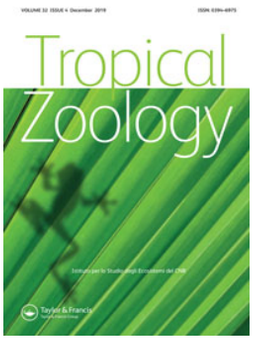

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(PUBBLICAZIONI DEL CENTRO DI STUDIO
PER LA FAUNISTICA ED ECOLOGIA TROPICALI DEL C.N.R.: CLXXIV)

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INTRODUCTION

The present catalogue originated as a list of names gathered for personal use during the course of research on African Isopods and has been gradually enlarged from both personal data and the contribution of other authors. The presumption that a check-list could prove useful derives from the fact that, as far as Isopods are concerned, Africa is an unknown land. It thus seemed opportune to draw some conclusions about the African species according to the available knowledge and formulate as complete a picture as possible of the population consistence. In proportion to the size of the territory and wealth and originality of the forms, only very few authors have given any (and this usually sporadic) attention to African Isopods. For some areas the only available data are found in papers written at the turn of the century using outmoded, often unusable standards. While the consistence of the South African isopod population is fairly well-known, thanks to the works of BARNARD (1924-1968), only fragmentary knowledge is available for much of the remainder of Africa.

This check-list also aims at pointing out the taxonomy of African Isopods, some of which — particularly the Armadillidae — have changed genera several times (often without a direct examination of the species), and others of which — though well-defined — apparently do not pertain to any of the known families. As this is the first catalogue of African terrestrial Isopods to appear, it will surely have its faults and we would be grateful for criticisms, modifications and any additions correcting these.

The territory considered is bounded on the north by Senegal, Mali, Niger (south of the Niger River), Chad and Sudan and includes the Indian Ocean islands west of the broken line joining the Seychelles to Chagos and Mauritius on the east, and the Gulf of Guinea islands and Saint Helena on the west.

All the known references to each species in Africa, the recorded African distribution and — when necessary — the range of the species are given for each Isopod. Whenever possible, taxonomic notes have been included. In order to avoid further complication, species shifted several times from one genus to another have been left in the most recently proposed position. Species assigned to a clearly mistaken genus or to a not well-defined genus have been placed — whenever possible — between quotation marks as an indication of their uncertain position.

At the present, many genera are undoubtedly erroneusly located in the known families, but — in absence of material — their relocation in the correct family cannot be done. Moreover, we thought it advisable to create the group « *Genera incertae sedis* » for those genera which do

not seem to find a place in the known families especially for their insufficient descriptions.

About 575 species are presently known in Africa, a number undoubtedly well below the actual population if one considers that in the last few years the number of species recorded in Somalia, a territory particularly unfavourable to the diffusion of terrestrial Isopods, has grown from nine to 40.

Note. — In this check-list we quote papers that we received up to 30 June 1978.

1. Family TYLIDAE Milne-Edwards, 1840

Genus Tylos Audouin, 1826 (1)

Tylos africanus Ferrara, 1974.

Tylos africanus Ferrara, 1974a, pp. 194-198, figs 3-18; Roman, 1977, p. 111.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Sar Uanle.

Tylos capensis Krauss, 1843.

Tylos capensis Krauss, 1843, pp. 64-65, tab. IV fig. 6; Budde-Lund, 1885, p. 276; Dollfus, 1895b, p. 352; Budde-Lund, 1906, pp. 73-74, taf. III figs 14-18; Stebbing, 1910a, p. 439; Barnard, 1932, p. 218, fig. 11c-d; Vandel, 1945, p. 227; Vandel, 1952b, p. 192; Kensley, 1972, p. 1; Kensley, 1974, pp. 410-414, figs 4b, 7b, 8a-c, 9; Roman, 1977, p. 111; Kensley, 1978, p. 162, fig. 71G.
Tylos Capensis; Herklots, 1851, p. 27; Budde-Lund, 1879, p. 9.
Tylos incurvus Budde-Lund, 1906, p. 79, taf. III fig. 41; Roman, 1977, p. 111.
Tylos granulatus (nec Krauss, 1843); Collinge, 1945, p. 345.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia and South Africa: Simon's Bay, Table Bay, Durban Bay, False Bay, from False Bay eastward.

Remarks. — Kensley (1974) deals with the biology and ecology of *T. capensis* and *T. granulatus*. Here we quote only the morphological descriptions.

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(1) According to the Opinion 369 of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (1955) we ascribe the genus *Tylos* to Audouin and not to Latreille. The year of publication is debatable as it is not sure whether is 1825 or 1826. Vandel (1952c) proposes 1825 while the Opinion states 1826. Even if almost all the authors quote for the type species *Tylos latreillei* Audouin, described in the same paper of the genus, the year 1825 we prefer to follow the statement of the Commission.

Tylos exiguus Stebbing, 1910.

Tylos exiguus STEBBING, 1910b, pp. 228-229, pl. 23; VANDEL, 1945, p. 227; ARCANGELI, 1952c, pp. 139-140; GIORDANI SOIKA, 1954, p. 83; ROMAN, 1977, p. 111.
Tylos Latreillei subsp. *erythraeus* ARCANGELI, 1937, pp. 144-145.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Assab, « Red Sea ».

Tylos granulatus Krauss, 1843.

Tylos granulatus KRAUSS, 1843, p. 64, tab. 4 fig. 5; HERKLOTS, 1851, p. 27; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 9; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 275-276; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 352; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 75, taf. III figs 21-24; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 70; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 439; BARNARD, 1924, p. 236; PANNING, 1924, p. 172; HAUGHTON, 1931, p. 27 (fossil); BARNARD, 1932, pp. 217-218, fig. 11a-b; BARNARD, 1940b, p. 438; VANDEL, 1943, p. 40; VANDEL, 1945, p. 227; BROWN, 1959, p. 470; PENRITH & KENSLEY, 1970, p. 209; KENSLEY, 1972, p. 1; KENSLEY, 1974, pp. 403-409, 412-413, figs 1, 2a-f, 3a-f, 4a, 5a-b, 6, 7a; ROMAN, 1977, p. 111; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 162, fig. 71F, H.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia and South Africa: from Simon's Bay to 24 km south of Cape Town.

Remarks. — KENSLEY (1974) deals with the biology and ecology of *T. granulatus* and *T. capensis*. Here we quote only the morphological descriptions.

IMAFUKU (1976, p. 331) points out that the range of *T. granulatus* includes South West Africa and Japan. The Japanese author confuses two different species: *T. granulatus* Krauss, 1843 and *T. granulatus* Miers, 1877 (named *T. granuliferus* by BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 279).

Tylos latreillei Audouin, 1826.

Tylos Armadillo; DOLLFUS, 1896, p. 550; DOLLFUS, 1898, p. 126.
Tylos armadillo DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256.
Tylos Latreillei; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 144.
Tylos latreillei; VANDEL, 1945, p. 227; VANDEL, 1960, p. 108.
Tylos sardous; GIORDANI SOIKA, 1954, pp. 73-74.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Dakar, Rufisque.

Range of the species. — Shores of the Mediterranean and Black Sea; Atlantic coasts of Europe and Africa from Bretagne to Senegal; Azores islands, Madeira, Canary islands, Cape Verde islands, Bermuda islands; coasts of the Caribbean Sea: Florida, Honduras, Puerto Rico, Colombia.

Tylos minor Dollfus, 1893.

Tylos minor DOLLFUS, 1893b, pp. 189-190, fig. 4a-d; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 76, taf. III figs 25-26; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 391; VANDEL, 1945, p. 227; ROMAN, 1977, p. 111.
Tylos minon (sic!); VERHOEFF, 1946, p. 4.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles: Mahé.

Tylos ochri Roman, 1977.

Tylos capensis; ROMAN, 1970, p. 168 (1).
Tylos ochri ROMAN, 1977, pp. 111-116, figs 1-7.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tuléar.

2. FAMILY LIGIIDAE Brandt, 1833

Genus LIGIA Fabricius, 1798

Ligia curvata Vandel, 1948.

Ligia curvata VANDEL, 1948a, p. 10; VANDEL, 1948b, pp. 322-324, fig. 1a-c; VANDEL, 1960, p. 127.
Ligia gracilipes (nec Budde-Lund, 1885); VANDEL, 1948a, p. 3 (the specimens from Lobito).

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Lobito.

Ligia dilatata Brandt, 1833.

Ligia dilatata BRANDT, 1833, p. 172; WHITE, 1847, p. 98; HERKLOTS, 1851, p. 27; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 8; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 262-263; DOLLFUS, 1893a, p. 25; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 352; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 64; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 437; COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 475-476, pl. 28 figs 19-27; JACKSON, 1922, p. 701; BARNARD, 1924, p. 236; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 188-189, figs 1d, 2a, 3a; VANDEL, 1945, p. 231; BRIAN & DARTEVELLE, 1949, p. 95; ROMAN, 1977, p. 118; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 161, fig. 71C.
Lygia dilatata; MILNE-EDWARDS, 1840, p. 156; KRAUSS, 1843, p. 62.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Lüderitzbucht (Great Namaqualand); South Africa: west and east shores of Cape Peninsula, Kleinmond; Hermanus.

Remarks. — COLLINGE (1920) has tentatively considered *L. glabrata* Brandt, 1833 and *L. gracilipes* Budde-Lund, 1885 as synonyms of this species.

Ligia dilatata var. *gracilior* Barnard, 1832.

Ligia dilatata var. *gracilior* BARNARD, 1932, pp. 189-190; BRIAN & DARTEVELLE, 1949, p. 95.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: west and east shores of Cape Peninsula, Dassen Island, Hermanus.

Ligia exotica Roux, 1828.

Ligia malleata PFEFFER, 1889, p. 36.
Ligia exotica; DOLLFUS, 1893a, p. 24 (partim); DOLLFUS, 1893b, p. 189; DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 188; DOLLFUS, 1897, pp. 211-212; BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 10, fig. 16; DOLLFUS, 1898, p. 126; DOLLFUS, 1899, pp. 256, 260; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 303; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 391; JACKSON, 1922, pp. 693-694,

(1) Here we quote only the check-list page.

pl. 2 fig. 10; PANNING, 1924, p. 196, fig. 11m; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 192-193, figs 1b, 2d, 3c; SANTUCCI, 1937, pp. 1-10, figs 1-15; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 144; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341; VANDEL, 1945, p. 231; VERHOEFF, 1946, p. 4; BRIAN & DARTEVELLE, 1949, pp. 95-98, figs 12-15; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 75; BARNARD, 1958, p. 71; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 507; CLOUDSLEY-THOMPSON, 1971, p. 10; FERRARA, 1972b, pp. 295-296; FERRARA, 1974a, p. 194; ROMAN, 1977, pp. 119-122, figs 6-7; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 161, fig. 71D.
Lygida exotica; VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 72-75, figs 27-30.
Ligia sp. (? *exotica* ROUX, 1828) MONOD, 1931, p. 17.
? *Ligia* sp.2 PLANTE, 1965, pp. 232, 293 (Ligiidae sp.2).
Megaligia exotica; PLANTE, 1965, pp. 262, 265, 293.
Ligia (Megaligia) exotica; ROMAN, 1970, p. 168.
Ligia (Megaligia) hawaiiensis; ROMAN, 1970, p. 168.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: St Louis, Dakar; Guinea Bissau; Guinea: Kassa Island; Cameroon: Suellaba; Zaire: Malemba, Banana; Sudan: Suakin; Ethiopia: Massaua, Archico Bay, Cor Gussum; T.F.A.I.: Obock, Djibouti; Somalia: Lac Badanà, Gulf of Bender Mtoni (south of Chisimaio), Sar Uanle; Kenya: Lamu; Tanzania: Zanzibar, Pemba, Bagamojo, Shellah-Lama; Mozambique: Mozambique Island, Delagoa Bay; Madagascar: Fénérive, Majunga, Nossi-bé, Diego-Suarez, St Marie Island, Tuléar; Reunion; South Africa: Durban (Natal).

Range of the species. — All the regions of the world with a tropical climate.

Ligia glabrata Brandt, 1833.

Ligia glabrata BRANDT, 1833, p. 172; HERKLOTS, 1851, p. 27; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 8; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 263-264; DOLLFUS, 1893a, p. 25; DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 350, 352; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 437; JACKSON, 1922, p. 692, pl. 1 fig. 5, pl. 2 fig. 6; PANNING, 1924, p. 195, fig. 11a, g; VERHOEFF, 1928, p. 123, figs 30-31; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 190-191, figs 1d, 2b; VANDEL, 1945, p. 231; BRIAN & DARTEVELLE, 1949, p. 95; ROMAN, 1977, p. 118; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 161.
Lygia glabrata; MILNE-EDWARDS, 1840, p. 156; KRAUSS, 1843, p. 62.
Ligia glabrata (= *L. dilatata* Brandt); DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 255.
? *Ligia dilatata* (nec Brandt, 1833); COLLINGE, 1920, p. 473.
Ligia glabratus; STEBBING, 1922, p. 4.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Lüderitzbucht (Great Namaqualand); South Africa: west shores of Cape Peninsula, Cape of Good Hope, Table Bay, Dyer Island.

Remarks. — COLLINGE (1920) considers this species an immature form of *L. dilatata* Brandt, 1833.

Ligia gracilipes Budde-Lund, 1885.

Ligia gracilipes BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 270; DOLLFUS, 1893a, p. 25; DOLLFUS, 1898, p. 126; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 438; COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 473-474; JACKSON, 1922, pp. 695-696, pl. 2 figs 13-15; PANNING, 1924, p. 196; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 180, 187; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 144; VANDEL, 1945, p. 231; VANDEL, 1948a, pp. 1-14, figs 2b, 3b, 4b; VANDEL, 1948b, p. 322; BRIAN & DARTEVELLE, 1949, pp. 99-110, figs 17-48; BRIAN, 1953, pp. 5-6; VANDEL, 1960, p. 127.
Ligia gracilipes (= *L. italica* Aud. & Sav. jeune ?); DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256.
Ligyda gracilipes; VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 44, 78.
Ligia italica (nec Fabricius, 1798); PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 144.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Dakar; Cameroon: Kribi; Angola: Cabinda, Landana, Ambriz.

Remarks. — COLLINGE (1920) writes: « Possibly *gracilipes* is only a young form of some species ».

Ligia natalensis Collinge, 1920.

Ligia natalensis COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 474-475, pl. 28 figs 9-18; JACKSON, 1922, p. 700; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 191-192, figs 1d, 2c, 3b; VANDEL, 1945, p. 231; BRIAN & DARTEVELLE, 1949, p. 95; ROMAN, 1977, p. 118; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 161.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Victoria Bay, Knysna, Keurbooms River, Port Elizabeth, East London, Umhlali, Winkle Spruit Beach.

Ligia olfersi Brandt, 1833.

Ligia Olfersii; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 268; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 75.
Ligia exotica (nec ROUX, 1828); DOLLFUS, 1893a, p. 25 (partim).
Lygida olfersii; VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 77-78, figs 31-34.
Ligia Olfersi; MONOD, 1931, p. 17.
Ligia Ollfersii; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 144.
Ligia olfersi; VANDEL, 1945, p. 231; BRIAN & DARTEVELLE, 1949, pp. 98-99, fig. 16.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Banana.

Range of the species. — From Florida to Brasil; West Indies: St Thomas, St John, Guadeloupe, Andros Island, Bahamas.

Remarks. — BRANDT (1833) tentatively describes this species as a probable synonym of *L. exotica.* It is, in fact, a definite synonym [cf. SCHMALFUSS H. & F. FERRARA, 1978, Terrestrial Isopods from West Africa. Part 2. Monitore zool. ital. (N. S.) Suppl. XI: 15-97].

3. FAMILY STYLONISCIDAE Vandel, 1952

Genus CLAVIGERONISCUS Arcangeli, 1930

Clavigeroniscus sassandrai (Paulian de Félice, 1940).

Trichoniscus (Afroniscus) Sassandrai PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, pp. 101-102, figs 6-11.
Trichoniscus sp. PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 102.
Afroniscus sassandrei; VANDEL, 1945, p. 236.
Clavigeroniscus riquieri; VANDEL, 1952a, pp. 70-74, figs 58-59'; VANDEL, 1952b, p. 85.
Clavigeroniscus sassandrei; VANDEL, 1973b, p. 19.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Sassandra, Port Bouet, Mt Nimba, Mt Tonkoui.

Genus INDONISCUS Vandel, 1952

Indoniscus albidus (Vandel, 1952).

Styloniscus mauritiensis albidus VANDEL, 1952a, pp. 61-62.
Styloniscus albidus; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 72-74, fig. 1a-f.
Indoniscus albidus; VANDEL, 1973b, p. 18.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Manjakatompo, Ankaratra.

Indoniscus bourbonensis Vandel, 1973.

Indoniscus bourbonensis VANDEL, 1973b, p. 18.

Recorded distribution. — Reunion.

Remarks. — Though VANDEL (1973b) quotes this species, it has never been described.

Indoniscus mauritiensis (Barnard, 1936).

Trichoniscus mauritiensis BARNARD, 1936, pp. 3-4, fig. 1; VANDEL, 1945, p. 236.
Styloniscus mauritiensis; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 71-72, fig. 1g.
Styloniscus (Trichoniscus) mauritiensis; ARCANGELI, 1961, p. 344.
Indoniscus mauritiensis; VANDEL, 1973b, p. 18.
nec *Styloniscus (Indoniscus) mauritiensis*; VANDEL, 1952a, pp. 55-61, figs 48-54.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius: Les Mares, Botanical Gardens, Curepipe; Madagascar: Ambatolaona, Ambanja.

Indoniscus vandeli (Barnard, 1958).

Styloniscus mauritiensis; VANDEL, 1952a, pp. 17, 55-61, figs 48-54.
Styloniscus Vandeli BARNARD, 1958, p. 72.
Indoniscus vandeli; VANDEL, 1973b, p. 18.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Ambatolaona, Ambanja.

Genus PARANOTONISCUS Barnard, 1932

Paranotoniscus capensis Barnard, 1932.

Paratoniscus capensis BARNARD, 1932, pp. 202-204, fig. 6a-d; VANDEL, 1952a, pp. 82-85, figs 67-69; ARCANGELI, 1961, p. 344.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Table Mt., Cape Town.

Paranotoniscus latus Barnard, 1932.

Paranotoniscus latus BARNARD, 1932, p. 205.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Oudebosch, River Zonder End Mts, Caledon Div. (Cape Province).

Paranotoniscus montanus Barnard, 1932.

Paranotoniscus montanus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 204-205, fig. 6e.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Hottentots Holland Mts (Cape Province).

Paranotoniscus ornatus Barnard, 1932.

Paranotoniscus ornatus BARNARD, 1932, p. 205.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Wellington Mts (Cape Province).

Paranotoniscus tuberculatus Barnard, 1932.

Paranotoniscus tuberculatus BARNARD, 1932, p. 204.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Langeberg Range (Cape Province).

Genus STYLONISCUS Dana, 1852

Styloniscus australis (Dollfus, 1890).

Trichoniscus australis; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 83.
Styloniscus australis; BARNARD, 1965, pp. 203-205.

Recorded distribution. — Gough Island; Tristant d'Acunha: Jenny's Watrin.

Styloniscus (?) *austroafricanus* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus austro-africanus BARNARD, 1932, p. 200.
Styloniscus austroafricanus; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Table Mt. (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus (?) *capensis* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus capensis BARNARD, 1932, p. 199.
Styloniscus capensis; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Table Mt. (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus (?) *cestus* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus cestus BARNARD, 1932, p. 201.
Styloniscus cestus; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Riversdale Mts (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus (?) *georgensis* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus georgensis BARNARD, 1932, p. 200.
Styloniscus georgensis; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: George (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus (?) *horae* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus horae BARNARD, 1932, p. 200.
Styloniscus horae; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Swellendam Mts (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus (?) *hottentoti* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus hottentoti BARNARD, 1932, pp. 197-198, fig. 5a.
Styloniscus hottentoti; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Hottentots Holland Mts, Wellington Mts (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus (?) *moruliceps* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus moruliceps BARNARD, 1932, pp. 199-200, fig. 5b.
Styloniscus moruliceps; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Jonkershoek Mts, Stellenbosch (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus (?) *natalensis* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus natalensis BARNARD, 1932, pp. 198-199; BARNARD, 1949, p. 402.
Styloniscus natalensis; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Pietermaritzburg, Krantzkop, Cathkin Peak (Natal).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus (?) *riversdalei* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus riversdalei BARNARD, 1932, pp. 201-202.
Styloniscus riversdalei; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Riversdale Mts (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus spinosus (Patience, 1907).

Styloniscus spinosus; VANDEL, 1952a, pp. 52-55, figs 45-47; BARNARD, 1958, p. 74; ARCANGELI, 1961, p. 344.

Recorded distribution. — Reunion: Saint Gilles, Saint André, Brulé de Saint Denis (750 m), Salazie (475 m), Hell-Bourg (720 m), Cilaos, Plaine des Palmistes (1100 m), Plaine des Cafres (1600 m); Madagascar: Mt Tsiafajavona (2500 m), Tananarive (1250-1350 m), Mt Tsaratanana (2500 m), Ambatolampy (1480 m).

Styloniscus (?) *swellendami* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus swellendami BARNARD, 1932, p. 201, fig. 5c.
Styloniscus swellendami; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Swellendam Mts, Riversdale Mts (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

Styloniscus tabulae (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus tabulae BARNARD, 1932, pp. 195-197, fig. 4.
Styloniscus tabulae; VANDEL, 1952a, pp. 25-30, figs 15-20.
Styloniscus tubulae (sic!); ARCANGELI, 1961, pp. 342-343.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Wynberg Caves on Table Mt. (Cape Province).

Styloniscus (?) *ventosus* (Barnard, 1932).

Trichoniscus ventosus BARNARD, 1932, p. 199.
Styloniscus ventosus; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Waaihoek Mts (Cape Province).

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952a) «très vraisemblablement» this species belongs to the genus *Styloniscus*.

4. FAMILY TRICHONISCIDAE Sars, 1899

Genus HAPLOPHTHALMUS Schoebl, 1861

Haplophthalmus danicus Budde-Lund, 1885.

Haplophthalmus danicus; VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 387-388.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Range of the species. — Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, North America, Japan, Azores islands, Madeira, Canary islands.

Genus MADONISCUS Paulian de Félice, 1950

Madoniscus termitis Paulian de Félice, 1950.

Madoniscus termitis PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1950, pp. 101-103, fig. I.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tampolo Forest.

Remarks. — The ascription of this genus to the family Trichoniscidae is doubtful. The species was collected together with Termites.

Genus TRICHONISCUS Brandt, 1833

« Trichoniscus » (Fakoniscus) pterydicola Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Trichoniscus (Fakoniscus) pterydicola PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, pp. 99-101, figs 1-5.
Fakoniscus pterydicola; VANDEL, 1945, p. 236; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 106.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Mt Cameroon.

Remarks. — The description, based on a single female specimen, does not allow any conclusion. It might belong to the genus *Styloniscus* or to another genus of the family Styloniscidae.

Trichoniscus pusillus pusillus Brandt, 1833.

Trichoniscus pusillus pusillus; VANDEL, 1977b, p. 387.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Range of the species. — Europe; North America; Azores; Madeira.

5. FAMILY TITANIIDAE Verhoeff, 1938

Genus ANTIDORCASIA Kensley, 1971

Antidorcasia elongata Kensley, 1971.

Antidorcasia elongata KENSLEY, 1971, pp. 140-142, fig. 6a-g.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Springbok.

Remarks. — Together with *Microhodotermes viator* (Latreille).

Genus COATONIA Kensley, 1971

Coatonia phylloniscoides Kensley, 1971.

Coatonia phylloniscoides KENSLEY, 1971, pp. 137-140, figs 4a-d, 5a-j.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Vanrhynsdorp.

Remarks. — Together with *Microhodotermes viator.*

Genus KOGMANIA Barnard, 1932

Kogmania depressa Barnard, 1932.

Kogmania depressa BARNARD, 1932, pp. 209-210, fig. 9a-h; VANDEL, 1945, p. 236; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 96.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Kogmans Kloof, Montagu (Cape Province).

Remarks. — Together with Termites.

Genus PHYLLONISCUS Purcell, 1903

Phylloniscus braunsi Purcell, 1903.

Phylloniscus braunsi PURCELL, 1903, pp. 410-411, figs 1-3; WASMANN, 1908, p. 444, taf. XXIIa fig. 6; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 65; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 438; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 206-207, fig. 7a, e-m; VANDEL, 1945, p. 236; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 96; KENSLEY, 1971, pp. 132-134, fig. 2a-f; COATON & SHEASBY, 1972, p. 103, fig. 60.

Phylloniscus braunsi var. *eutheles* BARNARD, 1932, pp. 207-208, fig. 7b-d.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia and South Africa: many localities.

Remarks. — Together with *Hodotermes mossambicus* (Hagen), *Macrotermes subhyalinus* (Rambur), *Microhodotermes viator* and *Trinervitermes trinervoides* (Sjöstedt).

Phylloniscus contractus Kensley, 1971.

Phylloniscus contractus KENSLEY, 1971, pp. 134-136, fig. 3a-f.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: near Swakopmund.

Remarks. — Together with *Hodotermes mossambicus.*

Genus TITANA Budde-Lund, 1909

Titana mirabilis Budde-Lund, 1909.

Titana mirabilis BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 65, taf. VII figs 1-10; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 438; BARNARD, 1932, p. 208, fig. 8a; VERHOEFF, 1938, pp. 253-257; VANDEL, 1945, p. 236; VANDEL, 1952a, pp. 86-92, figs 70-75; KENSLEY, 1971, pp. 131-132.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: 34 km NE of Moçâmedes; South Africa: Steinkopf, Upington, Willowmore and Vanrhynsdorp.

Remarks. — Together with *Microhodotermes viator.*

6. FAMILY SCHOEBLIIDAE Verhoeff, 1938

Genus SCHOEBLIA Budde-Lund, 1909

Schoeblia circularis Budde-Lund, 1909.

Schöblia circularis BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 66, taf. VII figs 11-21; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 211-212; VERHOEFF, 1939, pp. 136-137; VANDEL, 1945, p. 236; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 508.
Schöblia circulans (sic!); VANDEL, 1952a, p. 97.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Quilimane.

Remarks. — Together with *Termes monodon* Gerstaecker.

Schoeblia fulleri (Silvestri, 1917).

Termitoniscus Fulleri SILVESTRI, 1917, p. 292, figs I-II (1-15).
Schöblia fulleri; BARNARD, 1932, p. 212, fig. 8b; VANDEL, 1952a, p. 97; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 508.
Termitoniscus fulleri; VERHOEFF, 1939, pp. 136-137.
Schöblia fülleri; VANDEL, 1945, p. 236.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Inhanguvo, Buzi River, Beira, Luabo, Lower Zambesi.

Remarks. — Together with *Termes bellicosus* (Smeath.) f. *mossambica*. According to VERHOEFF (1939) the genus *Termitoniscus* is not a synonym of *Schoeblia*.

7. FAMILY BUDDELUNDIELLIDAE Verhoeff, 1930

Genus BUCHNERILLO Verhoeff, 1942

Buchnerillo oceanicus Ferrara, 1974.

Buchnerillo oceanicus FERRARA, 1974a, pp. 198-202, figs 19-38.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Sar Uanle.

8. FAMILY RHYSCOTIDAE Arcangeli, 1950

Genus RHYSCOTOIDES Arcangeli, 1950

Rhyscotoides legrandi Johnson, 1956.

Rhyscotoides legrandi JOHNSON, 1956, pp. 106-115.

Recorded distribution. — Togo: Lomé and Gbodjomé.

Rhyscotoides linearis (Budde-Lund, 1908).

Rhyscotus linearis BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 300, taf. 17 figs 32-33; ARCANGELI, 1930, p. 32; BRIAN, 1931, p. 438.
Rhyscotoides linearis; ARCANGELI, 1950a, p. 27; JOHNSON, 1956, p. 113.

Recorded distribution. — Comoro islands: Moheli.

Rhyscotoides moandae Arcangeli, 1950.

Rhyscotoides moandae ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 55, tavv. LXXXVII-XCI figs 194-206.
Rhyscotoides Moandae ARCANGELI, 1950a, p. 34; JOHNSON, 1956, p. 113.

Recorded distribution. — Nigeria: Olokemeji; Zaire: Moanda, Albertville (now called Kalémie).

Rhyscotoides parallelus (Budde-Lund, 1893).

Rhyscotoides parallelus; VANDEL, 1952b, pp. 90-91, figs 16-17.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Lobito, Moçâmedes.

Range of the species. — Venezuela.

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1952b) *R. moandae* is probably a synonym of this species.

Rhyscotoides silvestrii Arcangeli, 1950.

Rhyscotus turgifrons (nec Budde-Lund, 1885); DOLLFUS, 1898, p. 125; DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256; BRIAN, 1931, p. 438; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 110.
Rhyscotoides Silvestrii ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 55, tavv. XCII-XCIV figs 207-217; ARCANGELI, 1950a, p. 34.
Rhyscotoides Sylvestrii; JOHNSON, 1956, p. 103.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Rufisque, Dakar, Thiès; Zaire: Boma; Angola: S. Paolo de Loanda.

Remarks. — DOLLFUS (1898), quoting the species *R. turgifrons* from Rufisque, writes: « Cette espèce, découverte dans l'Amérique tropicale, se retrouve en Afrique jusqu'au golfe de Guinée ». But no other records appear to have been published. According to ARCANGELI (1950a) these specimens do not belong to *R. turgifrons* but to another species: *Rhyscotoides silvestrii*. In our opinion ARCANGELI's statement is probably correct.

Genus RHYSCOTUS Budde-Lund, 1885

Rhyscotus bicolor Barnard, 1924.

Rhyscotus bicolor BARNARD, 1924, pp. 235-236; ARCANGELI, 1930, p. 32; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 287-289, fig. 33; ARCANGELI, 1950a, pp. 24-25; BRIAN, 1953, pp. 12-13.
Rhyscotus bicolor var. *angolae* BRIAN, 1931, pp. 435-439, figs 17-30 bis.
nec *Rhyscotus bicolor*; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 346.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Vila da Ponte, Rio Mbalé, Moçâmedes; Namibia: Kunene River, Ogandjera, Warmbad, Zesfontein, Kaoko Otavi, Belina.

Remarks. — COLLINGE (1945) quotes this species from Natal (Winkle Spruit). According to VANDEL (1952b, p. 89 fig. 15) these specimens do not correspond to *R. bicolor*.

Rhyscotus globiceps Budde-Lund, 1908.

Rhyscotus globiceps BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 301-302, taf. 17 figs 41-45; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 45; BARNARD, 1924, p. 236; ARCANGELI, 1930, p. 32; BRIAN, 1931, p. 438; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341; ARCANGELI, 1950a, p. 24; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 54-55, tavv. LXXXI-LXXXVII figs 182-193.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Laongo, Thysville, Luluabourg, Kisantu; Angola: San Paolo de Loanda.

Rhyscotus somaliensis Ferrara, 1972.

Rhyscotus somaliensis FERRARA, 1972b, pp. 296-298, figs 1-21.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Lac Badanà.

9. FAMILY SCYPHACIDAE Dana, 1852

Genus ALLONISCUS Dana, 1854

Alloniscus brevis Budde Lund, 1885.

Alloniscus brevis BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 298, taf. 15 figs 39-40; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 385; COLLINGE, 1922, p. 108; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133.
Alloniscus (Alloniscus) brevis; ARCANGELI, 1960a, pp. 48-50, tav. II fig. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Comoro islands: Chumadini Island near Moheli.

Range of the species. — « Indes » ?; Malay Pensisula ?; Samoa ?.

Remarks. — According to ARCANGELI (1960a) this species inhabits only the Malagasy region, yet the records quoted in the range of the species surely refer to other species.

Alloniscus gerardi Arcangeli, 1960.

Alloniscus (Metalloniscus) Gerardi ARCANGELI, 1960a, pp. 67-69, tav. XII fig. 19a-b.
Alloniscus gerardi; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Dar-es-Salaam.

Alloniscus marinus Collinge, 1920.

Alloniscus marinus COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 476-477, pl. XXIX figs 28-38; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 232-234, fig. 15a-c; BARNARD, 1937, p. 164; BARNARD, 1958, p. 76; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 159, fig. 71A.
Alloniscus (Alloniscus) marinus; ARCANGELI, 1960a, pp. 52-53, tav. VII fig. 12.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Amanzimtoti, Durban Bay (Salisbury Island), Port St Johns, Winkle Spruit Beach, Umgababa.

Remarks. — According to BARNARD (1958) this species is a probable synonym of *A. pigmentatus* Budde-Lund, 1885.

Alloniscus nacreus Collinge, 1922.

Alloniscus nacreus COLLINGE, 1922, pp. 108-109, pl. 9 figs 1-12; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 75-76; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133.
Alloniscus (Alloniscus) nacreus; ARCANGELI, 1960a, pp. 50-52, tavv. V-VI figs 10 (1-7), 17 (8-12).

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tamatave.

Remarks. — According to BARNARD (1958) this species is synonymous with *A. pallidulus* Budde-Lund, 1885. According to ARCANGELI (1960a) *A. nacreus* is a valid species to which the following records must be referred:

Alloniscus pigmentatus DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 186, fig. 8.
Alloniscus pallidulus BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 297; taf. 15 figs 15-22; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 385; COLLINGE, 1922, p. 108.

Alloniscus ovatus (Dollfus, 1893)

Anomaloniscus ovatus DOLLFUS, 1893b, pp. 187-188, fig. 2a-c; VERHOEFF, 1946, p. 4, figs 1-6; ROMAN, 1977, p. 139.
Anomaloniscus seychellarum VERHOEFF, 1946, p. 4, figs 7-8; ROMAN, 1977, p. 139.
? *Anomaloniscus ovatus* var. *lineatus* VERHOEFF, 1946, p. 4.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles.

Remarks. — According to BUDDE-LUND (1913, p. 385) this species is synonymous with *Alloniscus pallidulus*; according to ARCANGELI (1960a, pp. 65-66) it is synonymous with *A. pigmentatus*. The re-examination of VERHOEFF's specimens (Museum of Stockholm, No. 7540, 7617) of *Anomaloniscus ovatus* and *seychellarum* shows that:

a) *Anomaloniscus* = *Alloniscus*;

b) the *seychellarum* specimens are subadults of *A. ovatus*;

c) *A. ovatus* (when adult) belongs to the group of species with pear-shaped apex of endopodite 1 ♂ (Arcangeli's subgenus *Metalloniscus*);

d) in fully adult ♂♂, ischiopodite and meropodite of peraeopod 7 are strongly modified (for meropodite see VERHOEFF's fig. 3h; ischiopodite has a rounded tubercle); as these characters have never been described for any of the known species, *A. ovatus* must be considered for the moment as valid.

ROMAN (1977, p. 135) quotes *A. ovatus lagunae* Verhoeff, 1946 which clearly refers to *A. ovatus* var. *lineatus* Verhoeff, 1946.

Alloniscus pallidulus Budde-Lund, 1885.

Alloniscus pallidulus; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 297, taf. 15 figs 15-22; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 385; COLLINGE, 1922, p. 108; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 75-76; BIGOT, 1971, p. 116; ROMAN, 1977, pp. 135-138, figs 15-16.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: several localities; Seychelles: Mahé.

Range of the species. — « Cette espèce se rencontre sur toutes les côtes qui bordent l'Océan Indien » (VANDEL, 1973a, 1973b).

Remarks. — According to ARCANGELI (1960a) the species *pallidulus* inhabits only the oriental regions and all the « African » records of *A. pallidulus* must be referred to *A. nacreus*.

Alloniscus pigmentatus Budde-Lund, 1885.

Alloniscus pigmentatus BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 227-228; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 297, taf. 15 figs 23-28; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 385, pl. 22 fig. 7; COLLINGE, 1922, p. 108; BARNARD, 1955, p. 6; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 75-76; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 508; MACNAE & KALK, 1969, p. 75; ROMAN, 1970, p. 168 (partim); ROMAN, 1977, p. 133; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 159.
? *Alloniscus pigmentatus*; DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 186.
Alloniscus (Metalloniscus) pigmentatus; ARCANGELI, 1960a, pp. 65-67, tav. VIII fig. 18a-b.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Manjunga, Nossi-bé, Tamatave, St Marie Island; Mozambique: Inhambane; Isola de Nova; Inhaca (Mozambique Channel); Aldabra Island; Chagos islands: Coin, Peros, Egmont; Farquhar islands; Providence Island; Des Roches Island; ? Seychelles: Mahé.

Remarks. — According to ARCANGELI (1960a), *A. pigmentatus* quoted by DOLLFUS (1895a, p. 186) corresponds to *A. nacreus*. According to BUDDE-LUND (1908) *A. pigmentatus* is distributed also troughout Celebes, islands of the Gulf of Siam, Oshima Island (Riu-Kiu). Moreover he considers (1908) *A. maldivensis* Borradaile, 1901 synonymous with *A. pigmentatus*. CHILTON (1924, p. 893) — even if with some doubts — considers *Arhina barkulensis* Collinge, 1915 to be a synonym of this species. According to ARCANGELI the distribution of *A. pigmentatus* is limited to the Malagasy region.

Alloniscus robustus Ferrara, 1974.

Alloniscus robustus FERRARA, 1974a, pp. 202-205, figs 39-59; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Sar Uanle.

« Alloniscus » simplex Schmoelzer, 1974.

Alloniscus simplex SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 147-149, figs 1-2.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Aberdare Mts.

Remarks. — The ascription of this species to the genus *Alloniscus* is in our opinion incorrect, as all the known species of *Alloniscus* are halophilic.

Genus ANOMALONISCUS Dollfus, 1893

« Anomaloniscus » vandeli Roman, 1977.

Alloniscus pigmentatus; ROMAN, 1970, p. 168 (the specimens from Barn Hill).
Anomaloniscus vandeli ROMAN, 1977, pp. 139-143, figs 17-19.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tuléar.

Remarks. — The synonymy of *Anomaloniscus* with *Alloniscus* is demonstrated (see p. 106). In our opinion the species quoted here cannot be ascribed either to *Alloniscus* or to *Anomaloniscus* as intended by DOLLFUS (1893b) and VERHOEFF (1946). In fact, it shows a series of very peculiar characteristics as the clearly 4-jointed antennal flagellum, the maxilliped apparently without a penicil, the pleopods equipped with very long setae (instead of « normal » spines) and without the special respiratory system of *Alloniscus*.

A. vandeli is probably the type of a new genus (which cannot be named *Anomaloniscus*).

Genus ARMADILLONISCUS Uljanin, 1875

Armadilloniscus mirabilis Ferrara, 1974.

Armadilloniscus mirabilis FERRARA, 1974a, p. 206, figs 60-62; ROMAN, 1977, p. 130.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Sar Uanle.

Armadilloniscus nasatus Budde-Lund, 1908.

Armadilloniscus nasatus BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 303, taf. 17 figs 47-52; ARCANGELI, 1933a, p. 59; VANDEL, 1945, p. 238; ARCANGELI, 1957d, pp. 2-4; VANDEL, 1970b, p. 141.
Armadilloniscus nasutus (sic!); ROMAN, 1970, p. 168; ROMAN, 1977, pp. 130-133, figs 12-14.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Nossi-bé, St Marie, Tuléar.

Genus DETO Guérin, 1836

Deto echinata Guérin, 1836.

Deto echinata; KRAUSS, 1843, p. 63; HERKLOTS, 1851, p. 27; HELLER, 1868, p. 137; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 9; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 234-235; STEBBING, 1893, p. 431; DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 350-351; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 85, taf. IV figs 37-38; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 444; CHILTON, 1915, pp. 440-441, pl. 39 figs 1-3; PANNING, 1924, pp. 185-190, figs 4-8; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 221-224, figs 12a-b; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 345; PENRITH & KENSLEY, 1970, p. 209; GREEN, 1974, p. 240; KENSLEY, 1976, pp. 317-318; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 159, fig. 71B.

Deto acinosa BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 235; STEBBING, 1893, p. 431; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 85; CHILTON, 1915, pp. 441-443, pl. 39 figs 4-18; PANNING, 1924, pp. 190-191, fig. 9.
Deto armata BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 86, taf. IV figs 26-36; CHILTON, 1915, p. 443; PANNING, 1924, pp. 191-192, fig. 10.
Deto echinatus; STEBBING, 1922, p. 5, pls 1-2A.
Deto echinata forma *acinosa* BARNARD, 1932, pp. 223-224, fig. 12c.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Lüderitzbucht; South Africa: Cape Town, Cape Peninsula, Table Bay, Scuilpooek, Hout Bay, Dassen Island, Lamberts Bay, Dyers Island, Hermanus, Knysna, Durban Bay, St Paul Island (*Deto armata*).

Remarks. — Collected also at Amsterdam Island. HERKLOTS (1851) quotes also the locality « Mare Rubrum ». Surely *Deto echinata* does not inhabit this area, but we were not able to find the origin of this record.

Genus MARIONISCUS Barnard, 1932

Marioniscus spatulifrons Barnard, 1932.

Marioniscus spatulifrons BARNARD, 1932, pp. 234-235, fig. 15d-l; KENSLEY, 1978, p. 161, fig. 71E.
Alloniscus spatulifrons; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 345.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Hout Bay, Dyers Island.

Remarks. — According to BARNARD (1932) this genus is very close to *Alloniscus*, but the description and figures are too poor to allow a real comparison, so its ascription to the family Scyphacidae is only provisional. KENSLEY (1978) places *Marioniscus* in the family Oniscidae.

10. FAMILY OLIBRINIDAE Budde-Lund, 1913

Genus OLIBRINUS Budde-Lund, 1913

Olibrinus mangroviarum Ferrara, 1972.

Olibrinus mangroviarum FERRARA, 1972b, pp. 298-306, figs 23-50; ROMAN, 1977, p. 123.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Ras Mtoni.

Olibrinus nicobaricus (Barnard, 1936).

Camorta nicobarica; BARNARD, 1955, pp. 79-80; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 507.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Inhambane.

Range of the species. — Known also from Nicobar islands.

Olibrinus olivaceus Budde-Lund, 1913.

Olibrinus olivaceus BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 391; MONOD, 1933, pp. 214-215, figs 35/3, 38, 39/1-2, 40/1-5, 41/1-6; DOLLFUS, R. PH., 1933, p. 154; ARCANGELI, 1961, p. 337; ROMAN, 1977, p. 123.

Recorded distribution. — T.F.A.I.: Djibouti.

Range of the species. — Known also from Senafir, in southern Sinai (MONOD, 1933).

Olibrinus roseus Roman, 1977.

Olibrinus pigmentatus; ROMAN, 1970, p. 168.
Olibrinus roseus ROMAN, 1977, pp. 123-127, figs 8-11.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tuléar.

Remarks. — From the description and drawings of this species, it appears to be identical with *O. mangroviarum* Ferrara, 1972.

11. FAMILY HALOPHILOSCIIDAE Verhoeff, 1908

Genus HALOPHILOSCIA Verhoeff, 1908

Halophiloscia couchi (Kinahan, 1858).

Philoscia Couchi; DOLLFUS, 1898, p. 125; DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 109.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Dakar.

Range of the species. — Shores of the Mediterranean and Black Sea; Atlantic coasts of Europe and Africa from Scotland to Senegal; Azores islands, Madeira, Canary islands, Cape Verde islands.

Remarks. — The identification of this species is uncertain.

Genus LITTOROPHILOSCIA Hatch, 1947

Littorophiloscia compar (Budde-Lund, 1893).

Philoscia (Setaphora) sp. ROMAN, 1970, p. 168.
Alloniscus compar; CLOUDSLEY-THOMPSON, 1971, p. 10; VANDEL, 1977b, p. 393.
« *Littorophiloscia* » *compar*; FERRARA, 1974a, pp. 207-212, figs 63-79.
Vandeloscia orientalis ROMAN, 1977, pp. 146-149, figs 20-23.

Recorded distribution. — Sudan: Suakin; Somalia: Sar Uanle; Madagascar: Tuléar; St Helena.

Range of the species. — Known also from Florida, Venezuela, Brasil, Egypt (Gulf of Aqaba), India.

Remarks. — ROMAN (1977) describes a new genus and species (*Vandeloscia orientalis*) from Tuléar which — from the description — appears to be identical with « *L.* » *compar* Budde Lund. The institution of a new genus is probably correct, but, as the systematic position of *Littorophiloscia* is not clear (see FERRARA, 1974a, pp. 211-212), we prefer for the moment to retain the elder name.

12. FAMILY PHILOSCIIDAE Vandel, 1952

Genus APHILOSCIA Budde-Lund, 1908

Aphiloscia annulicornis (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Philoscia annulicornis BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 211; DOLLFUS, 1895a, pp. 184-185, fig. 6.
Philoscia (Aphiloscia) annulicornis; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 291-292, taf. 16 figs 15-31.
Aphiloscia annulicornis; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 389; MONOD, 1935, p. 455; BARNARD, 1936, p. 4; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 65; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 78-79, fig. 3a-d.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Périnet, Tsaramandroso, Ankarafantsika, Diego Suarez, Nossi-bé, Fénérive, Tamatave, Sakana, Manampetsa; Seychelles; Comoro islands; Mauritius; Réunion. Also known from Farquhar islands.

Aphiloscia congolensis congolensis Arcangeli, 1950.

Aphiloscia congolensis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 68-72, tavv. CIX-CXV figs 251-261.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kamande, Katana, Ngoma.

Aphiloscia congolensis damasi Arcangeli, 1950.

Aphiloscia congolensis Damasi ARCANGELI, 1950b, 72, tavv. CXVI-CXVII figs 262-264; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Bugazia, Ishango, Tshegera Island.

Aphiloscia guttulata (Gerstaecker, 1873).

Philoscia guttulata GERSTAECKER, 1837, p. 528; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 2; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 220-221; BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 9; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.
Philoscia (Aphiloscia) guttulata; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 292.
Aphiloscia guttula (sic!); PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341.
Aphiloscia guttulata; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 66.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Zanzibar.

Aphiloscia maculicornis (Budde-Lund, 1898).

Philoscia maculicornis BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 9; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 46; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.
Philoscia (Aphiloscia) maculicornis; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 292.
Aphiloscia maculicornis; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 16-17; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 65.
? *Anchiphiloscia Cunningtoni* STEBBING, 1908, pp. 557-558, pl. XXVII fig. B; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341.
? *Philoscia (Anchiphiloscia) cunningtoni*; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 45.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda: Lake Albert Nyanza; Tanzania: Kilimandjaro, Mombo; Zambia: Niamkolo Bay (Lake Tanganyika).

Aphiloscia sordida Arcangeli, 1950.

Aphiloscia sordida ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 66-68, tavv. CIII-CVIII figs 238-250; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Ankoro, Kambove, Uvira, Kiambi (?).

Aphiloscia vilis (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Philoscia vilis BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 210; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 351; BARNARD, 1937, p. 164; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.
Philoscia (Aphiloscia) vilis; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 292; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 239-240, figs 16g, i, l, m, n, u, 17a, 18d, 19c; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 47.
Aphiloscia vilis; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 443; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 66; BARNARD, 1956, p. 436; BARNARD, 1960a, pp. 505, 508.
Philoscia dilectum COLLINGE, 1917, pp. 579-580, pl. XLII figs 21-31; COLLINGE, 1920, p. 478; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 345; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Mafa, north of Ondongua; South Africa: many localities; Rhodesia: Bulawayo, Inyonga, Mt Silinda, Sanyati Valley, Victoria Falls, Vumba; Mozambique: Masiene, Mt Gorongoza.

Genus BENTHANOPS Barnard, 1932

Benthanops fulva Barnard, 1932.

Philoscia (Benthanops) fulva BARNARD 1932, pp. 247-249, figs 16c, f, r, 18e, 19f, 20; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Cape Province (many localities).

Genus BUDDELUNDISCUS Verhoeff, 1942 (1)

Buddelundiscus annulicornis Verhoeff, 1942.

Buddelundiscus annulicornis VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 65-66, figs 36-39; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 508; SCHMOELZER, 1974, p. 157.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Port Amelia.

(1) This genus is probably a synonym of *Aphiloscia* Budde-Lund, 1908.

Buddelundiscus maranguus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Buddelundiscus maranguus SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 157-158, figs 11-13.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro.

Buddelundiscus marginatus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Buddelundiscus marginatus SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 158-160, figs 14-16.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Mt Meru.

Genus CHAETOPHILOSCIA Verhoeff, 1908

« Chaetophiloscia » africana Schmoelzer, 1974.

Chaetophiloscia africana SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 156-157, figs 9-10.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Nairobi.

Remarks. — In our opinion this species does not belong to the genus *Chaetophiloscia.*

Chaetophiloscia elongata (Dollfus, 1884).

Philoscia elongata DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 350-351; DOLLFUS, 1896, p. 548; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 249-251.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Cape Town.

Range of the species. — Mediterranean region, except for southern Spain, Portugal and Morocco.

? *Chaetophiloscia guernei* (Dollfus, 1887).

? *Philoscia Guernei* DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256.

Recorded distribution. — ? Senegal (cf. DOLLFUS, 1899).

Range of the species. — Azores islands.

Chaetophiloscia paulensis (Moreira, 1927).

Chaetophiloscia paulensis VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 388-389.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Range of the species. — Brasil; Argentina.

Genus CONGOPHILOSCIA Arcangeli, 1950

Congophiloscia albofasciata Arcangeli, 1950.

Congophiloscia albofasciata ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 72-75, tavv. CXVIII-CXXI figs 265-273; BRIAN, 1953, pp. 6-7, 9.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Matadi, Mugonzi, Tchimbali; Angola: Samba Luanda, Sassa Zao.

Genus DIDIMA Budde-Lund, 1908

Didima humilis Budde-Lund, 1908.

Philoscia (Didima) humilis BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 292-293, taf. 16 figs 35-42; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 80-81, fig. 4.
Didima humilis; TAITI & FERRARA, 1978, pp. 315-319, figs 1-9.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Antananarivo, Le Col, Manjakatompo (Ankaratra Mts), Périnet, Tamatave, Mantasoa, near Ri Lakato.

Didima humilis var. *albicornis* Barnard, 1958.

Philoscia (Didima) humilis var. *albicornis* BARNARD, 1958, p. 81.
Didima humilis var. *albicornis*; TAITI & FERRARA, 1978, p. 317.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Périnet.

Genus HELENOSCIA Vandel, 1977

Helenoscia alticola Vandel, 1977.

Helenoscia alticola VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 396-402, figs 145-149, pl. IIA.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Genus KOMATIA Barnard, 1932

Komatia marginata Barnard, 1932.

Philoscia (Komatia) marginata BARNARD, 1932, pp. 240-241, figs 16s, 18a, 19d; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 508.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Wanetsi River.

Genus MASSAISCIA Verhoeff, 1942

Massaiscia obstii Verhoeff, 1942.

Massaiscia obstii VERHOEFF, 1942a, p. 65, fig. 40.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Ufiumi.

Genus NAHIA Budde-Lund, 1908

Nahia hirsuta (Budde-Lund, 1906).

Philoscia hirsuta BUDDE-LUND, 1906, pp. 89-90, taf. III figs 42-52; BARNARD, 1937, p. 164; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.
Philoscia (Nahia) hirsuta; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 290; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 64; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 245-247, figs 16j, k, p, v, 18c, 19f; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.
Nahia hirsuta; STEBBING, 1910a, pp. 442-443.
Philoscia warreni COLLINGE, 1917, pp. 578-579, pl. XLII figs 10-20; COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 477-478; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 346; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.
Anchiphiloscia karongae; STEBBING, 1922, p. 6.
Natalscia warreni; VERHOEFF, 1942a, p. 64.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: many localities.

Genus PERINETIA Barnard, 1958

Perinetia reducta Barnard, 1958.

Philoscia (Perinetia) reducta BARNARD, 1958, pp. 82-83, fig. 5.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Périnet.

Genus PHILOSCIA Latreille, 1804

« *Philoscia* » *buettneri* Hilgendorf, 1893.

Philoscia büttneri HILGENDORF, 1893a, p. 154; HILGENDORF, 1893b, p. 176; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, pp. 102-104, figs 15-21.

Recorded distribution. — Togo; Cameroon: Kribi, N'Kongsamba.

« *Philoscia* » *camerunica* Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Philoscia camerunica PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 106, figs 32-39.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Mt Cameroon, Mt Etinde.

« *Philoscia* » *dartevellei* Brian, 1953.

Philoscia Dartevellei BRIAN, 1953, pp. 7-9, figs A-B, tav. 1 figs 1-2.
Chaetophiloscia Dartevellei; ARCANGELI, 1960b, p. 156.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Luanda.

« *Philoscia* » *elephantina* Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Philoscia elephantina PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, pp. 107-108, figs 51-61.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Port Bouet, Sassandra.

« *Philoscia* » *lata* Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Philoscia lata PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, pp. 104-106, figs 12, 22-31.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast.

« *Philoscia* » *mendica* Budde-Lund, 1898.

Philoscia mendica BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 9, figs 14-15; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 46; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda (?): Ruwenzori (= Runsoro).

Philoscia muscorum (Scopoli, 1763).

Philoscia muscorum; COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 478-479.
Philoscia (Philoscia) muscorum; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 237-238, figs 16a, d, f, 19a.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Hilton Road, Mid-Illovo.

Range of the species. — Most part of Europe and North America, where it has been imported.

Remarks. — According to BARNARD (1932) and VANDEL (1962, p. 511) the South African record is a casual importation, while according to VERHOEFF (1942a, p. 64) the identification is incorrect.

« *Philoscia* » *nebulosa* Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Philoscia nebulosa PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, pp. 106-107, figs 14, 40-50.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Port Bouet.

« *Philoscia* » *sassandrai* Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Philoscia sassandrai PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, pp. 108-109, figs 13, 62-69.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Sassandra.

Genus PLEOPODOSCIA Verhoeff, 1942

Pleopodoscia isabelensis Verhoeff, 1942.

Pleopodoscia isabelensis VERHOEFF, 1942b, pp. 95-96, figs 15-18.

Recorded distribution. — Equatorial Guinea: Fernando Poo.

Pleopodoscia maculata Schmoelzer, 1974.

Pleopodoscia maculata SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 154-155, figs 7-8.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro.

Pleopodoscia moundoua Schmoelzer, 1974.

Pleopodoscia moundoua SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 152-154, figs 5-6.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Deli near Moundou.

Pleopodoscia oldongis Schmoelzer, 1974.

Pleopodoscia oldongis SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 149-150, fig. 3.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Mt Meru.

Pleopodoscia pallida Schmoelzer, 1974.

Pleopodoscia pallida SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 150-152, fig. 4.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro.

Pleopodoscia (?) uncinata Ferrara, 1974.

Pleopodoscia (?) *uncinata* FERRARA, 1974b, pp. 311-313, figs 2-9.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Lokie-Swamp (Arusha National Park), Morogoro (Uluguru Mts), S. Sakate, Usambara Mts.

Genus PSEUDOPHILOSCIA Budde-Lund, 1904

According to STEBBING (in BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 372) and JACKSON (1927, p. 10) *Pseudophiloscia* is synonymous with *Paraphiloscia* Stebbing, 1910. According to VANDEL (1973b, p. 83) *Pseudophiloscia* is, on the contrary, a heterogeneous group of species which, because of the un-

satisfactory descriptions, is not possible to clarify, while *Paraphiloscia* is a genus distributed only in the Melanesian region. Thus, the generic position of the following species is provisional.

Pseudophiloscia angustissima Budde-Lund, 1913.

Pseudophiloscia angustissima BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 373-374, pl. 20, figs 7-10.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles.

Pseudophiloscia lateralis Budde-Lund, 1913.

Philoscia mina (nec Budde-Lund, 1885); DOLLFUS, 1893b, pp. 188-189, fig. 3a, b.
Pseudophiloscia lateralis BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 372-373, pl. 20 figs 1-6.
Paraphiloscia lateralis; BARNARD, 1936, p. 4.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles; Mauritius.

Remarks. — VERHOEFF (1946, pp. 4-5) quotes DOLLFUS' record maintaining that « villeicht lässt sich N. 5 [*P. mina*] auf *Halophiloscia* beziehen ».

Genus RENNELLOSCIA Vandel, 1971

Rennelloscia somala Ferrara, 1975.

Renelloscia (sic!) *somala* FERRARA, 1975b, pp. 313-319, figs 1-11.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: many localities.

Genus SETAPHORA Budde-Lund, 1908

Setaphora cingulata Barnard, 1932.

Philoscia (*Setaphora*) *cingulata* BARNARD, 1932, p. 244, figs 16o, 17b, 18b, 19b; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.
Philoscia cingulata; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port Shepstone, Howick.

Setaphora demarcata Barnard, 1932.

Philoscia (*Setaphora*) *demarcata* BARNARD, 1932, pp. 244-245, figs 16q, 17c, 18a, 19b.
Philoscia demarcata; BARNARD, 1937, p. 164; BARNARD, 1949, p. 402; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Cathkin Peak, Little Tugela Valley, Pietermaritzburg, Umkomaas River.

Setaphora mina (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Philoscia mina BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 219-220; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 351; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 443; BARNARD, 1937, p. 164; BARNARD, 1949, p. 402.
Philoscia (Setaphora) mina; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 242-244, figs 18b, 19e; BRIAN, 1953, p. 9; BARNARD, 1960b, pp. 47-48; MACNAE & KALK, 1969, p. 75.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: several localities; Mozambique: Inhaca Island.

Setaphora ocellata Barnard, 1960.

Philoscia (Setaphora) ocellata BARNARD, 1960b, p. 48.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Graskop, Magoebaskloof, Marieskop, Malta Forest.

Setaphora ovata Budde-Lund, 1913.

Setaphora ovata BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 386-387, pl. 22 figs 8-13.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles: Mahé.

Setaphora pallidemaculata Budde-Lund, 1913.

Setaphora pallidemaculata BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 387-388, pl. 22 figs 14-18.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles: Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette.

Setaphora patiencei (Bagnall, 1908).

Setaphora patiencei VANDEL, 1952a, p. 53.

Recorded distribution. — Réunion: Saint-Gilles, Saint André.

Remarks. — The species was originally described as *Philoscia patiencei* on specimens collected in a hothouse at Kew (London). EDNEY (1953) and SUTTON (1972) ascribe this species to the genus *Chaetophiloscia.*

Setaphora suarezi (Dollfus, 1895).

Philoscia Suarezi DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 185, fig. 7.
Philoscia (Setaphora) suarezi; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 291, taf. 16 figs 6-14.
? *Anchiphiloscia karongae* STEBBING, 1908, pp. 556-557, pl. XXVII fig. A.
Anchiphiloscia Karougae (sic!); PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341.
Setaphora suarezi; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 17; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 388; BARNARD, 1958, p. 79, fig. 3e.
Chaetophiloscia (Setaphora) Suarezi; ARCANGELI, 1960b, pp. 158-159.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Pemba, Kilimandjaro, Kibonoto, Kibosho, Meru, Kambwe, near Karonga (as *A. karongae*); Madagascar:

Diego-Suarez, Fénérive, Mohéli, Nossi-bé; Réunion; Coetivy islands; Farquhar islands.

Remarks. — BUDDE-LUND (1910, p. 17) considers *Anchiphiloscia karongae* to be synonymous with *S. suarezi.* As discussed by BARNARD (1932, p. 242) a re-examination of STEBBING's species is necessary to clarify the synonymy both of the genus and of the species.

Genus ZEBRASCIA Verhoeff, 1942

Zebrascia longicornis Verhoeff, 1942.

Zebrascia longicornis VERHOEFF, 1942b, pp. 94-95, figs 11-14; VANDEL, 1968, p. 64.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Cocody; Equatorial Guinea: Fernando Poo.

13. FAMILY ONISCIDAE Verhoeff, 1918

Genus ONISCUS Linné, 1758

Oniscus asellus Linné, 1758.

Oniscus murarius; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 89.
Oniscus asellus; VANDEL, 1962, p. 543; VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 389-390.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Range of the species. — Europe excluding the Mediterranean region. It has been introduced into North and Central America.

14. FAMILY PLATYARTHRIDAE Vandel, 1946

Genus GERUFA Budde-Lund, 1909 (1)

Gerufa hirticornis Budde-Lund, 1909.

Porcellio (Gerufa) hirticornis BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 59, taf. VI figs 42-56.
Gerufa hirticornis; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 442; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 273-275, fig. 27.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: many localities.

(1) This genus is tentatively placed in the family Platyarthridae.

Gerufa macrops Barnard, 1932.

Gerufa macrops BARNARD, 1932, p. 276, figs 28a, b.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Oudebosch, River Zonder End Mts, Swellendam Mts.

Gerufa marmorata Barnard, 1932.

Gerufa marmorata BARNARD, 1932, p. 277, fig. 28d, e.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Doorn River, George, Keurboons, Knysna, north of Montagu Pass, Outenique Range, Wilderness (George).

Gerufa montana Barnard, 1932.

Gerufa montana BARNARD, 1932, p. 275, fig. 28c.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Great Winterhoek Mts, Langeberg Range, Seven Weeks Poort Berg in Zwartberg Range.

Genus NIAMBIA Budde-Lund, 1904

Niambia angusta Budde-Lund, 1909.

Niambia angusta BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 63, taf. VI figs 35-37; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 442; PANNING, 1924, p. 173; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 265-266, fig. 23g-h.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Lüderitzbucht (Great Namaqualand); South Africa: Steinkopf, Lilyfontein, Clanwilliam, Matjesfontein, Triangle (Cape Province).

Niambia buddelundi Barnard, 1949.

Niambia buddelundi BARNARD, 1949, pp. 396-397, fig. 2.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Sheffield Beach, Umhlali (Natal).

Niambia capensis (Dollfus, 1895).

Metoponorthus capensis DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 350-351, fig. 9.
Niambia capensis; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 37; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 89; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 280; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, pp. 63-64, taf. VI figs 39-40; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 441; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 266-268, figs 23k-n, 24c-i; BARNARD, 1949, pp. 397, 403; VANDEL, 1977b, p. 394.
Niambia pusilla BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 63, taf. VI fig. 38; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 442; ? PANNING, 1924, p. 173.
Niambia marginepapillosa BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 64, taf. VI fig. 41; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 442.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia and South Africa: many localities; St Helena.

Niambia damarensis (Panning, 1924).

Thomsenia damarensis PANNING, 1924, pp. 173-176, fig. 1.
Niambia damarensis; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 263-264.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: 50 km S of Waterberg (Damaraland).

Niambia eburnea (Vandel, 1953).

Trichorrhina (sic!) sp. PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 109.
Trichorhina eburnea VANDEL, 1953, pp. 374-380, figs 1-6.
Niambia eburnea; VANDEL, 1959, p. 516.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Sassandra.

Niambia flavescens Barnard, 1924.

Niambia flavescens BARNARD, 1924, pp. 233-234, fig. 2; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 262-263, fig. 23c-d.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: several localities (Ovamboland), as far north as Namakunde on the boundary line of Angola.

Niambia formicarum Barnard, 1932.

Niambia formicarum BARNARD, 1932, pp. 268-269; BARNARD, 1949, pp. 398, 403.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Van Reenen, River Zonder End, Caledon, Matjesfontein, Touws River, Laingsburg, Prince Albert Pass, Clanwilliam (Cape Province).

Remarks. — This species is probably a variety of *Niambia capensis*.

Niambia griseoflavus Barnard, 1924.

Niambia (?) *griseo-flavus* BARNARD, 1924, pp. 234-235, fig. 3.
Niambia griseo-flavus; BARNARD, 1932, p. 264, fig. 23e-f.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Andoni (Ovamboland), Namutoni, Otijtuo (Damaraland).

Remarks. — This species might be a synonym of *Niambia damarensis*.

«Niambia» (Manibia) lata Barnard, 1932 (1).

Niambia (*Manibia*) *lata* BARNARD, 1932, pp. 270-271, figs 23j, 24b, 26; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 509.

Recorded distribution. — Rhodesia: Sanyati Valley.

(1) In this case the quotation marks show that *Manibia* might be a separate genus.

Niambia longicauda Barnard, 1924.

Niambia (?) *longicauda* BARNARD, 1924, p. 235, fig. 4.
Niambia longicauda; BARNARD, 1932, p. 269, fig. 25.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Sandup, Tsumeb, Namutoni, Outjo (Damaraland), Andoni (Ovamboland), Kamanyab, Warmbad, Kaoko Otavi (Kaokoveld).

« Niambia » (Manibia) microps Barnard, 1932.

Niambia (*Manibia*) *microps* BARNARD, 1932, pp. 271-272; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 509.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Maxixe (near Inhambane).

Niambia modesta Budde Lund, 1909.

Niambia modesta BUDDE-LUND, 1909, pp. 62-63, taf. VI figs 32-34; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 442; BARNARD, 1924, p. 233; PANNING, 1924, p. 173; BARNARD, 1932, p. 265.
? *Niambia squamata* (nec Budde-Lund, 1885); PANNING, 1924, p. 173.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Lüderitzbucht, Kuibis, Seeheim, Neudamm, 42 km WNW of Windhuk (Great Namaqualand), Grootfontein (Damaraland).

Remarks. — This species might be a synonym of *N. pallida.*

Niambia pallida Budde-Lund, 1909.

Niambia pallida BUDDE-LUND, 1909, pp. 61-62, taf. VI figs 26-28; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 441; BARNARD, 1924, p. 233; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 264-265.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Kubub (near Lüderitzbucht), Possession Island (Great Namaqualand); South Africa: Steinkopf (Cape Province).

Niambia palmetensis Vandel, 1959.

Niambia palmetensis VANDEL, 1959, pp. 517-519, figs 1-2.

Recorded distribution. — Ghana: Kéta.

Niambia squamata (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Leptotrichus squamatus BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 196.
? *Leptotrichus squamatus*; DOLLFUS, 1898, p. 125; DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256.
Niambia squamata; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 37; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 60, taf. VI figs 1-3; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 441; VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 45, 102-104, figs 122-126; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 259-260, fig. 23i; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 109; VANDEL, 1945, p. 247; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 56-57; ARCANGELI, 1952b, p. 300; BRIAN, 1953, pp. 11-12, tav. 2 fig. 3.
? nec *Niambia squamata*; PANNING, 1924, pp. 172-173.

Recorded distribution. — ? Senegal: Dakar; Ivory Coast: Sassandra; Nigeria: Benin; Zaire: Zambi, Matadi, Kongolo (near Matadi); Angola:

Landana, Chinchoxo (Cabinda), Moçâmedes, Quinzao; Namibia: Grootfontein, Neudamm.

Remarks. — PANNING (1924) doubtfully identified some specimens from South Africa as *N. squamata.* As BARNARD (1932) pointed out, this identification is incorrect and these specimens might belong to *N. modesta.*

Niambia termitophila Kensley, 1971.

Niambia (Niambia) termitophila KENSLEY, 1971, pp. 143-144, figs 7a-h.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Pretoria, Rust der Winter, Bethal, Kendall.

Remarks. — Together with *Macrotermes vitrialatus* (Sjöstedt), *Trinervitermes trinervoides* (Sjöstedt), *Odontotermes badius* (Haviland) and *Odontotermes transvaalensis* (Sjöstedt).

Niambia truncata (Brandt, 1833).

Porcellio truncatus BRANDT, 1833, p. 181; MILNE EDWARDS, 1840, p. 173; KRAUSS, 1843, p. 63; HERKLOTS, 1851, p. 27.
Leptotrichus truncatus; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 5; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 195; DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 350-351.
Niambia truncata; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 37; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 89; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, pp. 60-61, taf. VI figs 4-14; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 441; BARNARD, 1924, p, 233; PANNING, 1924, p. 173; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 260-262, fig. 23a-b.
Niambia brunnea BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 61, taf. VI figs 15-25; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 441.
Niambia hirsuta BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 62, taf. VI figs 29-31; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 442.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Walvis Bay, Okahandja (Damaraland); South Africa: Cape Town, Simonstown, Port Elizabeth, Kamaggas, Steinkopf, Faure, Saldanha Bay, Vredenburg, Clanwilliam, Garies, Kamieskroon, Lilyfontein, Tulbagh, Steinthal (Cape Province).

Genus TRICHORHINA Budde-Lund, 1908

Trichorhina aethiopica Arcangeli, 1941.

Trichorhina aethiopica ARCANGELI, 1941, pp. 247-248, figs 18-19; VANDEL, 1945, p. 248, fig. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: banks of Caschei River.

Trichorhina albida Budde-Lund, 1908.

Trichorhina albida BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 294, taf. 17 figs 5-8; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 382; VANDEL, 1945, p. 248, fig. 9.
Trichorhina (Trichorhina) albida; VERHOEFF, 1937, p. 424; VERHOEFF, 1946, p. 11.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tamatave.

Trichorhina hospes Silvestri, 1917.

Trichorina (sic!) *hospes* SILVESTRI, 1917, p. 292, figs III-IV (1-14).
Trichorhina hospes; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 248; VANDEL, 1945, p. 248, fig. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Nigeria: Olokemeji.

Remarks. — Together with *Eutermes tenebricus* Silvestri.

Trichorhina micros Budde-Lund, 1913.

Trichorhina micros BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 383-384, pl. 21 figs 25-27; VANDEL, 1945, p. 248, fig. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius.

Trichorhina minutissima Budde-Lund, 1913.

Trichorhina minutissima BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 383, pl. 21 figs 16-24; VANDEL, 1945, p. 248, fig. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Cargados: Siren Island.

Trichorhina pallida Barnard, 1960.

Trichorhina pallida BARNARD, 1960a, pp. 505-506, 509, fig. 1.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Mt Gorongoza.

Trichorhina tomentosa (Budde-Lund, 1893).

Trichorhina tomentosa; VANDEL, 1977b, p. 388.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena; Kenya (greenhouses).

Range of the species. — Tropical America; Europe (greenhouses).

Trichorhina tropica Arcangeli, 1950.

Trichorhina tropica ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 64-65.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Eala.

15. FAMILY CYLISTICIDAE Verhoeff, 1949

Genus CYLISTICUS Schnitzler, 1853.

Cylisticus convexus (De Geer, 1778).

Cylisticus convexus; VANDEL, 1977b, p. 390.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Range of the species. — Europe except Iberic Peninsula; introduced into North Africa and America.

16. Family TRACHELIPIDAE Strouhal, 1953

Genus Agnara Budde-Lund, 1908

Agnara madagascariensis (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Metoponorthus madagascariensis Budde-Lund, 1885, pp. 189-190.
Porcellio (Agnara) madagascariensis; Budde-Lund, 1908, pp. 286-287, taf. 14 figs 48-54; Budde-Lund, 1913, p. 381.
Agnara madagascariensis; Vandel, 1945, p. 262; Vandel, 1970a, p. 322.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Majunga; Farquhar islands.

Genus Fossoniscus Strouhal, 1965

Fossoniscus nubicus Strouhal, 1965.

Fossoniscus nubicus Strouhal, 1965, pp. 614-617, figs 1-11.

Recorded distribution. — Sudan: Nil-Oase bei Wadi-Halfa (Nubia).

Remarks. — It is possible that this genus is synonymous with *Protracheoniscus* Verhoeff, 1917.

Genus Nagurus Holthuis, 1949

Nagurus cristatus (Dollfus, 1889).

Porcellio (Nagara) cristata; Budde-Lund, 1908, p. 284, taf. 14 figs 27-29; Budde-Lund, 1913, p. 381.
Nagara cristata; Paulian de Félice, 1940a, p. 110; Arcangeli, 1950b, p. 57.
Nagurus cristatus; Arcangeli, 1963, pp. 10-11.
nec *Lyprobius cristatus* Budde-Lund, 1898, p. 9.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Edea; Zaire: Eala; Madagascar: Lokube (Nossi-bé), Saint Marie; Seychelles: Mahé.

Range of the species. — Widely spread throughout the tropical regions.

Remarks. — Paulian de Félice (1945a, p. 341) quotes this species from East Africa but the author surely refers to *Lyprobius cristatus* Budde-Lund, 1898 which corresponds to *Uramba trianguliferа* Budde-Lund, 1910.

Nagurus nanus Budde-Lund, 1908.

Porcellio (Nagara) nana Budde-Lund, 1908, p. 285, taf. 14 figs 40-47; Budde-Lund, 1913, p. 381.
Nagurus nanus; Arcangeli, 1963, p. 12.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Lokube, Ankarefa, Tamatave; Seychelles: Praslin.

Range of the species. — Known also from Chagos Archipelago, Ceylon, Singapore, Java and Formosa.

Nagurus onisciformis Schmoelzer, 1974.

Nagurus onisciformis SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 168-169, figs 25-27.

Recorded distribution. — Chad: Mordengai.

Genus PAGANA Budde-Lund, 1908

Pagana dimorpha (Dollfus, 1895).

Metoponorthus dimorphus DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 184, fig. 5.
Porcellio (Pagana) dimorpha; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 288, taf. 15 figs 1-10; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 380.
Pagana dimorpha; BARNARD, 1936, p. 5; VANDEL, 1970a, p. 323.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles; Mauritius: Le Pouce, Les Mares, Maccabees Forest; Réunion.

Pagana fissifrons Budde-Lund, 1908.

Porcellio (Pagana) fissifrons BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 289; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 380.
Pagana fissifrons; BARNARD, 1936, p. 5; VANDEL, 1970a, p. 323.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius: Le Pouce.

Pagana maculosa Budde-Lund, 1908.

Porcellio (Pagana) maculosa BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 288, taf. 15 figs 11-14; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 380.
Pagana maculosa; VANDEL, 1970a, p. 323.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius.

Remarks. — BARNARD (1936, p. 5) doubts that *P. maculosa* is a different species from *P. dimorpha*.

Genus PHALABA Budde-Lund, 1910

Phalaba brevis Budde-Lund, 1910.

Phalaba brevis BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 19-20, tab. II figs 34-45; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341; VANDEL, 1970a, p. 324.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro.

Phalaba dorkai Ferrara, 1974.

Phalaba dorkai FERRARA, 1947b, pp. 317-318, figs 19-29.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Uluguru Mts, Morogoro.

Phalaba fusca Budde-Lund, 1910.

Phalaba fusca BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 20, tab. II fig. 46; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, pp. 341-342; VANDEL, 1970a, p. 324.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Gadat.

Phalaba zambeziana Vandel, 1970.

Phalaba zambeziana VANDEL, 1970a, pp. 324-327, figs 2A-B, 3C-E.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Chemba.

17. FAMILY PORCELLIONIDAE Verhoeff, 1917

Genus AGABIFORMIUS Verhoeff, 1908

Agabiformius lentus (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Porcellio (Angara) lenta; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 380.
Agabiformius lentus; VANDEL, 1962, p. 643.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal; Madagascar; Mauritius; Cargados islands; Coetivy Island; Des Roches islands.

Range of the species. — This species of Mediterranean origin has been introduced by man into many regions of the world.

Agabiformius obtusus (Budde-Lund, 1901).

Agabiformius obtusus; STROUHAL, 1965, pp. 618-621, figs 12-15.

Recorded distribution. — Sudan: Nubia (Wadi-Halfa).

Range of the species. — Libya, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Cyprus, Linosa Island, Lampedusa Island, Ustica Island (CARUSO, 1976).

Genus CONGOCELLIO Arcangeli, 1950

Congocellio uniformis Arcangeli, 1950.

Congocellio uniformis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 61-62, tavv. XCVII-XCVIII figs 221-227.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kivu (Ngoma).

Genus DORYPODITIUS Verhoeff, 1942

Dorypoditius zitzmanni Verhoeff, 1942.

Dorypoditius zitzmanni VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 72-73, figs 48-50; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 508.
Dasypoditius (sic!) *zitzmanni*; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 63.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Port Amelia.

Genus LEPTOTRICHUS Budde-Lund, 1885

Leptotrichus panzeri (Audouin, 1825).

Leptotrichus panzeri; VANDEL, 1977b, p. 390.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Range of the species. — Mediterranean region and Atlantic archipelagoes.

Genus PONDO Barnard, 1937

Pondo poweri Barnard, 1937.

Porcellio (*Pondo*) *poweri* BARNARD, 1937, pp. 156-157, fig. 1; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port St Johns (Pondoland), Port Edward (Natal).

Genus PORCELLIO Latreille, 1804

« *Porcellio* » *acutiserra* Barnard, 1940.

Porcellio acutiserra BARNARD, 1940a, pp. 358-359, fig. 3.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: lakes of Addas, shores of Hora Harsadi.

« *Porcellio* » *hypselos* Barnard, 1949.

Porcellio (subg. ?) *hypselos* BARNARD, 1949, pp. 395-396, fig. 1.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port St Johns (Pondoland).

Remarks. — This species probably belongs to the genus *Pondo*.

Porcellio laevis Latreille, 1804.

Porcellio laevis; DOLLFUS, 1897, pp. 207-208; DOLLFUS, 1898, p. 125; DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 88; VANDEL, 1962, p. 688; VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 391-392.
Porcellio (*Mesoporcellio*) *laevis*; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 253-254, fig. 21d.
Porcellia (sic!) *laevis*; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 109.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Dakar; St Helena; T.F.A.I.: Obock; South Africa: Cape Town, Somerset West.

Range of the species. — Cosmopolitan.

Porcellio lamellatus (Uljanin) Budde-Lund, 1885.

Porcellio lamellatus VANDEL, 1977b, p. 393.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Range of the species. — Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of Europe, Morocco, Atlantic archipelagoes.

Porcellio monardi Brian, 1953.

Porcellio Monardi BRIAN, 1953, pp. 14-16, tav. 2 fig. 4.

Recorded distribution. — Guinea-Bissau: Bissau Island, Contubo El.

« *Porcellio* » *obtusiserra* Barnard, 1940.

Porcellio obtusiserra BARNARD, 1940a, pp. 357-358, fig. 2.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Abbis Ababa, Jem-Jem Forest.

Porcellio scaber Latreille, 1804.

Procellio scaber; STUDER, 1884, p. 5; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 129-131; HILGENDORF, 1893a, p. 154; HILGENDORF, 1893b, p. 176; STEBBING, 1893, p. 427; DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 349, 351; DOLLFUS, 1897, pp. 206-207; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 440; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 110; VANDEL, 1962, pp. 665, 670; BARNARD, 1965, p. 205; VANDEL, 1977b, p. 391.
Porcellio tristensis WHITE, 1847, p. 99 (sine descriptione).
Porcellio (*Porcellio*) *scaber*; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 58; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 252-253, fig. 21a, c.
Porcelio Nodieri DOLLFUS, 1898, pp. 124-125, fig. IIa-d; DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 110.
Porcellio nodieri; VANDEL, 1945, p. 247.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Dakar; Togo; South Africa: Cape Town, Cape Flats; St Helena; Ascension; Cough Island; Tristan d'Acunha.

Range of the species. — Originating from West Europe, it has spread throughout many parts of the world.

« *Porcellio* » *spatulata* Barnard, 1940.

Porcellio spatulata BARNARD, 1940a, p. 357, fig. 1.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Jem-Jem Forest.

Genus PORCELLIONIDES Miers, 1877

Porcellionides pruinosus (Brandt, 1833).

Porcellio pruinosus; STUDER, 1884, p. 5.
Metoponorthus pruinosus; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 169-171; DOLLFUS, 1893b, p. 187; HILGENDORF, 1893a, p. 154; HILGENDORF, 1893b, p. 176; DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 183; DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 350-351; DOLLFUS, 1897, pp. 208-211; BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 8; DOLLFUS, 1898, p. 125; BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 256, 260; STEBBING, 1908, pp. 554-555; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 440; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 17; PANNING, 1924, p. 176; ARCANGELI, 1932a, p. 47; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940a, p. 109; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341; VERHOEFF, 1946, p. 4; BRIAN, 1953, pp. 10-11; CLOUDSLEY-THOMPSON, 1969, pp. 267-268; VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 390-391.
Porcellio (Metoponorthus) pruinosus; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 285-286; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 58; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 380.
Porcellionides pruinosus; COLLINGE, 1920, p. 479, pl. XXIX figs 39-47; RICHARDSON, 1922, p. 33; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 255-257, fig. 22; BARNARD, 1936, p. 5; BARNARD, 1937, p. 164; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940c, p. 57; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 509.
Metoponorthus pruinosus var. *africana* BRIAN, 1931, pp. 439-441, figs 32-38; STROUHAL, 1965, p. 622.
Porcellionides bagnalli COLLINGE, 1942a, pp. 647-648.
Metoponorthus (Metoponorthus) pruinosus; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 56; VANDEL, 1962, p. 622; FERRARA, 1973a, p. 32.
Metoponorthus (Metoponorthus) pruinosus var. *pruinosus* STROUHAL, 1965, pp. 621-623.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Dakar, Cercle de Podor; Ivory Coast: Gangara; Togo; Dahomey: Cotonou; Angola: Moçâmedes, Ambriz, Vila da Ponte, Rio Mbalé, Landana; Namibia: Omaruru, Neudamm, Okahandia, Windhoek, Swakopmund, Steinkopf; South Africa: Cape Town, Transvaal, Griqualand, Pietermaritzburg; Madagascar: St Marie, Diego Suarez, Tananarive, Majunga; Réunion; Mauritius; Cargados islands; Farquhar islands; Amirante islands; Coetivy islands; Seychelles; Comores; Ascension; St Helena; Mozambique: Masiene; Tanzania: Birket et Qurun, Island Camp (?); Somalia: Mogadiscio, Giohar; T.F.A.I.: Obock; Ethiopia: Akeke River; Sudan: Karthoum, Abd el Quadri, Wadi Halfa; Uganda (?): Ruwenzori (= Runsoro).

Range of the species. — World wide distribution.

Genus THERMOCELLIO Verhoeff, 1942

Thermocellio congolensis congolensis Arcangeli, 1950.

Thermocellio congolensis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 59-61, tavv. XCIV-XCVI figs 214-220.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: several localities.

Thermocellio congolensis patrizii Arcangeli, 1957.

Thermocellio congolensis Patrizii ARCANGELI, 1957a, pp. 63-64.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Elmentella.

Thermocellio griseus Verhoeff, 1942.

Thermocellio griseus VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 70-71, figs 41-43; ARCANGELI, 1957a, p. 63.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Suna Singidda (Ugogo).

Thermocellio kenyensis Schmoelzer, 1974.

Thermocellio kenyensis SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 160-161, figs 17-18.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Nairobi.

Thermocellio kilimanjarensis Schmoelzer, 1974.

Thermocellio kilimanjarensis SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 162-164, figs 19-20.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Marangu, Kilimandjaro.

Thermocellio nodulosus Verhoeff, 1942.

Thermocellio nodulosus VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 71-72, figs 44-47; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 58; ARCANGELI, 1957a, p. 63; FERRARA, 1974b, pp. 313-316, figs 10-18.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Ugogo, East-Ufiomi, Ngurdoto Crater (near Mt Meru).

Genus TROPICOCELLIO Arcangeli, 1950

Tropicocellio pallidus Arcangeli, 1950.

Tropicocellio pallidus ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 62-63, tavv. XCIX-C figs 228-231.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Eala.

Genus TURA Budde-Lund, 1908

Tura albipennis Budde-Lund, 1913.

Porcellio (*Tura*) *albipennis* BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 379.
Tura albipennis; LANZA, 1972, p. 1042; FERRARA, 1973a, pp. 36-39, figs 14-24.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Dire Danah (= Daua?), Harrar, Awash National Park.

Tura angusta Budde-Lund, 1913.

Porcellio (Tura) angusta BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 378.
Tura angusta; VANDEL, 1964, p. 732, fig. 1A; LEGENDRE, 1966, p. 211; FERRARA, 1973a, p. 39.

Recorded distribution. — Aldabra Island; Europa Island.

Tura candida Ferrara, 1974.

Tura candida FERRARA, 1974a, pp. 213-215, figs 83-91.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Sar Uanle.

Tura (?) inquilina (Koelbel, 1894).

Leptotrichus inquilinus KOELBEL (in WASMANN), 1894, p. 202, 221; BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 8.
?Tura inquilina; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 380.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia ? (Somaliküste).

Tura laticauda Budde-Lund, 1913.

Porcellio (Tura) laticauda BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 379-380.
Tura laticauda; FERRARA, 1973a, p. 39.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Rio Faressa, Arussi Galla.

Tura nigromaculata Schmoelzer, 1974.

Tura nigromaculata SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 167-168, figs 22-24.

Recorded distribution. — Chad: Fort Lamy (= N'djamena), Bekao, between Mardengai and Faya-Largeau.

Tura testacea [Budde-Lund, (1902) 1908].

Leptotrichus testaceus BUDDE-LUND in VOELTZKOW, 1902, p. 563 (sine descriptione).
Porcellio (Tura) testacea; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 282, taf. 14 figs 1-14; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 378-379.
Tura testacea BARNARD, 1958, p. 84; FERRARA, 1973a, p. 39.

Recorded distribution. — Aldabra Island; Madagascar: Majunga, Fénérive, Manjakatompo.

Genus URAMBA Budde-Lund, 1908

Uramba brunnea Schmoelzer, 1974.

Uramba brunnea SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 164-165.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Kajiado.

Uramba charina Schmoelzer, 1974.

Uramba charina SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 165-166, fig. 21.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Mani (Lower Chari).

Uramba maculata Ferrara, 1973.

Uramba maculata FERRARA, 1973a, pp. 32-36, figs 1-12.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Bargà.

Uramba marginalis Budde Lund, 1910.

Uramba marginalis BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 19, tab. I fig. 44; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 411; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341; SCHMOELZER, 1974, p. 164.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Naivasha; Tanzania: Kilimandjaro, Mt Meru, Kibwesi.

Uramba mus (Budde-Lund, 1898).

Lyprobius mus BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 9.
Porcellio (Uramba) mus; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 283-284, taf. 14 figs 15-26.
Uramba mus; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 17-18; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 246; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: El Dire; Tanzania: Kibonoto, Zanzibar.

Uramba pruinosa Arcangeli, 1939.

Uramba pruinosa ARCANGELI, 1939, pp. 411-415, figs 13-16.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Mega.

Uramba somala Arcangeli, 1939.

Uramba somala ARCANGELI, 1939, pp. 406-411, figs 8-12.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Neghelli, Mega.

Uramba triangulifera Budde-Lund, 1910.

Lyprobius cristatus (nec Dollfus, 1889) BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 9.
Uramba triangulifera BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 18, tab. I figs 40-43; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 246; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 341; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 64, tavv. CI-CII figs 232-237.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Ishango, Kayanza; Uganda: Kome Island (Lake Victoria); Tanzania: Ujiji, Kibonoto, Kilimandjaro; Kenya: Nairobi, Kijabé, Pori, Sambouru, Landiani, Voi; Ethiopia: Sagan River.

18. Family PERISCYPHISIDAE Verhoeff, 1942

Genus Periscyphis Gerstaecker, 1873

Periscyphis abyssinicus Ferrara, 1972.

Periscyphis abyssinicus Ferrara, 1972a, pp. 231-234, figs 77-88; Lanza, 1972, p. 1042; Ferrara, 1973a, p. 40.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Awash National Park, Shoa.

Periscyphis albescens (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Cercocytonus albescens Budde-Lund, 1885, p. 43.
Periscyphis albescens; Budde-Lund, 1910, p. 14; Omer-Cooper, 1926, pp. 376-378, figs 42-45; Arcangeli, 1940, p. 385; Paulian de Félice, 1945a, p. 342; Vandel, 1964, p. 735; Lewis, 1965, p. 10.
Periscyphis (Periscyphis) albescens; Strouhal, 1965, p. 624.

Recorded distribution. — Sudan: Khartoum, Abd el Quadir.

Range of the species. — Known also from Egypt.

Periscyphis brevicaudatus Ferrara, 1973.

Periscyphis brevicaudatus Ferrara, 1973b, pp. 62-63, figs 1-7.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Jesomma, Ghersale.

Periscyphis brunneus Budde-Lund, 1912.

Periscyphis brunnea Lönnberg & Budde-Lund, 1912, pp. 7-9, fig. 5.
Periscyphis brunneus; Omer-Cooper, 1926, p. 398; Paulian de Félice, 1945a, p. 342.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: north of Guaso Nyiri, about 1° N latitude.

Periscyphis cavernicolus Omer-Cooper, 1926.

Periscyphis cavernicola Omer-Cooper, 1926, pp. 371-373, figs 33-36; Paulian de Félice, 1945a, p. 342; Monod & Morton, 1972, pp. 115-116.
Periscyphis cavernicolus; Ferrara, 1972a, pp. 220-221, figs 36-39; Lanza, 1972, p. 1042; Ferrara, 1973a, p. 40.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: near Zogh, Sof Omar, Mount Fantalle.

Periscyphis chindeensis Barnard, 1932.

Periscyphis chindeensis Barnard, 1932, pp. 294-295, fig. 35.
Periscyphis (Cooperaulax) chindeensis; Barnard, 1960a, p. 509.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Chinde.

Periscyphis civilis Budde-Lund, 1908.

Periscyphis civilis BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 279-280, taf. 13 figs 52-53; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 14; OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 368-371, figs 28-32; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342; FERRARA, 1973b, pp. 63-65, figs 8-13; FERRARA, 1974a, p. 215.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Chisimaio, Sar Uanle, Fuma Nangue; Kenya: Witu islands.

Periscyphis convexus (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Cercocytonus covexus BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 44.
Periscyphis convexus; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 293; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 9, taf. 1 figs 20-25; STEBBING, 1908, pp. 559-560, pl. XXVII fig. C; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 13; OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 389-392, figs 62-67; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 406; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342.
Periscyphis (Periscyphis) convexus; STROUHAL, 1965, pp. 625-626, fig. 16.

Recorded distribution. — Sudan: Abd el Quadir, 2nd Nile Cataract, Sarra Ost; T.F.A.I.: Obok, Djibouti; Tanzania: Birket el Qurun.

Range of the species. — Known also from Egypt.

Periscyphis erythraeus Ferrara, 1972.

Periscyphis erythraeus FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 211-214, figs 2-13.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Adi Caiè.

Periscyphis granai Arcangeli, 1929.

Periscyphis Granai ARCANGELI, 1929, pp. 1-3, tav. VII figs 1-7; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342.
Periscyphis granai; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 216-219, figs 22-30.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Ghiarda.

Remarks. — BARNARD (1941, pp. 59-63, fig. 2) describes the variety *arabicus* from Yemen.

Periscyphis jannonei Arcangeli, 1940.

Periscyphis Jannonei ARCANGELI, 1940, pp. 382-385, figs 1-7.
Periscyphis hugscotti BARNARD, 1940a, pp. 362-363, fig. 6.
Periscyphis jannonei; CLOUDSLEY-THOMPSON, 1969, pp. 267-268; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 228-231, figs 67-76; FERRARA, 1973a, p. 40.

Recorded distribution. — Sudan: Khartoum; Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Akeke River.

Periscyphis kalongensis Arcangeli, 1950.

Periscyphis kalongensis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 52-53, tav. LXXX figs 179-181.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kalonge, Ruwenzori.

« Periscyphis » (Angaribia) kunenensis (Barnard, 1924).

Periscyphops kunenensis BARNARD, 1924, pp. 231-232.
Periscyphis monardi BRIAN, 1931, pp. 430-434, figs 1-16bis.
Periscyphis (Angaribia) kunenensis; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 295-297, fig. 36; BRIAN, 1953, p. 16; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 110.
Periscyphis Monardi; BRIAN, 1953, p. 16.
Periscyphis kunenensis; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 506.
Periscyphis (Angaribia) kuenensis (sic!); BARNARD, 1960a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — Guinea-Bissau: Pitche, Madina Boè; Angola: Vila da Ponte, Rio Mbalè, Kubango River; Namibia: Kunene River, Mafa (Ovamboland), Kamanyab, Kaoko Otavi (Kaokoveld); Mozambique: Mt Gorongoza.

Periscyphis lanzai Ferrara, 1973.

Periscyphis lanzai FERRARA, 1973b, pp. 69-71, figs 29-37.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Iscia Baidoa.

Periscyphis latissimus Omer-Cooper, 1926.

Periscyphis latissimus OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 395-398, figs 74-79; ARCANGELI, 1929, pp. 3-4, tav. VII figs 8-11; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 406; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342; FERRARA, 1972a, p. 219, figs 31-35.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Assetàh Oculè Cusalt, Adi Agri.

Periscyphis limbatus Omer-Cooper, 1926.

Periscyphis limbata OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 384-386, figs 53-57.
Periscyphis limbatus; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kibwesi.

Periscyphis montanus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Periscyphis montanus SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 188-192, figs 59-61.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Mt Kenya.

Periscyphis niger Schmoelzer, 1974.

Periscyphis niger SCHMOELZER, 1974, p. 186, figs 54-55.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro.

Periscyphis nigricans Omer-Cooper, 1926.

Periscyphis nigricans OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 382-384, figs 51-52; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 237, figs 1-6; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 223-224, figs 46-52.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Shoa, Galla, Caschei River; « Somaliland » (OMER-COOPER, 1926).

Periscyphis pallidus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Periscyphis pallida SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 193-194, figs 65-66.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Aberdare Mts, Gehururu River.

« Periscyphis » pilosus Arcangeli, 1939.

Periscyphis pilosus ARCANGELI, 1939, pp. 405-406, fig. 7.
« Periscyphis » pilosus; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 236-238, figs 103-107.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Arero.

Remarks. — This species probably belongs to the genus *Microcercus* Budde-Lund (FERRARA, 1972a).

Periscyphis pulcher Budde-Lund, 1898.

Periscyphis pulcher BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 7, tab. 1 fig. 12; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 14; OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 386-389, figs 58-61; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342; SCHMOELZER, 1974, p. 193.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Mt Meru.

Periscyphis rubroantennatus Ferrara, 1974.

Periscyphis rubroantennatus FERRARA, 1974a, pp. 216-218, figs 92-102.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Sar Uanle.

Periscyphis ruficauda Budde-Lund, 1908.

Periscyphis ruficauda BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 278-279, taf. 13 fig. 49; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 14; OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 378-380, figs 46-48; ARCANGELI, 1933b, pp. 63-64; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 406; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342; FERRARA, 1973b, pp. 71-72, figs 38-41; FERRARA, 1974a, p. 216; SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 186-188, figs 56-58.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Run (= Hun = Hon), Bud Bud, 100 km N of Giohar on the way to Bulo Burti, Eggi, El Gambole, Mahaddei Uen, Alessandra, Sar Uanle, Ola Uager, Balli, Lower Uebi Scebeli; Kenya: Mt Kenya, Patta, Lamu (Witu islands) Manda; Tanzania: Kilimandjaro, Aberdare Mts.

Periscyphis somaliensis Ferrara, 1973.

Periscyphis somaliensis FERRARA, 1973b, pp. 67-69, figs 21-28.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Kurtum Uaro.

Periscyphis strouhali Arcangeli, 1929.

Periscyphis Strouhali ARCANGELI, 1929, pp. 5-6, tav. VII fig. 16; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342.
Periscyphis strouhali; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 224-226, figs 53-56.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Adi Caiè.

Periscyphis trivialis Gerstaecker, 1873.

Periscyphis trivialis GERSTAECKER, 1873, p. 526; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 8; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 293-294; STEBBING, 1893, p. 434; BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 7; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 279; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 14; OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 381-382, figs 1-22, 49-50; ARCANGELI, 1932a, p. 47; ARCANGELI, 1933b, p. 63; ? ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 406; ARCANGELI, 1941, pp. 235-237; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342; VANDEL, 1964, p. 735, fig. 1B; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 221-223, figs 40-45; FERRARA, 1973b, pp. 72-73, figs 42-43.
Periscyphis nigromaculatus WEDENISSOW, 1894, pp. 419-421; BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 7; PAVESI, 1898, pp. 699-700.
Periscyphis quadrimaculatus BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 279, taf. 13 figs 50-51; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 14.

Recorded distribution. — Sudan: Suakin; Ethiopia: Arussi Galla, Alta Ganale, Gudda, Gondaraba, Murlè, Mega; Somalia: many localities W of Uebi Scebeli; Kenya: Lake Jipe, Mombasa, Witu; Tanzania: Zanzibar.

Remarks. — According to ARCANGELI (1929) *P. nigromaculatus* Wedenissow, 1894 is synonymous with *P. latissimus* Omer-Cooper, 1926.

Periscyphis tschadensis Schmoelzer, 1974.

Periscyphis tschadensis SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 192-193, figs 62-64; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 110.

Recorded distribution. — Chad: Fort Lamy (= N'djamena).

Periscyphis undulatus Omer-Cooper, 1926.

Periscyphis undulata OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 373-376; BRIAN, 1931, p. 434; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 404; ARCANGELI, 1940, pp. 381-382.
Periscyphis undulatus; BARNARD, 1940a, pp. 361-362; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 234-236, figs 89-96; SCHMOELZER, 1974, p. 198.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Neghelli, Addis Ababa, Bale, Shoa Galla, lakes of Addas, shore of Hora Harsadi; Tanzania: Mt Meru, Kilimandjaro.

Periscyphis vandeli Ferrara, 1973.

Periscyphis vandeli FERRARA, 1973b, pp. 65-67, figs 14-20.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Bar Medeghè, 70 km N of Giohar, 10 km E of El Gambole, Giohar.

Periscyphis verhoeffi Arcangeli, 1929.

Periscyphis Verhoeffi ARCANGELI, 1929, pp. 4-5, tav. VII figs 12-15; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 332.
Periscyphis verhoeffi; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 226-227, figs 57-66.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Adi Caiè, Bourillè; Kenya: Mt Lubur.

Periscyphis vittatus Omer-Cooper, 1926.

Periscyphis vittatus OMER-COOPER, 1926, pp. 366-368, figs 23-27; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 406; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343; FERRARA, 1972a, pp. 214-216, figs 14-21; FERRARA, 1973b, p. 63.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Clavis; T.F.A.I.: Obock, Djibouti; Somalia: Bud Bud, Jesomma, Chisimaio, Fuma Nangue.

Remarks. — DOLLFUS (1899) quotes *Periscyphis* n.sp. from Obock and Djibouti without any description. Most probably this species corresponds to *P. vittatus*.

19. FAMILY ARMADILLIDIIDAE Brandt, 1833

Genus ARMADILLIDIUM Brandt, 1833

« Armadillidium » virescens Collinge, 1942.

Armadillidum (sic!) *virescens* COLLINGE, 1942b, p. 719.
Armadillidium virescens; ARCANGELI, 1957c, pp. 65-66.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: near Uhamos.

Remarks. — This is obviously not a new species of *Armadillidium*.

Armadillidium vulgare (Latreille, 1804).

Armadillidium vulgare; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 88; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 383-384, fig. 79; VANDEL, 1977b, p. 392.
Armadillidium cinereum (Zenk.) (= *A. vulgare* Auct.); ARCANGELI, 1957c, p. 66.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena; South Africa: Cape Town.

Range of the species. — This Mediterranean species has been introduced into many parts of the world.

20. FAMILY HEKELIDAE Ferrara, 1977

Genus HEKELUS Barnard, 1932

Hekelus episimus Barnard, 1932.

Hekelus episimus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 298-299, fig. 37; FERRARA, 1977a, pp. 613-616, figs 16-26.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Table Mt., Kalk Bay Mt., Noordhoek Forest, Muizenberg.

21. Family « EUBELIDAE » Budde-Lund, 1899

Genus Aethiopopactes Verhoeff, 1942

Aethiopopactes marmoratus Verhoeff, 1942.

Aethiopopactes marmoratus Verhoeff, 1942a, pp. 16-17.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Usambara, Farm Teermah.

Remarks. — According to Arcangeli (1952a, p. 70) the genus *Aethiopopactes* Verhoeff, 1942 is synonymous with *Periscyphops* Hilgendorf, 1893. This observation is incorrect since *Aethiopopactes* has 2 pairs of pseudotracheae (*Periscyphops* 5) and 2 penicils (*Periscyphops* 6-8) on the inner ramus of the maxillula.

Aethiopopactes nigricornis Verhoeff, 1942.

Aethiopopactes nigricornis Verhoeff, 1942a, pp. 14-16, figs 1-6.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Port Amelia.

Aethiopopactes pallidus Verhoeff, 1942.

Aethiopopactes pallidus Verhoeff, 1942a, p. 16.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Port Amelia.

Genus Ambounia Dollfus, 1895

Ambounia suarezi Dollfus, 1895.

Ambounia Suarezi Dollfus, 1895a, pp. 182-183, fig. 4; Budde-Lund, 1904, p. 51, tab. VI fig. 30.
Ambounia suarezi; Budde-Lund, 1908, p. 269.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Montagne d'Ambre, Diego-Suarez.

Genus Ankaratridium Paulian de Félice, 1950

Ankaratridium caecum Paulian de Félice, 1950.

Ankaratridium caecum Paulian de Félice, 1950, pp. 104-106, fig. II.
Microcercus rotundifrons Barnard, 1958, pp. 85-86, fig. 7.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Manjakatompo (Ankaratra Mts).

Remarks. — The synonymy of *M. rotundifrons* with *A. caecum* is, in our opinion, very clear. The genus *Ankaratridium* has only been provisionally placed in the family Eubelidae.

Genus ASCHISMATIUS Verhoeff, 1942

Aschismatius penicilliger Verhoeff, 1942.

Aschismatius penicilliger VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 82-83, figs 58-61; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 108.

Recorded distribution. — Ghana: near Sekondi.

Genus ATRACHEODILLO Arcangeli, 1950

Atracheodillo marmorivagus Arcangeli, 1950.

Atracheodillo marmorivagus ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 33-35, tavv. L-LIII figs 102-110; ARCANGELI, 1952b, p. 301.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Mombassa, Lubero, Kivu, Kibumba, Tshibinda, Koteli, Lac Mokoto.

Genus BENECHINUS Budde-Lund, 1910

Benechinus armatus Budde Lund, 1910.

Benechinus armatus BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 4-5, tab. I figs 1-14; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343; VANDEL, 1945, p. 226; VANDEL, 1962, p. 846; SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 183-184, figs 49-51.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Mt Meru, Kilimandjaro.

Genus ETHELUM Budde-Lund, 1899

Ethelum africanum Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Ethelum africanum (= *E. quadrimaculatum* Richardson, 1907?) FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 71-74, figs 248-262.

Recorded distribution. — Guinea: Camayenne (Conakry).

Ethelum attenuatum Richardson, 1907.

Ethelum attenuatum RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 241-243, figs 102-105; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 52; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 75.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee.

Ethelum burgeoni Arcangeli, 1950.

Ethelum Burgeoni ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 31-32, tavv. XLVI-XLVIII figs 93-98.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Lukafu.

Ethelum gezei Paulian de Félice, 1941.

Ethelum Gezei PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, pp. 51-52, figs 1-6.
Ethelum gezei; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 75.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Mt N'Lonako.

Ethelum liberiensis Richardson, 1907.

Ethelum liberiensis RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 243-245, figs 101-111; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 52; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 75.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee.

Ethelum pusillum Arcangeli, 1950.

Ethelum pusillum ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 32-33, tavv. XLVIII-XLIX figs 99-101; ARCANGELI, 1952b, p. 301.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kibati.

Ethelum quadrimaculatum Richardson, 1907.

Ethelum quadrimaculatum RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 239-241, figs 96-101; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 52; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 74.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee.

« Ethelum » rotundatum Richardson, 1907.

Ethelum rotundatum RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 237-239, figs 90-95; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 52; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 74.

Recorded distribution. — Sierra Leone; Liberia: Mt Coffee.

Remarks. — This species belongs to the genus *Microcercus* Budde-Lund, 1910.

Genus ETHELOMORUS Richardson, 1907 (1)

Ethelomorus parallelus Richardson, 1907.

Ethelumoris parallelus RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 246-247, figs 112-116; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 52; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 108.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee.

(1) In the original description (RICHARDSON, 1907) the genus was spelled *Ethelumoris*. In the subsequent issue of the same publication (Part 3, Notes, p. 416) RICHARDSON changed the name to *Ethelomorus*.

Genus EUBELUM Budde-Lund, 1885

Eubelum asperius Van Name, 1920.

Eubelum (*Eubelum*) *asperius* VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 86-87, figs 63-70.
Eubelum asperius; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 50; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 19-21, figs 32-40.
Eubelum (*Pseudethelum*) *asperius*; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 23, tavv. XXXI-XXXIII figs 61-65.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Victoria, Yaoundè; Principe Island: Roça Infante Dr Henrique, Bahia do Oeste; São Thomé: Town, Vista Alegre, Agua Izé; Gabon: Libreville; Congo: N'Zambi (= Zambi); Zaire: many localities.

Eubelum breviantennatum Schmoelzer, 1974.

Eubelum breviantennatum SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 170-172, figs 28-30.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Aberdare Mts.

Eubelum dollfusi Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum Dollfusii BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 8-9, tab. II figs 15-18.
Eubelum dollfusii; BARNARD, 1940a, p. 365, fig. 8.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Antoto (Shoa District), Addis Ababa.

Eubelum gabonensis Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Eubelum gabonensis FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 16-19, figs 24-31.

Recorded distribution. — Gabon: Fernand Vaz.

Eubelum garambae Van Name, 1920.

Eubelum (*Eubelum*) *garambae* VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 89-91, figs 71-79.
Eubelum garambae; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 50.
Eubelum (*Pseudethelum*) *garambae*; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 27.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Garamba.

Eubelum ignavum Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum ignavum BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 9-10, tab. II figs 9-11; BARNARD, 1940a, pp. 365-366, fig. 8.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Let Marefia (Shoa District), Jem-Jem Forest, lakes of Addas.

Remarks. — According to BARNARD (1940a, p. 365) this species is only a variety of *E. dollfusi*.

Eubelum incertum Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (*Eubelum*) *incertum* ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 20, tavv. XX-XXV figs 41-48.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kapanga, Kishinde (Lomami).

Eubelum instrenuum Budde-Lund, 1912.

Eubelum instrenuum LÖNNBERG & BUDDE-LUND, 1912, pp. 2-4, figs 1-4; BARNARD, 1940a, p. 365; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 334-343; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1954b, p. 312.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Mt Elgon, Campi Cherangani, Grotte dite Shimo Kapseta, Kinangop, Escarpment (?).

Eubelum kisantui Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (*Eubelum*) *kisantui* ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 21, tavv. XXV-XXVI figs 49-51.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kisantu.

Eubelum lubricum Budde-Lund, 1885.

Eubelum lubricum BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 292-293; STEBBING, 1893, p. 433; BUDDE-LUND, 1899, p. 6, tab. II figs 1-8; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 444; BARNARD, 1932, p. 385, figs 80a-b; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 12-14, figs 2-10.
Eubelum (*Eubelum*) *propinquum* VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 84-86, figs 56-62.
Eubelum propinquum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 50.
Eubelum güssfeldti VERHŒFF, 1942a, pp. 17-19, figs 31-35.
Eubelum (*Eubelum*) *lubricum*; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 17-18, tavv. XIV-XVII figs 29-34.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Landana, Chinchoxo, Sassa Zao (Cabinda); Zaire: Thysville, Kidada, Suali, Flandria, Eala, Zambi, Matadi, Mayumbe, Weka, Muyonzi, Manzadi.

Eubelum lugubre Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (*Pseudethelum*) *lugubre* ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 23-24, tavv. XXXIV-XXXV figs 66-69.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Forminiere, Ville Bukana, Ville M'Poye, Tshimanginda.

Eubelum minimum Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (*Pseudethelum*) *minimum* ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 26-27, tav. XLI figs 81-83.
Eubelum minimum; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 23.
nec *Eubelum minimum* SCHMOELZER, 1974.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Sassa Zao (Cabinda).

Eubelum novum Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (*Pseudethelum*) *novum* ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 24-25, tav. XXXVI figs 70-72.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Barumbu.

Eubelum paralubricum Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (Eubelum) paralubricum ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 22-23, tavv. XXVIII-XXXI figs 55-60.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Lake Albert, Riu Ebiani, from Avakubi to Mambasa.

Eubelum pictum Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (Eubelum) pictum ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 21-22, tavv. XXVII-XXVIII figs 52-54.
Eubelum pictum; BRIAN, 1953, p. 13.

Recorded distribution. — *Angola: Cabeça de Cobra, Forêt Massabi;* Zaire: Mayomba, Kisala.

Eubelum pseudoasperius Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Eubelum pseudoasperius FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 21-23, figs 41-50.

Recorded distribution. — Nigeria: Olokemeyi.

Eubelum quietum Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum quietum BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 7-8, tab. II figs 12-14; ARCANGELI, 1940, p. 381; BARNARD, 1940a, p. 365.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Let Marefia (Shoa District), Mohamedally, Addis Ababa.

Eubelum schmoelzeri Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Eubelum schmoelzeri FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 23.
Eubelum minimum (nec Arcangeli, 1950) SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 172-174, figs 31-32.

Recorded distribution. — Congo: Brazzaville.

Eubelum squamatum Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (Pseudethelum) squamatum ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 25-26, tavv. XXXVII-XL figs 73-80.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Mongende.

Eubelum stanleyanum Van Name, 1920.

Eubelum (Eubelum) stanleyanum VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 78-81, figs 35-45; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 16, tav. XIII figs 26-28.
Eubelum stanleyanum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 50.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: many localities.

Eubelum stipulatum Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum (Eubelum) stipulatum BUDDE-LUND, 1899, p. 5, tab. I figs 1-16; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44.
Eubelum stipulatum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 50; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 14-16, figs 11-23.
nec *Eubelum stipulatum* VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 81-84.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Bonge, Bambouto Mts, Buea, Ubango.

Eubelum tachyoryctidis Paulian de Félice, 1945.

Eubelum tachyoryctidis PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945b, pp. 211-213.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Mt Elgon.

Eubelum vannamei Arcangeli, 1950.

Eubelum (Eubelum) Van Namei ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 18-20, tavv. XVIII-XX figs 35-40.
Eubelum stipulatum (nec Budde-Lund, 1899); VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 81-84, figs 46-55.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: many localities.

Genus FAKOANUM Paulian de Félice, 1941

Fakoanum agauriae Paulian de Félice, 1941.

Fakoanum agauriae PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, pp. 53-54, figs 7-13; VANDEL, 1945, p. 227; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 110-111.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Mt Comeroon.

Remarks. — The ascription of this genus to the family Eubelidae is doubtful.

Genus GELSANA Budde-Lund, 1910

Gelsana abnormis Budde-Lund, 1910.

Gelsana abnormis BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 6-7, tab. I figs 25-33; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, pp. 332, 342.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro; Kenya: Campi Cherangani, Mt Elgon.

Genus GERUTHA Budde-Lund, 1912

Gerutha congolensis Ferrara, 1975.

Gerutha congolensis FERRARA, 1975a, pp. 228-230, figs 17-25.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kahuzi.

Gerutha laevis Budde-Lund, 1912.

Gerutha laevis LÖNNBERG & BUDDE-LUND, 1912, pp. 5-7; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343; FERRARA, 1975a, p. 224.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda: Ruwenzori region.

Gerutha marginepilosa Budde-Lund, 1912.

Gerutha marginepilosa LÖNNBERG & BUDDE-LUND, 1912, p. 6; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343; FERRARA, 1975a, p. 224.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Kaffa.

Gerutha nitida Budde-Lund, 1912.

Gerutha nitida LÖNNBERG & BUDDE-LUND, 1912, p. 6; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343; FERRARA, 1975a, p. 224.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Shoa, Galla.

Gerutha pila (Budde-Lund, 1898).

Eubelum pila BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 4; BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 6-7, tab. I figs 17-20; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 45; BARNARD, 1940a, p. 365.
Synarmadilloides Roccatii NOBILI, 1906, p. 2.
Synarmadilloides roccatii; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 46.
Gerutha pila; LÖNNBERG & BUDDE-LUND, 1912, p. 5; ARCANGELI, 1932b, pp. 1-2; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343; VANDEL, 1945, p. 227; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 15-16; FERRARA, 1975a, pp. 224-227, figs 1-16.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Mahagi, Mutura, N'Goma, Kalonge, Beni, Nya Musinga; Kenya: Mt Kenya.

Gerutha pilosa Budde-Lund, 1912.

Gerutha pilosa LÖNNBERG & BUDDE-LUND, 1912, p. 6; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343; FERRARA, 1975a, p. 224.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Gadat.

Genus GUINEODILLO Verhoeff, 1942

Guineodillo albomarginatus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Guineodillo albomarginatus SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 181-183, figs 46-48.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Oldongo Sambu, Longido.

Remarks. — After SCHMOELZER's description this species belongs to the genus *Microcercus* Budde-Lund, 1910.

Guineodillo hebetatus Verhoeff, 1942.

Guineodillo hebetatus VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 152-153, figs 69-70; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 109.

Recorded distribution. — Equatorial Guinea: Cocobeach.

Guineodillo munganus Verhoeff, 1942.

Guineodillo munganus VERHOEFF, 1942a, p. 153, figs 71-73; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 109.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Mungo River near Mundana.

Guineodillo ubangius Verhoeff, 1942.

Guineodillo ubangius VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 151-152, figs 74-75; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 109-110.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire (?): Duma (Ubangi-District).

Genus HIALLELGON Paulian de Félice, 1945

Hiallelgon jeanneli Paulian de Félice, 1945.

Hiallelgon Jeanneli PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, pp. 340-341, figs 21-28.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Mt Elgon.

Genus HIALLIDES Richardson, 1909

Hiallides minutus Richardson, 1909.

Hiallides minutus RICHARDSON, 1909, pp. 160-161; RICHARDSON, 1922, pp. 26-27, figs 14-15; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 344.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: near Ourbon.

Genus HIALLUM Budde-Lund, 1899

Hiallum affine Richardson, 1909.

Hiallum affine RICHARDSON, 1909, pp. 158-159; RICHARDSON, 1922, pp. 18-34, figs 5-9; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 344.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Bourka, Ourbon, Karssa, Golba River; Kenya (?): Boltchi.

Remarks. — From the description and drawings, this species most probably belongs to the genus *Periscyphis* Gerstaecker, 1873.

Hiallum hilgendorfi (Budde-Lund, 1898).

Eubelum Hilgendorfii BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 4, figs 1-2.
Eubelum (Hiallum) Hilgendorfii; BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 23-24, tab. V figs 11-22.
Eubelum hilgendorfii; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 45.
Eubelum Hilgendorfi; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda (?): Ruwenzori (= Runsoro).

Hiallum postflavum Richardson, 1909.

Hiallum postflavum RICHARDSON, 1909, pp. 159-160; RICHARDSON, 1922, pp. 24-25, figs 10-13; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 344.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Dallo.

Remarks. — This and the following species probably belong to the genus *Periscyphis*.

Hiallum richardsoni Paulian de Félice, 1945.

Hiallum Richardsoni PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, pp. 338-339, figs 19-20.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Mt Elgon.

Hiallum rothschildi Richardson, 1909.

Hiallum Rothschildi RICHARDSON, 1909, pp. 157-158; RICHARDSON, 1922, pp. 21-22, figs 1-4.
Hiallum Rotschildi (sic!) PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 344.

Recorded distribution. — T.F.A.I. (?): Daounlé; Ethiopia: Gadjia; Hieka; Kounhi; River Golba.

Genus IGNAMBA Budde-Lund, 1910

Ignamba brevis Budde-Lund, 1910.

Ignamba brevis BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 5-6, tab. I figs 15-23; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kakayu, Kibonoto, Kiboscho, Madschame (all the localities are in the Kilimandjaro region).

Ignamba microps Budde-Lund, 1910.

Ignamba microps BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 6, tab. I fig. 24; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 344; VANDEL, 1945, p. 227.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kiboscho.

Genus KAMERUNILLO Verhoeff, 1942

Kamerunillo sulcatus Verhoeff, 1942.

Kamerunillo sulcatus VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 86-87, fig. 68; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 109.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Buca (printing mistake for Buea ?).

Genus KAMERUTHELUM Verhoeff, 1942

Kameruthelum stylifer Verhoeff, 1942.

Kameruthelum stylifer VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 85-86, figs 62-67; SCHMOELZER, 1974, p. 180; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 109.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Esosung Bakossi; Moulang.

Genus KENYONISCUS Schmoelzer, 1974

Kenyoniscus paradoxus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Kenyoniscus paradoxus SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 184-185, figs 52-53.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Mt Meru.

Genus KIVUDILLO Ferrara & Taiti, 1976

Kivudillo benoiti Ferrara & Taiti, 1976.

Kivudillo benoiti FERRARA & TAITI, 1976, pp. 203-211, figs 1-22.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kivu region.

Genus MESARMADILLO Dollfus, 1892

Mesarmadillo albescens Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Mesarmadillo albescens FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 36-37, figs 97-103.

Recorded distribution. — Nigeria: Olokemeji.

Mesarmadillo albicornis (Budde-Lund, 1899).

Eubelum (Mesarmadillo) albicornis BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 13-14, tab. III figs 1-9.
Eubelum (Mesarmadillo) albicorne; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44.
Eubelum albicorne; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 50.
Mesarmadillo albicornis; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 27-29, figs 51-61.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: N'dian; Fernando Poo: Bahia de San Carlos.

Mesarmadillo arambourgi arambourgi Paulian de Félice, 1945.

Mesarmadillo Arambourgi PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, pp. 336-338, figs 12-18.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Mt Elgon.

Mesarmadillo arambourgi maui Paulian de Félice, 1945.

Mesarmadillo Arambourgi Maui PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 338.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Timboroa.

Mesarmadillo buddelundi Richardson, 1909.

Mesarmadillo Buddelundi RICHARDSON, 1909, pp. 161-162; RICHARDSON, 1922, pp. 28-29, figs 16-21.
Mesarmadillo Budde-Lundi; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 344.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Dallo Kounbi, Heka Bourka.

Mesarmadillo chappuisi Paulian de Félice, 1945.

Mesarmadillo Chappuisi PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, pp. 335-336.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Mt Elgon.

Mesarmadillo flavescens Richardson, 1909.

Mesarmadillo flavescens RICHARDSON, 1909, pp. 162-163; RICHARDSON, 1922, pp. 29-31, figs 22-26; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 344.

Recorded distribution. — State ? (ex British East Africa): Loroghi Mts.

Mesarmadillo flavimarginatus Richardson, 1907.

Mesarmadillo flavimarginatus RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 221-223, figs 50-55; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 55; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 37.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee, Muhlemberg Mission (Monrovia).

Mesarmadillo ghanensis Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Mesarmadillo ghanensis FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 31-33, figs 70-80.

Recorded distribution. — Ghana: Aburi, 56 km S of Nkaw Kaw.

Mesarmadillo giganteus Paulian de Félice, 1945.

Mesarmadillo giganteus PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, pp. 334-335, figs 5-8.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Kijabe Forest.

Mesarmadillo gracilipennis Arcangeli, 1950.

Mesarmadillo gracilipennis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 44-46, tavv. LXX-LXXII figs 152-158.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Mombassa, Kivu Lulenga, Beni, Ituri Blukwa Mont Waga, Bwito, Bungembi, Vuhovi.

Mesarmadillo hastatus Richardson, 1907.

Mesarmadillo hastatus RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 226-228, figs 62-67; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 55; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 38.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee.

Mesarmadillo kivuensis Arcangeli, 1950.

Mesarmadillo kivuensis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 46-47, tavv. LXXII-LXXVa figs 159-165.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Mutura, Lulenga, Ugana, Katana, Tshibinda, Bwito, Vallée Loashi, Beni, Rutshuru, Kisangani.

Mesarmadillo marginatus Dollfus, 1892.

Mesarmadillo marginatus DOLLFUS, 1892, p. 387, tab. VII fig. 2a-b; STEBBING, 1893, p. 435; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 55; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 37.
Eubelum (*Mesarmadillo*) *marginatus*; BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 12-13.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Assinie.

Mesarmadillo pfaui Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Mesarmadillo pfaui FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 33-35, figs 81-96.

Recorded distribution. — Ghana: Aburi, Bunsu.

Mesarmadillo quadricoloratus Richardson, 1907.

Mesarmadillo quadricoloratus RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 228-230, figs 68-73; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 55; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 38.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee; Ivory Coast: Port Bouet.

Mesarmadillo quadrimaculatus Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum (Mesarmadillo) quadrimaculatus Budde-Lund, 1899, pp. 14-15, tab. III figs 13-17.
Eubelum (Mesarmadillo) quadrimaculatum; Van Name, 1920, p. 44.
Eubelum quadrimaculatum; Paulian de Félice, 1941, p. 50.
Mesarmadillo quadrimaculatus; Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976, pp. 29-31, figs 62-69.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Reserve d'Ototomo.

Mesarmadillo similis Richardson, 1907.

Mesarmadillo similis Richardson, 1907, pp. 223-226, figs 56-61; Paulian de Félice, 1940c, p. 57; Paulian de Félice, 1941, p. 55; Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976, p. 37.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Monrovia, Mt Coffee, Muhlemberg Mission; Ivory Coast: Danane.

Mesarmadillo tuberculatus Dollfus, 1892.

Mesarmadillo tuberculatus Dollfus, 1892, pp. 387-388, tab. VII fig. 3; Stebbing, 1893, p. 435; Paulian de Félice, 1941, p. 55; Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976, p. 37.
Eubelum (Mesarmadillo) tuberculatus; Budde-Lund, 1899, pp. 11-12, tab. II figs 19-27.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Assinie.

Mesarmadillo variegatus Richardson, 1907.

Mesarmadillo variegatus Richardson, 1907, pp. 230-232, figs 74-79; Paulian de Félice, 1941, p. 55; Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976, p. 38.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee.

Genus Metaperiscyphops Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976

Metaperiscyphops insulanus Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Metaperiscyphops insulanus Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976, pp. 62-65, figs 210-224.

Recorded distribution. — Principe Island: Roça Infante Dr Henrique.

Genus Microcercus Budde-Lund, 1910

Microcercus abyssinicus Barnard, 1940.

Microcercus abyssinicus Barnard, 1940a, pp. 364-365, fig. 7.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Jem-Jem Forest.

Microcercus anomalus (Gerstaecker, 1873).

Cubaris anomala GERSTAECKER, 1873, pp. 526-527.
Armadillo anomalus; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 7; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 25.
Periscyphis anomalus; BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 5, figs 3-4.
Microcercus anomalus; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 14-15, tab. I figs 34-39; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Lake Jipe (Zanzibar), Malanani, Kilonito, Meru, Usambara.

Microcercus armadilloides (Budde-Lund, 1898).

Periscyphis armadilloides BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 5, fig. 5.
Microcercus armadilloides; BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 15; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro.

Microcercus dartevellei Arcangeli, 1950.

Microcercus Dartevellei ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 35-36, tavv. LIV-LV figs 111-115.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kitega, Niarembe, Kibali-Ituri.

Microcercus ethelumoides Arcangeli, 1950.

Microcercus ethelumoides ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 40-41, tavv. LXIV-LXV figs 136-140; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 84.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Moanda.

Microcercus fissus (Verhoeff, 1942).

Anexopoditius fissus VERHOEFF, 1942a, p. 13, figs 17-18.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Ugogo, Irangi.

Microcercus incertus Arcangeli, 1950.

Microcercus incertus ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 38-39, tav. L figs 126-128.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kilo, Stari Mohagi.

Microcercus lugubris Arcangeli, 1950.

Microcercus lugubris ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 38, tavv. LVII-LX figs 120-125.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire (?): Djugu, Kasenyi.

« Microcercus » mascarenicus Barnard, 1958.

Microcercus mascarenicus BARNARD, 1958, pp. 86-87, fig. 8.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Manjakatompo (Ankaratra Mts).
Remarks. — This species probably belongs to the genus *Ankaratridium*.

Microcercus monodi Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Microcercus Monodi PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, pp. 150-151, figs 38-43.
Microcercus monodi; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 84.

Recorded distribution. — Guinea: Island of Kassa (Archipel de Los).

Microcercus nanus (Budde-Lund, 1898).

Periscyphis nanus BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 5, fig. 6; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 45.
Microcercus nanus; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda (?): Ruwenzori Mts.

Microcercus obtusicauda (Budde Lund, 1898).

Periscyphis obtusicauda BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 6, figs 7-8.
Microcercus obtusicauda; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Ukombo near Kitui.

Microcercus rhodesiensis Arcangeli, 1950.

Microcercus rhodesiensis ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 39, tavv. LXI-LXIII figs 129-135.

Recorded distribution. — Malawi: Nyika.

Microcercus russoi Arcangeli, 1932.

Microcercus Russoi ARCANGELI, 1932a, pp. 48-50, fig. 1-6; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 404; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.
Microcercus russoi; FERRARA, 1971, pp. 6-11, figs 2-12; FERRARA, 1974a, p. 215.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: many localities.

Microcercus scorteccii Arcangeli, 1933.

Microcercus Scorteccii ARCANGELI, 1933b, pp. 64-66, tavv. I-III figs 1-7; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 404.
Microcercus Scortecchii (sic!); PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.
Microcercus scorteccii; FERRARA, 1971, pp. 12-14, figs 13-14.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Pianura di Mansur (Oltregiuba), Afmedù, Lac Badanà, Ola Uager.

Microcercus senegalensis (Dollfus, 1898).

Mesarmadillo senegalensis DOLLFUS, 1898, pp. 122-124, fig. 1a-f.
Mesarmadillo (Eubelum, B-L. ?) *Senegalensis*; DOLLFUS, 1899, p. 256.
Microcercus senegalensis; VANDEL, 1962, p. 846; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 84.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Dakar, Rufisque, Oasis of Sebikotou.

Microcercus silvestrii Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Microcercus silvestrii FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 81-84, figs 283-298.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Thiés.

Microcercus singularis Arcangeli, 1950.

Microcercus singularis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 37-38, tavv. LV-LVI figs 116-119.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Luali.

Microcercus villiersi Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Microcercus Villiersi PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, pp. 148-149, figs 28-37.
Microcercus villiersi; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 77-81, figs 263-282.

Recorded distribution. — Senegal: Thiés; Guinea Bissau: Bolama, Bissau, Cassine; Guinea: Conacry, Comayenne, Kakoulima Forest; Sierra Leone: Free Town (Station Hill).

Microcercus zavattarii Arcangeli, 1939.

Microcercus Zavattarii ARCANGELI, 1939, pp. 399-404, figs 1-6; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 235.
Microcercus zavattarii; FERRARA, 1971, pp. 14-16.

Recorded distribution. — Mega, Neghelli, Arero, Sagan River.

Genus MYRMECETHELUM Verhoeff, 1942

Myrmecethelum camponotorum Verhoeff, 1942.

Myrmecethelum camponotorum VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 8-9, figs 7-10; ARCANGELI, 1952a, p. 68.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda: Entebbe.

Genus PANNINGILLO Verhoeff, 1942

Panningillo schultzei Verhoeff, 1942.

Panningillo schultzei VERHOEFF, 1942a, p. 80, figs 51-57; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 104-107, figs 364-371.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Bilik Ekeke, Campo, Orwöng.

Genus PARAPERISCYPHOPS Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976

Paraperiscyphops vandeli Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Paraperiscyphops vandeli FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 65-69, figs 225-247.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Victoria, N'dag-Bessol.

Genus PARETHELUM Verhoeff, 1942

Parethelum insulanum Verhoeff, 1942.

Parethelum insulanum VERHOEFF, 1942b, pp. 89-91, figs 2-5, 9-10; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 108.

Recorded distribution. — Equatorial Guinea: Fernando Poo.

Parethelum montanum Verhoeff, 1942.

Parethelum montanum VERHOEFF, 1942b, pp. 91-92, figs 1, 7-8; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 108.

Recorded distribution. — Equatorial Guinea: Fernando Poo.

Genus PERISCYPHOIDES Arcangeli, 1950

Periscyphoides pictus Arcangeli, 1950.

Periscyphoides pictus ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 50-51, tavv. LXXVIII-LXXIX figs 173-178; ARCANGELI, 1952b, pp. 301-302.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Lubero.

Genus PERISCYPHOPS Hilgendorf, 1893

Periscyphops alluaudi (Dollfus, 1892).

Mesarmadillo Alluaudi DOLLFUS, 1892, pp. 386-387, tab. VII fig. 1a-d; STEBBING, 1893, p. 435.
Eubelum (Periscyphops) Alluaudi; BUDDE-LUND, 1899, p. 20.
Periscyphops Alluaudi; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940c, p. 57; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 55.
Periscyphops alluaudi; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 60.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Assinie, Danane, Port Bouet.

Periscyphops bizonatus Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum (Perisciphops) bizonatus BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 18-19, tab. III figs 18-24.
Eubelum (Periscyphops) bizonatum; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44.

Periscyphis bizonatus; BRIAN, 1931, p. 434.
Periscyphops bizonatum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 54.
Periscyphops bizonatus; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 43-45, figs 114-123.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Kitta, Bonge, Bibundi; Fernando Poo: Basile, Punta Frailes.

Periscyphops brevicaudatus Richardson, 1907.

Periscyphops brevicaudatus RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 233-234, figs 80-84; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 55; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 62.

Recorded distribution. — Liberia: Mt Coffee.

Periscyphops brunneus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Periscyphops brunneus SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 175-176, figs 35-36.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Aberdare Mts.

Periscyphops camerunicus Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Periscyphops camerunicus FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 45-46, figs 124-135.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Mt Cameroon.

Periscyphops chopardi Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Periscyphops Chopardi PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940c, pp. 55-57, figs 1-14; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 54.
Periscyphops chopardi; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 62.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Danane.

Periscyphops cooki Richardson, 1907.

Periscyphops Cooki RICHARDSON, 1907, pp. 235-237, figs 85-89; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 55.
Periscyphops cooki FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 61.

Recorded distribution. — Sierra Leone: Freetown; Liberia: Mt Coffee.

Periscyphops dubius Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Periscyphops dubius FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 55-57, figs 175-185.

Recorded distribution. — Ghana: Aburi.

Periscyphops gibbosus Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum (Periscyphops) gibbosus BUDDE-LUND, 1899, p. 19, tab. V figs 23-25.
Eubelum (Periscyphops) gibbosum; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44.
Periscyphops bigibbosum (sic!) PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 54.
Periscyphops gibbosus; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 61.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Bileundi (printing mistake for Bibundi ?).

Periscyphops granulosus Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Periscyphops granulosus FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 57-59, figs 186-189.

Recorded distribution. — Gabon: Lambarené.

Periscyphops haasi Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Periscyphops haasi FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 50-53, figs 148-160.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: rain forest about 30 km E of Campo, Reserve de Campo.

Periscyphops humulis Arcangeli, 1950.

Periscyphops humilis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 49-50, tav. LXXVII figs 170-172; FERRARA & SCHMLFUSS, 1976, p. 62.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Sassa Zao (Cabinda); Zaire: Katanga Nwema.

Periscyphops lugubris Arcangeli, 1950.

Periscyphops lugubris ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 47-48, tav. LXXVI figs 166-169.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Lubumbashi, Ankoro.

Periscyphops minimus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Periscyphops minimus SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 174-175, figs 33-34.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Mt Meru.

Periscyphops nigricans Schmoelzer, 1974.

Periscyphops nigricans SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 176-177, figs 37-38.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Nara-Moru-Plain.

Periscyphops praeconius Budde-Lund, 1908.

Periscyphops praeconius BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 271-272; SCHMOELZER, 1974, p. 174.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar.

Remarks. — The ascription of this species to the genus *Periscyphops* is doubtful.

Periscyphops pseudosilvanus Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Periscyphops pseudosilvanus FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 47-50, figs 136-147.

Recorded distribution. — Ghana: Bunsu; Nigeria: Olokemeji, Kakoulima.

Periscyphops silvanus Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum (Periscyphops) silvanus BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 16-17, tab. IV figs 1-29.
Eubelum (Periscyphops) silvanum; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44.
Periscyphops silvanum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 54.
Periscyphops silvanus; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 41-43, figs 104-113.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Kitta, N'dian, Bonge, Bibundi.

Periscyphops squamatus Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum (Periscyphops) squamatus BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 20-21, tab. V figs 1-6.
Eubelum (Periscyphops) squamatum; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44.
Periscyphops squamatum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 54.
Periscyphops squamatus; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 61.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Bibundi.

Periscyphops squamosus Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum (Periscyphops) squamosus BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 21-22, tab. V figs 7-10.
Eubelum (Periscyphops) squamosum; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44.
Periscyphops squamosum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 54.
Periscyphops squamosus; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 61.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Bibundi.

Periscyphops tenellus Budde-Lund, 1899.

Eubelum (Periscyphops) tenellus BUDDE-LUND, 1899, pp. 17-18, tab. III figs 25-27.
Periscyphops tenellum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 54.
Periscyphops tenellus; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 61.

Recorded distribution. — Togo: Misahöhe.

Periscyphops triarticulatus Hilgendorf, 1893.

Periscyphis (Periscyphops) triarticulatus HILGENDORF, 1893a, pp. 152-153; HILGENDORF, 1893b, p. 176.
Eubelum (Periscyphops) triarticulatus; BUDDE-LUND, 1899, p. 22.
Periscyphops triarticulatum; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 54.
Periscyphops triarticulatus; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 61.

Recorded distribution. — Togo: Bismarkburg (= Kasanga).

Periscyphops variabilis Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Periscyphops variabilis FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 53-54, figs 161-174.

Recorded distribution. — Ghana: Aburi.

Genus PSEUDOAETHIOPOPACTES Ferrara, 1974

Pseudoaethiopopactes kohleri Ferrara, 1974.

Pseudoaethiopopactes kohleri FERRARA, 1974b, pp. 320-323, figs 30-43.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: between Dodoma and Iringa.

Genus SCHOUTEDENILLO Arcangeli, 1950

Schoutedenillo congolensis Arcangeli, 1950.

Schoutedenillo congolensis ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 27-29, tavv. XLII-XLVI figs 84-92.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Penge; Mahagi.

Genus SOMALONISCUS nov. (1)

Somaloniscus ercolinii (Ferrara, 1971).

Microcercus ercolinii FERRARA, 1971, pp. 19-26, figs 17-37.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Alessandra Island (Juba River), Giohar, Ola Uager.

Somaloniscus (?) *nitidus* (Wedenissow, 1894).

Armadillidium nitidum WEDENISSOW, 1894, pp. 418-419.
Armadillium (sic!) *nitidum* PAVESI, 1898, p. 699.
Armadillo nitidus BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 8; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 115.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Obbia.

Remarks. — After WEDENISSOW's description this species belongs to the genus *Somaloniscus*.

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(1) The new genus is akin to *Microcercus*. Diagnostic characters of *Somaloniscus* are: the spatuliform scale-spines; the protruding frontal margin; the teeth on the inner surface of peraeon epimera 2-3; the hour-glass-shaped telson (cf. descriptions of species in ARCANGELI, 1933 and FERRARA, 1971).

Somaloniscus simonettai (Ferrara, 1971).

Microcercus simonettai FERRARA, 1971, pp. 26-32, figs 38-46.
Microcercus taramassoi (nec Arcangeli, 1933) FERRARA, 1974a, p. 215.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: Balad, Sar Uanle.

Somaloniscus taramassoi (Arcangeli, 1933).

Microcercus Taramassoi ARCANGELI, 1933b, pp. 66-68, tavv. IV-VI figs 8-16; ARCANGELI, 1939, p. 404; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.
Microcercus taramassoi; FERRARA, 1971, pp. 17-19, figs 15-16.

Recorded distribution. — Somalia: environs of Mogadiscio, Gelib, Jesomma.

Genus SUAREZIA Budde-Lund, 1904

Suarezia differens Barnard, 1958.

Suarezia differens BARNARD, 1958, pp. 77-78, fig. 2.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Manjakatompo, Périnet.

Suarezia heterodoxa (Dollfus, 1895).

Mesarmadillo heterodoxus DOLLFUS, 1895a, pp. 181-182, fig. 2.
Suarezia heterodoxa BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 48, tab. VI figs 18-23; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 267; ARCANGELI, 1952a, p. 72; BARNARD, 1958, p. 76.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Montagne d'Ambre (Diego-Suarez), Fénérive.

Genus STEGOSAURONISCUS Schmoelzer, 1974

Stegosauroniscus horridus Schmoelzer, 1974.

Stegosauroniscus horridus SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 178-180, figs 39-45.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Mt Meru.

Genus SUNNIVA Budde-Lund, 1904

Sunniva mammillata Barnard, 1936.

Sunniva mammillata BARNARD, 1936, pp. 8-9, fig. 3.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius: Le Pouce.

Sunniva minor Budde Lund, 1908.

Sunniva minor BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 268, taf. 12 figs 13-16; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 369; BARNARD, 1936, pp. 6-7, fig. 2a-b.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius: Le Pouce, Les Mares.

Sunniva minor var. *polythele* Barnard, 1936.

Sunniva minor var. *polythele* BARNARD, 1936, p. 8, fig. 2c-d.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius: Le Pouce.

Sunniva mystica Budde-Lund, (1904) 1908.

Sunniva mystica BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 49 (sine descriptione); BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 267-268, taf. 12 figs 1-12; BARNARD, 1936, p. 10.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar.

Sunniva uniformis Barnard, 1936.

Sunniva uniformis BARNARD, 1936, pp. 9-10, fig. 4.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius: Le Pouce.

Genus TROGLEUBELUM Arcangeli, 1950

Trogleubelum tenebrarum (Van Name, 1920).

Eubelum tenebrarum VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 91-92, figs 80-90; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1941, p. 50.
Trogleubelum tenebrarum; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 29-31; ARCANGELI, 1952b, p. 301.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Thysville (= Mbanza Ngungu).

Genus TROPETHELUM Verhoeff, 1942

Tropethelum salamense Verhoeff, 1942.

Tropethelum salamense VERHOEFF, 1942a, p. 10, figs 11-14.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Dar-es-Salaam.

22. Family ARMADILLIDAE Verhoeff, 1917

Genus Aethiopodillo Verhoeff, 1942

Aethiopodillo grisea Verhoeff, 1942.

Aethiopodillo grisea Verhoeff, 1942a, pp. 22-23, figs 29-30.
Venezillo (Aethiopodillo) griseus; Arcangeli, 1957b, p. 136.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Manga-Estate near Tanga.

Aethiopodillo sulcata Verhoeff, 1942.

Aethiopodillo sulcata Verhoeff, 1942a, pp. 22-23, figs 24-28.
Venezillo (Aethiopodillo) sulcatus; Arcangeli, 1957b, p. 136.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Port Amelia.

Genus Akermania Collinge, 1919

Akermania coronata Barnard, 1949.

Akermania coronata Barnard, 1949, pp. 399-400, fig. 3; Barnard, 1960b, p. 52.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Barberton (Transvaal).

Akermania spinosa Collinge, 1919.

Akermania spinosa Collinge, 1919, pp. 230-233, pl. XIV figs 1-12; Barnard, 1932, pp. 318-320, fig. 49; Barnard, 1949, p. 399; Barnard, 1960b, p. 52.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Umhlali, Winkle Spruit, Durban (Natal).

« *Akermania* » *sylvatica* Barnard, 1958.

Akermania sylvatica Barnard, 1958, pp. 95-97, fig. 14; Barnard, 1960b, p. 53.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Manjakatompo (Ankaratra Mts).

Genus Anchicubaris Collinge, 1920

Anchicubaris fongosiensis Collinge, 1920.

Anchicubaris fongosiensis Collinge, 1920, pp. 484-485, pl. XXXII figs 86-96; Barnard, 1932, pp. 381-382, fig. 78; Arcangeli, 1934, p. 91.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Durban, Winkle Spruit, M'fongosi (Natal).

Anchicubaris scoriformis Collinge, 1945.

Anchicubaris scoriformis COLLINGE, 1945, p. 346.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: near Uhamos.

Anchicubaris spinosus Collinge, 1942.

Anchicubaris spinosus COLLINGE, 1942b, p. 718; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 346; ARCANGELI, 1957c, p. 66; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 511.

Recorded distribution. — Rhodesia: Bulawayo; South Africa: near Uhamos.

Genus ARMADILLO Duméril, 1816

« *Armadillo* » *ankaratrae* Barnard, 1958.

Armadillo ankaratrae BARNARD, 1958, pp. 91-93, fig. 12.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Manjakatompo.

« *Armadillo* » *cassida* Budde-Lund, 1908.

Armadillo cassida BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 274-275, taf. 13 figs 35-36.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Sakana.

« *Armadillo* » *euthele* Barnard, 1958.

Armadillo euthele BARNARD, 1958, pp. 89-90, fig. 10.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Fénérive.

« *Armadillo* » *exter* Barnard, 1960.

« *Armadillo* » *exter* BARNARD, 1960b, pp. 48-50, fig. 1a-c.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Hanglip (Louis Trichardt), Entabeni Forest (Louis Trichardt), Louis Trichardt.

« *Armadillo* » *fenerivei* Barnard, 1958.

Armadillo fenerivei BARNARD, 1958, pp. 88-89, fig. 9e-f.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Fénérive.

« *Armadillo* » *haedillus* Barnard, 1968.

Armadillo haedillus BARNARD, 1968, pp. 63-64, fig. 1.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Qolora River Mouth (Traskei).

« *Armadillo* » *liliputanus* Dollfus, 1895.

Armadillo liliputanus DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 346, 351, fig. 3; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 114; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.
Diploexochus liliputanus; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 374-375 (*Species Cubaridarum incertae sedis an inquirendae*).
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *liliputanus*; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 105.
Venezillo (*Venezillo*) *liliputanus*; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 132.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Pretoria.

« *Armadillo* » *makuae* Barnard, 1932.

Diploexochus makuae BARNARD, 1932, p. 360-361, fig. 67.
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *makuae*; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 102.
Venezillo (*Venezillo*) *makuae*; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 128.
« *Armadillo* » *makuae*; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 511.
Armadillo makuae; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Masiene.

« *Armadillo* » *obliquidens* Barnard, 1932.

Diploexochus obliquidens BARNARD, 1932, p. 330, fig. 53a-b.
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *obliquidens*; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 123.
« *Armadillo* » *obliquidens*; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 48.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Messina, Sabie Game Reserve, Zoutpansberg.

« *Armadillo* » *otion* Barnard, 1958.

Armadillo otion BARNARD, 1958, pp. 87-88, fig. 9a-d.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Périnet.

« *Armadillo* » *rhodesiensis* Barnard, 1932.

Diploexochus rhodesiensis BARNARD, 1932, pp. 359-360, fig. 63a-b.
Pachidillo rhodesiensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 113.
« *Armadillo* » *rhodesiensis*; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 511.
Armadillo rhodesiensis; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Nakob, Namutoni; Rhodesia: Bulawayo, Salisbury.

« *Armadillo* » *salisburyensis* Barnard, 1932.

Diploexochus salisburyensis BARNARD, 1932, pp. 327-328, fig. 52.
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *salisburyensis*; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 96.
Venezillo (*Venezillo*) *salisburyensis*; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 122.
« *Armadillo* » *salisburyensis*; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 510.
Armadillo salisburyensis; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.

Recorded distribution. — Rhodesia: Salisbury.

« Armadillo » silvivagans Barnard, 1958.

Armadillo silvivagans BARNARD, 1958, pp. 90-91, fig. 11.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tsaramandroso Forest.

Remarks. — According to VANDEL (1977b, p. 408) this species belongs to the genus *Reductoniscus* Kesselyak, 1930.

« Armadillo » transpilosus Barnard, 1960.

« Armadillo » transpilosus BARNARD, 1960b, p. 50, fig. 1d-f.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Marieskop.

« Armadillo » vumbaensis Barnard, 1949.

Diploexochus vumbaensis BARNARD, 1949, pp. 401-402, fig. 4.
Venezillo (Venezillo) ovanboensis (sic!); ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 134.
« Armadillo » vumbaensis; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 511.
Armadillo vumbaensis; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.

Recorded distribution. — Rhodesia: Vumba.

Remarks. — In our opinion this species belongs to the genus *Pseudodiploexochus.*

Genus AULACODILLO Verhoeff, 1942

Aulacodillo omarurunus Verhoeff, 1942.

Aulacodillo omarurunus VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 156-158, figs 76-81.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Omaruru.

Genus BETHALUS Budde-Lund, 1909

Bethalus arator Barnard, 1937.

Bethalus arator BARNARD, 1937, pp. 159-161, fig. 3.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Obombo (Zululand).

Bethalus aureoniger Barnard, 1960.

Bethalus aureoniger BARNARD, 1960b, p. 52, fig. 1k.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Louis Trichardt (Transvaal).

Bethalus barbertoni Barnard, 1932.

Bethalus barbertoni BARNARD, 1932, pp. 312-313, fig. 45; BARNARD, 1937, p. 165; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 510; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.
Cubaris (Bethalus) barbertoni; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.
Cubaris barbertoni; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 347.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port St Johns, Groot Vaders Bosch, Langeberg Mts (Cape Province), Pongola River, Madderfontein (Natal), Barberton, Komatipoort, Kaapmuiden, Sabie Game Reserve (Transvaal); Mozambique: Wanetsi River, Inhambane, Maxixe.

Bethalus barnardi (Collinge, 1920).

Cubaris barnardi COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 482-483, pl. XXXI figs 67-76.
Bethalus barnardi; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 317-318; BARNARD, 1937, p. 165; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.
Barnardillo barnardi; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 88.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Sarnia, Winkle Spruit, M'fongosi, Nkandhla Forest, Pietermaritzburg, Krantzkop (Natal).

Remarks. — ARCANGELI (1934) ascribes this species to the new genus *Barnardillo.*

Bethalus bipunctatus Barnard, 1958.

Bethalus bipunctatus BARNARD, 1958, p. 95, fig. 13d-e.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Périnet.

« *Bethalus* » *carinatus* [Budde-Lund, (1904) 1908].

Armadillo carinatus BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 132; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 273-274, taf. XII figs 39-43.
Cubaris carinatus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 91.
Bethalus carinatus; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 93-94, fig. 13a-c.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tananarive, Manjakatompo, Le Col (Ankaratra Mts), Antanamena.

Remarks. — This species probably belongs to the genus *Cubaris.*

Bethalus cordatus (Dollfus, 1895).

Armadillo cordatus DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 349, fig. 8; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 129.
Bethalus cordatus; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 307-308, fig. 42; BARNARD, 1949, p. 398.
Cubaris (Bethalus) cordatus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: East London (Cape Province), Bloemfontein (Orange State), Van Reenen (Natal).

Remarks. — According to BARNARD (1949) the East London specimens are a new species: *B. lightfooti.*

Bethalus gorongozae Barnard, 1960.

Bethalus gorongozae BARNARD, 1960a, p. 506; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.

Recorded distribution. — Mozambique: Mt Gorongoza.

Bethalus lawrencei Barnard, 1937.

Bethalus lawrencei BARNARD, 1937, pp. 158-159, fig. 2a.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Hluhluwe Reserve (Zululand).

Bethalus limbatus (Brandt, 1833).

Cubaris limbata BRANDT, 1833, p. 190, tab. IV fig. 18.
Armadillo limbatus; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 39; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 128-129, tab. X fig. 33.
Armadillo griseo-albus DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 347, fig. 5; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 129.
Bethalus limbatus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 303-305, fig. 40a-c.
Cubaris (Bethalus) limbatus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: many localities.

Bethalus linguitelson Barnard, 1960.

Bethalus linguitelson BARNARD, 1960b, p. 51, fig. 1h.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Magoebaskloof, Marieskop, Malta Forest near Ofcolaco, Louis Trichardt (Transvaal).

Bethalus mariepensis Barnard, 1960.

Bethalus mariepensis BARNARD, 1960b, pp. 51-52, fig. 1i-j.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Mariepskop, Graskop (Transvaal).

Bethalus mucidus (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Armadillo mucidus BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 32-33; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 351; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 131.
Armadillo latifrons BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 132-134, tab. X figs 39-44.
Diploexochus mucidus; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 446.
Bethalus mucidus; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 313-314, fig. 46; MONOD, 1935, p. 461, figs 14b, 15b, 23; BARNARD, 1937, p. 165; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 509; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.
Barnardillo mucidus; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 88, 92.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Cape Town and many localities in Natal; Mozambique: Lourenço Marques.

Remarks. — ARCANGELI (1934) ascribes this species to the new genus *Barnardillo*.

Bethalus nigrinus (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Armadillo nigrinus BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 37; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 131, tab. X figs 35-36.
Diploexochus nigrinus; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 446.
Cubaris reticulatus COLLINGE, 1917, pp. 570-572, pl. XL figs 11-21.
Cubaris longicauda COLLINGE, 1917, pp. 574-575, pl. XLI figs 21-31; COLLINGE, 1920, pl. XXVII fig. 5.
Bethalus nigrinus; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 308-311, fig. 43a-b; BARNARD, 1937, p. 165; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403; BARNARD, 1958, p. 95; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 509; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.
Cubaris (Bethalus) nigrinus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: many localities from Cape Province and Natal; Mozambique: Masiene.

Remarks. — According to BARNARD (1932) the specimens from Cape Town do not belong to *Bethalus nigrinus*.

Bethalus oraniensis (Dollfus, 1895).

Armadillo oraniensis DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 346-347, fig. 4; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 114, tab. IX fig. 39; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.
Diploexochus oraniensis; BARNARD, 1932, p. 346, fig. 61e-f.
Cubaris (Bethalus) oraniensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Bloemfontein (Orange State), Hammans Kraal, near Pretoria (Transvaal).

Bethalus panurus (Budde-Lund, 1904).

Armadillo panurus BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 131.
Bethalus panurus; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 306-307; BARNARD, 1937, p. 165; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.
Cubaris (Bethalus) panurus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Natal.

Bethalus pretoriensis (Dollfus, 1895).

Armadillo pretoriensis DOLLFUS, 1895b, pp. 348-349, fig. 7; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 130, tab. X fig. 34.
Bethalus pretoriensis; BARNARD, 1932, p. 305, fig. 40d-e; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.
Cubaris (Bethalus) pretoriensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Pretoria, Johannesburg, Modderfontein, Vryburg, Junction of Marico, Crocodile Rivers.

Bethalus rhodesiae Barnard, 1932.

Bethalus rhodesiae BARNARD, 1932, pp. 305-306, fig. 41a-b; BARNARD, 1956, p. 436; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 510; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.
Cubaris (Bethalus) rhodesiae; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.

Recorded distribution. — Rhodesia: Umtali, Bulawayo, Salisbury, Sanyati Valley, Inyanga.

Bethalus secutor (Jackson, 1924).

Cubaris secutor JACKSON, 1924, pp. 25-27, pl. 1 figs 1-3, pl. 2 figs 1-8.
Bethalus secutor; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 316-317, fig. 48.
Barnardillo secutor; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 88.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Lower Umfolosi (Zululand).

Remarks. — ARCANGELI (1934) ascribes this species to the new genus *Barnardillo*.

« Bethalus » simplex (Dollfus, 1895).

Armadillo simplex DOLLFUS, 1895a, pp. 180-181, fig. 1; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 275.
Armadillo (Bethalus) simplex; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 132.
Porcellio (Bethalus) simplex; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 381, taf. XXI figs 12-15.
« Armadillo » simplex; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 90-91.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Bobaombi, Montagne d'Ambre; Farquhar islands.

Remarks. — According to ARCANGELI (1934) this species belongs to a new genus.

Bethalus statumenes Barnard, 1960.

Bethalus statumenes BARNARD, 1960b, p. 50, fig. 1g.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Louis Trichardt (Transvaal).

Bethalus stricticauda (Dollfus, 1895).

Armadillo stricticauda DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 384, fig. 6; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 132, tab. X fig. 37-38.
Bethalus stricticauda; BARNARD, 1932, p. 311, fig. 43c-d; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.
Cubaris (Bethalus) stricticauda; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 90.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Makapan Caves (Transvaal).

Bethalus trichardti Barnard, 1960.

Bethalus trichardti BARNARD, 1960b, pp. 50-51.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Louis Trichardt, Entabeni Forest (Transvaal).

Bethalus warreni (Collinge, 1917).

Cubaris warreni COLLINGE, 1917, pp. 569-570, pl. XL figs 1-10; COLLINGE, 1920, pl. XXVII fig. 1.
Bethalus warreni; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 315-316, fig. 47.
Barnardillo warreni; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 88.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Krantzkop, Howick (Natal).

Remarks. — ARCANGELI (1934) ascribes this species to the new genus *Barnardillo*.

Genus CALMANESIA Collinge, 1922

Calmanesia erinaceus Barnard, 1958.

Calmanesia erinaceus BARNARD, 1958, pp. 99-103, figs 16-17; BARNARD, 1960c, pp. 60-61.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Périnet, Moramanga.

« Calmanesia » horridus (Budde-Lund, 1908).

Armadillo horridus BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 275.
« Armadillo » horridus; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 98-99.
Calmanesia horridus; BARNARD, 1960c, p. 61.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar.

Calmanesia lonchotes Barnard, 1960.

Calmanesia lonchotes BARNARD, 1960c, pp. 59-61, 1 fig.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Moramanga District.

Calmanesia methueni Collinge, 1922.

Calmanesia methueni COLLINGE, 1922, pp. 109-112, pl. IX figs 13-25; BARNARD, 1960c, pp. 60-61.
Calmanesia Methueni; BARNARD, 1958, pp. 98-99.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Folohy, Analamazotra.

Genus CRISTARMADILLO Arcangeli, 1950

Cristarmadillo gerardi Arcangeli, 1950.

Cristarmadillo Gerardi ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 8-10, tav. VIII figs 13-15.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Kalina.

Genus CTENORILLO Verhoeff, 1942

Ctenorillo buddelundi Verhoeff, 1942.

Ctenorillo buddelundi VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 24-25, figs 18a-23; SCHMŒLZER, 1974, p. 196.
Venezillo (Ctenorillo) buddelundi; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 136.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda: Entebbe; Kenya (?): Nyando.

Ctenorillo kenyensis Schmoelzer, 1974.

Ctenorillo kenyensis SCHMOELZER, 1974, pp. 195-196, figs 67-70.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda: Kampala; Tanzania: Aberdare Mt.

Genus CUBARIS Brandt, 1833

« *Cubaris* » *burnupi* Collinge, 1917.

Cubaris burnupi COLLINGE, 1917, pp. 572-573, pl. XLI figs 1-10; COLLINGE, 1920, pl. XXVII fig. 3; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 377-379, fig. 76; BARNARD, 1937, p. 165; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 347; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.
Cubaris akermani COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 481-482, pl. XXX figs 57-66.
Cubaris griseus COLLINGE, 1920, pp. 483-484, pl. XXXI figs 78-85; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 347.
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *burnupi*; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 105.
Diploexochus cf. *griseus*; BARNARD, 1937, pp. 161-162, fig. 2b.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: many localities from Natal.

Cubaris egens (Budde-Lund, 1904).

Armadillo egens BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 124.
Cubaris egens; BARNARD, 1932, p. 380; VANDEL, 1952b, p. 157; VANDEL, 1973a, p. 116.
« *Armadillo* » *egens*; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 510.

Recorded distribution. — Malawi.

« *Cubaris* » *gurjanovi* Collinge, 1942.

Cubaris gurjanovi COLLINGE, 1942b, pp. 717-718; ARCANGELI, 1957c, p. 66.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: near Uhamos (Zululand).

« *Cubaris* » *harsadiensis* Barnard, 1940.

Cubaris harsadiensis BARNARD, 1940a, pp. 359-360, fig. 4.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: lakes of Addas, shore of Hora Harsadi.

Cubaris murina Brandt, 1833.

Armadillo murinus MILNE EDWARDS, 1840, p. 179; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 27-29; DOLLFUS, 1893b, p. 186; BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 8; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 119-120, tab. X figs 20-22; BUDDE-LUND, 1906, p. 88; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 273, taf. 12 fig. 38.
Cubaris murina; GERSTAECKER, 1873, p. 527; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 377-378.
Armadillo (*Cubaris*) *murinus*; DOLLFUS, 1897, p. 205.
Cubaris murinus; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 379-380, fig. 77.
Nesodilla (sic!) *murinus*; VERHOEFF, 1946, pp. 4-5.
Cubaris (*Cubaris*) *murina*; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 14.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Moanda; Tanzania: Zanzibar; Madagascar: Fénérive, S. Marie Island; Seychelles; Des Roches Island.

Range of the species. — Widely distributed throughout the tropical regions of the world.

« Cubaris » oxyzomus Barnard, 1940.

Cubaris oxyzomus BARNARD, 1940a, pp. 360-361, fig. 5.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Jem-Jem Forest.

« Cubaris » truncatus Collinge, 1920.

Cubaris truncatus COLLINGE, 1920, p. 480, pl. XXX figs 48-56; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 375-376 (*Species Cubaridarum incertae sedis an inquirendae*); COLLINGE, 1945, p. 346.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) truncatus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 105.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port Alfred, Grahamstown (Cape Province).

Genus DIPLOEXOCHUS Brandt, 1833 (1)

Diploexochus cataractae Barnard, 1937.

Diploexochus cataractae BARNARD, 1937, p. 163.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: south bank of the Orange River at the Aughrabies Falls.

« Diploexochus » conisaleus Barnard, 1932.

Diploexochus conisaleus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 359-360, fig. 66e; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.
Spherillo (Sphaerillodillo) conisaleus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 112.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Inchanga, Pietermaritzburg (Shooters Hill).

« Diploexochus » formicarum Budde-Lund, 1909.

Armadillo (Diploexochus) formicarum BUDDE-LUND, 1909, pp. 57-58, taf. V figs 44-56.
Diploexochus formicarum; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 447; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 326-327, fig. 51.
Cubaris (Polyacanthus) formicarum; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 106-107.
« Diploexochus » formicarum; VERHOEFF, 1942a, pp. 25-26.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Vryburg, Kooa (Botswana ?).

« Diploexochus » hypselos Barnard, 1932.

Diploexochus hypselos BARNARD, 1932, p. 357, fig. 65h-l; BARNARD, 1949, pp. 398, 403.
Myrmecodillo hypselos; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 115-116.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Krantzkop, Port Shepstone, Sheffield Beach (Natal).

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(1) As far as we know, the only species ascribed with certainty to this genus is *D. echinatus* Brandt, 1833 from Trinidad and South America.

Diploexochus jeanneli Paulian de Félice, 1945.

Diploexochus Jeanneli PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, pp. 332-334, figs 1-4.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Lake Naivasha.

Diploexochus pollex Barnard, 1936.

Diploexochus pollex BARNARD, 1936, pp. 10-12, fig. 5; BARNARD, 1958, p. 87.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius: Le Pouce.

« Diploexochus » pubescens (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Armadillo pubescens BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 287-288; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 351; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 114.
Diploexochus pubescens; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 446; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 358-359, fig. 66a-d; BARNARD, 1937, p. 165; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.
Spherillo (Sphaerillodillo) pubescens; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 111-112.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Cape of Good Hope, Compensation Beach, Durban (Stella Bush, The Bluff), Eshowe, East London, Grahamstown, Kasouga, Port St Johns, Port Shepstone, Sheffield Beach.

Genus LAUREOLA Barnard, 1960 (1)

« Laureola » atlantica Vandel, 1977.

Laureola atlantica VANDEL, 1973a, p. 158 (nomen nudum); VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 416-420, figs 155-156, pl. IIB-C.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Laureola bivomer Barnard, 1960.

Laureola bivomer BARNARD, 1960b, pp. 53-54, fig. 2a.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Hanglip, Louis Trichardt, Entabeni Forest (Transvaal).

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(1) VANDEL (1973a) gives a new diagnosis of the genus *Laureola* and institutes the allied genus *Praelaureola*. According to the French author, *Praelaureola* is characterized by the triangular uropod protopodite, the presence of the uropod exopodites and of pleopod 1 exopodites (in ♂), while in *Laureola* the uropod protopodite is quadrate and both the uropod exopodites and pleopod 1 exopodites are missing. In the original diagnosis of *Laureola* (BARNARD, 1960b) the triangular uropod protopodite and the presence of a well developed uropod exopodite are considered generic characteristics. In our opinion *Praelaureola* Vandel is synonymous with *Laureola* Barnard, while *Laureola* Vandel corresponds to a different genus.

Laureola hiatus Barnard, 1960.

Laureola hiatus BARNARD, 1960b, pp. 54-55, fig. 2b.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Malta Forest, Selati Estate (Transvaal).

« *Laureola* » *hystrix* (Barnard, 1958).

Akermania hystrix BARNARD, 1958, pp. 97-98, fig. 15; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 53.
Laureola hystrix; VANDEL, 1973a, p. 158.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Périnet.

Laureola longispina (Barnard, 1956).

Akermania longispina BARNARD, 1956, pp. 435-436, fig. 1c.
Laureola longispina; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 510; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 53.

Recorded distribution. — Rhodesia: Mt Selinda.

Laureola miacantha (Barnard, 1960).

Akermania miacantha BARNARD, 1960a, p. 507.
Laureola miacantha; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 53.

Recorded distribution. -- Mozambique: Mt Gorongoza.

Laureola paucispinosa (Barnard, 1949).

Akermania paucispinosa BARNARD, 1949, pp. 400-401; BARNARD, 1956, p. 435, fig. 1b; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 510.
Laureola paucispinosa; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 53.

Recorded distribution. — Rhodesia: Vumba.

Laureola rubicunda Barnard, 1960.

Laureola rubicunda BARNARD, 1960b, p. 55, fig. 2c.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Magoebaskloof.

Genus LOBODILLO Herold, 1931

Lobodillo aerarius (Barnard, 1937).

Diploexochus aerarius BARNARD, 1937, pp. 162-163, fig. 4.
Lobodillo aerarius; VANDEL, 1973a, p. 142.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Steinkopf (Cape Province); Namibia: Namaqualand.

Genus MERULANELLA Verhoeff, 1926

Merulanella peltata (Budde-Lund, 1904).

Spherillo peltatus BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 78-79; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 271; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 372.
Merulanella peltata; VANDEL, 1945, p. 254.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles.

Genus NATALDILLO Verhoeff, 1942

Nataldillo brauni Verhoeff, 1942.

Nataldillo brauni VERHOEFF, 1942a, p. 155.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Fort Napier, near Pietermaritzburg (Natal).

Remarks. — VERHOEFF (1942a) includes in this genus also the species *akermani*, *griseus*, *warreni*, *barnardi*, *reticulatus*, *longicauda*, *truncatus*, *trilobatus*, *burnupi*, *natalensis* described as *Cubaris* by COLLINGE (1917-1920). BARNARD (1932) demonstrated that some of them are synonyms of known species and that they belong to different genera, so we think it right for the moment to ascribe to the genus *Nataldillo* only the species studied by VERHOEFF.

Genus PACHYDILLO Arcangeli, 1934

Pachydillo pauperculus (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus pauperculus BARNARD, 1932, p. 350, fig. 63c.
Pachydillo pauperculus ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 113.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Fore Bay (Cape Province).

Genus POLYACANTHUS Budde-Lund, 1909

Polyacanthus aculeatus (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Armadillo aculeatus BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 289; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 117, tab. X figs 10-13.
Diploexochus aculeatus; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 446.
Cubaris (Diploexochus) aculeata; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 45.
Polyacanthus aculeatus; BARNARD, 1932, p. 321; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 10-14, tavv. IX-XII figs 16-25.
Diploexochus aculeata; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 151.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Chinchoxo, Sassa Zao (Cabinda).

« *Polyacanthus* » *transvaalensis* Barnard, 1932.

Polyacanthus transvaalensis BARNARD, 1932, pp. 321-322, fig. 50; BARNARD, 1960b, p. 45.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Zoutlansberg (Transvaal).

Remarks. — According to ARCANGELI (1950b, p. 11) this species does not belong to the genus *Polyacanthus*.

Genus PSEUDARMADILLO Saussure, 1857

« *Pseudarmadillo* » *rugosa* Collinge, 1942.

Pseudarmadillo rugosa COLLINGE, 1942b, pp. 719-720; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 347; ARCANGELI, 1957c, pp. 66-67; BARNARD, 1960a, p. 511.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: near Uhamos (Zululand); Rhodesia: Salisbury.

Remarks. — The ascription of this species to the genus *Pseudarmadillo* is a mistake.

Genus PSEUDODIPLOEXOCHUS Arcangeli, 1934

Pseudodiploexochus albanyensis (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus albanyensis BARNARD, 1932, pp. 356-357, fig. 65g.
Pseudodiploexochus albanyensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 114.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Katberg Forest, Grahamstown (Cape Province).

Pseudodiploexochus ecaudatus (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus ecaudatus BARNARD, 1932, p. 356, fig. 65f.
Pseudodiploexochus ecaudatus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 114.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Zwartberg, River Zonder End Mts, Langeberg Mts, at Riversdale.

Pseudodiploexochus madagascariensis Ferrara & Taiti, 1978.

Pseudodiploexochus madagascariensis FERRARA & TAITI, 1978, pp. 81-83, figs 1-8.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Mantasoa.

Pseudodiploexochus tabularis (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus tabularis BARNARD, 1932, pp. 354-356, fig. 65a-e.
Pseudodiploexochus tabularis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 113.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Table Mt.

Genus PYRGONISCUS Kinahan, 1859

Pyrgoniscus emarginatus (Budde-Lund, 1910).

Bethalus emarginatus BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 12-13, tab. II figs 16-20; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 87-88; WOLF, 1934, p. 82; WOLF, 1937, p. 478; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342.
Pyrgoniscus emarginatus; FERRARA, 1977b, p. 308.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: caves at Mkulumusi, Tanga.

Pyrgoniscus lanceolatus Ferrara, 1977.

Pyrgoniscus lanceolatus FERRARA, 1977b, p. 308, figs 1-10.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Chasimba, Rocky Stone Cave.

Pyrgoniscus luteus [Budde-Lund, (1904) 1908].

Armadillo luteus BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 132; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 273, taf. 13 figs 29-34.
Anchicubaris luteus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 91.
Pyrgoniscus luteus; MONOD, 1935, p. 458; FERRARA, 1977b, p. 307.
Merulana lutea; VANDEL, 1973a, p. 126.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Fort Dauphin.

Pyrgoniscus petiti Monod, 1935.

Pyrgoniscus Petiti MONOD, 1935, pp. 455-464, figs 13, 14c, 16-19.
Merulana petiti; VANDEL, 1945, p. 254; VANDEL, 1973a, p. 126.
Pyrgoniscus petiti; FERRARA, 1977b, p. 307.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Manampetsa.

Genus REDUCTONISCUS Kesseleyak, 1930

Reductoniscus insularis Vandel, 1977.

Reductoniscus insularis VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 413-415, fig. 154.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Remarks. — In our opinion the genus *Reductoniscus* includes only the species *costulatus* Kesseleyak while this and the following species belong to the genus *Pseudodiploexochus* Arcangeli.

Reductoniscus leleupi Vandel, 1977.

Reductoniscus leleupi VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 408-411, figs 150-152.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Reductoniscus mellissi Vandel, 1977.

Reductoniscus mellissi VANDEL, 1977b, pp. 412-413, fig. 153.

Recorded distribution. — St Helena.

Genus SPHAERILLO Verhoeff, 1926 (1)

Sphaerillo cingulatus (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus cingulatus BARNARD, 1932, p. 373, fig. 75.
Spherillo (Parasphaerillo) cingulatus; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 112-113.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Stella Bush, Durban.

Sphaerillo collaris (Budde-Lund, 1904).

Spherillo collaris BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 60-61; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 271; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 372; BARNARD, 1936, p. 6.

Recorded distribution. — Mauritius: Le Pouce.

Sphaerillo damarensis (Panning, 1924).

Diploexochus damarensis PANNING, 1924, pp. 181-182, fig. 3; BARNARD, 1932, p. 333.
Spherillo (Diplosphaerillo) damarensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 110.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Neudamm (Damaraland).

Sphaerillo maculosus (Budde-Lund, 1904).

Spherillo maculosus BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 80-81; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 271; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 372.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles: Mahé.

Sphaerillo panningi Arcangeli, 1934.

Diploexochus nanus (nec Budde-Lund, 1910) PANNING, 1924, pp. 178-181; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 330-331, fig. 53c.
Cubaris ovampoensis (partim) BARNARD, 1924, p. 232.
Spherillo (Diplosphaerillo) Panningi; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 109-110.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Kaoko Otavi, Otjitundua, Okorosave, Warmbad, Kunene River, Karibib, Seeheim.

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(1) Probably none of these species belongs to *Sphaerillo*.

Sphaerillo parvus (Budde-Lund, 1885) (1).

Armadillo parvus BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 25-26; DOLLFUS, 1893b, p. 187, fig. 1a-c; VERHOEFF, 1946, p. 4.
Spherillo parvus; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 91; ? BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 270-271, taf. 12 figs 30-37; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 371.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles; Coetivy Island; ? Madagascar: Tamatave, St Marie Island; Mauritius; Des Roches.

Range of the species. — Known also from Chagos Archipelago and Cocos-Keeling Island.

Sphaerillo thomseni (Panning, 1924).

Diploexochus thomseni PANNING, 1924, pp. 177-178, fig. 2; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 331-333, fig. 54.
Spherillo (Diplosphaerillo) thomseni; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 107-109.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Waterberg, Okahandja.

Remarks. — A local variety of this species has been found in the following localities: Narebis, Outjo, Kamanyab, Kaoko Otavi (Namibia).

Genus SPHAERILLOIDES Vandel, (1974) 1977

?*Sphaerilloides testudinalis* (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Armadillo testudinalis BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 29-30.
Spherillo testudinalis; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 80; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 269-270, taf. 12 figs 17-29; BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 372.
Sphaerillo testudinalis; VANDEL, 1970b, p. 153.
Sphaerilloides testudinalis; VANDEL, 1974, p. 64.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Tamatave, Fénérive; Mauritius.

Range of the species. — According to VANDEL (1977a, p. 35) this species is « largement répandue sur le pourtour de l'Océan Indien, et dans le Pacifique occidental ».

Remarks. — In our opinion, the specimens from Madagascar (and Mauritius ?) do not belong to *S. testudinalis*. In fact (cf. BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 269, taf. 12 fig. 25) they have evident « phylacomeres » on the ventral surface of the pleon segment 3. This characteristic is absent not only in *S. testudinalis* but also in the genera *Sphaerillo* and *Sphaerilloides*.

(1) See Addendum p. 207.

Genus SYNARMADILLO Dollfus, 1892

Synarmadillo albinotatus Budde-Lund, 1908.

Synarmadillo albinotatus BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 227, taf. 12 fig. 47; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 44; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 101-103, figs 357-363.
Synarmadillo (*Coxopodias*) *albinotatus*; ARCANGELI, 1927, pp. 130, 139.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Kribi, 30 km E of Campo.

Synarmadillo clausus Dollfus, 1892.

Synarmadillo clausus DOLLFUS, 1892, pp. 388-389, tav. VII fig. 4a-f; STEBBING, 1893, p. 435; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 277, taf. 13 figs 45-46; ARCANGELI, 1927, p. 129; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 144; VANDEL, 1964, p. 735, fig. 1c.
Synarmadillo cf. *clausus*; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 91-96, figs 315-324.

Recorded distribution. — Sierra Leone; Ivory Coast: Assinie, Sassandra.

Synarmadillo cristifrons (Hilgendorf, 1893).

Periscyphis cristifrons HILGENDORF, 1893, p. 152 (partim).
Synarmadillo cristifrons; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 277, taf. 13 fig. 48; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 45; ARCANGELI, 1927, p. 130; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 147; STROUHAL, 1965, p. 23; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 103-104.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Kribi.

Remarks. — The specimens from Buea and Barombi-Station (HILGENDORF, 1893a) probably belong to *S. globus* Budde-Lund, 1908.

Synarmadillo diversum Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Synarmadillo diversum PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, pp. 145-146, figs 9-17; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 104.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Bamboutos Mts.

Synarmadillo feai Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Synarmadillo feai FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 97, figs 335-344.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Victoria.

Synarmadillo globus Budde-Lund, 1908.

Synarmadillo globus BUDDE-LUND, 1908, pp. 276-277, taf. 13 figs 37-44; ARCANGELI, 1927, p. 130; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 144, figs 1-8; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 88-91, figs 299-314.
? *Periscyphis cristifrons* HILGENDORF, 1893a, p. 152 (partim).
? *Synarmadillo globus*; VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 92-95, figs 91-100; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 41-43, tavv. LXVI-LXVII figs 141-144.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Bibundi, Bonge, Mt Cameroon, Buea, Victoria, Ntem Dang; Fernando Poo: Basile, Moka, Musola; Zaire: Zambi, Matadi, Manzadi.

Remarks. — The specimens from Zaire described by VAN NAME (1920) and ARCANGELI (1950b) probably belong to a different species. It is also possible that *Periscyphis cristifrons* Hilgendorf, 1893 (the specimens from Buea and Barombi-Station) belongs to *S. globus.*

Synarmadillo insulanus Ferrara & Schmalfuss, 1976.

Synarmadillo insulanus FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, pp. 97-101, figs 345-356.

Recorded distribution. — Fernando Poo: Basile, Punta Frailes, Bahia de S. Carlos, Musola, Moka.

Synarmadillo lubilensis Van Name, 1920.

Synarmadillo lubilensis VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 95-97, figs, 101-110; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 145; ARCANGELI, 1950b, p. 44.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Lubila River.

« *Synarmadillo* » *madagascariensis* Dollfus, 1895.

Synarmadillo madagascariensis DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 182, fig. 3; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 278; ARCANGELI, 1927, p. 129.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Montagne d'Ambre, Diego-Suarez.

Remarks. — The ascription of this species to the genus *Synarmadillo* is doubtful.

« *Synarmadillo* » *marmoratus* Budde-Lund, 1910.

Synarmadillo marmoratus BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 15-16, tab. II figs 21-31; ARCANGELI, 1927, pp. 131-132; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343; SCHMOELZER, 1974, p. 195.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro, Kibonoto, Meru.

Remarks. — The ascription of this species to the genus *Synarmadillo* is doubtful.

Synarmadillo nigropunctatus (Hilgendorf, 1893).

Periscyphis (subgen. n. ?) *nigropunctatus* HILGENDORF, 1893a, p. 153; HILGENDORF, 1893b, p. 176; STROUHAL, 1965, p. 23.
Synarmadillo nigropunctatus; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 278; ARCANGELI, 1927, p. 130; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 145; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 103.

Recorded distribution. — Togo: Kasanga.

Synarmadillo pallidus Arcangeli, 1950.

Synarmadillo pallidus ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 43-44, tavv. LXVII-LXIX figs 145-151.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Ituri, Medje.

« Synarmadillo » pygmaeus (Budde-Lund, 1898).

Periscyphis pygmaeus BUDDE-LUND, 1898, pp. 6-7, figs 10-11; VAN NAME, 1920, p. 45.
Synarmadillo pygmaeus; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 277; ARCANGELI, 1927, p. 130; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Uganda (?): Ruwenzori (= Runsoro).

Remarks. — The ascription of this species to the genus *Synarmadillo* is doubtful.

« Synarmadillo » simplex Budde-Lund, 1910.

Synarmadillo simplex BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 16, tab. II figs 32-33; ARCANGELI, 1927, pp. 131, 133; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kibonoto, Kilimandjaro.

Remarks. — The ascription of this species to the genus *Synarmadillo* is doubtful.

Synarmadillo vicinum Paulian de Félice, 1940.

Synarmadillo vicinum PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, pp. 146-147, figs 18-27, 44-45, 54; FERRARA & SCHMALFUSS, 1976, p. 104.

Recorded distribution. — Cameroon: Makak.

« Synarmadillo » villosus (Budde Lund, 1898).

Periscyphis villosus BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 6, fig. 9.
Synarmadillo villosus; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 277; ARCANGELI, 1927, p. 130; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.

Recorded distribution. — Kenya: Ukomba, near Kitui.

Remarks. — The ascription of this species to the genus *Synarmadillo* is doubtful.

Genus VENEZILLO Verhoeff, 1928

Venezillo aenigma (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus aenigma BARNARD, 1932, p. 372, fig. 74; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) aenigma; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 104.
Venezillo (Venezillo) aenigma; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 131.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port Shepstone, Sheffield Beach, Stella Bush, Durban (Natal), East London, Port St Johns (Cape Province).

Venezillo alberti (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus alberti BARNARD, 1932, pp. 352-353, fig. 64b.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) alberti; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 101.
Venezillo (Venezillo) alberti; ARCANGELI, 1957b, pp. 127-128.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Meiringspoort Berg, Zwartberg Range, Zwartberg Pass (Cape Province).

Venezillo albescens (Budde-Lund, 1909).

Armadillo (Diploexochus) albescens BUDDE-LUND, 1909, pp. 56-57, taf. V figs 29-38.
Diploexochus albescens; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 447; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 340-341, fig. 59a-b.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) albescens; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 99.
Venezillo (Venezillo) albescens; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 125.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port Nolloth.

Venezillo alticola (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus alticola BARNARD, 1932, pp. 348-349, fig. 62c.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) alticola; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 100.
Venezillo (Venezillo) alticola; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 127.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Zwartberg Pass (Cape Province).

Venezillo bananae (Van Name, 1920).

Cubaris (Diploexochus) bananae VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 97-100, figs 112-117.
Diploexochus bananae; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 151.
Diploexochus (Tuberdillo) bananae; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 245.
Pararmadillo (Tuberdillo) bananae; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 7-8.
Pararmadillo (Tubertillo) (sic!) *Bananae*; BRIAN, 1953, pp. 13-14.
Venezillo (Tuberdillo) bananae; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 135.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Banana, Boma, Matadi, Zambi; Angola: Damba.

Venezillo bituberculatus (Budde-Lund, 1910).

Diploexochus bituberculatus BUDDE-LUND, 1910, pp. 11-12, tab. II figs 1-8; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342.
Diploexochus (Tuberdillo?) bituberculatus; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 245.
Venezillo (Venezillo) bituberculatus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 122.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Kilimandjaro, Kibonoto.

Venezillo castor (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus castor BARNARD, 1932, pp. 365-366, fig. 70.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) castor; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 103.
Venezillo (Venezillo) castor; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 130.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Lilyfontein, Modderfontein, Kamiesberg, Klipvlei near Garies (Cape Province).

Venezillo celsicauda (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus celsicauda BARNARD, 1932, pp. 366-367, fig. 71.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) celsicauda; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 103.
Venezillo (Venezillo) celsicauda; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 130.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Van Rhyns Dorp, Bitterfontein, Garies (Cape Province).

Venezillo coloratus (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus coloratus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 342-343.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) coloratus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 100.
Venezillo (Venezillo) coloratus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 125.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Kridouw (Cape Province).

Venezillo crassus (Budde-Lund, 1904).

Armadillo officinalis; OZORIO, 1892, pp. 202-203.
Armadillo crassus BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 105-106.

Recorded distribution. — São Thomé; Principe.

Remarks. — In our opinion, there can be no doubt concerning the synonymy of OZORIO's *A. officinalis* with *A. crassus*. Moreover — as the examination of many specimens demonstrated — this species belongs to the genus *Venezillo*.

Venezillo disjunctus (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus disjunctus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 364-365, fig. 69a, c.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) disjunctus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 103.
Venezillo (Venezillo) disjunctus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 130.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Riversdale, Lemoenshoek (Cape Province).

Venezillo dollfusi (Barnard, 1932).

Armadillo nigricans (nec Brandt, 1833) DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 345, fig. 1.
Diploexochus dollfusi BARNARD, 1932, p. 338.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) dollfusi; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 99.
Venezillo (Venezillo) dollfusi; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 124.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Cape Town, Wynberg, Diep River, Noordhoek Flats (Cape Province).

Venezillo fagei (Paulian de Félice, 1940).

Disploexochus Fagei PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, pp. 151-152, figs 46-53, 55.
Venezillo (Tuberdillo) Fagei; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 135.

Recorded distribution. — Ivory Coast: Sassandra.

Venezillo festivus (Budde-Lund, 1904).

Armadillo festivus BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 112-113, tab. IX figs 40-41.
Diploexochus festivus; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 344-345, fig. 60d-e.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) festivus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 100.
Venezillo (Venezillo) festivus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 126.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port Elizabeth, Matjesfontein, Montagu, Kogman's Kloof, Touws River (Cape Province).

Venezillo flavescens (Brandt, 1833).

Cubaris flavescens BRANDT, 1833, p. 191; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 568.
Armadillo flavescens; MILNE EDWARDS, 1840, p. 179; KRAUSS, 1843, p. 63; HERKLOTS, 1851, p. 27; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 7; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, pp. 20-21; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 351; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 111, tab. X fig. 5.
Diploexochus flavescens; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 54; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 445; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 343-344, fig. 60a-c.
Cubaris trilobata COLLINGE, 1917, pp. 575-576, pl. XLII figs 1-9.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) flavescens; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 100.
Venezillo (Venezillo) flavescens; ARCANGELI, 1957b, pp. 125-126.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: many localities from Cape Province.

Venezillo furcatus (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus furcatus BARNARD, 1932, p. 364, fig. 69d.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) furcatus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 103.
Venezillo (Venezillo) furcatus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 129.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Palmiet River Mts, Kleinmond, River Zonder End Mts (Cape Province).

Venezillo glomus (Budde-Lund, 1898).

Armadillo glomus BUDDE-LUND, 1898, p. 8, fig. 13; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 108, tab. IX figs 32-33; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 272, taf. 13 figs 1-28; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 343.
Venezillo (Venezillo) glomus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 133.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Zanzibar, near Kokotoni.

Venezillo gordoniensis (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus gordoniensis BARNARD, 1932, p. 370, fig. 72a-c.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) gordoniensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 104.
Venezillo (Venezillo) gordoniensis; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 131.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Nakob (Great Namaqualand); South Africa: Dyason's Klip, Keimoes, Vaalhoek, north bank of Orange River opposite Kakamas, Zwaardraai, Reimvasmak, Noap Hills; Narugas, Aries, Bak River (Cape Province).

Venezillo herscheli (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus herscheli BARNARD, 1932, pp. 346-347, fig. 61c-d.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) herscheli; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 100.
Venezillo (Venezillo) herscheli; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 126.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Majuba Nek, Herschel District (Cape Province).

Venezillo hypsinephes (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus hypsinephes BARNARD, 1932, pp. 362-363, fig. 68d-e.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) hypsinephes; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 102.
Venezillo (Venezillo) hypsinephes; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 129.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Zwartberg Range, Zwartberg Pass (Cape Province).

Venezillo kaokoensis (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus kaokoensis BARNARD, 1932, p. 333, fig. 55.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) kaokoensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 98.
Venezillo (Venezillo) kaokoensis; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 123.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Kaoko Otavi (Kaokoveld).

Venezillo kogmani (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus kogmani BARNARD, 1932, p. 340, fig. 58c-d.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) kogmani; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 99.
Venezillo (Venezillo) kogmani; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 124.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Kogman's Kloof (Cape Province).

Venezillo legai (Arcangeli, 1941).

Diploexochus (Tuberdillo) Legai ARCANGELI, 1941, pp. 239-245, figs 7-17.
Venezillo (Tuberdillo) Legai; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 135.
Diploexochus legai; LANZA, 1972, p. 1042.
Venezillo (?) legai; FERRARA, 1973a, pp. 40-41.

Recorded distribution. — Ethiopia: Caschei River, Filwoha (Awash).

Venezillo limenites (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus limenites BARNARD, 1932, p. 361, fig. 68a-c.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) limenites; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 102.
Venezillo (Venezillo) limenites; ARCANGELI, 1957b, pp. 128-129.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Mossel Bay (Cape Province).

Venezillo longipes (Budde-Lund, 1909).

Armadillo (Diploexochus) longipes BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 55, taf. V figs 8-11.
Diploexochus longipes; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 446; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 367-368.
Cubaris (Diploexochus) longipes; BARNARD, 1924, p. 233.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) longipes; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 103.
Venezillo (Venezillo) longipes; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 130.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Okahandja (Damaraland).

Venezillo macrodens (Barnard, 1932).

Bethalus macrodens BARNARD, 1932, pp. 311-312, fig. 44a-c.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) macrodens; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 106.
Venezillo (Venezillo) macrodeus (sic!); ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 133.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Groot Vaders Bosch, Langeberg Mts (Cape Province).

Venezillo meiringi (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus meiringi BARNARD, 1932, pp. 351-352, fig. 64b.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) meiringi; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 101.
Venezillo (Venezillo) meiringi; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 127.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Meiring's Port Berg, Zwartberg Range (Cape Province).

Venezillo mixtus (Budde-Lund, 1904).

Armadillo mixtus BUDDE-LUND, 1904, pp. 113-114.
Diploexochus mixtus; BARNARD, 1932, p. 339, fig. 58a-b.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) mixtus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 99.
Venezillo (Venezillo) mixtus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 124.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Algoa Bay, Avontuur (Cape Province).

Venezillo montagui (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus montagui BARNARD, 1932, pp. 345-346, fig. 61a-b.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) montagui; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 100.
Venezillo (Venezillo) montagui; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 126.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Ashton, Montagu (Cape Province).

Venezillo nanus (Budde-Lund, 1910).

Diploexochus nanus BUDDE-LUND, 1910, p. 12, tab. II figs 9-15; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1945a, p. 342.
Diploexochus (Tuberdillo ?) nanus; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 245.
Venezillo (Venezillo) nanus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 122.
nec *Diploexochus nanus*; PANNING, 1924, p. 178; BARNARD, 1932, p. 330, fig. 53c.

Recorded distribution. — Tanzania: Ngare na nynki (Meru).

Venezillo natalensis (Collinge, 1917).

Cubaris natalensis COLLINGE, 1917, pp. 573-574, pl. XLI figs 11-20; COLLINGE, 1920, pl. XXVII fig. 4; BARNARD, 1932, p. 375 (*Species Cubaridarum incertae sedis an inquirendae*); COLLINGE, 145, p. 347.
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *natalensis*; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 105.
? *Cubaris natalensis*; BARNARD, 1937, p. 165.
Diploexochus cf. *natalensis*; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.
Venezillo (*Venezillo*) *natalensis*; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 132.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Port St Johns (Cape Province), Krantzkop, Port Edward, Durban (Natal).

Venezillo nebulosus (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus nebulosus BARNARD, 1932, p. 363, fig. 69b-c.
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *nebulosus*; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 102.
Venezillo (*Venezillo*) *nebulosus*; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 129.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Langeberg Range, Zuurbrak (Cape Province).

Venezillo nigricans (Brandt, 1833).

Cubaris nigricans BRANDT, 1833, p. 191; COLLINGE, 1945, p. 568.
Armadillo nigricans; MILNE EDWARDS, 1840, p. 179; KRAUSS, 1843, p. 63; HERKLOTS, 1851, p. 27; BUDDE-LUND, 1879, p. 7; BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 22; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 351.
Diploexochus (*Diploexochus*) *nigricans*; DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 351; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 445; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 336-337, fig. 57a-b.
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *nigricans*; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 98.
Venezillo (*Venezillo*) *nigricans*; ARCANGELI, 1957b, pp. 123-124.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: many localities from Cape Province.

Remarks. — OZORIO (1892, p. 203) quotes — with a question mark — *Armadillo nigracans* from São Thomé. In our opinion this record is incorrect.

Venezillo nigricans var. *major* (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus nigricans var. *major* BARNARD, 1932, p. 337.
Armadillo (*Pararmadillo*) *nigricans* var. *major*; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 98.
Venezillo (*Venezillo*) *nigricans* var. *major*; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 124.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Caledon, Bredasdorp (Cape Province).

Venezillo orbicularis (Budde-Lund, 1885).

Armadillo orbicularis BUDDE-LUND, 1885, p. 23; ? DOLLFUS, 1895b, p. 345, fig. 2; BUDDE-LUND, 1904, p. 100.

Armadillo (Diploexochus) orbicularis; BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 54.
Diploexochus orbicularis; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 446; BARNARD, 1932, p. 374 (*Species Cubaridarum incertae sedis an inquirendae*).
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) orbicularis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 104.
Venezillo (Venezillo) orbicularis; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 132.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: « Cape Colony », ? Vryburg.

Venezillo orphanus (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus orphanus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 347-348, fig. 62a-b.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) orphanus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 101.
Venezillo (Venezillo) orphanus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 127.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Kamiesberg (Cape Province).

Venezillo ovampoensis (Barnard, 1924).

Cubaris ovampoensis (partim) BARNARD, 1924, pp. 232-233, fig. 1.
Diploexochus ovampoensis; BARNARD, 1932, p. 328-329, fig. 53d.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) ovampoensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 97.
Venezillo (Venezillo) ovampoensis; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 122.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Namakunde, Ongandjera (Ovamboland).

Remarks. — According to BARNARD (1932, p. 329) this species might be synonymous with *V. bituberculatus* Budde-Lund.

Venezillo pachytos (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus pachytos BARNARD, 1932, pp. 337-338, fig. 57c.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) pachytos; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 98.
Venezillo (Venezillo) pachytos; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 124.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Wellington Mts (Cape Province).

Venezillo pilula (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus pilula BARNARD, 1932, p. 371, fig. 73.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) pilula; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 104.
Venezillo (Venezillo) pilula; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 131.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Katberg Forest (Cape Province).

Venezillo polythele (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus polythele BARNARD, 1932, pp. 350-351, fig. 63d-e.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) polythele; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 101.
Venezillo (Venezillo) polythele; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 127.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Zwartberg Pass (Cape Province).

Venezillo pongolae (Barnard, 1937).

Cubaris burnupi (partim); BARNARD, 1932, pp. 377-379, fig. 78c (specimens from Pongola River).
Cubaris pongolae BARNARD, 1937, p. 164.
Venezillo (Venezillo) pongolae; ARCANGELI, 1957b, pp. 132-133.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Hluhluwe Reserve (Zululand).

Venezillo pruinosus (Arcangeli, 1950).

Pararmadillo (Pararmadillo) pruinosus ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 5-6, tavv. I-III figs 1-6.
Venezillo (Venezillo) pruinosus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 133.

Recorded distribution. — Zaire: Nyunzu.

Venezillo pusillus (Budde-Lund, 1909).

Armadillo (Diploexochus) pusillus BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 57, taf. V figs 39-43.
Diploexochus pusillus; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 447; PANNING, 1924, p. 176; BARNARD, 1932, p. 354, fig. 64e-f.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) pusillus ?; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 101-102.
Venezillo (Venezillo) pusillus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 128.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Lüderitzbucht (Great Namaqualand); South Africa: Cape Town.

Venezillo quadrimaculatus (Budde-Lund, 1909).

Armadillo (Diploexochus) quadrimaculatus BUDDE-LUND, 1909, pp. 54-55, taf. V figs 1-7.
Diploexochus quadrimaculatus; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 446; PANNING, 1924, p. 176; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 368-369, fig. 72d-e.
Cubaris (Diploexochus) quadrimaculatus; BARNARD, 1924, p. 233.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) quadrimaculatus; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 103.
Venezillo (Venezillo) quadrimaculatus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 131.

Recorded distribution. — Namibia: Keetmanshop, Knibis (Damaraland).

Venezillo regulus (Van Name, 1920).

Cubaris (Diploexochus) regulus VAN NAME, 1920, pp. 100-102, figs 118-121.
Diploexochus regulus; PAULIAN DE FÉLICE, 1940b, p. 151.
Diploexochus (Tuberdillo) regulus; ARCANGELI, 1941, p. 245.
Pararmadillo (Tuberdillo) regulus; ARCANGELI, 1950b, pp. 6-7, tavv. IV-VII figs 7-12.
Venezillo (Tuberdillo) regulus; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 135.

Recorded distribution. — Angola: Sassa-Zao (Cabinda); Zaire: many localities.

Venezillo rufescens (Budde-Lund, 1909).

Armadillo (Diploexochus) rufescens BUDDE-LUND, 1909, p. 56, taf. V figs 12-28.
Diploexochus rufescens; STEBBING, 1910a, p. 447; BARNARD, 1932, pp. 341-342, fig. 59c-d.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) rufescens; ARCANGELI, 1934, pp. 99-100.
Venezillo (Venezillo) rufescens; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 125.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Kamaggas, Kamieskroon, Richtersveld, Springbok, Concordia, Lilyfontein (Cape Province).

Venezillo saldanhae (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus saldanhae BARNARD, 1932, pp. 334-335, fig. 56c-e.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) saldanhae; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 98.
Venezillo (Venezillo) saldanhae; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 123.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Saldanha Bay (Cape Province).

Venezillo steenbrasi (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus steenbrasi BARNARD, 1932, pp. 335-336, fig. 56a-b.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) steenbrasi; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 98.
Venezillo (Venezillo) steenbrasi; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 123.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Mouth of Steenbras River, south of Gordon's Bay (Cape Province).

Venezillo tradouwi (Barnard, 1932).

Bethalus tradouwi BARNARD, 1932, pp. 310-311, fig. 44d-e.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) tradouwi; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 105.
Venezillo (Venezillo) tradouwi; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 133.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Riversdale, Langeberg Mts at Tradouw Pass (Cape Province).

Venezillo tugelae (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus tugelae BARNARD, 1932, p. 353, fig. 64c-d.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) tugelae; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 101.
Venezillo (Venezillo) tugelae; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 128.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Krantzkop (Natal).

Venezillo zwartbergensis (Barnard, 1932).

Diploexochus zwartbergensis BARNARD, 1932, p. 363.
Armadillo (Pararmadillo) zwartbergensis; ARCANGELI, 1934, p. 102.
Venezillo (Venezillo) zwartbergensis; ARCANGELI, 1957b, p. 129.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Zwartberg Pass, Zwartberg Range (Cape Province).

GENERA INCERTAE SEDIS

Genus DIACARA Budde-Lund, 1908

Diacara alluaudi (Dollfus, 1895).

Alloniscus Alluaudi DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 188, fig. 12; BARNARD, 1958, p. 74.
Alloniscus alluaudi; COLLINGE, 1922, p. 108; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133.
Diacara (Alloniscus) Alluaudi; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 295.
Diacara Alluaudi; ARCANGELI, 1958, p. 241.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Montagne d'Ambre (Diego-Suarez).

Diacara elegans (Dollfus, 1895).

Alloniscus elegans DOLLFUS, 1895a, p. 186, fig. 9; COLLINGE, 1922, p. 108; BARNARD, 1958, p. 74; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133.
Diacara elegans; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 295, pl. 17 figs 1-4; ARCANGELI, 1958, p. 241.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Montagne d'Ambre.

Diacara guttata (Dollfus, 1895).

Alloniscus guttatus DOLLFUS, 1895a, pp. 187-188, fig. 11; COLLINGE, 1922, p. 108; BARNARD, 1958, p. 74; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133.
Diacara guttata; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 295.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Montagne d'Ambre.

Remarks. — BARNARD (1958, p. 75) considers this species to be synonymous with *D. elegans*.

Diacara tigris (Dollfus, 1895).

Alloniscus tigris DOLLFUS, 1895a, pp. 186-187, fig. 10; COLLINGE, 1922, p. 108; BARNARD, 1958, p. 74; ROMAN, 1977, p. 133.
Diacara tigris; BUDDE-LUND, 1908, p. 295; ARCANGELI, 1958, p. 241.

Recorded distribution. — Madagascar: Diego-Suarez.

Remarks. — BARNARD (1958, p. 75) considers this species to be synonymous with *D. elegans*.

Genus EXZAES Barnard, 1932

Exzaes bicolor Barnard, 1932.

Exzaes bicolor BARNARD, 1932, pp. 300-301, fig. 38h.
Exzaes cf. *bicolor*; FERRARA, 1977a, p. 611, figs 12-15.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Oudebosch Forest, River Zonder End Mts (Cape Province).

Exzaes pilosa Ferrara 1977.

Exzaes pilosa FERRARA, 1977a, pp. 608-610, figs 1-11.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Tsitsikama Forest.

Exzaes sylvatica Barnard, 1932.

Exzaes sylvatica BARNARD, 1932, pp. 299-300, fig. 38a-g; FERRARA, 1977a, p. 613.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: George Forest, Knysna Forest (Cape Province).

Genus HIATONISCUS Barnard, 1932

Hiatoniscus contractus Barnard, 1932.

Hiatoniscus contractus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 285-286, fig. 32j, k.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Langeberg Mts at Swellendam and Riversdale (Cape Province).

Hiatoniscus griseus Barnard, 1932.

Hiatoniscus griseus BARNARD, 1932, pp. 283-285, fig. 32a-i.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Table Mt., Kalk Bay Mts, Hottentots Holland Mts, Zwartberg at Caledon (Cape Province).

Genus HORA Barnard, 1932

Hora damae Barnard, 1932.

Hora damae BARNARD, 1932, pp. 230-231, fig. 14a-f.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Langeberg Range (Cape Province).

Genus INCHANGA Barnard, 1932

Inchanga natalensis Barnard, 1932.

Inchanga natalensis BARNARD, 1932, pp. 278-279, fig. 29.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Inchanga (Natal).

Inchanga (?) *virgiliae* Barnard, 1932.

Inchanga (?) *virgiliae* BARNARD, 1932, pp. 279-280, fig. 30.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Keurbooms River (Cape Province).

Genus KRANTZIA Barnard, 1932

Krantzia poecila Barnard, 1932.

Krantzia poecila BARNARD, 1932, pp. 281-282, fig. 31; BARNARD, 1937, p. 164; BARNARD, 1949, p. 403.

Recorded distribution. — South Africa: Bulwer, Cathkin Peak, Estcourt, Sheffield Beach, Little Tugela Valley, Krantzkop, Pietermaritzburg, Inchanga.

Genus MAHEHIA Budde-Lund, 1913

Mahehia bicornis Budde-Lund, 1913.

Mahehia bicornis BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 376-377, pl. 21 figs 7-11.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Mahehia laticauda Budde-Lund, 1913.

Mahehia laticauda BUDDE-LUND, 1913, p. 376, pl. 20 fig. 26, pl. 21 figs 1-6

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles: Mahé, Praslin.

Mahehia maculata Budde-Lund, 1913.

Mahehia maculata BUDDE-LUND, 1913, pp. 375-376, pl. 20 figs 17-25.

Recorded distribution. — Seychelles: Mahé.

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ADDENDUM

Remarks. — BUDDE-LUND (1908) redescribes *S. parvus* on specimens from Madagascar. At page 271 he writes: « *Caudae epimera segmenti 3. duplicatura inferiore, lunari, ...* ». He uses (p. 269) almost the same expression for *S. testudinalis* from Madagascar: « *... infra duplicatura in segmento 3. magna, lunari ...* » to mean a ventral lobe (cf. taf. 12, fig. 25). If the two phrases mean the same thing as we believe, the specimens from Madagascar are not conspecific with the specimens of *S. parvus* from Seychelles which have no lobes on the ventral surface of pleon segment 3 (after examination of the type-material).

GREEN (1961, p. 358) excludes *S. parvus* from *Sphaerillo* because of the presence of ventral lobes on the pleon segment 3. As we pointed out only the specimens from Madagascar show this character.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX