New species of Afrotropical Clytrinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), with new data on several known species

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Keywords: Clytrinae, South Africa, Afrotropical, New Taxa, Distribution.

INTRODUCTION
The comparatively small subfamily Clytrinae is well represented in southern Africa. It is well researched with many new species, and even genera, having been described over the last 40 years. Scholtz & Holm (1985) recorded 18 genera and about 150 species from southern Africa. These numbers now stand at 21 genera and 194 species (unpublished data). Many genera in this subfamily are poorly delimited and require revision. As most species are sexually dimorphic, examination of genitalia is essential, but for practically all species described before 1960 the genitalia had not been studied. It is for this reason that we here provide illustrations of genitalia of previously described species currently at our disposal.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
Material examined is housed in the following institutions: BMNH (British Museum of Natural History), London, U.K.; ZMH (Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin); SANC (National Collection of Insects, Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, South Africa); TMSA (Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa); DE (Private collection of Dieter Erber, Gießen, Germany); FK (Private collection of F. Kantner, C. Budejovic, Czech Republic); LM (Private collection of L. N. Medvedev, Moscow, Russia); UA (Private collection of U. Arnold, Berlin, Germany).

Body length measurements exclude the head.

Male genitalia (aedeagus) were fixed with water-soluble glue and female genitalia embedded in Canada Balsam, and mounted on the beetle-bearing card.

NEW TAXA

*Miopristis aericollis* spec. nov., Figs 1, 2, 3, 4

DIAGNOSIS. Bronze, head bicolorous, pronotum with anterior margin and medial stripe fulvous, elytra flavous each with sutural stripe and three black spots. Head elongate and narrow, coarsely punctate. Antennae serrate from segment 4 onwards. Pronotum coarsely punctate. Elytra flavous each with sutural stripe and three black spots. Pronotum coarsely punctate. Elytra matte, impunctate. Anterior legs elongate, tarsus almost as long as tibia (Fig. 3). Aedeagus enlarged and obtuse apically (Fig. 4).

DESCRIPTION. Bronze; anterior part of head before antennae rusty red, antennae black with metallic lustre, underside of two basal segments fulvous, pronotum with anterior margin and medial stripe (shortened posteriorly) fulvous, elytra pale, flavous, with each sutural stripe and three black spots; anterior spot present behind and below humerus, next one in anterior third near suture, the last one before apical curve near lateral margin (Fig. 1).

Male. Head elongate, narrower than prothorax, coarsely punctate, with groove on frons; anterior margin of clypeus straight, eyes small and almost circular; frons 3.5 times wider than transverse...
diameter of eye; space between antennal bases 2.5 times wider than this diameter; genae very long, twice as long as longitudinal diameter of eye; antennae thin, distinctly serrate from fourth segment to the apex; segment 1 about 2.5 times longer than wide, segments 2 and 3 subequal, 4–10 acutely triangular (Fig. 2). Pronotum 1.6 times wider than long, rounded on sides, coarsely punctate, with a deep transverse groove behind the anterior margin. Scutellum flat, triangular with rounded apex, densely punctate in basal half and almost smooth towards apex. Elytra matt, impunctate. Anterior legs elongate with moderately thickened femora and slightly curved tibiae; tarsus almost as long as tibia, with the first segment three times longer than wide (Fig. 3). Aedeagus as in Fig. 4. Length 6.5–8 mm.

Female. Unknown.


**ETYMOLOGY** Pronotum with bright metallic lustre.

**REMARKS.** Close to *M. dimorphus* Medvedev, 1993a, but differs in that the head and pronotum are bicolorous, the elytra are spotted, the fourth antennal segment is distinctly triangular, and the aedeagus is shaped differently.

**Smaragdina quadrilineata** spec. nov., Figs 5, 6

**DIAGNOSIS.** Black, dorsum, tibiae and tarsi fulvous, pronotum with five black spots, elytra each with two black stripes. Head finely punctate, frons feebly grooved. Antennae serrate from segment 5 to apex. Pronotum with posterior angles broadly rounded,
**Smaragdina quadrilineata**. Dorsal view showing colour pattern.

FINELY PUNCTATE, WITH LARGER PUNCTURES NEAR BASE. ELYTRA WITH LARGE PUNCTURES ARRANGED IN IRREGULAR ROWS. AEDEGUS WITH ELONGATE, ACUTE Apex, TIP ROUNDED (FIG. 6)

**DESCRIPTION.** Black; labrum, 4-5 basal segments of antennae, prothorax elytra, tibiae and tarsi fulvous; pronotum with five black spots: a small round spot before scutellum, a pair of elongate medial spots and a pair of ovate lateral spots; elytron with two stripes, one shorter medially, separate from suture and one on lateral margin, sutural and apical margins black (Fig. 5).

Body cylindrical. Head dorsoventrally flattened, frons indistinctly grooved, clypeus distinctly punctate with gently arcuate apical margin, frons also indistinctly punctate and pubescent near eyes. Antennae serrate from segment 5 to apex, segments 1 and 2 thick and robust, 3 and 4 small and thin. Pronotum 1.6 times wider than long, rounded laterally, with rear angles broadly rounded, finely and sparsely punctate anteriorly with larger distinct punctures near base. Scutellum triangular, apex truncate and elevated. Elytra parallel-sided in male, widening towards posterior in female, 1.5 times longer than wide, with large distinct punctures arranged in irregular, yet distinct rows. Aedeagus with elongate acute apex (Fig. 6). Sexual dimorphism indistinct. Length of male 4.4 mm, of female 5.4-5.5 mm.


**ETYMOLOGY.** Four stripes on the elytra.

**REMARKS.** This species belongs to the *S. vittata* group, but differs from all striped species in having two stripes on each elytron.

**Afrophthalma pygmaea spec. nov.,** Fig. 7

**DIAGNOSIS.** Fulvous; head, antennae except base, scutellum, underside and base of femora black. Head flattened, practically impunctate. Antennae serrate from segment 5 onwards. Pronotum with posterior angles obtuse, impunctate apart from a few punctures near base. Scutellum triangular. Elytra with feeble punctures arranged in irregular rows. Aedeagus enlarged apically, short and sharply pointed (Fig. 7).

**DESCRIPTION.** Fulvous; head, antennae except basal segments, scutellum, underside and base of femora black. Body narrow, elongate. Head almost impunctate, dorsoventrally flattened. Frons twice as wide as transverse diameter of eye, with a shallow transverse groove and a deeper rounded groove. Anterior margin of clypeus triangularly or arcuately emarginate. Antennae serrate from fifth segment to apex, segment 3 very small, 4 triangular, but much smaller than 5, 5-10 more or less quadriangular and transverse. Pronotum 1.35-1.4 times wider than long, feebly rounded laterally, hind angles obtuse, but distinct, surface convex, impunctate apart from a few punctures along base. Scutellum triangular, slightly elevated apically, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times longer than wide, with feeble punctures arranged in irregular rows. Aedeagus as in Fig. 7. Length 2.8-3.1 mm.
Afrophthalma pygmaea. Aedeagus in dorsal (D), lateral (L) and ventral (V) views.


ETYMOLOGY. Distinctly smaller compared to related species.

REMARKS. The new species appears to be closest to A. elongata Jacoby, but clearly differs in its very small size, black head and black underside, subregular punctuation of the elytra and a differently shaped aedeagus. The only other species in this genus with a black head, A. nitidiceps Lacordaire, has a differently shaped clypeus, black legs and a different aedeagus.

Afrophthalma subbasaJis spec. nov., Figs 8, 9, 10

DIAGNOSIS. Fulvous, pronotum with dark medial spot, elytra with postbasal and preapical black bands, anterior band not touching basal margin. Clypeus trapeziform, emarginate; frons strongly punctate, with deep medial groove. Antennae serrate from the fifth segment to apex, segment 4 triangular. Pronotum finely punctate. Scutellum truncate apically. Elytra very finely punctate. Aedeagus see Fig. 10.

DESCRIPTION. Fulvous with elytra slightly paler; antennae with more or less darkened apical segments; head darkening slightly near eyes, forming a dark band between eyes in one specimen; pronotum with dark medial spot, sometimes divided or absent (Fig. 8); elytra each with postbasal and preapical black bands, narrow basal margin and humerus always fulvous.

Body narrow, cylindrical. Clypeus trapeziform emarginate; frons 1.3 times wider than transverse diameter of eye, strongly punctate, with deep medial groove and clearly defined ocular lines, vertex convex, very finely punctate; antennae distinctly serrate from the fifth segment to apex, segments 1 and 2 thickened, 3 very small and thin, 4 small, but distinctly triangular, 5–10 transverse (Fig. 9). Pronotum convex, 1.5 times wider than long, rounded laterally, surface finely punctate, transversely impressed and more distinctly punctate basally. Scutellum broadly truncate apically. Elytra 1.6–1.65 times longer than wide, widening slightly posteriorly, very finely punctate. Aedeagus as in Fig. 10. Length 3.8–4.8 mm.

Afrophthalma subbasalis, holotype. Aedeagus in dorsal (D), lateral (L) and ventral (V) views.

Trignatha capitata, holotype. Aedeagus in dorsal (D), lateral (L) and ventral (V) views.

The nominate taxon was described from the Cape Province (Dunbrody) by Jacoby (1900) as *Damia capitata* (nominate taxon of genus *Trignatha*; see Medvedev, 1970). Right lobe of clypeus rather broad in basal half, narrower in anterior half and acute apically (Fig. 12A). Left lobe of clypeus subquadrate in lateral view, rounded apically (Fig. 12B). Elytra fulvous, each with two large black spots (1, 1); basal spot touching scutellum. Head fulvous with large triangular black spot at inner margin of each eye. Black spots on head at inner margins of eyes seem to be variable, probably in all forms.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** Holotype of Jacoby. (Cape Province, Dunbrody (BMNH)). Two additional specimens (1d, 19) practically identical to holotype South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal, Mkuze Game Reserve, 27°36'S, 32°13'E, 29.XI.1995, leg. F Koch (ZMHB).

**Trignatha capitata transvaalica** subspec. nov., Fig. 12C,D

Right lobe very thin, almost straight, directed towards apex of left mandible, narrowed and acute apically (Fig. 12C). Left lobe of clypeus subquadrate, truncate apically (Fig. 12D). Elytra fulvous, each with very small humeral spot, female with additional, very small spot in oosterior half. Head fulvous, with inner margins of eyes black.


A form from Zimbabwe with uncertain status

Lobes of clypeus as above, but right lobe strongly curved (Fig. 12E,F). Elytra fulvous, each with two
large black spots (1, 1). Head fulvous, with half-moon-shaped (male) or nearly triangular (female) black spot at inner margin of each eye, not as large as in *T. capitata* holotype.


**Trignatha capitata trifurcata** subspec. nov., Fig. 12G,H

Right lobe broad, directed more or less transversely, split on apex, forming two branches (Fig. 12G). Left lobe of clypeus more or less triangular with acute apex (Fig. 12H). Elytra fulvous, with two large black spots each (1, 1). Head fulvous with rounded triangular black spot at inner margin of each eye.


**REMARKS ON KNOWN SPECIES**

*Plecomera varipes* (Jacoby), Fig. 13


Following the study of a series of 21 specimens, the aedeagus is here illustrated for the first time (Fig. 13).

Plecomera quadraticollis namaquensis Medvedev

Plecomera quadraticollis namaquensis Medvedev, 1992a: 19.

One male specimen of this rare subspecies was found in SANC with a label: '45 km S of Springbok, 30°02'S, 17°53'E, 11.IX.1983, on Acacia karroo, leg. R. Oberprieler'.

Males of both subspecies (nominate subspecies and P. q. namaquensis) differ distinctly in the pattern on the elytra and aedeagal shape. Females, however, are difficult to separate; in the nominate subspecies the pronotum is practically uniformly punctate, while in P. q. namaquensis it has distinct smooth convexities near the base and similar, but less distinct, medial convexities.

The nominate subspecies centred in the Eastern Cape Province (31-34°S and 24-27°E); P. q. namaquensis is restricted to a small area in the Northern Cape Province (29-32°S and 17-18°E).

Miopristis virgata (Lacordaire), Figs 14, 15, 16

Clythra (Miopristis) virgata Lacordaire 1848: 27.

Having examined a series of this species we provide the following additional characters. Variability of prothorax and elytra is given in Fig. 14, shape of clypeus and mandibles in Fig. 15, and aedeagus in Fig. 16.

Size variation: males 5.0–7.2 mm (mean 6.8 mm); females 5.28–6.3 mm (mean 5.8 mm).


Merilia foersbergi (Lacordaire), Figs 17, 18, 19

Clythra (Merilia) foersbergi Lacordaire, 1848: 129.

A long series of this species was found in the collections of the TMSA. The elytral pattern is variable (Fig. 17). Variation in size: males 3.6–4.85 mm (mean 4.5 mm); females 3.95–5.1 mm (mean 4.5 mm). Males mostly have yellow tibiae, very seldom black; tarsi are darkened. Females mostly have black tibiae, only pale specimens have tibiae partly or completely yellow. Aedeagus as in Fig. 18, 19 (cf. Medvedev, 1992a).


Antipus rufus DeGeer, Fig. 20
Antipus rufus DeGeer, 1778: 659.

Having studied a long series of this species from the collections in the TMSA and SANC we are able to provide additional information: Fig. 20 shows the variation in males and females; males are usually less spotted than females. Size varies as follows: males 5.1–6.1 mm (mean 5.7 mm); females 5.0–6.2 mm (mean 5.7 mm).

Merilia foersbergi. Aedeagus in dorsal (D), lateral (L) and ventral (V) views.

Younga, E-Y:1423 (29); all in TMSA, except 5 (LM), 6 (DE); KwaZulu-Natal, Port Shepstone, 16.XI.1944, leg. H. M. Booke, Ac S. 1095 (SANC, 2 specimens); Johannesburg, TP, 29.I.1954, leg. J. B. Meaker, AcP 5062 (SANC, 2 specimens); Delmas Dist., 5.I.1986, on Amaranthus sp., leg. R. Kluge, AcAH 1798 (SANC, 3 specimens).

Nosognatha ruficollis (Olivier), Fig. 21

Clythra ruficollis Olivier, 1791: 31.
Clythra (Nosognatha) ruficollis: Lacordaire 1848: 108.

In SANC there are five specimens of this species, and one additional specimen in TMSA. Variation is illustrated in Fig. 21.


Tituboea parvula Jacoby, Figs 22, 23

Tituboea parvula Jacoby, 1904: 239.

A short description of both sexes follows below since the female is unknown and the species has never been illustrated.

Male with long, asymmetrical, triangular clypeus (Fig. 22A); large mandibles, left one with cavity on outer side; elytra dull (except one specimen), nearly

Antipus rufus. Dorsal view showing variation in colour pattern: A and B are males, all others are females.
Fig. 21
Nosognatha ruficolis. Dorsal view showing variation in colour pattern of elytra in males (A–D) and females (E, F).

Fig. 22
Tituboea parvula. Anterior margin of clypeus in males (A) and females (B).

parallel, with broad, black band in posterior half, one male with additional indistinct spot in anterior half. Aedeagus as in Fig. 23.

Female with quadrilobed clypeus (Fig. 22B); shiny dorsally; elytra widened in posterior half, black band somewhat broader than in male, one specimen with additional distinct spot in anterior half.

Variation in size: males: length 3.96–5.95 mm, breadth 1.85–2.57 mm, females: length 4.88–5.48 mm, breadth 2.64–2.84 mm.


Barybaena mendax (Lacordaire), Fig. 24

Clythra (Barybaena) mendax Lacordaire, 1848: 98.

Since the aedeagus of this rare species is unknown, it is illustrated here for the first time (Fig. 24).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. South Africa: C.P., Clanwilliam District, Bidouw Valley, 32°08’S, 19°14’E, 7.IX.1987, leg. C. D. Eardley (SANC, 1♂, 1♀); W. Cape, Clanwilliam, 32°10’S, 18°52’E, Emex, 10.X.1986, leg. J. Scott (SANC, 1♀; DE, 1♂).

Barybaena o’neili (Jacoby), Fig. 25

Miopristis o’neili Jacoby, 1904: 236.

Up to now only the male was known, but in a key to the genus (Medvedev, 1992a) Barybaena spec. A was included, along with a remark that it may be the
female of *B. o'neilii*. Both sexes have been collected from the same locality, confirming that this form is indeed the female of the latter species. A short description of the female is given below as it differs distinctly from the male: dark metallic green or bronze; labrum, base of antennae, elytra, femora and tibiae fulvous; prothorax reddish-fulvous, often with a dark spot anterior to the scutellum; elytra with very narrow sutural stripe and rather broad lateral stripe, parallel to side margin and not widening towards the posterior, blackish-bronze (Fig. 25A). Prothorax strongly and densely punctate throughout. Elytra with dense, but not rough punctuation. Length 3.4–3.7 mm.

Male pronotum impunctate apart from a typical group of punctures in the middle of the anterior margin and two large, black spots and one small spot (Fig. 25B); lateral stripe of elytron touches side margin, and widens towards the posterior.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** South Africa: Cape Province: Little Karroo, Raubenheimer dam, 33°25'S, 22°19'E, 30.X.1993, on Acacia, leg. Endrödy-Younga (TMSA, 14, 19); Little Karroo, 25 km S Outshoorn, 33°45'S, 22°18'E, 29.X.1993, on Acacia karroo, leg. Endrödy-Younga (TMSA, 19); Bedford, 6 km E, 32°40'S, 26°01'E, leg. R. Müller (LM, 19); Dunbrody, leg. R. O’neil (terra typica), ex coll. Clavareau, (LM, 19).

**Peploptera abyssinica** Lefèvre, Figs 26, 27

*Peploptera abyssinica* Lefèvre, 1877: 225.

Three subspecies are known, namely *P. a. lefevrei* Jacoby, *P. a. anchoralis* Jacoby, and *P. a. humeralis* Jacoby (Medvedev, 1979). The aedeagi are identical in shape in these subspecies (Fig. 26) but differ only in dorsal colouration. Having examined additional material, we can confirm that *P. anchoralis* Jacoby, 1900, is a synonym of *P. humeralis* Jacoby, 1897.

The taxa in question do not quite meet the criteria for subspecies because of a partial distributional overlap, but they are also not aberrations since definite colouration is generally associated with specific distribution patterns. They differ as follows:

1(4) Humeral spot of elytra subquadrate, not elongate. No longitudinal stripe on suture.
2(3) Pronotum black with fulvous area at anterior angles. Dorsal colour pattern as in Fig. 27A. Tibiae usually fulvous. Length...
Peploptera andersoni. Aedeagus in dorsal (D), lateral (L) and ventral (V) views.

6.3–7.5 cm. Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya

P. abyssinica abyssinica Lefèvre, 1877

3(2) Pronotum fulvous with central black stripe. Dorsal colour pattern as in Fig. 27B,C. Tibiae mostly black. Length 6.5–7.3 cm. Malawi, Tanzania, South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal. . . . . . P. abyssinica lefevrei Jacoby, 1900

4(1) Humeral spot distinctly elongate. Colour variable, but pronotum often with 3 black stripes, elytra striped along suture and often on lateral margin (Fig. 27D,E,F). Tibiae black or fulvous. Size larger, 7–8.5 cm. Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa . . . . (P. anchoralis Jacoby, 1900, syn. nov.)

P. abyssinica humeralis Jacoby, 1897

MATERIAL EXAMINED. South Africa: Transvaal, Pienaars River, 8 km S, 25°1’TS, 28°1’TE, 28.x11.1894, beating, leg. C. L. Bellamy E-Y:3084 (TMSA, 1d); Kruger Nat. Park, Skukuza, 1 km N, 24°59’S, 31°36’E, 23.1.1995, on vegetation, leg. C. L. Bellamy, E-Y:3091 (TMSA, 10).

Peploptera andersoni Bryant, Figs 28, 29, 30

Peploptera andersoni Bryant, 1948: 228.

This is a rare and poorly known species. We provide figures of the aedeagus (Fig. 28), spermatheca (Fig. 29) and rectal apparatus (Kotpresse) (Fig. 30 A,B). For an explanation of how sclerites are arranged see Erber (1968).

Variation in size: male: length: 4.62 mm; breadth: 2.31 mm; females: length: 5.28–5.68 mm; breadth: 2.71–2.90 mm.


Peploptera katonica Medvedev stat. nov., Figs 31, 32, 33, 34


This species, described from a single female, was synonymized with P. pallipes Clavareau, 1906 (Medvedev, 1979). We have studied a long series from Kenya and found that the aedeagal structure of P. katonica (Fig. 31) differs distinctly from that of P. pallipes (Fig. 32). The latter also has entirely fulvous legs, while in P. katonica the femora are black. There is a difference in size too: P. katonica 3.3–4.4 mm; P. pallipes 4.9–6.1 mm (head included). Variation in both species is shown in Figs 33 and 34: elytra yellow, pronotum and apex of
**Fig. 31** *Peploptera katonica*. Aedeagus in dorsal (D) and lateral (L) views (in ventral view flat to slightly hollowed, without special characters).

elytra orange. Specimens with pale elytra can have a dark pronotum but the opposite has also been observed.


**Otjosondia hirta** Medvedev, Figs 35, 36, 37, 38


This species was originally described from a single female specimen. For a description of the male see Medvedev, 1992b. A large series of specimens in TMSA allowed us to examine variation (Fig. 35), aedeagal shape (Fig. 36), spermathecal structure (Fig. 37) and rectal structure of the female (Fig. 38). Variation in size: males 3.95–4.5 mm (mean 4.35 mm); females 4.16–5.2 mm (mean 4.4 mm).


**Fig. 32** *Peploptera pallipes*. Aedeagus in dorsal (D) and lateral (L) views. (in ventral view slightly hollowed).

**Fig. 33** *Peploptera katonica*. Dorsal view showing variation in colour pattern; A: pronotum; B: elytron; any combination.
Peploptera pallipes. Dorsal view showing variation in colour pattern; A: pronotum; B: elytron; any combination.

Pseudolachnaia lugubris (Péringuey), comb. nov., Fig. 39
Camptolenes lugubris Péringuey, 1886: 188.
Tituboea pretoriae Jacoby, 1898: 357.

This species, described as Camptolenes, is transferred to the genus Pseudolachnaia Medvedev 1970. Protoclytra (Paralenes) pretoriae Jacoby, 1898, is here synonymized with this species. The aedeagal structure is shown in Fig. 39.


Camptolenes taeniata (Thunberg), Fig. 40
Clytra taeniata Thunberg, 1821: 184.
Camptolenes taeniata: Lacordaire 1848: 117.

Variation was assessed in series of specimens in TMSA and SANC (Fig. 40). Size also varies considerably: males 7.8–9.9 mm (mean 8.6 mm); females 7.6–9.4 mm (mean 8.2 mm).

**Smaragdina australis** Medvedev, Fig. 41
Smaragdina australis Medvedev, 1993b: 5.

Within a series of 19 specimens we found the following variation in colour: underside fulvous, with meso- and metathorax and two basal abdominal segments (without margins) black, gula sometimes darkened. Legs fulvous, with base of femora darkened, or middle and hind tibiae and tarsi black or darkened and anterior femora darkened. Dorsally reddish-fulvous, or labrum, posterior half of elytra without margins and apex black, or only with a double black spot on each elytron in posterior half. Aedeagus as in Fig. 41.


REMARK. First record from Namibia is given in Erber and Medvedev, in press.

**Smaragdina punctipennis** (Lefèvre), Fig. 42
Gynandrophthalma punctipennis Lefèvre, 1877: 226.
Damia frontalis Jacoby, 1900: 208.

Datnia frontalis Jacoby was correctly synonymized with this species (Medvedev, 1979), being identical morphologically, in colouration and in aedeagal structure. The only difference is in size: *D. frontalis* 7.4–8.3 mm, typical *S. punctipennis*.

**Pseudolachnaia lugubris**. Aedeagus in dorsal (D), lateral (L) and ventral (V) views.

**Fig. 38**
5.5–7.6 mm. Practically all large specimens are known from Zimbabwe. In TMSA there are three specimens from northern Transvaal that are identical to typical *D. frontalis*. It seems that population of large individuals is distributed in rather restricted area. *Smaragdina punctipennis* was described from Ethiopia, but is known also from Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa (Bothaville, Orange River).

The aedeagus of *S. punctipennis* is illustrated in Fig. 42.


**Afrophthalma braunsi** Medvedev, Fig. 43


Within a series of 27 specimens we found differing colouration, but the aedeagal shape remains the same (Fig. 43). Underside always fulvous, with meso- and metasternum, and a small stripe between anterior coxae black. Dorsum may be entirely fulvous with head, pronotum and scutellum reddish, or darkened, sometimes black, elytra often with dark margins and suture in posterior half or posterior half of elytra entirely black. Antennae fulvous, or widened segments more or less darkened.

**Afrophthalma lefevrei ruficeps** Medvedev


This is the first record of this subspecies from South Africa.
Fig. 41
Smaragdina australis. Aedeagus in dorsal (D), lateral (L) and ventral (V) views.

Fig. 42
Smaragdina punctipennis. Aedeagus in dorsal (D), lateral (L) and ventral (V) views.

Fig. 43
Afrophthalma braunsi. Aedeagus in dorsal (D) and lateral (L) views (in ventral view slightly vaulted, without special characters).

REMARKS. This subspecies was first described from Zaire but has also been found in Namibia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We thank to the following individuals who assisted us with this study: C. L. Bellamy, formerly of the Transvaal Museum, and R. Muller (TMSA) and B. Grobbelaar (SANC) for placing material at our disposal and for donating duplicate specimens for our collections. We also thank S. Shute (BMNH) for allowing us access to the type of Trignatha capitata Jacoby, as well as U. Arnold, Berlin, and F. Kanten, Budejovice, for supporting this research.

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Abstract in German