

## Notes, transfers, new combinations, and new taxa of some African genera of the tribe Cerambycini (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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### Abstract

The taxonomy of several genera of African Cerambycini is reviewed. *Ptycholaemus* Chevrolat, 1858 is considered as a senior synonym of *Striatoptycholaemus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1956 **n. syn.** and the following taxonomy is proposed: *Ptycholaemus bouakensis* (Lepesme & Breuning, 1956) **n. comb.**, *P. longicollis* Schwarzer, 1931 rest. comb.; *P. striaticollis* Boppe, 1912 rest. comb.; *P. varicollis* Schwarzer, 1931 rest. comb.

*Pachydissus aspericollis* Fairmaire, 1887 is transferred to *Margites* Gahan, 1891 and *Margites aspericollis* (Fairmaire, 1887) **n. comb.** is introduced.

Three new genera are described. *Trichoderolus* **n. gen.** (Type-species: *Tapinolachnus gyllenhalii* Fåhræus, 1872) is separated from *Derolus* Gahan, 1891. *Trichoderolus gyllenhalii* (Fåhræus, 1872) **n. comb.** is introduced. *Adlbaueria* **n. gen.** (Type-species: *Pachydissus samai* Adlbauer, 2000) is separated from *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838. *Adlbaueria samai* (Adlbauer, 2000) **n. comb.** is introduced. *Afrodissus* **n. gen.** (Type-species: *Pachydissus congolensis* Hintz, 1911) is separated from *Pachydissus*. The following new combinations are introduced: *Afrodissus adlbaueri* (Bouyer, 2018) **n. comb.**; *A. aquilus* (Olliff, 1889) **n. comb.**; *A. aurivillianus* (Distant, 1904) **n. comb.**; *A. camerunicus* (Aurivillius, 1906) **n. comb.**; *A. congolensis* (Hintz, 1911) **n. comb.**; *A. curvivittatus* (Adlbauer, 2002) **n. comb.**; *A. drumonti* Bouyer, 2018 **n. comb.**; *A. evounai* (Haller & Vitali, 2010) **n. comb.**; *A. furcifer* Jordan, 1894 **n. comb.**; *A. furvus* (Fåhræus, 1872) **n. comb.**; *A. garnieri* (Adlbauer, 2002) **n. comb.**; *A. hector* (Kolbe, 1893) **n. comb.**; *A. leonardi* (Bouyer, 2018) **n. comb.**; *A. moretto* (Bouyer, 2018) **n. comb.**; *A. natalensis* (White, 1853) **n. comb.**; *A. philemon* (Adlbauer, 2002) **n. comb.**; *A. regius* (Aurivillius, 1906) **n. comb.**; *A. schoenigi* Hintz, 1910 **n. comb.**; *A. subauratus* (Gahan, 1890) **n. comb.**; *A. titan* (Aurivillius, 1916) **n. comb.**; *A. vicarius* (Aurivillius, 1906) **n. comb.**; *A. vicinus* (Corinta-Ferreira, 1957).

**Key words:** *Ptycholaemus*, *Derolus*, *Pachydissus*, *Margites*, taxonomy

### Introduction

The revision of Old World Cerambycini has progressed rapidly in recent years, driven by significant studies on Australasian taxa that have reshaped traditional taxonomy by redefining several ancient genera and introducing new ones. In contrast, the taxonomy of African Cerambycini appears to lag behind, as some genera still group together heterogeneous species and require further revision. This article describes three new genera, primarily by reallocating species from *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838, which is now regarded as an Australian genus.

### Materials

Specimens of all species, including types, mentioned in this article are visible as photographs in the cited bibliography and on several websites. Moreover, specimens belonging to the following collections were directly examined:

CFV Collection Francesco Vitali, Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

MNHN National Museum of Natural History, Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

## Taxonomy

### *Ptycholaemus* Chevrolat, 1858

Figs 1–5

= *Striatoptycholaemus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1956 **n. syn.**

#### Material examined

*Ptycholaemus maculipes* Thomson, 1858: 2♀♀, Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, coll. A. Kuntgen, MNHNL138234–1238235.

*Ptycholaemus signaticollis* (Hope, 1843): 4♂♂, 9♀♀, Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Ptycholaemus simplicicollis* Thoms. det. E. Hintz, 3336a–g, MNHNL138251–138263; 1♂, ditto, *Ptycholaemus maculipes* Thoms. det. E. Hintz, 3337a, MNHNL138264; 1♂, Cameroun, Centre, Nyong e So, Obout, II.2014. B. Evouna leg., CFV.

*Striatoptycholaemus striaticollis* (Boppe, 1912): 1♂, Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, 3337b, MNHNL138236; 2♀♀, ditto, *Ptycholaemus Troberti* Chevr. det. E. Hintz, 3338c,f, MNHNL138237–138238; 1♀, Congo belge, Ituri, Princesse Hilda de Schwarzenberg, [don.] 1934, MNHNL138239.

*Striatoptycholaemus longicollis* (Schwarzer, 1931): 8♂♂, 3♀♀, Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Ptycholaemus Troberti* Chevr. det. E. Hintz, 3338a,d,e,g, MNHNL138240–138250; 1♂, Cameroun, Centre, Méfou-et-Akono, Akok Bikoé, VI.2011, CFV.

*Striatoptycholaemus bouakensis* Lepesme & Breuning, 1956: 1♀, Côte-d'Ivoire, Lagunes, Agnéby-Tiassa, Tiassalé, 1988, CFV.

**Remarks.** Lepesme & Breuning (1956) established the genus *Striatoptycholaemus* based on *Ptycholaemus striaticollis* Boppe, 1912, based on the transversally wrinkled pronotum of this species. Adlbauer (2006a) remarked that, in contrast to the genus *Ptycholaemus*, the pronotum is not completely smooth, especially the sides are more or less wavy, and the surface is generally less shiny than in this genus.

Considering that the pronotum is completely wrinkled in *Striatoptycholaemus striaticollis* (Fig. 1), is indistinctly wrinkled in *S. bouakensis* (Fig. 3), shows only 2–3 basal wrinkles in *S. longicollis* (Fig. 2), is often completely smooth in *S. variegollis* (Schwarzer, 1931) and it is sometimes wrinkled even in *Ptycholaemus maculipes* (Fig. 4), this character constitutes a gradation without forming a clear separation with *Ptycholaemus*, where the pronotum is uniformly smooth (Fig. 5).

The brightness of the integuments is a subjective character (*P. murinus* Boppe, 1912 is not shiny), which cannot be considered at the genus level. The pronotal shape is unrelated to the current taxonomy, since *P. signaticollis* (Fig. 5) is more similar to *S. bouakensis* (Fig. 3) and *S. striaticollis* (Fig. 1) than to *P. maculipes* (Fig. 4). In addition, these taxa often show the same coloration, and no other morphological characters can be found to separate them. Consequently, *Striatoptycholaemus* is considered here as a junior synonym of *Ptycholaemus* and the following taxonomy is proposed:

*Ptycholaemus bouakensis* (Lepesme & Breuning, 1956) **n. comb.**

*Ptycholaemus longicollis* Schwarzer, 1931 rest. comb.

*Ptycholaemus striaticollis* Boppe, 1912 rest. comb.

*Ptycholaemus variegollis* Schwarzer, 1931 rest. comb.

Adlbauer (2006a) correctly remarked that *Ptycholaemus* and *Striatoptycholaemus* form an aberrant lateral line with many similarities with the genus *Derolus* and that their characters (finely faceted eyes, shiny surface with golden-yellow longitudinal bands) are typical of diurnal species. It can be added that analogue characters are also present in the Philippine genus *Lachnopterus* Thomson, 1864, which shows shining orange elytra.

### *Margites aspericollis* (Fairmaire, 1887) **n. comb.**

Fig. 6

*Pachydissus aspericollis* Fairmaire, 1887: 335 or. comb.

= *Margites lineatus* Gahan, 1898: 41.





**FIGURES 1–6.** 1. *Ptycholaemus striaticollis* Boppe, 1912, pronotum. 2. *Ptycholaemus longicollis* Schwarzer, 1931, pronotum. 3. *Ptycholaemus bouakensis* (Lepesme & Breuning, 1956), pronotum. 4. *Ptycholaemus maculipes* Thomson, 1858, pronotum. 5. *Ptycholaemus signaticollis* (Hope, 1843), pronotum. 6. *Margites aspericollis* (Fairmaire, 1887), mesonotum (size of photographs not proportional to sizes of specimens).

#### Material examined

*Pachydissus aspericollis* Fairmaire, 1887: 1♂, 1♀, Moçambique, Maputo, 16–30.XI.1996, G. Curletti leg., CFV.

**Remarks.** Gahan (1891) created the genus *Margites* as a subgenus of *Pachydissus* for those species characterized by “antennae (♂) longer than the body, with the third and fourth joints more or less thickened, the third scarcely longer than the fourth. Elytra rounded or subtruncate, and unarmed at the apex. Femora without carinae. Prosternum simple, not very strongly arched. Head without a distinct transverse groove underneath.” Afterwards, (Gahan, 1898) described *Margites lineatus*, a species that Adlbauer (2001) recognized as a junior synonym of *P. aspericollis*.

However, all characters of this species, especially the rounded prosternum (Fig. 6), which instead is posteriorly truncate in *Pachydissus*, perfectly fit the genus *Margites*, where the species is herein transferred.

*Margites aspericollis* (Fairmaire, 1887) **n. comb.** becomes the third African species for this genus (Adlbauer, 2006b; Vitali, 2023).

#### *Trichoderolus* n. gen.

Fig. 7

**Type-species.** *Tapinolachnus gyllenhalii* Fåhræus, 1872 (monobasic).

**Material examined.** 1♂, D[eutsche] Ost Afrika, Lindi, [19]03, *Kormawachamus Gyllenhalii* Fåhr. det. E. Hintz (3816a), E. Hintz don. 1923, MNHNL115655; 1♂ [Tanzania,] Lukuledi, *Kormawachamus Gyllenhalii* Fåhr. det. E. Hintz 1916 (3816b), E. Hintz don. 1923, MNHNL115656; 1♂, 1♀, Nord Mozambico, Cuamba, 14,49 S, 36,33 E,

10–20.IX.[19]99, G. Curletti leg., CFV; 3♂♂, 1♀, Zimbabwe, Matabeleland South, Matobo N. P., Big Cave Camp, 20.504801 S / 28.441385 E, 1275 m, 24–25.XI.2016, H. Sulak, A. Prozorov & R. Yakovlev leg., CFV.

**Diagnosis.** Body flattened, elongated. Head with gently depressed interantennal space, followed by a short fovea between the upper eye lobes; these small and well separated between them; intergenal furrow straight. Antennae long, twice as long as body in male, ectoapically toothed from antennomere V and endoapically covered with long raised pubescence; scape slightly convex externally, covered with short, raised pubescence. Pronotum elongated, without lateral spines, dorsally almost flat, smooth on the centre of the disc, crossed with a V-shaped furrow, in turn crossed by almost regular transversal wrinkles. Elytra parallel-sided in both sexes, rounded at apex; elytral pubescence dense, giving changing pattern. Procoxal cavities rounded; tibiae not ridged ventrally; femora longitudinally ridged ventrally.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Trichoderolus* **n. gen.** belongs to the genera characterized by ventral side of femora longitudinally ridged, differing in the antennae covered with raised pubescence.

Fåhræus (1872) originally described the type-species in the genus *Tapinolachnus* Thomson, 1865. Some years later, Olliff (1889) described another species, afterward considered as a junior synonym of *T. gyllenhalii*, in the genus *Tapinolachnus* as well. This Asian genus shows in fact similar characters: antennae long, covered with raised pubescence; pronotum elongated, without lateral spines, dorsally almost flat, elytra almost parallel-sided in both sexes, tibiae not ridged and femora ridged ventrally. However, in *Tapinolachnus*, the pronotum does not show a V-shaped furrow but two longitudinal furrows delimiting a smooth field as in many Australasian Cerambycini; the head is nearly smooth between the eyes; the mouthparts are more elongated and the neck much shorter; the antennae are ectoapically toothed from antennomere IV; the elytral apex is toothed at both sides and the tibiae do not show longitudinal ridges.

Gahan (1891) transferred *T. gyllenhalii* to *Derolus* Gahan, 1891, which he considered as a subgenus of *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838. Aurivillius (1908) considered *Derolus* as a true genus and *T. gyllenhalii* has been classified as such until now. However, beside the pubescent antennae, *Trichoderolus* **n. gen.** differs from *Derolus* in the tibiae without ridges and in the longer antennae in male (at most, one-third longer than body in *Derolus* males).

Concerning the only African genera with ridged femora (Adlbauer, 2006a, 2006b, 2009), *Trichoderolus* **n. gen.** differs from *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891 in the scape without apical cicatrix; from *Ptycholaemus* Chevrolat, 1958 in the tibiae without ridges, the coarsely faceted eyes, the open mesocoxal cavities and from *Spiniderolus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1958 in the longer, unarmed antennae in males. From those genera showing small body-size and antennae as long as or shorter than body in males, it differs from *Sudreana* Adlbauer, 2006, *Dissaporus* Aurivillius, 1906 and *Microderolus* Aurivillius, 1925 in the pronotal V-shaped furrow, from *Graciliderolus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1958 in the fusiform femora and from *Djabiria* Duvivier, 1891 in the slender habitus and the matte integument.

Finally, the pubescent antennae of *Trichoderolus gyllenhalii* (Fåhræus, 1872) **n. comb.** are reminiscent of many species in the Asian genus *Dialeges* Pascoe, 1856, which principally differ in the tibiae not ridged ventrally, the pronotal disc with a pair of longitudinal furrows and the shorter antennae.

**Derivatio nominis.** From the Old Greek “*Trichos*” (hair) and the genus *Derolus* in reference to the pubescent antennae. Gender masculine.

**Remarks.** Interestingly, Eugene Hintz identified both males belonging to the MNHNL as “*Kormawachamus Gyllenhalii*” in 1916. Thus, this German entomologist did not agree with the taxonomy in use and had planned to separate this species in a new genus dedicated to “Kormawa,” a family name widespread in Tropical Africa. Unfortunately, the arrival of WWI and the subsequent end of his entomological activity (Juhel & Vitali, 2011) did not allow him to complete this publication.

### *Adlbaueria* **n. gen.**

Fig. 8.

**Type-species.** *Pachydissus samai* Adlbauer, 2000 (monobasic).

**Material examined.** 1♂, 3♀♀, Togo, Plateux Region, Misahohe Forest Reserve, XI.2016, loc. coll., ex coll. D. Potanin, CFV.

**Diagnosis.** Body flattened, elongated. Head with an interantennal ridge extending to the anterior margin of the upper lobes and a deep longitudinal furrow prolonged on the neck; upper eye lobes close to each other; intergenal



furrow straight. Antennal supports simple and flattened; antennae long, twice as long as body in male, ectoapically toothed and endoapically spined from antennomere V; scape slightly convex externally, imperceptibly wrinkled and sparsely punctured. Pronotum as long as wide, without lateral spines, dorsally convex and covered with irregular wrinkles. Elytra parallel-sided in both sexes, obtusely toothed at the marginal apex; elytral pubescence recumbent, extremely fine and uniform, tending to becoming evanescent. Procoxal cavities rounded; tibiae and femora without ventral ridges and mutic at apex.

**Differential diagnosis.** As Adlbauer (2002) himself remarked, the characters of *P. samai* (antennal spines, pronotum irregularly wrinkled and body uniformly pubescent) cannot be compared with other congeners. Actually, it cannot be compared with other genera of African Cerambycini as well. The shape of the head, in particular the interantennal ridge and the large upper eye lobes (Fig. 8b) imply that this species is not related to *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838 and allied genera but to *Neoplocaederus* Sama, 1991 and related genera (*Prospilus* Thomson, 1864; *Teraschema* Thomson, 1860), most of which are widespread in Australasia, i.e., *Trirachys* Hope, 1843; *Aeolesthes* Gahan, 1890; *Pseudopachydissus* Pic, 1933; *Pseudaolesthes* Plavilstshikov, 1931; *Carinolesthes* Vitali *et al.*, 2017; *Furcaeolesthes* Vitali, 2022; *Calocerambyx* Heller, 1905.

*Adlbaueria* **n. gen.** is easily distinguishable from the above-mentioned African genera by the unarmed pronotum and the spined antennae (Fig. 8a), while it looks more related to the Australasian genera, some of which show just such characters.

Reduced pubescence, rounded pronotum and antennal spines are present in *Hoplocerambyx* Thomson, 1864, which shows elongate head and a simple interantennal furrow. Reduced pubescence and rounded pronotum are reminiscent of *Pseudopachydissus*, which does not show antennal spines, while the pronotal wrinkles are symmetrical, quite regular, and the femora are always red (Vitali *et al.*, 2015).

Amazingly, nearly all characters of *Adlbaueria samai* (Adlbauer, 2000) **n. comb.** align with those of the genus *Trirachys*, in particular to *T. inhirsutus* (Mutsushita, 1932), a species endemic to Micronesia. Aside from minor differences (body more flattened, elytra rounded at apex, intergenal furrow straight, limbs thinner), which should be considered as species-specific since they are present in other congeners like *T. sinensis* (Gahan, 1890), the only apparent generic character is the scape, which is simply punctured, whereas it is strongly and irregularly wrinkled in *Trirachys*. However, this character is also present in *Trirachys* subgenus *Parolesthes* Vitali *et al.*, 2017, which does not include species with the kind of pubescence found in the new genus (Vitali *et al.*, 2017a; 2017b; Vitali, 2022).

The peculiar characters that justify the definition of this new genus are primarily the interantennal ridge (Fig. 8b) and the structure of the antennal supports. The interantennal ridge extends to the anterior margin of the eyes in *Adlbaueria* **n. gen.**, whereas it nearly reaches the posterior margin in *Trirachys*. The antennal supports are simple and flattened in *Adlbaueria* **n. gen.**, while they are grooved, creating a pronounced ridge between the antennal supports and the interantennal ridge in *Trirachys*. In addition, the lateral lobes of the tegmen (Fig. 8c) are also shorter and more rounded in *Adlbaueria* **n. gen.** compared to those in *Trirachys*. However, these differences are not particularly pronounced, highlighting the close relationship between *Adlbaueria* **n. gen.** and *Trirachys*.

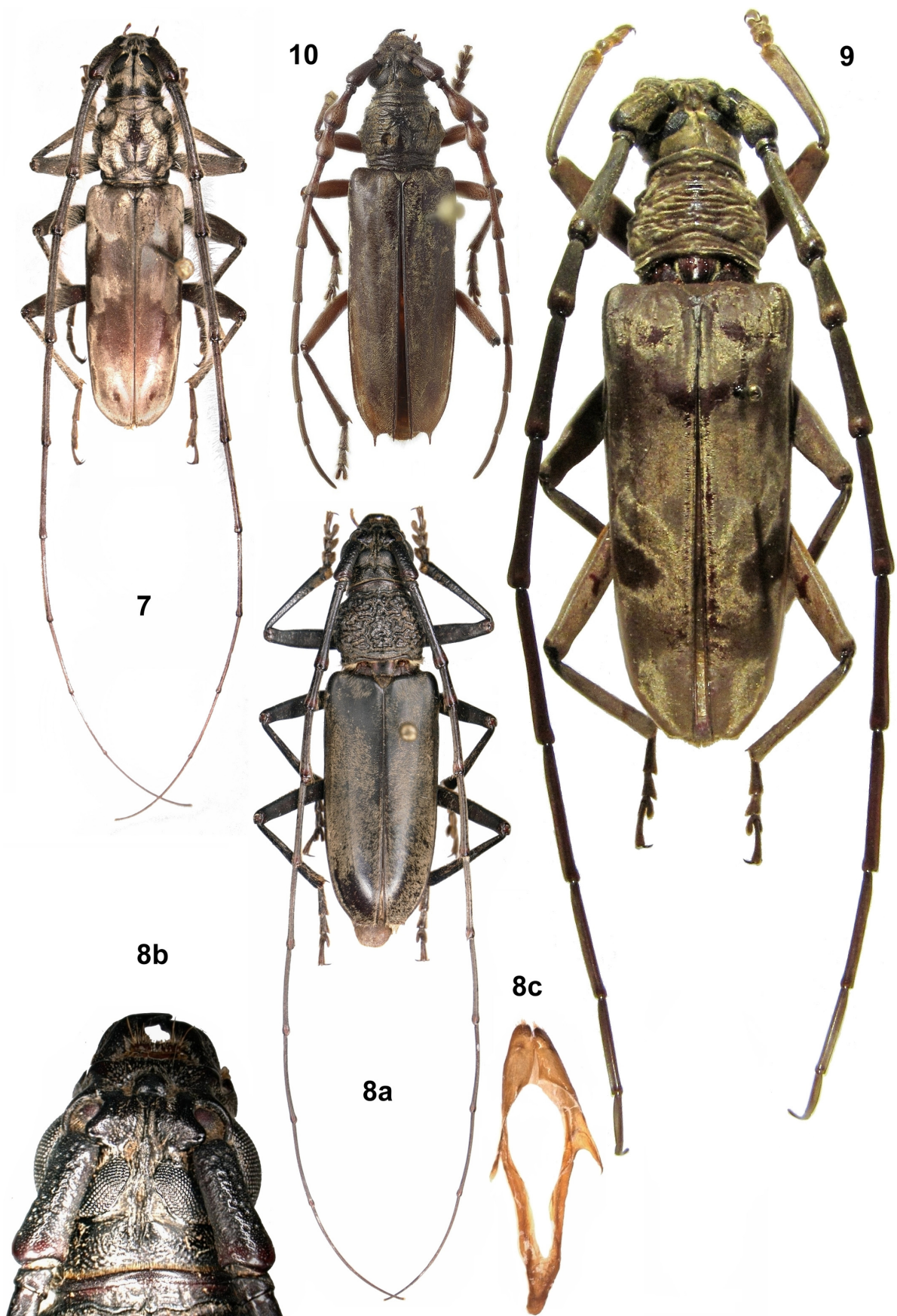
**Derivatio nominis.** I am proud to dedicate this new genus to Dr. Karl Adlbauer, eminent specialist of African Cerambycids, descriptor of the type-species and my dear friend, in recognition of his numerous, multifarious, richly illustrated and excellent works on the African and Palearctic Cerambycoidea. Gender feminine.

**Remarks.** Several genera of Cerambycini closely related to *Neoplocaederus* are widespread across South America (Martins, 2002), suggesting that *Adlbaueria* **n. gen.** belongs to an archaic lineage of Cerambycini that originated before the Jurassic breakup of Gondwana. The distribution in Western Africa makes problematic its relations with the aforementioned Australasian congeners; however, a similar biogeographical pattern is observed in the Australasian genus *Batocera* Laporte de Castelnau, 1840, which also exhibits a disjunct distribution, with two species—*B. wyliei* Chevrolat, 1858 and *B. granulipennis* Rigout, 1988—widespread in Western Africa (Rigout, 1988).

## *Afrodissus* **n. gen.**

Fig. 9.

**Type-species.** *Pachydissus congolensis* Hintz, 1911.



**FIGURE 7–10.** 7. *Trichoderolus gyllenhalii* (Fåhræus, 1872), male. 8. *Adlbaueria samai* (Adlbauer, 2000); 8a. Male; 8b. Head; 8c. Tegmen. 9. *Afrodissus congolensis* (Hintz, 1911), male, lectotype. 10. *Pachydissus sericus* Newman, 1838, male, holotype. (size of habitus proportional to sizes of specimens).

### Material examined

*Pachydissus adlbaueri* Bouyer, 2018: PARATYPE, 1♂, Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Pachydissus camerunicus* Auriv. det. E. Hintz, 3311p, MNHNL83529; PARATYPE, 1♀, ditto, 3311q, MNHNL138296.

*Pachydissus aquilus* (Olliff, 1889): 1♀, Zambia, Central, Mfwanta, 18.XI.2007, N. Delahaye leg., CFV.

*Pachydissus aspericollis* Fairmaire, 1887: 1♂, 1♀, Moçambique, Maputo, 16–30.XI.1996, G. Curletti leg., CFV.

*Pachydissus camerunicus* Aurivillius, 1906: 10♂♂, 9♀♀ Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Pachydissus camerunicus* Auriv. det. E. Hintz, 3311a–o, MNHNL138265–138283; 2♂♂, Togo Plateaux Region, Konda, Kuoma, X.2014, CFV; 3♂♂, 2♀♀, ditto, III.2015, CFV; 1♀, ditto, Konda, 23.III.2011, CFV.

*Pachydissus congolensis* Hintz, 1911: LECTOTYPE, ♂, Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, *Pachydissus congolensis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 3310a, MNHNL83530; PARALECTOTYPE ♀, ditto, *Pachydissus congolensis* m[ihi] det. E. Hintz, Type, 3310b, MNHNL138297; 8♂♂, 3♀♀, ditto, 3310a–k, MNHNL138284–138294.

*Pachydissus regius* Aurivillius, 1906, 1♂, Congo belge, Kondué, E. Luja [lgt.], E. Luja don. 1907, MNHNL138295.

*Pachydissus natalensis* (White, 1853): 1♂, Zambia, Western, Namushakende, 1.IV.2010, N. Delahaye leg., CFV.

*Pachydissus intermedius* Gahan, 1891: 1♀, Australia, A.T.C., Canberra, 5–10.I.1999, F. Strumia leg., CFV.

**Diagnosis.** Body convex, elongated. Head with interantennal furrow prolonged on the neck; upper eye lobes more or less separated between them; intergenal furrow straight. Antennae very long (from one-third to more than twice longer than body in male), ectoapically toothed from antennomere V; scape slightly convex externally, imperceptibly punctured; basal antennomeres conical in male, antennomere III at least twice as long as IV. Pronotum as long as wide, without lateral spines, dorsally convex, covered with transverse wrinkles and often two longitudinal furrows delimiting a more or less smooth field. Elytra parallel-sided in both sexes, truncated, obtusely toothed or shortly spined at the marginal apex; elytral pubescence recumbent, dense, giving changing pattern. Procoxal cavities rounded; tibiae and femora without ventral ridges and mutic at apex.

**Differential diagnosis.** The Australian *Pachydissus* (Type-species: *P. sericus* Newman, 1838, Fig. 10) differs from *Afrodissus* **n. gen.** in the body being smaller (22.5–43 vs. 22–79 mm), dorsally flattened; the antennae moderately long (from as long as to one-third longer than body in male), with antennomeres III–IV more or less inflated in males and antennomere III less than twice as long as IV; the pronotum less globose and more finely sculptured, sometimes subangulate at the sides; the elytra shorter, less parallel, somewhat convex laterally in females, longly spined at both apices (except for one species) and covered with fine, quite uniform, silky pubescence.

**Derivatio nominis.** From the word “*Afro*” (African) and the suffix *-dissus* (duplex), reminiscent of the genus name *Pachydissus*, in reference to its geographical distribution. Gender masculine.

**Remarks.** The differential characters provided for *Pachydissus* concern only *P. papuanus* Gressitt 1959 and the Australian species, to which the type-species belongs.

*Cerambyx mulsanti* Montrouzier, 1855, described from Woodlark, does not belong to *Pachydissus*. The type was lost long ago (Drumont, *pers. comm.*) and Gemminger & Harold (1872) transferred it to *Pachydissus* without justification since the author had compared this species to *Cerambyx scriptus* Fabricius, 1798, a junior synonym of *Glaucytes interrupta* (Olivier, 1792).

Some Australian *Pachydissus* can still show one archaic character: *P. magnus* McKeown, 1940 shows a simple outer elytral apex and *P. probatus* Gahan, 1893 shows normal basal antennomeres (but it is probably a female, despite its description). However, all other characters fit the diagnosis of the genus.

Notably, the Wallace Line largely separates African and Asian *Pachydissus* from the Australian ones, as this genus is absent from the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas and West Papua. Thus, *Afrodissus* **n. gen.** is also well supported from a biogeographical point of view. Correspondingly, the Asian species (see Miroshnikov, 2017) do not correspond at first glance to *Pachydissus* but possibly to *Afrodissus* **n. gen.**, potentially forming a single genus, as occurs in *Neoplocaederus* and *Batocera*. However, due to limited available material, a definitive conclusion cannot yet be made.

**Genus composition.** All African species until now classified as *Pachydissus* (Adlbauer, 2002; Haller & Vitali, 2010; Bouyer, 2018), except for *P. samai* and *P. aspericollis*, are transferred to the new genus. Consequently, the



following new combinations are introduced: *Afrodissus adlbaueri* (Bouyer, 2018) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus aquilus* (Olliff, 1889) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus aurivillianus* (Distant, 1904) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus camerunicus* (Aurivillius, 1906) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus congolensis* (Hintz, 1911) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus curvivittatus* (Adlbauer, 2002) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus drumonti* Bouyer, 2018 **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus evounai* (Haller & Vitali, 2010) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus furcifer* Jordan, 1894 **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus furvus* (Fåhræus, 1872) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus garnieri* (Adlbauer, 2002) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus hector* (Kolbe, 1893) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus leonardi* (Bouyer, 2018) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus moretto* (Bouyer, 2018) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus natalensis* (White, 1853) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus philemon* (Adlbauer, 2002) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus regius* (Aurivillius, 1906) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus schoenigi* Hintz, 1910 **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus subauratus* (Gahan, 1890) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus titan* (Aurivillius, 1916) **n. comb.**; *Afrodissus vicarius* (Aurivillius, 1906) **n. comb.** and *Afrodissus vicinus* (Corinta-Ferreira, 1957) **n. comb.**

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