

## Phalacridae of the Southern Africa (Coleoptera)\*

## Phalacridae Южной Африки (Coleoptera)\*

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: таксономия, Coleoptera, Phalacridae, Южная Африка.

ABSTRACT: The phalacrid fauna of Southern Africa was studied. Six new species belonging to the genus *Olibrus* are described: *O. capriviensis* sp.n., *O. fuscostriatus* sp.n., *O. rufopunctatus* sp.n., *O. namibiensis* sp.n., *O. sternosetosus* sp.n., *O. rufosignatus* sp.n., as well as one new species of the genus *Stilbus*: *S. capriviensis*. The genitalia of *O. pondoensis* Champion, *O. rufoterminatus* Champion, *O. championi* Hetschko, *O. quadristriatus* Champion, *O. evanescens* Champion, *O. platysternus* Champion, *O. bevinsi* Champion, *O. aeratus* Champion, *O. macropus* Champion, *O. viridescens* Champion, *O. nigroclavatus* Champion, *O. natalensis* Champion are described for the first time. A key to *Olibrus* species from Southern Africa is given. Data on new findings of *Stilbus* and *Augasmus* species from Namibia are provided.

РЕЗЮМЕ: В статье рассматривается фауна Phalacridae Южной Африки. Описано шесть новых видов из рода *Olibrus*: *O. capriviensis* sp.n., *O. fuscostriatus* sp.n., *O. rufopunctatus* sp.n., *O. namibiensis* sp.n., *O. sternosetosus* sp.n., *O. rufosignatus* sp.n. и один новый вид из рода *Stilbus*: *S. capriviensis*. Впервые описаны гениталии самцов *O. pondoensis* Champion, *O. rufoterminatus* Champion, *O. championi* Hetschko, *O. quadristriatus* Champion, *O. evanescens* Champion, *O. platysternus* Champion, *O. bevinsi* Champion, *O. aeratus* Champion, *O. macropus* Champion, *O. viridescens* Champion, *O. nigroclavatus* Champion, *O. natalensis* Champion. Приведен ключ видов рода *Olibrus* из Южной Африки, обозначены новые находки видов родов *Stilbus* и *Augasmus* из Намибии.

## Introduction

The phalacrid fauna of Southern Africa was principally described by Champion in 1925 [Champion, 1925] and is known to include 18 species of the genus *Olibrus* Erichson, 1845, 4 species of *Augasmus* Motschulsky, 1858, 3 of *Phalacrus* Paykull, 1800, 3 of *Stilbus* Seidlitz, 1872, 3 of *Stilbomimus* Champion, 1924, 1 of *Tolyphus* Erichson, 1845 (*T. capensis* (Guer., 1844)), and 1 species of the genus *Polyaloxus* Guillebeau, 1894 (*P. striatus* Champ., 1925). The distribution of the genera *Phalacrus*, *Olibrus*, and *Stilbus* is worldwide, *Augasmus* is spread from Japan in the north to New Guinea and Southern Africa. *Stilbomimus* is known from Southeast Asia, Borneo, Java, India, Sri Lanka, Southern Africa, *Polyaloxus* — from Senegal. The genus *Tolyphus* is spread throughout the Mediterranean Region and reaches South-Eastern Kazakhstan (*T. bimaculatus* L.Medv., 1963) and Turkmenia (*T. transcaspicus* Rtt., 1913), occurring also in Southern Africa.

The phalacrid fauna of Southern Africa includes no endemic genera. Several endemic genera have been described from Eastern Africa (Zanzibar) and Madagascar (Zanzibar: *Biophitus grouvellei* Guilleb., 1894; Madagascar: *Astenulus micropus* Guilleb., 1896, *Nesiotus olibroides* Guilleb., 1896, *Megischius limbicollis* Guilleb., 1896); *Ganyrus* Guilleb., 1894 and *Pseudolibrus* Flach., 1889 occur in Ethiopia, and *Stilboides* Guilleb., 1894 — on the Seychelles. Besides, in the northern part of Africa, belonging to the Palaearctic domain, some species are spread of the genera *Merobrachys* Guilleb., 1895 and *Olibrosoma* Tourn., 1889. However, there are no data indicating that any of these genera penetrate to Southern Africa.

The Museum of Natural History, Berlin (MN-HUB) handed over to me the material on Phalacridae of the 1992 Expedition to Namibia. The material in question was collected in the northeastern part of Namibia (Fig. 1), mainly in the Kavango Province. Its description is the subject of the present publication.

\* Ergebnisse der entomologischen Africa-Expeditionen des Museums für Naturkunde Berlin. 34 Beitrag. Results of the entomological expeditions of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin to Africa. 34rd contribution.

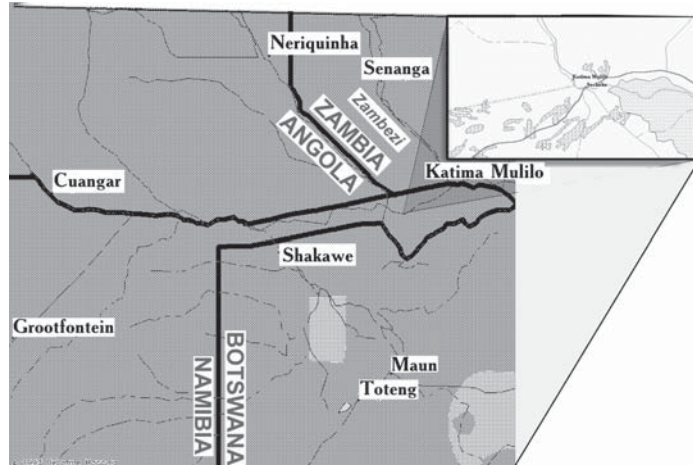


Fig. 1. Entomological expedition of the Museum of Natural History Berlin to Africa.

Рис. 1. Места сбора энтомологической экспедиции Берлинского музея естественной истории.

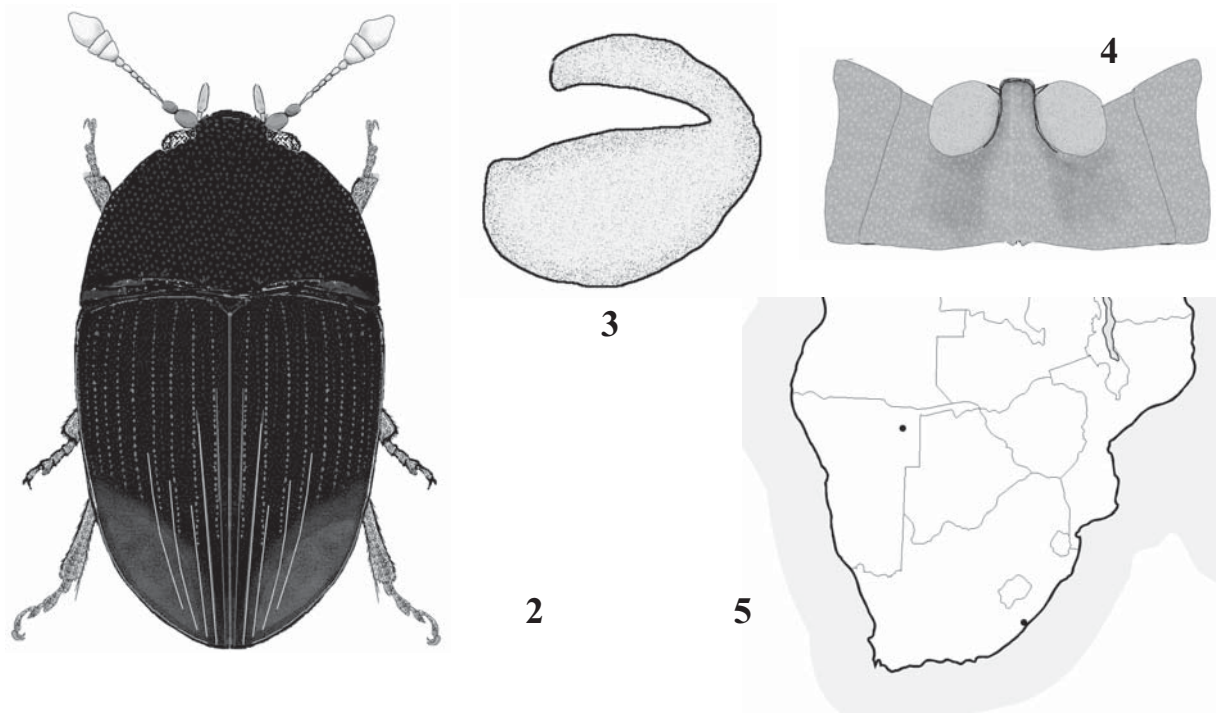


Fig. 2–5. *Olibrus pondoensis* Champion: 2 — dorsal view; 3 — spermatheca; 4 — metasternum; 5 — distribution.

Рис. 2–5. *Olibrus pondoensis* Champion: 2 — общий вид; 3 — сперматека; 4 — заднегрудь; 5 — распространение.

V. Motschulsky designated several S. African phalacrids in his collection as new species and named them, but never published their descriptions. These specimens belong to species that were later described by Champion. This material, preserved in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (ZMUM), is also included in the present article. Holotypes, some paratypes and reference specimens are also deposited in National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek (NMWN).

Unfortunately, I could not examine the types of Champion's species deposited in the British Muse-

um of Natural History (London), so all characters of these species are given according to the descriptions.

### Taxonomical part

#### *Olibrus* Erichson, 1845

As mentioned above, Champion described 18 species of this genus from Southern Africa. Many of them are very widely distributed within this area, from the extreme south of RSA to Zaire and Zimbabwe. Species described from the non-Palaeartic part of Africa include also *O.*

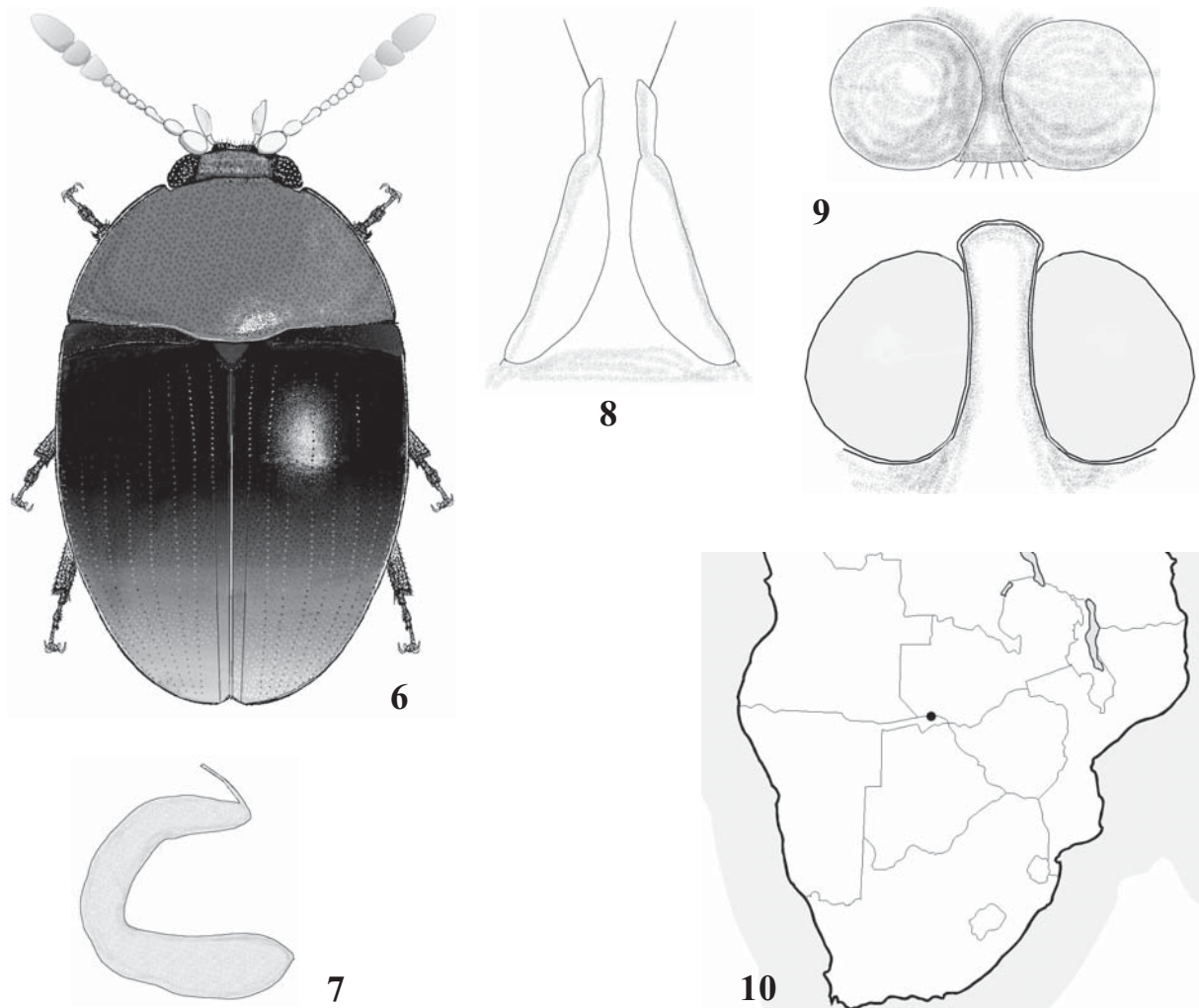


Fig. 6–10. *Olibrus ubligi* sp.n.: 6 — dorsal view; 7 — spermatheca; 8 — coxites; 9 — prosternal and metasternal process; 10 — distribution.  
 Рис. 6–10. *Olibrus ubligi* sp.n.: 6 — общий вид; 7 — сперматека; 8 — кокситы; 9 — выросты передне- и заднегруди; 10 — распространение.

*gemma* Woll., 1867 (Senegal), *O. notatus* Woll., 1867 (Senegal), and *O. egenus* Guilleb., 1896 (Madagascar). The latter have not been found in Southern Africa.

An investigation of the material brought by the entomological expeditions to Africa of the Berlin Museum of Natural History, revealed six new species of the genus which are known at present only from Namibia. Of the species described by Champion, six were found in the expedition's material, plus six additional species in V. Motschulsky's collection. Only one species (*O. platysternus*) occurred both in the material of the African expedition of the MNHUB and in V. Motschulsky's collection (ZMUM).

*Olibrus pondoensis* Champion, 1925  
 Figs. 2–5.

Champion, 1925: 46  
 MATERIAL. Namibia, Distr. Grootfontein, Farm Rooiwal, 18°51'S/18°02'E, Anfang IV. 1988, leg. J. Irish (UG) (♀) (MNHUB); Farm Roowal, 18°51'S/18°02'E, Anfang IV. 1989 (MNHUB).

REMARKS. As the species is not illustrated in the article by Champion, I present here my drawings of its general view and female genitals.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 3.

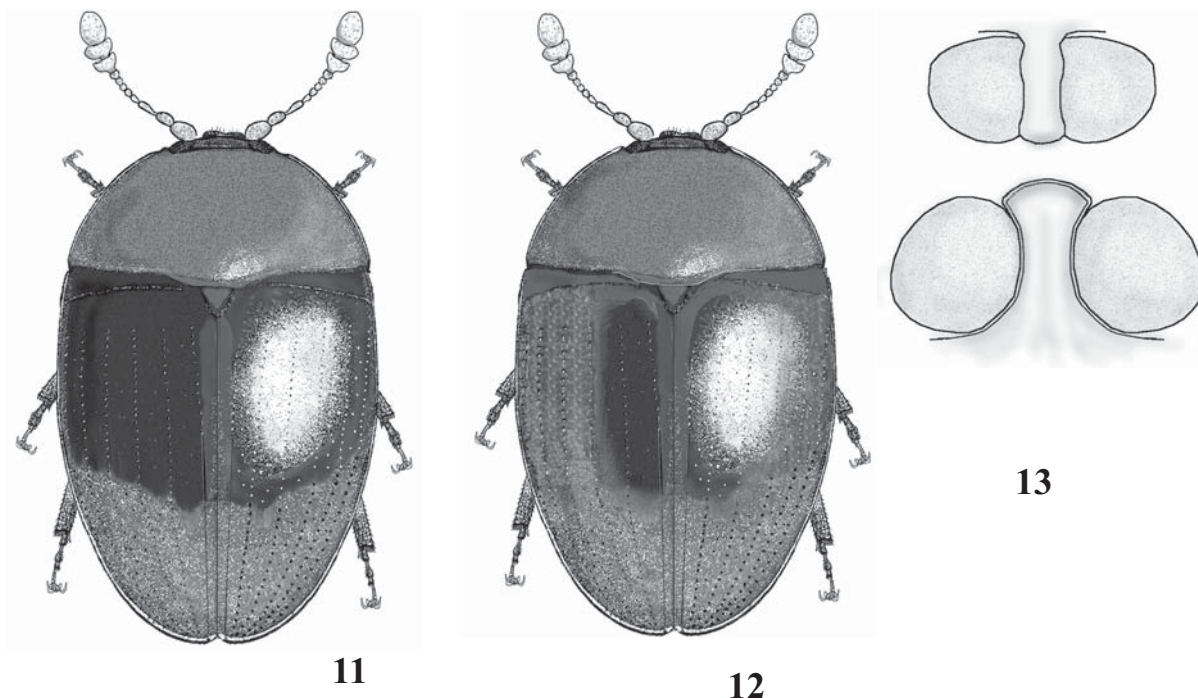
Metasternum as in Fig. 4.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Port St. John (Pondoland); Namibia (Grootfontein) (Fig. 5).

*Olibrus capriensis* sp.n.  
 Figs. 6–10.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): Namibia: East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, 17°29'S/24°17'E, Gesiebe/Geschwemme, Tümpelufer, 07.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (NMWN). Paratype: the same data, 1 spec. (♀, MNHUB).

DESCRIPTION. Length 1.5–1.7 mm, elongate-oval, 1.8–1.9 times as long as broad. Body shining, feebly convex, glabrous, upper surface yellowish-brown with infusate basal half of elytra, boundary between differently coloured areas smeared; antennae, mouth parts, and legs partly yellowish.



Figs. 11–13. *Olibrus rufoterminalis* Champion: 11, 12 — dorsal view of the various colour forms; 13 — spermatheca.  
Рис.11–13. *Olibrus rufoterminalis* Чемпион: 11, 12 — общий вид различных цветовых форм; 13 — сперматека.

Head transverse, widest at eyes. Antennal structure as in Fig. 6, segments 9 and 10 subcylindrical, 9th not transverse, 10th feebly transverse, terminal joint of the club very elongate, but less long than 9th and 10th together.

Pronotum transverse, about 0.47–0.5 times as long as wide, 1.6–1.7 times broader at base than anteriorly, posterior edge with large median lobe, feebly bordered at base. Pronotal surface shining, feebly shagreened, sparsely covered with very small punctures, approximately 2–3 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours. Prosternal process narrow (Fig. 9), bordered laterally, straightly truncated at tip, not reaching beyond anterior coxae, with six setae apically. Metasternal process bordered laterally and apically, long, narrow, reaching far beyond middle coxae, feebly widened apically, with punctation minute, covered with short pubescence posteriorly. Posterior tibia with two spurs and with row of thorns in front of apex on the outside.

Scutellum triangular, about 1.5 times broader than long, blunt at apex. Scutellar surface shining, shagreened, sparsely covered with small punctures.

Elytra broadest near base, 2.2–2.3 times longer than pronotum, 1.05–1.10 times longer than their combined width. Elytral surface feebly shining, strongly shagreened, indistinctly striate, punctation distinctly seriate, punctures approximately five diameters apart from their lateral neighbours, intervals extremely finely, sparsely and irregularly punctured. A single sutural stria present extending to 4/5 of the length.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 7; coxites as in Fig. 8.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia (Fig. 10).

*Olibrus rufoterminalis* Champion, 1925

Figs. 11–17.

Champion, 1925: 49

MATERIAL. Namibia: East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 9 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 1 spec. ZMUM; the same data, Gesiebe/Geschwemme, Tümpelufer, 7.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (1 spec., MNHUB); the same data, 3–8.03.1992, leg. U. Göllner (1 spec., MNHUB); East Caprivi: Mudumu NP, Nakatwa, 18°10'S/23°26'E, lux, 8–13.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 36 spec. MNHUB, 2 spec. NMWN, 5 spec. ZMUM; the same data, Balelwa, ca. 18°10'S/23°26'E, Kwando-Ufer, *Phragmites*, 8–13.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. MNHUB; the same data, Buffalo Trails Camp, lux, 12.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 10 spec. MNHUB, 2 spec. ZMUM; East Caprivi: 30 km SE Katima Mulilo, 17°31'S/24°25'E, Zambezi-Altwaterarm, lux, 6.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 3 spec. MNHUB; Kavango: Kaudom-Camp, lux, 18°31'S/20°43'E, 22–25.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 15 spec. MNHUB, 2 spec. NMWN, 1 spec. ZMUM; the same data, leg. U. Göllner, 2 spec. MNHUB; Kavango: Mahango Game Reserve, 18°17'S/21°43'E, 28.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 2 spec. MNHUB; Kavango: Popa Falls, 18°07'S/21°35'E, lux, 26.02–03.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 12 spec. MNHUB, 2 spec. NMWN, 2 spec. ZMUM; the same data, 19–22.01.1993, leg. F. Koch, 1 spec. MNHUB; Kavango: Gelukkie, Kavango-Ufer, 18°03'S/21°08'E, 01.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. MNHUB; Kavango: Kaudom-Camp, Wasserloch, Schilf+Gras+Gesiebe, 18°31'S/20°43'E, 22–25.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 7 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 2 spec. ZMUM; Bushmanland: Klein Dobe, lux, 19°25'S/20°21'E, 19–21.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 11 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 2 spec. ZMUM; Grootfontein: Otavi, 19°38'S/17°21'E, 18.0.1992, leg. F. Koch, 1 spec. MNHUB.

REMARKS. I present here the pictures of genitals (absent in Champion's publication).

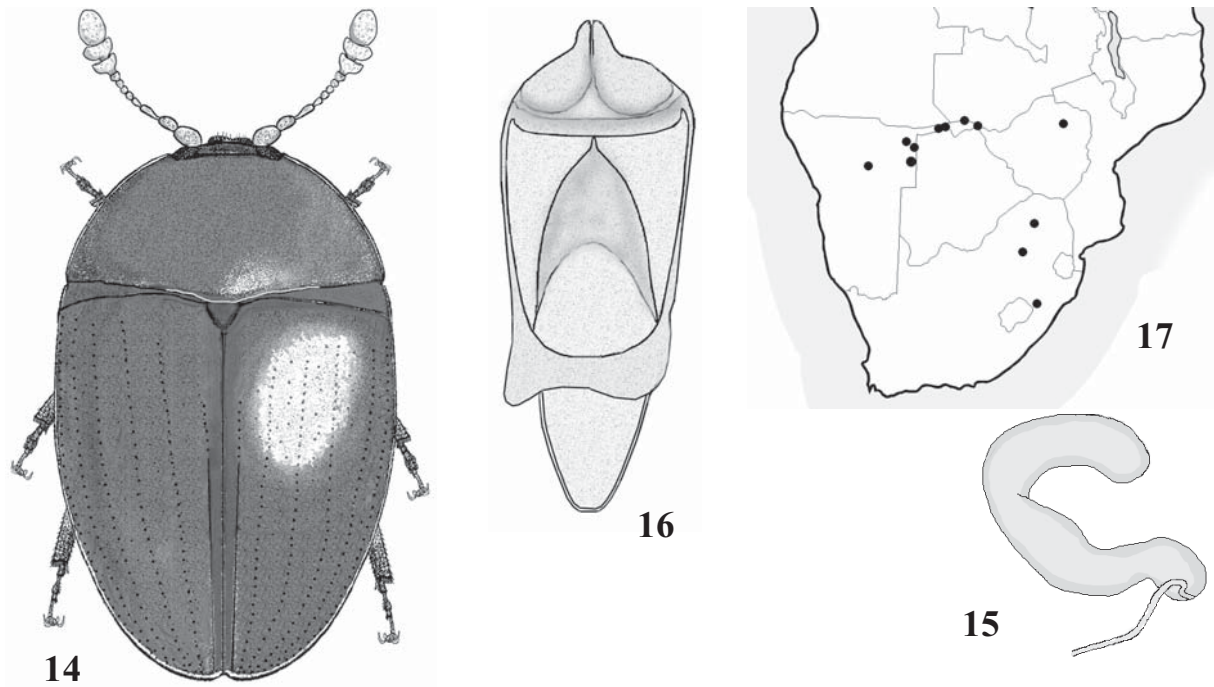
Various colour forms as in Fig. 11, 12, 14.

Prosternal and metasternal process as in Fig. 13.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 15.

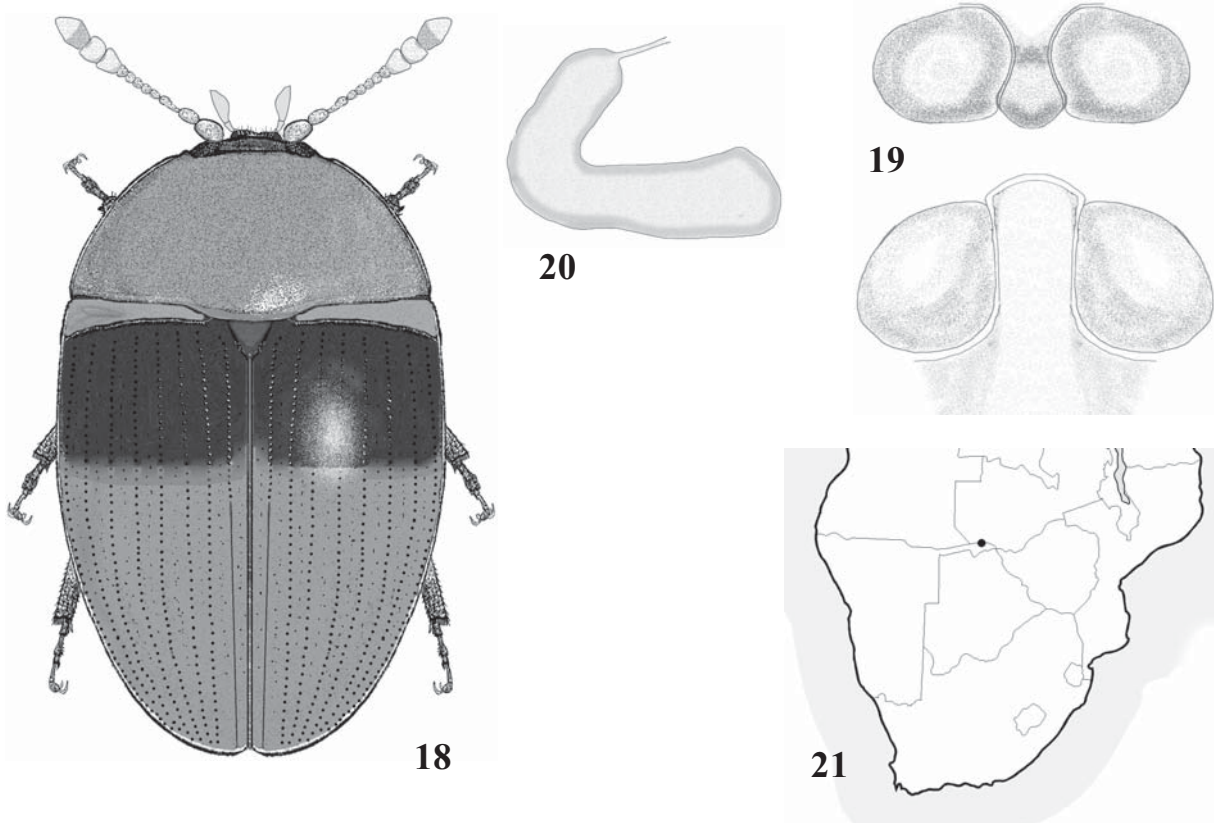
Aedeagus as in Fig. 16.

Champion [1925] mentions that in the material available to him this species was represented by many specimens, unlike the other species whose descriptions were



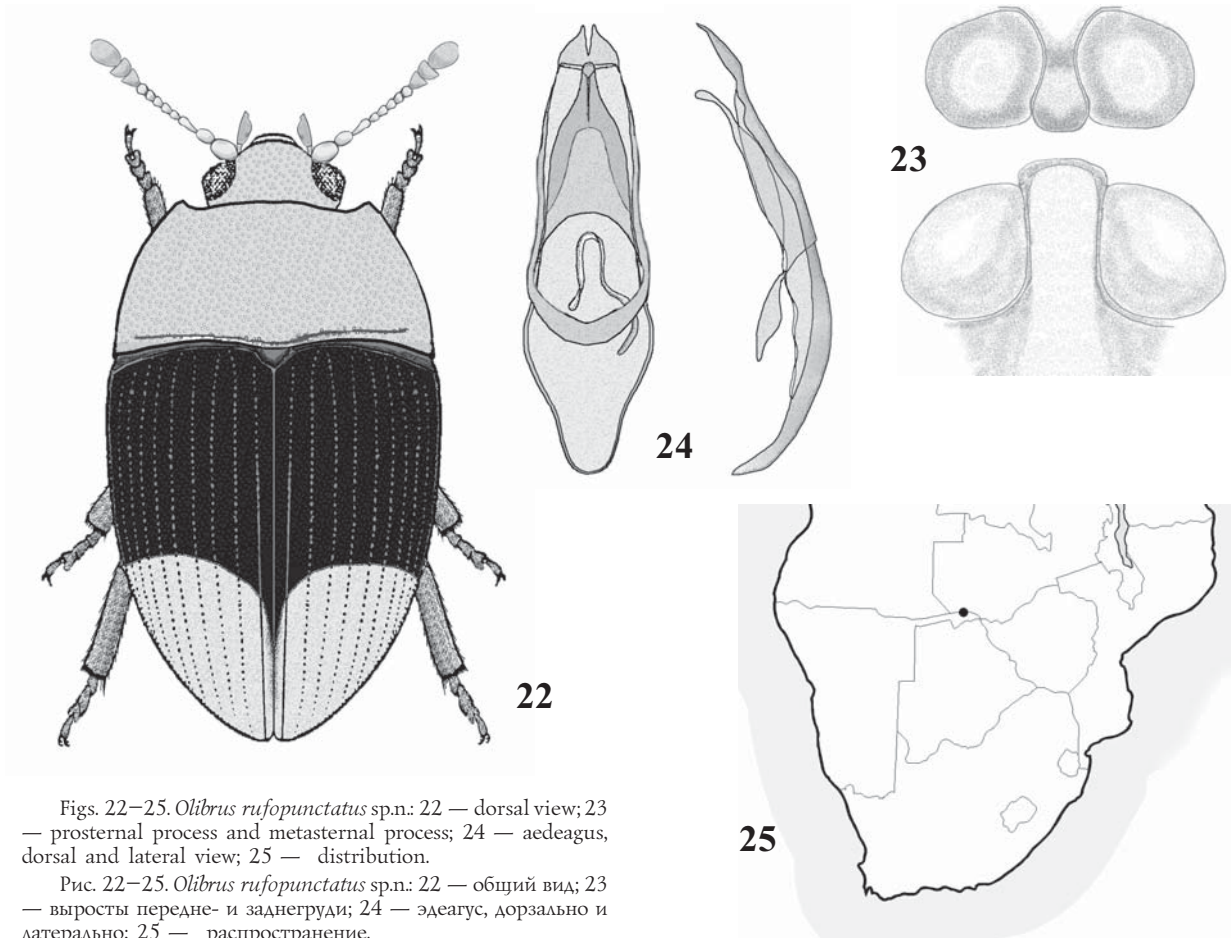
Figs. 14–17. *Olibrus rufoterminalis* Champion: 14 — dorsal view of monochromously form; 15 — spermatheca; 16 — aedeagus; 17 — distribution.

Рис. 14–17. *Olibrus rufoterminalis* Чампiон: 14 — общий вид одноцветной морфы; 15 — сперматека; 16 — эдеагус; 17 — распространение.



Figs. 18–21. *Olibrus fuscostratus* sp.n.: 18 — dorsal view; 19 — prosternal process and metasternal process; 20 — spermatheca; 21 — distribution.

Рис. 18–21. *Olibrus fuscostratus* sp.n.: 18 — общий вид; 19 — выросты передне- и заднегруды; 20 — сперматека; 21 — распространение.



Figs. 22–25. *Olibrus rufopunctatus* sp.n.: 22 — dorsal view; 23 — prosternal process and metasternal process; 24 — aedeagus, dorsal and lateral view; 25 — distribution.

Рис. 22–25. *Olibrus rufopunctatus* sp.n.: 22 — общий вид; 23 — выросты передне- и заднегруди; 24 — эдеагус, дорзально и латерально; 25 — распространение.

based sometimes on a single specimen. In the collections of the entomological expeditions of the Museum of Natural History, Berlin this species is also the most abundant one.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Southern Africa: Namibia; RSA (Estcourt, Chunics Poort, Pretoria, Portgietersrust (=Potgietersrus)); Zimbabwe (Harare) (Fig. 17).

*Olibrus fuscostriatus* sp.n.

Figs. 18–21.

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype (♀): Namibia: East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (NMWN). Paratypes (♀♀): Namibia: East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (1♀, MNHUB); East Caprivi, Katima Mulilo, 17°29'S/24°17'E, Gesiebe/Geschwemme, Tümpelufer, 07.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (4♀♀ MNHUB, 1♀ NMWN, 2♀♀ ZMUM); Kavango: Gelukkie Kavango-Ufer, 18°03'S/21°08'E, 01.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (1♀ MNHUB, 1♀ NMWN, 1♀ ZMUM).

**DESCRIPTION.** Length 2.1–2.4 mm, elongate-oval, 1.7–1.8 times as long as broad. Body shining, convex, glabrous, upper surface yellowish-brown with black or infuscate basal third of elytra, boundary between colours straight and rather sharp; antennae, mouth parts, and legs partly yellowish.

Head transverse, widest at eyes. Antennal structure as in Fig. 18, segments 9 and 10 subcylindrical, 9th elongate, 10th subquadrate, terminal joint of the club elongate, but less long than 9th and 10th combined.

Pronotum transverse, about 0.47–0.5 times as long as

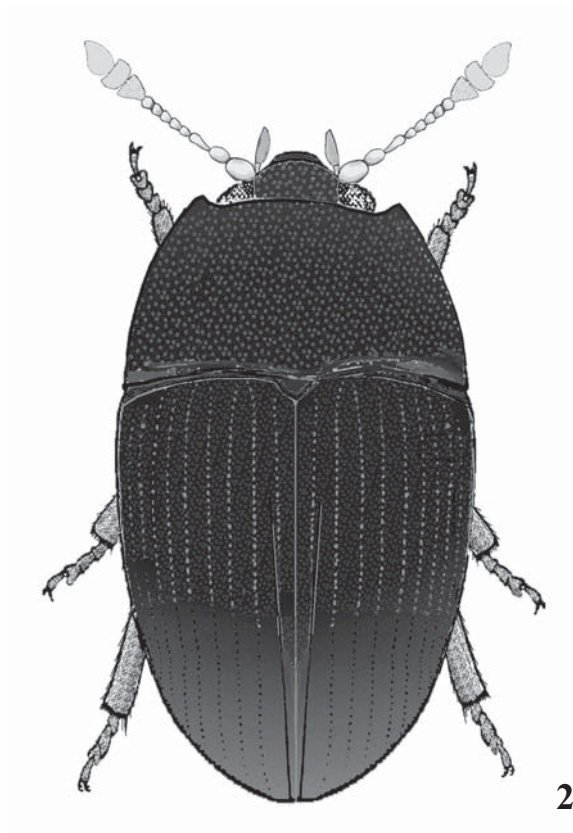
wide, 1.8 times broader at base than anteriorly, posterior edge with large median lobe, feebly bordered at base medially. Pronotal surface shining, feebly shagreened, sparsely covered with very small punctures, approximately 2–3 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours. Prosternal process bare, bordered laterally, rounded apically, reaching beyond anterior coxae. Metasternal process bordered laterally and apically, reaching beyond middle coxae (Fig. 19), with punctation minute, covered with short pubescence posteriorly. Posterior tibia with two spurs and with row of thorns before apex on the outside.

Scutellum triangular, about 1.5 times broader than long, blunt at apex. Scutellar surface shining, shagreened, sparsely covered with small punctures.

Elytra broadest near base, 2.4–2.7 times longer than pronotum, 1.1–1.2 times longer than their combined width. Elytral surface strongly shining, feebly shagreened, indistinctly obsolete striate, punctation distinctly seriate, punctures approximately five diameters apart from their lateral neighbours, intervals extremely finely, sparsely and irregularly punctured. A single sutural stria distinctly punctulate, extending nearly to base of elytra.

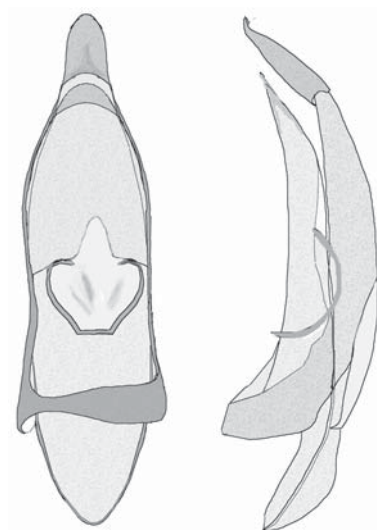
Spermatheca as in Fig. 20.

**REMARKS.** Of all described species, this one resembles in coloration only *O. clavatus* Champ. and *O. mesomelas* Champ. Differs from *O. clavatus* by the dissimilar structure of antennal club and a number of other features, from *O. mesomelas* by the absence of an excision at the apex of prosternal process, by elytral



26

27



28

Figs. 26–28. *Olibrus namibiensis* sp.n.: 26 — dorsal view; 27 — aedeagus, dorsal and lateral view; 28 — distribution.

Рис. 26–28. *Olibrus namibiensis* sp.n.: 26 — общий вид; 27 — эдеагус, дорзально и латерально; 28 — распространение.

punctuation rougher, black transversal stria at elytral bases having sharper boundary, and colours of elytra more contrasting.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia (Fig. 21).

*Olibrus rufopunctatus* sp.n.

Figs. 22–25.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Namibia, East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (NMWN).

DESCRIPTION. Length 2.6 mm, elongate-oval, 1.86 times as long as broad. Body shining, convex, glabrous, upper surface yellowish-brown with black basal half of elytra, on each elytron the boundary between colours running in the shape of an arc from the middle of external lateral margin to inner margin of elytron; antennae, mouth parts, and legs partly yellowish.

Head transverse, widest at eyes. Antennal structure as in Fig. 22, segments 9 and 10 subcylindrical, 9th elongate, 10th subquadrate, terminal joint of the club elongate, but less long than 9th and 10th combined.

Pronotum transverse, about 0.5 times as long as wide, 1.7 times broader at base than anteriorly, posterior edge with large median lobe, feebly bordered at base. Pronotal surface shining, feebly shagreened, sparsely covered with very small punctures, approximately 2–3 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours. Prosternal process narrow, bare, bordered laterally, rounded apically, almost not extending beyond anterior coxae. Metasternal process bordered laterally and apically, reaching beyond middle coxae (Fig. 23), slightly lowering and bounded anteriorly by straight line so that emargination is somewhat offset from anterior margin itself; with punctuation minute, covered with short pubescence posteriorly. Posterior tibia with two spurs and with row of thorns before apex on the outside.

Scutellum triangular, about 1.5 times broader than long, blunt at apex. Scutellar surface shining, shagreened, sparsely covered with small punctures.

Elytra broadest near base, 2.7 times longer than pronotum, 1.2 times longer than their combined width. Elytral surface strongly shining, feebly shagreened, indistinctly obsolete striate, punctuation distinctly seriate, approximately five diameters of puncture apart from their lateral neighbours, intervals extremely finely, sparsely and irregularly punctured. A single sutural stria distinctly punctulate, extending nearly to bases of elytra.

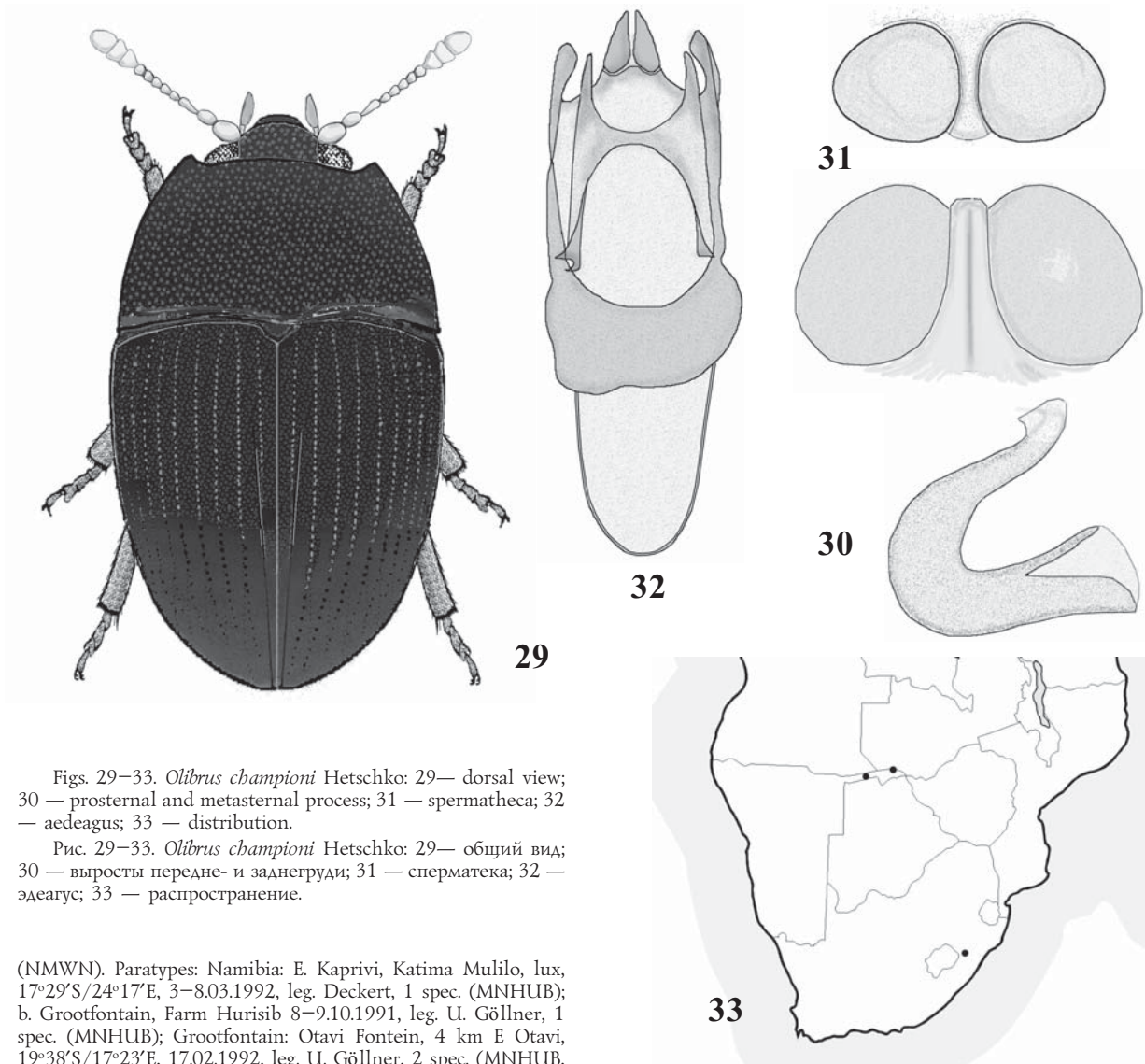
Aedeagus as in Fig. 24.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia (Fig. 25).

*Olibrus namibiensis* sp.n.

Figs. 26–28.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Namibia: Kavango: Kaudom-Camp, 18°31'S/20°43'E, lux, 22–25.02.1992, leg. Göllner



Figs. 29–33. *Olibrus championi* Hetschko: 29— dorsal view; 30 — prosternal and metasternal process; 31 — spermatheca; 32 — aedeagus; 33 — distribution.

Рис. 29–33. *Olibrus championi* Hetschko: 29— общий вид; 30 — выросты передне- и заднегруди; 31 — сперматека; 32 — эдеагус; 33 — распространение.

(NMWN). Paratypes: Namibia: E. Kaprivi, Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. Deckert, 1 spec. (MNHUB); b. Grootfontain, Farm Hurisib 8–9.10.1991, leg. U. Göllner, 1 spec. (MNHUB); Grootfontain: Otavi Fontein, 4 km E Otavi, 19°38'S/17°23'E, 17.02.1992, leg. U. Göllner, 2 spec. (MNHUB, ZMUM).

**DESCRIPTION.** Length 1.8–2.2 mm, elongate-oval, 1.5–1.6 times as long as broad. Body shining, convex, glabrous, upper surface black, apical parts of elytra feebly reddish, antennae, mouth parts, and legs partly yellowish.

Head transverse, widest at eyes. Antennal structure as in Fig. 26, segments 9 not transverse, 10 transverse, less than 2 times broader as long, terminal joint of club elongate, but less long than of 9th and 10th combined.

Pronotum transverse, about 0.4–0.5 times as long as wide, 1.8–2.0 times broader at base than anteriorly, posterior edge with large median lobe, feebly bordered at base. Pronotal surface shining, feebly shagreened, sparsely covered with very small punctures, approximately 1–2 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours. Prosternal process narrow, bare, bordered laterally, feebly rounded apically, almost not extending beyond anterior coxae. Metasternal process bordered laterally and apically, reaching beyond middle coxae, with punctuation minute, covered with short pubescence posteriorly. Posterior tibia with two spurs and with row of thorns before apex on the outside.

Scutellum triangular, about 1.5 times broader than long, blunt at apex. Scutellar surface shining, shagreened, sparsely covered with small punctures.

Elytra broadest near base, 2.3–2.5 times longer than pronotum, 1.1 times longer than their combined width. Elytral surface shining, distinctly shagreened, indistinctly obsolete striate, punctuation distinctly seriate, punctures approximately five diameters apart from their lateral neighbours, intervals extremely finely, sparsely and irregularly punctured. A single sutural stria distinctly punctulate, reaching nearly to bases of elytra.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 27.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Southern Africa: Namibia (Fig. 28).

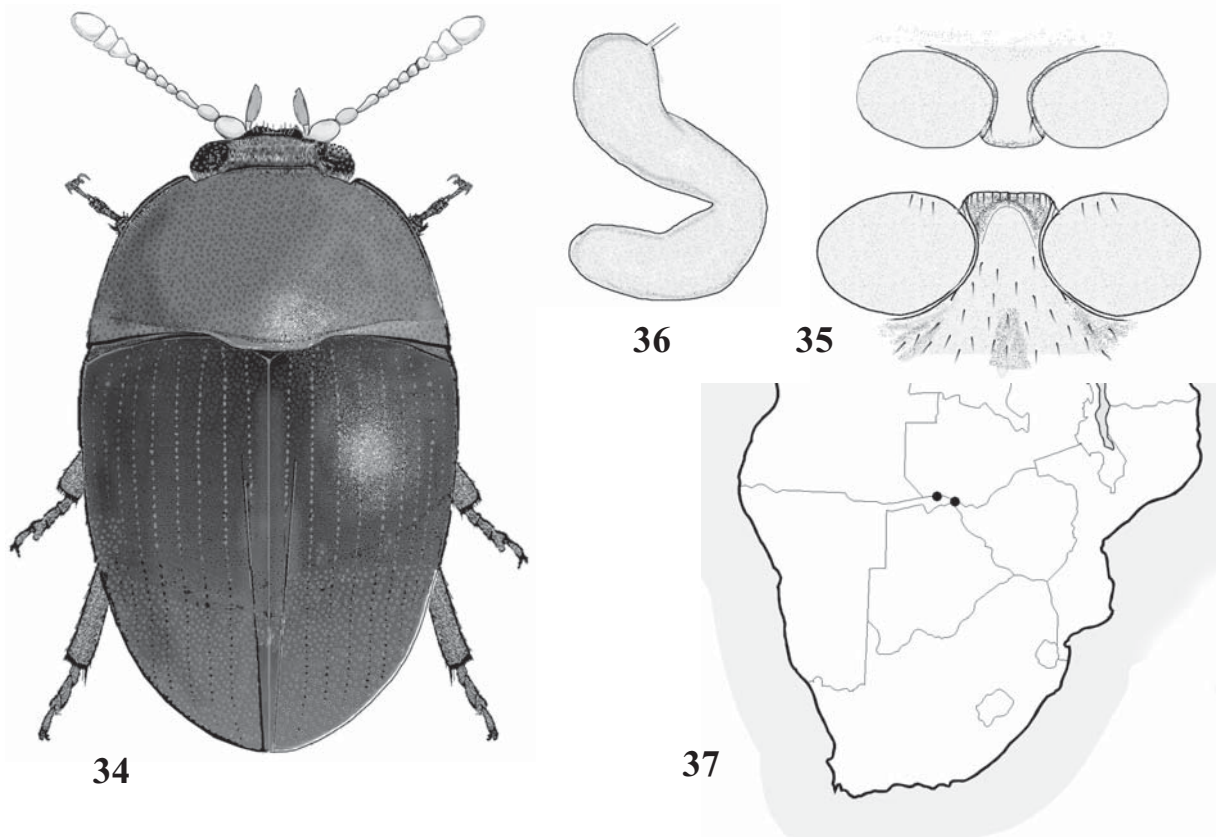
*Olibrus championi* Hetschko, 1929  
Figs. 29–33.

Hetschko, 1929: 156

*O. minusculus* Champion, 1925: 49

**MATERIAL.** Namibia: East Caprivi, Mudumu NP, Nakatwa, 18°10'S/23°26'E, 8–13.03.1992, lux, leg. M. Uhlig (♀) (MN-





Figs. 34–37. *Olibrus sternosetosus* sp.n.: 34—dorsal view; 35—prosternal and metasternal process; 36—spermatheca; 37—distribution. Рис. 34–37. *Olibrus sternosetosus* sp.n.: 34—общий вид; 35—выросты передне- и заднегруди; 36—сперматека; 37—распространение.

HUB); East Caprivi, Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°18'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♂) (MNHUB).

REMARKS. As this species is not illustrated in Champion's work, I present here my drawings of the genital parts.

Dorsal view as in Fig. 29.

Prosternal and metasternal process as in Fig. 30.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 31.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 32.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia; RSA (Estcourt) (Fig. 33).

*Olibrus sternosetosus* sp.n.

Figs. 34–37.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): Namibia: East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, Gesiebe, Geschwemme, Tümpelufer, 07.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (NMWN); Paratypes: Namibia: East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, Gesiebe, Geschwemme, Tümpelufer, 07.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (2♀ MNHUB, 1♀ ZMUM); Mamili NP: Liadura, Linyanti-Ufer, ca. 18°10'S/23°26'E, Gesiebe, Papyrus/Binsen, 11.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♀); East Caprivi, 30 km SE Katima Mulilo, 17°29'S/24°17'E, Zambezi-Altwasserarm, lux, 06.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♀, MNHUB); Buschmanland, Klein Dobe, 19°25'S/20°21'E, lux, 19–21.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♀, MNHUB).

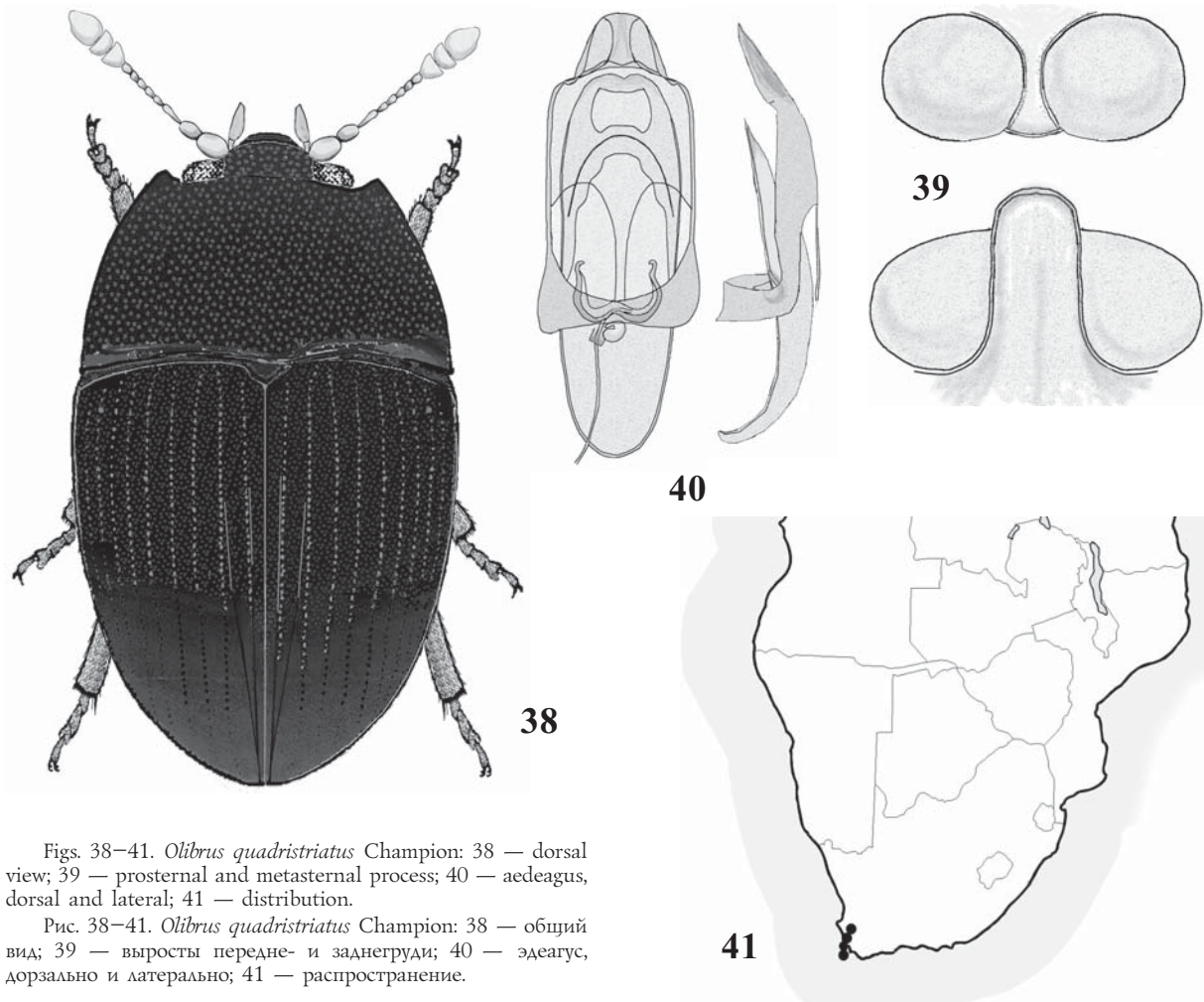
DESCRIPTION. Length 1.7–1.8 mm, short-oval, 1.6–1.7 times as long as broad. Body shining, convex, glabrous, upper surface yellowish-brown, disk of prothorax and basal half of elytra sometimes infusate, antennae, mouth parts, and legs partly yellowish.

Head transverse, widest at eyes. Antennal structure as in Fig. 34, segments 9 not transverse, 10 subquadrate, terminal joint of club elongate, but less long than 9th and 10th together.

Pronotum transverse, about 0.4–0.5 times as long as wide, 1.9 times broader at base than anteriorly, posterior edge with large median lobe, feebly and sometimes indistinctly bordered at base. Pronotal surface feebly shining, shagreened, sparsely covered with very small punctures, approximately 2–3 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours. Prosternal process narrow, bordered laterally, rounded apically, almost not extending beyond anterior coxae, sometimes with two setae on lateral margins. Metasternal process bordered laterally and apically (Fig. 35), reaching beyond middle coxae, somewhat lowering and bounded anteriorly by straight line so that emargination, rounded anteriorly, is slightly offset from anterior margin itself; anterior margin of process bearing setae of various length; metasternal process with punctation minute, covered with short pubescence posteriorly. Posterior tibia with two spurs and with row of thorns before apex on the outside.

Scutellum triangular, about 1.5 times broader than long, blunt at apex. Scutellar surface shining, shagreened, sparsely covered with small punctures.

Elytra broadest near base, 2.2–2.6 times longer than pronotum, 1.1 times longer than their combined width. Elytral surface feebly shining, distinctly shagreened, indistinctly obsolete striate, punctation distinctly seriate, punctures approximately five diameters apart from their lateral neighbours, intervals extremely finely, sparsely



Figs. 38–41. *Olibrus quadristriatus* Champion: 38 — dorsal view; 39 — prosternal and metasternal process; 40 — aedeagus, dorsal and lateral; 41 — distribution.

Рис. 38–41. *Olibrus quadristriatus* Champion: 38 — общий вид; 39 — выросты передне- и заднегруди; 40 — эдеагус, дорзально и латерально; 41 — распространение.

and irregularly punctured. A single sutural stria distinctly punctulate, extending nearly to bases of elytra.

Specmatheca as in Fig. 36.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia (Fig. 37).

*Olibrus quadristriatus* Champion, 1925

Figs. 38–41.

Champion, 1925: 48

MATERIAL. Two specimens in Motschulsky's collection, bearing the label "Phalacrus laevigatus Mots., Cap b. sp." (handwritten by Motschulsky) ( $\sigma^7$ ♀) (ZMUM). V. Motschulsky never published the description.

REMARKS. Not illustrated in Champion's publication; I present here my drawings of the genital parts.

Dorsal view as in Fig. 38.

Prosternal and metasternal process as in Fig. 39.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 40.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: RSA (Malmesbury, Cape of Good Hope, Table Mountain) (Fig. 41).

*Olibrus evanescens* Champion, 1925

Figs. 42–46.

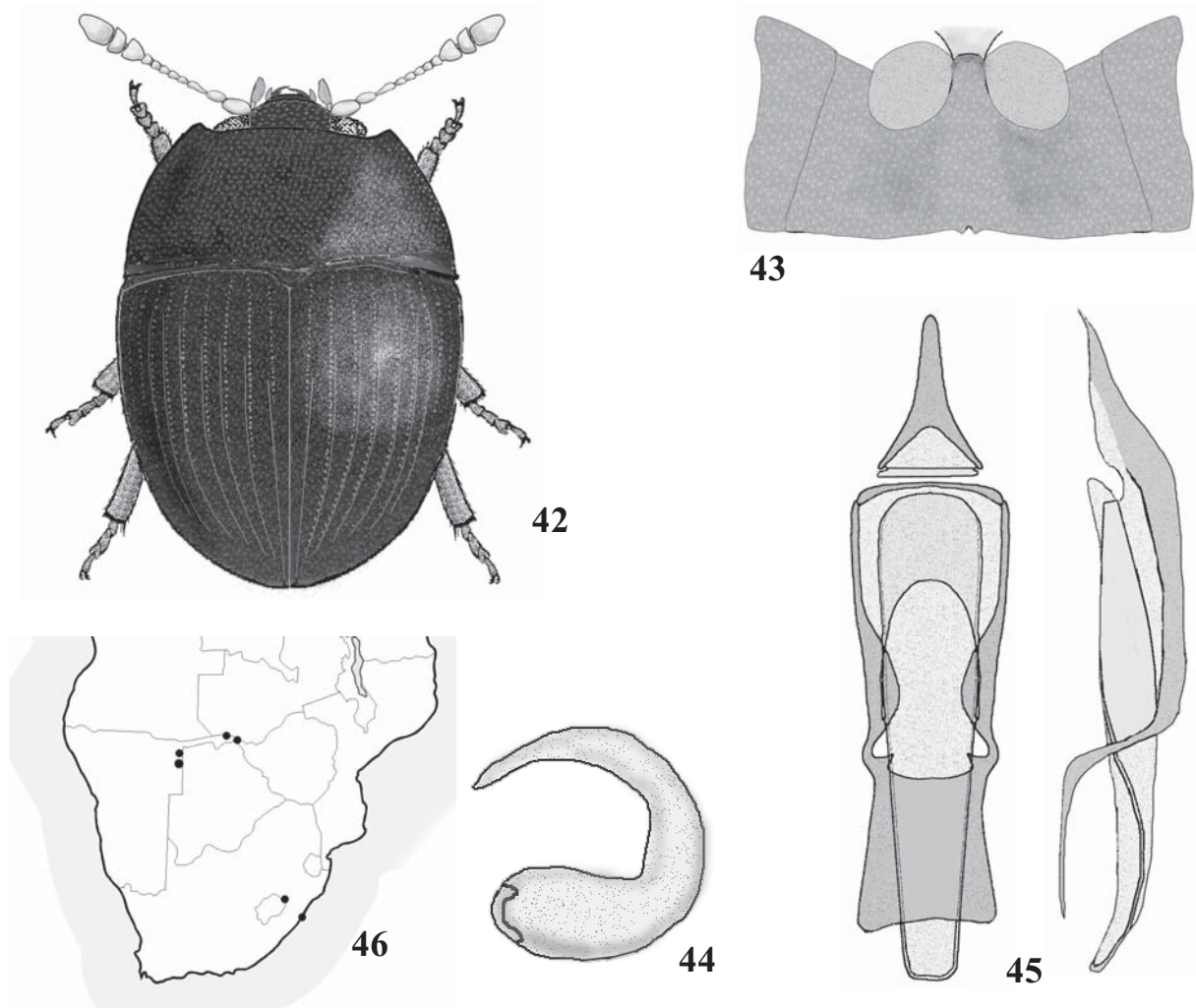
Champion, 1925: 49

MATERIAL. Namibia: East Caprivi: Mudumu NP, Nakatwa,  $18^{\circ}10'S/23^{\circ}26'E$ , 8–13.03.1992, lux, leg. M. Uhlig, 3 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 1 spec. ZMUM; East Caprivi: Katima

Mulilo, lux,  $17^{\circ}29'S/24^{\circ}17'E$ , 03–08.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 2 spec. (MNHUB); East Caprivi: 30 km SE Katima Mulilo,  $17^{\circ}31'S/24^{\circ}25'E$ , Zambezi-Altwasserarm, lux, 06.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. (MNHUB); East Caprivi: 3 km E Katima Mulilo,  $17^{\circ}29'S/24^{\circ}18'E$ , Hippo-Camp, im Swimming Pool, 06.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. (MNHUB); Kavango: Popa Falls,  $18^{\circ}07'S/21^{\circ}36'E$ , lux, 26.02.–03.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 2 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 1 spec. ZMUM; Kavango: Kaudom-camp,  $18^{\circ}31'S/20^{\circ}43'E$ , lux, 22–25.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 30 spec. MNHUB, 2 spec. NMWN, 1 spec. ZMUM; Bushmanland: Klein Dobe,  $19^{\circ}25'S/20^{\circ}21'E$ , lux, 19–21.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 3 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 2 spec. ZMUM.

REMARKS. While matching the description of *O. evanescens* in main features, specimens of this series differ in several details: distinct striae on elytra (7 besides the sutural ones, all striae not reaching to anterior margin of elytra), elytra strongly transversely reticulate. Elytra often somewhat lightened at apices (vs. wholly black in the description) (Fig. 42). Length 1.8–2.3 mm (vs. 2.2–2.5 in the description). The taxonomic status that these differences impart to the series in question can be determined only upon comparing it with the type series.

One specimen of the series (Kavango: Kaudom-camp,  $18^{\circ}31'S/20^{\circ}43'E$ , lux, 22–25.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig) is abnormal, having one elytron light-brown and the other black, somewhat reddish at apex. Black pronotum bears brown transverse stria at the middle of its base.



Figs. 42–46. *Olibrus evanescens* Champion: 42—dorsal view; 43—metasternum; 44—spermatheca; 45—aeedeagus; 46—distribution.  
 Рис. 42–46. *Olibrus evanescens* Champion: 42—общий вид; 43—заднегрудь; 44—сперматека; 45—эдеагус; 46—распространение.

As Champion's work does not illustrate this species, I present here my drawings of the genital parts.

Metasternum as in Fig. 43.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 44.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 45.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia; RSA (Durban, Estcourt) (Fig. 46).

*Olibrus platysternus* Champion, 1925  
 Figs. 47–50.

Champion, 1925: 48–49

MATERIAL. Namibia: Kavango: Kaudom-camp, 18°31'S/20°43'E, lux, 22–25.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♀) (MNHUB); b. Omaruru Farm Otjua, 5–7.10.1991, leg. U. Göllner, 1 spec. (MNHUB). There are two additional specimens in Motschulsky's collection, labelled "*Olibrus cuprescens* Mots., Cap b. sp." (handwritten by Motschulsky) (♂♀) (ZMUM). No description published by Motschulsky.

REMARKS. Not illustrated by Champion. I present my drawings of genital parts.

Dorsal view as in Fig. 47.

Metasternum as in Fig. 48.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 49.

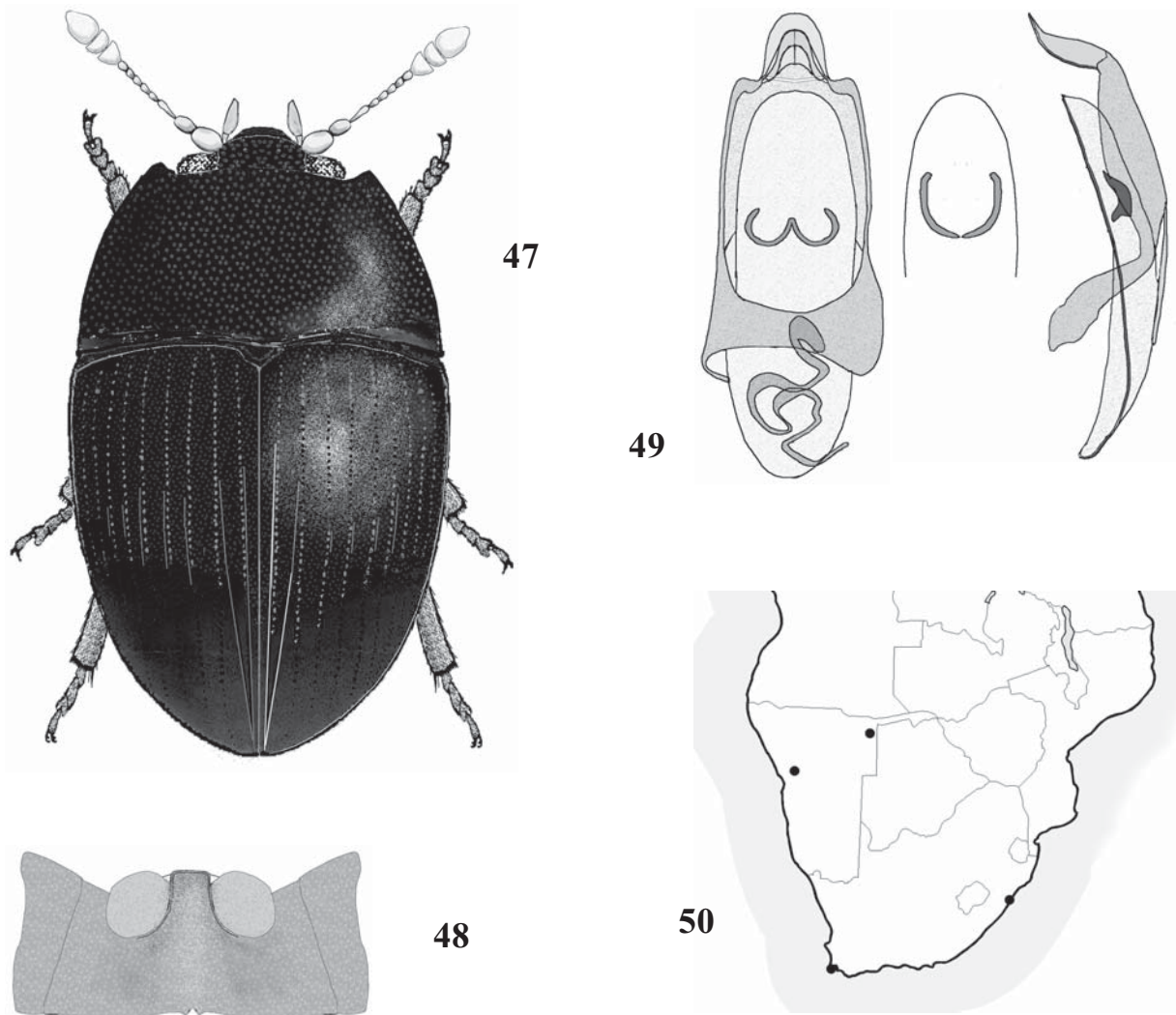
DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia; RSA (Cape of Good Hope, Durban) (Fig. 50).

*Olibrus rufosignatus* sp.n.  
 Figs. 51–55.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Kavango: Kaudom-camp, 18°31'S/20°43'E, lux, 22–25.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, (NMWN). Paratypes: Namibia: Kavango: Kaudom-camp, 18°31'S/20°43'E, lux, 22–25.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, (1 spec. MNHUB, 2 spec. ZMUM); the same data, leg. U. Göllner, 1 spec. (MNHUB); East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. U. Göllner, 1 spec. (MNHUB); Bushmanland, Klein Dobe, 19°25'S/20°21'E, lux, 19–21.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. (MNHUB).

DESCRIPTION. Length 2.2–2.6 mm, short-oval, 1.4–1.5 times as long as broad. Body shining, convex, glabrous, upper surface black, with large oval reddish spot with smeared bounds on each elytron near apex, antennae, mouth parts, and legs partly yellowish.

Head transverse, widest at eyes. Antennal structure as in Fig. 51, segment 9 no transverse, 10 transverse,



Figs. 47–50. *Olibrus platysternus* Champion: 47—dorsal view; 48—metasternum; 49—aegeagus, dorsal and lateral; 50—distribution.  
Рис. 47–50. *Olibrus platysternus* Champion: 47—общий вид; 48—заднегрудь; 49—эдеагус, дорзально и латерально; 50—распространение.

terminal joint of club elongate, but less long than of 9th and 10th combined.

Pronotum transverse, about 0.4–0.45 times as long as wide, 1.8–2 times broader at base than anteriorly, posterior edge with large median lobe, feebly and sometimes indistinctly bordered at base. Pronotal surface shining, feebly shagreened, covered with small punctures, approximately 1–2 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours. Prosternal process narrow, bordered laterally, rounded apically, almost not extending beyond anterior coxae. Metasternal process bordered laterally and apically (Fig. 52), reaching beyond middle coxae, with punctation minute, covered with short pubescence posteriorly. Posterior tibia with two spurs and with row of thorns before apex on the outside.

Scutellum triangular, about 1.5 times broader than long, blunt at apex. Scutellar surface shining, shagreened, sparsely covered with small punctures.

Elytra broadest near base, 2.7–3 times longer than pronotum, their length 1–1.1 times greater than their combined width. Elytral surface shining, feebly shagreened,

indistinctly obsolete striate, punctation distinctly seriate, punctures approximately six diameters apart from their lateral neighbours, intervals extremely finely, sparsely and irregularly punctured. Two sutural striae present, both distinctly punctulate, extending nearly to bases of elytra, coalescing posteriorly.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 53.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 54.

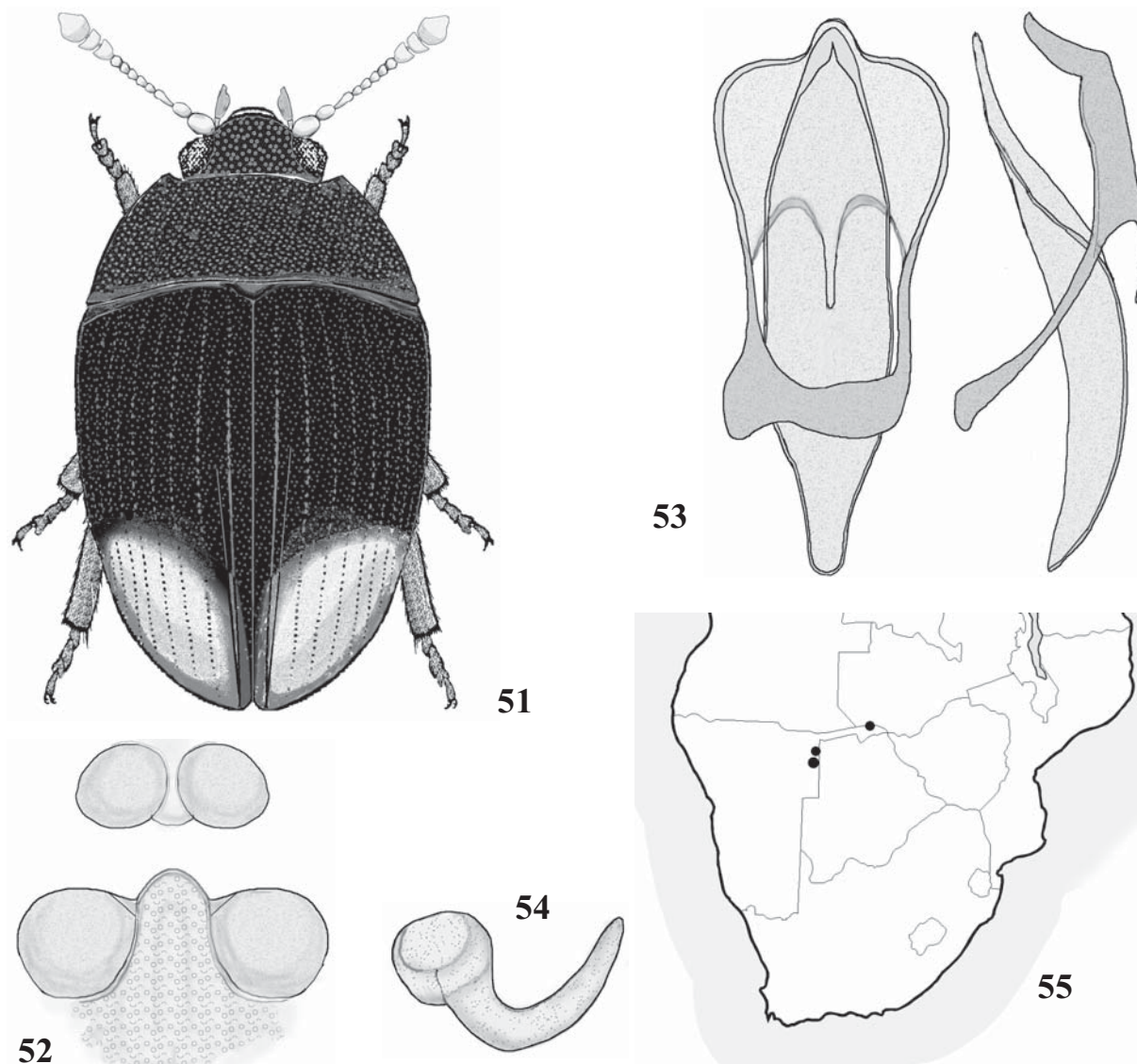
REMARKS. Resembles *O. rufoplagiatus*, differing by antennal club not darkened, shape of antennal segment 11 different, emargination of pronotum, metasternal process bordered, impression on 5th abdominal segment absent in male, and different shape of reddish spot on elytra.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia (Fig. 55).

*Olibrus bevinsi* Champion, 1925  
Figs. 56–58.

Champion, 1925: 43.

MATERIAL. Namibia: Kavango: Kaudom-Camp, 18°31'S/20°43'E, lux, 22–25.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, (♀) (MNHUB).



Figs. 51–55. *Olibrus rufosignatus* sp.n.: 51— dorsal view; 52 — prosternal and metasternal process; 53 — aedeagus, dorsal and lateral; 54 — spermatheca; 55 — distribution.

Рис. 51–55. *Olibrus rufosignatus* sp.n.: 51— общий вид; 52 — выросты передне- и заднегруды; 53 — эдеагус, дорзально и латерально; 54 — сперматека; 55 — распространение.

REMARKS. This specimen is somewhat smaller than indicated in the description: 1.8 mm vs. 2.3. As Champion does not illustrate this species, I present my drawings of female genital parts.

Dorsal view as in Fig. 56.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 57.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia; RSA (Table Mountain) (Fig. 58).

*Olibrus aeratus* Champion, 1925

Figs. 59–62.

Champion, 1925: 44–45.

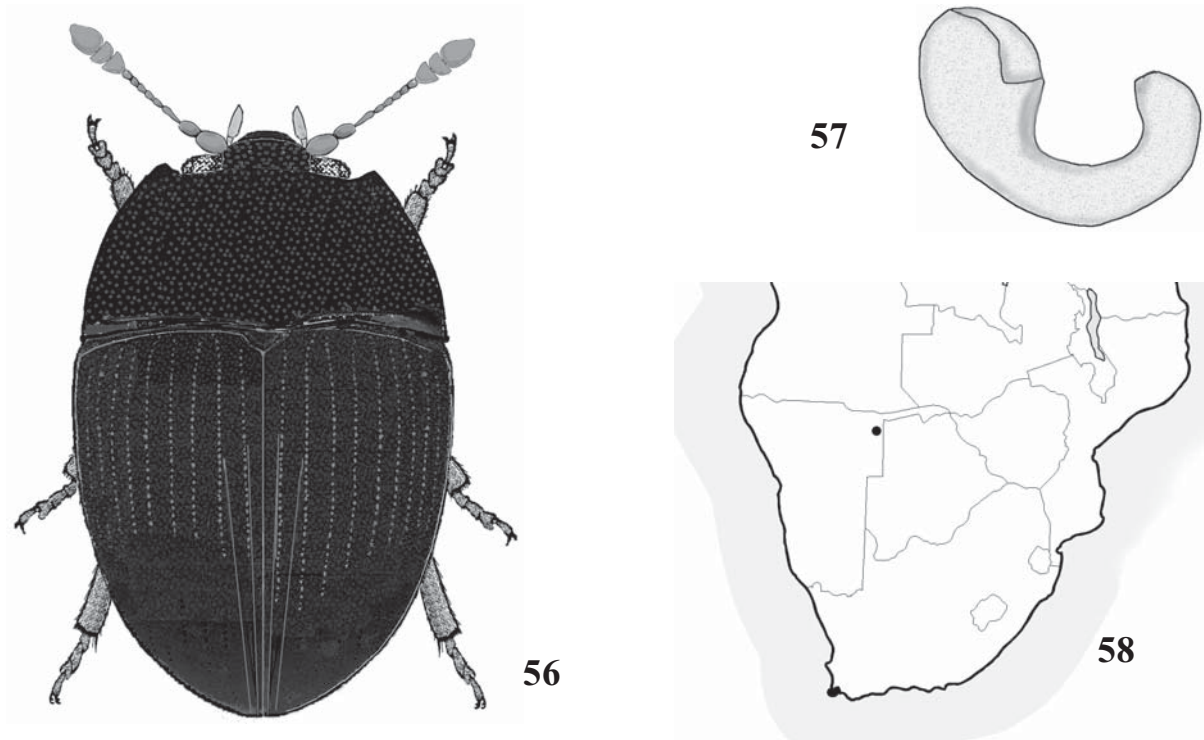
MATERIAL. There are two specimens in Motschulsky's collection, labelled "*Olibrus pallidicornis* Mots., Cap. b. sp". (handwritten by Motschulsky) (♂♀) (ZMUM). The description was not published by Matschulsky.

REMARKS. As Champion does not illustrate this species, I present my drawings of genital parts.

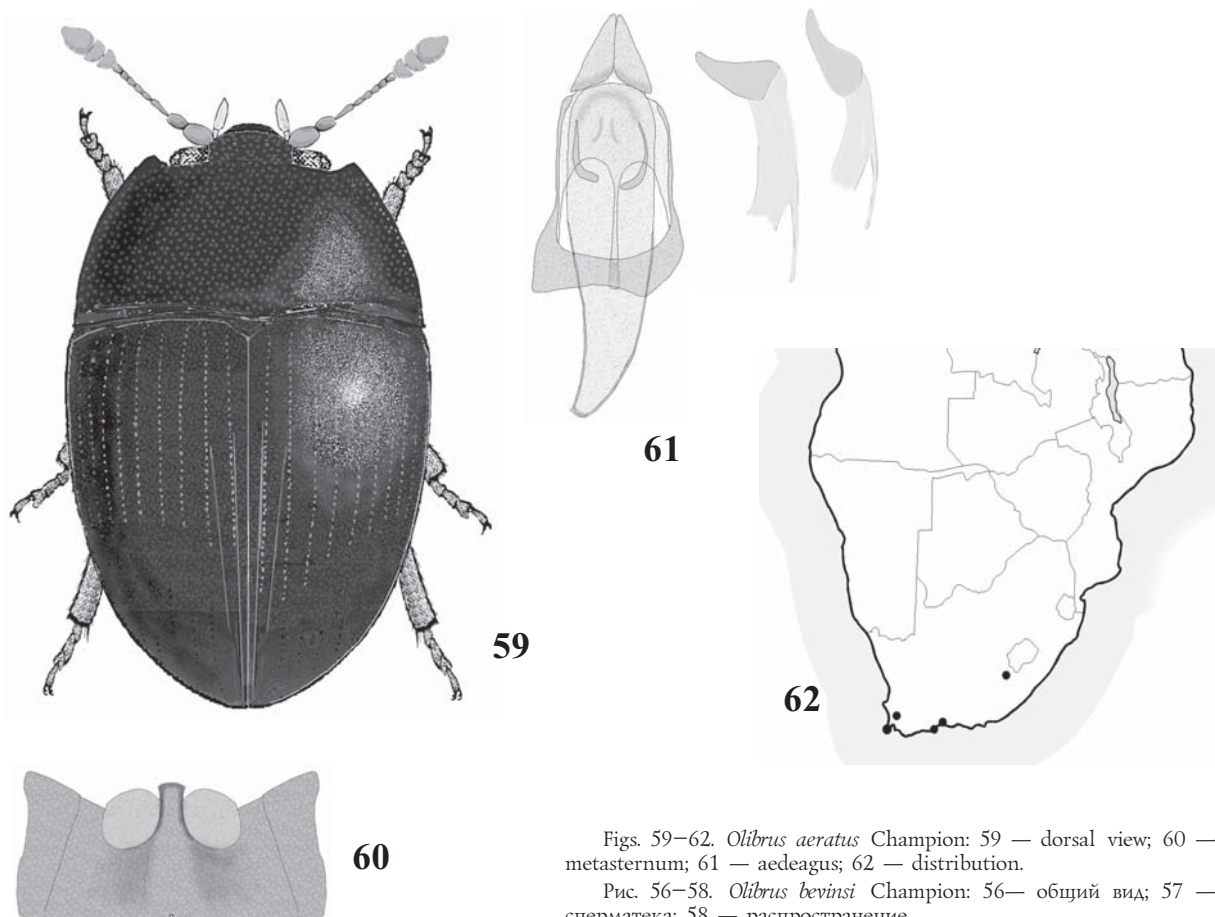
Aedeagus as in Fig. 61.

Champion [1925] mentions that *O. aeratus* is a common insect in Cape Province. However, this species is not represented in the field collections of the entomological expeditions of the Museum of Natural History, Berlin, and it was only in the fragmentary material of Motschulsky which relates to the middle of 19th century that I could find two specimens of it. This may reflect a change in the species' abundance or possibly its being an endemic of the extreme south of Africa.

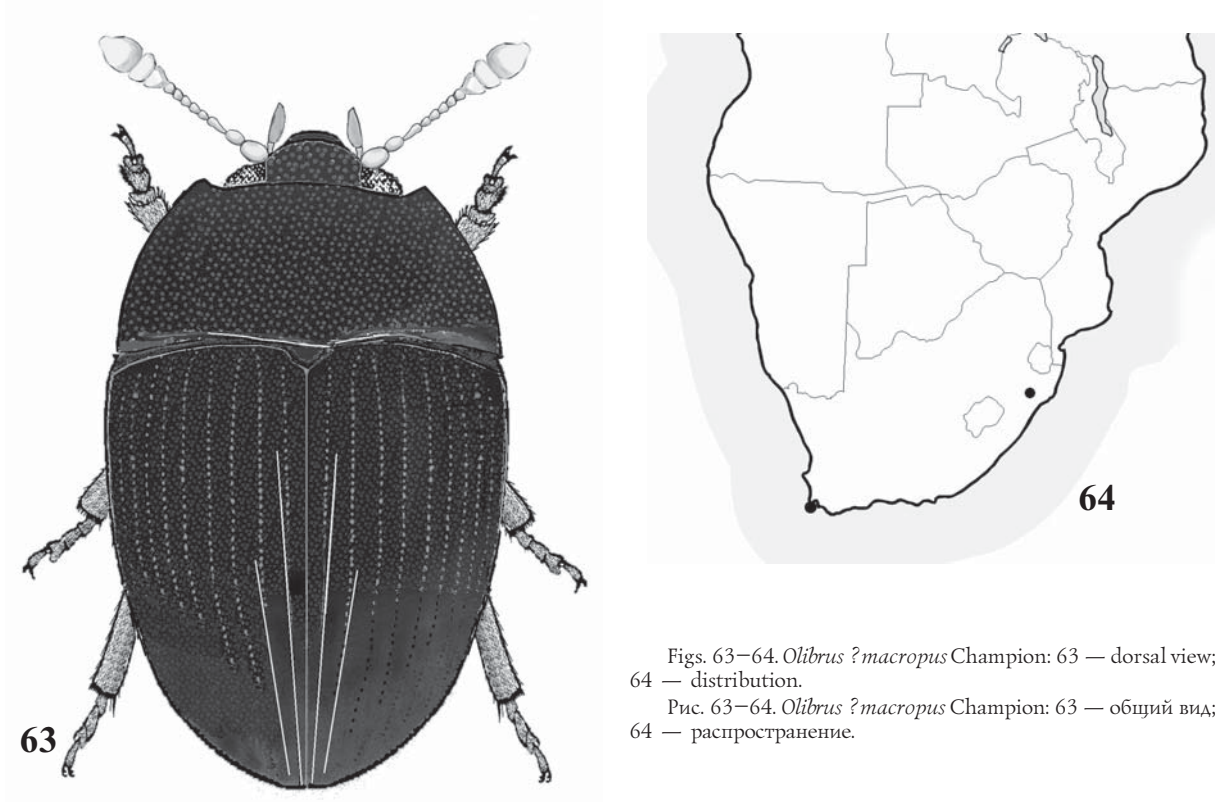
DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: RSA (Ceres, Mossel Bay, George, Aliwal North, Lion's Head, Cape of Good Hope) (Fig. 62).



Figs. 56–58. *Olibrus bevinsi* Champion: 56— dorsal view; 57 — spermatheca; 58 — distribution.  
 Рис. 56–58. *Olibrus bevinsi* Champion: 56— общий вид; 57 — сперматека; 58 — распространение.

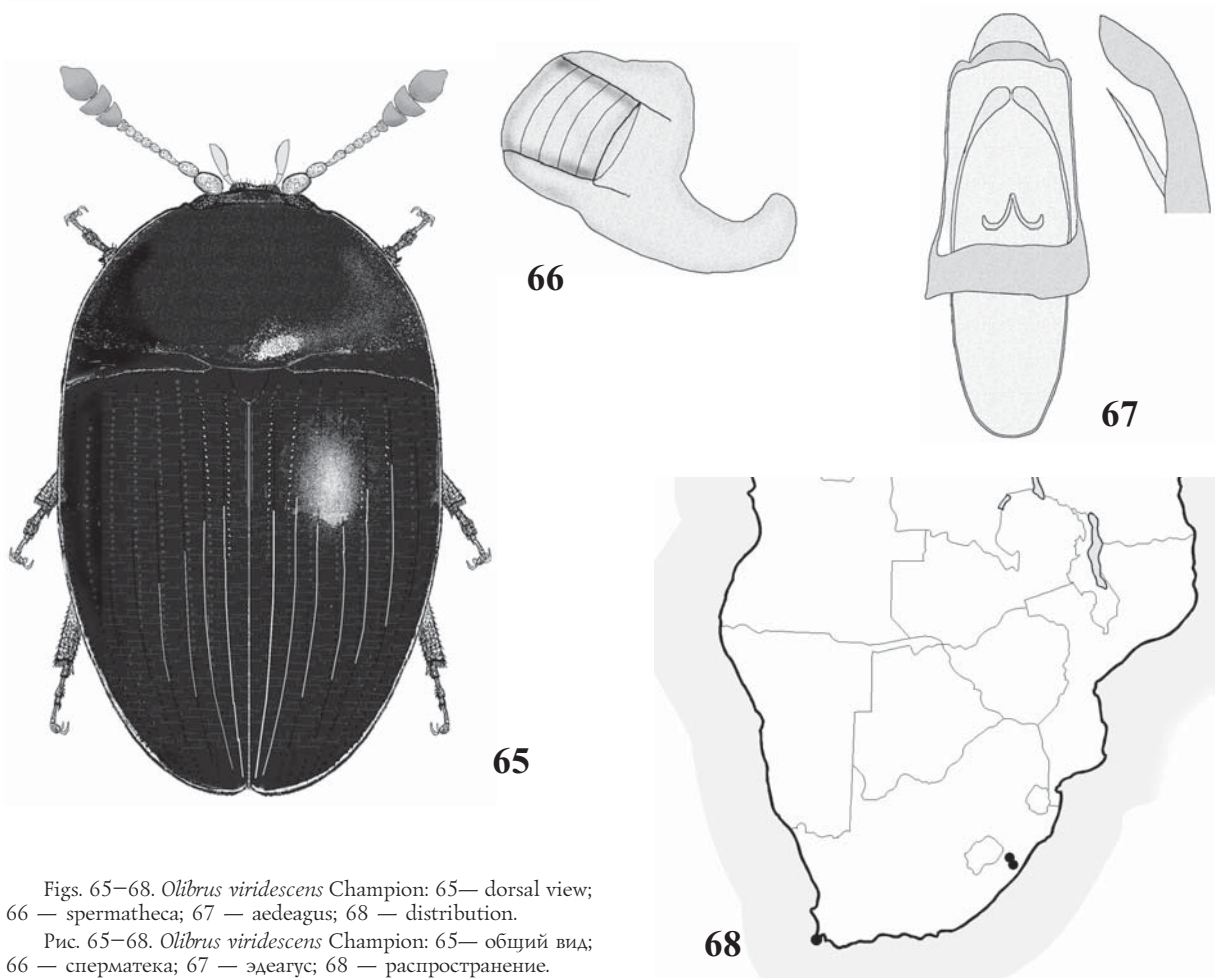


Figs. 59–62. *Olibrus aeratus* Champion: 59 — dorsal view; 60 — metasternum; 61 — aedeagus; 62 — distribution.  
 Рис. 56–58. *Olibrus bevinsi* Champion: 56— общий вид; 57 — сперматека; 58 — распространение.



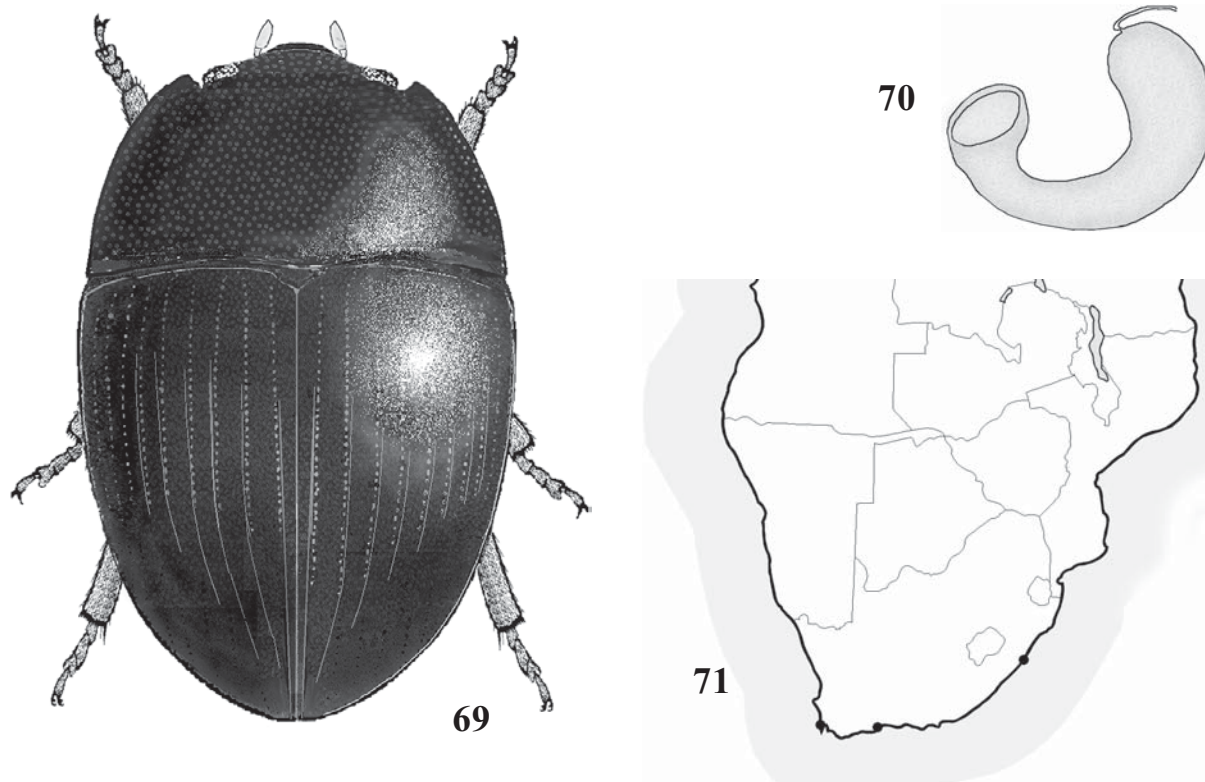
Figs. 63–64. *Olibrus ?macropus* Champion: 63 — dorsal view; 64 — distribution.

Рис. 63–64. *Olibrus ?macropus* Champion: 63 — общий вид; 64 — распространение.



Figs. 65–68. *Olibrus viridescens* Champion: 65 — dorsal view; 66 — spermatheca; 67 — aedeagus; 68 — distribution.

Рис. 65–68. *Olibrus viridescens* Champion: 65 — общий вид; 66 — сперматека; 67 — эдеагус; 68 — распространение.



Figs. 69–71. *Olibrus nigroclavatus* Champion: 69— dorsal view; 70 — spermatheca; 71 — distribution.  
 Рис. 69–71. *Olibrus nigroclavatus* Champion: 69— общий вид; 70 — сперматека; 71 — распространение.

*Olibrus ?macropus* Champion, 1925  
 Figs. 63–64.

Champion, 1925: 43

MATERIAL. There is one specimen in Motschulsky's collection labelled "*Olibrus rufipes* Mots., Wied. caffer Dej., Cap. b. sp" (handwritten by Motschulsky) (♀) (ZMUM). No description published by Motschulsky.

REMARKS. This specimen corresponds in general to the set of characters indicated for *O. macropus* in the description; in particular, segments of fore tarsi are widened in female. However, the structure of fore tibia is different: in the description they are depicted as "slender, narrow", whereas in the specimen in question they are, in contrast, wide, with strong angular projection on the exterior side at apex (Fig. 63).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: RSA (Cape of Good Hope; Irene, Natal) (Fig. 64).

*Olibrus viridescens* Champion, 1925  
 Figs. 65–68.

Champion, 1925: 43–44.

MATERIAL. There are four specimens in Motschulsky's collection labelled "*Olibrus infuscatipennis* Mots., Cap. b. sp" (♀) (ZMUM); "*Olibrus concolor* Mots., Wied. Dej., Cap. b. sp." (♂) (ZMUM), "*Olibrus brunneiventris* Mots., Cap. b. sp." (♀) (ZMUM), "*Olibrus femoralis* Mots., Cap. b. sp." (♀) (ZMUM) (all labels handwritten by Motschulsky). V. Motschulsky never published the descriptions of such species.

REMARKS. As no illustrations to this species were provided by Champion, I present my drawings of genital parts.

Dorsal view as in Fig. 65.  
 Spermatheca as in Fig. 66.  
 Aedeagus as in Fig. 67.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: RSA (Cape of Good Hope, New Hanover, Wartburg) (Fig. 68).

*Olibrus nigroclavatus* Champion, 1925  
 Figs. 69–71.

Champion, 1925: 44

MATERIAL. One specimen in Motschulsky's collection labelled "*Olibrus rotundatus* Mots., Cap. b. sp" (handwritten by Motschulsky) (♀) (ZMUM). No description published by V. Motschulsky.

REMARKS. Not illustrated by Champion. I present here my drawings of female genital parts.

Dorsal view as in Fig. 69.  
 Spermatheca as in Fig. 70.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: RSA (Cape of Good Hope, George, Durban) (Fig. 71).

*Olibrus natalensis* Champion, 1925  
 Figs. 72–74.

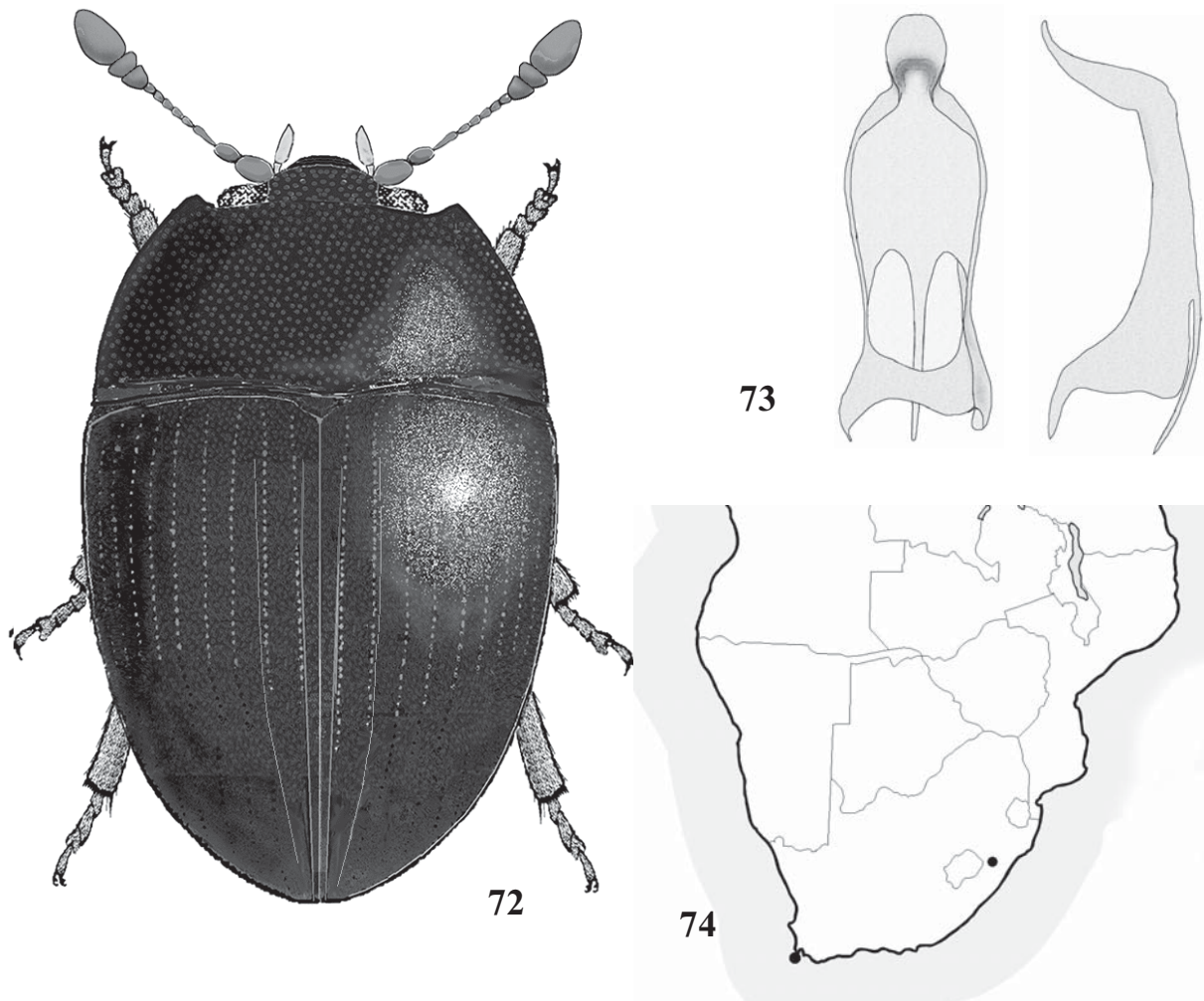
Champion, 1925: 45

MATERIAL. Two specimens in Motschulsky's collection with labels (handwritten by Motschulsky) "*Olibrus capensis* Mots., Cap. b. sp" (♀) (ZMUM), "*Olibrus exiguus* Mots., Cap. b. sp.", (♂) (ZMUM). No descriptions published by V. Motschulsky.

REMARKS. Not illustrated by Champion. I present here my drawings of genital parts.

Dorsal view as in Fig. 72.





Figs. 72–74. *Olibrus natalensis* Champion: 72 — dorsal view; 73 — param. plat. of aedeagus, dorsal and lateral; 74 — distribution.  
Рис. 72–74. *Olibrus natalensis* Champion: 72 — общий вид; 73 — параметральная пластинка, дорзально и латерально; 74 — распространение.

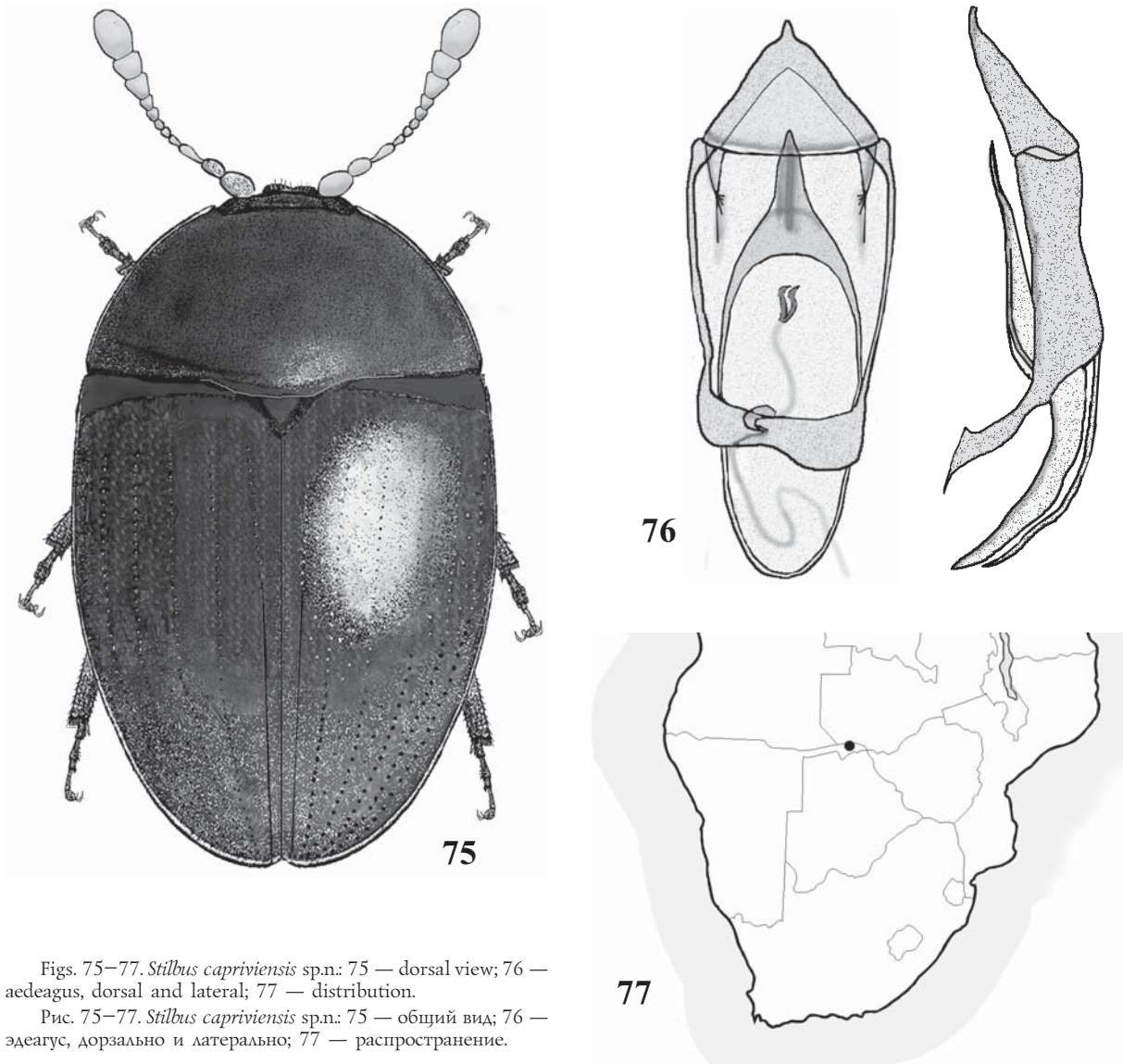
Aedeagus as in Fig. 73.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: RSA (Cape of Good Hope, Estcourt) (Fig. 74).

Key to species of the genus *Olibrus* from Southern Africa

1. One sutural stria present on each elytron ..... 2
- Two sutural striae on each elytron ..... 13
2. Elytra dark with reddish spots near apex. Pronotal base narrowly bordered in the middle. Antennal club slightly darkened, 10th antennal segment strongly transverse, 2 times as broad as long, 9th weakly transverse, conical, 11th comparatively short, broad, only slightly longer than wide, not longer than 9th and 10th together. Elytra with fine reticulation and weak striae, finely punctured. Length 2.4–2.7 mm ..... *pondoensis* Champion
- Elytra without spots (either monochromous or bicolor, with dark band at bases) ..... 3
3. Elytra bicolor, light with dark-brown or black band at bases that occupies 1/4 to 1/2 of elytral length .. 4
- Elytra monochromous, light or dark, in the latter case sometimes with smeared lightened area near apices .9
4. Prosternal process with excision at apex ..... 5
- Prosternal process without excision at apex ..... 6
5. Antennal club short, robust, 9th and 10th antennal segments strongly transverse, 10th more than twice as wide as long, 11th hardly longer than wide. Reddish-brown with black basal halves of elytra. 2 mm ..... *claviger* Champion
- Antennal club rather slender, 9th antennal segment somewhat elongated, 10th moderately transverse. Brownish-black, sometimes somewhat lightened, basal halves of elytra black. 1.7–2 mm. .... *mesomelas* Champion
6. Prosternal process without setae at apex. Body length usually over 2 mm. .... 7
- Prosternal process with six setae at apex. Metasternal process long, extending beyond middle coxae, somewhat widened and rounded at apex. Pronotum dark-brown to light-brown, basal halves of elytra dark-brownish, apices light-brown. Boundary between colours on elytra smeared. Antennal club slender, 9th antennal segment elongate, 10th weakly transverse. Pronotal base with narrow emargination. Elytra with rows of punctures and weak obsolete striae. 1.5–1.7 mm. .... *capriiviensis* sp.n.

7. Boundary between differently coloured areas on elytra sharp and distinct ..... 8  
 – Boundary between colours on elytra indistinct, smeared. Light-brown or reddish, with darkened basal halves of elytra, boundary between colours strongly smeared, darkened area sometimes strongly reduced, to several diffuse, weakly darkened spots in basal third of elytron. Elytra intensely shining, covered with rows of rather strong punctures. Prosternal process narrow, convex at apex. Metasternal process rounded, widened, bordered at apex, extending far beyond middle coxae. Antennal club short, 11th antennal segment as long as 9th and 10th together, 10th segment strongly transverse. 1.7–2.3 mm *rufoterminalis* Champion.
8. Reddish, basal third of elytra black, boundary between colours on elytra straight. Metasternal process at apex rounded and bordered. Antennae slender, 9th segment elongated, 10th subquadrate, 11th not longer than 9th and 10th together. Pronotal base weakly and indistinctly bordered in the middle. Elytra intensely shining, with rows of rather strong punctures, striae on elytral disk mostly absent or obsolete. 2.1–2.4 mm..... *fuscostriatus* sp.n.  
 – Reddish, basal half of elytra black, boundary between colours on elytra in the shape of arc running from middle of external lateral margin to inner margin of elytron. Metasternal process at apex almost straight, neither rounded nor bordered. 9th antennal segment elongated, 10th weakly transverse, 11th shorter than 9th and 10th together. Pronotal base narrowly bordered. Elytra shining, with rows of rather strong punctures and several thin striae on disk. 2.6 mm .... *rufopunctatus* sp.n.
9. Body black, monochromous, only elytral apices sometimes slightly lightened ..... 10  
 – Body lighter, reddish to light-brown .....12
10. Metanotal process bordered at apex, rounded. Antennal club not darkened, rather slender, 10th antennal segment moderately transverse, less than twice as wide as long, 11th as long as 9th and 10th together. Reddish-black elytra lightened in apical quarter. 1.8–2.2 mm..... *namibiensis* sp.n.  
 – Metanotal process not bordered at apex ..... 11
11. Over 2.5 mm long. Antennal club darkened, 10th antennal segment strongly transverse. Pronotum narrowly bordered in the middle of base. Elytra covered with fine transverse reticulation, with weak and small punctures, disk covered with many striae. Metasternal process wide, rounded at apex, extending beyond middle coxae. 2.5–3 mm. .... *tolyphoides* Champion  
 – Less than 2 mm long. Antennal club not darkened, 11th antennal segment not longer than 9th and 10th combined, 9th and 10th segments weakly transverse. Pronotum with weak indistinct emargination in the middle of base. Elytra with rows of weak punctures, sometimes with indistinct obsolete striae. Metasternal process not extending beyond middle coxae, narrow, not widened at apex. 1.3–1.7 mm. .... *championi* Hetschko
12. Over 2.5 mm long. Reddish, shining. Antennae short, club robust, 10th antennal segment rather transverse. Prosternal process at apex truncate. Metasternal process anteriorly narrowed, rounded, not bordered. Larger, 2.5–2.8 mm. .... *rubicundus* Champion  
 – Less than 2 mm long. Reddish, with mat surface. Elytra very strongly shagreened. Antennae slender, 10th segment subquadrate. Prosternal process rounded at apex, sometimes bearing two setae between coxae. Metasternal process weakly bordered anteriorly, with a row of setae at apex. Length 1.7–1.8 mm. .... *sternosetosus* sp.n.
13. Sutural striae coalescing near elytral apices .....14  
 – Sutural striae not coalescing, free at apex .....18
14. Monochromously black or copper-brown, only extreme apices of elytra weakly lightened, reddish . 15  
 – Elytra with either oblique bands from apex to humeral area or distinct red spots at apex ..... 17
15. Antennal club darkened. Pronotum bordered. Body black, with metallic tint. 1.8–2.3 mm ..... *quadristriatus* Champion  
 – Antennal club not darkened. Pronotum not bordered ..... 16
16. Elytra with shallow but distinct striae throughout disk, elytral surface covered with rather strong transverse reticulation. Metasternal process narrower. Aedeagus as in Fig. 43. 1.8–2.5 mm. .... *evanescens* Champion  
 – Elytra covered with indistinct weak striae, weakly shagreened. Metasternal process wider. Aedeagus as in Fig. 47. 1.7–2 mm. .... *platysternus* Champion
17. Black, each elytron with oblique reddish-brown band from humeral area to apex, or sometimes elongate reddish-brown spot. Antennal club slightly darkened. Pronotum bordered near posterior corners. Metasternal process at apex rounded, not bordered. 2.2–2.3 mm. .... *rufoplagiatus* Champion  
 – Black, elytra with large, smeared, slightly elongate reddish-brown spot at apex. Antennal club not darkened, rather slender. Pronotum bordered at base. Elytra with rows of rather large punctures, with striae, interspaces weakly shagreened. Metasternal process bordered and rounded at apex. 2.2–2.6 mm. .... *rufosignatus* sp.n.
18. Pronotum narrowly bordered at base ..... 19  
 – Pronotum not bordered at base ..... 23
19. Elytra monochromously dark or slightly lightened at apex ..... 20  
 – Elytra black or dark-brown, with distinct, large, rounded, reddish-brown spot at apices. Antennal club darkened. Elytra finely reticulate. Metasternal process at apex smooth, bare. In male, segments of fore tarsi widened, and 5th abdominal segment with impression. 2.8 mm. .... *bohemani* Champion
20. Metasternal process not bordered at apex. Body strongly narrowing backwards. Antennal club rather slender, darkened. Elytra black, shining, visibly shagreened. 1.9–2.3 mm. .... *bevinsi* Champion  
 – Metasternal process bordered at apex ..... 21
21. Less than 2 mm long. Copper-brown, shining, elytra rather weakly shagreened. Antennal club sometimes slightly darkened, slender, 10th antennal segment weakly transverse, 9th slightly elongated. 1.2–2 mm. .... *aeratus* Champion  
 – Over 2 mm long. Black, strongly shagreened. Antennal club usually darkened, robust, 10th antennal segment strongly transverse, more than twice wider than long ..... 22
22. Black with copper-reddish tint, elytra with weak reticulation. Antenna wholly light-brown. Fore tarsi somewhat widened in female. 2.5 mm. .... *macropus* Champion  
 – Black with green tint. Antennae often with darkened



Figs. 75–77. *Stilbus capriviensis* sp.n.: 75 — dorsal view; 76 — aedeagus, dorsal and lateral; 77 — distribution.

Рис. 75–77. *Stilbus capriviensis* sp.n.: 75 — общий вид; 76 — аedeagus, дорзально и латерально; 77 — распространение.

- club. Elytra strongly shagreened. Fore tarsi in female not widened. 2–2.2 mm. .... *viridescens* Champion
23. Antennal club darkened, sometimes black, antennal flagellum reddish-brown or light-brown, always lighter than club. Elytra covered with many distinct striae. Metasternal process at apex rounded, bordered, wide, extending clearly beyond mid coxae. Larger, 1.7–2.5 mm. .... *nigroclavatus* Champion
- Antennal club reddish-brown or light-brown, not darker than antennal flagellum (sometimes all antenna somewhat darkened). Elytra covered with weak, shallow, not very distinct striae. Smaller, 1.2–1.5 mm. .... *natalensis* Champion

#### *Stilbus* Seidlitz, 1872

Champion [1925] described 3 species from Southern Africa in this genus. Two of them were found in the field collections brought by the entomological expeditions of the Museum of Natural History, Berlin from Africa.

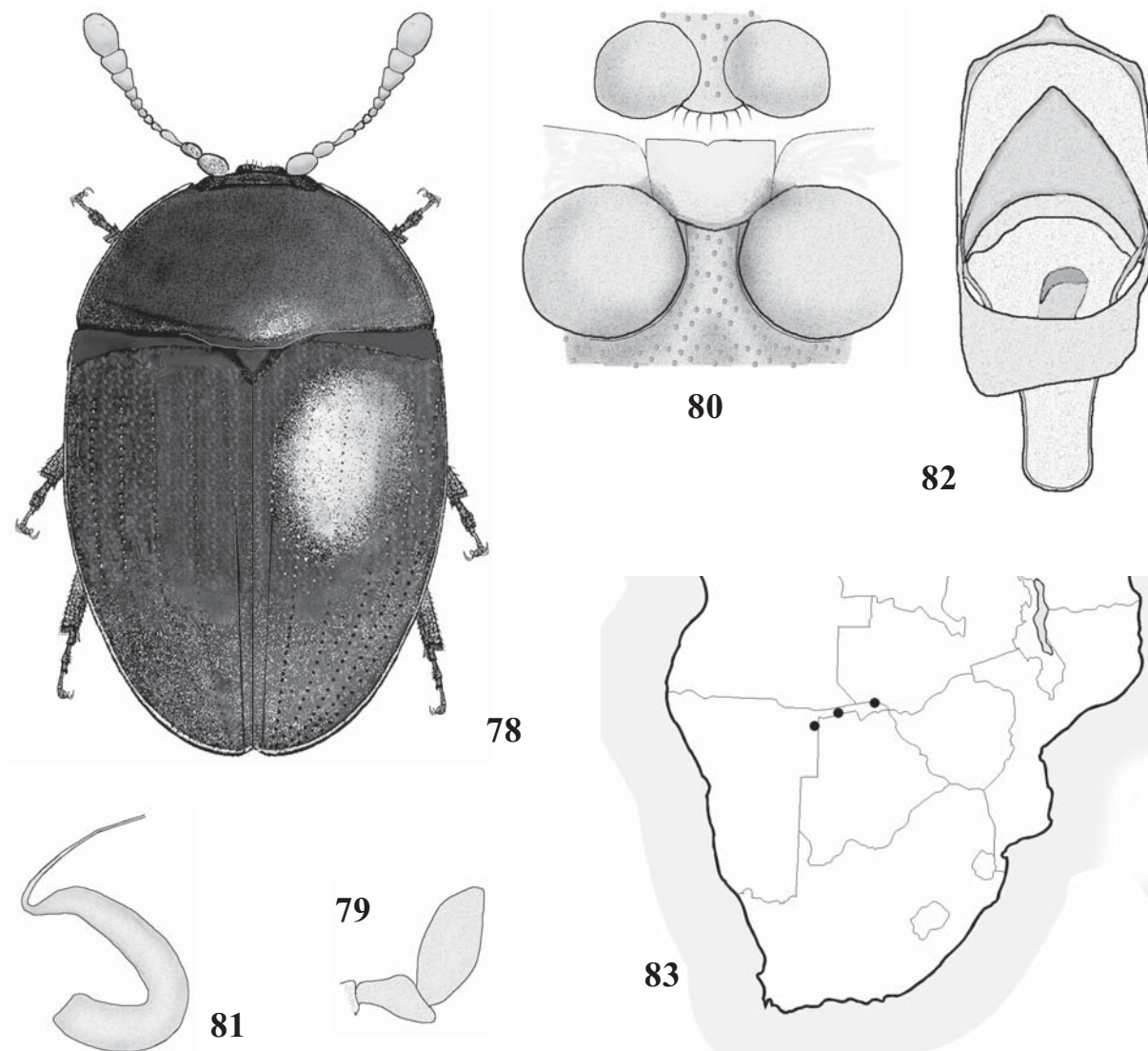
#### *Stilbus capriviensis* sp.n. Figs. 75–77.

Type material. Holotype (♂): East Caprivi: 3 km E Katima Mulilo, 17°29'S/24°18'E, Hippo-Camp, im Swimming Pool, 06.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (NMWN).

Description. Length of body 1.55 mm, short-oval, 1.6 times as long as broad. Body convex, glabrous, upper surface yellowish-brown, elytra light-yellow apically. Head, pronotum and elytra with transversal microsculpture.

Head transverse, widest at eyes. Antennal structure as in Fig. 75, segments 9 and 10 not transverse, terminal joint of club elongate, but less long than of 9th and 10th combined. With very fine, scarce punctures separated by ca. 6–7 times their diameter.

Pronotum transverse, about 0.45 times as long as wide, posterior edge with large median lobe, feebly bordered at base. Pronotal surface strongly shagreened, sparsely covered with very small punctures, approximately 4–5 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours.



Figs. 78–83. *Stilbus obliquus* Champion: 78 — dorsal view; 79 — palpus labialis; 80 — prosteral and metasternal process; 81 — spermatheca; 82 — aedeagus; 83 — distribution.

Рис. 78–83. *Stilbus obliquus* Champion: 78 — общий вид; 79 — нижнегубной щупик; 80 — выросты передне- и заднегруди; 81 — сперматека; 82 — эдеагус; 83 — распространение.

Prosteral process narrow, bare, feebly rounded apically, almost not extending beyond anterior coxae. Metasternal process bordered laterally, with punctuation minute, covered with short pubescence posteriorly.

Scutellum triangular, about 1.5 times broader than long, blunt at apex. Scutellar surface shagreened, sparsely covered with small punctures.

Elytra broadest near base, 2.5 times longer than pronotum, 1.1 times longer than their combined width. Elytral surface distinctly shagreened, punctuation distinctly seriate, punctures approximately five diameters apart from their lateral neighbours, intervals extremely finely, sparsely and irregularly punctured. A single sutural stria distinctly punctulate, reaching nearly to bases of elytra.

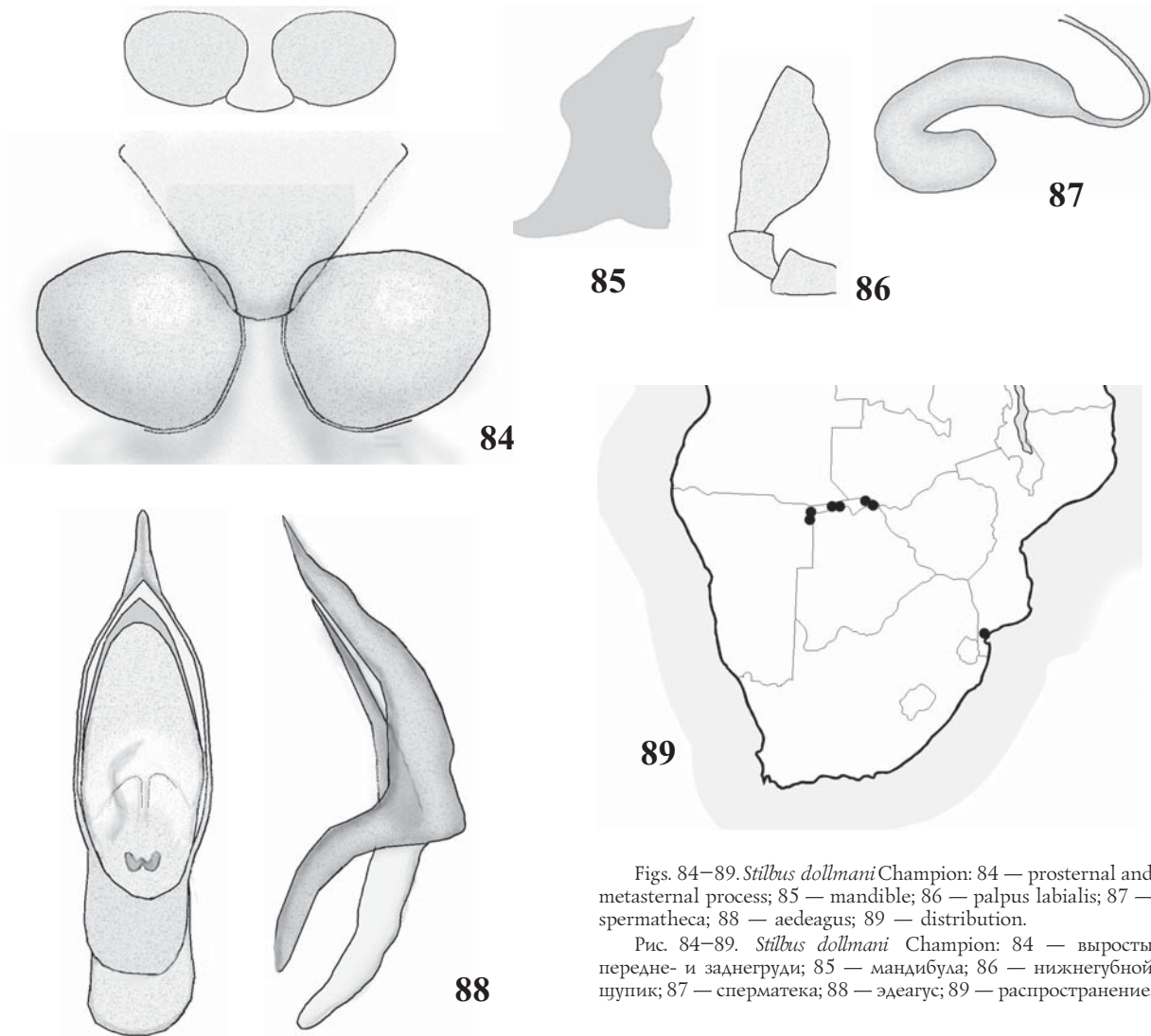
Aedeagus as in Fig. 76.

DISTRIBUTION. Namibia (Fig. 77).

### *Stilbus obliquus* Champion, 1925 Figs. 78–83.

Champion, 1925: 52

MATERIAL. Namibia: East Caprivi: Mudumu NP, Nakatwa, 18°10'S/23°26'E, 8–13.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 2 spec. (MNHUB); East Caprivi: Mudumu NP, Buffalo Trails Camp, 18°10'S/23°26'E, 12.03.1992, leg. J. Deckert, 1 spec. (MNHUB); the same data, 12.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 8 spec. MNHUB, 2 spec. NMWN, 3 spec. ZMUM; East Caprivi: 30 km E Katima Mulilo, 17°31'S/24°25'E, Zambezi-Altwasserarm, 06.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 2 spec. ZMUM; East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. (MNHUB); East Caprivi: 3 km E Katima Mulilo, 17°29'S/24°18'E, Hippo-Camp, in Swimming Pool, 6.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. (MNHUB); Kavango: Kaudom-Camp, 18°31'S/20°43'E, lux, 22–25.02. 1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. (MNHUB);



Figs. 84–89. *Stilbus dollmani* Champion: 84 — prosternal and metasternal process; 85 — mandible; 86 — palpus labialis; 87 — spermatheca; 88 — aedeagus; 89 — distribution.

Рис. 84–89. *Stilbus dollmani* Champion: 84 — выросты передне- и заднегруди; 85 — мандибула; 86 — нижнегубной щупик; 87 — сперматека; 88 — эдеагус; 89 — распространение.

Kavango: Popa Falls, 18°07'S/21°35'E, 26.02.–03.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. (MNHUB).

REMARKS. As Champion did not illustrate this species, I present my drawings of genital parts. The number of setae on the prosternal process varies from 4 to 7, usually from 5 to 6.

Dorsal view as in Fig. 78.

Prosternal and metasternal process as in Fig. 80.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 81.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 82.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia; Xinavane (Mosambique) (Fig. 83).

*Stilbus dollmani* Champion, 1925

Figs. 84–89.

Champion, 1925: 51–52.

MATERIAL. Namibia: East Caprivi: Mudumu NP, Nakatwa, 18°10'S/23°26'E, 8–13.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 2 spec. (MNHUB); Bushmanland, Klein Dobe, 19°25'S/20°21'E, 19–21.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 4 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. MNWN, 2 spec. ZMUM; Mudumu NP, Buffalo Trails Camp, 18°10'S/23°26'E, 12.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 2 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 1 spec. ZMUM; Kavango: Kaudom-Camp, 18°31'S/20°43'E, lux, 22–25.02. 1992,

leg. M. Uhlig, 5 spec. MNHUB, 1 spec. NMWN, 1 spec. ZMUM; Kavango: Kaudom-Camp, Wasserloch, Schilf+Gras-Gesiebe, 18°31'S/20°43'E, lux, 22–25.02. 1992, leg. M. Uhlig, 1 spec. (MNHUB).

REMARKS. Not illustrated by Champion. I present here my drawings of genital parts.

Prosternal and metasternal process as in Fig. 84.

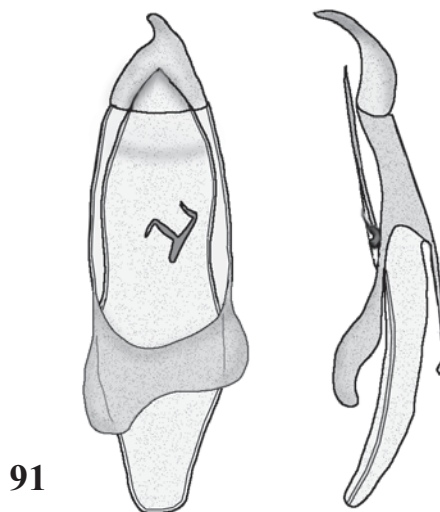
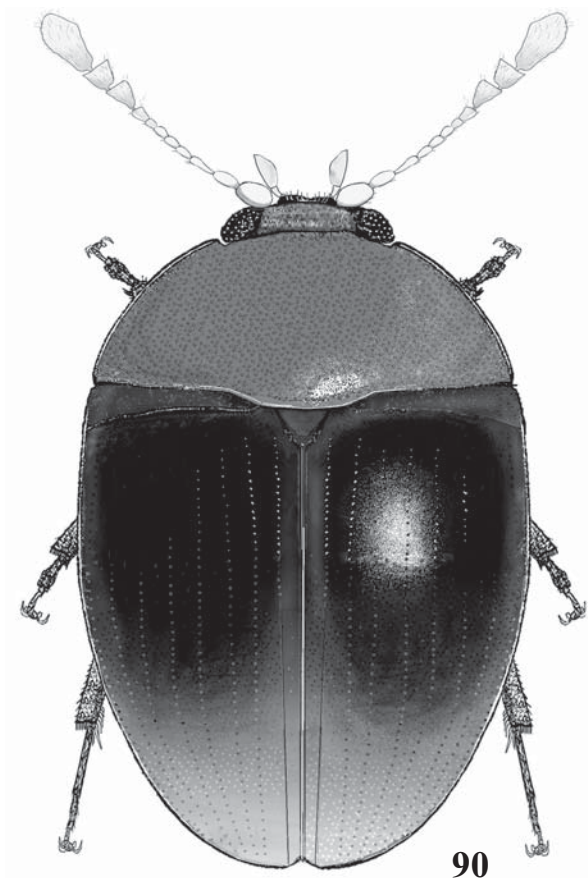
Spermatheca as in Fig. 87.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 88.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia; Zambia (Namwala); Shimaponda (Mosambique) (Fig. 89).

Key to species of the genus *Stilbus* from Southern Africa

1. Prosternal process strongly ciliate. Body short, length/width ratio 1.5–1.7, elytra short, length/width ratio 1–1.1. 1.5–1.8 mm. Namibia, Mosambique ..... *S. obliquus* Champ.
- Prosternal process bare. Body elongated, length/width ratio 1.7–1.8, elytra elongated, length/width ratio 1.2 ..... 2
2. Elytra narrowing posteriorly and relatively long, the minute seriate punctures almost obsolete, male anten-



Figs. 90–92. *Augasmus platycnemus* (Champion): 88 — dorsal view; 89 — aedeagus, dorsal and lateral; 90 — distribution.

Рис. 90–92. *Augasmus platycnemus* (Champion): 88 — общий вид; 89 — эдеагус, дорзально и латерально; 90 — распространение.

- nal club stout. 2 mm. RSA (Estcourt) .....*S. angulatus* Champ.
- Elytra narrowing posteriorly but slightly and relatively short, the seriate punctures distinct, male antennal club loose ..... 3
- 3. Aedeagus as in Fig. 84. 1.7–1.9 mm. Namibia, Zambia, Mosambique ..... *S. dollmani* Champ.
- Aedeagus as in Fig. 74. 1.55 mm. Namibia .....  
.....*S. capriviensis* sp.n.

*Augasmus* Motschulsky, 1858

The genus *Augasmus* Motsch. was described in 1858, but because of the inaccessibility of types it was not reinvestigated and was described again as *Heterolitus* Guilleb., 1893 [Lyubarsky, 1993]. Champion described 4 species of this genus from Southern Africa (*A. triguttatus* (Champ., 1925), *platycnemus* (Champ., 1925), *substrigosus* (Champ., 1925) and *obliquenotatus* (Champ., 1925)). Two of them were found in the material brought by the entomological expeditions of the Museum of Natural History, Berlin. Besides them, two species have been reported from more northern parts of Africa (*A. picinus* (Guilleb., 1894) from Zanzibar and *A. senegalensis* (Champ., 1894) from Senegal), plus two species from Madagascar (*A. perparvulus* (Guilleb., 1896) and *A. thoracicus* (Fleut., 1887)).

*Augasmus platycnemus* (Champion, 1925)  
Figs. 90–92.

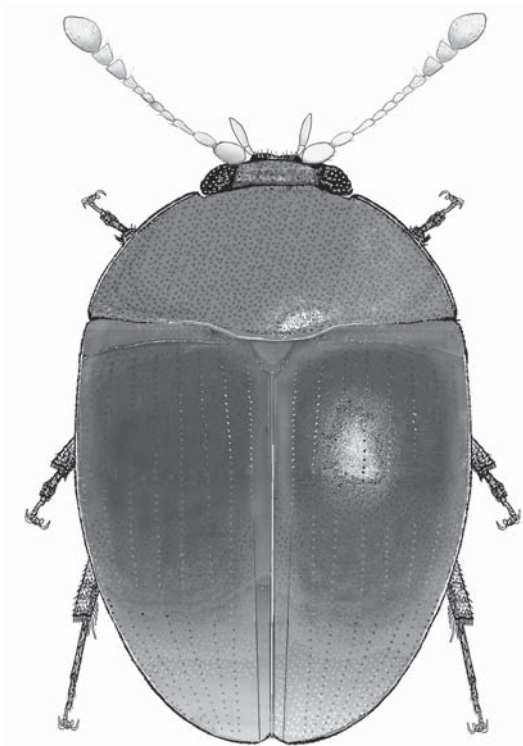
Champion, 1925: 39–40 (*Heterolitus*).  
MATERIAL. Namibia: East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♂) (MNHUB).

REMARKS. As Champion gives no illustrations yo this species, I present here my drawings of genital parts. Dorsal view as in Fig. 90.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 91.  
DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia; RSA (Estcourt, Malvern); Zambia (Namwala) (Fig. 92).

*Augasmus substrigosus* (Champion, 1925)  
Figs. 93–94.

Champion, 1925: 41 (*Heterolitus*).  
MATERIAL. Namibia: East Caprivi: Mudumu NP, Nakatwa, 18°10'S/23°26'E, 8–13.03.1992, lux, leg. M. Uhlig (♀, ZMUM); East Caprivi: Mudumu NP, Buffalo Trails Camp, lux, ca. 18°10'S/23°26'E,



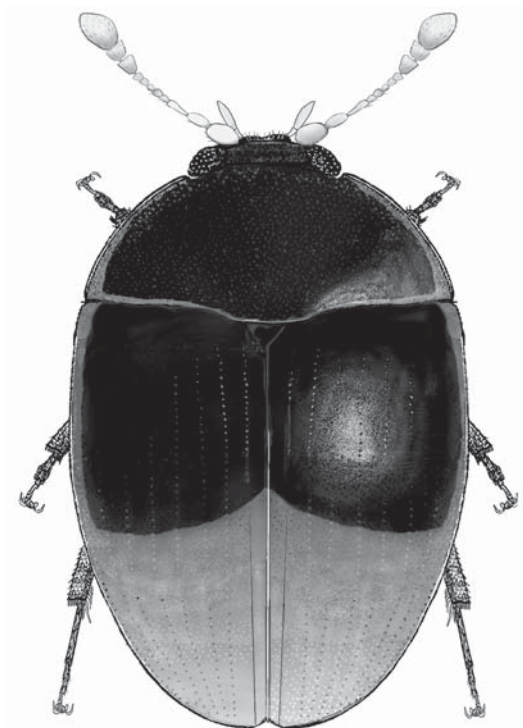
93



94

Figs. 93–94. *Augasmus substrigosus* (Champion): 93 — dorsal view; 94 — distribution.

Рис. 93–94. *Augasmus substrigosus* (Champion): 93 — общий вид; 94 — распространение.



95



96

Figs. 95–96. *Augasmus thoracicus* (Fleutiaux): 95 — dorsal view; 96 — distribution.

Рис. 95–96. *Augasmus thoracicus* (Fleutiaux): 95 — общий вид; 96 — распространение.

12.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♀, MNHUB); East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♀, MNHUB); Kavango: Gelukkie Kavango-Ufer, 18°01'S/21°08'E, 01.03.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♀, MNHUB); Kavango: Mahango Game Reserve, Seeufer, 18°17'S/21°43'E, 28.02.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (♀, NMWN).

REMARKS. As Champion gives no illustrations yo this species, I present here my drawings of dorsal view (Fig. 93).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Africa: Namibia; RSA (Pretoria); Zambia (Namwala); Mwingwa (?=Mwenga, Zaire); Mosambique (Shimaponda, Xinavane) (Fig. 94).

*Augasmus thoracicus* (Fleutiaux, 1887)  
Figs. 95–96.

Fleutiaux, 1887: 61 (*Olibrus*).

*Litochrus noteroides* Blackburn, 1895: 208.

*Litochrus pulchellus* Blackburn, 1895: 207.

*Parischius alluaudi* Guillebeau, 1896: 297.

*Parischius seychellensis* Scott, 1922: 235.

*Parischius noteroides*: Champion, 1924: 239–240.

*Heterolitus thoracicus*: Champion, 1925: 39.

*Augasmus thoracicus*: Lyubarsky, 1994: 51.

MATERIAL. Namibia: East Caprivi: Katima Mulilo, lux, 17°29'S/24°17'E, 3–8.03.1992, leg. U. Göllner (♀) (MNHUB).

DISTRIBUTION. Namibia, Madagascar, Seychelles, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, China, Japan, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia (Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi), Australia [Champion, 1924, 1925; Lyubarsky, 1994] (Fig. 96).

#### Acknowledgements.

I gratefully thank Dr. M. Uhlig of Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin for offering me an opportunity to study the material of the entomological expeditions of the Museum to Africa in 1992. I am very grateful also to Dr. K. Mikhailov (ZMUM) for the help in locating some references.

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