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New species of African Clytrinae

(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

With 10 text figures

The interesting material of undetermined Clytrinae from Deutsches Entomologisches Institut kindly forwarded to me by Dr. R. GAEDIKE includes series of 2 new species from Africa. I have also before me a few specimens of both species from other museums.

I am grateful to R. GAEDIKE for the permission to retain paratypes of new species for my collection.

The following abbreviations for museums are used to indicate the place of deposition of studied specimens.

DEI	Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde
ZMB	Zoologisches Museum, Berlin
MF	Museum GEORG FREY, Tutzing bei München
MRAC	Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren
ZIL	Author's collection (Zoological Institute, Leningrad)

Tituboea oranjeensis spec. nov.

(fig. 1–6, 8)

Reddish-fulvous with elytra paler, apical joints of antennae and breast black; prothorax with 3 black spots in transverse row, central spot cordiform; elytra with 2 black transverse bands, one before base, prolonged near side margin at humerus, the other behind middle.

♂. Body cylindrical, nitid, upperside glabrous. Head distinctly narrower than prothorax, pubescent, frons coarsely punctured, with 3 impressions forming triangle; anterior margin of clypeus broad, concave; vertex rather finely punctured. Antennae short, first joint almost subquadrate, second and third joints subequal, very short, the fourth triangular, but narrower than fifth, the following strongly serrate.

Prothorax narrowed anteriorly with all angles rounded, transversely slightly depressed before anterior margin, very finely, almost indistinctly punctured. Scutellum triangular, nitid.

Elytra slightly narrowed behind, with epipleural lobe well developed, rather finely and irregularly punctured. Epipleura pubescent. Pygidium rounded apically. Hind margin of the last abdominal sternite almost straight.

Fore legs elongate with curved tibiae. The first tarsal joint as long as the following two together, the fourth joint narrow and long. Prosternum carinate, fore coxal cavities distinctly closed behind. Aedeagus (fig. 3). — Length of body 5.8–6.3 mm, breadth 2.6 to 2.8 mm.

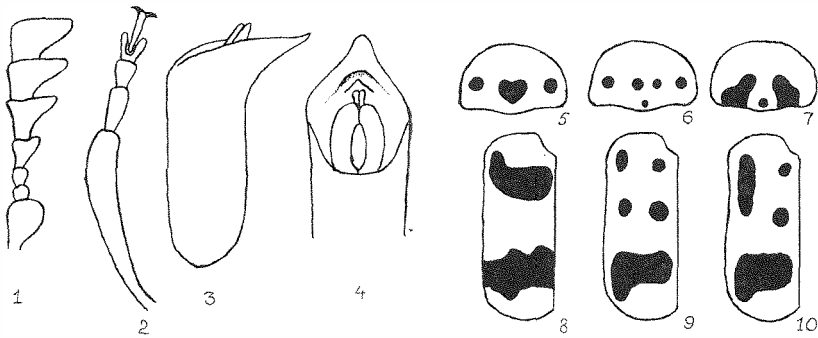


Fig. 1—4. *Tituboea oranjeensis* spec. nov.: Fig. 1. basal joints of antennae. — Fig. 2. fore tibia and tarsus. — Fig. 3. aedeagus, lateral. — Fig. 4. aedeagus, dorsal

Fig. 5—10. Pattern of upperside: Fig. 5—6. prothorax of *Tituboea oranjeensis* spec. nov. — Fig. 7. prothorax of *Melitonoma gallomima* spec. nov. — Fig. 8. elytron of *T. oranjeensis* spec. nov. — Fig. 9—10. elytra of *M. gallomima* spec. nov.

♀. Body larger, thorax and abdomen black, fore legs not elongate. In one specimen central spot of prothorax is divided into 3 spots and prothorax has 4 spots in transverse row and one before scutellum. Length of body 6.2—8.5 mm, breadth 3.2—4.4 mm.

Southwest Africa: Oranje, 2 males, holotype and paratype, 2 females, allotype and paratype (DEI); Southwest Africa, ROLLE leg., 1 female, paratype, (MRAC).

This species is related to *Tituboea cognata* LEFEBVRE and especially to “*Clytra*” *obliquata* LACORDAIRE, but differs well in coloration, structure of antennae etc. I give a key for these species

- 1 (2) Head, underside and legs black. Upper Volta, Ethiopia *T. cognata* LEFEBVRE
- 2 (1) Head and legs reddish or fulvous
- 3 (4) Antennal joints 5—10 very strongly serrate, 3 times as broad as long. Scutellum punctured. Prothorax with 2 black spots, elytra without subbasal transverse band, abdomen black. Senegal *T. obliquata* LACORDAIRE (status nov.)
- 4 (3) Antennal joints 5—10 about 2 times as broad as long. Scutellum without punctures. Prothorax with 3 or 5 spots, elytra with subbasal transverse band, abdomen fulvous in males, black in females Southwest Africa
 *T. oranjeensis* **spec. nov.**

***Melitonoma gallomima* spec. nov.**

(fig. 7, 9—10)

Body black, 4 basal joints of antennae, prothorax, elytra, tibiae and tarsi flavous; prothorax with two large and angular lateral spots and small central spot near scutellum black, or each lateral spot is divided into 3 or 4 small spots; each elytron with 6 black spots (2,2,2) in three transverse rows; spots of hind row are connected, sometimes outer spots of first and second rows are connected.

♂. Body cylindrical, upper side nitid and glabrous. Head densely pubescens, clypeus and frons with dense strong punctures, vertex sparsely punctured. Anterior margin of

clypeus with deep subquadrate notch, mandible triangular, widened at base. Prothorax strongly and rather densely punctured and with lateral impressions near base, hind angles more or less raised, lateral margins distinctly bent upwards. Scutellum triangular, punctured.

Elytra strongly and densely punctured, with interspaces very finely punctured, the extreme apex almost without punctures.

Tarsi rather short, fore tarsi with first joint a bit shorter than the following two together. Length of body 5.2 mm, breadth 2.2 mm.

♀. Body usually larger, clypeus with deep triangular impression, its anterior margin triangularly incised. Length of body 4.3–6.2 mm, breadth 2–3 mm.

Tanganyika: Ugogo, 1 male, holotype (ZIL); Igama, 1—1963, E. HAAF leg., 1 female, allotype, (MF), Itigi, 1—1963, E. HAAF leg., 1 female, paratype; Uganda, GRAUER leg., 3 females, paratypes, (DEI); Cameroon: Benuë near Kokum, 26—29. VII. 1909, RIGGENBACH leg., 1 female, paratype, (ZMB).

This species is related to *Melitonoma galla* GESTRO and has a quite identical structure of mandibles and aedeagus, but differs clearly in having a black labrum and a prothorax strongly and densely punctured.

I give a key for *Melitonoma* species, which have black spot near scutellum or black suture (formula of spot arrangement 2-2-2).

- 1 (2) Suture black from scutellum to the hind transverse band, apex of elytron black, humeral spot and both transverse bands usually connected laterally. Legs black. East Africa from Ethiopia to Tanganyika *M. ugandensis* BRYANT
- 2 (1) Suture without black stripe
- 3 (4) Apex of elytron dark. Elytral markings distinctly metallic blue. Small spot near scutellum often connected with large humeral spot. Legs black. Central Africa: Congo-Leopoldville *M. scutellaris* BURGEON
- 4 (3) Apex of elytron fulvous
- 5 (6) Legs black. Elytral markings bluish-black. Very small scutellar spot usually connected along the suture with the middle transverse band, but suture remains fulvous. Clypeus in male broad, its anterior margin arcuate but without deep indentation. Ethiopia. *M. annulata* WEISE
- 6 (5) Tibia and tarsi fulvous. Anterior margin of clypeus deeply indented in male
- 7 (8) Prothorax finely or indistinctly punctured. Labrum fulvous. Kenya. *M. galla* GESTRO
- 8 (7) Prothorax densely and strongly punctured *M. gallomima* spec. nov.

Summary

As a result of a revision of material from Deutsches Entomologisches Institut two Clytrines from Africa were identified and are described in this paper. The holotypes are in the collection of DEI.

Zusammenfassung

Im Ergebnis der Überarbeitung von Material aus dem Deutschen Entomologischen Institut wurden zwei Clytrinen aus Afrika ermittelt und in dieser Arbeit beschrieben. Die Holotypen befinden sich in der Sammlung des DEI.

Резюме

В результате обработки материалов Немецкого энтомологического института было обнаружено два новых вида Clytrinae из Африки, описания которых приводятся в настоящей статье. Голотипы находятся в коллекции DEI.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Beiträge zur Entomologie = Contributions to Entomology](#)

Jahr/Year: 1970

Band/Volume: [20](#)

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