

# Notes on African Oedemeridae, with description of two new species of the genera *Anacerdochroa* and *Probosca* from Southern Africa (Coleoptera, Tenebrionoidea)

XAVIER VÁZQUEZ ALBALATE

IES Terrassa, Rambla Egara, 331, 08224 Terrassa (Barcelona), Spain.  
xvazquez@pie.xtec.es.

Recibido: 6-07-2004. Aceptado: 11-08-2004  
ISSN: 0210-8984

## ABSTRACT

In this paper, two new Southern African species are described: *Probosca nigra* n. sp. (NW Cape Province, South Africa) which differs from the closely related *P. endroedyi* Vázquez, 1996 by its black colour and by the elytral pubescence not arranged in longitudinal stripes; and *Anacerdochroa chlamydata* n. sp. (Etosha Natural Park, Namibia) which differs from *A. similis* Švihla, 1986 by the quite different colour, i.e., yellowish-brown body and dark brown humeri, and by the shape of the parameres. Additionally, *Probosca boiteli* Pic in Normand, 1936 (Tunisia) is synonymised with *P. viridana* W. Schmidt, 1846, and *Probosca notaticollis* Pic, 1952 (Ethiopia) is redescribed, both based on the study of the type material. In addition, *Ditylomorphus blasae* Vázquez, 1996 is transferred to the genus *Ditylomorphula* on the basis of the structure of the male genitalia. Finally, new data on *Ditylomorphula crinita* Vázquez, 1996 and *Ditylomorphula mecophallica* Vázquez, 1996 are given.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Oedemeridae, *Anacerdochroa*, *Probosca*, *Ditylomorphula*, new species, new synonym, Namibia, South Africa.

## RESUMEN

**Notas sobre Oedemeridae africanos, con descripción de dos nuevas especies de los géneros *Anacerdochroa* y *Probosca* de África meridional (Coleoptera, Tenebrionoidea).**

Se describen dos nuevas especies de África meridional: *Probosca nigra* n. sp. de Sudáfrica (NO Provincia el Cabo), que es similar a *Probosca endroedyi* Vázquez, 1996, de la que se diferencia por los élitros negros y desprovistos de bandas longitudinales de pubescencia blanca, y *Anacerdochroa chlamydata* n. sp. de Namibia (Etosha Natural Park), que presenta una coloración muy distinta de la única especie del género previamente descrita, *Anacerdochroa similis* Švihla, 1986, ya que es pardo amarillenta con la base de los élitros pardo oscuro. Por otra parte, *Probosca boiteli* Pic in Normand, 1936 (Tunisia) es sinonimizada con *P. viridana* W. Schmidt, 1846, se redescribe *Probosca notaticollis* Pic, 1952 (Etiopia),

en ambos casos en base al estudio del material tipo, y *Ditylomorphus blasae* Vázquez, 1996 se transfiere al género *Ditylomorphula*, tras el examen del macho, desconocido hasta es momento. Finalmente se aportan nuevos datos sobre *Ditylomorphula crinita* Vázquez, 1996 y *Ditylomorphula mecophallica* Vázquez, 1996.

**Palabras clave:** Coleoptera, Oedemeridae, *Anacerdochroa*, *Probosca*, *Ditylomorphula*, nuevas especies, nuevo sinónimo, Namibia, Sudáfrica.

## INTRODUCTION

Recently, I obtained both type and unidentified specimens from Africa that are described in this paper. Two new Southern African species are described, i. e., *Probosca nigra* n. sp. and *Anacerdochroa chlamydata* n. sp., as well as the male of *Ditylomorphus blasae* Vázquez, 1996, which complement my former papers (VÁZQUEZ, 1996 and 2000). In addition, the types of *Probosca boiteli* Pic in Normand (Tunisia) and *Probosca notaticollis* Pic (Ethiopia) were examined.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The methods follow VÁZQUEZ (1996). The specimens on which this paper is based are housed in the following Museums:

- Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Trieste (MCSNT)
- Natural History Museum, London (NHML)
- Transvaal Museum, Pretoria (TM)
- Zoological Museum of Berlin (ZMB)
- Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (ZMUC)

## RESULTS

### ***PROBOSCA* W. Schmidt, 1846**

*Probosca* W. Schmidt, 1846: 130.

Type-species: *Probosca viridana* W. Schmidt, 1846.

The subgeneric classification of the genus *Probosca* is currently not solved. The subgenera *Ananconia* Seidlitz, 1899, *Asclerella* Semenov, 1900 and *Proboxantha* Švihla, 1995 are defined by unreliable characters, such as colour, sculpture, shape of maxillary palps or modifications of male legs. The species treated here are not assigned to any subgenera, waiting for a revision of the whole genera.

***Probosca viridana*** W. Schmidt, 1846

*Probosca viridana* W. Schmidt, 1846: 130

*Probosca nigrofemorata* Pic, 1898: Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Autun, 9: 122

*Probosca nigrofemorata* var. *purpureomicans* Pic, 1913. Echange, 29: 170

*Probosca hispanica* Pic, 1920. Echange, 36: 5

*Probosca boiteli* Pic in Normand, 1936: 148, **n. syn.**

**Holotype:** ♂ (ZMUC): M. Boitel Kairouan Tunisiè [sic!] / TYPE / Zool. Museum DK Copenhagen / *Probosca Boiteli* Pic [large, hand-written].

The holotypus of *Probosca boiteli* Pic is a male that differs from *Probosca viridana* W. Schmidt only in somewhat darker colour. Both external morphology and genitalia (figs. 1-3) completely agree with *P. viridana*. Therefore, the new synonymy can be established.

**Distribution:** Sicily, Sardinia, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

***Probosca notaticollis* Pic, 1952, n. comb.**

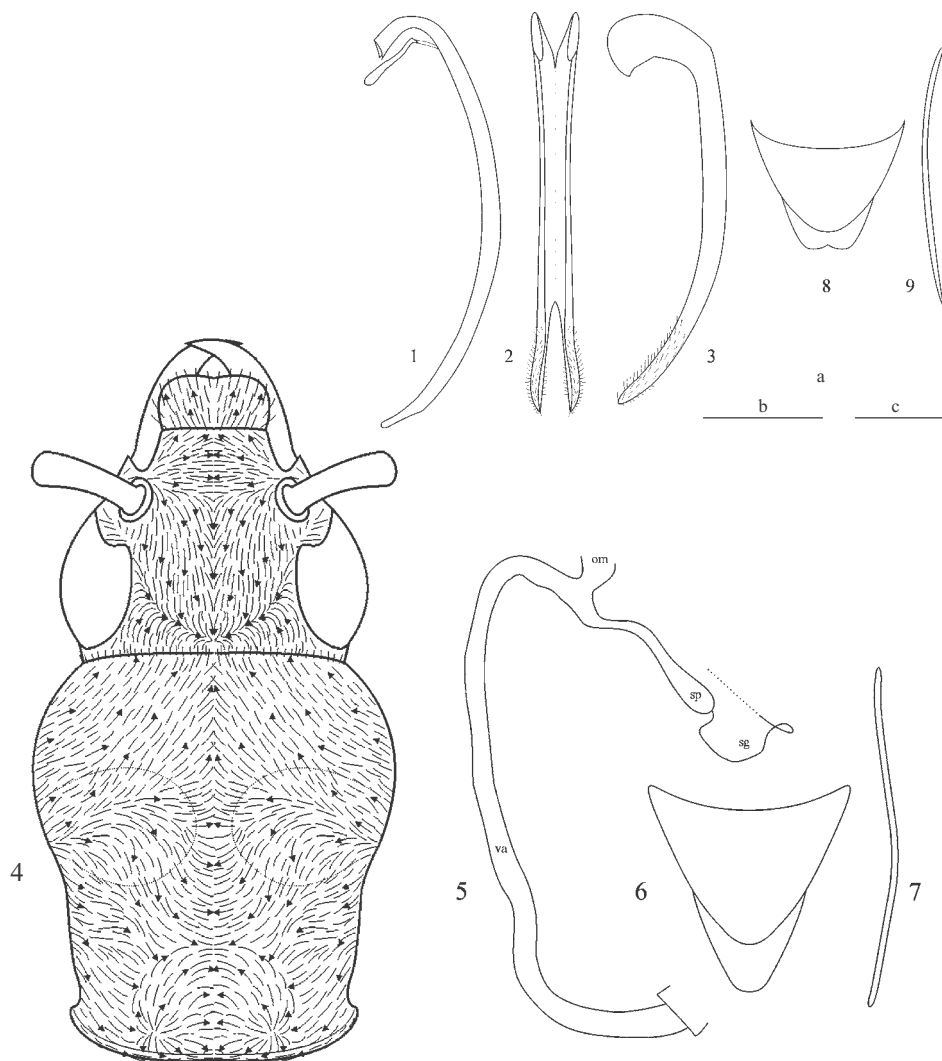
*Sessinia notaticollis* Pic, 1952: Riv. Biol. Colon., 11: 29

**Lectotype:** ♀ (present designation) (MCSNT): Elolo, L. Rodolfo, 19.8 1939 / Miss. E. Zavattari, Sagan-Omo A. O. I. / TYPUS / *Ananca notaticollis* n. sp. (large, manuscript). Paralectotypes: 2 ♀♀ (MCSNT): Elolo, L. Rodolfo, 19.8 1939 / Miss. E. Zavattari, Sagan-Omo A. O. I.

**Diagnosis:** *Probosca notaticollis* Pic is well characterized by its colour as well as by the unusual arrangement of the pubescence of its head and pronotum (Fig. 4). The male remains unknown, but the sexual dimorphism in the genus *Probosca* is slight and the male genitalia is usually of little taxonomic value.

## Redescription

**Female.** Length: 7.85-11.25 mm. Interocular area piceous or rufopiceous, interantennal area rufotestaceous, epistome flavotestaceous, mandibles with flavotestaceous basal half and piceous distal half; maxillary palps testaceous, last palpomere darkened excepting its base; antennae flavotestaceous with antennomeres 1-3 lighter. Pronotum orange or orange-brown, with a wide



**Figures 1-9:** *Probosca boiteli* Pic in Normand (Holotypus): 1) Median lobe, lateral view; 2) Tegmen, ventral view; 3) Tegmen, lateral view. *Probosca notaticollis* Pic (Lectotypus, ♀): 4) Arrangement of pubescence on the head and pronotum; 5) Internal copulatory organs (om: median oviduct; sg: spermathecal gland; sp: spermatheca; va: vagina); 6) Last abdominal segment, ventral view; 7) Apodeme of sternite 8. *Probosca nigra* n. sp. (Holotypus): 8) Last abdominal segment, ventral view; 9) Apodeme of sternite 8. (Scales: 1 mm; a: 1-3; b: 5-9; c: 4).

**Figuras 1-9:** *Probosca boiteli* Pic in Normand (Holotipo): 1) Lóbulo medio, visión lateral; 2) Tegmen, visión ventral; 3) Tegmen, visión lateral. *Probosca notaticollis* Pic (Lectotipo, ♀): 4) Disposición de la pubescencia en la cabeza y el pronoto; 5) Órganos copuladores internos (om: oviducto medio; sg: glándula espermatecal; sp: espermateca; va: vagina); 6) Último segmento abdominal, visión ventral; 7) Apodema del esternito 8. *Probosca nigra* n. sp. (Holotipo): 8) Último segmento abdominal, visión ventral; 9) Apodema del esternito 8. (Escala: 1 mm; a: 1-3; b: 5-9; c: 4).

rufopiceous medial macula. Elytron brown, basal area darker, with very slight metallic lustre, lateral margin narrowly flavous; ground colour concealed by dense, yellowish-white pubescence. Trochanters flavous, femora rufotestaceous with flavous apexes, tibiae flavotestaceous with somewhat infusate apexes, tarsi dark testaceous. Prosternum rufopiceous, meso- and metasternum dark testaceous, abdomen rufotestaceous but last sternite lighter and pygidium flavotestaceous.

Head short (HW/HL: 1.5), narrower than pronotum (HW/PW: 0.9). Punctures small, well-defined, deep and not umbilicate, among punctures smooth, without microsculpture. Pubescence dense and moderately long, yellowish-white, transverse on interocular area, on interantennal area combed backwards and converging on vertex forming a wide curve (Fig. 4). Eyes emarginate, moderately vaulted. Interocular area wider than interantennal area. Maxillary palps small, last segment slightly enlarged, barely emarginate dorsally, widest approximately in middle. Antennae short, reaching about basal quarter of elytron, antennomere 1 about twice as long as antennomere 2 and clearly longer than antennomere 3 (about 1.2-1.3 x), antennomere 11 longer than antennomere 10 (about 1.2-1.3 x) and clearly asymmetric, constricted from distal third onwards.

Pronotum cordiform, longer than wide (PL/PW: 1.1-1.2), anterolateral depressions moderately deep, emphasized by pubescence, mediobasal depression wide and shallow. Punctures medium sized, larger than those of head, well-marked, deep, slightly umbilicate, occasionally subcontiguous, among punctures without microsculpture, lustrous. Pubescence dense and moderately long, combed in a peculiar mode (Fig. 4). Scutellum densely clothed with white pubescence.

Elytra subparallel, moderately elongate (EL/EW: 2.8 x), costae virtually erased. Surface finely, rugosely punctate. Pubescence dense, yellowish-white, clearly shorter than that of pronotum, not arranged in stripes, only vaguely more conspicuous on humeral area.

Legs simple, tarsi thin, tarsomere 1 about 1.5 x as long as 2 in protarsi, about 2 x in mesotarsi, about 2.3 x in metatarsi.

Last abdominal sternite somewhat shorter than pygidium, both rounded at apex (Fig. 6). Apodeme of sternite 8 simple, about as long as ovipositor (Fig. 7). Bursa copulatrix obsolete (Fig. 5).

**Distribution:** Southern Ethiopia.

### Remarks

The species is transferred to the genus *Probosca* on the bases of both external and genital features. The type series contains at least one male, as can be inferred from the original description by Pic (1952). The male is not housed in the MCSNT, but probably in Pic's collection (Museum of Paris), and has been not examined.

### *Probosca nigra* n. sp.

**Holotype:** ♀ (ZMB): R. S. Africa: Northern Cape Prov.: Koerogapvlakte, Richtersveld NP, 62 km NO Alexander Bay, succulent-karoo / Biota 18.000.2002.07.02.394, 28°14'08.4"S 17°01'32.4"E, collecting at light, 8.-10.X.2002, leg. K. Ebert, M. Uhlig, J. Deckert. Paratype, ♀ (ZMB): same data as the holotypus.

**Diagnosis:** *Probosca nigra* n. sp. is undoubtedly related to *P. endroedyi* Vázquez, 1996, which has the elytra metallic blue or green, longitudinal stripes of pubescence emphasizing the elytral costae and suture, the legs are evenly orange, and the head and the elytra are more elongate.

### Description

**Female.** Length: 8.7-9.25 mm. Head, pronotum, thoracic sternites and abdomen black, elytra black with very slight metallic lustre; labrum and basal half of mandibles orange-yellow, distal half of mandibles rusty; maxillary palps mainly orange-yellow but last segment piceous-brown, antennomeres 1 and 2 orange-yellow with testaceous-brown apices, 3 and 4 rusty with darker apices, 5 to 8 piceous, 9 rusty, 10 orange-brown and 11 orange-brown in basal half and orange-yellow in distal half; pro- and mesocoxae rusty, metacoxae black with orange apices, trochanters, femora and tibiae orange-yellow, tarsi piceous.

Head short (HW/HL: 1.3-1.5), narrower than pronotum (HW/PW: 0.8-0.9). Punctures medium sized, shallow, not umbilicate, among punctures barely microsculptured, lustrous. Pubescence rather dense and long, white, on interantennal area combed backward and converging on middle point of

vertex. Eyes emarginate, moderately vaulted. Interocular area slightly wider than interantennal area. Maxillary palps small, last segment slightly enlarged, barely emarginate dorsally, widest approximately in middle. Antennae short, reaching about basal third of elytron, antennomere 1 about twice as long as antennomere 2 and longer than antennomere 3 (about 1.2-1.3 x), antennomere 11 about 1.3 x as long as antennomere 10 and clearly asymmetric, constricted from distal third onwards.

Pronotum cordiform, about as long as wide (PL/PW: 1.0-1.1), anterolateral depressions moderately deep to indistinct, mediobasal depression very shallow. Punctures large, subcontiguous, deep and clearly umbilicate, among punctures barely microsculptured, lustrous. Pubescence moderately dense and long, combed mainly forwards. Scutellum densely clothed with white pubescence.

Elytra subparallel, moderately elongate (EL/EW: 2.5-2.6), costae faint but visible. Surface very finely and rugosely punctate, matt. Pubescence dense, white, visibly shorter than that of pronotum, not arranged in stripes, only vaguely more dense laterally.

Legs simple, tarsi thin, tarsomere 1 about 1.25 x as long as 2 in protarsi, about 1.5 x in mesotarsi, about 2 x in metatarsi.

Last abdominal sternite rounded at apex, barely shorter than pygidium. Pygidium truncate and slightly emarginate at apex (Fig. 8). Apodeme of sternite 8 simple, clearly longer than ovipositor (Fig. 9). Internal copulatory organs as in *P. endroedyi*.

**Etymology:** The specific epithet alludes to the black colour of the body, a character distinguishing *Probosca nigra* from the closely related *P. endroedyi*.

**Distribution:** The type locality is in northwestern South Africa, near the Namibian border.

### Key to southern African species of *Probosca*.

- 1.—Pronotum and elytra flavo-testaceous (central Namibia).....  
..... *P. maraisi* Vázquez, 1996  
—Pronotum black, elytra black or metallic ..... 2
- 2.—Elytra metallic, costae emphasized by longitudinal stripes of white  
pubescence (N Namibia) ..... *P. endroedyi* Vázquez, 1996

—Elytra black, at most with very faint metallic lustre. Pubescence of elytra uniform, not arranged in longitudinal stripes (NW South Africa) ..... *P. nigra* n. sp.

No keys to the northern and eastern African species of *Probosca* are presented since its knowledge is insufficient at this time.

### ***ANACERDOCHROA* Švihla, 1986**

*Anacerdochroa* Švihla, 1986: 193.

*Achitona* Švihla, 1986: 200.

Type species: *Anacerdochroa similis* Švihla, 1986 (by monotypy).

The genus *Anacerdochroa* Švihla, 1986, has a single species, *A. similis* Švihla, 1986, from central and southern Namibia and western Cape Province (South Africa). A second species of the genus is described in this paper. The generic characterization by ŠVIHLA (1986) and VÁZQUEZ (1996) should be revised as follows to include the new species.

The genus can be easily separated from the other Afrotropical Oedemeridae by having single apices of mandibles and toothed claws. Additional generic features are: colour flavo-fuscous, claws with small basal tooth barely reaching their midlength. Elytra subparallel, costae faint. Pygidium only slightly exceeding last sternite in both sexes.

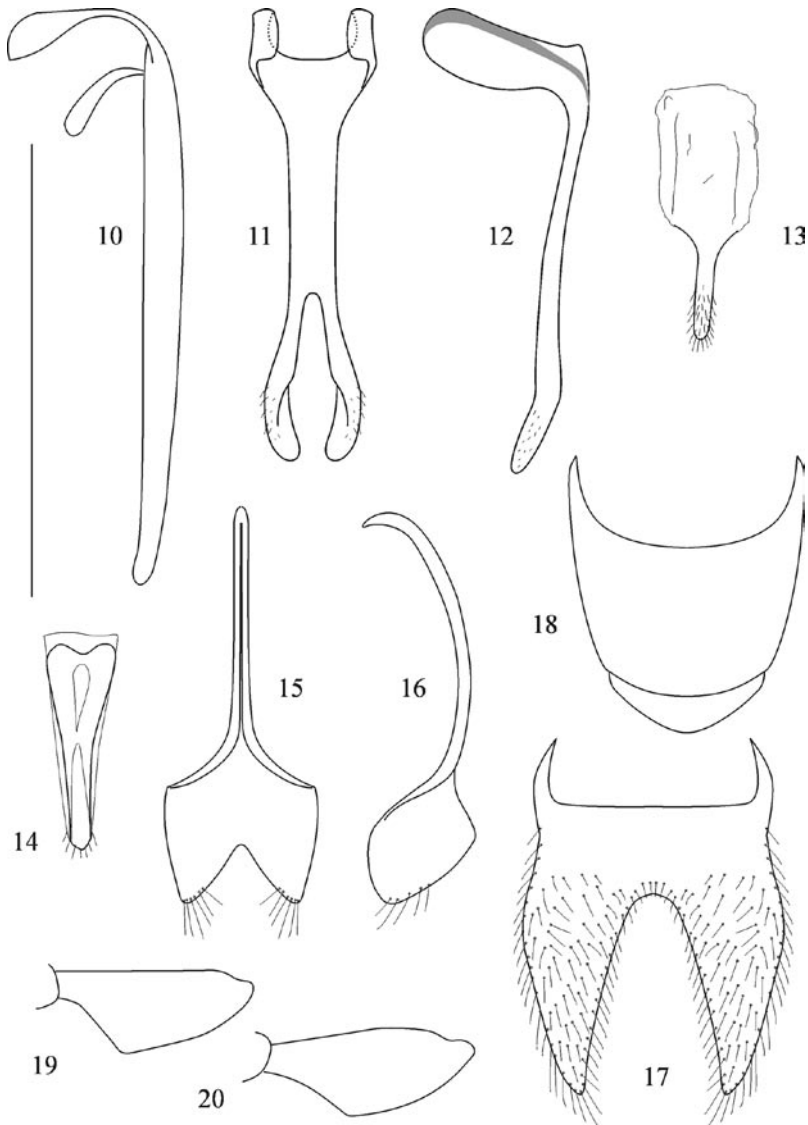
Male. Projection of sternite 8 concealed and barely sclerotized. Sternite 9 without bifid medial projection. Tegminite small and barely sclerotized. Parameres glabrous or shortly pubescent, lateral walls of tegmen strongly reduced. Medial lobe: basal apodeme without crest and strongly concave distally, apical region without hooks, supporting sclerite small.

### ***Anacerdochroa chlamydata* n. sp.**

**Holotype:** ♂ (ZMB): Namibia, Etosha NP, Halali, lux / pitfall trap, 19°01'S 16°29'E, 16-17-xii-1993, M. Uhlig leg. Paratype, ♀ (ZMB): Namibia, Etosha NP, Namutoni, lux, 18°48'S 16°56'E, 14-15-xii-1993, J. Deckert leg.

**Diagnosis:** The new species can be separated from *A. similis* Švihla, 1986 by its different colour, predominantly brown. The male genitalia is very similar in both species, but the thick and concave parameres are diagnostic for *A. chlamydata* n. sp. The female internal copulatory organs are also very similar in both species.





**Figures 10-20:** *Anacerdochroa chlamydata* n. sp. (holotypus). 10) Median lobe, lateral view; 11) Tegmen, ventral view; 12) Tegmen, lateral view; 13) Tegminite; 14) Tergite 9; 15) Sternite 9, ventral view; 16) Sternite 9, lateral view; 17) Sternite 8, ventral view; 18) Last abdominal segment, ventral view; 19) Last palpomere, male; 20) Last palpomere, female. (Scale: 1 mm).

**Figuras 10-20:** *Anacerdochroa chlamydata* n. sp. (holotipo). 10) Lóbulo medio, visión lateral; 11) Tegmen, visión ventral; 12) Tegmen, visión lateral; 13) Tegminito; 14) Terguito 9; 15) Esternito 9, visión ventral; 16) Esternito 9, visión lateral; 17) Esternito 8, visión ventral; 18) Último segmento abdominal, visión ventral; 19) Último palpómero, macho; 20) Último palpómero, hembra. (Escala: 1 mm).

## Description

**Male.** Length: 8.45 mm. Colour yellowish-brown, elytron with base, lateral margin and basal half of sutural area dark brown (Fig. 24). Pubescence short and recumbent, yellowish.

Head slightly elongate (HW/HL: 1.3), about as wide as pronotum, finely and densely punctured. Mandibles robust. Interantennal space slightly narrower than interocular space. Eyes rather large, flat, shallowly emarginate. Interocular area wider than interantennal area (FWE/FWA: 1.1) and markedly wider than eye width (FWE/EYW: 1.7). Maxillary palps small, last segment securiform, widest at middle (Fig. 19). Antennal pits nearly touching both bases of mandibles and eyes, antennae reaching about basal third of elytra, antennomere 1 about 1.1 x as long as antennomere 3, antennomere 2 about half as long as antennomere 3, antennomere 11 about 1.1 x as long as antennomere 10.

Pronotum cordiform, about as long as wide. Surface finely and densely punctured, with two faint anterolateral depression and very faint mediolongitudinal furrow.

Elytra subparallel, elongate (EL/EW: 2.9), very finely microsculptured. Each elytron with four very faint costae.

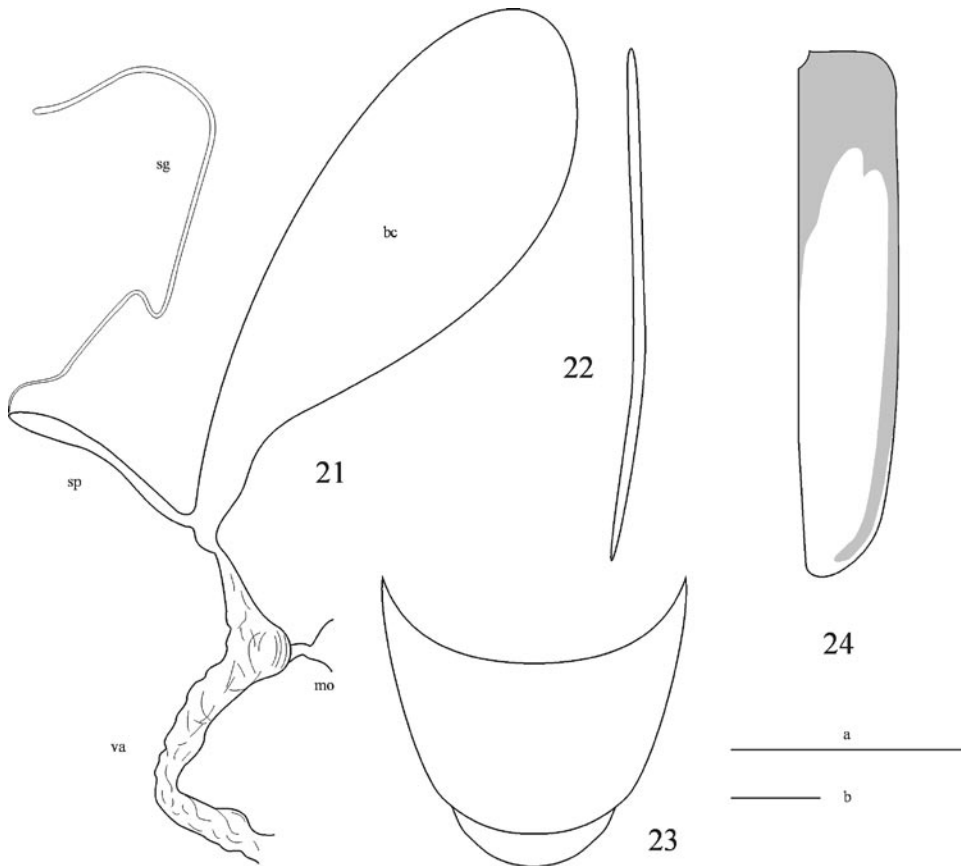
Legs short, tooth of tarsal claw small, not reaching midlength of claw. Tarsi slender, tarsomere 1 about 1.5 x as long as tarsomere 2 in protarsi, less than 2 x in mesotarsi, almost 3 x in metatarsi.

Last sternite hardly shorter than pygidium, both broadly rounded apically (Fig. 18). Sternite 8 hardly sclerotized, each lobe tapered at apex (Fig. 17). Sternite 9 as in figures 15-16. Tegminite small, narrow, hardly sclerotized (Fig. 13). Parameres enlarged and shortly pubescent (Figs 11-12). Median lobe nearly straight, apical region unpigmented (Fig. 10).

**Female.** Length: 9.45 mm. Very similar to male. Antennomere 1 1.35 x as long as antennomere 3, antennomere 3 1.7 x as long as antennomere 2, antennomere 11 about 1.2 x as long as antennomere 10. Depressions of pronotum very faint, mediolongitudinal furrow absent. Elytra relatively shorter (EL/EW: 2.7).

Last abdominal segment similar to male (Fig. 23). Bursa copulatrix very large, elongate, spermatheca much shorter than bursa, spermathecal gland about as long as bursa (Fig. 21). Apodeme of eighth sternite simple at apex and slightly shorter than ovipositor (Fig. 22).

**Etymology:** The specific epithet means “clothed by a short cloak”, in Latin, and alludes to the darker elytral base and sides.



**Figures 21-24.** *Anacerdochroa chlamydata* n. sp. 21) Internal copulatory organs (bc: bursa copulatrix; om: median oviduct; sg: spermathecal gland; sp: spermatheca; va: vagina); 22) Apodeme of sternite 8; 23) Last abdominal segment, female; 24) Colour pattern of elytron. (Scales: 1 mm; a: 21-23; b: 24).

**Figuras 21-24.** *Anacerdochroa chlamydata* n. sp. 21) Órganos copuladores internos (bc: bursa copulatrix; om: oviducto medio; sg: glándula espermatecal; sp: espermateca; va: vagina); 22) Apodema del esternito 8; 23) Último segmento abdominal, hembra; 24) Coloración elitral. (Escala: 1 mm; a: 21-23; b: 24).

**Key to species of *Anacerdochroa***

- 1.—Flavous with base of elytron and transverse stripe before apex brown.  
Parameres thin and glabrous ..... *A. similis* Švihla, 1986

—Yellowish-brown with dark brown base and sides of elytron. Parameres thick, concave and shortly pubescent ..... *A. chlamydata* n. sp.

### ***DITYLOMORPHULA* Švihla, 1986**

*Ditylomorphula* Švihla, 1986: 204.

Type-species: *Sessinia bicoloripes* Pic, 1922 (original designation).

### ***Ditylomorphula blasae* (Vázquez, 1996), n. comb.**

*Ditylomorphus blasae* Vázquez, 1996: 110

The species was described on the basis of one female. Now, the study of the male genitalia shows that it must be transferred to the genus *Ditylomorphula*.

**Material examined:** 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀(TM): S.Afr.: E Cape, Hankey, 33.50 S - 24.54 E / 6-12-1995, E-Y: 3166, flowering Buddleja, leg. Cl. Bellamy.

### **Description**

**Male.** Similar in colour and ratios to female (VÁZQUEZ, 1996). Elytra subparallel, not enlarged posteriorly.

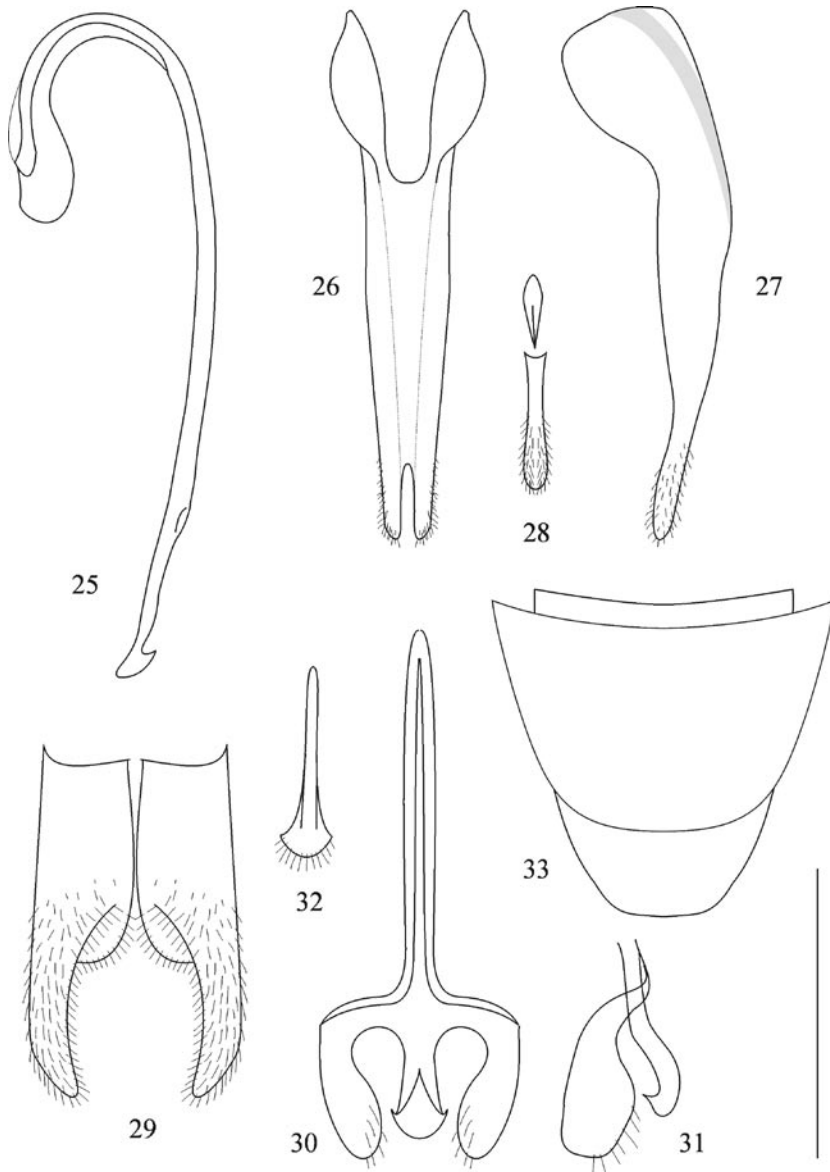
Last sternite somewhat shorter than pygidium, both rounded apically (Fig. 33). Projections of sternite 8 slightly concave (Fig. 29). Tergite 9 (Fig. 32), sternite 9 (Figs 30-31), tegminite (Fig. 28). Parameres short, about 1/7 as long as tegmen length (Figs 26-27), densely and shortly pubescent. Median lobe long and narrow (Fig. 25), slightly arched ventrally, with strong pair of apical hooks.

**Remarks:** *Ditylomorphula blasae* belongs to the group of species with the median lobe bearing a single pair of apical teeth, which includes *D. nigrimembris* (Blair, 1926) (S Malawi), *D. mecophallica* Vázquez, 1996 (NE South Africa), *D. crinita* Vázquez, 1996 (NE South Africa) and *D. merkli* Vázquez, 1994 (Kenya). The male genitalia especially resembles that of *D. mecophallica*, which has flavous colour rather than orange-yellow.

### ***Ditylomorphula crinita* Vázquez, 1996**

*Ditylomorphula crinita* Vázquez, 1996: 114.

**Material examined:** 1 ♂ (TM): S. Afr.: Kruger Nat. Pk., Skukuza, 24.59S-31.35E / 17.1.1996, E-Y: 3202, UV light, leg. Endrödy-Younga.



**Figures 25-33.** *Ditylomorphula blasae* (Vázquez), male. 25) Median lobe, lateral view; 26) Tegmen, ventral view; 27) Tegmen, lateral view; 28) Tegminite; 29) Sternite 8, ventral view; 30) Sternite 9, ventral view; 31) Sternite 9, lateral view; 32) Tergite 9; 33) Last abdominal segment. (Scale: 1 mm).

**Figuras 25-33.** *Ditylomorphula blasae* (Vázquez), macho. 25) Lóbulo medio, visión lateral; 26) Tegmen, visión ventral; 27) Tegmen, visión lateral; 28) Tegminito; 29) Esternito 8, visión ventral; 30) Esternito 9, visión ventral; 31) Esternito 9, visión lateral; 32) Terguito 9; 33) Último segmento abdominal. (Escala: 1 mm).

**Remarks:** The species was described on the basis of a single male from Kruger Natural Park (Skukuza). A second male from the type locality is now available. It differs from the holotype as follows.

Length: 6.9 mm. Maxillary palps evenly piceous, antennae dark testaceous excepting antennomere 1 which is flavous, abdomen pale testaceous, but first sternite flavous. HW/HL: 1.3, FEW/EYW: 1.6, antennomere 3 about 3 x as long as antennomere 2 and 1.0 x as long as antennomere 3, EL/EW: 2.6. Pygidium and last sternite very slightly emarginate.

The genitalia quite agrees with the holotype.

*Ditylomorphula mecophallica* Vázquez, 1996

*Ditylomorphula mecophallica* Vázquez, 1996: 115

**Material examined:** 1 ♂ (NHML): Mozambique: Boane (20°02'03"S-32°18'42"E), XI.22.24, P.E.A., C. B. Hardenberg. 1 ♂ (TM): S. Afr.: Kruger Nat. Pk., Pafuri research ca., 22.25S-31.12E / 18.11.1994, E-Y: 3053, beating, Endrödy & Bellamy.

**Remarks:** This species was also described on the basis of a single male from Kruger Natural Park (Letaba). After the study of the new specimens, the original description must be updated as follows.

Maxillary palps evenly piceous, only basal palpomere paler. Antennomere 1 testaceous, not paler than others. Tibiae and tarsi not black, but testaceous. Last sternite rounded rather than produced medially. Medial projection of sternite 9 with a single denticle.

**Distribution:** NE South Africa, SW Mozambique.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge the curators of the Museums, who so kindly loaned me the specimens on which this paper is based (alphabetically): Martin Brendell (NHML), Nicola Bressi (MCSNT), Ole Martin (ZMUC), Ruth Muller (TM) and Manfred Uhlig (ZMB). I would like to thank M. Bologna (Roma) for your help in finding obscure references.

**REFERENCES**

- PIC, M., 1898. Description de Coléoptères. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle Autun*, 9: 116-124.
- PIC, M., 1913. Notes diverses, descriptions et diagnoses (suite). *Echange*, 29(346): 169-171.
- PIC, M., 1920. Notes diverses, descriptions et diagnoses (suite). *Echange*, 36(398): 5-8.
- Pic, M. 1936. In: Normand, H.: Contribution au Catalogue des Coléoptères de la Tunisie (9e. fascicle). *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Afrique du Nord*, 27(5):147-164.
- PIC, M., 1952. Missione biologica Sagan-Omo diretta del Prof. Edoardo Zavattari. Coléoptères nouveaux. *Rivista de Biologia Coloniale*, 11 (1951): 25-36.
- SCHMIDT, W., 1846. Revision der Europäischen Oedemiden. *Linnaea Entomologica*, 1: 1-146.
- ŠVIHLA, V., 1986. Revision of the generic classification of the Old World Oedemeridae (Col.). *Acta Musei Nationalis Pragae*, 41B (3-4) (1985): 141-238.
- VÁZQUEZ, X. A., 1996. Revision of the Southern African Oedemeridae (Coleoptera, Tenobrionioidea). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologische Museum in Berlin*, 72(1): 83-147.
- VÁZQUEZ, X. A., 2000. *Ditylomorphula brendeli* n. sp. and new data on the genus *Ditylomorphula* in Southern Africa (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae). *Micel·lània Zoològica*, 23 (1): 77-84.

