

ANNALEN
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TERVUREN (BELGIË)

Reeks in 8°

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by Sir Guy A. K. MARSHALL
(London)

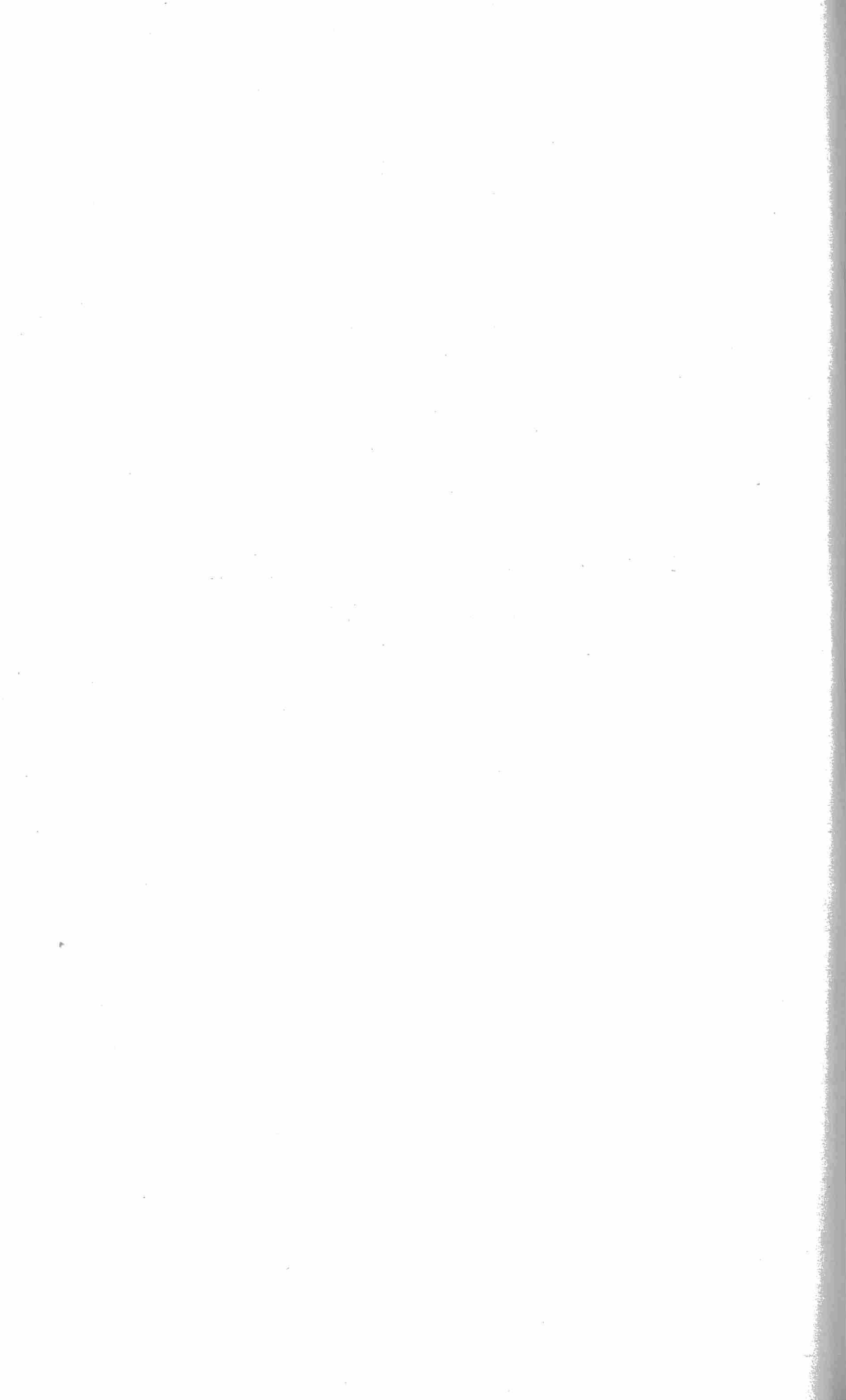


TERVUREN
1953



NEW COSSONINAE FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO
(Coleoptera Curculionidae)





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This publication has been effected within the framework of the studies undertaken by the Commission d'Etudes des Bois Congolais, Section des Xylophages.

In connection with the important studies that are now being made of the Xylophagous insects that occur in the Belgian Congo, my old friend Professor R. MAYNÉ has kindly entrusted to me the identification of the Curculionidae.

The Forest Officers who are undertaking the collection of the insects have already accumulated a very large amount of material, the scientific value of which is greatly enhanced by the fact that the plants upon which the insects were found have been identified in nearly every case; for hitherto, records of this nature have been deplorably scanty in the case of tropical species.

In this preliminary paper only the weevils of the subfamily Cossinae are dealt with; of these some 690 specimens have been identified, comprising 24 species of 8 different genera, of which two genera and 13 species proved to be new to science and are described below.

This work has been rendered possible only by the valued assistance of Mr. P. BASILEWSKY, of the Musée Royal du Congo Belge, who has lent me typical material of various species described by HUSTACHE and Voss, and by the kindness of Professor Dr. H. SACHTLEBEN, of the Deutsches entomologisches Institut, who kindly lent me types of two of Voss' species.

As a result of the examination of this material the following synonymy has to be recorded:

Cossonus subg. *Cylindrocossonus* Voss (1939) is a synonym of *Procossonus* HUST. (1937), and *C. cylindrocerus* Voss = *P. acutidens* HUST. Voss' subgenus does not appear in the *Zoological Record* because there was no indication that it was a new name.

Cossonus elongaticeps HUST. (1934) is synonymous with *C. complanatus* MSHL. (1905), and the species must be transferred to the genus *Homalotrogus* WOLL. (1873), which has not previously been recorded from Africa.

The Australian *Homalotrogus arctatus* PASC. (1885) does not belong to this genus but is a *Cossonus* and synonymous with *C. indigens* PASC. (1885), and the latter name will take precedence.

Cossonus subgen. *Heterocossonus* Voss (1939) is synonymous with WOL-
LASTON's genus *Heterophasis* (1873).

A comparison of cotypes of *Heterophasis curvirostris* Voss (1939) (*Cossonus*) and *H. patruelis* Voss (1939) has satisfied me that the slight differences are merely individual and not specific; the former name should stand.

Finally, *Cossonus corvinus* HARTM. (1904) is a synonym of *C. incivilis* FHS. (1871).

The types of all the new species will be deposited in the Congo Museum, Tervuren, and I am grateful to Professor MAYNÉ for permission to retain a set of cotypes for the British Museum (Natural History).

***Cossonus donisi* sp. n.**

Derm back, shiny, the elytra dark red-brown, turning to blackish at the sides and apex; underside often with a broad pale median stripe throughout.

Head shallowly constricted behind the eyes, the vertex very shiny and almost impunctate; frons with fairly numerous strong punctures and a shallow median longitudinal impression but no fovea; eyes gently convex. *Rostrum* twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the basal half and rather abruptly widened anteriorly, the apical part being subquadrate with the lower edge of the scrobe projecting very slightly below the antennae; dorsum punctate like the frons but rather more densely, the lateral areas with larger subreticulate punctures. *Prothorax* as long as broad, gently rounded laterally (more markedly in one specimen), widest behind the middle, strongly constricted at the apex, the constriction continued deeply across the disk; dorsum rather flat, with a very shallow broad depression down the middle containing a comparatively regular smooth median stripe, with large close punctures on each side of it which are always 3-deep on the basal half, these punctures larger than those on the densely punctate lateral margins, the usual smooth sublateral stripes with very small sparse punctures. *Elytra* not wider than the prothorax, flat as far as stria 4, the strong striae containing large close punctures, which are as wide as or wider than the intervals. *Legs* with a small angulation on the lower edge of the front tibiae.

Length 3.5-4.1 mm., *breadth* 1.0-1.2 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO : Stanleyville Prov., Yangambi, 9 ex., 1951 (C. DONIS).

Food-plants : *Macaranga* sp. (Euphorb.) 7, *Combretodendron africanum* EXELL (Lacyth.) 2.

Most nearly allied to *C. suturalis* BOH., which it much resembles in general facies, but *suturalis* has a much shorter and broader rostrum (5 : 4), the lateral areas of which are less strongly punctate; the frons has a distinct fovea; the depression on the pronotum is narrower with fewer punctures on each side of the median line; and the underside is much more finely punctate.

***Cossonus cancellatus* sp. n.**

♂ ♀. Derm black; tarsi and antennae flavous, with the club fuscous.

Head subconical, shallowly constricted behind the eyes, which are slightly convex; the vertex impunctate, the frons with small punctures that are denser laterally and with an obsolescent median stria. *Rostrum* longer than the head (3 : 2), comparatively slender, especially in ♀, narrowing from the antennae to near the base, the broader apical half rather wider in ♂



than in ♀ and longer than broad; dorsum with fine separated punctures, becoming much denser laterally at the base. *Antennae* with the scape a little longer than the funicle, the latter with joint 2 as long as broad. *Prothorax* as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest for behind the middle, much narrowed in front, with a rather deep collar-like apical constriction which is only feebly continued across the disk; dorsum with large close punctures and very narrow interspaces, without impunctate stripes but with a long narrow median carina that nearly reaches the apex, and with a large shallow punctate depression in the middle of the base which does not extend for more than one-fourth of the length. *Elytra* only slightly wider at the sloping shoulders than the prothorax; the broad striae with very large close punctures that are much wider than the narrow subcostate intervals on the basal half.

Length 4.0-4.5 mm., breadth 1.2-1.3 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, on castor (*Ricinus communis*), 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

The nearest ally of this species is the East African *C. amaniensis* HARTM. (1914), which differs *inter alia* in having the apical constriction of the prothorax much shallower, the punctures rather smaller and less dense, and the median carina restricted to the short basal depression.

Himatium carinirostre sp. n.

♂ ♀. Derm red-brown, with rather sparse recumbent and erect setae.

Head with fairly close shallow punctures and rather long appressed yellow setae. *Rostrum* twice as long as broad, straight, parallel-sided, with six longitudinal carinae which are sometimes fairly regular, but usually divided by short longitudinal striae, especially apically, with sparse suberect setae; the rostrum of ♂ slightly thicker. *Prothorax* longer than broad (7:6), feebly rounded laterally, widest at one-third from the base, strongly constricted near the apex, the constriction continued deeply across the disk; the dorsum somewhat flattened, with large reticulate punctures that are partly concealed by the stout yellowish transverse setae, without any median depression. *Elytra* only slightly wider than the prothorax, somewhat flattened on the disk, with a shallow subapical impression on each side; the broad striae with large oblong punctures that are separated by narrow septa as high as the intervals, which are narrower than the striae and finely rugulose; the intervals with a single row of stout overlapping setae, among these on the alternate intervals a row of curved suberect scale-like setae, a few of these scale-like setae may also occur on the apical part of intervals 2, 4, 6.

Length 2.5-3.0 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants: *Ficus* sp. 1, *Dovyalis* sp. (Flac.) 1, *Lippia adoënsis* HOCHST. (Verb.) 1, *Canna* sp. 1.

H. curtirostre Voss (1934) differs in having the rostrum much shorter and without carinae, and much wider elytra. In the type of *H. rugirostre*

Voss (1939) the rostrum is coarsely wrinkled longitudinally and has a small obtuse lateral projection immediately below the antennae; the scape reaches nearly to the middle of the eye (hardly reaching the front margin in *carinirostre*); the prothorax is unusually broad and flat, being as broad as the elytra, and has anteriorly a broad area entirely devoid of punctures or setae. *H. coffeae* MSHL. (1933) has the rostrum longer, more slender, and without a trace of carinae.

Coptoscapus kivuensis sp. n.

Derm uniform dull black.

Head on the vertex with small sparse punctures that are separated by more than their own diameters, the punctures progressively increasing in size anteriorly, so that on the frons they are much larger and closer, being much wider than the intervals between them; frons with a broad shallow median stria which is continued on to the basal half of the rostrum. *Rostrum* slightly longer than broad, parallel-sided in the basal half and very slightly narrowed at the apex; the punctures similar on the base to those on the frons, but diminishing apically. *Antennae* with joint 2 of the funicle equal to 3, and 6 equal to 7; club with its basal joint exerted and longer than 7 of the funicle. *Prothorax* as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, broadest behind the middle, with a shallow collar-like apical constriction, which is nearly or quite obsolete dorsally; the dorsal punctures uniform, large and subreticulate. *Elytra* with a distinct row of punctures on interval I only, the other intervals narrowly sinuous; the apical margin narrowly explanate.

Length 4.0-4.5 mm., breadth 1.5-1.8 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 5 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants: *Cyphomandra betacea* SENDT. (Solan.) 1, *Ficus* sp. 2, *Neoboutonia macrocalyx* PAX (Euphorb.) 1, *Cordia abyssinica* R. BR. (Borag.) 1.

In the key to the six previously known members of the genus (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (II) III, 1939, p. 577) this species runs down to *katangae* MSHL., which latter differs in having the head much more coarsely punctate, the punctures on the vertex being closely reticulate; the rostrum is rather shorter; the prothorax is deeply constricted near the apex, and the discal punctures are larger and reticulate; the intervals on the elytra are narrower, and the legs more coarsely punctate.

PSEUDOMIMUS HARTM.

The *Catalogus Coleopterorum* lists only four species in this genus, but since that date Mr. E. Voss has described three more species, namely *centralis* and *schoutedeni* (1939) from the Congo, and *insularis* (1942) from Fernando Poo; of the last-named species I have seen 47 specimens from the Congo, taken by M. P. C. LEFÈVRE at Mulungu, in Kivu. Previously HUSTACHE had described four species from the Congo in wrong genera: *maynei* and

burgeoni (1924), *planiusculus* (1932) and *kivuanus* (1934) - all later rightly transferred to the present genus by Voss (Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., XXXII, 1939, pp. 77, 78). Two new corrections must also be made: *Brachyscapus? angolensis* WOLL. (1874) and *Pseudomesites suturifer* MSHL. (1940) must both be transferred to this genus. On the other hand, *vossi* GHESQ. (1939), a cotype of which I owe to the kindness of M. BASILEWSKY, belongs to the genus *Pseudomesites*. Thanks to Prof. SACHTLEBEN's loan of the type of *P. tenebrosus* Voss (1934), it is clear that this species is a synonym of *maynéi* HUST. (1924).

Voss (Arb. morph. tax. Ent., I, 1934, p. 190) described *Pseudomimus amitinus* as a new subspecies of *crassirostris* HARTM. Later he pointed out that HARTMANN's species had never been published (*op. cit.* III, 1936, p. 296) and sank HARTMANN's name under *amitinus*. Unfortunately he proceeded to describe a subspecies of *amitinus* under the name of *crassirostris* Voss, but it would seem that the two forms had become accidentally interchanged in his key (l. c. p. 297), for the description is practically identical with that given originally for *amitinus* (1934). Thus *crassirostris* Voss (1936) must fall as a synonym of *amitinus* Voss (1934). In any case, the examination of some hundreds of specimens of *Pseudomimus* makes it doubtful whether the character on which this subspecies is based (the slightly deeper striae on the disk of the elytra) is of more than individual significance. It certainly does not represent a subspecific character in other species.

P. foveicollis Voss has been placed in two different categories in the Key because the description gives the rostrum as being broader than long, whereas my own measurement of the type showed the rostrum as being as long as broad under an eye-piece micrometer.

KEY TO SPECIES OF PSEUDOMIMUS

- 1 (32). Funicle with seven joints.
- 2 (17). Rostrum longer than broad.
- 3 (4). Pronotum with the punctures on the disk very fine and sparse, those on the dorso-lateral margins becoming abruptly much larger and very dense, the subapical constriction continued across the disk as a sharply impressed line containing punctures that are larger than those on the disk (Congo) *nitens* sp. n.
- 4 (3). Pronotum with the punctures on the disk larger and closer, not increasing abruptly in size at the dorso-lateral margins, the subapical constriction not continued across the disk or, if so, the contained punctures not larger than those on the disk.
- 5 (6). Rostrum straight dorsally, gradually narrowing from base to apex (seen from in front), the dorsum somewhat flattened transversely; pronotum finely punctate, the punctures separated by more than their own diameters (E. Africa) *amitinus* Voss.
- 6 (5). Rostrum curved dorsally, not narrowing apically, the dorsum more convex transversely.

- 7 (8). Elytra only slightly wider than the prothorax, which is very finely punctate, the punctures separated by more than their own diameters (Kenya, E. Congo) *sublaevicollis* HUST.
- 8 (7). Elytra much wider than the prothorax, which has larger punctures dorsally, mostly separated by less than their own diameters.
- 9 (10). Frons with strong dense punctures; prothorax not constricted at the apex (Fernando Poo to E. Congo) *insularis* VOSS.
- 10 (9). Frons with fine separated punctures; prothorax more or less constricted at the apex.
- 11 (14). Funicle with joint 2 as long as broad.
- 12 (13). Rostrum parallel-sided; prothorax with the apical collar longer, three-tenths of the length; elytra with the punctures at the base of striae 2 and 3 broader than interval 3; femora almost parallel-sided dorso-ventrally in the apical two-thirds (Angola) *angolensis* WOLL.
- 13 (12). Rostrum gradually widening from base to apex; prothorax with the collar only two-tenths of the length; elytra with the punctures at the base of striae 2 and 3 not wider than interval 3; femora strongly clavate (East Africa) *corpulentus* HARTM.
- 14 (11). Funicle with joint 2 much broader than long.
- 15 (16). The discal intervals on the elytra duller and flatter, the punctures in the striae shallow; frons with a short median stria that is continued on the base of the rostrum; length 2,5-3,5 mm. (Congo) *schoutedeni* VOSS.
- 16 (15). The discal intervals on the elytra more clearly convex and shiny, the punctures much deeper; frons and rostrum without any median stria; length 4-5 mm. (E. Congo) *centralis* VOSS.
- 17 (2). Rostrum not longer than broad.
- 18 (29). Rostrum as long as broad.
- 19 (22). Elytra red-brown, with the margins blackish.
- 20 (21). Prothorax black, constricted at the apex; joint 2 of the funicle subconical, as long as broad; length 4-5 mm. (E. Congo). *kivuanus* HUST.
- 21 (20). Prothorax red-brown, with the anterior margin blackish, not constricted at the apex; joint 2 of the funicle transverse; length 2.7-3.5 mm. (Kenya) *suturifer* MSHL.
- 22 (19). Elytra black; funicle with joint 2 transverse.
- 23 (24). Propleurae with the punctures rugose, subconfluent and much wider than the intervals; frons convex transversely, with a large deep median fovea; prothorax with the subapical constriction continued shallowly across the disk; elytra with a single row of minute punctures on the intervals (Cameroons, Congo) *maynei* HUST.
- 24 (23). Propleurae with the punctures separated; prothorax with the subapical constriction not continued across the disk; frons with at most a small fovea.

- 25 (26). Prothorax subcylindrical, very nearly as wide at the apex as at the base; length 2.7-2.9 mm. (E. Congo) *angustulus* sp. n.
- 26 (25). Prothorax much narrower at the apex than at the base; length 4.0-4.5 mm.
- 27 (28). Frons distinctly convex transversely without a median fovea; prothorax slightly more rounded laterally, without a smooth median line; elytra with a single row of minute punctures on each interval (Congo) *burgeoni* HUST.
- 28 (27). Frons almost flat transversely, with a small median fovea; prothorax a little less rounded laterally, with a smooth median line; elytra with two irregular rows of punctures on each interval (Cameroons) *foveicollis* Voss.
- 29 (18). Rostrum broader than long.
- 30 (31). Prothorax much narrower at apex than at base, the discal punctures fine, narrower than the intervals; frons nearly flat transversely; elytra entirely black, intervals 2 and 3 becoming flatter and slightly wider towards the base; joint 1 of the funicle as long as broad; length 4.5 mm. (Cameroons) *foveicollis* Voss.
- 31 (30). Prothorax very nearly as wide at apex as at base, the discal punctures coarser, about as wide as the intervals; frons very convex transversely; elytra mahogany brown, with the suture and lateral margins blackish, intervals 2 and 3 equally narrow and convex throughout; joint 1 of the funicle longer than broad; length 3.0-3.5 mm. (E. Congo) *quadraticollis* sp. n.
- 32 (1). Funicle with only five joints; rostrum much broader than long (Congo) *planiusculus* HUST.

Pseudominus nitens sp. n. (Fig. 2).

Derm shiny black; antennae and tarsi red-brown; entirely bare.

Head very shiny, with fine sparse punctures that are separated by much more than their own diameters; frons convex transversely, often with a small median fovea. *Rostrum* very stout, somewhat longer than broad, parallel-sided, with the antennae inserted at about the middle, the punctures like those on the head but much more numerous and varying in density. *Prothorax* as long as broad or slightly broader, very gently rounded laterally or sometimes even parallel-sided in the middle, slightly narrowed at the base, much more so apically, with a rather abrupt constriction near the apex, which is continued across the disk as a sharply impressed stria containing a row of punctures larger than those on the disk, the base gently arcuate; dorsum somewhat flatter than usual, very shiny, with fine sparse punctures that are mostly separated by at least twice their diameters, but towards the dorso-lateral margins the punctures suddenly become much larger and subcontiguous; sometimes with a round depression on each side behind the

middle. *Elytra* with the usual deeply impressed striae containing strong punctures that diminish somewhat apically; intervals 1-5 almost flat, broader than the striae and with an indefinite row of minute punctures, the lateral intervals narrower than the striae and subcostate. *Underside* : the lateral areas of the metasternum and of ventrites 1 and 2 with coarse contiguous punctures, while the median areas are very finely and very sparsely punctate.

Length 4.5-5.0 mm, *breadth* 1.5-1.8 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO : Kivu, Mulungu, 11 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants : *Phytolacca dodecandra* L'HÉRIT. (Phytol.) 10, *Cassia laevigata* WILLD. (Leg.) 1.

***Pseudomimus quadraticollis* sp. n. (Fig. 1).**

Derm black, bare, shiny, the elytra dark mahogany brown with the suture and lateral margins blackish.

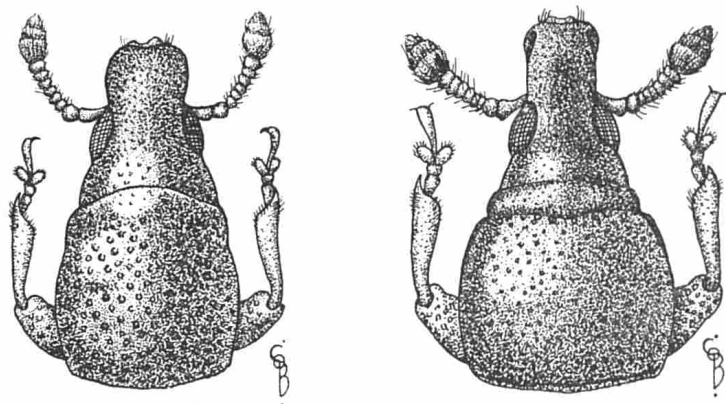


Fig. 1. — *Pseudomimus quadraticollis* sp. n.,
head and prothorax.

Fig. 2. — *Pseudomimus nitens* sp. n.

Head with fine sparse punctures, the frons strongly convex transversely, usually with a small median fovea. *Rostrum* short, transverse, parallel-sided, with fine sparse punctures. *Antennae* testaceous on the basal half, becoming darker apically; funicle with joint 1 longer than broad, 2 very slightly longer than broad. *Prothorax* as long as broad, very nearly as wide at the apex as at the base, almost parallel-sided in the basal two-thirds, with a shallow collar-like constriction at the apex, the constriction not continued across the disk; dorsum with rather strong punctures, which are mostly as wide as the intervals or a little wider, without any smooth median line. *Elytra* deeply striate, with strong close punctures that diminish apically, the intervals narrow and convex throughout, with an indefinite row of minute punctures. *Underside* with the punctures on the lateral areas smaller and more widely separated than usual, especially on the ventrites, where they are often equal to their interspaces; those in the middle of ventrite 1 somewhat smaller than

the lateral punctures, those in the middle of the metasternum much smaller and sparser.

Length 3.0-3.5 mm, breadth 1.0-1.2 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO : Kivu, Mulungu, 7 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants : *Clerodendron* sp. (Verb.) 3, *Carica cundinamaricensis* (Caric.) 1, *Cordia abyssinica* R. BR. (Borag.) 3.

***Pseudominus angustatus* sp. n.**

Derm shiny black; antennae testaceous in the basal half and becoming fuscous distally; tarsi testaceous.

Head with very fine sparse punctures; frons convex transversely, without a median fovea. *Rostrum* as long as broad, parallel-sided, with variable fine punctures, which are sometimes separated and sometimes run into irregular shallow striolae. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle as long as broad, 2 strongly transverse. *Prothorax* as long as broad, subcylindrical, very slightly narrower at the apex than at the base, with a very shallow collar-like apical constriction, which is not continued across the disk; dorsum with numerous punctures which are mostly smaller than the interspaces, without any smooth median line; the punctures on the propleurae somewhat larger and much closer together. *Elytra* cylindrical, distinctly narrower than usual, the striae with rather widely separated punctures, the intervals wider than the striae and with a single row of minute punctures. *Underside* with the punctures on the lateral areas rather strong and close, those on the median areas very fine and sparse.

Length 2.5-2.8 mm, breadth 0.7-0.9 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO : Kivu, Mulungu, 6 specimens, 7-VIII-1952 (Prof. R. MAYNÉ).

The smallest and narrowest species in the genus.

APOMIMUS gen. n.

Head globular, with the eyes quite flat and placed rather low on the head so that the frons is as wide as the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* much longer than broad, fairly stout, not widening apically, but widening slightly from the antennae to the base; a little shorter and broader in ♂ than ♀. *Antennae* inserted at the middle of the rostrum in ♂ and a little behind it in the ♀; funicle with joints 2-7 all very transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as broad as the elytra at their shoulders, but rapidly narrowing at the base, which is truncate, the apex obliquely truncate laterally. *Elytra* oblong, with the shoulders projecting only slightly beyond the prothorax; the striae deep and strongly punctate, stria 10 uniting with 9 behind the hind coxae. *Legs* with the femora moderately clavate; tibiae widening from base to apex, with the mucro small, the front pair with an obtuse angulation on the lower edge at a little beyond the middle; tarsi with joint 3 not bilobate, the lower surface bare except for a fringe of soft hairs at the apex of joint 3. *Under-*

side with the front coxae narrowly separated; prosternum with its front margin sinuate and with a short fringe; mesosternum much depressed, the intercoxal process unusually narrow, only a little wider than the prosternal one; the intercoxal process of the venter arcuate, narrower than a coxa, ventrites 1 and 2 entirely fused in the middle.

Genotype : *Apomimus orbicollis* sp. n.

At present the genotype is the only known species. It has a close general resemblance to *Pseudomimus*, except for the broad thorax, but the latter genus differs in the following particulars: The frons is narrower than the base of the rostrum and the eyes are gently convex; the rostrum does not widen towards the base; the prothorax is much narrower, not or but very slightly narrowed at the base, with the shoulders of the elytra projecting widely beyond it; the front tibiae are not angulate beneath, and the hind tibiae do not widen distally, or but very slightly; the prosternum is truncate on its front margin and without a fringe; the mesosternal process is three or four times as wide as the prosternal one.

Apomimus orbicollis sp. n (Fig. 3).

♂ ♀. Derm black, bare, not very shiny, the colour varying from piceous to red-brown, rarely black.

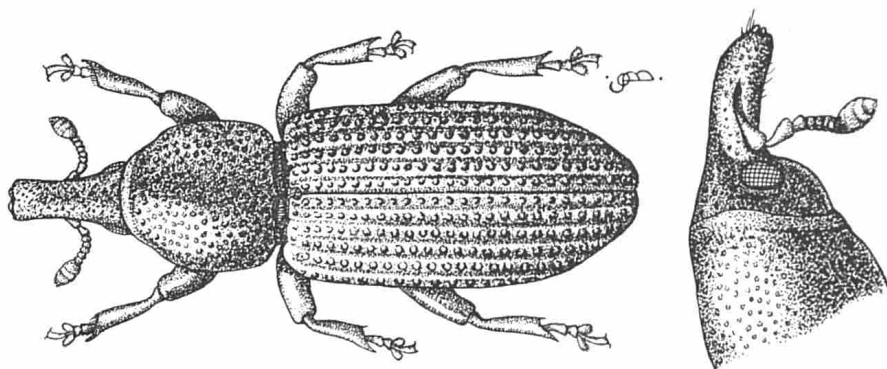


Fig. 3. — *Apomimus orbicollis* sp. n.

Head with small sparse punctures, rather more numerous on the frons, which is very convex transversely and has no median fovea. *Rostrum* moderately stout, a little shorter and thicker in ♂, the dorsal outline slightly curved in ♀, a little more so in ♂, with punctures as on the frons but slightly diminishing apically. *Prothorax* as long as broad, strongly rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, with a shallow collar-like constriction at the apex, which is narrower than the base; dorsum with dense small punctures that are a little wider than the intervals, without any smooth median line. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, broadly rounded behind, only slightly wider at the shoulders than the prothorax; the deep striae containing strong close punctures, the intervals not wider than the striae, convex, with fine irregular punctures. *Underside* with the lateral punctures on the metastern-

num large and close, those in the middle smaller and separated by their own diameters; the punctures in the middle of the venter much finer and sparser than those on the metasternum.

Length 3.0-3.9 mm, *breadth* 1.0-1.3 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 21 ♂, 15 ♀ 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants: *Cyphomandra betacea* SENDT. (Solan.) 18, *Myrianthus holstii* ENGL. (Mor.) 1, *Cordia abyssinica* R. BR. (Borag.) 3, *Persea americana* MILLER (Laur.) 6, *Hagenia abyssinica* GMEL. (Leg.) 3, *Vernonia* sp. (Comp.) 2, *Lippia* sp. (Verb.) 1, *Bersama ninagongensis* GÜRKE (Melianth.) 2.

EURYRRHINUS gen. n.

Head very large, transverse, the frons somewhat narrower than the rostrum, the temples longer than the eyes, which are moderately convex and project beyond the temples. *Rostrum* very broad, as wide as the head without the eyes, transverse, its underside much shorter than the oral cavity; the scrobes short, bent downwards along the front margin of the eyes. *Antennae* with the scape shorter than the funicle, not exceeding the eye; funicle with joint I a little longer than broad, 2-7 transverse, widening distally. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, truncate at the base. *Scutellum* subquadrate, flat. *Elytra* a little wider at the roundly rectangular shoulders than the prothorax, deeply punctate-striate, without any granules or subapical calli. *Legs* with the femora gradually clavate, very sparsely punctate; tibiae widening from base to apex, strongly uncinata and with a small mucro, tarsi with joint 3 not bilobate. *Sternum* with the front coxae very narrowly separated; mesosternum deeply depressed, its intercoxal process narrow, about three-fifths the width of a coxa; metasternum as long as ventrite I in the middle line.

Genotype: *Euryrrhinus remipes* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Rhyncolini (as defined in Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. B. VI, 1937, p. 55), *Stenoscelis* being the only other African genus of the tribe known at present. The latter differs in having the eyes quite flat and almost invisible from above; the scutellum is more or less sunk below the level of the elytra; the posterior declivity of the elytra bears numerous granules or a few small tubercles; the mesosternal process is almost as narrow as the prosternal; and the metasternum is much longer than ventrite I in the middle.

Brachyscapus assimilis Voss (1939) also belongs to this genus.

***Euryrrhinus remipes* sp. n.** (Fig. 4).

Derm black, shiny, entirely bare.

Head with very fine sparse punctures, the frons very convex transversely, with a small median fovea. *Rostrum* transverse (7:11), with the mandibles projecting somewhat even when closed, parallel-sided, but rather

asymmetrical at the apex, the left angle sloping more than the right one, the punctures a little larger and closer than those on the frons. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad (10:9), very gently rounded laterally or sometimes almost parallel-sided in the middle, gradually narrowing in front without any apical constriction, the dorsal apical margin more or less arcuate; dorsum usually finely shagreened with fine punctures that vary somewhat in size and density but are nearly always separated by more than their own diameters, without any smooth median line. *Elytra* subcylindrical, the broad deep striae with large shallow separated punctures that scarcely

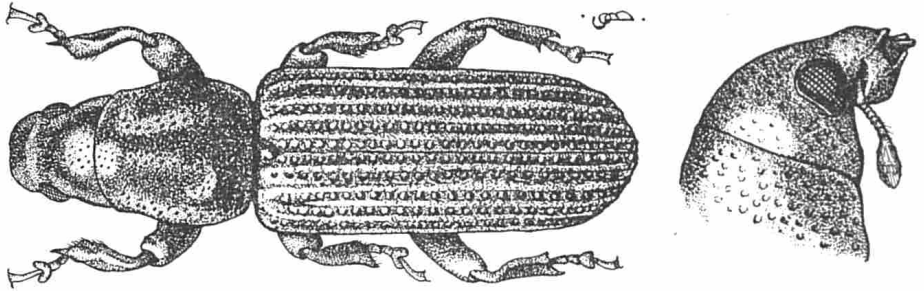


Fig. 4. — *Euryrrhinus remipes* sp. n.

diminish behind, except in stria 10, in which they are more less obsolescent; the convex intervals not wider than the striae, with an indistinct row of minute punctures. *Legs* with the front tibiae broadly dilated, much broader than the others. *Underside* with fairly close shallow puncture on ventrites 1 and 2 and on the sides of the metasternum, the middle of the latter with smaller sparser punctures.

Length 4.0-4.5 mm., *breadth* 1.1-1.2 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 8 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants: *Hagenia abyssinica* GMEL. (Leg.) 3, *Bersama minagongensis* GÜRKE (Melianth.) 4, *Agauria salicifolia* LAM. (Myric.) 1.

E. assimilis Voss (*Brachyscapus*) differs from the present species in having the punctures on the frons and rostrum much deeper and more dense; the prothorax is shallowly constricted at the apex, the constriction being continued rather deeply across the disk, and the punctures are denser and separated by less than their own diameters; and the front tibiae are not more dilated than the others.

***Euryrrhinus russia* sp. n.**

Derm uniform red-brown, with the mouth black.

Head with small sparse punctures; frons very convex transversely, with an obsolescent median fovea. *Rostrum* transverse (3:5), very slightly widening apically, the right side a little longer than the left; dorsum with a very broad shallow ill-defined median sulcus and the punctures rather denser than those on the frons. *Antennae* testaceous. *Prothorax* very slightly broader than long, rounded laterally, almost parallel-sided in the middle, with a

broad shallow collar-like apical constriction which is continued broadly across the disk, the apical margin being truncate and distinctly raised; dorsum with small but rather strong close punctures, without any smooth median line. *Elytra* cylindrical, only slightly wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, the deep striae with strong close punctures that almost disappear behind in the three juxtastatural striae; the slightly convex intervals hardly wider than the striae, with minute irregular punctures. *Legs* with the front tibiae not wider than the others. *Underside* as in the genotype.

Length 4.0-4.2 mm, breadth 1.1-1.2 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO : Kivu, Mulungu, 1 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE); Ruanda-Urundi, Kisenyi, 2 ex., 31.VII.1952 (Prof. R. MAYNÉ, type).

Food-plant : *Brillantaisia nyanzarum* BURKILL (Acanth.).

STENOSCELIS WOLL. (1861).

No representative of these Scolytid-like weevils has hitherto been recorded from West Africa, although many must exist there. The present material from the Belgian Congo contains four new species, and as all the members of the genus are very similar superficially and often difficult to discriminate, it has seemed desirable to give a Key to all the African species described up to now. Various additional undescribed species are known from East and South Africa, but these may be dealt with later.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF STENOSCELIS.

- 1 (8). Funicle with seven joints.
- 2 (5). Declivity of the elytra with numerous small sharp granules.
- 3 (4). Elytra throughout with comparatively long recumbent setae, intervals 1 to 3 minutely granulate near the base; upper edge of the scrobes in a line with the lower margin of the eyes (Abyssinia) ...
..... *scutellatus* HUST.
- 4 (3). Elytra with only minute setae towards the sides and apex, intervals 1 to 3 with short transverse ridges towards the base; upper edge of the scrobes in a line with the middle of the eyes (S. Africa)
..... *hylastoides* WOLL.
- 5 (2). Declivity of the elytra with only two or three larger obtuse granules.
- 6 (7). Interval 9 on the elytra not forming the apical margin but joining with 3 near the apex to form a small obtuse tubercle; intervals 2 and 3 rugosely granulate at the base, stria 2 not reaching the base; ventrite 1 almost impunctate in the middle (Kenya) . *binodifer* MSHL.
- 7 (6). Interval 9 on the elytra not uniting with 3 but raised behind into a slightly up-turned low sinuous carina that forms the apical margin of the elytra (fig. 5); intervals 2 and 3 simply punctate basally,

- stria 2 reaching the base; ventrite 1 equally punctate throughout (Congo) *marginicauda* sp. n.
- 8 (1). Funicle with six joints, declivity of the elytra with numerous small sharp granules.
- 9 (12). Upper margin of the scrobe in a line with the middle of the eye.
- 10 (11). Frons and rostrum with a large area in the middle smooth and impunctate; elytra without setae on the declivity (Congo)
..... *leviceps* sp. n.
- 11 (10). Frons and rostrum coarsely and densely punctate throughout; elytra with numerous short erect setae on the declivity (Congo)
..... *lefèvrei* sp. n.
- 12 (9). Upper margin of the scrobe in a line with the lower edge of the eye or only slightly above it.
- 13 (14). Prothorax gradually and rather shallowly constricted at the apex, the constriction not continued across the disk, the interspaces mostly as wide as the punctures; elytra parallel-sided (Natal)
..... *crassifrons* WOLL.
- 14 (13). Prothorax abruptly constricted at the apex, the constriction continued across the disk, the interspaces much narrower than the punctures; elytra somewhat widened behind (Congo)
..... *breviscrobis* sp. n.

***Stenoscelis marginicauda* sp. n.** (Fig. 5).

Derm red-brown to piceous, bare, not very shiny, the head black.

Head finely shagreened, with small deep punctures that are mostly separated by rather more than their own diameters; frons with a shallow elongate median fovea. *Rostrum* transverse (2 : 3), gradually narrowing from base to apex, the punctures much closer than on the head and partly subconfluent longitudinally, with a shallow median stria continuous with the frontal fovea; the upper edges of the scrobe in a line with the middle of the eye. *Antennae* red-brown, with the club yellow; funicle with seven joints, the club slightly compressed, in its wider aspect ovate and a little longer than broad, its basal joint sparsely pubescent. *Prothorax* slightly transverse (5 : 6), widest close to the base, very slightly narrowing to the collar-like apical constriction, with the sides straight; dorsum with fairly large separated punctures on the disk, the intervals being mostly about as wide as the punctures, but becoming much narrower laterally. *Elytra* cylindrical, not wider behind, 2.2 times as long as the pronotum, with broad deep striae throughout, the contained punctures rather large, close and shallow, stria 2 reaching the base; the intervals slightly convex, mostly narrower than the striae, with an irregular row of very small punctures, interval 7 subcostate towards the apex and ending in a small obtuse tubercle, a similar tubercle at the apex of 5, but no sharp granules on the declivity, intervals 2 and 3 not granulate at the base, only slightly wrinkled; interval 9 not uniting api-

cally with 3, but raised behind into a slightly up-turned low sinuous carina that forms the apical margin of the elytra (fig. 5).

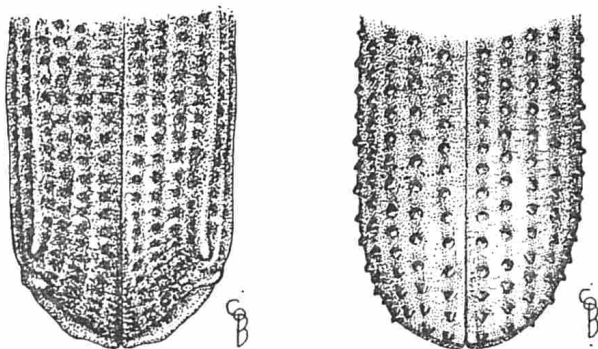


Fig. 5. — *Stenoscelis marginicauda*, sp. n.
elytra.

Fig. 6. — *Stenoscelis leviceps*, sp. n.,
elytra.

Length 3.0-4.5 mm, *breadth* 1.0-1.5 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 19 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants: *Cassia laevigata* WILLD. (Leg.) 1, *Milletia ferruginea* HOCHST. (Leg.) 1, *Albizzia gummifera* GMEL. (Leg.) 1, *Randia* sp. (Rub.) 2, *Pentas longiflora* OLIV. (Rub.) 1, *Thea assamica* MAST. 2, *Ficus gnaphalocarpus* A. RICH. 3, *Neoboutania macrocalyx* PAX. (Euph.) 1, *Jacaranda mimosaeifolia* D. DON. (Bign.) 1, *Vernonia* sp. (Comp.) 1, *Phialodiscus unijugatus* BAKER (Sapind.) 3, *Solanum flamignii* WILLD. 2.

***Stenoscelis breviscrobis* sp. n.**

Derm black, rather shiny, the elytra often piceous, with very short erect setae on their declivity.

Head with strong punctures on the vertex that are separated by about their own diameters, but becoming much denser on the frons, which has no median fovea. *Rostrum* transverse (3:5), narrowing from base to apex, punctured like the frons, very convex transversely, without any median stria; scrobes shorter and turning downwards more rapidly than in all the preceding species, so that their upper edge is in a line with the lower margin of the eyes; no setae. *Antennae* testaceous; funicle with six joints, the club compressed, broader than long in its wider aspect. *Prothorax* transverse (7:9), widest near the base and narrowing slightly to the rather abrupt apical collar-like constriction, which is continued shallowly across the disk, the lateral margins not or only feebly sinuate in the middle; dorsum closely punctate on the disk, the punctures wider than the interspaces and not becoming larger laterally; no setae. *Elytra* subcylindrical, becoming slightly wider near the apex, 2.2 times as long as the pronotum; the striae with large round shallow punctures, which tend to become obsolescent in the two or three outermost striae, while in striae 1 and 2 they become transverse

near the base and the septa between them are raised into transverse carinae; the intervals narrower or not wider than the striae, with an irregular row of comparatively large punctures, and on the declivity a row of sharp granules interspersed with short erect yellowish setae; interval 9 forming a slightly sinuous margin round the apex.

Length 2.8-3.0 mm, *breadth* 0.9-1.1 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 32 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants: *Ricinus communis* L. (Euph.) 20, *Trema guineensis* SCH. & THON. (Ulm.) 1, *Ficus gnaphalocarpus* A. RICH. 1, *Kigelia lanceolata* SPRAG. (BIGX.) 8, *Phialodiscus unijugatus* BAKER (Sapind.) 1, *Vernonia lasiocarpus* O. HOFFM. (Comp.) 1.

Closely allied to the South African *S. crassifrons* WOLL., which has similar scrobes, but has a shorter and broader build, the elytra being only 1.7 times as long as the pronotum; in addition to the distinctions given in the Key, the punctures on the elytra of *crassifrons* are larger and they are not obsolescent in stria 8, while the septa at the base of striae 1 and 2 are not carinate.

***Stenoscelis leviceps* sp. n. (Fig. 6).**

Derm black, rather shiny, without setae.

Head very finely alutaceous, with fine sparse punctures on the vertex which become much shallower, large and more or less confluent transversely in front (the intervals often forming transverse wrinkles) and finally disappearing entirely, so that a large median area of the frons (varying in size) is quite devoid of punctures and there is no median fovea; no setae. *Rostrum* transverse (3:5), narrowing slightly from base to apex; about half the dorsal area entirely devoid of punctures in the middle, the sides with oblique wrinkles; no setae; the upper edge of the scrobe in a line with the middle of the eye. *Antennae* testaceous; funicle with six joints, the club strongly compressed, in its wider aspect subcircular but broader than long, with the basal joint bare. *Prothorax* transverse (8:11), almost parallel-sided in the basal half, then rapidly narrowing to the apical collar-like constriction, the sides not sinuate in the middle; dorsum with fairly close shallow punctures on the disk, nearly all of which are separated by less than their own diameters, but becoming much larger laterally, so that the intervals have mostly the form of narrow carinae; no setae. *Elytra* subcylindrical, very slightly wider close to the apex, 2.5 times as long as the pronotum; the broad shallow striae with large punctures, most of which are more or less transverse on the basal half, while those in the three outermost striae are almost obsolete; in striae 1-4 the septa between the punctures near the base are raised into high transverse carinae, so that they cease to look like striae and the intervening intervals are almost obliterated; elsewhere the intervals are flat, with rather indistinct minute irregular punctures, and behind the middle all except interval 1 have a row of conical granules, which are largest and sharpest on the declivity, where are no setae.

Length 3.0-3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.0-1.2 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 8 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants: *Asparagus* sp. (Lil.) 4, *Periploca latifolia* K. SCHUM. (Asclep.) 1, *Sericostachys tomentosa* LOPR. (Amarant.) 1, *Popowia* sp. (Annon.) 1.

***Stenoscelis lefevrei* sp. n.**

Derm black, rather shiny, with short erect yellowish setae on the declivity of the elytra.

Closely resembling *S. leviceps*, sp. n., the description of which applies to it except in the following characters:

Head and *rostrum* with coarse dense subreticulate punctures throughout and a small median frontal fovea, and with comparatively long appressed yellowish setae, but these are not easy to see except by oblique illumination. *Antennae* red-brown, with only the club testaceous; the club somewhat less compressed and not broader than long. *Prothorax* with the punctures larger and denser, subreticulate with very narrow intervals, and with appressed yellowish setae. *Elytra* with the punctures in the shallow striae smaller and further apart, round and not transverse (except at the extreme base); the intervals consequently broader and with numerous short erect yellowish setae on the declivity.

Length 2.5-3.5 mm, *breadth* 0.9-1.2 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kivu, Mulungu, 260 ex., 1951 (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Food-plants: *Phytolacca dodecandra* L'HERIT. 1, *Cyphomandra betacea* SENDT. (Solan.) 3, *Solanum acuteastrum* DUNAL 2, *Thea assamica* MAST. 8, *Ricinus communis* L. (Euph.) 1, *Neoboutonia macrocalyx* PAX (Euph.) 2, *Trema guineensis* SCH. & THON. (Ulm.) 10, *Ficus storthophylla* WARB. 2, *Ficus* sp. 3, *Millettia ferruginea* HOCHST. (Leg.) 4, *Sesbania* sp. (Leg.) 29, *Hagenia abyssinica* GMEL. (Leg.) 1, *Cordia abyssinica* R. BR. (Borag.) 7, *Kigelia lanceolata* SPRAG. (Bign.) 3, *Jacaranda mimosaeifolia* D. DON. (Bign.) 15, *Xymalos monospora* HARV. (Monim.) 11, *Toddalia asiatica* L. (Rut.) 3, *Phialodiscus unijugatus* BAKER (Sapind.) 23, *Bersama ninagongensis* GÜRKE (Melian.) 4, *Rhoicissus* sp. (Ampel.) 4, *Symphonia globulifera* L. f. 9, *Carapa grandiflora* SPRAG. (Mel.) 8, *Pentas longiflora* OLIV. (Rib.) 1, *Cinchona ledgeriana* MOENS (Rub.) 1, *Coffea* sp. (Rub.) 3, *Sizygium* sp. (Myrt.) 5, *Embelia schimperi* VATKE (Myrs) 16, *Conopharyngia* sp. (Apocyn.) 2, *Triumfetta* sp. (Til.) 1, *Lippia adoensis* HOCHST. (Verb.) 5, *Lippia* sp. 1, *Premna angolensis* GÜRKE (Verb.) 1, *Cornua* sp. (Cannab.) 4, *Asparagus* sp. 1, *Hypericum lanceolatum* LAM. (Guttif.) 3, *Vernonia* sp. (Comp.) 34, *Helichrysum panduratum* O. HOFFM. (Comp.) 3, *Polygala ruwenzoriensis* CHOD. 2, *Ocimum rothii* BAKER (Lab.) 6, *Rumex maderensis* LOWE (Polyg.) 7.



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