

Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia

TRANSFERENCE OF THE GENERA *OEMIDA* GAHAN, *COMUSIA* THOMSON AND *HYPOMARES* THOMSON FROM THE METHIINI TO OBRINI (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE)

UBIRAJARA R. MARTINS

In the course of a revision of the tribe Methiini some genera not thought to belong to that tribe are being reallocated in other tribes. In the present paper I am continuing this procedure by transferring *Oemida*, *Comusia* and *Hypomares* from Methiini to Oabriini. Notes on described species, descriptions of new taxa and keys are provided.

Duffy (1957: 121, 122), based on the study of larvae, placed the genus *Oemida* in Oabriini. The study of imagos of *Oemida* and closely related genera led me to agree with Duffy and I herewith confirm that transference. This procedure proposed in 1957 was ignored in the last catalogue of Ethiopian Cerambycidae by Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira (1959) who enroll *Oemida* in the Oemini (= Methiini).

Oemida, *Comusia* and *Hypomares* have some characters clearly different from those of the Methiini, especially the female abdomen (fig. 9) which has a fringe of hairs along the apex of urosternites II and III, and the anterior coxal cavities are closed behind (or very narrowly open)¹.

This study is based on specimens from the following institutions: American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH); British Museum (Natural History), London (BMNH); Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde (DEIE); Durban Museum, Natal, South Africa (DMSA); Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels (IRSN); Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (MZSP); Museum and Art Gallery, Doncaster (MAGD); Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin (MNHU); Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN); Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge (MCZC); National Museum of Natural History, Washington (USNM); Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Sencken-

1. Two other genera, described in Methiini, have modified female abdomen: *Paraleptoeme* Fuchs, 1971 and *Paraheterosaphanus* Fuchs, 1974. I have examined the holotypes of the two type-species, both males, which show anterior coxal cavities open behind. The location of these genera will thus depend on the study of females.

berg, Frankfurt (NMF5); Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RNHL); The National Museum, Bulawayo (NMBR); Transvaal Museum, Pretoria (TMSA).

I am especially thankful to Drs. A. Villiers, E. Wendt, P. Basilewsky and R. D. Pope, who provided types for study.

TRIBE OBRIINI

Oemida Gahan, 1904

Oemida Gahan in Distant, 1904: 106; Ferreira, 1953: 187; Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira, 1957: 47; 1959: 104 (Cat.).

Type-species: *Paroeme gahani* Distant, 1892; monotypic.

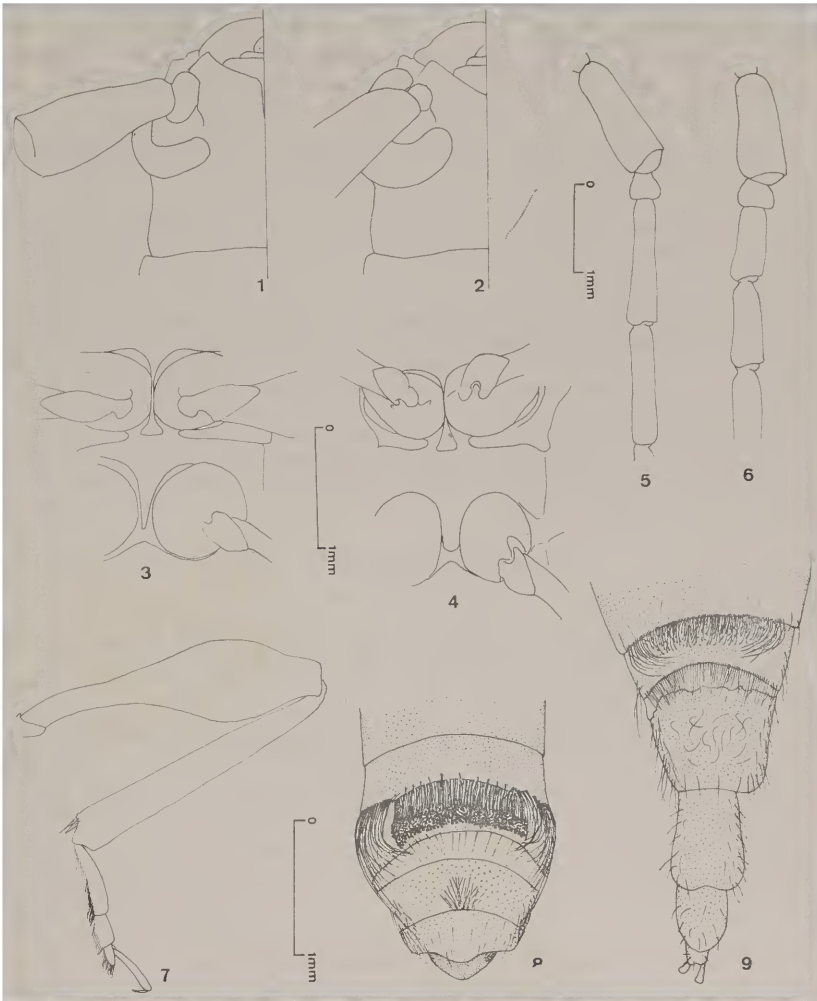
The type-species is mixed in collections with three other species of similar general habitus, but widely different in morphological characters and geographical distribution.

The four species fit the original description of *gahani*. To decide which was the true *gahani*, I have requested Distant's type from the British Museum. Unhappily, this type could not be found. However, I found out that *Oemida* species so far known are allopatric (fig. 10), and had to identify *gahani* as the species inhabiting Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia, the area *gahani* was originally described from.

Duffy, in 1955, added a second species to the genus *Oemida*, *O. impunctipennis*, not related to *O. gahani*, which is being made the type of *Duffyoemida*, n. gen.

Oemida could be characterized as follows:

General color yellowish to reddish brown, with apical half of intermediate and posterior femora reddish or brownish; elytra yellowish, with or without brown irregular areas. Fronto-clypeal suture deep, tranverse. Antennal tubercles flattened, widely separated. Antennal tubercles flattened, widely separated. Maxillary palpi longer than the labial ones. Eyes reniform; upper lobes (figs. 1, 2) variable in width. Antennae 11-jointed, scarcely longer than body, without sexual pubescence (δ) or not reaching elytral apex (♀). Scape (fig. 1) subcylindrical, scarcely and gradually enlarged to apex, with apical scar. Segments III and IV subequal in length (or III a little longer), shorter than V. Prothorax a little wider than long, with an obtuse lateral tubercle. Pronotum flattened, with five gibbositities barely projecting. Anterior coxae with an elevated, cariniform surface on base of trochanters. Anterior coxal cavities widely angulated at sides and very narrowly open (figs. 3, 4) or closed behind. Prosternal process (figs. 3, 4) laminiform between coxae, expanded at apex. Mesosternal process (figs. 3, 4) acuminate to apex or with sides subparallel. Elytra flattened posteriorly, punctate, with sericeous pubescence, without long hairs, with costae more (*longipennis*) or less (*microphthalma*) projecting; apices rounded and unarmed. Intermediate and posterior femora pedunculate, clavate; apex of posterior ones not reaching elytral tip. Posterior tibiae not carinate. Segment I of hind tarsi longer than the sum total of the others. Female abdomen (fig. 9), except in *gahani*, strongly fringed with hairs on apex of segments II and III; two last segments elongated.



Oemida microphthalmma, n. sp.: 1, upper lobe of eye. *O. gahani* (Dist.): 2, upper lobe of eye; 3, sternal processes. *O. longipennis*, n. sp.: 4, sternal processes; 5, antenna; 9, female abdominal sternites II-V. *O. lacustris*, n. sp.: 6, antenna. *Duffyoemida impunctipennis* (Duffy): 7, posterior leg. *D. barkeri*, n. sp.: 8, female abdominal sternites I-V. Figures 1 and 8, 2-4, 9 and 5-7, respectively in the same scale.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Oemida*

1. Upper lobes of eyes (fig. 1) widely separated, narrow, with six rows of ommatidia; elytral costae scarcely visible (fig. 14); (female abdomen with fringe of hairs on apex of segments II-III as for fig. 9). South Africa (Natal). *microphthalma*, n. sp.
 Upper lobes of eyes (fig. 2) wide, with 6-9 rows of ommatidia, more narrowly separated; elytral costae from moderately (fig. 12) to strongly projecting 2
- 2(1). Female abdomen without fringes of hairs; mesosternal process (fig. 3) strongly acuminate posteriorly. Southern Rhodesia and South Africa (Transvaal).
 *gahani* (Distant)
 Female abdomen (fig. 9) with a fringe of hairs on apex of segments II-III; mesosternal process (fig. 4) wider 3
- 3(2). Lateral tubercle of prothorax strongly projecting (fig. 13); segment III of antennae (fig. 5) longer or as long as scape; elytra longer in relation to prothorax length (fig. 11). Altitudes over 1000 m in Kenya and Tanzania
 *longipennis*, n. sp.
 Lateral tubercle of prothorax scarcely projecting; segment III of antennae (fig. 6) shorter than scape; elytra relatively shorter (fig. 11). Tanzania (Lake Victoria, Ukerewe Island). *lacustris*, n. sp.

***Oemida microphthalma*, n. sp.**

(Figs. 1, 10, 14)

This species is distinguished by the relatively narrow and widely separated upper lobes of eyes (fig. 1) and by the scarcely visible elytral costae (fig. 14).

General color yellowish orange; legs yellow (except apical half of intermediate and posterior femora). Segment III of antennae subequal in length to scape. Lateral tubercle of prothorax scarcely projecting. Elytra (32x) densely pubescent, punctate, the costae barely indicated. Abdomen of females with fringe of hairs on apex of segments II and III.

Measurements, in mm

	♂	♀
Total length	8.5 - 11.7	14.1
Prothorax length	1.7 - 2.2	2.6
Prothorax width	1.9 - 2.4	2.9
Elytral length	6.1 - 8.5	10.6
Humeral width	2.2 - 3.0	3.5

Material studied

SOUTH AFRICA. *Natal*: Durban (The Bluff), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 21.X.1916, C. H. Barker col., "on bark of dead tree" and "on trunk of dead tree"

(DMSA); 1 ♂, 25.XI.1916, C. H. Barker col. (DMSA). Umhlanga Rocks, 1 ♂, 24.IX.1944, Marley col. (MZSP); 1 ♂, 24.IX.1944, Marley col. (DMSA); 1 ♂, 26.X.1944, Marley col. (DMSA).

Holotype ♂ (Durban, The Bluff), 4 paratypes ♂ and paratype ♀ in Durban Museum; paratype ♂ in Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo.

Oemida gahani (Distant, 1892)

(Figs. 2, 3, 10, 12)

Paroeme gahani Distant, 1892: 202, t, 1, fig. 7; 1898: 367, 369.

Oemida gahani; Distant, 1904: 106, t. 11, fig. 8; Ferreira, 1953: 187, fig. 11 (Geogr.); Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira, 1959: 104 (*partim*, Cat.).

Other bibliographical references to this species, according to origin of specimens, should certainly be ascribed to *Oemida longipennis*, n. sp. (see below).

Females of *O. gahani* can be promptly distinguished by the absence of fringe of hairs on apex of abdominal segments II and III. Males can be separated from those of *microphthalma* by the development of upper lobes of eyes (figs. 1 and 2).

Color and general shape very similar to the preceding species; sometimes the humeral area deeper brownish. Upper lobes of eyes as in fig. 2. Segment III of antennae as long as (♂) or shorter (♀) than scape. Elytral costae more evident, especially in larger specimens. Mesosternal process (fig. 3) triangular, narrow, sublamiform to tip.

Measurements, in mm

	♂	♀
Total length	9.2-14.0	10.4
Prothorax length	1.4- 2.4	1.5-1.7
Prothorax width	1.6- 2.7	1.7-1.9
Elytral length	6.9-10.5	8.0-8.2
Humeral width	2.0- 3.1	2.2-2.5

RHODESIA. Chipinga distr.: Mount Selinda, 2 ♂ (USNM), 1 ♂ (TMSA); Chirinda Forest (on Mt. Selinda), 3 ♂ (NMBR). SOUTH AFRICA. *Transvaal*: Barberton, 1 ♀ (TMSA); Lydenburg, 1 ♂ (MNHU); 1 ♀ (RNHL); "Shilouvan¹ to Spelonkene, Cow Country", 1 ♀ (BMNH); Woodbush, 1 ♂ (TMSA).

Oemida longipennis, n. sp.

(Figs. 4, 5, 9-11, 13)

Oemida gahani; Gardner & Evans (*nec* Distant), 1953: 176; Pudden, 1953: 183; Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira, 1957: 47; 1959: 104 (*partim*, Cat.); Duffy, 1957: 121, figs. 84-89 (larva, pupa, biol.).

1. "Shilouvan" = Shiluvane, Pietersburg distr.; Spelonkene not located.

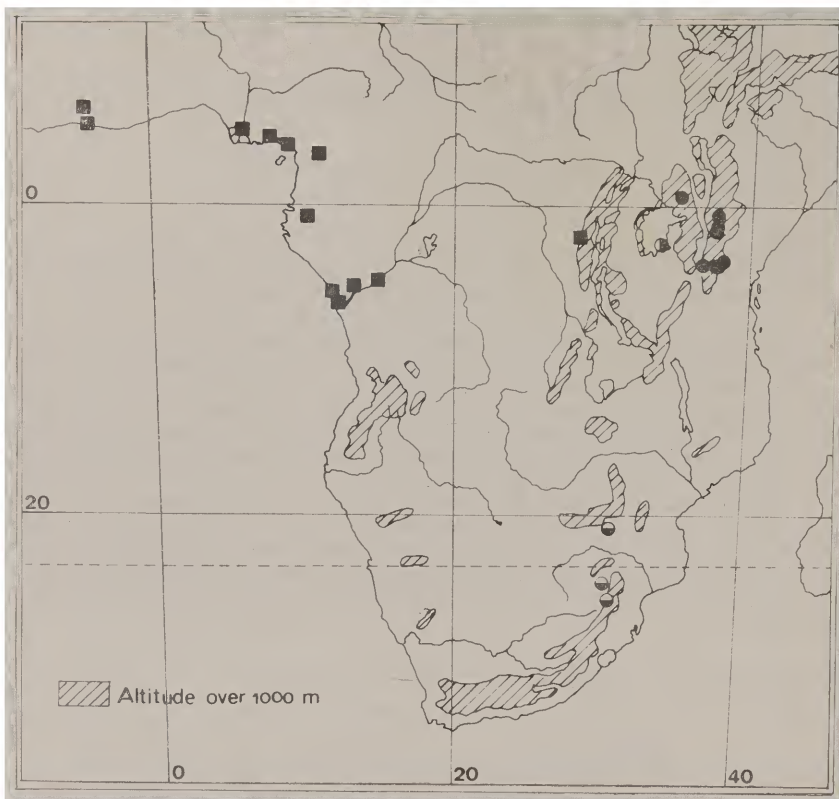


Fig. 10. Geographical distribution of *Hypomares brunneus* (squares) and *Oemida* (circles): *O. longipennis* (black), *O. lacustris* (vertically divided), *O. gahani* (horizontally divided) and *O. microphthalma* (white).

According to its origin the material in the above references should be ascribed to *O. longipennis* and not to *O. gahani*. It was impossible to examine the following publications, certainly also dealing with *O. longipennis*: Wilkinson, 1939: 93 and Evans, 1904, respectively cited by Gardner & Evans (1953) and Duffy (1957).

This species is an important forest pest (Gardner & Evans, 1953) in Kenya and Tanzania (see Duffy, 1957). Supplementary information on larvae, pupa and life-history in Duffy, 1957.

The development of the upper ocular lobes (as in *gahani*, fig. 2) separates *longipennis* from *microphthalma* (fig. 1). Females of *longipennis* differ from those of *gahani* by the presence of fringe of hairs on apex of abdominal segments II and III (fig. 9). Besides, the elytra are longer and the costae conspicuous. Males of *longipennis* and *gahani* could be distinguished by the mesosternal process, wider and not pointed posteriorly in the former (fig. 4) and acuminate to apex in

gahani (fig. 3). These species have different geographical distribution (fig. 10).

Head, scape and prothorax brownish red or brownish; usually two yellow areas on pronotum; elytra yellowish with longitudinal brownish areas, variable in extension; apical half of intermediate and posterior femora and usually tip of posterior tibiae reddish. Upper lobes of eyes well developed (as in *gahani*, fig. 2). Segments III and IV of antennae (fig. 5) elongated, scarcely carinated (25x). Lateral tubercles of prothorax (fig. 13) more acuminate. Elytra elongated (in relation to prothorax length, fig. 11). Elytral pubescence (25x) very short and very thin; external costa relatively conspicuous. Mesosternal process as in fig. 4. Female abdomen (fig. 9) with fringe of hairs on apex of segments II and III.

Measurements, in mm

	♂	♀
Total length	10.6 - 20.3	12.7 - 21.9
Prothorax length	1.4 - 2.9	1.8 - 2.9
Prothorax width	1.6 - 3.5	2.1 - 3.3
Elytral length	8.4 - 15.5	10.0 - 17.9
Humeral width	2.0 - 4.3	2.7 - 4.7

Material studied

KENYA. Kikuyu, 7 ♂, 3 ♀, 4.V.1902, F. Thomas V. col. (MNHU, MZSP). Nairobi, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, I.1913, G. B. col. (IRSN); 2 ♂, 1909, C. Alluaud col. (MNHN, IRSN); 1 ♂, IX.1901, P. P. de Moor col. (TMSA); (Forêt de Nairobi), 1 ♂, XI-XII.1911, Alluaud & Jeannel col. (IRSN). Mt. Elgon (2000 m), 1 ♂, 27.IV.1948, A. Holm col. (MAGD); (2200 m), 4 ♂, 2 ♀, V.1925, Alinder col. (USNM). Western slopes of Kenya, on Meru-Nyeri Rd. (6000-8500 feet), 1 ♂, 16-23.II.1911, S. A. Neave col. (BMNH). Thika, 1 ♂, X.1924, H. Wilkinson col. (BMNH).

TANZANIA. Ngorogoro Crater, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, I.1947, Nat. Mus. S. Rhodesia col. (NMBR); 1 ♀, XI.1961, Moor col. (TMSA). Kilimandjaro, 2 ♂, E. H. Forster col. (MNHU); 1 ♂, Bornemissza col. (USNM); 1 ♀, P. Paesler S. col. (MNHU); (Zone de forêts), 1 ♀, II-III.1904, C. Alluaud col. (IRSN). Aruscha (a. Meru Bg.), 1 ♀, 19-24.X.1904, C. Uhlig S. G. col. (MNHU). Moshi, 1 ♂ (MNHU).

Holotype ♂ (Kenya, Kikuyu), 7 paratypes ♂ and 4 paratypes ♀ in the Museum für Naturkunde; 2 paratypes ♂ and 2 paratypes ♀ in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles; paratype ♂ in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle; paratype ♂ and paratype ♀ in the Transvaal Museum; 4 paratypes ♂ and 2 paratypes ♀ in the National Museum of Natural History; paratype ♂ in the Museum and Art Gallery; 2 paratypes ♂ in the British Museum; paratype ♀ in the National Museum, Bulawayo; 3 paratypes ♂ and paratype ♀ in the Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo.

***Oemida lacustris*, n. sp.**

(Figs. 6, 10, 11)

The presence of a fringe of hairs on apex of segments II and III of the female abdomen separates *lacustris* from *gahani*, but the conspicuous character to distinguish *lacustris* in the reduced length of segments III and IV of antennae (fig. 6). Besides, *lacustris* can be separated from *longipennis* by the shorter lateral tubercles of prothorax, by the elytra shorter in relation to prothorax length (fig. 11) and by the geographical distribution (fig. 10).

Measurements, in mm

	♂	♀
Total length	7.5-11.8	11.9-15.2
Prothorax length	1.1-2.0	1.8-2.3
Prothorax width	1.3-2.2	3.0-2.5
Elytral length	5.5-8.9	9.2-11.7
Humeral width	1.7-2.7	2.5-3.3

Material studied

TANZANIA. Victoria Lake, Ukerewe Island, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Ex-coll. F. Tippmann (USNM, MZSP); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, P. A. Conrads col. (NMFS).

Holotype ♂, paratype ♂ and paratype ♀ in the National Museum of Natural History; 2 paratypes ♂ and paratype ♀ in the Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg; paratype ♂ in the Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo.

***Duffyoemida*, n. gen.**

Type species: *impunctipennis* Duffy, 1955.

The erection of this genus becomes necessary to harbour *Oemida impunctipennis* Duffy, 1955. The following characters distinguish the new genus from *Oemida*:

Antennal tubercles projected; upper lobes of eyes widely separated (distance between lobes 3-4 times width of one lobe); antennal segments VI-X angulated at apex; prothorax as long as or longer than wide; elytra without costae, convex at apical sixth, without erect hairs; posterior tarsi short (segment I at least as long as sum of the others); female abdomen (fig. 8) with different fringe of hairs, not projecting at tip.

Scape with scar. Antennal segments III and IV subequal in length, shorter than each of the following. Anterior coxal cavities angulate laterally and closed behind. Mesosternal process relatively narrow (less than diameter of an intermediate coxa). Elytral apices rounded.

The general shape of head and prothorax (fig. 15), as well as the reduction in length of antennal segments III and IV, approximate *Duffyoemida* and *Metobrium* Gahan (type-species studied). In *Metobrium*, however, the scar of scape is poorly defined, segments III-IV

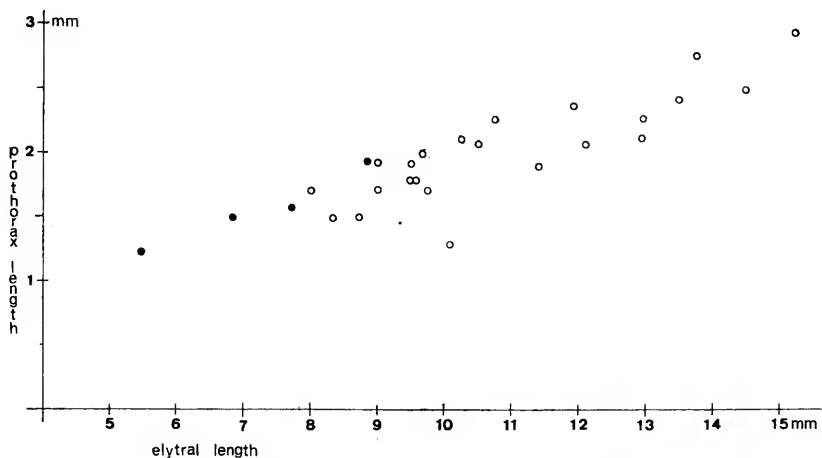


Fig. 11. Relation elytral length against prothorax length: *Oemida lacustris* (black circles) and *O. longipennis* (white circles).

of antennae are extremely short; no tubercles on pronotum; elytral apex obliquely truncated; posterior femora sublinear, posterior tibiae (δ) curved near base.

Key to the species of *Duffyoemida*¹

Anterior pronotal tubercles more widely separate from the centro-dorsal tubercle than the lateral ones; posterior femora (fig. 7) strongly clavate, reaching elytral apex; elytra without punctures (fig. 15). Burundi *impunctipennis* (Duffy)

Anterior tubercles equidistant from centro-basal and lateral tubercles or closer to the former; posterior femora more linear, not reaching elytral tip; elytra punctate (fig. 16) as far as apical curvature. South Africa (Natal) *barkeri*, n. sp.

Duffyoemida impunctipennis (Duffy, 1955), n. comb.

(Figs. 7, 15)

Oemida impunctipennis Duffy, 1955: 205; Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira, 1959: 105 (Cat.).

Characters enumerated in the above key and shown in figures 15, 16 separate *impunctipennis* from *barkeri*. Besides one paratype δ

1. I have examined a third species, from the neighbourhood of Nairobi, Kenya (MCZC), with fusiform femora, elytra without punctures and pronotal tubercles as in *barkeri*, not formally described here because only one specimen is known.

from Burundi, Rumonge (800 m), 7.III.1953, P. Basilewsky col. (BMNH), I have studied 1 ♂ from Cameroun, Tessman S. G. col. (MNHU).

Duffyoemida barkeri, n. sp.

(Figs. 8, 16)

I have adopted the *ms* name of the species in the collection of the Durban Museum ("*Oemida barkeri* Dist.>").

General color reddish or orange red; antennae, tarsi and sutural rib of elytra more yellowish. Head, scape, pronotum, scutellum and elytra finely and densely pubescent (pubescence not covering the whole integument). Antennae reaching elytral apex approximately at tip of segment IX (♂) or at tip of XI (♀). Lateral tubercle of prothorax conspicuous, on middle of sides. Pronotum with three developed tubercles: one centro-basal and two antero-lateral (the latter as distant from the central one as from the lateral ones). Elytral punctuation conspicuous all over the surface, except close to base and reduced to a few punctures at apical sixth. Female abdomen as in fig. 8.

Measurements, in mm

	♂	♀
Total length	5.7-6.7	6.0-7.5
Prothorax length	1.2-1.3	1.2-1.5
Prothorax width	1.0-1.4	1.1-1.4
Elytral length	3.8-4.4	4.1-5.2
Humeral width	1.3-1.6	1.3-1.8

Material studied

SOUTH AFRICA. *Natal*: Malvern, 1 ♂, X.1897 (DMSA); 1 ♂, X.1910 (MZSP); 1 ♀, X.1911 (MZSP); 1 ♂, X.1913, J. O'Neil col. (DMSA). Kloof (Pinetown distr.), 1 ♂, X.1913, Marley col. (DMSA). Santa Lucia Bay (Zululand), 1 ♀, X.1920, B. Marley col. (DMSA).

Holotype ♂ (Malvern), 2 paratypes ♂ and paratype ♀ in the Durban Museum; paratype ♂ and paratype ♀ in the Museu de Zoologia.

Comusia Thomson, 1864

Comusia Thomson, 1864: 249; Lacordaire, 1869: 224; Hayashi, 1962: 3 (synonymy); Samuelson & Gressitt, 1965: 60; Kojima & Hayashi, 1969: 45; Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 28 (key to species).

Ciopera Pascoe, 1866: 510; Lacordaire, 1869: 222; Gressitt, 1959: 87; Hayashi, 1962: 3 (synonymy).

Chapaon Pic, 1922: 24; Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 48 (synonymy).

Ogasawara Gressitt, 1937: 320; 1959: 87 (synonymy).

Oemospiloides Fisher, 1940: 197; Gressitt, 1959: 87 (synonymy).

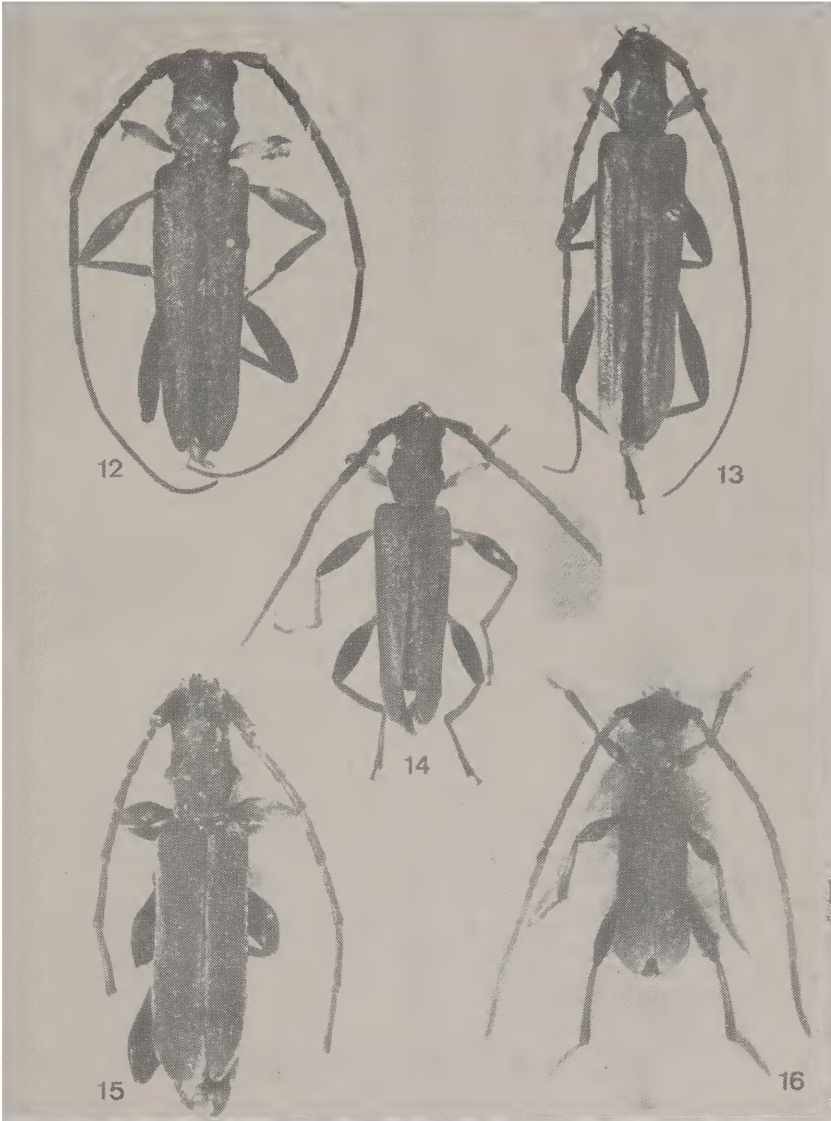


Fig. 12, *Oemida gahani* (Distant); 13, *O. longipennis*, n. sp.; 14, *O. microphthalma*, n. sp.; 15, *Duffyoemida impunctipennis* (Duffy); 16, *D. barkeri*, n. sp.

Lacordaire (1869: 225) did not know the female of the type-species of *Comusia*, *C. obriumoides* Thomson, and stated: "Le fascies de cet insecte ne justifie pas le nom spécifique qu'il a reçu; il est aussi différent que possible de celui des *Obrium*." However, his description of the female abdomen of *Ciopera* (l.c.: 222), probably confirms Hayashi's (1962) synonymy of *Ciopera* and *Comusia*. I did not see the type-species of *Ciopera*, but according to Lacordaire the eyes of *Ciopera decolorata* are very characteristic.

Comusia has ten species mainly from the Oriental Region. I saw only four of them, besides the holotype of *Comusia obriumoides* (MNHN). This material is too meagre to permit a formal treatment of the genus; it revealed, however, that *Comusia* is very closely related to the African genus *Oemida*, and differs especially by the mesosternal process, wider and very slightly converging. Considering the affinities of *Comusia* and *Oemida* I believe that the genus should be transferred to Oabriini.

The following species were studied: *C. obriumoides* (Thomson (1 ♂, holotype, MNHN; 2 ♀, CASC); *C. cheesmanae* Gressitt (2 ♀, paratypes, BMNH); *C. apicalis* Pic (1 ♂, paratype, MNHN; 1 ♀, BMHN); and *C. ?atra* Pic (♀, MNHU).

Hypomares Thomson, 1864

Hypomares Thomson, 1864: 250, 455; Lacordaire, 1869: 223; Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira, 1959: 106. (Cat.).

The relationships between *Hypomares* and Oabriini were suggested by Lacordaire (1869: 224): "Par ses cavités cotyloïdes antérieures fermées en arrière, il fait exception dans le group actuel (Oemini=Methiini). L'abdomen de la femelle a beaucoup d'analogie avec celui des *Obrium* du même sexe".

Hypomares, related to *Oemida* and *Comusia*, is separated thus: upper lobes of eyes widely apart; scape without scar at apex; basal segments of antennae (♂) with asperities; antennal segments V-X carinate; disc of pronotum with two basal tubercles on each side.

Three African species are known: *brunneus* Thomson, type-species by monotypy, *robustus* (Jordan), and *vittatus* Aurivillius. The last one is very closely related to *brunneus* and very difficult to be separated from it. Aurivillius (1893) adopted color and elytral pubescence to separate *vittatus* from *brunneus*, characters which show to be variable in the material studied; besides, *vittatus* (from Cameroun) and *brunneus* have the same geographical distribution. *Hypomares robustus* (Jordan, 1894) was originally described from Ghana in the genus *Anisogaster*, and transferred to *Hypomares* by Villiers (1968); I do not know this species.

Hypomares brunneus (Thomson, 1858)

(Fig. 10)

Corethrogaster brunneus Thomson, 1858: 161.

Hypomares brunneus; Thomson, 1864: 251; Lameere, 1893: 41 (Geogr.); Aurivillius, 1925: 2 (Geogr.); Lepesme, 1950: 588, fig. 2 (Biol.); 1953:

17, pl. 5, fig. 2; 1955: 841; Lepesme & Breuning, 1952: 49 (Geogr.); Duffy, 1957: 92 (Host plants); Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira, 1959: 106 (Cat.); Fuchs, 1969: 345 (Geogr.); 1974: 222 (Geogr.).

Nosoeme curvipes Hintz, 1911: 426, pl. 7, fig. 11, n. syn.

The study of the holotype and two paratypes (labeled as cotypes) of *Nosoeme curvipes*, respectively of the Museum für Naturkunde and of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, demonstrates that this species is a synonym of *Hypomares brunneus*.

Material studied

IVORY COAST. Dinbokro, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (IRSN); N'Dzida, 1 ♀ (AMNH). NIGERIA. Nov. Calabar, Boguna, 3 ♂ (IRSN); Oil River, 3 ♂ (MNHU). CAMEROUN: 1 ♀ (IRSN); Lolodorf, 1 ♀ (MNHU); Joh.-Albrechtshöhe, 1 ♂ (MNHU); Victoria, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (IRSN); Yaoundé Sta. (= Yaoundé, 3.52° N, 11.31° E), 1 ♂ (MNHU). GABON: 1 ♂ (IRSN), 1 ♂ (RNHL). REPUBLIC OF CONGO: Loango, 1 ♂ (IRSN). ZAIRE: Beni (Urvald, Westl. v. Ruwenzori), 1 ♂ (MNHU, holotype of *curvipes*); Banana, 1 ♀ (RNHL); Eala, 1 ♂ (NMBR); Kingoyi, 1 ♂ (USNM); Kondué, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (DEIB, cotypes of *curvipes*); Kinshasa, 4 ♂ (IRSN).

Hypomares robustus (Jordan, 1894)

Anisogaster robustus Jordan, 1894: 154; Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira, 1959: 162 (Cat.).

Hypomares robustus; Villiers, 1968: 1673.

Hypomares vittatus Aurivillius, 1893

Hypomares vittatus Aurivillius, 1893: 180; Ferreira & Veiga-Ferreira, 1959: 106 (Cat.).

REFERENCES

- Aurivillius, C., 1893. Neue oder wenig bekannte Coleoptera Longicornia, 4. *Ent. Tidskr.* 14: 177-186, 12 figs..
- Aurivillius, C., 1925. Zoological Results of the Swedish Expedition to Central Africa 1921, Insecta 13, Cerambycidae. *Ark. Zool.* 17B (2): 1-3.
- Distant, W. L., 1892. A Naturalist in the Transvaal, XVI + 277 pp., 5 pls., London.
- Distant, W. L., 1898. Coleoptera collected in the Transvaal. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) 1: 366-378.
- Distant, W. L., 1904. Insecta Tranvaaliensia, parts V, VI, pp. 97-158, pls. IX-XV, London.
- Duffy, E. A. J., 1955. Contributions à l'étude de la faune entomologique du Ruanda-Urundi (Mission P. Basilewsky 1953), XXI Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae. *Ann. Mus. Congo, Tervuren, Zool.* 36: 202-215, 2 figs.

- Duffy, E. A. J., 1957. A monograph of the immature stages of African Timber beetles (Cerambycidae), VIII + 338 pp., 10 pls., British Museum (Natural History), London.
- Ferreira, M. C., 1953. Contribuição para o estudo dos cerambicíneos da África do Sul, III — Tribo dos Oemini. *Bol. Soc. Estud. Moçamb.* (82): 182-191, 11 figs.
- Ferreira, M. C. & G. da Veiga-Ferreira, 1957. Entomologia Florestal de Moçambique. Contribuição para o estudo dos insectos xilófagos, IIIª parte, Subfamília Cerambycinae I, Supertribos Disteniina, Asemina e Cerambycina. Junta Com. Ext. Prov. Moçamb., 129 pp., 11 pls., 4 maps.
- Ferreira, M. C. & G. da Veiga-Ferreira, 1959. Catálogo dos Cerambicídeos da Região Etiópica, II parte — Supertribos Disteniina, Asemina, Cerambycina, Auxeisina e Lepturina. *Mem. Inst. Invest. Cient. Moçamb.* 1: 77-398.
- Fisher, W. S., 1940. New Cerambycidae from India, II. *Indian For. Rec.* 6 (5): 197-212.
- Fuchs, E., 1969. Contributions à la connaissance de la faune entomologique de la Côte-D'Ivoire (J. Decelle, 1961-1964), XLI — Coleoptera Cerambycidae Cerambycinae. *Ann. Mus. Roy. Afr. Centr., Zool.* (175): 343-354.
- Fuchs, E., 1971. Neue Cerambyciden aus dem Congo (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.* 84 (1-2): 65-78.
- Fuchs, E., 1974. Neue Cerambycidae aus dem Zaire (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Rev. Zool. afr.* 88 (3): 477-483.
- Gressitt, J. L., 1937. New Japanese Longicorn Beetles, II (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *East Afr. Agric. J.* 18: 176-183.
- Gressitt, J. L. 1937. New Japanese Longicorn Beetles, II (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Kontyû* 11: 317-326, 1 pl.
- Gressitt, J. L., 1959. Longicorn Beetles from New Guinea, I. *Pacif. Ins.* 1: 59-171.
- Gressitt, J. L. & J. A. Rondon, 1970. Cerambycids of Laos (Disteniidae, Prionidae, Philinae, Aseminae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae). *Pacif. Ins. Monograph* 24: 1-314.
- Hayashi, M., 1962. The Cerambycidae of Ryukyu Islands, I. Additions to the Cerambycid-fauna of Ryukyu Archipelago, 3. *Ent. Rev. Japan* 15 (1): 1-8, 9 figs.
- Hintz, E., 1911. *Wiss. Ergebnisse d. Deutsche Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-08*, Lfg. 11, 3: 425-446, pl. 7.
- Jordan, K., 1894. On African Longicornia. *Nov. Zool.* 1 (1): 139-266, pls. IX-X.
- Kojima, K. & M. Hayashi, 1969. *Insects' Life in Japan 1*, Longicorn Beetles, XXIV + 295 pp., 56 + 29 pls., Osaka.
- Lacordaire, J. T., 1869. *Genera des Coléoptères* 8: 1-552, Paris.
- Lameere, A., 1893. Voyage de M. Ch. Alluaud dans le territoire d'Assinie (Afrique Occidentale) en juillet et août 1886. Longicornes. *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 62: 39-50.

- Lepesme, P., 1950. Notes Longicornesques. *Longicornia*, Paris 1: 587-590, 5 figs.
- Lepesme, P., 1953. Coléoptères Cérambycides (Longicornes) de Côte d'Ivoire. *Cat. Inst. Franç. Afr. noire* 11: 1-103, 40 pls.
- Lepesme, P., 1955. Addenda et corrigenda au Catalogue des Coléoptères Cérambycides de Côte-d'Ivoire. *Bull. Inst. fond. Afr. noire* (A) 17 (3): 840-846.
- Lepesme, P. & S. Breuning, 1952. La Reserve intégrale du Mt. Nimba, Fasc. 1, IV, Coléoptères Cerambycidae. *Mém. Inst. Franç. Afr. noire* (19): 49-66, 7 figs.
- Pascoe, F. P., 1866. Catalogue of Longicorn Coleoptera collected in the Island of Penang by James Lamb, Esq., part II. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1866: 504-536, pls. XLI-XLIII.
- Pudden, H. H. C., 1953. Note by the silviculturist, Kenya. *East Afr. Agric. J.* 18: 183.
- Pic, M., 1922. Nouveautés diverses. *Mél. Exot.-Ent.* 36: 1-32.
- Samuelson, G. A. & J. L. Gressitt, 1965. The Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Ryukyu Archipelago, I. *Pacif. Ins.* Honolulu 7: 47-81, 4 figs.
- Thomson, J., 1864. Systema Cerambycidarum ou... *Mém. Soc. Sci. Liège* 19: 1-540.
- Villiers, A., 1968. Contribution à la faune du Congo (Brazzaville). Mission A. Villiers et A. Descarpentries, 80. Coléoptères, Cerambycidae, Disteniinae et Cerambycinae. *Bull. Inst. fond. Afr. noire* (A) 30 (4): 1672-1686, 7 figs.
- Wilkinson, 1939. in Annual Report, Department of Agriculture, Kenya 2 (1937) and 2 (1938). (From Gardner & Evans, 1953: 183).

