New data on African Eumolpinae with descriptions of new taxa from the collections of the Natural History Museum of Erfurt (Insecta: Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

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Abstract

Mainly based on the collection of the Natural History Museum of Erfurt and on the private collection of the author, the following taxa are described: *Afroeurydemus adustus* **sp. n.** (Kenya), *A. adustus tanzaniae* **ssp. n.** (Tanzania), *A. adustus zambesianus* **ssp. n.** (Namibia), *A. augusti* **sp. n.** (Zambia), *Phascus pallidus australis* **ssp. n.** (Namibia). *Selmania* **nom. nov.** is proposed as replacement name for *Massartia* Selman, 1965 (nec Conrad, 1926, nec Schouteden, 1952) and the following new combinations are formalized: *Selmania albertiana* (Burgeon, 1941) **n. comb.,** *S. colasposomoides* (Burgeon, 1941) **n. comb.**, *S. irregularis* (Jacoby, 1900) **n. comb.**, *S. minima* (Burgeon, 1942) **n. comb.**, *S. nigrita* (Selman, 1972) **n. comb.** The identity of *S. colasposomoides* is discussed with designation of a Lectotype and *S. hartmanni* **sp. n.** is described from Zambia and Southern Dem. Rep. of Congo. New data are given for *Afroeurydemus flavicans* (Harold, 1877) (recorded for the first time from Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania) with designation of a Lectotype, *Microsyagrus marshalli* Selman, 1965 (recorded for the first time from Zambia and Botswana), *Colasposoma blandum* Weise, 1904 (recorded for the first time from Zambia), *C. tinantae* Burgeon, 1941 (recorded for the first time from Zambia).

Key words: Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae, new species, new name, new combinations, new records, Afrotropical Region

Introduction

Among the African Eumolpinae I received for identification from the Natural History Museum of Erfurt, some species are found to be of particular interest being new to science or adding new data to the knowledge of the African fauna. Their study and the examination of material from my private collection also gave me the opportunity to re-examine some problematic taxa, providing illustrations of the genitalia, and to correct a homonymy issue in a genus name.

Material and methods

All specimens are preserved dried and glued on pinned cards.

The reported length of the specimens is evaluated from the anterior edge of pronotum to the elytral apex. The ratio of frons width to eye width, to describe the dimensions of eyes in relation to the head, is evaluated in frontal view along a horizontal line at a level of the minimum width of the frons and the corresponding widest point of the eye. The dissected aedeagi are glued on a card pinned together with the specimen or on the same card of the specimen; the dissected female genitalia are preserved in a plastic micro-vial, pinned together with the specimen.

Drawings were made with a drawing tube on a Zeiss Standard microscope from dried material (aedeagi, antennae, legs) or, for spermathecae, soaking temporarily the whole genital apparatus in a solution of lactic acid, chloral hydrate and H_2O. Drawings were then digitally reprocessed.

The following acronyms are used:

AFMT	Africa Museum (Tervuren, Belgium)
MDcoll	Mauro Daccordi collection (Verona, Italy)
MFNB	Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)
NME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (Germany)
SZcoll	Stefano Zoia collection (Milan, Italy)

Typophorini

Afroeurydemus adustus sp. n.

Type specimens. **Holotype** ♂ (NME): Kenya SE, Lamu prov. 11.4.2004 E of Garsen, Snížek lgt. [printed white label]; Holotypus *Afroeurydemus adustus* sp. n. S. Zoia det. 2019 [printed red label].

Paratypes (8 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀): Kenya SE, Lamu prov. 11.4.2004 E of Garsen, Snížek lgt. (4 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀ NME; 1 ♂ SZcoll); Kenya, Coast E of Garsen, W of Witu 7.12.2007 Lgt. M. Snížek (2 ♀♀ SZcoll); idem, 21.4.2008 (1 ♀ MDcoll; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ SZcoll); Kenya, Coast NW of Garsen 22.4.2008 Lgt. M. Snížek (1 ♀ SZcoll); Kenya, Coast Witu, Kipini 23.4.2008 Lgt. M. Snížek (1 ♂ SZcoll).

Diagnosis. An *Afroeurydemus* characteristic in the finely and sparsely punctured surface of pronotum, the uniformly impressed punctures of striae on the whole elytral surface, nearly flat elytral interstriae, nearly uniform dark brown coloration of body and elytra. This combination of characteristics is not found in any of the known *Afroeurydemus*.

Description. Habitus as in Figs 1–2; body length of ♂ holotype, excluding the head, 4.5 mm, of ♂♂ paratypes 4.1–4.8 mm, of ♀♀ paratypes 4.3–5.5 mm.

Body dark brown, somewhat paler on metathoracic episterna, mesosternum and lateral arms of prosternum; dorsum dark brown with elytra somewhat paler. Mandibles dark brown with black apices, palpi yellow ochre, antennae brown with somewhat darker articles 7th–11th, legs reddish brown with darker apices of femora and proximal third of tibiae.

Frons (Fig. 3) relatively narrow, moderately convex, with a light and short longitudinal median sulcus; surface smooth, glabrous, with a fine sparse punctation, space between two adjacent punctures wider than diameter of a puncture; eyes large, strongly convex, protuberant but not exceeding the width of distal corners of prothorax, emarginate at their inner border, space between the inner borders of eyes is nearly 1.2 times wider than the width of an eye in frontal view; ocular sulci relatively deeply impressed, not widened to rear, close to eye border; clypeus with a fine sparse punctation that is hardly stronger than on frons, separated from frons by a light impression, distal border lightly concave. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly 1.2 times longer than wide, ultimate narrowing from the basal third, nearly 2.7 times longer than wide and 1.8 times longer than the penultimate. Antennae (Fig. 41) relatively robust, reaching the basal fourth of elytra. Antennomeres moderately elongated, 7th-10th lightly widened. Length of antennomeres of left antenna of ♂ holotype, in mm: 0.28–0.25–0.19–0.25–0.24–0.22–0.28–0.29–0.31–0.30–0.39; length/width ratio: 2.1–2.2–2.4–2.8–2.4–2.4–2.3–2.4–2.6–2.5–3.5.

Pronotum transversally convex, more so distally, nearly 1.4 times wider than long (1.84x1.32 mm in the holotype), the maximum width at basal third; base bordered throughout, wider than the distal edge; distal edge with a border which is strongly impressed at sides and gradually totally vanishing through the middle; lateral edges, as seen from above, in a wide nearly regular arch, bordered throughout, border relatively wide, visible from above in all its length; surface smooth, glabrous, with a relatively fine sparse punctation, often leaving a longitudinal impunctate line in the middle of pronotum; a secondary very small punctation is present but visible only at high magnifications (40x–60x and over). Corners of base of pronotum with a small tooth bearing a seta; setal insertion of distal corners of pronotum arising on a level with the lateral edges.

Scutellum ogival, nearly as long as wide at base, smooth, impunctate.

Surface of hypomera smooth, glabrous, impunctate; distal margins of proepisterna slightly convex, a little produced forward and covering a part of the eyes, separated from ventral edge of prosternum by a relatively deep sulcus to recover antennae in a defense attitude. Prosternum in the middle nearly 2.2 times longer than wide between procoxae, longitudinally slightly convex, with a strong punctation bearing a very fine hyaline pubescence. Ventral side of body with a relatively long, sparse, very fine hyaline pubescence, a little denser on abdominal sternites.

Mesoventrite nearly 1.8 times longer than wide between mesocoxae, surface smooth with a few punctures; mesocoxae a little less spaced than procoxae; mesoepimera smooth, with a very fine microreticulation. Metaventrite in its middle nearly 1.3 times longer than space between metacoxae, impunctate, smooth; metacoxae more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 4 times longer than wide, nearly impunctate, glabrous and with fine microreticulation.

Elytra moderately convex, 1.3 times longer than wide (in holotype: elytral length in dorsal view 3.28 mm, distance from base of scutellum to elytral apex 3.60 mm; width at humeri 2.40 mm, maximum width 2.56 mm); sub-basal impression very light; elytral lateral edges nearly straight and a little widening from humeri to

about 3/5 of their length, then regularly bent to the apices; apices in a slightly acute angle. Elytra with ten longitudinal striae of punctures; punctures moderately strong, clearly impressed on the whole elytral surface; interstriae nearly flat on the elytral discus, feebly convex on elytral sides, particularly in females; surface of interstriae smooth, glabrous, impunctate; humeri round, slightly acutely prominent, smooth, impunctate. Elytral borders in large part visible in dorsal view. Epipleura glabrous, moderately wide and subparallel in basal third, then regularly narrowing to rear, impunctate, smooth.
Metathoracic wings fully developed.
Legs moderately long; pro- and metafemora swollen, mesofemora moderately swollen, each femur with a small median acute tooth; pro- and metatibiae longer than mesotibiae, all tibiae nearly straight, preapical emargination of metatibiae less impressed than emargination of mesotibiae. Protarsi distinctly widened in ♂ (Fig. 40). Claws bifid, the inner tooth very thin and short, not reaching half length of main tooth of the claw.
Aedeagus as in Figs 36–37; tegmen (Fig. 38) poorly sclerotized, distally with very short lateral arms not reaching the sides of median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 39.
Spermatheca as in Fig. 42 with a moderately long ductus; vagina without inner sclerotizations; styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and moderately long (Fig. 43).

Derivatio nominis. The species name, from the latin *adustus* (tanned, brown), refers to the uniform dark coloration.

Comparative notes. *Afroeurydemus adustus* sp. n. is similar to *A. caliginosus caliginosus* (Lefèvre, 1891) (Zanzibar; examined holotype in Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) (Zoia [Internet]: http://www.chrysomelidae.it/afr_Eum/Afroeurydemus caliginosus.html) which differs in the bigger size (6.5 mm), black coloration of body and legs, ochre reddish antennae, more strongly punctured frons, more convex elytral interstriae [the identity of *A. caliginosus discalis* (Burgeon, 1941b) must be re-considered in a future study, as possibly an upgrade of the taxon to species level would be appropriate upon checking the differences from the nominal form].

Afroeurydemus adustus sp. n. is a polytypic form, widespread in an area from Kenya to Namibia. Examined populations from Tanzania and northeastern Namibia show peculiar aedeagal morphology and are here described as distinct subspecies.
Besides these, I examined two specimens of *A. adustus* s. l., from different sites in northwestern Zambia which greatly differ in their aedeagal characteristics, both with respect to each other and with respect to the three taxa here described. These two specimens could be a further sign of a more complex situation than expected from populations apparently rather uniform in exoskeletal characteristics.

***Afroeurydemus adustus tanzaniae* ssp. n.**

Type specimens. Holotype ♂ (NME): Tanzania NEE, SSW of Pangani, Pande env., coast Forest, 10.3.2002, LGT. M. Snížek [printed white label]; Holotypus *Afroeurydemus adustus* ssp. *tanzaniae* n. S. Zoia det. 2019 [printed red label].
Paratypes (9 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀): Tanzania NEE, SSW of Pangani, Pande env., coast Forest, 10.3.2002, LGT. M. Snížek (1 ♀ NME; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MDcoll; 7 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ SZcoll); Tanzania NE, Handeni, Makinda env., 14.3.2002, LGT. M. Snížek (1 ♂ SZcoll).

Diagnosis: a subspecies of *Afroeurydemus adustus* sp. n. mainly distinguished from the nominal subspecies in aedeagal morphology.
Description. Habitus as in Figs 4–5; body length of ♂ holotype, excluding the head, 4.9 mm, of ♂♂ paratypes 4.1–4.8 mm, of ♀♀ paratypes 4.5–5.1 mm.
Body dark brown, usually a little paler on metathoracic episterna, mesosternum and lateral arms of prosternum; dorsum uniformly dark brown or with elytra somewhat paler. Mandibles dark brown with black apices, palpi yellow ochre, antennae brown with somewhat darker articles 7th–11th, legs reddish brown.
Frons (Fig. 6) relatively narrow, moderately convex, with a light and short longitudinal median sulcus; surface smooth, glabrous, with a fine lightly impressed sparse punctation, space between two adjacent punctures wider than diameter of a puncture; eyes large, convex, not exceeding the width of distal corners of prothorax, emarginate at their inner border, space between the inner borders of eyes in frontal view is nearly as

wide as the width of an eye; ocular sulci relatively deeply impressed, not widened to rear, close to eye border; clypeus with a sparse punctation, closer and stronger than on frons, not separated from frons but distinguished by the changing of punctation, distal border lightly concave. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly 1.2 times longer than wide, ultimate narrowing from basal third, nearly 3 times longer than wide and 2.4 times longer than penultimate. Antennae (Fig. 49) relatively robust, reaching the basal fourth of elytra. Antennomeres moderately elongated, 7th–10th lightly widened. Length of antennomeres of left antenna of ♂ holotype, in mm: 0.29–0.24–0.21–0.27–0.25–0.24–0.31–0.29–0.29–0.30–0.37; length/width ratio: 2.1–2.7–2.6–3.0–2.5–2.4–2.6–2.2–2.4–2.1–2.6.

Pronotum transversally convex, more so distally, nearly 1.5 times wider than long (2.00x1.36 mm in holotype), maximum width at the basal third; base bordered throughout, wider than distal edge; distal edge with a border which is strongly impressed at sides and gradually nearly totally vanishing through the middle; lateral edges, as seen from above, in a wide nearly regular arch, bordered throughout, border relatively wide, visible from above in all its length; surface smooth, glabrous, with a sparse punctation, moderately impressed, often leaving a longitudinal impunctate line in the middle of pronotum; a secondary very small punctation, visible only at high magnifications (40x–60x and over), is present. Corners of base of pronotum with a small tooth bearing a seta; setal insertion of distal corners of pronotum arising on a level with the lateral edges.

Scutellum ogival, nearly as long as wide at base, smooth, impunctate.

Surface of hypomera smooth, glabrous, impunctate; distal margins of proepisterna slightly convex, a little produced forward and covering a part of the eyes, separated from ventral edge of prosternum by a relatively deep sulcus to recover antennae in a defense attitude. Prosternum in the middle nearly 2.4 times longer than wide between procoxae, nearly flat, with a strong punctation bearing a very fine hyaline pubescence. Ventral side of body with a relatively long, sparse, very fine hyaline pubescence, a little denser on abdominal sternites.

Mesoventrite nearly 1.8 times longer than wide between the mesocoxae, surface smooth with a few punctures; mesocoxae nearly so spaced as procoxae; mesoepimera smooth, with a very fine microreticulation. Metaventrite in its middle nearly 1.4 times longer than space between metacoxae, impunctate, smooth; metacoxae more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 4 times longer than wide, nearly impunctate, glabrous and with a fine microreticulation.

Elytra moderately convex, 1.3 times longer than wide (in the holotype: elytral length in dorsal view 3.52 mm, distance from base of scutellum to elytral apex 3.88 mm; width at humeri 2.52 mm, maximum width 2.60 mm); sub-basal impression very light; elytral lateral edges a little widening from humeri to about 1/4 of their length (holotype) or more, the sides feebly bent to the distal third, then regularly bent to the apices; apices in a slightly acute angle. Elytra with ten longitudinal striae of punctures, punctures moderately strong, stronger from the fifth stria onward, clearly impressed on whole elytral surface; interstriae nearly flat on elytral discus, distinctly convex on elytral sides, particularly in females with the two outermost interstriae distinctly more raised; surface of interstriae smooth, glabrous, with a very small hardly visible punctation, partially arranged in longitudinal striae; humeri round, prominent, smooth, not punctured. Elytral borders in large part visible in dorsal view. Epipleura glabrous, moderately wide at base and regularly narrowing to rear, impunctate, smooth.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Legs moderately long; pro- and metafemora swollen, mesofemora moderately swollen, each with a small median acute tooth, bigger on metafemora; pro- and metatibiae longer than mesotibiae, all tibiae nearly straight, male protibiae more widened distally; metatibiae and mesotibiae distinctly emarginated preapically. Protarsi distinctly widened in ♂ (Fig. 48). Claws bifid, the inner tooth thin and short, reaching the distal third of main tooth of the claw.

Aedeagus as in Figs 44–45; tegmen (Fig. 46) poorly sclerotized, distally with very short lateral arms not reaching the sides of median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 47.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 50 with a moderately long ductus; vagina without inner sclerotizations; styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and moderately long (Fig. 51).

Derivatio nominis. The taxon name refers to the country where the examined specimens were collected.

***Afroeurydemus adustus zambesianus* ssp. n.**

Type specimens. Holotype ♂ (NME): Namibia bor. or., Okavango Riv., Bagani, Popa Falls 25.1.–4.2.1995 lgt. M. Snížek [printed white label]; Holotypus *Afroeurydemus adustus* ssp. *zambesianus* n. S. Zoia det. 2019 [printed red label].
Paratypes (1 ♂, 4 ♀♀): Namibia bor. or., Caprivi Zipfel, Catima Mulilo 15.–24.1.1995 lgt. M. Snížek (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ SZcoll; 1 ♀ MDcoll).

Diagnosis: a subspecies of *Afroeurydemus adustus* sp. n. mainly distinguished from the nominal subspecies in aedeagal morphology.
Description. Habitus as in Figs 7–8; body length of ♂ holotype, excluding head, 4.5 mm, of ♂ paratype 4.3 mm, of ♀♀ paratypes 4.5–4.8 mm.
Body dark brown, sometimes a little paler on metathoracic episterna; head and pronotum dark brown to black, elytra brown, paler than pronotum. Mandibles dark brown with darker apices, palpi yellow ochre, antennae brown with somewhat darker articles 7th–11th, legs reddish brown with darker distal half of femora.
Frons (Fig. 9) relatively narrow, moderately convex, with a light and short longitudinal median sulcus; surface smooth, glabrous, with fine superficial sparse punctation, the space between two adjacent punctures 4–5 times wider than diameter of a puncture, distally the punctation is stronger and more impressed; eyes large, convex, not exceeding the width of distal corners of prothorax, emarginate at their inner border, space between the inner borders of eyes in frontal view is nearly 1.3 times wider than the width of an eye; ocular sulci relatively deeply impressed, not widened to rear, close to eye border; clypeus with a sparse fine punctation, proximally with stronger punctation, not separated from frons, distal border lightly concave. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly as long as wide, ultimate narrowing from the basal fourth, nearly 2.5 times longer than wide and 2.5 times longer than penultimate.
Antennae (Fig. 57) relatively robust, reaching the basal fourth of elytra. Antennomeres moderately elongated, 7th–10th lightly widened. Length of antennomeres of left antenna of ♂ holotype, in mm: 0.25–0.22–0.19–0.23–0.21–0.19–0.27–0.28–0.29–0.27–0.33; length/width ratio: 1.9–2.4–2.4–2.9–2.3–2.1–2.5–2.3–2.6–2.4–2.8.
Pronotum transversally convex, more so distally, nearly 1.4 times wider than long (1.64x1.20 mm in holotype), the maximum width at basal third; base bordered throughout, wider than distal edge; distal edge bordered only at sides, border gradually vanishing through the middle of pronotal edge; lateral edges, as seen from above, in a wide nearly regular arch, bordered throughout, border moderately wide, visible from above in all its length; surface smooth, glabrous, with sparse punctation, moderately impressed, often leaving a longitudinal impunctate line in the middle of pronotum; a secondary very small punctation, visible only at high magnifications (40x–60x and over), is present. Corners of base of pronotum with a small tooth bearing a seta; setal insertion of distal corners of pronotum arising on a level with the lateral edges.
Scutellum ogival, nearly 1.2 times longer than wide at base, with fine microreticulation in holotype, smooth and impunctate in paratypes.
Surface of hypomera smooth, glabrous, impunctate; distal margins of proepisterna slightly convex, a little produced forward and covering a part of the eyes, separated from ventral edge of prosternum by a relatively deep sulcus to recover the antennae in a defense attitude. Prosternum in middle nearly 2.7 times longer than wide between procoxae, concave, with a strong punctation bearing a very fine hyaline pubescence; distal border of prosternum distinctly bent downwards. Ventral side of body with relatively long, sparse, very fine hyaline pubescence, a little denser on abdominal sternites.
Mesoventrite nearly 1.8 times longer than wide between mesocoxae, surface smooth with a few punctures; mesocoxae nearly so spaced as procoxae; mesoepimera smooth, with very fine microreticulation. Metaventrite in its middle nearly 1.5 times longer than space between the metacoxae, nearly impunctate, smooth; metacoxae more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 4 times longer than wide, nearly impunctate, glabrous and with very fine microreticulation.
Elytra moderately convex, 1.3 times longer than wide (in holotype: elytral length in dorsal view 3.24 mm, distance from base of scutellum to elytral apex 3.60 mm; width at humeri 2.32 mm, maximum width 2.44 mm); sub-basal impression very light; elytral lateral edges a little widening from humeri to over half of their length, elytral sides feebly bent to the distal third, then regu-

larly bent to the apices; apices in a slightly acute angle. Elytra with ten longitudinal striae of punctures, punctures moderately strong, somewhat stronger through the elytral sides and apices, clearly impressed on whole elytral surface; interstriae nearly flat on elytral discus, convex on elytral sides and apices, more so in females; surface of interstriae smooth, glabrous; humeri round, moderately prominent, smooth, not punctured. Elytral borders not visible in dorsal view. Epipleura glabrous, moderately wide at base and regularly narrowing to rear, impunctate, smooth.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Legs moderately long; pro- and metafemora swollen, mesofemora moderately swollen, each femur with a small median acute tooth which is bigger on metafemora; pro- and metatibiae longer than mesotibiae, all tibiae nearly straight, the male protibiae a little more widened distally; metatibiae and mesotibiae distinctly emarginated preapically. Protarsi distinctly widened in ♂ (Fig. 56). Claws bifid, the inner tooth thin and short, reaching half length of main tooth of claw.

Aedeagus as in Figs 52–53; tegmen (Fig. 54) moderately sclerotized, distally with very short lateral arms not reaching the sides of median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 55.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 58 with a moderately long ductus; vagina without inner sclerotizations; styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and moderately long (Fig. 59).

Derivatio nominis. The taxon name refers to the Zambezi Region where the examined specimens were collected.

***Afroeurydemus augusti* sp. n.**

Type specimens. Holotype ♂ (NME): Zambia NC. Kitwe env. 12.12.2004 Kumasamba lodge, Snížek, Tichý lgt. [printed white label]; Holotypus *Afroeurydemus augusti* sp. n. S. Zoia det. 2019 [printed red label].

Paratypes (13 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): Zambia NC. Kitwe env. 12.12.2004 Kumasamba lodge, Snížek, Tichý lgt. (9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ NME; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ SZcoll).

Diagnosis: an *Afroeurydemus* characteristic in the impunctate smooth surface of pronotum, small punctures of elytral striae and flat elytral interstriae, slightly raised near the elytral apex only, elytra uniformly colored or with a large oblong black spot. This combination of characteristics is not found in any of the known *Afroeurydemus*.

Description. Habitus as in Figs 10–11; body length of ♂ holotype, excluding head, 5.3 mm, of ♂♂ paratypes 3.8–5.6 mm, of ♀♀ paratypes 4.8–6.3 mm.

Holotype with abdomen and metasternum black, mesosternum and prothorax reddish, head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra uniformly reddish, antennae ochre with darker antennomeres 7th–11th, legs reddish with distal third of femora black, labrum and palpi ochre, mandibles dark brown. Coloration in other males reddish on whole body, with the only abdomen darker, or with prothorax and legs totally or partially black, elytra either totally reddish or with a large longitudinal black spot on each elytron which leaves suture, base and sides of elytron reddish, antennae totally ochre reddish or more or less extensively dark brown. Females usually darker than males, with underside and legs black, pronotum and elytra either reddish or black, in different combinations of the two colors or unicolor, scutellum either reddish or black, antennae in large part darkened or black, labrum reddish or black.

Frons (Fig. 12) relatively narrow, moderately convex, with a light and short longitudinal median sulcus; surface impunctate, smooth, glabrous; eyes large, convex, protuberant but not exceeding the width of distal corners of prothorax, emarginate at their inner border, space between inner borders of eyes in frontal view is nearly so wide as width of an eye; ocular sulci thin, slightly widened to rear, close to eye border, moderately impressed, bearing a single seta inside near the proximal edge of eye; clypeus with fine sparse punctation, separated from the frons by a punctured light impression, distal border concave. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly 2 times longer than wide, ultimate narrowing distally, nearly 2.2 times longer than wide and 1.3 times longer than penultimate. Antennae (Fig. 66) slender, reaching half-length of elytra. Antennomeres oblong, slender, 7th–10th lightly widened. Length of antennomeres of left antenna of ♂ holotype, in mm: 0.31–0.23–0.31–0.37–0.39–0.36–0.45–0.40–0.40–041–0.50; length/width ratio: 2.2–2.1–3.4–3.7–3.9–3.3–3.5–3.1–3.3–3.2–3.6.

Pronotum transversally convex, more so distally, nearly 1.5 times wider than long (2.11x1.46 mm in holotype),

maximum width at the basal fourth; base finely bordered throughout, a little wider than distal edge; distal edge with a fine border, more evident at sides; lateral edges, as seen from above, in a wide arch, more bent to rear, bordered throughout, the border moderately thin, visible from above in a large part of its length; surface smooth, glabrous, impunctate. Corners of base of pronotum with a small tooth bearing a seta; setal insertion of distal corners of pronotum arising slightly below the level of lateral edges.

Scutellum ogival, nearly 1.2 times wider at base than long, smooth, impunctate.

Surface of hypomera smooth, glabrous, impunctate; distal margins of proepisterna convex, a little produced forward and covering a part of the eyes, separated from ventral edge of prosternum by a light carina. Prosternum in the middle nearly 1.4 times longer than wide between procoxae, longitudinally slightly convex, finely corrugated and with very fine and sparse pubescence. Ventral side of body with sparse and very thin hairs.

Mesoventrite nearly 1.6 times longer than wide between mesocoxae, surface smooth; mesocoxae a little less spaced than procoxae; mesoepimera smooth, with very fine microreticulation. Metaventrite in its middle nearly 1.1 times longer than space between metacoxae, impunctate, smooth; metacoxae more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 4 times longer than wide, nearly impunctate, glabrous and with fine microreticulation.

Elytra moderately convex, 1.3 times longer than wide (in holotype: elytral length in dorsal view 3.92 mm, distance from base of scutellum to elytral apex 4.30 mm; width at humeri 2.92 mm, maximum width 3.12 mm); elytral sides feebly bent and a little widening from humeri to about their half-length, then regularly bent to the apices; apices in an acute angle. Elytra with nine longitudinal striae of punctures, punctures small, lightly impressed on elytral discus, a little more impressed on elytral sides; interstriae flat, only on elytral apex and near the distal part of elytral side interstriae are distinctly convex; surface smooth, glabrous; humeri round, lightly prominent, smooth, not punctured. Elytral borders in large part visible in dorsal view. Epipleura glabrous, moderately wide, regularly narrowing from their distal fourth, impunctate, smooth.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Legs long; pro- and metafemora swollen, mesofemora moderately swollen, each with a median acute tooth which is bigger on metafemora; pro- and metatibiae longer than mesotibiae, all tibiae nearly straight, preapical emargination of metatibiae less impressed than emargination of mesotibiae. Protarsi poorly widened in ♂ (Fig. 65). Claws bifid, the inner tooth longer than half total claw length.

Aedeagus as in Figs 60–62, the apex with a deep ventral impression as in Fig. 61; tegmen (Fig. 63) small, short, poorly sclerotized, distally with very short lateral arms not reaching the sides of median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 64.

Females hardly distinguishable from males on the base of external morphology, they usually differ in a darker coloration of body, legs and antennae. Spermatheca as in Fig. 67 with long spermathecal gland and thin ductus; ductus spermathecae inserted at a level of a wide sclerotization of vagina as in Figs 68–69; styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and moderately long (Fig. 70).

Derivatio nominis. I am honored to name this taxon after the late Augusto Vigna Taglianti. He was a fine specialist in Coleoptera Carabidae, with a great interest in all aspects of Nature, a teacher for many young entomologists and, besides all, a sincere friend.

Comparative notes. *Afroeurydemus augusti* sp. n. can be compared with the other known species sharing a similar body size and impunctate pronotum. From all species with these characteristics it differs in the finer punctures of elytral striae, and the perfectly flat interstriae on nearly the whole elytral surface except for a small region close to the elytral apices where interstriae are distinctly convex and striae are more deeply impressed. In other species with fine punctures of elytral striae and nearly flat interstriae on a more or less wide part of elytra [*A. ghesquierei* (Burgeon, 1941b) from Democratic Republic of Congo, *A. atricollis* (Pic, 1940) from Ethiopia and Tanzania, *A. bipunctatus* (Weise, 1883) from several countries in the Gulf of Guinea and Democratic Republic of Congo], the punctation gradually vanishes or at least becomes lighter through the elytral slope without the impressed striae which are present in *A. augusti* sp. n. Moreover, these species differ in the more impressed elytral striae on the elytral base, near the humeri.

***Afroeurydemus flavicans* (Harold, 1877)**
Eurydemus flavicans Harold, 1877: 101
Afroeurydemus flavicans, Selman, 1965: 150

Lectotype (MFNB) here designed: Nyassa [handwritten label]; 59562 [printed label]; *flavicans** Harold [handwritten label] (sex unchecked).

Examined material. Ethiopia South, Oromia Reg., Guji zone 6 km NW Negele 5.V.2013 (1 ♂ SZcoll); Kenya SE, Voi, 21.XI.1999 Lgt Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll); idem,10.12.1999 (2 exx. SZcoll); idem, 11.1997 (4 exx. SZcoll); idem, 13–17.XII.1997 (1 ex. SZcoll); idem, 10.12.1999 (1 ex. SZcoll); idem, 16.5.2007 (6 exx. NME); idem, S Foot Sagala Mts, 19.4.2008 (4 exx. SZcoll); idem, SW of Voi, 12.XII.2009 (2 exx. SZcoll); idem, 8–12.XII.2009 (4 exx. SZcoll); Voi env., Sagala env., 750 m 13–19.XI.2011 M. Snížek lgt (21 exx. SZcoll); Kenya SE, Lamu prov., E of Garsen 11.4.2004 Snížek leg. (1 ex. NME); Kenya SE, Taveta env. 16.IV.2004 M. Snížek lgt (1 ex. NME); Kenya Eastern, N of Nguni, N Gomeni 19–22.4.2007 Snížek (1 ex. NME); Kenya Eastern, E 729, Sosoma, 202 km E of Thika, 20.11.2007 Lgt. M. Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll); idem, 26.4.2008 (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya Eastern, E of Thika, Kangonde 25.XI.2011, 1500 m, M. Snížek lgt (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya coast Garissa, N of Hola, 25.4.2008 Lgt. M. Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll); Tanzania EN, Handeni, Makinda env., 14.3.2002 Lgt M. Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll); Tanzania CE, W of Mbuyuni (E of Iringa) 9.3.2002 Lgt M. Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll).

Notes. *Eurydemus flavicans* was shortly described by Harold (1877) from "Nyassa"; after that, the species was mentioned in the catalogues of Lefèvre (1885), Kolbe (1897) and Clavareau (1914) with the same geographic indication. Selman (1965) moved the species in the genus *Afroeurydemus* Selman, 1965 giving no additional morphological or geographical data.
A type specimen is preserved in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin. A photo of this specimen is published in Zoia ([Internet]: http://www.chrysomelidae.it/afr_Eum/Afroeurydemus flavicans.html). The number of specimens originally examined is not reported by Harold (1877) and I here designate the mentioned specimen as the lectotype of this taxon.
Lectotype is uniformly yellow ochre, with elytra and femora somewhat paler than body and pronotum, elytra without any dark spot, segment 7th of antenna dark brown, antennomeres 8th–10th somewhat darker than the 11th but paler than the 7th.
The species is here reported for the first time for Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania.
Examined specimens fully agree with the lectotype except for the presence on each elytron of a small rounded black spot at the basal third of the fourth interstria (Figs 13–14) which is missing in a few specimens. A small spot on the humerus and a very small spot near the elytral side at the basal third of elytron are sometimes present. Head as in Fig. 15.
Males hardly distinguishable from females on base of external morphology, they usually differ only in the slightly wider pro- and mesotarsi, although this characteristic is not always easy to detect.
Aedeagus as in Figs 71–72; tegmen (Fig. 73) small, short, poorly sclerotized, distally with very short lateral arms not reaching the sides of median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 74.
Spermatheca as in Fig. 75 with thin, closely spiraled ductus; ductus spermathecae inserted at a level of a wide sclerotization of vagina (Fig. 75); styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and long (Fig. 76).
The specimen from Ethiopia differs in the slightly wider and longer apex of aedeagus and darker antennomeres 7th to 11th.

***Microsyagrus marshalli* Selman, 1965**
Syagrus mashonanus Jacoby, 1897: 544
Microsyagrus marshalli Selman, 1965: 152.

Examined specimens: Zambia NE, 65 km S of Mpika, Chimola env. 27.11.2005 Snížek (1♂ NME); Botswana bor, Maun, 15.1–29.11997 Island Safari Lodge, Lgt. M. Snížek (2 ♂♂ SZcoll); South Africa, Transvaal, Kruger National Park, Letaba, 18.XI.1981 Klapperich leg. (41 exx. SZcoll); RSA 11.1.2001 North West Prov., Klerksdorp, Snížek lgt. (13 exx. NME; 2 exx. SZcoll); RSA, North West, Vaal riv., 1250 m, W of Bothaville, 22.12.2007 Lgt. M. Snížek (2 exx. NME); RSA, NW, W of Bothaville, Vaal River, 24.XII.2008 M. Snížek lgt (70 exx. SZcoll); RSA 12.1.2001 North West prov., Klerksdorp, Vaal riv. 20 km W of Bothaville, Lgt M. Snížek (9 exx. SZcoll); South Africa, Eastern Transvaal, 33 km E Ermelo (R65) m 1700, 26°34'S 30°17E road side

13.XII.1995 M. Biondi leg. (1 ♀ SZcoll); South Africa, Eastern Transvaal, 4 km W Klaserie (R531) m 650, 24°S32'S 31°00'E road edge 15.XII.1995 M. Biondi & P. Audisio leg. (1 ♀ SZcoll); South Africa, Transvaal, Thabazimbi, town, 1000 m, at light, 9.XI.1993 M. Bologna leg. (2 ♀♀ SZcoll); South Africa, Natal, Weza Forest, W edge m 1250, 30°30'S, 29°39'E, forest edge 6.XII.1995 M. Biondi leg. (1 ♀ SZcoll); South Africa, Natal, dint. S Winterton 11/12.II.1995 M. Zapparoli leg. (41 exx SZcoll); South Africa, Natal, 30 km W Port Shepstone, Paddock, m 500, 30°46'S 30°14'E pond edge 6.XII.1995 P. Audisio leg. (1 ♀ SZcoll); idem, A. De Biase leg. (4 exx. SZcoll); idem, M. Biondi leg. (2 exx. SZcoll); Sudafrica, Kwazulu Natal, Mkuze 28–29/12/2016 Leg. Tedeschi (3 exx. SZcoll); Sudafrica, Mpumalanga, Dullstroom 22.12.2016 M. Tedeschi leg. (24 exx.); South Africa, Free State, 2 km W Pretorius Nat. Res., m 1350, 28°17'S 27°08'E river edge 2.XII.1995 P. Audisio leg. (1 ♀ SZcoll); RSA, N Cape NC, Upington, Keimoes 22.X.2009 M. Snížek lgt (1 ♀ SZcoll); South Africa, Eastern Cape, Great Key Mouth, m 0v10 32°40'S 28°23'E sand dunes 5.XII.1995 M. Biondi leg. (1 ♀ SZcoll); South Africa, Eastern Cape, 25 km NE Komga, m 500, 32°25'S 27°59'E road edge 4.XII.1995 M. Biondi leg. (3 exx. SZcoll); South Africa, Cape Prov., dint. S Aliwal North, 9.II.1995 S. Zoia leg. (2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ SZcoll)

Notes. First citation for Zambia and Botswana of a species described from Zimbabwe (Mashonaland) and afterwards recorded from Republic of South Africa [Transvaal (Jacoby 1898a, Bryant 1959) and Natal (Jacoby 1898b)], Zimbabwe (Jacoby 1898b), Somalia (Jacoby 1899), Tanzania (Weise 1910), Namibia [Okahandja (Weise 1914)].

Photos of a couple of syntypes in The Natural History Museum of London is provided by Zoia [Internet]: http://www.chrysomelidae.it/afr_Eum/Microsyagrus marshalli.html

The uniformly yellow ochre colored form is by far the prevailing among the examined specimens (Figs 16–17), with a few females having the elytra with a black median spot and black suture and rarely partially blackish pronotum. Head as in Fig. 18.

The specimen from Zambia differs from typical *M. marshalli* in the slender aedeagus with less pronounced tooth at apex (Figs 77–78 and 79–80).

***Selmania* nomen novum** for *Massartia* Selman, 1965 (nec Conrad, 1926, nec Schouteden, 1952)

Selman (1965: 156) described the genus *Massartia* (type species: *Rhembastus colasposomoides* Burgeon) for a group of five taxa previously ranged in the genus *Rhembastus* Harold, 1877.

The name *Massartia* is homonym of *Massartia* Conrad, 1926 (Protozoa Dinoflagellida) and of *Massartia* Schouteden, 1952 (Hemiptera Reduviidae) and I here propose *Selmania* nom. nov. as replacement. Gender of genus is feminine.

At present the following taxa are included in this genus:

Selmania albertiana (Burgeon, 1941) **n. comb.**
= *Rhembastus albertianus* Burgeon, 1941c: 374
= *Massartia albertianus*, Selman 1965: 156
Selmania colasposomoides (Burgeon, 1941) **n. comb.**
= *Rhembastus colasposomoides* Burgeon, 1941b: 288
= *Massartia colasposomoides*, Selman 1965: 156
Selmania hartmanni **sp. n.**
Selmania irregularis (Jacoby, 1900) **n. comb.**
= *Rhembastus irregularis* Jacoby, 1900: 237
= *Massartia irregularis*, Selman 1965: 156
Selmania minima (Burgeon, 1942) **n. comb.**
= *Rhembastus minimus* Burgeon, 1942: 26
= *Massartia minimus*, Selman 1965: 156
Selmania nigrita (Selman, 1972) **n. comb.**
= *Massartia nigrita* Selman 1972: 39
Selmania schoutedeni (Burgeon, 1941) **n. comb.**
= *Massartia schoutedeni* Burgeon, 1941c: 373
= *Massartia schoutedeni* Selman 1965: 156
Selmania sprecherae (Zoia, 2010) **n. comb.**
= *Massartia sprecherae* Zoia, 2010: 324

Selmania colasposomoides (Burgeon, 1941)
Rhembastus colasposomoides Burgeon, 1941: 288.
Massartia colasposomoides, Selman, 1965: 156.

Lectotype ♂ (AFMT) here designed: Holotypus [printed red label]; Musée du Congo Elisabethville 25/30–XI–1930 R. Massart [printed white label]; Rhembastus colasposomoides Type Burg. [handwritten white label]; Lectotype Rhembastus colasposomoides Burgeon, 1941 S. Zoia des. 2019 [printed red label]; Selmania colasposomoides (Burgeon, 1941) n. comb. S. Zoia, 2019 [printed white label].

Examined specimens: Elisabethville 25/30–XI–1930 R. Massart (195 exx. AFMT); idem XI–1922 Ch. Seydel (1 ♀ AFMT); Kabinda 1935 P. Henrard (1 ex. AFMT); Kamami – Mukishi K 180 – 1928 (A. Be-

quaert) (7 exx. AFMT); Kapanga III–1933 F. G. Overlaet (21 exx. AFMT); idem X–1933 F. G. Overlaet (1 ♂, 1 ♀ AFMT); Katanga: Lukafu 22/31–XII–1930 G. F. De Witte (9 exx. AFMT); Katanga: Mulungwishi I–1930 G. F. De Witte (1 ♂ AFMT); Lomami: Kishinde IX–1931 P. Quarré (9 exx. AFMT); Lomami: Kamina –1930 R. Massart (5 exx. AFMT); Lomami: Kaniama –1931 R. Massart (2 ♂♂ AFMT); Lomami: Kishindi IX–1931 P. Quarré (12 exx. AFMT); Lulua: R. Lunkinda IX–1933 F. G. Overlaet (1 ♀ AFMT); Niewdorp XII–1911 Miss Agric (1 ex. AFMT); Souce Lubilash (Luashi) XI–1937 F. Freyne (1 ex. AFMT).

Notes. Describing *Rhembastus colasposomoides* Burgeon (1941) wrote: "une variante présente des files de points géminées régulières aux élitres, elle est réunie par des transitions insensibles à la forme typique".
A more in deep examination of the syntypes of *S. colasposomoides* revealed the presence of two distinct species instead, as attested by examination of the aedeagi. The two species are very similar at a first sight and sometimes mixed together among specimens bearing identical locality label, yet the arrangement of the punctation on elytral disk usually leads to a correct specific attribution corroborated by both the aedeagal characteristics and other specific characters as discussed below.
Although a specimen in AFMT collection bears a label "Holotypus", no one specimen was originally designated as such. Burgeon (1941) clearly indicated the confused punctation on elytral disk as typical. The only specimen bearing an original handwritten identification label by Burgeon has confused elytral punctation and is here designed as the Lectotype of this taxon (Figs 19–22).
The elytral punctation in *S. colasposomoides* is usually confused on the whole elytral surface, but in some specimens some irregular striae, poorly visible among the diffused punctation, can be observed. Elytral sides in females are somewhat corrugated and confusedly punctate, with a short raised costa beyond the humeral callus.
Aedeagus as in Figs 81–82; tegmen (Fig. 83) wide, short, moderately sclerotized, distally with very short lateral arms not reaching the sides of the median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 84.
Spermatheca as in Fig 85–86; vagina with a couple of small poorly sclerotized plates near the insertion of spermathecal duct (Fig. 87); styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and moderately long (Fig. 88).
Verified distribution as in Fig. 115.

***Selmania hartmanni* sp. n.**

Type specimens. Holotype ♂ (NME): Zambia NW 90 km Solwezi, E of Chisasa 9.XI.2005 Snížek [printed white label]; Holotypus *Selmania hartmanni* sp. n. S. Zoia det. 2019 [printed red label].
Paratypes (25 ♂♂, 30 ♀♀): Zambia NW 90 km Solwezi, E of Chisasa 9.XI.2005 Snížek (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ NME; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SZcoll); Zambia NW, E of Chisasa, W of Solwezi 24.X.2008 M. Snížek (11 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ SZcoll; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MDcoll); Zambia NC. 82 km SSW Solwezi 3.12.2004 Snížek, Tichý lgt. (6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ NME; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SZcoll); Zambia NW, 15 km E of Solwezi 17.X.2008 M. Snížek lgt. (10 ♀♀ SZcoll); Zambia NW, 150 km S of Mwinilunga 2.XI.2008 M. Snížek lgt. (3 ♂♂ SZcoll); Musée du Congo, Lomami: Kaniama –1931 R. Massart (3 ♂♂ AFMT); Musée du Congo, Katanga: Luashi XII–1933 Freyne (1 ♂ AFMT); Musée du Congo, Kapiri IX–1912 Miss. Agric. (1 ♂ AFMT).

Diagnosis: A *Selmania* close to *S. colasposomoides* (Burgeon, 1941b) from which it mainly differs in the uniformly ochre antennae with the only last antennomere darkened, elytra with main punctation partly arranged in longitudinal geminate striae, impunctate humeri, aedeagal characteristics and vagina without evident sclerotizations.
Description. Habitus as in Figs 23–24; body length of ♂ holotype 3.1 mm, of ♂♂ paratypes 2.9–3.6 mm, of ♀♀ paratypes 2.7–3.6 mm.
Body dark brown to black with metallic blue reflections; hypomera metallic bluish; head, pronotum and elytra dark metallic with bluish-greenish or copper reflections; scutellum metallic, usually with bluish hue; labrum reddish ochre mandibles brown, palpi ochre; legs reddish ochre; antennae uniformly ochre, the last antennomere usually darker.
Frons (Fig. 25) large, moderately convex, with a light longitudinal median impression; surface with sparse, moderately strong punctation, distance between two adjacent punctures nearly as wide as diameter of a puncture, distally the punctures are closer to each oth-

er. Surface glabrous; eyes moderately large, convex, lightly emarginate at their inner border, space between inner border of eyes in frontal view is nearly 2.2 times the width of an eye; ocular sulci moderately impressed, moderately widened to rear, bearing a single seta inside; clypeus not separate from frons, with moderately strong and close punctuation, distal border concave. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly 1.2 times wider than long, ultimate conical, nearly 2.5 times longer than wide and 2.5 times longer than penultimate. Antennae (Fig. 94) moderately robust, reaching the elytral humeri. Antennomeres moderately thickened, 7th-8th the widest. Length of antennomeres of left antenna of ♂ holotype, in mm: 0.12–0.19–0.11–0.15–0.15–0.12–0.18–0.19–0.20–0.19–0.26; length/width ratio: 1.8–2.2–1.6–1.9–1.9–1.5–1.6–1.7–1.8–1.6–2.3.

Pronotum regularly convex, nearly 2.1 times wider than long (0.82x1.70 mm in holotype), maximum width at base; base finely bordered throughout, wider than distal edge; distal edge with a fine border, more evident at sides, nearly vanished in the middle; lateral edges, as seen from above, more strongly restricted distally, bordered throughout, the border moderately thin, distally not visible from above; surface shiny, glabrous, with round, moderately strong and irregularly arranged punctuation, distance between two adjacent punctures 1.5–2 times wider than diameter of a puncture. Corners of pronotum with a seta; setal insertion of distal corners of pronotum arising on a level with the lateral edges.

Scutellum ogival, nearly so wide as long, smooth, shiny.

Surface of hypomera smooth, glabrous, impunctate; distal margins of proepisterna slightly convex and a little produced frontward, separated from edge of prosternum by a short, wide sulcus receiving antennae in a defense attitude. Prosternum in the middle nearly 1.2 times longer than wide between procoxae, distal half limited by the distal edge which is produced downwards in a ridge and laterally by two sinuate carinae, surface nearly flat, strongly rugose, glabrous. Ventral side of body nearly glabrous, with sparse and very thin short hairs present on metasternum and on abdominal sternites.

Mesoventrite nearly so long as wide between mesocoxae, lightly rugose; mesocoxae nearly so spaced as procoxae; mesoepimera densely plicate. Metaventrite in its middle nearly so long as space between metacoxae, nearly impunctate, smooth; metacoxae more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 4.2 times longer than wide, impunctate, glabrous and with an evident microreticulation.

Elytra regularly convex, a little longer than wide (in holotype: elytral length in dorsal view 2.3 mm, distance from base of scutellum to elytral apex 2.6 mm; width at humeri 2.0 mm, maximum width 2.2 mm); elytral sides a little widening from humeri to about two thirds of their length, then regularly bent to the apices; apices in a slightly acute angle. Elytral punctation (Fig. 26) made of wider punctures – a little wider than on pronotum – vaguely arranged in longitudinal geminate striae which are more evident on discus and on apical slope along the suture; a secondary very fine punctation is present among the main punctation. Elytral sides in females with one or two convex interstriae. Elytral surface smooth, shining, glabrous; humeri round, lightly prominent, smooth, without punctation. Elytral borders thin, hardly visible in dorsal view. Epipleura glabrous, moderately wide at base, narrow from the level of the first abdominal segment, not punctured, shiny.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Legs moderately long; pro- and metafemora swollen, mesofemora moderately swollen, unarmed; protibiae a little longer than meso- and metatibiae, particularly in ♂♂, pro- and metatibiae nearly straight, mesotibiae slightly bent inwards, mesotibiae distinctly emarginate at the apex, metatibiae lightly emarginate near the apex. Pro-, meso- and metatarsi clearly widened in male (Fig. 93). Claws bifid, inner tooth finer and a little shorter than the outer tooth.

Aedeagus as in Figs 89–90; tegmen (Fig. 91) wide, short, moderately sclerotized, distally with very short lateral arms not reaching the sides of the median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 92.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 95 with spermathecal gland distally bifid; vagina without sclerotizations; styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and moderately long (Fig. 96).

Derivatio nominis. The species is named after Matthias Hartmann who gave me the opportunity to study the material object of the present article.

Comparative notes. As discussed above, *Selmania hartmanni* sp. n. is very similar to *S. colasposomoides* (Burgeon, 1941b) in its habitus and dark metallic coloration with reddish ochre legs.

S. hartmanni sp. n. differs from *S. colasposomoides* in the slightly smaller body size on average (3.3–4.0 mm in *S. colasposomoides*), more or less regular but always evident arrangement of punctation in geminate striae on elytral disk (Figs 22 and 26), smooth surface of elytral sides in females, with punctures partially aligned and one or two feebly raised interstriae (versus elytral sides somewhat corrugated, confusedly punctate and with a short raised costa beyond the humeral callus in *S. colasposomoides*), paler antennae with the only last segment usually darker, humeri impunctate (versus humeri with distinct micropunctation). Significant differences are shown in morphology of aedeagus (Figs 81–82 and 89–90), with a longer and more acute tip in *S. colasposomoides*, in the length of ductus spermathecae (Figs 85 and 95) and in the presence of a couple of small sclerotized plates in the inner vagina, near the insertion of ductus spermathecae, of *S. colasposomoides* (Fig. 87).
Distribution as in Fig. 115.

Euryopini

***Colasposoma blandum* Weise, 1904**

Examined material. Zambia NW, 27 km N Kasempa 10.12.2004, Snížek, Tichý lgt. (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ NME; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SZcoll).

Notes. First citation for Zambia of a species previously only reported from Kenya.
Three examined syntypes of *C. blandum* (Museum für Naturkunde Berlin) bear the label: Afr. or., Jkutha (Zoia [Internet]: http://www.chrysomelidae.it/afr_Eum/Colasposoma-blandum.html).
C. blandum is characteristic in the elytral punctation of ♀♀, with punctures more impressed on the elytral sides where surface is densely corrugated from the base of humeri to the elytral apical slope (Fig. 29). Elytral punctation is partially arranged in longitudinal rows near the suture and on the apical slope; punctures moderately strong, clearly impressed on whole elytral surface. In ♂♂ there are no traces of corrugation at sides of elytra.
Specimens from Zambia (Figs 27–29) differ from examined syntypes in the femora without any trace of metallic color (which is evident instead in the typical *C. blandum*) and in the lighter punctation of the distal sides of pronotum bearing a shorter and poorly visible pubescence. These differences could be eventually better evaluated upon examination of a larger material.
Aedeagus of specimens from Zambia as in Figs 97–98; tegmen (Fig. 99) elongated, moderately sclerotized, distally with lateral arms reaching the sides of median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 100.
Spermatheca as in Fig. 101 with a long and spiraled ductus and long thin accessory gland; vagina without inner sclerotizations; styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and moderately long (Fig. 102).

***Colasposoma tinantae* Burgeon, 1941**

Examined specimens: Zambia NC. 82 km SSW Solwezi, 3.12.2004 Snížek, Tichý lgt. (1♂, 1 ♀ NME; 1 ♂ SZcoll).

Notes. For the first time, a species described from Southern Democratic Republic of Congo (Kundelungu, Nieeuwdorp, Lukafu) (Burgeon, 1941a) and recently recorded from Malawi (Zoia, in press) is reported in Zambia. Photos of type specimens available in Zoia ([Internet]: http://www.chrysomelidae.it/afr_Eum/Colasposoma-tinantae.html).
In the specimens from Zambia the surface on sides of elytra is more strongly corrugated in ♂♂ (Figs 30–31), with more evident tubercles in ♀♀ (Fig. 32) if compared with that of type specimens from Southern Democratic Republic of Congo.
On the contrary, in specimens from Malawi, surface on sides of elytra is poorly corrugated in ♂♂, with smaller tubercles, somewhat confused in the strongly corrugated surface, in ♀♀. Specimens from Malawi also differ in the slender aedeagus (Zoia, in press: figs 26–27). Before defining the populations of Malawi as a different taxon it is necessary to examine further material from other sites.
Aedeagus of specimens from Zambia as in Figs 103–104; tegmen (Fig. 105) elongated, moderately sclerotized, distally with lateral arms reaching the sides of median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 106.
Spermatheca as in Fig. 107 with a long and spiraled ductus and long thin accessory gland; vagina without inner sclerotizations; styli very short, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and moderately long (Fig. 108).

***Phascus pallidus australis* ssp. n.**

Type specimens. Holotype ♂ (NME): NAM Omaheke S 22 20 E 19 45 1430 m 27.12.2011 (7015) leg. Alfred Puchner [printed white label]; Holotypus *Phascus pallidus* ssp. *australis* n. S. Zoia det. 2019 [printed red label].
Paratypes (9 ♂♂): NAM Omaheke S 22 20 E 19 45 1430 m 27.12.2011 (7015) leg. Alfred Puchner (5 ♂♂ NME; 4 ♂♂ SZcoll).

Diagnosis: a subspecies of *Phascus pallidus* Lefèvre, 1884 distinct in the sides of pronotum less arcuate and nearly straight in their distal half, in the distal border of pronotum thinner and barely visible in its middle, eyes elongate and protuberant.
Description. Habitus as in Figs 33–34; body length of ♂ holotype 2.9 mm, of ♂♂ paratypes 2.8–3.0 mm.
Body, legs and antennae completely yellow ochre; mandibles yellow ochre with darker apices.
Frons (Fig. 35) large, moderately convex, with a light and short longitudinal median sulcus; surface with sparse, very fine and superficial punctation, distance between two adjacent punctures on average by far wider than diameter of a puncture. Surface smooth, glabrous; eyes large, strongly convex, protuberant, lightly emarginate at their inner border, space between the inner border of eyes in frontal view is nearly 2.5 times the width of an eye; ocular sulci thin, moderately impressed, bearing a single seta inside near the proximal edge of eye; clypeus not separate from frons, with a fine and sparse punctation, distal border concave. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly 1.5 times longer than wide, the ultimate slightly narrowing distally, nearly 2.2 times longer than wide and 1.5 times longer than penultimate. Antennae (Fig. 114) slender, reaching the apical third of elytra. Antennomeres oblong, slender, 5th-10th lightly widened apically. Length of antennomeres of left antenna of ♂ holotype, in mm: 0.18–0.10–0.20–0.22–0.28–0.25–0.25–0.25–0.24–0.23–0.27; length/width ratio: 1.9–1.5–3.8–3.4–3.9–3.1–3.2–3.5–3.4–2.9–3.7.
Pronotum transversally convex, nearly 1.5 times wider than long (0.70×1.06 mm in holotype), the maximum width at the basal third; base finely bordered throughout, a little wider than distal edge; distal edge with a fine border, more evident at sides, almost vanished in the middle; lateral edges, as seen from above, strongly restricted proximally, nearly straight or feebly bent and lightly tapering from the basal third onward, bordered throughout, border moderately thin, not visible from above near the fore angles only; surface shiny, glabrous, with very light, sparse punctuation, distance between two adjacent punctures very wide. Corners of base of pronotum with a prominent setal insertion; setal insertion of distal corners of pronotum arising on a level with the lateral edges.
Scutellum subtriangular with rounded apex, nearly 1.3 times wider at base than long, smooth, impunctate.
Surface of hypomera smooth, glabrous, impunctate, with fine microreticulation; distal margins of proepisterna nearly straight, not produced frontward, continuous with edge of prosternum. Prosternum in the middle nearly 4.4 times longer than wide between procoxae, in relief between the procoxae, glabrous. Ventral side of body mostly glabrous, with sparse and very thin hairs present on sides of metasternum and on abdominal sternites.
Mesoventrite nearly 3.8 times longer than wide between mesocoxae, surface lightly corrugated between mesocoxae; mesocoxae a little more spaced than procoxae; mesoepimera smooth. Metaventrite in its middle nearly 1.9 times longer than the space between metacoxae, impunctate, smooth; metacoxae a little more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 3.6 times longer than wide, impunctate, glabrous and with a fine microreticulation.
Elytra in middle transversally and regularly convex, 1.4 times longer than wide (in holotype: elytral length in dorsal view 2.20 mm, distance from base of scutellum to elytral apex 2.30 mm; width at humeri 1.42 mm, maximum width 1.57 mm); elytral sides feebly bent and a little widening from humeri to about two thirds of their length, then regularly bent to the apices; apices in a slightly acute angle. Elytral punctation made of moderately fine punctures which are finer and more superficial, but clearly visible, on apical slope; starting from suture, punctures are arranged in 5 regular longitudinal striae, from the fifth stria onward the punctation becomes more irregular to the proximity of elytral lateral edge where punctation is more regularly arranged in longitudinal striae; surface of interstriae and among punctures nearly flat or lightly convex, smooth, glabrous; humeri round, lightly prominent, smooth, without punctation. Elytral borders wider below humeri,

thin elsewhere, in large part not visible in dorsal view. Epipleura glabrous, moderately wide at base, regularly narrowing from their basal third, not punctured, smooth. Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Legs long, slender; pro- and metafemora swollen, mesofemora moderately swollen, each with a median acute tooth which is bigger on profemora and very small on mesofemora; pro- and metatibiae longer than mesotibiae, all tibiae nearly straight, mesotibiae with a superficial preapical emargination. Pro- and mesotarsi slightly widened (♂, Fig. 113). Claws appendiculate, wide apart, the tooth at base sub-quadrate, nearly as long as half the total claw length.

Aedeagus as in Figs 109–110; tegmen (Fig. 111) wide, short, poorly sclerotized, distally with very short lateral arms reaching the sides of median lobe; ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 112.

Female unknown.

Derivatio nominis. The name *australis* refers to the distribution of this subspecies in the southern hemisphere, far to the south of that of nominal form.

Notes. *Phascus pallidus australis* ssp. n. differs from *P. p. pallidus* in the sides of pronotum less arcuate, nearly straight in their distal half (distally regularly bent in *P. p. pallidus*), distal border of pronotum thinner and barely visible in the middle (wider and more impressed in *P. p. pallidus*), eyes somewhat more elongate and protuberant. The large geographical gap between *P. p. pallidus* [described from "Abyssinie, hauts plateaux de l'Hamacen (entre Asmara et Swan-Ounan)" and later reported from Saudi Arabia (Daccordi 1979, Medvedev 1996, 1997)] and *P. p. australis* ssp. n. (Namibia) could be either real or the result of lack of knowledge. Despite the geographical distance, these taxa show close morphological resemblance, apparently without differences other than the afore mentioned. The study of the few specimens available encourages me to cautiously consider the specimens from Namibia to belong to a distinct subspecies, rather than a separate species.

Acknowledgements

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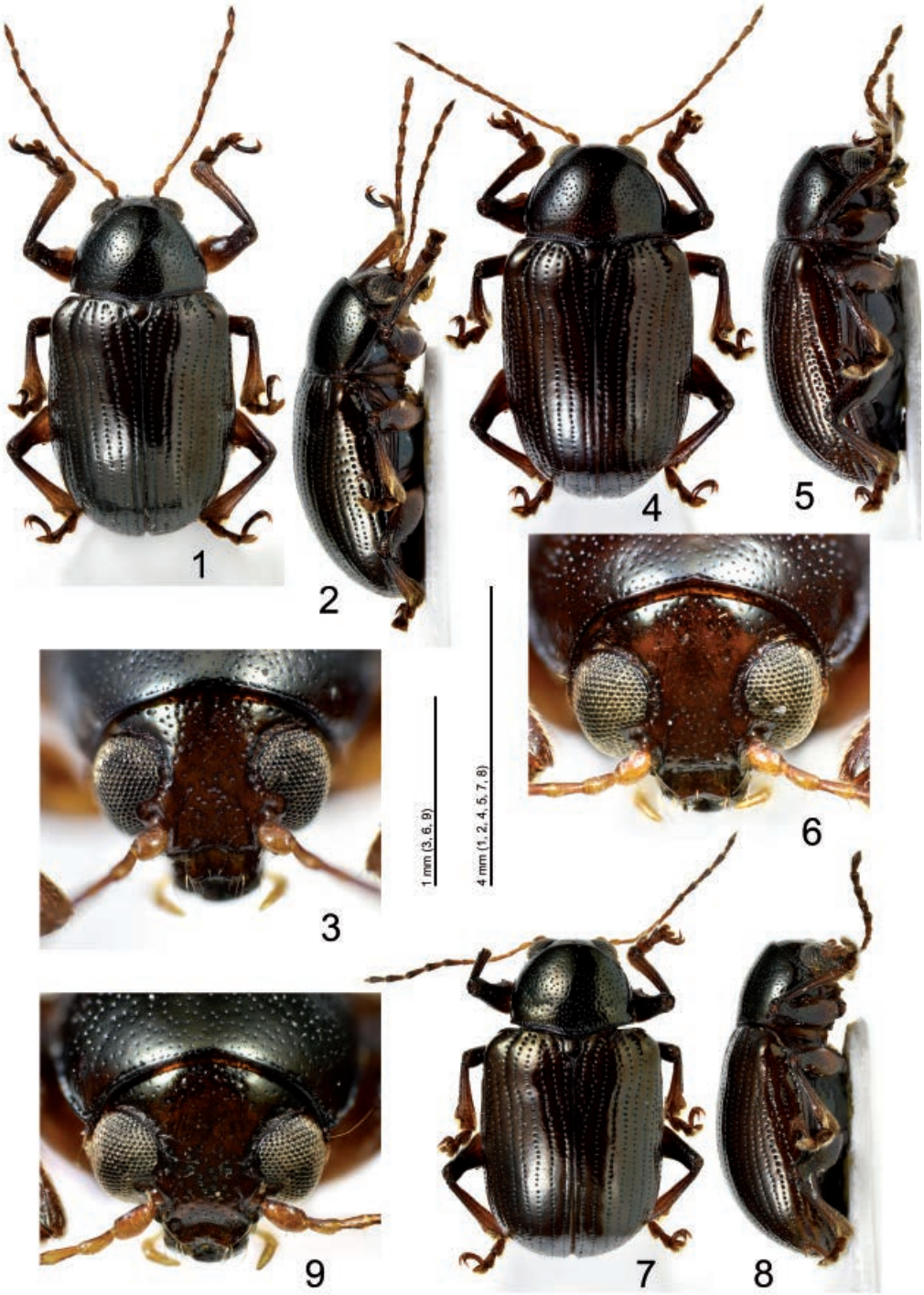
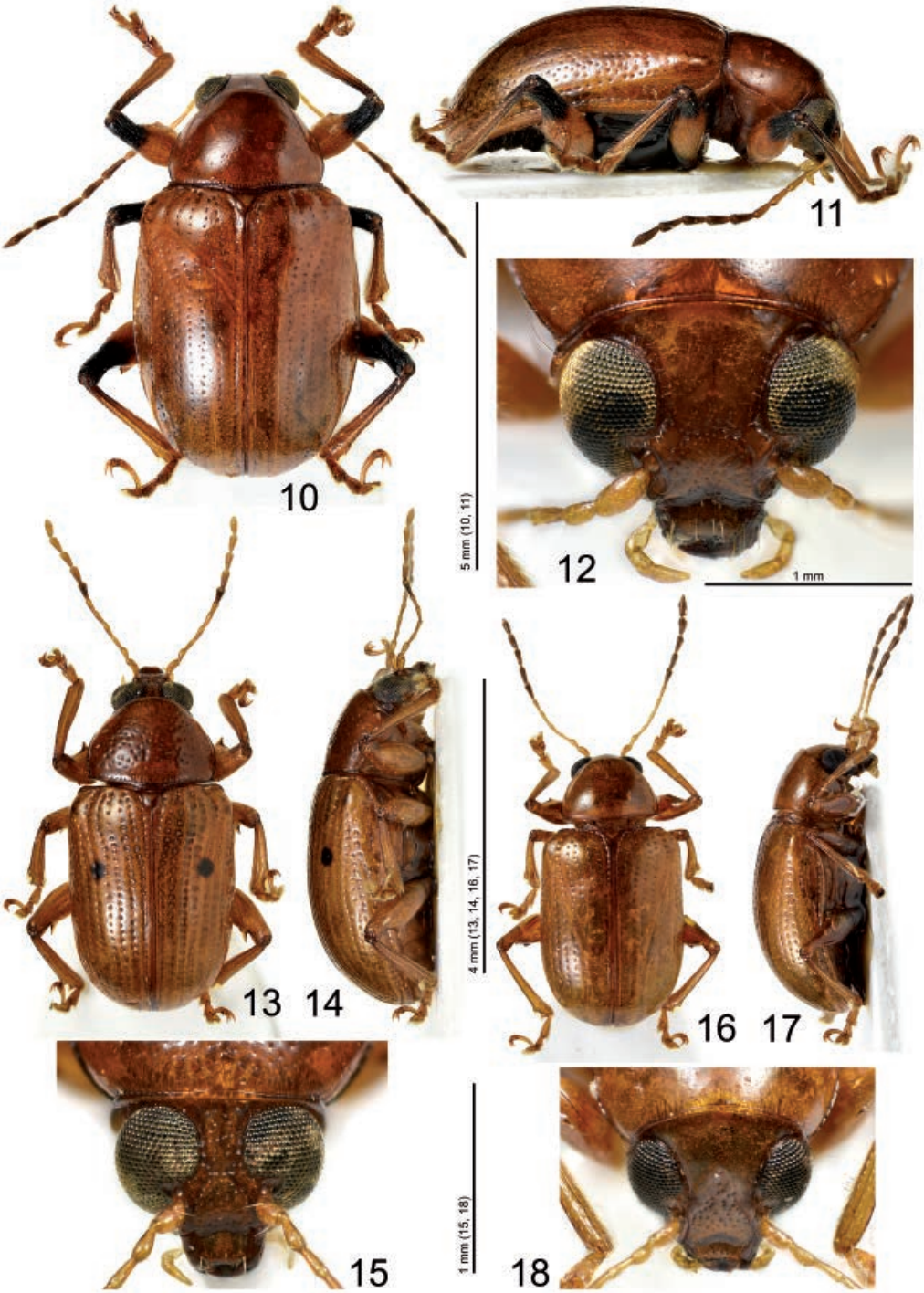
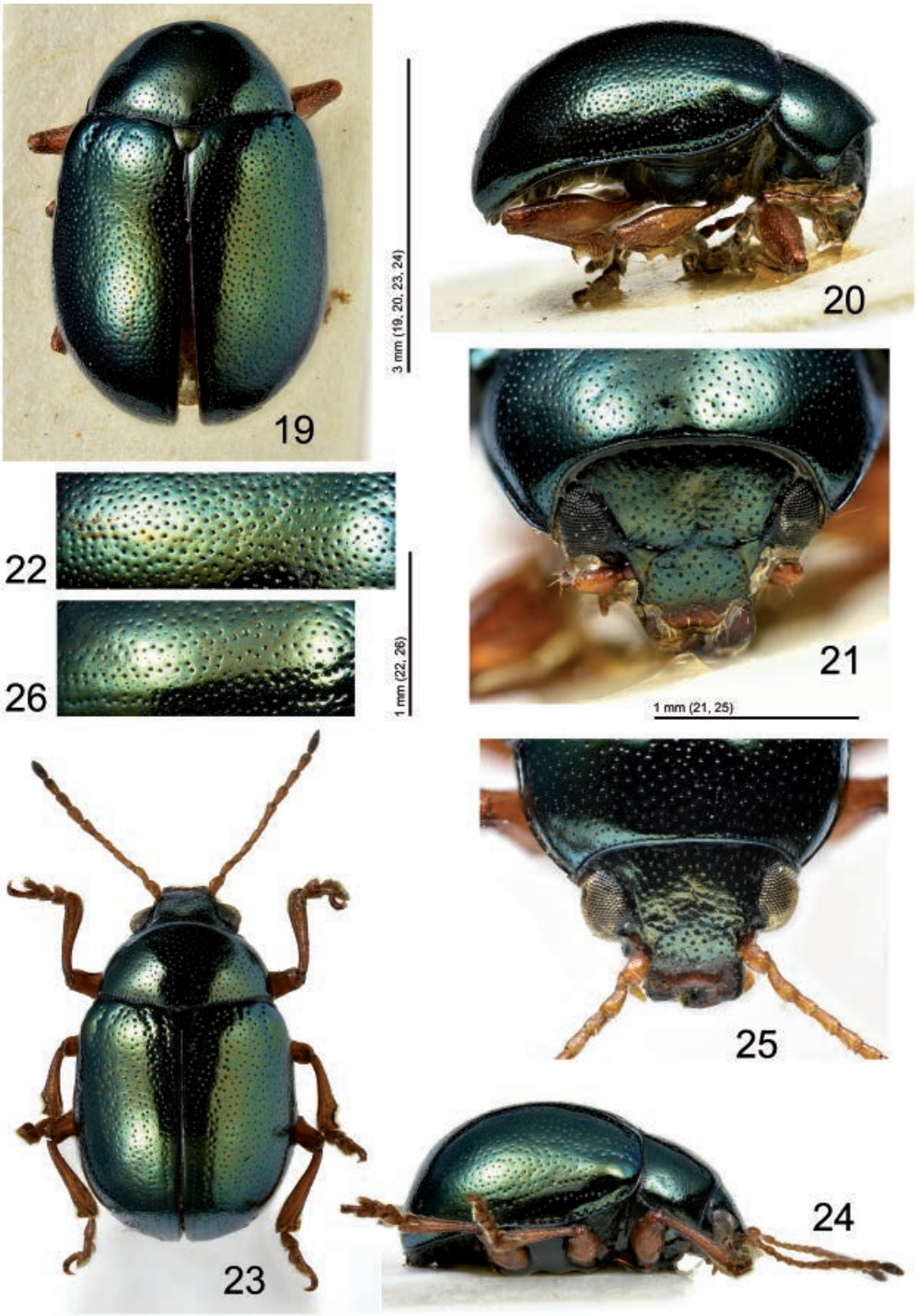


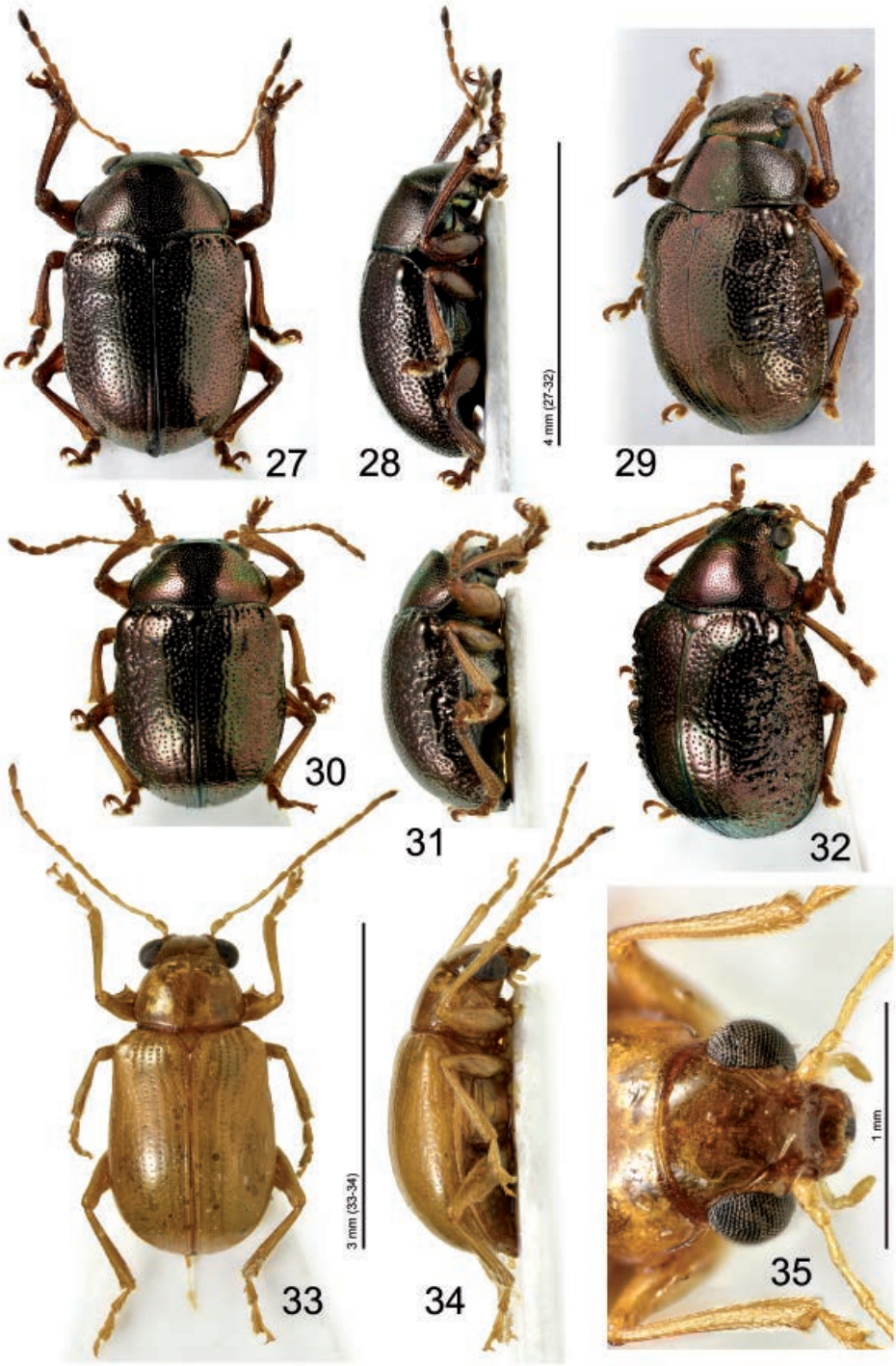
Figs 1–9. 1 – *Afroeurydemus adustus* sp. n., holotype, dorsal view; **2 –** idem, lateral view; **3 –** idem, head; **4 –** *A. adustus tanzaniae* ssp. n., holotype, dorsal view; **5 –** idem, lateral view; **6 –** idem, head; **7 –** *A. adustus zambesianus* ssp. n., holotype, dorsal view; **8 –** idem, lateral view; **9 –** idem, head.



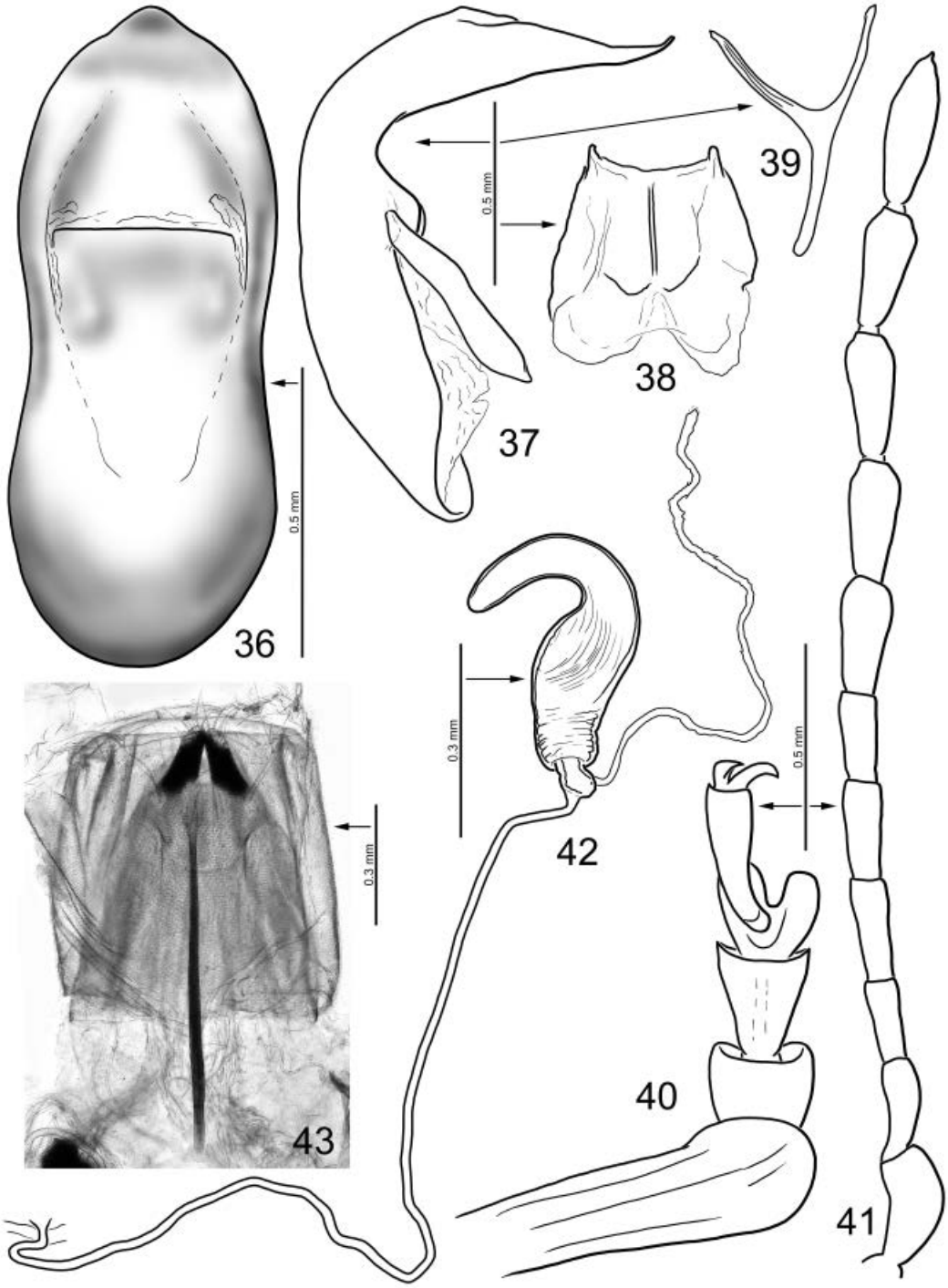
Figs 10–18. 10 – *Afroeurydemus augusti* sp. n., holotype, dorsal view; **11 –** idem, lateral view; **12 –** idem, head; **13 –** *A. flavicans* (Kenya SE, Voi), dorsal view; **14 –** idem, lateral view; **15 –** idem, head; **16 –** *Microsyagrus marshalli* (South Africa, North West Prov., Klerksdorp), dorsal view; **17 –** idem, lateral view; **18 –** idem, head.



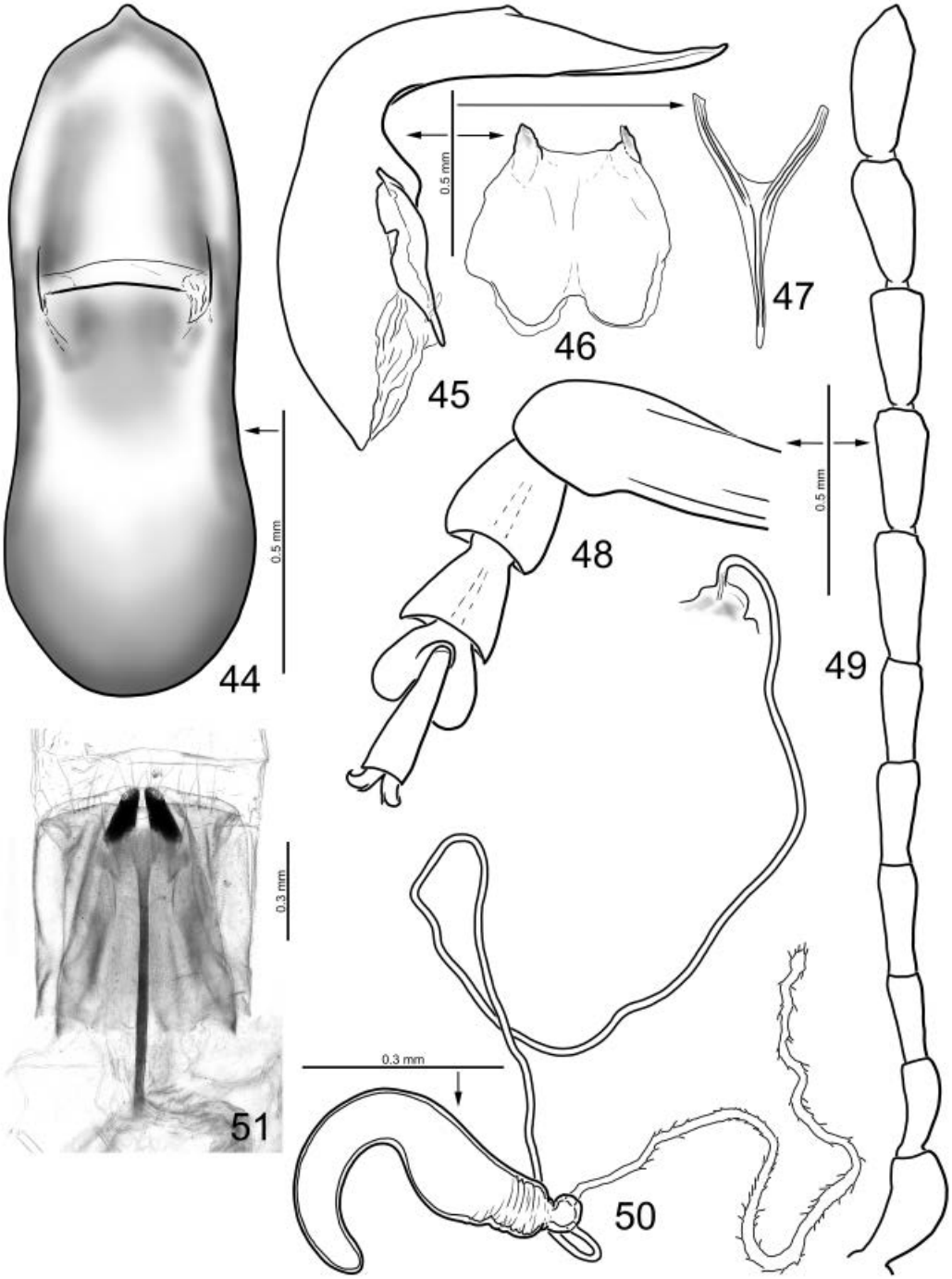
Figs 19–26. 19 – *Selmania colasposomoides*, Lectotype, dorsal view; **20 –** idem, lateral view; **21 –** idem, head; **22 –** idem, elytral punctation; **23 –** *Selmania hartmanni* sp. n., holotype, dorsal view; **24 –** idem, lateral view; **25 –** idem, head; **26 –** idem, elytral punctation.



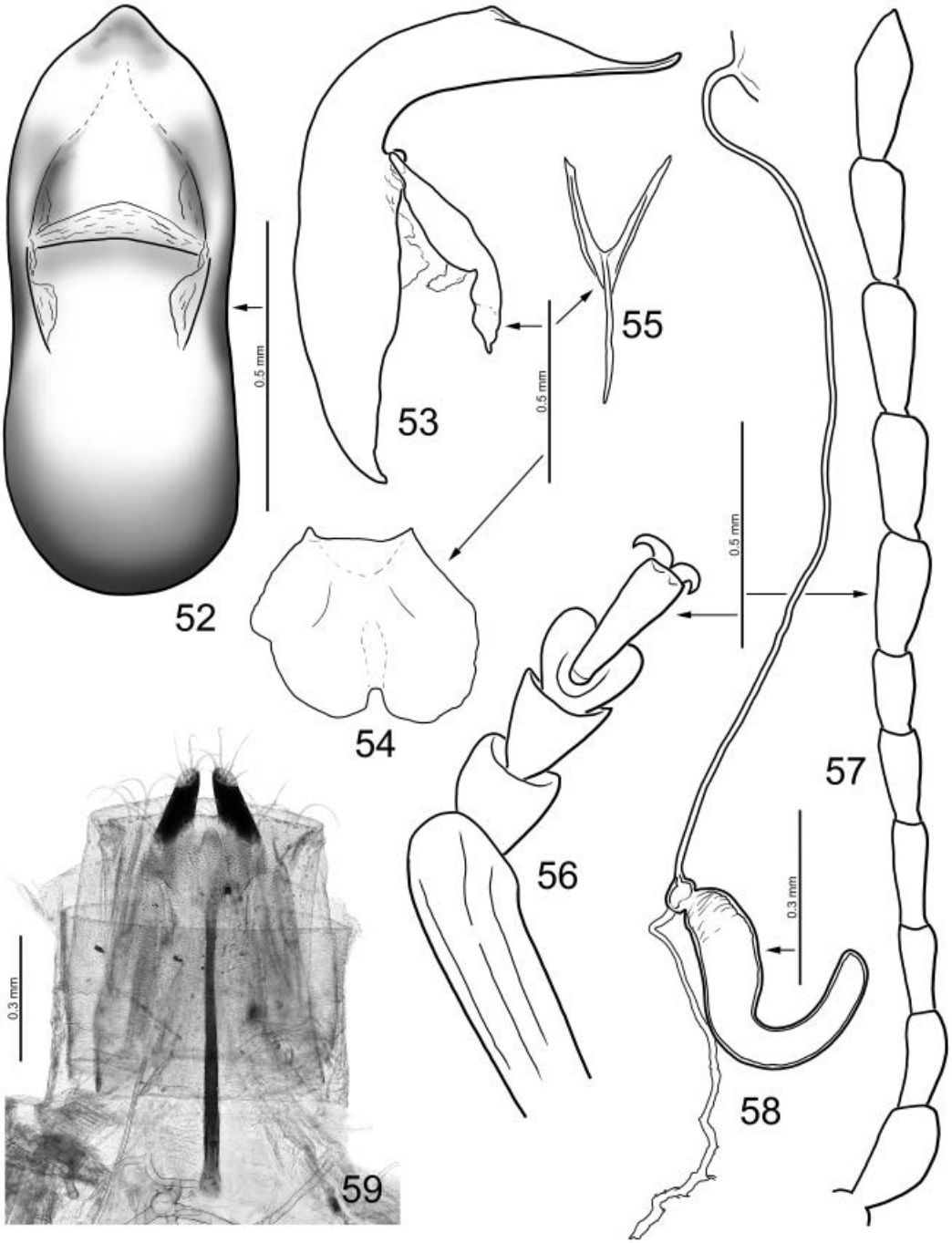
Figs 27–35. 27 – *Colasposoma blandum* ♂ (Zambia NW, 27 km N Kasempa), dorsal view; **28 –** idem, lateral view; **29 –** idem ♀, latero-dorsal view; **30 –** *C. tinantae* ♂ (Zambia NC. 82 km SSW Solwezi), dorsal view; **31 –** idem, lateral view; **32 –** idem ♀, latero-dorsal view; **33 –** *Phascus pallidus australis* ssp. n., holotype, dorsal view; **34 –** idem, lateral view; **35 –** idem, head.



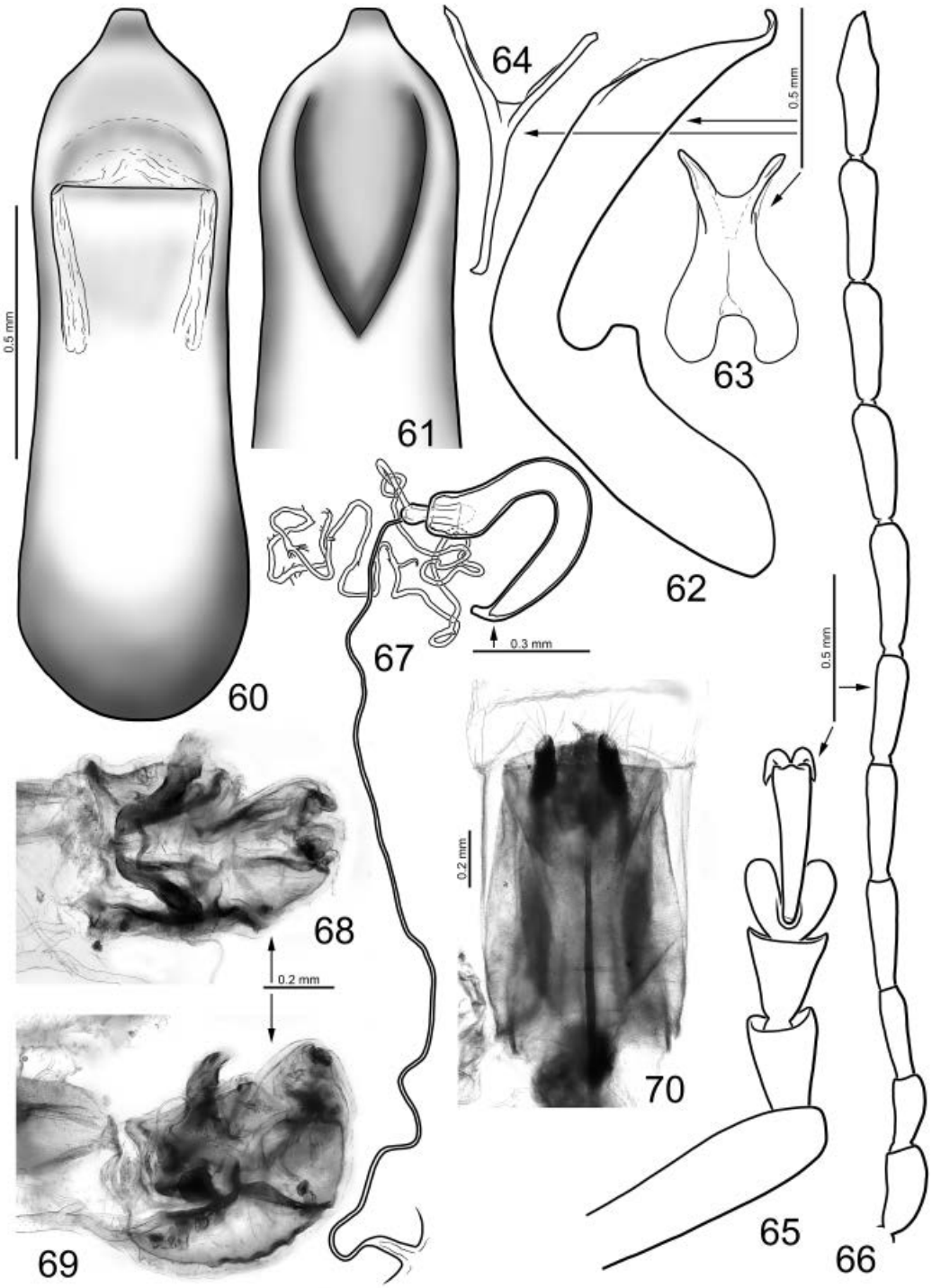
Figs 36–43. *Afroeurydemus adustus* sp. n.: **36 –** aedeagus, dorsal view (holotype); **37 –** idem, lateral view; **38 –** idem, tegmen; **39 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX (holotype); **40 –** idem, left protarsus; **41 –** idem, left antenna; **42 –** spermatheca (paratype); **43 –** idem, genital segment.



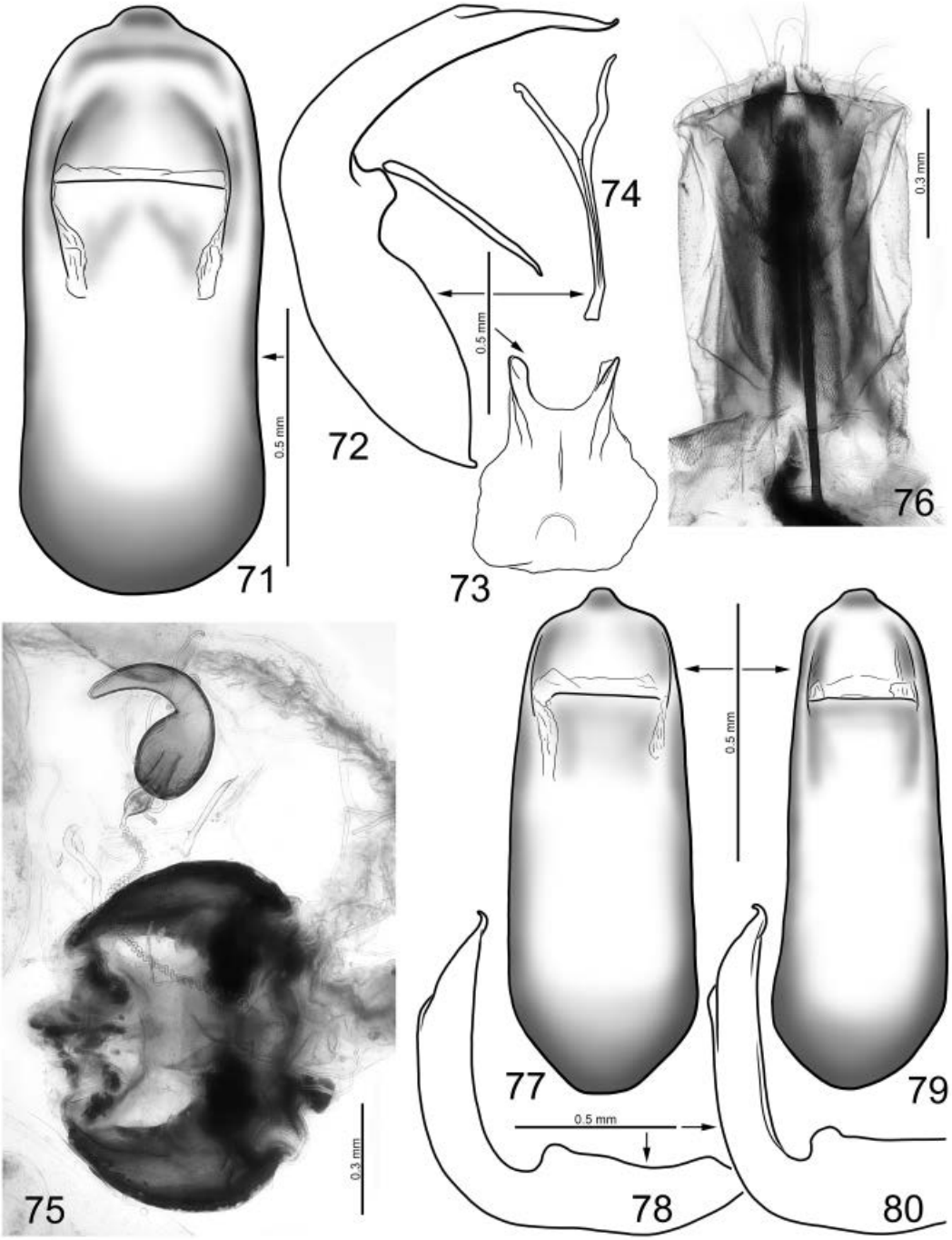
Figs 44–51. *Afroeurydemus adustus tanzaniae* ssp. n.: **44** – aedeagus, dorsal view (holotype); **45** – idem, lateral view; **46** – idem, tegmen; **47** – idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX (holotype); **48** – idem, left protarsus; **49** – idem, left antenna; **50** – spermatheca (paratype); **51** – idem, genital segment.



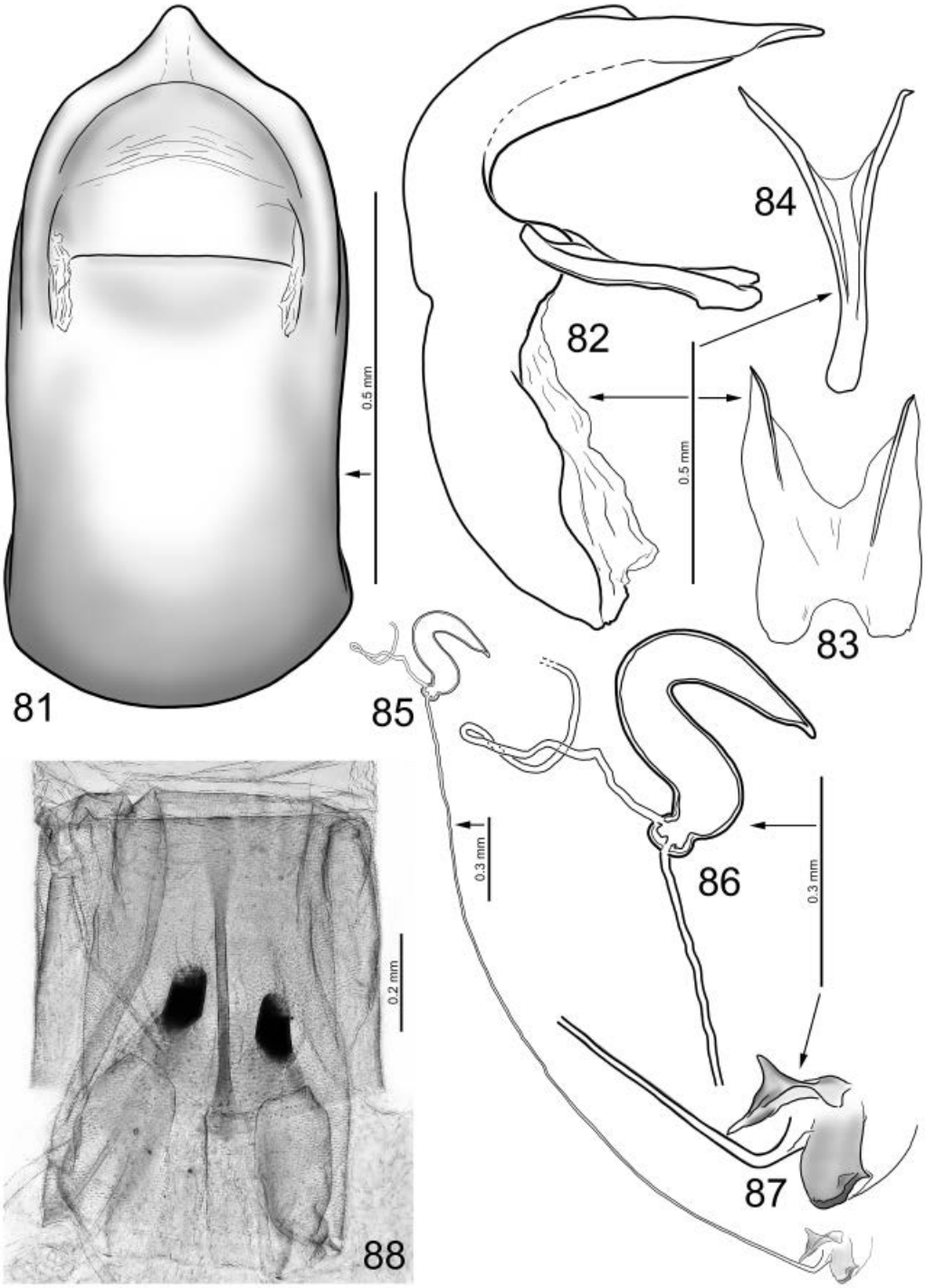
Figs 52–59. *Afroeurydemus adustus zambesianus* ssp. n.: **52 –** aedeagus, dorsal view (holotype); **53 –** idem, lateral view; **54 –** idem, tegmen; **55 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX (holotype); **56 –** idem, left protarsus; **57 –** idem, left antenna; **58 –** spermatheca (paratype); **59 –** idem, genital segment.



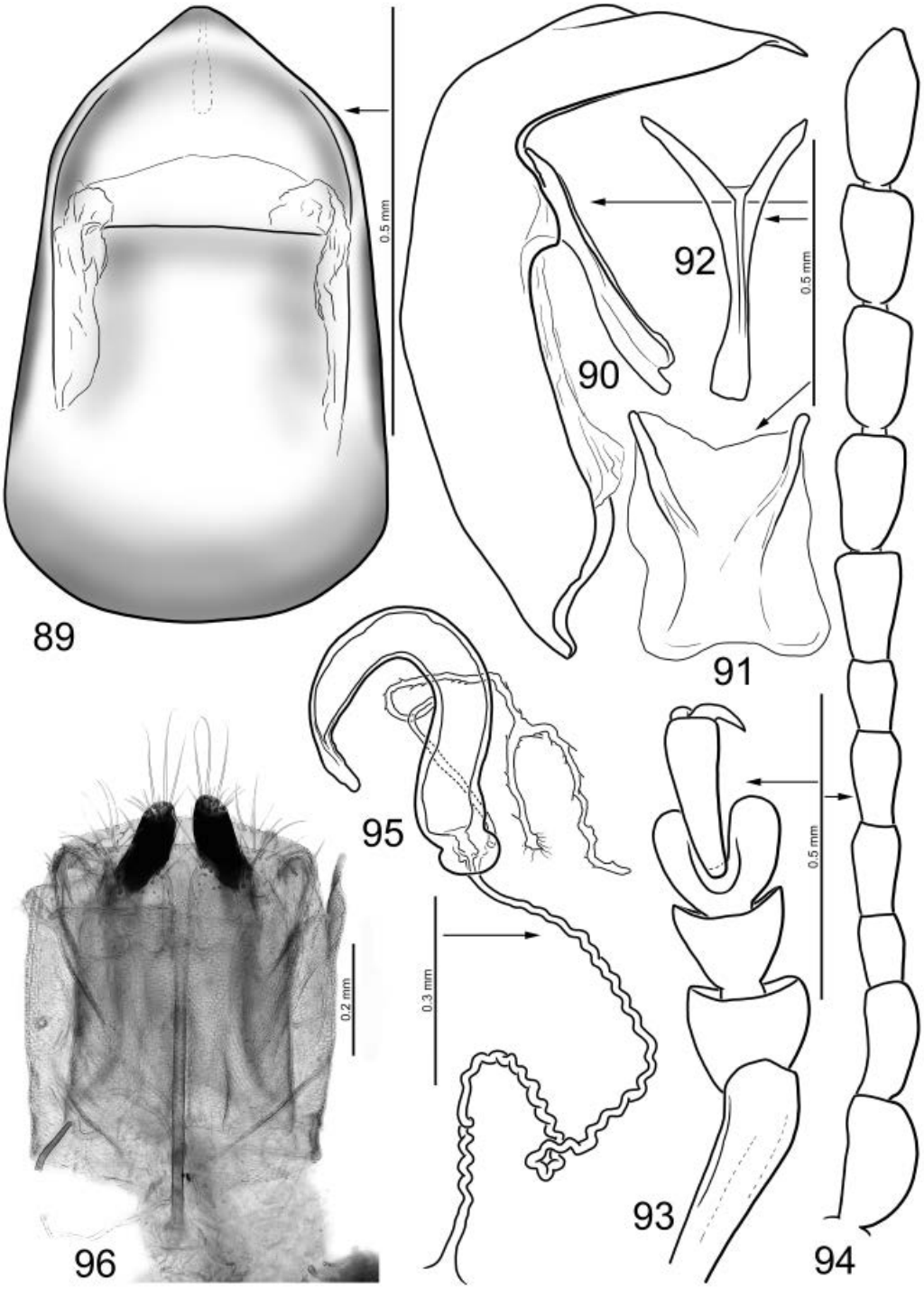
Figs 60–70. *Afroeurydemus augusti* sp. n.: **60 –** aedeagus, dorsal view (holotype); **61 –** idem, apex, ventral view; **62 –** idem, lateral view; **63 –** idem, tegmen; **64 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX (holotype); **65 –** idem, left protarsus; **66 –** idem, left antenna; **67 –** spermatheca (paratype); **68–69 –** idem, sclerotized plate of vagina, different views; **70 –** idem, genital segment.



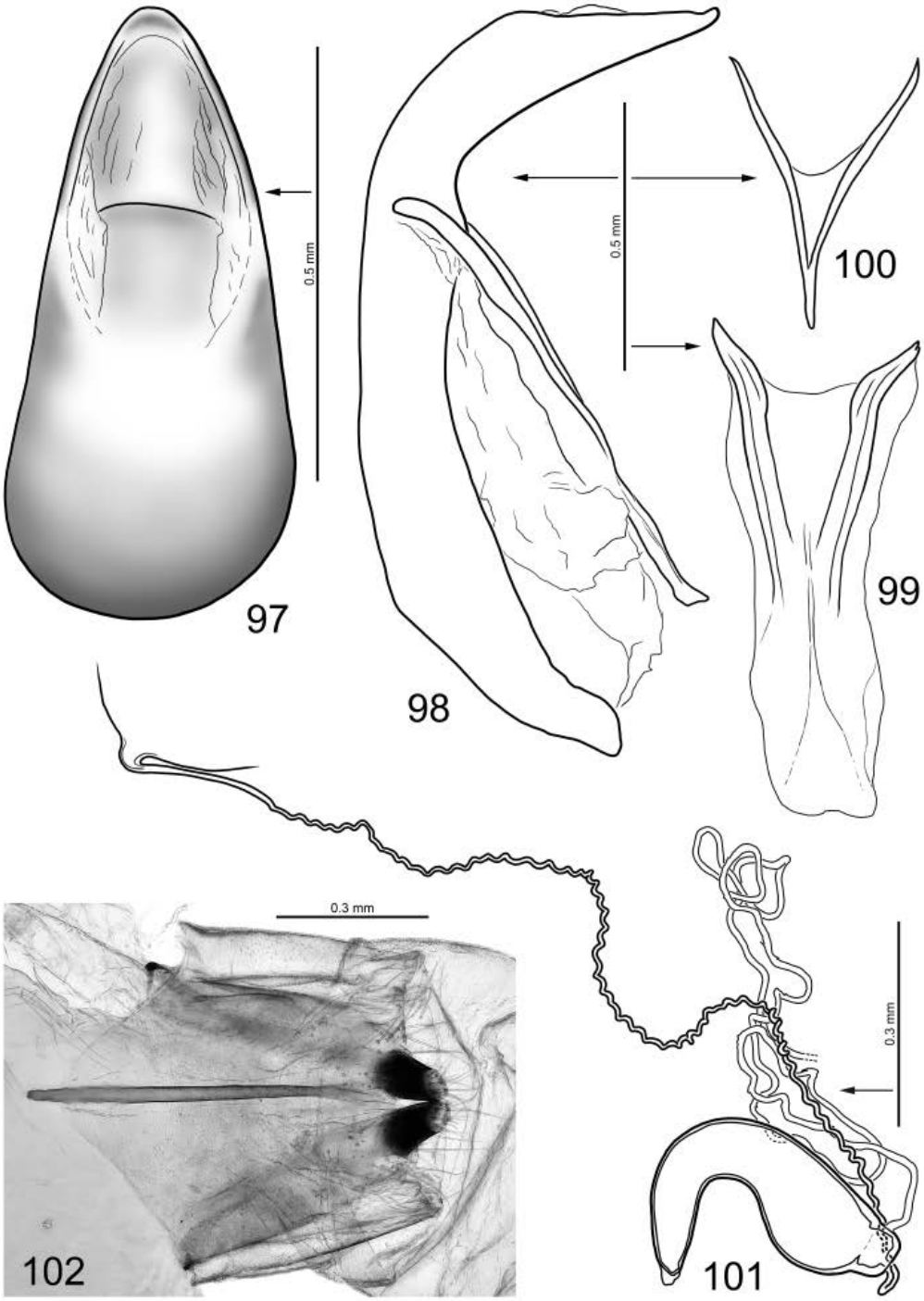
Figs 71–76. *Afroeurydemus flavicans* (Kenya SE, Voi): **71 –** aedeagus, dorsal view; **72 –** idem, lateral view; **73 –** idem, tegmen; **74 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX; **75 –** idem, spermatheca and sclerotized plate of vagina; **76 –** idem, genital segment.
Figs 77–80. *Microsyagrus marshalli*: **77 –** aedeagus, dorsal view (South Africa, North West Prov., Klerksdorp); **78 –** idem, lateral view; **79 –** edeagus, dorsal view (Zambia NE, 65 km S of Mpika, Chimola env.); **80 –** idem, lateral view.



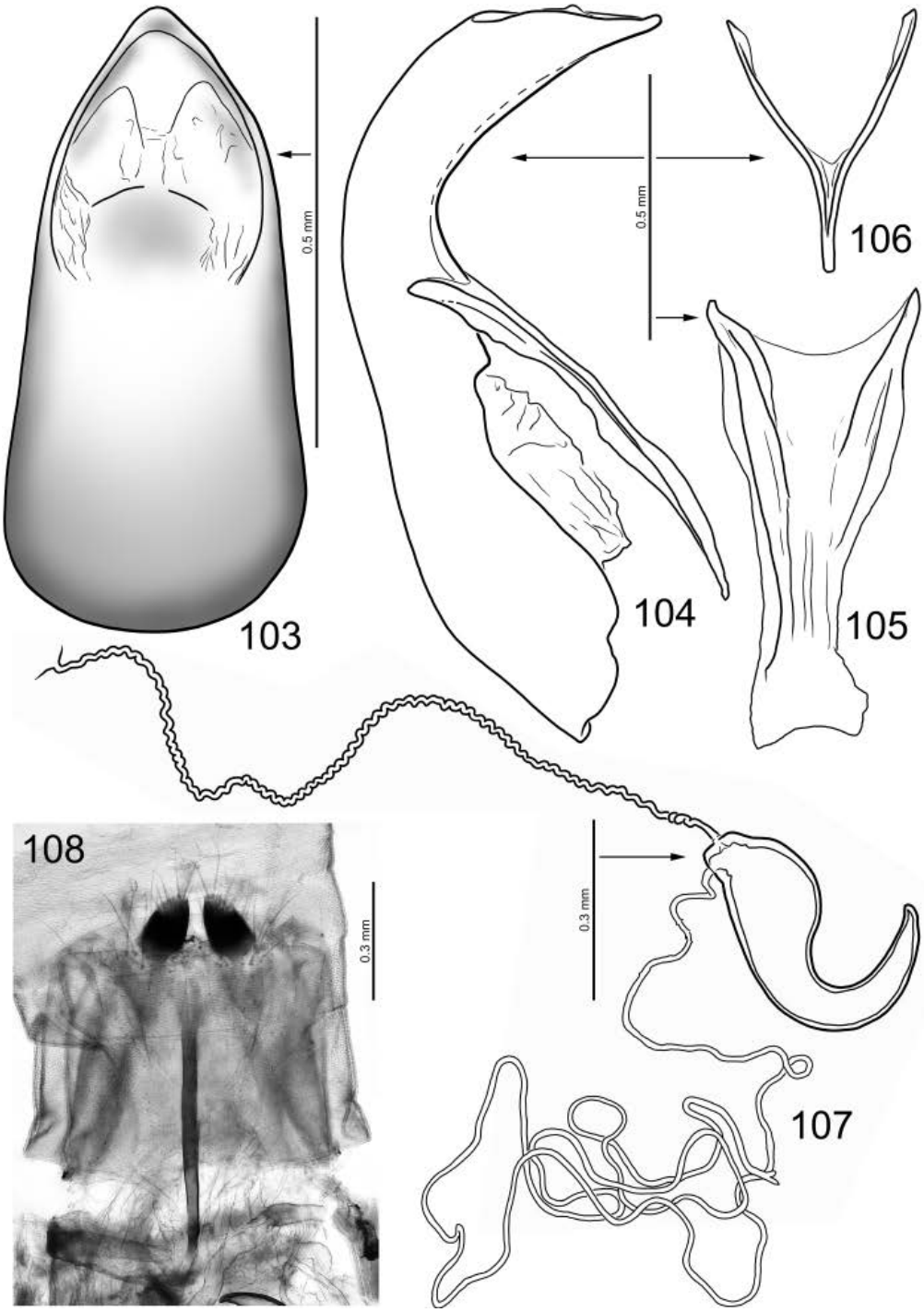
Figs 81–88. *Selmania colasposomoides* (Elisabethville 25/30-XI-1930 R. Massart): **81 –** aedeagus, dorsal view; **82 –** idem, lateral view; **83 –** idem, tegmen; **84 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX; **85 –** spermatheca with ductus; **86 –** spermatheca; **87 –** sclerotized plate of vagina with insertion of ductus spermathecae; **88 –** idem, genital segment.



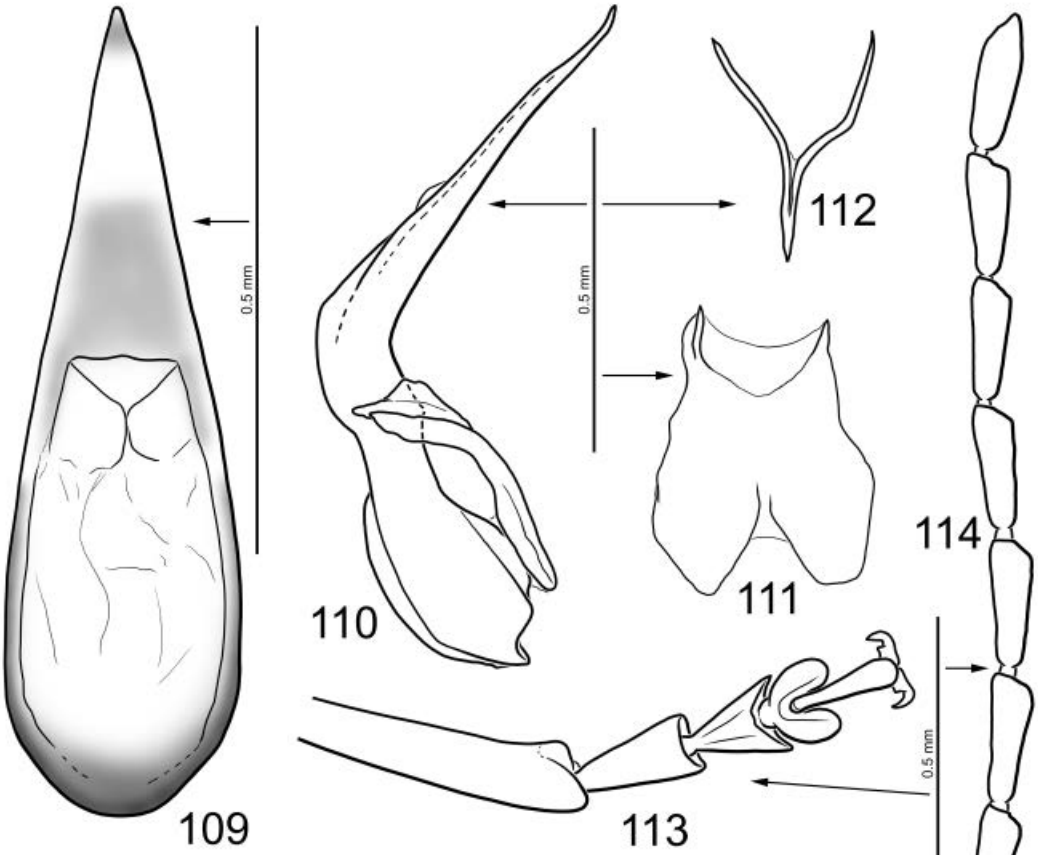
Figs 89–96. *Selmania hartmanni* sp. n.: **89 –** aedeagus, dorsal view (holotype); **90 –** idem, lateral view; **91 –** idem, tegmen; **92 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX (holotype); **93 –** idem, left protarsus; **94 –** idem, left antenna; **95 –** spermatheca (paratype); **96 –** idem, genital segment.



Figs 97–102. *Colasposoma blandum* (Zambia NW, 27 km N Kasempa): **97 –** aedeagus, dorsal view; **98 –** idem, lateral view; **99 –** idem, tegmen; **100 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX; **101 –** spermatheca; **102 –** idem, genital segment.



Figs 103–108. *Colasposoma tinantae* (Zambia NC. 82 km SSW Solwezi): **103 –** aedeagus, dorsal view; **104 –** idem, lateral view; **105 –** idem, tegmen; **106 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX; **107 –** spermatheca; **108 –** idem, genital segment.



Figs 109–114. *Phascus pallidus australis* ssp. n.: **109 –** aedeagus, dorsal view (holotype); **110 –** idem, lateral view; **111 –** idem, tegmen; **112 –** idem, ventral sclerite of sternite IX (holotype); 113 – idem, left protarsus; **114 –** idem, left antenna.

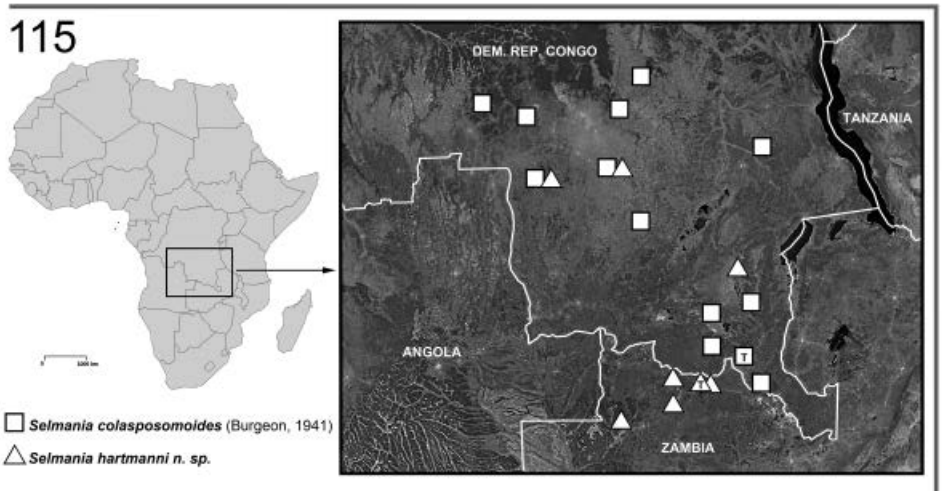


Fig 115 – verified distribution of *Selmania colasposomoides* and *S. hartmanni* sp. n. Type localities are pointed out with a "T".