Introduction

This investigation is, as usual, based on studies of type material throughout. For supporting my work, particularly by sending me on loan original type material, I am much indebted to Mrs. A. Bons, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Drs. P. Basilewsky, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren; Z. Kaszab and S. Endrödi, Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest; H. Freude, Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, München; F. Hieke, Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin; L.S.B. Leakey, Coryndon Museum, Nairobi; P. I. Persson, Riksmuseum, Stockholm; R. Petrovitz, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien; E. B. Britton and R. D. Pope, British Museum, Nat. Hist., London; G. Scherer, Museum G. Frey, Tutzing b. München; E. Tortone, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova; S. L. Tuxen, Zoologisk Museum, København; and the staff of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Trieste.

The idea of this series was explained by me in the first part (Landin, 1967, p. 201). The determination keys as well as the complete synonymy, geographical distribution records etc. are reserved for the comprehensive revision to be published in the series "South African Animal Life". The geographical African names (of the States etc.) have not been "modernized" but are cited from the labels.

The species

Genus Colobopterus Mulsant, 1842.
Typus generis: Scarabaeus erraticus Linnaeus, 1758 (by monotypy).

Subgen. Colobopterus s.str. (type of subgen.: Scarabaeus erraticus Linnaeus, 1758; type species of the genus, see above).

1. C. (s.str.) maculicollis (Reiche, 1847). Syn.: macropterus Roth, 1851; marginicollis Harold, 1859; maculicollis ab. nigricans Paulian, 1942; maculicollis var. kivuanus Endrödi, 1956; maculicollis var. kivuanus ab. funestus Endrödi, 1956; m. var. kivuanus ab. funestulus Endrödi, 1960 (nom. nov. pro ab. funestus Endr.); kenyensis G. Müller, 1939; maculicollis ab. kenyensis: Endrödi 1960, 1964. — Type material: lectotypes design. by me of maculicollis Reiche (in 1970; Brit. Mus., N.H.); macropterus Roth (in 1971; Zool. Samml. München); marginicollis Harold (in 1956; Coll. Oberthür, Paris Museum); — types and paratypes of kenyensis Müll. are preserved in the Genova and Trieste Museums; type material of ab. nigricans Paul. in the Paris Museum, and of var. kivuanus Endr. and ab. funestus Endr. in the Tervuren Museum.

Panafrican species.


Panafrican species.

Figs. 1—3. *Colobopterus quadrispinosus* n.sp. 1. labrum; 2. vaginal stylus; 3. receptaculum seminis.

*ab. decoratus* Endr. are all represented by holotypes in the Tervuren Museum. From *retusus* I have traced one specimen in the collections of B.M. labelled “retusus mihi” and emanating from “S. Afr.”, preserved under *C. principalis* (correctly).

Distributed from the Cape Province to the Congo and Kenya districts.

5. *C. (s.str.) quadrispinosus* n.sp.

Holotype (female) and paratype (female) in Ent. Mus. Zool. Inst. Lund. — Locus typicus: “Uganda (Madi)”.

Description:

Available material: 2 ♀♀.
Length of body: 12—13 mm.

Body broadly elongate, parallel-sided. *Head* black with a median, almost tubercle-like elevation; anterior margin of clypeus slightly sinuate, cheeks slightly rounded; punctuation uniform, rather dense, medium-sized. *Pronotum* black, lateral margins dark reddish; lateral and front margins completely and distinctly bordered, hind margin medially unbordered, hind angles obtusely rounded; punctuation medially sparse, laterally coarse, dense; median part highly convex. *Elytra* reddish or yellowish brown with the suture and base around the scutellum darker; striae finely impressed (particularly apically), hardly visibly punctate; intervals flattened, micropunctate, unreticulated (probably more or less reticulated in the male). *Legs, antennae and mouth parts* yellowish or reddish brown; underside entirely brown-reddish. *Apical bristles of hind tibiae* unequal. (Hind tarsi lacking in the material available.) *Labrum* with four strong central bristles (fig. 1 A, B). *Vaginal styl* broadly elongate with a row of moderately long, rather numerous marginal bristles (fig. 2). *Receptaculum seminis* strongly curved, apically rather slender; apex blunt (fig. 3).

Geographical distribution: Hitherto known from Uganda: Madi; leg. Carpenter, 1927 (type locality), and South Rhodesia: Sebakwe; leg. “D. Doad.”.

**Taxonomic position:**

Although being the single species of *Colobopterus* s.str. hitherto known to have a distinctly four-bristled labrum plate (4 central bristles), *C. quadrispinosus* should be placed in this subgenus without any hesitation. According to some characters (narrow, very finely impressed striae, micropunctuation of intervals, etc.) it shows relation to *C. senegalensis*; it is, however, bigger, lacking (at least in females) any trace of elytral reticulation, and having four-bristled labrum plate. Its external appearance is strikingly indicating a much closer relationship to *C. principalis*; as a mat-