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Remarks on some African *Selasia*-species and descriptions of new species

(Coleoptera: Drilidae) [1)]

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Abstract: *Selasia pulchra* Pascoë, 1887 is redefined and compared with adjacent species like *S. kilimana* Kolbe, 1898. The following species are described as new: *S. jaegeri, S. erlangeri, S. incognita,* and *S. pseudopectinata.*

Zusammenfassung: *Selasia pulchra* Pascoë, 1887 wird neu definiert und mit *S. kilimana* Kolbe, 1898 verglichen. Folgende Arten werden als neu beschrieben: *S. jaegeri, S. erlangeri, S. incognita* und *S. pseudopectinata.*

Key words: Coleoptera, Drilidae, *Selasia*, Systematic, Africa, new species, faunistic records

Introduction

The genus *Selasia* Castelnau, 1836 is in the first place distributed in Africa (more than 40 species), but is also known from Arabia and the Oriental region (less than 10 species). WITTMER (1989) gave a revision of the South African species but he did not focus his attention on the aedeagus or some other morphological features being noteworthy.

Concerning the aedeagus, it is of interest that the median lobus is hooked at the dorsal side near the apex. But at present there is no knowledge if this feature appears in all species.

[1)] 2nd contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Selasia*. 1st contribution: Mitt. Internat. Entomol. Ver. **28**(3/4):99–109 (2003).

As known so far only the males of this genus are known. In 1989 WITTMER described *S. castanea* and *S. incostata* and said that the specimens studied are females (p. 191), but this is definitively a mistake in writing.

Material, Methods and Acknowledgments

The specimens studied have been loaned by several Natural Museums by the grant of Dr. M. BRANCUCCI (Basel), Dr. M. UHLIG & B. JAEGER (Berlin), Dr. O. MERKL (Budapest), and Dr. W. SCHAWALLER (Stuttgart). Also specimens of the private collection of J. HÁVA (Czech Republic) have been studied. To all colleagues I express many thanks for any help to this study.

The illustrations have been made by the help of a drawing-mirror and by copying photos. All drawings are more or less schematized and mostly a result of both methods mentioned above.

The identification of the frequently very vague declarations of some old collecting points has been proved to be difficult sometimes. To clarify such questions RITTERs geographisch-statistisches Lexikon (1895), and also the computer programs Encarta Weltatlas 1999®, and Brockhaus multimedial Atlas 2004® have been used in addition to internet researches. And also I have to express thanks to my colleagues Dr. M. BRANCUCCI (Basel), Dr. M. UHLIG & B. JAEGER (both Berlin) for a lot of hints and help. In this paper only current names are used. That means that "Br. E. A." (= British East Africa) is in this paper consequently named as Kenya, and "D. O. A." (= [Deutsch] German East Africa) is corresponding the state of Tanzania. As far as the old "Rhodesia" is concerned, we have to pay attention that Rhodesia has been divided up into Zambia (North) and Zimbabwe (South).

Abbreviations

HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum Budapest
NHMB = Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland)
MNHUB = Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany); holotypes and some paratypes will be transferred to the national collections of the origin countries
SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
PCJH = Private Collection of J. HÁVA

Species studied

Selasia pulchra Pascoë, 1887

(Figs. 1–5)

Syn: *pallida* Péringuey, 1888 (synonymy established by WITTMER 1989)

Material studied: **Botswana**: 20 km N of Maun, Ngamiland: 930 m asl., 19°52'S, 23°24'E, 16.01.1978, 1♂, Holm, Jakobs u. a. leg. (NHMB); 35 km S of Kang, Northern Cape, 1130 m asl., 23°49'S, 22°46'E, 23.01.1978, 1 ♂, Holm, Jakobs u. a. leg. (NHMB); Nata, Central Botswana, 900 m asl., 20°15'S, 26°90'E, 14.01. 1978, 1 ♂, Holm, Jakobs u. a. leg. (NHMB).
Malawi: Nchalo, Dwangwa River, 65 m asl., 16°16'S, 34°55'E, 15.01.1982 (±15), 2 ♂♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB), ex National Coll. of Insects Pretoria.
Moçambique: Boroma (Zambézia), 280 m asl., 17°28'S, 35°40'E, [no date] 1 ♂ (NHMB); Delagoa Bay / Maputo, Delagoa Bay: 50 m asl., 25°45'S, 32°32'E, [no date], 2 ♂♂, R. Monteiro leg. (MNHUB) (Hist. Coll. Nr. 66534); Kwakiyembe (locality not found, but probably located in Tanzania and not in Moçambique as labelled [compare SCUPOLA 2006], 15.05.1916 (±15), 2 ♂♂, W. Methner leg. (MNHUB); Lourenço-Marquès, Delagoa Bay, 10 m asl., 13°5'S, 40°27'E, [no date], 2 ♂♂, G. Audeoud leg. (NHMB).
S-Africa: Mpumalanga, Barberton Distr. Farm Alfa no. 448, Mpumalanga: 800 m asl., 25°48'S, 31°2'E, 24.11.1972, 1 ♂, A. Strydom leg. (NHMB); KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Mangengenene [= Manzengwenya], 500 m asl., 27°22'S, 31°30'50''E, 30.11.1979. 1 ♂, R. Oberprieler leg. (NHMB); KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, l. c., at light, 1.03.1981, 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, Empangeni, 100 m asl., 28°44'S, 31°54'E, 15.03.1983 (±15), 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, Hluhluwe, 15 m asl., 28°07'S, 32°20'E, 15.03. 1981 (±15), 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, Jozini, 280 m asl., 27°26'S, 32°10'E, 15.02.1983 (±15), 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, Leeukop, Pongolo Natural Reservation, 210 m asl., 27°22'S, 31°42'E, 24.01.1992, 9 ♂♂, M. Vogt & E. Holm leg. (NHMB); KwaZulu-Natal, Umfolozi Distr., Mposa, 100 m asl., 28°29'38''S, 32°10'06''E, 28.02.1949 1 ♂, J. Bradley & J. Leigh leg. (NHMB); KwaZulu-Natal, Mseleni, 80 m asl., 27°23'S, 32°32'E, 15.02.1981 (±15), 2 ♂♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB); KwaZulu-Natal, Mseleni, 80 m asl., 27° 23'S, 32°32'E, 10.06.1981, 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, l. c. 15.02.1983 (±15), 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, l. c., 15.02.1985 (±15), 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, l. c., 15.10.1985 (±15), 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, l. c., 15.02.1988 (±15), 1 ♂, P. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); KwaZulu-Natal, Saint Lucia Park (Lake Saint Lucia), Charter's Creek, 40 m asl., 28°12'S, 32°25'E, light-trap, 15. 10.1960 (±15), 1 ♂, (NHMB); KwaZulu-Natal, Tembe Elephant Park, 100 m asl., 27°02'S, 32°25'E, 27.11.1995, 1 ♂, F. Koch leg. (MNHUB); KwaZulu-Natal, l.

c., 17.–19.11.2002, 9 ♂♂, W. Schawaller leg. (SMNS); KwaZulu-Natal, Manhuzi Forest, 100 m asl., 26°59'S, 32°44'E, 15.–16.11.2002, 1 ♂, W. Schawaller leg. (SMNS); KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay, Nature Reserve, 100 m asl., 26°58'S, 32°50'E, 11.–17.11.2002, 1 ♂, W. Schawaller leg. (SMNS); N-Zululand, Ndumu, 1100 m asl., 26°55'S, 32°18'E, 15.12.1960 (±15), 1 ♂, van Son leg. (NHMB) (Coll. Transvaal Museum); N-Zululand, l. c., 2.11.1971, 1 ♂, A. Strydom leg. (NHMB); N-Zululand l. c., at light, 1.12.1992 (±2), Endrödi-Younga leg. (NHMB); Mpumalanga, Nelspruit Distr., Farm de Hoop, 700 m asl., 25°29'S, 30°57'E, 20.11.1972, 1 ♂, A. Strydom leg. (NHMB); KwaZulu-Natal, Sodwana Bay, National Park, 50 m asl., 27°31'S, 32°37'E, 20.12.1992, 1 ♂, F. Koch leg. (MNHUB); KwaZulu-Natal, Lake Sibayi, 50 m asl., 27°20'S, 32°38'E, 15.12. 1979 (±15), 1 ♂, R. Oberprieler leg. (NHMB); N-Zululand, Ndumu, Game Reserve, 1100 m asl., 26°54'S, 32°17'E, 15.01.1980, 1 ♂, R. Oberprieler leg. (NHMB); N-Zululand, l. c., 15.01.1980, 1 ♂, R. Oberprieler leg. (NHMB); N-Zululand, l. c., at light, 15.11.1984 (±15), 1 ♂, R. Oberprieler leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); N-Zululand, l. c., 1.02.1985 (±2), 1 ♂, F. Koch leg. (MNHUB); N-Zululand, l. c., at light, 2.12.1992, 1 ♂, Endrödi-Younga leg. (NHMB); N-Zululand, l. c., 31.01.1995, 1 ♂, F. Koch leg. (MNHUB); N-Zululand, l. c., 23.11.2001, 5 ♂♂, P. Schüle leg. (SMNS); N-Zululand, l. c., 20.–22. 11.2002, 6 ♂♂, W. Schawaller leg. (SMNS); Hans Merensky Nat. Reserve, Northern Province, 400 m asl., 23°42'S, 30°44'E, light-trap, 24.01.1987, 1 ♂, B. Grobbelaar leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); Lebombo Mountains, Komatipoort, Mpumalanga, 150 m asl., 25°27'S, 31°55'E, light-trap, 15.12. 1959 (±15), 1 ♂, P. Joubert, leg. (NHMB); Krüger Nationalpark, Skukuza, Mpumalanga, 275 m asl., 24°59'02''S, 31°35'55''E, 15.11.1959 (±15), 1 ♂, E. Haaf leg. (NHMB) (Coll. Mus. Frey Tutzing); KwaZulu-Natal, Richards Bay, ca. 25 km north (near Mtubatuba), 15 m asl., 28°25'S, 32°15'E, light-trap, 15.01.1982 (±15), 4 ♂♂, A. Reavell leg. (NHMB) (National Coll. of Insects Pretoria); N-Zululand, Mkuzi, Game Reserve, 1260 m asl., 26°52'S, 30°38'E, light-trap, 15.12.1947 (±15), 1 ♂, (NHMB); Transvaal, Warmbaths, 16.01.1999, 1 ♂, P. Schüle leg. (SMNS).

Tanzania: Tanga, 20 m asl., 5°2'S, 39°2'E, 15.03.1916 (±15), 1 ♂, (MNHUB); **[D.O.A.]** = Tanzania: No locality and no data given, 1 ♂ (NHMB), det. as *S. kilimana* by Hicker; [Kwakiyembe – see Moçambique].

Zambia: Copperbelt, Mwengwa, 1200 m asl., 13°00'S, 27°40'E, 10.01.1914, 1 ♂, H. C. Dollmann leg. (NHMB).

Zimbabwe: Matabeleland North, Wankie (= Hwange), National Park, 760 m asl., 19°00'S, 26°28'E, 15.11.1957 (±15), 1 ♂, B. Stuckenberg leg. (NHMB) (Transvaal Museum).

Described from Mozambique (Delagoa Bay) but later recorded also from S-Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Malawi (WITTMER 1989). Except of the two descriptions given by PASCOË (1887) and PÉRINGUEY (1888) no more diagnoses have been published. WITTMER (1989) gave a figure of the antenna and the pronotum.

Diagnosis: A species of 6–12 mm in length, unicoloured yellow-brown, but the suture and the lateral margin (including the apex) of the elytra are in general somewhat lightened, therefore the disk of the elytra appears to shine through darkish.

Head with eyes narrower than pronotum; somewhat polished with distinct punctures, each bearing a long red-yellow hair. Eyes widely separated; vertex : diameter of eye = 1 : 0.38.

Last segment of the maxillary palpus is somewhat hatched shaped.

The clypeus is large and has a deep excavation in the middle. Mandibles relatively broad and stout, tooth in front of the middle (fig. 1).

Fig. 1: *Selasia pulchra* Pascoë, Mandible and labrum seen from above.

Third antennomere with a short and stout process with the base nearly as broad as the length of the antennomere (Fig. 2). (The Antenna has also been figured by WITTMER 1989.)

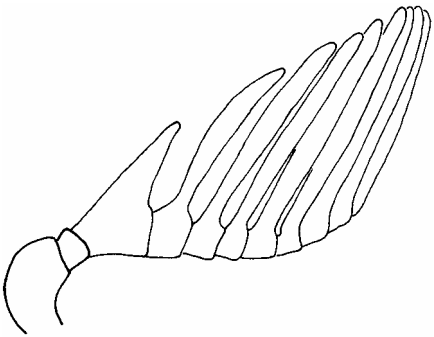
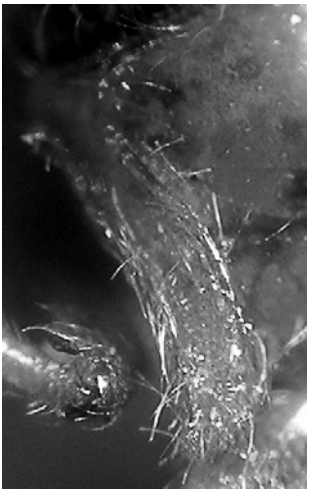


Fig. 2: *Selasia pulchra* Pascoë, Antenna.

Pronotum broad, width : length = 1.4 : 1; somewhat polished with only a few well defined punctures, each bearing a long red-yellow hair. Secondary ridge parallel to the outside border of the pronotum is nearly complete but in general not very distinct (fig. 3). Hind edges of the pronotum rounded but not very prominent. Hind margin in front of the scutellum slightly rounded inwards, and side margins s-shaped and distinctly narrowed anteriorly. The Scutellum is narrow and long, with the apex more or less acute. (The pronotum has been figured by WITTMER 1989.)



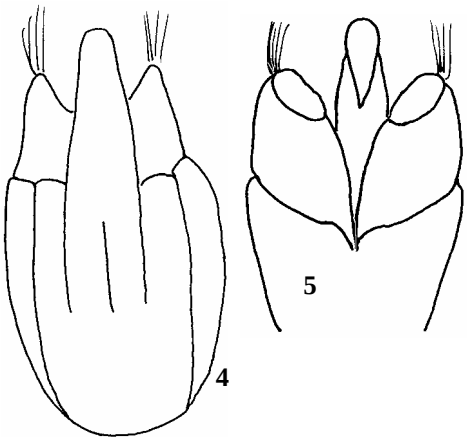
Elytra not at all or only very slightly furrowed, at best there are some furrows near the base; densely more or less irregularly punctured, each puncture with a long red-yellow hair.

Prosternum with a more or less sharp ridge in the middle of the slope. Hind edge of this ridge in general rises above the hind margin of the prosternum. Mesosternum between the mesocoxae narrow and deeply grooved.

Fig. 3: *Selasia pulchra* Pascoë, lateral border (hind edge) of the pronotum with the secondary rigde.

Last tarsomere of mesotarsus about 1.5 longer than 4th.

Medianlobus of the aedeagus distinctly hooked at the dorsal side, top of the hook far away from the apex (figs. 4–5). Length of parameres to length of phallobasis = 1 : 2.5.



Notice: some specimens studied are more densely haired, but so far as known at present, the hairy seems not to be of systematic value.

Fig. 4–5: *Selasia pulchra* Pascoë, Aedeagus from 4) ventral and 5) dorsal view.

Two specimens from Malawi ((NHMB)) have the lamina of the 3rd antennomere somewhat longer and more slender than in the other specimens studied. Moreover the base of the lamina is a little bit shorter than

the length of the antennomere. There are also some other insignificant differences, but at present there is no hint to determine a new taxon.

Distribution: S-Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi.

Selasia kilimana Kolbe, 1898

(Figs. 6–9)

Material studied: **Tanzania**: 1 ♂ (Syntype), Kilimandscharo (cultivated area), 1300–1700 m asl, 3°3'S, 37°20'E,. [no date], S. Volkens leg. (MNHUB). SE of Arusha-Nat.-Park, Usa River side, 3°21'46''S, 36°50'8''E, 1300 m asl., III.1965, 14 ♂♂ at light, Szunyoghy leg. (HNHM).

Described from the Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) but also recorded from Kenya, Somalia and Eritrea.

The description given by KOLBE is short and at present not very effective because at his time only less than 10 *Selasia*-species have been known. Therefore a complementary diagnosis is given.

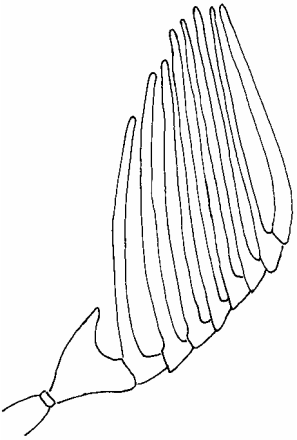


Fig. 6: *Selasia kilimana* Kolbe, antenna.

Diagnosis: ♂ (Syntype); 7.5 mm; entirely yellow brown, head somewhat darker. Very similar to *pulchra* but differs at first view in the lamina of the 3rd antennomere. The lamina is very short and three-cornered (fig. 6). Base of the 3rd antennomere about 10 times longer than 2nd. Antennae short, just reaching the shoulder of the elytra. Mandibles long and slender with the tooth very small and far away of the tip (fig. 7).

Eyes prominent and head over eyes broader than the pronotum. Eyes widely separated; vertex : diameter of eye = 1 : 0.27.

Haed and pronotum nearly smooth with only a few flat but prominent punctures. Pronotum without a secondary ridge. Side margins of the pronotum in the posterior part nearly parallel, a little narrowed anteriorly. Hind edges of the pronotum nearly acute and widely separated from the

posterior border (fig. 8). Posterior border of pronotum straight. Pronotum broad (width : length = 1 : 0.6), distinctly narrower than elytra at base and as broad as head just behind the eyes.

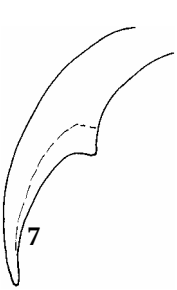


Fig. 7: *Selasia kilimana* Kolbe, mandible.

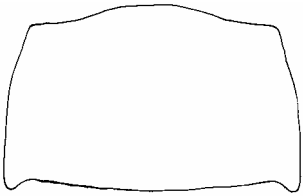
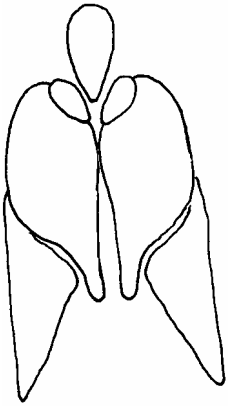


Fig. 8: *Selasia kilimana* Kolbe, pronotum.

Prosternum only with a very short process in the middle of the posterior border.

Aedeagus: compare fig. 9.



The males from the Usa River differ mainly by the colour: they are brown and not yellow brown like the syntype. The size varies from 6 to 8 mm.

Distribution: Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Eritrea.

Fig. 9: *Selasia kilimana* Kolbe, aedaegus, dorsal view.

***Selasia erlangeri* n. sp.**

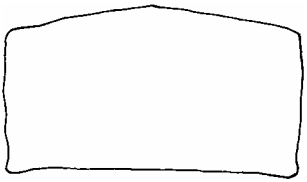
(Figs. 10–13)

Material studied: Holotype (♂): **N.O. Afrika**: S. Galla [= Ethiopia], Region about 10°N/37°E to 6°N/40°E (but probably the Southern part), about 1200 m asl, 9.4.1901, v. Erlanger leg. (MNHUB).

Kenya: Voi, 600 m asl, 3°23'S, 38°33'E, 10.12.1999, 9 ♂♂ (4 paratypes), M. Snížek leg. (PCJH); l. c., XI.1997, 1 ♂ (Paratype), M. Snížek leg. (PCJH); Prov. Lamu, 40 m asl, 2°15'S, 40°6'E, 11.04.2004, 4 ♂♂ (paratypes), M. Snížek leg. (PCJH); Kiboko (Rift Valley), 900 m asl, 2°10'S, 37°42'E, 21.11.1999, 1 ♂

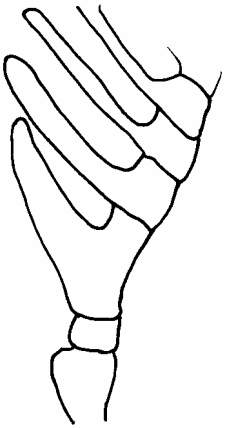
(Paratype), M. Snížek leg. (PCJH); Garissa (North Eastern Coast), 145 m asl, 0°27'S, 39°37'E, 30.11.1999, 1 ♂ (Paratype), M. Snížek leg. (PCJH); Paratype (♂): Kenya, Mwatate (Coast), 840 m asl, 3°30'S, 38°23'E, 24.11.1999, 1 ♂ (Paratype), M. Snížek leg. (PCJH); l. c., 9.12.1999, 2 ♂♂, (Paratypes), M. Snížek leg. (PCJH); Eastern Coast, Makindu, 1000 m asl., 2°15'55''S, 37°49'52''E, IV.1937, 1 ♂(Paratype), Mac Arthur leg. (NHMB); Eastern Coast, Tsavo National Park, 450 m asl., 3°2'59''S, 38°27'08''E, XI.1936, 1 ♂ (Paratype), Mac Arthur leg. (NHMB).

Description: (♂); Size: 5.5–9 mm. In colour and most features very similar to *S. pulchra* but differs at the first view by lacking the secondary ridge on the pronotum. Hind margin of the pronotum in front of scutellum only slightly rounded inwards (fig. 10).



Head with eyes a little broader than pronotum. Eyes widely separated; vertex : diameter of eye = 1 : 0.33.

Fig. 10: *Selasia erlangeri* **n. sp.**, pronotum.



Last segment of maxillary palpus nearly parallel, apex oblique cut.

Antennae like in *S. pulchra*, but the base of the lamella of the 3rd antennomere a little bit shorter than the length of the 3rd antennomere (fig. 11).

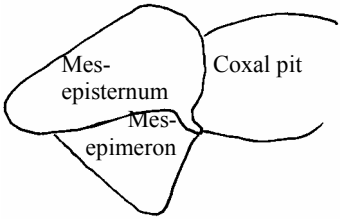
Pronotum polished with only a few punctures, area of hind edges roughly punctured. Hind edges of the pronotum nearly right angled and only a few projected backwards (fig. 10). There is no secondary ridge parallel to the side margin of the pronotum.

Fig. 11: *Selasia erlangeri* **n. sp.**, basal part of the antenna.

Elytra more or less punctured in line and with flat grooves on the inner two third. The grooves are more distinctly in the anterior third.

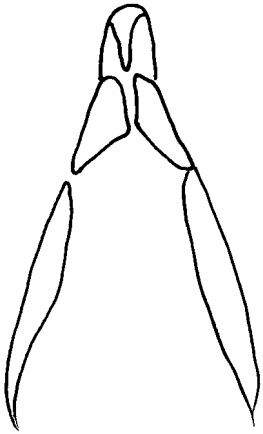
Prosternum very small in front and abrupt passing over to the slope. Slope of the prosternum only with a very short and hardly visible ridge in the middle at best with a small elevation near the hind margin.

Mesosternum between the mesocoxae somewhat broad and only slightly grooved.



Mesepisternum large in comparison with the mesepimeron (fig. 12). Mesepimeron not reaching the mesocoxal pit but separated by a projection of the episternum (similar to *S. pectinata* Wittmer).

Fig. 12: *Selasia erlangeri* **n. sp.**, left mesopleuron.



Aedeagus slender with the parameres very short compared to the phallobase (fig. 13). Medianlobus with a hook at the dorsal side of the apex.

Female unknown.

Distribution: Ethiopia, Kenya.
Derivatio nominis: Dedicated to C. VON ERLANGER (1872–1904), who collected the holotype.

Fig. 13: *Selasia erlangeri* **n. sp.**, aedeagus, dorsal view.

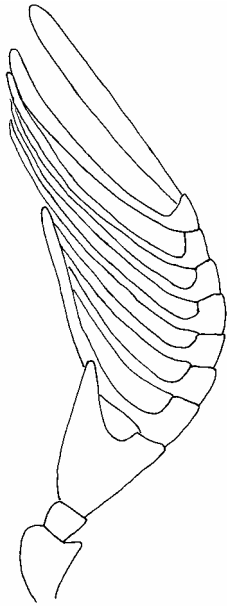
***Selasia incognita* n. sp.**

(Figs. 14–17)

Material studied: Holotype (♂); **Somalia**, Mogadishu, IX.–X.1983, M. Gola leg. (NHMB).

Description: ♂; 7.5 mm. Similar in size and colour pattern to *S. pulchra*. Clypeus narrow; mandibles long and slender (fig. 14). Eyes very small, therefore the front is about four times as broad as the diameter of an eye (front : eye = 4 : 1) [in *pulchra* 3 : 1]. Last segment of the maxillary palpus is long and slender. Shape of the 3rd antennomere nearly as in *pulchra*, but the base of the lamella is definitively narrower than the length of the 3rd antennomere (fig. 15). Also the bases of all following lamellae are narrower than the length of the antennomeres.

Fig. 14: *Selasia incognita* **n. sp.**, mandible and labrum.



Head with eyes somewhat broader than pronotum. Head and pronotum (except of the hind edges) polished with only a few punctures and nearly hairless. Hind edges of the pronotum prominent and roughly punctured. Pronotum very broad: width : length : = 1.5 : 1. Secondary ridge of pronotum is lacking.

Elytra yellowbrown with the lateral margin small, the suture only in the hind part and the apex broad lightened. The punctures of the elytra are nearly arranged in line, but the elytra are not striated, only near the base there are five short furrows visible. The scutellum is broad with the apex rounded.

Prosternum with a prominent roll in the front; the following step not broader than the roll; the posterior slope with a short and sharp ridge, the apex of this ridge not surpassing the hind border of the prosternum.

Fig. 15: *Selasia incognita* **n. sp.**, antenna.

Mesosternum between the mesocoxae narrow triangular with a deep hole.

Last tarsomere of the mesotarsus ca. 3 times longer than 4^{th}.

Aedeagus: compare figs. 16, 17.

Female unknown.

Discussion: Very similar to *S. fulva* Gorham, 1883 – described from Eritrea (Bogos-Territory around Massaua = Massawa). But the new species differs by not having the abdomen terminated both above and beneath by a narrow conical segment. In *S. fulva* the 3^{rd} antennomere is

only triangular, that means that a lamella is lacking or very short, but in *incognita* **n. sp.** the 3rd antennomere is nearly pectinate. Moreover the predominant colour pattern of *fulva* is "testaceus", which means coloured like a brick.

Etymology: incognitus (lat.) = unknown; overlooked.

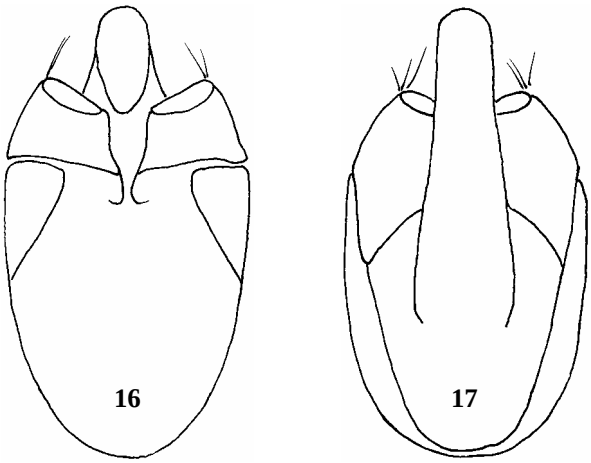


Fig. 16–17: *Selasia incognita* **n. sp.**, aedaegus, 16) dorsal view, 17) ventral view.

Selasia jaegeri n. sp.

(Figs. 18–22)

Material studied: Holotypus (♂), **Tanzania**: Ujiji near Tanganyika Lake, 780 m asl., 4°54'50''S, 29°40'19''E, 26.11.1897, 1 ♂, Hösemann leg. (MNHUB).

Paratypes:

Kenya: Takaungu, 10 m asl., 3°41'S, 39°50'E, [no date], 1, S. Thomas leg. (MNHUB).

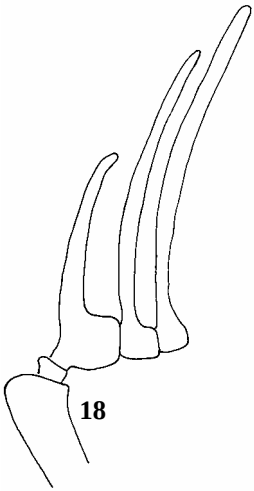
Moçambique: (D. O. A.) [no locality, no date], 3 ♂♂, (MNHUB).

Namibia: Caprivi Omega, Caprivi, 1000 m asl., 18°3'S, 22°11'E, at light, 7.01.1985, 2 ♂♂, Holm & Scholtz leg. (NHMB). [The determination is not absolutely definitive because the sides of the pronotum are not parallel but somewhat widened posteriorly.] These two specimens are not defined as paratypes.

Tanzania: Bismarckburg, 1000 m asl., 8°13'S, 31°9'E, [no date], 2 ♂♂, (NHMB); Daressalam, 40 m asl., 6°51'S, 39°11'E, [no date], 6 ♂♂, R. Monteiro leg. (MNHUB); l. c., 14.02.1900 (±14), 1 ♂, Reuss leg. (MNHUB); Mhonda [locality not found], no date, 3 ♂♂, S. Methner leg. (MNHUB); Pugu, 150 m asl., 6°54'S, 39°6'E, 15.06.1906 ±15, 4 ♂♂, Holtz leg. (MNHUB); Usambara

Mountains, 900 m asl., 4°55'S, 38°30'E, 14.02.1912 ±14, 3 ♂♂, S. Methner leg. (MNHUB); Tanga, between Handeni and Makinda, 770 m asl., 5°24'S, 38°5'E, 14.03.2002, 1 ♂, M. Snížek leg. (PCJH); Morogoro, 500–560 m asl., 6°48'S, 37°39E, II.1970, 5 ♂♂, T. Pócs leg. (HNHM).

Description: 6–11 mm. Very similar to *pulchra* but differs at first view in the lamina of the 3rd antennomere. The lamina is narrower and much longer, reaching about half or more of the length of the lamina of the 4th antennomere (fig. 18), the base of the lamina is distinctively smaller than the length of the 3rd antennomere.



Head with eyes a little bit larger than pronotum, well polished and with small punctures, each bearing a long yellow or red-yellow hair. The eyes are smaller than in *pulchra*, therefore the front is about 4.2 as broad as the diameter of an eye (front : eye = ~4 : 1). Last segment of maxillary palpus variable, mostly slender. Mandible slender with a tooth in the first third (fig. 19).

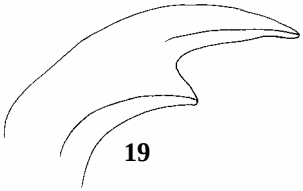


Fig. 18: *Selasia jaegeri* **n. sp.**, antennomere 1–5.
Fig. 19: *Selasia jaegeri* **n. sp.**, mandible.

Pronotum broader than in *pulchra*, width : length = 1.6 : 1; polished and with well defined punctures, each bearing a long yellow or red-yellow hair. Secondary ridge parallel to the outside border of the pronotum is nearly complete and in general very distinct (fig. 20). Hind edges of the pronotum somewhat acute and prominent. Hind margin in front of the scutellum only very slightly rounded inwards (fig. 20), and side margins nearly straight; pronotum in front narrower than behind.

Scutellum shorter and broader than in *pulchra*, apex less acute than in *pulchra*.

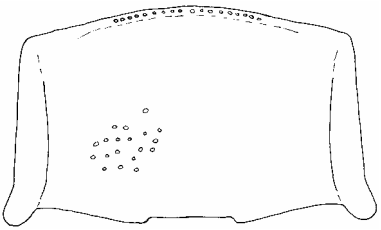
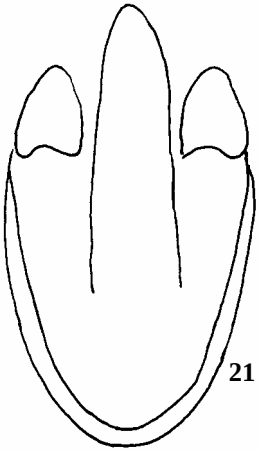


Fig. 20: *Selasia jaegeri* **n. sp.,** pronotum.



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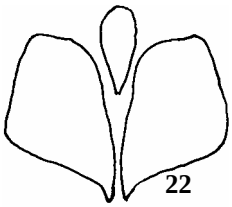

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Fig. 21: *Selasia jaegeri* **n. sp.,** aedeagus, ventral view.

Fig. 22: *Selasia jaegeri* **n. sp.,** aedeagus, dorsal view of apex. (The phallobasis not figured.) [More enlarged than in fig. 21)

Prosternum like in *pulchra*, but slope only with a small and obtuse ridge in the middle. Mesosternum between the mesocoxae very narrow and with a deep and rounded hole.

Last tarsomere of mesotarsus about 3 times longer than 4th.

Elytra like in *pulchra*, but the suture and the lateral margin are very seldom somewhat lightened. Sometimes the punctures are arranged more in line than in *pulchra*.

Apex of the medianlobus of the aedeagus distinctly hooked at the dorsal side, parameres short compared to the phallobasis (figs. 21–22).

Female unknown.

Remark: Most of the specimens have been determined in the past as *pulchra* Pasc. respectively *pallida* Périn. or as *fulva* Gorham. *Selasia fulva* Gorham, 1883 has been described from Ethiopia.

Distribution: Tanzania, Namibia, Kenya, Moçambique

Etymology: dedicated to Mr. B. JAEGER (Berlin) for his kind assistance.

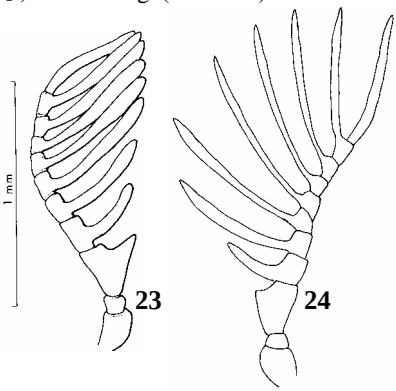
Selasia pseudopectinata n. sp.

(Figs. 23–31)

Material studied: Holotype (♂), 27 Paratypes (♂♂): **S-Africa**, KwaZulu-Natal, Saint Lucia Park (Lake Saint Lucia), Charter's Creek, 40 m asl., 28°12'S, 32° 25'E, 02.12.1995, F. KOCH leg. MNHUB.

Paratypes:

S-Africa: KwaZulu-Natal, Hluhluwe, Game Reserve, 500 m asl., 28°02'S, 32° 05'E, 10.02.1995, 1 ♂, F. KOCH leg. (MNHUB); KwaZulu-Natal, Hluhluwe Game Reserve, 500 m asl, 28°02'S, 32°05'E, 05.12.1995, 8 ♂♂, F. KOCH leg. (MNHUB); KwaZulu-Natal, Itala Game Reserve, 400 m asl., 27°30'S, 31°20'E, 08.12.1995, 1 ♂, F. KOCH leg. (MNHUB); KwaZulu-Natal, Saint Lucia Park (Lake Saint Lucia), Charter's Creek, 40 m asl., 28°12'S, 32°25'E, 08.02.1995, 1 ♂, F. KOCH leg. (MNHUB).

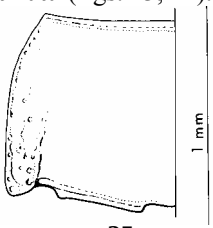


23 **24**

Description: ♂♂; 3–5 mm. Very similar to *S. pectinata* Wittmer, 1989, but differing in colour and some ectoskeletal features.

Figs. 23–24: antenna of 23) *S. pectinata* Wittmer, 1989 (from WITTMER 1989) and 24) *Selasia pseudopectinata* **n. sp.**

In contrast to *S. pectinata* the head is clear reddish-brown, and the pronotum is at least in the middle of the disk red-brown to brown but not dark. The lamellae of the antennomeres are distinctly longer than in *pectinata* (figs. 23, 24).



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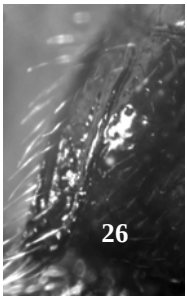

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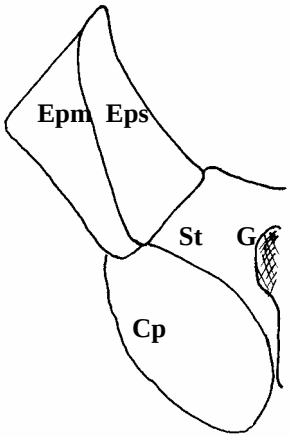
Fig. 25: Pronotum of *Selasia pectinata* Wittmer (from WITTMER 1989).

Fig. 26: Left posterior edge of the pronotum of *Selasia pseudopectinata* **n. sp.** with the secondary ridge.

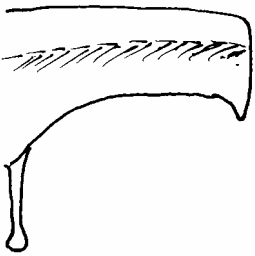


Secondary ridge parallel to the outside border of the pronotum is nearly complete and in general very distinct (fig. 26); in *pectinata* this ridge reaches not the middle of the pronotum (fig. 25).

The coxae and femora are more or less darkish.

Fig. 27: Left mesopleuron of *Selasia pseudopectinata* **n. sp.** Eps = mesepisternum; Epm = mesepimeron; Cp = coxal pit; G = Groove, St = mesosternum.

The most distinctive difference in comparison with *pectinata* is found in the shape of the mesothoracic epimeron. In *pseudopectinata* **n. sp.** the mesothoracic epimeron has definitively contact with the coxal pit (fig. 27), but in *pectinata* the mesothoracic epimeron is separated from the coxal pit by a projection of the episternum like in *S. erlangeri* **n. sp.** (fig. 12). The mesosternum is deeply grooved in front in the middle (fig. 27), in *pectinata* only very slightly deepened.



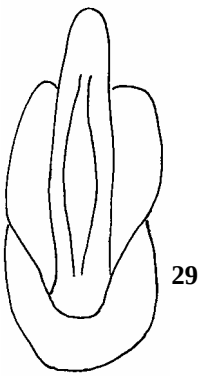
Regarding the prosternum there is also a difference: in *pseudopectinata* **n. sp.** there is a long apical ridge in the middle forming a long projection backwards (fig. 28). In *pectinata* this ridge is short, not reaching the slope, forming a small but very sharp point.

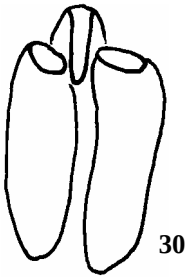
Fig. 28: *Selasia pseudopectinata* **n. sp.,** right half of the prosternum.

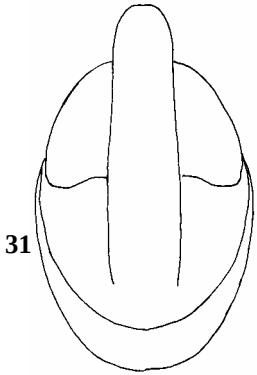
Median lobus of the aedeagus with a long dorsal hook at the apex (fig. 30). The parameres are distinctly longer than the phallobase (fig. 29, 30); compare the aedeagus of *S. pectinata* (fig. 31).

Female unknown.

Etymology: apparent (= pseudo-) *Selasia pectinata*.







Figs. 29–30: *Selasia pseudopectinata* **n. sp.**, 29) aedeagus, ventral view, 30) aedeagus, dorsal view (only the parameres and the apex of the medianlobus are figured).

Fig. 31: *Selasia pectinata* Wittmer, aedeagus, ventral view.

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