery forest. 28, XI, 1963, ENDBITZ-VOGNA, No. 277; Kindandia, Mens, Bangui forest, beaten from bushes, 12, XI, 1963, BALIOU & ZIMOG, No. 177; Lomoyo River, by sifting under trunk, 12, XI, 1963, ENDBITZ-VOGNA, No. 186; Brazzaville, Orotom Park, beaten from bushes, 18, XI. and 25, XII, 1963, BALIOU & ZIMOG, Nos. 213, 312; Léridja Reserva-

Subfamily Eumorphinae
Lycoperdinina incerta (ARROW)
The present records show this species to be distributed over most of tropical Africa.
1 male, 2 females taken in light trap at Orotom Park, Brazzaville by ENDBITZ-
YOUGNA, No. 673. 245
Anceolopus eulipes Achard

Fragments Ent., p. 141 (1925).

Anceolopus meridionalis STRECKER

2 males, 1 female, Sibiti, IRHIO, heating in rain forest and near storage lake, 20/27, XI. 1963, BALDOGH & ZICHE, Nos. 248, 260.

While the males of *meridionalis* may be readily identified by the broadly blade-shaped apex of the scapeagus, the assignment here of females to the two species must be taken with some reservations.

Indalonus ingatus STRECKER

Parc Nat. Upemba, Mba. de WITTE, 7, p. 6, fig. 2 (1952).
1 male, 2 females, Oronton Park, Brazzaville, heating in forest, 19/20, I. 1964, BALDOGH & ZICHE, Nos. 699, 701; 2 females, Sibiti, IRHIO, heating near storage lake and in rain forest, 26, XI. and 2. XII. 1963, BALDOGH & ZICHE, ENDÖRY- YOUNGA, Nos. 248, 339.

Indalonus graphicus (GORMAN)


In 1957 I synonymized *graphicus* with *graphicus* and described *I. perfusus*. Subsequent close study of the type of *graphicus* shows that *graphicus* is a valid name and *perfusus* a synonym.


Indalonus obscurus STRECKER

1 male, Kimbamba, Meyé, by lamplight at settlement, 30. X. 1963, ENDÖRY- YOUNGA, No. 45; 1 male, 1 female, Lefini Reservation, Obut, from stems of grass clumps in high savannah, 14. I. 1964, BALDOGH & ZICHE, No. 848. 246
Indalimus afer STROHMEISTER

While only recently described from material from the northeast corner of the Congo Republic this species has a large range. I have recently received specimens from Côte d'Ivoire.

Mycetina africana GORMAN


Mycetina plumicornis n. sp.

(Figs. 11--12)

The unique male is deep rust-red, glabrous and shining above with under surface and legs yellow-brown. Antennae rather stout, the first two articles red-brown, the others black except 11, which is pale at apex. Length 2.3 mm.

A remarkable feature of the antennae, which is probably a sexual character, is the pressure of club-shaped plumose setae, arranged in pairs on the first four articles and in dense tufts on the outer side of articles 5 and 7. Pronotum with sides parallel, a little incurved to front angles, lateral sulci deep and broadly triangular and reaching almost to middle of disc, transverse sulcus

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deep, discal punctures minute. Elytra more than three times as long as pronotum, parallel, abruptly rounded to apex, finely and closely punctured.

The types of _M. galbana_ PI and _M. aquatilis_ Arrow are females. After study of PI's type of _galbana_ I am not able to say that it differs from **_aquatilis_.** _M. aquatilis_ has the antennae long and slender and the lateral sulci of the pronotum small and very short.

**Holo type male:** Leflina Reservation, Middale forest, from ground, 10, I. 1964, BALDWIN & ZEMI, No. 631.

Trychurus angolensis GOEBELI


It is not yet possible to make specific assignments of female specimens of this group of _Trychurus_ with confidence.

1 female, Shizu, on withering stump by brook near Zanzi, 28, XI. 1963, ERDBÖDY-YOUNG, No. 277.

Trychurus aberrans n. sp.

(Figs. 22–27)

Under surface, femora (except apex), pronotum and basal fourth of elytra rusty-red; antennae, head, two small spots on pronotum, apices of femora, and much of elytra black. Head each elytron has a median and subapical yellow mark. Length 8.5 mm.

Antennae slender, **articles 3–8 each longer than wide, 9 almost symmetricaly widened, 10 strongly transverse; 11 transverse, transversely rectangular. Pronotum twice as wide as long, its sides almost straight, basal salices deep, lateral sulci shallow and narrow, reaching middle of disc. Elytra without distinct shoulders but narrowly widened from base, their combined maximum width 1.4 (female) to 1.65 (male) times width of pronotum. The anterior yellow marking is deeply _U_-shaped in front with a small spur of yellow at base of the _U_, its hind margin briefly bi- or tridentate. The proapical pole marking is a transverse lunule.

In the male the prothorax has a proapical denticle, the mesothorax is incurred at apex, the metasthaxa fully undulate, and the fourth abdominal sternite has a pair of small tubercles. From appearance and external characters, this species seems to fall in the _bioccipitalis_-group but the form of the sedegoni indicates it is transitional to the _appendiculatus_-group.

**Holo type male:** Leflina Reservation, near Mpo, from shrubs on savannah, 9, I. 1964, BALDWIN & ZEMI, No. 493

**Alloc type female:** Leflina Reservation, near Mpo, by lamplight, 7, I. 1964, ERDBÖDY-YOUNG, No. 663.