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Studies on the genus *Omotrachelus* KOLBE, 1883. Part 1. Three new species from Ivory Coast (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae)

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ABSTRACT. Three new species *Omotrachelus stachi*, *O. tomczyki*, and *O. stelmahersi* are described from Ivory Coast. The following new synonyms are proposed: *Omotrachelus* KOLBE, 1883 (= *Omotrachelus* KOLBE, 1887, = *Nodierella* HUSTACHE, 1931, = *Chelophyes* MARSHALL, 1944), *Omotrachelus difformis* KOLBE, 1883 (= *O. difformis* KOLBE, 1887), *O. kolbei* FAUST, 1893 (= *O. angolanus* MARSHALL, 1953). A check-list of all species of the genus *Omotrachelus* is given.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Omotrachelus*, new species, new synonymies, Africa.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Omotrachelus*, a member of the tribe Cneorhinini (EMDEN & EMDEN 1939, ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL 1999) was proposed by KOLBE (1883) for a single species *Omotrachelus difformis* KOLBE, 1883. The original description of both the genus and the species had a form of short Latin diagnosis. Four years later KOLBE (1887) described both taxa again, with a more detailed description and some figures. According to the rules of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature genus names *Omotrachelus* KOLBE, 1883 and *Omotrachelus* KOLBE, 1887, and species names *Omotrachelus difformis* KOLBE, 1883 and *Omotrachelus* KOLBE, 1887 are objective homonyms and synonyms and the names of 1883 have priority. To date nine species were described in the genus but after a study of types

I concluded that *O. angolanus* MARSHALL, 1953 is conspecific with *O. kolbei* FAUST, 1893 (new synonymy). After a study of two monotypic genera: *Nodieriella* HUSTACHE, 1931 (type species *N. senegalensis* HUSTACHE, 1931) and *Chelophyes* MARSHALL, 1944 (type species *Omotrachelus angulatus* HUSTACHE, 1932) I found no significant differences between the two taxa and *Omotrachelus* and, in my opinion, all three names should be synonymized (**new synonymy**).

The present paper is the first concerning a study of the genus *Omotrachelus* KOLBE, 1833. Three new species are described from Ivory Coast and the genus comprises now 13 species distributed in western Africa from Senegal to Angola.

The genus *Omotrachelus* is distinguished by peculiar structure of basal part of elytra, which forms a collar covering basal 1/3 length of pronotum. As a result pronotum appears very short and small in relation to the elytra and in extreme case pronotum is 3.0-3.5 times as wide as long (*O. tomczyki* n. sp. and *O. angulatus* HUST.). The visible part of pronotum is covered by scales, similar to the scales of elytra. The part of pronotum covered with basal part of elytra is covered by different scales than on top of disc, pale and elongate at basal margin gradually passing to very small, brown in anterior part of hidden area. The peculiar structure of elytral collar is explained in fig. 11 for *O. angulatus* HUST.

Abbreviations:
bl – body length;
f – female;
rl – length of rostrum
brw – width of base of rostrum;
pl – length of pronotum;
m – male;
mew – width of elytra;
mpw – width of pronotum;
el – length of elytra;
tl – length of fore tibia;
sl – length of antennal scape;
JK – author's collection;
MRAC – collection of Musee Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. H.M. ANDRÉ for his help during my stay in Tervuren Museum, and for the loan of the material. Special thanks to Dr. L. BOROWIEC (Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław) for his help in translating this paper to English. The project was sponsored by University of Wrocław (project no. 2020/W/IZ/2003).

***Omotrachelus stachi* n. sp.**

(figs 1, 4, 5, 8, 12-24, 40)

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to my son Stanisław, diminutively Stach.

DIAGNOSIS

The three new species described in this paper differ from other species by mosaic complex of characters. The main distinguishing characters are: lack of constriction of elytral base (in other species base of elytra is distinctly constricted or not constricted), presence of a distinct, irregular tubercle before half length of interval 9 and elytra with maximum width in line connecting both tubercles (in other species elytra have no tubercles, or they are small, regular or double, the maximum width of elytra is on line connecting tubercles or before the line), presence of tubercle or tubercles behind half length of interval 3, or intervals 3 and 5 (other species have no tubercles), indentate elytra in area between base and lateral tubercle (in other species indentations, if present, run between tubercle and half length of elytron). The three new species are the most similar to *O. angulatus* HUST. but it differs in elytra more convex and more rounded sides, intervals 3 and 5 in posterior half without tubercles, and elytral outline without indentation (see Marshall 1944: 47, fig. 3). Despite general similarity the three species described in this paper differ in many mosaic characters, both external and internal. The differences are summarised in table 1.

DESCRIPTION

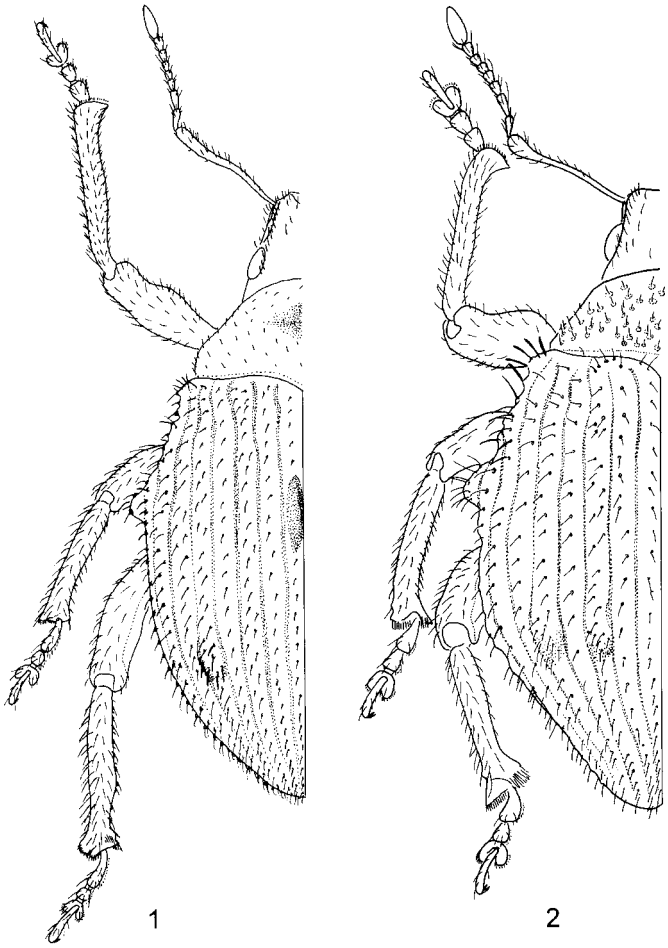
Length: m 5.6-7.1 mm, f 5.3-7.2 mm; width: m 3.4-4.2 mm, f 3.5-4.4 mm; bl/mew 1.65-1.69 (m), 1.50-1.64 (f); brw/rl: 1.22-1.28 (m), 1.40-1.53 (f); mpw/pl: 1.76-2.10 (m), 2.12-2.37 (f); tl/pl 0.80-1.00 (m), 0.92-1.12 (f); sl/rl 0.84-0.89 (m), 0.73-0.81 (f).

Body stout, distinctly convex (fig. 1), black or brown, only tarsi and antennae paler, pale to dark brown. Almost whole body covered by more or less dense adherent and erect scales and erect setae.

Elytral scales shiny, painted grey or pale brown, sometimes cupreous, form a marble pattern. Base of third interval, apex and sides of elytra, and elytral tubercles covered by scales paler than in other parts of disc. Scales on rostrum, head and pronotum mostly erect, on elytra adherent. On base of pronotum scales distinctly smaller than in other parts of disc. Adherent scales on elytral intervals oval or round, with ribbed sculpture, each scale usually separate, only pale scales on tubercles and basal part of interval 3 touching each other. Adherent scales on basal part of pronotum elongate-oval, two times shorter than scales on elytral intervals. Erect scales on pronotal disc and head triangular, with truncate or slightly rounded apex, their surface ribbed. Scales on femora and tibiae slightly smaller than scales on elytra, oval with ribbed sculpture. Setae on elytral intervals

with pointed apex, 2-3 three times longer than scales, cream or dark brown, straight to slightly bent, run in 2-3 irregular rows, each seta rises from small granule. On tubercles setae distinctly longer than on flat parts of intervals. Rows without setae (fig. 18).

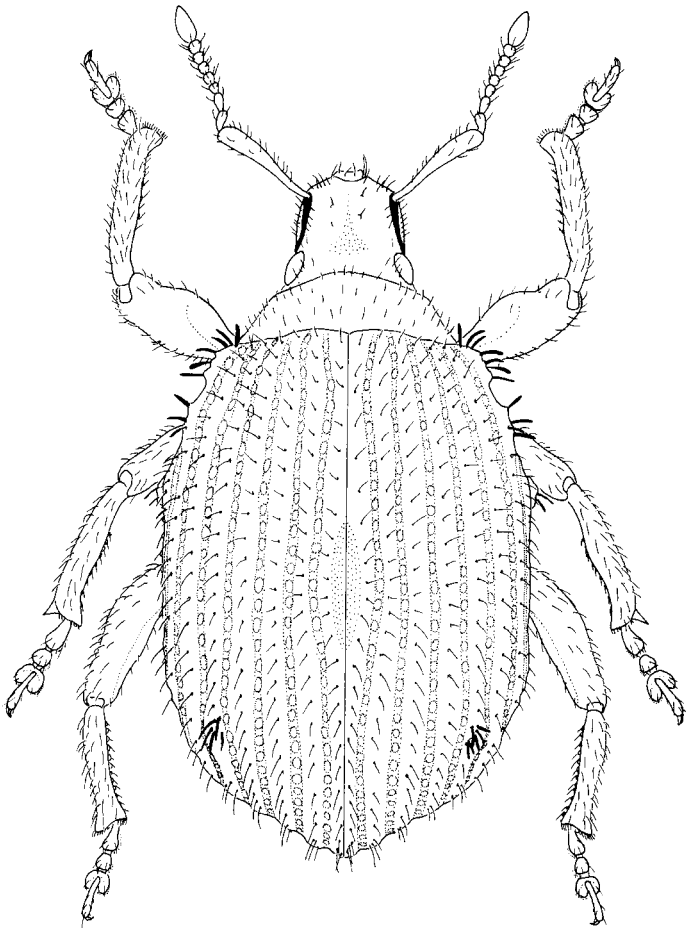
Head not separated from rostrum, slightly rounded behind eyes, on the top convex. Tempora only slightly longer than eye (fig. 5). On frons, slightly behind half length of eye, runs shallow, elongate furrow, usually hidden under adherent scales. Eyes large, in lateral view gently convex, only slightly protrude beyond outline of head. Rostrum distinctly narrowed anterad, at base distinctly wider than long, especially in female. Dorsal surface of rostrum flat, margins costate (the



1, 2. Body in dorsal view: 1 - *O. stachi* n. sp., 2. - *O. stelmahersi* n. sp.

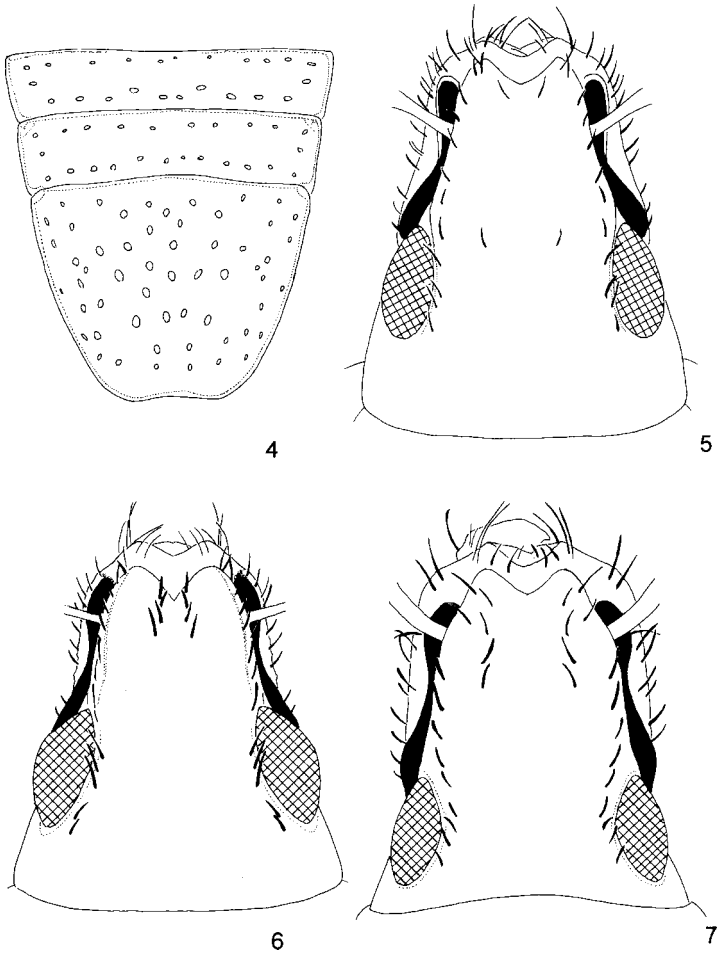
costae are hidden under scales and they are well visible only when scales get wiped). In lateral view rostrum slightly convex. Antennal scrobes bent downward, their upper margin ends slightly in front of eye margin, under margin runs slightly below under margin of eye (fig. 8). Deciduous mandibular process sickle-shaped, without additional teeth (fig. 40), similar to processes of *Exphthalmus* spp. or *Polyclaeis krokisii* DOHRN (see THOMPSON 1992: figs 124 and 126). Antennae quite long, thin, apex of antennal scape extending behind anterior margin of pronotum. Antennal scape distinctly bent before its mid length, widened anterad. All segments of flagellum longer than wide, with brown erect setae. Club elongate-oval, as long as three last segments of flagellum, with small setae.

Pronotum very small in relation to elytra, transverse, widest at base, in female distinctly wider than in male, strongly narrowed anterad, on sides between mid length and anterior margin slightly constricted, top of disc flat (fig. 1).



3. *O. tomczyki* n. sp. – body in dorsal view

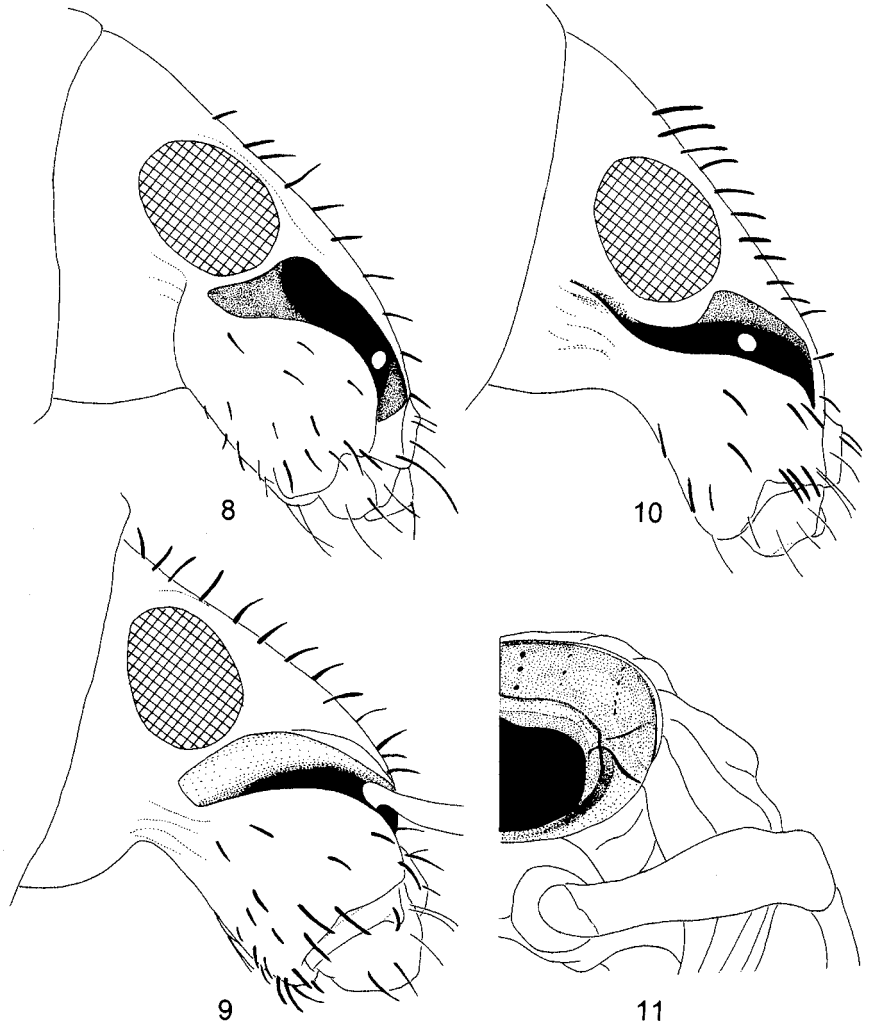
Elytra in female oval, convex, and on sides rounded, in male elongate-oval, less convex and less rounded on sides than in female. Elytral base constricted in the middle, and between interval 1 to 7 distinctly impressed. Intervals broad, 5-8 times as wide as rows, irregularly convex. Intervals 2, 4 and 6 less convex than remainder. Interval 1 before mid length on a short distance costate, without scales, shiny. Interval 5 behind mid length with single tubercle, interval 7 with two tubercles distinctly protruding beyond outline of elytra (fig. 1). Interval 9 in 1/3 length with large tubercle well protruding beyond outline of elytra, the tubercle is more prominent in male than in female. Elytral sides from interval 7 at base and behind half length turn up and only short fragment of interval 8 and tubercle on



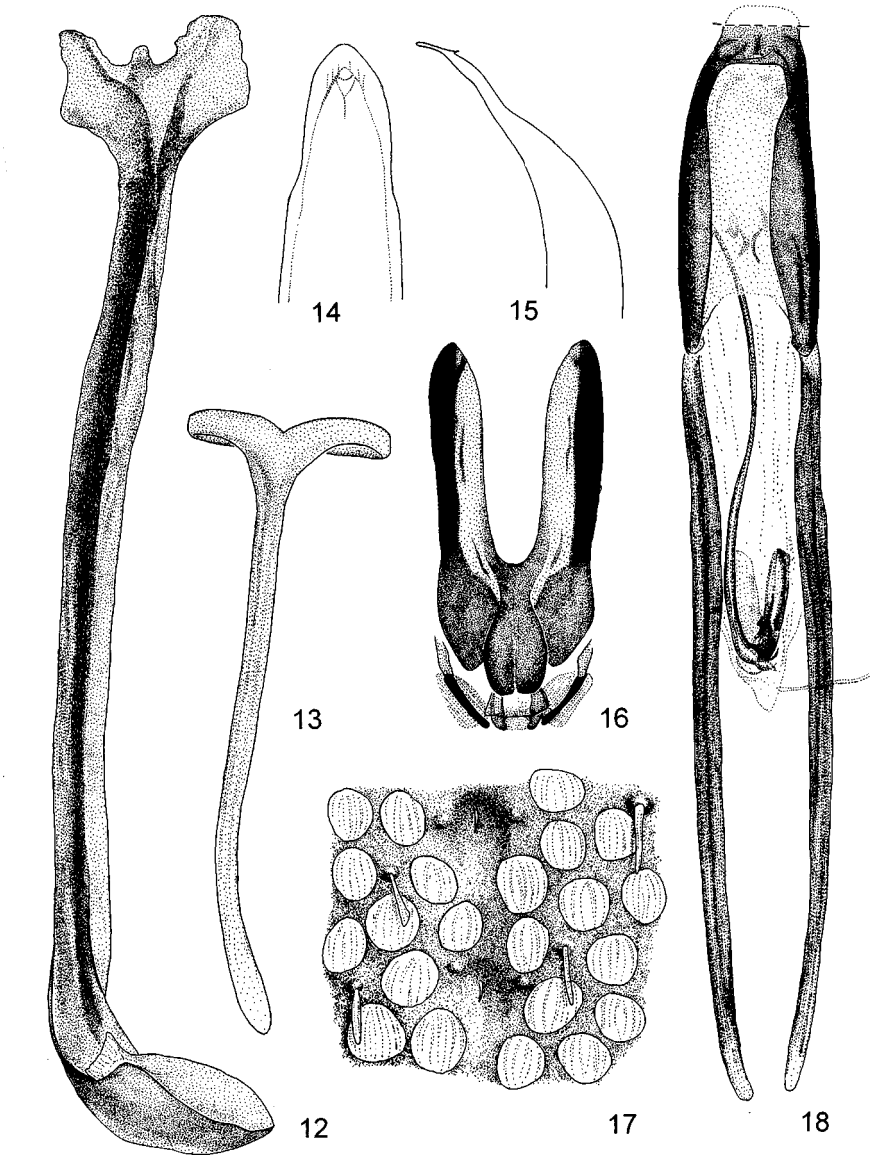
4, 5. *Omotrachelus stachi* n. sp., 6. *O. stelmahersi* n. sp., 7. *O. tomczyki* n. sp.: 4 – last three abdominal sternites, 5-7 – head dorsal

interval 9 is visible from above. Granulation of intervals as large as scale, well visible on elytral outline, especially on intervals 7-9. Rows narrow, deep, with fine, oval punctures in distance equal to puncture diameter. Each puncture with fine, brown seta. Three last abdominal segments in male like in fig. 4.

Legs long and thin, covered with erect setae. Anterior tibiae straight. Femora more or less thickened in the middle, tarsi long, narrow, third segment 1.25 times as long as fourth segment. Third segment emarginate up to base, lobes symmetrical (fig. 23). Claws connate to half length.

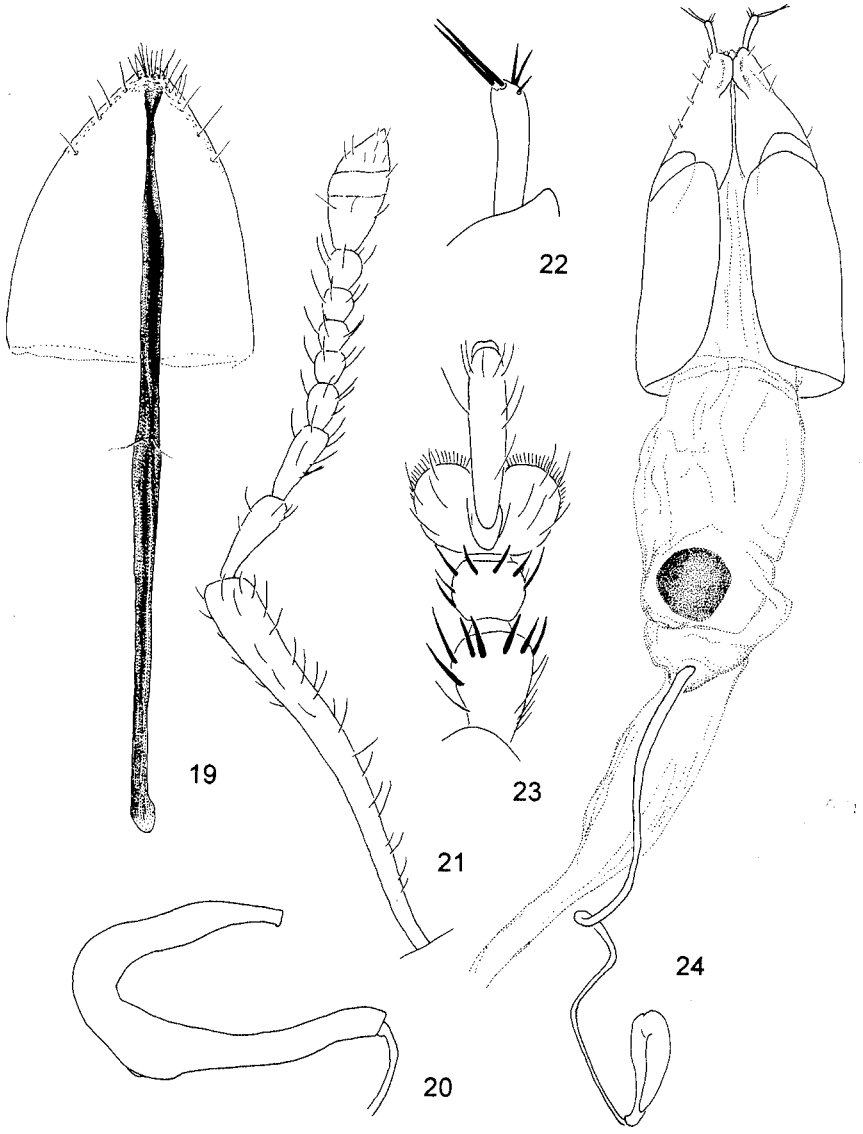


8. *O. stachi* n. sp., 9. *O. tomczyki* n. sp., 10. *O. stelmahersi* n. sp., 11. *O angulatus* HUST.: 8-10 – head lateral, 11 – base of elytra, ventral view



12-18. *Omotrachelus stachi* n. sp.: 12 – spiculum gastrale, 13 – tegmen, 14, 15 - apex of aedeagus, 16 – sclerite of internal sac of aedeagus, 17 – aedeagus, 18 – elytral scales

Genitalia of male as in figs 12-17, in female as in figs 19, 20, 22, and 24. Two males were prepared, one of them had aedeagus completely sclerotized but with damaged apex, the second specimen had complete aedeagus but heavily sclerotized. The aedeagi distinctly differ in relation of length of apophysi to length of median lobe but have almost identical armature of internal sac.



19-24. *Omotrachelus stachi* n. sp.: 19 – sternite VIII, 20 – spermatheca, 21 - antenna, 22 - stylus, 23 – fore tarsus, 24 – female reproductive system, general structure

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype, male: "COL. MUS. TERVUREN / Côte d'Ivoire: Akoupe / 25 km. N. Abidjan / J. Decelle X-1962" (MRAC). Paratypes 5: the same data (1 male - JK, 1 female - MRAC), the same data but date VII-1962 (1 female - JK), the same data but date XII-1961 (1 female - MRAC), "COL. MUS. TERVUREN / Côte d'Ivore: Korea / S. de Daloa / J. Decelle IV/V-1962" (1 female – MRAC).

***Omotrachelus stelmahersi* n. sp.**

(figs 2, 6, 10, 25-32, 34, 35)

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to the excellent Latvian basketball player Roberts STELMAHERS.

DIAGNOSIS

See diagnosis of *Omotrachelus stachi* n. sp. and Table 1.

DESCRIPTION

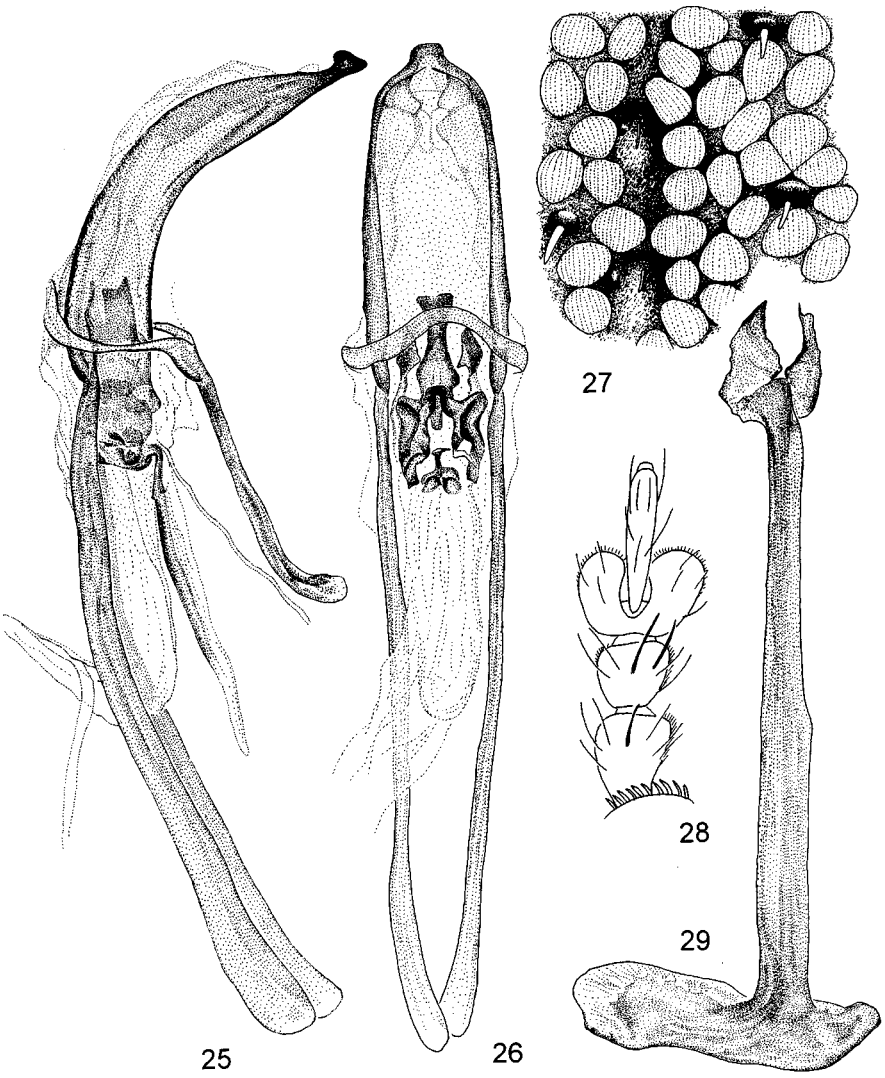
Length: m 5.9-7.0 mm, f 5.7-6.9 mm; width: m 3.8-4.7 mm, f 3.9-4.7 mm; bl/mew 1.49-1.55 (m), 1.42-1.47 (f); brw/rl: 1.16-1.25 (m), 1.33-1.41 (f); mpw/pl: 1.80-2.09 (m), 1.96-2.41 (f); tl/pl 0.85-1.07 (m), 0.88-1.18 (f); sl/rl 0.95-0.97 (m), 0.80-0.91 (f).

Body stout, distinctly convex (fig. 2), black or brown, only tarsi and antennae paler, pale to dark brown. Almost whole body covered with more or less dense adherent scales and long, erect setae.

Elytral scales usually dull or only slightly polished, mostly pale brown, only a few painted grey or, form a indistinct marble pattern. Painted grey scales cover top of tubercles and group in a few places on intervals. No erect scales. Adherent scales on elytral intervals oval, with ribbed sculpture, scales mostly dense, touching each other or imbricate (fig. 27). Adherent scales on the middle of basal part of pronotum oval, dark grey, two times shorter than scales on elytral intervals. Scales on sides of basal part of pronotum lanceolate, 1.5 times as long as elytral scales. Other scales on head, pronotum, and legs of the same shape but denser than scales on elytra. Setae pale grey, thick, with pointed apex, on elytra 4-5, on head 3, on pronotum 1.5 times as long as scales. Setae on pronotum and elytra rise from small granules, on intervals run in irregular single row, only on tubercles group. On legs setae bent, up to three times as long as scales. Rows without setae (fig. 18).

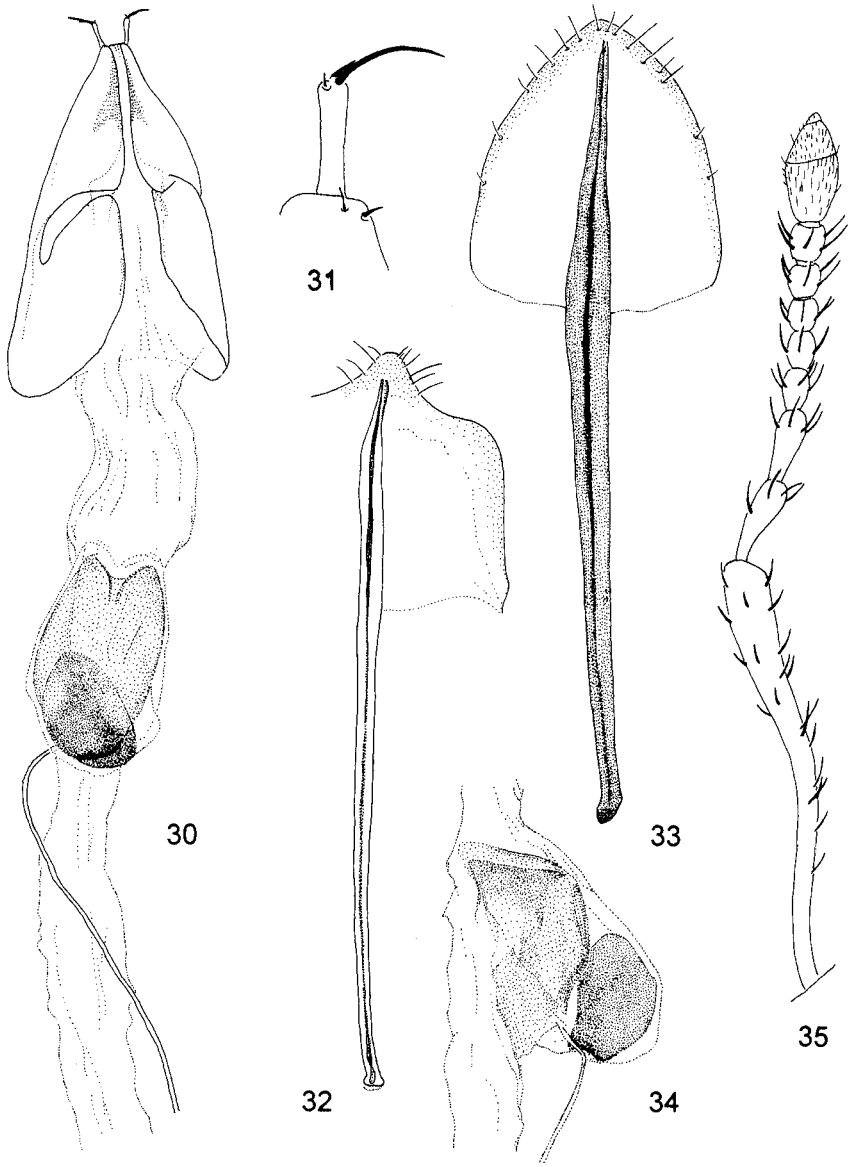
Head not separated from rostrum, widened and rounded behind eyes, on the top slightly convex or flat. Tempora shorter than eye. Eyes surrounded by a shallow furrow which extends anterad up to base of antenna. Eyes large, in lateral view oval, gently convex, distinctly protrude beyond outline of head. Rostrum distinctly narrowed anterad, at base slightly wider than long, in female slightly wider than in male. Dorsal surface of rostrum flat, margins costate (the costae are well visible also through scales). Antennal scrobes bent downward, their upper

margin ends slightly in front of eye margin, under margin runs to half length of eye (fig. 10). Antennae long, thin, apex of antennal scape extending to anterior margin of pronotum. Antennal scape slightly bent before its mid length, slightly widened anterad. All segments of flagellum longer than wide, with brown erect setae. Club elongate-oval, as long as three last segments of flagellum, with small setae.



25-29. *Omotrachelus stelmahersi* n. sp.: 25, 26 – aedeagus, 27 – scales on elytra, 28 – fore tarsus, 29 – spiculum gastrale

Pronotum small in relation to elytra (fig. 2), transverse, widest at base, in female distinctly wider than in male, strongly narrowed anterad, dorsally in 1/3 or 1/2 length with arcuate impression.



30-32, 34, 35. *Omotrachelus stelmahersi* n. sp., 33. *O. tomczyki* n. sp.: 30 - female reproductive system, general structure, 31 – stylus, 32, 33 – sternite VIII, 34 – sclerite of bursa copulatrix, 35 – antenna

Elytra in both sexes ovoidal, convex, and on sides rounded, in female slightly more rounded than in male. Elytral base constricted in the middle. Intervals run slightly irregularly, broad, 5-8 times as wide as rows, irregularly convex. Intervals 1, 2, 4 and 6 slightly convex, without tubercles. Interval 1 in a short distance along suture sometimes not squamose, dull. Interval 3 and 5 behind mid length with large tubercle. Interval 7 slightly irregularly costate, in 1/6 length with tubercle. Interval 9 in 1/4 length with distinct tubercle. The tubercles on intervals 7 and 9 well visible on outline of elytra. Elytral sides from interval 7 at base and behind half length turn up and only short fragment of interval 8 and tubercle on interval 9 is visible from above. Rows narrow, deep, with fine, oval punctures equal in distance to puncture diameter. Each puncture with fine, brown seta.

Legs long and thin, covered with erect setae. Anterior tibiae straight, only before apex slightly bent inwards. Femora more or less thickened in the middle. Tarsi long, narrow, fourth segment 1.2 times longer than third segment. Third segment emarginate up to base, lobes asymmetrical, on fore tarsi internal, on mid and hind tarsi external lobe slightly larger than opposite one (fig. 28). Claws connate to half length.

Genitalia of male as in figs 12-17, in female as in figs 19, 20, 22, and 24. Spermatheca missing in all examined females.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype, male: "COLL. MUS. TERVUREN / Côte d'Ivoire: Mouyassue, / 80 km E. d'Aboisso, / J. Decelle XI 1961" (MRAC). Paratypes 5: "COLL. MUS. TERVUREN / Côte d'Ivoire: Mouyassué, / Aboisso, / J. Decelle IV/VII 1962" (2 females - MRAC, 1 male - JK); the same data as paratype but date X 1962 (1 female - JK) and VIII/IX – 1962 (1 male - MRAC).

***Omotrachelus tomczyki* n. sp.**

(figs 3, 7, 9, 33, 36-39, 41-47)

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to the excellent Polish basketboll player Dominik TOMCZYK**.**

DIAGNOSIS

See diagnosis of *Omotrachelus stachi* n. sp. and Table 1.

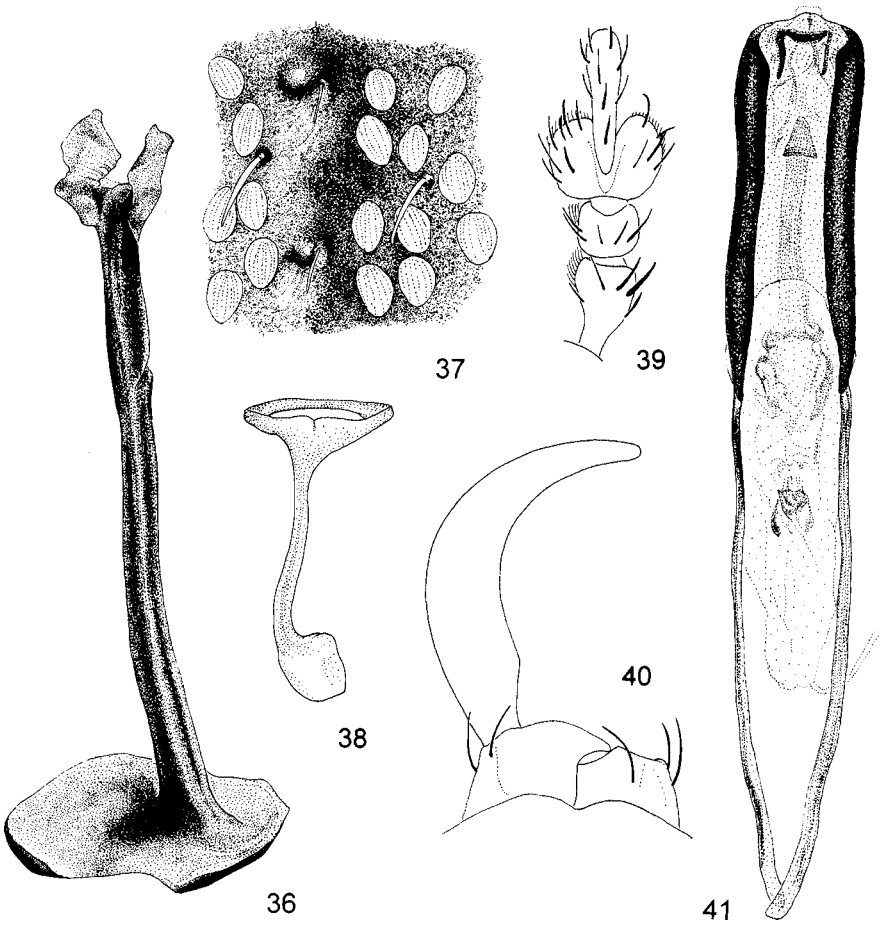
DESCRIPTION

Length: m 5.4-5.8 mm, f 5.6-6.5 mm; width: m 3.2-3.7 mm, f 3.1-3.9 mm; bl/mew 1.74-1.81 (m), 1.43-1.69 (f); brw/rl: 1.19-1.27 (m), 1.25-1.31 (f); mpw/pl: 2.71-2.78 (m), 2.59-2.93 (f); tl/pl 0.64 (m), 0.51-0.65 (f); sl/rl 0.62-0.73 (m), 0.55-0.69 (f).

Body stout, distinctly convex (fig. 3), brownish-black, only tarsi and antennae paler, brown or reddish-brown, sometimes whole body pale brown. Almost whole

body covered with moderately dense adherent (on rostrum also erect) scales and erect setae.

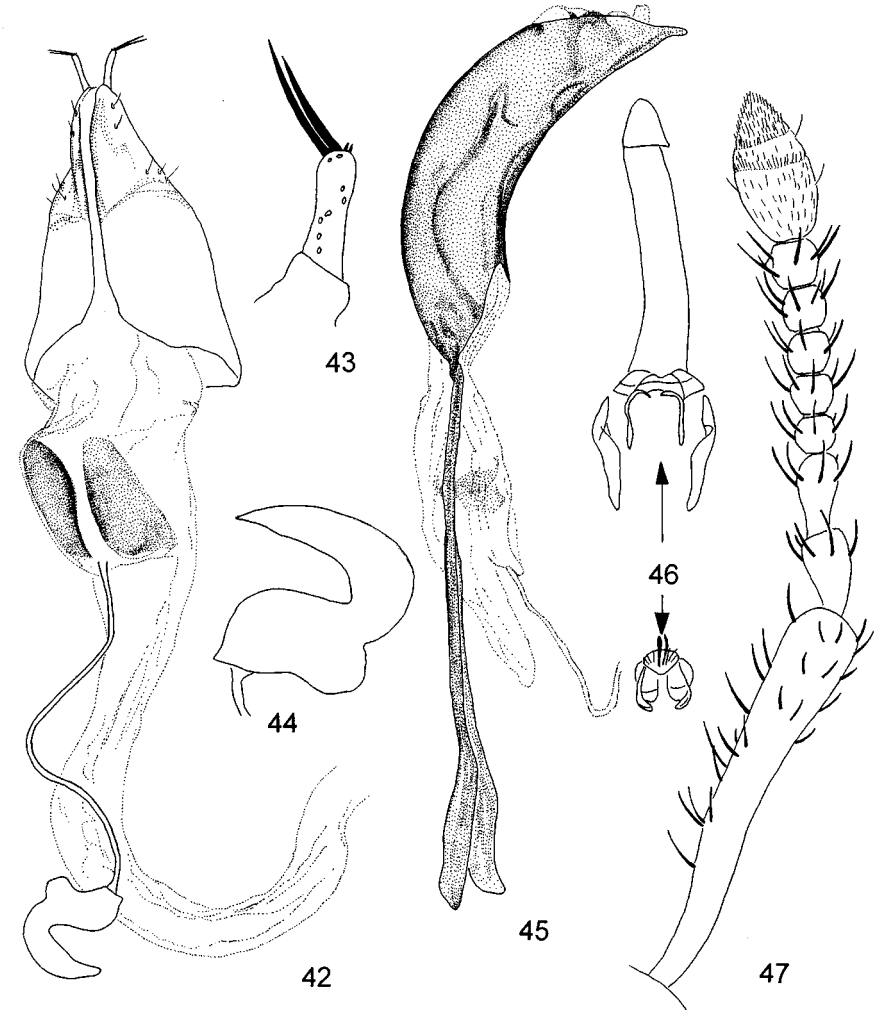
Elytral scales shiny, mostly adherent, only on the middle of rostrum sometimes erect. On elytra scales round or oval, ribbed, in distance, irregularly spread over intervals and rows (fig. 37). Visible part of pronotum with scales dense and irregularly spread as in elytra, on head and rostrum scales dense, touching each other. Ground colour of elytral scales cupreous, sometimes pink or beige. Pearl coloured scales cover anterior part of intervals 1 and 3 and form a few irregular transverse bands on whole length of elytra. Often bands mostly reduced and pearl scales group in small spots on elytral sides and behind half length of elytra, especially on tubercles. On hidden part of pronotum scales much smaller, brown.



36-39, 41. *Omotrachelus tomczyki* n. sp., 40. *O. stachi* n. sp.: 36 - spiculum gastrale, 37 – elytral scales, 38 – tegmen, 39 – fore tarsus, 40 – mandibular process, 41 – aedeagus

Scales on visible part of pronotum as coloured as elytral scales, pale scales form stripes from anterior margin to half length of pronotum and surrounding internal margin of eyes. Scales on femora and tibiae shorter and almost twice narrower than scales on elytra. Setae on elytral intervals with pointed apex, 2-3 three times longer than scales, pale brow, slightly bent, run in single irregular row, each seta rises from small granule. On tubercles setae slightly longer and paler (sometimes white) than on flat parts of intervals.

Head not separated from rostrum, distinctly rounded behind eyes. In specimens with complete set of scales frons shallowly impressed (fig. 7), in specimens



42-47. *Omotrachelus tomczyki* n. sp.: 42 - female reproductive system, general structure, 43 – stylus, 44 – spermatheca, 45 – aedeagus, 46 – sclerite of internal sac of aedeagus, 47 - antenna

without scales on head frons with deep pit between eyes. Impression on frons extends anterad up to antennal base, forms a shallow, broad gutter with fine median furrow. Eyes large, in lateral view oval, gently convex, only slightly protrude behind outline of head. Rostrum almost parallel-sided, at base slightly wider than long, margins costate. In lateral view rostrum slightly bent, from anntennal base narrowed anterad. Antennal scrobes only slightly bent downward, the widest at base of antenna. Antennae short, thin, apex of antennal scape extending almost to anterior margin of pronotum. Antennal scape distinctly more or less bent before its mid length, slightly widened anterad. First two and last segments of flagellum longer than wide, remainder spherical. Club oval, slightly shorter than three last segments of flagellum.

Pronotum very small in relation to elytra, transverse, widest at base, distinctly narrowed anterad, on sides in mid length shallowly constricted, top of disc flat (fig. 3).

Elytra in both sexes elongate-oval, on sides gently rounded, in male slightly narrower than in female. Elytral base shallowly constricted in the middle, and between interval 1 to 7 distinctly impressed. All intervals equally convex. Interval 1 before mid length on a short distance usually costate, without scales, shiny, but sometimes whole surface of first interval squamose and not costate. Interval 5 behind mid length with indistinct tubercle. Interval 9 with distinct tubercle. Elytral sides from interval 7 at base and behind half length turn up and only short fragment of interval 8 and tubercle on interval 9 is visible from above (fig. 9). Granulation of intervals indistinct. Rows narrow, feebly impressed, with oval punctures in distance equal to puncture diameter. Each puncture with fine, pale seta and on sides with single small granule.

Legs long and thin, covered with erect setae. Anterior tibiae straight, only before apex slightly bent inwards. Femora more or less thickened in the middle. Tarsi long, narrow, fourth segment twice longer than third segment. Third segment emarginate up to base, lobes symmetrical (fig. 39). Claws connate to half length.

Genitalia of male as in figs 12-17, in female as in figs 19, 20, 22, and 24.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype, male: “COLL. MUS. TERVUREN / Côte d’Ivoire: Koun- / Abronso / J. Decelle IX. 1961” (1male - MRAC). Paratypes 5: 2 paratypes with the same data as holotype but date IV. 1961 (1 female - MRAC), VI – 1962 (1 female – MRAC); “COLL. MUS. TERVUREN / Côte d’Ivoire: Bouakakro, / N. Divo / J. Decelle V – 1962” (1 male JK); “COLL. MUS. TERVUREN / Côte d’Ivoire: Hereman- / kono, au sud de Divo / J. Decelle XI. 1961” (1 female MRAC); “COLL. MUS. TERVUREN / Côte d’Ivoire: Yokopa, / près de Gagnoa / J. Decelle VI/VII – 1962” (1 female JK).

Table 1. Comparative morphology of the three new species of *Omotrachelus*

***stachi* n. sp.**	***stelmahersi* n. sp.**	***tomczyki* n. sp.**
antennal scape long an thin, its apex extending behind anterior margin of pronotum (figs 1, 21)	antennal scape long an thin, its apex extending to anterior margin of pronotum (figs 2, 35)	antennal scape moderately long an quite thick, its apex almost extending to anterior margin of pronotum (figs 3, 47)
elytra narrowed posterad, sides slightly convex with distinct tubercles before mid length (fig. 1)	elytra narrowed posterad, sides slightly convex with distinct tubercles before mid length (fig. 2)	elytra rounded apically, sides mostly parallel their outline with fine, irregular tubercles (fig. 3)
interval 5 behind mid length with distinct tubercle (fig. 1)	interval 3 and 5 behind mid length with distinct tubercles (fig. 2)	interval 5 behind mid length with distinct tubercle (fig. 3)
interval 1 before mid length on short distance without scales, shiny (fig. 1)	interval 1 completely covered by scales (fig. 2)	interval 1 before mid length on short distance without scales, shiny or completely covered by scales (fig. 3)
rows narrow, with few scales, with large punctures armed with short seta three times shorter than puncture diameter (fig. 17)	rows narrow, with few scales, with large punctures armed with short seta three times shorter than puncture diameter (fig. 27)	rows broad, without scales, with small punctures armed with seta as long as puncture diameter (fig. 37)
on side of each puncture in row two granules, as large as granules on intervals (fig. 17)	on side of each puncture in row one granule, 2-3 times smaller than granules on intervals (fig. 27)	on side of each puncture in row one granule, as large as or larger than granules on intervals (fig. 37)
adherent scales on intervals dense but in distance, as long as setae (fig. 17)	adherent scales on intervals dense but in distance, or touching each other, as long as or longer than setae (fig. 27)	adherent scales on intervals loose, twice shorter than setae (fig. 37)
apex of aedeagus narrow and sharp, in lateral view lamellar, thin (figs 14, 15, 18)	apex of aedeagus rounded, extended in the middle, in lateral view clubate (figs 25, 26, 18)	apex of aedeagus narrowly rounded, slightly extended in the middle in lateral view acute (figs 41, 45)
spiculum gastrale at base spoon-like (fig. 12)	spiculum gastrale at base mushroom-shaped (fig. 29)	spiculum gastrale at base mushroom-shaped (fig. 36)
bursa copulatrix with single spherical sclerite (fig. 24)	bursa copulatrix with two distinct sclerites (figs 30, 34)	bursa copulatrix with two symmetrical sclerites (fig. 42)

CHECK-LIST OF THE GENUS *OMOTRACHELUS*

Genus: *Omotrachelus* KOLBE, 1883: 29.

Type species: *Omotrachelus difformis* KOLBE, 1883 (by monotypy).

Omotrachelus KOLBE, 1887: 325 **syn. nov.**
Nodierella HUSTACHE, 1931: 57 **syn**. **nov**.
Chelophyes MARSHALL, 1944: 46 **syn. nov.**

angulatus HUSTACHE, 1932: 33 *hemispaericus* MARSHALL, 1944: 48 (*Chelophyes*)	IVORY COAST: Bingerville
bicostulatus HUSTACHE, 1932: 32 *bicostulus* [sic!] Hustache: HOFFMANN 1968: 15	GABON: Librevilles
bigranulatus MARSHALL, 1945: 431	NIGERIA: Esosong
dahomensis MARSHALL, 1954: 205	DAHOMEY: Zagnanado
difformis KOLBE, 1883: 30 *difformis* KOLBE, 1887: 327 **syn. nov.**	ANGOLA: Chinchoxo
kolbei FAUST, 1893: 297 *angolanus* MARSHALL, 1953: 101 **syn. nov.**	GABON,ANGOLA: Dundo Luachimo Forest
puncticollis FAUST, 1893: 298	CONGO
senegalensis (HUSTACHE, 1931: 58) **n. comb.** *Nodierella senegalensis* HUSTACHE, 1931	SENEGAL
setosus HUSTACHE, 1932: 33	CAMERUN
stachi **n. sp.**	IVORY COAST
stelmahersi **n. sp.**	IVORY COAST
togoanus MARSHALL, 1954: 204	TOGO: Mt. Togo, Klouto
tomczyki **n. sp.**	IVORY COAST

nomen nudum:

subhumeralis HUSTACHE: HOFFMANN 1968: 15 **nom. nud.**

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