

Revision of the genera *Anaedus*, *Dichastops*, *Luprops* and *Sphingocorse* from South Africa and adjacent regions, with description of *Capeluprops* n. gen. (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Lagriinae: Lupropini)¹

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Abstract

A revision of the species of the genera *Dichastops* Gerstaecker, 1871, *Luprops* Hope, 1833, *Anaedus* Blanchard, 1845 and *Sphingocorse* Gebien, 1921 (Tenebrionidae: Lagriinae: Lupropini) from South Africa and Namibia is presented. All species are illustrated, a key to the genera is added and distribution maps are provided. *Capeluprops* n. gen. is described and a key to the species of this genus is presented. The new genus *Capeluprops* has an allopatric distribution range exclusively in the Cape Region of South Africa. The wingless, newly described species have restricted distribution ranges, partly sympatric, in mature forests or alpine zones of certain mountain ranges. – New species: *Capeluprops amatolicus* n. sp., *C. laenoides* n. sp. (type species), *C. laticollis* n. sp., *C. montanus* n. sp., *C. pondocus* n. sp., *C. silvaticus* n. sp., *Sphingocorse maculipennis* n. sp. – New synonymies: *Dichastops subaeneus* Gerstaecker, 1871 (*Dichastops mashunus* Peringuey, 1904 n. syn.), *Luprops concinnus* (Fähræus, 1870) (*Lyprops brevisculus* Gerstaecker, 1871 n. syn., *Luprops pilosus* Müller, 1887 n. syn., *Lyprops mosambicus* Péringuey, 1904 n. syn.). – New combination: *Luprops congoanus* (Kolbe, 1889) n. comb. from *Dichastops*.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Lupropini, *Anaedus*, *Capeluprops* n. gen., *Dichastops*, *Luprops*, *Sphingocorse*, new species, new genus, South Africa, Namibia.

Zusammenfassung

Eine Revision der Arten aus den Gattungen *Dichastops* Gerstaecker, 1871, *Luprops* Hope, 1833, *Anaedus* Blanchard, 1845 und *Sphingocorse* Gebien, 1921 (Tenebrionidae: Lagriinae: Lupropini) aus Südafrika und Namibia wird vorgestellt. Alle Arten werden abgebildet, ein Bestimmungsschlüssel der Gattungen wird beigefügt und die Verbreitungsgebiete werden auf Karten dargestellt. *Capeluprops* n. gen. wird beschrieben und ein Bestimmungsschlüssel für die Arten dieser Gattung wird gegeben. Die neue Gattung *Capeluprops* hat eine allopatrische Verbreitung ausschließlich in der Kapregion von Südafrika. Die flügellosen, neu beschriebenen Arten besitzen begrenzte Verbreitungsgebiete, teilweise sympatrisch, in ursprünglichen Wäldern oder in der alpinen Zone gewisser Bergzüge. – Neue Arten: *Capeluprops amatolicus* n. sp., *C. laenoides* n. sp. (Typusart), *C. laticollis* n. sp., *C. montanus* n. sp., *C. pondocus* n. sp., *C. silvaticus* n. sp.; *Sphingocorse maculipennis* n. sp. – Neue Synonyme: *Dichastops subaeneus* Gerstaecker, 1871 (*Dichastops mashunus* Peringuey, 1904 n. syn.), *Luprops concinnus* (Fähræus, 1870) (*Lyprops brevisculus* Gerstaecker, 1871 n. syn., *Luprops pilosus* Müller, 1887 n. syn., *Lyprops mosambicus* Péringuey, 1904 n. syn.). – Neue Kombination: *Luprops congoanus* (Kolbe, 1889) n. comb. von *Dichastops*.

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¹ Contributions to Tenebrionidae, no. 88. – For no. 87 see: Annals of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History 1 (2010).

1 Introduction

The only comprehensive study on the tenebrionid tribe Lupropini Ardoïn, 1958 (subfamily Lagriinae) in Africa, including a key to the genera, has been published by GEBIEN (1921). However, this paper only dealt with the fauna of tropical western and central Africa. The larger genera of Lupropini in eastern and southern Africa have never been summarized; only single descriptions or redescriptions exist (ARDOÏN 1969, 1973, 1976; FERRER 1995, 2004; KASZAB 1969; PERINGUEY 1904; PIC 1918). In the present paper, the first review of the species of the genera *Dichastops* Gerstaecker, 1871, *Luprops* Hope, 1833, *Anaedus* Blanchard, 1845 and *Sphingocorse* Gebien, 1921, at least from South Africa and Namibia, is presented. In addition, the description of *Capeluprops* n. gen. with six new species from the Cape Region of South Africa is included. Some species and records from the adjacent eastern Africa, and a few from western tropical Africa are also dealt with for comparison. A few smaller genera of Lupropini from Africa and Madagascar have already been treated separately (*Mimocellus* Wasmann, 1904: SCHAWALLER 2005; *Terametus* Motschulsky, 1869: SCHAWALLER 2007a; *Antenoluprops* Schawaller, 2007: SCHAWALLER 2007b).

Taxa from the PIC collection in MNHN have not been available for this study and must remain doubtful. The status of the genus *Basanaedus* Pic, 1917 with three species from western Africa and one species from eastern Africa also remains unknown.

The species of the known genera *Anaedus*, *Dichastops*, *Luprops* and *Sphingocorse* are soil dwellers in tree-rich habitats and are adapted also to extreme dry conditions (personal observations). All known species have fully developed wings and thus possess a high ability for dispersal in wider ranges across South Africa. Specimens are usually collected by sifting litter and similar substrates, and are also attracted by light. These genera often occur sympatrically in northern and eastern South Africa. The South African distribution of all genera treated herein are mapped (Fig. 1).

On the contrary, the new genus *Capeluprops* n. gen. has an allopatric distribution range in the Cape Region of South Africa. The six wingless species described herein possess restricted (?relict) areas, partly sympatric, in mature forests or alpine zones of certain mountain ranges (Fig. 2). It would be interesting to collect more specimens in all adequate habitats of the Cape Region and also to use molecular data for an interpretation of the origin of the fauna in general in this peculiar zoogeographical area. Because of the absence of wings, the species of *Capeluprops* n. gen. do not appear at light, most of them are collected only by sifting or by turning stones.

The distribution data in this paper are not just cited from the labels but are partly completed by actual political

names, by additional data for a better localization, and are translated in some cases from other languages into English.

Acronyms of depositories

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London
CRGT	Collection Dr. ROLAND GRIMM, Tübingen
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest
MNB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart
TMSA	Transvaal Museum, Pretoria

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2 Key to the treated genera of Lupropini from South Africa and Namibia

The genera of Lupropini have never been analysed phylogenetically. So far the following characters are considered diagnostic: eye shape, shape of pronotum and pronotal margin, articulation between pronotum and elytra, presence or absence of long dorsal setation, length of basal tarsomere of posterior leg.

For other genera of African Lupropini (e. g. *Enicmosoma*, *Mimocellus*, *Terametus*) see also the key presented by GEBIEN (1921).

- 1 Eyes completely divided by a broad epistomal canthus. *Dichastops*
– Eyes not divided. 2
- 2 Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra, pronotal disc convex up to the lateral margin, pronotal lateral margins without dentation (Figs. 15–21). *Luprops*
– Pronotum as wide as elytra, flattened laterally, pronotal lateral margins either smooth or with dentation (Figs. 3–13, 22–27). 3
- 3 Lateral margins of pronotum dentate, dorsal side with long distinct setation (Figs. 12, 13). *Sphingocorse*
– Lateral margins of pronotum smooth (except *Anaedus seraticollis*, Fig. 11), dorsal side without visible setation or at most with microsetation not longer than diameter of punctures. 4
- 4 Basal margin of elytra (including scutellum) distinctly bent downward, not level to elytral disc, shoulders prominent,

lateral margin of elytra not visible from above even at shoulders, articulation between pronotum and elytra loose; basal tarsomere of posterior leg not prolonged, as long as following tarsomeres combined. – Figs. 22–27.....

.....*Capeluprops* n. gen.

- Basal margin of elytra level to elytral disc, shoulders rounded, lateral margin of elytra at least in part visible from above, articulation between pronotum and elytra solid; basal tarsomere of posterior leg prolonged, longer than following tarsomeres combined. – Figs. 3–11. *Anaedus*

3 Taxonomy

3.1 *Anaedus* Blanchard, 1845

Anaedus camerunus Gebien, 1921
(Figs. 3, 28, 29)

New material: Liberia, Nimba Prov., Saclepa, 26.–27.III.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 2 ex. SMNS. – Nigeria, Ile-Ife, 7.–19.VII.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 8 ex. SMNS. – Ivory Coast, Adiopodoumé, 8.IV.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 6 ex. SMNS. – Ghana, Ashanti Region, Kumasi, Nhasu, 330 m, 1967–1968, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 7 ex. TMSA, 2 ex. SMNS. – Ghana, Volta Region, Kew, 20.III.1986, leg. M. HIERMEIER, 1 ex. CRGT. – Uganda, Kabarole, Kibale Forest NP, Kanyawara, 1400 m, VIII.1997, leg. C. HÄUSER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Cameroon, North-West Prov., Big Babanki, 1200 m, 5.–13.III.2008, leg. M. ŘIHA, 1 ex. SMNS.

Type locality: “Kamerun”.

Distribution: Tropical Africa (still unknown from South Africa).

Anaedus decellei Ardoïn, 1969
(Figs. 4, 34, 35)

New material: Guinea, Coyah, 15.III.–15.VI.1969, leg. K. FERENCZ, 1 ex. TMSA (det. KASZAB). – Nigeria, Nsukka, 19.–22.VII.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 3 ex. SMNS. – Togo, Avétonou, 130–150 m, 16.VI.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 2 ex. SMNS.

Remarks: This species is quite similar in external characters to the allopatric species *A. leleupi* Ardoïn, 1976 from eastern and southern Africa (Figs. 4, 8), but the aedeagi are different (Figs. 34, 35, 42, 43).

Type locality: “Côte d’Ivoire, Man”.

Distribution: Western Africa.

Anaedus expansicollis Gebien, 1913
(Figs. 5, 32, 33)

Type material: W “Albert-See” (Albert Lake), Route Mawambi/Awakubi at Aruwimi, 20.IV.1908, Expedition Herzog A. F. ZU MECKLENBURG, ♀ paratype in bad condition MNB (97591).

New material: Tanzania, W Usambara, II.1912, 1 ♀ MNB (det. GEBIEN). – Zaire, Haut Ituri, 1750 m, V.–XII.1976, leg. F. SCHÄUFFELE, 3 ex. SMNS. – W Kenya, Kaimosi, III.–IV.1932, leg. A. TURNER, 1 ex. TMSA (det. BLAIR). – Kenya, Nairobi, 5500 ft., without date, 1 ex. TMSA (det. BRUYANT).

Remarks: GEBIEN (1913) selected a holotype from the type series. The species is characterized by its sexual dimorphism (which is not mentioned by GEBIEN in the original description): the frons between the eyes is distinctly narrower in males than in females.

Type locality: “Usambara” [Tanzania].

Distribution: Tropical Africa (still unknown from South Africa).

Anaedus explanatus Pic, 1917
(Figs. 6, 30, 31)

syn. *Anaedus diversithorax* Pic, 1917 (ARDOIN 1969).
syn. *Anaedus niger* Pic, 1932 (ARDOIN 1969).

New material: Ivory Coast, Bingerville, XI.1961, leg. J. DECELLE, 1 ex. TMSA (det. ARDOIN). – Ivory Coast, Abidjan, 8.IX.1988, leg. B. FRUTH, 1 ex. CRGT. – Guinea, Seredou, 5.IV.1975, leg. A. ZOTT, 3 ex. MNB. – Togo, “Bismarckburg”, 1891, leg. R. BÜTTNER, 4 ex. MNB. – Cameroon, S Kribi, Rocher du Loup, 17.XII.1980, leg. F. FERRARA, 1 ex. CRGT. – C Kenya, Nanyuki, Lewa Down NP, 1850 m, 19.XI.2003, leg. A. PUCHNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – W Kenya, Kagamega Forest NR, 1600 m, 18.IX.–17.X.2001, leg. L. KÜHNE & J. HOLSTEIN, 4 ex. MNB. – W Kenya, Kagamega Forest NR, Buyango Hill, 1600 m, 30.I.2004, leg. J. HOLSTEIN & A. ZAHM, 9 ex. SMNS. – W Kenya, Kagamega Forest NR, 1600 m, 21.IX.–10.X.2005, leg. D. BARTSCH & J. HOLSTEIN, 21 ex. SMNS, 5 ex. TMSA. – Tanzania, Amani, IV.1961, leg. H. E. PATERSON, 1 ex. TMSA. – Zimbabwe, Mt. Selinda, 5.II.1980, leg. C. OWEN, 1 ex. TMSA. – Mozambique, Sofala Prov., Mt. Gorongosa, 1.XII.2006, leg. S. GUSSMANN & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – Mozambique, Zambezia Prov., Gurúé, Mt. Namuli, 9.XII.2006, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Durban, 6.VIII.1960, leg. G. C. DICKSON, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Zululand, Dukuduku Forest Station, 7.IV.1974, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 11 ex. TMSA, 3 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Zululand, Hluhluwe Game Reserve, 20.XI.1992, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, S Natal, Weza/Lovedale, 9.III.1985, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 3 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Howick, Umgeni, Lions River Distr., X.1961, leg. N. LELEUP, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Port Shepstone, XII.1961, leg. N. LELEUP, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, St. Lucia, 7.–8.II.2004, leg. P. HLAVÁČ, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Vryheid, 29.–31.XII.2008, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Vryheid, 30.XII.2008, leg. S. GUSSMANN & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Ngome Forest, 27.I.2008, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS.

Type locality: “Côte d’Ivoire”.

Distribution: Widespread in tropical Africa, Mozambique (new record), South Africa (new record: KwaZulu-Natal).

Anaedus leleupi Ardoïn, 1976
(Figs. 8, 42, 43)

Type material: Tanzania, Mts. Uruguru, Morogoro Campus, 600 m, V.–VI.1971, leg. L. BERGER, N. LELEUP & J. DEBECKER, 1 ♂ paratype HNHM.

New material: C Kenya, Nanyuki, Lewa Down NP, 1850 m, 19.XI.2003, leg. A. PUCHNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Kenya, Rift Valley, Matthews Range, 35 km N Wamba, 1300–1400 m, 7.–12. XII.2002, leg. D. BARTSCH & C. HÄUSER, 2 ex. SMNS. – S Malawi, Balaka, 19.–20. XII.2001, leg. J. BEZDĚK, 2 ex. SMNS. – Zambia, Copperbelt, NW Kapiri Mposhi, 8. XII.2002, leg. F. KANTNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Zambia, 150 km S Kasempa, 11. XI.2002, leg. F. WACHTEL, 1 ex. CRGT. – Tanzania Prov., Morogoro, Vomoro Distr., Wami, 8.–30. XII.2007, leg. C. JOROM, 1 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania, Morogoro Prov., Uruguru (labelled Uluguru) Mt., Kigulunyembe, 10.–16. IV.2007, leg. C. JOROM, 2 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania, Morogoro Prov., 50 km SW Morogoro, 450 m, 12. I.2007, leg. F. KANTNER, 10 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania, Kilimanjaro Prov., Pare Mts., 1.1990, leg. K. WERNER, 1 ex. TMSA. – Tanzania, 25 km W Kahama, Shinvano, 1200 m, 23. XII.2006, leg. F. KANTNER, 20 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania, Pwani Prov., 70 km E Morogoro, 300 m, 12. XII.2006, leg. F. KANTNER, 20 ex. SMNS. – Zimbabwe, Shangani, 60 km SW Gweru, 2. XII.1998, leg. F. KANTNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Zimbabwe, Manicaland, 20–40 km N Mutare, 25. XII.2005, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – Zimbabwe, Masvingo Prov., Lake Mutirikwe (Lake Kyle), 27. XI.2006, leg. S. GUSSMANN, R. MÜLLER & P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. TMSA, 1 ex. SMNS. – Mozambique, Sofala Prov., Gorongosa NP, 19. XII.2005, leg. S. GUSSMANN & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – Mozambique, Zambezia, Gurué, 870 m, 9. XII.2006, leg. S. GUSSMANN & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Northern Province, Mpaphuli *Cycas* Reserve, 28. I.1998, leg. R. MÜLLER, 18 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Kruger NP, Skukuza Research Camp, 19. II.1995, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Olifantsriver, River Lodge, 12. I.2008, leg. R. MÜLLER, 18 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Linadani NR, 1200 m, 4. I.2008, leg. R. MÜLLER, 10 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Linadani NR, 1200 m, 4.–6. I.2008, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 3 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Transvaal, Nelshoogte Galery Forest, 2. XII.1986, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 4 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Transvaal, Thabazimbi, 15.–16. I.1999, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 6 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Transvaal, Louis Trichardt, 17.–19. I.1999, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 7 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Transvaal, Hans Merensky NR, 20. I.1999, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 4 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Transvaal, Leydsdorp, 21.–23. I.1999, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 3 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Transvaal, Nelspruit NR, 18. XII.1986, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 31 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, N Transvaal, Waterberg, Farm 223, 11. II.1976, leg. A. STRYDOM, 8 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Transvaal, Naboomspruit, 15. I.1989, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, E Transvaal, Berlin, 4. II.1987, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, E Transvaal, Blyde River Canyon, 5. V.1981, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, E Transvaal, Klaserie, 3. V.1981, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Mpumalanga, Steelpoort, Didingwe, 15. X.2002, leg. TMSA staff, 3 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Mpumalanga, Hazyview, 27. I.1996, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 23 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Mpumalanga, Der Brochen, 1135 m, 25. X.2000, leg. TMSA staff, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Mpumalanga, Monolomolo Forest Camp between Kampersrus and Mariepskop, 28.–31. XII.2004, leg. A. BALLERIO, 1 ex. HNHM. – South Africa, Gauteng, Tswaing, 17. II.2003, leg. TMSA staff, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (labelled as Zululand), Dukuduku Forest Station, 2. IV.1974, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 2 ex. TMSA,

1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay Forest, 12. XI.2002, leg. M. BURGER, J. HARRISON & R. MÜLLER, 4 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, 15 km S Pongola, 380 m, 30. I.2008, leg. R. MÜLLER, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, 15 km S Pongola, 380 m, 1. II.2008, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 3 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, SW Magudu, 4. I.2009, leg. R. MÜLLER, 30 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, SW Magudu, 480 m, 4.–5. I.2009, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 15 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Ndumo NR, 23. XI.2001, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay NR, 11.–17. XI.2002, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Manguzi Forest, 15.–16. XI.2002, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, St. Lucia, 25. VII.1997, leg. I. MEYBOHM, 1 ex. MNB.

Remarks: This species is quite similar in external characters to the allopatric species *A. decellei* Ardoïn, 1969 from western Africa (Figs. 4, 8), but the aedeagi are different (Figs. 34, 35, 42, 43).

Type locality: “Tanzania, Morogoro”.

Distribution: East and South Africa (new records: Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal).

Anaedus planicollis Kaszab, 1969
(Figs. 7, 38, 39)

Type material: Congo-Brazzaville, Kindamba, Méya, Loulu River, 2. XI.1963, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, ♂ holotype HNHM, 1 ♀ paratype TMSA.

New material: Cameroon, Malende, Meleteke River, 125 m, 18. XII.1957, leg. H. KNORR, 1 ♀ SMNS.

Type locality: “Congo-Brazzaville, Kindamba”.

Distribution: Tropical Africa (still unknown from South Africa).

Anaedus serraticollis Ardoïn, 1973
(Figs. 11, 40, 41)

Type material: Congo, Ruwe, Katanga, 5. IV.1964, leg. V. ALLARD, 1 ♂ paratype HNHM (apicale of aedeagus missing).

New material: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo belge), Munoi, bifurcation Lupiala, 890 m, 31. V.–2. VI.1948, leg. G. F. DE WITTE, 1 ♀ TMSA. – Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo belge), Gorges de la Pelenge, 1150 m, 10.–20. VI.1947, leg. G. F. DE WITTE, 1 ♂ SMNS. – Angola, no further data, 2 ex. TMSA.

Remarks: This species has a somewhat intermediate position between *Anaedus* and *Luprops* because of the shape of the pronotum with lateral dilatation and dentation and length of first tarsomeres. Its true relationship must be cleared in an extensive phylogenetic study of all genera of *Lupropini*.

Type locality: “Zaire, Katanga, Kasompi”.

Distribution: Central Africa, Angola, Zambia (ARDOIN 1973).

Anaedus striatulus Ardoïn, 1973
(Figs. 10, 44, 45)

Anaedus striatipennis Ardoïn, 1969 preoccupied (not *A. striatipennis* Pic, 1934).

New material: Ghana, Ashanti Region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 11.III.1969, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – Liberia, Saclepea, 16.III.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 1 ex. SMNS. – Liberia, Zwedru, 2.–3.III.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 1 ex. SMNS.

Type locality: “Côte d’Ivoire, Koun-Abronso”.

Distribution: Tropical Africa (still unknown from South Africa).

Anaedus striatus Gebien, 1921
(Fig. 9)

New material: Ghana, Ashanti Region, Kumasi, Nhasu, 330 m, 3.–4.II.1968, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 2 ex. TMSA, 1 ex. SMNS. – Guinea, Sérédoué, 18.IV.1975, leg. A. ZOTT, 1 ex. MNB. – Guinea, Nkolentangan, XI.1907–V.1908, leg. G. TESSMANN, 1 ex. MNB. – Cameroon (labelled as Kamerun), Longji, 1905, leg. H. PASCHEN, 1 ex. MNB.

Remarks: Aedeagus unknown, no males available.

Type locality: “Kamerun, Johann-Albrechtshöhe”.

Distribution: Tropical Africa (still unknown from South Africa).

3.2 *Capeluprops* n. gen.
(Figs. 2, 22–27, 46–57)

Etyymology: Combination of *Luprops*, i.e. the related genus, and the English word for Cape as the distribution area in the Cape Region of South Africa. The name is used in masculine gender.

Diagnosis: The new genus is characterized within the tenebrionid tribe Lupropini mainly by the form of the elytral base, which is distinctly bent downward including the scutellum and not level to the elytral disc, by the prominent shoulders, and by the elytral lateral margin, which is completely covered by the convexity of the elytra. Eyes reniform, not divided by epistomal canthus. Pronotum of similar width as elytra, lateral margins without dentation. Basal tarsomere of posterior leg not prolonged, as long as the following tarsomeres combined. See also key to the genera of Lupropini in South Africa in chapter 2.

Description: Body length 4.0–7.5 mm. Dorsal and ventral surfaces and all appendages dark ferruginous without metallic shine. Genae somewhat swollen but not dilated, with or without transverse impression between genae; anterior margin of clypeus straight and without excavation or other modifications; eyes reniform; maxillary

palps with large securiform terminal palpomere; antenna with 11 antennomeres, antennomere 3 slightly elongate, terminal antennomeres slightly broader but not forming a loose club. Shape of pronotum specific, prosternal process not prominent. Scutellum bent downward, invisible. Hind wings absent. Elytra oval or parallel; base bent downward; shoulders prominent, lateral margin not visible from above even at shoulders; surface with irregular punctation which is occasionally arranged in irregular rows. Ventrites with extremely fine, nearly invisible punctation; terminal ventrite unbordered, without any modifications; membranes between the last 3 ventrites exposed. Tibiae slightly clavate, without external keels; tibial spurs minute; all tarsomeres short. Aedeagus with long basale and triangular apicale (Figs. 46–57). No distinct external sexual dimorphism.

Species included: *C. laenoides* n. sp. (type species by present designation), *C. amatolicus* n. sp., *C. latcollis* n. sp., *C. montanus* n. sp., *C. pondocus* n. sp., *C. silvaticus* n. sp.

Species identification: It is not easy to separate the species only by morphological characters, especially as the shape of the aedeagus is similar in all species (Figs. 46–57). For identification compare Figs. 22–27. The knowledge of the geographical distribution may also help (compare map Fig. 2). As long as no intermediate forms are known, I consider the six species described herein as separated by the combination of the following characters: body size, shape of elytra and pronotum, extent of lateral pronotal borders, density of the dorsal punctation, and extent of the impression between the genae of the head.

Distribution: Restricted to the Cape Region in South Africa, allopatric to the distribution range of *Luprops* and other genera of the Lupropini which are distributed in northern and eastern South Africa (maps see Figs. 1, 2).

Capeluprops amatolicus n. sp.
(Figs. 22, 46, 47)

Holotype (♂): South Africa, Eastern Cape, Hogsback, 1300 m, 3.II.2004, leg. P. HLAVÁČ, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 9 ex. SMNS, 4 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Eastern Cape (labelled as C. P.), Hogsback, Amatola Mts., II.1933, leg. R. F. LAWRENCE, 3 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Eastern Cape, N Fort Beaufort, Fort Fordyce NR, sifted forest litter, 1000 m, 3.–5.XII.2007, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Eastern Cape, N Fort Beaufort, Fort Fordyce NR, sifted forest litter, 1000 m, 5.XII.2007, leg. R. MÜLLER, 5 ex. TMSA.

Etyymology: Named after the Amatola Mountains in South Africa, where the holotype was collected.

Description: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Dorsal and ventral surfaces and all appendages dark ferruginous

without metallic shine; punctures on dorsal side without microsetae, only around shoulders with some longer setae; dorsal surface between punctures shining (Fig. 22). Head with punctation similar to that on pronotum; genae somewhat swollen but not dilated, no distinct transverse impression between genae, punctures with longer setae; anterior margin of clypeus straight and without excavation or other modifications; eyes reniform and not distinctly excavated by epistomal canthus; maxillary palps with large securiform terminal palpomere; antenna with 11 antennomeres, shape of the antennomeres see Fig. 22, antennomere 3 slightly elongate, terminal antennomeres slightly broader but not forming a loose club. Pronotum cordiform, widest in the middle, anterior margin laterally bordered, lateral margins completely finely bordered, posterior margin unbordered, lateral margins not crenulate, anterior corners slightly protruding, posterior corners rounded, surface flat with irregular punctation, punctures of same size as on head and elytra; propleura smooth and with a few punctures, prosternal process not prominent. Scutellum bent downward, invisible. Hind wings absent. Elytra elongate parallel-sided, widest behind the middle, lateral margin not visible from above even at shoulders, shoulders prominent; surface with irregular punctation sometimes arranged in irregular rows; epipleura without a distinct row of punctures. Ventrites with extremely fine, nearly invisible punctation, punctures with microsetae, surface feebly chagreened; terminal ventrite unbordered; membranes between the last 3 ventrites visible. Legs without particular modifications, tibiae slightly clavate, without external keels, tibial spurs minute, all tarsomeres short. Aedeagus (Figs. 46, 47) with long basale and triangular apicale. No distinct external sexual dimorphism.

Diagnosis: This new species is distinguished by its longer and parallel-sided elytra, the cordiform pronotum with slightly protruding anterior corners, the relatively coarse dorsal punctation and the bordered lateral margins of the pronotum. *C. pondocus* n. sp. is similar, but is somewhat smaller in the average, the anterior corners of the pronotum are completely rounded and not protruding, and the elytra are shorter and broader (compare Figs. 22, 25). See also under diagnosis of *C. laenoides* n. sp.

Capeluprops laenoides n. sp.
(Figs. 23, 48, 49)

Holotype (♂): South Africa, Cape Town, Table Mountain, Doline Bats Cave, "Humus", XI.–XII.1960, leg. N. LELEUP, TMSA.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 4 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Cape Town, Table Mountain, Orange Kloof, XII.1960, leg. N. LELEUP, 2 ex. TMSA, 3 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Cape Town, Table Mountain, Orange Kloof, III.1928, leg. K. H. BARNARD & A. HESSE, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Cape Town, Table Mountain, Echo Valley, XI.1960, leg. N. LELEUP,

2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Cape Town, Table Mountain, Constanca, XII.1960, leg. N. LELEUP, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Cape Town, Kirstenbosch, XI.1960, leg. N. LELEUP, 3 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Cape Town, Kirstenbosch, 3.XI.1953, leg. PEEZ, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Cape Town, Kirstenbosch, Botanical Garden, sifted leaf litter, 2.III.2001, leg. G. GEGINAT, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Cape Peninsula, Silvermine NR, wet litter, 2.–3.I.1972, Southern Africa Exp., 4 ex. BMNH. – South Africa, Cape Town, V.1901, leg. PURCELL, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Cape Town, leg. MARTIN, 1 ex. HHNM. – South Africa, Cape Town, Table Mountain, 1975, leg. H. FRANZ, 1 ex. HHNM. – South Africa, Western Cape, Dwarsberg, Hottentots Holland, sifted fynbos litter, 750 m, 3.XII.2002, leg. G. GEGINAT, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Western Cape, Dwarsberge, *Procvia dung*, 15.XI.1973, leg. S. ENDRÓDY-YOUNGA, 3 ex. TMSA, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: The name refers to the body shape similar to the tenebrionid genus *Laena*.

Description: Body length 5.5–7.5 mm. Dorsal and ventral surfaces and all appendages dark ferruginous without metallic shine; punctures on dorsal side without microsetae, only in lateral part with a few longer setae; dorsal surface between punctures shining (Fig. 23). Head with punctation similar to that on pronotum; genae somewhat swollen but not dilated, no distinct transverse impression between genae, punctures with longer setae; anterior margin of clypeus straight and without excavation or other modifications; eyes reniform and not distinctly excavated by epistomal canthus; maxillary palps with large securiform terminal palpomere; antenna with 11 antennomeres, shape of the antennomeres see Fig. 23, antennomere 3 slightly elongate, terminal antennomeres slightly broader but not forming a loose club. Pronotum cordiform, widest in the middle, anterior margin laterally bordered, lateral margins marked but unbordered, posterior margin unbordered, lateral margins not crenulate, anterior corners slightly protruding, posterior corners rounded, surface flat with irregular punctation, punctures of same size as on head and elytra; propleura smooth and with a few punctures, prosternal process not prominent. Scutellum bent downward, invisible. Hind wings absent. Elytra elongate, parallel-sided, widest behind the middle, lateral margin not visible from above even at shoulders, shoulders prominent; surface with irregular punctation; epipleura without a distinct row of punctures. Ventrites with extremely fine, nearly invisible punctation, punctures with microsetae, surface feebly chagreened; terminal ventrite unbordered; membranes between the last 3 ventrites visible. Legs without particular modifications, tibiae slightly clavate, without external keels, tibial spurs minute, all tarsomeres short. Aedeagus (Figs. 48, 49) with long basale and triangular apicale. No distinct external sexual dimorphism.

Diagnosis: This species is characterized by its large body size, the longer and parallel-sided elytra, the

cordiform pronotum with slightly protruding anterior corners, and the marked but unbordered lateral margins of the pronotum. *C. amatolicus* n. sp. is similar, but that species is somewhat smaller in the average, the lateral margin of the pronotum is distinctly bordered, and the elytral punctuation is coarser. See also under diagnosis of *C. montanus* n. sp.

Capeluprops laticollis n. sp.
(Figs. 27, 54, 55)

Holotype (♂): South Africa, Western Cape (labelled as Cape), Langeberg (labelled as Langebeg), Ruitersbos Forest Station, under stones, 4.XI.1993, leg. S. ENDRÓDY-YOUNGA, TMSA.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 14 ex. TMSA, 4 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Little Karoo, N Kamanasiberg, flowering *Galenia*, 2.XI.1993, leg. S. ENDRÓDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Western Cape, near Kleinmond, 500–1000 ft., II.1927, leg. K. H. BARNARD, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Western Cape, Dwarsberg, Hottentots Holland, sifted forest litter, 750 m, 3.XII.2002, leg. G. GEGINAT, 2 ex. SMNS. – South Africa,

Western Cape (labelled as S. Cape), Mt. Helderfontein, sifted fynbos litter, 1150 m, leg. S. ENDRÓDY-YOUNGA, 2 ex. TMSA.

Etymology: The name is derived from the broad pronotum.

Description: Body length 4.5–6.3 mm. Dorsal and ventral surfaces and all appendages dark ferruginous without metallic shine; punctures on dorsal side without microsetae, dorsal surface between punctures shining (Fig. 27). Head with punctuation coarser than on pronotum, punctuation sometimes confluent; genae somewhat swollen but not dilated, with distinct transverse impression between genae, punctures in impression with long setae; anterior margin of clypeus straight and without excavation or other modifications; eyes reniform and not distinctly excavated by epistomal canthus; maxillary palps with large securiform terminal palpomere; antenna with 11 antennomeres, shape of the antennomeres see Fig. 27, antennomere 3 slightly elongate, terminal antennomeres slightly broader but not forming a loose club. Pronotum subrectangular,

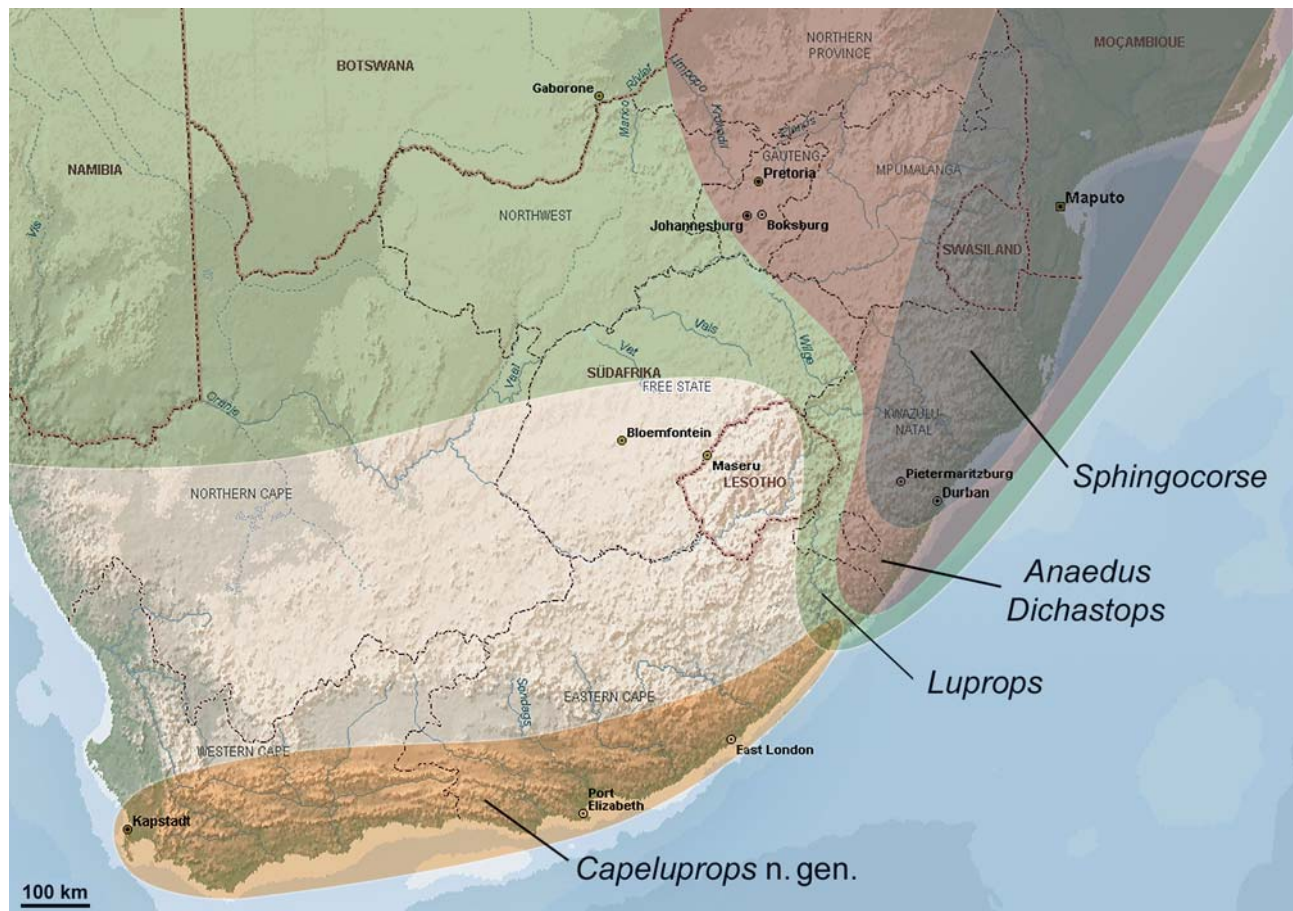


Fig. 1. Distribution areas (idealized) of the genera *Anaedus* (2 species), *Capeluprops* n. gen. (6 species), *Dichastops* (1 species), *Luprops* (4 species) and *Spingocorse* (1 species) in South Africa.

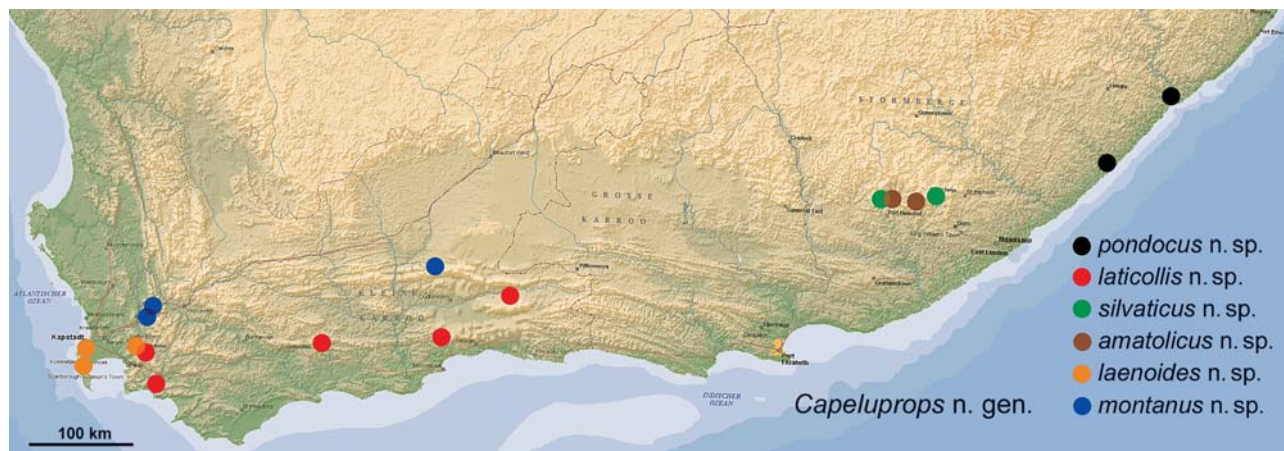


Fig. 2. Collecting localities of the species of *Capeluprops* n. gen. in the Cape Region of South Africa.

widest in posterior third, anterior margin finely bordered, lateral and posterior margins unbordered, lateral margins not crenulate, anterior corners slightly protruding, posterior corners rounded, surface flat with irregular punctation, punctures smaller than on head but of same size as on elytra, but punctation somewhat denser than on elytra; propleura smooth without punctures or wrinkles, prosternal process not prominent. Scutellum bent downward, invisible. Hind wings absent. Elytra elongate oval, widest in the middle, lateral margin not visible from above even at shoulders, shoulders prominent; surface with irregular punctation not arranged in rows or striae; epipleura without punctation but basally somewhat uneven. Ventrites with extremely fine, nearly invisible punctation, punctures with microsetae, surface feebly chagreened; terminal ventrite unbordered; membranes between the last 3 ventrites visible. Legs without particular modifications, tibiae slightly clavate, without external keels, tibial spurs minute, all tarsomeres short. Aedeagus (Figs. 54, 55) with long basale and triangular apicale. No distinct external sexual dimorphism.

Diagnosis: This species differs in its short and broad elytra, the broad, subrectangular and flat pronotum, the relatively fine dorsal punctation and the unbordered lateral margins of the pronotum (Fig. 27). *C. silvaticus* n. sp has a similar broad pronotum, but in that species the lateral margin of the pronotum is bordered, the dorsal punctation is coarser, and the head has no impression between the genae (Fig. 26).

Capeluprops montanus n. sp.
(Figs. 24, 56, 57)

Holotype (♂): South Africa, Western Cape (labelled as S. Cape), Swartberg Pass, sifted, 1770 m, 1.VIII.1979, leg. BREYTENBACH, TMSA.

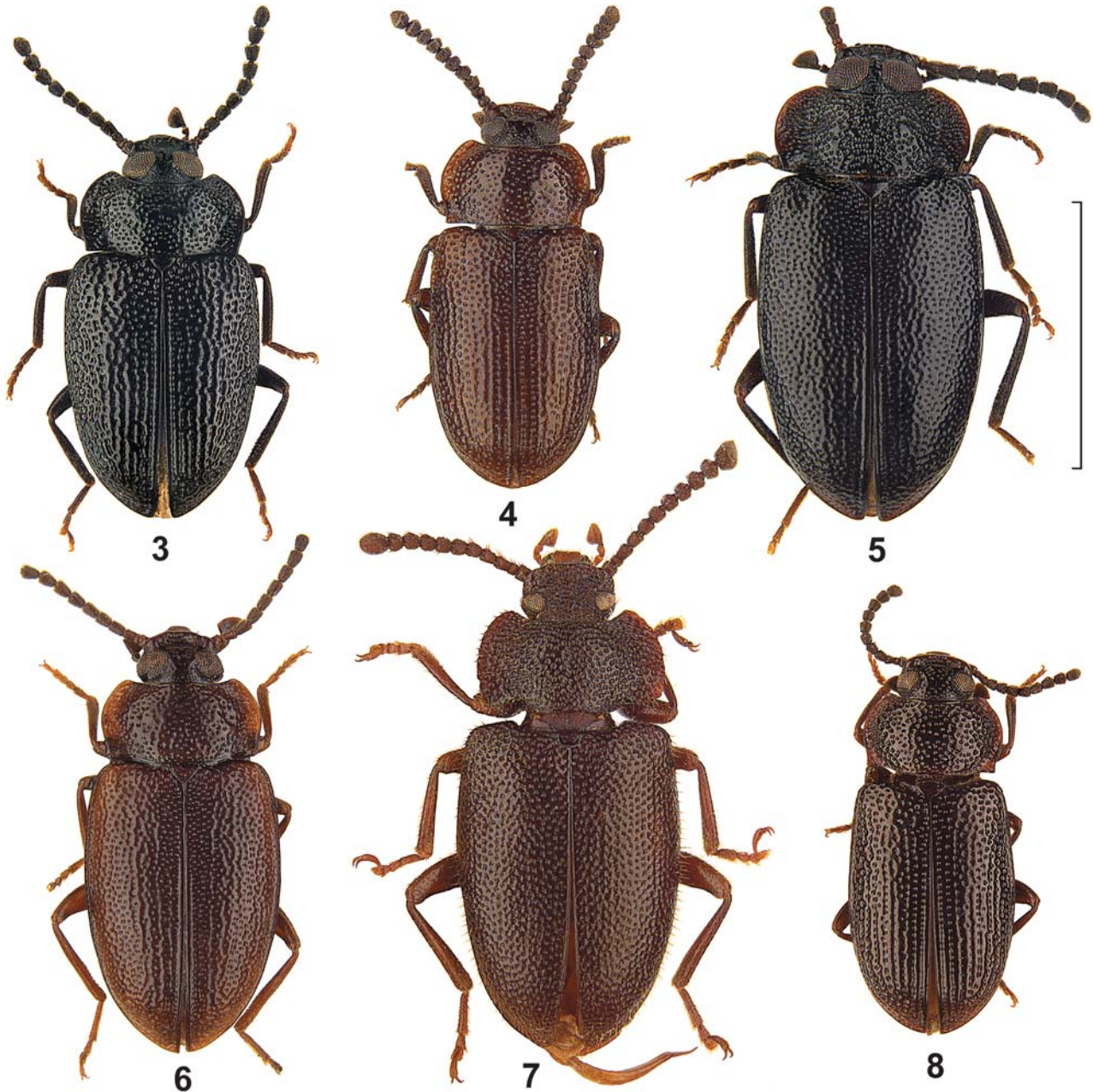
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ex. TMSA, 2 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Western Cape, Wellington, Sneeuwkop, 3000–4000 ft., V.1922, leg. K. H. BARNARD, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Western Cape, Wellington, Hawequas, sifted litter, 5.XI.1973, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Swartberg Pass, 1600 m, 14.VIII.1975, leg. G. J. MINET, 3 ex. NHMB.

Etymology: The name refers to the high altitude of the type locality in the Swartberge Mountains.

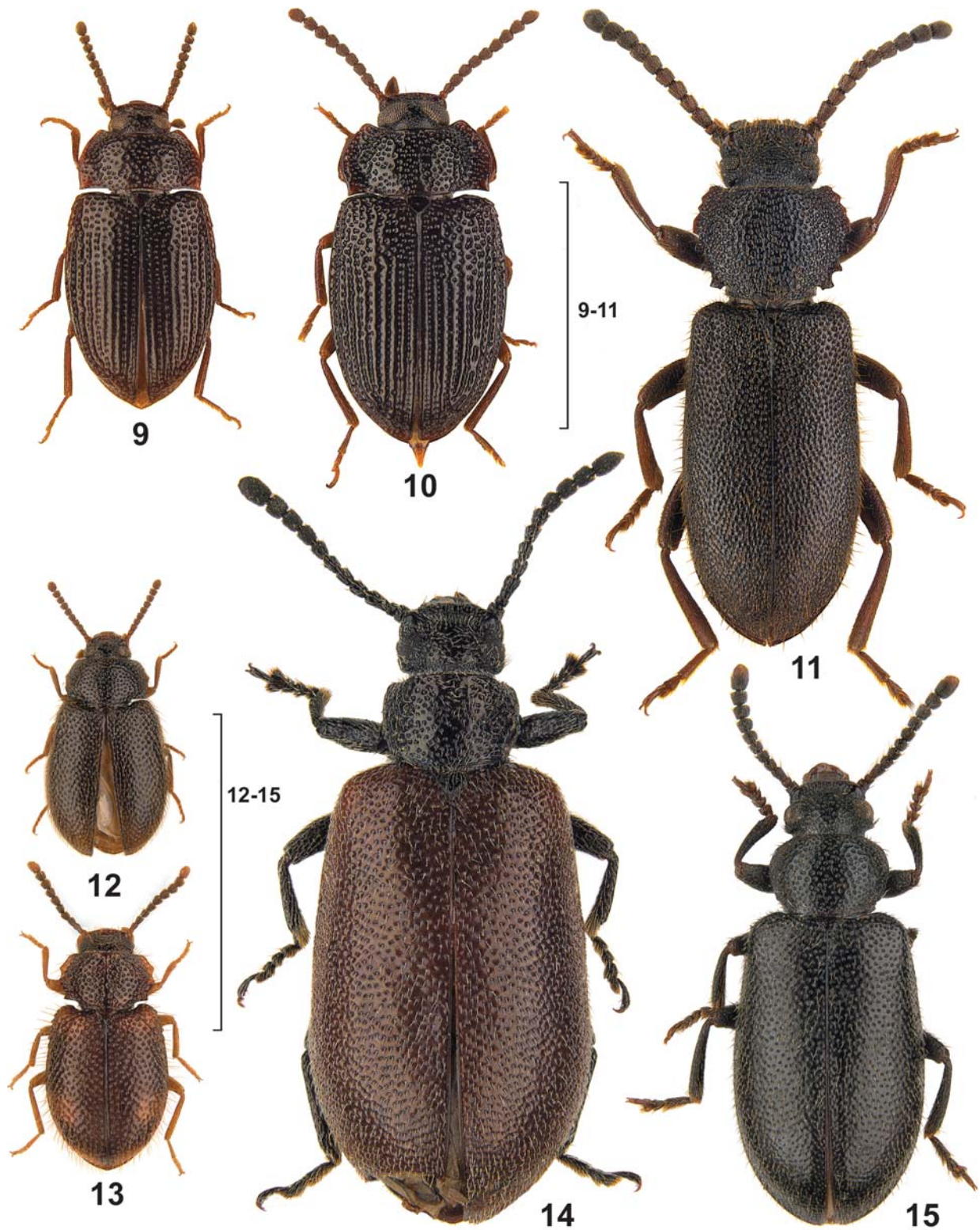
Description: Body length 4.0–5.3 mm. Dorsal and ventral surfaces and all appendages dark ferruginous without metallic shine; punctures on dorsal side without microsetae, only in lateral part with a few longer setae; dorsal surface between punctures shining (Fig. 24). Head with punctation similar to that on pronotum; genae somewhat swollen but not dilated, no distinct transverse impression between genae, punctures with longer setae; anterior margin of clypeus straight and without excavation or other modifications; eyes reniform and not distinctly excavated by epistomal canthus; maxillary palps with large securiform terminal palpomere; antenna with 11 antennomeres, shape of the antennomeres see Fig. 24, antennomere 3 slightly elongate, terminal antennomeres slightly broader but not forming a loose club. Pronotum subquadrate, widest in the middle, anterior margin laterally bordered, lateral margins unbordered, posterior margin unbordered, lateral margins not crenulate, anterior corners not protruding, posterior corners rounded, surface flat with irregular punctation, punctures of same size as on head and elytra; propleura smooth and with a few punctures, prosternal process not prominent. Scutellum bent downward, invisible. Hind wings absent. Elytra elongate parallel-sided, widest behind the middle, lateral margin not visible from above even at shoulders, shoulders prominent; surface with irregular punctation; epipleura without a distinct row of punctures. Ventrites with extremely fine, nearly

invisible punctation, punctures with microsetae, surface feebly chagreened; terminal ventrite unborded; membranes between the last 3 ventrites visible. Legs without particular modifications, tibiae slightly clavate, without external keels, tibial spurs minute, all tarsomeres short. Aedeagus (Figs. 56, 57) with long basale and triangular apicale. No distinct external sexual dimorphism.

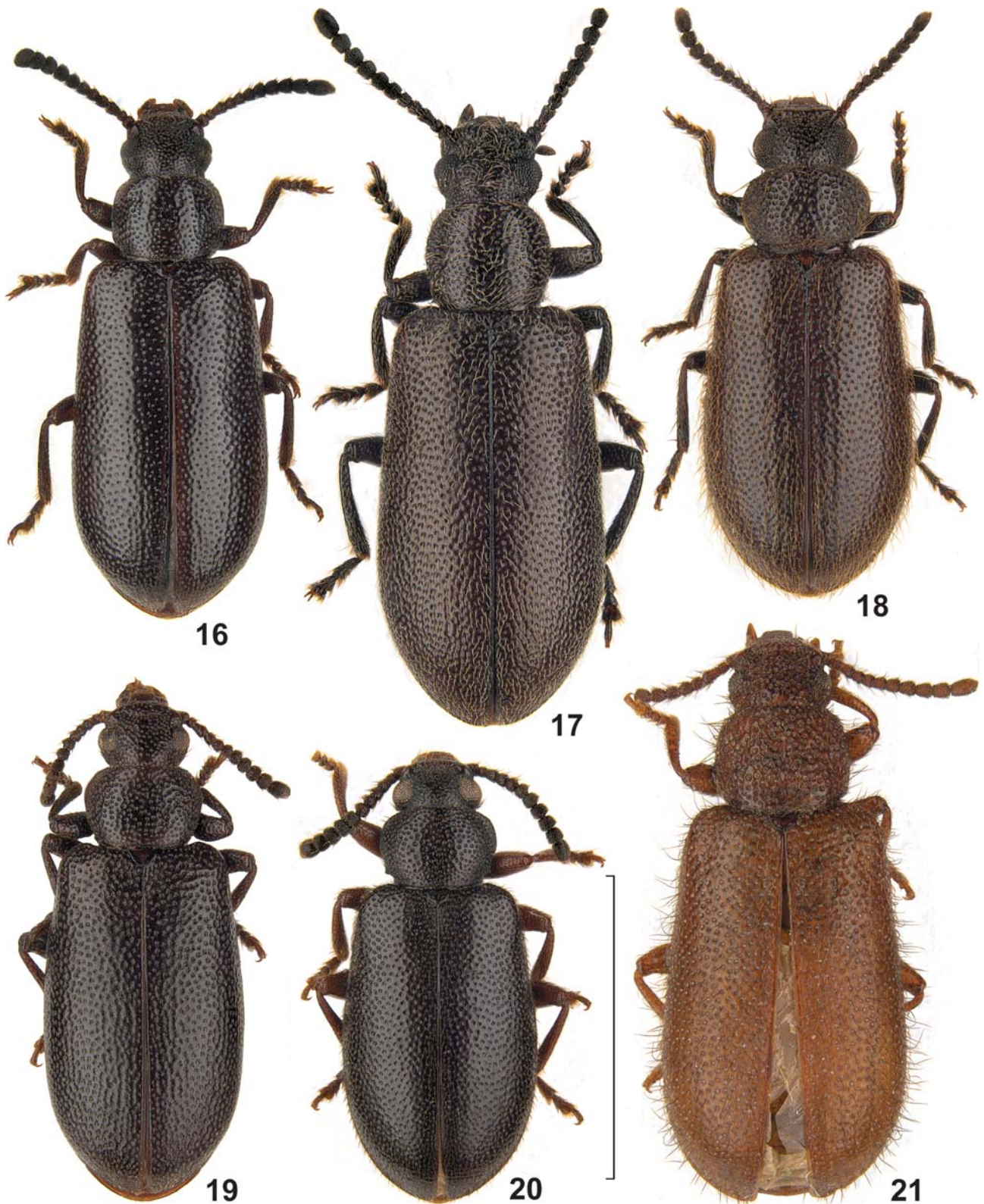
Diagnosis: *C. montanus* is similar to *C. laenoides* n. sp., but is smaller in the average, the pronotum is subquadrate and not cordiform, the pronotal lateral margin is completely unborded, and the dorsal punctation is coarser (compare Figs. 23, 24).



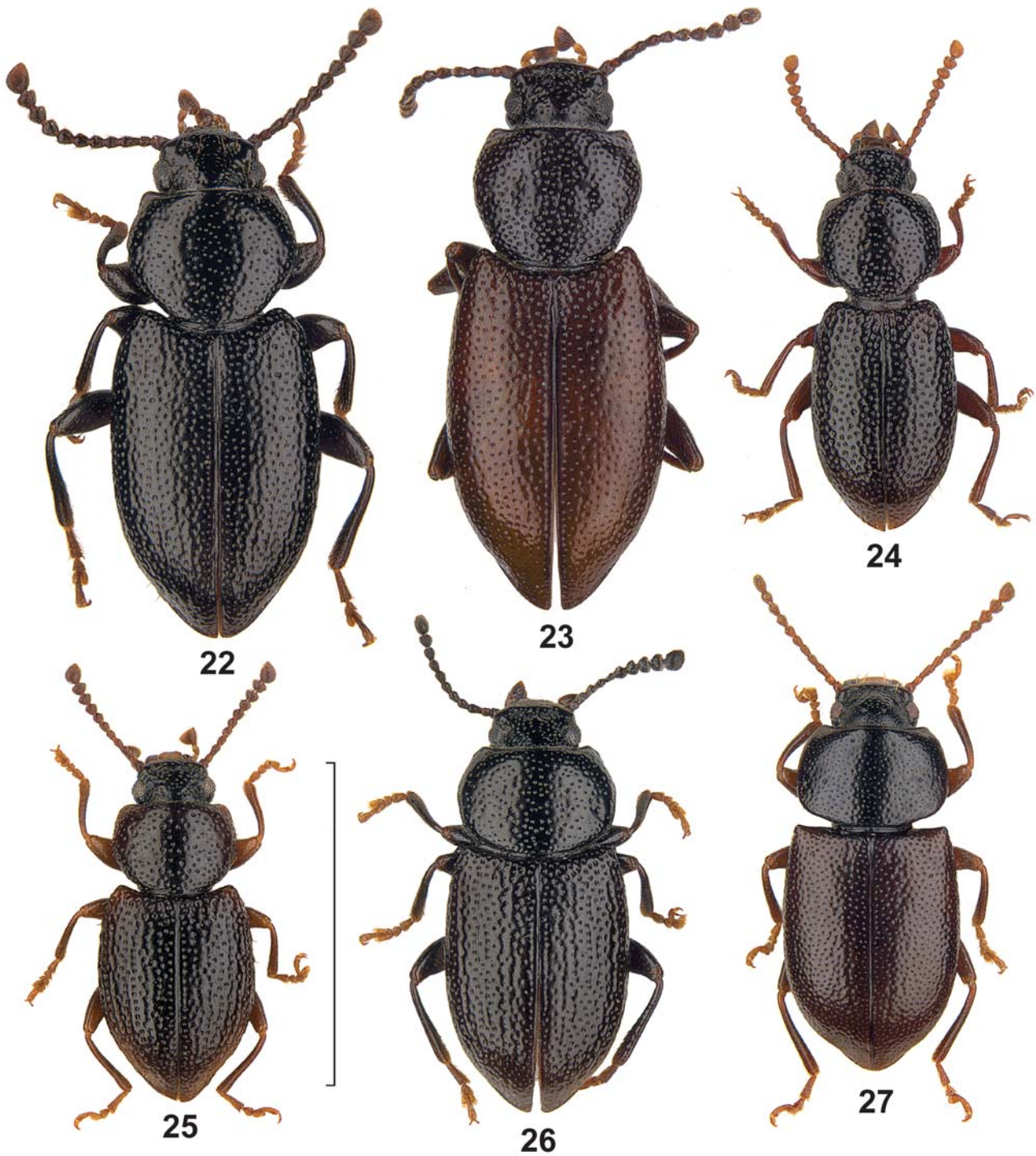
Figs. 3–8. *Anaedus* spp., dorsal views. – 3. *A. camerunus*, non-type SMNS. 4. *A. decellei*, non-type TMSA. 5. *A. expansicollis*, non-type SMNS. 6. *A. explanatus*, non-type SMNS. 7. *A. planicollis*, holotype HNHM. 8. *A. leleupi*, paratype HNHM. – Scale: 4 mm.



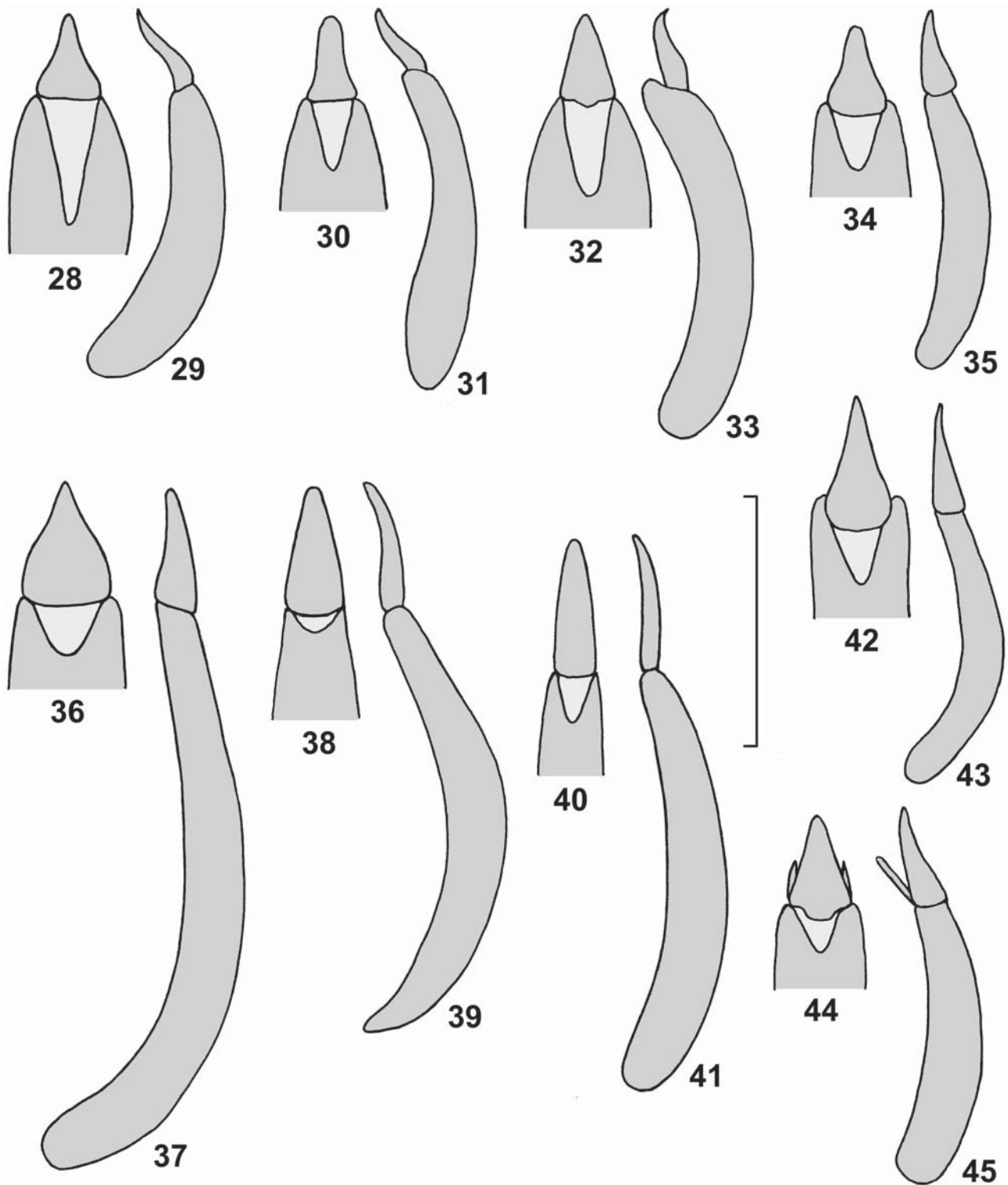
Figs. 9–15. African Lupropini, dorsal views. – **9.** *Anaedes striatus*, non-type SMNS. **10.** *A. striatulus*, non-type TMSA. **11.** *A. serraticollis*, paratype HNHM. **12.** *Sphingocorse angulicollis*, non-type SMNS. **13.** *S. maculipennis* n. sp., paratype SMNS. **14.** *Dichastops subaeneus* (holotype of *D. mashunus*) TMSA. **15.** *Luprops rufescens*, non-type TMSA. – Scales: 4 mm.



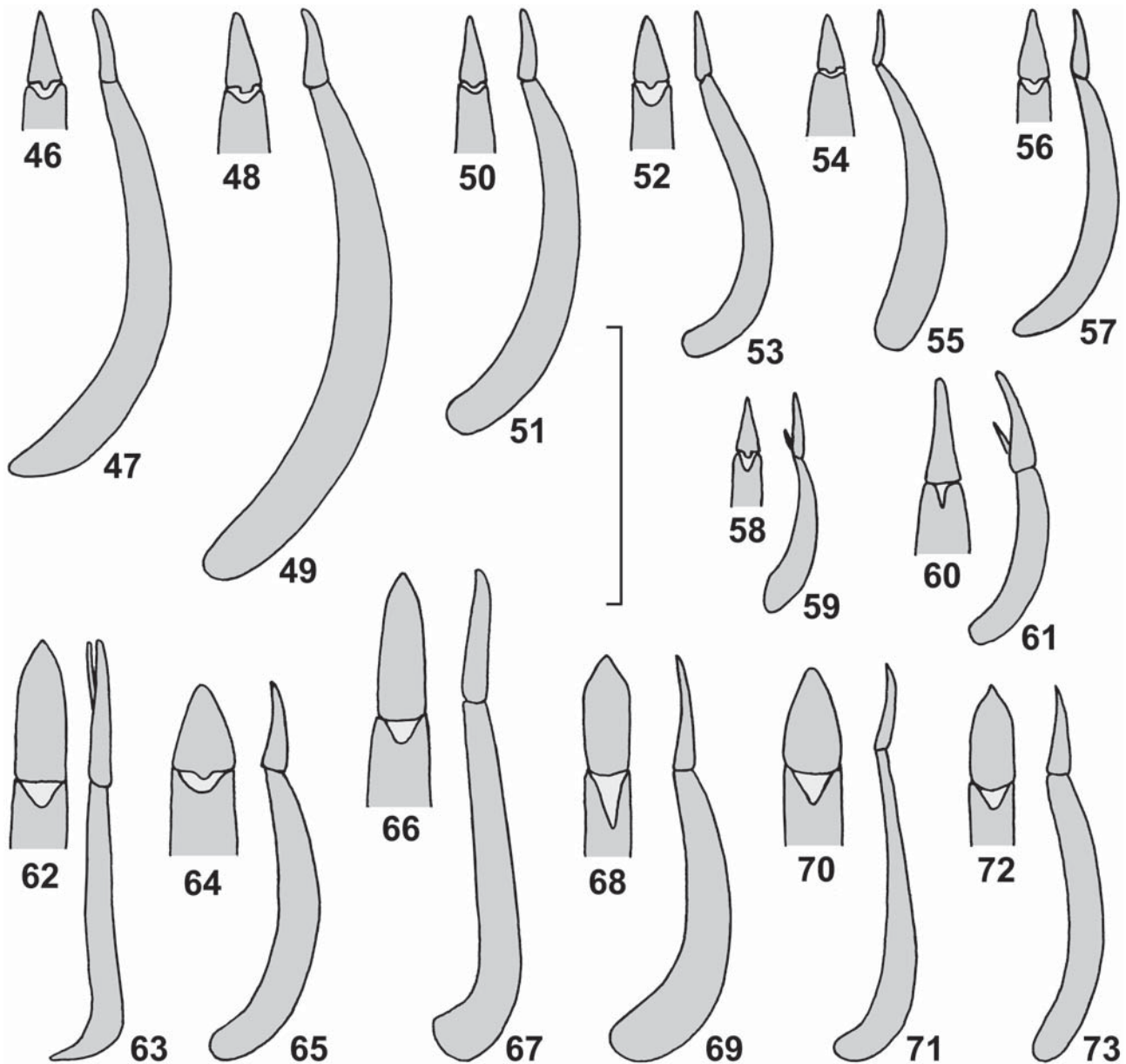
Figs. 16–21. *Luprops* spp., dorsal views. – 16. *L. badius*, non-type SMNS. 17. *L. bruyanti*, non-type SMNS. 18. *L. concinnus*, non-type SMNS. 19. *L. hereroensis*, non-type SMNS. 20. *L. strangulatus*, non-type SMNS. 21. *L. namaquensis*, non-type TMSA. – Scale: 4 mm.



Figs. 22–27. *Capeluprops* spp., dorsal views. – 22. *C. amatolicus* n. sp., holotype SMNS. 23. *C. laenoides* n. sp., holotype TMSA. 24. *C. montanus* n. sp., holotype TMSA. 25. *C. pondocus* n. sp., holotype TMSA. 26. *C. silvaticus* n. sp., holotype SMNS. 27. *C. latcollis* n. sp., holotype TMSA. – Scale: 4 mm.



Figs. 28–45. African Lupropini, aedeagi. – 28, 29. *Anaedus camerunus*, non-type SMNS. 30, 31. *A. explanatus*, non-type SMNS. 32, 33. *A. expansicollis*, non-type SMNS. 34, 35. *A. decellei*, non-type TMSA. 36, 37. *Dichastops subaeneus*, lectotype MNB. 38, 39. *Anaedus planicollis*, holotype HNHM. 40, 41. *A. serraticollis*, non-type SMNS. 42, 43. *A. leleupi*, paratype HNHM. 44, 45. *A. striatulus*, non-type TMSA. – Scale: 1 mm.



Figs. 46–73. African Lupropini, aedeagi. – **46, 47.** *Capeluprops amatolicus* n. sp., holotype SMNS. **48, 49.** *C. laenoides* n. sp., holotype TMSA. **50, 51.** *C. silvaticus* n. sp., holotype SMNS. **52, 53.** *C. pondocus* n. sp., holotype TMSA. **54, 55.** *C. laticollis* n. sp., holotype TMSA. **56, 57.** *C. montanus* n. sp., holotype TMSA. **58, 59.** *Sphingocorse angulicollis*, non-type SMNS. **60, 61.** *S. maculipennis* n. sp., holotype TMSA. **62, 63.** *Luprops badius*, non-type SMNS. **64, 65.** *L. concinnus*, non-type SMNS. **66, 67.** *L. bruyanti*, non-type SMNS. **68, 69.** *L. strangulatus*, non-type SMNS. **70, 71.** *L. hereroensis*, non-type SMNS. **72, 73.** *L. rufescens*, non-type TMSA. – Scale: 1 mm.

Capeluprops pondocus n. sp.
(Figs. 25, 52, 53)

H o l o t y p e (♂): South Africa, Eastern Cape, Port St. John, Ingogo Forest, sifted “humus”, XII.1961, leg. N. LELEUP, TMSA.

P a r a t y p e s: Same data as holotype, 16 ex. TMSA, 2 ex. BMNH. – South Africa, Eastern Cape, Port St. John, 1924, leg.

R. E. TURNER, 1 ex. BMNH. – South Africa, Eastern Cape (labelled as Transkei), Dwesa Forest Reserve, sifting forest litter, 27.II.1985, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 13 ex. TMSA, 5 ex. SMNS.

E t y m o l o g y: This species is named after Pondoland, an old British name for the area around Port St. John, where the holotype was collected.

Description: Body length 4.0–5.5 mm. Dorsal and ventral surfaces and all appendages dark ferruginous without metallic shine; punctures on dorsal side partly with microsetae, around shoulders and lateral part with some longer setae; dorsal surface between punctures shining (Fig. 25). Head with punctuation similar to that on pronotum; genae somewhat swollen but not dilated, feeble transverse impression between genae, punctures with long setae; anterior margin of clypeus straight and without excavation or other modifications; eyes reniform and not distinctly excavated by epistomal canthus; maxillary palps with large securiform terminal palpomere; antenna with 11 antennomeres, shape of the antennomeres see Fig. 25, antennomere 3 slightly elongate, terminal antennomeres slightly broader but not forming a loose club. Pronotum cordiform, widest in the middle, anterior margin laterally and lateral margins completely finely bordered, posterior margin unbordered, lateral margins not crenulate, anterior corners not protruding, posterior corners rounded, surface flat with irregular punctuation, punctures of same size as on head and elytra; propleura slightly uneven and with a few punctures, prosternal process not prominent. Scutellum bent downward, invisible. Hind wings absent. Elytra short oval, widest behind the middle, lateral margin not visible from above even at shoulders, shoulders prominent; surface with irregular punctuation sometimes arranged in irregular rows; epipleura with a longitudinal row of fine punctures. Ventrites with extremely fine, nearly invisible punctuation, punctures with microsetae, surface feebly chagreened; terminal ventrite unbordered; membranes between the last 3 ventrites visible. Legs without particular modifications, tibiae slightly clavate, without external keels, tibial spurs minute, all tarsomeres short. Aedeagus (Figs. 52, 53) with long basale and triangular apicale. No distinct external sexual dimorphism.

Diagnosis: This species is characterized by its short and broad elytra, the cordiform pronotum without protruding anterior corners, the relatively coarse dorsal punctuation and the bordered lateral margins of the pronotum. *C. amatolicus* n. sp. is similar, but that species is somewhat larger in the average, the anterior corners of the pronotum are slightly protruding, and the elytra are longer and parallel (compare Figs. 22, 25).

Capeluprops silvaticus n. sp.

(Figs. 26, 50, 51)

Holotype (♂): South Africa, Eastern Cape, N Fort Beaufort, Fort Fordyce NR, sifted forest litter, 1000 m, 3.–5.XII.2007, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 6 ex. SMNS, 4 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Eastern Cape (labelled as Cape), Amatole Isidenge Forest Station, dead *Quercus* bark, 12.XI.1987, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Eastern Cape (labelled as Cape), Amatole Isidenge Forest Station, sifted *Pinus*

forest litter, 18.XI.1987, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Eastern Cape (labelled as Cape), Amatole Isidenge Forest Station, cattle dung, 19.XI.1987, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA.

Etymology: Living in forest (Lat. Silva).

Description: Body length 4.5–5.8 mm. Dorsal and ventral surfaces and all appendages dark ferruginous without metallic shine; punctures on dorsal side without microsetae, only around shoulders with some setae; dorsal surface between punctures shining (Fig. 26). Head with punctuation similar to that on pronotum; genae somewhat swollen but not dilated, no distinct transverse impression between genae, punctures with long setae; anterior margin of clypeus straight and without excavation or other modifications; eyes reniform and not distinctly excavated by epistomal canthus; maxillary palps with large securiform terminal palpomere; antenna with 11 antennomeres, shape of the antennomeres see Fig. 26, antennomere 3 slightly elongate, terminal antennomeres slightly broader but not forming a loose club. Pronotum widest in posterior third, anterior and lateral margins finely bordered, posterior margin unbordered, lateral margins not crenulate, anterior corners slightly protruding, posterior corners rounded, surface flat with irregular punctuation, punctures of same size as on head and elytra; propleura slightly uneven and with a few punctures, prosternal process not prominent. Scutellum bent downward, invisible. Hind wings absent. Elytra elongate oval, widest behind the middle, lateral margin not visible from above even at shoulders, shoulders prominent; surface with irregular punctuation sometimes arranged in irregular rows; epipleura with a longitudinal row of fine punctures. Ventrites with extremely fine, nearly invisible punctuation, punctures with microsetae, surface feebly chagreened; terminal ventrite unbordered; membranes between the last 3 ventrites visible. Legs without particular modifications, tibiae slightly clavate, without external keels, tibial spurs minute, all tarsomeres short. Aedeagus (Figs. 50, 51) with long basale and triangular apicale. No distinct external sexual dimorphism.

Diagnosis: This species is distinguished by its short and broad elytra, the broad, subquadrate and flat pronotum, the relatively coarse dorsal punctuation and the bordered lateral margins of the pronotum (Fig. 26). *C. latcollis* n. sp. has a similar broad pronotum, but in that species the lateral margin of the pronotum is unbordered, the dorsal punctuation is finer, and the head has a distinct impression between the genae (Fig. 27).

Key to species of *Capeluprops* n. gen.

- 1 Pronotum subrectangular or subquadrate, base as wide as the anterior margin (Figs. 26, 27)..... 2

- Pronotum cordiform, its base distinctly narrower than the anterior margin (Figs. 22–25)..... **3**
- 2** Lateral margins of pronotum unbordered, surface of pronotum and elytra finely punctured (Fig. 27)..... ***C. laticollis* n. sp.**
- Lateral margins of pronotum bordered, surface of pronotum and elytra coarsely punctured (Fig. 26).... ***C. silvaticus* n. sp.**
- 3** Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, anterior margin excavated (Figs. 22, 23)..... **4**
- Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, anterior margin nearly straight (Figs. 24, 25)..... **5**
- 4** Lateral margins of pronotum finely bordered, elytra and pronotum broader (Fig. 22). – Eastern Cape..... ***C. amatolicus* n. sp.**
- Lateral margins of pronotum marked but unbordered, elytra and pronotum longer (Fig. 23). – Western Cape..... ***C. laenoides* n. sp.**
- 5** Elytra and pronotum broader (Fig. 25), apicale of aedeagus broadly triangular (Fig. 50). – Eastern Cape, coastal forest.. ***C. pondocus* n. sp.**
- Elytra and pronotum longer (Fig. 24), apicale of aedeagus elongate triangular (Fig. 54). – Western Cape, montane habitat..... ***C. montanus* n. sp.**

3.3 *Dichastops* Gerstaecker, 1871

Dichastops subaeneus Gerstaecker, 1871 (Figs. 14, 36, 37)

Dichastops mashunus Peringuey, 1904 **n. syn.**

Type material: “Sansibar”, leg. COOKE, 1 ♂ syntype of *D. subaeneus* MNB (56635), designated herewith as lectotype. – “Sansibar”, leg. COOKE, 1 syntype (now paralectotype) of *D. subaeneus* MNB (56635), sex not examined. – “Endara” (= Ndara, Tanzania), 1 ♀ syntype (now paralectotype) of *D. subaeneus* MNB (56635). – “Mashunaland”, “Salisbury”, without date, ♀ holotype of *D. mashunus* TMSA.

New material: Ethiopia, Gambela Prov., 30 km W Abobo, 20.VII.1984, leg. RYBALOV, 1 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania, Dodoma Prov., 70 km N Dodoma, 1350 m, 17.XII.2006, leg. F. KANTNER, 11 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania, Iringa Prov., 80 km NE Iringa, 650 m, 9.–10.I.2007, leg. F. KANTNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania, Morogoro Prov., 10 km N Mikumi, 700 m, 11.I.2007, leg. F. KANTNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania (labelled as Tanganyika), Kombe, Unyanyembe, 12.–14.XI.1899, leg. S. GLAUNING, 9 ex. MNB. – Malawi, Mzimba Distr., Vwaza Game Reserve, 1100 m, 30.–31.I.2004, leg. W. HEINZ, 1 ex. SMNS. – Uganda, Entebbe, 9.IV.1998, leg. G. WALLBERGER, 3 ex. CRGT. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Ndumu Game Reserve, 20.–22.XI.2002, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Ndumu Game Reserve, 21.XI.2002, leg. J. HARRISON & R. MÜLLER, 3 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, SW Magudu, 4.–5.I.2009, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Limpopo, Legkalameetse NR, 800–1000 m, 27.XI.–1.XII.2008, leg. R. MÜLLER & W. SCHAWALLER, 6 ex. SMNS, 6 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Mpumalanga, Booyensdal Farm, 25.X.2000, leg. TMSA staff, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Mpumalanga, Helena Farm, 12.II.2002, leg. TMSA staff, 1 ex. TMSA.

Synonymy: The holotype of *D. mashunus* Peringuey, 1904 is a female, but all other characters agree with those of the types of *D. subaeneus* Gerstaecker, 1871, thus both taxa are considered as same species.

Remarks: The genus *Dichastops* Gerstaecker, 1871 is now considered to be monotypic, with *D. subaeneus* Gerstaecker, 1871 as the only species. The other species formerly included in the genus, *D. congoanus* Kolbe, 1889, is transferred herein to the genus *Luprops* Hope, 1833 (see below).

Type localities: “Sansibar” [Tanzania] (*D. subaeneus*), “Mashunaland” [Zimbabwe] (*D. mashunus*).

Distribution: Eastern Africa from Ethiopia to South Africa (new records: KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga).

3.4 *Luprops* Hope, 1833

Luprops badius Müller, 1887 (Figs. 16, 62, 63)

New material: Ethiopia, Sidamo Prov., 40 km E Agere Maryam, 13.IV.2007, leg. K. WERNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Ethiopia, Sidamo Prov., 30–50 km SE Yabello, 18.IV.2007, leg. K. WERNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Guinea, Seredou, 5.IV.1975, leg. A. ZOTT, 10 ex. MNB. – Liberia, Bong Town, 24.XI.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 3 ex. SMNS. – Ivory Coast, Adiopodoumé, 7.V.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 1 ex. SMNS. – Benin, Kandi, Saa, 22.VI.2001, leg. F. & L. KANTNER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Tanzania, Dodoma Prov., 70 km N Dodoma, 1350 m, 17.XII.2006, leg. F. KANTNER, 7 ex. SMNS. – Mozambique, Sofala Prov., Gorongosa NP, 29.XI.2004, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – Mozambique, Manica Prov., 60 km W Chitobe, 16.XII.2005, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – NE Namibia, 20 km SE Divundu, 1000 m, 17.III.2006, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Botswana, Patamatenga, 31.X.2002, leg. F. WACHTEL, 1 ex. CRGT. – Malawi, 5 km S Chinthche, 2.–3.III.2008, leg. U. GÖLLNER, 1 ex. MNB. – Zimbabwe, Kyle Park at Lake Mutirikwi, 1.–5.XII.1993, leg. M. UHLIG, 2 ex. MNB. – Zimbabwe, Victoria Falls, 925 m, 19.X.2006, leg. U. GÖLLNER, 1 ex. MNB. – Zimbabwe, Masvingo Prov., 100 km N Beit Bridge, 25.XI.2006, leg. S. GUSSMANN & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – Zimbabwe, Matopos NP, 28.XI.–1.XII.1993, leg. M. UHLIG, 1 ex. MNB. – Zambia, Solwesi, 3.XI.2002, leg. F. WACHTEL, 6 ex. CRGT. – Zambia, 30 km NE Livingstone, 6.XI.2002, leg. F. WACHTEL, 1 ex. CRGT. – Zambia, 40 km NE Livingstone, Mabula Camp, 14.XI.2002, leg. F. WACHTEL, 1 ex. CRGT. – Zambia, Mumpwa, 12.XI.2002, leg. F. WACHTEL, 1 ex. CRGT. – Mozambique, Pomene, 3.V.1975, leg. A. STRYDOM, 1 ex. TMSA. – Mozambique, Sofala Prov., Gorongosa NP, 19.XII.2005, leg. S. GUSSMANN & R. MÜLLER, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Mkuzi NR, 17.I.2000, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Tembe Elephant Park, 17.–19.XI.2002, leg. J. HARRISON, R. MÜLLER & W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. TMSA, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Ndumu, 21.XI.2002, leg. G. HARRISON & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Lalucia, Burmanbush, 15.–16.IV.2009, leg. D. MACFADYEN & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Hluhluwe, 10.–14.XI.2001, leg. L. A. BALLERIO, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Limpopo, Legkalameetse NR, 800–1000 m, 27.XI.–1.XII.2008, leg. R. MÜLLER & W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Northern Cape, Grootmist, 20.XI.1948, leg. C. KOCH, 1 ex. TMSA. – Namibia (labelled as SWA), Otjivarongo, Abachaus, XII.1949, leg. G. HOBHOM, 6 ex. TMSA.

Type locality: “Zambesi-Gebiet”.

Distribution: Widespread in tropical Africa, south to South Africa (new records: KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape) and Namibia (FERRER 2004).

Luprops brevicornis (Pic, 1918)

Luprops brevicornis Pic, 1918.

Type locality: “Afrique orientale, Shirati” [Tanzania].

Remarks: Without a reexamination of the type this taxon remains doubtful like the other taxa described by PIC (1918): *L. subrufescens* Pic, 1918 (Congo), *L. senegalensis* Pic, 1918 (Senegal), *L. subaeneicollis* Pic, 1918 (Congo) and *L. diversipennis* Pic, 1918 (Ethiopia).

Distribution: Eastern Africa.

Luprops bruyanti (Pic, 1917)
(Figs. 17, 66, 67)

Luprops bruyanti Pic, 1917.

New material: Ghana, Ashanti Region, Kumasi, Nhi-asu, 330 m, 6.II.1968, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. SMNS, 1 ex. TMSA (det. KASZAB). – Togo, Sokodé, Kpangalam, 3.VI.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 1 ex. SMNS. – Liberia, Bong Town, 21.–24.II.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 3 ex. SMNS (det. MERKL). – Nigeria, Nsukka, 19.VII.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 1 ex. SMNS (det. MERKL). – Benin, Kandi, Saa, 22.VI.2001, leg. F. & L. KANTNER, 4 ex. SMNS.

Type locality: “Sierra Leone”.

Distribution: Western Africa.

Luprops chatanayi (Pic, 1917)

Luprops chatanayi Pic, 1917.

Remarks: According to the original description (“rap-proche de *L. pilosus* Müll., mais ce dernier est plus trapu”), this taxon is probably a synonym of the following species *L. concinnus* (Fähræus, 1870). The type locality “Beira” coincides with the type locality of *L. mosambicus* Péringuey, 1904, considered also as synonym of *L. concinnus*.

Type locality: “Beira”.

Distribution: Mozambique.

Luprops concinnus (Fähræus, 1870)
(Figs. 18, 64, 65)

Syggona concinna Fähræus, 1870.

Luprops brevisculus Gerstaecker, 1871 **n. syn.**

Luprops pilosus Müller, 1887 **n. syn.**

Luprops mosambicus Péringuey, 1904 **n. syn.**

Type material: “Wanga” (Tanzania), leg. V. D. DECKEN, 1 ♀ syntype of *L. brevisculus* MNB (56636), designated here-with as lectotype. – “Wanga”, leg. V. D. DECKEN, 1 ♀ syntype (now paralectotype) of *L. brevisculus* MNB (56636).

New material: Tanzania (labelled as D. O. Afr.), Muansa, 4.XI.1914, leg. HOLTZ, 1 ex. MNB (det. GEBIEN). – Tanzania (labelled as D. O. Afrika), Dodoma, IV.1926, leg. BRANDES, 2 ex. MNB. – Tanzania (labelled as D. O. Afrika), Usandawi, 18.II.1930, leg. H. FLIEGNER, 1 ex. MNB. – Tanzania, Mbeya Prov., E Mbeya, Chimala, 1200 m, 6.I.2007, leg. F. KANTNER, 4 ex. SMNS. – Zambia (labelled as NW Rhodesia), Mwingwa, 6.I.1910, leg. H. C. DOLLMAN, 1 ex. SMNS. – Zimbabwe, Kyle Park at Lake Mutirikwi, 5.XII.1993, leg. M. UHLIG, 1 ex. MNB. – Zimbabwe, Kyle Park at Lake Mutirikwi, 27.XI.2006, leg. S. GUSSMANN & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – Mozambique, Sofala Prov., Gorongosa NP, 29.XI.2004, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – Mozambique, Sofala Prov., Gorongosa NP, 29.XI.2004, leg. S. GUSSMANN & R. MÜLLER, 2 ex. TMSA. – Botswana, 5 km E Gweta, 900 m, 21.–22.III.2006, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 4 ex. SMNS. – NW Botswana, Tsodili Hills, 1000 m, 18.–19.III.2006, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Botswana, Maun, Island Safari Lodge, 2.–15.I.1994, leg. M. SNIZEK, 3 ex. HNHM. – Botswana, Okavango, Thamalakane River, XII.1973, leg. P. REAVEL, 14 ex. TMSA, 3 ex. SMNS. – Botswana, Okavango, Boro River, II.1974, leg. P. REAVEL, 3 ex. TMSA. – NW Namibia (labelled as S. W. Afr.), Kaokoveld, 13 km W Ehombe, 11.II.1975, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – Namibia (labelled as SWA), Damaraland, Okavandja, VIII.1956, leg. W. HOESCH, 3 ex. TMSA. – Namibia (labelled as SWA), Kleinhausen, no date, leg. W. HOESCH, 1 ex. TMSA. – NE Namibia, 120 km E Rundu, 1000 m, 15.–16.III.2006, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 2 ex. SMNS. – NE Namibia, Tsumkwe, 1150 m, 10.–11.III.2006, leg. R. MÜLLER & W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS, 1 ex. TMSA. – Namibia, Windhoek, 29.I.1997, leg. G. J. SCHINDLER, 2 ex. CRGT. – Namibia, Farm Aris, 28.XII.1997, leg. G. J. SCHINDLER, 1 ex. CRGT. – Namibia (labelled as SWA), Sandfontein, without date, 1 ex. TMSA. – Namibia, 64 km NE Tsumeb, Farm Wildernis, 19.–22.III.1998, leg. H. J. BREMER, 1 ex. MNB. – N Namibia, Kavango, Popa Falls, 26.II.–3.III.1992, leg. M. UHLIG, 2 ex. MNB. – South Africa, Transvaal, Pretoria, 28.–30.XII.1977, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 12 ex. HNHM, 1 ex. TMSA (det. KASZAB). – South Africa, Transvaal, XII.1966, leg. SCHULZE, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Transvaal, Pretoria Distr., Roodeplat, 8.–10.X.1960, leg. NEUBECKER, 3 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Transvaal, Pretoria, 22.XI.1984, leg. W. D. HAACKE, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Transvaal, Blyde River Canyon, 2.V.1981, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Transvaal, Blouberg, 10.I.1955, leg. TMSA staff, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Gauteng, Pretoria East, 28.XI.1999, leg. B. DOMBROWSKY, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Transvaal, Verwoerdburg, 22.X.1986, leg. VAN VIEGEN, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Potchefstroom, Rietkuil Farm, 25.XII.1986, leg. VAN VIEGEN, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Mpumalanga, Helena Farm, 22.X.2000, leg. TMSA staff, 3 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Mpumalanga, Middelburg, XII.1961, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Northern Province, N Soutpan Mts., Amatola Farm NE Vivo, 1000 m, 15.–17.XII.2003, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 2 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Thabazimbi, 16.XI.2002, leg. F. WACHTEL, 1 ex. CRGT. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Tshulu Research Reserve, tree fogging, 385 m, 18.II.2008, leg. D. DE BAKKER, R. JOCQUÉ et al., 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Lekgalameetse NR, 800–1000 m, 27.XI.–1.XII.2008, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Zululand, St. Lucia, Mission Rock, 8.XII.1975, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 2 ex. TMSA, 1 ex. SMNS.

– South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay, 13.XI.2002, leg. M. BURGER, J. HARRISON & R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, S St. Lucia, Maphelane NR, 29.I.2008, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Transkei, Port St. Johns, Silaka, 2.XII.1987, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Transkei, Dwesa Forest, 15.XII.1979, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA.

Synonymy: The type series of *Luprops concinnus* (Fåhraeus, 1870) from “Caffraria” was redescribed by FERRER (1995), the three studied syntypes were all females. The type series of *Luprops brevisculus* (Gerstaecker, 1871) consists of two females, which agree with the specimens of the previous series. Although males are not available, I do not hesitate to consider both as conspecific. This species is quite common in the corresponding area and plenty of newly collected material is available. All these specimens are conspecific, and not only completely agree with the above listed type material but also with the descriptions of *Luprops pilosus* Müller, 1887 and *Luprops mosambicus* (Péringuey, 1904). PERINGUEY (1904) distinguished *L. mosambicus* from *L. pilosus* only by a less dense setation and a somewhat sparser dorsal punctation, what are here considered as infraspecific variations. Thus, *L. brevisculus* (Gerstaecker, 1871), *L. pilosus* Müller, 1887, and *L. mosambicus* (Péringuey, 1904) are considered as junior synonyms of *L. concinnus* (Fåhraeus, 1870). The fact, that in the area around all type localities only a single species of *Luprops* with characteristic longer dorsal setation occurs, is a further zoogeographical argument for the proposed synonymies.

Type localities: “Caffraria” (*L. concinnus*), “Wanga” (*L. brevisculus*), “Zambesi-Gebiet” (*L. pilosus*), “Beira” (*L. mosambicus*).

Distribution: Eastern and southern Africa (Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa).

Luprops congoanus (Kolbe, 1889) **n. comb.**

Dichastops congoanus Kolbe, 1889.
?syn. *Luprops rugatulus* Fairmaire, 1894.

Type material: “Kongo”, “Kimpoko”, leg. R. BÜTTNER, without date, 2 syntypes MNB (64166).

Remarks: The genus *Dichastops* is mainly distinguished from *Luprops* by its completely divided eyes (GEBIEN 1921). Both syntypes of *D. congoanus* have widely separated eyes; therefore this taxon is transferred herein to *Luprops* Hope, 1833. *Luprops rugatulus* Fairmaire, 1894 is probably a junior synonym, which can be cleared only after investigation of the FAIRMAIRE types and not in this paper. For the same reasons I do not designate a lectotype from the above listed syntypes.

Type locality: “Kongo, Kimpoko”.

Distribution: West Africa, Congo.

Luprops hereroensis Gebien, 1920
(Figs. 19, 70, 71)

New material: Namibia (labelled as SWA), Otjivarongo, without date, 1 ex. TMSA. – Namibia (labelled as SWA), Otjivarongo, Abachaus, XII.1949, leg. G. HOBHOM, 2 ex. TMSA. – Namibia (labelled as S. W. A.), Windhoek, without date, leg. H. KINGS, 1 ex. TMSA. – Namibia (labelled as S. W. Afr.), Etosha Pan, Okaukuejo Camp, 27.XII.1974, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – Namibia, Waterberg, 23.IX.1990, leg. P. SCHÜLE, 1 ex. SMNS. – Namibia, Farm Haasenhof, Otjom-buindja, 29.I.1996, leg. G. WALLABERGER, 1 ex. CRGT. – Namibia (labelled as DSW Afrika), Okahandja (labelled as Okahandya), without date, leg. CASPER, 6 ex. MNB. – Namibia, 90 km NE Windhoek, Okaparakana, Voigts Farm, 2.–3.III.2002, leg. U. GÖLLNER, 2 ex. MNB, 1 ex. SMNS. – N Namibia, Kavango, Popa Falls, 13.III.1992, leg. F. KOCH, 1 ex. MNB. – Botswana (labelled as Bechuanaland), Shikau, XI.1950, leg. R. STREY, 4 ex. TMSA, 2 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Limpopo (labelled as Transvaal), Warmbad, 22.IV.1980, leg. L. VÁRI, 4 ex. TMSA, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Thabaphaswa, 14.XII.2003, leg. R. MÜLLER, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, Limpopo Prov., Krüger Park, Olifants Camp, 9.XII.1988, leg. T. VAN VIEGEN, 1 ex. TMSA.

Type locality: “Namibia, Okahandja”.

Distribution: Namibia, Botswana, northern South Africa (new record: Limpopo).

Luprops namaquensis (Péringuey, 1904)
(Fig. 21)

Lyprops namaquensis Péringuey, 1904.

New material: “Spektakel”, 12.XI.1885, no further data, 1 ♀ TMSA.

Remarks: Just a single non-type female is available for examination, which agrees with the original description. PERINGUEY (1904) emphasized the long and parallel elytra which are similar to those of *L. badius*, but also mentioned a long dorsal setation which is not present in *L. badius*.

Type locality: “Namaqualand”.

Distribution: South Africa (Namaqualand).

Luprops rufescens (Pic, 1915)
(Figs. 15, 72, 73)

Lyprops rufescens Pic, 1915.

New material: Ghana, Ashanti Region, Abofour, Opro River, 320 m, 7.IV.1966, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA (det. KASZAB).

Remarks: Doubtful taxon with poor description and diagnosis (“Voisin de *L. pilosus* Müll. et distinct, à première vue, par la coloration bicolore des antennes”). See under *L. strangulatus* Gebien, 1921.

Type locality: “Dahomey”.

Distribution: Western Africa (Benin, Ghana).

Luprops strangulatus Gebien, 1921
(Figs. 20, 68, 69)

Type material: “Kamerun”, leg. CONRADT, without date, 1 ♂ syntype TMSA.

New material: Cameroon (labelled as Kamerun), without date, leg. CONRADT, 5 ex. MNB. – Kenya, Kagamega, VIII.1933, leg. H. J. A. TURNER, 2 ex. TMSA. – Kenya, Kaimosi, III.–IV.1932, leg. H. J. A. TURNER, 1 ex. SMNS.

Remarks: According to KASZAB’s label in the HNHM, this species is a junior synonym of *L. rufescens* Pic, 1915. It might be possible that he could check the type of Pic in the Paris Museum, but this remains to be confirmed. The aedeagi of the available non-type specimens of both taxa agree well (Figs. 68, 69, 72, 73).

Type locality: “Kamerun”.

Distribution: Central Africa (Cameroon, Congo, Kenya).

Luprops subparallelus (Pic, 1917)

Lyrops subparallelus Pic, 1917.

Remarks: Very probably a junior synonym of *L. badius* Müller, 1887 (“Voisin de *L. badius* Müll., avant-corps plus foncé et elytres sans traces de stries”).

Type locality: “Zanguebar” (= Zanzibar).

Distribution: Tanzania (Zanzibar).

3.5 *Sphingocorse* Gebien, 1921

Sphingocorse angulicollis Gebien, 1921
(Figs. 12, 58, 59)

Type material: “Kamerun”, leg. CONRADT, without date, 1 ♂ syntype NHMB, designated herewith as lectotype. – “Kamerun”, leg. CONRADT, without date, 1 syntype (now paratype) NHMB (sex not examined).

New material: Liberia, Bong Town, 24.–25.XI.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 8 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. TMSA. – Ivory Coast, Adopodoumé, 8.IV.1988, leg. F.-T. KRELL, 1 ex. SMNS. – Congo, Yangambi, VIII.–IX.1954, leg. H. FRANZ, 5 ex. NHMB. – Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo belge), Epulu, 20.–31.XII.1948, leg. J. C. BRADLEY, 1 ex. TMSA.

Remarks: This species may eventually be a junior synonym of the following species, see below.

Type locality: “Kamerun”.

Distribution: West and Central Africa.

Sphingocorse gabonicus (Pic, 1917)

Pseudolyrops gabonicus Pic, 1917.

New material: Ghana, Ashanti Region, Ofinso, 260 m, 18.VII.1965, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. SMNS (det. KASZAB).

Remarks: The available non-type specimen, which KASZAB has identified as *S. gabonicus*, well agrees with the above listed material of *S. angulicollis*. However, without examining the type material of Pic’s taxon, a synonymy of both taxa with *S. angulicollis* as a junior synonym cannot be confirmed.

Type locality: “Gabon”.

Distribution: West Africa.

Sphingocorse maculipennis n. sp.
(Figs. 13, 60, 61)

Holotype (♂): South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal (labelled as Zululand), Mtubatuba-Dukuduku, 7.IV.1974, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, TMSA.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 5 ex. TMSA, 4 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Dukuduku Forest Station, 2.IV.1974, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 29 ex. TMSA, 4 ex. HNHM. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Dukuduku Forest Station, 7.IV.1974, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 23 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Mtubatuba, 7.IV.1974, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Sodwana Bay, 23. XI.1992, leg. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay, 12.XI.2002, leg. M. BURGER, J. HARRISON & R. MÜLLER, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay, 11.–17.XI.2002, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 12 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Maphelane, 29.I.2008, leg. R. MÜLLER, 2 ex. TMSA. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, St. Lucia, 7.–8.II.2004, leg. P. HLAVÁČ, 1 ex. SMNS. – South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, St. Lucia, 25.VII.1997, leg. H. MEYBOHM, 6 ex. MNB.

Etymology: The name refers to the characteristic spotted elytra.

Description: Body length 3.5–4.6 mm. Dorsal and ventral surfaces and all appendages dark ferruginous without metallic shine, elytra with an indistinct lighter spot in the posterior third reaching the lateral margin and with an additional spot at the tip interrupted by the suture; basal parts of tibiae, basal and terminal antennomeres somewhat lighter; dorsal and ventral surfaces roughly punctured, punctures with long erect setae, surface between punctures shining (Fig. 13). Head with punctation slightly smaller than on pronotum; genae somewhat swollen but not dilated, distinct transverse impression between genae; clypeus without punctation and shining, anterior margin of clypeus straight and without excavation or other

modifications; eyes reniform and not distinctly excavated by epistomal canthus; maxillary palps with large securiform terminal palpomere; antenna with 11 antennomeres, shape of the antennomeres see Fig. 13, antennomere 3 not elongate, terminal 3 antennomeres not forming a club. Pronotum widest in anterior third, anterior and posterior margins unbordered, lateral margins unbordered but distinctly crenulate, anterior corner rounded, posterior corners acute, surface convex with irregular rough and deep punctation, punctures slightly larger than on head and elytra; propleura with similar punctation and setation as on pronotum, prosternal process short, bent downward; metaventrite posteriorly with a median round impression, punctures on metaventrite laterally larger than medially. Scutellum visible, shining, without punctation. Hind wings present. Elytra widest behind the middle, lateral margin distinctly dentate in humeral region, margin completely visible from above; surface with irregular rough but not confluent punctation not arranged in rows or striae; epipleura with punctation and setation similar as on elytral disc. Ventrites with punctures laterally larger than medially, terminal ventrite unbordered, intersegmental membranes exposed between ventrites 3–5. Legs without particular modifications, tibiae without external keels, tibial spurs short, all tarsomeres short. Aedeagus (Figs. 60, 61) without particular characters, apicale long finger-like and with rounded tip. No distinct external sexual dimorphism.

D i a g n o s i s : This species is distinguished from from *S. angulicollis* Gebien, 1921 by its differently shaped pronotum with distinctly crenulated lateral margins (compare Figs. 12, 13), by the different shape of the aedeagus with a long finger-like apicale with rounded tip (apicale shorter, triangular with acute tip in *S. angulicollis*) (Figs. 58, 59, 60, 61), and by bicoloured elytra with lighter spots (unicoloured brown in *S. angulicollis*).

Sphingocorse sp.

N e w m a t e r i a l : W Kenya, Kagamega Forest NR, Buyango Hill (view point), 1670 m, I.2004, leg. F. HAAS, J. HOLSTEIN & A. ZAHM, 2 ♀♀ SMNS.

R e m a r k s : Both females cannot be identified to species level. The external characters are similar to those of available females of *S. angulicollis*, but might also be identical to those of *S. gabonicus* (see remarks above).

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