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Checklist of the brentids of Ghana (Coleoptera Brentidae) with description of two new species

Eylon ORBACH[1], Tomasz KLEJDYSZ[2] & Luca BARTOLOZZI[3]

[1]49 Remez Street, Qiryat Tiv'on, Israel 3604449, E-mail: eylonorbach@gmail.com
[2]Institute of Plant Protection – National Research Institute, Research Center for Registration of Agrochemicals, Władysława Węgorka 20, 60-318 Poznań, Poland, E-mail: t.klejdysz@iorpib.poznan.pl
[3]Sistema Museale di Ateneo, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Museo di Storia Naturale, Sede "La Specola", Via Romana 17, I-50125 Florence, Italy,
E-mail: L.Bartolozzi54@gmail.com

Abstract. A checklist of the 112 species of brentids (Brentinae, Cyphagoginae, Taphroderinae, Trachelizinae) recorded from Ghana is given, with notes on their distribution. *Bolbocranius ashanti* new species and *Thoracobrenthus urishalevi* new species are described. The following 36 species are recorded from Ghana for the first time: *Orfilaia vulsellata* (Gyllenhal), *Spatherhinus opacus* (Thomson), *Afrocordus asper* (Calabresi), *Afrocordus vicarius* (Kleine), *Amorphocephala mandibularis* Damoiseau, *Hemicordus plagiator* (Kleine), *Pericordus occidentalis* Damoiseau, *Symmorphocerus frontalis* (Olivier), *Autosebus donisi* Damoiseau, *Autosebus kolbei* (De Muizon), *Autosebus magnus* Damoiseau, *Cormopus diversitarsis* Kleine, *Nannobrenthus compressithorax* (Senna), *Paramicrosebus mucronatus* Damoiseau, *Podozemius mustus* Kolbe, *Protusambius praecursor* Kolbe, *Pseudousambius silvanus* (Kolbe), *Sebasius strohmeyeri* (Kleine), *Synsebasius roubaudi* (De Muizon), *Usambioproctus collarti* (Damoiseau), *Zemioses rufostriatus* (Kleine), *Neoceocephalus decellei* De Muizon, *Neoceocephalus punctatus* Damoiseau, *Neoceocephalus rostralis* Senna, *Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *corruptus* Kleine, *Cerobates* (*Ionthocerus*) *zanzibaricus* Senna, *Parapisthius suturalis* (Damoiseau), *Bolbocranius bicolor* Senna, *Bolbocranius csikii* (Bolkay), *Anampyx edentulus* Damoiseau, *Eumecopodus longicornis* Calabresi, *Gynandrorhynchus audax* (Kleine), *Gynandrorhynchus grallator* Damoiseau, *Pseudomygaleicus brunneus* De Muizon, *Pseudomygaleicus grandis* (Damoiseau), and *Storeosomus riisii* (Labram & Imhoff).
Thoracobrenthus semistriatus Damoiseau, 1961 is quoted for the first time from Zambia.

Riassunto. *Checklist dei brentidi del Ghana (Coleoptera: Brebtidae) con la descrizione di due nuove specie.* Viene fornita una checklist di 112 specie di Brentidae (Brentinae, Cyphagoginae, Taphroderinae, Trachelizinae) segnalate per il Ghana, con note sulla loro distribuzione. Vengono descritte *Bolbocranius ashanti* nuova specie e *Thoracobrenthus urishalevi* nuova specie. Le seguenti 36 specie sono segnalate per la prima volta per il Ghana: *Orfilaia vulsellata* (Gyllenhal), *Spatherhinus opacus* (Thomson), *Afrocordus asper* (Calabresi), *Afrocordus vicarius* (Kleine), *Amorphocephala mandibularis* Damoiseau, *Hemicordus plagiator* (Kleine), *Pericordus occidentalis* Damoiseau, *Symmorphocerus frontalis* (Olivier), *Autosebus donisi* Damoiseau, *Autosebus kolbei* (De Muizon), *Autosebus magnus* Damoiseau, *Cormopus diversitarsis* Kleine, *Nannobrenthus compressithorax* (Senna), *Paramicrosebus mucronatus* Damoiseau, *Podozemius mustus* Kolbe, *Protusambius praecursor* Kolbe, *Pseudousambius silvanus* (Kolbe), *Sebasius strohmeyeri* (Kleine), *Synsebasius roubaudi* (De Muizon), *Usambioproctus collarti* (Damoiseau), *Zemioses rufostriatus* (Kleine), *Neoceocephalus decellei* De Muizon, *Neoceocephalus punctatus* Damoiseau, *Neoceocephalus rostralis* Senna, *Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *corruptus* Kleine, *Cerobates* (*Ionthocerus*) *zanzibaricus* Senna, *Parapisthius suturalis* (Damoiseau), *Bolbocranius bicolor* Senna, *Bolbocranius csikii* (Bolkay), *Anampyx edentulus* Damoiseau, *Eumecopodus longicornis* Calabresi, *Gynandrorhynchus audax* (Kleine), *Gynandrorhynchus grallator* Damoiseau, *Pseudomygaleicus brunneus* De Muizon, *Pseudomygaleicus grandis* (Damoiseau) e *Storeosomus riisii* (Labram & Imhoff).
Thoracobrenthus semistriatus Damoiseau viene citato per la prima volta di Zambia.

Key words. Brentinae, Cyphagoginae, Taphroderinae, Trachelizinae, Africa, Ghana, faunistics, new species, first records, taxonomy, identification key.

Introduction

The straight-snouted weevils (Brentidae *sensu Auctorum*) belong to 6 subfamilies of Coleoptera Curculionoidea (Brentinae, Cyphagoginae, Pholidochlamydinae, Taphroderinae, Trachelizinae and Ulocerinae) containing about 1800 species (SFORZI & BARTOLOZZI, 2004; SFORZI *et al*., 2014), mainly occurring in tropical and subtropical regions. Most brentids are associated with relatively fresh dead wood, feeding on fungi growing under the bark or in holes dug by the brentid beetles and their larvae or by beetles of other families, mostly Scolytidae and Platypodidae (ORBACH & BARTOLOZZI, 2023). Some species of the oriental genus *Cyphagogus* Parry are known to be aggressive towards adults and larvae of Platypodidae, possibly killing and feeding on them occasionally (THOMPSON, 1996). The Eremoxenini tribe of the Brentinae is composed by myrmecophilous species and adults and all other stages live in association with ants (SFORZI & BARTOLOZZI, 2004).
Two papers only covered specifically the Brentidae fauna of Ghana so far: DAMOISEAU (1972) published a checklist of 68 species collected by Dr. Endrödi-Younga during several expeditions to Ghana between the years 1965-1969. BARTOLOZZI & OSELLA (1990) published a short list of 13 Brentidae species collected in Ghana between 1982 and 1989, of which 2 species were new country records.
The study in this paper is based on 604 specimens of brentids, most of which were collected during 2 expeditions: one by Thierry Bouyer and Eric Jolie around Kumasi (Ashanti region) and Kibi (Eastern Region) in 1998 and one by Knud Larsen and Wojciech Kubasik in the Kakum National Park in the central south of Ghana in 2010, using a UV light trap (Fig. 1) on the forest canopy (Fig. 2). Other specimens in the first author private collection and in the Natural History Museum, "La Specola" building (University of Florence, Italy), were studied as well. Specimens without depository acronym are held in Eylon Orbach's private collection.

Fig. 1 - Ghana: Kakum Nationa Park, UV trap on the canopy trail (photo courtesy by Wojciech Kubasik).

Fig. 2 - Ghana: Kakum Nationa Park, canopy trail (photo courtesy by Wojciech Kubasik).

Material and methods

In this work we follow taxonomically the classification of the Brentidae *s. str.* proposed by SFORZI & BARTOLOZZI (2004), thus not widening the family concept to include Apioninae, Nanophyinae, Cyladinae, Eurynchinae, Ithycerinae and Antliarhininae.
The list of material follows the order proposed by SFORZI & BARTOLOZZI (2004) and MANTILLERI (2012). In the list, genera and species are arranged alphabetically, and synonyms by the year of description. Country records are listed alphabetically. Additional records from the first author private collection have been included.
The holotypes of the two new species are deposited in the collections of Natural History Museum, "La Specola" building (University of Florence, Italy).
The genitalia dissection was made after boiling the specimens in distilled water for 6 minutes, then removing the abdomen and soaking it in cold 10% KOH solution for 24 hours. Then the genital parts were gently cleaned and set on a cardboard, and were glued in DMHF (Dimethyl Hydantoin Formaldehyde) resin. The cardboard with the genitalia was placed on the same pin of the dissected specimen.
Photographs illustrating the habitus of the new taxa were taken by using a Pentax K20D camera with Rodenstock 1: 4.5 – f 75 lens, mounted on a micrometric photo stand; photos of the details were taken with the same camera and Lomo 3.7X lens. The images have been processed with software CombineZP.

Acronyms and abbreviations used in the text:

EOC	Eylon Orbach collection, Qiryat Tiv'on, Israel
JFCC	James F. Cornell private collection, Charlotte, N.C. USA
MRAC	Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium
MZHF	Zoological Museum, University of Helsinki, Finland
MZUF	Natural History Museum, "La Specola" building, University of Florence, Italy
NHM	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom

ZMUC Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
ex. specimen/specimens
nat. national

Checklist of the brentids of Ghana

BRENTINAE Billberg, 1820

ARRHENODINI Lacordaire, 1866

Debora bocandei Power, 1879

Debora bocandei Power, 1879: 490.
Debora thomsoni Power, 1879: 491.

Examined material
1♂, 4♀, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Sierra Leone, Togo.

Debora forficata (Thomson, 1858)

Arrhenodes forficatus Thomson, 1858: 118.

Examined material
1♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria.

Orfilaia vulsellata (Gyllenhal, 1833)

Arrhenodes vulsellatus Gyllenhal, 1833: 325.
Arrhenodes gentilis Thomson, 1858: 117.
Eupsalis callosoguttis Kolbe, 1897: 286.
Eupsalis parviornata Kleine, 1917: 115.

Examined material
1 ex., Tafo, 1973, Boafo (MZUF).
Distribution
This species is widespread throughout tropical Africa, and is recorded from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Spatherhinus gabonicus (Thomson, 1858)

Arrhenodes gabonicus Thomson, 1858: 116.
Eupsalis submaculatus Kolbe, 1883a: 238.
Spatherinus juvenilis Kolbe, 1888: 307.
Spatherinus stuhlmanni Kolbe, 1897: 286.
Spatherhinus curiosus Kleine, 1926: 368.

Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania.

Spatherhinus opacus (Thomson, 1858)

Arrhenodes opacus Thomson, 1858: 116.
Spatherhinus directus Kleine, 1924: 106.

Examined material
3♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast.

EREMOXENINI Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1892

Afrocordus asper (Calabresi, 1920)

Cordus asper Calabresi, 1920: 30.

Examined material
3♂, 1♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo.

Afrocordus vicarius (Kleine, 1922)

Cordus vicarius Kleine, 1922a: 154.
Cordus gigas De Muizon, 1955b: 886.

Examined material
1♂, 1♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Angola, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Malawi, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania.

Amorphocephala dahomeensis (Senna, 1894)

Amorphocephalus dahomeensis Senna, 1894: 407.
Amorphocephalus intermedius Kleine, 1918a: 94.
Amorphocephalus parasitus Kleine, 1938a: 86.

Distribution
Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Republic of Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan.

Amorphocephala mandibularis Damoiseau, 1967

Amorphocephala mandibularis Damoiseau, 1967: 436.
Amorphocephalus princeps De Muizon, 1960 (non Kleine, 1918): 168.

Examined material
1♂, 1♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana (new country record), Kenya, Niger, Sudan, Tanzania.

Amorphocephala poweri (De Muizon, 1960)

Amorphocephalus poweri De Muizon, 1960: 160.
Amorphocephalus diadematus Kleine, 1918a: 106.

Distribution
Benin, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo.

Hemicordus kraatzi (Senna, 1898)

Cordus kraatzi Senna, 1898a: 375.
Cordus myrmecophilus Kleine, 1921: 111.
Cordus bellatorius Kleine, 1924: 105.

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo.

Hemicordus plagiator (Kleine, 1922)

Cordus plagiator Kleine, 1922c: 142.

Examined material
1♀, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Ghana (new country record), Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Togo.

Micramorphocephalus consobrinus Kleine, 1918

Micramorphocephalus consobrinus Kleine, 1918a: 131.

Distribution
Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia.

Myrmecobrenthus wasmanni Kleine, 1920

Myrmecobrenthus wasmanni Kleine, 1920b: 27.

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast.

Pericordus occidentalis Damoiseau, 1964

Pericordus occidentalis Damoiseau, 1964: 420.

Examined material
3♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (1♀ NHM).
Distribution
Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Republic of Guinea, Tanzania.

Perisymmorphocerus elongatus (Power, 1879)

Cordus elongatus Power, 1879: 480.

Distribution
Eritrea, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan.

Perisymmorphocerus latirostris (Power, 1879)

Cordus latirostris Power, 1879: 480.
Perisymmorphocerus gracilis Kleine, 1919: 15.

Distribution
Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of Guinea, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo.

Symmorphocerus frontalis (Olivier, 1807)

Brentus frontalis Olivier, 1807: 434.
Symmorphocerus lottoi De Muizon, 1960: 139.

Examined material
1♂, 1♀, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana (new country record), "Guinea", Ivory Coast, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia.

CYPHAGOGINAE Kolbe, 1892

CYPHAGOGINI Kolbe, 1892

Adidactus cancellatus (Lacordaire, 1866)

Zemioses cancellatus Lacordaire, 1866: 409.
Genogogus conradsi Kleine, 1934: 304.

Examined material
1 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 14 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (2 ex. NHM, 1 ex. ZMUC); 5 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Namibia, Natal, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo.

Adidactus striolatus (Fairmaire, 1897)

Zemioses striolatus Fairmaire, 1897: 187.
Adidactus infantulus Kolbe, 1916: 62.
Schizoadidactus dispositus Kleine, 1926: 359.
Adidactus tibialis K. E. Schedl, 1961a: 10.

Examined material
3♂, 4♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1♂, Ashanti region, Bobin, 4 km N Kubeasi, 240m, 18-20.iii.2010, K. K. Larsen & W. W. Kubasik; 11♂, 18♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Comores Is. & Mayotte, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, São Thomé and Principe, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

Allagogus brunneus Gahan, 1909

Allagogus brunneus Gahan, 1909: 225.
Oxybasius brevithorax Kolbe, 1916: 61.
Oxybasius laticornis Kolbe, 1916: 61.
Oxybasius pectinicornis Kolbe, 1916: 61.
Oxybasius sulcirostris Kolbe, 1916: 61.
Phobetrum paradoxum Kleine, 1916: 33.
Diplohoplizes armatus Kleine, 1916: 38.
Diplohoplizes burgeoni De Muizon 1955a: 492.

Examined material
1♂, 1♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1♂, 1♀, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 2♂, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Allagogus yangambiensis Damoiseau, 1961

Allagogus yangambiensis Damoiseau, 1961: 279.

Distribution
Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana.

Amphithetobrentus concolor (Kleine, 1916)

Schizoadidactus concolor Kleine, 1916: 22.
Genogogus congoensis Kleine, 1926: 357.

Examined material
2♂, 5♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana, Republic of the Congo, Uganda.

Autosebus donisi Damoiseau, 1962

Autosebus donisi Damoiseau, 1962: 334.

Examined material
1 ex., Tafo, 1973, Boafo (MZUF).
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire); Ghana (new country record).
Remarks
The first author checked the holotype of this species in MRAC, and although the specimen recorded here from Ghana is four times larger than the holotype, there are no external differences in the morphology of the two specimens.

Autosebus kolbei (De Muizon, 1960)

Microsebus kolbei De Muizon, 1960: 88.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Central African Republic, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.

Autosebus magnus Damoiseau, 1967

Autosebus magnus Damoiseau, 1967: 133.

Examined material
3 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast.

Autosebus mucronatus Damoiseau, 1972

Autosebus mucronatus Damoiseau, 1972: 263.

Examined material
7 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Ghana.

Autosebus setosellus Kolbe, 1916

Autosebus setosellus Kolbe, 1916: 57.
Microsebus calcaratus Calabresi, 1920: 20.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 15 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda.

Azemius vaneyeni (De Muizon, 1959)

Acidotus vaneyeni De Muizon, 1959: 75.

Distribution
Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Republic of the Congo.

Callipareius* (*Metacidotes*) *pulvifrons (Schedl, 1961)

Metacidotes pulvifrons Schedl, 1961b: 194.

Examined material
4 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 2 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana.

Cormopus diversitarsis Kleine, 1916

Cormopus diversitarsis Kleine, 1916: 16.

Examined material
1♂, 1♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Tanzania, Zambia.

Cormopus penicillifer Kolbe, 1892

Cormopus penicillifer Kolbe, 1892: 167.
Cormopus edentatus Kleine, 1914b: 170.
Cormopus dilutus Kleine, 1944: 149.

Examined material
6♂, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (1♂ MZHF, 1♂ ZMUC).
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of Guinea, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Metusambius insularis Kolbe, 1916

Metusambius insularis Kolbe, 1916: 62.
Metusambius suspicax Kolbe, 1916: 62.
Prosogogus primoti Kleine, 1938b: 103.

Examined material
19 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (2 ex. NHM).
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo.

Nannobrenthus compressithorax (Senna, 1898)

Microsebus compressithorax Senna, 1898a: 370.
Nannobrenthus infantulus Kolbe, 1916: 60.
Rhytidopterus variabilis Kleine, 1916: 47.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zambia.

Neoxybasius fatuelus Kolbe, 1916

Neoxybasius fatuelus Kolbe, 1916: 61.
Phobetromimus simulans Kleine, 1916: 35.
Phobetromimus exiguus Kleine, 1916: 36.
Diplohoplizes unicolor Kleine, 1918b: 56.

Examined material
4 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (1 ex. ZMUC); 2♂, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania.

Neoxybasius pugionatus Kolbe, 1916

Neoxybasius pugionatus Kolbe, 1916: 61.

Distribution
Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ghana.

Oncodemerus sennai Quentin, 1961

Oncodemerus sennai Quentin, 1961: 206.
Oncodemerus costipennis Senna, 1892: 160.

Examined material
71 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (4 ex. MZHF, 4 ex JFCC, 3 ex ZMUC); 3 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 8 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, São Tomé and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo.

Opisthozemius appendiculatus Kolbe, 1916

Opisthozemius appendiculatus Kolbe, 1916: 58.

Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Republic of the Congo.

Opisthozemius vittatus Kolbe, 1916

Opisthozemius vittatus Kolbe, 1916: 58.
Opisthozemius honestus Kleine, 1936: 22.
Acidotus hautmanni De Muizon, 1959: 76.

Distribution
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Uganda, Zambia.

Paramicrosebus angustirostris Damoiseau, 1962

Paramicrosebus angustirostris Damoiseau, 1962: 338.

Examined material
2 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo.

Paramicrosebus mucronatus Damoiseau, 1962

Paramicrosebus mucronatus Damoiseau, 1962: 336.

Examined material
5 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast.

Parasebasius meticulosus (Kolbe, 1916)

Sebasius meticulosus Kolbe, 1916: 60.
Glaucocephalus densepunctatus Kleine, 1936: 17.
Glaucocephalus versicolor Kleine, 1940: 245.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, South Africa.

Podozemius comparabilis (Kolbe, 1916)

Megalosebus comparabilis Kolbe, 1916: 58.
Microsebus kolbei Kleine, 1916: 41.
Rhytidopterus dilucidus Kleine, 1924: 99.
Podozemius mustus De Muizon 1955a: 510.

Examined material
5 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (2 ex. NHM); 1♂, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 9 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda.

Podozemius conradti Kolbe, 1916

Podozemius conradti Kolbe, 1916: 57.
Anomalopleura gigas Kleine, 1940: 245.
Paramegalosebus separabilis De Muizon, 1960: 78.

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of Guinea.

Podozemius mustus Kolbe, 1916

Podozemius mustus Kolbe, 1916: 57.
Podozemius barbatus Calabresi, 1920: 19.
Rhytidopterus dilectus Kleine, 1924: 99.
Podozemius gabonicus De Muizon 1955a: 512.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, South Africa.

Protoproctus debilis Kolbe, 1916

Protoproctus debilis Kolbe, 1916: 59.
Anablyzostoma ferrugineum Kleine, 1916: 50.
Sebasius angustirostris Schedl, 1961b: 193.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 2 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest Canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone.

Protoproctus minor (Schedl, 1961)

Sebasius minor Schedl, 1961b: 192.
Anablyzostoma ferrugineum De Muizon, 1960: 71.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 6 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest Canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania.

Protusambius praecursor Kolbe, 1916

Protusambius praecursor Kolbe, 1916: 62.
Schizoadidactus tibialis Kleine, 1916: 23.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast.

Pseudoparagogus foveatus Damoiseau, 1972

Pseudoparagogus foveatus Damoiseau, 1972: 261.

Examined material
1 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.

Distribution
Angola, Ghana.

Pseudousambius silvanus (Kolbe, 1916)

Metusambius silvanus Kolbe, 1916: 62.
Pseudousambius overlaeti De Muizon 1955a: 483.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, São Thomé and. Principe.

Schizoadidactus napaeus (Kolbe, 1916)

Adidactus napaeus Kolbe, 1916: 62.
Schizoadidactus aethiops Kleine, 1916: 21.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Zimbabwe.

Sebasius strohmeyeri (Kleine, 1916)

Stilbonotus strohmeyeri Kleine, 1916: 79.

Examined material
1 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, South Africa (Natal).

Synsebasius roubaudi (De Muizon, 1955)

Glaucocephalus roubaudi De Muizon, 1955a: 500,

Examined material
15 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (2 ex. NHM).
Distribution
Ghana (new country record), Republic of the Congo.

Usambioproctus collarti (Damoiseau, 1963)

Xestocoryphus collarti Damoiseau, 1963a: 109.

Examined material
18 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly. (2 ex. MZUF).
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast.

Usambioproctus dissimilis (Kleine, 1916)

Xestocoryphus dissimilis Kleine, 1916: 27.

Distribution
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of Guinea, Zambia.

Usambioproctus gracilis (Kleine, 1916)

Xestocoryphus gracilis Kleine, 1916: 26.

Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Tanzania.

Usambioproctus intermedius (Damoiseau, 1961)

Xestocoryphus intermedius Damoiseau, 1961: 280.

Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Tanzania.

Usambioproctus muizoni (Damoiseau, 1963)

Xestocoryphus muizoni Damoiseau, 1963a: 113.
Xestocoryphus gracilis De Muizon, 1960: 64 (non Kleine, 1916).

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast.

Usambius advena (Pascoe, 1863)

Cyphagogus advena Pascoe, 1863: 26.
Calodromus wahlbergii Fåhraeus, 1871: 433.
Usambius conradti Kolbe, 1892: 168.
Usambius conradti var. *laevis* Senna, 1898a: 370.

Examined material
17 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (2 ex. NHM); 4 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Thomé and Principe, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda Zambia.
Remarks
The original description of this species was published by PASCOE in the Journal of Entomology, London, volume 1 (as article VII) in the year 1863 (PASCOE, 1863: 26). In 1866 the same description was reprinted in volume 2 (as article V) of the Journal of Entomology, at page 48. KLEINE (1927: 8) was most likely the first author to quote 1866 as the year of description of the species, and all consequent papers until today followed him erroneously. The correct year of description of *Usambius advena* should be therefore 1863.

Xenadidactus xestocoryphoides Damoiseau, 1979

Xenadidactus xestocoryphoides Damoiseau, 1979: 11.

Examined material
19 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Ghana, Republic of the Congo.

Zemioses porcatus Pascoe, 1862

Zemioses porcatus Pascoe, 1862: 394.
Zemioses camerunus Kleine, 1914b: 164.
Zemioses camerunus var. *bicolor* Kolbe, 1916: 59.
Dactylobarus carbonarius Kleine, 1916: 63.

Dactylobarus fraterculus Kleine, 1916: 65.

Examined material
1 ex., Tafo, 1973, Boafo (MZUF); 17 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (2 ex. NHM); 3 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia.

Zemioses rufostriatus (Kleine, 1914)

Dactylobarus rufostriatus Kleine, 1914b: 160.

Examined material
4 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe.

ATOPOBRENTINI Damoiseau, 1965

Neoceocephalus decellei De Muizon, 1959

Neoceocephalus decellei De Muizon, 1959: 78.
Araiorrhinus sulcifrons Schedl, 1961b: 201.

Examined material
4 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record): Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo.

Neoceocephalus interrupticostatus (Kleine, 1922)

Araiorrhinus interrupticostatus Kleine, 1922c: 144.
Neoceocephalus interruptus De Muizon 1955b: 903.

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana.

Neoceocephalus minutus Damoiseau, 1963

Neoceocephalus minutus Damoiseau, 1963b: 23,

Examined material
1 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Uganda.

Neoceocephalus olseni De Muizon, 1960

Neoceocephalus olseni De Muizon, 1960: 210.
Araiorrhinus punctifrons Schedl, 1961b: 201.

Distribution
Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Sierra Leone.

Neoceocephalus ophthalmicus Calabresi, 1920

Neoceocephalus ophthalmicus Calabresi, 1920: 38.
Araiorrhinus agilis Kleine, 1922e: 223.

Examined material
2 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 2 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

Neoceocephalus punctatus Damoiseau, 1961

Neoceocephalus punctatus Damoiseau, 1961: 287.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 3 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Republic of Guinea.
Remarks
SFORZI (1998b: 276) quoted the species from Ghana, however later SFORZI & BARTOLOZZI (2004: 427) regarded this record as incorrect. The specimen examined in this paper was compared by the first author to the holotype in MRAC, and proved to be identical to it.

Neoceocephalus punicans Damoiseau, 1963

Neoceocephalus punicans Damoiseau, 1963b: 21.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 3 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of Guinea.

Neoceocephalus rostralis Senna, 1898

Neoceocephalus rostralis Senna, 1898a: 376.
Araiorrhinus longisulcatus Schedl, 1961b: 202.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Republic of Guinea, Uganda.

Neoceocephalus sculpturatus Senna, 1898

Neoceocephalus sculpturatus Senna, 1898a: 377.
Araiorrhinus bifurcatus Schedl, 1961b: 200.

Examined material
3 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Benin, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda.

STEREODERMINI Sharp, 1895

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *complanatus Senna, 1896

Cerobates complanatus Senna, 1896: 217.

Examined material
1♂, 3♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia.

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *conveniens Kleine, 1924

Cerobates conveniens Kleine, 1924: 100.

Examined material
2 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda.

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *copiosus copiosus Kleine, 1924

Cerobates copiosus copiosus Kleine, 1924: 101.

Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo.

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *corruptus Kleine, 1926

Cerobates corruptus Kleine, 1926: 362.

Examined material
1♂, 1♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Kenya, Mozambique, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania.

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *cruentatus Senna, 1898

Cerobates cruentatus Senna, 1898a: 372.

Distribution
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda.

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *endroedyi Damoiseau, 1972

Cerobates endroedyi Damoiseau, 1972: 265

Distribution
Ghana.

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *fleutiauxi De Muizon, 1955

Cerobates fleutiauxi De Muizon, 1955b: 883.

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana.

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *hybridus Senna, 1898

Cerobates hybridus Senna, 1898a: 371.
Cerobates aduncus Kleine, 1922b: 205.

Examined material
3 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda.

Cerobates* (*Cerobates*) *sulcatus sulcirostris Thomson, 1858

Cerobates sulcatus sulcirostris Thomson, 1858: 119.

Distribution
Widespread throughout Tropical Africa., and recorded so far from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Togo.

Cerobates* (*Ionthocerus*) *burgeoni De Muizon, 1955

Jonthocerus burgeoni De Muizon, 1955b: 873.

Distribution
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana, Sierra Leone.

Cerobates* (*Ionthocerus*) *conradti Senna, 1898

Jonthocerus conradti Senna, 1898a: 374.

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda.

Cerobates* (*Ionthocerus*) *elegans Dasmoiseau, 1963

Jonthocerus elegans Dasmoiseau, 1963a: 112.

Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Uganda.

Cerobates* (*Ionthocerus*) *usambaricus Senna, 1896

Cerobates usambaricus Senna, 1896: 216.
Cerobates punctulatus Senna, 1898a: 373.

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Zambia.

Cerobates* (*Ionthocerus*) *zanzibaricus Senna, 1898

Jonthocerus zanzibaricus Senna, 1898b: 193.

Examined material
1♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.

Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania.
Remaks
Even if the antennae of the specimen are missing, it is identical in all aspects to a female identified as *Cerobates* (*Ionthocerus*) *zanzibaricus* by Antoine Mantilleri.

Pseudanchisteus neglectus Kleine, 1922

Pseudanchisteus neglectus Kleine, 1922c: 137.

Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Ghana.

HOPLOPISTHIINI Senna & Calabresi, 1919

Parapisthius suturalis (Damoiseau, 1961)

Entomopisthius suturalis Damoiseau, 1961: 285.

Examined material
1♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire) Ghana (new country record).

Microtrachelizus rectestriatus (Fairmaire, 1897)

Cerobates rectestriatus Fairmaire, 1897: 195.
Microtrachelizus aethiopicus Calabresi, 1920: 27.
Ceunonus minutus Kleine, 1922c: 139.
Microtrachelizus sordidus Kleine, 1922c: 144.
Microtrachelizus copulatus Kleine, 1924: 103.
Microtrachelizus captiosus Kleine, 1924: 104.

Examined material
4 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (2 ex. NHM). Bouyer leg.; 1 ex., Ashanti region, Bobin, 4 km N Kubeasi, 240m, 18-20.iii.2010, K. K. Larsen & W. W. Kubasik; 29 ex., Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comores Is. & Mayotte, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Principe, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania Togo, Uganda.

TAPHRODERINAE Lacordaire, 1866

Bolbocranius ashanti sp. n. (Figs. 3-5)

Examined material
Holotype male. Ghana: Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (MZUF, coll. Number 23275).

Description
Size (in mm). Holotype male – Total length (including rostrum and mandibles): 10.3, head (not including mandibles): 3.2, mandibles: 0.7, prothorax: 2.2, elytra: 4.2, body width (at head, base of prothorax and elytra): 1.1.
Body slender, glabrous, shiny, dark brown (Fig. 3).
Head long, slightly convex, with very tiny micro punctuation evenly dispersed from base to metarostrum, on lateral view with superficial vertical wrinkles from base of head nearly to eyes, reaching central longitudinal groove on ventral side of head, base straight, not sharply separated from

neck; eyes small, not prominent, temples slightly more than three times longer than eye diameter. Rostrum (Fig. 4) as long as head, metarostrum short, trapezoidal, narrowing anteriorly, mesorostrum constricted on scrobes, prorostrum widening anteriorly and about as large as head, anterior margin forming a centrally wide trapezoidal straight-edges plate extending forwards on the same plain of prorostrum; mandibles well developed, semiequal, as long as prorostrum, situated vertically and pointing forward, with a semicircular lamina on the upper side, on lateral view with sharp central small tooth anteriorly, and additional smaller subapical tooth below it; underside of head glabrous, with a very narrow superficial longitudinal groove from base of head reaching metarostrum.
Antennae 11 segmented, short, bent backwards slightly exceeding base of head, scape conical, as long as articles 2 and 3 together, article 2 short, 3-7 subequal in length, 3-8 subconical, 8 longer and thicker than 7, with stiff hairs distally, 9 and 10 larger, thicker and longer than 8, 11 long but not longer than 9 and 10 together, slightly rounded at apex, articles 9-11 covered with short, golden setae pointing forwards.
Prothorax shiny, cylindrical, shorter than head and rostrum together, narrower anteriorly than at base and laterally compressed, with strong ventrolateral concavities for reception of fore legs, disc with a trace of very thin superficial longitudinal groove hardly visible.
Elytra longer than prothorax, narrow, parallel sided, apex concave, sutural band wide, first stria deep from base to apex, interstriae fused, striae 2-8 as rows of very superficial and thin punctures, but present on declivity.
Legs. Femora and tibiae laterally compressed; protarsal segments 1-3 subequal, first meso and hind tarsal segment considerably longer than segment 2 and 3; onychium long and slender.
Underside of body smooth and shiny.
Genitalia. Tegmen as in Fig. 5; parameres relatively short and wide, apex rounded.
Female unknown.

Remarks
The prothorax of the holotype is glued to the elytra. The specimen carries about 20 mites, mostly attached to its legs.

Etymology
The new species is named, as a noun in apposition, after the Ashanti (or Asante) people living in the Ghana region with the same name, in which the specimen was collected.

Distribution
The new species is so far known only from Ghana.

Discussion
The new species belongs to the *Bolbocranius* group with symmetrical mandibles, strong constriction of the mesorostrum, and anterior border of prorostrum with a median process which is on the same plain of the rostrum. This process has a trapezoidal shape unlike any other *Bolbocranius* species, the 3 edges of the process are straight unlike in *B. rostralis* (Damoiseau, 1961) in which the process is as long as wide and the edges are concave, unlike in *B. modicus* (Kolbe, 1916) in which the process is small and medially notched, and unlike in *B. opacus* (Kolbe, 1916) which has a small process that is not notched (and its head and prothorax are black and opaque, not shiny).
We think it is useful to create a key for the males of the *Bolbocranius* group of species with a medial prorostral process on the same plain of the rostrum (keys 11 and 12 in DAMOISEAU [1967: 443], as *Anisognathus*).

Key for males of *Bolbocranius* species with medial prorostral process on the same plain of the rostrum

1. prorostral process prominent ……..……..……..……..…… 2
-. prorostral process not prominent ……..……..……..…… 3

2. prorostral process as long as wide with concave edges ……..…..... *B. rostralis* (Damoiseau)
-. prorostral process forming a plate with trapezoidal shape with straight edges..... *B. ashanti* sp. n.

3. prorostral process medially notched ……..…….…… *B. modicus* (Kolbe)
-. prorostral process not notched medially ……..…… *B. opacus* (Kolbe)

Fig. 3 - *Bolbocranius ashanti* n. sp., habitus.

Fig. 4 - *Bolbocranius ashanti* n. sp., head.

Fig. 5 - *Bolbocranius ashanti* n. sp., tegmen.

Bolbocranius bicolor Senna, 1898

Bolbocranius bicolor Senna, 1898a: 371.
Bolbocranius parvulus De Muizon, 1955b: 912.

Examined material
1♂, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Widespread in tropical Africa, and recorded from Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of Guinea, Uganda.

Bolbocranius csikii (Bolkay, 1910)

Anisognathus csikii Bolkay, 1910: 182.
Anisognathus bolkay Kleine, 1914b: 170.

Examined material
24♂, 21♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1♂, 1♀, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 2♂, 2♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Widespread in all Tropical Africa, and recorded from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Mozambique, Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Kenya, Zambia.

Bolbocranius delhaisei (Damoiseau, 1963)

Bolbocephalus delhaisei Damoiseau, 1963c: 7.

Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Sudan.

Bolbocranius mechowi (Kolbe, 1883)

Anisognathus mechowi Kolbe, 1883a: 234.

Examined material
7♂, 7♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly. (1 pair in MZUF).
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania.

Bolbocranius opacus Kolbe, 1916

Bolbocranius opacus Kolbe, 1916: 66.
Bolbocranius ephippium Kleine, 1916: 81.
Bolbocephalus recens Kleine, 1934: 306.

Examined material
1♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Tanzania, Togo.

TRACHELIZINAE Lacordaire, 1866

PSEUDOCEOCEPHALINI Kleine, 1922

Anampyx edentulus Damoiseau, 1963

Anampyx edentulus Damoiseau, 1963a: 135.

Examined material
3♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast.

Anampyx maculatus (Kleine, 1920)

Mygaleicus maculatus Kleine, 1920a: 40.

Examined material
1♂, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo.

Eumecopodus longicornis Calabresi, 1920

Eumecopodus longicornis Calabresi, 1920: 40.
Pelochroma lutulentum Kleine, 1922c: 151.

Examined material
2♂, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania.

Gynandrorhynchus audax (Kleine, 1923)

Mygaleicus audax Kleine, 1923: 137.

Examined material
1♂, 2♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1♀, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Republic of the Congo.

Gynandrorhynchus bocandei Lacordaire, 1866

Gynandrorhynchus bocandei Lacordaire, 1866: 451.

Examined material
1♂, 1♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1♂, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Togo.

Gynandrorhynchus grallator Damoiseau, 1967

Gynandrorhynchus grallator Damoiseau, 1967: 304.

Examined material
2♂, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Ghana (new country record).

Gynandrorhynchus tarsalis (Kleine, 1920)

Mygaleicus tarsalis Kleine, 1920a: 37.

Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania.

Gynandrorhynchus vittipennis (Fåhraeus, 1871)

Brentus vittipennis Fåhraeus, 1871: 435.
Mygaleicus persimilis Damoiseau, 1963d: 46.

Examined material
6 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Thomé and Principe, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.

Isoceocephalus rufescens Quentin, 1966

Isoceocephalus rufescens Quentin, 1966: 1656.
Pseudoceocephalus pruinosus Kleine, 1922a: 156.

Examined material
2 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (1 ex. NHM).
Distribution
Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Namibia, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda.

Nothogaster laevicollis (Thomson, 1858)

Centrophorus laevicollis Thomson, 1858: 120.

Examined material
1 ex., Tafo, 1973, Boafo (MZUF).
Distribution
A very common species widespread in tropical Africa, recorded so far from Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Nothogaster picipes (Olivier, 1807)

Brentus picipes Olivier, 1807: 442.

Examined material
18 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1♀, Central, Kakum nat. park, forest Canopy UV trap, 28.iii.2010, K. Larsen & W. Kubasik.
Distribution
Widespread throughout tropical Africa and recorded from Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Comores Is. [incl. Mayotte], Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Swaziland, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Pseudoceocephalus depressus (Lund, 1800)

Brentus depressus Lund, 1800: 83.

Examined material
3 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Is. = Fernando Poo), Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Togo, Uganda.

Pseudoceocephalus formosus Kleine, 1934

Pseudoceocephalus formosus Kleine, 1934: 302.

Examined material
1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea.

Pseudomygaleicus brunneus De Muizon, 1960

Pseudomygaleicus brunneus De Muizon, 1960: 196.

Examined material
8 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.
Distribution
Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Tanzania.

Pseudomygaleicus grandis (Damoiseau, 1963)

Mygaleicus grandis Damoiseau, 1963a: 130.

Examined material

1 ex., Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly; 1 ex., Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.

Distribution

Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast.

Rhinopteryx foveipennis (Thomson, 1858)

Ceocephalus foveipennis Thomson, 1858: 119.
Rhinopteryx errans Kolbe, 1883b: 36.
Rhinopteryx carinaerostris Kleine, 1914a: 190.

Examined material

3♀, Tafo, 1973, Boafo (MZUF); 5♂, 10♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (1♂, 1♀ MZHF); 1♀, Kibi, Eastern region, iv-v.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly.

Distribution

The species is widespread in tropical Africa and is recorded from Saudi Arabia, Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Tanzania, Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Storeosomus riisii (Labram & Imhoff, 1841)

Ceocephalus riisii Labram & Imhoff, 1841: fasc. 8 (page not numbered).
Rhyticephalus occipitalis Thomson, 1858: 119.
Storeosomus sansibaricus Kolbe, 1897: 287.

Examined material

3♂, 2♀, Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (1♂, 1♀ NHM).

Distribution

The species is widespread in tropical Africa and is recorded from Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (ex Zaire), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana (new country record), Ivory Coast, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia.

Thoracobrenthus urishalevi sp. n. (Figs 6, 7)

Examined material

Holotype male. Ghana: Kumasi, Ashanti region, iv.1998, T. Bouyer & E. Joly (MZUF, coll. Number 23154); paratype 1 female. same data as holotype (EOC).

Description

Size (in mm). Holotype male – Total length including rostrum: 6.8, body maximum width (at elytra): 1.2.

Body slender, shiny, head, prothorax and elytra black, rostrum, antennae and legs brown (Fig. 6).

Head transverse, base straight, well separated from neck, dorsally almost flat; eyes large, temples very short, shorter than ⅛ of eye diameter. Rostrum (Fig. 7) with metarostrum slightly shorter than head, straight, trapezoidal, narrowing towards mesorostrum which is enlarged on scrobes, prorostrum cylindrical and very slim, slightly curving downwards, about 4 times longer than metarostrum; mandibles small, directing forwards; the whole head and rostrum with very tiny punctuation evenly dispersed.

Antennae bent backwards slightly exceeding the elytral base; article 1 long, swollen distally, with very short setae evenly scattered, article 2 smaller than 1, subcylindrical, articles 3-8 subconical, subequal, longer than 2, articles 9-10 longer and thicker than 8, article 11 long, pointed, but shorter than 9 and 10 together; articles 2-10 with appressed yellowish hairs pointing distally, article 11 with shorter and denser hairs.
Prothorax longer than wide, disc nearly flat, narrowing posteriorly and abruptly anteriorly, with strong constriction just before neck, and with strong deep median groove terminating just before neck; disc shiny, with sparse tiny granulations and very short hairs evenly scattered.
Elytra shorter than prothorax, head and rostrum together, base almost straight, shoulders and apex rounded, laterally subparallel; sutural band elevated, costa 2 convex, starting at base and ending on declivity, costa 3 convex at base reaching mid elytra, costae 4-7 fused together to form a plate, costae 8 and 9 present; striae 1-2 deep, stria 3 starting at base and disappearing at the middle of elytra, striae 4-6 indicated by rows of superficial punctures, striae 7 and 8 present. Legs short; profemora with small pointed tooth ventrally, meso and metafemora with small and weak tooth ventrally; protibiae shorter than profemora, distally with strong spine pointing outwards and one spur inwards, between tooth and spur a semicircular incision with short stiff hairs along incision, used as antennal grooming device; protarsal segments short, meso and metatarsal first segment longer than segments 2 and 3; onychium shorter than segments 1, 2 and 3 together.
Underside. Head with very small evenly scattered hairs; sternites smooth, shiny; abdominal plate widely concave medially; ventrite 5 with small posterior depression. Genitalia. Tegmen with apodeme enlarged proximally, parameroid lobes long and parallel sided, with distinct very short setae disposed apically.
Female. Identical to male except for abdominal plate convex, and ventrite 5 flat.

Remarks
The holotype is missing the left anterior leg and the hind left leg is glued to the label aside the specimen; the female paratype is missing the right meso- and left meta-legs.

Etymology
The new species is dedicated to the first author's son-in-law, Uri Shalev (Pardés Hanna-Karkur, Israel), the spokesman of the Israeli Public defense, a devoted cook, an avid reader, and a wonderful husband and father to the first author's elder daughter and their two sons.

Distribution
The new species is currently known only from Ghana.

Discussion
Thoracobrenthus semistriatus Damoiseau, 1961 was until now the only known species of the genus. This species is quoted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ivory Coast and Republic of the Congo (SFORZI & BARTOLOZZI, 2004). We examined the holotype from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MRAC) and other specimens of *T. semistriatus* from Zambia (North Western Province, EOC; first record from Zambia). All the specimens we examined show constant rostral proportions.
The new species can be distinguished from *T. semistriatus* by the following characters: different proportion of meta and prorostrum, which in the new taxon is at least 1:4 and not about 1:3 (Fig. 8); prorostrum slenderer; apodeme of tegmen enlarged proximally and membrane of basal plate of tegmen with a small triangular expansion in contrast to a straight narrow apodeme and with large rounded expansion in membrane of basal plate in *T. semistriatus.*

Key to the species of the genus *Thoracobrenthus*

Prorostrum about 3 times longer than metarostrum (Fig. 8) ……..…. *T. semistriatus* Damoiseau
Prorostrum at least 4 times as long as metarostrum (Fig. 7) ……..... *T. urishalevi* sp. n.

Fig. 6 - *Thoracobrenthus urishalevi* sp. n., habitus.

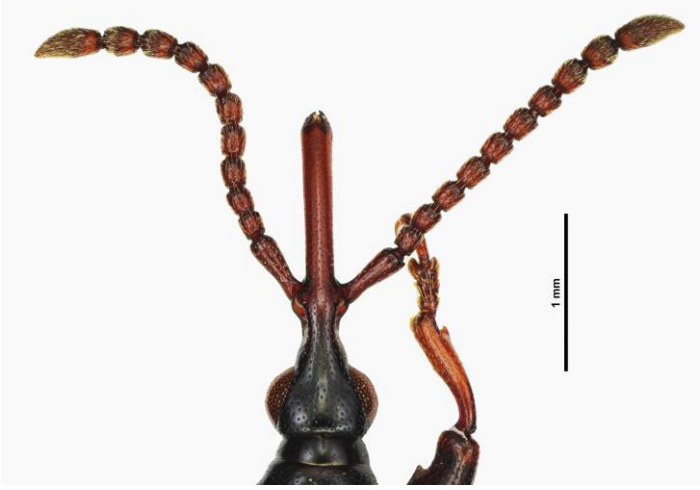

Fig. 7 - *Thoracobrenthus urishalevi* sp. n., head.

Fig. 8 - *Thoracobrenthus semistriatus* Damoiseau, head

Discussion

Ghana is located in West Africa, just a few degrees north of the equator, bordering the Gulf of Guinea to the south, Ivory Coast to the west, Burkina Faso to the north and Togo to the east. Its surface is 238,540 sq./km and in size it is the 26th smallest country in Africa. Its climate is tropical, and it shares its terrestrial ecoregions – the Eastern Guinean forests, the Guinean forest-savanna mosaic, the West Sudanian savanna, the Central African mangroves and the Guinean Mangroves – with its neighbors. Forests consist of about 35% of Ghana surface. The amount of 112 Brentidae species recorded in this work is very remarkable, and represents 37.83% of the 296 species known from Africa (including the two described in the present work).
The 36 new country records for Ghana and the presence of two new species of brentids in the material, resulting from so few expeditions, clearly show how much field work and taxonomic research are still needed, even in this relatively well-known family of beetles.

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