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Contribution to the knowledge of Brentidae from Kenya (Coleoptera: Brentidae)

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Abstract

The authors list 23 species of Brentidae from Kenya. *Gynandrorhynchus valentinei* sp.n. is described and compared to the closely allied *G. vittipennis* (FAHRÆUS, 1871), *G. protractus* DAMOISEAU, 1967 and *G. grillator* DAMOISEAU, 1967. Eleven species are reported for the first time from Kenya: *Adidactus striolatus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1897); *Schizoadidactus aethiops* KLEINE, 1916; *Anomalopleura hagedorni* KLEINE, 1915; *Cerobates* (s.str.) *complanatus* SENNA, 1895; *C.* (s.str.) *conveniens* KLEINE, 1924; *C.* (s.str.) *corruptus* KLEINE, 1926; *C.* (s.str.) *hybridus* SENNA, 1898; *C.* (s.str.) *pidigala* DAMOISEAU, 1963; *Gynandrorhynchus vittipennis* (FAHRÆUS, 1871); *Acramorhophocephalus stabilis* KLEINE, 1916; *Amorhophocephala diademata* (POWER, 1878).

Key words: Coleoptera, Brentidae, Africa, Kenya, new species, first records

Introduction

East African Brentidae have been the object of several recent papers (BARTOLOZZI 1986; BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990b; BARTOLOZZI 1991; SFORZI 1992) and now, thanks to the kindness of Prof. B.D. Valentine (University of Ohio, Columbus, U.S.A.), we can further contribute to the knowledge of this fauna. We have studied the Brentidae he collected during various trips to Kenya, and have also identified 2 specimens collected by the senior author during a scientific mission in the Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve (Malindi area). This material, 146 specimens belonging to 23 species, is interesting for the precision of the collecting data and because it includes one new species and many new records for Kenya.

Our list of the species follows the order proposed by DAMOISEAU (1967a). Only papers published after DAMOISEAU (1967a) are quoted for each species.

Acronyms used throughout the text:

BDVC (Barry D. Valentine collection), LBC (Luca Bartolozzi collection), MZUF (Museo Zoologico "La Specola", Università di Firenze)

Calodrominae (Calodromini)

Adidactus striolatus (FAIRMAIRE, 1897)

Adidactus striolatus; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 69. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 261. - DAMOISEAU 1975: 55. - QUENTIN 1978: 133. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990a: 234. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 3.

Material: 1 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 22.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC); 1 Ex.: Tsavo East National Park, Voi Area, 18-20.V.1971, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC)..

The species is known from Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Zaire, People's Republic of Congo, Angola, Rhodesia, Tanzania, Madagascar; first record for Kenya.

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***Schizoadidactus aethiops* KLEINE, 1916**

Schizoadidactus aethiops; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 72 - DAMOISEAU 1967b: 1 - DAMOISEAU 1967c: 126 - DAMOISEAU 1972: 261 - DAMOISEAU 1975: 55 - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 3.

Material: 1 ♀: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 9.VI.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC); 1 ♂: Kilifi District, Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve (20 km South of Malindi), 27.IX-14.X.1992, leg. L. Bartolozzi (MZUF).

This species is known from Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Cameroon, People's Republic of Congo, Zaire, Angola, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Tanzania. This is the first record for Kenya.

***Anomalopleura hagedorni* KLEINE, 1916**

Anomalopleura hagedorni; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 115. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 4.

Material: 2 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 9.VI.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

This species is known from Cameroon, Gabon, People's Republic of Congo, Zaire, Uganda and Tanzania. This is the first record for Kenya.

Calodrominae (Stereodermini).

***Cerobates (s.str.) complanatus* SENNA, 1895**

Cerobates (Cerobates) complanatus; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 201. - DAMOISEAU 1967b: 8. - QUENTIN 1970: 214. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 265.

Material: 1 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1450 feet, 8.VI.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

The species is known from Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Zaire, People's Republic of Congo, Uganda; this is the first record for Kenya.

***Cerobates (s.str.) conveniens* KLEINE, 1924**

Cerobates (Cerobates) conveniens; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 205. - DAMOISEAU 1967b: 8. - QUENTIN 1970: 214. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 265.

Material: 2 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 9.VI.1975 and 4.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC, LBC).

The species is known from Ivory Coast, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Zaire, People's Republic of Congo; this is the first record for Kenya.

***Cerobates (s.str.) corruptus* KLEINE, 1926**

Cerobates (Cerobates) corruptus; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 192. - DAMOISEAU 1967b: 8.

Material: 2 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 22-25.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC, LBC).

The species is known from Zaire, People's Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Mozambique; this is the first record for Kenya.

***Cerobates (s.str.) cruentatus* SENNA, 1898**

Cerobates (Cerobates) cruentatus; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 191. - DAMOISEAU 1967b: 8. - QUENTIN 1970: 213. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 264. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990a: 236. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 6.

Material: 12 Ex.: Kakamega District, Kakamega Forest, 15.V.1974, leg. B.D. Valentine and family (BDVC, LBC).

This species is known from Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, People's Republic of Congo, and Kenya.

***Cerobates (s.str.) hybridus* SENNA, 1898**

Cerobates (Cerobates) hybridus; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 217. - DAMOISEAU 1967b: 8. - DAMOISEAU 1968: 170. - QUENTIN 1970: 214. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 266.

Material: 3 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 24.V.1971 (on dead trunk: *Malacantha alnifolia*, Sapotaceae), 9.VI.1975 and 22.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC, LBC).

The species is known from Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Zaire, People's Republic of Congo, and Sudan; this is the first record from Kenya.

***Cerobates (s.str.) pidigala* DAMOISEAU, 1963**

Cerobates (Cerobates) pidigala; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 215. - DAMOISEAU 1967c: 127.

Material: 4 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 24-25.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC, LBC).

The species is reported to occur in Zaire and Angola; this is the first record for Kenya.

***Cerobates (s.str.) sulcatus* BOHEMAN, 1840**

Cerobates sulcirostris; QUENTIN 1970: 214.

Cerobates (Cerobates) sulcatus sulcirostris; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 197 - DAMOISEAU 1967b: 8 - DAMOISEAU 1972: 264 - DAMOISEAU 1975: 57 - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990a: 236 - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 7.

Material: 2 Ex.: Kakamega District, Kakamega Forest, 15.VI.1974, leg. B.D. Valentine and family (BDVC).

The species is spread throughout tropical Africa.

***Cerobates (Jonthocerus) zanzibaricus* SENNA, 1898**

Cerobates (Jonthocerus) zanzibaricus; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 180. - QUENTIN 1970: 213. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 8.

Material: 1 Ex.: Kilifi District, Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve (20 km South of Malindi), 27.IX-14.X.1992, leg. L. Bartolozzi (MZUF).

This species is known from Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Zaire, Kenya and Tanzania.

Calodrominae (Hoplopisthiini)

***Microtrachelizus aethiopicus* CALABRESI, 1920**

Microtrachelizus aethiopicus; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 224. - DAMOISEAU 1967b: 9. - DAMOISEAU 1967c: 128. - QUENTIN 1970: 212. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 266. - DAMOISEAU 1975: 57. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990a: 237.

Microtrachelizus sordidus; QUENTIN 1970: 213.

Material: 12 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 8.VI.1975 and 21-25.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

The species is known from Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomè and Principe, People's Republic of Congo, Zaire, Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania.

Calodrominae (Atopobrentini)

***Neocecephalus freyi* DE MUIZON, 1960**

Neocecephalus freyi; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 241. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 9.

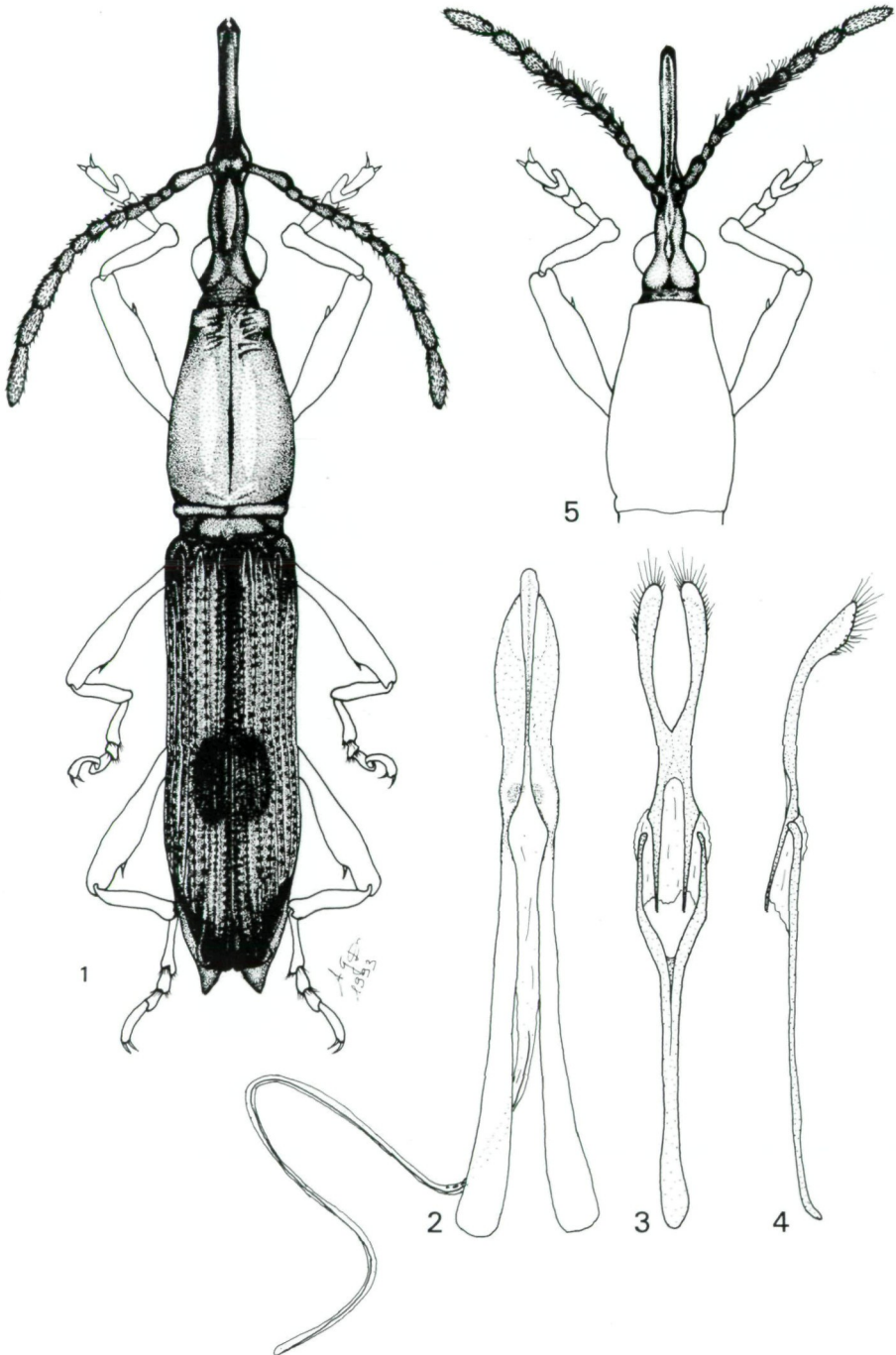


Fig. 1 - 5: *Gynandrorhynchus valentinei* sp.n., 1) habitus ♂, 2) Penis, dorsal, 3) tegmina, dorsal, 4) tegmina, lateral, 5) rostrum, head and prothorax, ♀.

Material: 1 ♂ + 1 ♀: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 9.VI.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

This species is known from Zaire, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Transvaal.

Cecephalinae (Cecephalini)

Orphanobrentus picipes (OLIVIER, 1791)

Orphanobrentus picipes; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 266. - DAMOISEAU 1968: 170. - QUENTIN 1970: 216. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 267. - QUENTIN 1978: 135. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990a: 238. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990b: 252. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 10. - SFORZI 1992: 4.

Orphanobrentus picipes; BARTOLOZZI 1986: 130.

Material: 45 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 24.V-25.VI.1971, 20-22.VI.1974 and 21-28.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC); 1 Ex.: Kwale District, Tiwi Beach, 23.VI.1971 (on trunk of dead coconut palm), leg. B.D. Valentine and family (BDVC).

This species is common and spread throughout Africa south of the Sahara.

Gynandrorhynchus vittipennis (FAHRÆUS, 1871)

Gynandrorhynchus vittipennis; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 290. - DAMOISEAU 1968: 170. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 267. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990a: 239. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 14.

Mygaleycus vittipennis; QUENTIN 1970: 218.

Material: 1 Ex.: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 27.VI.1974, leg. B.D. Valentine and family (BDVC); 1 Ex.: Lake Victoria, Homa Bay District, Mbita Point, 3850 feet, 21.V.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

The species is known from Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Gabon, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Tanzania and South Africa. This is the first record from Kenya.

Gynandrorhynchus valentinei sp.n.

Holotype ♂: Kenya, Kwale District, Shimba Hills Res., Makadara Forest (1400 feet), 9.VI.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine and family (BDVC, to be deposited in the Natural History Museum, London). Allotype ♀: same locality as the holotype, 7.VI.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC). **Paratypes**: 3 ♂♂ + 3 ♀♀, same data as the holotype, 22.VI.1974 (MZUF, BDVC, LBC); 1 ♀, same data, 25.VI.1971 (BDVC); 1 ♀, same data, 5.VI.1974 (BDVC); 2 ♂ + 3 ♀, same data, 7-9.VI.1975 (MZUF, BDVC); 1 ♂ + 1 ♀, same data, 23.VI.1974 (MZUF, BDVC).

Diagnosis: Male (Fig. 1). Total length: 9.4 - 14.5 mm; antennae: 3.6 - 5.9 mm; rostrum 2.0 - 3.2 mm; width at elytral humeri: 1.0 - 2.0 mm. Body slender, reddish, shiny; pronotum, humeri, elytral markings and inferior part black. Head as long as wide, well-separated from the neck, base straight, eyes occupying almost all the lateral space of the head, temples very short, about 1/6 of the eye diameter. A fovea is present between the eyes (absent in the small specimens) from which a longitudinal median groove begins continuing on the metarostrium. Surface of the head with sparse slight punctuation. Rostrum thin, 4-5 times the head in length, slightly directed upwards. Metarostrium 1-1.5 times the head, with a large median groove. Sides of metarostrium with large round points, each one with a short seta directed forward. Mesorostrum short, slightly expanded on the scrobes; prorostrum cylindrical, 1.5 times as long as meta- and mesorostrum together. Antennae bent backwards reach the base of pronotum; scape elongated, club-shaped; article 2 short, about 1/4 of the scape; third article 1.5 times longer than 2; article 4 almost as long as 3; articles 5-8 slightly increasing in length; last 3 articles cylindrical, pubescent; 9 and 10 almost as long as scape; the last one pointed, 1.5 times as long as the 10.

Prothorax slender, about as long as rostrum, dull, black; surface very slightly punctuated. Sides rounded; disc a little convex, deeply longitudinally sulcated, transversally wrinkled near the neck.

Base largely bordered, anterior margin bordered only laterally.

Elytra about as long as rostrum, head and prothorax together; reddish, dull, with base, humeri, a subsquare marking just after the middle, and sides of declivity black. Elytral base as broad as the base of pronotum, humeri rounded, sides straight, subparallel; apex with two triangular caudal appendages. Striae and interstriae almost parallel. Striae 1 and 2 reaching the apex, the others interrupted at the declivity; stria 1 narrow and deep, the others more superficial. Interstriae elevated, convex and shiny.

Legs slender; all femora with a sharp tooth on the distal fourth; tibiae straight, shorter than femora; tarsi slender, protarsi about as long as protibiae; meso- and metatarsi longer than tibiae; article 1 of protarsi shorter than 2 and 3 together; article 1 of meso- and metatarsi much longer than 2 and 3 together.

Underside of head deeply punctuated, the punctures forming two rows under metarostrum; underside of prorostrum shiny, longitudinally sulcated. Underside of body shiny; abdominal plate sparsely punctuated with a large longitudinal concavity in the middle. Apical sternite punctuated, with short golden pubescence.

Genitalia: penis (Fig. 2); tegmina (Figs 3 - 4).

Female. Total length: 8.8 - 13.6 mm; antennae: 2.6 - 4.2 mm; rostrum: 1.8 - 2.8 mm; width at elytral humeri: 1.1 - 1.9 mm. General habitus like the male; metarostrum and antennae shorter than in ♂ (Fig. 5); underside of prorostrum not sulcated; abdominal plate convex in the middle rather than concave; apical sternite scarcely punctuated, shiny.

Derivatio nominis: It is with great pleasure that we name this species for Barry D. Valentine, Professor emeritus of Zoology at Ohio State University, who collected the type material.

This new species occupies a peculiar place in the genus *Gynandrorhynchus* as both sexes have a denticulated elytral apex and toothed femora. In the key of DAMOISEAU (1967a: 287) the new taxon must be placed in the couplet 7, near *G. vittipennis* and *G. protractus* DAMOISEAU, 1967, from which *G. valentinei* sp.n. is immediately distinguishable by the denticulated elytral apex. The only other *Gynandrorhynchus* with a denticulated elytral apex is *G. grallator* DAMOISEAU, 1967, from Cameroon, but its pronotal groove is reduced to the basal third and it has two teeth on the profemora.

Rhinopteryx foveipennis (J. THOMSON, 1858)

Rhinopteryx foveipennis; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 330. - QUENTIN 1970: 215. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 267. - DAMOISEAU 1975: 59. - BARTOLOZZI 1986: 130. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990a: 239. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990b: 254. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 16.

Material: 3 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀: Kwale district, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 21.VI.1974, 9.VI.1975 and 23-28.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

This is one of the most common African species.

Brentinae (Arrhenodini)

Orfilaia bifalcata (FAIRMAIRE, 1884)

Orfilaia bifalcata; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 362. - BARTOLOZZI 1986: 131. - BARTOLOZZI 1988: 102. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990b: 254. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 16.

Material: 1 ♂: Tsavo East National Park, Ndololo, 4.VI.1975 (at black light), leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC); 2 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀: Tsavo East National Park, Voi area (at black light), 18-20.VI.1971, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

This is a typical East African species, known from Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi.

Brentinae (Amorphocephalini)

Perisymphocerus compactus KLEINE, 1919

Perisymphocerus compactus; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 404. - BARTOLOZZI 1986: 133. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990b: 256. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 18. - SFORZI 1992: 6.

Material: 4 ♂♂ + 10 ♀♀: Tsavo East National Park, Voi area (at light), 18-20.V.1971, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

This typical East African species is known from Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania.

Acramorphocephalus stabilis KLEINE, 1916

Acramorphocephalus stabilis; DAMOISEAU, 1967a: 418 - BARTOLOZZI, 1991: 20.

Material: 1 ♀: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 22.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

The species is known from Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, People's Republic of Congo, Zaire, Tanzania and Zimbabwe; this is the first record for Kenya.

Amorphocephala diademata (POWER, 1878)

Amorphocephala diademata; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 431. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990b: 258. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 23. - SFORZI 1992: 7.

Material: 1 ♀: Baringo District, Lake Baringo, Kampi ya Samaki (at light), 17.V.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

This species is known from Senegal, Sudan and Somalia; this is the first record from Kenya.

Amorphocephala imitator (FAHRÆUS, 1871)

Amorphocephala hospes; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 424. - DAMOISEAU 1967c: 130. - DAMOISEAU 1968: 174. - QUENTIN 1970: 220. - DAMOISEAU 1975: 60.

Amorphocephala imitator; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 438. - DAMOISEAU 1979: 11. - BARTOLOZZI 1986: 134. - BARTOLOZZI 1988: 102. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990b: 260. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 23. - SFORZI 1992: 7.

Material: 1 ♂ + 2 ♀♀: Baringo District, Lake Baringo, Kampi ya Samaki (at light), 17.V.1975, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

This myrmecophilous species is one of the commonest African Brentidae.

Taphroderinae (Taphroderini)

Anisognathus czikii BOLKAY, 1910

Anisognathus czikii; DAMOISEAU 1967a: 447. - DAMOISEAU 1967c: 130. - DAMOISEAU 1968: 174. - QUENTIN 1970: 221. - DAMOISEAU 1972: 268. - DAMOISEAU 1975: 60. - BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA 1990a: 242. - BARTOLOZZI 1991: 24.

Material: 3 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀: Kwale District, Shimba Hills Reserve, Makadara Forest, 1400 feet, 21-28.VIII.1986, leg. B.D. Valentine (BDVC).

The species is common and spread throughout Africa south of the Sahara as far as Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

BARTOLOZZI (1991) recorded 27 Brentid species belonging to 15 genera for Kenya, later increased to 29 by SFORZI (1992). With this contribution the species known from Kenya reach 40, belonging to 19 genera. Clearly our knowledge of the East African Brentid fauna is far from complete. Eight of the new records belong to the subfamily Calodrominae, small to tiny species living under the bark of dead trees, which may explain why they have not been collected (or

identified) previously. Further entomological research in East Africa should provide even better knowledge of the Brentid fauna of this very interesting part of the African continent.

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We are grateful to Prof. Barry D. Valentine (Columbus) for having allowed us to study his rich and interesting collection of material from Kenya; we also wish to thank Dr. Ada Grandinetti (Florence) for her drawings of the new species, and Ms. Sarah Whitman (MZUF) for having checked the English text.

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