



SUPLEMENTOS DEL BOLETÍN DE LA ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE ENTOMOLOGÍA

THE WORLD FAUNA OF THE GENUS *MICRAMBE* THOMSON,
1863 (COLEOPTERA, CRYPTOPHAGIDAE)



JOSÉ CARLOS OTERO
Nº 5, FEBRERO 2023

Miembro de la
CeUICN
Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza

Edita:



ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE ENTOMOLOGÍA

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ISSN: 2792-2456

Depósito legal: S. 452-1978

Fecha de Publicación: 15 de febrero de 2023

Suplementos del Boletín de la Asociación española de Entomología

Diseño gráfico, maquetación y producción:
GRXSG. Santa Fe, Granada. Telf.: 958 442 126

Portada

Micrambe woodroffei Johnson, 2007, pags. 6 y 20

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**The world fauna of the genus *Micrambe* Thomson, 1863
(Coleoptera, Cryptophagidae)**

**La fauna mundial del género *Micrambe* Thomson, 1863
(Coleoptera, Cryptophagidae)**

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ABSTRACT

The species of the genus *Micrambe* Thomson, 1863 (Coleoptera, Cryptophagidae) are revised. Hundred and one species are recognized. Key and figures of the studied species are provided. Following a detailed study of the type material in different entomological collections, the status of taxa is revised and 3 new synonyms are proposed: *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *schuelkei* Esser, 2017a, *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *yunnanensis* Esser, 2017 and *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *zhejiangensis* Esser, 2017 are **nov. syn.** of *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *bimaculata* (Panzer, 1798). *Micrambe* *duclouxi* Grouvelle, 1910 and *Micrambe* *duclouxi* (Grouvelle, 1916) are new as synonymy of *Micrambe* (*Micrambe*) *sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910; *Micrambe* *aubrooki* Donisthorpe, 1939 is new synonymy with *Micrambe* *hirta* Grouvelle, 1908. *Micrambe* (*Micrambe*) *sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910 is resurrected from synonymy with *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *bimaculata* (Panzer, 1798). *Micrambe* (*Micrambe*) *micramboides* (Reitter, 1874) previously known only from Japan is reported here for the first time from Taiwan.

Keywords: *Micrambe*, Cryptophagidae, taxonomic key, new synonyms, worldwide distribution.

RESUMEN

Se revisan las especies del género *Micrambe* Thomson, 1863 (Coleoptera, Cryptophagidae). Se reconocen ciento una especies. Se proporcionan claves y figuras de las diferentes especies estudiadas. Tras un estudio detallado del material tipo en diferentes colecciones entomológicas, se revisa el estado de los taxones y se proponen tres nuevos sinónimos: *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *schuelkei* Esser, 2017a, *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *yunnanensis* Esser, 2017 y *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *zhejiangensis* Esser, 2017 para *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *bimaculata* (Panzer, 1798). *Micrambe* *duclouxi* Grouvelle, 1910 y *Micrambe* *duclouxi* (Grouvelle, 1916) son ahora sinónimas de *Micrambe* (*Micrambe*) *sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910; *Micrambe* *aubrooki* Donisthorpe, 1939 es ahora sinónima de *Micrambe* *hirta* Grouvelle, 1908. *Micrambe* (*Micrambe*) *sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910 es rescatada de su sinonimia con *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *bimaculata* (Panzer, 1798). Además, *Micrambe* (*Micrambe*) *micramboides* (Reitter, 1874), previamente citada en Japón, se reporta por primera vez de Taiwán.

Palabras clave: *Micrambe*, Cryptophagidae, clave taxonómica, nuevos sinónimos, distribución mundial.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the known species of the genus *Micrambe* Thomson, 1863 are distributed in the Afrotropical Region (BRUCE, 1951, 1952a, b, 1953, 1955a, b, 1957, 1959a, b, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1972; GROUVELLE, 1896, 1899, 1906, 1908, 1919; LESCHEN, 1996; OTERO, 2005, 2012; OTERO & PEREIRA, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; SCOTT, 1935) and, to a lesser extent, they are present in the Palearctic Region (LYUBARSKY, 1995, 2000, 2002; OTERO, 1990, 1997, 1998, 2011, 2012; OTERO & JOHNSON, 2010; OTERO *et al.*, 2001; OTERO *et al.*, 2017). They are absent in the new world, but they have representatives in oriental region (ESSER, 2017a, b; JOHNSON *et al.*, 2007; LESCHEN, 1996; LYUBARSKY, 1997, 1999, 2014; OTERO, 2004). Most of the described species in *Micrambe* belong to the nominate subgenus, while only 3 species occurring in Europe and Asia belong to the subgenus *Micrambinus* Reitter, 1906 and 12 belong to the new subgenus *Neomicrambe* Otero & Pereira, 2019.

The study of abundant specimens of the genus *Micrambe* from various museums suggests that the knowledge of this group needs to be updated. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the knowledge of *Micrambe* of the world.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The terminology and the measurements of the species follow OTERO (2011). Structures were measured under a Leica M205C stereomicroscope equipped with an Application Suite analysis system. Acronyms: **L** – length; **WL** – width/length ratio; **E** – eccentricity of the eyes (width/half of the length). The width is the greatest width of the eye in dorsal view. Length is the maximum length of the eye.

For the study of the *Micrambe* we have had abundant material for comparison and study provided by the institutions and colleagues listed below.

BMNH = coll. R. Booth, British Museum of Natural History, London, United Kingdom; CA = coll. F. Angelini, Francavilla Fontana, Brindisi, Italy; CAM = coll. A. Machado, Tenerife, Islas Canarias, Spain; CAV = coll. A. Viñolas, Barcelona, Spain; CAZ = coll. M. A. Alonso Zarazaga, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain; CDG = coll. A. Doderó. Società Entomologica Italiana, Génova, Italy; CF = coll. Juan de Ferrer, Algeciras, Cádiz, Spain; CIPM = coll. I. Pérez Moreno; Universidad de La Rioja, Logroño, Spain; CIR = coll. I. Recalde, Navarra, Spain; CJE = coll. J. Esser, Berlin, Germany; CLUSC = coll. J. Lombardero, Universidad de Santiago, Santiago de Compostela, Spain; CM = coll. E. Migliaccio, Roma, Italy; CMM = coll. D. Mifsud, Malta; CPE = coll. R. Pescarolo, Vignale di Novara, Italy; CRUB = coll. J. M^a Riba, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; CEUA-CIBIO = Colección Entomológica de la Universidad de Alicante-Cibio, Alicante, Spain; CYUB = coll. T. Yelamos, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; FCLCS = coll. A. Serrano, Faculdade de Ciências Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal; IZRCL = coll. Luigioni, Museo Civico di Zoologia, Roma, Italy; MBS = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Bergamo, Italy; MGECEB = coll. Binaghi, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria”, Génova, Italy; MHNG = coll. I. Lobl, Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Ginebra, Switzerland; MMCJ = coll. C. Johnson, Manchester Museum, Manchester, United Kingdom; MNHN = coll. A. Taghavian, Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; NHMW = coll. H. Schillhammer, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria; MSNF = coll. L. Bartolozzi, Museo di Storia Naturale, Firenze, Italy; RMCA = coll. S. Hanot, Royal Museum Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium; SMNS = coll. W. Schawaller, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany; TMSA = coll. R. Muller, Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa; UBCB = coll. M. Blas, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; UCMCO = coll. R. Outerelo, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; ULCV = coll. A. Veiga, Universidad de León, León, Spain; URCA = coll. P. Audisio, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy; USCO = coll. J. C. Otero, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain; UZLCO = coll. P. Oromí, Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain; ZMMUCL = coll. G. Y. Lyubarsky, Zoological Museum of The University, Moscú, Russia.

RESULTS

Genus *Micrambe* Thomson, 1863

Micrambe Thomson, 1863. Scand. Col., V: 263 (original description).

Type species. *Dermestes abietis* Paykull, 1798 by subsequent designation (LESCHEN, 1996).

Diagnosis. Body yellowish brown, black or bicolored. Antennae with a thick club. Pronotum with the lateral anterior margin straight and toothed sides (sometimes this dentition is reduced or absent); gland pore present. Prosternum devoid of gland pores and not convex. Tarsal formula 5-5-4 in males and 5-5-5 in females.

Description. L = 1.3–3.0 mm. Body oval, elongated and moderately convex. Yellowish brown, dark or bicolored. Pubescence erects, suberect or recumbent. Non-saccular gland duct. Subgenal spine poorly developed or absent; clypeal suture absent; gular suture present. Mandible with 3 dorsal tubercles. Antennae graceful with last antennomere asymmetric. Eyes developed, protuberant, hemispherical, sub-hemispherical or asymmetric; ocular facets present. Pronotum with the anterior margin straight. Pronotal callosity oval and elongated. Posterior angles straight to obtuse. Basal foveae visible from above. Metathoracic wings present or absent. Abdominal spiracles in segments 1 to 7. Metasternum longer than the first ventrite and with a median longitudinal line. Tibiae with an apical band of spines. Tarsal formula 5-5-4 or 5-5-5 in both sexes. Aedeagus apically expanded. Parameres triangular, with 2, 3 or 4 apical setae.

Checklist of genus *Micrambe*

Subgenus *Micrambe* Thomson, 1863

Palearctic Region

Micrambe (Micrambe) abietis (Paykull, 1798) (Fig. 1)

= *Dermestes abietis* Paykull, 1798

= *Cryptophagus pfefferi* Roubal, 1944

Micrambe (Micrambe) alatauensis Lyubarsky, 2000 (Fig. 2)

Micrambe (Micrambe) hesperia (Wollaston, 1863) (Fig. 3)

= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) hesperius* Wollaston, 1863

= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) wollastoni* Bruce, 1941

Micrambe (Micrambe) hirta Grouvelle, 1908 (Fig. 4)

= *Micrambe punctata* Grouvelle, 1908

= *Micrambe aubrooki* Donisthorpe, 1939

Micrambe (Micrambe) longitarsis (J. R. Sahlberg, 1900) (Fig. 5)

= *Cryptophagus longitarsis* J. R. Sahlberg, 1900

= *Cryptophagus serricollis* J. R. Sahlberg, 1887

Micrambe (Micrambe) mediterranea Otero & Johnson, 2001 (Fig. 6)

Micrambe (Micrambe) micramboides (Reitter, 1874) (Fig. 7)

Micrambe (Micrambe) micoae Otero & Johnson, 2010 (Fig. 8)

Micrambe (Micrambe) morula (Bruce, 1943) (Fig. 9)

Micrambe (Micrambe) nigricollis (Reitter, 1876) (Fig. 10)

= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) nigricollis* Reitter, 1876

- Micrambe (Micrambe) occidentalis* (Wollaston, 1863) (Fig. 11)
= *Cryptophagus hesperius* var. *b occidentalis* Wollaston, 1863
- Micrambe (Micrambe) perrisi* (C. N. F. Brisout, 1882) (Fig. 12)
= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) perrisi* C. N. F. Brisout, 1882
- Micrambe (Micrambe) pilosula* (Erichson, 1846) (Fig. 13)
= *Paramecosoma pilosula* Erichson, 1846
= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) lindbergorum* Bruce, 1934
- Micrambe (Micrambe) qinghaiensis* Esser, 2017 (Fig. 14)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) silvanoides* (Reitter, 1878) (Fig. 15)
= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) silvanoides* Reitter, 1878
- Micrambe (Micrambe) sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910 (Fig. 16)
= *Micrambe duclouxi* Grouvelle, 1910
= *Micrambe duclouxi* (Grouvelle, 1916)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) translata* (Grouvelle, 1916) (Fig. 17)
= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) translatus* Grouvelle, 1916
= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) substriatus* Reitter, 1898
- Micrambe (Micrambe) ulicis* (Stephens, 1830) (Fig. 18)
= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) ulicis* Stephens, 1830
= *Dermestes vini* Panzer, 1797
- Micrambe (Micrambe) umbripennis* (Reitter, 1888) (Fig. 19)
= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) umbripennis* Reitter, 1888
- Micrambe (Micrambe) woodroffei* Johnson, 2007 (Fig. 20)
= *Cryptophagus (Micrambe) villosus* Ullrich, 1841
- Afrotropical Region**
- Micrambe (Micrambe) acerba* (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 21)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) africana* (Bruce, 1957) (Fig. 22)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) alberti* (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 23)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) angolensis* (Bruce, 1965) (Fig. 24)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) angulata* (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 25)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) anguliformis* (Bruce, 1957) (Fig. 26)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) apicalis* Grouvelle, 1906 (Fig. 27)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) basuto* (Bruce, 1957) (Fig. 28)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) bicolorata* (Bruce, 1959) (Fig. 29)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) borjai* Otero & Pereira, 2019 (Fig. 30)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) brachyphoraca* (Bruce, 1960) (Fig. 31)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) brevipilis* (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 32)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) brevitaris* (Bruce, 1963) (Fig. 33)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) brincki* (Bruce, 1957) (Fig. 34)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) burgeoni* (Scott, 1935) (Fig. 35)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) caffer* (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 36)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) camerunensis* Otero & Pereira, 2018 (Fig. 37)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) capensis* (Redtenbacher, 1867) (Fig. 38)
= *Micrambe reitteri* Grouvelle, 1908
= *Micrambe zansibarica* Grouvelle, 1908
= *Micrambe tenuicornis* Grouvelle, 1908
- Micrambe (Micrambe) castanea* (Bruce, 1965) (Fig. 39)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) consors* Grouvelle, 1906 (Fig. 40)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) cuccodoroi* Otero & Pereira, 2019 (Fig. 41)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) danielssoni* Otero, 2012 (Fig. 42)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) defecta* (Bruce, 1965) (Fig. 43)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) difficilis* (Bruce, 1955) (Fig. 44)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) discolor* (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 45)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) eggelingi* Scott, 1935 (Fig. 46)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) eichelbaumi* Grouvelle, 1908 (Fig. 47)
= *Micrambe dubia* Grouvelle, 1908
- Micrambe (Micrambe) endroedyi* Otero, 2005 (Fig. 48)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) goliath* Grouvelle, 1908 (Fig. 49)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) gracilipes* (Wollaston, 1871) (Fig. 50)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) grouvellei* Bruce, 1937 (Fig. 51)
= *Micrambe convexa* (Grouvelle, 1938)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) hanstroemi* (Bruce, 1957) (Fig. 52)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) hirta* Grouvelle, 1908 (Fig. 4)
= *Micrambe punctata* Grouvelle, 1908
= *Micrambe aubrooki* Donisthorpe, 1939
- Micrambe (Micrambe) irritabilis* (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 53)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) kivuensis* (Bruce, 1965) (Fig. 54)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) leleuporum* (Bruce, 1960) (Fig. 55)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) leonardoii* Otero & Pereira, 2017 (Fig. 56)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) lobeliae* (Bruce, 1955) (Fig. 57)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) madagascariensis* Grouvelle, 1896 (Fig. 58)
= *Micrambe opaculus* Grouvelle, 1906
- Micrambe (Micrambe) maurotis* (Bruce, 1960) (Fig. 59)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) minuta* Grouvelle, 1908 (Fig. 60)
= *Micrambe kolbei* Grouvelle, 1908
= *Micrambe mauritii* Grouvelle, 1908
- Micrambe (Micrambe) modesta* (Grouvelle, 1906) (Fig. 61)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) molesta* (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 62)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) monotrix* (Bruce, 1961) (Fig. 63)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) mutilata* (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 64)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) natalensis* (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 65)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) nigerrima* (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 66)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) nigrothoracica* (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 67)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) oblonga* (Bruce, 1957) (Fig. 68)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) olkokolae* (Bruce, 1960) (Fig. 69)
- Micrambe (Micrambe) parvicollis* (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 70)

- Micrambe (Micrambe) parvula* (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 71)
Micrambe (Micrambe) peringueyi Grouvelle, 1908 (Fig. 72)
 = *Micrambe similis* Bruce, 1957
Micrambe (Micrambe) perspicua (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 73)
Micrambe (Micrambe) plagiata (Peringuey, 1892) (Fig. 74)
Micrambe (Micrambe) punctulata (Bruce, 1960) (Fig. 75)
Micrambe (Micrambe) quadricollis (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 76)
Micrambe (Micrambe) reunionensis Lyubarsky, 2013 (Fig. 77)
Micrambe (Micrambe) rufitarsis (Bruce, 1963) (Fig. 78)
Micrambe (Micrambe) simoni Grouvelle, 1895 (Fig. 79)
Micrambe (Micrambe) singularis (Bruce, 1959) (Fig. 80)
Micrambe (Micrambe) solitaria (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 81)
Micrambe (Micrambe) subvillosa Grouvelle, 1908 (Fig. 82)
Micrambe (Micrambe) tanganyikae (Bruce, 1960) (Fig. 83)
Micrambe (Micrambe) tenebrata (Bruce, 1963) (Fig. 84)
Micrambe (Micrambe) turneri (Bruce, 1952) (Fig. 85)
Micrambe (Micrambe) ulicis (Stephens, 1830) (Fig. 18)

Oriental Region

- Micrambe (Micrambe) gonzaloi* Otero, 2004 (Fig. 86)
 Subgenus *Micrambinus* Reitter, 1906.
Micrambe (Micrambinus) baneti Otero, 2004 (Fig. 87)
Micrambe (Micrambinus) bimaculata (Panzer, 1798) (Fig. 88)
 = *Dermestes bimaculatus* Panzer, 1798
 = *Micrambinus villosula* (J. R. Sahlberg, 1926)
 = *Micrambinus schuelkei* (Esser, 2017) **syn. nov.**
 = *Micrambinus yunnanensis* Esser, 2017 **syn. nov.**
 = *Micrambinus zhejiangensis* Esser, 2017 **syn. nov.**
Micrambe (Micrambinus) reverenda Lyubarsky, 1995 (Fig. 89)
 Subgenus *Neomicrambe* Otero & Pereira, 2019.
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) alluaudi (Scott, 1935) (Fig. 90)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) bujukuensis Scott, 1935 (Fig. 91)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) crateris (Scott, 1935) (Fig. 92)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) elgonensis (Bruce, 1959) (Fig. 93)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) figurata (Bruce, 1951) (Fig. 94)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) helichrysi (Scott, 1935) (Fig. 95)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) johnstoni (Scott, 1935) (Fig. 96)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) kigoensis Scott, 1935 (Fig. 97)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) minor (Bruce, 1960) (Fig. 98)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) senecionis Scott, 1935 (Fig. 99)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) subinfusata Grouvelle, 1919 (Fig. 100)
Micrambe (Neomicrambe) varicolor Grouvelle, 1909 (Fig. 101)

New synonyms. Based on descriptions, the following names are placed in synonymy: *Micrambe (Micrambinus) schuelkei* Esser, 2017 is **nov. syn.** of *Micrambe (Micrambinus) bimaculata* (Panzer, 1798). *Micrambe (Micrambinus) yunnanensis* Esser 2017 **nov. syn.** of *Micrambe (Micrambinus) bimaculata*. *Micrambe (Micrambinus) zhejiangensis* Esser 2017 **nov. syn.** of *Micrambe (Micrambinus) bimaculata*.

Restructured synonyms. *Micrambe duclouxi* Grouvelle, 1910 and *Micrambe duclouxi* (Grouvelle, 1916) as synonymy of *Micrambe (Micrambe) sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910. *Micrambe aubrooki* Donisthorpe, 1939 from synonymy with *Micrambe hirta* Grouvelle, 1908.

Resurrections. *Micrambe (Micrambe) sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910 from synonymy with *Micrambe (Micrambinus) bimaculata*.

New records. *Micrambe (Micrambe) micramboides* (Reitter, 1874). Material examined: TAIWAN, ♂, Nanton Hsien, Yushan N.P. Mun-Li, Cliff 2700 m, 18 May 1991 (leg. A. Smetana). This species is known from Japan (Johnson *et al.* 2007). We do not know any further details on its presence in Taiwan.

Key for the subgenera of *Micrambe*

- Subgenal spine absent; antennae long and delicate; body generally yellowish grey-brown, sometimes also with dark elytral maculations.....2
 - Subgenal spine present; antennae robust; elytra with an elongated dark spot in the middle.....**Micrambinus** Reitter, 1906
- Sutural stria absent; parameres flattened; the apical part of the ring-shaped part of the tegmen is not dilated.....**Micrambe** Thomson, 1863
 - Sutural stria visible in the posterior 2/3 of the elytra; parameres not flattened, generally very small, triangular and provided with 3 or 4 apical setae longer than the paramere; the apical portion of the ring-shaped part of the tegmen is very dilated (Figs 90F, 91E, 92E, 93F, 94E, 95E, 96E, 97E, 98D, 99D, 100E, 101E).....**Neomicrambe** Otero & Pereira, 2019

Key for the *Micrambe s. str.* species of Palearctic Region

- Pubescence simple and recumbent (exceptionally it can be longer on the sides).....2
 - Pubescence double, long and suberect 15
- Tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes3
 - Tarsal formula 5-5-4 in males and 5-5-5 in females4
- Pronotum subquadrate (WL = 1.4) (Fig. 1C); pronotal callosity large (1/4 of lateral length of pronotum) protruding slightly from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins from the callosity converging to the base; aedeagus (Fig. 1H); sclerotized roods (Fig. 1J); paramere (Fig. 1I) long and narrow, 2.5 times longer than wide at its base, provided with 2 apical setae 0.75 times shorter than the paramere; scarce pores, with and without setae; L = 2.2–2.4 mm; Palearctic Region.....**abietis** (Paykull, 1798)
 - Pronotum slightly transverse (WL = 1.6–1.7) (Fig. 6A, C); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins from the callosity converging to the base; aedeagus with apex rounded (Fig.

6G); endophallic orifice visible and membranous preputial groove; sclerotized roods (Fig. 6I); paramere (Fig. 6H) provided with 1 or 2 apical setae; scarce pores, with and without setae. L = 1.7–2.1 mm; Greece, Jordan, Malta..... *mediterranea* Otero & Johnson, 2001

4. Pronotal callosity small or very small (< 1/4 of lateral length of pronotum)..... 5

- Large pronotal callosity (1/3–1/4 of lateral length of pronotum)..... 8

5. Shape of all antennomeres elongated; 3rd antennomere as long as the 2nd; shape of 9th antennomere rounded and slightly transverse (Fig. 17B); pronotum slightly transverse (WL = 1.4–1.5) (Fig. 17A, C) and narrower at the base than the elytra; small pronotal callosity (\approx 1/7 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins, from the callosity to just posterior to middle parallel, then converging towards the base; callosity face slightly visible from above, forming an obtuse angle rearwards; aedeagus apically extended (Fig. 17D); endophallic orifice visible; paramere triangular (Fig. 17E) and provided with 2 or 3 long apical setae 0.75 times the length of the paramere; numerous pores either with or without setae; L = 2.3–2.5 mm; Albania, Caucasus, Mongolia..... *translata* (Grouvelle, 1916)

- Shape of 6th to 8th antennomeres subquadrate; shape of 9th antennomere transverse or trapezoidal..... 6

6. Metathoracic wings present; large eyes (Fig. 10A), sub-hemispherical and moderately protuberant (E = 0.8–0.9); anterior tibiae dilated apically; pronotum (Fig. 10A, C) slightly transverse (WL = 1.6); lateral margins, from the callosity to just posterior to middle parallel, then converging towards the base; very small pronotal callosity (1/7–1/8 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; face of callosity and gland pore not visible from above; the callosity forming an obtuse posterior angle; aedeagus with apex rounded (Fig. 10D); endophallic orifice visible; endophallic armour consisting of small spines; sclerotized roods elongated; paramere provided with 2 or 3 apical setae 0.75 times the length of the paramere (Fig. 10E); L = 1.8–2.5 mm; Albania, Caucasus, Asia, Mongolia, North China..... *nigricollis* (Reitter, 1876)

- Metathoracic wings absent. Small eyes with few ocular facets; anterior tibiae not apically dilated; 3rd antennomere equal to 2nd; shape of 5th antennomere elongated or subquadrate; aedeagus not apically expanded; paramere provided with 2 long setae..... 7

7. Third antennomere equal to 2nd; shape of 5th antennomere elongated or subquadrate (Fig. 2B); pronotum slightly transverse (WL = 1.3) (Fig. 2A, C); very small pronotal callosity (1/8 of lateral length of pronotum); face of callosity and gland pore not visible from above; apex of the aedeagus not apically expanded (Fig. 2D); preputial sac undifferentiated; endophallic orifice visible from above; sclerotized roods elongated; paramere with 2 or 3 long setae 0.75 times the length of the paramere (Fig. 2E); L = 1.7–1.8 mm; Asia..... *alatauensis* Lyubarsky, 2000

- Shape of 4th to 8th antennomeres moniliform (Fig. 14B); pronotum slightly transverse (WL = 1.3) (Fig. 14A, C); normal pronotal callosity; lateral margins, from the callosity to just posterior to middle parallel, then converging towards the base; L = 1.7–1.8 mm; China..... *qinghaiensis* Esser, 2017

8. Pronotal callosity protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins slightly denticulated and convergent towards the base (Fig. 3A, C); aedeagus apically expanded (Fig. 3H); preputial sac visible and membranous; endophallic orifice not visible from above; paramere (Fig. 3I) longer than wide and provided with 2 long apical setae; scarce pores with or without setae; L = 1.8–2.0 mm; Canary Islands..... *hesperia* Wollaston, 1863

- Pronotal callosity barely protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum..... 9

9. Pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, then denticulated and converging towards the base (Fig. 19A, B); aedeagus apically expanded (Fig. 19H); endophallic orifice visible from above; preputial sac visible and formed by 2 membranes; paramere 4.0 times longer than wide at its base provided with 2 apical setae 0.75 times shorter than the paramere (Fig. 19I); numerous pores with and without setae arranged along the parameres; L = 2.0–2.3 mm; France, Italy, Switzerland..... *umbripennis* (Reitter, 1888)

- Pronotum lateral margins finely denticulated and in regular curve from the callosity to the base..... 10

10. Pronotum slightly transverse (WL = 1.5–1.6)..... 11

- Pronotum transverse or strongly transverse (WL \geq 1.7)..... 12

11. Pronotum lateral margins finely denticulated and convergent from the middle to the base (Fig. 5A, C); aedeagus apically expanded (Fig. 5H); endophallic orifice visible from above; preputial sac visible and membranous; paramere 3.0 times longer than wide at its base (Fig. 5I), provided with 1 or 2 long apical setae 0.75 times the length of the paramere; scarce pores with or without setae; L = 2.2–2.7 mm; Europe..... *longitarsis* J. R. Sahlberg, 1900

- Pronotum lateral margins converging in a straight line from the callosity to the base (Fig. 4A, C); pronotum slightly transverse (WL = 1.6) (Fig. 4B) and narrower, at its base, than the elytra; body yellowish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 4H); paramere (Fig. 4I); L = 1.7–1.8 mm; British Islands, Spain..... *hirta* Grouvelle, 1908

12. Eyes hemispherical and protuberant (E = 1.1) (Fig. 18A); 3rd antennomere longer than the 2nd, 5th antennomere longer than the 4th and 6th together and 1.5–2.0 times longer than wide (Fig. 18B); pronotum slightly transverse (WL = 1.7) (Fig. 18A, B) and narrower than the elytra; lateral margins denticulated and convergent towards the base; aedeagus (Fig. 18H) with converging margins towards the midline; endophallic orifice visible from above and devoid of endophallic spines; paramere (Fig. 18I) very small, 2.5 times longer than wide at its base and provided with 2 longer apical setae; L = 1.8–2.3 mm; Europe, Canary Islands, South Africa..... *ulicis* (Stephens, 1830)

- Eyes large and moderately protuberant (E = 0.95); pronotum transverse (WL > 1.7)..... 13

13. Pronotum transverse (WL = 1.8–1.9) (Fig. 8A); lateral margins of the pronotum converging in a straight line from the callosity to the base; 3rd antennomere equal to 2nd; 5th antennomere 0.8 times shorter than the 3rd; 6th to 8th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 8B); aedeagus (Fig. 8G); endophallic orifice visible from above and provided with 2 long spines (L = 0.079 mm); paramere (Fig. 8H) small and provided with 2 apical setae longer than the paramere; pores without setae arranged along the parameres and a few pores with setae in the apical region; L = 1.8 mm; Spain, Gibraltar **micoae** Otero & Johnson, 2010
- Pronotum lateral margins not converging in a straight line to the base 14
14. Pronotum lateral margins slightly curved towards the base (Fig. 12A, C); aedeagus apically expanded (Fig. 12H); endophallic orifice visible from above; paramere (Fig. 12I) small, 2.0 times longer than wide at its base, elongated and provided with 2 apical setae 0.75 times shorter than the paramere; L = 1.9–2.0 mm; Europe **perrisi** (C. N. F. Brisout, 1882)
- Pronotum lateral margins sub-parallel in the first half, then converging to the base (Fig. 9A, C); aedeagus not apically expanded (Fig. 9D); endophallic orifice visible from above; paramere (Fig. 9E) triangular, elongated and with 2 apical setae; L = 2.0 mm; Russia, East of China **morula** (Bruce, 1943)
15. Metathoracic wings absent; eyes large, hemispherical and prominent (E = 1.1) 16
- Metathoracic wings fully developed 17
16. Body uniformly yellowish brown; pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.7) (Fig. 11A, B); lateral margins serrated and curved towards the base; large pronotal callosity (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), not protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; aedeagus apically expanded (Fig. 11D); endophallic orifice visible from above and arranged at the base of the aedeagus; preputial sac formed by 2 membranes; L = 1.7–1.9 mm; Canary Islands **occidentalis** (Wollaston, 1863)
- Body reddish brown; in the middle of each elytron a dark, elliptical and oblique spot that extends to the lateral edge; pronotum strongly transverse (WL = 2.0) (Fig. 7A, C); medium or small pronotal callosity (1/4–1/5 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum and forms a right backward angle; face barely visible from above; lateral margins of the pronotum rounded and strongly denticulated (Fig. 7A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 7G); preputial sac visible from above; paramere (Fig. 7H) short, triangular and provided with a row of long spines; scarce pores with and without setae; L = 2.0–2.2 mm; Japan **micramboides** (Reitter, 1874)
17. Pronotal callosity very small (1/7–1/8 of lateral length of pronotum) and not visible from above; lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, from there converging to the base (Fig. 15A, C); aedeagus apically rounded (Fig. 15D); endophallic orifice visible; endophallic armour consisting of small spines; sclerotized roods (Fig. 15F); paramere with a bilateral nodule (Fig. 15E) triangular, 2.5 times longer than wide at its base and provided with 2 or 3 apical setae 0.75 times the length of the paramere; scarce pores with and without setae; L = 2.0–2.4 mm; Russia **silvanoides** (Reitter, 1878)
- Pronotal callosity large (1/3–1/4 of lateral length of pronotum) and visible from above 18
18. Pronotum transverse (WL = 1.8–1.9) (Fig. 13A, C); lateral margins denticulated and converging in a straight line from the callosity to the base; very large pronotal callosity (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); aedeagus provided with an armored membranous structure (Fig. 13H); paramere large and narrow (Fig. 13I); numerous pores with and without setae; 2 apical setae 0.75 times the length of the paramere; L = 1.9–2.1 mm; Europe, North Africa **pilosula** (Erichson, 1846)
- Pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.6–1.7) and slightly narrower than the elytra 19
19. Pronotal callosity large (1/4 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins denticulated and converging from the callosity to the base (Fig. 20A, C); aedeagus similar to *Micrambe ulicis*, it differs by the presence of a group of large and strong spines in the endophallic (Fig. 20H); endophallic orifice visible or not; endophallic armour (Fig. 20J); sclerotized roods (Fig. 20K); paramere 2.5 times longer than wide at its base (Fig. 20I); two apical setae as long as the paramere; L = 1.8–2.3 mm; Europe **woodroffeii** Johnson, 2007
- Pronotal callosity barely protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum and form an obtuse backward angle; face barely visible from above; lateral margins slightly denticulated and convergent towards the base (Fig. 16A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 16G); endophallic orifice visible; sclerotized roods (Fig. 16I); paramere (Fig. 16H) short, triangular and with 3 apical setae; L = 1.8 mm; China **sinensis** Grouvelle, 1910

Key for the *Micrambe* (s. str.) species of Afrotropical Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

- 1 Pubescence simple 16
- Pubescence double 2
2. Eyes large and sub-hemispherical (E ≥ 0.8) 3
- Eyes conical and protuberant (E = 1.1); large pronotal callosity (1/4 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum (Fig. 74A, B); body yellowish brown, sometimes with black spots on the elytra; aedeagus (Fig. 74E); paramere (Fig. 74F); L = 1.5–1.8 mm; South Africa and Zimbabwe **plagiata** (Perringuey, 1892)
3. Tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes; pronotum transverse (WL = 1.7); large pronotal callosity (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum and separated from the pronotal disc by a depression (Fig. 48A, C); body reddish brown with a dark triangular band along the suture; aedeagus (Fig. 48G); paramere (Fig. 48H); L = 1.9–2.1 mm; South Africa **endroedyi** Otero, 2005
- Tarsal formula 5-5-5 in females and 5-5-4 in males; body smaller 4
4. Pronotum slightly transverse (WL < 1.6) 5
- Pronotum transverse or moderately transverse (WL ≥ 1.7) 7
5. Pronotal callosity small (1/5 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding little from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, from there converging to the base (Fig. 41A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 41D); paramere (Fig. 41E); L = 1.3–1.5 mm; Ethiopia **cuccodoroi** Otero & Pereira, 2019
- Pronotal callosity large (1/3–1/4 of lateral length of pronotum) 6

6. Metathoracic wings developed; 5th to 8th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 72B); eyes moderately protuberant ($E = 1.0$); pronotal callosity not protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins sub-parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, from there converging to the base (Fig. 72A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 72H); paramere (Fig. 72I); $L = 2.0\text{--}2.1$ mm; Congo and South Africa..... **peringueyi** Grouvelle, 1908
- Metathoracic wings present or absent; 6th and 7th antennomeres almost equal and 1.4 times shorter than the 5th; 8th antennomere transverse (Fig. 50B); eyes moderately protuberant ($E = 1.0$); lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, from there converging to the base (Fig. 50A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 50D); paramere (Fig. 50E); $L = 1.7\text{--}1.9$ mm; Santa Helena Island..... **gracilipes** (Wollaston, 1871)
7. Pronotal callosity large ($1/3\text{--}1/4$ of lateral length of pronotum), protruding little from the lateral margins of the pronotum..... 8
- Pronotal callosity protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins converging in a straight line from the callosity to the base..... 13
8. Pronotum lateral margins sinuated from the callosity to the base..... 9
- Pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, from there converging to the base; pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.8$) (Fig. 52A, C); body yellowish brown; elytra with 2 dark spots; $L = 1.6\text{--}2.0$ mm; South Africa..... **hanstroemi** (Bruce, 1957)
9. Body yellowish brown; eyes sub-hemispherical; pronotum transverse or moderately transverse ($WL \geq 1.7$); lateral margins converging in a straight line to the base..... 10
- Body reddish brown or yellowish; legs and antennae yellowish brown; eyes large, hemispherical and protuberant; pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.7$)..... 12
10. Head very transverse ($WL = 2.1$) (Fig. 47A); eyes large, hemispherical and protuberant ($WL = 1.1\text{--}1.2$); pronotal callosity large ($1/3$ of lateral length of pronotum), not protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum and lying on the pronotal disc; lateral margins finely denticulated and in regular curve, from the callosity, to the base (Fig. 47A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 47D); paramere (Fig. 47E); $L = 1.5\text{--}1.8$ mm; Angola, Congo and Tanzania..... **eichelbaumi** Grouvelle, 1908
- Pronotal callosity not lying on the pronotal disc; lateral margins finely denticulated and in regular curve, from the callosity, to the base..... 11
11. Head very transverse ($WL = 2.3\text{--}2.4$) (Fig. 73A); eyes large, hemispherical and protuberant ($E = 1.1$); 3rd antennomere 1.5 times longer than the 4th; 4th to 8th antennomeres almost equal and 1.6 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 73B); lateral margins finely denticulated and in regular curve, from the callosity, to the base (Fig. 73A, C); body yellowish brown to reddish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 73D); paramere (Fig. 73E); $L = 1.6\text{--}2.0$ mm; Congo..... **perspicua** (Bruce, 1951)
- Head moderately transverse ($WL = 1.9$) (Fig. 4A); eyes large, sub-hemispherical and moderately protuberant ($E = 1.0$); 3rd antennomere 2.0 times longer than the 4th (Fig. 4B); lateral margins converging in a straight line from the callosity to the base (Fig. 4A, C); body yellowish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 4H); paramere (Fig. 4I); $L = 1.7\text{--}1.8$ mm; South Africa..... **hirta** Grouvelle, 1908
12. Third antennomere 1.2 times longer than the 5th (Fig. 28B); eyes large, hemispherical, symmetric and protuberant ($E = 1.1$); pronotum strongly transverse ($WL = 1.8$); pronotal callosity lying on the pronotal disc; lateral margins finely denticulated, parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, from there converging to the base (Fig. 28A, C); body yellowish brown or ferruginous; aedeagus (Fig. 28H); paramere (Fig. 28I); $L = 1.3\text{--}1.8$ mm; Angola, South Africa and Tanzania..... **basuto** (Bruce, 1957)
- Third antennomere 1.4 times longer than the 5th (Fig. 65B); eyes large, hemispherical and moderately protuberant ($E = 0.9$); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.7$); pronotal callosity not lying on the pronotal disc; lateral margins slightly sinuated and in regular curve, from the callosity, to the base (Fig. 65A, C); last abdominal ventrite with 2 lines of strong setae arranged in a shape of "V"; body reddish brown, legs and antennae yellowish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 65H); paramere (Fig. 65I); $L = 1.7\text{--}1.8$ mm; Angola, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe..... **natalensis** (Bruce, 1952)
13. Body larger than 1.9 mm..... 15
- Body smaller than 1.9 mm..... 14
14. Pronotum lateral margins converging in a straight line from the callosity to the base (Fig. 67A, C); elytra reddish brown; head and pronotum dark-brown (some species yellowish brown); appendages brown yellowish; eyes large, conical and protuberant ($E = 1.2$); 3rd antennomere 1.5 times longer than the 4th; 5th antennomere 1.3 times longer than the 4th; 5th, 6th and 7th antennomeres short and narrow (Fig. 67B); aedeagus (Fig. 67H); paramere (Fig. 83I); $L = 1.7$ mm; Kenya and South Africa..... **nigrothoracica** (Bruce, 1952)
- Pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, converging from this point to the base (Fig. 62A, C); eyes large, sub-hemispherical and moderately protuberant ($E = 0.9$); 4th and 6th antennomeres almost equal and 1.4 times shorter than the 2nd; 7th and 8th antennomeres equal and 1.3 times shorter than the 6th (Fig. 62B); body reddish brown; appendages yellowish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 62D); paramere (Fig. 62E); $L = 1.3\text{--}1.6$ mm; Congo and Rwanda..... **molesta** (Bruce, 1951)
15. Pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, converging and denticulated towards the base (Fig. 54A, C); head moderately transverse ($WL = 1.4\text{--}1.5$) (Fig. 54A); eyes normal, hemispherical and moderately protuberant ($E = 1.1$); 4th and 6th antennomeres almost equal and 0.7 times shorter than the 5th; shape of 8 antennomere quadrate (Fig. 54B); body reddish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 54D); paramere (Fig. 54E); $L = 1.9\text{--}2.0$ mm; Congo..... **kivuensis** (Bruce, 1965)
- Pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, converging to the base (Fig. 79A, C); eyes large, hemispherical and protuberant ($E = 1.1$); 6th antennomere 1.6 times longer than the 4th; 6th and 8th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 79B); body reddish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 79H); paramere (Fig. 79I); $L = 2.1\text{--}2.3$ mm; South Africa..... **simoni** Grouvelle, 1895
16. Face of pronotal callosity well visible from above and protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum..... 17
- Face of pronotal callosity not visible from above and not protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum..... 61

17. Pronotum quadrate (WL = 1.0) (Fig. 76A, C); antennae short, not reaching base of pronotum; 3rd antennomere elongated; 8th antennomere as long as wide (Fig. 76B); pronotal callosity large (1/4 of lateral length of pronotum), not protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; pronotum lateral margins parallel and finely denticulated (Fig. 76C); aedeagus (Fig. 76H); paramere (Fig. 76I); L = 2.0 mm; South Africa **quadricollis** (Bruce, 1952)
- Pronotum transverse or subquadrate (WL > 1.0) 18
18. Metathoracic wings reduced or absent 19
- Metathoracic wings fully developed 23
19. Pronotum slightly or moderately transverse (WL ≤ 1.5); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), barely protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum; lateral margins from the callosity converging to the base (Fig. 35A, C); some specimens are dark while the central and apical part of the pronotum and elytra are yellowish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 35D); paramere (Fig. 35E); L = 2.4–2.5 mm; Uganda **burgeoni** (Scott, 1935)
- Pronotum moderately transverse or transverse (WL > 1.5); large pronotal callosity (1/3–1/4 of lateral length of pronotum) 20
20. Pronotal callosity barely protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum 21
- Pronotal callosity protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum 22
21. Antennae short, not reaching base of pronotum; 1st antennomere thick; 2nd and 3rd antennomeres almost equal and 1.3 times shorter than the 1st; 4th antennomere 1.4 times shorter than the 3rd; 5th to 8th antennomeres equal and 1.1 times longer than the 9th; 9th and 10th antennomeres almost equal and transverse (Fig. 75B); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); pronotum lateral margins in regular curve, from the callosity, to the base (Fig. 75A, C); metathoracic wings absent; L = 1.4–1.9 mm; Tanzania **punctulata** (Bruce, 1960)
- Antennae long, reaching base of pronotum; 3rd antennomere 1.8 times longer than the 4th; 6th, 7th and 8th antennomeres narrow (Fig. 34B); large pronotal callosity (1/3–1/4 of lateral length of pronotum); pronotum lateral margins slightly sinuated to base (Fig. 34A, C); metathoracic wings rudimentary; aedeagus (Fig. 34H); paramere (Fig. 34I); L = 1.8 mm; South Africa **brincki** (Bruce, 1957)
22. Body uniformly yellowish brown; head moderately transverse (WL = 1.6–1.7) (Fig. 71A); eyes large (L = 0,104 mm), hemispherical and moderately protuberant (E = 0.8); 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 71B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.7–1.8). Lateral margins of pronotum slightly concave (Fig. 71A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 71D); paramere (Fig. 71E); L = 1.3 mm; Congo **parvula** (Bruce, 1952)
- Elytra with a dark spot on each; head moderately transverse (WL = 1.6–1.7) (Fig. 29A); eyes hemispherical and moderately protuberant (E = 0.91); 4th and 6th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 29B); Pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to the basal third, and converging from this point to the base (Fig. 29A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 29D); paramere (Fig. 29E); L = 1.7–1.9 mm; Kenya **bicolorata** (Bruce, 1959)
23. Eyes conical, asymmetric and protuberant (E ≥ 1.2) 24
- Eyes hemispherical or sub-hemispherical 25
24. Pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.8); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum; lateral margins sinuated from the callosity to the base (Fig. 36A, C); 3rd antennomere 2.0 times longer than the 4th; shape of 6th, 7th and 8th antennomeres oval and short (Fig. 36B); body reddish brown, antennae and legs yellowish brown; L = 1.7 mm; South Africa **caffer** (Bruce, 1952)
- Pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.7); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), not protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum; lateral margins, from the callosity to just posterior to middle parallel, then converging towards the base (Fig. 61A, C); 4th and 6th antennomeres almost equal and 0.7 times shorter than the 2nd (Fig. 61B); body yellowish brown, head and pronotum darker; aedeagus (Fig. 61D); paramere (Fig. 61E); L = 1.7–1.8 mm; Congo and Madagascar **modesta** (Grouvelle, 1906)
25. Pronotal callosity moderate or small (≤ 1/4 of lateral length of pronotum) 26
- Pronotal callosity large (> 1/4 of lateral length of pronotum) 35
26. Eyes hemispherical or sub-hemispherical and protuberant (E > 1.0). Pronotum lateral margins in regular curve from the callosity to the base 27
- Eyes hemispherical or sub-hemispherical and not protuberant (E < 1.0) 29
27. Lateral margins of the pronotum converging to the base 28
- Lateral margins of the pronotum sinuated; pronotal callosity small (< 1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), barely protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum (Fig. 42A, C); eyes normal, hemispherical and protuberant (E = 1.0); 3rd antennomere 1.5 times longer than the 4th; 6th, 7th and 8th antennomeres equal and 1.2 times shorter than the 4th (Fig. 42B); body yellowish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 42H); paramere (Fig. 42I); L = 1.7 mm; South Africa **danielsoni** Otero, 2012
28. Body yellowish brown; eyes large, sub-hemispherical and protuberant (E = 1.1); 3rd antennomere 1.3 times longer than the 4th; 4th, 5th and 6th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 51B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.7); lateral margins of the pronotum converging or in a curved curve to the base (Fig. 51A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 51H); paramere (Fig. 51I); L = 1.7–1.8 mm; South Africa **grouvellei** Bruce, 1937
- Body yellowish brown to reddish brown; eyes large, hemispherical and protuberant (E = 1.1); 3rd antennomere 1.2 times longer than the 2nd; 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 44B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.7–1.8); pronotum lateral margins slightly denticulated and convergent towards the base (Fig. 44A, C); L = 1.3–1.6 mm; Congo, Ethiopia and Rwanda **difficilis** (Bruce, 1955)

29. Pronotal callosity large to small (1/4–1/5 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum; lateral margins from the callosity converging to the base (Fig. 32A, C); eyes large, hemispherical and moderately protuberant ($E = 0.9$); 4th, 5th and 6th antennomeres almost equal and 0.6–0.7 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 32B); body brown ferruginous or brown; aedeagus (Fig. 32D); paramere (Fig. 32E); $L = 1.9$ mm; Congo *brevipilis* (Bruce, 1951)
- Pronotal callosity not or barely protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum 30
30. Body smaller than 2.0 31
- Body larger than > 2.0 34
31. pronotal callosity small (1/5 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, and converging from this point to the base (Fig. 60A, C); 3rd antennomere 1.7 times longer than the 4th; 4th to 7th antennomeres of equal length (Fig. 60B); body yellowish brown; aedeagus (Fig. 60H); paramere (Fig. 60I); $L = 1.2$ – 1.4 mm; South Africa and Tanzania *minuta* Grouvelle, 1908
- pronotal callosity large ($L > 1/5$ of lateral length of pronotum) 32
32. 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th antennomeres almost equal; eyes large, hemispherical or sub-hemispherical and moderately protuberant ($E = 0.8$); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.7$); lateral margins finely denticulated and convergent from the middle to the base (Fig. 30A, B); aedeagus (Fig. 30C); paramere (Fig. 30D); $L = 1.6$ – 1.9 mm; Ethiopia *borjai* Otero & Pereira, 2019
- Quarter and 5th antennomeres equal and 1.2 times shorter than the 3rd; 6th and 7th antennomeres equal and 1,1 times shorter than the 5th (Fig. 84B); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.7$ – 1.8); pronotal callosity barely protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum; lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, and from this point converging to the base (Fig. 84A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 84D); paramere (Fig. 84E); $L = 1.4$ – 1.5 mm; Congo *tenebrata* (Bruce, 1963)
33. Body reddish brown; head moderately transverse ($WL = 1.5$) (Fig. 22A); eyes normal, hemispherical and moderately protuberant ($E = 0.8$); 3rd antennomere 1.3 times longer than the 2nd; 4th, 6th and 7th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 22B); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.8$); pronotal callosity of moderate size (1/4 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins sinuated (Fig. 22A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 22H); paramere (Fig. 22I); $L = 2.0$ mm; South Africa *africana* (Bruce, 1957)
- Body blackish; head little transverse ($WL = 1.5$ – 1.6) (Fig. 23A); eyes normal, and little protuberant ($E = 0.9$); 4th, 6th and 8th antennomeres almost equal and 0.5 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 23B); pronotal callosity of moderate size (1/4 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins denticulated and in regular curve from the callosity to the base (Fig. 23A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 23D); paramere (Fig. 23E); $L = 2.2$ – 2.5 mm; Congo *alberti* (Bruce, 1951)
34. Eyes protuberant ($E \geq 1.0$) 35
- Eyes not protuberant ($E \leq 1.0$) 48
35. Pronotal callosity barely protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum 36
- Pronotal callosity protruding from the lateral margins of pronotum 45
36. Body larger than 2.0 37
- Body smaller than 2.0 39
37. Pronotum lateral margins in regular curve from the callosity to the base; large callosity (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum) (Fig. 24A, C); head little transverse ($WL = 1.5$ – 1.6) (Fig. 24A); eyes normal, sub-hemispherical and moderately protuberant ($E = 1.0$); 6th and 7th antennomeres almost equal and 1.5 times shorter than the 5th (Fig. 24B); aedeagus (Fig. 24D); paramere (Fig. 24E); $L = 2.0$ – 2.1 mm; Angola *angolensis* (Bruce, 1965)
- Pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to the middle, and converging from this point to the base 38
38. Body yellowish brown; eyes normal and protuberant ($E = 1.0$); 3rd antennomere 1.5 times longer than the 4th; 6th and 7th antennomeres equal (Fig. 68B); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.7$ – 1.8); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins sinuated (Fig. 68A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 68H); paramere (Fig. 68I); $L = 1.8$ – 2.2 mm; South Africa *oblonga* (Bruce, 1957)
- Body reddish brown; eyes normal, hemispherical and protuberant ($E = 1.0$); 3th antennomere 1.2 times longer than the 2nd; 6th and 7th antennomeres equal (Fig. 49B); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.7$); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins from the callosity to the middle parallel, converging from this point to the base (Fig. 49A, C); paramere (Fig. 49D); $L = 1.9$ – 2.1 mm; Kenya and Tanzania *goliath* Grouvelle, 1908
39. Lateral margins of the pronotum converging to the base 40
- Lateral margins of the pronotum sinuated 41
40. Head little transverse ($WL = 1.6$) (Fig. 21A); eyes large, hemispherical and protuberant ($E = 1.1$ – 1.2); 3rd antennomere 0.8 times longer than the 2nd; 4th and 7th antennomeres equal (Fig. 21B); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.7$ – 1.8) (Fig. 21C); large pronotal callosity (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins in regular curve, from the callosity, to the base (Fig. 21A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 21D); paramere (Fig. 21E); $L = 1.4$ – 1.8 mm; Congo and Tanzania *acerba* (Bruce, 1951)
- Head very transverse ($WL = 2.4$) (Fig. 53A); eyes large, sub-hemispherical and protuberant ($E = 1.0$ – 1.1); 4th, 7th and 8th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 53B); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.6$ – 1.7); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins in regular curve from the callosity to the base (Fig. 53A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 53D); paramere (Fig. 53E); $L = 1.5$ – 1.8 mm; Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania *irritabilis* (Bruce, 1951)

54. Body blackish, antennae and legs dark brown; head moderately transverse (WL = 1.6) (Fig. 78A); eyes large, hemispherical and moderately protuberant (E = 0.8); 6th and 8th antennomeres equal and 2.4 times shorter than the 3rd; 4th and 5th antennomeres equal and longer than the 6th (Fig. 78B); lateral margins of pronotum denticulated and convergent from the middle to the base (Fig. 78A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 78D); paramere (Fig. 78E); L = 1.9 mm; Congo *rufitarsis* (Bruce, 1963)

- Body yellowish brown 55

55. Head transverse (WL = 2.0) (Fig. 63A); eyes normal, sub-hemispherical and moderately protuberant (E = 0.9); 3rd antennomere as long as the 2nd; 4th and 5th antennomeres equal and 1.5 times shorter than the 3rd; 6th to 8th antennomeres almost equal (Fig. 63B); pronotum transverse (WL = 1.9–2.0); lateral margins of pronotum convergent from the middle to the base (Fig. 63A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 63D); paramere (Fig. 63E); L = 1.1 mm; Congo *monotrix* (Bruce, 1961)

- Head transverse (WL = 2.1) (Fig. 64A); eyes normal, hemispherical and little protuberant (E = 0.7); 4th and 7th antennomeres almost equal and 1.2 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 64B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.7); lateral margins of the pronotum parallel to the middle, and converging from there to the base (Fig. 64A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 64D); paramere (Fig. 64E); L = 1.6–1.7 mm; Congo and Uganda *mutilata* (Bruce, 1952)

56. Quarter, 6th and 7th antennomeres equal 57

- Quarter, 6th and 7th antennomeres different 58

57. Body reddish brown; head moderately transverse (WL = 1.6) (Fig. 45A); pronotum moderately convex and transverse (WL = 1.8); lateral margins of the pronotum parallel to the middle, and converging from there to the base (Fig. 45A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 45D); paramere (Fig. 45E); L = 2.3–2.9 mm; Congo, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania *discolor* (Bruce, 1951)

- Body yellowish brown; head moderately transverse (WL = 1.6) (Fig. 59A); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.6–1.7); pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, and converging from there to the base (Fig. 59A, C); antennae (Fig. 59B); L = 2.1–2.2 mm; Congo and Kenya *maurotis* (Bruce, 1960)

58. Tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes; head ferruginous and pronotum, antennae and legs yellowish brown; head little transverse (WL = 1.4–1.5) (Fig. 46A); 4th and 5th antennomeres equal and longer than the 2nd (Fig. 46B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.6–1.7); lateral margins of pronotum convergent from the middle to the base (Fig. 46A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 46D); paramere (Fig. 46E); L = 2.6–3.4 mm; Uganda *eggelingi* Scott, 1935

- Tarsal formula 5-5-4 in males and 5-5-5 in females 59

59. Head transverse or strongly transverse (WL ≥ 2.0) (Fig. 81A); body yellowish brown to reddish brown, appendages yellowish brown; 4th and 7th antennomeres equal and 1.9 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 81B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.6–1.7); pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, and converging from there to the base; slightly denticulated in the basal half (Fig. 81A, C). L = 2.0–2.6 mm; Rwanda *solitaria* (Bruce, 1951)

- Head little transverse (WL < 2.0 60

60. Body brown ferruginous; eyes normal, sub-hemispherical and moderately protuberant (E = 0.8–0.9); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.7); lateral margins of the pronotum sub-parallel in the first half, then converging to the base (Fig. 82A, C); L = 2.1 mm; Ethiopia *subvillosa* Grouvelle, 1908

- Body brown ferruginous; eyes large, hemispherical and moderately protuberant (E = 0.8–0.9); 2nd and 4th antennomeres equal and 0.9 times longer than the 3rd; 6th and 8th antennomeres equal and 0.5 times shorter than the 2nd (Fig. 31B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.8); lateral margins parallel from the callosity to the basal third and converging from this point to the base (Fig. 31A, C); paramere (Fig. 31D); L = 2.2–2.4 mm; Tanzania *brachythoraca* (Bruce, 1960)

61. Tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes; body reddish brown, appendages yellowish brown; eyes normal and protuberant (E = 1.1–1.2); 2nd and 3rd antennomeres equal (Fig. 37B); aedeagus (Fig. 37D); paramere (Fig. 37E); L = 1.7–1.9 mm; Cameroon *camerunensis* Otero & Pereira, 2018

- Eyes normal, sub-hemispherical and little protuberant (E = 0.7); body yellowish brown; elytra with 2 dark oval spots; 3rd antennomere 1.2 times longer than the 2nd (Fig. 80B); L = 1.6 mm; Kenya *singularis* (Bruce, 1959)

Key to the *Micrambe* (s. str.) species of Afrotropical Region: Malagasy subregion

1. Pubescence simple; antennae monochrome 2

- Pubescence double; 9th and 10th antennomeres dark; pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); pronotum lateral margins in a regular curve to the base (Fig. 27A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 27D) apically extended and widened in its basal half; paramere (Fig. 27E) elongated and triangular with few pores either with or without setae. Two long apical setae; L = 1.5–1.6 mm; Madagascar *apicalis* Grouvelle, 1906

2. Eyes small, protuberant (E = 1.0–1.2) and conical; aedeagus apically extended (Fig. 61D); endophallic orifice visible and membranous; protuberance on the basal third of the lateral margins; paramere triangular (Fig. 61E) (L = 0.067–0.068 mm); L = 1.7 mm; Congo and Madagascar *modesta* (Grouvelle, 1906)

- Eyes normal, sub-hemispherical 3

3. Eyes large (L = 0.122 mm), hemispherical and protuberant (E ≥ 1.0); aedeagus apically extended (Fig. 58D); basal third of lateral margins of pronotum with a small protuberance; endophallic orifice visible; paramere triangular and largely elongated (Fig. 58E), provided with 2 or 3 apical setae; L = 1.4–1.5 mm; Cameroon and Madagascar *madagascariensis* Grouvelle, 1896

- Eyes sub-hemispherical; larger than 1.5 mm 4

4. Body very convex and yellowish grey-brown 5

- Body little convex; head and pronotum dark grey-brown or ferruginous; aedeagus apically extended (Fig. 56D); preputial sac with a thin membrane; basal third of lateral margins with a small protuberance; paramere (Fig. 56E); L = 1.6–2.1 mm; Reunion Island *leonardoi* Otero & Pereira, 2017

5. Body yellowish grey-brown; segment IV metatarsi small, less than 1.5 times as long as broad; aedeagus apically extended; endophallic orifice visible; L = 1.9 mm; Madagascar **brevitarsis** (Bruce, 1963)

- Segment 4 of hind tarsi long, more than 1.5 times as long as broad 6

6. Pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), barely protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins parallel and converging in their last third towards the base (Fig. 40A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 40D) apically extended; endophallic orifice not visible; paramere triangular (Fig. 40E) and greatly elongated; L = 1.8–2.0 mm; Madagascar, Reunion Island **consors** Grouvelle, 1906

- Pronotal callosity small (1/4 of lateral length of pronotum), slightly protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; lateral margins in a regular curve from the callosity to the base (Fig. 77A, C); aedeagus (Fig. 77D); paramere (Fig. 77E) elongated and dilated on the base; L = 1.5–1.9 mm; Reunion Island **reunionensis** Lyubarsky, 2013

Key to the *Micrambe* (s. str.) species of Oriental Region

1. Pubescence simple; metathoracic wings absent; eyes normal and moderately protuberant ($E = 1.0$); pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.6-1.7$); pronotal callosity small (1/6–1/7 of lateral length of pronotum), protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; face of callosity oval and visible from above; lateral margins sinuated (Fig. 86A, C); aedeagus apically expanded (Fig. 86G); endophallic orifice visible; paramere with 2 long apical setae (Fig. 86H); L = 1.6–1.7 mm; Nepal **gonzaloi** Otero, 2004

Key to the *Micrambinus* species

- Metathoracic wings reduced or vestigial; pronotum slightly transverse ($WL = 1.5$) (Fig. 88C); pronotal callosity small (1/6 of lateral length of pronotum); face of callosity oval and visible from above; aedeagus (Fig. 88H); endophallic armour visible; sclerotized roods (Fig. 88I); paramere small, triangular and provided with 3 or 4 apical setae (Fig. 88J); L = 1.8 mm; China, Mongolia, Russia **bimaculata** (Panzer, 1798)

2. Eyes large and protuberant ($E \approx 1.0$) (Fig. 89A); pronotum transverse ($WL = 1.8$) (Fig. 89C); pronotal callosity very small ($\approx 1/8$ of lateral length of pronotum); L = 2.9 mm; China **reverenda** Lyubarsky, 1995

- Eyes large and moderately protuberant ($E = 1.1$) (Fig. 87A); pronotum moderately transverse ($W = 1.7$) (Fig. 87C); pronotal callosity small (1/5–1/6 of lateral length of pronotum) and protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; aedeagus (Fig. 87G); endophallic orifice visible; sclerotized roods (Fig. 87H); paramere (Fig. 87I); L = 1.9 mm; India, Nepal **baneti** Otero, 2004

Key to the *Neomicrambe* species

1. Pronotal callosity large, protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins converging in a straight line from the callosity to the base 2

- Pronotal callosity not protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum 3

2. Body reddish brown, in some specimens the disc of the pronotum is black; elytra with an elongated spot from the scutellar shield to the apical third of the elytra; head very transverse ($WL = 2.0-2.1$) (Fig. 100A); 2nd and 5th antennomeres equal and 0.7 times shorter than the 3rd; 6th and 8th antennomeres equal and 0.6 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 100B); aedeagus (Fig. 100C); paramere (Fig. 100D); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 100E); L = 1.8–1.9 mm; Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda **subinfusata** Grouvelle, 1919

- Body dark grey-brown or yellowish grey-brown; head transverse ($WL = 1.8$) (Fig. 94A); 4th and 6th antennomeres equal and 1.2 times shorter than the 3rd; 8th antennomere ovoid and small, 0.5 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 94B); aedeagus (Fig. 94C); paramere (Fig. 94D); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 94E); L = 1.7–1.9 mm; Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya **figurata** (Bruce, 1951)

3. Tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes 4

- Tarsal formula 5-5-4 in males and 5-5-5 in females 8

4. Metathoracic wings well developed; body yellowish grey-brown; elytra with a large dark spot from the base to just posterior to middle and extending along the suture, laterally reaching the margins of elytra; humeral region (including the scutellar shield) and base of the elytra yellowish grey-brown; ventral region dark; antennae and legs yellowish grey-brown; distal region of the tibiae dark; 7th and 8th antennomeres equal and slightly shorter than the 4th (Fig. 91B); aedeagus (Fig. 91C); paramere (Fig. 91D); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 91E); L = 2.4–2.9 mm; Uganda **bujukuensis** Scott, 1935

- Metathoracic wings absent or vestigial 5

5. Pronotum slightly transverse ($WL = 1.3-1.5$); pronotal callosity large (1/3 lateral length of pronotum) 6

- Pronotum moderately transverse ($WL = 1.7-1.8$) (Fig. 98A); pronotal callosity small (1/4 of lateral length of pronotum); body yellowish grey-brown, with dark spot on pronotum disc and elytra; aedeagus (Fig. 98C); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 98D); L = 1.7–1.8 mm; Tanzania, Kenya **minor** (Bruce, 1960)

6. Variable in color, elytra usually dark grey-brown; sometimes with a more or less yellowish brown spot along the suture; pronotum yellowish grey-brown and head of the same color or dark, although some specimens can be entirely yellowish grey-brown or dark grey-brown; 4th, 6th and 7th antennomeres almost equal and 1.8 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 95B); lateral margins parallel from the callosity to the basal third, and converging from this point to the base; aedeagus (Fig. 95C); paramere (Fig. 95D); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 95E); L = 1.9–2.3 mm; Kenya, Uganda **helichrysi** (Scott, 1935)

- Body uniformly dark grey-brown; in some species base of the elytra and lateral margins of pronotum reddish; legs and antennae testaceous; antennal club dark 7

7. Quarter and 6th antennomeres almost equal and 1.4 times shorter than the 5th (Fig. 90B); pronotum slightly transverse, subquadrate (WL = 1.3) (Fig. 90A); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, and converging from this point to the base; aedeagus (Fig. 90C); endophallic armour (Fig. 90D); paramere (Fig. 90E); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 90F); L = 2.3–2.4 mm; Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda **alluaudi** (Scott, 1935)

- Shape of 4th, 7th and 8th antennomeres rounded (Fig. 93B); pronotum slightly transverse or subquadrate (WL = 1.4–1.5) (Fig. 93A, C); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum); lateral margins parallel from the callosity to the middle, and converging from this point to the base; aedeagus (Fig. 93D); paramere (Fig. 93E); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 93F); L = 2.0 mm; Kenya **elgonensis** (Bruce, 1959)

8. Metathoracic wings absent; body dark grey-brown; many specimens reddish grey-brown along the suture and pronotal base; antennae and legs yellowish grey-brown; 4th, 5th and 6th antennomeres almost equal and 0.6 times shorter than the 1st (Fig. 96B); pronotum slightly transverse or subquadrate (WL = 1.4) (Fig. 96A); lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, and converging towards the base; aedeagus (Fig. 96C); paramere (Fig. 96D); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 96E); L = 2.1–2.2 mm; Uganda **johnstoni** (Scott, 1935)

- Metathoracic wings well developed 8

9. Lateral margins of the pronotum parallel to the middle, and from there to the base 9

- Lateral margins of the pronotum posterior to the callosity, faintly bisinuated, pronotum slightly transverse or subquadrate (WL = 1.3–1.4) (Fig. 99A); body dark grey-brown; head and pronotum dark grey-brown; elytra yellowish grey-brown with dark humeral angles and a spot of the same color in the middle of elytra, this spot sometimes extending along the suture; antennae reddish grey-brown; club darker; tibiae and femora reddish grey-brown; aedeagus (Fig. 99C); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 99D); L = 2.5–2.7 mm; Uganda, Congo **senecionis** Scott, 1935

10. Pronotum slightly transverse or subquadrate (WL = 1.3–1.4) (Fig. 92A); lateral margins parallel from the callosity to just posterior to middle, and converging from there to the base; pronotal callosity small (1/4–1/5 of lateral pronotal length); body dark or yellowish grey-brown, antennal club slightly darker; head, pronotum and scutellar shield reddish grey-brown or yellowish grey-brown; aedeagus (Fig. 92C); paramere (Fig. 92D); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 92E); L = 2.1–2.3 mm; Kenya, Uganda **crateris** (Scott, 1935)

- Pronotum moderately transverse (WL > 1.4 11

11. Body variable in color, dark grey-brown or blackish, elytra ferruginous at the base; sometimes the apex of the elytra is ferruginous and the reddish grey-brown color may extend along the elytral suture joining the basal and apical reddish spots; appendages grey-brown, more or less dark; 1st antennomere as long as 5th and 7th together (Fig. 97B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.5–1.6) (Fig. 97A); pronotal callosity large (1/3 of lateral length of pronotum), not protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; face of callosity oval, elongated and visible from above; gland pore visible; the callosity forming an obtuse posterior angle and an angle of 29–30° with the body axis; pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to the middle, and converging from this point to the base; aedeagus (Fig. 97C); paramere (Fig. 97D); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 97E); L = 2.5–2.6 mm; Uganda, Congo **kigoensis** Scott, 1935

- Body yellowish grey-brown; 6th and 7th antennomeres almost equal and 0.8 times shorter than the 3rd (Fig. 101B); pronotum moderately transverse (WL = 1.5–1.6) (Fig. 101A); pronotum lateral margins parallel from the callosity to the middle, converging from this point to the base; pronotal callosity small (1/4–1/5 of lateral length of pronotum), not protruding from the lateral margins of the pronotum; aedeagus (Fig. 101C); paramere (Fig. 101D); paramere with the distal area (Fig. 101E); L = 2.7–2.8 mm; Tanzania **varicolor** Grouvelle, 1909

DISCUSSION

Our results show that the genus *Micrambe* contains 101 species with the majority (65,34%) of them distributed in the Afrotropical Region (Bruce 1972; Grouvelle 1919; Leschen 1996; Otero 2012; Otero & Pereira 2019; Scott 1935). The taxonomy of *Micrambe* is complicated due of the considerable morphological variability. *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *schuelkei*, *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *yunnanensis* and *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *zhejiangensis* have been proposed as synonymous with *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *bimaculata*. These species have the following characteristics: eyes protruberant and conical, pronotum moderately transverse, small pronotal callosity (1/5–1/6 of lateral length of pronotum); the face of callosity is not visible from above, the parameres are triangular and provided with 3 apical setae. All the mentioned morphological characters are present in *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *bimaculata*. Moreover, the absence of the sugenal spine, does not allow to consider *Micrambe* (*Micrambe*) *sinensis* as belonging to the subgenus *Micrambinus*. The examination of the parameres and the endophallic armour, shows that it is a different species from *Micrambe* (*Micrambinus*) *bimaculata*.

We firmly believe that more studies are required, including field collecting and museum studies, to broaden the distribution data of this speciose group.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to Drs R. Booth (BMNH), F. Angelini (CA), A. Machado (CAM), A. Viñolas (CAV), M. A. Alonso Zarazaga (CAZ), A. Doderó (CDG), Juan de Ferrer (CF), I. Pérez Moreno (CIPM), I. Recalde (CIR), J. Esser (CJE), J. Lombardero (CLUSC), E. Migliaccio (CM), D. Mifsud (CMM), R. Pescarolo (CPE), J. M^a Riba (CRUB), T. Yelamos (CYUB), A. Serrano (FCLCS), Luigioni (IZRCL), Binaghi (MGECB), I. Lobl (MHNG), C. Johnson (MMCJ), A. Taghavian (MNHN), H. Schillhammer (NHMW), L. Bartolozzi (MSNF), S. Hanot (RMCA), W. Schawaller (SMNS), R. Muller (TMSA), E. Galante (CEUA-CIBIO), M. Blas (UBCB), R. Outerelo (UCMCO), A. Veiga (ULCV), P. Audisio (URCA), P. Oromí (UZLCO), G. Y. and Lyubarsky (ZMMUCL) for loan of the material which provided the basis for this study.

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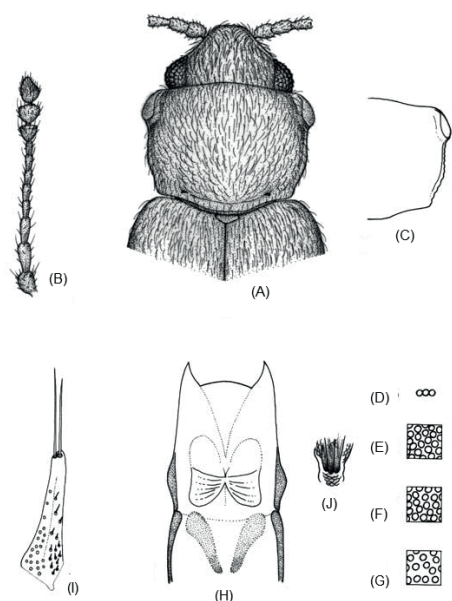


Fig. 1. *Micrambe (Micrambe) abietis* (Paykull, 1798): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere; (J) sclerotized roods.

Fig. 1. *Micrambe (Micrambe) abietis* (Paykull, 1798): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero; (J) varillas esclerotizadas.

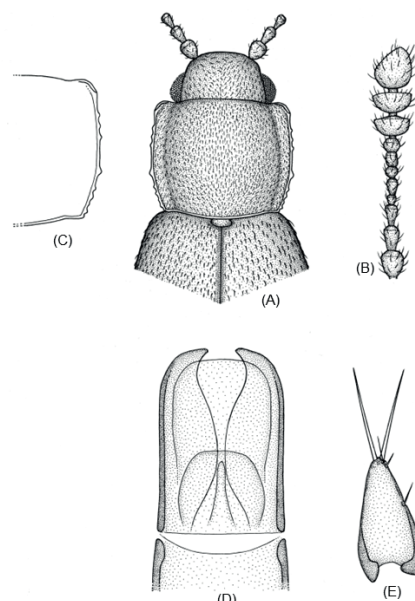


Fig. 2. *Micrambe (Micrambe) alatauensis* Lyubarsky, 2000: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 2. *Micrambe (Micrambe) alatauensis* Lyubarsky, 2000: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

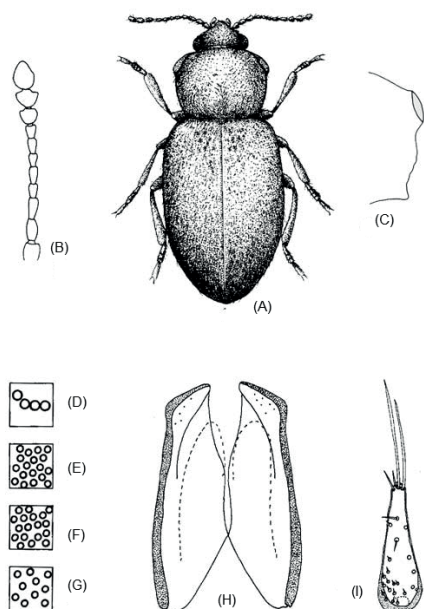


Fig. 3. *Micrambe (Micrambe) hesperia* Wollaston, 1863: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 3. *Micrambe (Micrambe) hesperia* Wollaston, 1863: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

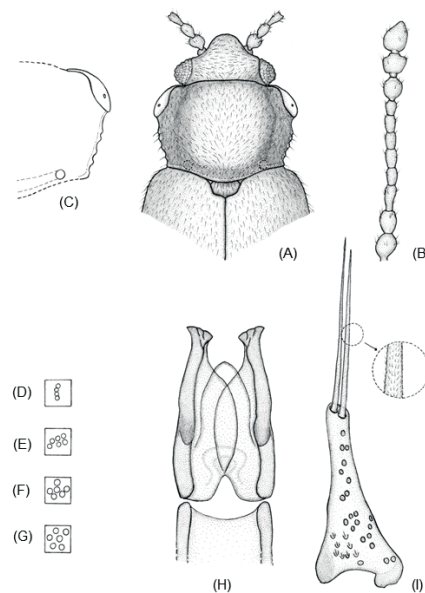


Fig. 4. *Micrambe (Micrambe) hirta* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 4. *Micrambe (Micrambe) hirta* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

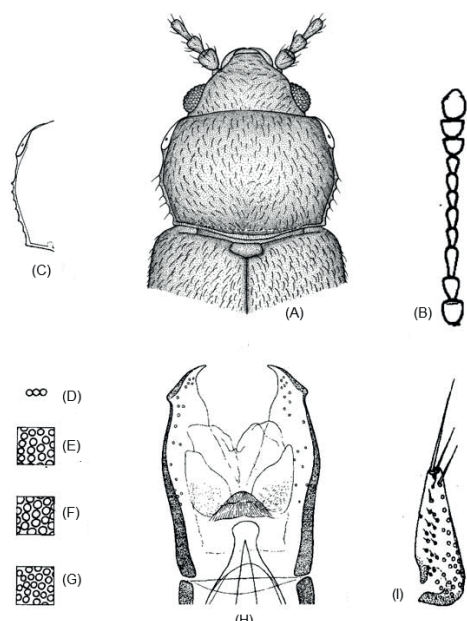


Fig. 5. *Micrambe (Micrambe) longitarsis* J. R. Sahlberg, 1900: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 5. *Micrambe (Micrambe) longitarsis* J. R. Sahlberg, 1900: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

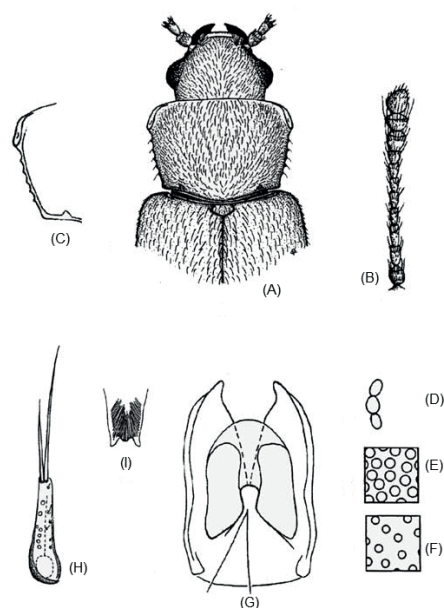


Fig. 6. *Micrambe (Micrambe) mediterranea* Otero & Johnson, 2001: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–F) punctuation of pronotum and elytra; (G) dorsal view of aedeagus; (H) paramere; (I) sclerotized rods.

Fig. 6. *Micrambe (Micrambe) mediterranea* Otero & Johnson, 2001: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–F) punteado del pronoto y élitros; (G) vista dorsal del edeago; (H) parámero; (I) varillas esclerotizadas.

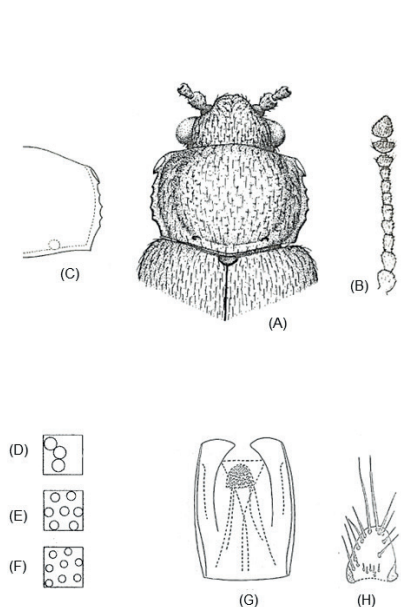


Fig. 7. *Micrambe (Micrambe) micramboides* (Reitter, 1874): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–F) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (G) dorsal view of aedeagus; (H) paramere.

Fig. 7. *Micrambe (Micrambe) micramboides* (Reitter, 1874): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–F) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (G) vista dorsal del edeago; (H) parámero.

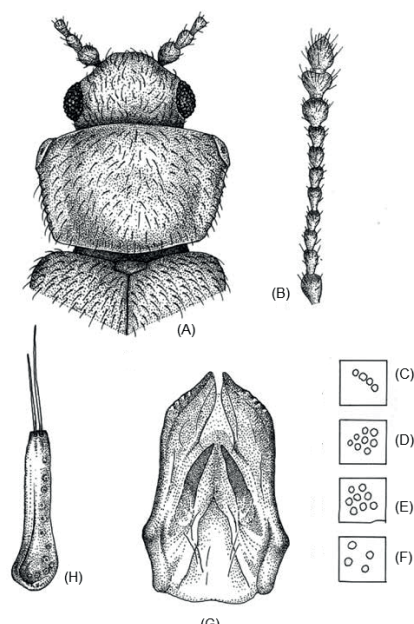


Fig. 8. *Micrambe (Micrambe) micoae* Otero & Johnson, 2010: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) ocular facets; (D–F) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (G) dorsal view of aedeagus; (H) paramere.

Fig. 8. *Micrambe (Micrambe) micoae* Otero & Johnson, 2010: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) facetas oculares; (D–F) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (G) vista dorsal del edeago; (H) parámero.

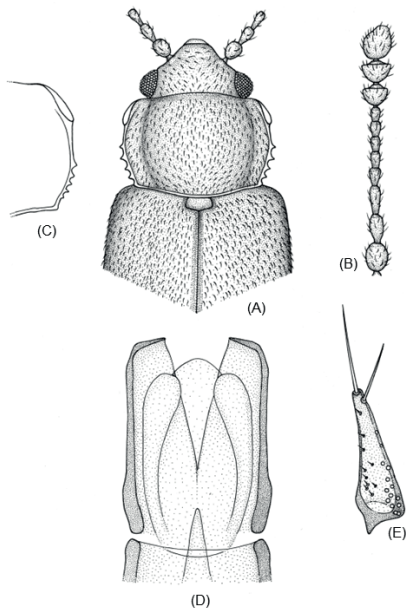


Fig. 9. *Micrambe (Micrambe) morula* (Bruce, 1943): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 9. *Micrambe (Micrambe) morula* (Bruce, 1943): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

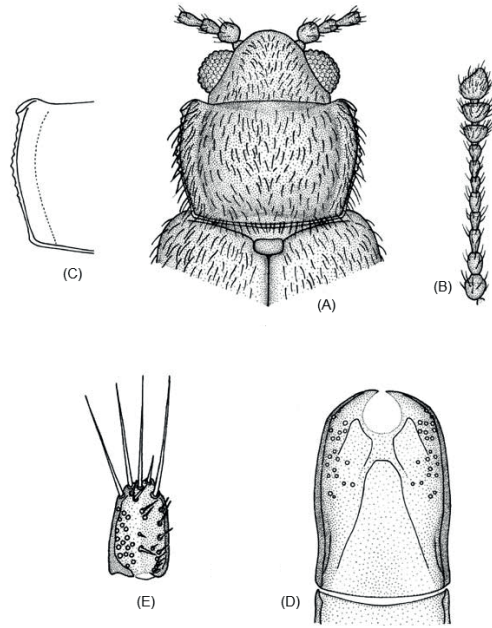


Fig. 10. *Micrambe (Micrambe) nigricollis* (Reitter, 1876): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 10. *Micrambe (Micrambe) nigricollis* (Reitter, 1876): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

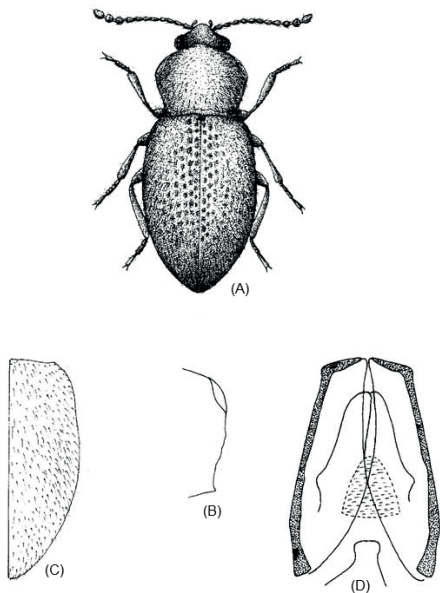


Fig. 11. *Micrambe (Micrambe) occidentalis* (Wollaston, 1863): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) pronotum; (C) right elytra (D) dorsal view of aedeagus.

Fig. 11. *Micrambe (Micrambe) occidentalis* (Wollaston, 1863): (A) aspecto general; (B) pronoto; (C) élitro derecho; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago.

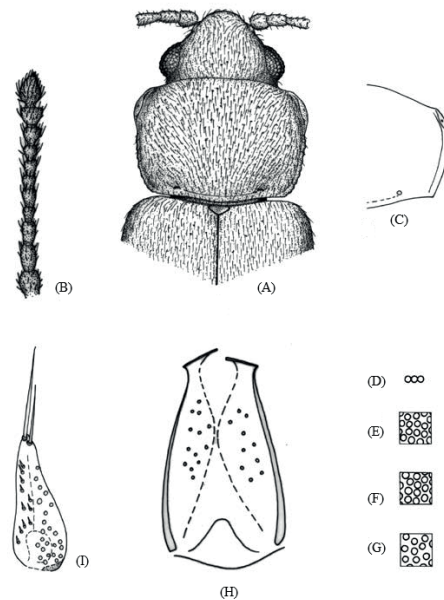


Fig. 12. *Micrambe (Micrambe) perrisi* (C. N. F. Brisout, 1882): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 12. *Micrambe (Micrambe) perrisi* (C. N. F. Brisout, 1882): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

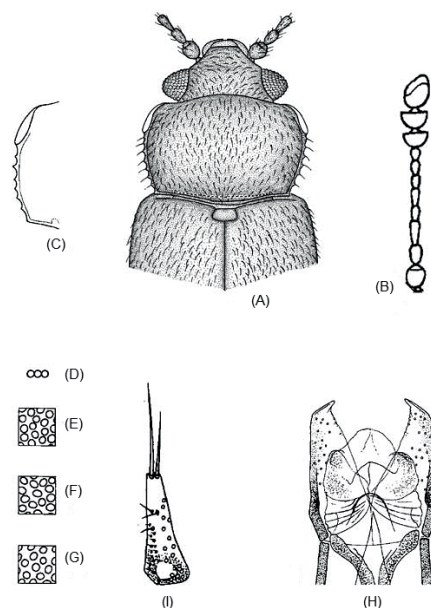


Fig. 13. *Micrambe (Micrambe) pilosula* (Erichson, 1846): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 13. *Micrambe (Micrambe) pilosula* (Erichson, 1846): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

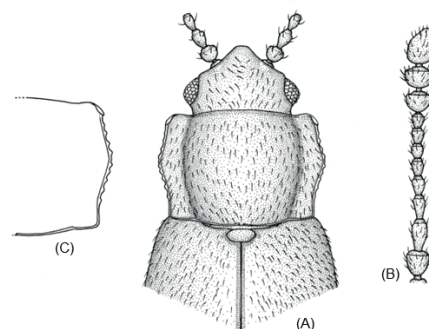


Fig. 14. *Micrambe (Micrambe) qinghaiensis* Esser, 2017: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 14. *Micrambe (Micrambe) qinghaiensis* Esser, 2017: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

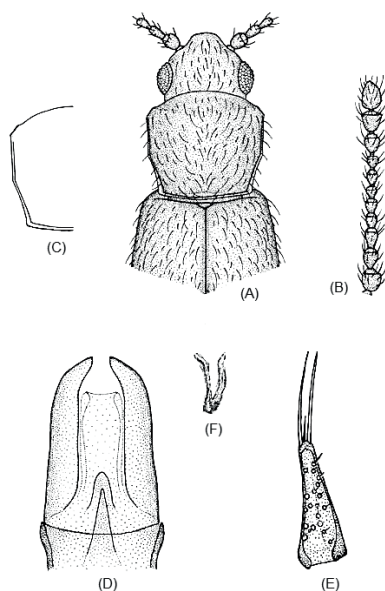


Fig. 15. *Micrambe (Micrambe) silvanoides* (Reitter, 1878): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere; (F) sclerotized rods.

Fig. 15. *Micrambe (Micrambe) silvanoides* (Reitter, 1878): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero; (F) varillas esclerotizadas.

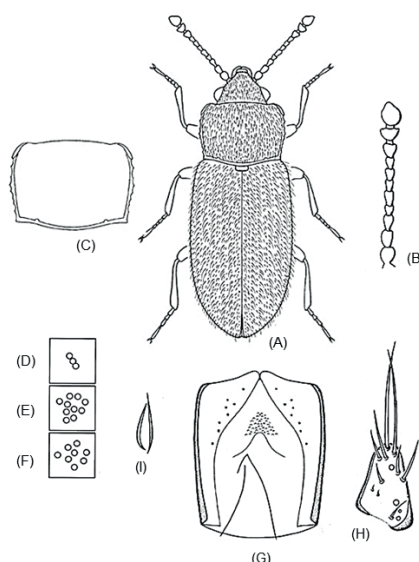


Fig. 16. *Micrambe (Micrambe) sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-F) punctuation of pronotum and elytra; (G) dorsal view of aedeagus; (H) paramere; (I) sclerotized rods.

Fig. 16. *Micrambe (Micrambe) sinensis* Grouvelle, 1910: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-F) punteado del pronoto y élitros; (G) vista dorsal del edeago; (H) varillas esclerotizadas.

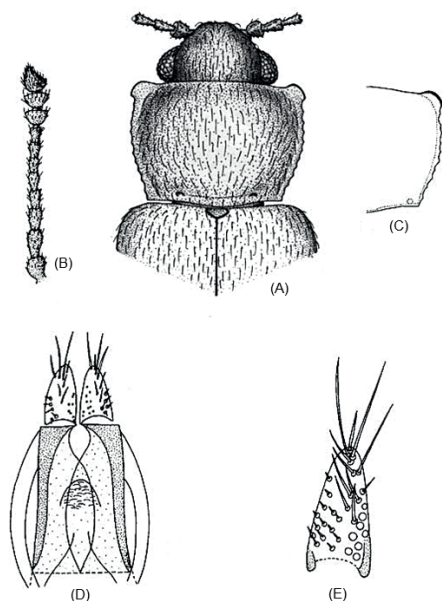


Fig. 17. *Micrambe (Micrambe) translata* (Grouvelle, 1916): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 17. *Micrambe (Micrambe) translata* (Grouvelle, 1916): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

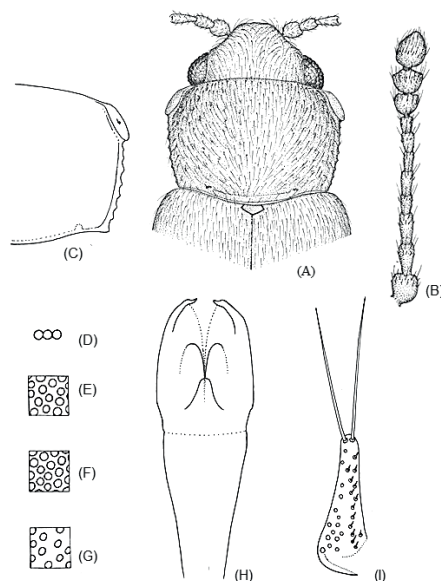


Fig. 18. *Micrambe (Micrambe) ulicis* (Stephens, 1830): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 18. *Micrambe (Micrambe) ulicis* (Stephens, 1830): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

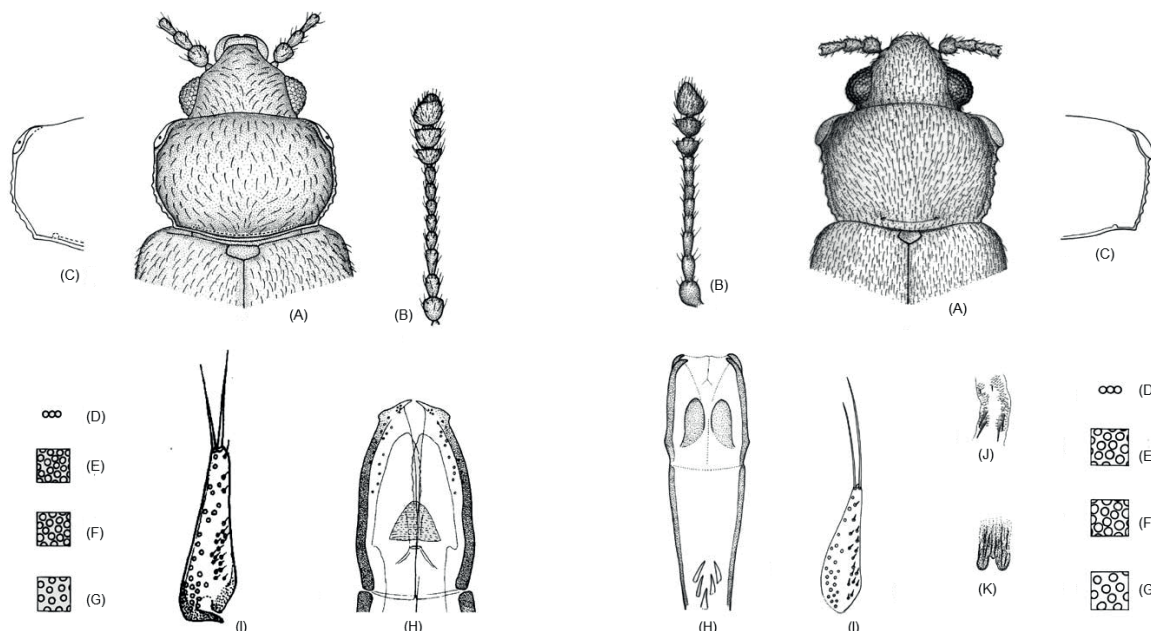


Fig. 19. *Micrambe (Micrambe) umbripennis* (Reitter, 1888): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 19. *Micrambe (Micrambe) umbripennis* (Reitter, 1888): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

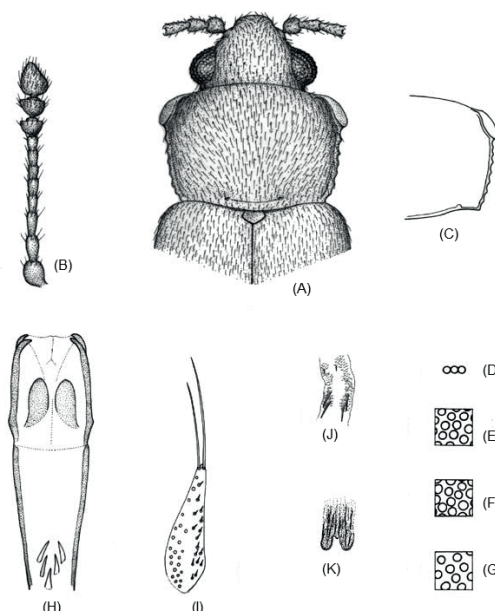


Fig. 20. *Micrambe (Micrambe) woodroffeii* Johnson, 2007: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere; (J) endophallic armour; (K) sclerotized roods.

Fig. 20. *Micrambe (Micrambe) woodroffeii* Johnson, 2007: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero; (J) armadura endofálica; (K) varillas esclerotizadas.

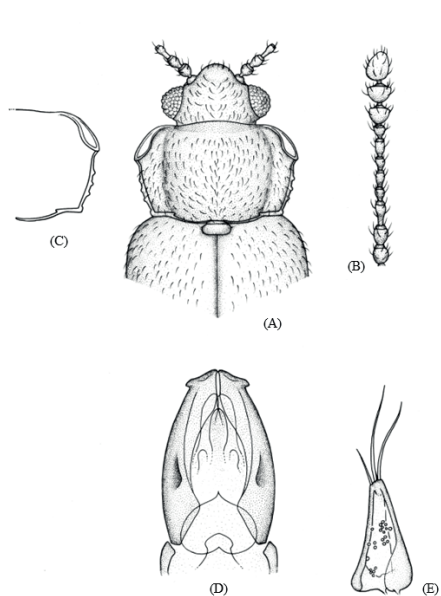


Fig. 21. *Micrambe (Micrambe) acerba* (Bruce, 1951): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 21. *Micrambe (Micrambe) acerba* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

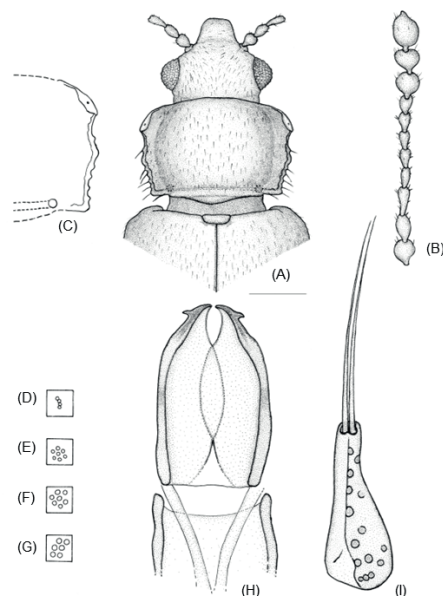


Fig. 22. *Micrambe (Micrambe) africana* (Bruce, 1957): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 22. *Micrambe (Micrambe) africana* (Bruce, 1957): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

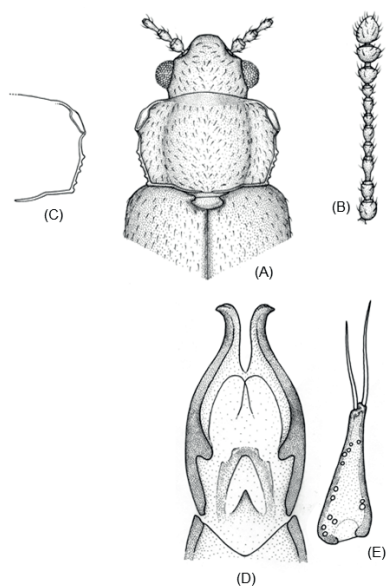


Fig. 23. *Micrambe (Micrambe) alberti* (Bruce, 1951): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 23. *Micrambe (Micrambe) alberti* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

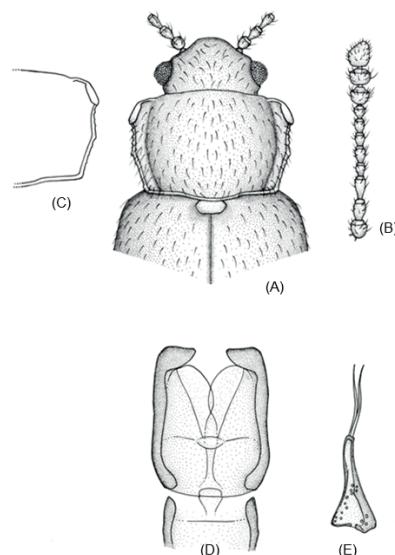


Fig. 24. *Micrambe (Micrambe) angolensis* (Bruce, 1965): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 24. *Micrambe (Micrambe) angolensis* (Bruce, 1965): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

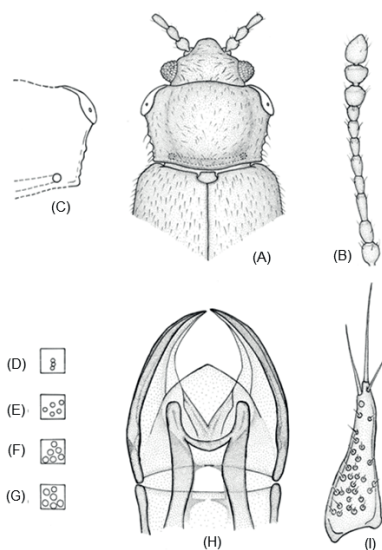


Fig. 25. *Micrambe (Micrambe) angulata* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–G) punctation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 25. *Micrambe (Micrambe) angulata* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

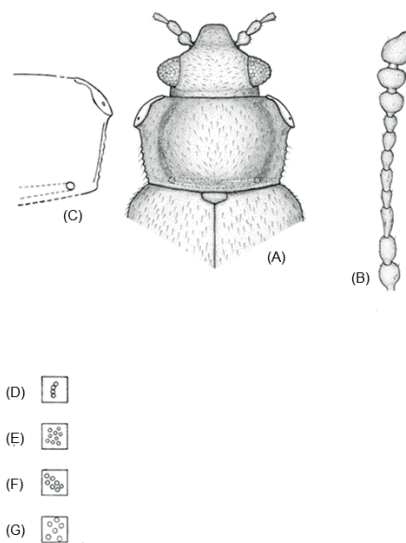


Fig. 26. *Micrambe (Micrambe) anguliformis* (Bruce, 1957): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–G) punctation of head, pronotum and elytra.

Fig. 26. *Micrambe (Micrambe) anguliformis* (Bruce, 1957): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros.

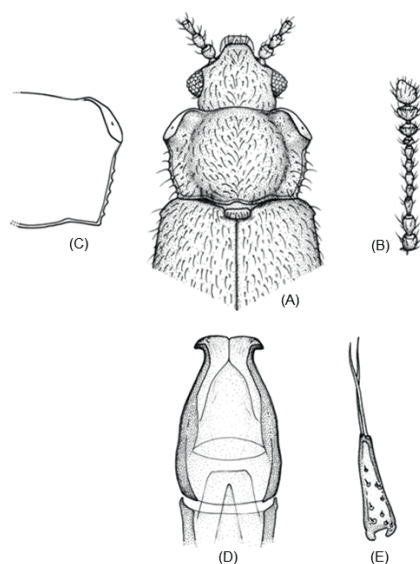


Fig. 27. *Micrambe (Micrambe) apicalis* Grouvelle, 1906: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 27. *Micrambe (Micrambe) apicalis* Grouvelle, 1906: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

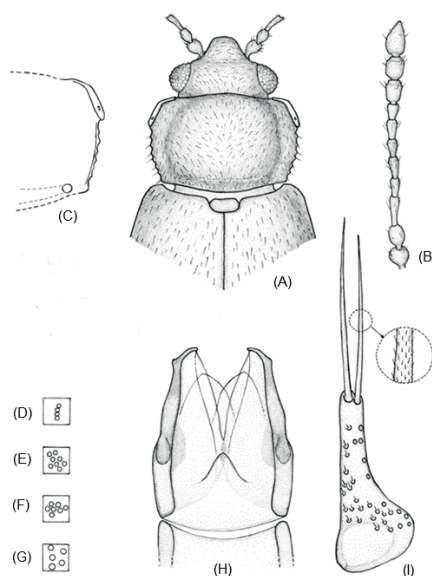


Fig. 28. *Micrambe (Micrambe) basuto* (Bruce, 1957): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–G) punctation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 28. *Micrambe (Micrambe) basuto* (Bruce, 1957): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

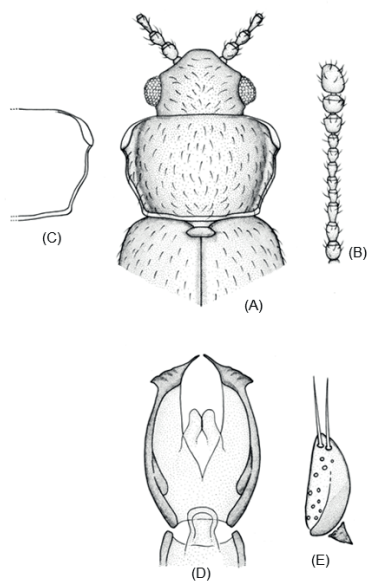


Fig. 29. *Micrambe (Micrambe) bicolorata* (Bruce, 1959): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 29. *Micrambe (Micrambe) bicolorata* (Bruce, 1959): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

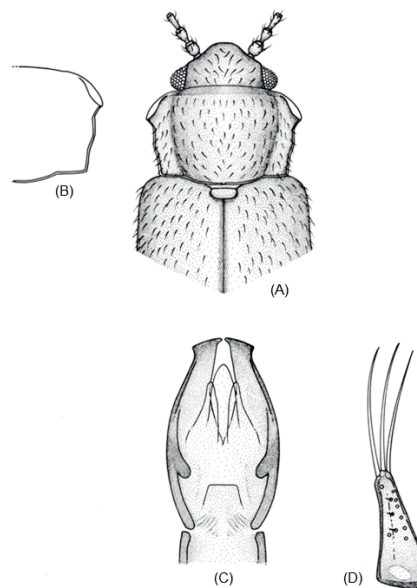


Fig. 30. *Micrambe (Micrambe) borjai* Otero & Pereira, 2019: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) pronotum; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere.

Fig. 30. *Micrambe (Micrambe) borjai* Otero & Pereira, 2019: (A) aspecto general; (B) pronoto; (C) vista dorsal del eedeago; (D) parámero.

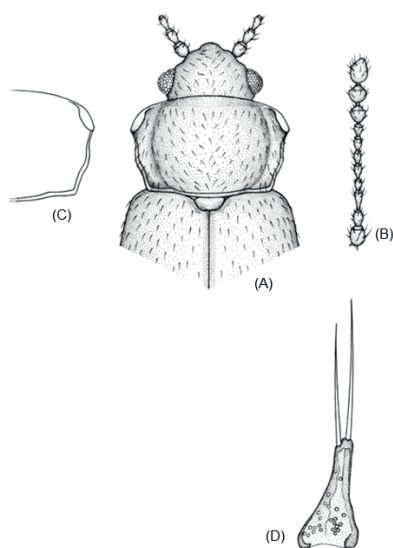


Fig. 31. *Micrambe (Micrambe) brachyphthoraca* (Bruce, 1960): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) paramere.

Fig. 31. *Micrambe (Micrambe) brachyphthoraca* (Bruce, 1960): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) parámero.

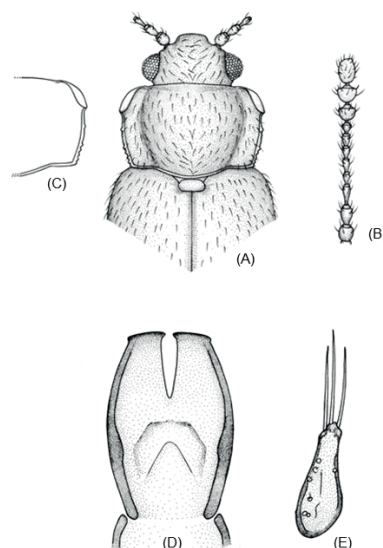


Fig. 32. *Micrambe (Micrambe) brevipilis* (Bruce, 1951): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 32. *Micrambe (Micrambe) brevipilis* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

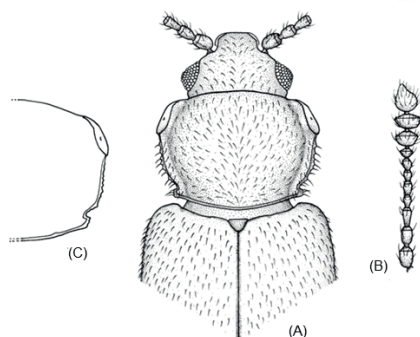


Fig. 33. *Micrambe (Micrambe) brevitarsis* (Bruce, 1963): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 33. *Micrambe (Micrambe) brevitarsis* (Bruce, 1963): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

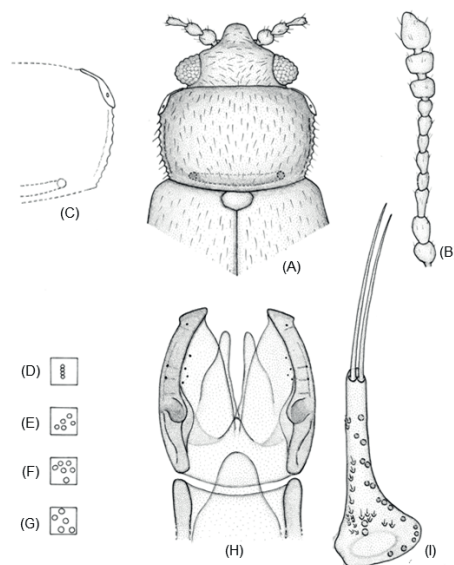


Fig. 34. *Micrambe (Micrambe) brincki* (Bruce, 1957): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 34. *Micrambe (Micrambe) brincki* (Bruce, 1957): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

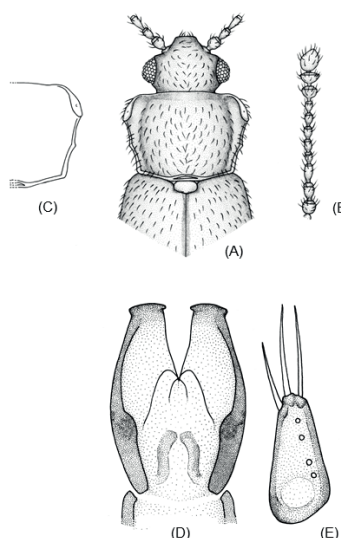


Fig. 35. *Micrambe (Micrambe) burgeoni* (Scott, 1935): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 35. *Micrambe (Micrambe) burgeoni* (Scott, 1935): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

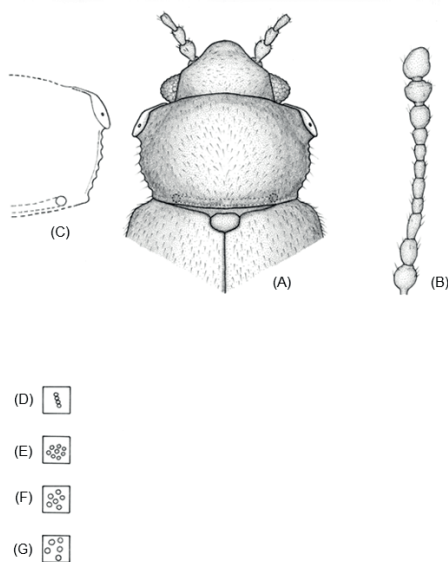


Fig. 36. *Micrambe (Micrambe) caffer* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra.

Fig. 36. *Micrambe (Micrambe) caffer* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros.

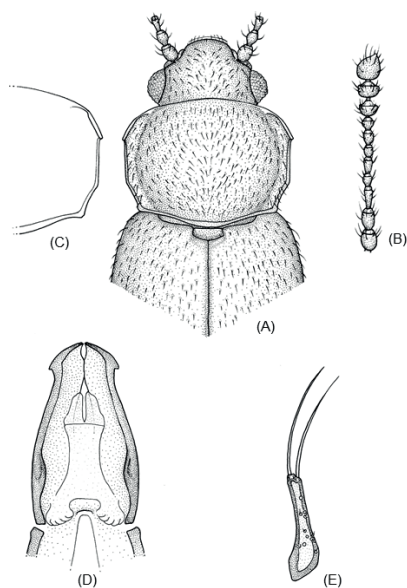


Fig. 37. *Micrambe (Micrambe) camerunensis* Otero & Pereira, 2018: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 37. *Micrambe (Micrambe) camerunensis* Otero & Pereira, 2018: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

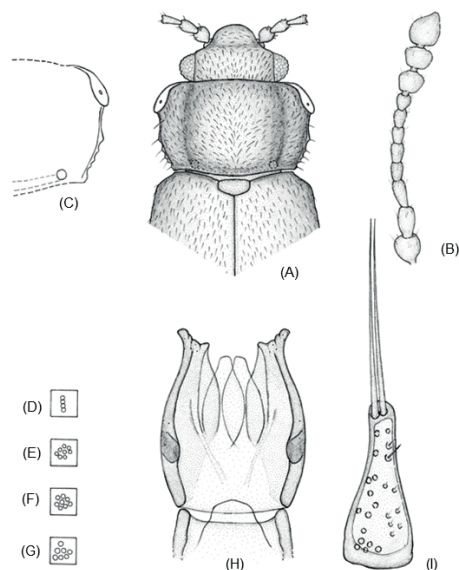


Fig. 38. *Micrambe (Micrambe) capensis* (Redtenbacher, 1867): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 38. *Micrambe (Micrambe) capensis* (Redtenbacher, 1867): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

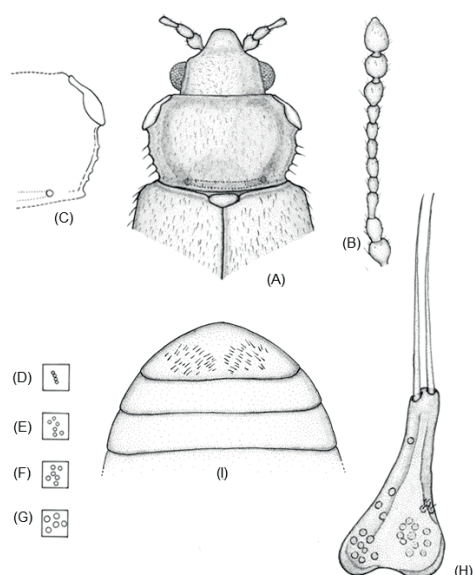


Fig. 39. *Micrambe (Micrambe) castanea* (Bruce, 1965): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) paramere; (I) abdomen.

Fig. 39. *Micrambe (Micrambe) castanea* (Bruce, 1965): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) parámero; (I) abdomen.

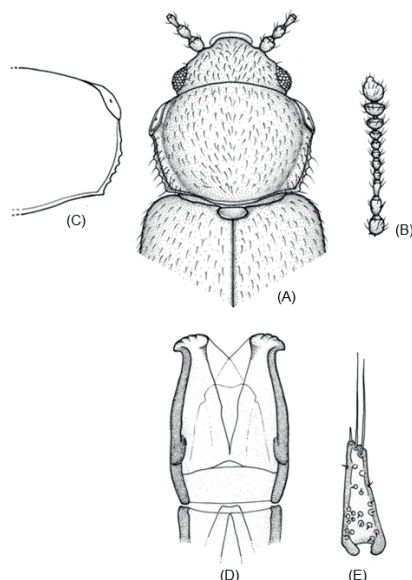


Fig. 40. *Micrambe (Micrambe) consors* Grouvelle, 1906: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 40. *Micrambe (Micrambe) consors* Grouvelle, 1906: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

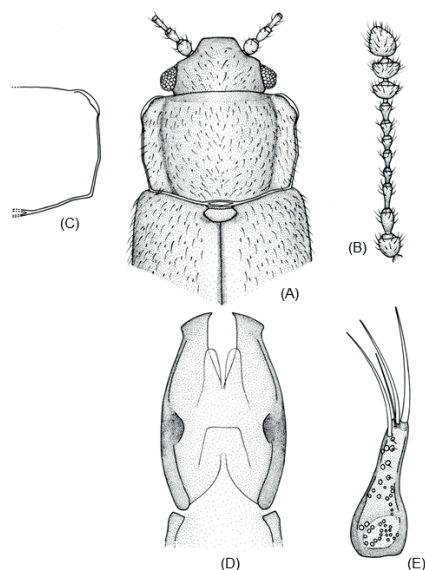


Fig. 41. *Micrambe (Micrambe) cuccodoroi* Otero & Pereira, 2019: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 41. *Micrambe (Micrambe) cuccodoroi* Otero & Pereira, 2019: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

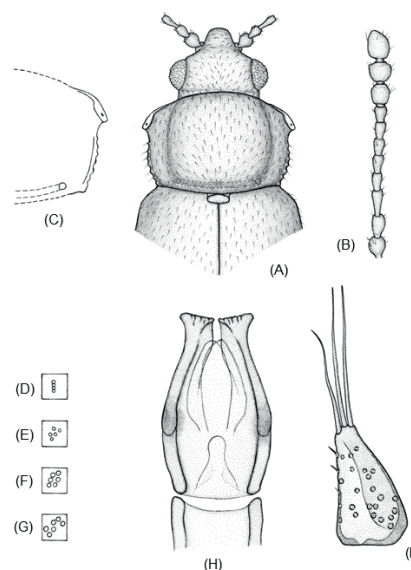


Fig. 42. *Micrambe (Micrambe) danielssoni* Otero, 2012: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E–G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 42. *Micrambe (Micrambe) danielssoni* Otero, 2012: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E–G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

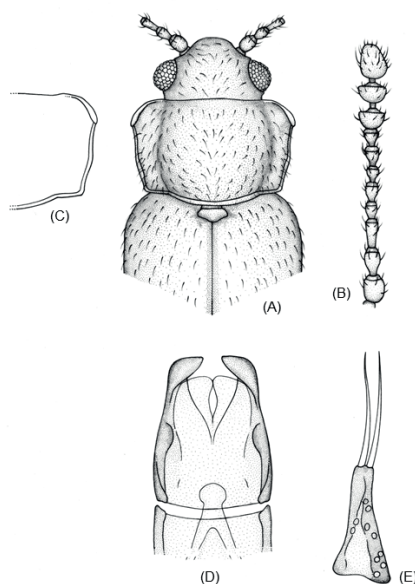


Fig. 43. *Micrambe (Micrambe) defecta* (Bruce, 1965): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 43. *Micrambe (Micrambe) defecta* (Bruce, 1965): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

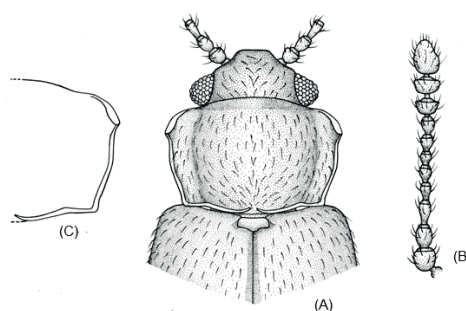


Fig. 44. *Micrambe (Micrambe) difficilis* (Bruce, 1955): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 44. *Micrambe (Micrambe) difficilis* (Bruce, 1955): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

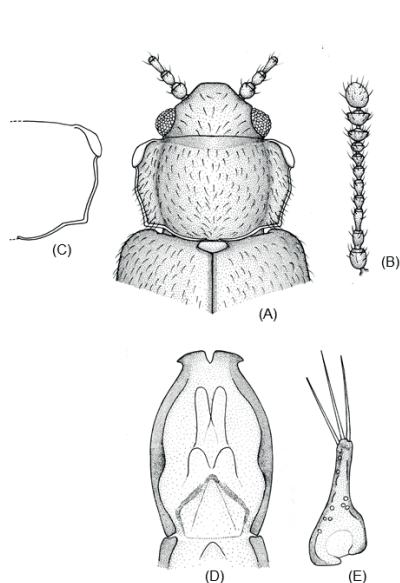


Fig. 45. *Micrambe (Micrambe) discolor* (Bruce, 1951): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 45. *Micrambe (Micrambe) discolor* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

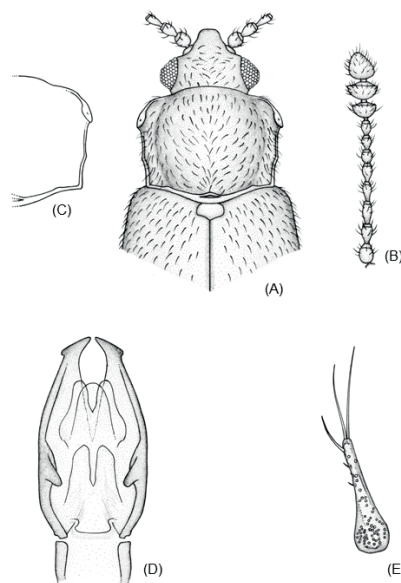


Fig. 46. *Micrambe (Micrambe) eggelingi* Scott, 1935: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 46. *Micrambe (Micrambe) eggelingi* Scott, 1935: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

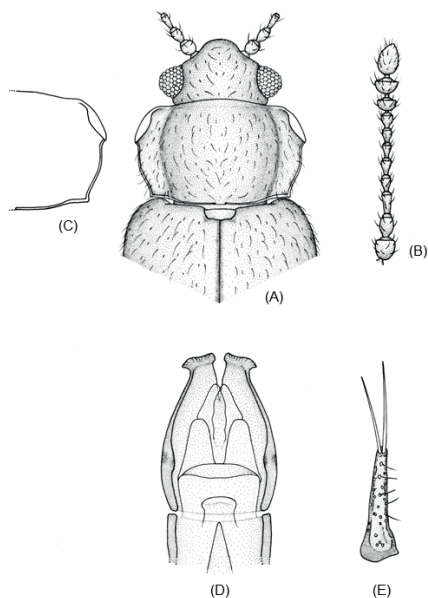


Fig. 47. *Micrambe (Micrambe) eichelbaumi* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 47. *Micrambe (Micrambe) eichelbaumi* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

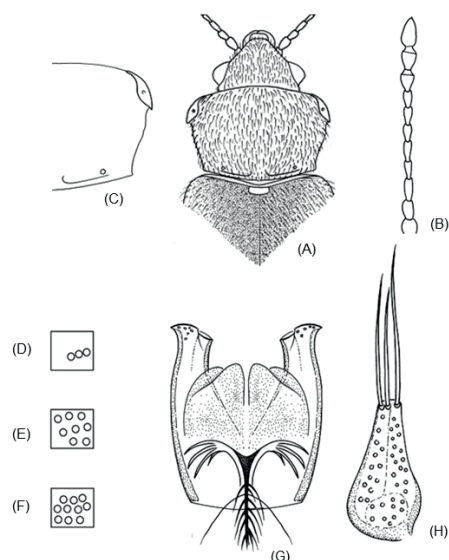


Fig. 48. *Micrambe (Micrambe) endroedyi* Otero, 2005: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-F) punctation of pronotum and elytra; (G) dorsal view of aedeagus; (H) paramere.

Fig. 48. *Micrambe (Micrambe) endroedyi* Otero, 2005: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-F) punteado del pronoto y élitros; (G) vista dorsal del eedeago; (H) parámero.

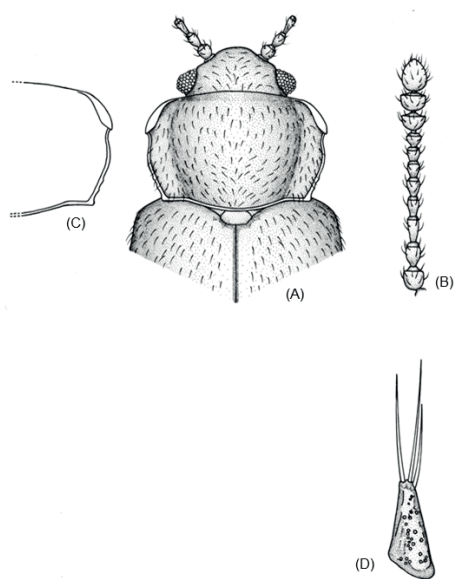


Fig. 49. *Micrambe (Micrambe) goliath* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) paramere.

Fig. 49. *Micrambe (Micrambe) goliath* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) parámetro.

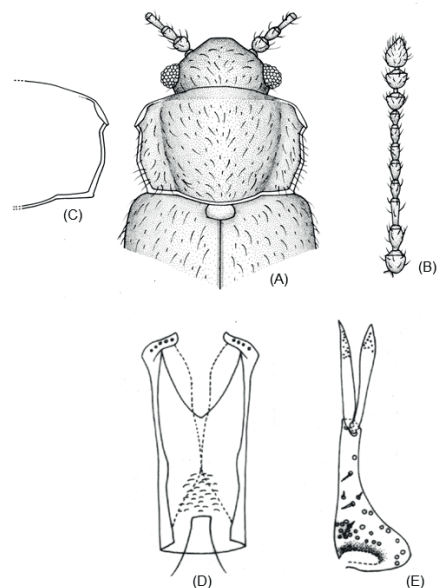


Fig. 50. *Micrambe (Micrambe) gracilipes* (Wollaston, 1871): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 50. *Micrambe (Micrambe) gracilipes* (Wollaston, 1871): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámetro.

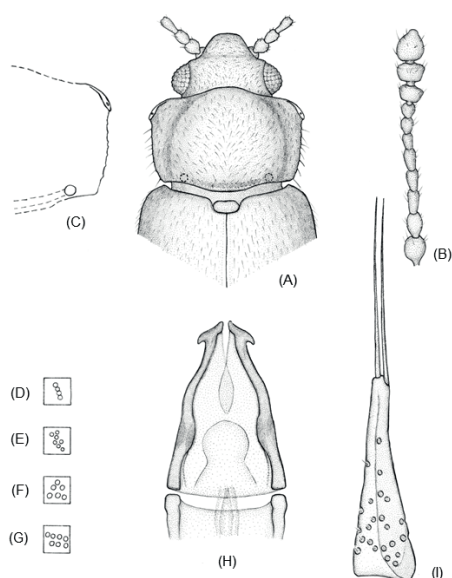


Fig. 51. *Micrambe (Micrambe) grouvellei* Bruce, 1937: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 51. *Micrambe (Micrambe) grouvellei* Bruce, 1937: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámetro.

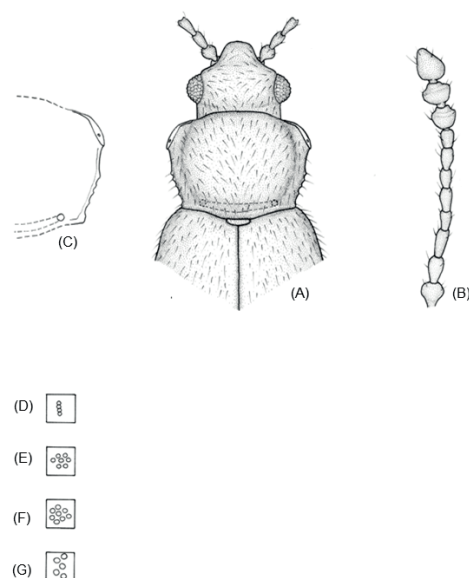


Fig. 52. *Micrambe (Micrambe) hanstroemi* (Bruce, 1957): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra.

Fig. 52. *Micrambe (Micrambe) hanstroemi* (Bruce, 1957): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros.

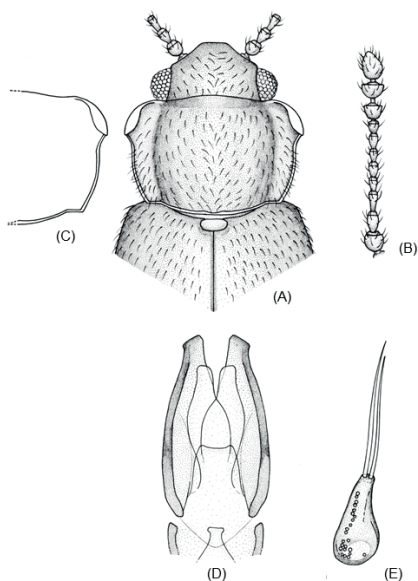


Fig. 53. *Micrambe (Micrambe) irritabilis* (Bruce, 1951): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 53. *Micrambe (Micrambe) irritabilis* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

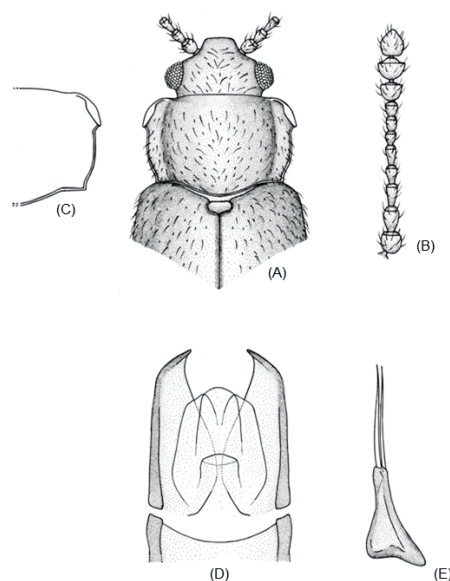


Fig. 54. *Micrambe (Micrambe) kivuensis* (Bruce, 1965): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 54. *Micrambe (Micrambe) kivuensis* (Bruce, 1965): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

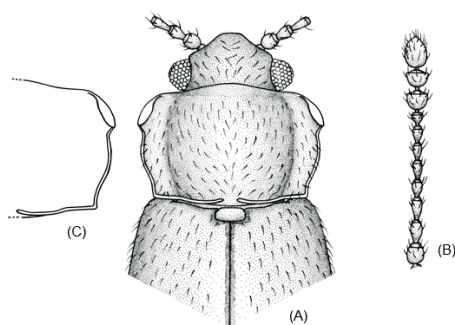


Fig. 55. *Micrambe (Micrambe) leleuporum* (Bruce, 1960): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 55. *Micrambe (Micrambe) leleuporum* (Bruce, 1960): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

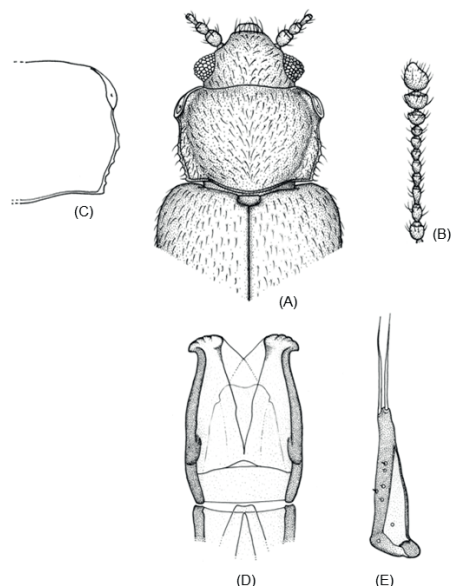


Fig. 56. *Micrambe (Micrambe) leonardoi* Otero & Pereira, 2017: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 56. *Micrambe (Micrambe) leonardoi* Otero & Pereira, 2017: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

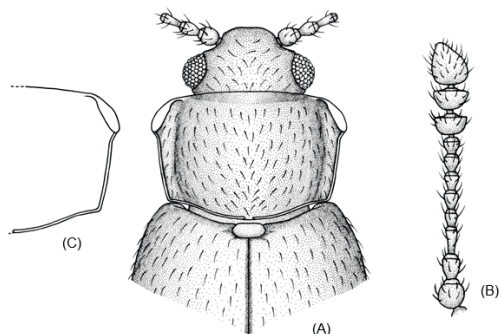


Fig. 57. *Micrambe (Micrambe) lobeliae* (Bruce, 1955): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 57. *Micrambe (Micrambe) lobeliae* (Bruce, 1955): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

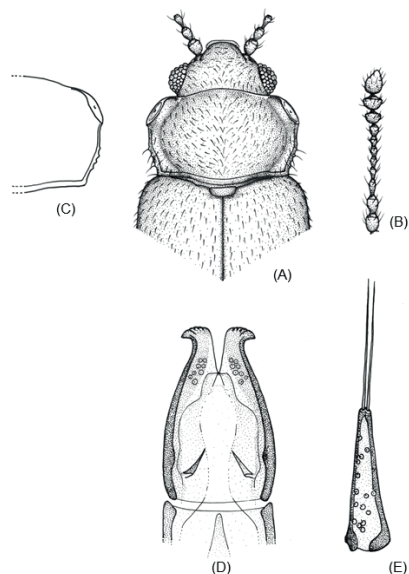


Fig. 58. *Micrambe (Micrambe) madagascariensis* Grouvelle, 1896: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 58. *Micrambe (Micrambe) madagascariensis* Grouvelle, 1896: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámetro.

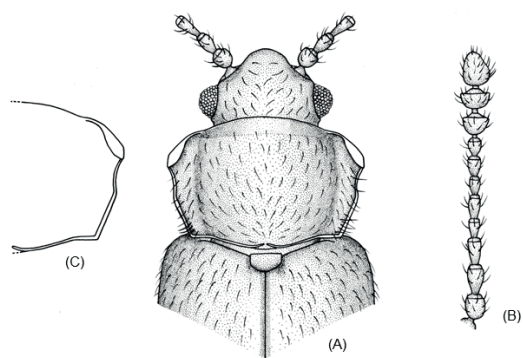


Fig. 59. *Micrambe (Micrambe) maurotis* (Bruce, 1960): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 59. *Micrambe (Micrambe) maurotis* (Bruce, 1960): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

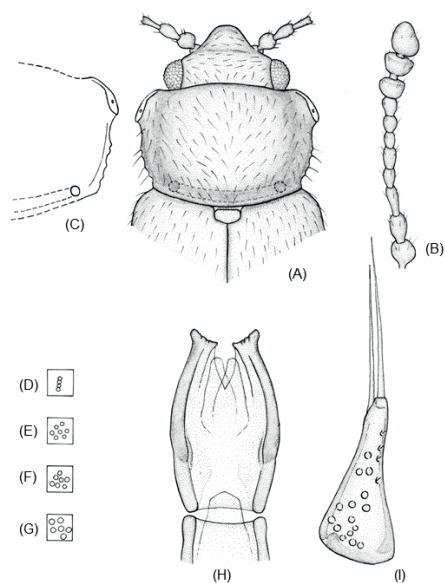


Fig. 60. *Micrambe (Micrambe) minuta* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 60. *Micrambe (Micrambe) minuta* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámetro.

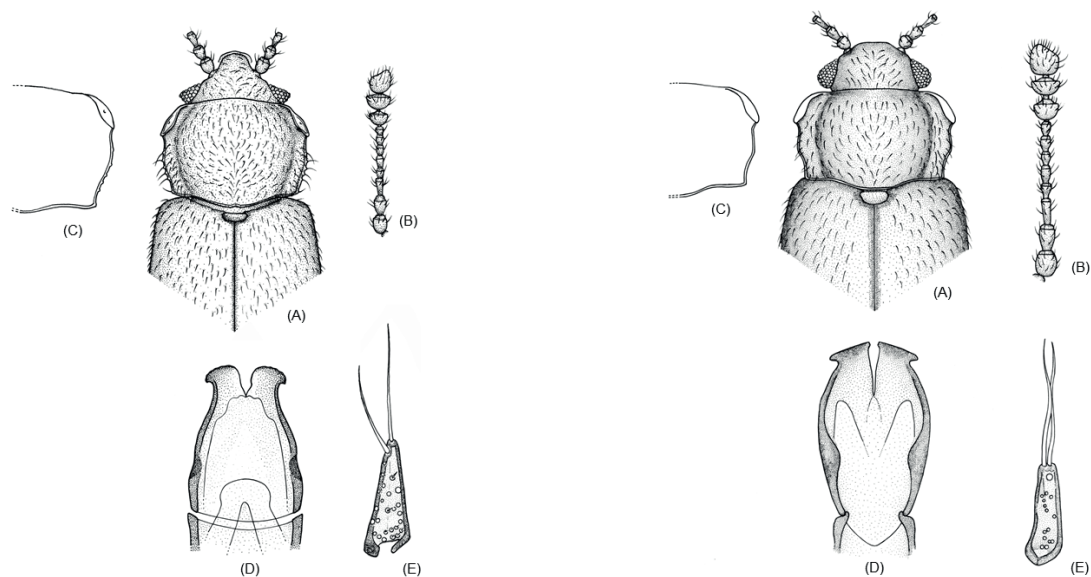


Fig. 61. *Micrambe (Micrambe) modesta* (Grouvelle, 1906): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 61. *Micrambe (Micrambe) modesta* (Grouvelle, 1906): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

Fig. 62. *Micrambe (Micrambe) molesta* (Bruce, 1951): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 62. *Micrambe (Micrambe) molesta* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

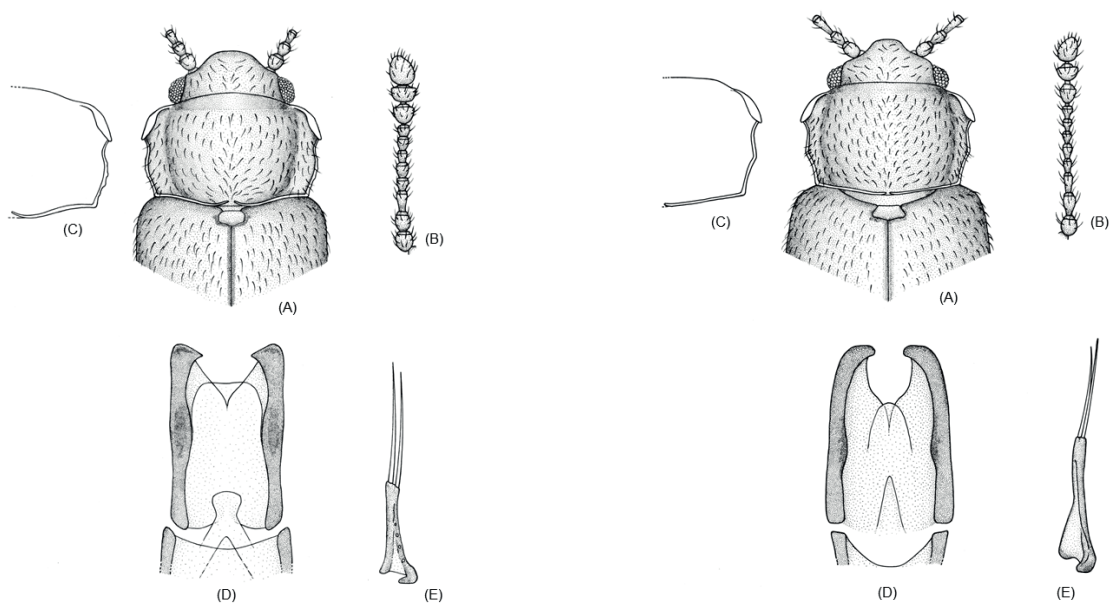


Fig. 63. *Micrambe (Micrambe) monotrix* (Bruce, 1961): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 63. *Micrambe (Micrambe) monotrix* (Bruce, 1961): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

Fig. 64. *Micrambe (Micrambe) mutilata* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 64. *Micrambe (Micrambe) mutilata* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

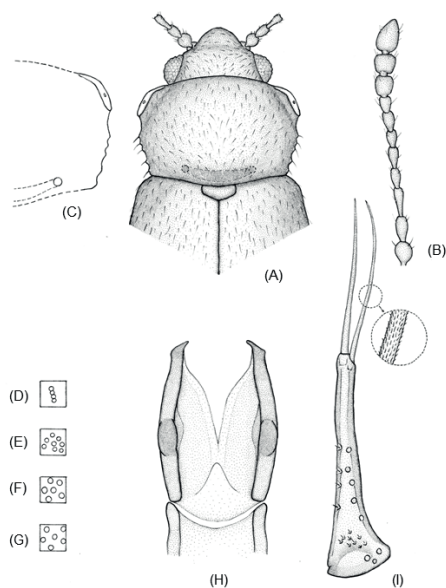


Fig. 65. *Micrambe (Micrambe) natalensis* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 65. *Micrambe (Micrambe) natalensis* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

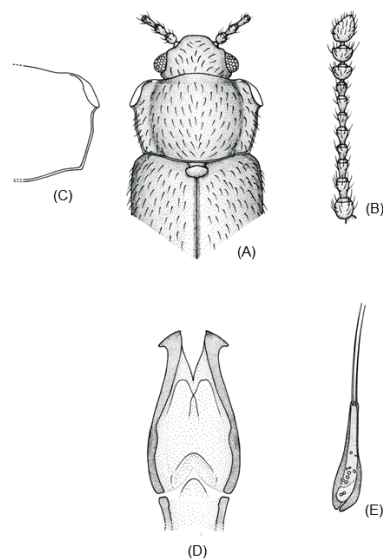


Fig. 66. *Micrambe (Micrambe) nigerrima* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 66. *Micrambe (Micrambe) nigerrima* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

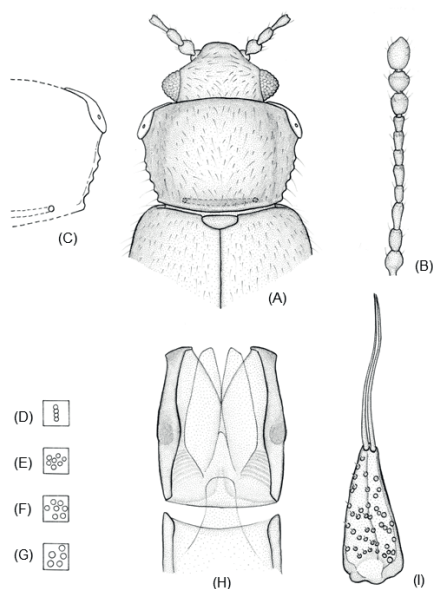


Fig. 67. *Micrambe (Micrambe) nigrothoracica* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 67. *Micrambe (Micrambe) nigrothoracica* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

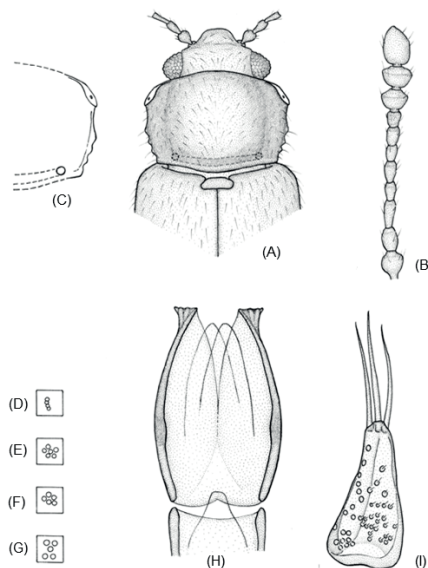


Fig. 68. *Micrambe (Micrambe) oblonga* (Bruce, 1957): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 68. *Micrambe (Micrambe) oblonga* (Bruce, 1957): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

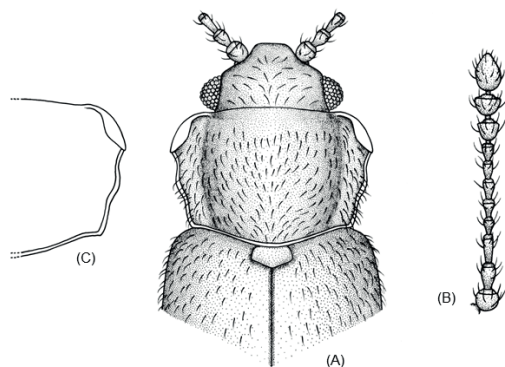


Fig. 69. *Micrambe (Micrambe) olkokolae* (Bruce, 1960): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 69. *Micrambe (Micrambe) olkokolae* (Bruce, 1960): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

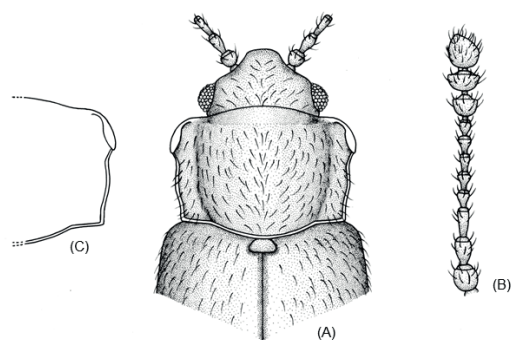


Fig. 70. *Micrambe (Micrambe) parvicollis* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 70. *Micrambe (Micrambe) parvicollis* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

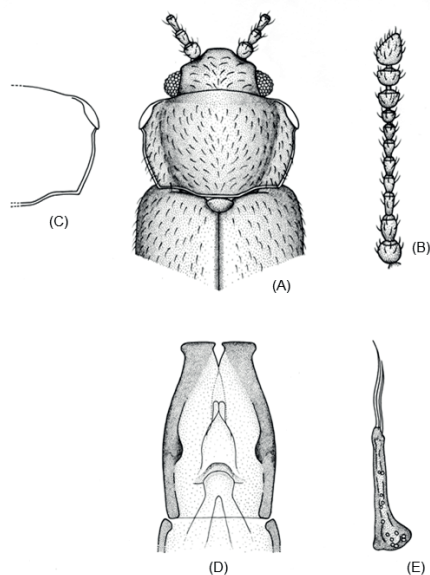


Fig. 71. *Micrambe (Micrambe) parvula* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 71. *Micrambe (Micrambe) parvula* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámero.

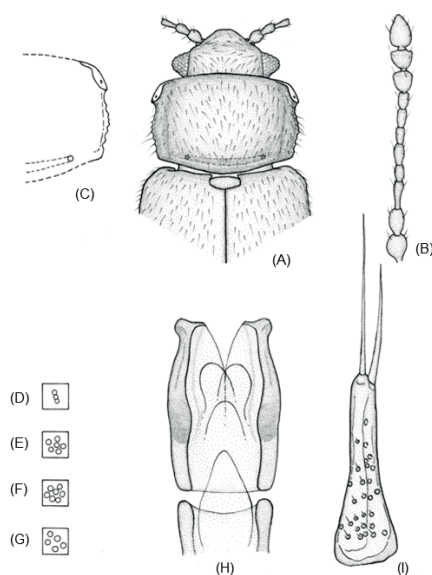


Fig. 72. *Micrambe (Micrambe) peringueyi* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 72. *Micrambe (Micrambe) peringueyi* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del edeago; (I) parámero.

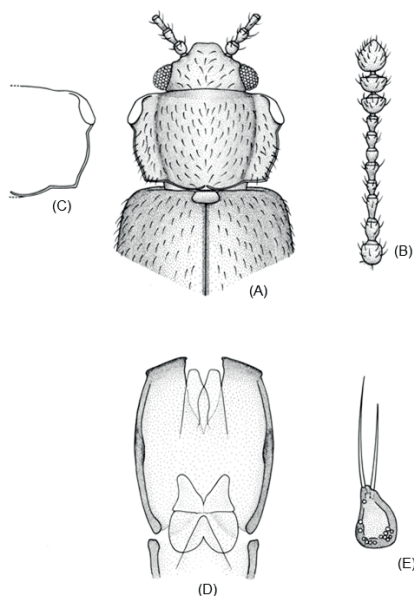


Fig. 73. *Micrambe (Micrambe) perspicua* (Bruce, 1951): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 73. *Micrambe (Micrambe) perspicua* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

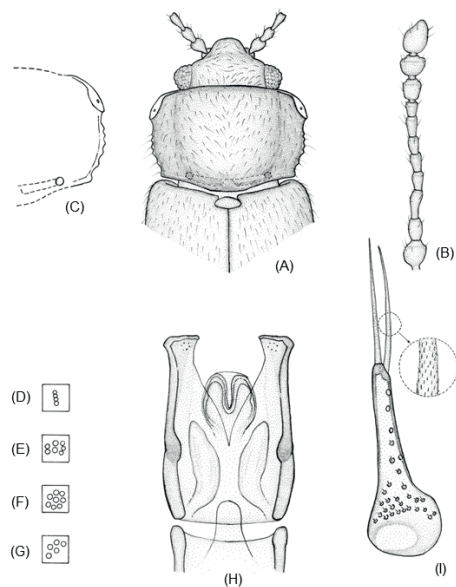


Fig. 74. *Micrambe (Micrambe) plagiata* (Peringuey, 1892): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 74. *Micrambe (Micrambe) plagiata* (Peringuey, 1892): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

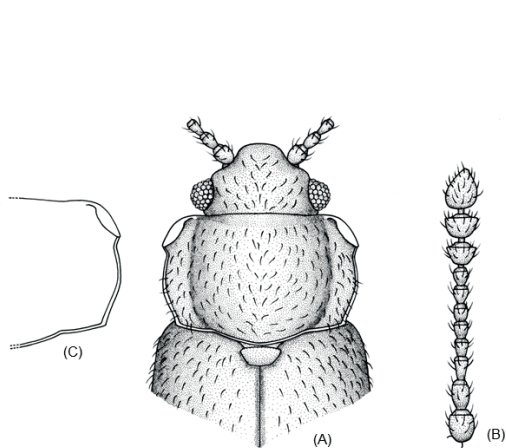


Fig. 75. *Micrambe (Micrambe) punctulata* (Bruce, 1960): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 75. *Micrambe (Micrambe) punctulata* (Bruce, 1960): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

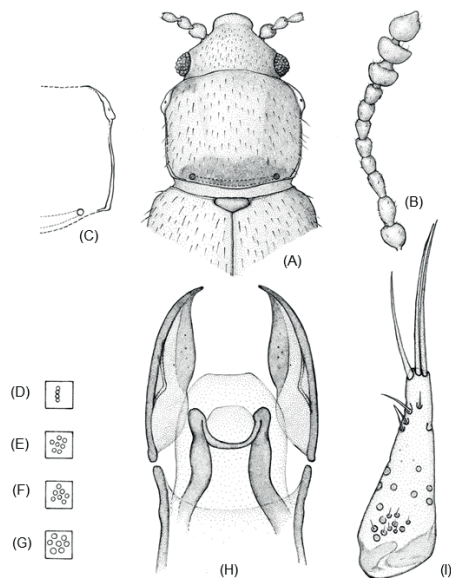


Fig. 76. *Micrambe (Micrambe) quadricollis* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 76. *Micrambe (Micrambe) quadricollis* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

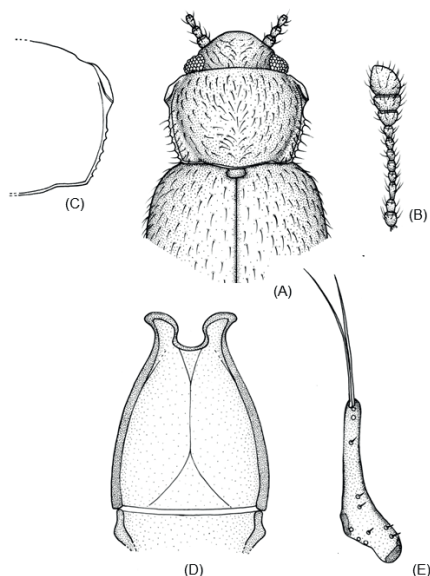


Fig. 77. *Micrambe (Micrambe) reunionensis* Lyubarsky, 2013: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 77. *Micrambe (Micrambe) reunionensis* Lyubarsky, 2013: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

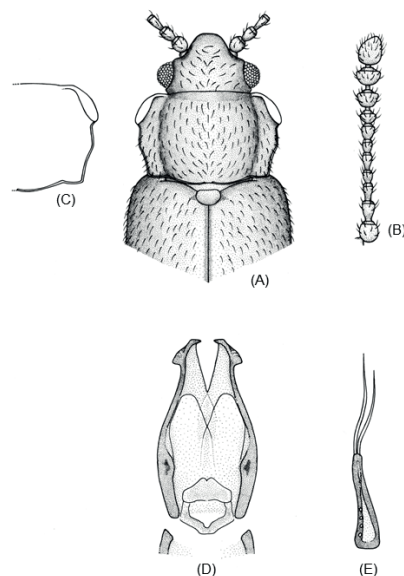


Fig. 78. *Micrambe (Micrambe) rufitarsis* (Bruce, 1963): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 78. *Micrambe (Micrambe) rufitarsis* (Bruce, 1963): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

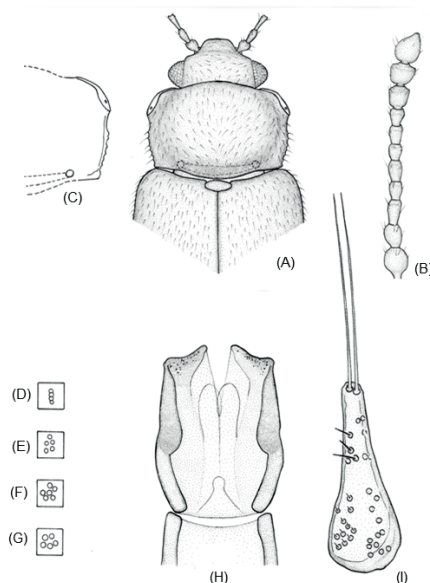


Fig. 79. *Micrambe (Micrambe) simoni* Grouvelle, 1895: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) paramere.

Fig. 79. *Micrambe (Micrambe) simoni* Grouvelle, 1895: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) parámero.

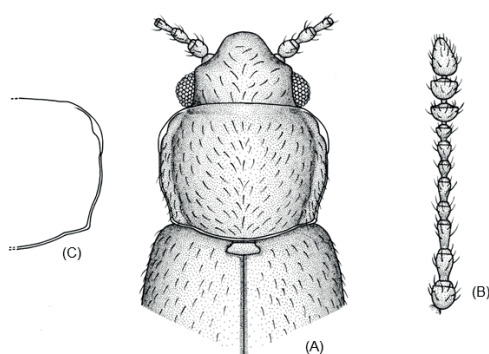


Fig. 80. *Micrambe (Micrambe) singularis* (Bruce, 1959): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 80. *Micrambe (Micrambe) singularis* (Bruce, 1959): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

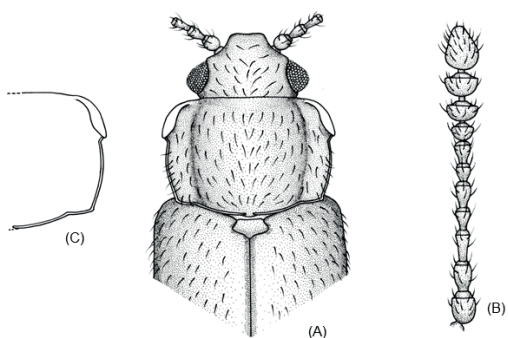


Fig. 81. *Micrambe (Micrambe) solitaria* (Bruce, 1951): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 81. *Micrambe (Micrambe) solitaria* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

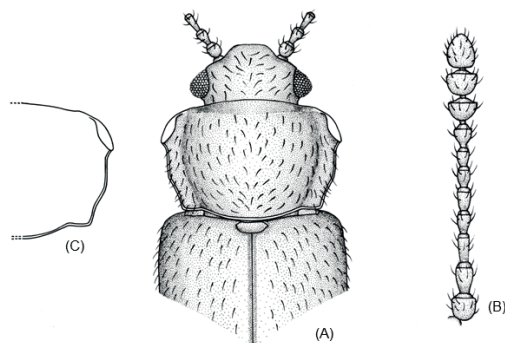


Fig. 82. *Micrambe (Micrambe) subvillosa* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 82. *Micrambe (Micrambe) subvillosa* Grouvelle, 1908: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

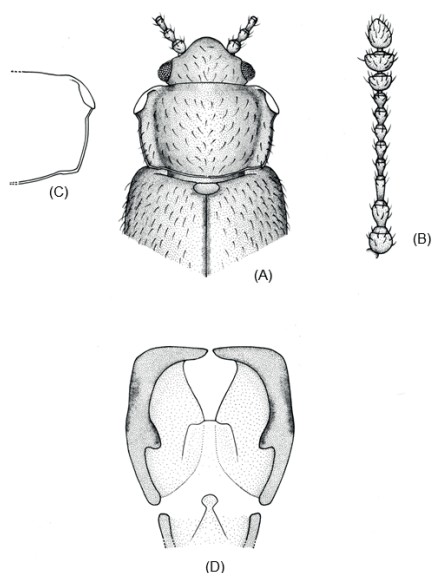


Fig. 83. *Micrambe (Micrambe) tanganyikae* (Bruce, 1960): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus.

Fig. 83. *Micrambe (Micrambe) tanganyikae* (Bruce, 1960): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago.

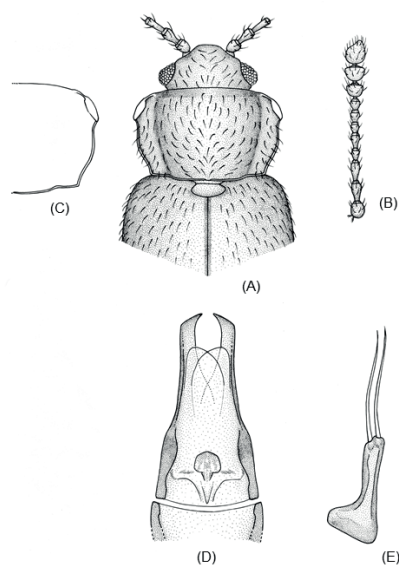


Fig. 84. *Micrambe (Micrambe) tenebrata* (Bruce, 1963): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 84. *Micrambe (Micrambe) tenebrata* (Bruce, 1963): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

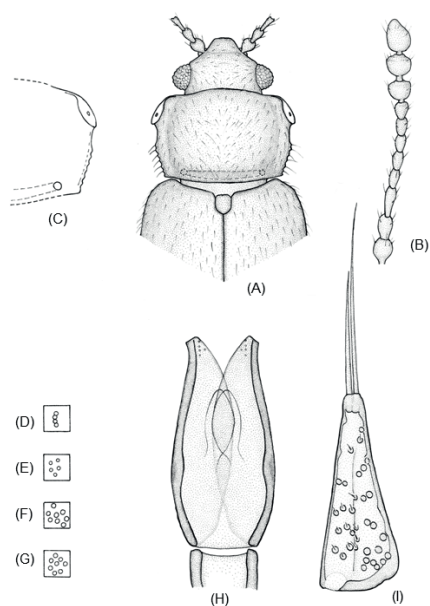


Fig. 85. *Micrambe (Micrambe) turneri* (Bruce, 1952): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere.

Fig. 85. *Micrambe (Micrambe) turneri* (Bruce, 1952): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) parámero.

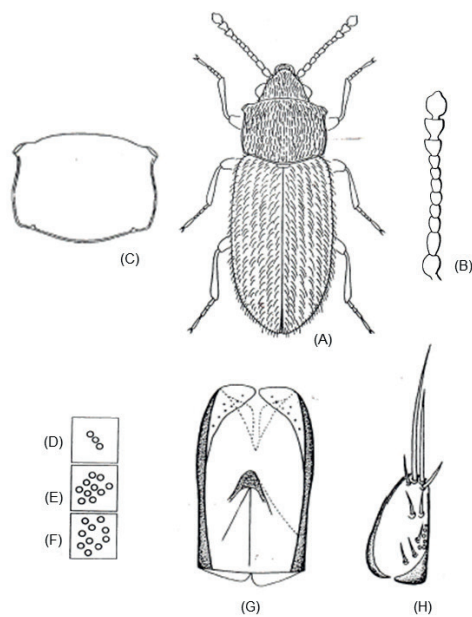


Fig. 86. *Micrambe (Micrambe) gonzaloi* Otero, 2004: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-F) punctuation of pronotum and elytra; (G) dorsal view of aedeagus; (H) paramere.

Fig. 86. *Micrambe (Micrambe) gonzaloi* Otero, 2004: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-F) punteado del pronoto y élitros; (G) vista dorsal del eedeago; (H) parámero.

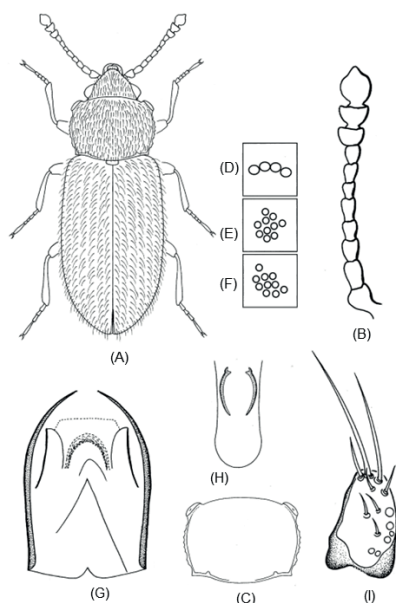


Fig. 87. *Micrambe (Micrambinus) baneti* Otero, 2004: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-F) punctuation of pronotum and elytra; (G) dorsal view of aedeagus; (H) sclerotized rods; (I) paramere.

Fig. 87. *Micrambe (Micrambinus) baneti* Otero, 2004: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-F) punteado del pronoto y élitros; (G) vista dorsal del eedeago; (H) varillas esclerotizadas; (I) parámero.

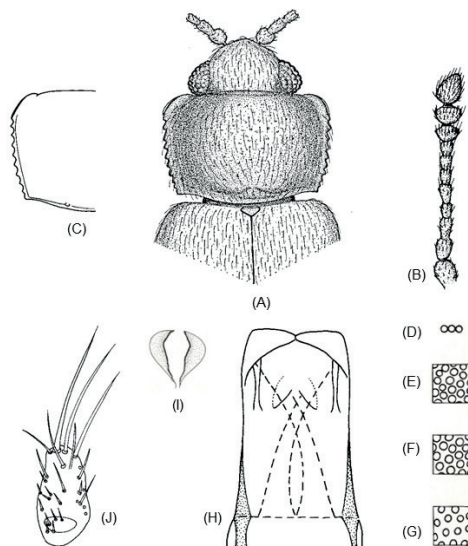


Fig. 88. *Micrambe (Micrambinus) bimaculata* (Panzer, 1798): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) ocular facets; (E-G) punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra; (H) dorsal view of aedeagus; (I) sclerotized rods; (J) paramere.

Fig. 88. *Micrambe (Micrambinus) bimaculata* (Panzer, 1798): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) facetas oculares; (E-G) punteado de la cabeza, pronoto y élitros; (H) vista dorsal del eedeago; (I) varillas esclerotizadas; (J) parámero.

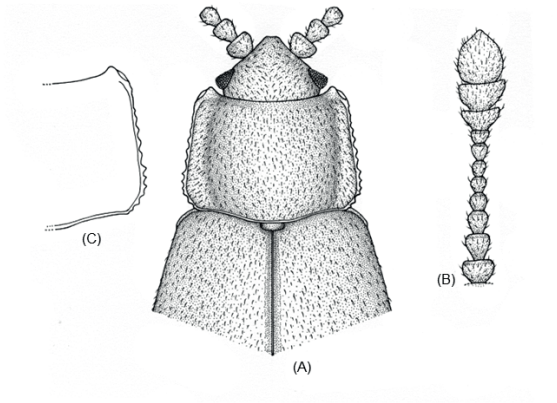


Fig. 89. *Micrambe (Micrambinus) reverenda* Lyubarsky, 1995: (A) forebody dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum.

Fig. 89. *Micrambe (Micrambinus) reverenda* Lyubarsky, 1995: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto.

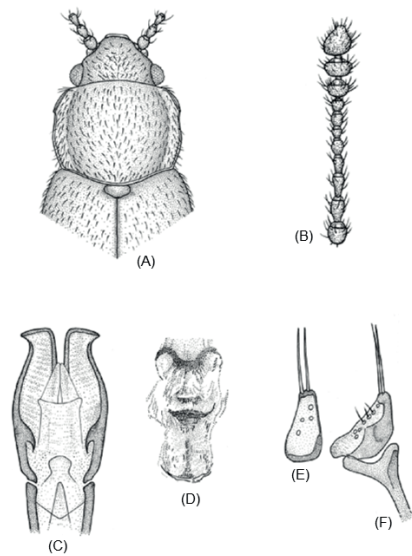


Fig. 90. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) alluaudi* (Scott, 1935): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) endophallic armour; (E) paramere; (F) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 90. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) alluaudi* (Scott, 1935): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del eedeago; (E) armadura endofálica; (F) parámero y área distal del tegmen.

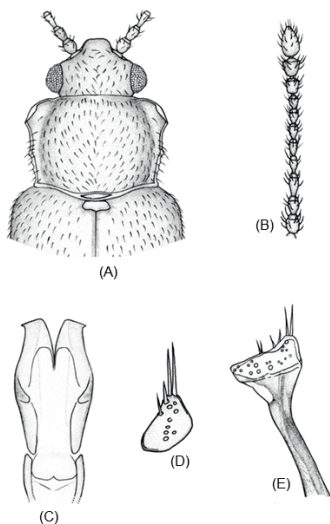


Fig. 91. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) bujukuensis* Scott, 1935: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere; (E) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 91. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) bujukuensis* Scott, 1935: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del eedeago; (D) parámero; (E) parámero y área distal del tegmen.

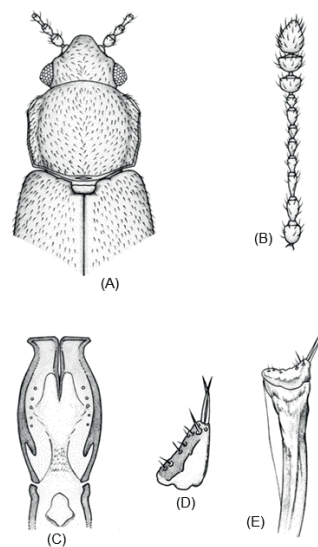


Fig. 92. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) crateris* (Scott, 1935): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere; (E) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 92. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) crateris* (Scott, 1935): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del eedeago; (D) parámero; (E) parámero y área distal del tegmen.

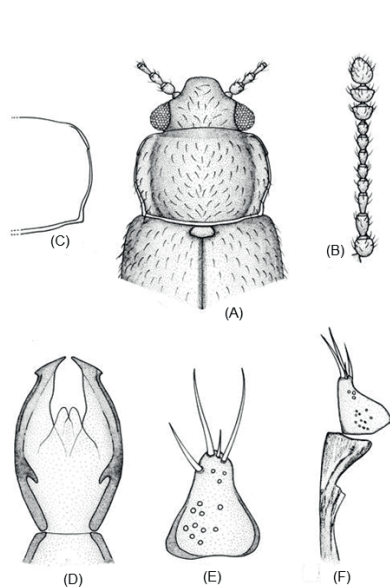


Fig. 93. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) elgonensis* (Bruce, 1959): (A) fore-body, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) pronotum; (D) dorsal view of aedeagus; (E) paramere; (F) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 93. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) elgonensis* (Bruce, 1959): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) pronoto; (D) vista dorsal del edeago; (E) parámetro; (F) parámetro y área distal del tegmen.

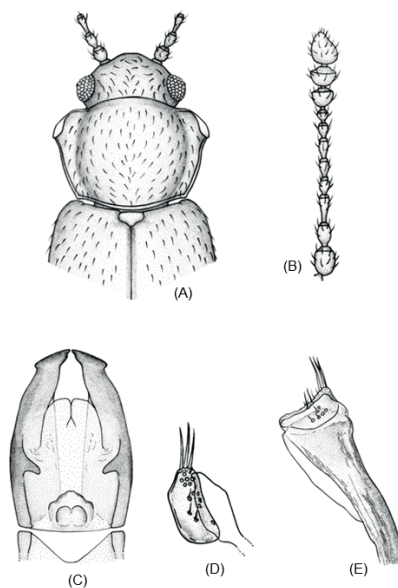


Fig. 94. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) figurata* (Bruce, 1951): (A) fore-body, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere; (E) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 94. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) figurata* (Bruce, 1951): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del edeago; (D) parámetro; (E) parámetro y área distal del tegmen.

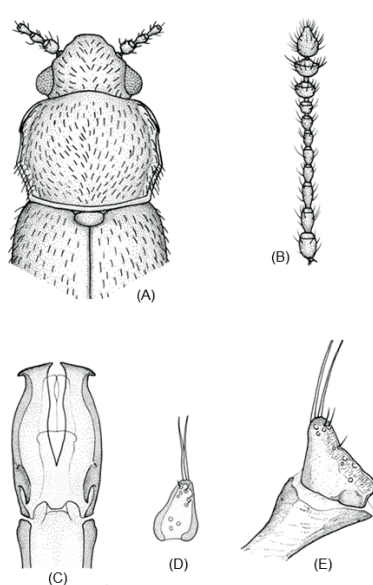


Fig. 95. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) helichrysi* (Scott, 1935): (A) fore-body, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere; (E) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 95. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) helichrysi* (Scott, 1935): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del edeago; (D) parámetro; (E) parámetro y área distal del tegmen.

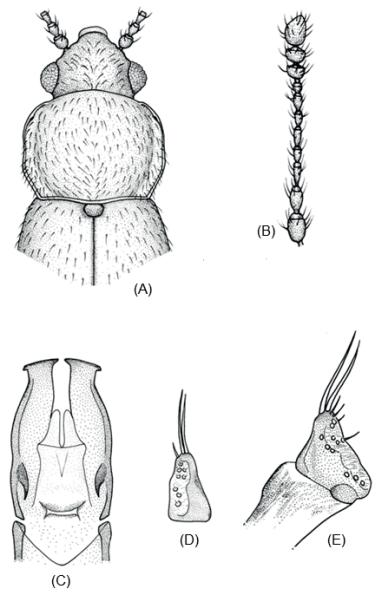


Fig. 96. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) johnstoni* (Scott, 1935): (A) fore-body, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere; (E) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 96. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) johnstoni* (Scott, 1935): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del edeago; (D) parámetro; (E) parámetro y área distal del tegmen.

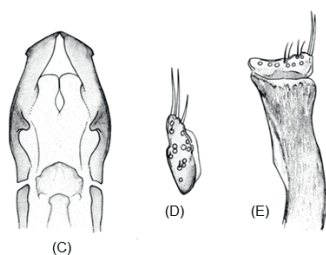
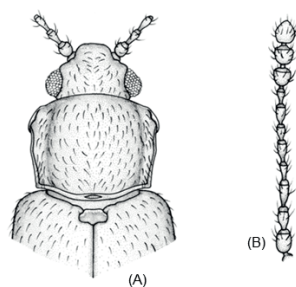


Fig. 97. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) kigoensis* Scott, 1935: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere; (E) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 97. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) kigoensis* Scott, 1935: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del edeago; (D) parámero; (E) parámero y área distal del tegmen.

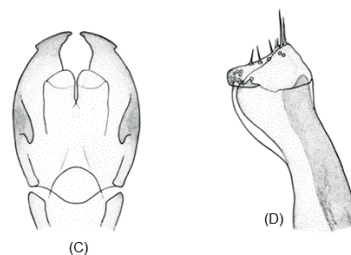
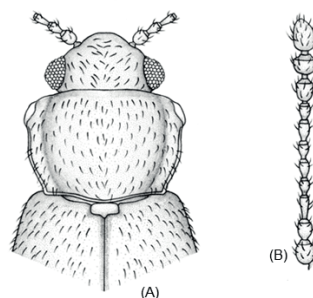


Fig. 98. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) minor* (Bruce, 1960): (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 98. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) minor* (Bruce, 1960): (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del edeago; (D) parámero y área distal del tegmen.

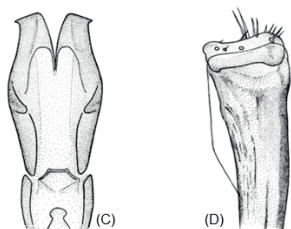
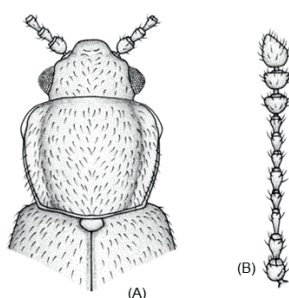


Fig. 99. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) senecionis* Scott, 1935: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 99. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) senecionis* Scott, 1935: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del edeago; (D) parámero y área distal del tegmen.

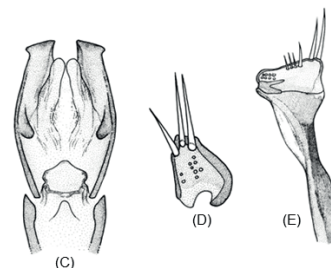
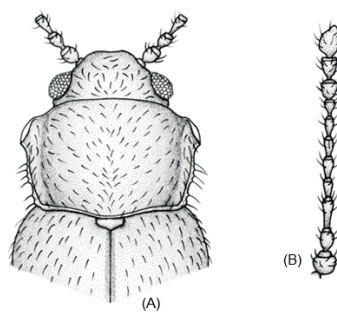


Fig. 100. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) subinfusata* Grouvelle, 1919: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere; (E) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 100. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) subinfusata* Grouvelle, 1919: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del edeago; (D) parámero; (E) parámero y área distal del tegmen.

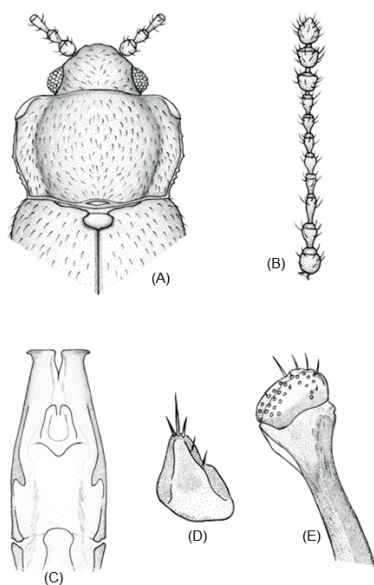


Fig. 101. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) varicolor* Grouvelle, 1909: (A) forebody, dorsal; (B) antenna; (C) dorsal view of aedeagus; (D) paramere; (E) paramere with the distal area of the tegmen, lateral view.

Fig. 101. *Micrambe (Neomicrambe) varicolor* Grouvelle, 1909: (A) aspecto general; (B) antena; (C) vista dorsal del edeago; (D) parámetro; (E) parámetro y área distal del tegmen en vista lateral.



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ISSN 0210-8984



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