

**Descriptions of four new species and *Kenyoriecheia* gen. n.
of the subtribe Reicheina
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae) from East Africa**

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Abstract. Four new Afrotropical species of the subtribe Reicheina Jeannel, 1957: *Antireicheia sciakyi* sp. n. and *A. balkenohli* sp. n. from Rwanda, *A. grebennikovi* sp. n. from Tanzania and *Kenyoriecheia aberdarensis* gen. et sp. n. from Kenya, are described. The new species are illustrated including their aedeagi and female styli, and are compared with the related taxa. *Kenyoriecheia* gen. n. is established and compared with related the genera.

INTRODUCTION

Afrotropical blind Reicheina are hitherto known from South, East Africa and Madagascar. The first South African *Antireicheia* species was described by Péringuey (1896) as *Reicheia promontorii*, further six species by Basilewsky (1980); Bulirsch & Magrini (2006) described next three species and keyed ten hitherto known species. Madagascan Reicheina were keyed by Basilewsky (1973, 1976) and assigned to the genera *Antireicheia* Basilewsky, 1951 (ten species) and *Afroeicheia* Jeannel, 1957 (three species); Bulirsch et al. (2005) described next five taxa (three species and two subspecies) of the genus *Antireicheia*. Basilewsky (1951b) established the subgenus *Antireicheia* of the genus *Reicheia* Saulcy, 1862 and described (1951a,b, 1953) nine species within the genus *Reicheia* (either in the subgenus *Reicheia* or *Antireicheia*); Jeannel (1957) described further five taxa, placed all East African species to the newly established genus *Afroeicheia* and updated *Antireicheia* as a valid genus for the single species: *A. promontorii*; Basilewsky (1960, 1962, 1976) and Jeannel (1958) described next five Reicheina: *Antireicheia bergeri* Basilewsky, 1976 and four *Afroeicheia* species. Thirty seven Afrotropical species have been described to date; description of four new species follows. Basilewsky (1980) discussed status of both genera and did not find any sufficient differences between them. Both authors follow his opinion and treat here the genus *Antireicheia* as valid and *Afroeicheia* as its junior synonym.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We have studied very rich material of East African blind *Reicheina*: holotypes and some paratypes of all hitherto known species including their male and female genitalia as well as undescribed material belonging to the collections of diverse museums or private collectors including our own collections.

Length of body is given with accuracy 0.05 mm, other measurements, ratios and means are down to two decimal places. We have measured all specimens of each species. The study of specimens, including measurements and examination of microsculpture, was done at x56 magnification. Aedeagi and stylomeres were slide-mounted in euparal. All photos were taken with a digital camera Nikon D1 mounted on a binocular microscope Nikon Labophot II equipped with lenses containing diaphragms. Label data of all specimens are cited verbatim.

List of used abbreviations:

- CNC Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada, (V. Grebennikov);
HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary, (Gy. Szél);
MB collection of M. Balkenohl, Denzlingen, Germany;
MHNG Natural History Museum, Geneva, Switzerland, (G. Cuccodoro);
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, (T. Deuve);
MRAC Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium, (M. de Meyer);
PB collection of P. Bulirsch, Prague;
PM collection of Paolo Magrini, Firenze, Italy.
HT Holotype
PT Paratype(s)
BSP basal (prescutellar) setiferous puncture(s)
DSP dorsal setiferous puncture(s)
/, // by locality labels: end of line, label

RESULTS

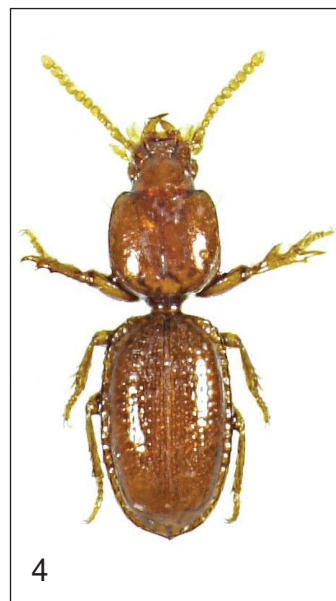
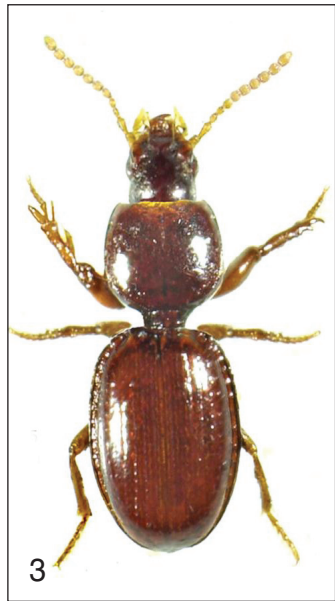
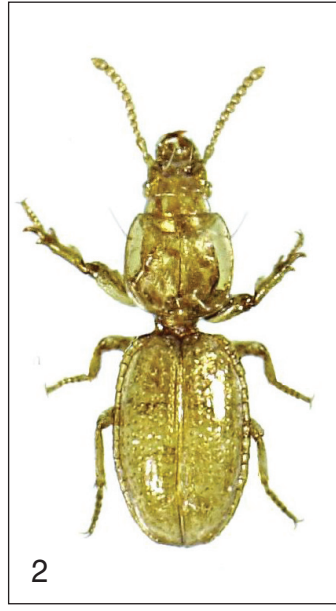
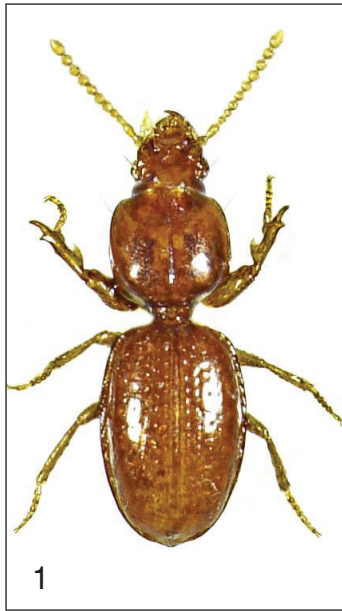
Antireicheia sciakyi sp. n.

(Figs 1, 1a,b,c,d,e)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: „Rwanda: Cyangu/ Nyakabuye/ 1700-1900 m/ H. Mühle (leg.) Feb. 1986” (PB). Paratypes: 1 (♀), 1 (♂) (latter strongly damaged: without head and 4 legs) with the same labels as HT (MB, PB).

Description. Body as in Fig. 1. Length HT 1.85 mm, PT 1.75 mm; yellow-brown, antennae and mouthparts rusty yellow, legs slightly darker.

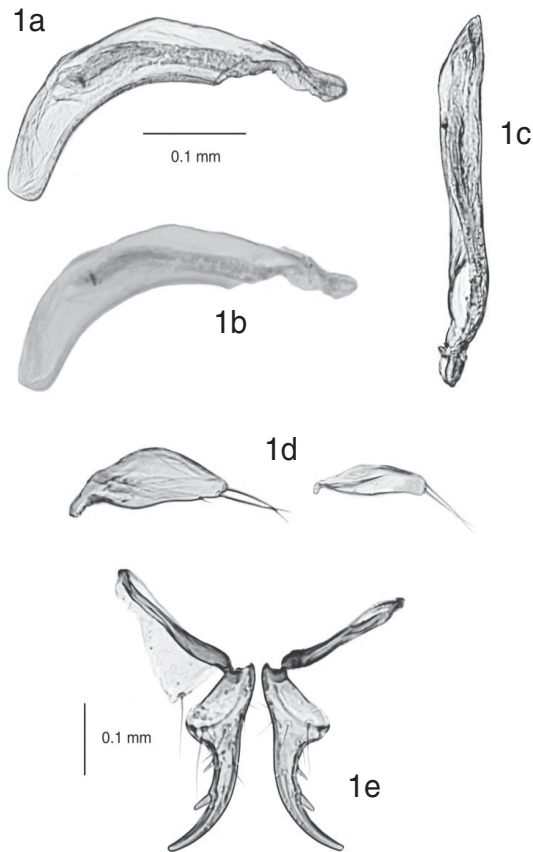
Head. Rather narrow, moderately long; neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus slightly, regularly emarginated, facial furrows short, broad, rather deep; impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and rather deep, hind keel short and blunt. Suprantennal plates slightly vaulted, divided



Figs 1-4. Habitus of HT (real length in parentheses behind the name). 1- *A. sciakyi* sp. n. (1.85 mm); 2- *A. balkenohli* sp. n. (1.80 mm); 3- *A. grebennikovi* sp. n. (2.40 mm); 4- *K. aberdarensis* sp. n. (2.05 mm).

from genae by deep and rather narrow furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates distinct. Eyes slightly protruded, perceptible as very small, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of strongly vaulted genae; its hind angles distinct. Vertex distinctly, regularly reticulated. Antennae with antennomere 2 slightly longer than 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-7 as broad as long, 8-10 slightly longer. Mandibles short, moderately, regularly curved. Ultimate maxillary palpomeres rather long, with apex concave, narrow and sharp.

Pronotum. Slightly convex, shiny, reticulation irregular, indistinct. Sides rather slightly rounded, not attenuating anteriorly; maximum width in second third; posterior angles very broadly rounded. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from not protruding anterior angles almost to base of pronotum (indistinct above flange); rather thin, especially in basal part. Median line distinctly impressed, disappearing before base, anterior transverse impression very superficial, just visible. Basal part (flange) very small, very slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna distinctly visible from above in apical half. Ratio width : length HT 1.04, PT 1.04, 1.03. Ratio width of pronotum : width of head HT 1.56, PT 1.58.



Figs 1a,b,c,d,e. *A. sciakyi* sp. n. 1a,b- Aedeagus of PT in left lateral view (1a in acetate, 1b in perspex); 1c- Aedeagus of PT in ventral view; 1d- Parameres of PT; 1e- Stylomeres of HT female.

Protibia. Apical spine moderately curved outwards in dorsal view, apical spur of almost equal length, slightly curved. Lower marginal tooth distinct and rather sharp, upper small, obtuse.

Elytra. Convex, disk not flattened, outline ovate, distinctly broadened, maximum width before middle. Base moderately sloping, without granulae; humeri moderately distinct; BSP distinct; suture depressed basally. Lateral channel moderately wide, narrowed apically; reflexed lateral margin without humeral teeth, with just recognisable, very small and blunt denticles. Striae created from rows of sparse punctures. Inner striae (especially 1-4) moderately punctured in basal two third, lateral ones (6-7) very fine; in apical part all striae punctures finer, apex only with very sparse and fine punctures, latero-apical part smooth. Intervals flattened, only first interval in basal part slightly vaulted. Third interval with 3 DSP. Ratio length : width HT 1.56, PT 1.56, 1.56; ratio elytra : pronotum length HT 2.03, PT 1.94, 1.94; ratio elytra : pronotum width HT 1.24, PT 1.19, 1.21.

Ventral part. Last visible ventral segment in male fine reticulated in apical half, in females moderately reticulated in apical two third.

Aedeagus as in (Figs 1a,b,c,d). Median lobe (Figs 1a,b) regularly curved, with apical part rather long and regularly, broadly rounded; regularly curved; apex rather small, narrow, broadly rounded. Outline of median lobe in ventral view as in (Fig. 1c), regularly broadened in apical part, with bulging in left side. Parameres as in (Fig. 1d).

Styli as in (Fig. 1e). Basal part rather small, base not excised; apical spine long, regularly and rather slightly curved; apical ensiform seta moderately big, not spatulate, situated on base of apical spine, second, much smaller, seta in middle of stylus.

Differential diagnosis. Small sized species with eyes perceptible only as very small, unfaceted field in front of rather strongly vaulted genae. Elytral reflexed lateral margin without humeral teeth.

A. sciakyi sp. n. belongs to the *A. jeanneli* group sensu Jeannel (1957). It can be distinguished from *A. debrynei* Basilewsky, 1951 by smaller body (1.8 mm versus 2.1 mm), by smaller eyes, by less rounded pronotal sides, by shorter elytra (ratio 1.56 versus 1.65) with more distinct humeri and by different shape of median lobe of aedeagus (in *A. debrynei*, the outline from dorsal view is slightly curved, apical part very short, abruptly curved just before apex); from *A. vandenberghaei* Basilewsky, 1951 it differs by shorter and strongly vaulted genae, by distinctly longer antennomeres 6-10, by short ovate elytra, by coarser elytra striae punctuation and by longer apical part of median lobe of aedeagus with broadly rounded apex. Among 4 subspecies of *A. vandenberghaei* only *A. v. valida* (Jeannel, 1957) has a bit similar shape of pronotum and elytra but *A. sciakyi* sp. n. can be distinguished by much smaller body (1.8 mm versus 2.3 mm) and by remaining figures quoted above, especially by much flatter genae, finer elytral striae and by different shape of median lobe of aedeagus. *A. sciakyi* sp. n. differs from *A. jeanneli* Basilewsky, 1951 by moderately protruded, not missing eyes field, by much shorter and strongly vaulted genae, by pronotal sides less rounded, not attenuating anteriorly; by shorter elytra and by shape of median lobe of aedeagus.

Name derivation. Named in honour of our friend Riccardo Sciaky (Milano, Italy), well known specialist in Carabidae.

Antireicheia balkenohli sp. n.

(Figs 2, 2a)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: „Rwanda 2100m./ Kayove, 12.viii.(19)73/ Werner (leg.)” (MHNG). Paratype: 1 (♀) with the same data as HT (MB).

Description. Body as in Fig. 2. Length HT 1.80 mm, PT 1.75 mm; HT uniformly yellow (slightly immature); PT rusty yellow-brown, antennae and mouthparts rusty yellow, legs slightly darker.

Head. Rather narrow, moderately long; neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus moderately emarginated, facial furrows rather long, deep; impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and rather shallow, hind keel short and blunt. Suprantennal plates moderately vaulted, divided from genae by rather deep and narrow furrow, carina of prolonged supraantennal plates rather short, rather slightly distinct. Eyes slightly protruded, perceptible as small, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of moderately vaulted genae; its hind angles rather rounded off. Vertex regularly reticulated. Antennae with antennomere 2 about as long as 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-7 slightly broader than long, 8-10 as broad as long. Mandibles rather short, regularly curved. Ultimate maxillary palpomeres moderately long, with apex short, slightly concave.

Pronotum. Moderately convex, shiny, reticulation irregular, indistinct. Sides moderately rounded, slightly attenuating anteriorly; maximum width in second third; posterior angles very broadly rounded. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from not protruding anterior angles almost to base of pronotum, rather thin, especially in basal part, not recognisable above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, disappearing before base, anterior transverse impression very superficial, just visible. Basal part (flange) very small, very slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna distinctly visible from above in apical half. Ratio width : length HT 0.97, PT 0.98. Ratio width of pronotum : width of head HT 1.57, PT 1.55.

Protibia. Apical spine moderately curved outwards in dorsal view, apical spur of almost equal length, slightly curved. Lower marginal tooth distinct and sharp, upper small, obtuse.

Elytra. Convex, disk not flattened, outline almost oval, distinctly broadened, maximum width at about middle. Base slightly sloping, with indistinct granulae; humeri moderately protruding; BSP distinct; suture deeply depressed basally. Lateral channel very wide (especially by HT), slightly narrowed apically; reflexed lateral margin by HT with 5 distinct humeral teeth and with several small and blunt denticles almost up to apex; by PT humeral teeth finer. By HT striae lines 1-4 just recognisable in basal part of elytra and irregularly disappearing, inner striae punctured moderately deep, striae 5-7 finer; by PT striae created from rows of fine and sparse punctures. All striae finer in apical third, apex only with very sparse and fine punctures, latero-apical part smooth. Intervals flattened, only first intervals by HT in basal part slightly vaulted. Third interval with 3 DSP. Ratio length : width HT 1.71, PT 1.67; ratio elytra : pronotum length HT 2.03, PT 1.98; ratio elytra : pronotum width HT 1.22, PT 1.23.

Ventral part. Last visible ventral segment in females moderately reticulated in apical two third.

Styli as in (Fig. 2a). Basal part narrow, deeply excised, apical spine very long, regularly

and rather strongly curved; single apical ensiform seta big, not spatulate, situated on base of apical spine.

Differential diagnosis. Small sized species with eyes perceptible only as very small, unfaceted field in front of moderately vaulted genae. Elytral reflexed lateral margin with several humeral teeth; styli with deeply excised basal part. *A. balkenohli* sp. n. belongs to the *A. brieni* group sensu Jeannel (1957). It can be distinguished from the most similar species, *A. leleupi* (Basilewsky, 1951), by smaller body (1.8 mm versus 2.0 mm), by less vaulted genae, by longer elytra (ratio 1.7 versus 1.6) with less protruded humeri, by broader elytral lateral channel (especially by HT) and by much bigger humeral teeth; from *A. kahuziana* (Basilewsky, 1951) by smaller body (1.8 mm versus 2.0 mm), by less vaulted genae, by longer elytra (ratio 1.7 versus 1.6), by much broader elytral lateral channel and by much bigger humeral teeth; from *A. brieni* (Basilewsky, 1951) by longer pronotum (ratio width : length 0.97 versus 1.03) and elytra (index 1.7 versus 1.55) and by much deeper elytral striae punctures; from *A. kaboboana* (Basilewsky, 1960) by smaller body (1.8 mm versus 2.0 mm), by less vaulted genae, by longer pronotum (ratio width : length 0.97 versus 1.05) and elytra (index 1.7 versus 1.55), by broader elytral lateral channel and by much bigger humeral teeth. *A. balkenohli* sp. n. can be easily distinguished from all above quoted species by narrow, distinctly excised basal part of styli (by *A. brieni* and *A. kahuziana* is base of styli almost straight, by *A. leleupi* and *A. kaboboana* is apical part very broad, base convex).

Name derivation. Named in honour of our friend Michael Balkenohl (Denzlingen, Germany), well known specialist in Scaritinae.

Antireicheia grebennikovi sp. n.

(Figs 3, 3a,b,c,d,e)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: „Tanzania, Tanga reg./ Amani/ Berlese sampl./ No. 155, 18.ii.1987/ S. Mahunka & A. Zicsi (leg.)” (HNHM). Paratypes: 2 (♀♀) with the same data as HT; 1 (♂), 1 unsexed specimen labelled: „Tanzania, Tanga reg./ Amani/ Berlese sampl./ No. 120 or 124, 14.ii.1987/ S. Mahunka & A. Zicsi (leg.)”; 1 (♀), 5 unsexed specimens labelled: „Tanzania, Tanga reg./ Kwamsambia For. Res./ 10 km S Kwamkoro // sifted, No. 105, 10.ii.1987, 1050 m/ S. Mahunka & A. Zicsi (leg.)”; 1 (♀) labelled: „Tanzania, Tanga reg. / Kwamsambia For. Res./ 10 km S Kwamkoro // sifted, No. 103, 10.ii.1987/ S. Mahunka & A. Zicsi (leg.)”; 3 (♂♂), 1 (♀), 3 unsexed specimens labelled: „Tanzania, Tanga reg. / Kwamsambia For. Res./ 10 km S Kwamkoro // sifted, No. 158 and 159, 19.ii.1987/ S. Mahunka & A. Zicsi (leg.)”; 1 (♀) labelled: „Tanzania, Tanga reg. / Kwamkoro, Berlese sample// No 108, 12.ii.1987/ S. Mahunka & A. Zicsi (leg.)”; 2 (♂♂), 1 (♀) labelled: „Tanzania: E. Usambara Mts./ Oct. 12-16, 2002, H-950 m./ Amani Nat. res. Headquarter./ V. Grebennikov leg.” (HNHM, PB, PM).

Description. Body as in Fig. 3. Body rusty brown, head and especially pronotum slightly darker, antennae and mouthparts rusty yellow-brown, fore legs slightly darker. Length of body 2.15-2.55 mm (HT 2.40 mm, mean 2.36 mm).

Head. Narrow, moderately long, anterior margin of clypeus regularly emarginated, facial furrows moderately broad, deep, impressions of clypeus oblique, broad, deep, its hind keel very short. Eyes slightly protruded, perceptible as small, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of moderately vaulted genae; its hind angles moderately rounded off. Suprantennal plates vaulted, divided from genae by broad, rather deep furrow, carina of prolonged supraantennal plates slightly distinct, not sharp. Vertex rather shiny, slightly and irregularly reticulated. Antennae with antennomere 2 slightly longer than 3 and 4 together, antennomeres 6-10 (especially 6-7) slightly longer than broad. Mandibles short, its apical part rather slightly curved. Ultimate maxillary palpomeres moderately long, with apex very short, narrow, slightly concave.

Pronotum. Slightly convex, shiny, reticulation irregular, almost indistinct. Sides faintly rounded, slightly attenuating anteriorly; maximum width at posterior third; posterior angles broadly rounded. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from rather sharp, distinctly protruded anterior angles to base of pronotum as praebasal groove; in anterior part very distinct, at base finely joined basal furrow. Median line broad and distinctly impressed towards basal furrow; front transverse impression missing. Basal part (flange) distinctly produced posteriorly, separated of pronotal disk by deep furrow. Proepisterna just visible from above in apical half. Ratio width : length 1.02-1.09 (HT 1.06, mean 1.06). Ratio width of pronotum : width of head 1.62-1.72 (HT 1.69, mean 1.66).

Protibia. Apical spine bent slightly outwards in dorsal view, apical spur of almost equal length, slightly curved. Lower marginal tooth rather big, blunt, upper one much smaller, obtuse.

Elytra. Rather slightly convex, disk slightly flattened, outline almost long oval, maximum width just before middle. Base slightly sloping, with very distinct, elongate granulae in prolongation of third interval; humeri distinct; BSP present; suture deeply depressed. Lateral channel very wide, especially in humeral part; reflexed lateral margin with 8-10 long denticles in basal half, apical part with only very fine denticles disappearing apically. Striae 1-4 rather deep, stria 5 and especially striae 6-7 much finer, created from moderately deep punctures; all striae, except first, strongly weakened apically; striae 2-4 disappearing in last fifth, lateral ones in apical third. Striae 1-2(3) distinct up to base, lateral ones shortened. Intervals 1-4 in basal part moderately convex, lateral ones flattened. Third interval with 3 DSP. Ratio length : width 1.50-1.59 (HT 1.57, mean 1.54); ratio elytra : pronotum length 1.89-2.12 (HT 2.09, mean 2.01); ratio elytra : pronotum width 1.12-1.20 (HT 1.12, mean 1.16).

Ventral part. Last visible ventral segment in males fine reticulated in apical half, by females roughly reticulated in apical two third.

Aedeagus as in (Figs 3a,b,c,d). Median lobe (Figs 3a,b) strongly and regularly curved dorsally; apex rather small, narrowly rounded. Outline of median lobe in ventral view (Fig. 3c) regularly broadened in apical part, with long bulging in left side. Parameres as in (Fig. 3d), bisetose; spiculum with distinct protuberance.

Styli as in (Fig. 3e). Basal part rather narrow, slightly excised, apical spine moderately long and rather strongly curved; apical ensiform seta moderately big, not spatulate, situated on base of apical spine, second, much smaller, seta in middle of stylus.

Variability. Colour of pronotum and head vary from almost the same as by elytra (some PT), to slightly or even distinctly darker (HT and remaining PT).

Differential diagnosis. Medium sized, short species with eyes perceptible only as small, unfaceted field in front of moderately vaulted genae. Basal part of pronotum (flange) distinctly protruded posteriorly, divided from pronotal disk by deep furrow. Elytral reflexed lateral margin with several humeral teeth; base with very distinct, sharp granulae; elytral striae very deep, first intervals moderately vaulted.

A. grebennikovi sp. n. strongly differs from the most of the *Antireicheia* species by marks described above. It creates together with *A. bergeri* Basilewsky, 1976 and maybe Madagascan *A. bonsae* (Basilewsky, 1973) very characteristic group, defined by basal part of pronotum (flange) very strongly produced posteriorly, divided from pronotal disk by deep furrow (by other species is flange very small, not distinctly divided); by short elytra with deep inner striae and by more or less distinct basal granulae.

A. grebennikovi sp. n. can be distinguished from *A. bergeri* by elytra with much broader elytral lateral channel, by distinctly deeper inner elytral striae, by much sharper basal elytral granulae and by median lobe of aedeagus with simple apex (by *A. bergeri* is apex hooked).

Name derivation. Named in honour of our friend Vasily Grebennikov (Ottawa, Canada), collector of type material.

Kenyoreicheia gen. n.

Type species: *Kenyoreicheia aberdarensis* sp. n.

Description. Body as in Fig. 4. Small, anophthalme and depigmented Reicheina genus, similar to *Antireicheia*.

Head. Sturdy, labrum 5-setose, 3 inner setae distinctly shorter than both lateral ones; mandibles and palpi characteristic to subtribe, not specialised; surface shiny, reticulation very fine. Clypeus slightly concave; clypeal keel short, distinctly rising. Genae strongly vaulted, eyes typical for blind Reicheina, almost missing, composed from 1-2 ocelli. One pair of clypeal and two pair of supraorbital setiferous punctures, placed as by *Antireicheia* species. Antennae relatively short, moniliform.

Pronotum. Slightly broader than long; anterior margin finely denticulated, outline slightly broadened, with 2 pairs of standard setiferous punctures, anterior and posterior, both placed immediately inside of lateral channel; first pair in anterior fifth, second in third fifth; proepisterna just visible from above; flange small, slightly protruding posteriorly, with fine anterior furrow connected with reflexed lateral margin.

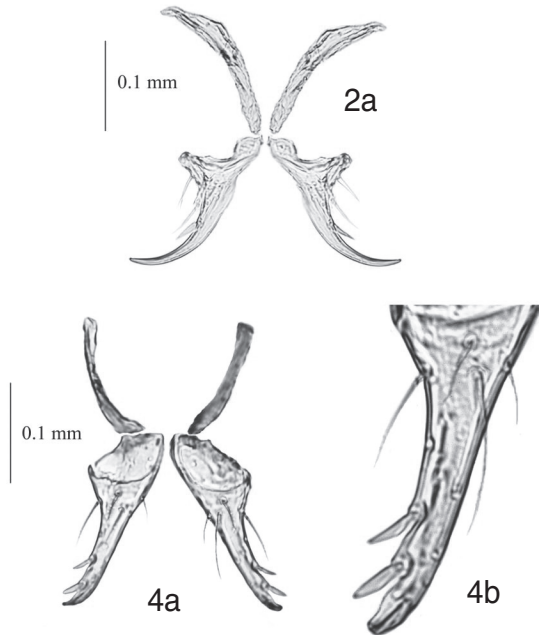
Elytra. Oval, broad, convex; lateral channel very wide, reflexed lateral margin with about 17 teeth in its whole length, teeth longer and slightly smaller apically but denticles sharply excised up to apex.

Legs. Not specialised, short; first tarsomere short, distinctly shorter than tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined. Protibia as by *Antireicheia*, not specialised.

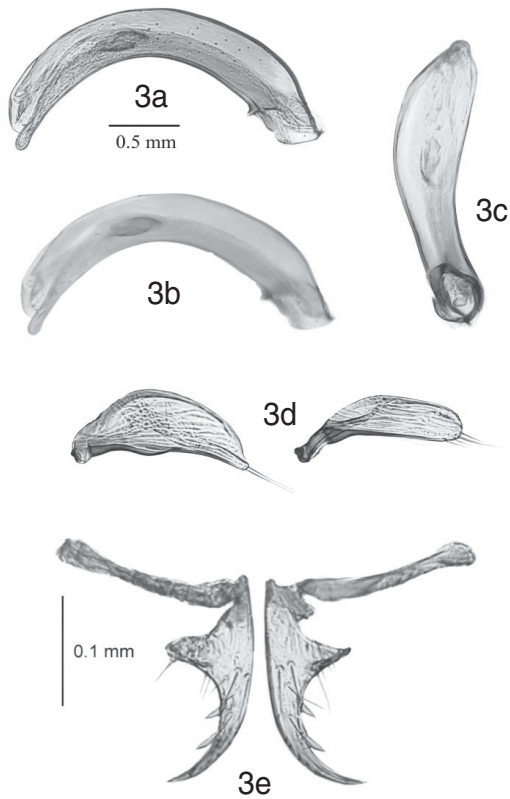
Styli as in (Figs 4a,b). Very unusual; broad and slightly curved; basal part broad and convex, slightly narrowed apically, apical spine very short, blunt; 2 big, long and spatulate ensiform setae, situated near apex.

Differential diagnosis. It can be distinguished from the other blind *Reicheina* by female styli (Figs 4a,b versus Figs 1e, 2a, 3e), completely different from all hitherto known blind *Reicheina*. *Kenyoreicheia* gen. n. differs from the genus *Antireicheia* by styli with outline very slightly curved and with two big spatulate ensiform setae in proximity of very short and broad apical spine; by head without sharp carina of prolonged supraantennal plates; by pronotum with distinct anterior transverse impression and with episterna very slightly recognisable from above, and by reflexed lateral margin of elytra with several distinct and sharp teeth up to apex. Styli of *Antireicheia* species are characteristic by outline moderately to strongly curved, by apical spine sharp, moderately to very long, and by 1-2 (second often smaller) simple (not spatulate) ensiform setae, placed far from apex. East African *Antireicheia* species have pronotum with indistinct to just recognisable anterior transverse impression, episterna distinctly recognisable from above and reflexed lateral margin of elytra apically either without teeth or exceptionally (by 3 species) with very blunt, just recognisable denticles.

Name derivation. Composed of Kenya, state of findings, and *Reicheia*, nominotypical genus of the subtribe. Masculine gender.



Figs 2a, 4a,b. Styli of HT female. 2a- *A. balkenohli* sp. n.; 4a,b- *K. aberdarensis* sp. n.



Figs 3a,b,c,d,e. *A. grebennikovi* sp. n. 3a,b- Aedeagus of HT in left lateral view (3a in acetate, 3b in perspex); 3c- Aedeagus of HT in ventral view; 3d- Parameres of HT; 3e- Stylomeres of PT female.

***Kenyoreicheia aberdarensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 4, 4a,b)

Type material. Holotype: (♀) labelled: „Kenya: Aberdare N.P., Oct./ 30-Nov. 03, 2002, H-3100 m./ Between Kiandongoro and/ Mutobio gates, Fishing Lodge./ V. Grebennikov leg.” (MRAC). Paratypes: 15 (♀♀) with the same label as HT (MRAC, PB, PM, CNC); 1 (♀) labelled: „Kenya 25.XI.(19)74/ Mt. Aberdares 2300m./ Pr. Park National/ Mahnert Perret (leg.)” (MHNG).

Description. Body as in Fig. 4. Length 1,85-2.15 mm (HT 2.05 mm, mean 2.02 mm); rusty yellow-brown, antennae and mouthparts rusty yellow, legs slightly darker.

Head. Rather narrow, moderately long; neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus slightly emarginated, facial furrows rather long, deep; impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and very deep, hind keel short, sharply rising. Suprantennal plates rather vaulted, divided from genae by deep and broad furrow, carina of prolonged supraantennal plates indistinct. Eyes

moderately protruded, perceptible as small, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of distinctly vaulted genae; its hind angles well marked. Vertex finely reticulated. Antennae rather short, antennomere 2 longer than 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 as broad as long. Mandibles moderately long, regularly, rather slightly curved. Ultimate maxillary palpomeres moderately long, with acicular, concave apex.

Pronotum. Moderately convex, shiny, reticulation rather irregular, slightly distinct. Sides slightly rounded, not to very slightly attenuating anteriorly; maximum width in second third; posterior angles broadly rounded. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from not protruding anterior angles to base of pronotum, rather thin in basal part, connected with fine prebasal furrow. Median line distinctly impressed, disappearing before base, anterior transverse impression fine, well visible, deeper laterally. Basal part (flange) very small, slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna just visible from above in apical third. Ratio width : length 1.00-1.05 (HT 1.03, mean 1.03). Ratio width of pronotum : width of head 1.49-1.59 (HT 1.54, mean 1.54).

Protibia. Apical spine moderately curved outwards in dorsal view, apical spur of almost equal length, slightly curved. Lower marginal tooth distinct and sharp, upper smaller, rather sharp.

Elytra. Convex, disk slightly flattened, outline almost oval, moderately broadened, maximum width at about middle. Base slightly sloping, with indistinct granulae; humeri moderately protruding; BSP distinct; suture deeply depressed basally. Lateral channel very wide, slightly narrowed in middle; reflexed lateral margin with several (about 15-18) lateral teeth, humeral ones dense and sharp, apical less dense, sharp; apex tapered. Striae 1-3 with moderately deep punctures, connected in basal part by fine, irregular lines, lateral striae punctures finer. In apical third all striae finer, apex only with very sparse and fine punctures, latero-apical part smooth. Intervals slightly vaulted. Third interval with 3 DSP. Ratio length : width 1.60-1.72 (HT 1.70, mean 1.69); ratio elytra : pronotum length 1.95-2.10 (HT 2.07, mean 2.05); ratio elytra : pronotum width 1.16-1.23 (HT 1.18, mean 1.19).

Ventral part. Last visible ventral segment in females moderately reticulated in apical two third.

Styli as in (Figs 4a,b). Very unusual; broad and slightly curved, basal part broad and convex, slightly narrowed apically, apical spine very short; 2 big, long and spatulate ensiform setae, situated near apex.

Comment. *Kenyoreicheia* gen. n. is endemic to Mt. Aberdare in Kenya. This locality is very distant from the places of finding of remaining East African species (in Congo, Tanzania, Rwanda). General appearance of the body is rather similar to the species of the genus *Antireicheia* but the peculiar character of styli (very important mark for splitting of blind Reicheina) clearly separates this new genus from all blind Reicheina. *Kenyoreicheia* gen. n. is known in 17 females; when we combine this fact with the peculiar character of styli, it seems that this species should be parthenogenetic. Jeannel (1957) quoted two parthenogenetic species within the genus *Trilophidius* (Jeannel, 1957). Species of this genus, belonging to the subtribe Reicheina, have functional eyes; both hitherto known species are mountain beetles with slightly reduced eyes as figured in Jeannel (1957).

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