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On the misinterpretation of genus *Microeurydemus*, with description of the new genus *Daccordimolpus* (Coleoptera Chrysomelidae Eumolpinae)

Abstract: The discriminating characters of the genera *Microeurydemus* Pic, 1938, *Microsyagrus* Pic, 1952 and *Afroeurydemus* Selman, 1965 are reevaluated with the examination and redescription of the respective type species (*Microeurydemus unimaculatus* Pic, 1938, *Microsyagrus punctaticollis* Zoia, 2019, *Afroeurydemus nubiensis* (Harold, 1877)). The study of the type species highlighted the incorrect correspondence between the generic characters of *Microeurydemus* and those considered by various authors, starting from Selman (1965). In fact, *Microeurydemus* currently includes taxa that are not congruent with the characteristics of the genus itself in its original meaning. For these species, *Daccordimolpus* **n. gen.** is described, identifiable with *Microeurydemus* Auct. (nec Pic, 1938), including the following taxa: *D. africanus* (Jacoby, 1900) **n. comb.** for *Microeurydemus africanus* (Jacoby, 1900), *D. hartmanni* (Harold, 1877) **n. comb.** for *Eurydemus hartmanni* Harold, 1877, *D. oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879) **n. comb.** for *Microeurydemus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879), *D. oculatus wraniki* (Lopatin, 1994) **n. comb.** and **n. stat.** for *Microeurydemus wraniki* Lopatin, 1994, *D. oculatus sobrinus* (Weise, 1903) **n. comb.** and **n. stat.** for *Eurydemus sobrinus* Weise, 1903, *D. adrarensis* (Pic, 1942) **n. comb.** for *Microeurydemus adrarensis* (Pic, 1942). After examination of the type specimens and further material, the following synonymies and a new combination are also formalized: *Microeurydemus fasciolatus* (Fairmaire, 1893) = *Daccordimolpus oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879) **n. syn.**, *Microeurydemus semivittatus* (Jacoby, 1899) = *Daccordimolpus oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879) **n. syn.**, *Microeurydemus airensis* (Pic, 1950) = *Daccordimolpus adrarensis* (Pic, 1942) **n. syn.**, *Phascus flavescens* (Bryant, 1942) **n. comb.** for *Microeurydemus flavescens* (Bryant, 1942). Some misidentifications published in works on the fauna of the Arabian Peninsula have also been verified and corrected. A key for the identification of the species of *Daccordimolpus* **n. gen.** and an updated version of the key published by Selman (1965, 1972) for the identification of African genera of Typophorini are also provided.

Riassunto: *Sull'errata interpretazione del genere* Microeurydemus*, con descrizione del nuovo genere* Daccordimolpus *(Coleoptera Chrysomelidae Eumolpinae).*

Sono rivalutati i caratteri discriminanti i generi *Microeurydemus* Pic, 1938, *Microsyagrus* Pic, 1952 e *Afroeurydemus* Selman, 1965 con l'esame e ridescrizione delle rispettive specie tipo (*Microeurydemus unimaculatus* Pic, 1938, *Microsyagrus punctaticollis* Zoia, 2019, *Afroeurydemus nubiensis* (Harold, 1877)). Lo studio della specie tipo ha evidenziato l'errata corrispondenza dei caratteri generici di *Microeurydemus* rispetto a quanto considerato da vari autori a partire da Selman (1965). *Microeurydemus*, infatti, include attualmente taxa non congruenti con le caratteristiche proprie del genere stesso nell'accezione originale. Per queste specie viene descritto *Daccordimolpus* **n. gen.**, identificabile con *Microeurydemus* Auct. (nec Pic, 1938), al quale sono qui ascritti i seguenti taxa: *D. africanus* (Jacoby, 1900) **n. comb.** pro *Microeurydemus africanus* (Jacoby, 1900), *D. hartmanni* (Harold, 1877) **n. comb.** pro *Eurydemus hartmanni* Harold, 1877, *D. oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879) **n. comb.** pro *Microeurydemus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879), *D. oculatus wraniki* (Lopatin, 1994) **n. comb.** e **n. stat.** pro *Microeurydemus wraniki* Lopatin, 1994, *D. oculatus sobrinus* (Weise, 1903) **n. comb.** e **n. stat.** pro *Eurydemus sobrinus* Weise, 1903, *D. adrarensis* (Pic, 1942) **n. comb.** pro *Microeurydemus adrarensis* (Pic, 1942). A seguito dell'esame di esemplari tipici e di ulteriore materiale vengono inoltre formalizzate le seguenti sinonimie e una nuova combinazione: *Microeurydemus fasciolatus* (Fairmaire, 1893) = *Daccordimolpus oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879) **n. syn.**, *Microeurydemus semivittatus* (Jacoby, 1899) = *Daccordimolpus oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879) **n. syn.**, *Microeurydemus airensis* (Pic, 1950) = *Daccordimolpus adrarensis* (Pic, 1942) **n. syn.**, *Phascus flavescens* (Bryant, 1942) **n. comb.** pro *Microeurydemus flavescens* (Bryant, 1942). Sono inoltre state verificate e corrette alcune errate identificazioni pubblicate su lavori riguardanti la fauna della Penisola Arabica. Viene inoltre fornita una chiave dicotomica per l'identificazione delle specie di *Daccordimolpus* **n. gen.** e una versione aggiornata della chiave dicotomica pubblicata da Selman (1965, 1972) per i generi africani di Typophorini.

Key words: Eumolpinae, *Microeurydemus*, *Microsyagrus*, *Afroeurydemus*, *Daccordimolpus* n. gen., new combinations, new synonymies.

To meet the requirements by the International Code of Zoological nomenclature (ICZn), this article was registered at ZooBank (8 December 2025) under the ZooBank Life Science Identifier (LSID): urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub: A1F45D9B-F997-43F2-BB51-703D5287323D.
Published: 23 December 2025.

Introduction

A recent study on material attributed by the authors to the genus *Microeurydemus* Pic, 1938, led me to review the original description and type specimens from Pic's collection at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, noting the incorrect attribution to this genus of almost all the material studied and published after Pic's original description.

Microeurydemus was described to include a single species, *M. unimaculatus* Pic, 1938, described

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at the same time, and characterized by Pic as close to *Eurydemus* Chapuis, 1874, but smaller in size, with the second antennomere proportionally shorter than the third, the thorax somewhat narrowed posteriorly, and a more compact body shape.

Selman (1965) included *Microeurydemus* in his key to the genera of African Eumolpinae assigning it an entirely different meaning, reporting diagnostic characters irrelevant to the original description of the genus and to the characteristics of the type species described by Pic. In the same paper (p. 149) *M. unimaculatus* is correctly reported as the type species of the genus; however, the description that follows does not at all match the characteristics of the type specimen housed in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris (ex coll. Pic), which was probably not studied by Selman. In fact, among the species examined, Selman (1965) reported only *M. africanus* (Jacoby, 1900) and *M. semivittatus* (Jacoby, 1899) – both as new combinations established therein – and "*M. ongemepres* Pic", a taxon that appears never to have been described and has so far been found neither in the collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, nor recorded in a copy of Clavareau (1914) catalogue that Pic himself kept updated by hand in his personal library. *Microeurydemus* is subsequently reported by Selman (1972) in the same way as in his previous publication and has since been treated accordingly by subsequent authors (Daccordi, 1983; Lopatin, 1983; Lopatin & Konstantinov, 1994; Medvedev, 1996; Lopatin, 2008; Moseyko & Sprecher-Uebersax, 2010; Bezděk & Batelka, 2011; Zoia, 2019, 2024; Janikova, 2023; Bezděk & Sekerka, 2024).

The aim of this work is to redefine the genus *Microeurydemus* based on the type species, to assess its relationships with the related genera, and propose a new combination within a new genus for some taxa currently attributed to *Microeurydemus* and not classifiable within the genera described so far.

The definition of the original characteristics of *Microeurydemus*, in addition to the changes proposed herein, will probably require the re-evaluation of the generic attribution of several species currently attributed to the related genera *Microsyagrus* Pic, 1952, or *Afroeurydemus* Selman, 1965, a work that goes beyond the scope of the present study. However, I believe it is appropriate here to provide a redescription of the type species of these three genera, integrating the original data provided by their respective authors with additional observations.

Materials and Methods

The studied material belongs to the following collections:

AFMT – Africa Museum, Tervuren, Belgium
ISNB – Institut des Sciences naturelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
JMcoll – Joachim Mauser collection, Ballrechten-Dottingen, Germany
MFNB – Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
MLcoll – Michael Langer collection, Niederwiesa, Germany
MSNG – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genoa, Italy
MSNM – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milan, Italy
MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
MTMB – Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary
NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Suisse
NHML – Natural History Museum, London, England
NMCZ – National Museum Natural History Museum, Praha, Czech Republic
NKME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany
SZcoll – Stefano Zoia collection, Milan, Italy

Drawings were made with a drawing tube on a Zeiss Standard microscope either from dried material or, for spermathecae, by temporarily soaking the entire genital tract in a solution of lactic acid, chloral hydrate, and water; the drawings were then digitally processed. In the dorsal view of the aedeagi figured herein, the dorsal surface of the apex is positioned horizontally.

The reported length of the specimens includes the head, which is closely inserted into the prothorax. The ratio of frons width to eye width, in order to describe the dimensions of eyes in relation to their minimum distance, was measured in frontal view along a horizontal line at the level of the minimum width of the frons and the corresponding widest point of the eye.

The dissected aedeagi were glued to a card, which was pinned together with the specimen; the dissected female genitalia were preserved in a plastic microvial with glycerin, also pinned together with the specimen. Locality data are given as they appear on the labels of the specimens.

***Microeurydemus* Pic, 1938**

TYPE SPECIES: *M. unimaculatus* Pic, 1938 (monotypy)

DESCRIPTION. A genus in Typophorinae, with glabrous body, 5-6 mm in size; head inserted in prothorax till proximal margins of eyes, partially covered by hypomera when head is bowed, eyes moderately large, convex, distinctly emarginate near antennal insertion, shortest distance between eyes only slightly narrower than, equal to, or greater than width of single eye, ocular sulci narrow, slightly moving forward from edge of eyes towards inner side of slightly raised antennal tubercles; frontoclypeal suture vanished; antennae elongated, distal antennomeres poorly widened, first antennomere elongated, moderately swollen, second smaller than first, nearly 1/3 shorter and wider than third; pronotum regularly convex, transverse, distal edge narrower than base, sides curved, shortly restricted to rear, lateral margin with narrow, distinct, complete border, bearing a single seta at basal corner inserted on small tooth; anterior setae of prothorax arising below lateral edge of pronotum; distal edge of hypomera convex, ending in middle of distal border of procoxal cavities, separate from distal edge of prosternum; prosternum wide, slightly wider between procoxae than long, distal edge somewhat bent downward; suture between hypomera and prothoracic episterna superficial or almost vanished; legs long, femora swollen, toothed in middle; ridges of tibiae not very evident, only slightly raised, meso- and metatibiae emarginate pre-apically, emargination with comb of setae continued into apical basket; last tarsomere exceeding by its half length the third tarsomere, claws bifid; scutellum triangular, somewhat rounded at apex; elytra longer than wide at shoulders, with longitudinal rows of punctures, regular or partly confused on elytral sides; pygidium not grooved.

NOTES. Most of the characteristics of *Microeurydemus*, including the general appearance of the body, are shared by *Microsyagrus* Pic, 1952, and *Afroeurydemus* Selman, 1965. These genera are characterized by antennae with the first antennomere elongated, not particularly swollen, and elongated elytra with sides almost straight or moderately widened in the basal third.

Considering the current state of knowledge, *Microsyagrus* includes some species with less developed eyes and second antennomere moderately curved, approximately equal in length to the third, anterior setae of prothorax arising at a level or just below the level with the lateral edge of pronotum, hypomera poorly protruded, their distal edge almost straight and continuous with the edge of prosternum, pronotum less restricted frontward, the basal corners feebly produced.

Microeurydemus appears more closely related to *Afroeurydemus* which mainly differs in larger eyes, with minimum distance between the two eyes equal to or slightly greater than half the horizontal diameter of one eye, ocular sulci narrow, adhering to edge of eyes in all their length, antennal tubercles not evident, suture between the hypomera and the prothoracic episterna deeply impressed, especially in its distal half, tibiae with raised ridges.

***Microeurydemus unimaculatus* Pic, 1938** (Figs. 1-5)

Microeurydemus unimaculatus Pic, 1938: 35

HOLOTYPE EXAMINED: Gabon (MNHN)

DESCRIPTION. Habitus as in Figs. 1 and 2; body length of holotype 5.5 mm. Body uniformly reddish, glossy, mandibles dark brown, palpi yellowish, each elytron with a black spot in its middle on interstriae 4th and 5th, antennomeres 7th-11th darker. Frons moderately convex; surface smooth, with barely visible punctation, glabrous, distally slightly longitudinally impressed in middle; ocular sulci narrow, slightly moving forward from the edge of eyes towards the inner side of antennal tubercles that are slightly raised; clypeus not separated from frons, with barely visible punctation, its distal border concave. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly so long as wide, the ultimate elongate, conical, nearly 2.5 times longer than penultimate. Antennae slender, going beyond half-length of elytra. Antennomeres slender, 2nd a little shorter than first, 1/3 shorter than 3rd, 3rd-7th nearly 5 times longer than wide, 6th-11th a little wider, nearly 5 times longer than wide. Eyes relatively large, space between the inner border of the eyes in frontal view is nearly so wide as the width of an eye. Pronotum nearly 1.5 times wider than long, maximum width a little ahead of the base; base finely bordered, 1.6 times wider than distal edge which is thinly bordered only at sides; lateral edges, as seen from above, more bent proximally, restricted distally, bordered in all their length; surface smooth, unpunctured, evenly convex; anterior seta of prothorax arising below the level of lateral edge of pronotum; posterior seta arising from a small tooth on the basal corner of pronotum. Surface of hypomera not punctured, smooth, separated from prothoracic episterna by a light furrow, the distal margin shortly protruded, feebly convex, covering posterior part of eyes, ending with a low carina in the middle of

anterior edge of procoxal cavities and so separated from distal edge of prosternum which is bent downwards; prosternum wide, a little wider between procoxae than long, surface smooth with a few very thin hairs. Ventral side of body smooth, nearly glabrous. Mesoventrite somewhat longer than wide between mesocoxae, flat in middle; mesocoxae a little less spaced than procoxae; mesoepimera not punctured, alutaceous. Metaventrite not punctured, glossy; metacoxae more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 3.8 times longer than wide, with a very fine microreticulation, glabrous. Scutellum triangular, a little wider at base than long, apex shortly rounded, smooth, with barely visible sparse punctures. Elytra strongly convex, 1.1 times longer than wide at humeri ; elytral sides feebly widening from humeri to about mid-length, then regularly bent till the apices; apices in a slightly acute angle; elytral striae regular, impressed at base and on elytral disc, vanishing on apical slope; interstriae almost flat, slightly convex on elytral base, smooth. Epipleura moderately wide at base, gradually tapering to rear, glabrous, smooth, impunctate. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs long; femora swollen, with an acute tooth, which is smaller on mesofemora; tibiae nearly straight, with low longitudinal ridges, meso- and metatibiae emarginate near the apex. Last tarsomere exceeding by its half length the third; claws bifid, inner tooth thin, nearly reaching half length of claw.

Notes. The species was recorded from Nigeria (prov. Munschi: vallée de la rivière Benn: Loko) by Papp (1952).

I refer to this taxon 3 ♀♀ labeled: NE Gabon, Ogooué-Ovindo Prov., Makokou, Parc National Ivindo, 12°43’00”E, 0°28’00”N, 0°30’N, 12°48’E Ipassa, XII.2013 F. Gallizia leg. (SZcoll). These specimens vary in coloration from uniformly reddish (Fig. 4), without any black spot, to the presence of two small black spots on disc of pronotum (Fig. 3), with or without elytral spots as in Holotype. Moreover, two specimens show irregularly arranged punctation on elytral sides. Antenna as in Fig. 5.

***Microsyagrus* Pic, 1952**

Type species: *M. punctaticollis* Zoia, 2019 [= *M. trinotatus* Pic, 1952 (nec Pic, 1939)] original designation by Pic, 1952)

Notes. For distinctive characters of the genus see Selman (1965, 1972) and here in notes to *Microeurydemus* and in key at the end of this work.

***Microsyagrus punctaticollis* Zoia, 2019** (Figs. 6-10)

Microsyagrus trinotatus Pic, 1952: 507 (nec Pic, 1939)

Microsyagrus punctaticollis Zoia, 2019: 11

Syntypes examined: Koussoukouangou Atakora 600–700 / IFAN 1950 Dahomey 12–20. VI A. Villiers / Microsyagrus trinotatus n. sp. (1 ex., MNHN ex IFAN coll.); Koussoukouangou Atakora 600–700 / IFAN 1950 Dahomey 15.VI A. Villiers / Microsyagrus trinotatus mihi (1 ex., MNHN ex Pic coll.)

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 6-8; body length of syntypes 3-3.6 mm. Ventral part of body dark brown, head red ochre with a darker spot on vertex, dorsum red ochre, glossy, two blackish spots on disc of pronotum, scutellum at least partially blackish, suture, humeri, 4th and 5th elytral interstriae and elytral lateral edges with blackish stripes or spots, mandibles dark brown, palpi reddish, antennae yellow to ochre with darker antennomeres 7th-11th, legs red ochre, distal parts of femora, of meso- and metatibiae and tarsi dark brown to blackish. Frons moderately convex; surface smooth, with deep sparse punctation, glabrous, distally more densely punctured in middle; ocular sulci narrow and relatively deep, slightly widened to rear, slightly moving forward from the edge of eyes towards the inner side of antennal tubercles that are barely raised; clypeus barely separated from frons, sparsely punctured, its distal border nearly straight. Penultimate article of maxillary palp a little longer than wide, ultimate elongate, conical, nearly 3 times longer than penultimate. Antennae slender, reaching the basal third of elytra. Antennomeres slender, 1st elongated, 1.8 times longer than wide, 2nd distinctly curved, as long as 1st and just a little longer than 3th, 3rd-5th subequal, nearly 3 times longer than wide, 6th shorter, 7th-11th wider, more than twice longer than wide. Eyes moderately large, space between the inner border of eyes in frontal view nearly 1.5 times wider than width of an eye. Pronotum nearly 1.4 times wider than long, maximum width a little ahead of the base; base finely bordered, 1.3 times wider than distal edge which is thinly bordered at sides; lateral edges, as seen from above, more bent proximally, restricted distally, bordered in all their length; surface smooth, evenly convex, with a strong sparse punctation, on average the distance between two adjacent punctures as wide as diameter of a puncture; anterior seta of prothorax arising just below the level of lateral edge of pronotum; posterior seta arising from a small tooth on basal

corner of pronotum. Scutellum triangular, so wide at base as long, apex shortly rounded, smooth, unpunctured. Surface of hypomera smooth, separated from prothoracic episterna by a thin furrow, distal margin nearly straight, not covering posterior part of eyes, barely separated from distal edge of prosternum which is weakly folded downwards; prosternum wide, a little longer than wide between the procoxae, slightly convex. Ventral side of body smooth, poorly pubescent. Mesoventrite longer than wide between the mesocoxae, flat in middle; mesocoxae less spaced than procoxae; mesoepimera not punctured, alutaceous. Metaventrite not punctured, glossy; metacoxae more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 5 times longer than wide, unpunctured, glabrous. Elytra convex, oblong, 1.3 times longer than wide at humeri; elytral sides subparallel from humeri to over mid-length, then regularly curved towards apices; apices forming acute angle; elytral striae regular, with deep punctures impressed also on apical slope; interstriae slightly convex, smooth. Epipleura moderately wide up to mid-length, then gradually tapering posteriorly, glabrous, smooth, impunctate. Legs moderately long; femora moderately swollen, with a small acute tooth, which is smaller on mesofemora; tibiae nearly straight, with low longitudinal ridges, meso- and metatibiae emarginate near the apex. Last tarsomere exceeding by half its length the third; claws bifid, inner tooth thin, nearly reaching half length of claw.

NOTES. I refer to this species 3 specimens labelled: Sierra Leone, Northern Province, Bumbuna, 6/14.VI.1987 W. Rossi leg. (SZcoll). They somewhat differ in coloration from the examined syntypes, as one specimen is almost devoid of blackish spots (Fig. 9). These are replaced by halos, slightly darker than the background colour, and the ventral part is red ochre, a variation already described by Pic (1952). Antenna as in Fig. 10.

***Afroeurydemus* Selman, 1965**

TYPE SPECIES: *Eurydemus geniculatus* Jacoby, 1904 [= *A. nubiensis* (Harold, 1877)] (original designation by Selman, 1965)

NOTES. For diagnostic characters of the genus see Selman (1965, 1972) and notes to *Microeurydemus* herein and in key at the end of this work. The choice of Selman (1965) to indicate *A. geniculatus* as the type species of *Afroeurydemus* is unclear, as he recorded this name in a list (same publication, p. 151) as both a valid species and a new synonym of *A. nubiensis*. After examination of a large material, I consider the synonymy proposed by Selman to be correct. Considering the morphological variability found in the studied material of this species, I think it is useful to provide a description based on material at my disposal, collected in different locations covering a good part of eastern and southern Africa as listed below.

***Afroeurydemus nubiensis* (Harold, 1877)** (Figs. 13-22)

Eurydemus nubiensis Harold, 1877: 100
Eurydemus geniculatus Jacoby, 1904: 250
Eurydemus nubiensis, Jacoby, 1904: 251
Afroeurydemus geniculatus, Selman, 1965: 150, 151
Afroeurydemus nubiensis, Selman, 1965: 151

HOLOTYPE EXAMINED: Sennaar (MFNB)

EXAMINED MATERIAL: Type H.T./ Beira / Jacoby Coll. 1909-28a [Syntype: *Afroeurydemus geniculatus* Jacoby, 1904 - NHML] (another Syntype in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University: https://mczbase.mcz.harvard.edu/name/Eurydemus%20geniculatus). **Ethiopia**: Sidamo pr., 1150 m 10 km SE Konsa 17.4.2007 J. Halada lg. (2 exx. MNCZ); Oromyia region, 6 km NW Dolomena (H= 1400 m) IV.2017, Leg. R. Beck (1 ex. SZcoll); Gemu Gofa, Arba Minch 27/28.IV.97 Werner leg. (1 ex. SZcoll); Gamo Gofa, 30 km S Arba Minch, Lake Chamo 1150m, V.2008, R. Beck, G. Riedel (1 ex. SZcoll); Gamo Gofa pr. 1200 m, 45 km SA Arba Minch, J. Halada lgt. 15.4.2007 (1 ex. MNCZ); Chencha prov., secondary forest, 5 km SW from Arba Minch 5°58,139'N, 037°32,329'E 19.VI.2011 V. Hula leg. (14 exx. SZcoll); Mago N. P. V.2013 leg. R. Beck & R. Wanninger (2 exx. SZcoll); SNNSP st. 20 km SE Konso, 850 m N 05°15' E 37°32', Leg. J. Halada 13.4.2016 (2 exx. SZcoll); Konso, 1900 m, 4°55'39"N, 38°01'30"E 8.vii.2012 V. Hula leg. (11 exx. MNCZ; 2 exx. SZcoll). **Somalia**: Somaliland, 9.-13.ix.2017, E of Boorama, Amoud University Campus, 9°56'52"N 43°13'23"E, ca 1400 m, Davis Král lgt. (2 exx. NMCZ); Belet Amin (Giuba) Apr. 1923 Patrizi (4 exx. SZcoll); Jach Sciumo (Giuba) Patrizi 1923 (1 ex. SZcoll); Bidi-Scionde, Basso Giuba, Patrizi 1924 (2 exx. SZcoll). **Kenya**: Garissa env. 30.XI.1999 M. Snížek lgt. (79 exx. SZcoll); S of Garissa, 10 km S of Hola, Snížek 27.IV.2011 (7 exx. SZcoll); Garissa N of Hola 25.IV.2008 lgt. M. Snížek (2 exx. SZcoll); S of Garissa, 40 km N of Bura,

Snížek 25.4.2011 (1 ex. SZcoll); S of Garissa, Bura env., 4.12.2010 Snížek (2 exx. SZcoll); E 729, Sosoma, 202 km E of Thika, 27.4.2008 Lgt. M. Snížek (2 exx. SZcoll); idem, 20.11.2007 (1 ex. SZcoll); E of Thika, Kangonde 25.XI.2011, 1500 m, M. Snížek lgt. (1 ex. SZcoll); Mwingi, Nguni env., 28.XI.1999 M. Snížek leg. (10 exx. SZcoll); idem, 26.XI.1999 (45 exx. SZcoll); Katutu-Kihtioko 27.XI.1999 M. Snížek leg. (11 exx. SZcoll); Kiboko env., 21.XI.1999 M. Snížek leg. (7 exx. SZcoll); 50 km N of Namanga, Ilbisil env., 18.XI.1997 lgt M. Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll); near Kibwezi, 2.XII.96 Werner & Lizler leg. (1 ex. SZcoll); NW of Garsen, 22.4.2008 Lgt M. Snížek (6 exx. SZcoll); idem, 14-17.XII.2009 (13 exx. SZcoll); Coast E of Garsen, W of Witu, 7.XII.2007 lgt. M. Snížek (18 exx. SZcoll); idem, 19.XII.2009 (1 ex. SZcoll); idem, 7.12.2010 (1 ex. SZcoll); Sagala reg., Voi, 3/4.12.96, Werner & Lizler (1 ex. SZcoll); Voi, S Foot Sagala Mts., 12.12.2007, Lgt. Snížek (3 exx. SZcoll); Voi, 10.12.1999 Lgt. M. Snížek (2 exx. SZcoll); idem, 22.XI-2.XII.1996 (1 ex. SZcoll); idem, 8-18.XI.1996 (3 exx. SZcoll); idem, 27.III-4.IV.1997 (1 ex. SZcoll); idem, 11.1997 (3 exx. SZcoll); idem, 13-17.XII.1997 (8 exx. SZcoll); SW of Voi, 8-12.XII.2009 M. Snížek lgt. (3 exx. ZScoll). **Tanzania**: Mombo, 12.3.2002 Lgt. M. Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll); W, S, SE edge Makata Plain (Morogoro) 9.3.2002 Lgt. M. Snížek (3 exx. SZcoll); Uluguru Mts., 4/1997 Werner (1 ex. SZcoll). **Zimbabwe**: Nyagui riv. vall., 50 km E of Bindura 16.XII.1998, lgt. F. Kantner (4 exx. MNCZ, 1 SZcoll); Chivhu, The Range env., 30.XI.1998, M. Snížek leg. (2 exx. SZcoll); Mvuma, route Gutu-Chatsworth, 24.II.1998, M. Snížek leg. (4 exx. SZcoll); Shangani, 60 km SW of Gueru 2.XII.1998 lgt. F. Kantner (7 exx. MNCZ; 1 ex. SZcoll); Bettbridge, Zezani env., 3.12.1998, M. Snížek leg. (1 ex. SZcoll); Bubi river vall., 70 km N of Beitbridge, 8.XII.1998 lgt. F. Kantner (1 ex. MNCZ; 1 ex. SZcoll.). **South Africa**: Limpopo, Thabazimbi, 21.XII.2008, M. Snížek lgt. (2 exx. SZcoll); North West prov. Klerksdorp, Vaal riv., 20 km W of Bothaville, 12.I.2001, lgt. M. Snížek (2 exx. SZcoll); W of Bothaville, Vaal river, 26.X.2009, M. Snížek lgt. (4 exx. SZcoll); Natal, Ndumo G. R., 5.11.2001, 26 52 S, 32 16 E, Lgt. Fencl (1 ex. SZcoll); Kwazulu Natal, Mkuze, 28-29/12/2016, Leg. Tedeschi (1 ex. SZcoll); E Cape, 5 km E Port St. Johns, 31.36.58 S 29.34.61 E, 8/9.XI.2006, E. Colonnelli (1 ex. SZcoll); Kap prov., Karoo, Graaf-Reinet Camp, 32°14'S, 24°32'E, 500 m NN, 29.XI.-01.XII.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (1 ex. SZcoll); Western Cape, Olifants rivier dam nr. De Rust, 33°30.7'S 22°36.2'E 20.i.2020 P. Burlisch lgt. (3 exx. MNCZ).

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 13-15, 20; body length 3.8-5.6 mm. Ventral part of body black or dark brown with abdominal sternites usually more or less widely reddish in middle; head red usually with darker vertex; dorsum glossy, red with black spots, two large black spots on pronotum usually not reaching the distal edge and lateral sides which are red as well as base of pronotum in middle; scutellum at least partially blackish; suture black, humeri, a large part of elytral interstriae 3rd to 5th and elytral epipleura with blackish stripes or spots, in some specimens, usually♀♀, nearly all surface of pronotum and a large part of elytra black (Fig. 20), mandibles dark brown, palpi ochre red, antennae ochre red sometimes with somewhat darker antennomeres 7th-11th, legs red ochre, distal part of femora blackish, proximal part of tibiae and sometimes apical part of meso- and metatibiae and tarsi darkened. Frons convex; surface with deep sparse punctation, glabrous, with a very thin superficial longitudinal furrow in middle; ocular sulci narrow and relatively deep, not widened to rear, close to edge of eyes in all their length; clypeus not separated from frons, strongly and closely punctured, distal border concave. Penultimate article of maxillary palp wider than long, ultimate elongate, conical, nearly 2 times longer than penultimate. Antennae (Fig. 19) slender, reaching the basal third of elytra. Antennomeres slender, the 1st elongated, 1.8 times longer than wide, 2nd a little shorter than 1st and nearly as long as 3th, 4rd-5th subequal, nearly 3 times longer than wide, 6th shorter, 7th-11th a little wider, conical, more than twice longer than wide. Eyes large, width of an eye nearly 3 times wider than the space between inner border of eyes, both in ♂ and ♀. Pronotum transverse, strongly convex distally, nearly 1.3-1.4 times wider than long, maximum width at 1/4 of the length; base bordered, a little wider than distal edge which is bordered only at sides; lateral edges, as seen from above, regularly bent, bordered in all their length; surface smooth, evenly convex, with a strong sparse punctation, on average the distance between two adjacent punctures wider than diameter of a puncture, and a secondary very fine punctation in the interspaces; anterior seta of prothorax arising just below the level of lateral edge of pronotum; posterior seta arising from a small tooth on basal corner of pronotum. Scutellum ogival with sides subparallel towards the base, nearly so long as wide, apex angled, surface

smooth, unpunctured. Surface of hypomera smooth, finely and sparsely punctured, separated from prothoracic episterna by a relatively deep thin furrow, distal margin convex, covering posterior part of eyes, ending with a low carina in middle of distal edge of procoxal cavities, and so separated from distal edge of prosternum which is weakly folded downwards; prosternum relatively narrow, 2.8 times longer than wide between the procoxae, nearly flat, strongly punctate rugose. Ventral side of body smooth, almost glabrous. Mesoventrite longer than wide between the mesocoxae, flat in middle, with a sparse punctation; mesocoxae nearly so spaced as the procoxae; mesoepimera not punctured, alutaceous, with a fine microreticulation. Metaventrite not punctured, glossy; metacoxae more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 4.5 times longer than wide, unpunctured, glabrous. Surface of abdominal sternites smooth, with a hardly visible punctation; only the base of first abdominal sternite with a sparse stronger punctation in middle. Elytra convex, oblong, 1.3 times longer than wide at humeri; elytral sides subparallel from humeri to over mid-length, then regularly bent till apices; apices in a slightly acute angle; elytral striae regular, with punctures impressed also on apical slope; interstriae slightly convex, smooth. Epipleura moderately wide up to half length, then gradually tapering to rear, glabrous, smooth, impunctate. Legs moderately long; femora swollen, with a relatively large acute tooth, which is somewhat smaller on mesofemora; pro- and mesotibiae slightly curved, metatibiae nearly straight, with longitudinal ridges, meso- and metatibiae emarginate near apex. Last tarsomere exceeding by 2/3 of its length the third; claws bifid, the inner tooth thin, slightly overcoming half length of the claw. Aedeagus as in Figs. 16-18, the apex wide, flat, slightly asymmetrical. Spermatheca as in Fig. 21, with a relatively short and thin accessory gland and moderately long, tightly spiralled ductus ending in a large sclerotized plate of vagina shaped as in Figs. 21 and 22.

NOTES. Examined specimens from Zimbabwe and South Africa show on average a greater extension of black spots on dorsum and of black parts of legs, which are sometimes almost entirely black; they also differ in aedeagus, which is slightly larger, and with a rounded and nearly symmetrical apex (Fig. 17), while spermatheca and sclerotized part of vagina do not show appreciable differences. Observed differences appear constant; however, I do not consider it appropriate to distinguish these southern populations as a separate taxon, even at subspecific level, in the absence of further material to cover the gap between the northern and southernmost populations.

Daccordimolpus n. gen.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:
8901DEED-F20B-4979-93AC-2E7C0B903D2C

Microeurydemus Auct. (nec Pic, 1938)

TYPE SPECIES: *Eurydemus hartmanni* Harold, 1877

DESCRIPTION. A genus in Typophorinae characterized by elongated, almost glabrous body; length 4-5.5 mm. Clypeus not separated from frons; eyes emargination relatively deep, approximately as deep as length of 5 ommatidia, eyes very large and close-set, somewhat larger in ♂♂ with diameter of an eye equal to nearly 6-7 times the distance between eyes; ocular sulci narrow and shallow, close to margin of eye; penultimate article of maxillary palp a little longer than wide, ultimate elongate, conical, nearly 1.7 times longer than penultimate. Antennae slender, going beyond humeri, not reaching the elytral mid-length; 1st antennomere somewhat swollen, following slender, 2nd a little shorter and narrower than first and somewhat shorter than or nearly so long as 3rd, 3rd-6th subequal, 7th-11th poorly widened. Pronotum punctured, somewhat flattened dorsoventrally, strongly transverse; sides of pronotum evenly curved, bordered along their entire length; base bordered in its entire length, distal edge with a very fine border in middle, gradually more strongly bordered at sides where the border is marked by a relatively deep impression; anterior seta of prothorax arising at a level with the lateral edge of pronotum, posterior seta arising from a small tooth on basal corner of pronotum. Scutellum ogival, nearly so long as wide. Hypomera separated from prothoracic episterna by a deep furrow, the distal margin shortly protruded, feebly convex, covering posterior part of eyes, ending with a carina in the middle of anterior edge of procoxal cavities and so separated from distal edge of prosternum which is bent downwards; prosternum relatively narrow in middle, nearly 2.5 times longer than wide between the procoxal cavities. Mesocoxae more spaced than procoxae, metacoxae somewhat more spaced than mesocoxae. Pygidium not grooved. Elytra oblong, sides subparallel in their basal half, humeri developed, elytral punctation regularly arranged in longitudinal striae, comprising a short scutellar stria

and nine striae, the 7th divided into three at the beginning of apical slope of elytron, the 9th short, re-joining the line of dots that marks the fold of lateral edge; epipleura moderately broad and narrowing backwards to the apical angle of elytra. Legs moderately long, femora swollen, more so the profemora which are armed with a large triangular tooth whose height is approximately equal to half diameter of corresponding femur and whose base is greater than its height, its surface with sparse fine hairs; meso- and metafemora with a small median tooth; meso- and metatibiae emarginate near apex, the emargination with a comb of setae which continue in an apical basket; last tarsomere exceeding by more than its half length the third tarsomere, claws bifid with inner tooth exceeding half length of claw.

Derivatio nominis. I am pleased to dedicate this genus to Mauro Daccordi, well-known specialist in Chrysomelinae, friend and fellow traveller in entomological tours; gender name is masculine.

Notes. *Daccordimolpus* n. gen. corresponds to *Microeurydemus* sensu Selman, 1965 and subsequent authors, as specified above in introduction. Based on examined material, two groups can be easily distinguished based on exoskeletal and aedeagic morphology, also distinct in their geographical diffusion, as highlighted in the following identification key at point 1. For those species for which it was possible to examine a more abundant material, coming from different localities, a large morphological variability was observed; it was found also that differences observed among various populations usually vanish for presence of considerable variability inside each population, regarding shape of pronotum (with maximum width towards mid-length or more distally shifted till the distal third, sides evenly curved throughout or nearly straight proximally), punctation of pronotum (from extremely fine to strong and moderately deep), presence or absence of a micro-sculpture on surface of pronotum and elytra, variability in coloration, both with presence of more or less defined dark spots or with a more or less uniform and extensive dark coloration which is more or less shaded towards lighter parts (generally the apical area of elytra, humeral zone, sides of pronotum, ventral side of body), size of body. In particular, with reference to specimens of *Daccordimolpus* from East Africa, the uniformity of characteristics of both aedeagus and spermatheca, combined with notable morphological and chromatic variability makes it difficult to maintain the distinction of various described taxa for this area, often described on a single specimen.

Adopting a conservative approach towards the names published so far, a taxonomic solution has been sought that also considers the geographical distribution of the major observed chromatic patterns, which seems to be the only aspect that allows us to distinguish some populations from others, every other aspect being apparently taxonomically irrelevant. This has led to formalization of some synonymies and downgrading of two taxa to subspecies.

The possibility is therefore open for a more in-depth study of actual status through molecular studies that may potentially reveal the limits of a traditional morphological approach in this specific case, a study which cannot be conducted on the basis of the material currently available, which is extremely scarce especially with regard to typical localities of individual taxa discussed here.

Key to species

1. Eyes more closely spaced, in males the minimum distance between the eyes is nearly so wide as the sum of the diameter of 2-3 ommatidia, i.e. diameter of an eye is about 7.5-8 times the minimum distance between the eyes, in females 2.5-3 times (Figs. 48, 49, 55, 83-84); coloration of pronotum uniform, or with lighter sides but without presence of light spots with well-defined margins; median lobe of aedeagus elongated (Figs. 46, 57, 63, 77-82) with sides nearly straight, its length, from basal opening to apex, about 2.8-3.7 times the width (nearly 0.24 mm) at the opening of ostium in dorsal view (known so far from the regions north of the 10th parallel south).....2
- Eyes less closely spaced, in males the minimum distance between eyes is nearly so wide as sum of diameter of 6-7 ommatidia, i.e. diameter of an eye is about 2.2-2.6 times the minimum distance between the two eyes, in females 1.7-1.9 times (Figs. 26 and 27); pronotum generally bicolored, dark with a well-defined yellow ochre band on each side and a narrow band of same colour on distal margin; median lobe of aedeagus wider (Figs. 28, 30) with sides widening towards their middle length, its length, from basal opening to apex, about 1.8-2 times the width (0.35-0.38 mm) at the

opening of ostium in dorsal view (known so far from the regions south of the 10th parallel south) .....*africanus* (Jacoby, 1900)

2. Colour of ventral part of body ochre-yellowish, as well as the dorsal part which may present darker pronotum and spots on humeri and on part of 5th to 7th elytral interstriae (sub-desert regions of North Africa, Arabic Peninsula)..... .....*adrarensis* (Pic, 1942)

- Colour of ventral part of body darker, at least in part, prothorax largely dark reddish to dark brown, with or without light metallic reflections; punctation of pronotum stronger, usually clearly visible also at the anterior corners of the pronotum 3

3. Pronotum dark reddish, somewhat paler at sides, with some metallic reflections and a strong and relatively deep punctation, 12-13 punctures can be count along longitudinal median line, nearly as close to each other as diameter of a puncture; punctures of elytral striae relatively deep on discus, vanishing on apical slope; elytra pale with darker edges, suture and spots on humeri and part of 4th and 5th interstriae and sides (Sudan) ....*hartmanni* (Harold, 1877)

- Pronotum darker, usually with finer punctation, more than 14 punctures can be count along the longitudinal median line.....4

4. Pronotum and elytra dark reddish to dark brown or nearly black, with darker not well defined spots or with the only apical slope of elytra gradually paler; punctation of pronotum on average relatively strong and deep, 14-16 punctures can be count along the longitudinal median line, closer to each other than diameter of a puncture; very variable elytral punctation, deep and well impressed also on apical slope (type) or relatively superficial and vanishing on apical slope, correspondingly the intervals more or less convex or flat (Arabian Peninsula).....*oculatus wraniki* (Lopatin, 1994)

- Punctures of pronotum lighter, coloration usually paler.....5

5. Colour of elytra generally darker, sometimes of a dark brown colour that affects the entire surface with only part of apical slope slightly lighter, if darker spots are present these have poorly defined edges and little contrast with the background color; colour of prothorax generally dark on entire surface or slightly lighter towards edges; surface of pronotum and elytra among punctures usually smooth and glossy (Tchad, Ethiopia, Somalia, Northern Kenya) ....*oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879)

- Dark spots on elytra with better defined edges in contrast with the lighter background color; colour of prothorax generally lighter towards the edges; surface of pronotum and elytra among punctures usually with a fine visible microreticulation (Southern Kenya, Tanzania)..... .....*oculatus sobrinus* (Weise, 1903)

Daccordimolpus africanus (Jacoby, 1900) **n. comb.** (Figs. 23-35)

Pseudosyagrus africanus Jacoby, 1900: 228
Microeurydemus africanus, Selman, 1965: 149

HOLOTYPE EXAMINED: Matabeleland, near Tati (NHML)

EXAMINED MATERIAL: **Mozambique**: 30 km NE Guro, 17°14'S, 33°27'E, 620 m 11.xii.2005, J. Halada leg. (1 ex. NMCZ). **Zimbabwe**: C Zinbabwe, Gweru, Nalatale Ruins, 7-xii.1998 M. Snížek leg. (1 ex. SZcoll); C. Zimbabwe, Mvuma, route Gutu-Chatsworth, 24.ii.1998 M. Snížek leg. (7 exx. SZcoll); Kariba, 20-21.iii.2000 R. Beenen (1 ex. SZcoll); W Zimbabwe, 60 km N of Bulawayo, Maraposa Rd., 3.xii.1998 M. Snížek leg. (5 exx. SZcoll); Zimbabwe mer. 8.XII.1998 Bubi River, 70 km N of Beitbridge lgt. F. Kantner (1 ex. MNCZ); Zimbabwe Mer. occ., 20 km W of Gwanda, 120 km SE Bulawayo, lgt. Kantner 6.12.1999 (2 exx. MNCZ). **Botswana**: Botswana bor., Maun 15.1-29.1.1997 Island Safari Lodge, Lgt M. Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll); idem, 2-15.1.1994 (1 ex. SZcoll); 21°21'06.1"S 23°40'16.9"E Central Kalahari Game Reserve, Sunday Pan Sand/Trockensavanne 17.02.2018 971 m üNN, leg. Schnitter BO10LF (3 exx. NKME). **Namibia**: Provinz Oshana, Etosha-Anderson Tor ~ 10 km Südl., ~ 1100 m, leg. Knapp 23.05.2010 (1 ex JMcoll); Namibia-S Groot Karasberge Mts, 111 km NEN Karasburg, 6.II.2015, S. Prepsl leg. (3 exx. SZcoll); 17-19.XI.2004 C. Namibia, Windhoek - Seeis, Klícha M. Lgt. (1 ex. SZcoll); Hardap, 7 km SW of Aranos, 1190 m, S24.1758°, E19.0512° L. Purshart lgt. 12.i.2019 (1 ex. MNCZ); prov. Hardap, 20 km S Rehoboth, S 23°28'48" E 17°07'24" (alt. 1400 m) 20.3.2014 lgt. P. Kučera (1 ex. MNCZ); prov. Khomas, Gamsberg Pas, 150 km SW Windhoek, S 23°14'52" E 16°18'04" (alt. 1400-1800 m) 19.3.2014 lgt. P. Kučera (3 exx. MNCZ; 1 ex. SZcoll); prov. Khomas, 30 km SE Winghoek, S 22°34'44" E 17°20'12" (alt. 1870 m) 11.3.2014 lgt. P. Kučera (1

ex. MNCZ); prov. Omaheke, 35 km W Gobabis, S 22°22’56” E 18°39’19” (alt. 1483 m) 12.3.2014 lgt. P. Kučera (2 exx. MNCZ; 1 ex. SZcoll). **South Africa**: N Transvaal, Mmabolele estate 22,40 S - 28,15 E, 6.3.1973, E-Y: 16 mercury vap. light, leg. Endrödy-Younga (1 ex. SZcoll); RSA, NW, Limpopo, Thabazimbi, 21.XII.2008, M. Snížek lgt. (2 exx. SZcoll); S. Afr.: Kruger Nat. Pk, Lower Sabie 16km SW, 25.10 S - 31.47 E, 22.2.1995; E-Y 3114 UV light & trap, leg. Endrödy-Younga (1 ex SZcoll); 6.-7.III.2020 Kruger NP - Phalobirwa, 23°56’30”S 31°09’59”E Ondřej Sedláček lgt (1 ex. MNCZ); Kruger NP, Satara, 23.ii.-9.iii.2019, 24°23’S 31°46’E Ondřej Sedláček lgt (1 ex. MNCZ); RSA - Natal, Ndumo G. R. 5.11.2001, 26 52 S - 32 16 E, Lgt. Fencl (2 exx SZcoll); KwaZulu-Natal, Ndumo Game Reserve; at light 26°54.6’S 32°17.9E 25.-27.i.2016 P. Bulirsch lgt. 2 exx. MNCZ); Kwazulu Natal, Hluhluhwe-Umfolozi NP, Moila Camp, 28.3113397S, 31.8615478E 25.ix.2018 P. Hula lgt. (1 ex. MNCZ); Kwazulu Natal, Ithala Game Reserve, Doomkraal Campsite, 27.51282255S 31.2043336E 29.ix.2018 P. Hula lgt. (1 ex. MNCZ); Limpopo pr., 19 km E Thabazimbi, 29.-30.xi.2024 1011 m, 24°34’35”S 27°34’42”E, M. Obořil lgt. (1 ex. MNCZ; 1 ex. SZcoll); RSA - O.F.S., Orange riv., S of Philippolis, 26.12.2007, Lgt M. Snížek (1 ex. SZcoll); -27.074430° 21.280464°, RSA (Südafrika) Ashkam, Drumsheugh Farm/Kuruman River, 16.11.2022, 890 m üNN, leg. E. Stolle, light trap (56 exx. NKME; 7 exx. SZcoll).

Further data reported in literature (not verified): S.W. Africa: Kaokoveld, Omutati, 70 miles WSW Ohopoho (Bryant, 1959).

Notes. Holotype at NHML shows a clear distinction between reddish background colour and black spots on elytra as well as between dark colour of pronotum and reddish spots at its sides (Figs. 23-24), as in majority of examined specimens. However, there is a notable variability of this character, with presence of specimens where dark areas are more extensive, up to melanic forms (Fig. 25). Difference in size of eyes between ♂ and ♀ (Figs. 26-27) is less evident than in other *Daccordimolpus* species. Antenna as in Fig. 32. Aedeagus as in Figs. 28 and 29, the inner sac with two lightly sclerotized symmetrical structures near ostium (Figs. 30 and 31), which are very similar to those present in other species of *Daccordimolpus* (Figs. 65 and 66). Spermatheca as in Figs. 34 and 35, accessory gland moderately long, ending in an elongated chamber, ductus long, not spiralled, vagina not showing any sclerotization; styli short, moderately sclerotized, spiculum thin and moderately long (Fig. 33).

A specimen marked “type” in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (https://mczbase.mcz.harvard.edu/name/Pseudosyagrus%20africanus) bear the label “Bulamayo July 1900 GaKM”; the specimen cannot be considered part of type material: Jacoby refers in description to having examined only one specimen, furthermore there is no correspondence in locality with the one reported in description; moreover, description was sent for printing in February 1900 while this specimen reports the collection date of July 1900.

Indications for Arabia published in Medvedev (1996: 225) and from Kenya and Tanzania in Zoia (2022: 445) should instead refer to *D. oculatus wraniki* and *D. oculatus sobrinus* respectively. It was not possible to verify citations by Selman (1963, 1973) for Tchad, Sudan, Eritrea and Yemen, they could refer to other species present in these Countries.

Daccordimolpus hartmanni **(**Harold, 1877) **n. comb.** (Figs. 36 and 37)

Eurydemus hartmanni Harold, 1877: 100

Holotype examined: Sennaar Hartmann / 50097 / Hartmanni Harold * Senaar (MFNB)

Notes. The only available specimen (Figs. 36 and 37) and lack of material from nearby regions does not allow in-depth comparisons with *D. airensis*, the latter being distinguished mainly by its paler coloration, especially regarding the prothorax. The geographical position within the distribution area of *D. airensis* strongly suggests the possibility that future studies will highlight a close relationship of these taxa.

Daccordimolpus oculatus oculatus (Chapuis, 1879) **n. comb.** (Figs. 38-50)

Eurydemus oculatus Chapuis, 1879: 10
Liniscus fasciolatus Fairmaire, 1893: 155 **n. syn.**
Eurydemus semivittatus Jacoby, 1899: 525 **n. syn.**
Microeurydemus semivittatus, Selman, 1965: 149
Microeurydemus semivittatus, Daccordi, 1983: 228
Microeurydemus semivittatus, Medvedev, 1996: 248
Microeurydemus fasciolatus, Zoia, 2022: 446
Microeurydemus semivittatus, Zoia, 2022: 446

Syntypes examined: fra Massaua ed Ain, Beccari 1870/Typus / oculatus Chap. / Eurydemus oculatus Chp. / Typus Eurydemus oculatus Chapuis, 1879 (1 ♀ MSNG); Eurydemus oculatus Chapuis, 1879 TYPE / fra

Massaua ed Ain Beccari 1870 / Type de Chapuis / Ex Musaeo Lefèvre 1894 / oculatus Chap. (2 exx. MNHN) Examined material: Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. / Somalia Ouebbi DR Keller / Liniscus fasciolatus Fairm. typ Somalis / det. Fairmaire 1893 / Type (Syntype *Liniscus fasciolatus* - ISNB); Cotype / Lago Bass Narok IX.96 Bottego / Jacoby Coll. 1909-28a (Syntype *Eurydemus semivittatus* Jacoby - NHML); Lago Bass Narok IX.96 Bottego / Typus / semivittatus Jac. (Syntype *Eurydemus semivittatus* Jacoby - NHML). **Tchad**: N'Gouri, distr. de Kanem VIII.1958 P. Renaud (1 ex. NHMB). **Somalia**: W Somaliland, 15.-17.vii.2021 Jidhi - S of school env., 10°37'14"N 43°04'08"E, ca. 450 m, D. Král & D. Sommer lgt. (1 NMCZ); W Somaliland, 17.-18.vii.2021, S of Habaas, ca 850 m, 10°24'40"N 42°48'45"E, D. Král & D. Sommer lgt. (21 exx. NMCZ; 5 exx. SZcoll); W Somaliland, 18.-19.vii.2021, Gargoorey-school, ca 1230 m, 10°14'25"N 43°03'05"E, D. Král & D. Sommer lgt. (2 ♀♀ NMCZ); W Somaliland, 22.-23.vii.2021, NW of Xoorey, ca 840 m, 10°10'59"N 43°21'49"E, D. Král & D. Sommer lgt. (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ NMCZ; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SZcoll); W Somaliland, 21.-22.vii.2021, wadi SW of Xeego, ca 1000 m, 10°04'02"N 43°14'58"E, D. Král & D. Sommer lgt. (23 exx. NMCZ; 5 exx. SZcoll); W Zomaliland, 6.-25.vi.2022, Borama University Campus, 09°56'50"N 43°13'23"E, ca 1400 m, David Král & David Sommer lgt. (4 ♀♀ NMCZ); Somaliland, 9.-13.ix.2017, E of Boorama, Amoud University Campus, 9°56'52"N 43°13'23"E, ca 1400 m, David Král lgt. (3 ♀♀ NMCZ); W Somaliland, 23.-24.vii.2021, S of Cali-Haidh, ca 1090 m, 10°01'07"N 43°46'53"E, D. Král & D. Sommer lgt. (1 ♀ NMCZ); W Somaliland, 13.-18.vi.2022, Laas-Geel, ca 1050 m, 09°46'48"N 44°26'43"E, David Král & David Sommer lgt. (1 ♂ NMCZ); C Somaliland, 9.-10.vi.2022, Beerato, ca 990 m, 09°21'29"N 45°03'59"E, David Král & David Sommer lgt. (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ NMCZ; 1 ♀ SZcoll); C Somaliland, 12.-13.vi.2022, SE of Xangay, ca 900 m, 08°56'50"N 45°31'34"E, David Král & David Sommer lgt. (1 ♀ NMCZ); C Somaliland, 10.-11.vi.2022, E of Shansha-Cadde, water pool, 08°39'37"N 45°57'24"E, ca 800 m, David Král & David Sommer lgt. (1 ♀ NMCZ); Migiurtinia Som., M. Carcar Gardo, 18.6.1953, m 1000 G. Scortecci (4 exx MSNG); Migiurtinia Som., Bur Tinle (Haud) 5-8.VI.1953 G. Scortecci / 48°E 7°49'N (2 exx. MSNG); Somalia, Terr. Rahanuin X-XI.1911 C. Citerni (2 exx. MSNG); Somalia it., Jach Sciumo (Giuba) Patrizi 1923 (1 ex. SZcoll); Uebi Mane II.1911 C. Citerni (1 ex. MSNG); Daua 20-IV E. Ruspoli 1892-93 (1 ex. MSNG); Dolo III-IV 1937 S. Venzo (1 ex. NHMB). **Ethiopia**: Afar reg., Metahara, volcanic region with Acacia, 9°0,987'N, 39°51,273'E, 1052 m, 28.v.2011, V. Hula & J. Niedobová leg. (9 exx. SZcoll); Dire Dawa, 9°39,27'N, 41°55,813E, 1133 m, 5.vi.2011, V. Hula & J. Niedobová leg. (11 exx. SZcoll); Ginir prov., forest in valley to Sof Omar cave, 16.vi.2011, V. Hula, J. Niedobová & M. Moradmand leg. (1 ex. SZcoll); S-Ethiopia, Sidamo, SE of Yabello, 1610 m, N04°50.574 E038°15.484, 13.-15.iv.2010, R. Beck, H. Bekele, M. & M. Dietl leg. (1 ♀ MLcoll). **Kenya**: Africa or. ingl., Gwasso+2149 Njiro, Patrizi 22.12.19 (1 ex. MSNG).

Further data reported in literature (not verified): **Eritrea**: Samhar, fra Massaua e Ain (Gestro, 1889a). **Djibouti**: Obock (Gestro, 1892). **Somalia** [or Ethiopia]: Las Ej e Uebi (Gestro, 1892). **Kenya**: Mont Nyiro, en janvier (Jacoby, 1922)

Notes. After examination of types of *D. oculatus* (Figs. 38-40), *M. fasciolatus* (Figs. 43 and 44) and *M. semivittatus* (Figs. 41 and 42) and of the material listed above, in consideration of chromatic and morphological variability found as here discussed, I consider appropriate to formalize the following synonymies: *Microeurydemus fasciolatus* (Fairmaire, 1893) = *Daccordimolpus oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879) **n. syn.**; *Microeurydemus semivittatus* (Jacoby, 1899) = *Daccordimolpus oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879) **n. syn.**

Difference in size of eyes between ♂ and ♀ as in Figs. 48 and 49. Antenna of ♂ as in Fig. 45. Aedeagus as in Figs. 46 and 47 with slight individual variability; ventral side of median lobe either flat or with a very slight longitudinal relief. Spermatheca as in Fig. 50, the accessory gland moderately long, ending in an elongated chamber, ductus long, not spiralled, vagina not showing sclerotization, styli and spiculum in ♀ not showing appreciable differences from those of *D. africanus*.

Daccordimolpus oculatus wraniki (Lopatin, 1994) **n. comb.**, **n. stat.** (Figs. 51-60)

Microeurydemus semivittatus sensu Daccordi, 1983: 228

Microeurydemus wraniki Lopatin, 1994 (in Lopatin & Konstantinov, 1994: 526)

Microeurydemus africanus sensu Medvedev, 1996: 225, 248

Holotype examined: VDR Jemen [South Yemen], Umg. Sh. Othman (Uadi) VI.1985 leg. Waterlik / Holotypus / Microeurydemus africanus Jac. L. Medvedev det. / Microeurydemus wraniki sp. n. det. I. Lopatin, 1991 (♀NMCZ)

Examined material: **Yemen**: 7.-8.iv.2007, Suknah (NE Al Mansuryah) 14°50'N 43°31'E, ca 770 m, David Král lgt. (70 exx NMCS, 6 exx. SZcoll); Sokna (Tihama) m. 200 20.VIII.1965 leg. G. Scortecci (1 ex. MSNM); 2 km E Hammām Ålī, N14°40' E44°10', 1677 m, 12.IV.2007, lgt. S. Kadlec (5 exx. NMCZ, 1 ex. SZcoll); SW Yemen, Wādī Zabīd E Zabīd, 325 m N14°09'/E43°31' (light) 22.III.2007 M. Rejzek [4] (2 exx. SZcoll). **Saudi Arabia**: Wadi Daykah, 600 m 3.-4.IV.80 W. Büttiker (2 exx. NHMB); Wadi Tisba 7-8.XI.1985 W. Büttiker (1 ex. NHMB); Saudi Arabia (Bahah) 5 km N Al Makhwah, 464 m, 19°49'47"N 41°26'47"E, 30.iii.2017, P. Rapuzzi leg. (2 ♂♂ NMCZ); Wadi Juwa 8.II.1986 J. Grainger (3 exx. NHMB); Wadi Tabalah 19.X.79 W. Büttiker (1 ex. NHMB); pr. Asir, Muhayil env., Wadi Hani, 27.-28.9.2022, 18°29'N 42°22'E, 540 m, P. Pacholátko & V. Major leg. (1 ex. NMCZ); Saudi Arabia (Asir) 6 km N of Ainah, 200 m, 17°55'28"N 42°15'20"E, 3.iv.2017, P. Rapuzzi leg. (18 exx. NMCZ; 5 exx. SZcoll); pr. Jizan, Wadi Ramlan, 29.9.2022, 17°47'N, 42°23'E, 280 m, P. Pacholátko & V. Major leg. (15 exx. NMCZ, 3 exx. SZcoll); pr. Jizan, Al Henayah, 1.10.2022, 17°10'N, 43°02'E, 328 m, P. Pacholátko & V. Major leg. (5 exx. NMCZ, 2 exx. SZcoll); J. Lebaba 24.III.1985 J. Grainger (1 ex. NHMB).

Further data reported in literature (not verified): **Saudi Arabia**: Wadi Minsah, 550 m (Medvedev, 1996, sub *M. africanus*); **United Arab Emirates**: Sharjah Desert Park (Lopatin, 2008, sub *M. semivittatus*); Wadi Maidaq (Lopatin, 2008, sub *M. semivittatus*).

Notes. Body of Holotype (Figs. 51-54) almost completely black, with only the apex of elytra and hypomera slightly paler, with a relatively strong punctation of pronotum and elytral striae, maximum width of pronotum in distal third, the distal edge – lateral view – somewhat sinuate at sides in correspondence with the posterior edge of eye. Specimens from various localities, here attributed to *D. oculatus wraniki*, may exhibit different morphological characteristics (Fig. 56), regarding coloration (somewhat paler with or without poorly defined darker spots), shape of pronotum with more regularly curved sides and anterior edge with nearly straight sides in correspondence with posterior edge of eye, elytral punctation more or less impressed, with correspondingly convex or flat interstriae, more or less deep punctation of pronotum, less developed tooth of profemora; sometimes also the average body size can differ significantly. Based on these characteristics, it would seem possible to distinguish some populations among the examined material; however, the variability present among specimens from same population and the geographical distribution of specimens discordant with characteristics of type specimen does not allow, at present, any taxonomic distinction based on morphological characteristics only.

Ratio between minimum distance between eyes and their width (Fig. 55) is same as in nominal form. Antenna as in Fig. 59. Aedeagus (Figs. 57 and 58) and spermatheca (Fig. 60) do not differ significantly from those of the nominal form; vagina lacking sclerotization.

Daccordimolpus oculatus sobrinus (Weise, 1903) **n. comb.**, **n. stat.** (Figs. 61-68)

Eurydemus sobrinus Weise, 1903: 202

Holotype examined: Wombare Steppe [Northern Tanzania] / Eurydemus sobrinus m. (MFNB)

Examined material: **Kenya**: N-Kenya, Sidot 18/19.XI.95, Werner leg. (3 exx. SZcoll); B. E. A.: Kerio Riv. VI.1914 Dr. Bayer (1 ex. NMCZ); Kenya coast, Garissa, N of Hola, 25.4.2008, lgt. M. Snižek (9 exx. SZcoll); S of Garissa, S of Bura, Snižek 4.12.22010 (1 ex. SZcoll); idem, 26.4.2011 (2 exx. SZcoll); Kenya eastern, Nguni, N of Ngomeni, 27.4.2008 Lgt M. Snižek (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya E, E of Mwingi, W of Nguni, Snižek 1.12.2010 (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya eastern, Katutu-Kithioko, 27.xi.1999 M. Snižek leg. (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya mer., Kasigau mts, env. Rukanga, 26.11.1997, lgt. M. Snižek (2 exx. SZcoll); Kenya-S, Magadi lake, 6.xii.1997, Magadi env., M. Snižek leg. (29 exx. SZcoll); Afr. or. angl. (Wa-Taïta) Bura, Alluaud & Jeannel, Mars 1912 - 1050m - St.61 (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya coast, NW of Garsen, 22.4.2008, Lgt. M. Snižek (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya, coast, Garsen, Witu, 8.4.2007, Lgt. Snižek (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya coast, E of Garsen, W of Witu, 7.12.2007, Lgt. M. Snižek (7 exx. SZcoll); idem, 21.4.2008 (2 exx. SZcoll); idem, 19.XII.2009 (3 exx. SZcoll); idem, 28.4.2011 (1 ex. SZcoll); B. E. A.: Tsavo R. 4/21.V.1913, Dr. Bayer (1 ex. NMCZ);

Kenya, coast p. Malindi, XII.1993, R. Regalin leg. (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya SE, 12-14.IV.2007, W of Mombasa, S of Mackinnon road, M. Snižek lgt. (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya SE, Taveta env., 16.IV.2004, M. Snižek lgt. (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya SE, SW of Voi, 8-12.XII.2009, M. Snižek lgt. (12 exx. SZcoll); Kenya SC, Voi env., Sagala env., 750 m, 13-19.XI.2011, M. Snižek lgt. (8 exx. SZcoll); Kenya SE, Voi, S Foot Sagala Mts, 19.4.2008, Lgt M. Snižek (19 exx. SZcoll); Kenya SC, Tsavo NP, Voi env., 16/5.2007 Snižek (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya S, Voi, 13-17.xii.1997, M. Snižek lgt. (10 exx. SZcoll); Kenya, Voi (Tsavo) 22.xi-2.xii.1996 M. Snižek leg. (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya S, Voi, 11.1997 Lgt. M. Snižek (13 exx. SZcoll); idem, 10.12.1999 (1 ex. SZcoll); Kenya, S Tsavo East, Buchuma, 28.XI.1997, M. Snižek (7 exx: SZcoll). **Tanzania**: Tanzania bor., Mombo or., 9.-11.1.1996, lgt. Ing. M. Snižek (1 ex. SZcoll); Tanzania, Arusha distr., Mto Wa Mbu env., 15.-20.4.1997 Mllan Kuboň leg. (1 ex. NHMB).

Further data reported in literature (not verified): **Tanzania**: Longido, Masai Distr., 1500 m; Handeni, 350 m (Bryant, 1960 sub *Eurydemus semivittatus*)

Notes. *D. oculatus sobrinus* (Figs. 61 and 62) is generally distinguished by its lighter colour and usually by an evident microsculpture of surface of pronotum; even in this case, however, these are very variable characteristics. Antenna as in Fig. 67. Aedeagus (Figs. 63 and 64) slightly slender than in *D. oculatus oculatus*, although subject to some individual variability, ventral side of median lobe either flat or with a very slight longitudinal relief. Endophallus as in Figs. 65 and 66, with two short symmetric expansions when everted. Body of spermatheca (Fig. 68) somewhat slender than in the other examined taxa; vagina not showing any sclerotization.

Daccordimolpus adrarensis (Pic, 1942) (Figs. 69-86)

Syagrus adrarensis Pic, 1942:79

Eurydemus airensis Pic, 1950: 205 **n. syn.**

Chloropterus politus sensu Lopatin, 1983: 208

Microeurydemus flavescens sensu Medvedev, 1996: 248

Microeurydemus semivittatus sensu Bezdek & Batelka, 2011: 271

Microeurydemus airensis, Zoia, 2019: 9

Microeurydemus adrarensis, Zoia, 2023: 42

Syntype examined: Kidal Adrar des Iforas / ..?.. 1941 Volk.?. [unclear handwritten label] / ..Peyerim.. Chloropterus [unclear handwritten label] / type / TYPE / Syagrus adrarensis mihi (MNHN).

Examined material: Agadez Aïr Sud 525 m 20.VIII / IFAN-1947 L. Chopard A. Villiers / Eurydemus sp. G. E. Bryant det. / Type (printed red label) Eurydemus airensis n.sp. (Holotype *Eurydemus airensis* Pic - MNHN). **Somalia**: Migiurtinia Som., Amgel - a S di Carim, 15.VI.53 G. Scortecci (1 ♂ MSNG). **Saudi Arabia**: Jebel al Hamariyah 28.IV. / Saudi Arabia W. Büttiker 1981 (1 ♀ NHMB); 111 km before Al Ula, 860 m 21.IV.79 / KAU-NHMB 1979 Esp. N Hedjaz / Chloropterus politus Berti det. I. Lopatin (1 ♀ NHMB); Suwaydarah 910 m 30.IV. / Saudi Arabia W. Büttiker 81 / Microeurydemus flavescens Bryant det. M. Daccordi 2000 (1 ♂ NHMB). **Oman**: Sultanate of Oman, Dhofar prov. Jabal Samhan 3.-6.9.2007, cca 1100 m J. Horák leg. / ex coll. František Kantner, National Museum Prague, Czech Republic (1 ♂, 1 ♀ NMCZ; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SZcoll); Oman: Ash Sharqiyah N Gov., wadi 2 km N of Khafifah, 28.x.2019, stream, gravel bootom; at light, 22°55.1'N, 58°25.4'E, 680 m, H. Hájek & A. Reiter lgt. (2 ♀♀ NMCZ; 1 ♂ SZcoll); Al Hamra env. 9.1.1997 R. Cervenka lgt / Microeurydemus semivittatus Jac. L. N. Medvedev det. 1999 (1 ex. SZcoll); Oman, Al Batinah, Birkat Al Sharaf, 2000 m, 2.VII.2010, leg. Sándor Ilniczky (1 ♂, 1 ♀ MTMB); Oman, Al Batinah, Birkat Al Sharaf, 2000 m, 2.VII.2010, leg. Sándor Ilniczky (1 ♀ MTMB); Oman, Balaad Seet, 1600 m, 2010.VII.3, leg. Ilniczky Sándor (3 ♀♀ MTMB); Oman Tawi Sadh, Wadi Mu'adin, 650 m, 22°57'N 57°40'E at / foot of Yabel Akhdar to light 8.V.1989 M. D. Gallagher 8133 / Microeurydemus africanus Jac. L. Medvedev det. (1 ♀ NHMB); Oman Wadi Bani AWF (Western Hajar Mts. near rastaq) 500 m 23°17'N / 57°25'E on grand bed of gap between peaks 6-10pm 7.III.1987 M. D. Gallagher 7958 (1 ♀ NHMB); 7 km SE Dibab 23°02'N/59°05'E 60 m 17-18.IV.1985 / Oman M. D. Gallagher K. Smythe (1 ♀ NHMB); Sahil al Jazir, Wadi Haitam 19°11'N/58°46'E [incorrect geographic coordinates] 10/13.V. / Oman 1983 M. D. Gallagher (3 ♀♀ NHMB); Oman, Jabal Shams 3/6/1995 m 2000 Skule leg. (5 ♀♀ NHMB, 1 ♀ SZcoll); Oman, Dhofar pr., Jabal al Qamar, Wadi Al Mughsayl, N 16°52' E 53°43', 10.4.2013 (120 m. n. m.) lgt. P. Kučera (1 ♀ NMCZ). **United Arab Emirates**: UAE - Emirates, emirat Fujairah, Wadi Hayl (300 m. n. m.), p. Hayl 30.11.2013, N 25°05'02" E 56°13'11", lgt. P. Kučera (2 ♀♀ NMCZ); U.A.E., Ras Al Khaimah, Wadi Shawqa, 3.x.2007, N 25°06' E

56°02', 250-280 m, J. Batelka & H. Pinda lgt (1 ♀ SZ-coll).

NOTES. Examination of types of *M. adrarensis* (Figs. 69 and 70) and *M. airensis* (Figs. 71 and 72) (a single specimen - holotype - known for each of these taxa) revealed no significant differences between the two, except for the presence in *M. adrarensis* of some darker spots on prothorax and elytra. I therefore consider it appropriate to formalize the following synonymy: *Microeurydemus airensis* (Pic, 1950) = *Daccordimolpus adrarensis* (Pic, 1942) **n. syn.**

Medvedev (1996) incorrectly identified specimens of *D. adrarensis* from Saudi Arabia and Oman as *Microeurydemus flavescens* (Bryant, 1942) (hereafter transferred to the genus *Phascus*), thus providing for the latter a distribution not properly verified. Most likely records published by Bezdek & Batelka, 2011(United Arab Emirates: Wadi Safad and AvH. Near Mahafiz) must also be referred to *D. adrarensis*.

D. adrarensis closely resembles *D. hartmanni*, except for the paler coloration; it is likely that further research, with availability of more abundant material, may also lead to synonymizing the two taxa, which is not appropriate at the moment due to scarcity of material coming especially from south Saharan regions.

It is appropriate to provide a description of this species based on examination of available material from the Arabian Peninsula. Despite the fragmented geographical distribution, no significant differences have been detected between the material from easternmost populations and type specimens of *D. adrarensis* (Figs. 69 and 70) and its synonym *M. airensis* (Figs. 71 and 72).

DESCRIPTION. Habitus as in Figs. 73 and 74; body length of ♂♂ 3.6-4.5 mm, of ♀♀ 3.9-5.4 mm. Whole body, including legs and antennae, uniformly ochre-yellowish, shiny; some specimens with pronotum somewhat darker in middle, or with a darker brown longitudinal band along the 5th elytral interstria, widening distally towards elytral side, a single ♂ with a darker spot at the beginning of apical slope of each elytron; mandibles dark brown. Frons narrow; surface with fine and sparse punctation, glabrous; clypeus rugosely punctate, its distal border concave; eyes very large in ♂, strongly convex and laterally protruding till the distal corners of prothorax, the space between inner border of eyes very narrow (nearly 0.1 mm), in frontal view it is less than 1/5 the width of an eye (Fig. 83); eyes in ♀smaller, more regularly convex and less protruding laterally, space between the inner border of eyes wider, in frontal view it is nearly 1/3 the width of an eye (Fig. 84). Ocular sulci narrow along their entire length. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly 1.2 times longer than wide, ultimate conical, nearly twice longer than wide and 1.6 times longer than penultimate. Antennae (Fig. 76) slender, almost reaching half length of elytra. Antennomeres slender, 7th-11th slightly widened. Length of antennomeres of antenna in Fig. 76 (♂), in mm: 0.25-0.17-0.21-0.24-0.24-0.21-0.27-0.29-0.29-0.28-0.35; length/width ratio: 2.3-1.9-3.5-3.4-3.4-2.6-2.4-2.9-3.2-3.1-4.4. Pronotum convex, nearly 1.4-1.5 times wider than long, maximum width at mid-length or in distal half; the base finely bordered throughout, border marked internally by a row of fine punctures, base a little wider than distal edge; distal edge bordered in all its length; sides of pronotum, as seen from above, nearly regularly bent and bordered throughout; surface with moderately strong and irregularly arranged punctation, the distance between two adjacent punctures smaller than diameter of a puncture; surface between punctures smooth; pronotum glabrous. Corners of base of pronotum extended into a small tooth bearing a seta. Distal setae of prothorax arising on a level with the lateral edges of pronotum. Scutellum ogival, a little longer than wide, smooth, impunctate. Surface of hypomera impunctate, distal margin slightly produced frontward, separated from edge of prosternum with a ridge ending with a low carina in middle of distal edge of procoxal cavities, and so separated from distal edge of prosternum. Prosternum nearly 2.5 times longer than wide between the procoxae, its distal edge regularly bent and just folded downwards, surface with some punctures and poor hyaline pubescence. Ventral side of body with few and thin setae, present on meso- and metasternum and on abdominal sternites. Mesoventrite nearly so long as wide between the mesocoxae, with a few punctures; mesocoxae further apart than procoxae; mesoepimera smooth. Metaventrite in its middle 1.5 times longer than the space between the metacoxae, nearly impunctate; metacoxae a little more spaced than mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, nearly 3 times longer than wide, with a hardly visible microreticulation. Elytra moderately convex, with moderately prominent humeri and light calluses in basal fifth; elytra 1.4 times longer than wide; elytral sides subparallel from humeri to about their mid-length, then regularly bent till the apices which are in a slightly acute angle. Elytral punctation arranged in regular striae, impressed on dis-

cus, lighter on basal calluses and almost completely vanished on apical slope; interstriae nearly flat or slightly convex on discus, more distinctly convex on elytral sides. Elytral surface smooth, shining; elytral borders narrow, gradually tapering to rear. Epipleura moderately wide at base, gradually tapering to rear, glabrous, smooth, impunctate. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs relatively long; profemora swollen, with a large triangular tooth, meso- and metafemora with a small tooth; tibiae nearly straight, with low longitudinal ridges. Protarsi similar in both sexes (Fig. 75). Claws bifid, the inner tooth thin, short, starting from nearly mid length of claw. Aedeagus with slightly curved tip and subject to some individual variability (Figs. 77-82). Spermatheca as in Fig. 85 with spermathecal gland nearly as long as the spermathecal length, ending with a wide chamber, ductus long, not spiralled; vagina not showing any sclerotization; styli short, moderately sclerotized, spiculum thin and moderately long (Fig. 86).

Phascus Lefèvre, 1884
The following species is moved to *Phascus*

Phascus flavescens (Bryant, 1942) **n. comb.** (Figs. 11-12)

Syagrus flavescens Bryant, 1942: 514
Microeurydemus flavescens, Medvedev, 1996: 248, 262

Syntype examined: Type / Uganda Bujumbura IV.1929 T.H.C. Taylor (NHML) [label data are erroneously reported by Bryant (1942) as "Bufumbira (sic!), iv.1939 (sic!)"].

Notes. *Syagrus flavescens* Bryant is here transferred to *Phascus* after examination of a Syntype. The absence of preapical emargination on the meso- and metafemora, a character that is not reported in the description of Bryant (1942), excludes its attribution to Typophorinae. The appendiculate claws, presence of a strong tooth on profemora, glabrous dorsum, shape of pronotum justify the new combination. *P. flavescens* is very similar to *P. pallidus* Lefèvre, 1884 of which it could be a synonym, however such an assertion should be evaluated in the context of a wider study on the species currently attributed to *Phascus*.

P. flavescens was further recorded from Uganda by Bryant (1953) (Kigezi District, Mabungo Camp, c. 6000 ft.) and from Kenya by Bryant (1960) (Molo, Mau Escarpment, 2150-2200 m; Tanganyika Terr.: Korogwe, 450 m; Handeni, 350 m). Moreover, it is recorded from Yemen in Bryant (1957) (Western Aden Protectorate: Jebel Jihaf 7000ft), therefore in a geographical area also occupied by *P. pallidus*.

Citations as *Microeurydemus flavescens* in Medvedev, 1996 for Saudi Arabia are due to a misidentification and should be referred to *Daccordimolpus adrarensis* instead, as discussed above.

Key to the genera of Typophorini of continental Africa (from Selman, 1972, modified)

It is deemed useful to re-propose the key to the genera of Typophorini of continental Africa based on the version published by Selman (1965, 1972 – under the name Nodini) updated to the current state of knowledge.

In addition to the taxonomic changes introduced herein, the genus *Atomyria* Jacobson, 1894 is no longer reported in the key, as it is not present in Africa (Moseyko, 2020), while *Chloropterus* Morawitz, 1861, known from Northern Africa, is included. The genus *Eurydemus* Chapuis, 1874 too is not included in the key: although there are still African species associated with this genus name, it is most likely absent from the continent and a re-examination of these species is necessary for their more appropriate relocation. With reference to continental Africa, of the 10 species currently named under *Eurydemus*, examination of the types or a more careful reading of original descriptions of 6 of them has shown the need for their transfer to other genera and a formalization of the new combinations will be the subject of a subsequent publication.

1. Claws simple or appendiculate 2
– Claws bifid 4
2. Pronotum with sides multiserrate, elytra broader near apex than at base (Fig. 92) ....*Cheiridea* Baly, 1878
– Pronotum not multiserrate, elytra with sides subparallel proximally, not or poorly widening to rear in their basal third 3
3 Sides of pronotum with a single tooth or at least with a protruding lateral angle, claws wide apart and robust, with a broad basal appendage, relatively small species, 2-3 mm long (Fig. 93)..... .....*Pagria* Lefèvre, 1884
– Sides of pronotum more regularly bent, without

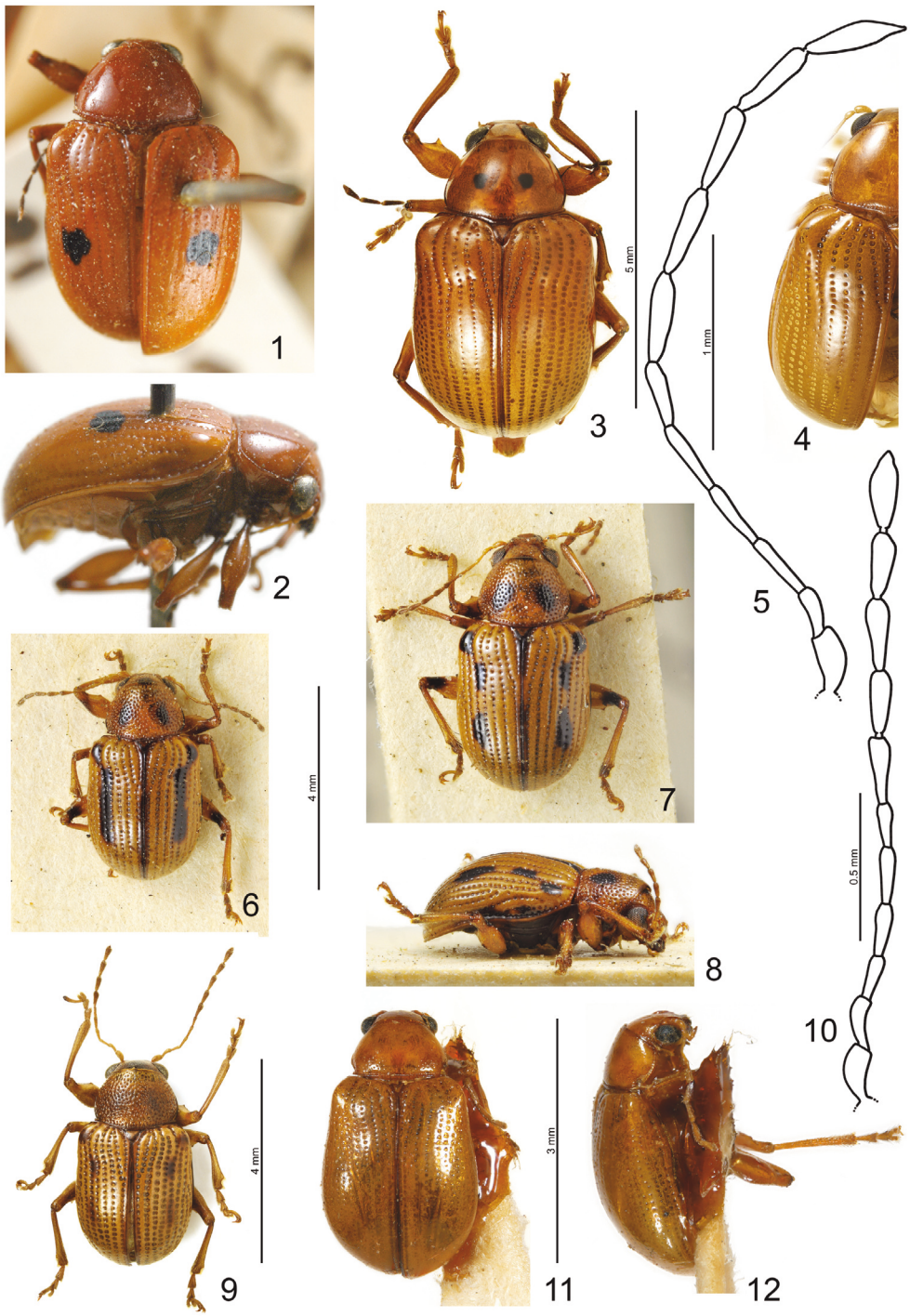
tooth, claws longer and thinner, simple or appendiculate with the appendage less evident and close to the main body of claw, larger species, 3-6 mm long (Fig. 94).....*Chloropterus* Morawitz, 1861

4. Head, pronotum and elytra heavily granulate, almost obscuring the punctation, legs stout, lateral arms of prosternum with anterior edge convex (Fig. 95).....*Amblynetes* Weise, 1904
– Interstices not heavily granulate 5
5. Elytra ovate, width at middle 1.5 times as wide as at base, anterior femora not armed, scutellum an equilateral triangle (Fig. 96) ....*Pseudivongius* Jacoby, 1897
– Elytra not ovate, but with sides approximately parallel in the basal third.....6
6. Pronotum somewhat flattened dorsoventrally, strongly transverse with sides heavily margined, front femur with a large tooth in the form of an equilateral triangle, eyes very large and close together (Figs. 23-86).....*Daccordimolpus* **n. gen.**
– Without the above combination of characters.....7
7. Eyes round and large, in at least the males the width as seen from above not less than the distance between the two eyes, some females (e. g. *Atomyria*, *Zohrana*) with smaller eyes which are wider apart; elytra heavily punctured, with intervals often raised 8
– Eyes smaller, often dorsoventrally elongated, distance between the eyes as seen from above greater than their width in both sexes 9
8. Elytra elongate and at least x1.43 as long at mid-line as wide across the humeri, elytra at mid-line more than x2.5 as long as hind tibia, pronotum hood-like, head turned under, legs short and stout (Fig. 97).....*Zohrana* Aslam, 1968
– Elytra broader, and not more than x1.42 as long at mid-line as wide across the humeri, elytra at mid-line less than x2.5 as long as hind tibia, legs elongate and stout, pronotum not hood-like, anterior seta of prothorax arising on a level with the lateral edges of pronotum (Fig. 13)..... .....*Afroeurydemus* Selman, 1965
9. Insects longer than 5 mm, eyes protuberant, with a very large crescent shaped sulcus above, the sulcus extending to a point well behind midpoint of eye (Fig. 87), the epicranium protuberant, basal segment of antennae twice as wide as the second segment, pronotum cylindrical with a narrow margin, maximum width of the pronotum less than 1.5 times the length of pronotum along mid-line, elytra punctate-striate but in some species punctures are in paired striae and may be very confused, intervals flat and glabrous (Fig. 99) ....*Menius* Chapuis, 1874
– Eyes without a sulcus or with a very narrow one; if there is a large sulcus, epicranium and eyes are not protuberant and/or the maximum width of pronotum is greater than 1.5 times the length along mid-line and/or the sulcus is partially filled by a raised area (Fig. 88) and/or does not extend beyond a point immediately above the middle of eye.....10
10. Antennae with the part of first segment distal to constriction elongated, prothorax with origins of anterior setae below the margins of pronotum.....11
– Antennae with the part of first segment distal to constriction globular or at least greatly expanded 12
11. antennae with third segment approximately equal in length to second segment, distal margin of hypomera nearly straight, not covering the posterior part of eyes, hypomera barely separated from distal edge of prosternum, elytra with punctures deeply impressed, intervals often slightly convex (Fig. 6-8) .....*Microsyagrus* Pic, 1952
– antennae with third segment longer than second, distal margin of hypomera convex, covering posterior part of eyes, distal border of hypomera ending with a low carina in middle of anterior edge of procoxal cavities and so separated from distal edge of prosternum (Fig. 1-2)...*Microeurydemus* Pic, 1938
12. Pronotum often cylindrical, maximum width of pronotum less than 1.45 times the length of pronotum along mid-line 13
– Maximum width of pronotum greater than 1.45 times the length along mid-line.....14
13. Pronotum with shallow punctures, cylindrical, margins curved and never dentate (Fig. 98)..... .....*Proliniscus* Selman, 1965
– Elongated insects with a hood-like pronotum, in which anterior half is wider than posterior half, punctures broad and deep, and lateral margins very convex and usually dentate; some species show a tendency to confusion of the punctures and to pubescence (Fig. 100) .....*Syagrus* Chapuis, 1874
14. Elytra confusedly punctate or with punctures in irregular bands or double rows, with scattered micropunctures between.....15
– Elytra punctate-striate 17

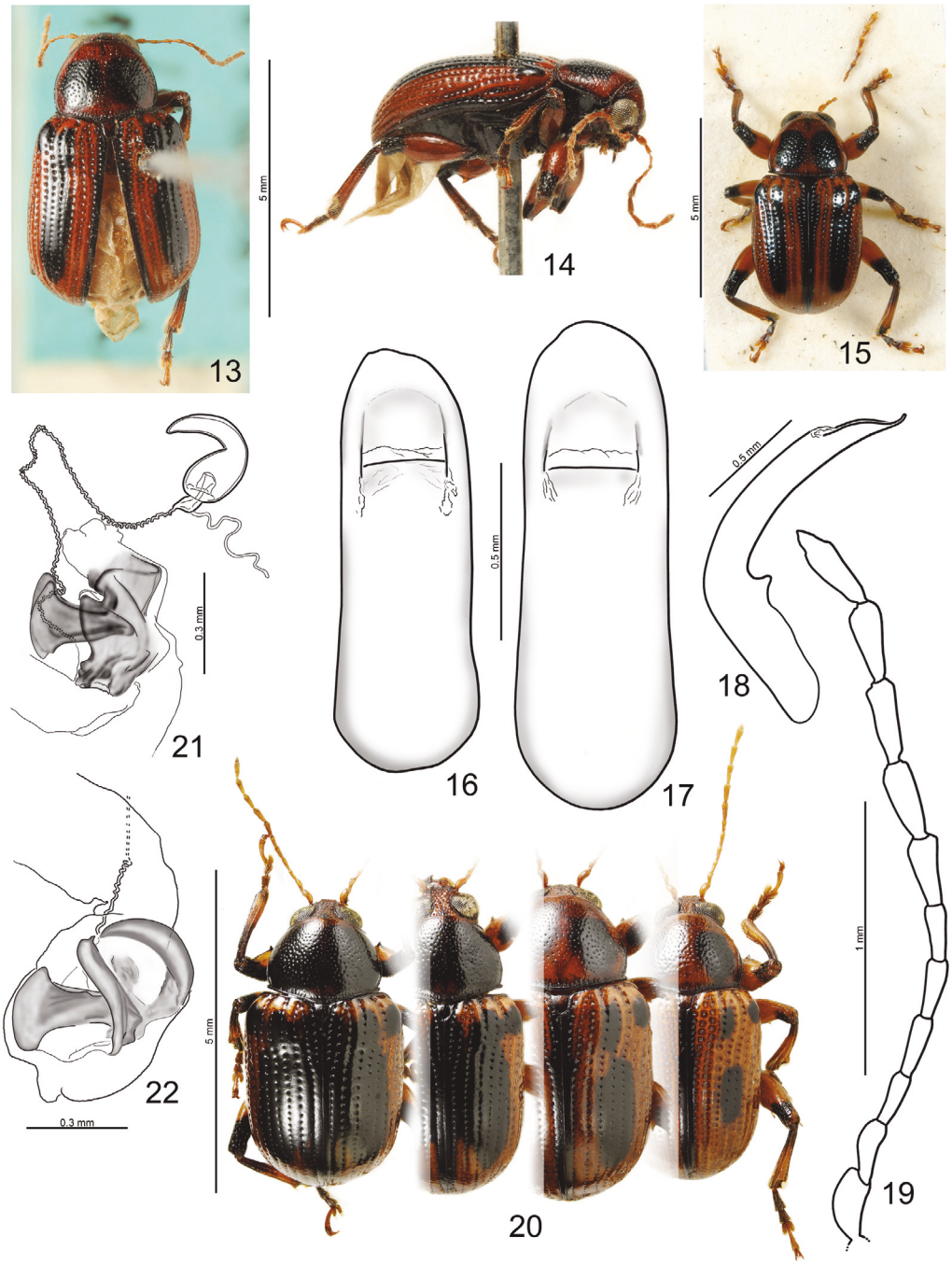
15. Pronotum less than 1.6 times as broad as long at mid-line, pronotum and elytra often lightly pubescent, eye with a short, broad, crescent shaped area above the sulcus of eye (Fig. 88), surface granular and heavily setose (Fig. 104) ....*Sarum* Selman, 1965
– Pronotum more than 1.6 times as broad as long at mid-line, pronotum and elytra glabrous.....16
16. Body spherical, surface non-metallic and frequently patterned with spots, elytra with punctures in single rows confused by punctures of equal size lying in between the rows, punctures very large, pronotum more than 1.85 times as wide as the length at mid-line (Fig. 102) .....*Meniellus* Weise, 1903
– Body more elongated, surface often metallic, elytra with punctures smaller and usually in confused double rows, pronotum less than 1.85 times as wide as the length at mid-line (Fig. 101) ....*Selmania* Zoia, 2019
17. Anterior seta of prothorax arising above or on a level with the lateral edges of the pronotum (Fig. 91), elytra with intervals either flat or highly convex (Fig. 103) .....*Paraivongius* Pic, 1936
  – ocular sulci finer, usually not strongly widened to rear, at their distal end their relative distance usually a little greater than, or equal to space between the inner sides of antennal insertions; ocular sulci moderately impressed and frons not protruded ....subg. *Paraivongius* Pic, 1936
  – ocular sulci more strongly widened to rear, nearly straight and convergent distally so that at their distal end they are so close as, or closer to each other than the inner sides of antennal insertions; at least in their median portion the bottom of ocular sulci is on a well lower level in relation to frons, which is more or less prominent in middle and gradually restricted distally.....subg. *Micromenius* Pic, 1953
– Anterior setae of prothorax arising on episternum well below the lateral edges of the pronotum (Figs. 89-90), elytra with intervals flat or highly convex 18
18. Pronotum at the base at least twice as wide as at anterior end, anterior setae of the pronotum at the anteroventral corner of episternum (Fig. 89). Elytra approximately twice as long as pronotum, with intervals strongly raised (Fig. 106) ....*Gaberella* Selman, 1965
– Pronotum at base less than twice as wide as at anterior end, anterior setae of prothorax arising at approximately mid point of anterior edge of the episternum (Fig. 90). Elytra much more than twice as long as the pronotum, with intervals either flat or strongly raised.....19
19. Elytra with intervals flat or almost flat, head and pronotum with surface glabrous and punctures shallow (Fig. 105).....*Rhembastus* Harold, 1877
– Elytra with intervals strongly raised, head and pronotum with surface often lightly pubescent and with deep pit-like punctures (Fig. 107)..... .....*Mandollia* Delman, 1965

Acknowledgements

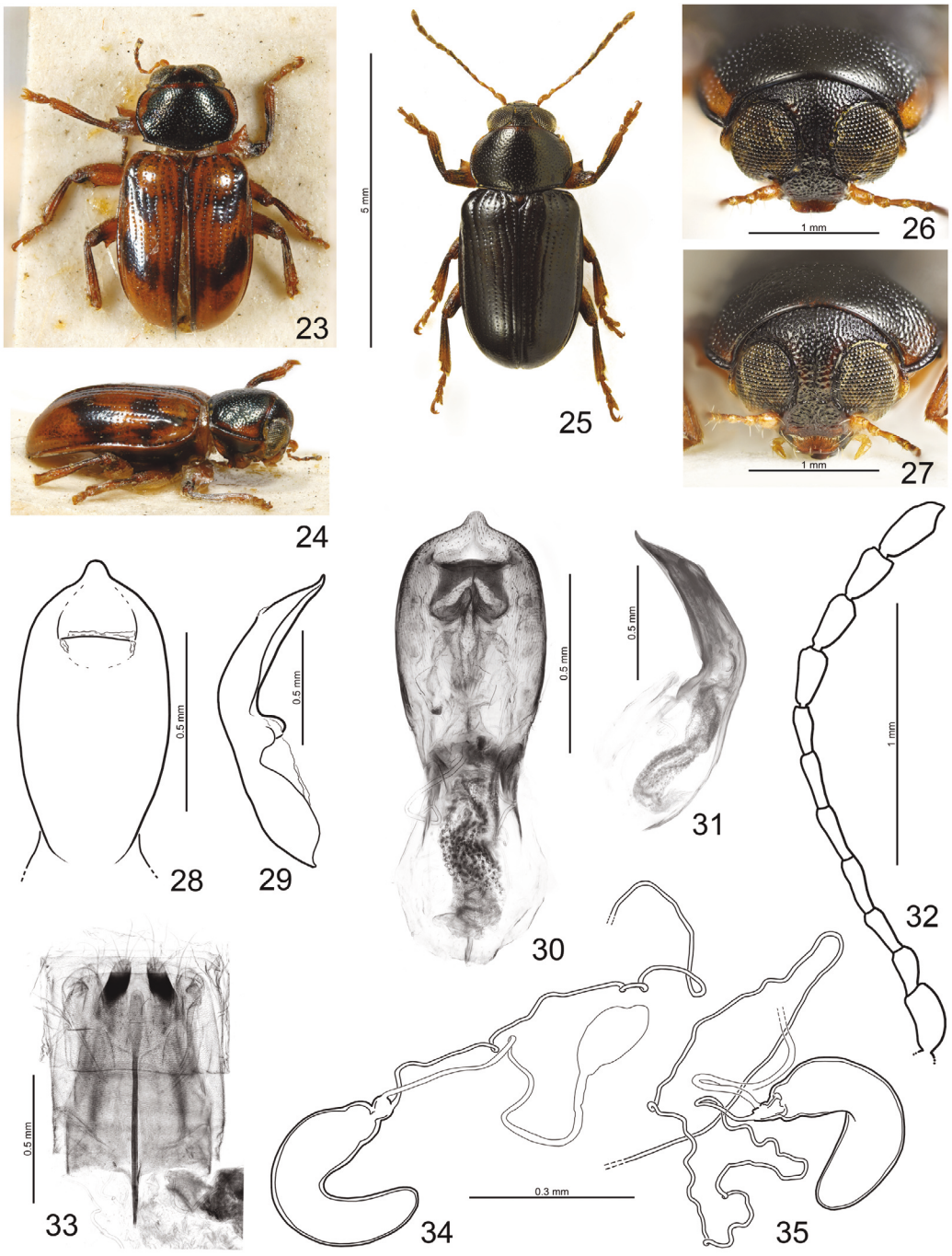
My thanks to Matthias Borer, Mauro Daccordi, Jiri Haiek, Matthias Hartmann, Antoine Mantilleri, Joachim Mauser, Roberto Poggi, Lukas Sekerka and Maria Tavano, who provided me with much of the material object of the present study, belonging to public or private collections, and to the anonymous referee for the careful reading of manuscript and useful suggestions.



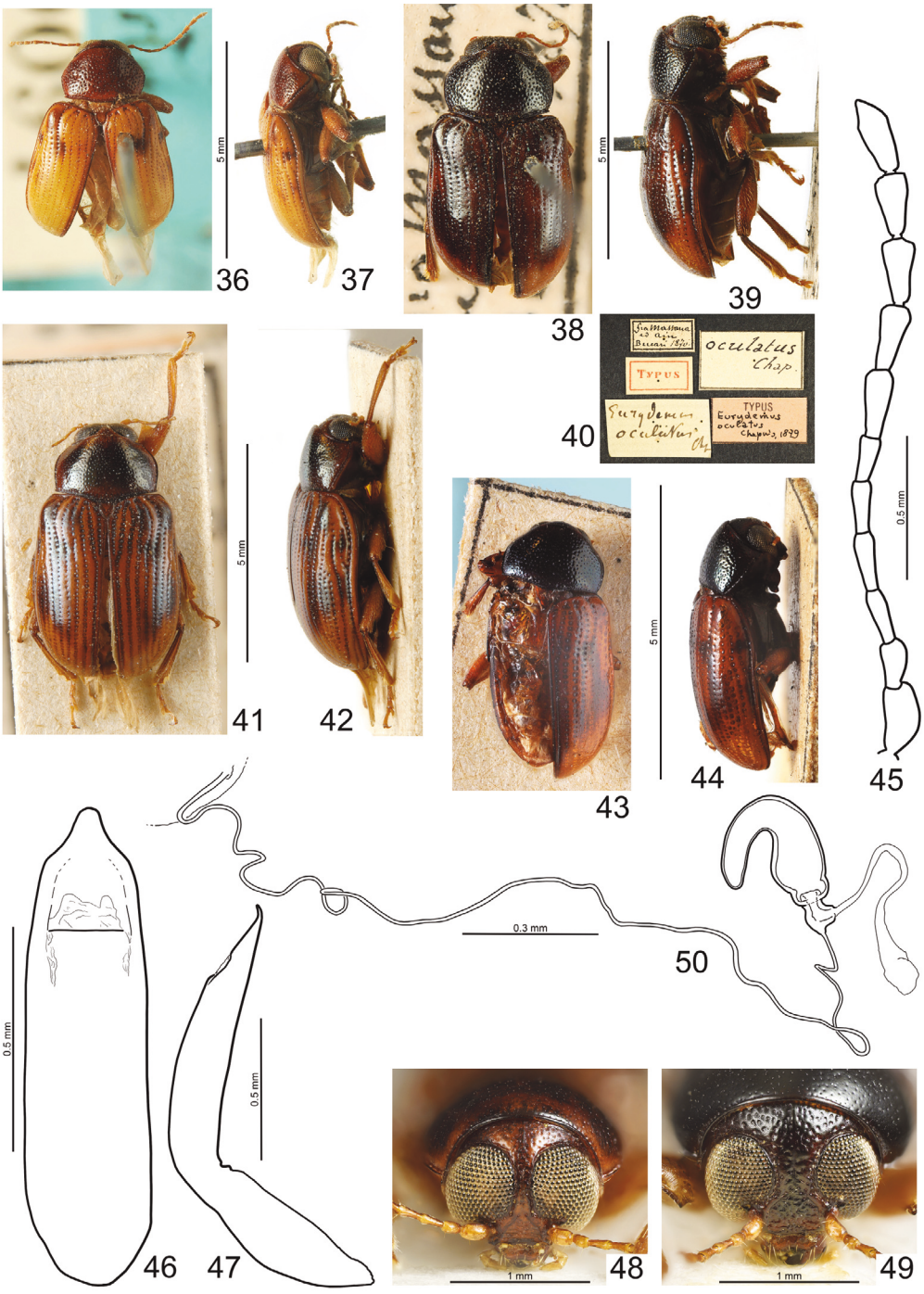
Figs. 1-12. 1 – *Microeurydemus unimaculatus* Pic, 1938, holotype, dorsal view; 2 – same, lateral view; 3 – idem, color variant (Gabon, Parc National Ivindo); 4 – idem, color variant (Gabon, Parc National Ivindo); 5 – antenna (Gabon, Parc National Ivindo); 6 – *Microsyagrus punctaticollis* Zoia, 2019, syntype, dorsal view; 7 – idem, syntype, dorsal view; 8 – same, lateral view; 9 – idem, color variant (Sierra Leone, Bumbuna); 10 – idem, antenna (Sierra Leone, Bumbuna); 11 – *Phascus flavescens* (Bryant, 1942), syntype, dorsal view; 12 – same, lateral view.



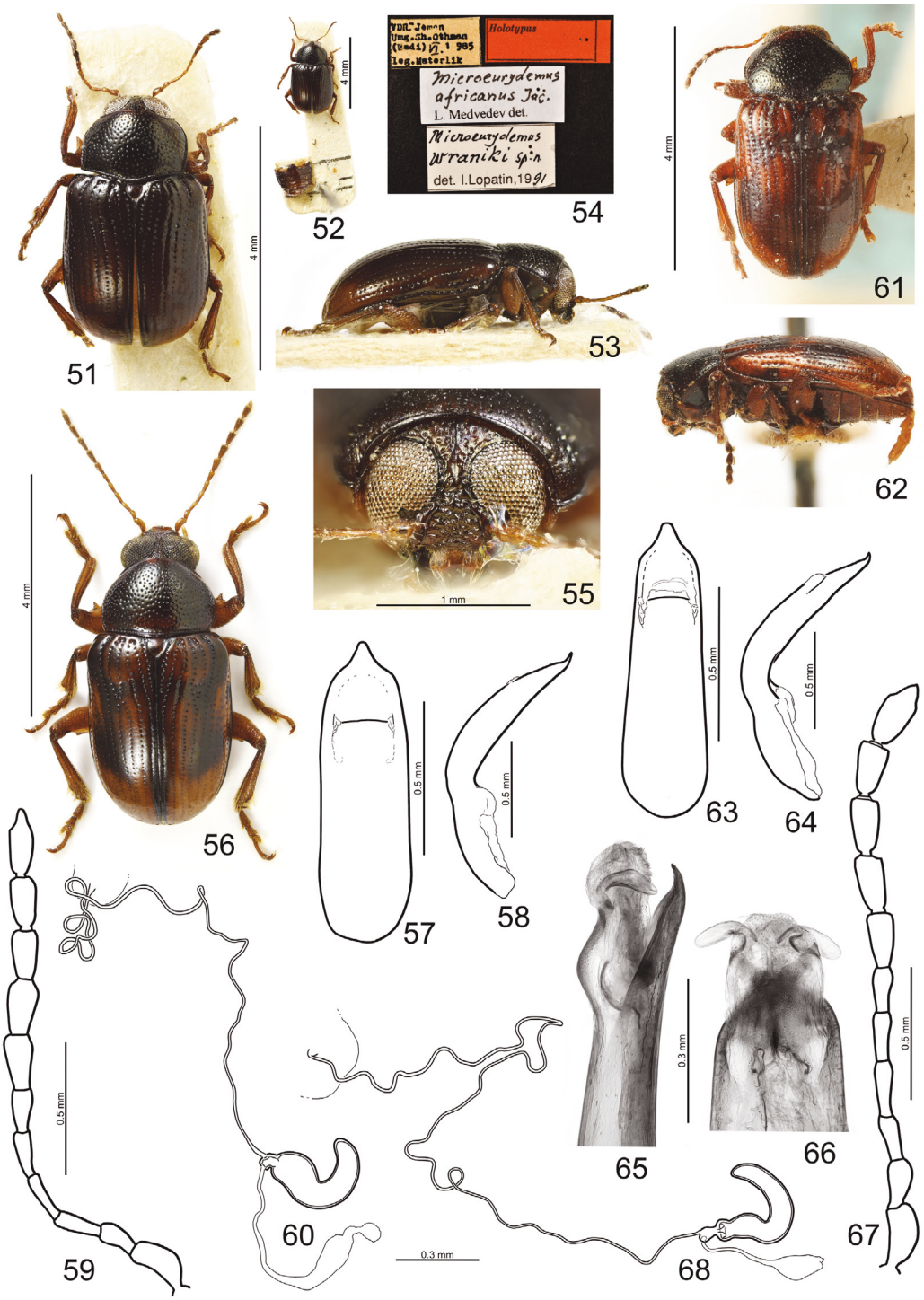
Figs. 13-22. 13 – *Afroeurydemus nubiensis* (Harold, 1877), holotype, dorsal view; 14 – same, lateral view; 15 – *Eurydemus geniculatus* Jacoby, 1904, holotype (= *A. nubiensis*), dorsal view; 16 – *A. nubiensis*, aedeagus, dorsal view (Ethiopia, Chencha prov.); 17 – idem, aedeagus dorsal view (Sud Africa, Kap prov.); 18 – same, lateral view (Sud Africa, Kap prov.); 19 – idem, left antenna (♂, Ethiopia, Chencha prov.); 20 – idem, color variant (Kenya, Garissa); 21 – idem, spermatheca and sclerotized plate of vagina in lateral view (South Africa, W of Bothaville, Vaal river); 22 – idem, same sclerotized plate of vagina in dorsolateral view (South Africa, W of Bothaville, Vaal river).



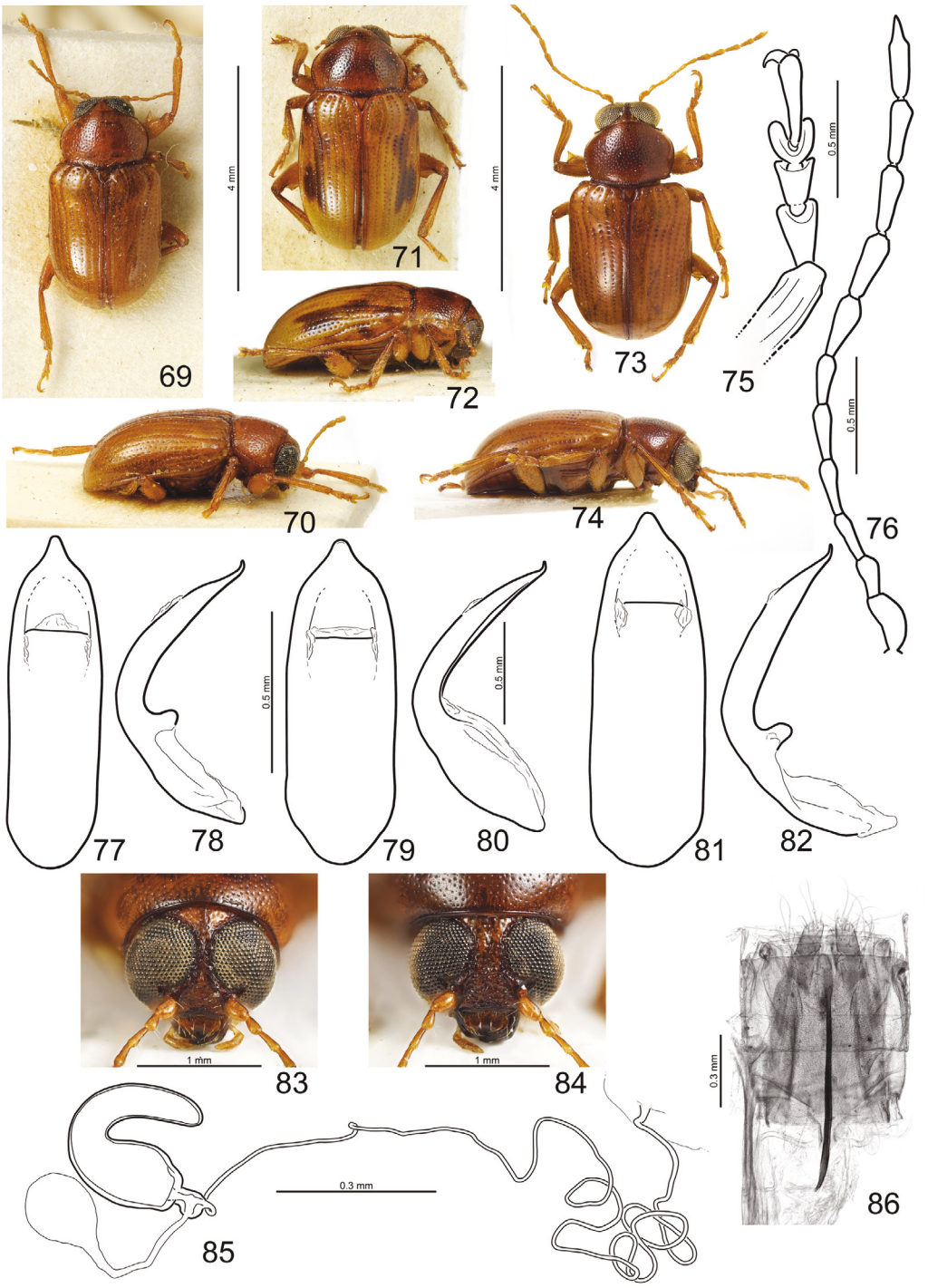
Figs. 23-35. 23 – *Daccordimolpus africanus* (Jacoby, 1900), holotype, dorsal view; 24 – same, lateral view; 25 – idem, melanic specimen (Namibia, Prov. Oshana, Etosha–Anderson Tor); 26 – idem, head (♂, Zimbabwe, 60 km N of Bulawayo); 27 – idem, head (♂, Zimbabwe, 60 km N of Bulawayo); 28 – idem, aedeagus, dorsal view (Zimbabwe, Mvuma, route Gutu–Chatsworth); 29 – same, lateral view; 30 – idem, ventral view showing sclerifications of endophallus (Zimbabwe, Mvuma, route Gutu–Chatsworth); 31 – same, lateral view; 32 – idem, left antenna (♂, Zimbabwe, 60 km N of Bulawayo); 33 – idem, ♀ genital segment (Zimbabwe, 60 km N of Bulawayo); 34 – idem, spermatheca (South Africa, Limpopo, Thabazimbi); 35 – idem (Zimbabwe, 60 km N of Bulawayo).



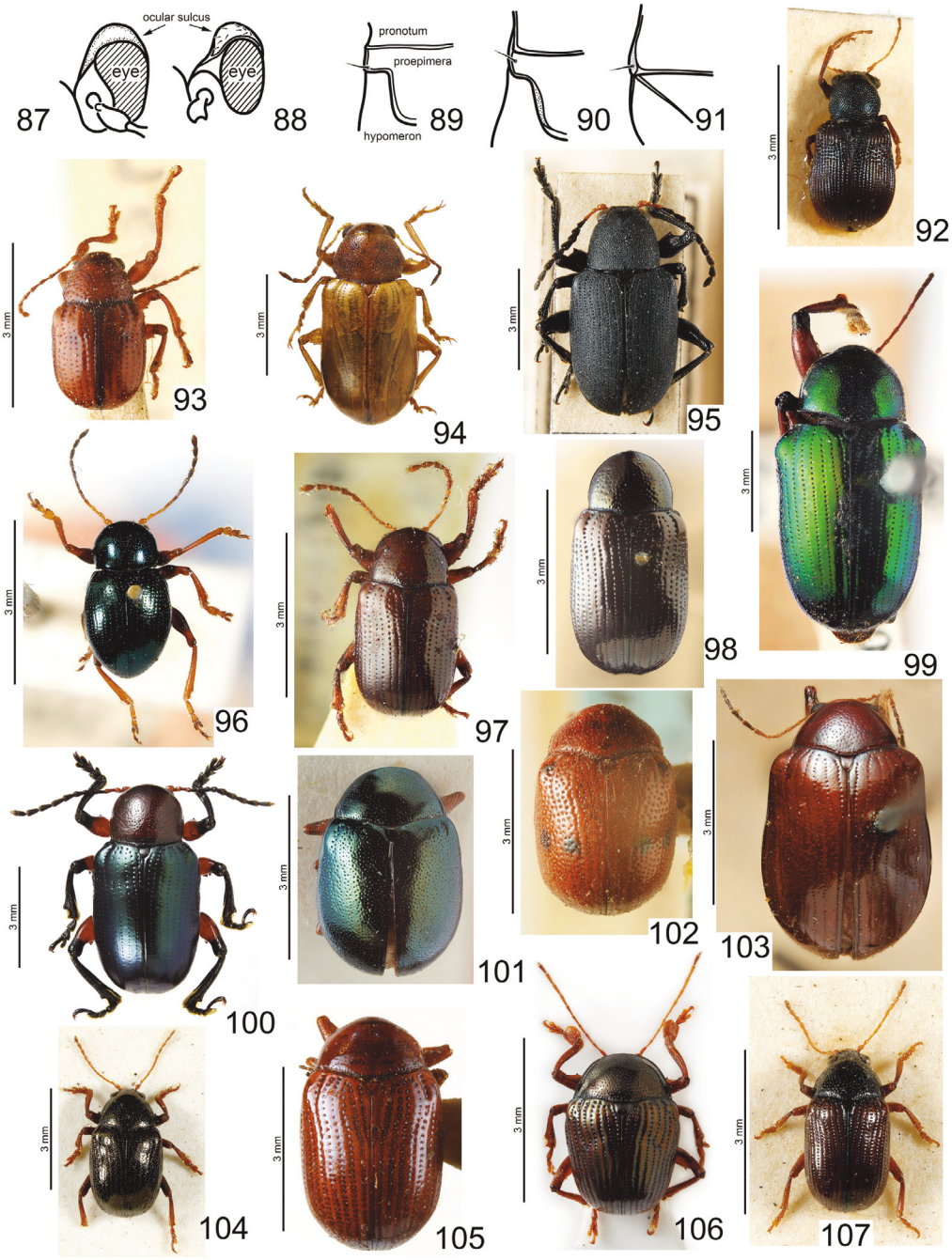
Figs. 36-50. 36 – *Daccordimolpus hartmanni* (Harold, 1877), holotype, dorsal view; 37 – same, lateral view; 38 – *Daccordimolpus oculatus oculatus* (Chapuis, 1879), syntype, dorsal view; 39 – same, lateral view; 40 – same, labels; 41 – *Eurydemus semivittatus* Jacoby, 1899, syntype (= *D. oculatus oculatus*), dorsal view; 42 – same, lateral view; 43 – *Liniscus fasciolatus* Fairmaire, 1893, syntype (= *D. oculatus oculatus*), dorsal view; 44 – same, lateral view; 45 – idem, antenna (♂, Ethiopia, Afar reg., Metahara); 46 – idem, aedeagus, dorsal view (Ethiopia, Afar reg., Metahar); 47 – same, lateral view; 48 – idem, head (♂, Ethiopia, Afar reg., Metahara); 49 – idem, head (♀, Ethiopia, Afar reg., Metahara); 50 – idem, spermatheca (Ethiopia, Afar reg., Metahara).



Figs. 51-68. 51 – *Daccordimolpus oculatus wraniki* (Lopatin, 1994), holotype, dorsal view; 52 – same, card with specimen, dissected abdomen and spermatheca; 53 – same, holotype in lateral view; 54 – same, labels; 55 – same, holotype head (♀); 56 – idem, color variant (Yemen, Suknah); 57 – idem, aedeagus, dorsal view (Yemen, Wādī Zabīd); 58 – same, lateral view; 59 – idem, left antenna (♀, holotype); 60 – idem, spermatheca (Yemen, Suknah); 61 – *D. oculatus sobrinus* (Weise, 1903), holotype, dorsal view; 62 – same, lateral view; 63 – idem, aedeagus, dorsal view (Kenya, Voi); 64 – same, lateral view; 65 – idem, apex of aedeagus with everted endophallus, lateral view (Kenya, Voi); 66 – same, dorsal view; 67 – left antenna (♂, Kenya, Magadi lake); 68 – spermatheca (Kenya, Voi).



Figs. 69-86. 69 – *Daccordimolpus adrarensis* (Pic, 1942), syntype, dorsal view; 70 – same, lateral view; 71 – *Eurydemus airensis* Pic, 1950, holotype (= *D. adrarensis*), dorsal view; 72 – same, lateral view; 73 – *D. adrarensis*, habitus in dorsal view (♂, Oman, Dhofar prov., Jabal Samhan); 74 – same, lateral view; 75 – idem, protarsus (♂, Oman, Dhofar prov., Jabal Samhan); 76 – idem, left antenna (♂, Oman, Dhofar prov., Jabal Samhan); 77 – idem, aedeagus in dorsal view (Somalia, Amgel, S of Carim); 78 – same, lateral view; 79 – idem, aedeagus in dorsal view (Oman, Dhofar prov. Jabal Samhan); 80 – same, lateral view; 81 – idem, aedeagus in dorsal view (Saudi Arabia, Suwaydarah); 82 – same, lateral view; 83 – idem, head (♂, Oman, Dhofar prov. Jabal Samhan); 84 – idem, head (♀, Oman, Dhofar prov. Jabal Samhan); 85 – spermatheca (Oman, Al Batinah, Birkat Al Sharaf); 86 – idem, ♀ genital segment (Oman, Al Batinah, Birkat Al Sharaf).



Figs. 87-107. 87 – *Menius* sp., side view of left eye and base of antenna; 88 – *Sarum* sp., idem; 89 – *Gaberella costata* (Baly, 1878), left anterior view of the side of prothorax showing position of anterior seta; 90 – *Rhembastus* sp., idem; 91 – *Paraivongius* sp., idem; 92 – *Cheiridea chapuisi* Baly, 1878, holotype, Sierra Leone (NHML); 93 – *Pagria suturalis* Lefèvre, 1884, holotype, Zanzibar (MNHN); 94 – *Chloropterus versicolor* Morawitz, 1860, Kazachstan, 30 km sud Koktal (SZcoll); 95 – *Amblynetes bottegoi* Jacoby, 1899, holotype, Da Sancurar agli Amarr Burgi (Ethiopia) (MSNG); 96 – *Pseudivongius natalensis* Jacoby, 1897, Lectotype, Natal (NHML); 97 – *Zohrana sansibarica* (Lefèvre, 1885), syntype, Zanzibar (MNHN); 98 – *Proliniscus natalensis* (Lefèvre, 1891), holotype, Natal (MNHN); 99 – *Menius lacordairei* (Chapuis, 1874), holotype, V. Calabar (ISBN); 100 – *Syagrus calcaratus* (Fabricius, 1775), Sierra Leone, N prov. Bumbura (SZcoll); 101 – *Selmania colasposomoides* (Burgeon, 1941), lectotype, Elisabethville (AFMT); 102 – *Meniellus kohlshuetteri* (Weise, 1903), syntype, Wembare Steppe (MFNB); 103 – *Paraivongius metallicus* (Pic, 1936), syntype, Tanganika (MNHN); 104 – *Sarum geminatus* (Jacoby, 1900), syntype, Salisbury Mashonaland (NHML); 105 – *Rhembastus variabilis* Harold, 1877, syntype, Nyassa (MSNG); 106 – *Gaberella costata* (Baly, 1878), Is. Fernando Poo, Punta Frailes (MSNG); 107 – *Mandollia affinis* (Jacoby, 1900), holotype, Mashonaland Salisbury (NHML); (figs 87-91 from Selman, 1972, redrawn; figs 88-107– type species of genera of Typophorini from Africa).

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