

Notes on several types of Afrotropical Sciapodinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with some new records

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Abstract

Redescriptions or diagnoses of types are given for *Chrysosoma tractatum* BECKER, *C. vividum* BECKER, *C. praelatum* BECKER, *C. repertum* BECKER, *C. minusculum* BECKER, *Gigantosciapus kamerunensis* (BECKER), *G. saegeri* (VANSCHUYTBROECK), *Plagiozopelma inops* (PARENT) and *P. vagator* (BECKER). *C. biciliatum* PARENT is placed in synonymy with *C. tractatum*, *C. crinipes* PARENT with *C. vividum*, *C. ostentatum* BECKER with *C. minusculum*. *Chrysosoma vagator* BECKER is transferred to the genus *Plagiozopelma*.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, Sciapodinae, nomenclature, Tropical Africa.

Introduction

Original descriptions of Afrotropical Sciapodinae species by BECKER (1923) and some other authors are quiet brief and incomplete. That is why a number of species described later are to be synonymized or replaced. This paper, devoted to the study of several types from Berlin Zoological Museum mainly, supplements the review of Afrotropical Sciapodinae (GRICHANOV, 1998) based on type material from Belgian Museums.

1. *Chrysosoma tractatum* BECKER (Fig. 1)

Chrysosoma tractatum BECKER, 1923:35
= *Chrysosoma biciliatum* PARENT, 1931:45, **syn. nov.**

Type material examined. ♂ syntype, Togo, Bismarckburg, 3-9.I.93, L. Conradt *S. tractatum* det. BECKER, Berliner Zoologisches Museum.

Diagnosis. *C. tractatum* is associated with a group of species having several very long dorsal setae on middle basitarsus, differing in lacking long setae on middle tibia, only 2 long setae on middle basitarsus, femora blackish-brown in basal half and simple cercus. Frons with a group of black lateral hairs. Ratio of length to height of 1st flagellomere to length of arista, 1.1: 0.9: 17.5. Fore coxa

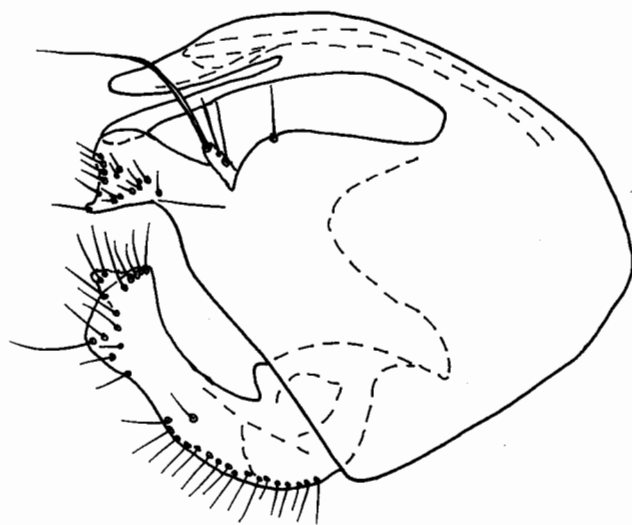


Fig. 1. – *Chrysosoma tractatum*. Hypopygium, left lateral view.

anteriorly with white hairs and black apical seta. Fore femora with antero- and posteroventral rows of light hairs of various length: equal to or 1/5, 1/3, or 1/2 as long as femora width. Additional anterior and posterior rows of light hairs present, half as long as femora width or slightly longer. Fore tibia with 1 dorsal and 2 posterodorsal setae. Fore basitarsus densely covered with small light ventral hairs. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 142: 114: 29: 16: 13: 11. Middle coxa with long light hairs and 3 black setae in apical part. Middle femora with anteroventral row of light, dark at apex, setae, 1.5 times longer than femora width, and posteroventral row of light hairs, approximately half as long as femora width. Middle tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 5 posterodorsal, 1 strong apicoventral setae. Middle basitarsus with 2 long posterodorsal setae, one of them positioned at apex, several short fine posterodorsal and 5 or 6 small black ventral setae. 2nd to 5th tarsomeres with fine dorsal hairs. 5th tarsomere with white dorsal hairs. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 220: 178: 50: 25: 15: 12. Hind coxa with row of light hairs

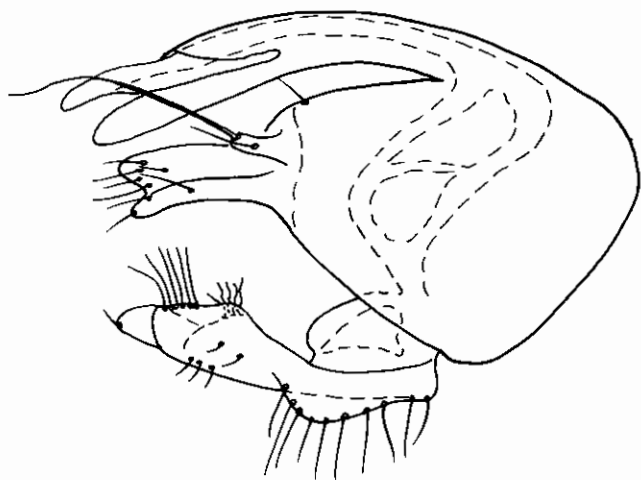


Fig. 2. — *Chrysosoma vividum*. Hypopygium, left lateral view.

and setae and 1 black seta. Hind femora with posteroventral row of light hairs in basal half, 1.5 times longer than femora width, anteroventral row of black setae, slightly longer than femora width, and white posterior hairs, approximately equal in length to femora width. Hind tibia with 4 strong dorsal, 11 to 14 small dorsal, 4 anterior and 6 small ventral setae. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 261: 130: 51: 30: 18: 13. Wing hyaline. Ratio of parts of costa between R2+3 and R4+5 to those between R4+5 and M1, 26: 6. M2 present as short stub vein and faint fold on membrane. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 90: 25. Ratio of proximal to distal part of CuA1, 215:25. Length: body 6.8 mm, wing 7.2 mm.

Distribution: Togo, Nigeria, Ghana.

2. *Chrysosoma vividum* BECKER (Fig. 2)

Chrysosoma vividum BECKER, 1923:36

= *Chrysosoma crinipes* PARENT, 1933:25, **syn. nov.**

Type material examined. ♂ syntype, Span. Guinea, Uelleburg, Benitogbt, 1-14.II.07, G. Tesmann S.G. *Ch. vividum* Beck. det. BECKER. Berliner Zoologisches Museum.

Additional type material. ♂ holotype [red label] / Musee du Congo, Stanleyville, 1928, A. Collart / R. Det. B.2412 / *Chrysosoma crinipes* n.sp. Type. O. PARENT. [Royal Museum for Central Africa].

Diagnosis (all measurement from type of *C. vividum*). *C. vividum* is related to a group of species having a row of cilia on middle basitarsus, those cilia 3 to 4 times as long as tarsomere diameter. Frons with a few black hairs. Ratio of epistome to clypeus height, 35: 21. Ratio of length to height of 1st flagellomere to length of arista, 1.1: 0.9: 16.5. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 111: 65: 30: 15: 9: 9. Length ratio of middle

tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 180: 123: 38: 23: 15: 9. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 212: 96: 37: 24: 13: 9. Ratio of parts of costa between R2+3 and R4+5 to those between R4+5 and M1, 17: 7. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 58: 23. Ratio of apical part of M1+2 (fork-handle) to M2, 53: 38. Crossvein m-cu sinuate; M1 gently curved; M2 well developed. Anal lobe well developed; anal angle acute. Cercus with fine dorsal hairs, with somewhat stronger setae on apicoventral prominence; apicolateral internal projection with a few short hairs. Surstylus relatively narrow, with shallow excavation on apex and long apical hairs. Length: body 4.7 mm, wing 5.3 mm.

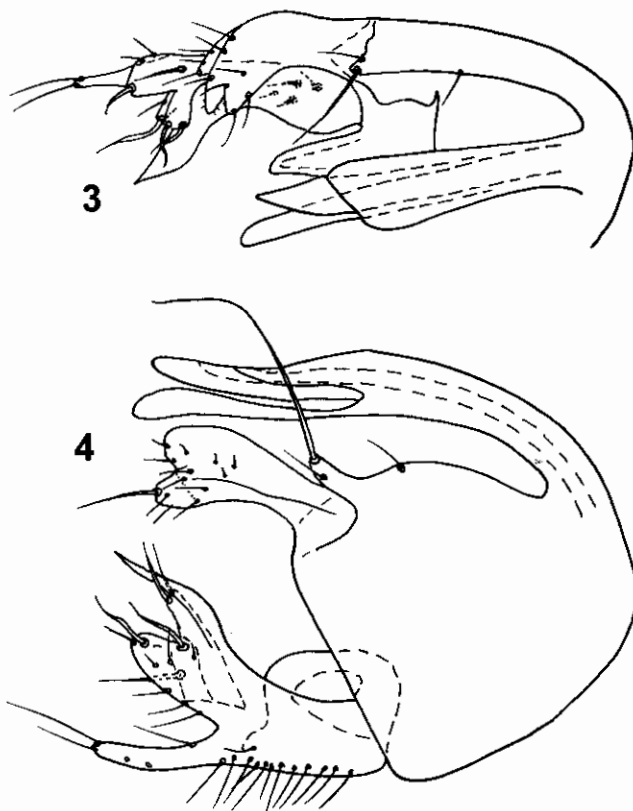
Remark. Published description of *C. tarsiciliatum* PARENT does not permit to distinguish this species from *C. vividum*.

Distribution. Equatorial Guinea, Congo (Kinshassa), Cameroun.

3. *Chrysosoma praelatum* BECKER (Figs. 3, 4)

Chrysosoma praelatum BECKER, 1923:31

Type material examined. ♂ syntype, Nyassa-See, Landenburg, 98, Fullenborn S.G., *praelatum* det. BECKER. Berliner Zoologisches Museum.



Figs. 3-4. — *Chrysosoma praelatum*: 3. Hypopygium, left lateral view; 4. Cercus, ventral view.

Diagnosis. *C. praelatum* is included into the group of species with simple legs, differing in black antenna, yellow fore coxa and cercus morphology. Ratio of length to height of 1st flagellomere to length of arista, 0.8: 0.8: 13.4. Ratio of epistome to clypeus height, 28: 22. Four or five dorsocentral setae. Fore coxa yellow; middle and hind coxae dark. Middle tibia and tarsus without erect pubescence and long setae. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to third), 125: 89: 19: 15. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fourth), 115: 39: 26: 12: 10. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 225: 104: 39: 26: 15: 11. Wing without distinct spots. Ratio of parts of costa between R2+3 and R4+5 to those between R4+5 and M1, 21: 6. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 53: 30. Ratio of apical part of M1+2 (fork-handle) to M2, 61: 37. Crossvein m-cu sinuate; M1 gently curved; M2 poorly developed. Anal lobe well developed; anal angle acute. Cercus short, with 3 or 4 lobes. Length: body 5.1 mm, wing 5.3 mm.

Distribution. Equatorial Guinea, Tanzania, Congo (Kinshassa), Malawi.

4. *Chrysosoma repertum* BECKER (Fig. 5)

Chrysosoma repertum BECKER, 1923:31

Type material examined. ♂ holotype, Span. Guinea, Uelleburg, Benitogbt, 15-31.I.07, G. Tesmann S.G., 592. Berliner Zoologisches Museum.

Diagnosis. *C. repertum* is associated with a group of species having several very long dorsal setae on middle basitarsus, differing in yellow antenna (absent in holotype), cercus with one dorsal tooth, red-brown hind femora with blackish dorsal stripe, white haired apical tarsomeres of middle tarsus. Fore coxa with light hairs and 2 apical impaired setae. Fore femora with antero- and posteroventral light hairs in basal half, 0.5 to 1.5 times as long as femora width. Fore tibia with 3 posterodorsal setae. 1st to 3rd tarsomeres with ventral row of dense small light hairs. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 162: 110: 30: 16: 10: 12. Middle coxa anteriorly with light hairs, apically with black setae. Middle femora with dorsal row of black fine setae of various length: at base 1.5 times and in apical part half as long as femora width. Middle tibia with 5 strong long posterodorsal setae, one of them located at apex, 2 small posterodorsal, 4 small anterodorsal setae, one of them located at apex, 1 normal anterodorsal seta at base, and 5 strong long anterior setae, one of them apical. Middle basitarsus with 7 anterodorsal, 5 long posterodorsal setae, one of them apical. 3rd to 5th tarsomeres with posterodorsal row of small white hairs. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 258: 190: 49: 30: 14: 15. Hind coxa with several light hairs and 1 strong black seta. Hind femora with several fine dark

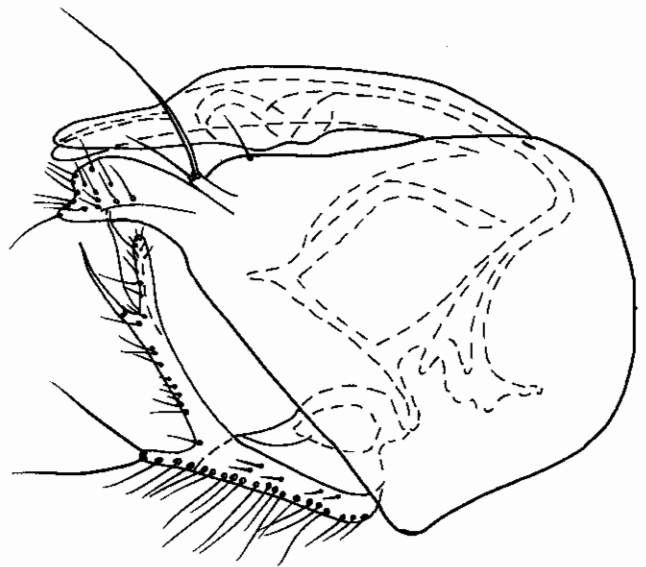


Fig. 5. — *Chrysosoma repertum*. Hypopygium, left lateral view.

anteroventral setae, 1.3 times longer than femora width. Hind tibia with 10 to 13 dorsal, several additional short dorsal setae. Hind tarsus somewhat compressed laterally. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 313: 160: 49: 34: 18: 13. Ratio of parts of costa between R2+3 and R4+5 to those between R4+5 and M1, 25: 11. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 105: 25. Crossvein m-cu sinuate, measured along sinuation, not more than twice as long as fork-handle. M2 poorly developed. Cercus thin, with middorsal tooth and subapical projection. Length: body 5.2 mm, wing 8.0 mm.

Distribution: Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria.

5. *Chrysosoma minusculum* BECKER (Figs 6, 7)

Chrysosoma minusculum BECKER, 1923:29

= *Chrysosoma ostentatum* BECKER, 1923:30, **syn. nov.**

Type material examined. ♂ syntype (Fig. 6), Kamerun, L. Conradt S., 27/3-7/10.95, *minusculum* BECKER. Berliner Zoologisches Museum.

Additional type material. ♂ syntype (Fig. 7), Kamerun, L. Conradt S., 27/3-7/10.95, *ostentatum* BECKER. Berliner Zoologisches Museum.

Diagnosis. Light-coloured *C. minusculum* is similar to *C. corruptor* PARENT, differing in cercal arms less than half as long as cercus. Dark-coloured form (*C. ostentatum*) is keyed to *C. petersi* DYTE, differing in simple, without remarkable hairs, middle tarsus. Antenna black. Ratio of length to height of 1st flagellomere to length of arista,

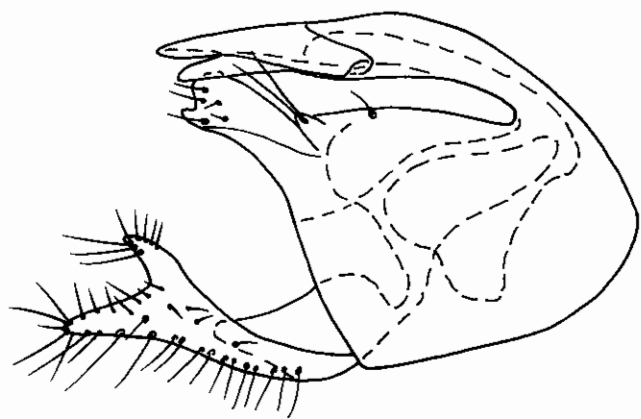


Fig. 6. – *Chrysosoma minusculum*. Hypopygium, left lateral view.

0.9: 1.0: 16.2. Ratio of epistome to clypeus height, 38: 27. Legs mostly black with only fore tibia and basitarsus reddish-yellow (dark form) or mostly red-yellow with posterior four coxae, hind femora and tarsus black-brown. Legs simple, middle tibia and tarsus without erect pubescence and long setae. Fore coxa with light hairs and setae. Fore femora with anteroventral and posteroventral rows of light hairs, with short black posteroventral hairs at apex. Fore tibia with 2 dorsal, 2 fine ventral setae. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 121: 83: 26: 19: 11: 8. Middle coxa anteriorly with light hairs. Middle femora with short light ventral hairs, 1/4 as long as femora width, with several short black posteroventral cilia at apex. Middle tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal, 1 ventral and 2 anterior setae. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 241: 106: 38: 25: 15: 10. Hind coxa with light hairs in basal part. Hind femora with anteroventral row of short fine dark setae, 1/5 as long as femora width. Hind tibia and tarsus absent in holotype of *C. minusculum*. Hind tibia with 11 to 13 setae, numerous small ventral setae. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 252: 127: 40: 30: 17: 10. Wings (broken in

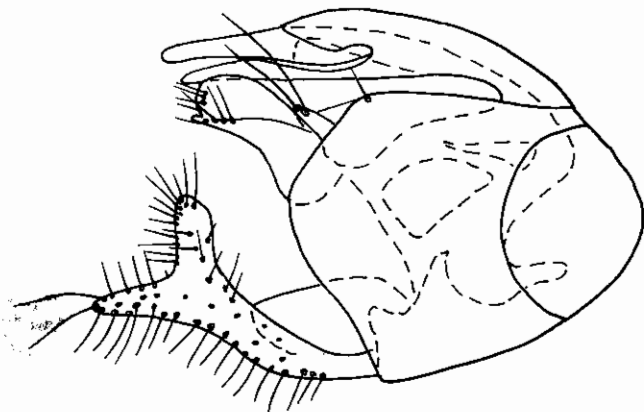


Fig. 7. – *Chrysosoma ostentatum*. Hypopygium, left lateral view.

holotype of *C. minusculum*) from greyish or brownish to blackish-brown. Ratio of parts of costa between R2+3 and R4+5 to those between R4+5 and M1, 22: 7. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 63: 28. Crossvein m-cu sinuate. M1 gently curved; M2 absent. Anal lobe well developed; anal angle right. Cercal arms less than half as long as cercus. Length: body 5-6 mm, wing 5.9 mm.

Remark. *C. minusculum* determined by P. VANSCHUYT-BROECK (male and 2 females examined, RINS) belongs to undescribed species of *Ethiosciapus* and *Amblypsilopus* and should be excluded from the fauna of Madagascar.

Distribution. Cameroun, Equatorial Guinea, Congo (Kinshassa), ?Sierra Leone.

6. *Gigantosciapus kamerunensis* (BECKER)

Chrysosoma kamerunense BECKER, 1923:27

Gigantosciapus kamerunensis (BECKER) GRICHANOV, 1997:80

Type material examined. ♂ syntype, Neu-Kamerun, No. 157, 1.93, Tesmann S.G. *Kamerunense* BECKER. Berliner Zoologisches Museum.

Additional material. 42 ♂♂ and ♀♀, Conakry, Guinee, 21-30.IX.1981, B. Coulibaly [several specimens with additional label: "Dans un champ de patate et Taro (pres d'un ruisseau, Ratoma-Komandaya)"]. [Voronezh Univ.].

Description. Frons violet with greenish tinge, without pollen, bright. Occiput metallic green, with dense grey pruinosity. Face including clypeus white, silvery-white pollinose. Face in the middle approximately equal to height of 1st flagellomere. Ratio of epistome to clypeus height, 38: 29. Palpus yellow, with black setae and light hairs. Antenna yellow except brown arista and apical part of 1st flagellomere. The latter elongate, triangular, without distinct border with arista. Ratio of length to height of 1st flagellomere to length of arista, 2.1: 0.7: 17.9. Arista apical. Lower postocular setae white.

Mesonotum blue-violet, weakly grey pollinose, metallic, with yellow humeral tubercles. Scutellum and post-scutellum bluish-violet. Pleura yellow. Propleura with group of white hairs. 5 pairs of strong dorsocentral setae; posterior setae approximately thrice longer than anterior. Acrostichal setae small, biserial, situated in anterior half of mesonotum. Scutellum with 2 strong setae.

Legs mostly yellow; fore tibia at apex, fore tarsus and 2nd to 5th tarsomeres of other tarsi brown. Fore and middle coxae with black hairs and setae. Hind coxa with 1 strong black outer seta and several small black hairs. Fore femora ventrally with fine black hairs, not longer than femora width. Fore tibia with 1 dorsal, 2 anterodorsal, 3 ventral short setae. Fore basitarsus thickened at

apex, with 1 short dorsal seta in the middle, 2 strong posteroventral setae at base and at apex, of which apical seta somewhat longer than 2nd tarsomere. 2nd and 3rd tarsomeres with 2 ventral rows of strong black setae, approximately equal in length to joint diameter. 4th tarsomere with a row of strong black setae in basal half, approximately twice longer than joint diameter. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 88: 52: 16: 10: 23: 8. Middle tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal, 4 ventral setae. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 138: 69: 27: 14: 11: 7. Hind tibia with 5 or 6 anterodorsal, 5 or 6 posterodorsal setae. 3rd to 5th joints of hind tarsus slightly widened, ventrally bare. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 150: 59: 27: 14: 6: 6.

Wings almost hyaline, with brown veins. Ratio of parts of costa between R2+3 and R4+5 to those between R4+5 and M1, 26: 4. Veins R4+5 and M1 strongly convergent. M1 gently curved. M2 well developed; m-cu almost straight. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 43: 23. Anal lobe undeveloped; anal angle obtuse. Halter brown. Lower calypter reduced.

Abdominal segments I-IV yellow in basal third (laterally and ventrally), greenish-violet in apical two thirds (dorsally), with spots of silvery pollen. Segments V-VI entirely black. Hypopygium black. Cercus elongate-oval, with black hairs.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters, otherwise as follows: margins of mesonotum yellow; fore and hind tarsi simple.

Length: body 7.3 mm, wing 5.5 mm.

Distribution. Cameroun, Congo (Kinshassa), Guinea, ?-Madagascar.

7. *Gigantosciapus saegeri* (VANSCHUYTBROECK)

Megistostylus saegeri VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1959:9

Chrysosoma saegeri (VANSCHUYTBROECK) BICKEL, 1994:212

Gigantosciapus saegeri (VANSCHUYTBROECK) GRICHANOV, 1997:80

Type material examined. Holotypus, ♂ [red label] / Congo Belg.: P.N.G. Miss H. DE SAEGER, II/jc/9,4.III.1952, H. DE SAEGER, 3161 / Coll. Mus. Congo (ex coll. I.P.N.C.B. / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 1959, *Megistostylus Saegeri* n.sp.; 2 ♀♀ paratypes, Congo Belg.: P.N.G. Miss H. DE SAEGER, II/gd/8,13.XII.1951 [II/fd/18,21.XII.1951], Rec. H. DE SAEGER, 2901 [2939] / Paratype / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 1959, *Megistostylus Saegeri* n.sp.

Additional material. 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Congo Belg.: Bambesa, 1.VIII.1938, J. VIJDAGH / R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. I.G. 11.952 / Holotypus [Paratypus] *Chrysosoma violoscutata* B. Coulibaly [red label; nomen nudum].

Description. Frons shining violet. Occiput metallic green, silvery pollinose. Face including clypeus white, silvery-white pollinose. Face in the middle approximately twice wider than height of 1st flagellomere. Ratio of epistome to clypeus height, 32: 23. Palpus yellow, with black setae and light hairs. Antenna yellow, arista and apex of 1st flagellomere brown. The latter elongate, pointed apically, without distinct border with arista. Ratio of length to height of 1st flagellomere to length of arista, 2.3: 0.5: 17.9. Arista apical. Lower postocular setae dense, white.

Mesonotum yellow in anterior third, otherwise brown with violet-green brilliance. Scutellum violet-green. Pleura yellow, shining. Propleura with light hairs. 5 pairs of strong dorsocentral setae; 2 anterior setae short. Acrostichal setae absent. Scutellum with 2 strong setae and 1 or 2 small lateral hairs.

Legs mostly yellow; fore and middle tibiae ventrally, fore and middle basitarsi ventrally, and 2nd to 5th tarsomeres of fore and middle tarsi brown; trochanters with small brown spot. Fore and middle coxae with black hairs and setae. Hind coxa with 1 strong black outer seta and several dark hairs. Fore femora without strong setae. Fore tibia with 7 strong black flattened posteroventral setae, approximately equal to 2/3 of fore basitarsus, 1 dorsal, 2 anterodorsal, 6 anteroventral small setae. 2nd tarsomere thickened in basal third, ventrally with small but strong dense setae, with 1 anteroventral row of strong setae along entire length. 3rd tarsomere with ventral row of strong setae, equal in length to joint diameter, and additional ventral row of small setae. 4th tarsomere with 2 rows of setae in basal 3/4, approximately half as long as joint diameter. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 99: 44: 17: 25: 24: 14. Middle femora with 1 or 2 strong posterior subapical setae. Middle tibia with 4 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal, 4 ventral setae. Middle basitarsus with small but strong setae. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 81: 58: 21: 12: 5: 4. Hind femora with row of 4 strong dorsal setae in apical third. Hind tibia with 1 dorsal and 7 anterodorsal setae. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 146: 54: 28: 13: 7: 7.

Wings hyaline, with brown veins. Ratio of parts of costa between R2+3 and R4+5 to those between R4+5 and M1, 19: 3. Veins R4+5 and M1 strongly convergent. M1 gently curved. M2 well developed at base; m-cu weakly convex. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 37: 11. Anal lobe well developed, with deep excision at base; anal angle obtuse. Haltere yellow with brown knob. Lower calypter reduced, yellow, with very small brown cilia.

Abdominal segments I-IV laterally pale-yellow, dorsally shining greenish-violet, silvery pollinose; segments II-IV with bright-yellow bands in basal third; segments V-VII entirely brown; segments V-VI shining violet-green. Hypopygium dark-brown, with black hairs and setae. Male cercus broad, with apical brush of black hairs, longer than cercus.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters, differing in bright-yellow abdominal segments V-VII. Mesonotum with violet-green, sometimes very narrow, stripe between dorsocentral setae in posterior half. Legs including coxae yellow with only 2 to 5th tarsomeres dark, fore tibia with 3 ventral setae, middle tibia with 2 ventral setae.

Length: body 8.8-9.8 mm, wing 7.3-7.7 mm.

Diagnosis. First flagellomere partly brown-black; tarsi simple; fore tibia with a row of 6 or 7 long and several short posteroventral bristles; male cercus broad, with apical brush of black hairs, longer than cercus. Female differs in hyaline wing, legs including coxae yellow with only 2 to 5th tarsomeres dark, fore tibia with 3 ventral setae, middle tibia with 2 ventral setae.

Distribution. Congo (Kinshassa).

8. *Plagiozopelma inops* (PARENT) (Fig. 8)

Chrysosoma inops PARENT, 1929:202

Plagiozopelma inops (PARENT) BICKEL, 1994:231

Type material examined. ♂ holotype, Junk River, 16.8.92, v. Roder, Typus, *Chrysosoma inops* det. PARENT, Halle [Institute of Zoology].

Diagnosis. Arista bare and simple. Ratio of length to height of 1st flagellomere to length of arista, 1.1: 0.8: 27.0. Ratio of epistome to clypeus height, 50: 24. Thorax entirely dark. Posterior four coxae black or having broad black spot. Fore tibia without long setae. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 122: 107: 30: 21: 12: 10. Length ratio of middle tibia to basitarsus (other segments absent), 190: 113. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 235: 125: 50: 31: 18: 10. Ratio of parts of costa between R2+3 and

R4+5 to those between R4+5 and M1, 25: 9. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 65: 27. Vein m-cu straight. Cercus simple, with short middorsal tooth and small lateral subapical prominence. Length: body 4.9 mm, wing 6.2 mm.

Distribution. Liberia, Benin, Tanzania, Congo (Kinshassa).

9. *Plagiozopelma vagator* (BECKER)

Chrysosoma vagator BECKER, 1923:36

Plagiozopelma vagator (BECKER), **comb. nov.**

Type material examined. ♂ syntype, West Afrika, Uelleburg, VI-VIII.08, Tesmann S.G. *Ch. vagator* Beck. det. BECKER. Berliner Zoologisches Museum.

Diagnosis. Arista bare, slightly widened and pointed at apex. Ratio of length to height of 1st flagellomere to face width in the middle, 1.6: 1.0: 3.3. Ratio of epistome to clypeus height, 32: 23. Thorax entirely dark. Posterior four coxae black or having broad black spot. Fore tibia with 3 strong setae at apex, setae approximately 3/4 as long as basitarsus. Fore basitarsus thickened, approximately twice wider than other tarsomeres. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 140: 54: 57: 32: 26: 17. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments from first to third), 229: 139: 61: 43. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (first and second segments), 275: 94: 59. R4+5 and M1 meet one another at costa. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of CuA1, 72: 35. Vein m-cu distinctly sinuate. Length: body 6.6 mm, wing 6.9 mm.

Remark. *P. ghesquieri* PARENT is possible synonym to this species.

Distribution. Togo, Congo (Kinshassa), Equatorial Guinea.

10. *Amblysilopus auratus* (CURRAN) (Fig. 9)

Chrysosoma auratus CURRAN, 1924:217

Amblysilopus auratus (CURRAN) BICKEL, 1994*

Material examined. 1 ♂, N'Zerekore, Guinee, 14-30.VIII.1981, C. Bakary / Sur les fevilles de Taro dans la corn de la Scierie. [Voronezh Univ.].

Diagnosis. *A. auratus* differs by the following combination of characters. Legs black; all femora with two rows of white ventral hairs in basal 2/3, which longer than femora diameter; fore tibia with two fine posteroventral setae; middle tibia with two ventral and 0-1 basodorsal weaker setae; fore basitarsus 3/4 to 7/5 as long as second article and 2/5 to 2/3 as long as rest tarsomeres; apical third or half of fore basitarsomere with ventral pad of short fine

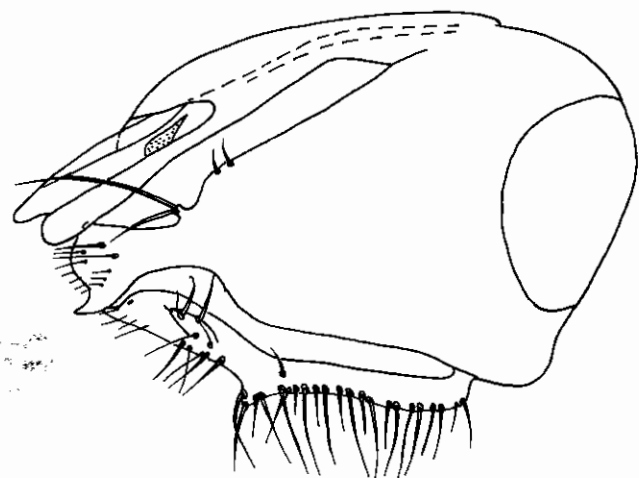


Fig. 8. — *Plagiozopelma inops*. Hypopygium, left lateral view.

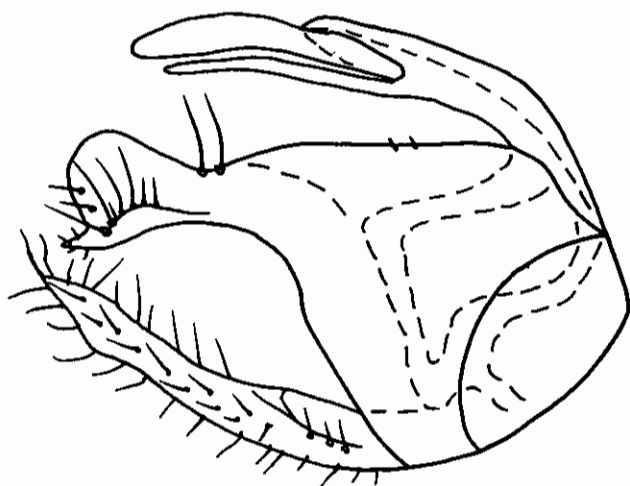


Fig. 9. – *Amblypsilopus auratus*. Hypopygium, left lateral view.

hairs; fourth and fifth tarsomeres of hind tarsus flattened; m-cu straight. Cercus brown, short, strap-like (dorsal view), with short black hairs. Surstylus strongly curved, flattened and oval in apical half (ventral view), with 8 to 13 distolateral setulae and thin dorsoapical hook.

Distribution: South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Zaire, Guinea, Nigeria, Tanzania.

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