

Genus	Vol. 6(3-4): 519-540	Wrocław, 15 XII 1995
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Revision of the genus *Ischnomias* FAUST, 1885* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Brachyderinae)

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ABSTRACT. Species of the genus *Ischnomias* FAUST, 1885 are redescribed, illustrated and keyed. Lectotypes are designated for *I. donkieri* FAUST, 1890 and *I. opulentus* FAUST, 1886.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, revision, Afrotropical region, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Brachyderinae, *Ischnomias*.

***Ischnomias* FAUST, 1885**

Type species: *Ischnomias nobilis* FAUST, 1885, by monotypy.

Body length 6.8-13.3 mm, shape elongatedly oval (figs 1-4), black or brown, covered with adhering, contacting or overlapping scales; scales light- or dark brown, green with creamy, yellow or pink tint; and with erect brown scales. Pronotum and elytra as a rule with distinct black shiny granules, on which erect setae are situated (figs 10, 11, 15, 16). Head not separated from rostrum by transverse groove, sometimes rostrum slightly emarginate on its outer edge, anterior to the eyes. Rostrum gutter-like concave, with a long, narrow and rather deep median groove. Eyes strongly protruding, strongly constricted at base. Antennae, especially scape, very short (figs 9, 14, 25). Pronotum roughly as long as wide, delicately rounded on sides and flattened or strongly rounded; much convex. Elytra elongatedly oval, poorly or distinctly convex, broadest behind the middle, collar-like raised at bases.

*Papers Celebrating the 90th Birthday of Dr. Bolesław Burakowski

Intervals mostly distinctly convex. Rows narrow, with fine punctures provided with fine setae (figs 11, 16, 27). Legs long, not thickened, corbels closed, claws inconnate. Wings of the second pair well developed, functional (fig. 20).

Sexual dimorphism more or less distinct, manifest in stronger convex male pronotum with rounded sides, and in stronger widened elytra in females.

Female genitalia very characteristic, besides spermatheca they comprise three sclerotized components: ovipositor situated between two sclerites which act as scissors to cut plant tissues, where most probably eggs are laid (figs 33, 38, 48). Aedeagus also strongly sclerotized, curved, with a tapered apex, in internal sac 1-2 sclerites (figs 40-42, 50-53, 56-58). Tegmen in all species similarly built (figs 39, 54, 55).

TAXONOMIC REMARKS

The genus *Ischnomias* was described within a broadly considered group of taxa Cyphinorum. According to FAUST (1885) it is similar to the genus *Dermatodes* SCHOENHERR, 1840. EMDEN (1936) placed *Ischnomias* in the tribe *Naupactini*, based on its inconnate claws. MARSHALL (1958) suggested a close relationship between the genus *Ischnomias* and the tribe *Dermatodini*, but he provided no justification for his opinion. The presence of inconnate claws excludes the appurtenance of the genus to the *Dermatodini*, since the members of the tribe have only connate claws. Already HELLER (1904) doubted any closer links between both those taxa.

The appurtenance of *Ischnomias* to the tribe *Naupactini*, however, is also problematic. The members of *Naupactini* are abundantly represented in the Neotropical Region (c. 40 genera including over 400 species). Only few species are known from other areas, e.g. *Pantomorus cervinus* BOHEMAN, 1840 (= *P. fulleri* HORN, 1875), introduced in Europe probably from North America, a member of the genus *Mesagroicus* SCHOENHERR, 1840 which comprises several dozen American species (over 30 species known from the Palaearctic and southern areas of North America), *Corecaulus* FAIRMAIRE, 1903 from Madagascar (1 species) and *Antelmia* HUSTACHE, 1919 from Mauritius (1 species) (DELLA TORE et al. 1936).

In many characters of its external structure, *Ischnomias* is close to members of the tribe *Tanymecini* (sensu EMDEN 1936, 1944) from West Africa, especially to *Ischnotrachelus bellus* HUSTACHE, 1924. They share the general habitus, pattern of spots on the pronotum and elytra, body covered with scales and granules, antenna shape, presence of a channel at the base of pronotum, humeri and the collar-like raised elytral base. There are differences in the lack of vibrissae in *Ischnomias*, claw structure (connate in *Ischnotrachelus*), eye structure (in *Ischnotrachelus* no constriction at base). The absence of vibrissae does not exclude the appurtenance to the tribe *Tanymecini*, since according to my unpublished data the tribe comprises genera with no vibrissae, and even within one genus there may occur species with and with no vibrissae.

The above considerations might indicate that *Ischnomias* could represent a side lineage of specialized forest *Tanymecini* (in spite of the absence of vibrissae as a

character that allows to place it in the tribe), since the *Tanymecini* include both genera with inconnate and connate claws, and the absence of vibrissae in the genus *Ischnotrachelus* is a widespread character. However, a formal transfer of the genus *Ischnomias* from the *Naupactini* to the *Tanymecini* requires a deeper study, since it is not excluded that the similarities between *Ischnomias* and *Ischnotrachelus* result from convergence.

The studied material came from the following collections and institutions (curators' names given in parentheses):

- JK - coll. Jarosław KANIA;
- MiZPAN - Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa, Poland, (S. A. ŚLIPIŃSKI and D. IWAN);
- MRAC - Museum Royal d' Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (H. M. ANDRÉ);
- SMTD - Staatliche Museum für Tierkunde Dresden, Germany (R. KRAUSE);
- ZMHU - Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany (F. HIEKE).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to all the curators who made the material available for studies. We owe our gratitude to Dr. B. M. POKRYSZKO from the Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University, who has kindly translated the text into English.

KEY FOR SPECIES DETERMINATION

1. On pronotum and elytra black, shiny granules (figs 10, 11, 15, 16), pronotum base with a complete channel at base; if on the top the channel is indistinct, then behind scutellum, on elytral intervals 1-3, a green spot (figs 1, 2) 2.
- Pronotum and elytra with no granules, or on pronotum very fine granules, channel in the middle of pronotum base vestigial; no green spot on elytra behind scutellum (figs 4, 21-24).
..... *I. opulentus*
2. Lateral margin of rostrum anterior to eyes distinctly emarginate (fig. 32), on pronotum from the base to nearly anterior margin an elongate triangular spot, on elytra a spot on intervals 1-3 from the base to c. 1/4 elytra length (figs 1, 2, 5-8)
..... *I. nobilis*
- Lateral margin of rostrum anterior to eyes not emarginate (fig. 19), no elongate triangular spot on pronotum (sometimes a pair of small spots behind the anterior margin), on elytra no spots on intervals 1-3, behind scutellum (figs 3, 12, 13).
..... *I. donkieri*

***Ischnomias nobilis* FAUST, 1885**

(Figs 1, 2, 5-11, 20, 28-34)

Ischnomias nobilis FAUST, 1885: 88-89, 1886: 340, 1890: 174; QREUDENFELD, 1888: 279 (fig. VI, 2);
HELLER, 1904: 163; DELLA TORE et al., 1936: 6; EMDEN, 1936: 78.

DIAGNOSIS

Most similar to *I. donkieri*, since both species share a distinct granulation of elytra and pronotum and an unbroken channel at the base of pronotum (figs 10, 11, 15, 16). It differs in poorly convex elytra, variable pattern of spots on elytra, and a constant pattern on pronotum: a streak narrowing anterad (figs 5-8, 12, 13). Genitalia as in figs 33, 34, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58.

DESCRIPTION

Body length: 8.2-12.5 mm, width 3.0-5.5 mm. Body elongatedly oval (figs 1, 2), black, brown-black or brown. Body covered with oval, contacting or overlapping scales (figs 10, 11) of tawny brown, brown, green-pink, pink or creamy adherent scales, and with brown or light brown erect scales. Erect scales with distinct granules at base, 1.5-2.5 times longer than adherent scales, and 0.3-0.5 as wide. Green scales on the head form spots around eyes, on sides of head, on sides and underside of rostrum with a tendency to disappear; on sides of pronotum, from the base to the apex they form longitudinal wide spots, at the top an elongate, anterad narrowed spot, sometimes interrupted before the anterior margin. Spot on elytral sides from the base (on intervals 9-11) widens to half length of elytra and reaches the suture, forming a distinct band, sometimes interrupted on intervals 1-3. Spot behind scutellum and on top of elytra as in figs 1, 2, 5-8. Besides, spots of green or green-pink scales on abdominal sternites I, II and V, on coxae and femora, and single scales on other body parts.

Head somewhat widened behind eyes. Rostrum wider than long, parallelsided or delicately widened till the base of antennae (figs 31, 32), its upper side delicately, gutter-like concave, with a narrow and deep groove in the middle, running from half length of eyes to the base of antennae. Head and rostrum, especially frons at the inner margins of eyes, distinctly obliquely wrinkled (fig. 32). Rostrum shorter than in *I. donkieri* and *I. opulentus*, in side view widening anterad. Antennal scrobes invisible in top view, C-shaped, narrow before apex, widened towards the rostrum base (fig. 31).

Eyes large, unevenly convex.

Antennae short, scape widened towards apex, almost as long as in *I. opulentus*, distinctly longer than in *I. donkieri*. First flagellomere somewhat longer than the second, both by about half longer than the others. Flagellomeres 3-7 wider than long. Club elongatedly oval, tapered at apex (fig. 9).

Male pronotum convex, strongly rounded on sides, widest in middle, in females flattened, delicately rounded, widest slightly before middle. Base bordered by a complete channel, straight, much wider than the anterior margin. All surface

covered with scattered tubercles with centrally situated granules. Tubercles arranged roughly in oblique rows, especially before the base (figs 1, 2).

Male elytra elongatedly oval, poorly convex on sides, in females ovate, strongly widened from humeral tubercles to 1/2-2/3 length. Elytral base collar-like raised, humeral tubercles blunt, laterally produced. Intervals (except 1-2) convex, especially 3, the most convex behind half elytra length. Rows narrow, with oval, fine punctures. Punctures in rows concave, each with a thin, light seta, distance between them 1-1.5 puncture length. The largest granules situated on top of elytra, from base to half length. Behind each granule an erect scale. Scutellum round, square or more or less rectangular, covered with green scales.

Abdominal sternites as in fig. 17.

Legs long, slender. Fore tibiae bent inwards, with a spur at apex on inner side, and a bundle of light setae. Inner margins with a row of brown spines. Tarsi slender (figs 29, 30).

Genitalia as in figs 33, 34, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58.

Distribution: Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Zaire (fig. 57).

Type material examined

Holotype male: "[little gold square]"; "[male symbol] Fl. Quango QUEDENFELD" [white rectangle, black ink, handwritten]; "Type" [red rectangle, black print]; "Coll. J. FAUST, Ankauf 1900" [blue, black print]; "Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde. Dresden" [white, black print]; "Holotypus *Ischnomias nobilis* FST., 1885, vid. J. KANIA 1995" [white label with red border, "Holotypus"- red print, the rest in black ink, handwritten]; [genitalia in glycerin]; (SMTD).

Other material examined

ANGOLA: Quango Gebiet, 1 (JK).

CAMEROON: Bibindi, 1 (JK); Johann-Albrechtshöhe, III 1896, L. CONRADT, 2 (ZMHU); 3/4 96, 1, L. CONRADT, 1 (ZMHU); IV 1896, L. CONRADT, 1 (ZMHU); 20 VII 97-26 I 1898, L. CONRADT, 1 (ZMHU); 2-29 VIII 1898, L. CONRADT, 2 (ZMHU); 30 VIII-4 X 1898, L. CONRADT, 1 (ZMHU); 15 IX-25 X 1896, L. CONRADT, 1 (ZMHU); L. CONRADT, 3 (ZMHU); Kamerunberg, ex. coll. F. KESSEL, 1 (MILZPAN); Umg. Kamerunberg, Missellele, 15-25 XI 1935, leg. F. ZUMPT, 1 (SMTD); Lolodorf, 8 II-27 III 1895, L. CONRADT, 1 (ZMHU); Lolodorf, Samml. K. F. HARTMANN, 3 (SMTD); Longi, XI 10, L. Kolin, 1 (ZMHU); Kamerun STAUDINGER, *Ischnomias tubius* i.l., coll. J. FAUST, 1 (SMTD); Kamerun KRAATZ, coll. J. FAUST, 1 (SMTD); Kamerun, R. ROHDE, 3 (1 JK, 2 ZMHU); Kamerun, coll. FELSCH, 1 (SMTD); Kamerun, 8236, 2 (SMTD); Kamerun, 2 (SMTD, ZMHU).

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: Benito, Samml. K. F. HARTMANN, 3 (SMTD).

ZAIRE: Tshuapa: Ikela, III-VI 1956, R. DEGUIDE, 1 (MRAC); Terr. de Kasongo, riv. Lumami, X-XII 1959, P. L. G. BENOIT, 1 (MRAC); Kasai Kondue, LEONARD, 3 (MRAC); E. LUJA, 1 (MRAC); Sankuru: Kondue, coll. Ed. LUJA, 5 (MRAC); Kasai, Lukenge, FANTAINAS, 1 (MRAC); Luebo, VIII 1921, Lt. GHESQUIÈRE, 1 (MRAC); Belg. Congo, 1 (JK).

***Ischnomias donkieri* FAUST, 1890**

(Figs 3, 12-19, 35-42)

Ischnomias donkieri FAUST, 1890: 173-174; DALLA TORE et al., 1936: 6.

DIAGNOSIS

It differs from its congeners in distinctly convex elytra and absence of streak on top of pronotum, green scales sometimes grouped only in two small spots before the anterior margin (figs 3, 12, 13). Like in *I. nobilis*, on top of pronotum and on elytra distinct black granules (figs 10, 11, 15, 16). Genitalia as in figs 37-42.

DESCRIPTION

Body length 6.8-8.9 mm, width 3.2-2.7 mm. Body elongatedly oval (figs 3, 12, 13), black or brown-black.

All body covered with oval, contacting or overlapping scales (figs 15, 16), of brown, yellow-green, creamy-pink or creamy colour. Erect scales on pronotum and elytra with distinct black granules at base. Erect scales on elytra 2-2.5x longer than adherent scales and 0.3-0.5x as wide; raised, slightly bent, arranged in irregular rows on intervals. Erect scales on pronotum as wide as erect scales on elytra, but by 0.3 shorter (figs 15, 16). Green-yellow adherent scales form irregular spots on sides of pronotum from its base to half length, sometimes before anterior margin of pronotum and below the lateral spot, additional fine spots occur. Green spots on sides of elytra from base to half length on intervals 9-11 (at base of elytra also on intervals 5-11). At half length of elytra the elongate spot bends and forms a band extending from the suture to interval 11, sometimes interrupted on intervals 1-2. On the second interval, just behind elytral base, more or less elongated spots; round or only of single scales. Before elytral apex, at row junction, a spot as in figs 12, 13. Green-yellow scales also on coxae of all pairs of legs, pro-, meso- and metasternum, and on abdominal segments I, II and V. Scales creamy-pink or creamy, form a border around eyes, are loosely scattered on top of head and rostrum, form a spot on the side of rostrum, few spots on prosternum and cover almost all legs; they form wide rings before genua of all legs.

Head slightly widened behind eyes. Rostrum somewhat wider than long, delicately narrowed apically, on upperside delicately gutter-like concave (figs 18, 19). Median groove narrow and deep, extending from half length of eyes to the base of antennae. Laterally to the groove on each side three more or less parallel costae, most often poorly visible, scale-covered. Vertex strongly convex. Rostrum in side view widened anterad, short. Antennal scrobes invisible in top view, strongly bent, widened posterad as in fig. 18.

Eyes large, unevenly convex.

Antennae short. Scape very short, club-like distended apically. The first two flagellomeres longer than wide, next flagellomeres much wider than long. Club elongatedly oval (fig. 14).

Pronotum slightly wider than long (5.0:4.5), distinctly convex, broadest at middle, on sides rounded. In specimens with less convex pronotum also pronotum sides poorer rounded. Base broader than anterior margin and bordered with a narrow and deep channel. All pronotum surface covered with tubercles, each with a centrally situated granule.

Male elytra elongatedly oval, poorly widened on sides, broadest at half length; in females ovate, strongly widened behind half length (figs 12, 13), in both sexes length:width ratio is 10:6.7-6.9. Elytral base on top collar-like raised, humeral tubercles produced laterally, blunt. Intervals convex, 3, 5 and 7 the strongest, especially behind half length. Punctures in rows elongate, 1.0-1.3 puncture diameter apart, strongly concave, each with a thin, light seta. Granules on intervals arranged in irregular rows, spherical, shiny, on top of elytra at half length larger than on sides and on pronotum. Just behind each granule an erect scale (figs 15, 16).

Abdominal sternites as in fig. 17.

Scutellum slightly broader than long. Anterior margin straight, apex rounded, all covered with light scales.

Legs slim, rather long. Fore tibiae bent, with a spur on apex and a tuft of light setae. Inner margins of tibiae with w row of brown, sharp spines. Mid and hind tibiae straight. Tarsi long (figs 35, 36).

Genitalia as in figs 37-42

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Gabon.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype male (present designation): "[little gold square]"; "Sierra Leona, DONKIER" [white rectangle, black ink, handwritten]; "*Donkieri* FAUST" [white rectangle, black ink, handwritten]; "Coll. J. FAUST Ankauf 1900" [blue rectangle, black print]. "Type" [red rectangle, black print]; "Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden" [white rectangle, black print]; "Lectotypus *Ischnomias donkieri* FST., 1890, des. J. KANIA 1995" [white label with red border "Lectotypus" - red print, the rest handwritten in black ink]; [genitalia in glycerin]; (SMTD).

Paralectotypes: male: "Sierra Leona, DONK." [white rectangle, black ink, handwritten]; [other original labels as in lectotype]; [genitalia not examined]; (SMTD); female [all original labels as in lectotype]; [genitalia in glycerin]; (SMTD); Both paralectotypes labelled: "Paralectotypus *Ischnomias donkieri* FST., 1890, des. J. KANIA 1995" [white label with red border, "Paralectotypus" - red print, the rest handwritten in black ink]

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED

GABON: Gabun; FAIRM, 10319, coll. J. FAUST, 1 (SMTD).

Ischnomias opulentus FAUST, 1886

(Figs 4, 21-27, 43-49, 52, 53, 55, 56)

Ischnomias opulentus FAUST, 1886: 340-341, 1890: 174; DELLA TORE et al., 1936: 6.

DIAGNOSIS

It is characterized by a complete absence of granulation or only very fine granules on elytra and pronotum (figs 26, 27), channel interrupted on top of pronotum base, absence of spot behind scutellum on elytra. Spot on top of pronotum variable, as a streak running from the base, almost to the anterior margin, divided at apex, or in form of two spots, or else the spot absent (figs 4, 21-24). Genitalia as in figs 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56.

DESCRIPTION

Body length 8.8-13.3 mm, width 3.5-5.6 mm. Body elongatedly oval (fig. 4), black or brown.

Body covered with oval, contacting or overlapping scales (figs 26, 27), of light and dark brown, green-gold, green-creamy and green-pink colour. Erect scales on elytra bent and tapered apically, 1.5-1.75x longer than adherent scales and 0.3-0.5x as wide (fig. 27). Green scales on head form spots around eyes, on sides of head, on sides and underside of rostrum. On pronotum elongate spots on sides, on top from the base to the apex an elongate spot with centrally situated pink scales or with two individually variable spots with a tendency to disappear. On elytra a spot at apex and in anterior part on sides. Lateral spots at half length of elytra widened towards the suture, but before suture separated on interval 1, and often on 2 (figs 21-24). Green scales present also on scutellum, mesosternal epipleura, on abdominal sternites I, II and V, coxae, femora (especially on their inner side), besides single green scales on all body surface.

Head widened behind eyes. Rostrum as wide as long, parallelsided or delicately widened apically. In its middle, from epinotum to posterior margin of eyes, a narrow median groove, the deepest at the level of anterior margin of eyes. Rostrum and a part of frons gutter-like concave. Head and rostrum, especially frons at inner margins of eyes, with arcuate, delicate wrinkles. Antennal scrobes invisible in top view, C-shaped (figs 46, 47). Eyes strongly, unevenly convex.

Antennae short, scape rather short, as in *I. nobilis*, club-shaped. Flagellomere 2 slightly longer than 1, both much longer than wide and roughly half longer than flagellomeres 3-7. Flagellomeres 3-6 wider than long, delicately rounded, flagellomere 7 roughly as long as wide. Club elongatedly oval, tapered at apex (fig. 25).

Pronotum roughly as wide as long, widest before or behind half length. Base straight, much wider than the anterior margin, sides rounded to different degree. On pronotum base a groove disappearing on top. All pronotum surface covered with flat tubercles which tend to arrange in transverse or oblique rows, with no or with very fine granules.

Elytra elongatedly oval, widest from humeral tubercles to 1/2-2/3 length. Elytral base on top collar-like raised, humeral tubercles produced laterally, blunt. Intervals slightly convex, sometimes the convexity more distinct but much weaker than in *I. donkieri* and *I. nobilis*. Punctures in rows elongate, distance between them equal to or slightly longer than puncture length, each puncture with a minute seta. On each interval a row of erect, bent scales. Setae erect, with very fine granules at base, or with no granules (fig. 27). Poorly visible erect scales on intervals 1-5 from elytral base to half length. Erect scales on interval 1 at elytral base 5x shorter than at elytral apex.

Scutellum variable, like in *I. nobilis*, completely covered with green scales.

Abdominal sternites as in fig. 43.

Legs long, thin. Fore tibiae bent inwards, with a spur on apex and a tuft of long, light setae. Outer part of tibial apex truncate. Inner margin with seven sharp granules provided with long, sharp spines. Tarsi long and narrow (figs 44, 45), covered with very fine, elongate scales and erect setae, much shorter and thinner than erect scales in posterior part of elytra.

Genitalia as in figs 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56.

Distribution: Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, Togo, Zaire (fig. 58).

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype female (present designation): "[little silver square]"; "Gabon BADEN" [white rectangle, black ink, handwritten]; "Coll. J. FAUST Ankauf 1900" [blue rectangle, black print]; "Typus" [orange rectangle, print]; "Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden" [white rectangle, black print]; "*Ischnomias opulentus* FST. 1888, des. J. KANIA 1995 [white label with red border "Lectotypus" - red print, the rest handwritten in black ink], [genitalia in glycerin], (SMTD).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED

CAMEROON: Tikangchil, VIII 12, L. KOLIN, 1 (ZMHU); M' Balmayo, VI 1969, ex. coll. BREUNING, 1 (MRAC); Bipindi, X-XII 1896, G. ZENKER, 1 (ZMHU); IV 1897, G. ZENKER 1 (ZMHU); IX 1898, G. ZENKER, 1 (ZMHU); Ebolowa, 1912, v. ROTKIRCH, 9.4., 1914, 30, 1 (SMTD); Gina, 1 (ZMHU); Joko, V 90, L. KOLIN, 1 (ZMHU); Lolodorf, 19 II- 7 VI 1895, L. CONRADT, 1 (ZMHU); Lombaje Mündung II 1913, v. RAMSAY S. G., 1 (ZMHU); Nassanakang, A. DIEHL, 1 (ZMHU); Kamerun, A. ROHDE, 1 (ZMHU)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: Bénito, 1941, Samml. K. F. HARTMANN, 3 (SMTD).

GABON: Gabun, STANDG, coll. J. FAUST, 1 (SMTD); Gabun, RICHTER, coll. J. FAUST, 1 (SMTD).

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AFRICA: Oubanghi-Chari: Bangui, I- III 1968, ex. coll. BREUNING, 5 (3 MRAC, 2 JK); Lesse, lt Bonnevie, 1 (MRAC).

TOGO: Togo, 10968, 1 (SMTD).

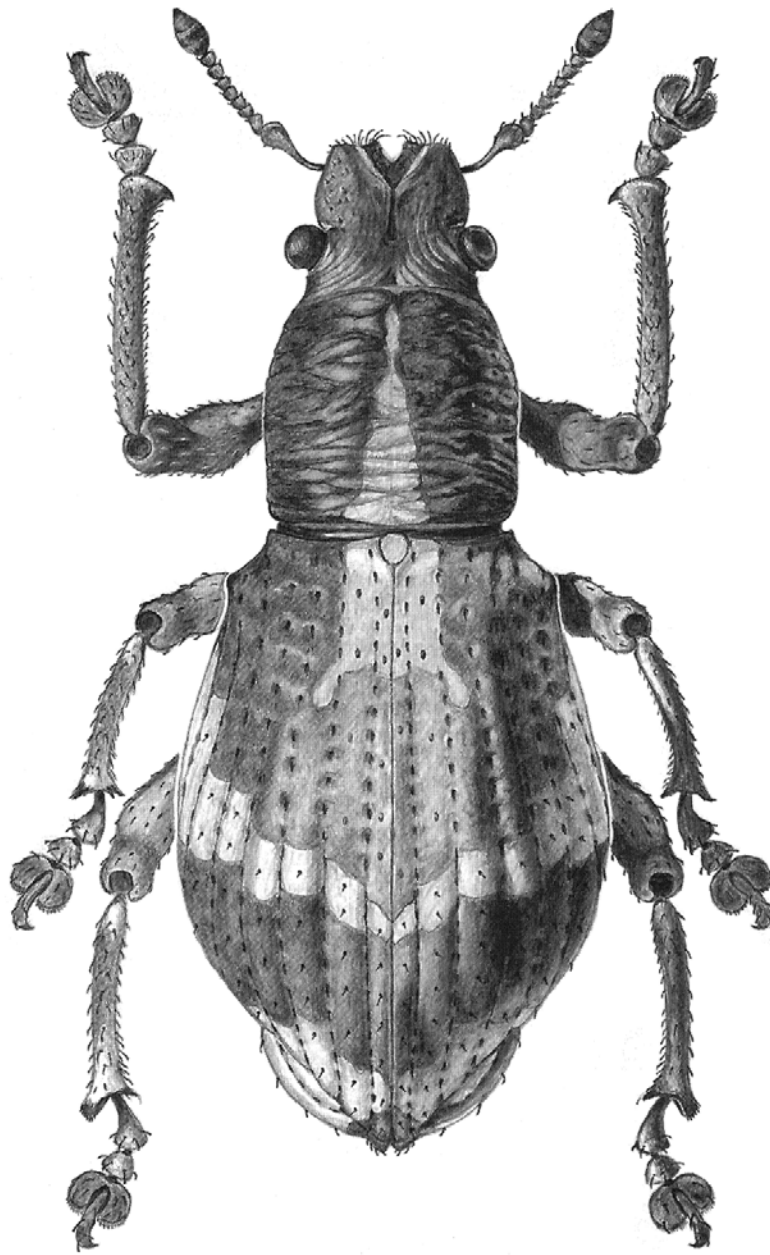
ZAIRE: Haut Uele, L. BURGEON, 1 (MRAC); Uelé, Senga [?], 24 X 1914, Dr RODHAIN, 1 (MRAC); Uelé: Monga, 18 IV- 8 V 1935, G. F. DE WITTE, Park. Nat. Albert, 1 (MRAC); Uelé: Bambesa, 20 IX 1933, J. LEVOY, 1 (MRAC); Bambesa, I 1934, H. J. BREDO, 1 (MRAC); I- II 1934, H. J. BREDO, 1 (MRAC); III 1937, J. VRYDAGH, 1 (MRAC); 30 III 1937, J. VRYDAGH, 1 (MRAC); 7 IV 1937, J. VRYDAGH, 2 (MRAC, JK); 10 V 1937, J. VRYDAGH, 1 (MRAC); 7 IX 1937, J. VRIJDAGH [sic!], 1 (MRAC); 11 X 1937, J. VRYDAGH, 1 (MRAC); 15 II 1938, J. VRYDAGH, 1 (MRAC); Bas-Uele: Kotell, 1-21 I 1928, Dr H. SCHOUTEDEN, 10, (MRAC); Bas-Uele: Buta, 1926, R. Fr. JOSEPH, 1 (MRAC); 1928, C. M. NOBELS, 1 (MRAC); 15- 20 IV 1929, C. M. NOBELS, 1 (MRAC); Buta, 9 V 1929, C. M. NOBELS, 1 (MRAC); 15 V 1929, C. M. NOBELS, 1 (MRAC); 2 V 1929, C. M. NOBELS 1 (MRAC); 7 IV 1929, C. M. NOBELS, 2 (MRAC); 16 IV 1929, C. M. NOBELS 2 (MRAC); coll. ROEBER, 1 (SMTD); 2 (JK); 2 (MILZPAN); W. H. MUCHE, 18 (SMTD); 4 (SMTD); Massif Ruwenzori Kalonge, 2180 m, Riv. Katauleko, aff. Butahu, 29 VII 1952, P. VANSCHUYTBROECK & J. KEKENBOSCH 591-92, 1(MRAC); Mont Hoyo, riv. Kofuhola, affl. Kalakala, 1285 m, 25 VII- 10 VIII 1955, P. VANSCHUYTBROECK, 14.027-30, 1 (JK); Ubangi: Bosobolo, 1951, Dr. VACHAUDEZ, 2 (MRAC, JK); Bumba, XII 1939- I 1940, H. DE SAEGER, 1 (MRAC); Kisangani, III 1972, J. TAVERNIERS, 1 (MRAC); Yangambi 1940, z. 91, I.N.E.A.C., 4 (MRAC); Yangambi, C. DONIS, Don R. MAYNÉ, 1 (MRAC); Yangambi, X 1937, P. HENRARD, 2 (MRAC); Jangambi, 25 V 1933, J. VRYDAGH, 1 (MRAC); Congo, HEYNE, Samml K. L. HARTMANN, 1 (SMTD); Région de Sassa, 1895- 96, COLMONT, 1 (MRAC).

Uncertain locality :

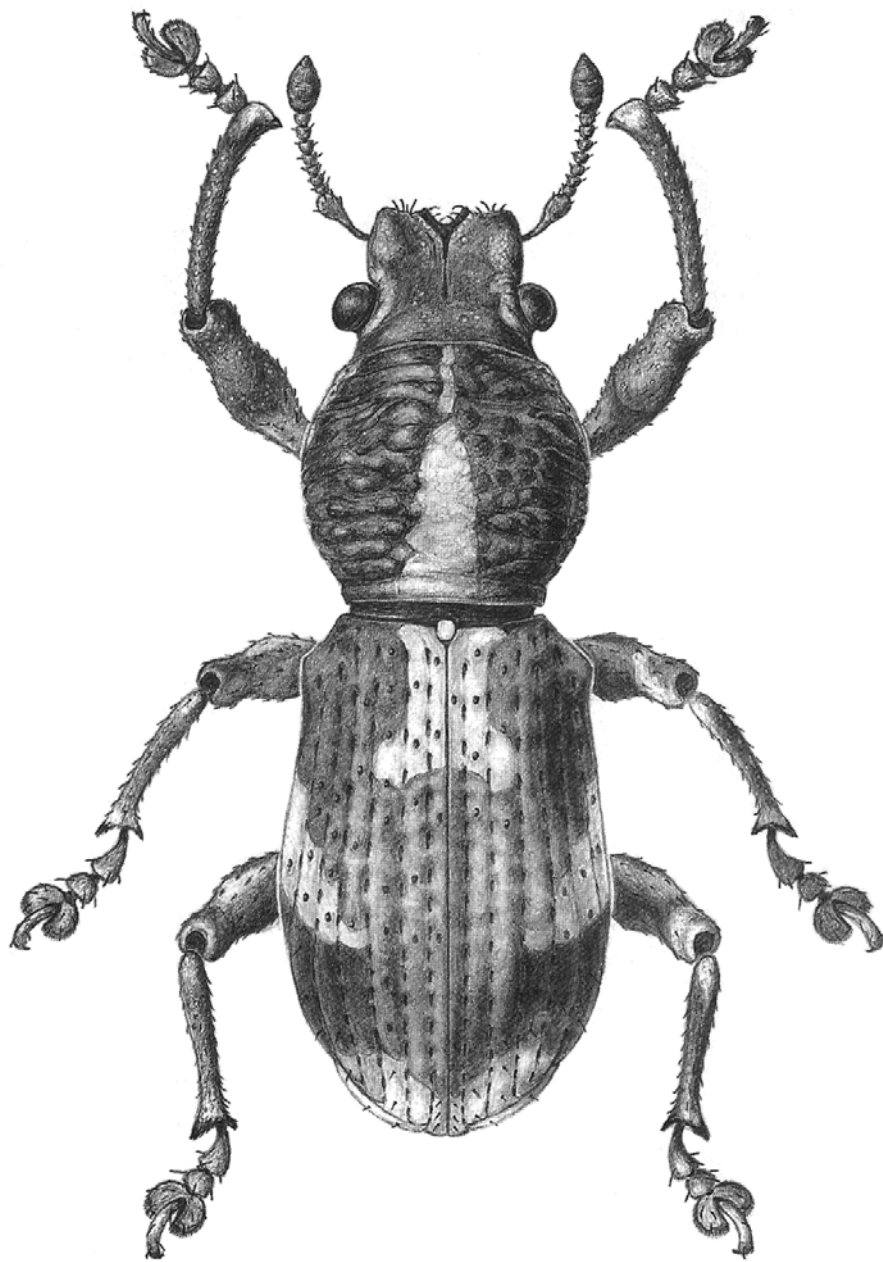
Kuilu ...? [label illegible], coll. J. FAUST, 1 (SMTD).

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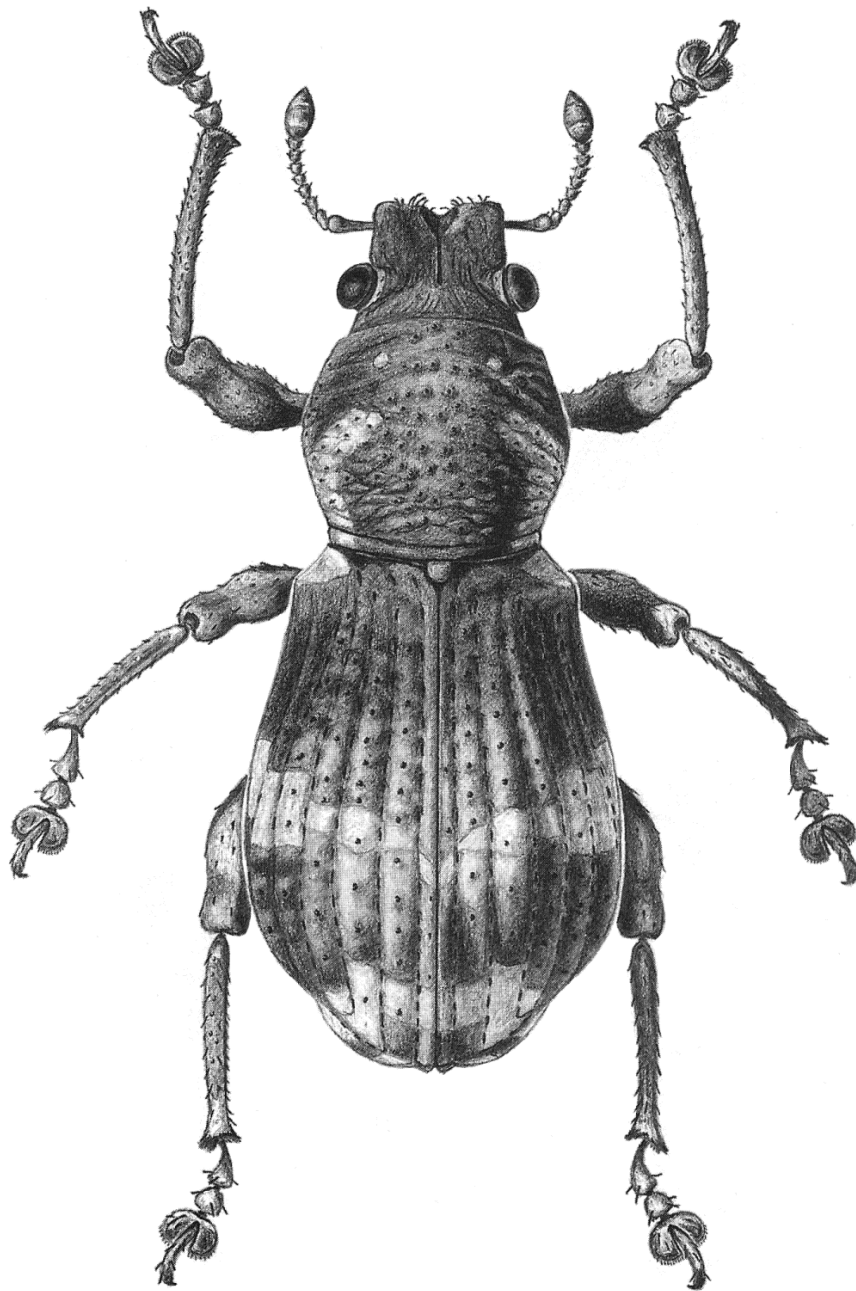
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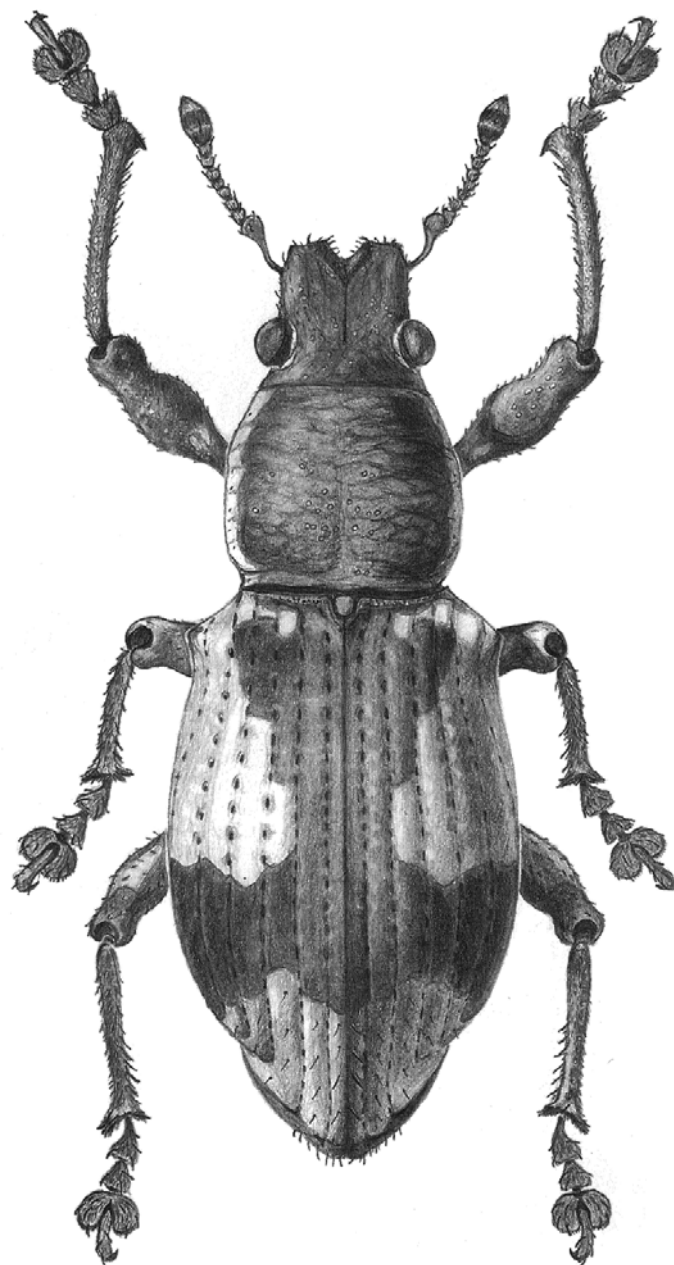
1. *Ischnomias nobilis*, female (by J. ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA)



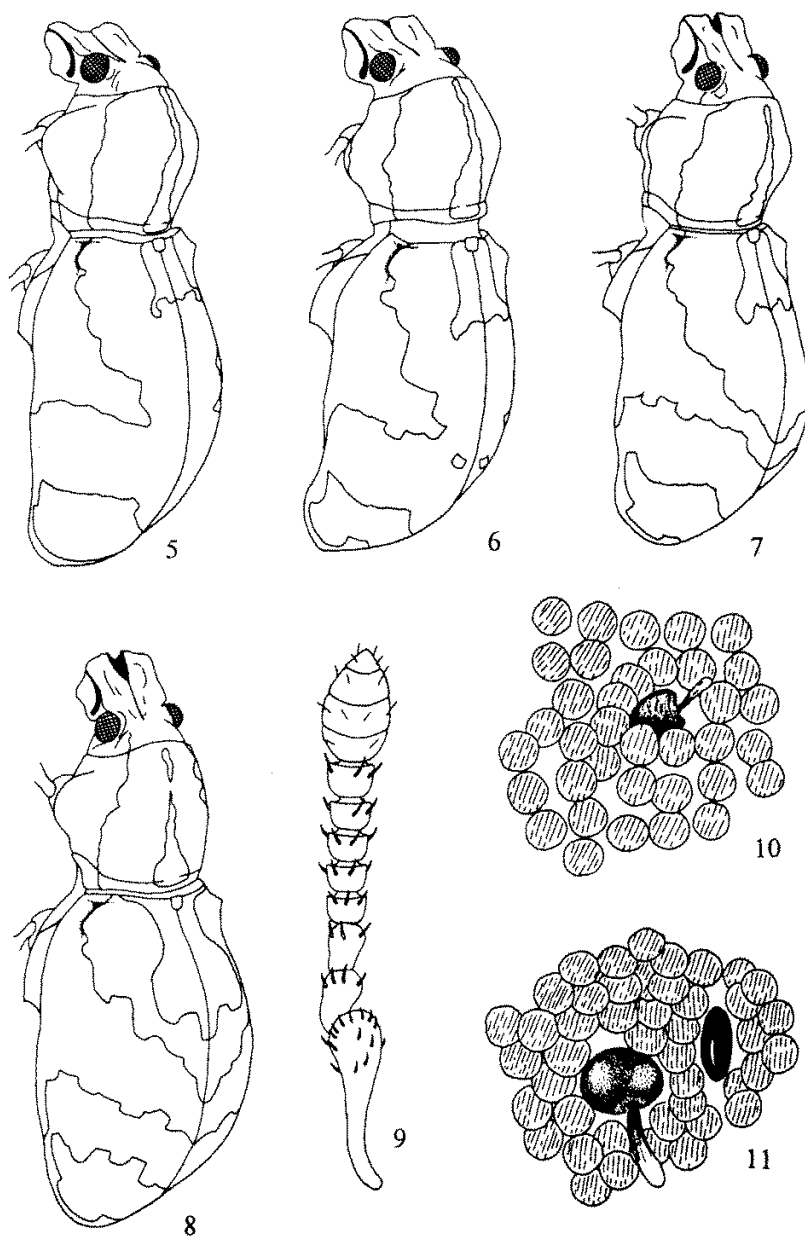
2. *Ischnomias nobilis*, male (by J. ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA)



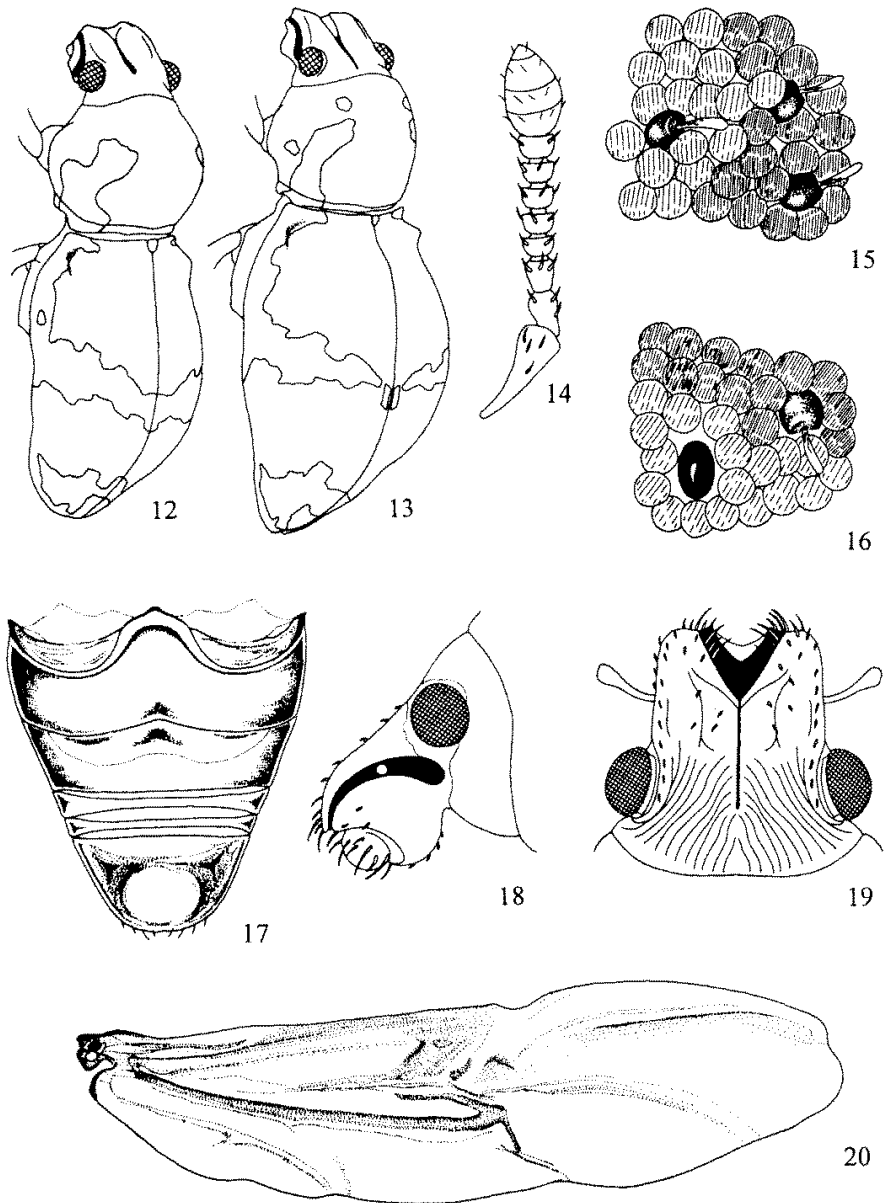
3. *Ischnomias donkieri*, female (by J. ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA)



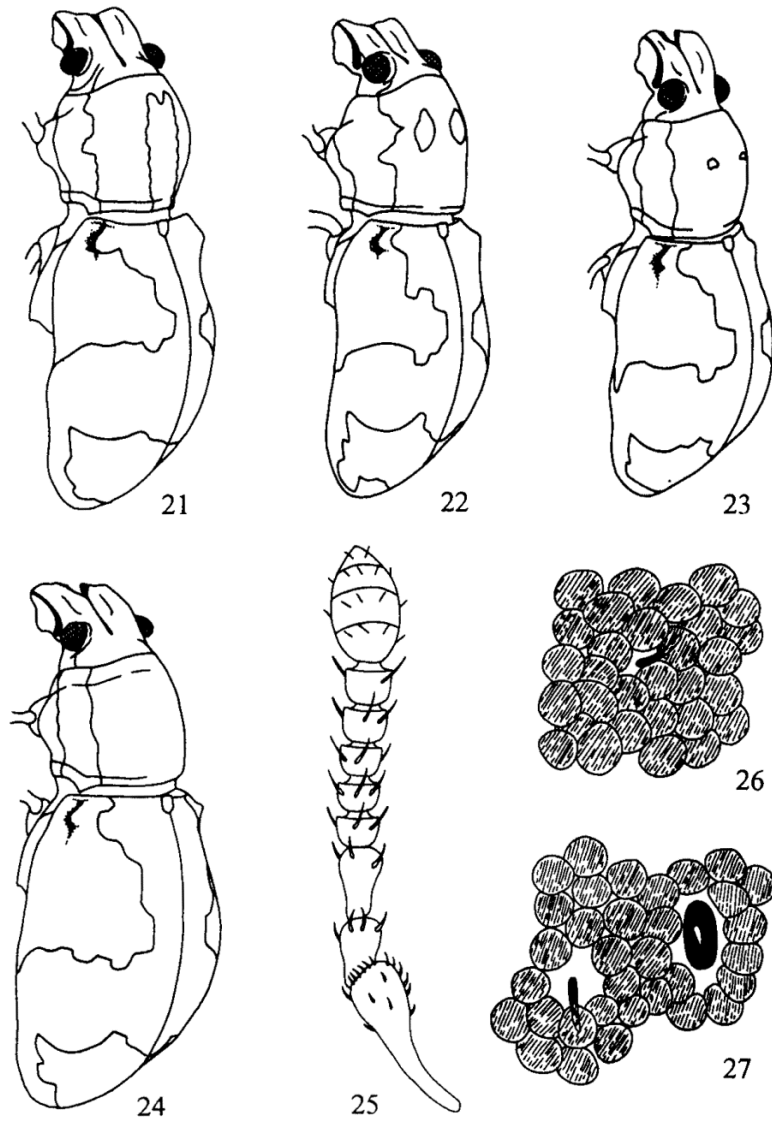
4. *Ischnomias opulentus*, female (by J. ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA)



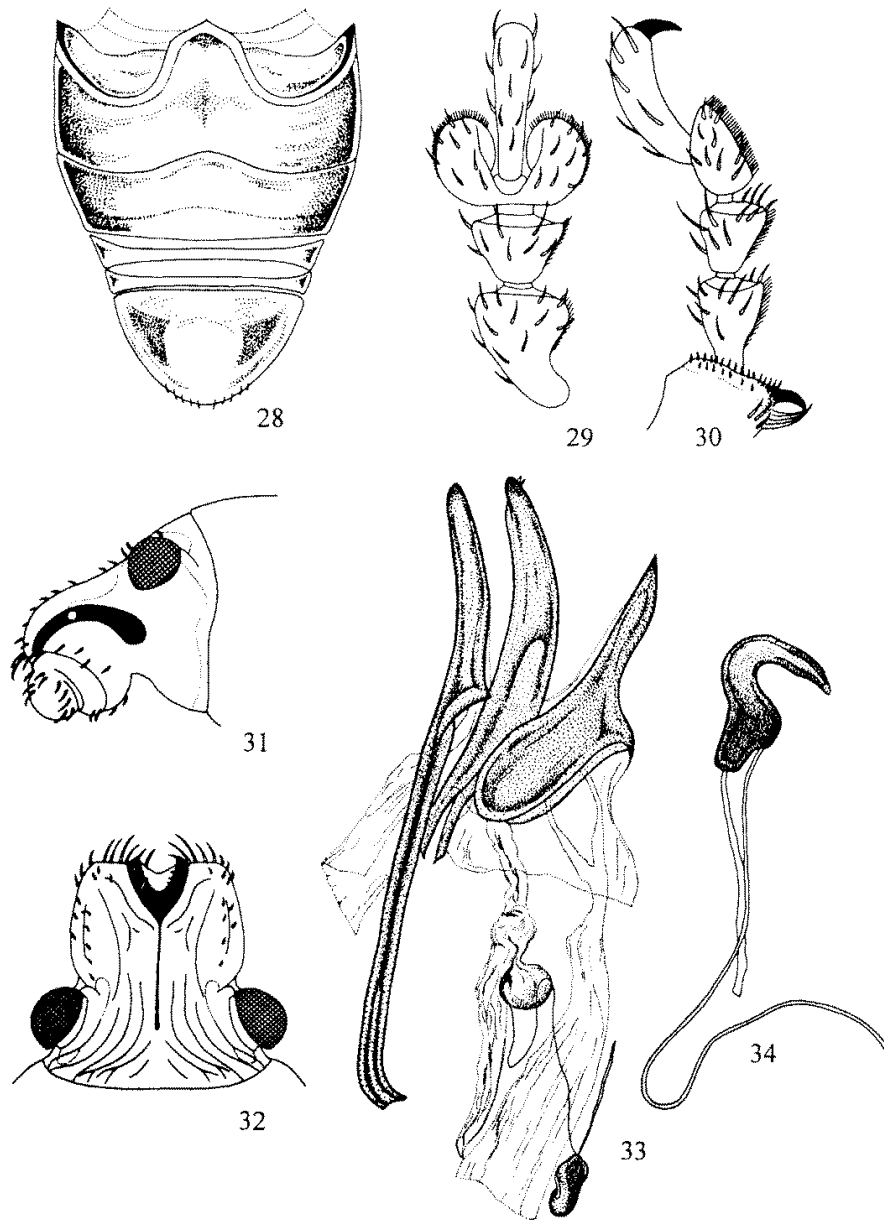
5-11. *Ischnomias nobilis*: 5-8 - colour pattern on dorsal side of body; 9 - antenna; 10 - scales and granules on pronotum; 11 - scales, granules and punctures on elytra



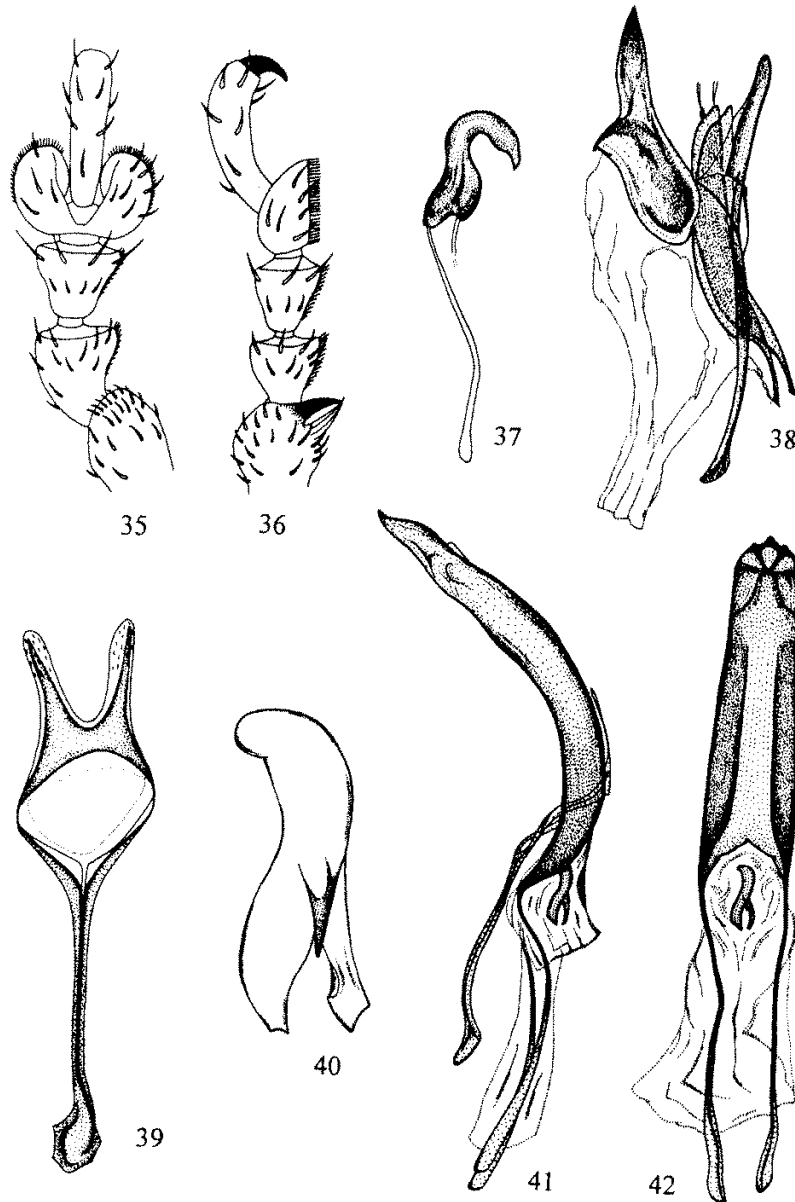
12-19. *Ischnomias donkieri*: 12, 13 - colour pattern on dorsal side of body; 17 - abdominal sternites; 18 - head in side view; 19 - head in top view; 20. *I. nobilis*: hind wing



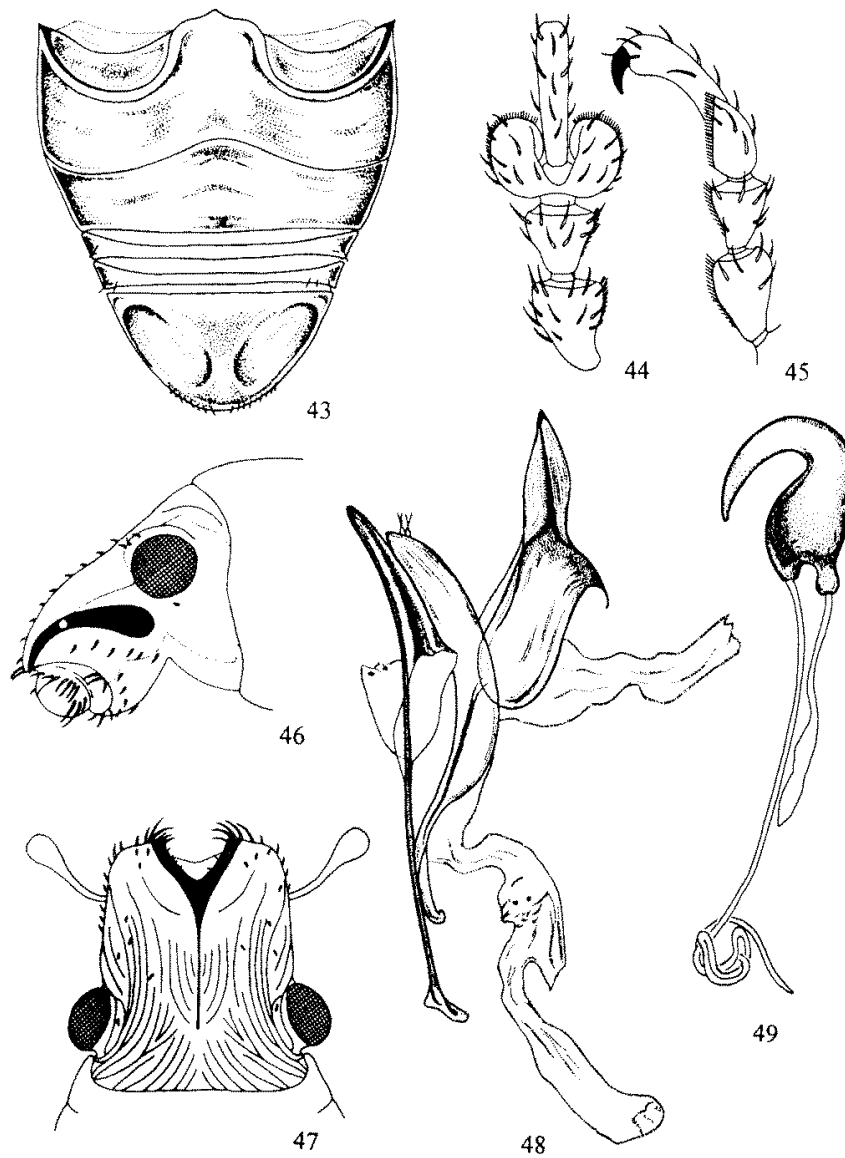
21-27. *Ischnomias opulentus*: 21-24 - colour pattern on dorsal side of body; 25 - antenna; 26 - scales on pronotum; 27 - scales and punctures on elytra



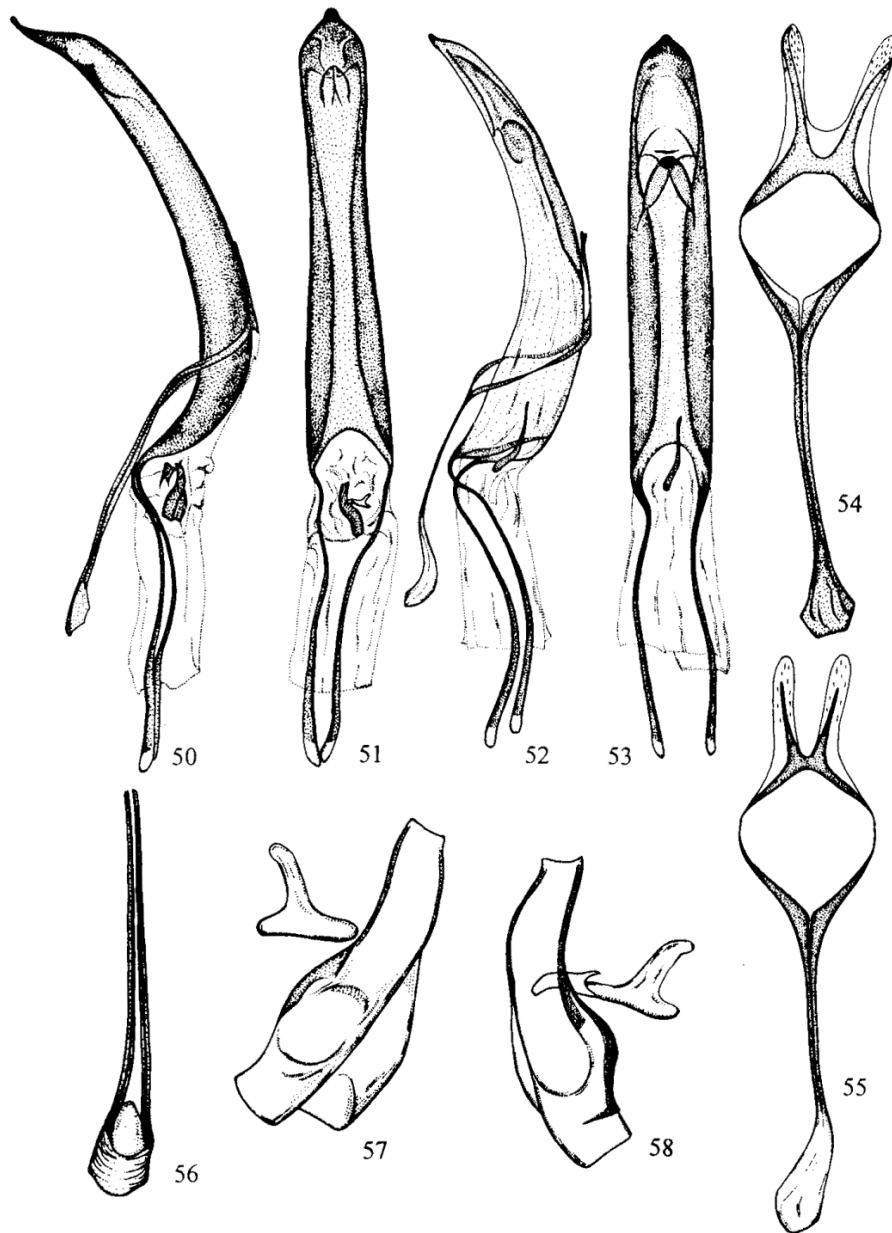
28-34. *Ischnomias nobilis*; 28 - abdominal sternites; 29, 30 - tarsus; 31 - head in side view; 32 - head in top view; 33 - female reproductive system; 34 - spermatheca



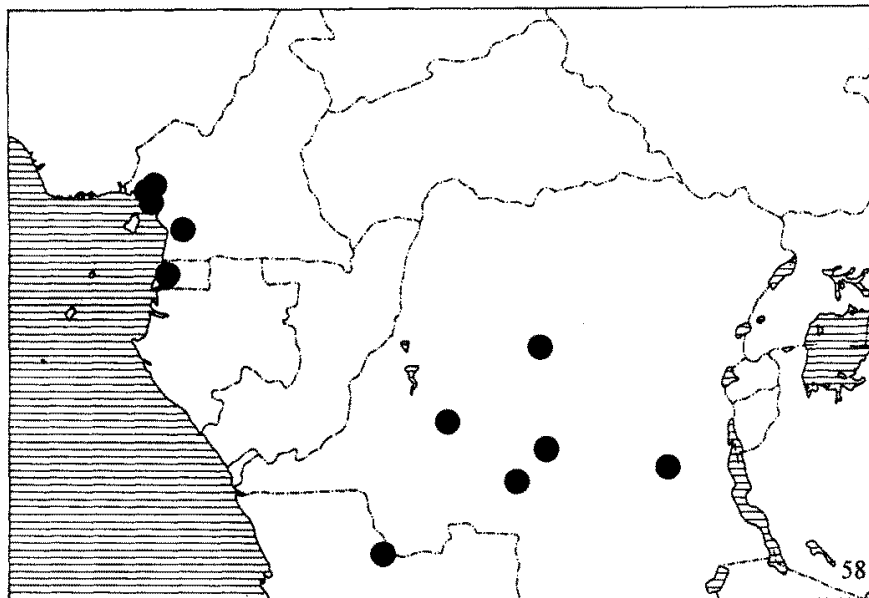
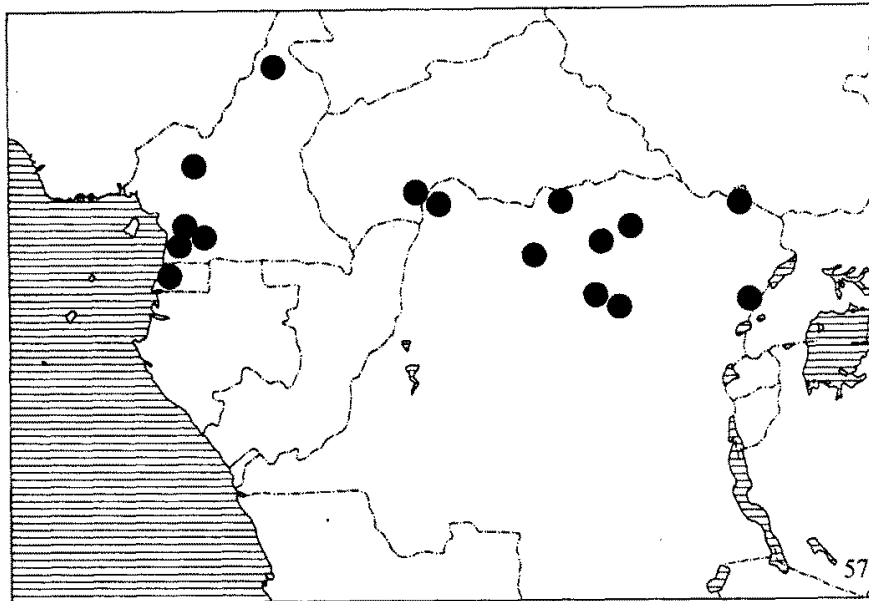
35-42. *Ischnomias donkieri*: 35, 36 - tarsus; 37 - spermatheca; 38 - female reproductive system; 39 - tegmen; 40 - sclerite in internal sac of aedeagus; 41 - aedeagus with tegmen beside; 42 - aedeagus



43-49. *I. opulentus*: 43 - abdominal sternites; 44, 45 - tarsus, 46 - head in side view; 47 - head in top view
48 - female reproductive system, 49 - spermatheca



50, 51, 54, 57, 58. *I. nobilis*: 50 - aedeagus with tegmen beside; 51 - aedeagus; 54 - tegmen; 57, 58 - sclerite in internal sac of aedeagus; 52, 53, 55, 56. *I. opulentus*: 52 - aedeagus with tegmen beside; 53 - aedeagus; 55 - tegmen; 56 - sclerite in internal sac of aedeagus



57, 58. Distribution maps: 57 - *I. nobilis*, 58 - *I. opulentus*