

A New Sub-Saharan *Leiodes* Latreille species and new faunistic data on African *Zeadolopus* Broun (Coleoptera, Leiodidae, Leiodinae)

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Taxonomy, new species, faunistic records, Leiodidae, Leiodinae, *Leiodes*, *Zeadolopus*, Africa

Abstract. *Leiodes zimbabwensis* sp. n. from Zimbabwe is described. *Zeadolopus ashanti* Peck, 2003 is recorded from Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and Zambia for the first time.

INTRODUCTION

The species of the genus *Leiodes* Latreille, 1796 are known from the Holartic, northern Oriental and northern Neotropical regions up to now. The single Sub-Saharan *Leiodes* species formerly placed in the genus (*Leiodes africana* Hlisenkovský, 1974) was recently transferred to the genus *Hypoleiodes* Portevin, 1908 by Peck (2003). Peck (2003) described the genus *Afroleiodes* from southern Africa that seemed to be closely related or at least very similar to the genus *Leiodes*.

Apart from Peck (2003) the Sub-Saharan Leiodini have been studied by Daffner (1987), Hlisenkovský (1974) and Švec (1997). In the present paper, one *Leiodes* species new to science is described below and a species of *Zeadolopus* Broun is recorded from four African countries for the first time.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present paper is based on the study of small, but interesting, collection deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (MNHUB). The type and other material are preserved in MNHUB and the author's collection (SC).

The length of body given in the description is taken from the type specimens, other measurements and ratios are taken from the holotypes only.

The term "mesosternal carina" used in this paper refers to the longitudinal carina present on mesosternum; the type of mesosternal carina indicated in this work follows Švec (2008).

DESCRIPTION

Leiodes zimbabweensis sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “Zimbabwe, 7.xii.1993, 18°27’S/32°47’E, Nyanga NP: Pungwe - Gorge, Pungwe River Banks + wood litter sievings, leg. M. Uhlig”. Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): the same data; holotype, male and female paratypes deposited in (MNHUB), male paratype in (SC).

Description. Length 2.1 - 2.6 mm, in holotype 2.6 mm, head 0.3 mm, pronotum 0.6 mm, elytra 1.7 mm, antenna 0.7 mm. Maximum width of head in holotype 0.7 mm, pronotum 1.2 mm at base, elytra 1.3 mm at basal third.

Oblong oval, red-yellow with brown antennal club. Head, pronotum and scutellum at least partly microsculptured. Underside red-yellow with darker trochanteres; microsculptured with the exception of central plane on metasternum.

Head. Distinctly punctured, punctures separated by about 3-5 times their own diameter. Beside basal puncturation four large punctures present on vertex. Microsculpture distinct.

Ratios of length of antennal segments 2 to 11 (the 2nd equal to 1.0) = 1.0-1.7-0.9-0.7-0.7-1.0-0.3-1.1-1.1-1.7. Last antennal segment distinctly narrower than segment 10. Ratios of width of club segments 2 to 11 (2nd equal to 1.0): 1.0-1.0-1.0-1.2-1.2-2.0-1.5-2.5-2.7-2.3. Ratios of width: length of the antennal club segments 1.3-3.0-1.5-1.6-0.9.

Pronotum. Lateral margins roundedly narrowed toward anterior angles. Base straight. Posterior angles rectangular closely acute, in dorsal view. In lateral view, lateral margins slightly angled in basal third; posterior angles blunt widely rounded. Puncturation distinct. Punctures separated by 3-6 times their own diameter on disc, more closely arranged toward hind angles of pronotum. In addition, as usual, large punctures irregularly aligned along base before basal margin. Microsculpture developed in traces laterally.

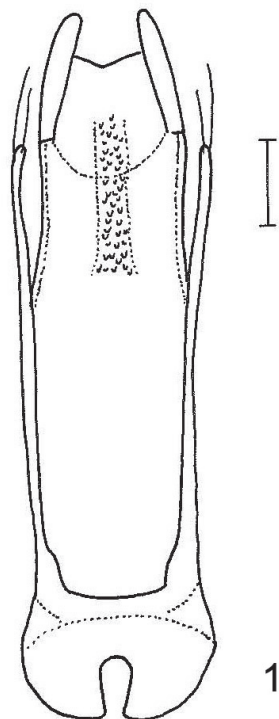
Scutellum. With stronger and denser punctures than those on pronotum. Microreticulation distinct.

Elytra. From above, both lateral margins simultaneously not visible. Lateral margins with punctures of usual size and intensity. Elytral surface with well expressed, punctured, regular rows. Punctures in rows separated by about 0.5-1.0 times of their own diameter. Third and fourth rows sinuate in basal third. Ninth row oblique, coalescent with lateral channel in basal third of elytral length. Elytral intervals simply punctured by punctures separated by about 3-4 times their own diameter; punctures tending to be stronger and deeper toward base. Odd intervals with scattered punctures of size and intensity as those of elytral rows. Sutural stria extending behind middle. Epipleuron without detectable setae.

Legs. Anterior and middle tibia very slightly simply curved. Anterior tarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated in male. Anterior tibia approximately 2 times as wide at apex as at base, with erected short setae on medial margin. Posterior tibia simply curved with wide longitudinal furrow on ventral side, with sparse long stiff erected light setae on medial margin. Posterior femora dilated in large wide tooth ventrally at apex.

Mesosternum. Mesosternal carina of type A.

Fig. 1. *Leiodes zimbabweensis* sp. n. - aedeagus dorsally.
Scale: 0.1 mm.



Male genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 1.

Variation. Male paratype with 5 large punctures on head.

Differential diagnosis. *L. zimbabweensis* sp. n. is the only species currently known to occur in Sub-Saharan Region up to now. Therefore it is not compared to any other *Leiodes* species but to *Afroleiodes capensis* Peck, 2003 due to extremely similar type of aedeagus. The aedeagus in *L. zimbabweensis* is of quite unusual features for *Leiodes* resembling *Afroleiodes*. The median lobe is elongate with recessed apex; poorly sclerotized. The aedeagus differs in possessing bisetose parameres, while parameres in *A. capensis* bear seta far before apex and long thin membranous extension of parameres projecting greatly beyond the point of insertion of setae. Of course, both species differ mainly in the generic features, especially in type of dorsal puncturation, shape of posterior tibiae etc.

Name derivation. The name is derived from the country of origin of the species.

NEW FAUNISTIC RECORDS

Zeadolopus ashanti Peck, 2003

Material examined: “Zimbabwe, 11-12.xii.1993, 17°53’S/25°49’E, Victoria Falls: Zambezi NP - Camp, lux, leg. M. Uhlig”, 1 ♂, (MNHUB); “Namibia, 14-15.xii.1993, 18°48’S/16°56’E, Etosha N. P., Namutoni, lux, leg. M. Uhlig”, 1 ♂, (SC); “Namibia, 1.iii.1994, 18°14’S/21°43’E, Kawango: Mahango Game reserve: Picnic site, lux, leg. M. Uhlig”, 1 ♂, (MNHUB); “Botswana, 11.iii.1993, 18°23’S/24°03’E, Chobe NP, Savuti Camp, lux, leg. M. Uhlig”, 1 ♂, (MNHUB); “Botswana, 10.iii.1993, 19°14’22”S/23°21’24”E, Okavango delta, Moremi Wildlife Reserve, Third Bridge Camp site, lux, leg. M. Uhlig”, 1 ♀, (SC); “Botswana, 12-13.iii.1993, 17°48’23”S/25°08’39”E, Kasane, Chobe Safari lodge, lux, leg. M. Uhlig”, 1 ♀, (MNHUB); “Zambia, 30.iii.1993, 15°14’37”S/23°18’31”E, 8 km E Mongu, lux, leg. J. Deckert”, 1 ♀, (MNHUB).

Distribution. Species known from Ghana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia. New to Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia.

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