

Catalogue of the types of the Cerambycoidea of the National Museum of Natural History of Luxembourg

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Abstract

A list of the types preserved in the National Museum of Natural History of Luxembourg (MNHNL) is provided. Lectotypes of *Hastertia bougainvillei* LAMEERE, 1912; *Clinopleurus lansbergei* LAMEERE, 1912; *Oligoenoplus luzonicus* SCHWARZER, 1926; *Jonthodes nodicollis* HINTZ, 1919; *Calanthemis aurescens* HINTZ, 1911; *Chlorophorus manillae* var. *aurivilliusi* SCHWARZER, 1926; *Xylotrechus jordani* HINTZ, 1911; *Pachydissus congolensis* HINTZ, 1911; *Isosaphanus ferranti* HINTZ, 1913; *Metopotylus costatus* HINTZ, 1911; *Xystrocera metallica* var. *atripes* HINTZ, 1911; *Xystrocera latipes* HINTZ, 1911; *Xystrocera lujae* HINTZ, 1911; *Velleda congolensis* HINTZ, 1911; *Aderpas albomaculatus* HINTZ, 1913; *Aderpas uniformis* HINTZ, 1913; *Cyclocerus ferranti* HINTZ, 1911; *Eumimetes griseus* HINTZ, 1911; *Protonarthron dubium* HINTZ, 1911; *Eudryoctenes corticarius* HINTZ, 1911 and *Glenea congolensis* HINTZ, 1911 are designated in the MNHNL. Lectotypes of *Frea fasciata* HINTZ, 1912; *Oxyhammus konduensis* HINTZ, 1913; *Sternotomiella viridis* HINTZ, 1913; *Pinacosternodes maculatus* HINTZ, 1913 and *Pinacosternodes uniformis* HINTZ, 1913 are designated in the Royal Institute of Natural Sciences of Brussels. HINTZ is recognised as the senior author of *Hospes scutellaris* and *Jonthodes nodicollis*. *Jonthodes nodicollis* HINTZ, 1919 is transferred to the genus *Hybunca* SCHMIDT, 1922, as follows: *Hybunca nodicollis* (HINTZ, 1919) **n. comb.** The following synonymies are established: *Hospes nodicollis* BURGEON, 1931 nec HINTZ, 1919 **n. syn.** and *Hybunca nodicollis* BURGEON, 1931 nec HINTZ, 1919 **n. syn.**

Key-words: Cerambycoidea, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Luxembourg, types, holotypes, lectotypes

Introduction

The collection of the tropical Cerambycoidea, with over 3200 specimens representing nearly 900 identified species and subspecies, among which many types, is the highlight of the National Museum of Natural History of Luxembourg (MNHNL).

Presently, it includes at least 161 types, of which 11 holotypes, 21 lectotypes, 20 paratypes and 61 paralectotypes and 48 syntypes.

Private donations of some Luxembourgian and

foreign entomologists, besides several acquisitions, are its original nucleus; nevertheless, the greater part of this collection - and of the whole tropical material as well - is represented by the specimens collected by Edouard-Pierre Luja (1875-1953). This Luxembourgian explorer collected a lot of natural samples in Zambezi (Mozambique), Belgian Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo), and Brazil between 1898 and 1924 (LUJA, 1918; 1951; 1953). He was a great friend of Victor Ferrant (1856-1942), employee, curator and later director of the MNHNL from 1894 to 1942, and also he worked for Belgian companies. This explains why a lot of his material (including types) is also preserved in the Royal Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels (IRSNB), the Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren (MRACT) and the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (MFNB). However, Luja's material represents 55% of the tropical Cerambycids of the MNHNL.

Another great contribution to this collection (~41%) comes from the acquisitions of the Museum; the majority of them are constituted by those that Ferrant did from 1910 to 1931 and the rest by the collection Kuntgen. Most specimens are supposed to have been purchased as identified from the catalogue Winkler, but Luja and Hintz are among the probable sellers as well. On the other hand, the collection Kuntgen (mostly Luja's duplicates) constitutes less than 15% of the tropical collection of Cerambycids. The kind of labels present in such collection suggests that the insects were given by Luja during or after his Brazilian mission (1921-1924).

A relatively small but important contribution (4.3%) to the tropical collection was made by Pierre Hastert, a good Ferrant's friend, while another part of the African material came from Stanleyfalls (Boyoma Falls), directly donated by the Rev. R. P. H. Kohl or through the collection Hastert. Other important donations have come from the French commandant Daniel Fouquet, who sent material from Vietnam, and from the German

specialist E. Hintz, who donated (or likely exchanged) specimens coming from the German eastern Africa. The majority of this material was collected just in the typical localities and in the years of the description of new species. Hence, it is about topotypes or sometimes also paratypes. Finally, other important personalities of Science related to Ferrant sent him material of their own collections but no typical material.

Concerning the study of this collection, FERRANT (1911) provided a detailed catalogue of all specialists involved in the determination, according to the studied taxonomic group. Regarding the Cerambycids, he quoted A. Lameere and P. Boppe, who were describing new Prioninae, and E. Hintz, to whom Ferrant accredited the description of more than 20 new African species.

Actually, Hintz identified the majority of the Cerambycids and nearly all African species, while only a small part (6.5%) of the remaining materials, especially the American or Asian species, were identified by B. Schwarzer between 1925 and 1931.

Nonetheless, the relationship among the different Museums, Luja and Hintz still presents some obscure aspects.

Firstly, it is unclear who the owner of the material sent to Hintz was. It seems that Hintz received such material directly from Luja, since in his papers he never mentioned any Museums. This might be confirmed by the fact that the material collected at Kondué has the same identical labels, though it is preserved in different Museums (MNHNL, IRSNB or MRACT). This makes think that it is about material labelled by Luja and later entrusted to different Museums. Nonetheless, the IRSNB preserved some Hintz's types coming from Kondué but having locality labels hand-written by Hintz, suggesting that Hintz did not receive either labelled or even prepared material as well.

Moreover, Hintz dedicated four new species to Ferrant (GUINET, 2002) and FERRANT himself (1911) quoted that Hintz was describing some new species for the MNHNL. Correspondingly, the labels of origin that Ferrant got under each specimen often refer a date of arrival to the MNHNL anterior to that of the descriptions. Nonetheless, the determination labels hand-written by Hintz have dates from 1914 to 1917, or none. These last labels, which are also the largest majority, include also types that HINTZ (1911, 1912, 1913, 1919) simply mentioned as "collection Luja". Even the species dedicated to Ferrant were mentioned as of "Coll. Luja".

Thirdly, some determinations are actually erroneous. Since it is about similar but not identical species, sometimes also Hintz's new species, it seems that Ferrant

erroneously attributed some of Hintz's determinations to the remaining material of the Museum. In contrast, some types based on Luja's material are well represented in the Belgian Museums (DAMOISEAU & COOLS, 1987; COOLS, 1993). So, it seems that Hintz received only a part of Luja's material and directly from Luja, since he mentioned as types a number of specimens inferior to those actually present in the collections.

In some other cases, the labels on the bottom of the box do not correspond to the pinned labels. The new identifications sometimes are taxonomic changes according to the taxonomy used at Ferrant's times, sometimes are different (right or erroneous) identifications, and sometimes are misspellings. In all cases, I attributed the new identification to Ferrant, who organised the collection and wrote the labels, even if I have no proofs whether someone else suggested the new name.

Some of these misunderstandings also concern the types (both paratypes and holotypes) present in the collection. Most of them were identified at Ferrant's time and carry red labels of "type" or "cotype", presumably for holotypes and for paratypes, respectively. Actually, the checking up of the collection of the MNHNL and IRSNB has evidenced that a certain number of presumed types were misidentified since such specimens have not been quoted as types, their sizes or localities being not mentioned in the original descriptions.

Possibly, Ferrant and other curators erroneously identified as types a number of specimens greater than ones that Hintz had really observed, not having verified the original descriptions; nonetheless, some facts suggest a quite different interpretation. Such presumed types have overall a big number of Hintz's autographed labels; moreover, according to the labels of origin, Hintz described most of the types, when they already belonged to the MNHNL. Nonetheless, he always mentioned Luja as owner of the types, though he also dedicated some species to Ferrant. On the other hand, Luja was in the embarrassing situation to be Luxembourgian and a good Ferrant's friend but also employee for Belgian companies in Belgian colonies. Accordingly, Hintz did not mention the real owner of the types, leaving Luja the duty to entrust them to the museums. Later, since 1913 Hintz no longer indicated the exact number of the types, making virtually impossible their recognition.

This hypothesis can explain why the number of the types of each species is singularly similar in both MNHNL and IRSNB. Naturally, no proofs support these supposed events, which nevertheless, if they have really occurred, show a great example of friendship between ancient men of Science, which overpasses times and

nationalities.

However, the number and the identity of the types is sometimes doubtful, since Hintz did not always indicate their exact number or since the total amount of the specimens labelled as type in both MNHNL and IRSNB sometimes exceed the number of mentioned types. Moreover, some other syntypes are apparently present in the collection Kuntgen or in other Museums. Since Hintz always indicated Luja as owner of the types, this problem might be solved through the examination of the epistolary documents between the Luxembourgian explorer and such museums; nonetheless, I could trace them in no museum.

The ICZN recommends the fixation of lectotypes; so, in order to accomplish this task, I tried to identify the specimen that Hintz himself selected as holotype. I observed that only one syntype has often a pink label of “type”, not belonging to the usual labels of the MNHNL and IRSNB, which Hintz presumably added to the specimen. Therefore, in order to avoid disputes, I adopted the method to select as lectotype the type having that pinned pink label and as paralectotypes all remaining syntypes. In the rare cases, when all syntypes were deprived of such labels, I selected as lectotype the male or the better-conserved specimen; nevertheless, in those cases where further specimens having a pink label were supposed to exist, I renounced to the designation of the lectotype.

Other cerambycids appear to be the types of some species that SCHWARZER described in 1926. Actually, no proof of this fact is present in the collection; nonetheless, these specimens show an extraordinary series of coincidences with such types: they arrived at the Museum in 1925 coming from the same exact localities and corresponding to the original descriptions in all features. On the other side, SCHWARZER did not indicate the collection where the types were preserved but surely, he identified several specimens of the MNHNL at the same time he wrote the descriptions. Moreover, such types are not preserved in MFNB (WILLERS, *in litt.*) and no further ancient specimen of such species has been known until recent times (HÜDEPOHL, 1992). Hence, it seems reasonable to identify these specimens as types.

Finally, a small number of specimens carry the label of type and a specific (or even generic!) epithet that are not present in the bibliography. These species were actually never described; hence, they must be considered as *nomina nuda* or *nomina museala*, even if Hintz identified them as new species. Some *nomina nuda* by K. M. Heller, without indication of type and moreover, coming from purchased material, are present in the MNHNL as well.

List of the types

Family Disteniidae THOMSON, 1860 Subfamily Disteniinae THOMSON, 1860 Tribe Disteniini THOMSON, 1860

Saphanodes lujae HINTZ, 1913 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 1)
Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907,
Saphanodes lujae m[ihi], det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂.

Family Cerambycidae LATREILLE, 1802 Subfamily Prioninae LATREILLE, 1802 Tribe Macrotomini THOMSON, 1860

Hastertia bougainvillei LAMEERE, 1912 LECTOTYPE
and PARALECTOTYPE (Fig. 2)
[Papua,], Bougainville, P. Hastert don. 1913, *Hastertia
Bougainvillei* det. A. Lameere, Type, 1♂1♀; ditto, acq.
1927, *Hastertia Bougainvillei* Lameere, 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: LAMEERE (1912) described this species on a male and two females from Bougainville (coll. Hastert) and two females from Kieta (MFNB). The second female of Hastert's collection is apparently lost. The only existing male type, belonging to the MNHNL, is here formally designated as lectotype, while the female, as well the ones preserved in Berlin, is designated as paralectotype. The other two specimens are topotypes.

Clinopleurus lansbergei LAMEERE, 1912 LECTOTYPE
and PARALECTOTYPES (Fig. 3)
[Papua,], Bougainville, P. Hastert don. 1913,
Clinopleurus Lansbergei det. A. Lameere, Type,
2♂♂2♀♀; without locality [probably, Bougainville],
acq. 1926, *Clinopleurus Lansbergei* Lameere, 1♂.

REMARKS: LAMEERE (1912) described this species on an undetermined number of specimens from Bougainville preserved in the collection Hastert and in the IRSNB. Four syntypes of the collection Hastert are currently present in the MNHNL, while only another syntype is preserved in the IRSNB (DAMOISEAU[†] & COOLS, 1987).

I designate as lectotype the male specimen measuring 80 mm (up the apex of the mandibles) missing the anterior right leg, the left mesotarsus and the right metatarsus. All remaining syntypes are designated as paralectotypes.

MARAZZI & MARAZZI (2006) transferred this species to the genus *Xixuthrus* THOMSON, 1864.

Tribe Meroscelisini THOMSON, 1860

Closterus promissiramis GILMOUR, 1962
 = *Closterus ferrandi* LAMEERE *in litteris*
 Madagascar, acquisition 1922, *Closterus Ferrandi*
 Holotypus [*in litt.*], det. A. Lameere 1921, 1♂.

Subfamily Cerambycinae LATREILLE, 1802**Tribe Anaglyptini LACORDAIRE, 1869**

Oligoenoplus luzonicus SCHWARZER, 1926 LECTOTYPE
 and PARALECTOTYPE (Fig. 4-5)
 [Philippines,], Luzon, Mt. Banahao, acq. 1925, *Ceresium*
raripilum [det. V. Ferrant?], Newm. 1♂; [Philippines,],
 Luzon, Imugan, acq. 1925, *Oligoenoplus luzonicus* [det.
 V. Ferrant?], 1♀.

REMARKS: Both specimens of the MNHNL had no label of either type or determination; nonetheless, they show a striking similarity with the types mentioned in the introduction (cfr. SCHWARZER, 1926), which leads to recognise them as the types of *Oligoenoplus luzonicus*. According to the usual conventions, the male is fixed as lectotype (holotype) and the female as paralectotype (allotype).

Though HÜDEPOHL (1992) inserted this species among the Clytini, it actually belongs to the Anaglyptini (AURIVILLIUS, 1912).

Tribe Callichromatini BLANCHARD, 1845

Hybunca nodicollis (HINTZ, 1919) **n. comb.**

LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES (Fig. 6)
 = *Jonthodes nodicollis* HINTZ, 1916 *nomen nudum*
 = *Jonthodes nodicollis* HINTZ, 1919 orig. comb.
 = *Hybunca nodicollis* BURGEON, 1931 nec HINTZ, 1919
n. syn.
 Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907,
Jonthodes nodicollis m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, 3♂♂2♀♀;
 ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Jonthodes nodicollis* Hintz [det.
 A. Kuntgen], 2♂♂.

REMARKS: HINTZ (1916) mentioned *Jonthodes nodicollis* from Mawambi (Democratic Republic of the Congo) three years before its description. The species was really described only in 1919, apparently on an undetermined number of specimens, 19 mm long, coming from Kondué. Both specimens of the IRSNB overpass 20 mm, while three specimens preserved in the MNHNL have the characters of the original description, though none of

them have the pink label of type. Hence, I designate as lectotype a male specimen missing the posterior left leg and the last left antennomere. The other two specimens are designated as paralectotypes.

In all likelihood, the species was described as *Jonthodes* since it has an elytral pattern analogue to that of *J. formosa*; nevertheless, it clearly belongs to the genus *Hybunca*, which SCHMIDT described only in 1922. Actually, it shows the same pattern of *H. chrysogramma baromabana* Schmidt, 1922 from Cameroon but it has an unusual smooth pronotum.

Both SCHMIDT (1922) and BURGEON (1931) ignored Hintz's species, which the latter author described again on isotopotypical specimens, even using the same specific epithet.

Hospes scutellaris HINTZ, 1919 SYNTYPE
 = *Hospes scutellaris* BURGEON, 1931 nec HINTZ, 1919
n. syn.

= *Hospes nigripes* HINTZ *in litteris*
 Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907,
Hospes scutellaris m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♀; ditto,
 1♂2♀♀; ditto, *Hospes nigripes* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz,
 Type, 2♂♂1♀.

REMARKS: Besides the specimens preserved in the MNHNL, three other paratypes are present in the IRSNB (DAMOISEAU & COOLS, 1987). None of them has the pink label of type, and no other specimen is present in the MFNB (WILLERS, *in litt.*). Actually, the description only quotes a length of 13 mm, but the number of the types is unknown. All presumed types of both MNHNL and IRSNB reach such size; however, all are females. Hence, they must be considered as syntypes.

In all likelihood, *Hospes nigripes* should indicate specimens characterised by black, rather than violet femoral club. The species is actually *nomen nudum*; however, it does not seem specifically different from *scutellaris*.

Both SCHMIDT (1922) and BURGEON (1931) ignored Hintz's species, which the latter author described again on isotopotypical specimens, even using the same name.

Rhopaligus euporidus JORDAN, 1894
 = *Rhopaligus brevicornis* HINTZ *in litteris*
 Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907,
Rhopaligus brevicornis m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♀.

Tribe Cerambycini LATREILLE, 1802

Pachydissus congolensis HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPE?

= *Pachydissus* (sic!) *congolensis* (HINTZ) FERRANT, 1911 misspelling

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Pachydissus congolensis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂; ditto, 7♂♂3♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Pachydissus congolensis* Hintz [det. A. Kuntgen], 2♂♂1♀.

Remarks. FERRANT (1911) and HEUERTZ (1954) mentioned this species as *Pachydissus* (sic!) *congolensis*.

According to ADLBAUER (2002), *P. congolensis* is a younger synonym of *Pachydissus regius* Aurivillius, 1906 and both *congolensis*-types belong to the MFNB. Nonetheless, this attribution is surely erroneous. In fact, FERRANT (1911) mentioned *P. congolensis* among the species that Hintz had described for the MNHNL. Moreover, all specimens from Kondué mentioned in the original description belong to the collection Luja. Hence, the way in they could be preserved at the MFNB is unexplainable. Finally, such presumed “types” have the label “*Pachydissus congolensis* m. E. Hintz det. 192” (ADLBAUER, 2002), which clearly implies a label pre-printed in 1920, while this species was described in 1911. Evidently, those specimens must be deemed as simple topotypes.

On the other side, a male specimen preserved in the MNHNL has all features quoted in the original description and the label “m. det. Hintz”, besides the pink label. A female specimen having the features of the allotype has the red label of type; nonetheless, three other “types” are preserved in the IRSNB (DAMOISEAU & COOLS, 1987), while only two types were mentioned in the original description. In conclusion, while the identification of the paralectotype remains doubtful, the male specimen having the pink label of type (MNHNL) must be considered as lectotype.

Tribe Clytini MULSANT, 1839

Calanthemis aurescens HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE

= *Xylotrechus aurescens* (HINTZ) FERRANT, 1911

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Calanthemis aurescens* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂.

REMARKS: HINTZ mentioned two specimens as types; the one preserved at the MNHNL has Hintz’s autograph label and the pink label of type; therefore, it is deemed as the lectotype. It is a labelled male 10.5 mm long, missing

both median legs. The other syntype is preserved in the IRSNB (DAMOISEAU & COOLS, 1987) and must be deemed as paralectotype.

FERRANT (1911) and HEUERTZ (1954) quoted this species as “*Xylotrechus aurescens*”, though this species was never used in this combination. Probably, it is about a *nomen in litteris* that Ferrant received from Hintz in a first step of his description.

Chlorophorus manillae var. *aurivilliusi* SCHWARZER, 1926 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPE (Fig. 7)

[Philippines,], Mindanao, Kolambugan, acq. 1925, 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: As for *Oligoenoplus luzonicus*, both specimens have either label of neither type nor determination; nonetheless, they show a notable series of correspondences with the types. SCHWARZER (1926) did not indicate the collection where the types were preserved, the size or the number of specimens either; therefore, no element contrasts with the fact that such specimens belong to the typical series. According to the usual conventions, the male is fixed as lectotype (holotype) and the female as paralectotype (allotype). AURIVILLIUS (1928) considered this variety as a species, emending its specific epithet in *aurivilli*.

Xylotrechus jordani HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Xylotrechus Jordani* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz Type, 5♂♂2♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Xylotrechus Jordani* Hintz [det. A. Kuntgen], 1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ mentioned only six types and other two syntypes are present in the IRSNB (DAMOISEAU & COOLS, 1987). Hence, only four specimens belonging to the MNHNL can be deemed as syntypes.

I selected the specimen carrying Hintz’s determination label and the pink label of type as lectotype. This specimen is a labelled female, 13 mm long, missing the right antenna except for the scape. Other three specimens, as well both preserved in the IRSNB, are designated as paralectotypes. The remaining four specimens are topotypes.

Tribe Oabriini MULSANT, 1839

Nosoeme curvipes HINTZ, 1911 PARATYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Nosoeme curvipes* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, 3♂♂1♀; ditto, *Nosoeme* sp. det. Hintz, *Nosoeme curvipes* Hintz [det. V. Ferrant], 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: MARTINS (1977) synonymised this species with *Hypomares brunneus* (Thomson, 1858) comparing the holotype (MFNB) and two cotypes belonging to the Deutsche Entomologische Institut, Eberswalde. The holotype corresponds to the first specimen mentioned in the original description; while apparently four of the remaining six types (coll. Luja) are present in the MNHNL, as other ones mentioned in the same paper. According to DAMOISEAU & COOLS (1987) other two syntypes are preserved in the IRSNB; hence, only two specimens of MNHNL should be considered as paratypes.

Other two unidentified specimens, measuring less than 16 mm and hence not belonging to the typical series, were identified as the same species in subsequent times, possibly by Ferrant.

Tribe Plectogasterini QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 1969

Neoclosterus ferranti BOPPE, 1912 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 8)

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Neoclosterus Ferranti* Boppe, P. Boppe vid[it], Type, *Neoclosterus lujae* Boppe var. det. Quentin & Villiers 1969, 1♂.

REMARKS: QUENTIN & VILLIERS (1969) considered this species as a simple variety of *Neoclosterus lujae* BOPPE, 1912.

Neoclosterus opacipennis BOPPE, 1912 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 9)

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Neoclosterus opacipennis* BOPPE, P. Boppe vid[it], Type, 1♀.

REMARKS: According to QUENTIN & VILLIERS (1969) all Boppe's species were described as belonging to *Plectogaster*; actually, they were described as *Neoclosterus* (BOPPE, 1912).

Tribe Tillomorphini LACORDAIRE, 1869

Centrotoclytus helleri SCHWARZER, 1926 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 10)

[Philippines,], Mindanao, Momungen, acq. 1925, *Centrotoclytus Helleri*, 1♂.

REMARKS: The specimen has no label of either type or determination; however, it shows an impressive series of correspondences with the type already noticed in the introduction. Though SCHWARZER (1926) did not indicate the collection where the type was preserved, the present specimen in the MNHNL is here formally recognised as the holotype of *Centrotoclytus helleri*.

Tribe Xystrocerini BLANCHARD, 1845

Antennoeme quadriplagiata HINTZ, 1911 PARATYPES = *Iquitosternum apicale* HINTZ *in litteris*

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Antennoeme quadriplagiata* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, 4♀♀; ditto, *Iquitosternum apicale* Hintz [*in litt.*], 8m; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Antennoeme quadriplagiata* Jord. (sic!) [det. A. Kuntgen], 4♂♂8f.

REMARKS: Four specimens of MNHNL have the label "m[ihi] det. E. Hintz" corresponding in size (12-16 mm) to the six specimens of the collection Luja that HINTZ quoted as types of *A. quadriplagiata*. Since the first specimen mentioned in the original description (Mawambi am Ituri) does not belong to the MNHNL but possibly to the MFNB, the remaining five specimens coming from Kondué might be recognised as the paratypes of *A. quadriplagiata*.

According to DAMOISEAU & COOLS (1987) other two syntypes are preserved in the IRSNB; nonetheless, one specimen does not reach even 11 mm; hence only one specimen preserved in the IRSNB can be considered as paratype. In contrast, the four specimens of the MNHNL should be considered as paratypes.

It is remarkable that HINTZ firstly identified the males of this species as "*Iquitosternum apicale*" two taxa that he never described. Curiously, this species is indicated as "*quadriplagiata* Jord." in the box labels of the Museum and that of the collection Kuntgen.

Isosaphanus ferranti HINTZ, 1913 LECTOTYPE (Fig. 11)

= *Isophanus* (sic!) *Ferranti* (HINTZ) FERRANT, 1911 misspelling

= *Isoseptanus* (sic!) *ferranti* (HINTZ) HEUERTZ, 1954 misspelling

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Isosaphanus Ferranti* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, *Isoseptanus* (sic!) *ferranti* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 1♂; ditto, 2♂♂.

REMARKS: HINTZ (1913) described *Isosaphanus* as related to *Saphanodes* HINTZ, 1913 and *Metopotylus* QUEDENFELDT, 1882. Actually, the former genus belongs to the Disteniidae and the latter to the Cerambycinae Xystrocerini. The examination of this genus suggests instead a closer relation with *Oemodana* GAHAN, 1904, from which it can be distinguished in the smooth (rather than granulate) scape and the long pubescent (rather than calve) pronotum.

This species was described on a pair, but only the male belongs to the MNHNL, while the other type is preserved in the IRSNB (DAMOISEAU & COOLS, 1987). Hence, the male, moreover having the determination label, is designated as lectotype, that is preserved in the IRSNB (unfortunately strongly damaged) as paralectotype. The remaining males are topotypes.

FERRANT (1911) mentioned this species as “*Isophanus Ferranti*” before its description and inserted it in the collection among the Callichromatini, adding a label “*Isoseptanus ferranti*”. Still HEUERTZ (1954) and DAMOISEAU & COOLS (1987) quoted this species using such misspellings.

Metopotylus costatus HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE (Fig. 12)

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1911, *Metopotylus costatus* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂.

REMARKS: HINTZ mentioned two specimens as types. The one preserved at the MNHNL has Hintz’s autograph label as the other one present in the IRSNB (DAMOISEAU & COOLS, 1987), which also have the pink label of type. This latter type misses head, antennae, and all legs except for both mesofemora; hence, it is too poorly preserved to be a valid lectotype. Consequently, the specimen preserved in the MNHNL is designated as lectotype. It is a labelled male 13 mm long, missing the left mesotarsus and the left hind leg.

LEPESME & BREUNING (1956a) transferred this species to the new genus *Millotsaphanidius*.

Xystrocera latipes HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Xystrocera latipes* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 8♀♀; ditto, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Xystrocera latipes* HINTZ, 1♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Xystrocera latipes* HINTZ [det. A. Kuntgen], 2♀♀.

REMARKS: One of the seven specimens that HINTZ mentioned as *X. trivittata* was later identified by HINTZ himself as var. *lateralis*. HINTZ described this species on eight specimens (5♂♂3♀♀) measuring 14–20 mm; nonetheless, all eight specimens present in the MNHNL are females. Moreover, according to DAMOISEAU & COOLS (1987), seven other syntypes (4♂♂2♀♀ + 1 destructed ♂) are present in the IRSNB. Actually, only both females correspond to the description, while the other ones belong to the typical form. Moreover, no specimen belonging to this form is a male, corresponding to the fact that HINTZ quoted “antennis brevibus” and furnished only chromatic characters (green or blue) in order to separate the sexes.

Only six of the eight females present in the MNHNL can be considered as syntypes. Among them, the specimen having the pink label of type (MNHNL) should be designated as lectotype. It is a pinned female, 20 mm long, missing both hind claws; the remaining five females, as well both specimens in the IRSNB, are considered paralectotypes.

BREUNING (1957) considered this species as a form of *X. frontalis* Thomson, 1858, while MARTINS (1980) of *X. fulvipes* Thomson, 1858.

Xystrocera lujae HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Xystrocera Lujae* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 5♂♂2♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Xystrocera Lujae* Hintz [det. A. Kuntgen], 4♂♂1♀; Congo belge, Ituri, 1♀.

REMARKS: The holotype and six specimens, which HINTZ mentioned as cotypes, are currently perfectly preserved in the MNHNL. DAMOISEAU & COOLS (1987) quoted other four syntypes preserved in the IRSNB. Since HINTZ described *Xystrocera lujae* on the basis of eleven specimens, all specimens currently exist.

The lectotype, having the pink label of type, is designated in the MNHNL: it is a pinned male, 25 mm, long, missing the right median leg. The remaining syntypes in both MNHNL and IRSNB are designated as paralectotypes, while the other specimens belonging

to the collection Kuntgen must be considered as topotypes.

Xystrocera metallica var. *atripes* HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Xystrocera metallica* v. *atripes* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂1♀; ditto, *Xystrocera metallica* QUED., 3♂♂1♀.

REMARKS: BREUNING (1957) considered this form as a variety of *Xystrocera asperata* Thomson, 1858.

HINTZ quoted two females in the original description, though the specimens just having the label of type and the characters of this form (black legs) are actually a pair. Another syntype is present in the IRSNB (DAMOISEAU & COOLS, 1987). Both syntypes have no pink label of type, but the one preserved in the IRSNB is damaged, missing one leg and most part of the right antenna; therefore, the female of the MNHNL is designated as lectotype and the one of the IRSNB as paralectotype. It is a pinned specimen, 28 mm long, missing the right protarsus.

Subfamily Lamiinae LATREILLE, 1825

Tribe Acanthocinini BLANCHARD, 1845

Eoporis (Eoporimimus) bifasciana SCHWARZER, 1925 SYNTYPE

Formosa, Fuhosho, H. Sauter [lgt.], acq. 1924, *Eoporimimus bifascianus* SCHWR. Type! [handwritten by. B. Schwarzer], *Eoporimimus bifascianus* SCHW. det. S. Breuning [1950], 1♂.

REMARKS: SCHWARZER (1925) described this species from an undetermined number of specimens, 9-12 mm long, having the following labels: "Fuhosho, 7.VII; 7.VIII; 7.IX; Sokutso, 7.XII.1912".

He described this species as belonging to *Eoporimimus*, a new subgenus of *Eoporis* PASCOE, 1824 that he himself instituted in the same paper; nonetheless, the specimen preserved in the MNHNL has a handwritten label indicating "*Eoporimimus bifascianus* Type". The MNHNL purchased this specimen in 1924 and Schwarzer never published such combination. The only explanation is that originally, Schwarzer had intention to describe this new species as belonging to a new genus but later, he changed idea, declassing *Eoporimimus* to subgenus level. In all likelihood, the present specimen is one of the first, or even the first specimen of this species, that Schwarzer observed.

Velleda congolensis HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES

= *Veleda* (sic!) *congolensis* (HINTZ) FERRANT, 1911 misspelling

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Velleda congolensis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 2♂♂4♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Velleda congolensis* HINTZ [det. A. Kuntgen], 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: Six of the seven specimens on which HINTZ described this species seem to be present in the MNHNL; nonetheless, DAMOISEAU & COOLS (1987) quoted other two syntypes preserved in the IRSNB. Actually, another specimen preserved in the IRSNB (ex coll. Hintz) might be a syntype as well.

Though HINTZ selected no holotype, the specimen carrying the pink label of type (MNHNL) is designated as lectotype. Such specimen is a labelled female, 8 mm long, missing of the right protarsus.

The remaining five specimens of the MNHNL and the one of the IRSNB should be considered as paralectotypes.

HINTZ described this species as a representative of Phrissomini, but BREUNING (1954) transferred it to the Acanthocinini, instituting the new genus *Falsovelleda*.

Tribe Acmodocerini THOMSON, 1864

Acmodocera albofasciata HINTZ, 1911 PARATYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Acmodocera albofasciata* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type [= paratype], 6♂♂; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Acmodocera albofasciata* HINTZ, 7♂♂.

REMARKS: HINTZ mentioned as types a pair coming from Ituri, which must be considered as holotype and allotype. Afterwards, he mentioned "a number of specimens" of the Luja collection, feebly different in the pattern but belonging to the same species, which must be considered as paratypes. Eleven specimens are present in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993), while only six specimens of the MNHNL have the label of type. However, the seven specimens of the collection Kuntgen, deriving from collection Luja in subsequent years, must be considered as paratypes as well.

BREUNING & TÉOCCHI (1979) considered this species as a subspecies of *Acmodocera conjux* Thomson, 1858.

Tribe Aderpasini BREUNING & TÉOCCHI, 1977

Aderpas congolensis HINTZ, 1913 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 13)

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1904, *Aderpas congolensis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂; Congo belge, Sankuru, 1901, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1904, 1♀.

REMARKS: According to COOLS (1993), a syntype is present in the IRSNB; nonetheless, HINTZ did not mention the number of the types and provided only one size (11 mm). Hence, it is uncertain whether such specimen is really a type. It is only 10 mm long; hence, it cannot be considered as a type.

In contrast, the specimen preserved in the MNHNL reaches such size, has Hintz's autograph label and the pink label of type; therefore, it is deemed as the holotype.

This species was considered as a synonym of *A. brunneus* (THOMSON, 1858) (BREUNING, 1938), as a valid species (BREUNING & TÉOCCHI, 1977) and finally as a subspecies of *A. quadricostatus* HINTZ, 1913 (TÉOCCHI *et alii*, 2004). However, it does not result that none of such authors ever checked the holotype.

Aderpas albomaculatus HINTZ, 1913 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Aderpas albomaculatus* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 3♂♂4♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Aderpas albomaculatus*, cotype, [det. A. Kuntgen], 2♂♂4♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species from an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 7 and 12 mm. BREUNING (1938) synonymised this species with *Aderpas griseus* (THOMSON, 1858).

I select as lectotype the specimen having the pink label of type (MNHNL). It is a labelled female, 11 mm long, missing the left antenna except for the scape, the last two right antennomeres, and the right metatarsus.

The other six specimens, having the red labels of type put by Ferrant, the specimens of the collection Kuntgen and the five syntypes preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993), all without a pink label of type, are designated as paralectotypes.

Aderpas uniformis HINTZ, 1913 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Aderpas uniformis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂2♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species from an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 8 and 11 mm.

I select as lectotype the specimen carrying the pink label of type and belonging to the MNHNL. It is a labelled female, 10 mm long, missing the right antenna except for scape and pedicle, the last five left antennomeres, the left hind legs, and the right hind claw. The remaining two specimens carrying the red labels of types put by Ferrant, and both syntypes preserved at the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993), both without pink label of type, are designated as paralectotypes.

Aderpas uniformis was considered as a species (BREUNING, 1938), as a morph of *A. subfasciatus* JORDAN, 1894 (BREUNING & TÉOCCHI, 1977) and finally as a morph of *A. lineolatus subfasciatus* (TÉOCCHI, 2001).

Tribe Ancyronotini LACORDAIRE, 1869

Cyclocerus ferranti HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Cyclocerus Ferranti* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 2♂♂1♀, ditto, 1♂.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on two pairs measuring 15-18 mm: Four specimens seem to be currently well preserved in the MNHNL; while two other syntypes are claimed by the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993).

The specimen having the pink label of type (MNHNL) must be considered as lectotype. It is a pinned male, 18 mm long, missing the half of the last right antennomere. The female has also the pink label of type; hence, it is a paralectotype. Though figured in the original description, the male preserved in the IRSNB has no pink label of type; hence, it must be considered as paralectotype. In contrast, a female of the IRSNB comes from Kassai; consequently, it cannot be considered as a syntype, while another male preserved in the MNHNL must be deemed as paralectotype.

AURIVILLIUS (1921) synonymised *Cyclocerus ferranti* with *Latisternum macropus* Jordan, 1903. Possibly, HINTZ did not notice that this species had already been described since he identified it as a representative of the Acanthoderini. Actually, this genus is a very unusual representative of the Ancyronotini.

Paroeax schoutedeni BREUNING, 1935

= *Idactus sellatus* HINTZ in litteris

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Idactus sellatus* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type [*in litt.*], 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ identified this species as being new but he did not describe it. The species was in fact new but it was later described by BREUNING from a different locality of Congo.

Phloeus brevis JORDAN, 1903

= *Oeax latus* HINTZ in litteris

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Oeax latus* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type [*in litt.*], 1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ identified this species as being new but he did not describe it. Actually, JORDAN had already described this species as belonging to a different genus.

Tribe Ceroplesini THOMSON, 1860

Pycnopsis brachypteroides HINTZ, 1910 PARATYPES D[utsche] O[st], Afr[ika], [= Tanzania], Lukuledi, *Pycnopsis brachypteroides* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz [1910], Cotype, E. Hintz don. 1912, 1♂1♀; D[utsche] Ost Afrika [= Tanzania], Lindi, [19]03, E. Hintz don. 1912, *Pycnopsis brachypteroides* det. E. Hintz 1916, 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ (1910) described *brachypteroides* as a true species, while AURIVILLIUS (1921) considered it as a simple variety of *P. brachyptera* Thomson, 1860. Finally, BREUNING (1937) considered it as no variety either.

Two paratypes are present in the MNHNL.

Tribe Crossotini THOMSON, 1864

Dichostates flavomaculatus HINTZ, 1912 SYNTYPE? Congo belge, Kondué, 1904, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Dichostates flavomaculatus* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂; ditto, *Dichostates flavopictus* Qued. [det. V. Ferrant], 1♀; Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, 2♂♂1♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, 5♂♂1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on only four specimens coming from Kondué and Gabon, 12-14 mm long.

The only specimen with Hintz's autograph label preserved in the MNHNL has no pink label of type as all syntypes preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). Another specimen with the same locality label is present in the MNHNL, but it does not seem that Hintz examined it too, as well the nine remaining topotypical specimens. However, none of the examined syntypes come from Gabon, though two specimens labelled as such are present in the IRSNB. Consequently, the identification of the true types, besides the lectotypes, remains doubtful.

Dichostates quadrisignatus HINTZ, 1912 SYNTYPES Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], 1914, *Dichostates quadrisignatus* m[ihi] det. Hintz, type, 2♂♂2♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species from an undetermined number of specimens coming from Kondué and measuring 10-12 mm.

Four syntypes are preserved in the MNHNL and other two in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). Nevertheless, none of the specimens preserved in the MNHNL has the pink label of type, as well the one preserved in the IRSNB.

Crossotofrea lineata HINTZ, 1913 SYNTYPES Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Crossotofrea lineata* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 2♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 11 and 12 mm. Two syntypes are present in the MNHNL and two other in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993), but none of the specimens preserved in both MNHNL and IRSNB has the pink label of type.

According to BREUNING (1942) this species belongs to *Frea* sg. *Crossotofrea*.

Crossotofrea trilineata HINTZ, 1913 SYNTYPES Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, (*Frea*) *trilineata* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, type, 3♂♂2♀♀; ditto, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Frea tuberculata* Aur. det. E. Hintz, 1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described *Crossotofrea trilineata* on an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué and Bipindi (Cameroon). BREUNING (1942) synonymised it with *Frea* (*Crossotofrea*) *unifasciata* (THOMSON, 1858). Presently, five syntypes and a topotype, which Hintz

wrongly identified as *Frea tuberculata*, are present in the MNHNL, while other two are present in the IRSNB according to COOLS (1993). Actually, in the IRSNB are present another specimen coming from Bipindi (1888, G. Zenker lgt., Breuning det. 1952) and other two coming from Kondué (coll. Hintz), which are formally recognised as syntypes as well. None of the specimens preserved in both MNHNL and IRSNB has the pink label of type; hence, the lectotype cannot be identified.

Eumimetes griseus HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPE

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Eumimetes griseus* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Types, *Frea grisescens* Aur. 2♂♂2♀♀; ditto, *Mimofrea grisea* det. E. Hintz, 1♀.

REMARKS: AURIVILLIUS (1921) replaced *E. griseus* with *Frea grisescens*, it being preoccupied by secondary homonymy.

All four specimens described by HINTZ seem to be present in the MNHNL, but two other syntypes are preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). I select as lectotype the specimen of the MNHNL carrying the pink label of type. It is a labelled male, 11 mm long, missing the left median claw.

The status of the remaining specimens is unknown, though at least one specimen of the MNHNL must be considered as paralectotype. The specimen identified as *Mimofrea grisea* is a topotype.

Frea fasciata HINTZ, 1912 PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, 1904, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Frea maculicornis* THOMS., 1♂; Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Frea maculicornis* v. *fasciata* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, cotype, 3♀♀; ditto, *Frea maculicornis* THOMS., 1♂2♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Frea maculicornis* TH. [det. A. Kuntgen], 4♂♂7♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on nine specimens coming from Kondué measuring 10-17 mm. Seven specimens of the MNHNL correspond to the original description, but only three of them received the red label of cotype by Ferrant. Moreover, eight other syntypes are preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993).

The lectotype (IRSNB) is a complete female, 17 mm long, having the pink label of type. The remaining syntypes of the IRSNB, as the three ones labelled by Ferrant as well, might be paralectotypes, but their status

is unknown. The other specimens must be considered as topotypes.

AURIVILLIUS (1921) considered this species as a variety of *F. maculicornis* Thomson, 1858, while PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1927) replaced this name with *hintzi*, *fasciata* Hintz, 1912 being preoccupied by *fasciata* Brancsik, 1893.

Frea zambesiana HINTZ, 1912 SYNTYPES

Zambèze [= Mozambique], M. Morrumbala, 1899, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1902, *Frea Zambesiana* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 2♂♂2♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ (1912) described this species from 13 specimens coming from M. Morrumbala (actually, collected in 1901). Four syntypes are present in the MNHNL and another one is preserved in the IRSNB, though COOLS (1993) claimed the presence of two types. Nonetheless, none of the observed specimens has the pink label of type.

Freopsis albomaculata HINTZ, 1912 SYNTYPE

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Freopsis albomaculata* Hintz Type, 1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species from three specimens coming from Kondué. One specimen is present in the MNHNL, another one in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993), and a last one is possibly in the MRACT (BREUNING, 1942).

The only specimen with Hintz's autograph label does not have the pink label of type too; hence, it can be identified as paralectotype. The specimen of IRSNB has no pink label of type as well.

BREUNING (1942) considered this species as a synonym of *Freopsis leucostictica* (WHITE, 1858).

Tribe Dorcasematini THOMSON, 1860

Protonarthron dubium HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Protonarthron dubium* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz Type, 2♂♂2♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species from six specimens of Luja's collections measuring 10-16 mm. Four syntypes are present in the MNHNL and other two in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993), even if BREUNING (1940)

claimed that two paratypes are preserved at MRACT.

While neither of the syntypes preserved in the IRSNB have the pink label of type, one syntype of those preserved in the MNHNL is labelled as such. It is a pinned male, 16 mm long, missing the five last joints of the left antenna and the last two joints of the right one. This specimen is designated as lectotype, while the remaining ones as paralectotypes.

Protonarthron fasciatum BREUNING, 1936

= *Protonarthron fasciatum* HINTZ *in litteris*

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Protonarthron fasciatum* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Cotype [in litt.], 1♂2♀♀.

REMARKS: Though HEUERTZ (1954) also quoted this species as "*Protonarthron fasciatum* Hintz" (evidently on materials of the MNHNL), Hintz had never described it. In fact, *Protonarthron fasciatum* was described by BREUNING only in 1936, with the same name, but from one male of the IRSNB, coll. Le Moullet (COOLS, 1993).

Tribe Lamiini LATREILLE, 1825

Monohammus congolensis HINTZ, 1913 SYNTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Monohammus congolensis* [mihi], det. E. Hintz, Type, *Monochamus congolensis* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 2♂♂3♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Monochamus congolensis* HINTZ [det. A. Kuntgen], 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 19 and 23 mm. Seven syntypes (including the specimens of coll. Kuntgen) are present in the MNHNL, while only one is present in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). Though the first specimen has a red label of type rather than of cotype put by Ferrant, none of the specimens preserved in both MNHNL and IRSNB has the pink label of type; hence, the lectotype cannot be identified.

AURIVILLIUS (1921) transferred this species to the genus *Pseudhammus* Kolbe, 1894.

Monohammus ruficornis HINTZ, 1913 SYNTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Monohammus ruficornis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, *Monochamus ruficornis* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 2♂♂3♀♀; ditto, *Monoh[ammus], ruficornis* HINTZ,

Cotype, *Monochamus ruficornis* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 1♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Monochamus ruficornis* HINTZ [det. A. Kuntgen], 3♂♂3♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 15 and 22 mm. Twelve types are present in the MNHNL (including the specimens of coll. Kuntgen) and other six in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). Nonetheless, none of the examined specimens has the pink label of type; hence, the lectotype cannot be identified.

AURIVILLIUS (1921) transferred this species to *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821, but BREUNING (1936) synonymised it with *M. plumbeus* (GAHAN, 1888). Later, DILLON & DILLON (1961) restored the species under the new genus *Ethiopiochamus*, which subsequently was considered as a subgenus of *Monochamus*.

Oxyhammus konduensis HINTZ, 1913 PARALECTO-TYPE

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Oxyhammus konduensis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, *Tomolamia konduensis* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 1♀; ditto, *?Prosopocera bimaculata* HAR. [det. V. Ferrant], *Oxyhammus cinctus* JORD. det S. Breuning [1950], 1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 11 and 15 mm. One is preserved in the MNHNL and other two in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). The specimen present in the MNHNL has no pink label of type; hence, it can be identified as paralectotype. The second specimen identified by Breuning belonged likely to the same series but it is improbable that it was studied by Hintz, having a different label of species (7284 rather than 3401). Hence it must be considered as topotype.

I select as lectotype the female preserved in the IRSNB, 14.5 mm long, missing the right protibia and protarsus. It is the largest specimen and, being collected in 1904, the first collected one of this species.

BREUNING (1936) synonymised this species with *Oxyhammus cinctus* JORDAN, 1903 though HINTZ knew such species, which he mentioned in the original description.

Tribe Morimopsini LACORDAIRE, 1869

Dytiloderus lujae HINTZ, 1911 SYNTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Dytiloderus lujae* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species from five specimens of the collection Luja. Two of them are present in the MNHNL, while another one is preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). Neither of the specimens preserved in both MNHNL and IRSNB has the pink label of type; hence, they cannot be considered as lectotypes. One of the types of the MNHNL was also exhibited to the public during an exposition dedicated to Luja in 1946 (MEYER, 2004).

BREUNING (1950b) transferred this species to *Monoxenus* sg. *Bothynoscelis*.

Tribe Polyrhaphidini THOMSON, 1860

Eudryoctenes corticarius HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPE

= *Endrioctenes* (sic!) *corticarius* (HINTZ) Luja, 1918 misspelling

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Eudryoctenes corticarius* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 2♂♂2♀♀; ditto, 5♂♂2♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Eudryoctenes corticarius* HINTZ [det. A. Kuntgen], 2♂♂2♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species from two pairs of the collection Luja, coming from Kondué and measuring 18-22 mm. LUJA (1918) mentioned this species (with a misspelled name) regarding its extraordinary mimicry with the lichens covering trees. BREUNING (1958) synonymised this with *Eudryoctenes africanus africanus* (JORDAN, 1903).

Eleven specimens having a red label of type put by Ferrant, two of them also with Hintz's hand-written determination label, are preserved in the MNHNL. The specimen having the pink label of type is recognised as lectotype: it is a pinned male, 18 mm long, missing the last left antennomere.

In addition, the IRSNB claims the presence of four other syntypes in its collection (COOLS, 1993). Nonetheless, one male is only 15 mm long and one female comes from Kassai; consequently, they cannot be types. The remaining two specimens (a pair), both without pink label of type, are recognised as paralectotypes.

Tribe Prosopocerini THOMSON, 1868

Pinacosternodes maculatus HINTZ, 1913 PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Pinacosternodes maculatus* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz,

type, *Sternotomiella maculata* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 3♂♂2♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Pinacosterna maculatus* HINTZ [det. A. Kuntgen], 3♂♂4♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 18 and 22 mm. Seven syntypes are present in the MNHNL (including the coll. Kuntgen) and other five are in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993).

One of these specimens has a pink label of type and must be designated as lectotype. It is a pinned female, 22 mm long, missing the last three segments of the right antenna. None of the specimens preserved in the MNHNL has the pink label of type; hence, they can be identified as paralectotypes, as the remaining preserved in the IRSNB.

AURIVILLIUS (1921) transferred this and the following species to the genus *Sternotomiella* AURIVILLIUS, 1911, but BREUNING (1935) considered them as simple morphs of *Sternotomiella fulvosignata* (QUEDENFELDT, 1882). Finally, LEPESME & BREUNING (1956b) transferred such species and its forms to *Bangalaia* DUVIVIER, 1890. The misidentification of *Bangalaia chaerila* JORDAN, 1903 with *B. compta* JORDAN, 1903 (see below) also explains why Hintz described *Pinacosternodes maculatus* and *P. uniformis* as new species, without noticing that both were actually varieties of *Bangalaia fulvosignata*.

Pinacosternodes uniformis HINTZ, 1913 PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Pinacosternodes uniformis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, type, *Sternotomiella uniformis* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 2♂♂2♀♀; ditto, 3♂♂5♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Pinacosterna uniformis* HINTZ [det. A. Kuntgen], 2♂♂3♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described it on an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 18 and 20 mm.

Only six among seventeen specimens (including the coll. Kuntgen) correspond to the description, while another syntype is present in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). Such specimen also has the pink label of type; hence, it is designated as lectotype. It is a pinned female, 20 mm long. In contrast, none of the specimens preserved in the MNHNL has the pink label of type, so they should be identified as paralectotypes, while the other ones coming from Kondué are simple topotypes.

Pinacosternodes viridis HINTZ, 1913
PARALECTOTYPES

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Pinacosternodes viridis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, cotype, *Sternotomiella viridis* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 3♂♂.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on an undetermined number of specimens from Kondué measuring between 13 and 18 mm. Three syntypes are present in the MNHNL and other two in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). One of the latter specimens has a pink label of type and it is designated as lectotype. It is a labelled male, 14 mm long, missing the left hind claw.

AURIVILLIUS (1921) transferred this species to *Sternotomiella*, but BREUNING (1935) considered it as a chromatic form of *Bangalaia chaerila*. Hintz was unaware of the true relationships with such species since he misidentified some typical *chaerila* of the MNHNL as *B. compta*, actually a variety of *B. fulvosignata* having analogue pattern.

Timoreticus viridis HINTZ, 1911 SYNTYPES
= *Tomoseticus* (sic!) *viridis* (HINTZ) FERRANT, 1911 misspelling

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Timoreticus viridis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, cotypes, *Alphitopola viridis* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 1♂1♀; ditto, E. Luja don. 1917, *Timoreticus viridis* HINTZ det. E. Hintz, *Alphitopola viridis* HINTZ [det. V. Ferrant], 1♂.

REMARKS: FERRANT (1911) mentioned this species (though as *Tomoseticus viridis*) among the ones that Hintz was describing for the MNHNL. Two other specimens from Kondué and Kassai are preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993), but only the former one can be considered as a syntype, since Kassai was not mentioned as typical locality. All examined syntypes are without a pink label of type; moreover, both specimens of MNHNL have a label “cotype” instead of “type”. Hence, the lectotype might be that specimen preserved in MRACT (BREUNING, 1936). All other specimens are topotypes.

AURIVILLIUS (1921) considered *Timoreticus Péringuey*, 1896 as a subgenus of *Prosopocera* DEJEAN, 1835. Later, BREUNING (1936) synonymised *Timoreticus* with *Dalterus* FAIRMAIRE, 1892 but transferred *viridis* to the subgenus *Alphitopola* THOMSON, 1857.

Prosopocera ocellata var. *bioculata* HINTZ, 1911 SYNTYPES
Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1911,

Prosopocera ocellata var. *bioculata* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, cotypes, 3♂♂3♀♀; ditto, coll. A. Kuntgen, *Prosopocera bioculata* Hintz [det. A. Kuntgen], 1♂1♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this form (which BREUNING considered as a species in 1936) from an undetermined number of specimens coming from Kondué.

Eight syntypes (including both specimens of coll. Kuntgen) are present in the MNHNL and other six (ex coll. Hintz) in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). Nonetheless, two of these last specimens are not coming from Kondué; consequently, they cannot be considered as syntypes. None of the observed specimens has the pink label of type; hence, the lectotype cannot be identified.

Prosopocera ferranti HINTZ, 1919 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 14)

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Prosopocera Ferranti* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, type, 1♂; ditto, 1♂2♀♀.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species on only one male coming from Kondué, 31 mm long.

Besides the specimens preserved in the MNHNL, two other presumed syntypes are preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993). One of them come from Kassai and another from Lulua, while the first male preserved in the MNHNL comes from Kondué and reaches the right size. Hence, this last specimen is recognised as holotype, while both specimens present in the IRSNB and the remaining three present in the MNHNL, must be deemed as topotypes.

AURIVILLIUS (1921) ignored this species, which BREUNING (1936) synonymised with *Prosopocera* (*s. str.*) *frayi* MURRAY, 1871.

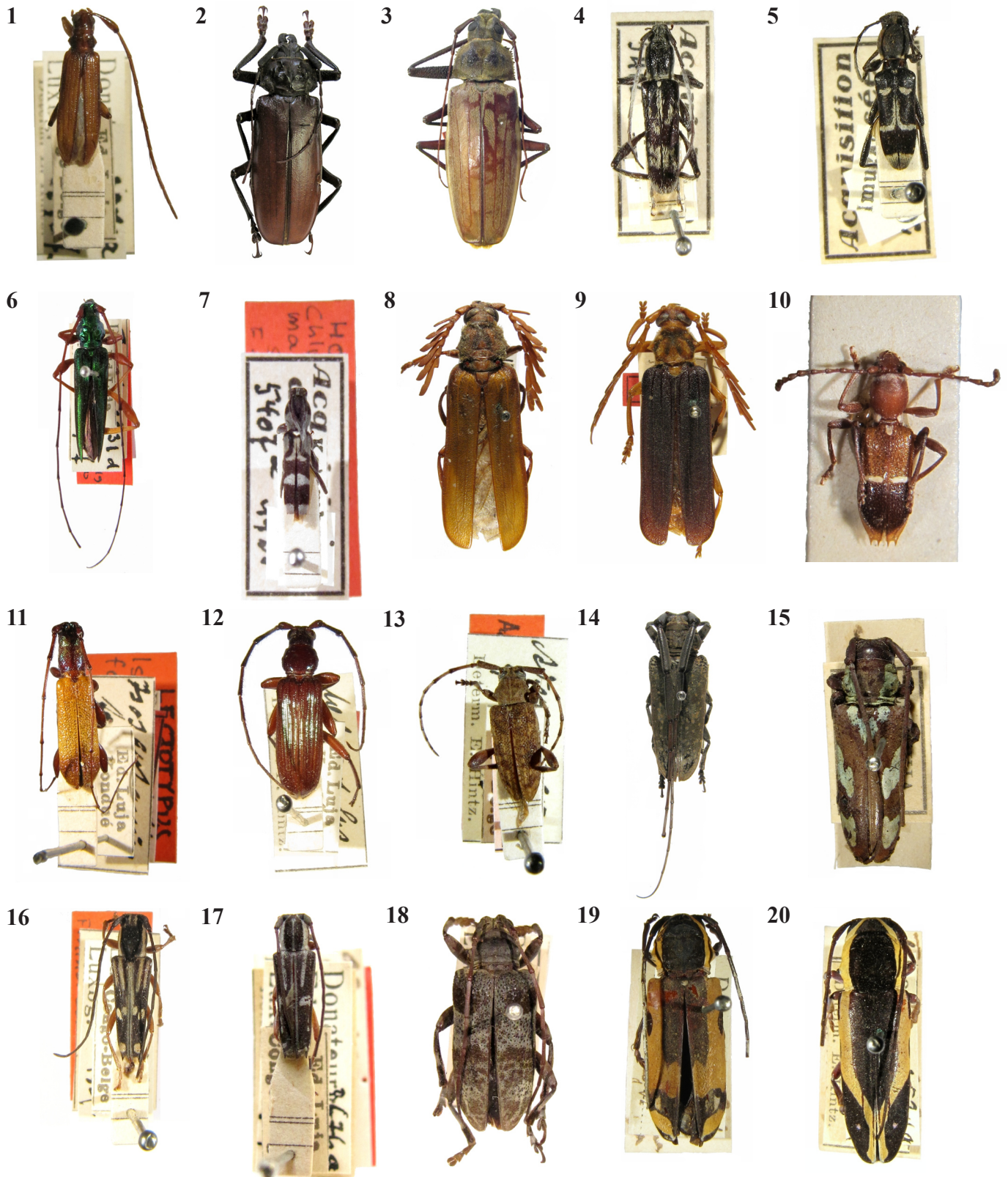
Prosopocera (Alphitopola) gahani m. *basitriangularis* BREUNING, 1950 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 15)

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Alphitopola (?) Peeli* Gah. det. E. Hintz, *Prosopocera gahani* m. *basitriangularis* mihi det. S. Breuning [1950], Typ., 1♀.

Tribe Saperdini MULSANT, 1839

Glenea congolensis HINTZ, 1911 LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPE (Fig. 16)

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Glenea congolensis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♂1♀.



Figs 1- 20 – 1. *Saphanodes lujae* HINTZ, 1913 HT. 2. *Hastertia bougainvillei* LAMEERE, 1912 LT. 3. *Clinopleurus lansbergei* LAMEERE, 1912 LT. 4. *Oligoenoplus luzonicus* SCHWARZER, 1926 LT. 5. ditto, PLT. 6. *Jonthodes nodicollis* HINTZ, 1919 LT. 7. *Chlorophorus manillae* var. *aurivilliusi* SCHWARZER, 1926 LT. 8. *Neoclosterus ferranti* BOPPE, 1912 HT. 9. *Neoclosterus opacipennis* BOPPE, 1912 HT. 10. *Centrotoclytus helleri* SCHWARZER, 1926 HT. 11. *Isosaphanus ferranti* HINTZ, 1913 LT. 12. *Metopotylus costatus* HINTZ, 1911 LT. 13. *Aderpas congolensis* HINTZ, 1913 HT. 14. *Prosopocera ferranti* HINTZ, 1919 HT. 15. *Prosopocera* (*Alphitopola*) *gahani* m. *basitriangularis* BREUNING, 1950 HT. 16. *Glenea congolensis* HINTZ, 1911 LT. 17. *Glenea* (*s. str.*) *puella* m. *lujae* BREUNING, 1950 HT. 18. *Latisternum lunulatum* HINTZ, 1919 HT. 19. *Tragocephala nobilis* m. *latefasciata* BREUNING, 1950 HT. 20. *Tragocephala semisuturalis* m. *flava* BREUNING, 1950 HT.

REMARKS: BREUNING (1956-58) synonymised this species with *Glenea* (*s. str.*) *johnstoni* GAHAN, 1902 from Uganda.

Both types that HINTZ mentioned as types are preserved in the MNHNL. I designate the male specimens as lectotype.

Glenea (*s. str.*) *puella* m. *lujae* BREUNING, 1950 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 17)
Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Glenea ossifera* Jord. det. E. Hintz (3676a), *Glenea* (*s. str.*) *puella* m. *lujae* mihi det. S. Breuning [1950], Typ., 1♂.

Tribe Sternotomini THOMSON, 1860

Sternotomis flavomaculata HINTZ, 1919 PARATYPE
Congo belge, Stanleyfalls [= Boyoma Falls], R. P. H. Kohl [lgt.], R. P. H. Kohl don. 1913, *Sternotomis flavomaculata* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz 1914, Type, 1♀.

REMARKS: Though the specimen of MNHNL has a label dating 1914, the species was described only in 1919, after WWI. The holotype, coming from Nlohe (Cameroon), is preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993); however, HINTZ mentioned several specimens coming from Stanleyfalls, which must be deemed as paratypes.

Tribe Theocridini THOMSON, 1858

Latisternum lunulatum HINTZ, 1919 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 18)
Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Latisternum lunulatum* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 1♀; ditto, 2♂♂.

REMARKS: HINTZ described this species from only one specimen, 20 mm long, coming from Kondué. Only the female preserved in the MNHNL reaches this size; hence, it must be deemed as the holotype.

BREUNING (1950c) transferred this species to the genus *Paratheocris* BREUNING, 1938, basing on non-typical specimens preserved in the IRSNB (COOLS, 1993).

Tribe Tragocephalini THOMSON, 1857

Tragocephala nobilis m. *latefasciata* BREUNING, 1950

HOLOTYPE (Fig. 19)

Congo Belge, H. de Schwarzenberg-Luxembourg don. 1932, *Tragocephala Mniszechi* THOMS. det. E. Hintz, *Tragocephala nobilis* m. *latefasciata* mihi det. S. Breuning, 1950, Typ., 1♀.

Tragocephala semisuturalis m. *flava* BREUNING, 1950 HOLOTYPE (Fig. 20)

Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, ?*Tragocephala basalis* Jord. det. E. Hintz, *Tragocephala semisuturalis* m. *flava* mihi det. S. Breuning 1950, Typ., 1♀.

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