

# Entomofauna

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Anthicidae from the Zoological Museum in Lund. I.  
(Coleoptera, Anthicidae)

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## Abstract

*Anthicidae* are handled, collected by members of the department of systematics of the University in Lund and by several collectors. Two species are described as new: *Formicomus backlundii* sp.nov. from Tanzania and *Formicomus danielssoni* sp.nov. from Gambia. Some additional descriptions are added.

## Zusammenfassung

Die *Anthicidae*, die von verschiedenen Mitarbeitern der systematischen Abteilung der Universität Lund sowie anderen Sammlern eingetragen wurden, werden abgehandelt. Zwei neue Arten werden beschrieben: *Formicomus backlundii* sp.nov. aus Tanzania und *Formicomus danielssoni* sp. nov. aus Gambia. Bei einigen Arten werden ergänzende Beschreibungen geliefert.

## List of species

Abbreviations of collectors: B = BACKLUND, C = CEDERHOLM, D = DANIELSSON, H = HAMMARSTEDT, He = HEDQUIST, Ha = HALL, G = GÄRDENFORS, L = LARSSON, M = MIRESTRÖM, N = NORLING, S = SAMUELSSON.

### *Notoxus pretiosus* VAN HILLE, 1975

Gambia, 1 km N Tanji River bridge, at light, in dense forest, 19.11.1977, (C-D-H-He), 2♂♂. - Senegal, in forest 1 km NE Djibelor, about 7,5 km SW Ziguinchor, at light, 9.11.1977, (C-D-H-He-S), 1♂.

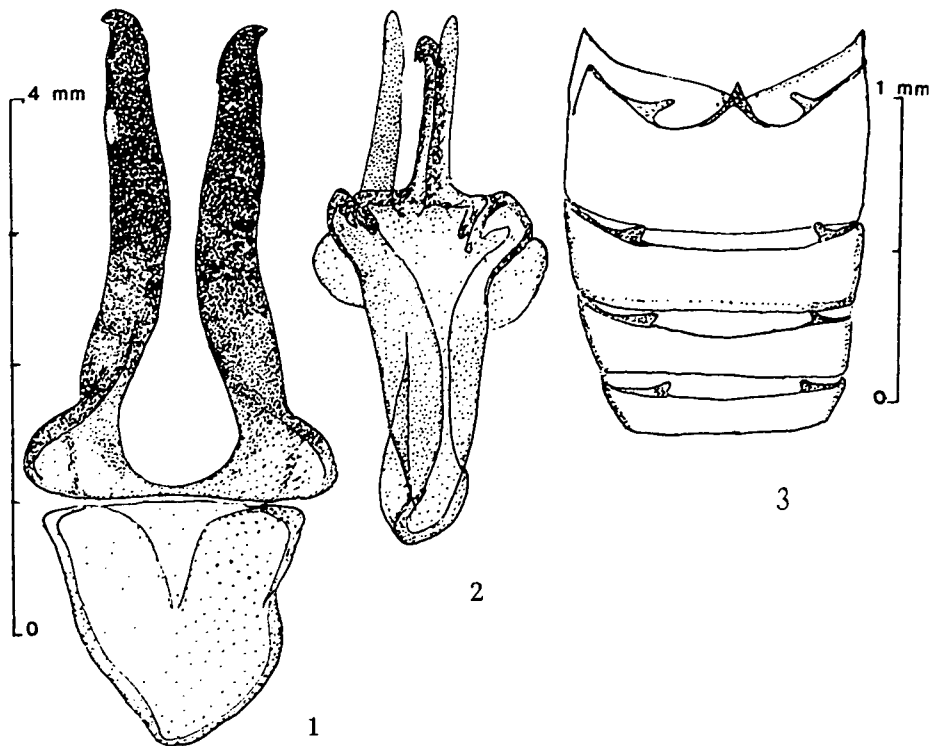
This species was described from the surroundings of the Lake Victoria, Tanzania and Uganda. These are similar in size and structure but the east African specimens are darker pigmented. The elytra are described as being dark testaceous with two pairs of light maculae while the elytra of the west African specimens are testaceous with three dark transverse bands, one at base, one in the middle, one at apex. There is a slight difference in the apical region of the parameres of the tegmen of the aedeagus but in the author's opinion not sufficient to justify a separate species. This species has similar abdominal apophyses as *Notoxus nigricolor* PIC, 1901, (Fig. 19) which have not been recorded previously.

### *Notoxus recticornis* VAN HILLE, 1975

Belgian Congo (Zaire), Goma, 29.4.1951, (B), 1♂ 1♀. - Ruanda Urundi, Ruyigi, 17.6.1951, (B), 1♂.

### *Notoxus nigricolor* PIC, 1901 (Figs. 1-3)

Size. Length 2,92mm (2,57 - 3,10); width over broadest part of elytra 0,90 mm (0,82 - 0,98). - Head. Glossy, black. Posterior arch round. Punctures very fine with fine short procumbent hairs and some erect hairs in front of the area covered by the prothoracic horn. Eyes large and bulging. - Prothorax. Glossy, black, the horn often somewhat lighter; broader than head; shoulders round. Punctures fine and dense with fine light median pointing hairs and a number of erect hairs. Horn with blunt point and 3-4 crenulations on each side; with broad crest and with dorsal low round pustules. Basal



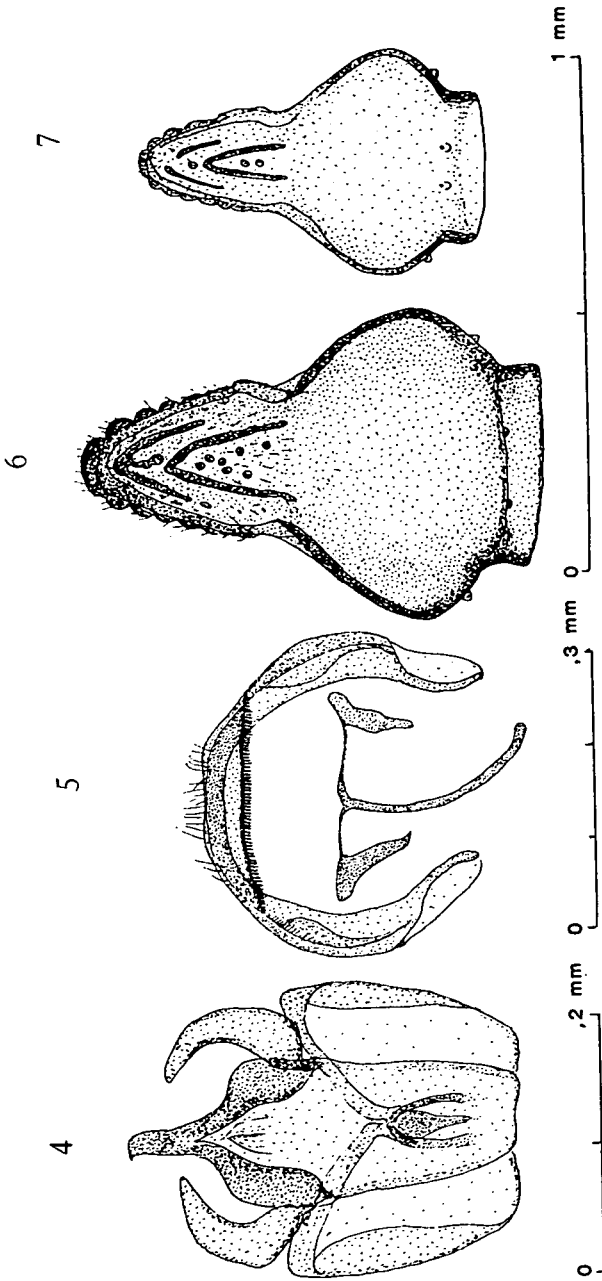
lateral constrictions covered by a row of short dense hairs. - Elytra. Glossy, black, with round shoulders. Closely punctured with light recumbent hairs. In male apically shortly and bluntly pointed, apical notch somewhat elongate. - Wings. Fully developed. - Antennae. Dark testaceous; apical 4-5 segments gradually slightly broader towards apex; last segment longer than preceding one but shorter than two preceding ones together. - Legs. Dark testaceous, tibiae and tarsi slightly lighter. - Undersurface. Dark testaceous. With mesepimerite apophyses; anterior 4 abdominal sterna (Fig.3) each with a pair of apophyses on anterior margin, decreasing in length from front to back. - Male abdomen. Aedeagus: tegmen (Fig.1) with long dark parameres twice as long as basal piece; median lobe (Fig.2) shorter than tegmen, with lateral apical apophyses slightly longer than the median piece which has an apical hook and carries the genital opening; basal piece longer than that of tegmen. Last exposed sternum slightly flattened at apex.

This and the last species belong to a group of species in which the apical elytral notch of the male is elongate; the structure of the aedeagus is similar in these species. Belonging to this group are also *Notoxus gutturalis* BUCK, 1958, *Notoxus longisulcus* VAN HILLE, 1972, *Notoxus decorus* VAN HILLE, 1972, and *Notoxus rufiventris* VAN HILLE, 1975.

*Mecynotarsus subparallelus* PIC, 1894 (1895) (Figs.4-7)

Described from Senegal, Sedhiou sur la Cazamance.

Size. Length 2,02 mm (1,55 - 2,42); width over broadest part of elytra 0,74 mm (0,68 - 0,85). - Head. Rather mat, testaceous; longer than broad. Punctures very fine with fine short procumbent hairs. Ventrally with between 12 and 18 round dark pustules. Eyes with black margin, large and bulging. - Prothorax (Figs.6 and 7). Rather mat, testaceous; broader than head. Punctures and recumbent hairs more distinct than on head. Horn with blunt apex and with 5-7 crenulations on each side and darker testaceous margin; with double crest, the outer crest may be incomplete (Fig.7); with a varying number of dark round pustules inside or between the crests; a



pair of lateral and a pair of dorsal pustules near the base. - Elytra. Elongate, mat, testaceous, in some specimens with a darker area on posterior half, near median suture but not reaching lateral margins. Punctures surrounded by darker areole, but not those along median suture and on apical quarter. Hairs recumbent. - Wings. Fully developed in both sexes. - Antennae. Testaceous, slender, 1st segment broader; last segment as long as preceding one. - Legs. Light testaceous; without apophyses. - Male abdomen. Aedeagus (Fig.4): median lobe with pigmented apical point; tegmen broad with a pair of short pointed incurved parameres. Retracted segment: tergum (Fig.5) horseshoe-shaped, apically flat with a fringe of hairs; median part of inner margin with a close row of fine short dark spines; sternum not seen. Spiculum gastrale (Fig.5) short and thin with a pair of thin elongate extraspicular sclerites. Last exposed sternum hairy with flat apex.

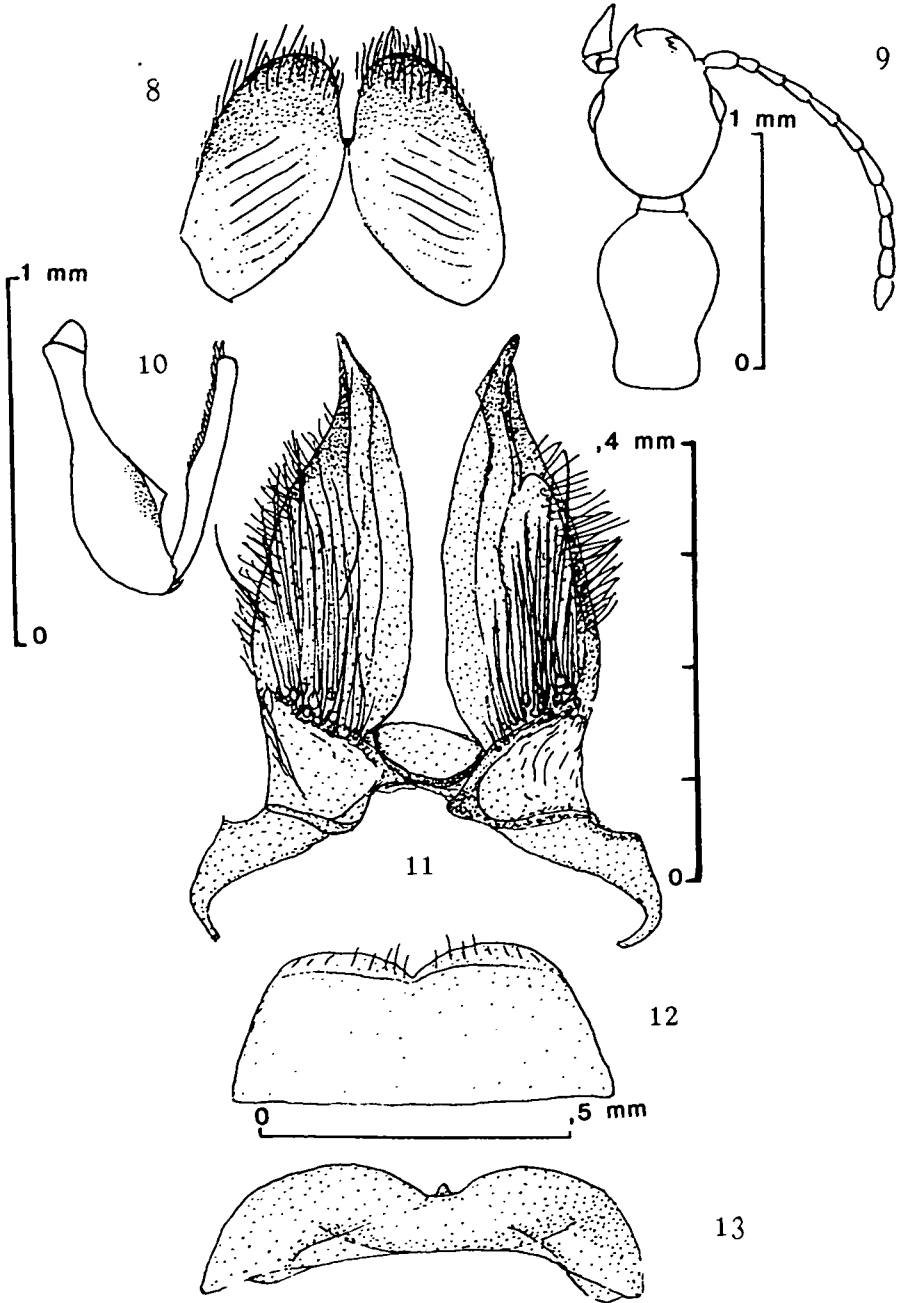
Gambia, River Tanji 3 km SW Brufut, at light, 28.11.1977, 5 specimens; - Outside Abuko, Nature Reserve at waterworks, at light, 4.11.1977, 1 specimen; - Oil Palm plantation and Mangrove Vegetation close to the beach, about 5 km SSW Gunjub, at light, 13.11.1977, 11 specimens.

*Formicomus albolineatus* PIC, 1893

Gambia, Senegal, Cameroun, (C-D-H-He-L-M-N-S) 50 specimens.

*Formicomus backlundii* sp.nov. (Figs.8-13)

Size. Length 3,56 mm; width over broadest part of elytra 1,23 mm. - Head (Fig.9). Glossy, black. Posterior arch round to longitudinally oval. Punctures widely spaced with fine recumbent hairs. Eyes hardly bulging. - Prothorax (Fig.9). Glossy, black, elongate with sloping shoulders. Punctures as on head, with fine recumbent hairs. - Elytra. Glossy, black, elongate with sloping shoulders. Punctures as on prothorax, with fine recumbent hairs. - Wings. Absent; metatergum little sclerotised. - Antennae (Fig.9). Slender, testaceous; not incrassate at apex; last segment as long as preceding



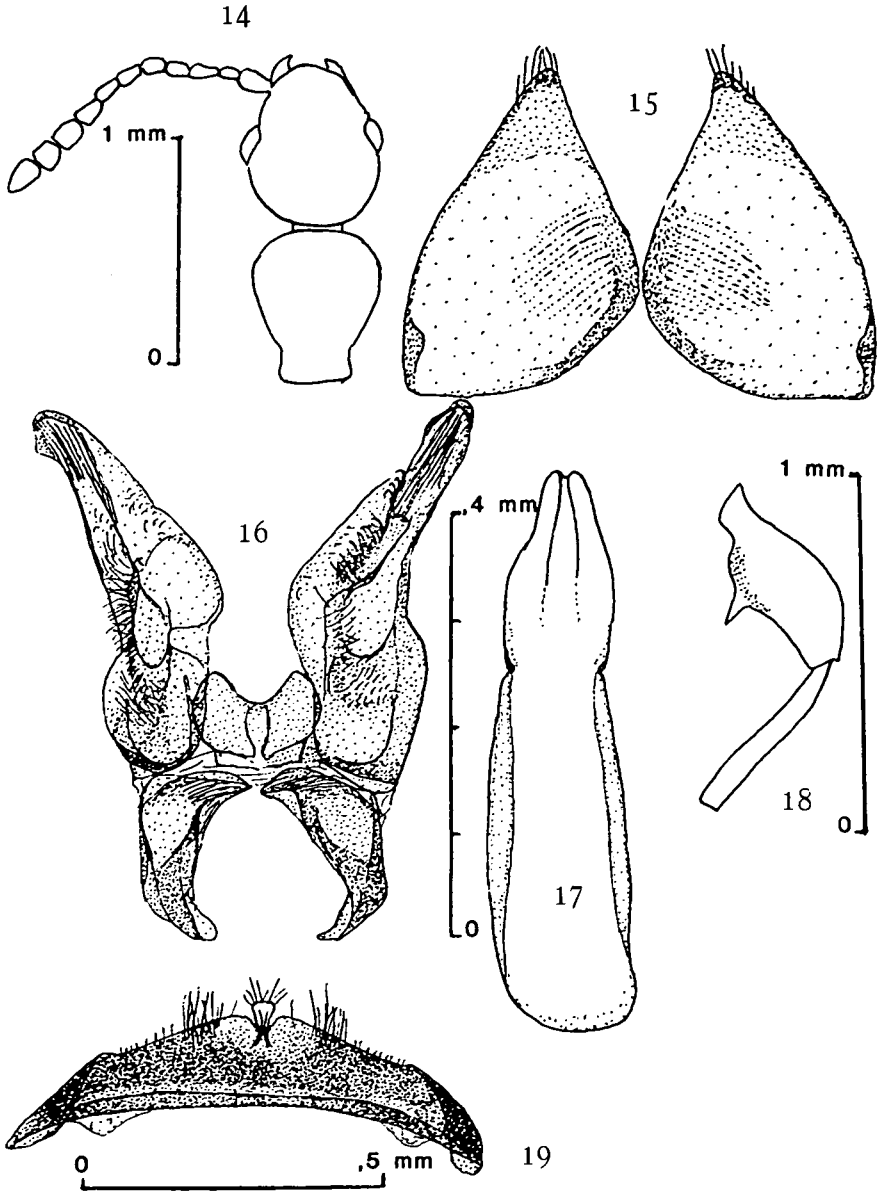
segment. - Legs. Testaceous. Anterior legs (Fig.10) with short femoral hook; tibia somewhat broader at half length; with fringe of short hairs on distal half. - Undersurface. Dark testaceous. - Male abdomen. Aedeagus slender. Retracted segment: tergum (Fig.8) consisting of a pair of oval sclerites with oblique striation and apical hairs; sternum (Fig.11) with small median sclerite and a pair of broad pointed lateral sclerites with short lateral hairs and long hairs on apical surface; last exposed tergum (Fig.12) apically shortly but broadly bilobed; last exposed sternum (Fig.13) apically indented with small median point.

Holotype ♂, Tanzania, Rukwa, Tumba, at light, 29.xi. 1950, H.C. BACKLUND.

*Formicomus danielssoni* sp.nov. (Figs.14-19)

Size. Length 2,56 mm (2,32 - 2,75); width over broadest part of elytra 0,82 mm (0,75 - 0,88). - Head (Fig. 14). Not very glossy, black. Posterior arch round, with short erect hairs. Densely punctured and anteriorly chagrinated, with fine procumbent hairs. Eyes somewhat bulging. - Prothorax (Fig.14). Glossy, black; longer than broad, slightly narrower than head. Shoulders round, narrowing towards base and somewhat constricted laterally at posterior quarter and here dorsally depressed and chagrinated. Punctures fine with short recumbent hairs. - Elytra. Glossy, black. Punctures widely spaced and fine with long irregular hairs and a number of semi erect hairs. - Wings. Fully developed. - Antennae (Fig. 14). Black; apical 3-4 segments somewhat broader. Apical segment pointed and only slightly longer than preceding one. - Legs. Black. Anterior leg of male (Fig.18) with femoral spine; tibia unarmed. - Undersurface. Black. - Male abdomen. Aedeagus: median lobe apically pointed; tegmen (Fig.17) apical piece with a pair of lateral blunt lobes, basal piece twice as long as apical piece. Retracted segment: tergum (Fig.15) consisting of a pair of apically pointed, hairy sclerites; sternum as figured (Fig.16). Last exposed tergum triangular with blunt apex and a few apical hairs. Last exposed sternum (Fig.19) with apical median process standing in a small depres-





sion and with about 8 apical hairs.

Senegal, 10 km SE Dioulou, swept along road in cultivated area, 12.xi.1977, (C-D-H-He-S) Holotype ♂, Paratypes 1♂ 2♀♀.

*Formicomus lacustris* KREKICH, 1928

T.T. Rukwa Tumba, 14.12.1950, Echinochloa, (B) 1 specimen.

*Formicomus pagnioni* PIC, 1898

Gambia, Tendeba camp, at light in semi arid veg. near river Gambia, 14.11.1977, (C-D-H-He-S) 20 specimens; - Senegal, 13 km SSE Brin, 11 km SW Ziguinchor, 9.11.1977, (C-D-H-He-S), 3 specimens.

*Formicomus strigicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1892

Gambia, about 1 km E Tendeba camp at river Gambia, at light, 1.3.1977, (C-D-L-M-N-S), 1 specimen.

*Pseudoleptaleus unifasciatus* (DESBROCHERS, 1875)

Gambia, Senegal, (C-D-H-He-L-M-N-S), 6 specimens.

*Anthicus (Omonadus) floralis* (LINNÉ, 1758)

Cameroon, (G-H-S), 1 specimen.

*Anthicus (Hirticomus) biplagiatus* LAFERTÉ, 1848

Senegal, Cameroon, (C-D-G-H-Ha-He-L-M-N-S), 96 specimens.

*Anthicus crinitus* LAFERTÉ, 1848

Gambia, Senegal, (RUDEBECK-C-D-H-He-L-M-N-S), 88 specimens.

*Anthicus stygius* LAFERTÉ, 1848

Kenya, Nairobi, 3.-4.3.1970, Escarpment, 1700-2000 m, (P), 11 specimens.

*Anthicus (Stricticomus) subapicalis* PIC, 1903

South Africa, Orange Free State, Senekal, 18.11.1956, at light in the evening, (RUDEBECK), 1 specimen.

*Anthicus (Aulacoderus) medleri* VAN HILLE, 1984

Gambia, about 1 km E Tendebe camp at river Gambia, at light, 1.3.1977, 2 specimens; - Senegal, 1 km NW Bignona, 26 km N Ziguinchor, at light, 3.3.1977, (C-D-L-M-N-S), 1 specimen.

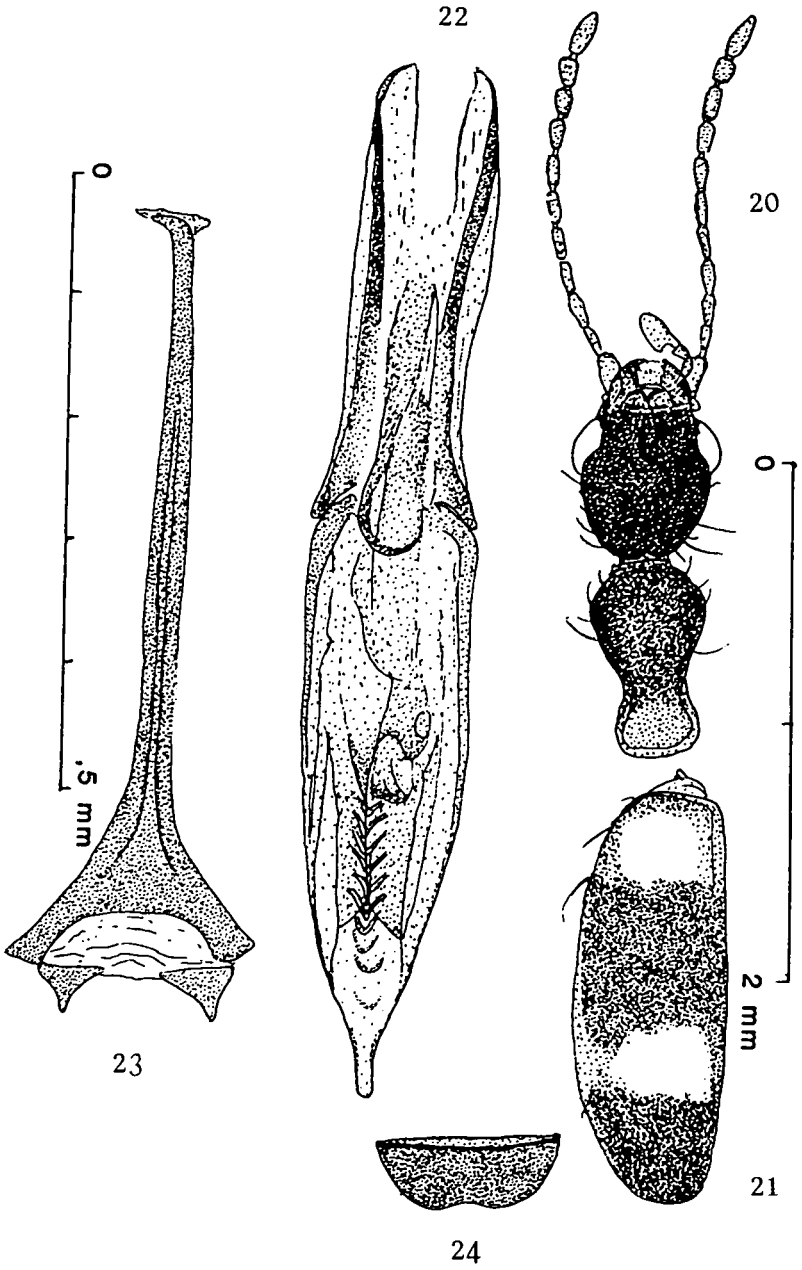
*Endomia tenuicollis* (ROSSI, 1790)

Gambia, Senegal, (C-D-H-He-L-M-N-S), 25 specimens.

*Leptaleus klugi* (LAFERTE, 1848) (Figs. 20-24)

Size. Length 2,79 mm (2,57 - 3,00); width over broadest part of elytra 0,77 mm (0,70 - 0,83). - Head (Fig. 20). Glossy, black; Posterior arch longitudinally oval. Punctures indistinct; hairs sparse and long, semi-erect and procumbent. Eyes bulging. - Prothorax (Fig. 20). Glossy, dark testaceous to black, base slightly lighter. Elongate, narrower than head, gradually constricted at posterior third of length of prothorax. Punctures indistinct; hairs sparse long and semi-erect. - Elytra (Fig. 21). Glossy, black with two pairs of light testaceous maculae which are inclined to extend to the lateral margins. Punctures rather sparse with fine short recumbent hairs and some long erect or semi-erect hairs. - Wings. Fully developed. - Antennae (Fig. 20). Testaceous, slender, the 4-5 apical segments shorter and slightly broader; last segment shorter than two preceding ones together. - Legs. Testaceous, coxae and distal half of femora darker. - Undersurface. Thoracic sterna testaceous, abdominal ones dark testaceous to black. - Male abdomen. Aedeagus (Fig. 22); tegmen: apical piece ending in narrow rounded point; with a median longitudinal row of 10 small V-shaped ridges; other structures indistinct; basal piece shorter than apical piece. Spiculum gastrale (Fig. 23) with short broad Y-arms and short triangular extraspicular sclerites. Last exposed sternum (Fig. 24) slightly but broadly indented at apex.

Gambia, Senegal, (C-D-H-He-S), 31 specimens.



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### Literaturbesprechung

**Göbwald, K.: Die Waldameise. Band 1: Biologische Grundlagen, Ökologie und Verhalten.** - Aula-Verlag, Wiesbaden, 1989. 660 Seiten, 16 Farbtafeln.

Unter dem Begriff "Waldameise" verbergen sich mehrere, miteinander verwandte Arten der Familie Formicidae, vorwiegend aus der Gattung Formica. Es handelt sich um hügelbauende Ameisen, die eine bedeutende Rolle bei der Erhaltung eines ökologischen Gleichgewichts im Ökosystem Wald spielen. Dieser 1. Band ist in die beiden Hauptteile "Allgemeine Biologie und Ökologie der Waldameisen" und "Physiologie und Verhalten" gegliedert und beinhaltet folgende Kapitel: 1. Aussehen, Bau und Lebensweise, 2. Fortpflanzung und Entwicklung, 3. Gesellschaftsleben, 4. Das Nest, 5. Das Straßensystem, 6. Nahrung und Ernährung, 7. Ökologie und geographische Verbreitung, 8. Ökophysiologie, 9. Sinnesphysiologie, 10. Verhaltensphysiologie, 11. Stoffwechselphysiologie. Das 50-seitige Literaturverzeichnis enthält alle wichtigen Arbeiten, und auch das äußerst umfangreiche Sachregister läßt keine Wünsche offen.

Diese umfassende, gut illustrierte und leider nicht ganz billige Monographie vermittelt Biologen, Förstern und Naturschützern eine grundlegende Übersicht dieser wichtigen Insektengruppe.

Roland GERSTMEIER

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