

**Description of *Africomus* gen. nov., and new records of *A. longipygus* (Pic, 1917)
from Madagascar (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)**

**Popis rodu *Africomus* gen. nov. a nové nálezy *A. longipygus* (Pic, 1917)
z Madagaskaru (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)**

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Abstract. *Africomus* gen. nov. from the family Anthicidae is described for fourteen species (one species with two subspecies) distributed in Madagascar and Africa: *Africomus brunneopygius* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov., *A. circumflexus* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *A. cooperi* (Pic, 1951) comb. nov., *A. decaryi* (Pic, 1938) comb. nov., *A. herbarum* (Pic, 1932) comb. nov., *A. inanis inanis* (Fairmaire, 1897) comb. nov., *A. inanis longiterminalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *A. jejunos* (Pic, 1895) comb. nov., *A. longipygus* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. (type species), *A. rhodesianus* (Pic, 1901) comb. nov., *A. soaresicus* (Pic, 1895) comb. nov., *A. subnotatipennis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *A. villiersi* (Pic, 1953) comb. nov. (all from *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798), *A. claviger* (Uhmann, 1990) comb. nov. and *A. pauliani* (Bonadona, 1958) comb. nov. (both from *Cordicomus* Pic, 1894). A lectotype is designated for *Anthicus longipygus* Pic, 1917.

INTRODUCTION

Based on the monograph by Bonadona (1958), the Madagascan fauna of Anthicidae holds eight species of the genus *Cordicomus* Pic, 1894 (currently a synonym of *Cordicollis* Marseul, 1879 (Chandler et al. 2004)). These species were all originally described in *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798, mostly by Maurice Pic, who later (Pic 1951) suggested their new placement in *Cordicomus* when describing *Anthicus* (*Cordicomus*) *cooperi* Pic, 1951 from Ethiopia. Bonadona (1958) provided rather detailed species redescriptions, and, surprisingly, fully accepted this placement in *Cordicomus*, despite a number of troubling morphological differences, e.g. complete sutural lines of the elytra and well-developed, setose lateral fovea of the pronotum.

Having examined specimens from the Bonadona collection (MNHN), and type specimens of most species, we found this small species-group very distinctive and substantially different from the Palaearctic species *Anthicus instabilis* W. L. E. Schmidt, 1842 (type species of *Cordicomus*), and thus decided to establish a new genus, *Africomus* gen. nov. Our goal was to characterize this new genus and determine which described species should be included; a complete revision will require the scouring of a number of collections to assure accuracy of a species-level revision. Males are needed to accurately define several of the species, and

three species of relatively well known Madagascan fauna, *A. pauliani* (Bonadona, 1958), *A. circumflexus* (Pic, 1917) and *A. decaryi* (Pic, 1938), are known only from females, and thus only new records of *A. longipygus* are presented.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens were examined with a Leica MZ 9.5 stereomicroscope. SEM micrographs were taken using a Hitachi S-3700N Environmental Electron Microscope. Habitus photographs were taken by a Nikon Coolpix 4500 digital camera attached to a Leica MZ 9.5 trinocular stereomicroscope; images of the same specimen at different focal planes were combined with Helicon Focus 5.2 Pro and edited with Adobe Photoshop 9.0.2. software.

Separate labels are indicated by double slashes (//) and comments on specimens and label data are placed in square brackets. The following abbreviations are used in the text: prov. – province; env. – environs of; lgt. – collected by; rec. – recorded from; a.s.l. – above sea level.

Acronyms of collections (in parentheses): BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; DCDC – collection Donald S. Chandler, Durham, New Hampshire, U.S.A.; MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; ZKDC – Zbyněk Kejval Collection, Domažlice, Czech Republic; ZSMC – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, München, Germany.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Africomus gen. nov.

Type species: *Anthicus longipygus* Pic, 1917: 9.

Description. Anthicids of small size (1.8–3.5 mm), rather uniform in external appearance (Figs 9–12). Head with frontoclypeal sulcus fine but distinct; antennal insertions exposed and clearly visible; neck short and thick, always well-differentiated from head, connection with head situated rather ventrally as head base always somewhat angularly produced postero-dorsally; mandibles bidentate apically, cutting edge uneven, with rounded denticle distally, prosthema well-developed, mola distinctly serrate; last maxillary palpomere subtriangular.

Pronotum with distinct apically flanged rim (collar), with minute fovea on each side of base of collar; pronotal base dorsally with thin, well-defined sulcus that originates at lateral foveae; intercoxal process of proventrite absent, median line separating procoxal cavities forming sharp, moderately concave carina, area beneath coxae well-sclerotized, forming narrow postcoxal bridge with small median projection on posterior margin, anterior margin of coxal cavities nearly straight; mesopleural suture strongly reduced, at most indicated at margin of procoxal cavity; lateral pronotal fovea conspicuous, forming internally closed incision (within inner flange) with narrow median extension (Fig. 7), its external margins projecting and nearly meeting mesally, and filled by very short, dense setae (Figs 1, 2).

Mesoventrite triangular, its lateral margins nearly straight, anterior, sharply pointed apex reaching anterior margin of mesothorax (Fig. 3); intercoxal process of mesoventrite fully separating mesocoxae, touching small median protrusion of metaventricle. Procoxal rests well-developed, simple (Fig. 3); mesepisterna shallowly impressed, somewhat rugose anteriorly, lacking transverse groove/carina; mesepimera deeply impressed/excavated, with conspicuous fovea that deeply projects inwardly (Fig. 6) and distinct setose fringe on prominent ventral margin of cavity (Fig. 4); mesoscutellum unevenly rounded to subtruncate apically. Metendosternite with narrow stalk and arms, lacking distinct ventro-lateral projections (la-

minae). Elytra elongate and simple (apical notches in males absent); sutural striae usually well-developed over whole length, sometimes rather fine and thus inconspicuous, rarely indistinct in postbasal impression (*A. decaryi* (Pic, 1938)); elytral setation rather uniform, lacking both conspicuous tactile setae and/or short undersetae. Most (if not all) species with well-developed posterior wings.

Legs moderately long, femora simple (not clavate); paired terminal spurs of tibiae distinct, median spur of mesotibiae distinctly spinulose.

Abdominal ventrite III simple, without foveae immediately behind metacoxae, its anterior margin well-developed and complete, intercoxal process moderately wide, evenly rounded apically and rather finely bordered (Fig. 5); male ventrite VIII forming comparatively large simple sclerite; male segment IX (spiculum) forming slender rod-like apodeme, shortly bifurcate and nearly T-shaped apically, with pair of small apical sclerites.

Aedeagus with tegmen clearly divided into apical portion (formed by fused parameres) and basal-piece; median lobe strengthened by simple, rod-like, sclerotized apodeme, gonopore situated in basal-piece of aedeagus. Female ovipositor with distinct styli.

Sexual dimorphism. Males in some species with the metatibiae more robust, sinuous and with minute tubercles on inner margin, with apical denticles on the inner side of mesotibiae, and with conspicuously elongate, apical antennomeres; see figures by Bonadonna (1958). Females showing no unique characters that are not found in males.

Immature stages. Unknown.

Biology. The life history of members of *Africomus* gen. nov. is essentially unknown. Based on personal communication of collectors, specimens have been collected by sweeping/beating vegetation, and by use of light traps.

Distribution. Afrotropical Region; known from Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Etymology. Composed from Africa and *Cordicomus*; referring to the previous generic placement of most species and their Afrotropical distribution; gender masculine.

Relationships. *Africomus* gen. nov. belongs to the subfamily Anthicinae Latreille, 1819 tribe Anthicini Latreille, 1819, and it appears to be close to *Sapintus* Casey, 1895 (cf. Werner 1962, 1983; Telnov 2014), as suggested by the conspicuous lateral pronotal foveae, deeply excavated mesepimera, with distinct setose fringe on margin of cavity, conspicuous mesepimeral foveae, rounded to subtruncate mesoscutellum, and mostly completely developed sutural striae. It differs from *Sapintus* by the simple procoxal rests (with extension at antero-lateral margin in *Sapintus*), simple abdominal ventrite III (lacking latero-basal fovea), apically rounded intercoxal process of abdomen, and mainly by the characters of lateral pronotal foveae, forming narrow, externally broadly constricted and internally closed incision (rounded, internally open fovea in *Sapintus*, cf. Figs 7 and 8, marked by arrow). Most *Sapintus* species display moreover rather heterogeneous setation of the elytra, which includes short, obliquely pointing undersetae, and a broad, rounded head base.

Cordicollis Marseul, 1879 (= *Cordicomus* Pic, 1894) may at most resemble *Africomus* gen. nov. by the somewhat produced, angular head base and cordiform pronotum, however it differs clearly by the slight, nude pronotal fovea, the strongly reduced sutural striae (present in posterior third only), the subtriangular, bluntly pointed and coarsely bordered intercoxal process of abdomen, the minute mesepimeral fovea, and by the setation of the mesepimera (tuft of longer stiff setae on ventral side near lateral angulation, pointing anteriorly).

Remarks. Most country records are from Africa, and are summarized in the generic distribution above. The records from some countries are based on unidentified specimens deposited in ZKDC and ZSMC (Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia).

***Africomus brunneopygius* (Pic, 1914), comb. nov.**

Anthicus brunneopygius Pic, 1914: 191. Type locality: Kenya, Taveta.

Type material. Holotype ♀, “Afrique Orient Anglaise TAVÉTA ALLUAUD & JEANNEL Mars 1912 – 750m – St. 65 [p] // [female sex symbol; p] // *A. brunneopygius* n sp. Pic [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Kenya.

***Africomus circumflexus* (Pic, 1917), comb. nov.**

Anthicus circumflexus Pic, 1917: 19. Type locality: Central-South Madagascar.

Cordicomus circumflexus: Bonadona 1958: 99 (redescription, records).

Type material. Syntype ♀, “Centr. sud Madagascar [h] // sp pres vagepictus [somewhat illegible] // type [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // circumflexus Pic [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Madagascar.

***Africomus claviger* (Uhmann, 1990), comb. nov.**

Cordicomus claviger Uhmann, 1990a: 97, figs 6–8. Type locality: Cameroon, Adamaoua, Mbigni, ca. 30 km Tignere, 7°33'N 12°53'E.

Cordicomus claviger: Uhmann 1990b: 402 (rec. Tanzania).

Type material. Paratype ♀, “Kamerun, Adamaoua, ca 30 Km NE Tignère Mbigni, 7.33N 12.53E, 27.II.–15.III.1984 leg.: KUNZE & NAGEL [p] // Paratypus [p; red label, black frame] // *Cordicomus claviger* sp. n. det.G.Uhmann1988 [p+h]” (ZSMC).

Distribution. Cameroon, Tanzania.

***Africomus cooperi* (Pic, 1951), comb. nov.**

Anthicus (*Cordicomus*) *cooperi* Pic, 1951: 130, fig. 4. Type locality: Ethiopia, between Addis Alam and Jem-Jem forest, 2100–2400 m a.s.l.

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♂, “Abyssinia: Djem-Djem Forest, circa 8,000 ft. 23.ix.1926. J.Omer Cooper. [p; blue line] // Type H.T. [p; round label, red circle] // *Anthicus cooperi* n sp [h]” (BMNH); 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same locality label, in addition: “Paratype [p; round label, yellow circle]” (MNHN).

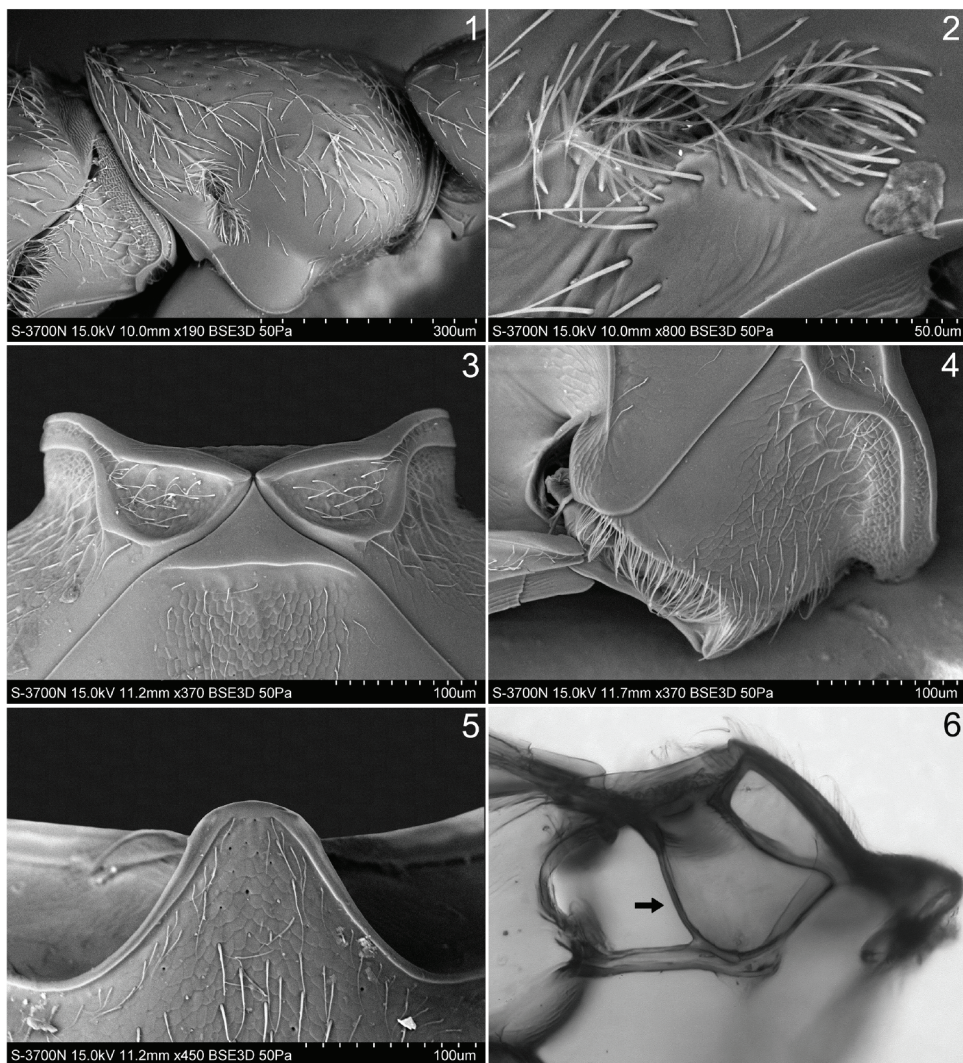
Distribution. Ethiopia.

***Africomus decaryi* (Pic, 1938), comb. nov.**

Anthicus decaryi Pic, 1938: 251. Type locality: West Madagascar, Maromandia.

Cordicomus decaryi: Bonadona 1958: 100 (redescription).

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♂, “MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR PROV D'ANALALAVA MAROMANDIA R. DECARY 1922 [p+h; bluish label] // TYPE [p; red label] // *Anthicus Decaryi* n sp M. Pic det [p+h]” (MNHN); 2 ♀♀, same locality label, in addition: “PARATYPE



Figs 1–6. *Africomus longipygus* (Pic, 1917), Madagascar, Antananarivo province, Manankazo (ZKDC): 1 – pronotum in lateral view; 2 – pronotal fovea; 3 – anterior part of mesothorax in ventral view; 4 – same in ventro-lateral view; 5 – intercoxal process of abdomen in ventral view; 6 – mesepimeral fovea in dorsal view.

Obr. 1–6. *Africomus longipygus* (Pic, 1917), Madagaskar, provincie Antananarivo, Manankazo (ZKDC): 1 – pronotum, dorzální pohled; 2 – vtlač na pronotu; 3 – anteriorní část středohrudí, ventrální pohled; 4 – stejná část, ventro-laterální pohled; 5 – interkoxální výběžek zadečku, ventrální pohled; 6 – mesepimerální vtlač, dorzální pohled.

[p; red label] // *Anthicus decaryi* Pic [h]” (MNHN); 1 spec., same locality label, in addition: “PARATYPE [p; red label] // *Anthicus* Decaryi n sp [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Madagascar.

***Africomus herbarum* (Pic, 1932), comb. nov.**

Anthicus herbarum Pic, 1932: 23. Type locality: Mozambique, Nova Choupanga, Sangadzé.

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♂, “MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBÈZE ENV DE CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928 [p] // JUILLET [p] // *Anthicus herbarum* n sp M. Pic det [p;+h]” (MNHN); 1 ♂, “MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBÈZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRÈS CHEMBA P. LESNE 1929 [p]” (MNHN); 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, “MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBÈZE NOVA CHOUPANGA LIT DU SANGADZÉ P. LESNE 1928 [p]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Mozambique.

***Africomus inanis inanis* (Fairmaire, 1897), comb. nov.**

Anthicus inanis Fairmaire, 1897: 117. Type locality: Madagascar.

Anthicus inanis: Pic 1911: 54 (catalogue).

Cordicomus inanis Pic [sic!]: Dajoz 1980: 194 (rec. Madagascar).

Cordicomus inanis: Bonadona 1958: 95 (redescription, records).

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♀, “Ponceau [round pink label; somewhat illegible] // TYPE [red printed] // *Anthicus inanis* Fairm Madag [h] // MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [p; bluish label]” (MNHN); 1 ♂, “Csarasaotra 2^e Semestre 1895 Lieut' Scalabre [p+h] // MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR SCALABRE 1897 [p] // *Anthicus inanis* Fairm 1897 type [h] // *Anthicus inanis* Fairm n.sp. [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Madagascar.

***Africomus inanis longiterminalis* (Pic, 1917), comb. nov.**

Anthicus longiterminalis Pic, 1917: 8. Type locality: Madagascar, Androy.

Cordicomus inanis longiterminalis: Bonadona 1958: 95 (subspecies status, redescription); Dajoz 1980: 194 (remark).

Cordicollis inanis longiterminalis: Telnov 2006: 66 (subspecies status).

Type material. Syntype ♂, “Pays d'Androy Nord Madagas (Alluaud) [h] // *suarezensis* Pic ou var [h; somewhat illegible] // type [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // *longiterminalis* Pic [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Madagascar.

***Africomus jejunos* (Pic, 1895), comb. nov.**

Anthicus jejunos Pic, 1895: CCCLXXX. Type locality: Madagascar, Antsiranana [= Diégo-Suarez].

Anthicus jejunos: Pic 1911: 56 (catalogue); Pic 1921: 31 (rec. Kenya).

Cordicomus jejunos: Bonadona 1958: 96 (redescription).

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♂, “Madagascar Diego-Suarez 13 Ch. Alluaud 1893 [p+h] ... p. 176 n sp pres [h; partly illegible] // type [h] TYPE [p; red label] // *jejunus* Pic [h]” (MNHN); 1 ♂, same locality label, in addition: TYPE [red printed] // TYPE [p; red label] // *Anthicus jejunos* Pic gard ... [h; partly illegible] // *Anthicus jejunos* Pic [h]” (MNHN).

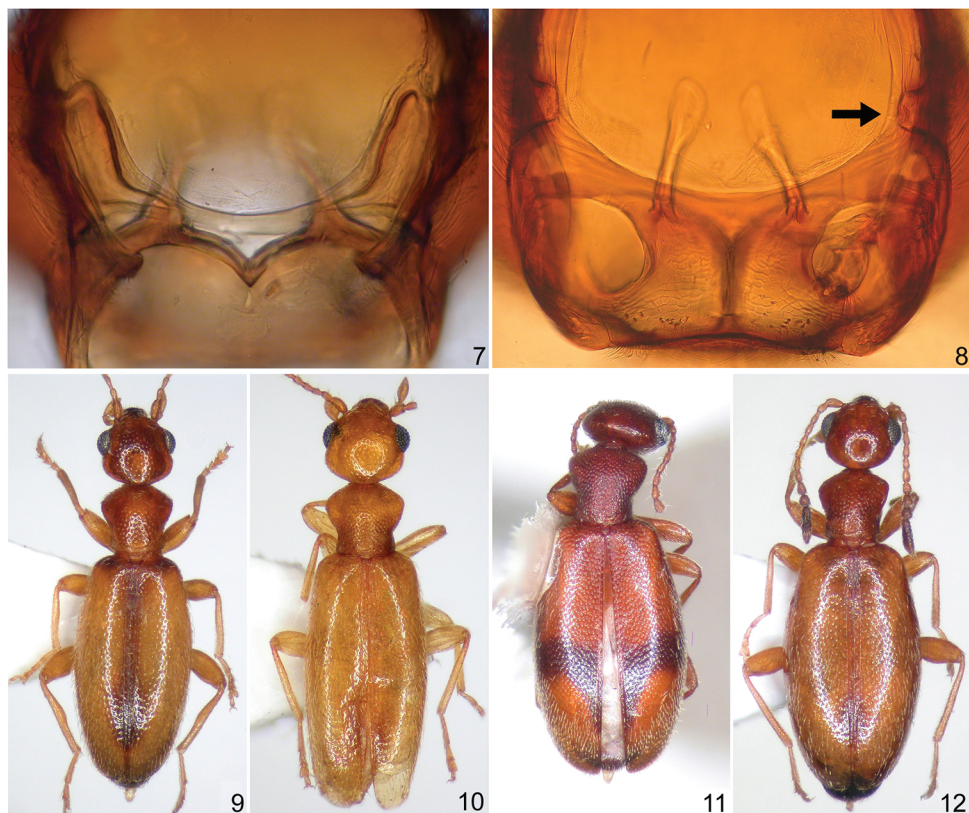
Distribution. Madagascar, Kenya.

***Africomus longipygus* (Pic, 1917), comb. nov.**

Anthicus longipygus Pic, 1917: 9. Type locality: Madagascar, Antananarivo [= Tananarive].

Anthicus longipygus var. *breviterminalis* Pic, 1917: 9. Type locality: Madagascar, Mahatsinjio.

Anthicus longipygus var. *breviterminalis*: Bonadona 1958: 92 (synonymy); Telnov 2007: 35 (synonymy).



Figs 7–12. 7, 8: prothorax in ventro-caudal view: 7 – *Africomus longipygus* (Pic, 1917), 8 – *Sapintus oceanicus* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849), India, Kerala, Poovar (ZKDC). 9–12: *Africomus* spp., habitus in dorsal view: 9 – *A. longipygus* (Pic, 1917), Madagascar, Manankazo (ZKDC); 10 – *A. claviger* (Uhmman, 1990), paratype (ZSMC); 11 – species A, Zambia, Lusaka (ZSMC); 12 – species B, Tanzania, E of Mombo (ZKDC).

Obr. 7–12. 7, 8: prothorax, ventro-kaudální pohled: 7 – *Africomus longipygus* (Pic, 1917), 8 – *Sapintus oceanicus* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849), Indie, Kerala, Poovar (ZKDC). 9–12: *Africomus* spp., habitus, dorzální pohled: 9 – *A. longipygus* (Pic, 1917), Madagaskar, Manankazo (ZKDC); 10 – *A. claviger* (Uhmman, 1990), paratypus (ZSMC); 11 – druh A, Zambie, Lusaka (ZSMC); 12 – druh B, Tanzánie, E of Mombo (ZKDC).

Cordicomus longipygus: Bonadona 1958: 92 (redescription, synonymy, records).

Cordicollis longipygus: Telnov 2007: 35 (synonymy).

Type material. *A. longipygus* – Lectotype [herewith designated] ♂, “Tananarive Madagascar [h] // type [h] // longipygus Pic [h]” (MNHN). *A. longipygus* var. *breviterminalis* – Syntype ♀, “MAHATSINJO près Tananarive [p] // type [h] longipygus var breviterminalis Pic [h]” (MNHN).

Additional material. Madagascar: 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Toliary prov., 30 km SE of Betroka, 3 km NE of Tsanerena, 900 m, 15.xii.1998, J. Janák lgt. (ZKDC, DCDC); 2 ♀♀, same data, except: P. Bulirsch lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Toliary prov., 38 km ESE of Betroka, 3 km E of Andranobe, Kalamatritra forest, 1600–1670 m, 28.–29.xii.1998, P. Bulirsch lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Toliary

prov., road Betroka-Lhosy, ford of Ilalana river env., 1000 m, 3.i.1999, P. Bulirsch lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Toliary prov., Toliara env., 23.–27.xi.1996, J. Stolarczyk lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Fianarantsoa prov., Isalo Mts, Ranohira env., 20.–21.xi.1996, J. Stolarczyk lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Antananarivo prov., Manankazo env., 11.–12.xi.1995, I. Jeniš lgt. (ZKDC, ZSMC); same locality, 20.–21.xi.1996, I. Jeniš lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, same locality, 29.xi.2002, I. Jeniš lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, same locality, 26.–29.i.2002, Z. Mráček lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Mahajanga prov., Mahajamba, Ampatika river, 3.–5.xii.2002, Z. Mráček lgt. (ZKDC).

Distribution. Madagascar.

Remarks. *Anthicus longipygus* was described by Pic (1917) from unstated number of specimens collected at the locality “Tanananarivo” (= Antananarivo). It appears to be a common and rather distinctive species, showing a somewhat angular head base, modified metatibiae in the males, and the tegmen armed with two pairs of subapical denticles. The above listed type specimen is well-preserved, bears proper data/labels, and agrees with the redescription by Bonadona (1958), who has apparently not examined any types and first treated this species under the name “*Anthicus betsibokensis* Pic” (see remark on page 92; the relevant specimens stand in his collection under this name). Consequently, a male lectotype is designated to fix the identity of *Anthicus longipygus* as type species.

***Africomus pauliani* (Bonadona, 1958), comb. nov.**

Cordicomus pauliani Bonadona, 1958: 98. Type locality: Madagascar, Morondava, forest south of Befasy.

Type material. Holotype ♀, “Morondava forêt sud de Befasy I-56 R.P [p] // TYPE [p; red label] // INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR [p] // *Cordicomus pauliani* n.sp. P. BONADONA DET. type. [p+h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Madagascar.

***Africomus rhodesianus* (Pic, 1901), comb. nov.**

Anthicus rhodesianus Pic, 1901: 99. Type locality. Zimbabwe, Harare [=Salisbury].

Anthicus rhodesianus: Buck 1965: 273, fig. 14 (rec. Tanzania).

Type material. Syntype ♀, “Salisbury Dec 97 [h] // n sp [h] // type [h] rhodesianus Pic [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

***Africomus soarezcus* (Pic, 1895), comb. nov.**

Anthicus soarezcus Pic, 1895: CCCLXXX. Type locality: Madagascar, Antsiranana [= Diégo-Suarez].

Anthicus soarezcus: Pic 1911: 74 (catalogue).

Cordicomus soarezcus: Bonadona 1958: 94 (redescription).

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♀, “Madagascar Diego-Suarez Ch. Alluaud 1893 [p] // sp. pres ... Laf. [h; partly illegible] // type [h] // soarezcus Pic [h]” (MNHN); 1 ♀, “Madagascar Diego-Suarez 13 Ch. Alluaud 1893 [p+h] // TYPE [p; red label] // TYPE [red printed] // *Anthicus Suarezensis* Pic ... [h; partly illegible] // *Anthicus suarezius* Pic [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Madagascar.

***Africomus subnotatipennis* (Pic, 1917), comb. nov.**

Anthicus subnotatipennis Pic, 1917: 9. Type locality: Madagascar.

Anthicus subnotatipennis var. *subnotatipennis* Pic, 1917: 9. Type locality: Madagascar, Mahatsinjo.

Anthicus subnotatipennis var. *subnotatipennis*: Bonadona 1958: 97 (synonymy); Telnov 2007: 35 (synonymy).
Anthicus majunganus Pic, 1917: 9. Type locality: Madagascar, Mahajanga [= Majunga].
Anthicus majunganus: Bonadona 1958: 97 (synonymy).
Cordicomus subnotatipennis: Bonadona 1958: 97 (redescription, records, synonymy).
Cordicollis subnotatipennis: Telnov 2007: 35 (synonymy).

Type material. *A. subnotatipennis* var. *subnotatipennis* – Syntype ♂, “MAHATSINJO près Tananarive [p] // type [h] // v. subinnotatipennis Pic [h; sic!]” (MNHN). *A. majunganus* – Syntype ♀, “Madagascar. Majunga Tschitschérine. I. 1900. [p+h] // type [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // majunganus Pic [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Madagascar.

***Africomus villiersi* (Pic, 1953), comb. nov.**

Anthicus villiersi Pic, 1953: 495. Type locality: Senegal, Sangalkam.

Type material. Paratypes: 1 ♂, “IFAN 1952 Sangalkam Sénégal 14. II. 52 [p+h] // IFAN 1952 14. II. 52 VILLIERS [p+h] // [illegible] // TYPE [p; red label] // *Anthicus villiersi* n sp [h]” (MNHN).

Distribution. Senegal.

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SOUHRN

Práce přináší popis nového rodu *Africomus* gen. nov. pro celkem čtrnáct druhů z čeledi Anthicidae s výskytem v Afrotropické oblasti (Afrika, Madagaskar).

Africomus gen. nov. patří do podčeledi Anthicinae Latreille, 1819 a je v řadě znaků blízký rodu *Sapintus* Casey, 1895. Má například podobně nápadné boční jamky pronota, hluboce vyhloubené mesepimery s nápadným ochlupením okraje výhlubně, nápadně velké mesepimerální jamky, zaoblené až uťaté mesoskutelum a většinou kompletně vyvinuté suturální rýhy. Naopak odlišné znaky jsou jednoduché zbytky předních kyčlí (s výběžkem antero-laterálního okraje u *Sapintus*), jednoduchý zadečkový ventrit III (nemá latero-basální jamky), apikálně zaoblený mezikyčelní výběžek abdomenu, a hlavně tvar bočních jamek pronota, které tvoří úzký, na vnější straně zaškrbený a uvnitř uzavřený zářez (kruhovitá, dovnitř otevřená jamka u *Sapintus*; rozdíl viz obr. 7 a 8). Většina druhů rodu *Sapintus* má navíc dosti různorodé ochlupení krovek, které zahrnuje velmi krátkém spodní sěty, směřující šikmo do strany, a také široce zaoblenou bázi hlavy.