

Cleridae

collected by Dr. D. L. Uyttenboogaard in South Africa,
by J. B. Corporaal, Amsterdam
(22nd Communication on Cleridae)

During a short trip which my friend Dr. D. L. Uyttenboogaard in the end of 1938 made to South Africa, he has brought together a fine collection of Coleoptera, which have all come to the Amsterdam Museum.

I give below a list of the captured Cleridae, which all belong to the subfamily Corynetinae:

Thriocera bifasciata Hintz — Four specimens, one of which belongs to var. *tricolor* Hintz. In decaying wood: Cape province, forests between Knysna and Francis Bay. 17-19.IX. 1938.

Prosymnus cribripennis Cast. — One specimen, beaten from a tree (Sapindaceae), Rhodesia. Victoria Falls, 6-13. XI. 1938.

Prosymnus Uyttenboogaarti nov. sp.

Nigropiceus, satis dense nigro-hirsutus et leviter albocinereo-pilosus. Caput dense, crasse et nonnullis locis subconfluentem punctatum, punctatio in prothorace densissima, crassa, reticulata. Antennae satis breves, ad basin testaceae, articulis 7-11 nigris, earum clava triarticulata, subcompacta, opaca, griseo-pilosa et nigro-hirsuta. Prothorax subtrapezoides, profunde ac fortiter reticulato-punctatus, in centro disci tuberculum dense penicillo-hirsutum ostendens. Prothorax ad basin tenuiter marginatus et strangulatus; strangulatio in medio tenuiter rugata. Scutellum transversum, subtriangulum. Elytra ad basin latiora quam prothorax, apicem versus leviter dilatata, secundum suturam minute carinata, fortiter sculpturata: in utroque elytro prope basin duo et prope apicem quatuor tubercula sicut in centro pronoti, praeterea in medio duo leviter indicata, deinde in utroque elytro in media parte disci prope suturam impressio tenuis. Hae sculptura aspera per longitudinem seriebus punctorum rotundorum profundorumque decussata; in primis ea series, quae est secundum carinam suturalem, conspicua. Pilositas cinereo-alba in elytris partim densior, floccosa, in tertia parte longitudinis a basi unam, in tertia parte ab apice duas maculas male definitas formans. Subtus (etiam elytrorum epipleura femoraque) cyaneo-metallico-iridescens.

Piceous, rather densely covered with long, black bristles

and a sparser clothing of thinner and shorter, ashy-whitish hairs. Head densely and coarsely, in places somewhat confluent, punctate; over the implantation of the antennae on both sides a short elevated ridge. Antennae shorter and much more compact than in *P. cribripennis* Cast. First five joints of antennae testaceous (the first tipped with black), 6th for the greater part black, 7-11 totally black. First joint robust, second small, joints 3-5 are $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, 6-8 shorter again. All these joints are somewhat broadened towards the top, but could not be called triangular. Joints 9-11 much larger, flattened, triangular, forming together a club, which is much more compact than in *P. cribripennis*. The joints 1-8 bear black bristles, 9-11 also, but these joints are moreover clothed with a rather dense pubescence of whitish, adpressed, short hairs. Ultimate joints of both pairs of palpi not exactly triangular, but broadening towards about apical $\frac{1}{4}$ and from there to the apex slightly tapering, with a slanting edge. Prothorax as long as broad, with at the sides a flat list, on which the bristles are very conspicuous. This list is interrupted at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length, and so seems to be solved in three parts. In the middle of the disc of the pronotum is a small hump, on which the bristles are much denser, and converge in the form of a brush. As for the rest the whole pronotum is very deeply, densely and coarsely punctate, but not confluent, rather reticulate, especially so on both sides of the mentioned hump. At base a narrow strangulation, which shows in its middle 3-4 fine wrinkles, and is bordered basally with a fine but distinct ridge. Scutellum broader than long, triangular, the downward top rounded. Elytra at base broader than prothorax, towards the apex slightly broadened, with a fine carina all along the suture; their sculpturation is coarser than that of the pronotum: One bump near the base between suture and shoulder, one flat-edged bump at shoulder, four bumps like the first near the apex of each elytron, and indications of two more near the middle. On these bumps the bristles are also denser and converging brush-like. Further a more or less distinct depression along the sutural carina, approximately in the middle of each elytron. This coarse sculpturation is longitudinally crossed by several rows of round, deep punctures; especially the one near the suture is very distinct. In some parts the whitish pubescence on the elytra is a little denser and floccose, and so forms on basal $\frac{1}{3}$ one and on basal $\frac{2}{3}$ two ill-defined whitish spots. Body beneath, including femora and epipleura of the elytra, with a metallic-blue reflex. Grooves at the inner sides of the femora as in *P. cribripennis* Cast.

Length 3,9—4,2 millim.

Three specimens, caught by sweeping, Cape peninsula, 2-7.IX.1938.

This species is very striking by its peculiar sculpturation.

Notostenus viridis Thunb. — A small series, caught on flowers, Cape province: Stellenbosch & Wellington, 9-13.IX.1938.

Notostenus coeruleus Thunb. — A small series, all found in flowers of „Varkblom” (Aroideae: *Zantedeschia aethiopica* Spr.), Cape province: Cape peninsula, 2-7.IX.1938, Outshoorn, 15-16.IX.1938 and Stellenbosch & Wellington, 9-13.IX.1938.

Boekbespreking.

Adolf Horion, *Faunistik der deutschen Käfer*, Band I: Adepnaga-Caraboidea, 1941. (Kommissions-Verlag: Hans Goecke, Krefeld, v. Beckerrathplatz 9).

Met belangstelling heb ik het eerste deel van dit werk ter hand genomen. Ik mag wel zeggen, met veel verwachting, daar het in 1935 van dezen schrijver verschenen „Nachtrag zu Fauna Germanica” de hoop wettigde op een wel doorwrochten en belangwekkenden arbeid. Die verwachting is dan ook niet teleurgesteld. Het werk biedt een schat van gegevens omtrent de geographische verbreiding der kevers in Deutschland. Het begrip „Deutschland” vat de auteur op als het gebied, dat alle Duitsch-sprekende landen omvat. Dit valt dan samen met de politieke grenzen van Deutschland op 1 Sept. 1940, benevens Bohemen, Moravia en Elzas-Lotharingen.

Zooals de schrijver in zijn voorwoord zegt, zijn in de eerste plaats deze gegevens gebaseerd op betrouwbaar bewijsmateriaal (Belegstücke), in de tweede plaats op de literatuur. In de meeste gevallen konden deze laatste gegevens op nog aanwezig materiaal steunen. Waar dit bewijsmateriaal niet meer te vinden was, zijn de vindplaatsen alleen vermeld, indien zij in het verspreidingsgebied der betreffende soort passen.

Meer dan 100 jaar is de Duitsche keverfauna reeds in de afzonderlijke gauen onderzocht, zoodat men zich van het werkelijk voorkomen der soorten een beeld kan vormen. Het opvallende verschijnsel nu is, dat dit voorkomen aan meer of minder groote schommelingen onderhevig is. Vooral is dit het geval met de z.g. „transgredierende” soorten. (Hieronder verstaat schrijver die soorten, wier hoofdverspreiding in een ander fauna-gebied ligt en voor welke Deutschland slechts als uitstralingsgebied in aanmerking komt.)