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New species of Beetles of the subfamily *Meligethinae* from the Ethiopian Region

(*Coleoptera; Nitidulidae*)

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(Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad)

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The present paper is based upon the extensive material on the subfamily *Meligethinae* from the Ethiopian region loaned to the author for study from the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (Belgium, Tervuren). This material contains more than 50 new species from 5 *Meligethinae* genera. In this paper 15 new species are described: 2 of the genus *Meligethinus* Grouv.; 4 of the genus *Metapria* Grouv.; 2 of the genus *Microporum* C. Waterh. and 6 of the genus *Pria* Steph. Also *Allopria* subgen. n. is here proposed and synonymical notes on taxa of *Microporum* and *Lechanteuria* Endr.-Y., as a result of studying of type material, are given.

Author has studied the most part of types of the species of considered genera which are deposited in the collections of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris), Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt-Universität (Berlin), British Museum (Natural History, London), Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale and finally some additional determinated and indeterminated material from the collections of the Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt-Universität, Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (Leningrad), Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung (Eberswalde), Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Moscow) and Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Stockholm).

All the holotypes and the most part of paratypes of all new species are kept in the collection of the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (MRAC); paratypes of *Meligethinus suffusus* sp. n., *Metapria oviformis* sp. n., *M. collarti* sp. n., *M. diluticolor* sp. n., *Microporum corbisieri* sp. n., *Pria basilewskyi* sp. n., *P. majuscula* sp. n., *P. biplagiata* sp. n., *P. grouvellei* sp. n. and *P. copiosa* sp. n. are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (ZIN), and some paratypes of *Pria copiosa* sp. n. are deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt-Universität.

Genus **MELIGETHINUS** Grouvelle, 1906

Meligethinus Grouvelle, 1906, Bull. Soc. Ent. France : 202.
Prianella Reitter, 1919 (non Lechanteur, 1955), Verh. Nat. Ver. Brünn, 56 : 16 (see Kirejtshuk, 1979a).

Type-species : *Meligethinus humeralis* Grouvelle, 1906.

Diagnosis. This genus contains the most of characters which should be regarded as generalized for subfam. *Meligethinae*. *Meligethinus* is similar to the genera *Meligethes* Stephens, 1830, *Metapria* Grouvelle, 1908 and *Cyclogethes* Kirejtshuk, 1979 by the presence of a pair of impressions at the basis of the last abdominal sternite and by the absence of visible sexual secondary characters in the antennal structures. The representatives of *Meligethinus* differ from those of *Meligethes* by, as a rule, less convex body, trapezium-like middle and hind tibiae (*) and by a type of puncturation and reticulation of their dorsal surface. The dorsal surface of species of *Meligethes* is similar to that of the above genera, except *Meligethinus*, with larger and deeper punctures, but the space between them more sparsely and more coarsely reticulated or completely smooth, why their body seems more or less shiny. The dorsal surface of species of *Meligethinus* are at least on their elytra with smaller and shallower punctures, but the space between them more densely and more strongly finely reticulated, why their body seems quite dull. Moreover, the species of

(*) Trapezium-like middle and hind tibiae occur also in few species of *Meligethes*, but the last-mentioned have larger and deeper punctures and sparser reticulation between them on their dorsal surface than in *Meligethinus*. Besides it, the species of *Meligethes* with nearly trapezium-like middle and hind tibiae known to the author have very large teeth on the outer edge of their fore tibia.

Meligethinus differ from *Metapria* (see below) and *Cyclogethes* (Kirejtshuk, 1979a) by their body shape. At the same time the body shape as well as the type of puncturation and reticulation of *Meligethinus* species are similar to those of species of *Pria* Stephens, 1830 and some species of *Microporum* C. Waterhouse, 1876 and *Microporodes* Endrödy-Younga, 1978 (*). This circumstances explains the fact that the overwhelming majority of oriental species of *Meligethinus* were described as species of the genus *Pria*. However, the species of *Meligethinus* differ from those of the genera *Cryptarchopria* Jelinek, 1975 and *Kabakovia* Kirejtshuk 1979, by absence of expressed sexual secondary characters in their antennal structures. Besides, the *Meligethinus* species differ from those of *Pria, Microporum* and *Cryptarchopria* by presence of the impressions on their last abdominal sternites. The most of representatives of *Meligethinus* have the postmaxillar sutures on their prothorax well visible in all their length. This fact confirms the author's opinion that *Meligethinus* is an archaic group among the genera of the subfam. *Meligethinae*.

Meligethinus humeralis Grouvelle, 1906 (figs. 1 - 11).

Meligethinus humeralis Grouvelle, 1906, Bull. Soc. Ent. France : 202.

Material. 1 ♂ (lectotype, designated by S. Endrödy-Younga): « Angola, Aeulla »; 1 ♀ (**): Zaïre: Mont Hoyo, entrée grotte Saga-Saga, 1.160 m, 7-15.7.1955, P. Vanschuytbroeck.

Male. Length 2.5, breadth 0.9, height 0.5 mm. Elongate, flattened; testaceous, dull; lateral and median margins of elytra as well as their apicis somewhat darker; with dense and fine, scanty conspicuous pubescence. Anterior margin of clypeus widely emarginate. The head surface with dense shallow oval punctures equal in size to eye facets, separated by less than a half of a puncture diameter;

(*) The genera *Apria* Grouvelle, 1919, *Meligethopsis* Rebmann, 1944 and *Haptoncognathus* Gillogly, 1962 were described as taxa of the subfam. *Meligethinae*. In fact, these taxa must be considered as members of the subfam. *Nitidulinae*, and not used for diagnosis of *Meligethinus* as well as others genera mentioned below. *Idiogethes* Kirejtshuk, 1977, described as a genus of the *Meligethinae*, is similar to *Meligethes* and it is probably better to lower the rank of this taxon and to consider it as a subgenus of *Meligethes*. The systematic position of the taxa described by Dr. S. Endrödy-Younga (1978) is below discussed.

(**) 1 ♀ from Mont Hoyo is kept in the collection of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale.

space between them densely reticulated. The antennal club not quite modified, with hardly isolated segments. The posterior margin of pronotum sinuated, with sharp pointed hind angles, somewhat laterally deflected. The surface of pronotum as on head. The subsutural line of elytra hardly visible, subparallel, near the elytral apex strongly approached to suture. The apex of pygidium widely rounded. Metathorax flattened, with a median line. Legs short. Fore tibia narrower than antennal club, with outer edge finely crenulated. Middle and hind tibiae strongly widened. Tarsal claws simple. Aedeagus slightly sclerotized.

Female. Length 2.4, breadth 1.0, height 0.5 mm. In outward appearance very similar to male, but almost unicolour, with ill-defined slight discal mark on each elytron. Ovipositor slightly sclerottized.

Diagnosis. *M. humeralis* is in body pattern partly similar to *M. bisignatus* sp. n., but at once distinct from the latter by its paler colouration, its broad prosternal process and by its narrow fore tibia. In addition to these characters, its antennal club and its different aedeagus easily distinguish *M. humeralis* from all ethiopian species of this genus.

Meligethinus suffusus Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 12 - 23).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype): Zaïre, Massif du Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2.000 m, ruiss. Katsambu, 26.01-19.02.1953, P. Vanschuytbroeck et J. Kekenbosch; 1 ♂ (paratype): idem, Migeri, 1.700 m, riv. Basika, af. Lume, ex P.N.A., 15-16.04.1953, P. Vanschuytbroeck et J. Kekenbosch; 1 ♀ (paratype); idem, Secteur Nord, riv. Uhomvu, affl. Mosenge, 900 m, ex P.N.A., 17-18.05.1955, P. Vanschuytbroeck.

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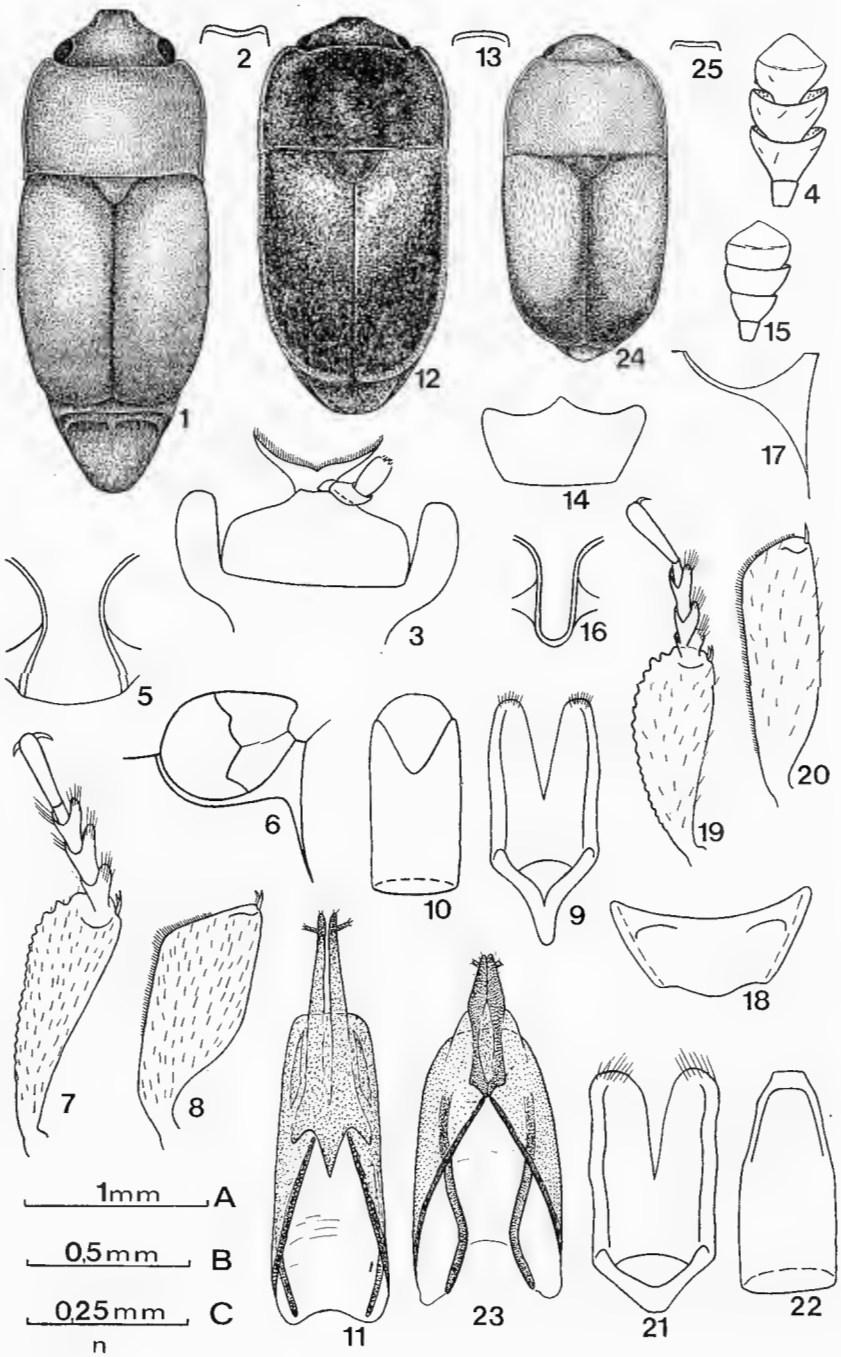
Figs. 1 - 25. — *Meligethinus humeralis* Grouvelle (1 - 11) - ♂ : 1. body shape; - 2. anterior part of head; - 3. ligula, mentum and antennal furrows, ventral view; - 4. antennal club; - 5. prosternal process; - 6. middle coxal cavity and its caudal marginal line; - 7. fore tibia and tarsus; - 8. middle tibia; - 9. tegmen, ventral view; - 10. penis, dorsal view; - ♀ : 11. ovipositor, ventral view; — *Meligethinus suffusus* sp. n. (12 - 23) - ♂ : 12. body shape; 13. anterior part of head; - 14. mentum; - 15. antennal club; - 16. prosternal process; - 17. caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity; - 18. last abdominal sternite; - 19. fore tibia and tarsus; - 20. middle tibia; - 21. tegmen, ventral view; - 22. penis, dorsal view; - ♀ : 23. ovipositor, ventral view; — *Meligethinus bisignatus* sp. n. (24, 25) - ♂ : 24. body shape; - 25. anterior part of head.

A: scale to figs. 1, 12, 24; - B: scale to figs. 2, 13, 25; - C: scale to figs. 3-11, 14-23.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Male. Length 2.0, breadth 1.0, height 0.6 mm. Elongate, moderately convex; dark brown, with sligth fat lustre; head, basis and sides of pronotum, inner corners of elytral basis, prosternum, abdominal apex, antennae and legs considerably slighter (chestnut brown); with dense, short, hardly conspicuous whitish pubescence.

Head weakly convex. Clypeus very narrow, its anterior margin nearly convex, with rounded side angles. The head surface with dense oval punctures, smaller than eye facets, separated on the average by a puncture diameter, space between them very densely and distinctly reticulated. Antenna as long as head broad; its club compact, oval-oblong, approximately two and a half times as long as scapus.

Pronotum arcuately narrowed to the head. The hind margin of pronotum with weak sinuations at the hind angles, which are distinctly pointed. The sides of pronotum narrowly bordered. The surface of pronotum as on head.

Scutellum with rounded apex; its surface with dense punctures, one and a half times larger than those on head and pronotum, narrow space between them distinctly reticulated.

Elytra in two thirds of their length subparallel, roundly narrowed to their widely rounded apicis. Shoulders feebly raised. The subsutural line scarcely conspicuous and follows closely to elytral suture. The elytral surface with very dense, small, shallow and ill-defined punctures, space between them very densely reticulated.

Pygidium considerably narrower than the last abdominal sternite, with transversaly truncated apex, not surpassed the apex of the last abdominal sternite; its surface as on elytra.

Ventral surface as punctated as on elytra and pygidium; only the punctures on prosternal process and median part of metasternum larger and deeper, with larger space between them. The apex of mentum somewhat wider than its basis. Prosternal process relatively narrow, parallelsided, with rounded apex. Metasternum with a raised median depression, at the bottom of which there is a week longitudinal line. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity surpasses hardly the midst of metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows closely to its posterior edge. The apex of the last abdominal sternite with sinuations at the both sides.

Fore tibia fairly bilated, its outer edge crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae trapezium-like, their inner edge sharply dilated at basis. All tarsi subequal in size and in shape of their segments, just the lobes of the first segment of fore tarsus almost one and a half times as wide as the corresponding segments of middle and hind tarsi. Tarsal claws narrow, not toothed at basis. All femora on the average one and a third times as wide as fore tibia.

Genitalia. Aedeagus well sclerotized and weakly dorsoventrally curved. Tegmen nearly as long as the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis without sclerotized structures.

Female. In outward appearance it differs from the male only by smaller size of the lobes of the first tarsal segment of fore leg; by a scarcely developed depression in the distal half of its metasternum and by less conspicuous sinuations at the apex of its last abdominal sternite.

Genitalia. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized, weakly longer than pygidium.

Variations. Length 2.0 - 2.2, breadth 0.9 - 1.0, height 0.6 - 0.7 mm. The colours of different body parts are rather uusteady. The lighted sides and basis of paratypes' pronotum as well as the lighted parts of the basis of elytra larger than those of the holotype, but the female has completely slight abdomen (chestnut brown).

Diagnosis. *M. suffusus* sp. n. differs from all species of *Meligethinus* by its colouration and by its body pattern as well as by its structures of male and female genitalia. The shape of all the tibiae, of narrow, parallelsided prosternal process, of pygidium and the peculiarities of building of aedeagus of this species are similar to those of *M. bisignatus* sp. n., but these species are easily distinguished by body colour, shape of clypeus and by aedeagus structures.

Meligethinus bisignatus Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 24 - 30).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype): Zaïre: Kivu, Rutshuru, riv. Kansarue, 1.200 m, 16.07.1935, G.F. de Witte.

Male. Length 1.6, breadth 0.8, height 0.5 mm. Elongate oval, moderately convex; pale ochraceous, with scarcely visible fat lustre; basis of pronotum, scutellum, margins of elytra, metasternum and abdomen darker (brown); with dense, short, well conspicuous golden pubescence.

Head weakly convex. Clypeus in the form of a narrow shiny strip; its anterior margin scarcely widely emarginate, with widely rounded side angles. The head surface with dense oval punctures, smaller than eye facets, separated by two to three puncture diameters, space between them densely and finely reticulated. Antenna as long as head broad; its club compact (as in *M. suffusus* sp. n.), with its length one and a third of its width.

Pronotum gradually roundly narrowed to the head; its hind margin with little sinuations at the hind angles somewhat sharp and pointed. The surface of pronotum with sparser punctures than on head, but the both equal in size and depth; punctures on pronotum separated by one and a half of their diameters, space between them as reticulated as on head.

Scutellum semi-circular, with indistinct, small and shallow punctures, space between them transversaly reticulated.

Elytra in two thirds of their lngth almost parallelsided, roundly narrowed to widely rounded apicis. Shoulders relatively weakly raised. The subsutural line hardly visible and scarcely arcuately deviated from the elytral suture. The elytral surface with considerably denser, smaller and shallower punctures than on the rest upper surface, showing a tendency to form transversal rows, space between them densely and very finely reticulated.

Pygidium with widely rounded apex; its surface with moderately dense and small punctures, space between them densely reticulated.

Ventral surface as punctated as elytra, with the same in size and depth punctures, space between them very densely reticulated; just

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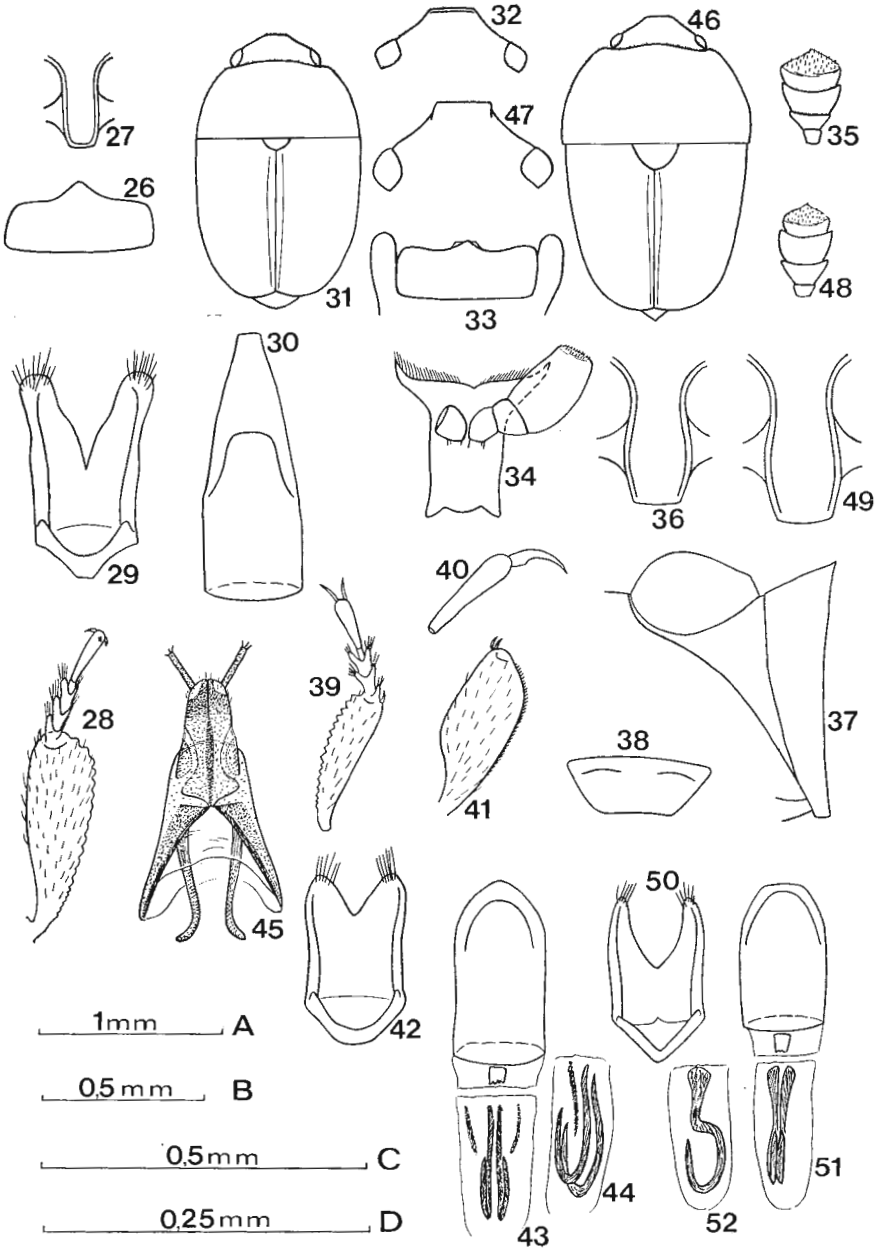
Figs. 26 - 52. — *Meligethinus bisignatus* sp. n. (26 - 30) - ♂ : 26. mentum; - 27. prosternal process; - 28. fore tibia and tarsus; - 29. tegmen, ventral view; - 30. penis, dorsal view; — *Metapria perparva* Grouvelle (31 - 45) - ♂ : 31. body shape; - 32. outline of head, dorsal view; - 33. mentum and antennal furrows, ventral view; - 34. ligula and labial palpus, ventral view; - 35. antennal club; - 36. prosternal process; - 37. middle coxal cavity with its caudal marginal line and metepisternum; - 38. last abdominal sternite; - 39. fore tibia and tarsus; - 40. last segment of fore tarsus and its claw; - 41. middle tibia; - 42. tegmen, ventral view; - 43. penis and armature of its inner sac, dorsal view; - 44. armature of the inner sac of penis, lateral view; - ♀ : 45. ovipositor, ventral view; — *Metapria densepunctata* sp. n. (46 - 52) - ♂ : 46. body shape; - 47. outline of head, dorsal view; - 48. antennal club; - 49. prosternal process; - 50. tegmen, ventral view; - 51. penis and armature of its inner sac, dorsal view; - 52. armature of the inner sac of penis, lateral view. A: scale to figs. 31, 46; - B: scale to figs. 32, 38, 47; - C: scale to figs. 33, 35-37, 39, 41-45, 48-52; - D: scale to figs. 34, 40.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0,5mm B
0,5mm C
0,25mm D
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the surface of prosternal process and median part of metasternum with larger punctures, and space between them smooth and shiny. Mentum similar to *M. humeralis* (fig. 26). Prosternal process narrow and parallelsided, with widely rounded apex. Metasternum with a short and on the average deep median depression, at the bottom of which there is very short keel. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity feebly surpasses the midst of the metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows to its posterior edge at a little distance. The apex of the last abdominal sternite transversally truncate.

Fore tibia with the most width nearly twice as wide as prosternal process; its outer edge finely crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae trapezium-like, its inner edge sharply dilated at basis; its most width somewhat more than that of fore tibia; its outer edge with a row of closed, short and thin pegs at apical half. All tarsi subequal; their claws simple, not toothed at basis. Femora one and a half times as wide as fore tibia.

Genitalia. Aedeagus moderately sclerotized. Tegmen scarcely longer than the last abdominal sternite. The penis trunk very long.

Diagnosis. *M. bisignatus* sp. n. differs from all species of *Meligethinus* by its aedeagus structures. This species is in its body pattern similar to *M. humeralis*, but differs from it by more contrast darkness on elytra and abdomen, by narrow prosternal process, by wider fore tibia and by its genitalia. The shape of prosternal process, the fore tibia and the peculiarities of aedeagus structures of *M. bisignatus* sp. n. are similar to those of *M. suffusus* sp. n. These species are fairly closely related and well distinguished by the characters given in the diagnosis of *M. suffusus* sp. n. Also *M. bisignatus* sp. n. differs from the both above species by its sparser puncturation on head and pronotal surface. *M. bisignatus* sp. n. shows a very weak tendency to form transversal rows of punctures on elytra, while *M. dolosus* Grouvelle, 1919 has clear transrugosity on ones. At the same time *M. bisignatus* sp. n. and *M. dolosus* are at once distinguished by colour, shape of prosternal process, width of fore tibia and by aedeagus structures.

Genus **METAPRIA** Grouvelle, 1908

Micropria Grouvelle, 1899, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 68 : 131.
Metapria Grouvelle, 1908, Rev. d'Ent., 27 : 105.

Type-species : *Metapria perparva* Grouvelle, 1908.

Diagnosis. This genus is in some characters similar to the genus *Meligethinus* and in others partly similar to the genera *Cyclogethes* and *Meligethes*. the species of *Metapria* differ from those of *Meligethinus* by oval and fairly convex body and by absence of conspicuous shoulders. They are distinct from the representatives of the oriental genus *Cyclogethes* by absence of transrugosity on elytra and by different aedeagus structures. The species of *Metapria* and *Meligethes* are distinguished by body shape, absence or presence of conspicuous shoulders on elytra and by shape of middle and hind tibiae (see the diagnosis of *Meligethinus*). *Metapria* is well characterised by small body size (1.1 - 1.7 mm); ovoid and strongly convex body shape, with pronotal basis never narrower the most combined breadth of elytra; clypeus nearly ill-isolated from the frons; length of the last segment of labial palpi scarcely more than its width and by not expressed shoulders on elytra.

Delimitation of *Meligethinus* and *Metapria* is not quite clear and conditioned by differences in body shape and in type of sculpture of integument. Apparently it is better to consider *Metapria* as a subgenus of the genus *Meligethinus*, however this problem requires further research to ground rank of *Metapria*.

Feeding of the species of *Metapria* is unknown. Their larvae and imagoes appear to feed on flowers of the higher plants, like the others groups of the *Meligethinae*. However the imagoes of *Metapria diluticolor* sp. n. have been found as *Microporum binotatum* (Lech.) comb. n. and *M. corbisieri* sp. n., on fruits of *Treculia engleriana*, but as the author may suppose their carpophagy does not appear to be the basic type of their feeding.

Metapria perparva Grouvelle, 1908 (figs. 31 - 45).
Metapria perparva Grouvelle, 1908 : Rev. d'Ent., 27 : 105.

Material. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paralectotypes, designated by Dr. S. Endrödy-Younga) : Tanzania, Amani, Af. Or. All., F. Eichelbaum ; 1 ♂, 3 ♀ : Zaïre, Madinga, Mayumbe, 26.08.1924, A. Collart (MRAC and ZIN).

Male. Elongate oval, almost ovoid, fairly strongly convex; dark brown to black, shiny; legs and antennae somewhat slighter (dark reddish brown); with sparse, well conspicuous, short whittish pubescence. The dorsal surface nearly with identical oval punctures, on the average as large as eye facets, separated by two to three puncture diameters, space between them for the most part of dorsal surface smooth, but showing traces of reticulation on head and elytra. Antennal club relatively wide, as wide as prosternal process. The hind margin of pronotum straight, with hind angles distinctly pointed. The subsutural line of elytra in two thirds of its length arcuately deviated from the suture, but strongly approached to it at the elytral apicis. The apex of pygidium pointed. The ventral surface of the median parts of the thoracic sterna and first abdominal sternite with considerably sparser and larger punctures than on dorsal surface, with space between them smooth and shiny. Metasternum scarcely flattened in the distal half. The distance between hind coxae twice as wide as prosternal process. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity surpasses far over from the midst of metepisternum, but does not reach the level of the fore edge of the hind coxae. Fore tibia very narrow and short. Middle and hind tibiae nearly as wide as antennal club or weakly wider. Middle and hind tarsi somewhat shorter than fore. Aedeagus slightly sclerotized. The penis trunk approximately as long as the last abdominal sternite. The armature of inner sac of penis is presented by relatively small sclerites.

Female. Externally differs from the male by its widely rounded apex of the last abdominal sternite. Ovipositor one and a quarter as long as the last abdominal sternite.

Variations. Length 1.1-1.4, breadth 0.7-0.8, height 0.5 mm. Certain variability is observed in colouration (dark brown to black) and in density of puncturation.

Diagnosis (*). *M. perparva* shares many characters with *M. densepunctata* sp. n., but differs from the latter by shape of its pronotum, sparser puncturation, less projected head and by a different antennal club as well as by its aedeagus structures.

(*) *Metapria kraatzi* (Grouvelle, 1899) remains unknown to the author. This species is well characterized by its lighted elytral apicis and by its sexual dimorfism in shape of its elytra. So far as the above characters do not occur among others species of *Metapria*, including the species newly here described, they are not used for all the diagnosis of *Metapria* species.

Metapria densepunctata Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 46 - 52).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype): Zaïre, Mont Hoyo, 1.280 m, sur plantes basses, 7-15.07.1955, P. Vanschuytbroeck.

Male. Length 1.5, breadth 1.0, height 0.5 mm. Elongate oval, almost ovoid, moderately convex; black, shiny; legs and antennae slighter (dark reddish brown); with dense and short, scarcely conspicuous whitish pubescence.

Head convex, its anterior part strongly projected distally. The anterior margin of clypeus nearly straight, with narrowly rounded side angles. The head surface with deep and oval punctures, considerably larger than eye facets, separated slightly less than a puncture diameter, space between them smooth and shiny. Antennae with length more than head breadth, its club oblong, one and a third as long as wide.

Pronotum almost semi-circular; its hind margin straight, with hind angles pointed; its sides narrowly bordered. The surface of pronotum in the middle with weakly sparser, but the same in size and depth punctures than on head; at the sides with denser punctures, separated by feebly larger than a puncture diameter, space between them smooth and shiny.

Scutellum almost semi-circular; with sparser punctures (only seven), space between them with hardly visible cross undulate reticulation.

Elytra with the most combined breadth less than that of pronotum. Shoulders hardly visible. The subsutural line deviates arcuately from the elytral suture, and it approaches strongly to the suture just at the apicis of elytra. The elytral surface punctates as the central part of pronotum; the punctures showing a weak tendency to form transversal rows, space between them smooth and shiny, with scarcely conspicuous cross striae from a puncture to puncture.

Pygidium with pointed apex, its surface with weak traces of reticulation.

Ventral surface with distinct, but smaller punctures than on the dorsal surface, separated by one and a half to two and a half puncture diameters; the surface of the median parts of thoracic segments between punctures smooth, the rest ventral surface with smoothed

reticulation. Mentum, prosternal process, metasternum and the both caudal marginal lines of the middle and hind coxal cavities as in *M. perparva*. The distance between hind coxal cavities slightly more than one and a half of breadth of prosternal process. The apex of the last abdominal sternite truncate.

Fore tibia narrow and short, nearly as wide as antennal club, its outer edge finely crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae as in *M. perparva*. All tarsi subequal, their claws simple, not toothed at basis.

Genitalia. Aedeagus weakly sclerotized, only two sclerites in the armature of the inner sac of penis highly sclerotized. Tegmen shorter than the last abdominal sternite, with narrow lateral lobes.

Diagnosis. *M. densepunctata* sp. n. shows strong similarity to *M. perparva* (see that diagnosis).

Metapria oviformis Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 53 - 62).

Material. 2 ♂, 4 ♀ (holotype ♂, and paratypes): Zaïre, Equateur, riv. Tshuapa. Ikela, 08.1956, R.P. Lootens.

Male. Length 1.7, breadth 1.0, height 0.6 mm. Elongate oval, almost ovoid moderately convex; pitchy brown, with slight lustre; ventral surface, antennae and legs feebly slighter; with very short, scarcely conspicuous golden pubescence.

Head flattened, its anterior part as distally projected as in *M. perparva*. The clypeus very narrow, its anterior margin almost straight, with rounded side angles. The head surface with fairly dense oval punctures, as large as eye facets, separated by a half to one a punc-

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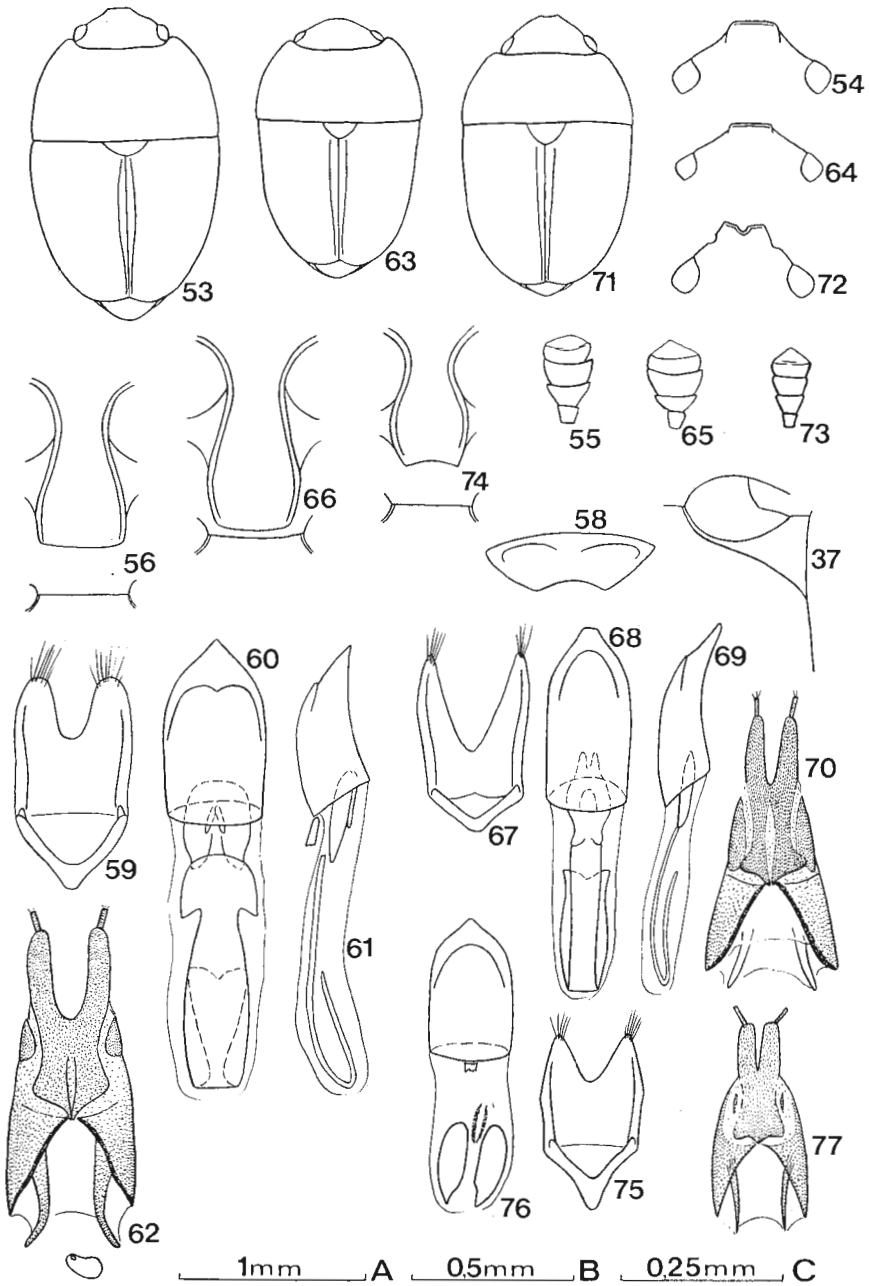
Figs. 53 - 77. — *Metapria oviformis* sp. n. (53 - 62) - ♂ : 53. body shape; - 54. outline of head, dorsal view; - 55. antennal club; - 56. prosternal process; - 57. middle coxal cavity and its caudal marginal line; - 58. last abdominal sternite; - 59. tegmen, ventral view; - 60. penis and armature of its inner sac, dorsal view; - 61. those, lateral view; - ♀ : 62. ovipositor and its spermatheca, ventral view; — *Metapria collarti* sp. n. (63 - 70) - ♂ : 63. body shape; - 64. outline of head, dorsal view; - 65. antennal club; - 66. prosternal process; - 67. tegmen, ventral view; - 68. penis and armature of its inner sac, dorsal view; - 69. those, lateral view; - ♀ : 70. ovipositor, ventral view; — *Metapria diluticolor* sp. n. (71 - 77) - ♂ : 71. body shape; - 72. outline of head, dorsal view; - 73. antennal club; - 74. prosternal process; - 75. tegmen, ventral view; - 76. penis and armature of its inner sac, dorsal view; - ♀ : 77. ovipositor, ventral view.

A: scale to figs. 53, 63, 71; - B: scale to figs. 54, 58, 64, 72;
C: scale to figs. 55, 57, 60-62, 65-70, 73-77.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ture diameter, space between them with very dense reticulation. Antennal length nearly as two thirds of head breadth, antennal club oblong, one and a third as long as wide.

Pronotum with straight hind margin and hind angles acutely rounded, its surface as on head.

Scutellum relatively short; its surface indistinctly punctated and with cross undulate, smoothed reticulation.

Elytra gradually narrowed to truncated apicis. The subsutural line as in the two preceding species. The elytral surface with sparser punctures than on head, space between them with the same reticulation.

Pygidium with rounded apex; its surface with indistinct punctures, space between them showing coarse reticulation.

Ventral surface with less distinct punctures than the dorsal, but the median parts of thoracic segments as punctated as the dorsal surface, with space between punctures smooth or only with faint traces of reticulation. Mentum nearly parallelsided, with lateral anterior angles not projected to the front. Prosternal process almost twice as wide as antennal club. Metasternum triangularly flattened in the distal half. The distance between hind coxae not more than the coxal breadth, nearly one and a half as wide as prosternal process. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity reaches the midst metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows closely to its posterior edge. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely emarginate.

Fore tibia short, scarcely wider than antennal club, its outer edge finely crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae trapezium-like, with inner edge sharply dilated at basis, approximately one and a third as wide as fore tibia; their claws simple, not toothed at basis.

Genitalia. Aedeagus moderately sclerotized. Tegmen hardly longer than the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis is presented by a large, united and well sclerotized formation in the form of a long plate dorsoventrally curved.

Female. Outwardly differs from the male by the shape of the apex of its last abdominal sternite, which is widely rounded.

Genitalia. Ovipositor, except ventral baculi, very feebly sclerotized.

Variations. Length 1.5-1.7, breadth 0.8-1.0, height 0.5-0.6 mm. The ventral surface of some paratypes as coloured as the dorsal. Occasionally the pronotal sides translucent. The length of visible part of scutellum highly variable.

Diagnosis. *M. oviformis* sp. n. is in its broadened prosternal process, reticulation on its dorsal surface and in shape of its apex of its last abdominal sternite, widely emarginated similar, to *M. collarti* sp. n. and *M. diluticolor* sp. n. This species is quite distinct from *M. collarti* sp. n. by sparser puncturation on its pronotum and denser that on its elytra, by shape of its head and its prosternal process, by distance between hind coxae and by its genital structures of the both sexes. *M. oviformis* sp. n. differs from *M. diluticolor* sp. n. by its darker colouration, by larger and denser puncturation, by more distinct reticulation on its dorsal surface, by shape of its clypeus and its prosternal process and by its genitalia structures.

These three species (*M. oviformis* sp. n., *M. collarti* sp. n. and *M. diluticolor* sp. n.) form a group of closely related species (group *oviformis*), which may be characterized unlike the group *perparva* (*M. perparva* and *M. densepunctata* sp. n.) by reticulation on their dorsal surface, by its prosternal process more broadened and by a resemblance of the emarginate apex of their last abdominal sternites. Moreover, there are peculiarities in genital structures of these three species: male: penis apex acute; female: inner subdivisions of coxites with deep, U-shaped excision at apex.

Metapria collarti Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 63 - 70).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♂ (paratype): Zaïre, Madinga, Mayumbe, 26.08.1924, A. Collart.

Male. Length 1.4, breadth 0.8, height 0.5 mm. Elongate oval, almost ovoid, moderately convex; dark pitchy brown, with slight lustre; ventral surface, legs and antennae slighter (brown); with scarcely conspicuous whitish pubescence.

Head short, feebly convex. The anterior margin of clypeus almost straight, with rounded side angles. The head surface with dense, moderately deep, oval punctures, nearly as large as eye facets, separated slightly more than a puncture diameter, space between them with traces of reticulation. Antenna as long as head broad; the length of its club feebly more than its width.

Pronotum with straight hind margin and narrowly rounded hind angles. The surface of pronotum as on head, but with more relief reticulation.

Scutellum short, its surface not punctated and with cross undulate, slightly smoothed reticulation.

Elytra with rounded apicis. The subsutural line hardly visible, the same with those in preceding species. The elytral surface with considerably sparser, smaller and shallower punctures than on head and pronotum, separated by three to four puncture diameters, space between them with smoothed reticulation.

Pygidium with narrowly rounded apex; its surface distinctly punctured and densely reticulated.

Ventral surface with very small punctures (hardly as large as those on elytra); space between them on the median parts of the thoracic sterna and first abdominal sternite smooth and shiny or only with faint traces of reticulation, the rest ventral surface with space between punctures densely and finely reticulated. Mentum as in *M. oviformis* sp. n. Prosternal process very large, its apex almost reaches the anterior margin of metasternum. Metasternum somewhat flattened in the middle. The distance between hind coxae more than coxal breadth; slightly more than one and a half of width of prosternal process. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity surpasses weakly the midst of metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows closely to its posterior edge. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely emarginate.

Legs as in *M. oviformis* sp. n.

Genitalia. Aedeagus moderately sclerotized. Tegmen somewhat longer than the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis is similar to that of *M. oviformis* sp. n., but quite distinct by its configuration.

Female. Length 1.3, breadth 0.7, height 0.5 mm. Externally differs from the male only by rounded apex of its ventral sternite. The studied specimen (paratype) considerably slighter coloured than the male (holotype).

Genitalia. Ovipositor feebly sclerotized, twice as long as the last abdominal sternite.

Diagnosis. *M. collarti* sp. n. belongs to the group *oviformis* (see the diagnosis of *M. oviformis* sp. n.).

Metapria diluticolor Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 71 - 77).

Material. 10 ♂, ♀ (holotype ♂ and paratypes): Zaïre, Eala, sur fruits de *Treculia engleriana,* 30.08.1933, A. Corbisier.

Male. Length 1.5, breadth 0.9, height 0.5 mm. Elongate oval, almost ovoid, moderately convex; unicoloured, slight ochraceous, with slight lustre; only scutellum and scutellar area somewhat draker; with very short, scarcely conspicuous, diffuse yellowish pubescence.

Head flattened, its anterior part strongly projected distally. Clypeus not isolated from the frons; its anterior margin narrowly incised, with widely rounded side angles. The head surface with moderately deep oval punctures, as large as eye facets, separated by one and a half to two puncture diameters, space between them very densely and reliefly reticulated. Antenna nearly as long as head broad, its club oblong, one and a third as long as wide.

Pronotum with straight basis and right hind angles, distinctly pointed. The surface of pronotum with slightly sparser and smaller punctures than on head, space between them with the same reticulation; at the hind angles with shiny transversal stripes not punctated and with weakened reticulation.

Scutellum with apex narowly rounded; its surface only with four punctures, the same in size and depth with those on head, the rest space with smoothed reticulation.

Elytra gradually narrowed to their rounded apicis, their sides somewhat explanate. The subsutural line as in *M. perparva.* The elytral surface with sparser, but the same in size and depth punctures than on pronotum, space between them weakly and very densely reticulated.

Pygidium with rounded apex; its surface indistinctly punctated, with intervals densely and very reliefly reticulated.

Ventral surface as on pygidium, but the median parts of the thoracic sterna and first abdominal sternite as punctated as elytra, with the same in size and depth punctures and space between them only with faint trace of reticulation. Mentum as in *M. perparva,* but relatively scarcely longer. Prosternal process strongly broadened before its truncate apex. Metasternum widely flattened. The distance bet-

ween the hind coxae subequal with th breadth of hind coxa, less than one and a half of the breadth of prosternal process. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity surpasses the midst of metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows closely to its posterior edge. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely emarginate.

Fore tibia somewhat narrower than in *M. perparva*. Middle and hind tibiae one and a quarter as wide as the fore, with a dense row of thin, moderately long pegs (the most length of pegs nearly a quarter of tibia width). Femora almost twice as wide as tibiae. All tarsi subequal; their claws very long and narrow, not toothed at basis.

Genitalia. Aedeagus slightly sclerotized. The penis trunk as long as the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis is presented with two drawing together, stick-like sclerites and two slightly sclerotized plates at the sides from the formers.

Female. Externally differs from the male only by its widely rounded apex of the last abdominal sternite.

Genitalia. Ovipositor relatively short, only one and a third as long as the last abdominal sternite; all its elements slightly sclerotized.

Variations. Length 1.4-1.5, breadth 0.8-0.9, height 0.5 mm. Elytra of many paratypes are somewhat darker than the main body colouration.

Diagnosis. *M. diluticolor* sp. n. differs from all the species of *Metapria* by its slight body colouration. This species is in many characters similar to others species of the group *oviformis* (see the diagnosis of *M. oviformis* sp. n.).

Genus **MICROPORUM** C. Waterhouse, 1876

Microporum C. Waterhouse, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 18 : 109.
Probaenus C. Waterhouse, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 18 : 110.
Prianella Lechanteur, 1955 (non Reitter, 1919). Bull. Ann. Soc. Roy. Ent. Belg., 91 : 238.
Lechanteuria Endrödy-Younga, 1978, **(syn. nov.)**, Ent. Germ., 4 (3/4) : 307.

Type-species : *Microporum nitens* C. Waterhouse, 1876.

The species of this genus newly described here show a similarity to the both *Lechanteuria binotata* (Lech.) (*) (pointed apex of the last antennal segment; apex of pygidium sharply pointed; sparse puncturation of dorsal surface) and the species of *Microporum,* according to Cooper, 1974 and Endrödy-Younga, 1978 (obtuse apex of the last antennal segment; rounded apex of pigidium; dense puncturation of dorsal surface). Endrödy-Younga (1978) notices the characters in shapes of mandibles and mentum as diagnostic for taxa « *Lechanteuria* » and « *Microporum* ». However, these characters are very variable in some groups of the *Meligethinae* and not sufficient for establishing of generic distinction between any two groups of this subfamily. It is why the name *Lechanteuria* (= *Prianella* Lechanteur, non Reitter) must be regarded as a junior synonym of the generic name *Microporum.*

Diagnosis. The genus *Microporum* is characterized by presence of a pair impressions at the basis of their last abdominal sternites, which are peculiar for all the genera of the subfam. *Meligethinae,* except *Pria, Cryptarchopria* and *Microporodes* (as well as the related genera to the latter (**)). This genus differs from *Meligethes* by its trapezium-like middle and hind tibiae, their inner edge sharply dilated at basis and by its well-marked secondary sexual characters in antennal structures. *Microporum* is also distinct from *Metapria* and *Cyclogethes* by expressed sexual dimorfism in its antennal structures. *Microporum* and *Kabakovia* are distinguished by shape of impressions on the last abdominal sternite and by different antennal club (Kirejtshuk, 1979a). Moreover, it is needed to note that the species of *Microporum* are characterized by, as a rule, three-segmented, relatively narrow antennal club, with expressed secondary sexual characters; by narrow fore tibia, with its outer edge finely crenulate; by sinuations at the hind angles of pronotum.

(*) The indication of Dr. S. Endrödy-Younga (1978) on four segmented antennal club of the female of this species is erroncous. The dilated 8th antennal segment occurs in the male (paratype) (fig. 84), which posscsses antennae shorter than in the holotype. Besides it, the body of the above paratype is smaller than that of the holotype.

(**) The species of taxa *Cornutopria, Microporodes* and *Palmopria* described by Dr. S. Endrödy-Younga (1978) are distinguished by few characters of little value, such as degree of modification of antennae, shapes of mentum and elytral apicis of females, etc. (*Cornutopria basilewskyi* Endrödy-Younga, *Microporodes dispar* (Murray), *Palmopria tomentosa* Endrödy-Younga and *P. elaeidis* Endrödy-Younga are known to the author). It appears to be advisable to regard them in composition of the same generic taxon. The type-species of *Microporellus* Endrödy-Younga remains unknown to the author, but on the basis of the original description it is considered as a probable synonym of the name *Microporum* or one of three above names.

Microporum nitens C. Waterhouse, 1876 (figs. 78 - 82).

Microporum nitens C. Waterhouse, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 18 : 109 (♀).
Probaenus longicornis C. Waterhouse, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 18 : 110 (♂).

This species is sufficiently well redescribed by Dr. S. Endrödy-Younga (1978 : 309), but it is necessary to draw some structures of *M. nitens,* including the ovipositor for diagnosis of this and others species of *Microporum.*

Microporum binotatum (Lechanteur, 1955), *comb. n.* (figs. 83 - 88).

Prianella binotata Lechanteur, 1955, Bull. Ann. Soc. Roy. Ent. Belg., 91 : 239.
Lechanteuria binotata Endrödy-Younga, 1978, Ent. Germ., 4 (3/4) : 307.

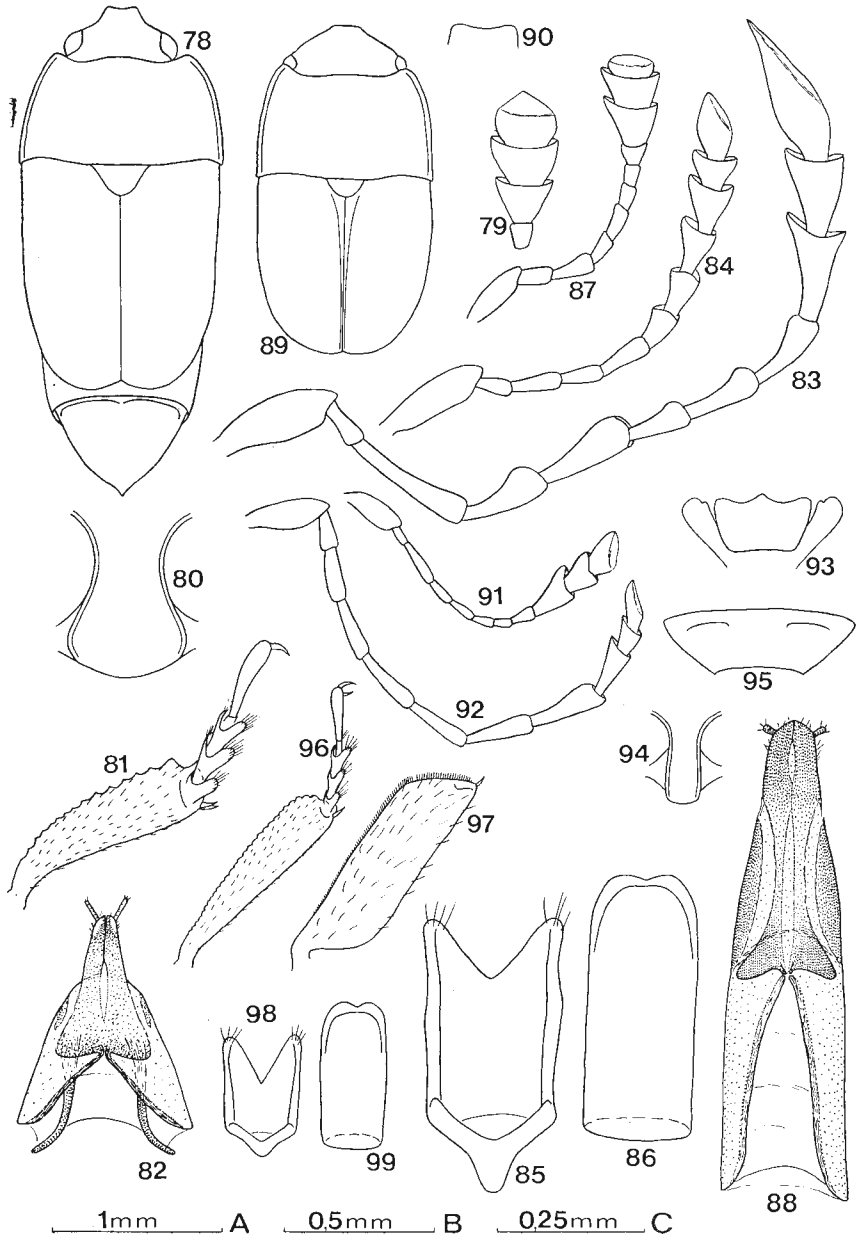
This species is also sufficiently redescribed by Dr. S. Endrödy-Younga (1978 : 307). Nevertheless, the antennae and genitalia of the both sexes have been drew to compare them with those of others species of *Microporum.*

Microporum corbisieri Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 89 - 99).

Material. 2 ♂ (holotype and paratype): Zaïre, Equateur, Eala, sur fruits de *Treculia engleriana,* 30.08.1933, A. Corbisier.

Male. Length 1.5, breadth 0.8, height 0.5 mm. Elongate oval, weakly convex; head, pro- and mesothorax, abdomen, antennae and legs slight reddish (almost ochraceous), with the last antennal segment darker; metathorax, elytra and abdominal basis brown, with median anterior corners of elytra and their sides slighter; with moderately dense, short, scarcely conspicuous, slight reddish pubescence.

Figs. 78 - 99. — *Microporum nitens* C. Waterhouse (78 - 82) - ♀ : 78. body shape; - 79. antennal club; - 80. prosternal process; - 81. fore tibia and tarsus; - 82. ovipositor, ventral view; — *Microporum corbisieri* sp. n. (89 - 99) - ♂ : 89. body shape; - 90. anterior part of head; - 91. antenna of the holotype; - 92. antenna of the paratype; - 93. mentum and antennal furrows, ventral view; - 94. prosternal process; - 95. last abdominal sternite; - 96. fore tibia and tarsus; - 97. middle tibia; - 98. tegmen, ventral view; - 99. penis, dorsal view.
A: scale to figs. 78, 89; - B: scale to figs. 90, 93, 95;
C: scale to figs. 79-88, 91, 92, 94, 96-99.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0.25mm C

Head fairly large, between insertions of antennae somewhat concave. Clypeus not isolated from the frons, its anterior margin scarcely emarginate, with widely rounded side angles. The head surface in the basal part with distinct oval punctures nearly as large as eye facets, separated by one to one and a half puncture diameters; space between them smooth and shiny; in the anterior part: the distinctness of puncturation weakens, but space between punctures with dense reticulation, growing posteriorly more relief. Antennae harly lengthened, their apicis hardly reach the hind angles of pronotum; their clubs three-segmented, somewhat narrowed.

Pronotum with sides moderately explanate and translucent; its hind margin with weak sinuations at the pointed hind angles. The surface of pronotum as on basal part of head, but sparser punctated.

Scutellum semi-circular, its surface distinctly punctated, as on pronotum, space between punctures with cross undulate, somewhat smoothed reticulation.

Elytra with sides relatively widely explanate. Shoulders feebly raised. The subsutural line well expressed just at the elytral apicis, deflected from the suture at the basis of each elytron, but strongly approached to it at the apicis. The elytral surface with sparser, but the same in size and depth punctures than on pronotum; space between them smooth, but with weak striae from a puncture to puncture.

Pygidium with narrowly rounded apex; indistinctly punctated and very densely reticulated.

Ventral surface as densely punctated as the dorsal, but with smaller and shallower punctures; only the surface of the median parts of thoracic segments with the same punctures as those on pronotum. Mentum as fig. 93. Prosternal process somewhat widened to the apex; its most width subequal with scapus length. Metasternum with shallow median furrow in the distal half. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity surpasses the midst of metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows closely to its posterior edge. The apex of the last abdominal sternite truncate.

Legs relatively narrow and long. Fore tibia scarcely narrower than prosternal process, its outer edge finely crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae trapezium-like, its outer edge with a dense row of short and thin pegs. Femora nearly twice as wide as fore tibia. All tarsi narrow and subequal; their claws simple, not toothed at basis.

Genitalia. Aedeagus hardly dorsoventrally curved, slightly sclerotized. The penis trunk somewhat longer than the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis without sclerotized elements.

Variations. The paratype somewhat larger than the holotype (length 1.8, breadth 1.0, height 0.5 mm); antennae very long, almost as long as body; with their clubs long and narrow.

Diagnosis. *M. corbisieri* sp. n. is similar to *M. binotatum* and *M. interruptum* sp. n. This species differs from *M. binotatum* by its smaller body size, its colouration, apex of its pygidium widely rounded and by structures of its aedeagus. *M. corbisieri* sp. n. is distinct from *M. interruptum* sp. n. by shapes of its clypeus and apex of its pygidium by its sparser pubescence and by structures of its aedeagus.

Three above species appear to be a complex of closely related species (group *binotatum*), which is characterized by their flattened bodies, sparser puncturation on their dorsal surface and by narrow legs.

Microporum interruptum Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 100 - 107).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype): Zaïre, Lulua, Sandoa, 10.1930, F.G. Overlaet.

Male. Length 2.0, breadth 1.1, height 0.5 mm. Elongate oval, weakly convex; ochraceous reddish, abdomen slightly darker, elytra brown; shiny, with leaden shading; with dense, short, well conspicuous golden pubescence.

Head scarcely concave between insertions of antennae. Clypeus very narrow, its anterior margin shallowly incised in the middle and with rounded side angles. The head surface with distinct oval punctures, hardly smaller than eye facets, separated by about a puncture diameter; space between them with faint traces of reticulation. Antennae relatively short, its length somewhat more than the head breadth; their club three-segmented, the first segment of which is the largest.

Pronotum with sides narrowly explanate and weakly translucent; its hind margin straight, with weak sinuations at its pointed hind angles. The pronotal surface as on head, but without any traces of reticulation.

Scutellum with apex somewhat explanate. The shoulders weakly raised. The subsutural line as in *M. corbisieri* sp. n. The elytral surface with denser, but the same in size and depth punctures than on pronotum; space between them smooth and shiny (the elytral surface seems velvety because of dense golden pubescence).

Pygidium with apex produced into a pointed process; its surface with indistinct punctures, space between them with smoothed reticulation.

Ventral surface as on pygidium; only the median parts of thoracic sterna other. Mentum as fig. 103. Prosternal process narrow with widely rounded apex; its surface as on pronotum. Metasternum flattened in the middle, its surface as on pronotum. Metasternum flattened in the middle, sparser punctured than prosternal process with the same in size and depth punctures, space between them smooth. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity does not reach the midst of metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows closely to its posterior edge. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely rounded.

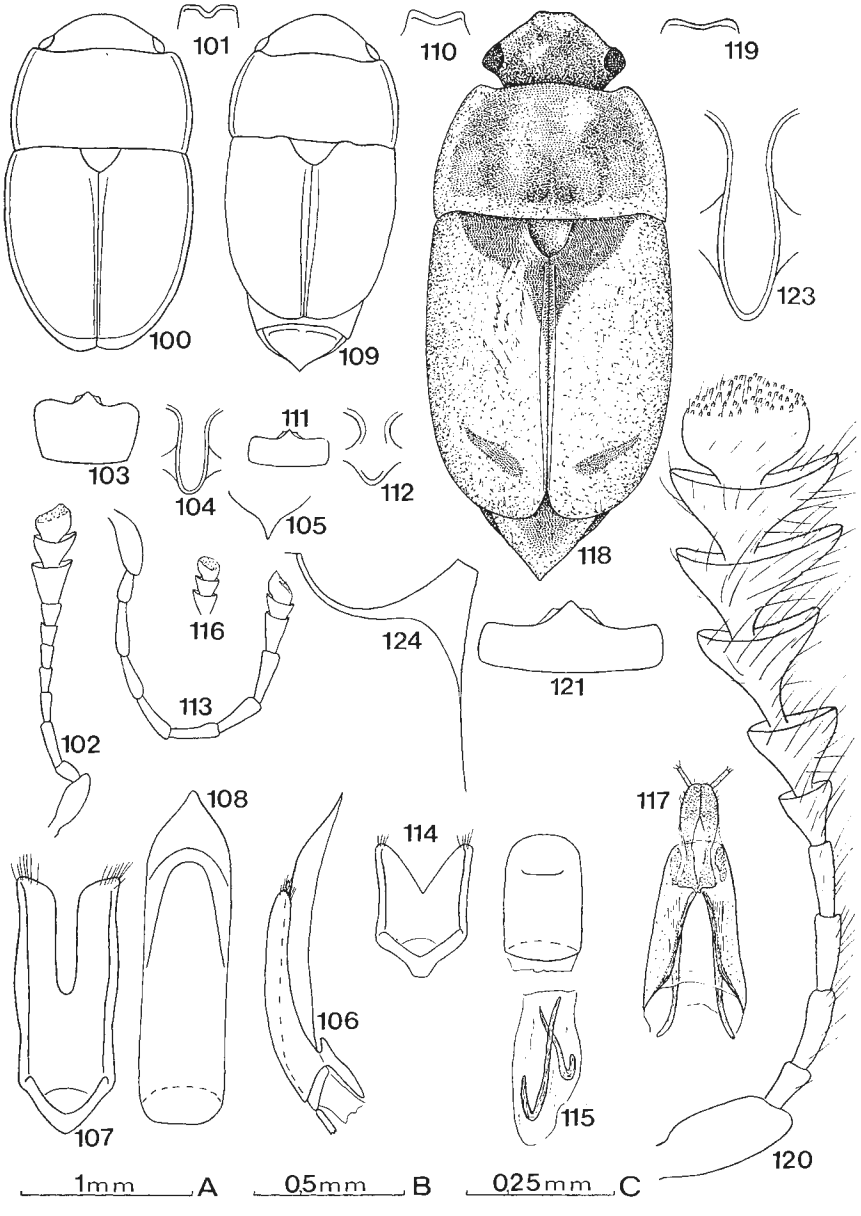
Legs long and narrow. Fore tibia as wide as prosternal process, its outer edge very finely crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae trapezium-like, nearly one and a quarter as wide as the fore; its outer edge with a dense row of short and thin pegs. All tarsi subequal, narrow; their claws long and thin, not toothed at basis. Femora more than twice as wide as middle and hind tibiae.

Genitalia. Aedeagus very long and well sclerotized. The penis trunk twice as long as the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis without sclerotized elements.

Diagnosis. *M. interruptum* sp. n. is in some characters similar to *M. binotatum* and *M. corbisieri* sp. n. (see the diagnosis of *M. corbisieri* sp. n.), but quite distinct from others species of *Microporum* by its very long penis trunk.

Figs. 100 - 123. — *Microporum interruptum* sp. n. (100 - 108) - ♂ : 100. body shape; - 101. anterior part of head; - 102. Antenna; - 103. mentum; - 104. prosternal process; - 105. apex of pygidium; - 106. aedeagus, lateral view; - 107. tegmen, ventral view; - 108. penis, dorsal view; — *Microporum squamifer* sp. n. (109 - 117) - ♂ : 109. body shape; - 110. anterior part of head; - 111. mentum; - 112. prosternal process; - 113. antenna; - 114. tegmen, ventral view; - 115. penis and armature of its inner sac, dorsal view; - ♀ : 116. antennal club; - 117. ovipositor, ventral view; — *Pria* (*Allopria*) *pulchra* sp. n. (118 - 123) - ♂ : 118. body shape; - 119. anterior part of head; - 120. antenna; - 121. mentum; - 122. prosternal process; - 123. caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity.

A: scale to figs. 100, 109, 118; - B: scale to figs. 101, 103-105, 110-112, 119; C: scale to figs. 102, 106-108, 113-117, 120-123.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Microporum reitteri (Grouvelle, 1896), comb. n. (figs. 109 - 117)

Pria reitteri Grouvelle, 1896, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 65: 73.

Material. 1 ♂ (lectotype, designated by S. Endrödy-Younga): Madagascar, Diego-Suarez, 1893, C. Alluaud; 3 ♂ ♀. Madagascar, forêt de Fito, ex coll. Dr. S. Breuning (MRAC and ZIN).

Male. Length 2.0, breadth 1.0, height 0.6 mm. Elongate oval, moderately convex; slight ochraceous, with slight fat lustre; metasternum and antennal clubs darker; with dense, short and dilated, very conspicuous pubescence (squamulae).

Head relatively strongly concave between insertions of antennae. Clypeus not isolated from the frons, its surface densely reticulated; its anterior margin acutely emarginate, with rounded side angles. The head surface with very dense and large oval punctures, twice as large as eye facets; separated by less than a puncture diameter; space between them very densely and reliefly reticulated. Antennae long, their apicis reach the midst of elytra; their clubs three-segmented.

Pronotum with sides narrowly explanate, its basis with hardly visible sinuations at the scutellar basis and at the hind angles distinctly pointed. The surface of pronotum as on head.

Scutellum with apex widely rounded; its surface as on head and pronotum.

Elytra with sides somewhat explanate. Shoulders quite raised. The subsutural line weakly expressed. The elytral surface with feebly sparser, but the same in size and depth than on head and pronotum, showing a tendency to form transversal rows (with slight transrugosity at the basal part of elytra); space between punctures with smoothed reticulation.

Pygidium produced into a sharply pointed small process at apex; its surface with dense, but smaller and shallower punctures than on head and pronotum; space between them distinctly and reliefly reticulated.

Ventral surface with sparser and smaller punctures than on the dorsal; space between them with smoothed reticulation; the median parts of the thoracic segments sparser punctated. with intervals smooth and shiny. Mentum as fig. 111. The surface of prosternal process roof-like. Metasternum with a weak median furrow. The caudal

marginal line of the middle coxal cavity surpasses the midst of metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows closely to its posterior edge. The apex of the last abdominal sternite truncated.

Legs narrow. The most width of fore tibia subequal with scapus width; its outer edge very finely crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae trapezium-like, one and a quarter times as wide as the fore; its outer edge with a dense row of short and thin pegs. Femora three times as wide as middle and hind tibiae. All tarsi subequal and narrow; their claws long and thin, not toothed at basis, a half as long as the fifth tarsal segment.

Genitalia. Aedeagus small, weakly sclerotized. The length of penis trunk slightly less than the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis is presented by two long, strongly sclerotized elements, which are different in shape and size.

Female. Externally differs from the male by its smaller body size; by narrower head; by shape of its pronotum, its antennae and apex of its last abdominal sternite. The pronotum narrowed from its basis to the head. The antennae reach hardly the basis of pronotum, apicis of their last segments not pointed. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely rounded. The apex of pygidium rounded.

Genitalia. Ovipositor almost twice as long as the last abdominal sternite, moderately sclerotized.

Variations. The studied females equal in size (length 1.6, breadth 0.8, heigth 0.5 mm), without visible differences. Elytra of females slightly darker than the main body colouration, while the male elytra are unicoloured with the rest body.

Diagnosis. *M. reitteri* Grouvelle, comb. n. differs from others species of *Microporum* by its squamulate dorsal surface and its larger punctuation. This species is at once distinct from all the species from Madagascar as well as from *M. nitens* Cooper and *M. popei* Endrödy-Younga (Cooper, 1974; Endrödy-Younga, 1978) by its pointed apex of the last antennal segment of male, by its rounded penis apex and by configuration of its ovipositor.

Genus **PRIA** Stephens, 1830

Laria Scopoli, 1763, Ent. Carn. : 21 (pars).
Pria Stephens, 1830, Ill. Brit. Ent. (Mandib.), 3 : 30 et 49.
Cormiphora Castelnau, 1840, Hist. Nat. Col., 2 : 12.

Type-species : *Laria dulcamarae* Scopoli, 1763.

Diagnosis. The genus *Pria* is characterized, as the genera *Cryptarchopria* and *Microporodes,* by absence of a pair of impressions on the last abdominal sternite. This genus differs from the *Cryptarchopria* by the type of puncturation and reticulation of dorsal surface (Jelinek, 1975; Kirejtshuk, 1979b), by the absence of antennal furrows on prosternum, by shapes of antennae and last abdominal sternite of male. *Pria* and *Microporodes* are quite distinguished by shape of antennal club. The species of *Pria* have three- to six-segmented, moderately broad and not strongly asymmetrical or almost symmetrical antennal club of female. The representatives of *Microporodes* are characterized by three-segmented, narrow and more or less asymmetrical club of the both sexes, which shows secondary sexual characters well expressed. *Pria copiosa* sp. n. and *P. fallax* Grouv. have three- or four-segmented antennal club in both sexes, quite narrower than in others species of *Pria.*

The group being regarded as *Pria* has a considerable morphological diversity and seems to be a heterogenous taxon needed a qualified revision (Endrödy-Younga, 1978) to elucidate and clarify relationships of composing species and groups of species. An attempt of it will be done by the author in some of his future papers. In the present paper three species newly described are selected in a distinct taxon of subgeneric rank.

Subgenus **Allopria** Kirejtshuk, subgen. n.

Type-species : *Pria horni* Grouvelle, 1908.

Elongate oval, moderately or weakly convex; with conspicuous pubescence. Male antenna very long, its club five- or six-segmented, strongly asymmetrical. Female antennae shorter, its club three-segmented, not strongly asymmetrical. Pronotum with sides widely ex-

planate and translucent. Legs relatively long and narrow. Fore tibia narrow, its outer edge with gradually increasing crenulation to apex. Tarsal claws toothed at basis.

Diagnosis. The species of *Allopria* subgen. n. differs from others species of *Pria* by their toothed tarsal claws; their pronotal sides widely explanate and by five- or six-segmented antennal club of male.

Pria (Allopria) pulchra Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 118 - 128).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype): Zaïre. Massif du Ruwenzori, Mahungu. 3.800 m, gîte Ruwenzori, 24.01.1953, P. Vanschuytbroeck et J. Kekenbosch.

Male. Length 3.3, breadth 1.5, height 0.8 mm. Elongate oval, moderately convex; head, pronotum and abdomen ferrugineous; sides and basis of pronotum, elytra, prosternum, abdominal apex, legs and antennae testaceous; metasternum, scutellum, median anterior elytral corners and transversal mark before apex of each elytron brown; with slight fat lustre and short, slight reddish pubescence.

Head concave between insertions of antennae. Clypeus in the form of a narrow shiny strip; its anterior margin almost acutely emarginate. with rounded side angles. The head surface with moderately dense, oval punctures, almost as large as eye facets, separated by nearly a puncture diameter, space between them very densely and finely reticulated. Antennae very long, their three segments surpass the pronotal basis; their clubs three-segmented.

Pronotum with sides widely emarginate and translucent; its basis convex, with sinuations at rounded hind angles. The surface of pronotum as on head.

Scutellum rather long, with apex widely rounded; its surface with denser, but the same in size and depth punctures than on head and pronotum; space between them only with traces of reticulation.

Elytra with inner apical corners widely rounded. Shoulders moderately raised. The subsutural line relatively well expressed, strongly approached to the suture at elytral apicis. The elytral surface as on head and pronotum; only the space between punctures slightly larger.

Pygidium produced into a sharply pointed little process at apex; its surface with small punctures and intervals distinctly reticulated.

Ventral surface as on elytra, but the space between punctures on the metasternum with smoothed reticulation and more shiny. Mentum as fig. 121. The surface of metasternum convex, with feeble triangular depression in the distal third, at bottom which there is a median furrow; its posterior edge between hind coxae emarginate. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity reach hardly the midst of metepisternum. The caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity follows closely to its posterior edge. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely rounded.

Legs long. Fore tibia very narrow, its outer edge with increasing crenulation from the basis to its apex. Middle and hind tibiae nearly one and a fifth times as wide as the fore; its outer edge with a sparser row of relatively stout pegs. All tarsi subequal; their claws large, toothed at basis. Femora almost twice as wide as fore tibia.

Genitalia. Aedeagus relatively large, feebly sclerotized. The penis trunk somewhat longer than the last abdominal sternite.

Diagnosis. *P. pulchra* sp. n. differs from *P. horni, P. basilewskyi* sp. n. and *P. majuscula* sp. n. by its colouration and its body pattern; by shapes of its pronotum, its elytral apicis and its clypeus as well as by its genital structures. Moreover, this species is distinct from *P. basilewskyi* sp. n. by its larger body size and from *P. majuscula* sp. n. by sharply pointed apex of its pygidium.

Pria (Allopria) basilewskyi Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 129 - 135).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype): Zaïre, Kivu, Itombwe, tête de source, Kahololo, 2.800 m, humus forêt mont. avec bambous, 01.1960, N. Leleup; id., Kitondo (Gandjo), 2000 m, 7-23.01.1935, G.F. de Witte; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes): Tanzania, Mt. Hanang, versant sud, 2.400 m, prairie à immortelles, 22-30.05.1957, P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup; 1 ♀ (paraty-

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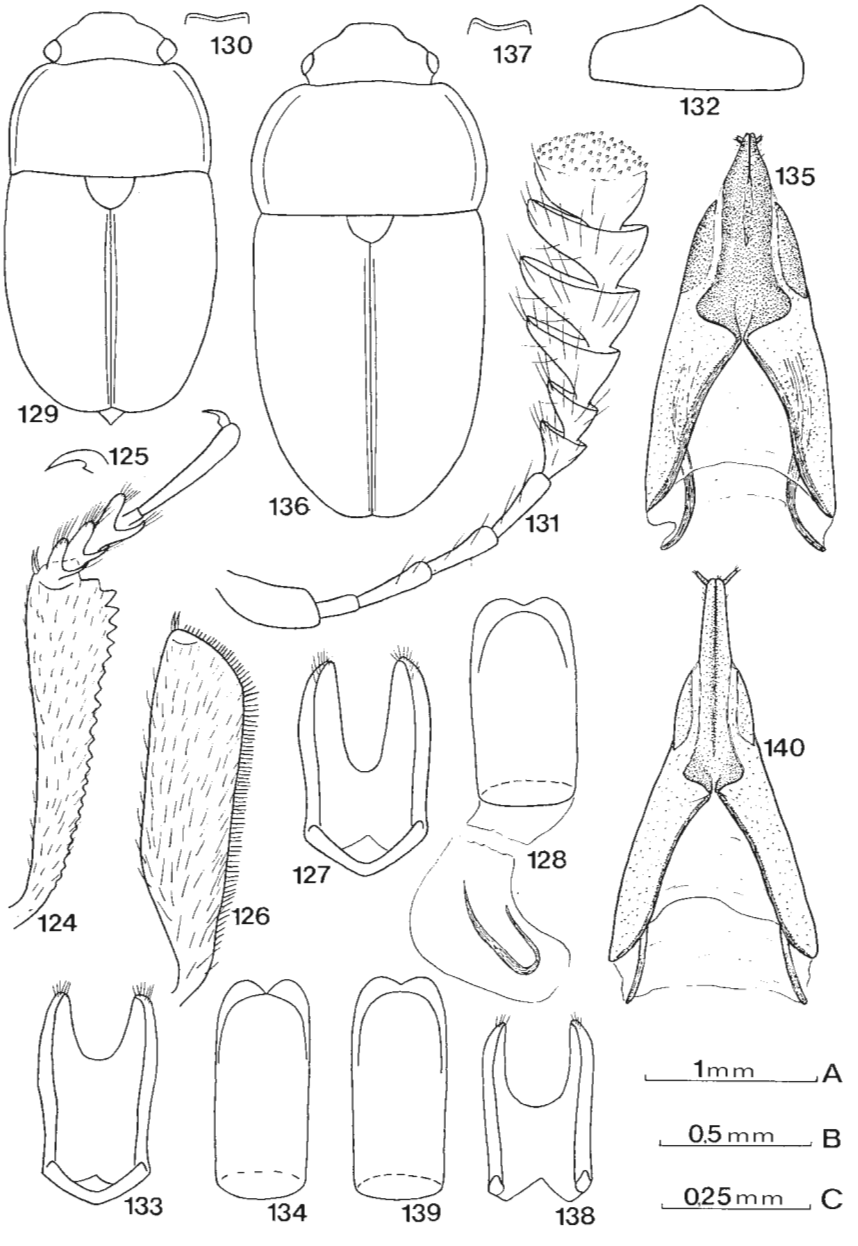
Figs. 124 - 140. — *Pria* (*Allopria*) *pulchra* sp. n. (124 - 128) - ♂ : 124. fore tibia and tarsus; - 125. claw of the last segment of tarsi; - 126. middle tibia; - 127. tegmen, ventral view; - 128. penis, dorsal view and the armature of its inner sac, lateral view; — *Pria* (*Allopria*) *basilewskyi* sp. n. (129 - 135) - ♂ : 129. body shape; - 130. anterior part of head; - 131. antenna; - 132. mentum; - 133. tegmen, ventral view; - 134. penis, dorsal view; - ♀ : 135. ovipositor, ventral view; — *Paria* (*Allopria*) *majuscula* sp. n. (136 - 140) - ♂ : 136. body shape; - 137. anterior part of head; - 138. tegmen, ventral view; - 139. penis, dorsal view; - ♀ : 140. ovipositor, ventral view.

A: scale to figs. 129, 136; - B: scale to figs. 130, 137;
C: scale to figs. 124-128, 131-135, 138-140.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pe): id., O. Kilimanjaro, ex coll. Breuning; 18 ♂ ♀ (paratypes): Kenya, Mt. Kenya, Sirimon Track, 2.250 m, 22.07.1975, U. Dall'Asta; 1 ♂ (paratype): Ethiopia, Gemu-Gofa Prov., Arba-Minch, 1972, H. Pupp.

Male. Length 2.2, breadth 1.3, height 0.6 mm. Elongate oval, moderately convex; brown with fat lustre; elytra, metasternum and abdomen dark brown; each elytron with ill-defined slight discal mark; with short, fairly conspicuous golden pubescence.

Head very broad, weakly concave between insertions of antennae. Clypeus slightly isolated from the frons; its anterior margin feebly acutely incised, with rounded side angles. The head surface with moderately dense, oval punctures, as large as eye facets; separated by about a puncture diameter; space between them with fine and very dense, somewhat smoothed reticulation. Antenna very long, its three last segments strongly isolated one from other.

Pronotum with sides widely explanate and translucent; its basis with sinuations at pointed hind angles. The surface of pronotum as on head.

Scutellum with denser and smaller punctures than on head and pronotum, space between them distinctly reticulated.

Elytra with well raised shoulders. The subsutural line distinctly visible only at elytral apicis. The elytral surface with sparser, cmaller and shallower punctures than on head and pronotum, separated by nearly two puncture diameters; space between them with the same reticulation as on head and pronotum.

Pygidium with apex pointed and weakly explanate; its surface as on elytra, but with more relief reticulation.

Ventral surface as on pygidium; but the surface of mentum, prosternal process, median part of metasternum and first abdominal sternite with larger and deeper punctures, separated by two to three puncture diameters space between them smooth and shiny or with faint traces of reticulation. Mentum as fig. 132. Prosternal process as in *P. pulchra* sp. n. Metasternum convex, with long median furrow. The both caudal margnal lines of middle and hind coxal cavities as in *P. pulchra* sp. n. The apex of the last abdominal sternite truncate.

Fore tibia as in *P. pulchra* sp. n., but relatively feebly wider and shorter. Middle and hind tibiae almost one and a half times as wide

as the fore, trapezium-like; their outer edge with a row of moderately long and thin pegs. All tarsi subequal, nearly as long as two thirds of fore tibia; their claws with tooth at basis. Femora twice as wide as fore tibia.

Genitalia. Aedeagus well sclerotized. The penis trunk considerably longer than the last abdominal sternite.

Female. Outwardly differs from the male by secondary sexual characters in its antennal structures and by shape of its last abdominal sternite. The antennal length nearly equal with head breadth; antennal club three-segmented and compact, one and a third times as long as wide; the second club segment somewhat wider than fore tibia. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely rounded.

Genitalia. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized; more than twice as long as the last abdominal sternite.

Variations. Length 2.0-2.7, breadth 1.0-1.2, heigth 0.7 mm. Slight discal marks on elytra are variable in size and whole elytra are frequently slighter and contrast with the main colouration. Metasternum and elytra of some paratypes slightly darker than head and pronotum.

Diagnosis. *P. basilewskyi* sp. n. differs from *P. pulchra* sp. n. by its smaller body size; its darker colouration, its wider middle and hind tibiae and by aedeagus structures, but from *P. majuscula* sp. n. by its colouration, shape of its pronotum, its clypeus and its antennal structures and also by genital structures of its both sexes.

Pria (Allopria) majuscula Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 136-140).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype): Zaïre, Kivu, Karisimbi, versant sud, riv. Bikwi (Parc Nat. Albert), 3.100 m, 27-28.02.1935, G.F. de Witte; 2 ♀ (paratypes): id., Karisimbi (Volcan), riv. Bikwi, 3.100 m, 28.02.1935, G.F. de Witte; 1 ♂ (paratype): id., Kabara (Volc. Mikeno), 3.200 m, 15-16.07.1934, G.F. de Witte; 1 ♂ (paratype): Rwanda, Mt. Tamira (N' Gando), 2.600 m, 11.03.1935, G.F. de Witte.

Male. Length 2.8, breadth 1.3, height 0.7 mm. Elongate, weakly convex; dark brown, with slight fat lustre; legs, translucent sides of pronotum and elytra somewhat slighter; with dense, very short golden pubescence.

Head strongly concave between insertions of antennae. Anterior margin of clypeus relatively deeply and nearly acutely incised, with rounded side angles. The head surface with very dense, partly oblong punctures, separated by nearly less than a cross-section of punctures, space between them with moderately dense, relief and partly smoothed reticulation. Antenna very long, its four last segments surpass the basis of pronotum; its club six-segmented, shaped as in *P. pulchra* sp. n.

Pronotum with sides widely explanate; its basis straight, with obtuse hind angles. The surface of pronotum as on head, but with punctures larger and oval.

Scutellum with small and distinct punctures, space between them with smoothed reticulation.

Elytra strongly narrowed to their apicis. Shoulders moderately raised. The subsutural line hardly visible, weakly arcuately deviated from the suture. The elytral surface with considerably sparser, smaller and shallower oval punctures, separated by one and a half to two puncture diameters; space between them densely and very finely reticulated.

Pygidium with apex acutely rounded, its surface with large and shallow punctures, space between them distinctly reticulated.

Ventral surface sparsely and less distinctly punctated than the dorsal, space between punctures very densely and very finely reticulated; only the median parts of the thoracic sterna and first abdominal sternite with deeper punctures, space between them with traces of reticulation. Mentum and the both caudal marginal lines of middle and hind coxal cavities as in *P. pulchra* sp. n. Prosternal process narrow and considerably shorter than in *P. pulchra* sp. n., with truncated apex. Metasternum weakly depressed in the distal half, with short median furrow. The apex of the last abdominal sternite truncated.

Legs narrow. Fore tibia somewhat wider than prosternal process, its outer edge very finely crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae almost one and a quarter times as wide as the fore. All tarsi subequal, approximately as long as two thirds of fore tibia; their claws with small tooth at basis. Femora twice as wide as fore tibia.

Genitalia. Aedeagus moderately sclerotized. the penis trunk considerably longer than the last abdominal sternite.

Female. Differs from the male by its antennal structures, its metasternum not depressed in the distal half and by shape of its last abdominal sternite. Antennae short, their apicis do not reach the prosternal basis; their clubs three-segmented, not compact and lengthened (partly similar to that in *P. copiosa* sp. n., see fig. 156). The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely rounded.

Genitalia. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized; twice as long as the last abdominal sternite.

Variations. Length 2.1-2.8, breadth 1.1-1.3, height 0.7 mm. The body colouration is variable: dark brown in all the specimens from Karisimbi to slight brown in the specimen (male) from Kabara (the latter only with median part of its pronotum and metasternum darker). The elytral apicis of paratypes less strongly narrowed than in the holotype. The female pronotum seems with sides less strongly rounded.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to two preceding species and amply distinct from them by characters given above (see the diagnosis of *P.* (*A.*) *pulchra* sp. n. and *P.* (*A.*) *basilewskyi* sp. n.).

Subgenus **Pria** s. str.

Pria (Pria) biplagiata Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 141 - 147).

Material. 1 ♂ (holotype): Zaïre, Kivu, Secteur Tshiaberimu, riv. Mbulikerere, affl. dr. Talia N., 2.700 m, 26.08.1953, P. Vanschuytbroeck et V. Hendrickx; 1 ♀ (paratype): id., Massif du Ruwenzori, Kirivata (Migeri), 1.760 m, ex P.N.A., 10-20.04.1953, P. Vanschuytbroeck et J. Kekenbosch; 4 ♀ (paratypes): Rwanda, Burambi (Volc. Muhavura), 2.325 m. 5.09.1934, G.F. de Witte.

Male. Length 2.0, breadth 1.0, height 0.6 mm. Elongate, relatively stocky; weakly convex; black with slight fat lustre; sides of pronotum and elytral apicis reddish translucent; with broad reddish mark behind the middle of each elytron; with sparse, short, weakly conspicuous whittish pubescence.

Head flattened. Anterior margin of clypeus shallowly and widely emarginate, with rounded side angles. Tye head surface with mode-

rately dense, oval punctures, nearly as large as eye facets, separated by one to one and a half of puncture diameters, space between them densely and reliefly reticulated. Antenna slightly lengthened, its apex does not reach the basis of pronotum; its club four-segmented, with not strongly isolated segments.

Pronotum with sides widely explanate and translucent; its basis with sinuations at rounded side angles. The surface of pronotum as on head.

Scutellum with shallower punctures than on head and pronotum, space between them transversally reticulated.

Elytra with feebly raised shoulders. The subsutural line relatively well visible, arcuately deviated from the suture. The elytral surface with larger and shallower punctures than on head and pronotum; space between them with weakened reticulation.

Pygidium with partly pointed apex; its surface as on elytra.

Ventral surface nearly as on elytra and pygidium, but space between punctures with smoothed reticulation; the surface of prosternal process and the median part of metasternum with sparser and larger punctures, space between them smooth or with faint traces of reticulation. Mentum and the both caudal marginal lines of the middle and hind coxal cavities as in *P. pulchra* sp. n. Prosternal process similar to that of *Meligethinus bisignatus* sp. n., with flattened median part which is limited by narrow bolster at both sides. Metasternum with feeble median furrow. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely rounded.

Legs fairly wide and short. Fore tibia similar to *P. pulchra* sp. n., but hardly wider, shorter and more finely crenulate along its outer edge. Middle and hind tibiae almost twice as wide as the fore, its length nearly in three times more than its most width. All tarsi subequal, as long as a half of fore tibia. Femora approximately one and a quarter as wide as fore tibia.

Genitalia. Aedeagus moderately sclerotized. The length of tegmen nearly as long as the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis is similar to that of *P. dulcamarae* (Scop.).

Female. Differs from the male only by sexual secondary characters in antennal structures. Antennae shorter than in the male; their club three-segmented, compact and oblong, slightly wider than middle and hind tibiae.

Genitalia. Ovipositor weakly sclerotized, twice as long as the last abdominal sternite.

Variations. Length 1.8-2.1, breadth 0.9-1.2, height 0.6 mm. Many paratypes (females) have larger mark on each elytron than that in the holotype, which occupies more than a third of elytral length. The specimen from Ruwenzori (female) has head, pronotum and abdomen dark brown, legs reddish and elytra black, with reddish marks.

Diagnosis. *P. biplagiata* sp. n. is similar to *P. oblita* Grouvelle, but differs from it by its larger body size, its darker colouration, its widely explanate pronotum sides and by its slight elytral marks displaced to elytral apicis.

Pria (Pria) grouvellei Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 148 - 153).

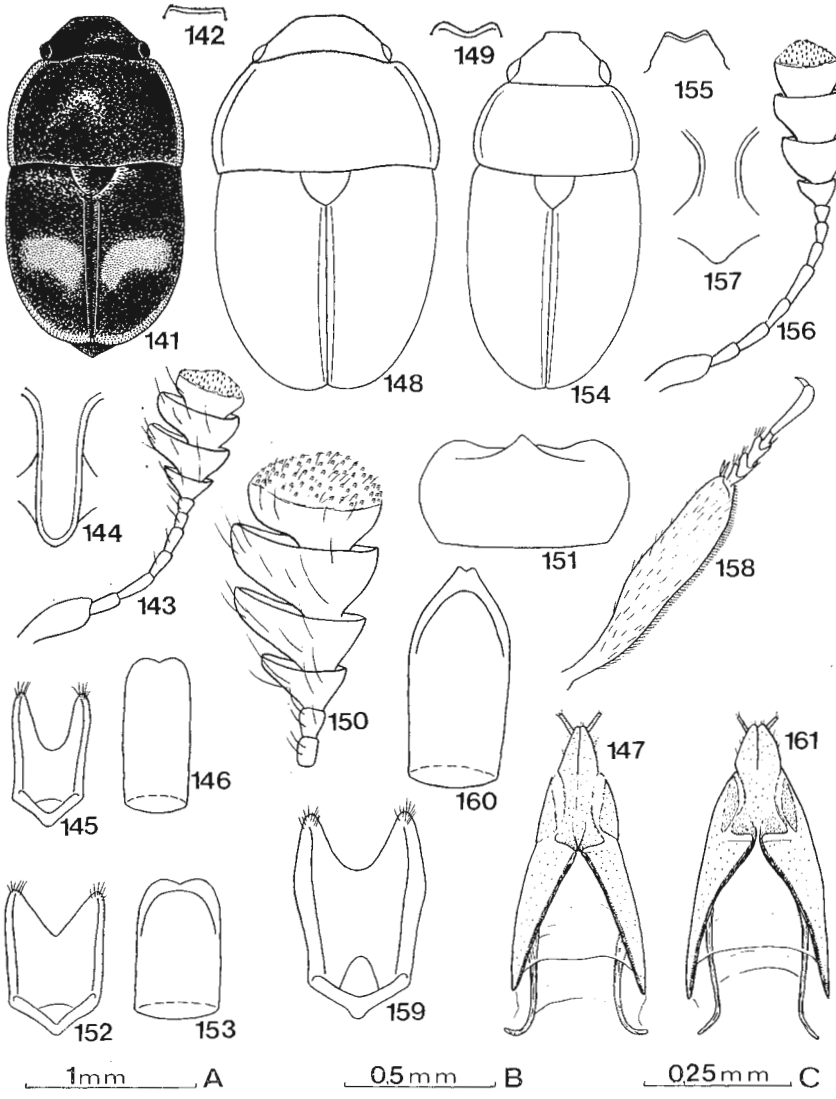
Material. 2 ♂ (holotype and paratype): Zaïre, N. Lac Kivu, Rwankwi, 15.02.1952, J.V. Leroy; 1 ♂ (paratype): id. 12.1951, J.V. Leroy.

Male. Length 2.2, breadth 1.3, height 0.7 mm. Elongate oval, relatively strongly convex; brown with slight fat lustre, elytra and antennal clubs considerably darker, legs slight brown; with dense, very short yellowish pubescence.

Head weakly concave between insertions of antennae. Anterior margin of clypeus widely and deeply emarginate, with rounded side angles. The head surface with moderately dense, oval punctures, feebly less than eye facets, separated by one and a half to two puncture diameters, space between them densely and very finely reticulated. Antenna very long, its two last segments surpass the pronotal basis; its club large, four-segmented, with moderately isolated segments.

Pronotum with moderately explanate sides, its basis with weak sinuations at pointed hind angles. The surface of pronotum nearly as on head, but with larger punctures, as large as eye facets.

Scutellum indistinctly punctated, with dense and partly transversal reticulation.



Figs. 141 - 161. — *Pria* (*Pria*) *biplagiata* sp. n. (141 - 147) - ♂ : 141. body shape; - 142. anterior part of head; - 143. antenna; - 144. prosternal process; - 145. tegmen, ventral view; - 146. penis, dorsal view; - ♀ : 147. ovipositor, ventral view; — *Pria* (*Pria*) *grouvellei* sp. n. (148 - 153) - ♂ : 148. body shape; - 149. anterior part of head; - 150. antennal club; - 151. mentum; - 152. tegmen, ventral view; - 153. penis, dorsal view; — *Pria* (*Pria*) *copiosa* sp. n. (154 - 161) - ♂ : 154. body shape; - 155. anteroir part of head; - 156. antenna; - 157. prosternal process; - 158. middle tibia and tarsus; - 159. tegmen, ventral view; - 160. penis, dorsal view; - ♀ : 161. ovipositor, ventral view.

A: scale to figs. 141, 148, 154; - B: scale to figs. 142, 149, 155; C: scale to figs. 143-147, 150-153, 156-161.

Elytra with moderately raised shoulders. The subsutural line relatively well expressed, arcuately deviated from the suture. The elytral surface nearly as on head and pronotum, but with shallower punctures, space between them with dense, very fine and weakened reticulation.

Pygidium with feebly pointed apex, its surface nearly as on elytra, but somewhat more smoothed.

Ventral surface nearly as on pygidium, but the surface of mentum, median parts of thoracic sterna and first abdominal sternite with sparser and larger punctures, space between them only with traces of reticulation. Mentum as Fig. 151. Prosternal process narrow, not roof-like (similar to that of *P. biplagiata* sp. n.). Metasternum flattened in the distal half. The both caudal marginal lines of middle and hind coxal cavities as in *P. pulchra* sp. n. The apex of the last abdominal sternite truncate.

Legs nearly as in *P. biplagiata* sp. n.

Genitalia. Aedeagus well sclerotized. Tegmen almost as long as the last abdominal sternite.

Variations. Length 2.2-2.3 mm. All the paratypes have no expressed differences from the holotype.

Diagnosis. *P. grouvellei* sp. n. is partly similar to *P. pauli* Grouvelle, *P. horni* Grouvelle and *P. convexa* Grouvelle (Grouvelle, 1908b; 1912), but at once distinct from these species by its darker body colouration and by its unicoloured elytra. Moreover, this species differs from *P. pauli* by its fore tibia with outer edge finely crenulate and by its antennal club of male and from *P. horni* and *P. convexa* by deeper emargination of its anterior margin of clypeus.

Pria (Pria) copiosa Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (figs. 154 - 161).

Material. 163 ♂, ♀ (holotype and paratypes) : Zaïre, Massif du Ruwenzori, Mahungu, 3.100 m, feuilles jeunes Ericas, 17-29.07.1963, M.-J. Célis; 162 ♂, ♀ (paratypes) : id., Mahungu, 3.280 m, gîte Ruwenzori, 24.01.1953, P. Vanschuytbroeck et J. Kekenbosch; 2 ♀ (paratypes) : id., Mahungu, 3.300 m, gîte Ruwenzori, 19.02.1957, P. Vanschuytbroeck; 1 ♀ (paratype) : id., Itomgero, 2.400 m, piste vers Mahungu, 28.01.1953,

P. Vanschuytbroeck et J. Kekenbosch; 96 ♂, ♀ (paratypes); id., Kiendo, lieu-dit, gîte Ruwenzori, 4.210 m, 24.01.1955, P. Jolivet; 1 ♀ (paratype): Kivu, Mikeno, 2.400 m, (Bambous), 26-27.07.1934, G.F. de Witte; 1 ♂ (paratype): Rwanda, Rustiro, 2.600 m, 28.08.1949, R. Laurent; 27 ♂ ♀ (paratypes): id., Rutovu, Rugege, 2.350 m, 20-23.1.1953, P. Basilewsky; 3 ♂ ♀ (paratypes): Tanzania, N.O. Olkokola, 2.500-2.700 m, 3-8.7.1957, P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup; 16 ♂ ♀ (paratypes): id., Kilimandjaro, Mawensi, 3.000 m, 2.1912, C. Schröder; 3 ♂ ♀ (paratypes): id., Kilimandjaro. 300-400 m, C. Schröder.

Male. Length 2.0, breadth 1.0, height 0.5 mm. Elongate, fairly slender; weakly convex; dark pitchy brown, with slight bronzed lustre; the first and second antennal segments and legs slighter; with short greyish pubescence.

Head flattened. Anterior margin of clypeus feebly and almost acutely incised, with rounded side angles. The head surface with dense oval punctures, nearly larger than eye facets, separated by about a puncture diameter, space between them very densely and finely reticulated. Antenna lengthened; its club four-segmented, narrow and not strongly flattened, with moderately isolated containing segments.

Pronotum with explanate sides, its basis convex with rounded hind angles. The surface of pronotum as nearly on head, but with weakly larger punctures; with shallow depressions at hind angles.

Scutellum indistinctly punctated and densely reticulated.

Elytra strongly narrowed to their apicis, with moderately raised shoulders. The subsutural line relatively well expressed, arcuately deviated from the suture. The elytral surface with sparser and smaller punctures than on head and pronotum, with the same reticulation.

Pygidium with weakly pointed apex; its surface nearly as on scutellum.

Ventral surface as on scutellum and pygidium, but the median parts of the thoracic sterna and first abdominal sternite with larger punctures, separated by one and a half to two and a half puncture diameters, space between them with very weakened reticulation. Mentum and the caudal marginal line of the hind coxal cavity as in *P. basilewskyi* sp. n. Prosternal process very narrow and parallelsided, nearly as wide as scapus, with pointed apex; its surface roof-like.

Metasternum flattened in the distal third. The caudal marginal line of the middle coxal cavity does not reach the midst of metepisternum. The apex of the last abdominal sternite widely rounded.

Legs long and very narrow. Fore tibia with its most width subequal to that of antennal club; its outer edge very finely crenulate. Middle and hind tibiae weakly wider than the fore. All tarsi subequal, nearly as long as a half of fore tibia; their claws not toothed at basis.

Genitalia. Aedeagus well sclerotized. Tegmen considerably longer than the last abdominal sternite. The armature of the inner sac of penis nearly as in *P. dulcamarae*.

Female. In outward appearance almost does not differ from the male. A great many females of the type series have three-segmented club of antennae, however the rest of them have four-segmented one, not distinguished from that of the male.

Genitalia. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized, more than twice as the last abdominal sternite.

Variations. Length 1.6-2.5, breadth 0.7-1.1, height 0.4-0.6 mm. The colouration of body among the paratypes is very variable: slight brown to dark pitchy brown. Frequently slight coloured specimens have not any metallic shading.

Diagnosis. *P. copiosa* sp. n. appears to be closely related to *P. mixta* Grouvelle and *P. weisei* Grouvelle, but distinct both by its unicoloured dorsal surface, by convex hind margin of pronotum, with widely rounded hind angles and depressions of prosternal surface at hind angles as well as by its genital structures.

Biological note. Some specimens of the type series are collected on young foliage of Ericas sp.; nevertheless, imagoes and larvae of this species appear to feed on flowers of the higher plants.

SUMMARY

15 new species are described: *Meligethinus suffusus* sp. n., *M. bisignatus* sp. n., *Metepria densepunctata* sp. n., *M. oviformis* sp. n., *M. collarti* sp. n., *M. diluticolor* sp. n., *Microporum corbisieri* sp. n., *M. interruptum* sp. n., *Pria* (*Allopria*) *pulchra* sp. n., *P.* (*A.*) *basilewskyi* sp. n., *P.* (*A.*) *majuscula* sp. n., *P.* (*Pria*) *biplagiata* sp. n., *P.* (*P.*) *grouvellei* sp. n. and *P.* (*P.*) *copiosa* sp. n. 14 new species are from the equatorial Africa. The diagnosis of the genera *Meligethinus* Grouvelle, *Metapria* Grouvelle, *Microporum* C. Waterhouse and *Pria* Stephens as well as the designation and redescription of the type-species of the *Meligethinus* and *Metapria* are made. *Allopria* subgen. n. is proposed and finally synonymical notes on the taxa *Lechanteuria* Endrödy-Younga and *Microporum* are given.

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