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THE MONOCHAMINI (CERAMBYCIDAE) OF THE
ETHIOPIAN FAUNISTIC REGION.
II. SUBTRIBE MONOCHAMIDI.
GENERA RELATED TO *MONOCHAMUS*

By LAWRENCE S. DILLON & ELIZABETH S. DILLON

ALTHOUGH the genus *Monochamus* is represented by several species in North Africa, it became apparent during the course of these studies that none of the numerous Ethiopian species assigned to this genus by other workers truly pertained to it. As a superficial study of Indo-Australian representatives showed a comparable situation, it is not unlikely that the genus will be found to be entirely confined to the Holarctic Region.

The genus *Monochamus* in the restricted sense should include those species in which the eyes are approximate above, the lower ocular lobe elongate, narrow, and vertical, usually shorter than the gena in height and never distinctly exceeding it in this respect; the front subquadrate, sometimes slightly narrowed above, the antennal tubercles contiguous at base, divergent apically; pronotal disk at most bearing a low median tumescence, not tuberculate, lateral tubercles situated at the middle, armed with a short upturned spine; elytra sparsely granulate basally, especially near humerus, feebly tumescent at middle of base, never crested, humeral angle rounded, unarmed with tubercles or spines, elytral apices rounded, unidentate, or singly spined; forelegs slightly longer than hind ones in male, subequal in female; antennae longer than body in both sexes, especially in male, the scape subcylindrical, not or only feebly flared at apex, the cicatrix closed, extending more than half-way around the apical margin.

From this set of characters, the Ethiopian forms differ consistently, especially in the size and shape of the lower ocular lobe, in pronotal sculpturing, and, frequently, in the armature of the elytral base and humeral angle, not to mention differences in antennal formulae and leg ratios.

For making available to them the valuable collections of the British Museum (Natural History) [BM], upon which this portion of the study is principally based, the authors are indebted to J. Balfour-Browne, as well as for numerous other favours. In addition to this material, collections of a number of other institutions and individuals have been drawn upon, for a list of which, with abbreviations employed, reference should be made to part I of this series of studies.¹

¹ Published 1959 as Scientific Publication of the Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery, number 9.
ENTOM. II, 3.

ETHIOPIOCHAMUS gen. n.

Moderately large to large, cylindrical beetles. Head of moderate length; front not retracted, slightly transverse, feebly narrowed between eyes; eye with lower lobe broad, one and one-half to two times as tall as gena, isthmus at least half as wide as upper lobe, upper lobes separated by at most a distance equal to one of their widths; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, strongly divergent, prominent. Pronotum feebly narrower apically, sides nearly straight, feebly wider at base than long; lateral tubercles median, moderately prominent, with a short tooth; disk with three to five tubercles, with a broad anterior median impression, punctate; a single transverse sulcus at base and at apex, distinct. Scutellum wider than long, apex rounded. Elytra granulate-punctate near base, more or less seriatly punctate; basal gibbosity subprominent, without a crest; humeri rounded; apices truncate; sides gradually narrowed apically, more strongly so near extreme apex. Prosternum simple, one-fifth to two-fifths as broad as a procoxal cavity; mesosternal process one-third to one-half as broad as a mesocoxal cavity, unarmed, subtruncate at apex. Legs moderate in length, front ones longest in males; metafemora attaining base of fifth sternite, all femora subcylindrical, thicker medially; tibiae subequal to femora in length, unarmed; protarsi slightly dilated and feebly fringed in male. Antennae one and two-thirds to two times as long as body, about one and one-third to one and one-half times body length in female, beneath fimbriate at least to fourth segment; scape robust, gradually clavated, flared at extreme apex, extending usually at most to apical third of pronotum, cicatrix rather narrow, expanded laterally, extending nearly two-thirds around apical margin; third segment robust and feebly bisinuate in the *ruspator* group, swollen and arcuate in the *centralis* group, three-fourths to once again as long as scape; fourth swollen in *centralis* group, slightly shorter than third; fifth at least equal to first; rest gradually shorter.

Type species: *Lamia nubifer* Gyllenhal.

REMARKS. This genus is distinguished by the shape of front, the large eyes, the pronotal sculpturing, the elytra with granulate-punctures basally, the discal punctures more or less seriate, by the shape of the scape, and by the antennal formula.

KEY TO SPECIES

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|
| 1. | Elytra just behind middle with a common, dark fascia | 2 |
| | Elytra without a post-median, common, dark fascia | 4 |
| 2. | Elytra broadly dark at base, with a broad, common, pale fascia extending across or nearly across their entire width ¹ | 3 |
| | Elytra largely dark on entire basal half, with a small, pale, common macula at basal third | <i>ruspator</i> |
| 3. | Elytral dark basal area broader toward suture | <i>nubifer</i> |
| | Elytral dark basal area with its posterior margin straight, not widened at suture | <i>griseoplagiatus</i> |
| 4. | Elytra covered with pale ashy pubescence | 5 |
| | Elytra covered with greyish brown pubescence | 7 |

¹ *ochraceomaculatus* Breuning, unseen during the course of this study, will possibly key out here.

5. Elytra with a distinct, whitish macula toward sides behind middle . . . *murinus*
 Elytra with a distinct, dark, transverse macula toward sides behind middle . . . 6
6. Elytra ashy pubescent, variegated with brownish (in addition to the interspersed maculae), post-median dark macula usually more distinct and densely pubescent; body form robust; male with third antennal segment more tumid . . . *ruficornis*
 Elytra with ashy pubescence not varied with brownish, post-median dark macula more poorly defined, nearly glabrous; body form slender; male with third antennal segment feebly tumid . . . *irrorator*
7. Abdomen with dark maculae on sides of first three or four sternites . . . *centralis*
 Abdomen without lateral dark maculae . . . 8
8. Elytra with dark maculae only at extreme basal margin and several small ones just behind middle . . . *plumbeus*
 Elytra with dark basal and post-median maculae as well as scattered small ones, especially at basal third . . . 9
9. Elytra each with dark area broad, extending to basal sixth; antennae and legs piceous . . . *tropicalis*
 Elytra with dark basal macula confined to declivous portion near scutellum . . . *scabiosus*

Ethiopiochamus griseoplagiatus griseoplagiatus Thomson (*comb. nov.*)

Monochamus griseoplagiatus Thomson, *Arch. Ent.* 2, 1858: 166, pl. 5, f. 3. Olivier, *Journ. Sc. Math. Nat. Lisboa*, 10, 1884: 11. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 422.

MALE. Head and pronotum piceous, greyish brown pubescent. Scutellum bright fulvous pubescent, medially darker. Elytra densely dark brown pubescent, a common, triangular, whitish fascia behind basal fifth, extending to side margins and nearly to middle of suture, at apical quarter a similar smaller fascia, irregular, extended anteriorly along suture, much interrupted; lateral margin with a few whitish, scattered maculae. Body beneath, legs, and antennae reddish brown, rather finely clothed with yellowish brown pubescence; antennae beginning with fourth segment greyish annulate basally.

Head above minutely alutaceous, vertex with a few rather coarse punctures; front subquadrate, widened to epistoma, impunctate; eye with lower lobe one-half again as tall as gena, broadly oblong. Pronotum feebly wider at base than long; apical and basal sulci narrow, the former sharply recurved at middle; lateral tubercles broad, well elevated, ending in a short, obtuse spine; disk with three tubercles, the median one placed closer to the base and much larger, surface rather sparsely, moderately punctate. Elytra with basal fifth sparsely, rather coarsely granulate, thence finely punctate to apex, the punctures nearly obsolete before apex; apices broadly subtruncate; humeri simply rounded. Antennae twice as long as body, heavily fimbriate beneath to fourth segment, thence sparsely so to apex; scape robust, coarsely, rugosely punctate, slightly surpassing apex of pronotum; third segment nearly straight, more than twice as long as first; fourth more than one-half and fifth one-half again as long as first; rest gradually shorter, except eleventh which is slightly elongate.

FEMALE. As in male but more robust; antennae one-fourth again as long as body, densely fimbriate to fifth segment; third segment less than twice as long as first; fourth one-third longer than first and fifth equal to first.

Length 21-28.5 mm. ; width 6-8.4 mm.

Type locality : Gabon.

DISTRIBUTION : Central Africa, from Belgian Congo to the Cameroons.

Gabon : 1 ; no further data [ANSP].

Belgian Congo : 1 ; Stanleyville [ZSM].

Central Africa : 1 ; no further data [SM].

REMARKS. This species resembles *E. ruspator* somewhat, but here the front is impunctate, and the pronotal disk is distinctly tuberculate.

***Ethiophochamus griseoplagiatus leonensis* subsp. n.**

FEMALE. Same as the nymotype but the markings on the elytra are either whitish or yellowish ; on the same organs there is a small fascia at middle, not attaining suture, and the basal macula extends from the humerus.

Length 25 mm. ; width 7 mm.

Holotype : ♀ ; SIERRA LEONE : Freetown, 1889 (Mocquerys) [ANSP].

Paratypes : ♀ ; GOLD COAST [EFG]. ♀ ; no locality data [EFG].

***Ethiophochamus murinus* Gahan (*comb. nov.*)**

Monochamus murinus Gahan, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 2, 1888 : 394.

Monochamus murinus Gahan. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944 : 417.

MALE. Piceous. Head and pronotum densely cinereous pubescent, sometimes with a yellowish tinge ; the former with an irregular, brownish area on vertex. Elytra rather thinly cinereous pubescent, with scattered glabrous areas which sometimes are quite large, the pubescence condensed to form an irregular, rather narrow, transverse fascia at basal third and another much broader behind middle ; at base of each elytron with a small, transverse, dark brown macula from middle to scutellum. Scutellum entirely, but not very densely, cinereous pubescent. Beneath piceous, rather densely cinereous pubescent. Pro-, meso- and meta-sterna indistinctly brownish laterally ; the first four abdominal sternites each with a small, indistinct, brown macula laterally, largest on first sternite and decreasing in size on following segments. Legs piceous, cinereous pubescent. Antennae with scape piceous, remaining segments paler, thinly cinereous pubescent, dorsal pubescence tinged with brownish on third and fourth segments.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a few coarse punctures in median longitudinal sulcus ; front slightly narrowed above lower margin of eyes, minutely alutaceous and with scattered coarse punctures, these also margin the lower lobe of eye ; eye with lower lobe nearly rounded, more than one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum slightly narrower apically than at base, one-sixth again as wide at base as long ; lateral tubercles placed slightly behind middle, well elevated, and terminating in a short, blunt tooth ; apical sulcus broad, deep, recurved and widened at middle, basal sulcus narrow, moderately deep ; disk with three tubercles, basal one least prominent, but all well elevated, entirely coarsely, somewhat densely punctate as are the bases of the lateral tubercles. Elytra granulate-punctate on basal quarter,

the granules somewhat coalesced on humeri, thence to beyond middle coarsely, densely punctate, thence to apex (except laterally) punctures suddenly finer; apices broadly obliquely truncate. Antennae one and one-half times as long as body, very sparsely fimbriate on first four segments; scape robust, scarcely clavate, minutely punctulate and with coarse, shallow punctures, extending nearly to apical third of pronotum; third segment feebly arcuate, nearly uniformly swollen except at extreme base; fourth swollen, slightly tapering apically, one-fifth shorter than third; fifth much shorter than fourth, rest very gradually diminishing in length; eleventh slightly longer than tenth. Femora indistinctly punctate.

FEMALE. More robust than male; antennae defective, third and fourth segments robust, but not tumid; scutellum tinged with yellowish.

Length 22–26 mm.; width 7.5–8 mm.

Type locality: Senegal.

DISTRIBUTION: West Africa.

Sierra Leone: 1; no further locality data, Sept. 9 (Kroatz) [DEI].

Africa: 1; no further data [SM].

REMARKS. Easily recognized by the ashy pubescence which covers the entire body except the elytra, on which organs it is broken into irregular maculae.

Ethiophochamus irrorator irrorator Chevrolat (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus irrorator Chevrolat, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* 7, 1855: 517; *Cent. Long.*, 1858, No. 37.

Murray, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 6, 1870: 479.

Monochamus irrorator Chevrolat. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 417.

? *Monohammus sparsutor* Chevrolat, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* 7, 1855: 518; *Cent. Long.*, 1858, No. 38.

Murray, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 6, 1870: 475.

MALE. Dark reddish brown, elytra slightly paler; finely, not densely, grey pubescent. Head with a dark brown, triangular macula each side of middle. Pronotum and elytra irrorate with small, brownish, rounded maculae, on elytra denser and tending to become confluent at basal third, behind middle, and apical quarter. Scutellum medially with a large dark macula. Body beneath rather sparsely, finely, grey pubescent, distinctly sparser than on body above. Antennae and legs dark reddish brown; antennae from third segment, tibiae, and tarsi paler; entirely sparsely finely grey pubescent, apices of antennal segments from fourth darker pubescent.

Head above finely alutaceous, medially with a few coarse punctures; genae and front with scattered, coarse punctures, the latter quadrate, slightly narrowed between eyes; lower ocular lobe quadrate, twice as tall as gena. Pronotum feebly wider at base than long; lateral tubercles placed at middle, broad basally, ending in a short, obtuse tooth; basal and apical transverse sulci moderately deep, narrow, the latter recurved at middle; disk with five tubercles, the lateral basal ones very small, median one larger than the apical ones, with scattered, coarse punctures. Elytra on basal quarter with rather sparse, fine granules, thence punctures simple, seriate, the lateral ones coarse, more distinctly seriate; apices obliquely subtruncate. Antennae with middle of sixth segment attaining elytral apex, moderately fimbriate beneath on first four segments; scape slightly surpassing apex of prono-

tum, robust, gradually clavate, finely punctate, with a few coarse, shallow punctures interspersed; third segment subarcuate, feebly swollen, more than twice as long as first; fourth feebly swollen, one-fifth shorter than third; rest gradually shorter; eleventh wanting, probably elongate.

FEMALE. More robust; pronotum more strongly transverse; antennae only slightly longer than body, the apex of the eighth segment attaining elytral apex.

Length 15-18 mm.; width 4.7-5.8 mm.

Type locality: Old Calabar (*irrorator*; *sparsutor*).

DISTRIBUTION. West Central Africa.

Nigeria: 3; Old Calabar [BM].

Cameroons: 1; no further data [DEI]. 1; d'Ja Posten, May-July, 1936 (Merfield) [BM].

REMARKS. This species differs from *centralis* and its allies, first of all, in having the elytra irrorate with dark maculae, forming indistinct broken bands in places without a distinct, large, post-median spot. In the male the third and fourth antennal segments are not very swollen. Its body surface is red-brown, not fuscous or piceous, as are the antennae and tibiae and tarsi.

M. sparsutor is a possible synonym of the present form, but differs, according to the original description, in lacking the transverse macular bands on elytra, and in having the antennae "brown-black".

Ethiophochamus irrorator cinerescens Jordan (*stat. nov.*)

Monohammus cinerescens Jordan, *Nov. Zool.* 1, 1894: 193.

Monochamus irrorator Jordan. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 417 [ex parte].

Differs from the nymotype in having the body colour black or piceous, as are the femora and scape. The bands on the elytra formed by the coalescence of the blackish small maculae tend to be more distinct.

Length 15.5-20.6 mm.; width 4.6-5.9 mm.

Type locality: Kuilu (Middle Congo).

DISTRIBUTION. French Equatorial Africa.

W. Africa: 1; no further data [BM].

Cameroons: 1; no locality data [NRS]. 3; Efulen, Dec., 1911 [CM]. 3; Edea, May-Dec. (Weber; Reis) [CM].

Gabon: 2; Ogowe River [CM].

Ethiophochamus scabiosus Quedenfeldt (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus scabiosus Quedenfeldt, *Berl. ent. Z.* 26, 1882: 338. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 418.

MALE. Piceous, elytra sometimes reddish brown. Head and pronotum grey pubescent; former with a dark vitta each side of middle, tapering anteriorly, and with scattered, fuscous maculae; pronotum with a small, elongate macula on median

discal tubercle and with scattered flecks especially apically, fuscous. Scutellum grey pubescent, with an oval brownish macula at apex. Elytra with grey and brown variegated pubescence, one or the other predominating, and with fuscous markings as follows: a more or less indistinct, transverse macula at scutellum, reaching just half across base, just behind middle a transverse macula attaining neither lateral nor sutural margin, rest of disk with scattered maculae, sometimes condensed on basal third and apical quarter, and below humerus a small macula. Body beneath piceous or dark reddish brown, second to fifth abdominal sternites paler, finely, rather densely grey pubescent. Legs and antennae piceous or dark reddish brown; antennae from third segment reddish to yellowish brown, sparsely tawny pubescent, bases of segments more greyish pubescent; legs sparsely grey pubescent, tibiae and tarsi with surface reddish or yellowish brown.

Head above with a few moderately coarse punctures in a series each side of median line; front scarcely transverse, feebly narrowed between eyes, with coarse, scattered punctures; eyes with lower lobe subquadrate, not quite twice as tall as gena. Pronotum slightly wider at base than long; lateral tubercles placed slightly behind middle, broad, ending in a short, obtuse spine; apical and basal sulci narrow, deep medially, the former recurved at middle; disk moderately, not densely punctate, punctures apical to anterior sulcus larger, with five tubercles, the anterior two largest, the lateral basal ones smallest. Elytra on basal quarter granulate-punctate, punctures thence simple, seriate, those toward sides coarser and more regularly seriate; apices broadly truncate. Antennae nearly twice length of body, rather sparsely fringed beneath to the end of fourth segment; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, robust, only feebly clavate; third segment feebly arcuate, nearly uniformly swollen throughout its length, twice as long as scape; fourth slightly tumid, about one-half longer than first; rest gradually shorter, except eleventh, which is nearly as long as third.

FEMALE. Usually more brown pubescent; pronotum more strongly transverse; scutellar macula larger; antennae with middle of ninth segment attaining elytral apex, third segment not swollen; segments from fourth more distinctly annulate at base.

Length 14-20.6 mm.; width 4.3-6.9 mm.

Type locality: Angola.

DISTRIBUTION. West and Central Africa.

Uganda: 2; Entebbe [EFG].

Angola: 3; no further data [BM].

Belgian Congo: 5; Stanleyville (Ertl) [ZSM-4; NRS-1]. 2; Banana (Hesse III) [SM]. 1; Kasai, Kondué (E. Luja) [NRS]. 1; Eala [NRS].

French Congo: 1; Mongoumba, Feb. 5, 1930 [SM].

Gabon: 1; Lambaréné [CM]. 1; no further data [NRS].

Gold Coast: 1; no further data [SM].

REMARKS. More largely grey pubescent and variegated broadly on its elytra with brown; legs and antennae pale reddish or yellowish as follows: the former from the tibiae, the latter from the middle of third segment; elytra with basal macula small, indistinct, near scutellum only.

The Eala specimen has only a few fine maculae in place of the large post-median spot on elytra (*dissolutus*).

The two specimens from Uganda in E. F. Gilmour's collection have the post-median elytral macula considerably smaller than in other examples and may eventually prove to represent a distinct subspecies.

***Ethiochamus ruficornis* Hintz (*comb. nov.*)**

Monohammus ruficornis Hintz, *Dtsch. ent. Z.* 1913 : 198.

Monochamus plumbeus Gahan. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944 : 418 [misdet.].

MALE. Piceous to black, elytra sometimes a little paler, rather densely covered with dingy grey pubescence. Head above with an elongate, triangular, fuscous macula either side of middle, becoming brownish anteriorly. Pronotum and elytra irrorate with small, fulvous, dark brown or fuscous maculae; elytra with several larger maculae, including an irregular, subquadrate macula or band just behind middle, and a few, often forming an indistinct band, at basal third; at base each side of scutellum an arcuate, fuscous macula. Scutellum cinereous pubescent, usually with a brown or fuscous spot medially. Body beneath and legs more sparsely grey pubescent, the latter often entirely, or with tibiae and tarsi, reddish. Antennae piceous, frequently with segments from third reddish brown, dull brownish ashy pubescent, bases of segments from fourth irregularly annulate with cinereous.

Head minutely alutaceous, above with a few coarse punctures at middle; genae and front with sparse, coarse punctures; latter distinctly transverse, constricted between eyes; eye with lower lobe subquadrate, nearly twice height of gena. Pronotum about one-third again as wide across base as long; lateral tubercles prominent, robust, medial, with a short, obtuse spine at apex; apical and basal transverse sulci irregular, the former recurved at middle, the latter deep medially but shallow laterally; disk with five distinct tubercles, the lateral basal ones somewhat smaller, the median one the largest, coarsely punctate medially and towards apex. Elytra rather densely, uniformly granulate-punctate on basal fifth, thence simply, seriatly, rather sparsely punctate to apex, the more lateral punctures coarser and more regularly seriate; apices obliquely, rather broadly subtruncate. Antennae nearly twice as long as body, sixth segment surpassing elytral apex, fimbriate beneath on first four segments; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, rather robust, feebly clavate apically; third segment as long as first; fourth feebly swollen, slightly longer than first; remainder gradually shorter, except eleventh, which is a little longer than third.

FEMALE. More robust; pronotum more strongly transverse; antennae slightly longer than body, ninth segment surpassing elytral apex, third and fourth segment not swollen, eleventh scarcely longer than tenth.

Length 16.5–25 mm.; width 5.3–8.4 mm.

Type locality: Kondué [Belgian Congo].

DISTRIBUTION. Broadly through Central Africa into Nigeria.

Nigeria: 1; Itu [EFG].

Cameroon : 1 ; no further locality [SM]. 6 ; Efulen [CM]. 1 ; Sakbayeme, Sanaga River, July [CM]. 4 ; Mundame [DEI-2 ; MCZ-1 ; SM-1]. 1 ; Yaounde, July-August [CM]. 1 ; Bipindi, May-June [CMNH]. 1 ; Victoria [SM].

Gabon : 2 ; Ogowe River [CM].

Belgian Congo : 1 ; Djabbir, May-June [BM]. 1 ; Duma, Ubangi Dist., Oct. 7, 1910 (Schultz) [SM].

REMARKS. Distinguished from *irrorator* by its larger and more robust body, by the less densely irrorate elytra, and especially by the large, subquadrate, post-median, dark macula on the elytra. The colour of antennae and legs appears to vary from dark to light reddish brown. Two groups are readily separated, in one the tarsi are red, in the other they are black, but as no other differences appear to be constant, these colour differences are treated as individual variations.

Ethiophochamus centralis Duvivier (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus centralis Duvivier, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 35, 1891 : 380 ; loc. cit. 36, 1892 : 343.

Monochamus plumbeus ab. *centralis* Duvivier. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944 : 418.

MALE. Head and pronotum piceous to black, elytra dark reddish brown to piceous ; covered densely with brown-grey to grey pubescence. Head each side of middle with an irregular, vittiform macula of dark brown pubescence. Pronotum apically with small, scattered, dark brown maculae. Scutellum with an indefinite, poorly visible, brownish macula medially. Elytra with dark brown marking as follows : extreme base with a transverse macula extending from scutellum to near humerus, usually divided into a smaller and a larger part ; at basal quarter with an irregular macula, often represented by several very small maculae ; just behind middle an irregular macula, more or less quadrate ; entire surface irregularly and inconstantly sprinkled with fine points. Body beneath and legs castaneous, densely covered with pubescence that is somewhat greyer than that of body above ; abdomen with first three sternites having a brownish macula laterally ; tarsi grey pubescent. Antennae with scape piceous, rest dark reddish brown, becoming paler to apex ; brown-grey pubescent, segments a little greyer on bases beneath.

Head minutely alutaceous, vertex medially with a few coarse punctures ; front slightly wider than tall, sides subparallel, a little narrowed between eyes, with a few scattered punctures ; eye with lower lobe subquadrate, ranging from one-third to one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum about one-fifth again as wide across base as long ; lateral tubercles medial, broad at base, ending in a rather short, obtuse spine ; apical and basal transverse sulci rather broad, basal one rather shallow, the apical one recurved and deeply impressed medially ; disk with five tubercles, the lateral ones much smaller than others, with scattered, coarse punctures. Scutellum transverse, more or less triangular, rounded at apex. Elytra smooth at extreme base, basal quarter with moderate-sized granules, thence with more or less seriate punctures to apex, the more lateral rows usually more distinct ; apices broadly truncate. Antennae nearly twice as long as body, fimbriate beneath on first four segments ; scape not quite attaining base of lateral tubercles, gradually clavate to apex ; third segment feebly arcuate, swollen throughout its length, three-quarters again as long

as first ; fourth straight, feebly swollen, nearly half again as long as first ; fifth segment subequal to first ; rest gradually shorter, except eleventh which is elongate.

FEMALE. Antennae very little longer than body, the last segment feebly longer than tenth ; pronotum more strongly transverse.

Length 22-30.5 mm. ; width 7-10 mm.

Type locality : Ibembo, Congo.

DISTRIBUTION. Throughout the tropical rain forest area.

Uganda : 1 ; Mengo [BM] 1 ; Bugalla Isl., Lake Victoria, Jan. 23, 1912 [BM].

Belgian Congo : 3 ; Itemburi, Itembo, Aug.-Oct., 1890 (Duviv.) [BM-2 ; SM-1].
1 ; Luluabourg, 1930 [EFG]. 3 ; Kondué (Luja) [SM].

French Congo : 1 ; Kuilu (Mocquerys) [BM].

Cameroons : 1 ; no further data [SM]. 6 ; Efulen, Aug.-Dec. [CM]. 1 ; Sakbayeme, Sanaga River (Reis) [CM]. 4 ; Mundame [SM].

Nigeria : 1 ; Ilesha (Humphrey) [BM].

Gold Coast : 3 ; no further data [BM-2 ; EFG-1]. 1 ; Abuvi [EFG]. 2 : Abboa Dist. [BM : EFG]. 1 ; Juaso, Oct. 26, 1938 (G. S. Cansdale) [BM].

REMARKS. The specimens from the Gold Coast have a very short tooth on the pronotal lateral tubercles and on the Nigerian example the basal macula on the elytra is broader than usual and unbroken.

Most easily recognized from related species by the fulvous pubescent under-surface, and by the abdomen maculate with fuscous laterally on first three or four sternites.

Ethiopichamus plumbeus Gahan (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus plumbeus Gahan, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 2, 1888 : 394.

MALE. Fuscous, densely covered with brownish grey pubescence. Head above feebly tinged with fuscous on occiput and either side of middle ; front below and genae more or less cinereous pubescent. Scutellum uniformly brown-grey pubescent. Elytra more strongly brown-grey pubescent, becoming more cinereous on sides, at extreme base near scutellum a transverse, fuscous macula extending half-way to humeri, with a small spot between it and humerus, behind middle with an irregular, fuscous macula often broken into small maculae ; below humerus a small, quadrate macula of same colour, rest of elytra nearly entirely free of dark flecks except for a few at basal third. Body beneath and legs dark reddish brown, pale brown-ashy pubescent ; tarsi hoary pubescent. Antennae fuscous, segments becoming dark reddish brown apically, rather densely, uniformly covered with grey-brown pubescence.

Head minutely alutaceous, between eyes and antennal tubercles with a number of irregular-sized punctures ; front distinctly wider than long, strongly narrowed between eyes, with scattered, coarse punctures ; eyes with lower lobe subquadrate, twice height of gena. Pronotum scarcely wider across base than long ; lateral tubercles prominent, robust, with a short, obtuse tooth at apex, directed slightly posteriorly ; apical and basal sulci rather shallow, more distinct medially, apical one recurved at middle ; disk with five tubercles, the lateral basal ones subobsolete, rest

prominent, with a cluster of rather coarse punctures either side of middle and a few finer ones laterally. Elytra on basal quarter granulate-punctate, the granules only slightly prominent, punctures thence simple, seriate, the lateral ones rather coarse, those towards suture much finer; apices broadly, squarely truncate. Antennae about two-thirds again as long as body, fimbriate beneath on first four segments; scape attaining apical fourth of pronotum, robust, feebly clavate apically; third segment twice as long as scape, distinctly arcuate, moderately, uniformly swollen throughout its length; fourth feebly tumid, about half again as long as first; remainder gradually shorter, except eleventh, which is slightly longer than fourth.

Length 24 mm.; width 7.8 mm.

Type locality: Congo.

DISTRIBUTION. West Central Africa.

French Congo: 1, Kuilu River [ANSP].

REMARKS. This species is distinct in its uniform pubescence, having on the elytra very few dark flecks except at basal third, and no dark flecks on the pronotum or scutellum.

Ethiopiochamus tropicalis sp. n.

MALE. Fuscous to piceous, densely covered with fulvous and hoary variegated pubescence, maculate with fuscous or piceous as follows: Head above with an elongate, triangular macula each side of middle. Pronotum with a small macula on each of the three basal discal tubercles, that on the middle one sometimes elongate; a small macula on anterior surface of tubercle. Elytra with a broad basal area, not sharply defined posteriorly; behind middle a large, quadrate macula, rest of disk irregularly sprinkled with small maculae, especially near basal third and along suture. Scutellum ashy pubescent with a fulvous-brown, oval macula medially. Body beneath and legs dark reddish brown to fuscous, rather sparsely covered with brownish cinereous pubescence; tarsi cinereous pubescent. Antennae with scape piceous, remaining segments dark reddish brown, sparsely covered with brownish cinereous pubescence, segments from fourth sometimes grey annulate, sometimes only grey beneath.

Entire upper surface minutely alutaceous. Head with a single series of punctures each side of median line; front irregularly, rather coarsely, sparsely punctate, especially medially and near eyes, one-fourth wider than high, slightly constricted between eyes; eye with lower lobe quadrate, twice as high as gena. Pronotum one-fourth again as wide across base as long; lateral tubercles median, broad at base, subconical, ending in a short, obtuse spine; apical and basal transverse sulci rather narrow, deep, but irregularly impressed, apical one strongly recurved medially; disk with five distinct, nearly equally elevated tubercles, the two lateral posterior ones slightly smaller than others; surface irregularly sprinkled with moderately fine punctures, especially anteriorly at middle and on lateral tubercles. Elytra finely, seriatly punctate, punctures at extreme base more or less granulate, usually not very distinct along suture; apices broadly or rather broadly, slightly obliquely truncate, sometimes somewhat emarginately truncate. Antennae one and two-

thirds body length, fimbriate beneath on first four segments; scape attaining apical fourth of pronotum, gradually clavate to apex; third segment swollen, feebly biflexuose, three-fourths again as long as first; fourth robust, slightly longer than first; remaining gradually decreasing in length, except eleventh which is subequal to third.

FEMALE. Antennae only slightly longer than body, eleventh segment a little longer than tenth. Pronotum somewhat more transverse than in male.

Length 18–24 mm.; width 7–8 mm.

Holotype: ♂; FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA: Brazzaville (E. Bourval) [ANSP].

Allotype: ♀; same data as holotype [ANSP].

Paratypes: 7; topotypic [ANSP-6; NRS-1]. 1; Congo; [NRS].

REMARKS. Easily distinguished from *centralis* in having on the elytra a broad brown basal area that fades into the paler pubescence. The pubescence of the entire upper surface is variegated, being made up of fulvous and hoary pubescence; the scutellum is ashy, with fulvous-brown maculae. Furthermore, the pronotum has across its base three dark brown maculae in a row; and the elytral post-median macula reaches very nearly to extreme lateral margin.

Ethiopiochamus nubifer Gyllenhal (*comb. nov.*)

Lamia nubifer Gyllenhal, in Schoenherr, *Syn. Ins.* 1, 3, 1817: append. 165.

Monochamus gabonicus Thomson, *Arch. Ent.* 2, 1858: 166.

Monohammus ruspator Fabricius. Murray, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 6, 1870: 475. Aulmann, *Fauna Deutsch. Kolon.* 5 (3), 1912: 17, f. 13; 5 (5), 1913; 19, f. 15. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 421.

Monohammus basalis Chevrolat, *Rev. zool.* (2) 9, 1857: 74; *Cent. Long.*, 1858, No. 65. Murray, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 6, 1870: 476.

Monochamus feralis Pascoe, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 3, 1866: 296 [*vide* Breuning].

MALE. Head and pronotum piceous, densely covered with short, dull brown or dull brownish fulvous pubescence. Scutellum dull ochraceous pubescent. Elytra dark brown pubescent, with a broad, common, irregular, more or less X-shaped area of whitish pubescence extending from humeral angle to slightly behind middle at sides, the anterior arms and the median portion usually broader than the posterior and often interrupted with small brown maculae; at apical quarter an undulating, narrow fascia of similarly coloured pubescence, attaining both lateral and sutural margins, and with indistinct whitish maculae bordering the entire apical margin; humeri anteriorly tinged with yellowish. Body beneath and legs sparsely covered with brownish fulvous pubescence; tarsi cinereous pubescent. Antennae with scape piceous, rest dark reddish brown, gradually becoming paler apically, uniformly covered with sparse dull ashy pubescence, without annulations.

Head around eyes and on front with a few rather coarse punctures; front about one-fifth wider than long; eye with lower lobe oblong, suberect, about two and one-quarter times the height of gena. Pronotum at base one-seventh wider than long; lateral tubercles robust, prominent, terminating in a short, robust, obtuse spine; disk with three low, rounded tubercles, median one a little larger and more prominent than the others, sprinkled with rather coarse, irregularly placed punctures,

especially towards sides and before apex; apical sulcus rather broad, deep, strongly recurved medially, basal one narrow, deep, and more or less undulating. Elytra with basal gibbosity feeble, without trace of a crest; entire surface rather finely, densely punctate, the punctures somewhat finer apically, usually preceded by five granules at extreme base; humeri simply rounded; apices broadly subtruncate, outer angle sometimes feebly produced. Antennae robust, nearly twice as long as body, finely and rather densely fringed beneath to apex; scape scarcely surpassing the apex of pronotum, robust from base; third segment nearly twice as long as first; fourth one-half again as long as first; fifth longer than first; rest gradually decreasing in length, except eleventh, which is as long as fourth and slightly arcuate.

FEMALE. As in male, but antennae feebly annulate from fourth segment, one-fourth again as long as body, fourth segment only slightly longer than first and fifth subequal to first, eleventh scarcely longer than tenth.

Length 15–26 mm.; width 5–7.7 mm.

Type locality: Sierra Leone [*nubifer*]; Gabon [*gabonicus*]; Flores [*feralis*].

DISTRIBUTION. West Central Africa.

Cameroons: 13; no further data [MCZ; SM; DEI; ZSM]. 21; Efulen, June–Dec. [CM]. 8; Lolodorf [CM; SM]. 5; Batanga [CM]. 2; Edea [CM]. 2; Yaunda [CM]. 1; Sakbayeme [CM]. 2; Ogové River [CM]. 10; Mundame [MCZ; SM]. 2; Motive [SM]. 1; Momfe [SM]. 1; Mukonje [ZSM]. 1; Tiko [DEI]. 1; Longji [ZSM]. 1; Bipindi [CMNH]. 1; Joko [SM]. 1; Victoria [ANSP]. 1; Sasse, nr. Buea, Feb. 1951 [CAS]. 2; Mabete, Victoria, June 1, 1946 (Malkin) [CAS]. 1; Muyuka, Victoria, June 24 (Malkin) [CAS].

Gabon: 10; no further data [CM; ANSP; MCZ; DEI].

French Congo: 1; Kuilu River [ANSP]. 1, Brazzaville [ANSP]. 1; Jaunde [EFG].

Nigeria: 1; Calabar [SM]. 1; Anambra Creek, Lower Niger [EFG].

REMARKS. This species is easily recognized by the dark basal patch of the elytra, which is followed by a broad, irregular, X-shaped area of whitish pubescence, and by the lack of a basal crest.

Ethiopichamus nubilosus Hintz (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus nubilosus Hintz, *Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentr.-Afr. Exp.* 3, 1911: 434.

Monochamus ruspator dentipes Gyllenhal. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 421 [misdet.].

“Fawn, dark clouded, grey or fuscous nubilose, yellow pubescent. Head and pronotum very densely finely punctate, with scattered, deep punctures interspersed. Pronotum not longer than wide, disk trituberculate, yellow maculate. Scutellum yellow pubescent. Elytra with apices squarely truncate, angles rounded, between scutellum and humeri slightly elevated, base granulate, thence strongly punctate, punctures finer apically. Body beneath very densely punctate. Antennae of male twice length of body, in female surpassing elytral apex, brown segments apically darker. Length 19–23 mm.

" 1; Foot of Ruwenzori Mt., Feb. 1; Kassenje, Lake Albert, Feb., 1908. 1; Bukoba, June 13, 1907.

" Head entirely sulcate medially. All tibiae dentate at apex " [Translation of the original description].

This species appears to be closely related to *E. ruspator* Fab. but was not encountered during the present study.

***Ethiopiochamus ruspator* Fabricius (*comb. nov.*)**

Lamia ruspator Fabricius, *Spec. Ins.* 1, 1781: 223; *Man. Ins.* 1, 1787: 140; *Ent. Syst.* 1 (2), 1792: 286; *Syst. Eleuth.* 2, 1801: 300. Gmelin, in Linné, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 13, 1 (4), 1790: 1834. *Cerambyx ruspator* Fabricius. Olivier, *Encycl. meth. Ins.* 7, 1792: 467; *Entomologie.* 4, No. 67, 1795: 99, pl. 17, f. 129.

MALE. Piceous, rather densely covered with dark greyish brown pubescence. Head on vertex, and pronotum over lateral and discal tubercles, covered with brownish ochraceous pubescence. Scutellum entirely ochraceous pubescent. Elytra with humeri irregularly ochraceous pubescent, the pubescence extending in a narrow oblique vitta to about basal fifth; with two whitish fasciae, one slightly behind middle, broadly interrupted before suture, extending obliquely forward from sides, continued at suture as a common macula, the second at apical fourth, narrow, undulating, widened near suture. Body beneath and legs dark reddish brown, abdomen sometimes paler, densely clothed with greyish pubescence, interrupted by small, glabrous points; metasternum and legs beneath tinged with brownish pubescence. Antennae with scape piceous, rest dark reddish brown, becoming slightly paler distally, finely grey pubescent, apical halves of segments with brownish pubescence.

Head minutely alutaceous, with scattered, coarse, deep punctures, front one-fifth wider than high, slightly narrowed between eyes; eye with lower lobe broadly oval, twice as tall as gena. Pronotum one-quarter again as wide across base as long; apical and basal transverse sulci deep, apical one recurved medially; lateral tubercles broad, ending in a short, obtuse spine; disk with five tubercles, the median one placed closer to base and broad, the two lateral ones feeble, entire surface coarsely, densely, irregularly punctate. Elytra with basal gibbositities feeble; disk on basal fifth moderately granulate-punctate, thence with moderate sized, deep punctures which are more or less seriate; apices obliquely truncate. Legs with femora coarsely, rather sparsely punctate. Antennae about one and two-thirds times as long as body, fimbriate beneath to apex; scape robust, very feebly clavate apically, with coarse, deep, sparse punctures; third segment straight, twice as long as scape; fourth segment one-half and fifth one-third again as long as first; rest gradually diminishing, except eleventh which is as long as fourth and arcuate.

FEMALE. As male but antennae only one-third longer than body, and third segment is not quite twice as long as first.

Length 16-21 mm.; width 5-7 mm.

Type locality: "Africa aequinoctiali" [*ruspator*].

DISTRIBUTION. West Africa, from Nigeria to Liberia.

West Africa : 12 ; no further data [EFG ; ZSM].

Nigeria : 1 ; no further data [SM]. 1 ; Ifon, Ondo Prov., Aug. 1-11, 1934 (Bolton) [CMNH]. 1 ; Lagos [EFG]. 1 ; Calabar [SM].

Gold Coast : 9 ; no further data [EFG-8 ; SM-1]. 1 ; Tafo [EFG]. 3 ; Obuasi, Mar. (D. Rafferty) [CM]. 1 ; Accra, March [EFG]. 2 ; Axim [EFG ; USNM]. 1 ; Ashanti [ANSP].

Togo : 2 ; no further data [SM].

Ivory Coast : 1 ; Dimbroko [EFG].

French Guinea : 2 ; no further data [ZSM].

Liberia : 1 ; no further data [MCZ]. 1 ; Du River [MCZ]. 14 ; Mt. Coffee [USNM]. 2 ; Muhlenberg Mission [USNM]. 1 ; Harbel, April 1946 (H. Beatty) [LL]. 1 ; Medje (Lang & Chapin) [AMNH].

Gabon : 1 ; no further data [SM].

Cameroons : 4 ; no further data [SM].

Belgian Congo : 1 ; Niangara, Nov., 1910 (Lang & Chapin) [AMNH].

German East Africa : 1 ; no further data [ZSM].

REMARKS. This species (under the name of *dentipes*) was treated by Breuning as a variety of *nubifer* (which he called *ruspator*). The present form is amply distinct, however, by the coarse punctation of the femora and scape, by the shorter, robust body form, and by the transverse pronotum, as well as by the elytral and pronotal maculation.

Fabricius in his original description of *ruspator* states "Thorax spinose, fuscous, with two ferrugineous maculae, elytra fuscous varied with ashy . . . and antennae slightly longer than body." These statements can apply only to the above species.

Ethiophochamus ochraceomaculatus Breuning (*comb. nov.*)

Monochamus ochraceomaculatus Breuning, *Folia zool. hydrobiol. Riga* 7, 1935 : 245 ; *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944 : 422.

"Close to *ruspator* Fab. but : Head more sparsely, pronotum more finely, punctate, scutellum brown tomentose, yellow only on the margins, the brighter markings of elytra as in *ruspator* m. *nubifer* Gyll., but more sharply defined, of ochraceous yellow colour, the premedian oblique band widened toward the suture, extending basally almost to the scutellum. Body beneath, legs, and antennae brown-grey tomentose. 20-27 mm. Type 1 ♀ from Belgian Congo : Kasai in the Museum of Tervueren. Distributed as far as Gabon."

REMARKS. It is impossible to determine the generic position of this species without examining the type, but its coloration indicates it possibly will fall here.

NEOCHAMUS gen. n.

Moderate to large, cylindrical forms, with head of moderate length ; front not retracted, transverse, slightly narrowed between eyes ; eye with lower lobe oblong or subovate, subequal to the gena in height, isthmus at least half as wide as an upper lobe, upper lobes separated by about one and one-half to two times one of

their widths ; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, apically strongly divergent, prominent. Pronotum feebly narrowed apically, sides nearly straight, one-fourth again as wide at base as long ; lateral tubercles median, moderately elevated, ending in a short, subacute spine ; disk with five tubercles, with basal and apical transverse sulci shallow, broad, the apical one recurved medially, not forming a deep impression medially, the surface varying from very sparsely to moderately densely punctate. Elytra on basal gibbosity with a feeble crest which is sometimes granulate ; disk granulate-punctate on no more than basal fifth, the rest of surface simply punctate, the punctures more or less confused ; humeri with a small tubercle at angle ; apices either separately rounded or broadly truncate ; sides feebly tapering in male, arcuately narrowed from behind middle in female. Prosternum simple, one-sixth to one-fourth as broad as procoxal cavity, mesosternal process simple, one-fourth to one-third as broad as mesocoxal cavity, apex subtruncate. Legs moderately long, hind ones longest in males ; metafemora attaining at least middle of fifth sternite in male, all femora subcylindrical, slightly thickened medially ; tibiae subequal to femora, unarmed ; protarsi only slightly dilated in male. Antennae at least twice body length in male, and one-third longer than body in female, beneath fringed to base of fourth or fifth segment ; scape short, extending at most to apical fourth of pronotum, robust, gradually thickened from base to apex, cicatrix extending nearly two-thirds around apical margin, moderately wide, slightly wider laterally ; third segment robust in male, straight or nearly so, nearly three-fourths again as long as first or longer ; fourth rather robust, it and following subequal, eleventh a little longer.

Type species : *Monohammus nyassensis* Gahan.

REMARKS. This genus is close to *Ethiopiochamus* but differs from it in the eyes being smaller and more widely separated above. In addition, the elytra have a feeble crest and the humeri a small tubercle at the angle, the scape is short and conical, not flared apically and the third segment is nearly straight, robust, not tumid in male.

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra with median fascia bordered before and behind with a narrow white fascia or traces of such a fascia ; scutellum with pale margin less than one-third as wide as central fuscous area *pannulatus*
Elytra with median fascia not margined before and behind with white ; scutellum with pale margin at least half as wide as central fuscous area 2
2. Pronotum only with several punctures medially at apex, rest of disc impunctate ; elytra with crest in profile not serrate *thoas*
Pronotum nearly uniformly punctate throughout ; elytral crest serrate in profile 3
3. Head, pronotum, and most of elytra uniformly pale grey pubescent *pheretes*
Head, pronotum and elytra not bright grey pubescent *nyassensis*

Neochamus nyassensis nyassensis Gahan (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus nyassensis Gahan, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 2, 1888 : 395.

Monochamus pannulatus Quedenfeldt. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944 : 428 [misdet.]

MALE. Piceous to black, densely covered with short, fulvous-ashy pubescence ; head dull brownish pubescent, sometimes tinged with ochraceous between and

around eyes. Pronotum dull brown pubescent, irregularly varied with fulvous on discal and lateral tubercles. Scutellum fuscous pubescent, more or less broadly margined with fulvous pubescence. Elytra fulvous-ashy pubescent, mottled with irregular blackish maculae to a greater or lesser extent, at base with a broad, common, fuscous area, at suture extending to basal fourth, not quite attaining humeri on sides, its posterior margin irregularly incised each side and quite variable in outline; beginning at middle of sides an oblique, dark brown or fuscous band, which usually narrows somewhat towards suture. Body beneath and legs dark brown, silky pubescent; tarsi and sometimes tibiae ashy or fulvous; femora with sparse, single, white setae. Antennae black at base, becoming reddish brown apically, ashy pubescent, pubescence only slightly denser on bases of segments.

Entire upper surface minutely alutaceous. Head with scattered, moderate-sized, deep punctures; eye with lower lobe slightly erect, about one-fourth again as high as gena. Pronotum at base one-third wider than long; lateral tubercles broad basally, acute, and with an acute spine at apex; disk rather uniformly but sparsely, moderately punctate, with five tubercles, two before and three behind middle, the median one distinctly larger than the rest, the other two basal ones feeble; the single apical and basal sulci broad, shallow. Elytra at base rather densely, finely granulate-punctate, the punctures becoming simple beyond basal dark area and gradually sparser to apex; at middle of each base a low crest bearing two or three tubercles, the most basal of which is much the larger; apices broadly, separately rounded or obliquely subtruncate at suture. Antennae more than twice as long as body, finely fimbriate beneath on first three or four segments; scape extending just to base of lateral tubercles, robust, subconical; third segment three-fourths again as long as first.

FEMALE. As in male, but antennae only one-third again as long as body, fourth segment scarcely longer than first, rest gradually shorter.

Length 17-23 mm.; width 6-8 mm.

Type locality: Nyassa.

DISTRIBUTION. South Central Africa.

Nyasaland: 12; no further data [EFG; BM]. 19; Mlanje, Dec.-Jan., 1913 [EFG; BM]. 1; Mt. Mlanje, Jan. 1, 1913 (S. A. Neave) [BM].

Southern Rhodesia: 1; Mt. Chirindi [EFG]. 1; Mashonaland [EFG]. 1; Mt. Selinda, Dec. 1929 [CM]. 1; Chirinda Forest [NMSR].

Belgian Congo: 1, Urundi [ZSM].

(?) Cameroons: 1; no further data [SM].

Neochamus nyassensis proximus Breuning (*stat. nov.*)

Monochamus proximus Breuning, *Folia zool. Hydrobiol. Riga* 7, 1935: 246; *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 428.

Monochamus pannulatus Quedenfeldt. Aurivillius, in Sjöstedt, *Wiss. Ergebn. Exped. Kili-mandjaro*, 1 (7), 1908: 146 [misdet.].

As the nymotype, but elytra with pubescence fulvous instead of fulvous ashy; scutellum largely pale fulvous with a basal dark brown macula; body beneath

slightly fulvous pubescent. Elytral apices usually broadly, obliquely truncate at suture, the outer angle pronounced.

Type locality: Lindi, Tanganyika.

DISTRIBUTION. East Africa.

Tanganyika: 6; Lukuledi [ZSM].

Neochamus nyassensis gazensis subsp. n.

As in the nymotype but scutellum entirely yellowish white pubescent, sometimes with a touch of dark at extreme base; antennae sharply and broadly grey annulate on bases of segments from the third in both sexes.

Length 17.5–19 mm.; width 6.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂; SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Gazaland, Chirinda Forest, Dec., 1901 (G. A. K. Marshall) B.M. 1912–296 [BM].

Allotype: ♀; same data as male [BM].

Paratypes: 3; Chirinda Forest, Gazaland, Dec., 1937 (G. van Son) [Fuchs].

Neochamus pheretes sp. n.

MALE. Head and pronotum piceous, covered with greyish brown pubescence, varied somewhat with cinereous, or sometimes entirely cinereous pubescent. Scutellum brownish ochraceous or whitish pubescent. Elytra brown-ochraceous pubescent, at base with a common, transverse, dark brown area widest at suture, narrowing to humerus; two oblique fasciae of cinereous pubescence, one before middle, narrow, one behind middle somewhat wider, fasciae sometimes composed of white annulae about the punctures; apical quarter usually more or less reticulate with cinereous. Body beneath dark reddish brown, covered with greyish brown and cinereous pubescence. Legs and antennae dark reddish brown; femora above greyish brown pubescent, lower surface, tibiae, and tarsi cinereous; antennae annulate with greyish pubescence basally, beginning with third segment.

Head minutely, densely alutaceous, with a few scattered, coarse, deep punctures; front feebly transverse, with scattered, coarse, deep punctures; eye with lower lobe slightly shorter than gena, ovate. Pronotum one-fourth again as wide at base as long; basal and apical sulci broad, shallow, the latter recurved medially; lateral tubercles broad, moderately elevated, ending in a short, subacute spine; disk with five tubercles, the median one basal, very large, the two each side of middle rather small, the anterior pair slightly larger, entire surface sparsely coarsely punctate. Elytra basally with a crest medially, along the apex of which is a series of coarse tubercles, the largest one anteriorly; basal fifth moderately granulate-punctate, rest of elytra somewhat coarsely punctate, more finely so toward apex; humeri at angle with a small, rounded tubercle; apices rather narrowly rounded. Antennae largely wanting; scape robust, finely, densely punctate, attaining anterior border of lateral tubercle; third segment nearly straight, rather robust, twice as long as first; rest wanting.

FEMALE. As in male but more robust; antennae shorter, third segment a little

more than half again as long as first ; fourth segment one-fourth longer than first, and fifth slightly shorter than first ; rest wanting.

Length 16.3-18 mm. ; width 5.2-5.9 mm.

Holotype : ♂ ; SOUTHERN RHODESIA : Vumba, Mar. 1931 [NMSR].

Allotype : ♀ ; same data as holotype [NMSR].

Paratype : ♀ ; SOUTHERN RHODESIA : Vumba, Umtali district, Feb. 19, 1931 (P. A. Sheppard) [NMSR].

REMARKS. The paratype is nearly entirely cinereous pubescent above on head and pronotum and the anterior cinereous pubescent fascia is much broader. The scutellum is also whitish pubescent.

The species is close to *N. nyassensis nyassensis* but there the pubescence of the upper surface is tawny, not varied with ashy. In the present form the pronotum is less densely punctate as well. Furthermore the lower lobe of the eye is shorter than the gena. Eventually it may prove to be a race of *N. pannulatus*, but no intermediate forms were found to warrant such action here.

Neochamus pannulatus pannulatus Quedenfeldt (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus pannulatus Quedenfeldt, *Berl. ent. Z.* 26, 1882 : 337.

FEMALE. Dark reddish brown, fulvous pubescent. Head mottled with dark brown on occiput and front. Pronotum medially tinged with fuscous. Scutellum dark brown pubescent, rather broadly margined with ochraceous. Elytra ashy pubescent, at base with a broad, common, subtriangular, fuscous area, irregularly incised on its posterior border ; entire disk heavily mottled with blackish ; medially a broad, oblique, fulvous band extending to suture and a small, fulvous area on apex. Body beneath and legs fulvous pubescent, with single, scattered, long, whitish hairs. Antennae gradually paler apically ; fulvous pubescent, segments from fourth more or less distinctly annulate with whitish.

Entire upper surface minutely alutaceous. Head finely punctate above between eyes and on front, more coarsely and sparsely so on genae behind eyes ; eye with lower lobe erect, subequal to gena in height. Pronotum at base about one-fourth again as wide as long ; lateral tubercles broad, obtuse, armed with a robust, subacute spine ; disk rather densely, moderately punctate, with two tubercles before middle and three behind, the median one much larger, lateral basal ones feeble ; apical sulcus obsolete, basal one broad, shallow. Elytra at base granulate-punctate, the punctures very shallow, punctation behind basal area rather coarse, dense, and rugose but more or less obscured by pubescence, extending to apex ; basal crest rather feebly elevated, with two or three small tubercles anteriorly ; apices broadly, separately rounded. Antennae with scape attaining apical fourth of pronotum, robust, subconical ; third segment about three-fourths again as long as first ; rest wanting.

Length 14 mm. ; width 4.6 mm.

Type locality : Angola.

DISTRIBUTION. Angola.

Angola : 1 ; Benguella [SM].

REMARKS. This species is distinguished from *M. nyassensis* by the elytra having the median oblique band fulvous, mottled with blackish, the eye somewhat smaller, subequal to gena in height, and the elytral disk rugosely punctate. Furthermore, the antennae are distinctly annulate with white at bases of segments at least from fourth.

Neochamus pannulatus gilmouri subsp. n.

As in the nymotype but differing from it in having the pubescence of elytra fulvous instead of ashy, and at basal and apical third an irregular, whitish, oblique band outlining the usual median band. Scutellum dull fulvous, medially with a pale brownish macula. Antennae with scape fuscous pubescent, usually the third as well as following segments annulate with ashy.

Length 18–21 mm.; width 5–8.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂; TANGANYIKA: Lukuledi [ZSM].

Allotype: ♀; Kashitu [EFG].

Paratypes: 1; Kashitu [EFG]. 1; Lukuledi [ZSM]. 1; Tanganyika: Kilosa, Dec. 24, 1925 (N. C. E. Miller) BM 1927-503 [BM].

Neochamus thoas sp. n.

MALE. Piceous, elytra dark reddish brown; densely fulvous pubescent, head more sparsely so. Scutellum nearly entirely yellowish white pubescent except at middle of base where it is slightly infuscated. Elytra basally with a broad, common, fuscous area extending to basal fourth at suture, rounding up to, but not covering, humerus; medially a rather narrow, fuscous, oblique fascia, which is irregular on its anterior and posterior margins, widest laterally, narrowing at suture just behind middle; at apical third toward suture an indistinct, fuscous, narrowly ovate, longitudinal macula. Body beneath and legs piceous, posterior abdominal sternites and tibiae dark reddish brown; covered with a sparse, fine, greyish fulvous pubescence, with scattered, sparse, white setae. Antennae piceous, segments from fourth dark reddish brown, fuscous pubescent, annulate with grey on basal halves of third and fourth segments, and on increasingly greater areas on remaining segments.

Head minutely alutaceous, with several coarse punctures behind eye and on vertex; front transverse, slightly narrowed above, with several widely scattered punctures; sides of genae coarsely punctate; eye with lower lobe erect, feebly taller than gena. Pronotum one-tenth wider across base than long; lateral tubercles median, prominent, armed with a short, acute spine; disk with five tubercles, the central one largest, about as broad as long, the apical pair more or less rounded, and the most lateral ones very small, rest of disk smooth except for several coarse punctures at apex and one or two basally. Elytra at base rather finely granulate-punctate in fuscous area, rest of disk with moderately dense, simple punctures which become finer apically; basal gibbosity rather feeble, but with a rounded crest on its summit, which in profile is not serrate; apices narrowly, separately rounded; humeri with a small tubercle at angle. Antennae more than twice as long as body,

very sparsely fimbriate on first three segments ; scape extending to apical third of pronotum, robust, subconical ; third segment robust, straight, nearly twice as long as first ; fourth robust, about one-half again as long as first ; fifth to seventh subequal, slightly longer than fourth ; rest gradually shorter, except eleventh, which is distinctly longer than the tenth.

Length 18 mm. ; width 6 mm.

Holotype : ♂ ; SOUTHERN RHODESIA : Mt. Selinda, 4,500 ft., December, 1929 (R. & L. Boulton) [CM].

REMARKS. While superficially very similar to *N. nyassensis*, this species is distinguished from that form by its scarcely punctate head and pronotum, the unserrated basal crest of the elytra, the nearly unicolorous scutellum, and the rounded discal tubercles of the elytra.

TRICHOLAMIA Bates

Tricholamia Bates, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 21, 1884 : 14. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944 : 381.

Moechopsis Hintz, *Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentr.-Afrika Exped.* 3, 1911 : 438.

Large, elongate-oblong, robust. Head of normal length, vertex declivous, broadly, rather deeply sulcate, impunctate ; from one-fifth again as broad as high, laterally with a broad sulcus from middle of lower lobe of eye ascending onto side of antennal tubercle, sprinkled with short, erect hairs, medially with a narrow, deep sulcus ; eye with lower lobe strongly obliquely transverse, entire margin rounded, nearly twice as tall as gena, isthmus very broad, nearly as wide as upper lobes, which are as broad as the interocular space ; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, subapproximate basally, divergent apically. Pronotum one-fourth again as wide across base as long, sides parallel, uneven ; lateral tubercles slightly premedian, conical, with a short, acute tooth at apex ; apical and basal transverse sulci narrow, deep, the former recurved at middle ; disk with five large, prominent tubercles and with scattered, fine, setigerous punctures. Elytra with basal gibbosity subobsolete ; entire disk finely, sparsely punctate, each puncture bearing a long, erect, black hair ; apices broadly, separately rounded ; humeri simple, behind which the sides are coarsely granulate-punctate. Prosternal process simple, as is that also of mesosternum. Legs moderately long, hind ones longest ; femora not very robust, gradually narrowed to base and feebly so to apex ; protibiae unarmed in male ; protarsi dilated in male. Antennae defective, sixth segment attaining apical fifth of elytra, densely fimbriate beneath on all segments, entire scape and apices of other segments with long, dark setae ; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, robust, gradually clavate to apex, which is slightly flared laterally, cicatrix extending nearly two-thirds around apical margin, widest dorso-laterally ; third segment three-eighths again as long as first, straight, thickened apically ; fourth to sixth successively shorter ; rest wanting. Palpi with terminal segments broadly, squarely truncate in male.

Type species : *Tricholamia plagiata* Bates, by monotypy.

REMARKS. The long erect setae on the elytra and entire antennal scape (with shorter similar ones on pronotum and front), and the very broad isthmus of the eye will distinguish this genus.

Tricholamia plagiata Bates

Tricholamia plagiata Bates, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 21, 1884: 15. Waterhouse, *Aid Ident. Ins.* 2, 1886: pl. 170, f. 4. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 381. Lepesme, *Longicornia*, 1, 1950: 561, fig. 8.

Moechopsis ruficornis Hintz, *Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentr.-Afr. Exped.* 3, 1911: 438, pl. 7, fig 13.

MALE. Fuscous, elytra, legs, and antennae dark reddish brown, densely covered with fulvous-ashy pubescence. Head above each side of middle near occiput clouded with brown. Scutellum somewhat brighter fulvous-ashy pubescent. Elytra with three large, fuscous markings, first a short broad fascia at extreme base, second a large, elongate, irregular plaga at middle towards sides, and third a rather large macula at apical quarter near middle of disk; entire disk irregularly sprinkled with a number of fuscous maculae. Body beneath, legs, and antennae broadly tinged with brown; tibiae apically and tarsi with bright ochraceous pubescence; antennal segments from third infuscated apically.

Head above with a rather deep, broad sulcus between eyes and antennal tubercles, impunctate; front one-fifth again as broad as high, the whole surface somewhat tumid, each side with an arcuate sulcus beginning at middle of lower ocular lobe and continuing on outer side of antennal tubercles, sprinkled irregularly with short, erect hairs; eye with lower lobe strongly obliquely transverse, nearly twice as tall as gena. Pronotum about one-fourth again as wide across base as long, sides parallel; lateral tubercles robust, conical, tapering into an acute tooth, slightly premedian; apical and basal transverse sulci very deeply impressed, narrow, the former distinctly recurved medially; disk covered with a number of rather long, erect hairs which arise from fine punctures, medially with five very prominent, irregular tubercles, the two lateral basal ones somewhat smaller. Elytra with basal gibbosity subobsolete, without a crest; entire disk finely sparsely punctate, each puncture bearing a long, black hair; apices broadly, separately rounded; behind humeri on sides a number of rather densely placed granulate-punctures. Antennae defective, sixth segment attaining apical fifth of elytra, densely fimbriate beneath with long hairs, the entire scape and the apex of remaining segments above with similar long hairs; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, robust, gradually thickened apically, slightly flared laterally at extreme apex; third three-eighths again as long as first, straight, slightly thickened at apex; fourth, fifth, and sixth successively, distinctly shorter, rest wanting.

Length 27 mm.; width 8.6 mm.

Type locality: Mt. Cameroons, Cameroons [*plagiata*]; N. Tanganyika [*ruficornis*].

DISTRIBUTION. West Africa.

Gold Coast: 1: no further data [BM].

REMARKS. The long hairs on the body above antennae, as well as the three large, dark plagiae on the elytra, will serve to distinguish this species.

The type locality of *ruficornis* is so widely separated from that of *plagiata* that the two may prove not to be identical when adequate material is at hand.

PAROCHAMUS gen. n.

Moderately large, cylindrical beetles. Head moderate in length; front not retracted, quadrate, sides parallel, scarcely narrowed between eyes, with a few coarse punctures; eyes with lower lobe ovate, one-third to one-half again as long as gena, erect, isthmus scarcely narrower than upper lobes, which are separated by nearly three times their width; antennal tubercles feebly prominent, narrowly separated and strongly divergent. Pronotum as wide across base as long in male, slightly transverse in female, scarcely narrower apically; lateral tubercles median, broad, prominent, armed with a long, acute spine; disk with five tubercles, lateral-most feeble; disk coarsely, sparsely punctate; apical sulcus subobsolete, basal one shallow and straight. Elytra with basal gibbositities rather prominent, not or feebly crested; disk roughly granulate-punctate on basal fifth, the punctures thence simple, confused to apex; apices broadly truncate; humeri with a tubercle at angle; sides gradually attenuate from humeri. Prosternal process about one-sixth as broad as procoxal cavity; mesosternal process simple, less than half as broad as a mesocoxal cavity, slightly tapering apically, apex feebly emarginate. Legs moderately long, forelegs longest in male; femora robust, cylindrical, metafemora attaining apex of fourth sternite; tibiae unarmed; protarsi strongly dilated in male. Antennae scarcely longer than body in female, more than twice body length in male, finely fimbriate beneath to third or fourth segment; scape robust, gradually clavate apically, moderately long, attaining apical third of pronotum, cicatrix confined to dorsal half of apical margin, broad, slightly broader laterally; third segment one and three-quarter times as long as scape, nearly straight, moderately robust; fourth and following very gradually decreasing in length in male, much more strongly shortened in female.

Type species: *Monohammus thomsoni* Chevrolat.

REMARKS. The antennal scape is somewhat similar in shape to that of *Neochamus* but it is considerably more elongate in male, attaining apical third of pronotum, and more slender, and the cicatrix is confined to the dorsal half of the surface. Moreover, the front is as high as wide, parallel-sided, and the elytra are roughly granulate-punctate at base.

KEY TO SPECIES

Elytra with a strong crest on basal gibbosity, the basal half of disk roughly rugosely punctate	<i>marshalli</i>
Elytra with at most a feeble crest, not rugosely coarsely punctate on entire basal half	<i>thomsoni</i>

***Parochamus thomsoni thomsoni* Chevrolat (*comb. nov.*)**

Monohammus Thomsoni Chevrolat, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* 7, 1855: 184; *Cent. Longic.*, 1858, No. 4; pl. 2, f. 4. Murray, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 6, 1870: 478, pl. v, fig. 4.

MALE. Piceous to dark reddish brown, covered with brownish grey pubescence, occiput and basal and apical margins of pronotum slightly darker. Scutellum

stramineous, darker medially. Elytra ashy pubescent, at base a common, broad, velvety brown area, triangular in shape, extending along suture to basal quarter, prolonged briefly along anterior margin of humerus and below humeral angle; behind middle each elytron with a dark brown, velvety, comma-shaped macula, posteriorly attaining lateral margin but widely remote from suture, its posterior margin nearly straight; anterior lobe of this lateral spot surrounded by a broad, vague area of greyish brown; suture apically margined with greyish brown, and an indistinct macula of the same colour at apical quarter laterally. Body beneath and legs dark reddish brown, covered with brownish grey pubescence, with small, glabrous areas; legs greyish brown pubescent; tarsi ashy pubescent. Antennae with first two segments piceous, remainder reddish brown, paler apically, densely brownish grey pubescent.

Head minutely alutaceous, with a few coarse punctures on vertex and around eyes; front with a few coarse punctures, subquadrate, as wide as high; eye with lower lobe ovate, about one and a half times as tall as gena. Pronotum as wide across base as long; lateral tubercles broad, well elevated, armed with a long, acute spine; apical sulcus shallow, recurved medially, basal one shallow, straight; disk with five tubercles, the apical two broad, flat, the median one well elevated, elongate, the lateral basal ones small, with a few coarse punctures at apex and at base. Scutellum with sides strongly tapering, apex narrowly rounded. Elytra at base roughly, coarsely granulate-punctate, beyond basal quarter punctures simple, slightly finer apically; disk at base with a small gibbose area, with two or three tubercles in a line at centre of area, gibbosity accentuated behind by a rather deep, broad sulcus; apices obliquely truncate at suture. Antennae two or two and a half times as long as body, feebly fringed beneath on basal four or five segments; scape robust, gradually clavate, attaining anterior base of lateral pronotal tubercles, rugosely punctate; third segment nearly twice as long as first, straight; fourth three-quarters again as long as first, fifth and following very gradually shorter, except eleventh which is elongate and tapering.

Female. As male, but antennae shorter, the ninth segment attaining elytral apex, the fourth and following segments much shorter; pronotal spines not so elongate; and elytra with basal gibbosity less pronounced.

Length 15-19 mm.; width 5.2-7 mm.

Type locality: Calabar.

DISTRIBUTION. West and Central Africa, except the Cameroons.

Nigeria: 1; Calabar [BM].

Gabon: 1; no further data [BM].

Belgian Congo: 1; Adouma [BM]. 1; Buta [SM].

Parochamus thomsoni buea subsp. n.

Male. Closely resembles the nymotype but the lateral macula of the elytra is abbreviated anteriorly, the anterior lobe scarcely evident, so that the macula is oblique and not lunate in form.

Length 15–19 mm. ; width 5–7 mm.

Holotype : ♂ ; CAMEROONS : Buea [NRS].

Allotype : ♀ ; topotypic [NRS].

Paratypes : 3 ; topotypic [NRS]. 1 ; Buar [BM].

Parochamus marshalli Breuning (*comb. nov.*)

Monochamus marshalli Breuning, *Folia zool. Hydrobiol. Riga* 8, 1935 : 52 ; *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944 : 426.

FEMALE. Reddish brown, densely clothed with a burnished golden pubescence. Pronotum with the discal tubercles covered with pale yellowish white. Scutellum densely pale yellowish white pubescent. Elytra coppery brown pubescent, more concentrated to form a narrow vitta along suture before middle ; at extreme base with a brownish fascia which extends from humerus to humerus, behind this fascia a slightly wider, indistinct fascia of pale yellowish white ; behind middle with a large, velvety brown, comma-shaped macula, outlined with dense, yellowish white pubescence, more broadly and irregularly so posteriorly ; below humerus a smaller velvety macula. Antennae from third segment sparsely, finely, brownish grey pubescent.

Head coarsely, rather sparsely punctate ; front about as high as wide, scarcely narrowed between eyes ; eyes with lower lobe ovate, erect, one-third taller than gena. Pronotum one-third wider than long, slightly narrower apically ; apical sulcus subobsolete, recurved medially, basal one wide and shallow ; lateral tubercles median, prominent, ending in a short, robust spine ; disk with five small, rounded tubercles, the most lateral ones smallest, entire surface coarsely, sparsely punctate. Elytra with basal gibbosity crested, each crest having three or four round tubercles which are subcontiguous ; disk at extreme base to just behind crest nearly smooth, thence roughly rugosely punctate to about middle, behind middle somewhat less roughly so ; humeri with a few granules, a distinct tubercle at angle ; apices rather broadly truncate. Femora and entire undersurface with coarse, rather shallow punctures. Antennae slightly longer than body, moderately fimbriate beneath on first six segments, more sparsely so on seventh and eighth, and more densely fringed on all apices ; scape nearly attaining apical third of pronotum, robust, strongly clavate to apex where it suddenly expands, rugosely punctate ; third segment feebly sinuate, one-half again as long as first ; rest gradually diminishing in length.

Length 19 mm. ; width 6.5 mm.

Type locality : Belgian Congo.

DISTRIBUTION. South-eastern Belgian Congo.

Belgian Congo : 1 ; 18 m. SW. of Elizabethville, Feb. 11, 1928 (H. S. Evans) [BM—type].

REMARKS. This species differs from *thomsoni* in having the elytra strongly rugosely punctate and the basal fascia much narrower. Moreover, the basal crest is much more prominent, bearing three or four distinct tubercles.

CRIBROCHAMUS gen. n.

Rather small, elongate-oblong, cylindrical forms. Head short, vertex declivous, uniformly punctate over entire surface; front slightly wider than long, distinctly narrowed between eyes, more strongly so below; eye with lower lobe erect, ovate, a little longer than gena, upper lobes scarcely wider than isthmus, separated by four times one of their widths; antennal tubercles scarcely approximate at base, slightly prominent, strongly divergent apically; maxillary palpi with terminal segment about one-third again as long as last segment of labial palpi. Pronotum distinctly wider across base than long, sides gradually widened anteriorly, then constricted at extreme apex; lateral tubercles low, placed slightly post-medially, armed with a blunt tooth which is directed slightly backwards; apical and basal transverse sulci rather broad, indistinct; entire disk uniformly punctate, with five low tubercles, the anterior two more or less obliquely transverse. Elytra with basal gibbosity feeble, not crested; disk at extreme base densely granulate-punctate, at least rest of basal half cribrously punctate, thence punctures apically a little finer; sides tapering posteriorly; apices squarely truncate; humeri simple. Prosternal process simple, mesosternal process unarmed, distinctly convex. Legs moderate in length, hind pair slightly longer; femora cylindrical, feebly tapering at ends; protibiae unarmed in male. Antennae (male?) slender, sixth segment attaining elytral apex, fimbriate very slightly on scape; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, cylindrical, feebly widened towards apex, cicatrix reaching only one-half around apex, small; third segment straight, three-fourths again as long as first; fourth and following gradually shorter (wanting from eighth).

Type species: *Monohammus cribrus* Lameere.

REMARKS. This genus is distinguished especially by having the sides of the pronotum widened apically, the lateral tubercles placed slightly post-medially, the elytra are cribrously punctate on basal half, and the basal gibbosity is feeble, not crested. The entire head and pronotum, furthermore, are densely, uniformly punctate; the terminal segment of the maxillary palpi is much longer than that of the labial; and the antennal scape is slender, cylindrical, with the cicatrix extending only about one-half around the apical margin.

Cribrochamus cribrus Lameere (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus cribrus Lameere, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* 62, 1893: 45.

Monochamus cribrus Lameere. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 421.

Male? Dark reddish brown, elytra with paler areas; entirely covered with pale fulvous pubescence. Head and pronotum with glabrous punctures; front and genae partially glabrous; pronotal discal tubercles partially denuded. Scutellum densely yellowish white pubescent. Elytra with irregular, glabrous areas, the area along suture irregularly, sparsely pubescent. Body beneath dark reddish brown, abdomen paler from third sternite; moderately densely clothed with pale fulvous pubescence. Legs and antennae reddish brown, rather thinly clothed with fulvous pubescence.

Head rather densely covered with moderate-sized punctures, except genae below eyes, which are minutely, transversely rugose and with a few coarse punctures below eyes; front about one-fourth again as wide as high, narrowed between and below eyes; eye with lower lobe ovate, erect, one-fourth again as tall as gena; vertex declivous. Pronotum distinctly wider at base than long, apex as wide as base; lateral tubercles located feebly behind middle, slightly elevated, ending in a short, quite obtuse tooth; disk with five scarcely elevated tubercles, the two anterior ones slightly obliquely transverse, punctation as that of head. Elytra granulate-punctate at extreme base, thence rather coarsely cribrosely punctate to behind middle, thence simply punctate to apex; apices tapering, squarely, feebly truncate; basal gibbosity obsolete. Antennae with seventh segment slightly surpassing apex of elytra, beneath feebly fimbriate; scape reaching to apical third of pronotum, cylindrical, barely widened towards apex; third segment straight, three-fourths again as long as first; fourth and following gradually shorter (defective beyond eighth segment).

Length 11 mm.; width 3.7 mm.

Type locality: Assinie [IVORY COAST].

DISTRIBUTION. West Africa.

Gold Coast: 1; Ashanti [BM].

MACROHAMMUS Aurivillius

Macrohammus Aurivillius, *Ent. Tidskr.* 7, 1886: 52. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 413.

Very large, robust, subcylindrical; head slightly elongate, vertex scarcely inclined; front nearly one-half again as wide at epistoma as high, distinctly narrowed between eyes, widened below, nearly impunctate; eye with lower lobe ovate, slightly taller than gena, isthmus subequal to upper lobes which are separated by twice their widths; antennal tubercles subcontiguous at base, divergent apically, prominent. Pronotum slightly wider basally than long, scarcely narrower apically; lateral tubercles median, rather broad, prominent, ending in a short, acute spine which is directed distinctly upward; apical and basal sulci distinct; disk with five tubercles, lateral basal ones more distinct, nearly impunctate. Scutellum narrowly triangular; truncate at apex. Elytra with basal gibbosity slightly prominent, not crested; disk with punctation largely concealed by pubescence; apices broadly rounded or subtruncate; humeri simply rounded. Pro- and mesosternal processes simple. Legs moderate in length, hind pair feebly longer; protibiae unarmed; protarsi distinctly expanded in male. Antennae about two and one-half times body length in male, sparsely fimbriate beneath only on scape; scape attaining apical quarter of pronotum, robust, distinctly clavate apically, cicatrix extending about two-fifths around apical margin, confined to lateral portion, distinctly rimmed, rather broad; third segment robust, thicker basally, nearly straight, almost twice length of scape; fourth and fifth successively longer than third; sixth and seventh subequal to fifth; remaining gradually shorter (eleventh wanting).

Type species: *Monochamus deyrollei* Thomson, by monotypy.

REMARKS. This genus is distinguished by the large size of its members, by the

fourth and fifth antennal segments being longer than the third, by the form of the cicatrix, and by the nearly impunctate elytra.

Macrohammus deyrollei Thomson

Monochamus deyrollei Thomson, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) 9, 1879: xxvi.

Macrohammus Deyrollei Thomson. Aurivillius, *Ent. Tidskr.* 7, 1886: 53, fig. 1. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 414.

MALE. Black, rather densely covered with greyish fulvous pubescence. Head above and frontal disk tinged with brownish. Elytra each with four to five irregular, partially confluent, velvety brown maculae, the ones at base and apex largest, the former confluent at suture. Legs black, covered with fine, yellowish grey pubescence. Antennae with scape piceous, rest reddish brown, entirely and very thinly covered with yellowish grey pubescence.

Head minutely punctulate and with sparse, shallow punctures; front one-half again as wide at epistoma as high, strongly narrowed between eyes, widened below, medially deeply, broadly sulcate to middle of length; eyes with lower lobe ovate, slightly taller than gena. Pronotum slightly wider across base than long, feebly narrowed apically; lateral tubercles broad, median, ending in a short, acute spine which is directed slightly upward; apical and basal transverse sulci distinct, the former feebly arcuate, the latter trisinate; disk with five tubercles, the lateral basal ones more prominent than the others, finely, densely punctulate, with sparse, fine punctures interspersed. Elytra with basal gibbosity slightly prominent; disk entirely, finely, densely punctulate, with scattered, fine punctures largely concealed by the pubescence; apices separately, broadly rounded. Antennae about two and one-half times as long as body, with a slight fringe beneath on scape; scape attaining apical fourth of pronotum, robust, distinctly clavate apically, finely punctulate; third segment robust, nearly straight, thicker basally, almost twice as long as first; fourth one-tenth longer than third, and fifth longer than fourth; sixth and seventh subequal to fifth; rest gradually shorter; eleventh wanting.

Length 42-44 mm.; width 16-17 mm.

Type locality: Gabon.

DISTRIBUTION. West Central Africa.

Cameroons: 1; no further data [NRS]. 1; Buea [NRS].

REMARKS. Distinguished by its large size from all other known African *Monochamines*. The elytral maculation, along with its nearly impunctate disk, will serve further to identify it.

INSULOCHAMUS gen. n.

Large to very large, cylindrical. Head rather elongate; front not retracted, subquadrate or feebly transverse, distinctly narrowed between eyes, rugose or moderately punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong or broadly ovate, one and one-half to two times as tall as gena, isthmus about half as wide as an upper lobe, upper lobes separated by about one of their widths or slightly more; antennal tubercles approximate at base, rather prominent, divergent apically. Pronotum slightly

wider at base than long, visibly narrowed apically ; lateral tubercles medial, rather broad, prominent, armed with a rather long, blunt spine ; disk with from three to five tubercles which are sometimes quite feeble, and with a broad median impression, entirely coarsely punctate, medially sometimes rugosely so ; apical sulcus shallow, recurved medially, basal sulcus deeper, straight. Elytra granulate-punctate on basal fifth or more, remainder of disk rather coarsely, moderately, confusedly punctate, the punctures slightly finer apically ; basal gibbosity prominent, outlined behind by a deep arcuate sulcus, without a crest ; apices separately rounded or obliquely truncate ; humeri simple. Prosternal process simple, not narrow, nearly one-third as wide as a procoxal cavity ; mesosternal process tapering posteriorly, nearly half as wide as a mesocoxal cavity, feebly emarginate at apex. Legs elongate, front ones longest in male ; metafemora attaining or surpassing the apex of the fourth sternite ; protibiae in male longer than femur and dentate or spined at apical third, rest equal to femora, as are all tibiae in female ; protarsi dilated in male. Antennae nearly twice as long as body in male, one-third longer in female, distinctly fimbriate beneath nearly to apex ; scape robust, cylindrical, sides nearly parallel, suddenly expanding at apex, extending to apical fourth of pronotum, cicatrix extending nearly two-thirds around apical margin, subequal in width throughout, except for a slight widening externally ; third segment straight, not swollen, from two-thirds to once again as long as first ; fourth robust, slightly shorter than third ; remainder gradually shorter, except eleventh in male, which is elongate.

Type species : *Monochamus thomensis* Jordan.

REMARKS. Very closely related to *Laërtochamus* but the front and pronotal disk are rugosely sculptured ; the pronotal lateral tubercles have a long tooth at apex ; elytra are usually coarsely granulate-punctate at base and coarsely simply punctate over rest of surface ; and antennal scape is more elongate. Both genera are somewhat related to *Leprodera* but differ in the form of the scape and in the pronotal spine being at the middle.

KEY TO SPECIES

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1. | Pronotum each side with a broad fulvous vitta above lateral tubercles . | <i>fulvisparsus</i> |
| | Pronotum with a short glabrous vitta above each lateral tubercle | 2 |
| 2. | Elytra with granulation moderate in size, along middle of disk extending to centre of elytron ; Annobon Island | <i>annobonae</i> |
| | Elytra with granulation coarse, at middle of disk terminating at basal fifth ; St. Thomas Island | <i>thomensis</i> |

Insulochamus thomensis Jordan (*comb. nov.*)

Monochamus thomensis Jordan, *Novit. zool.* 10, 1902 : 193. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944 : 418.

MALE. Piceous, elytra sometimes slightly paler. Head and pronotum rather sparsely covered with brownish tawny pubescence ; the former touched with ochraceous behind eyes above and below ; the latter with a narrow, indistinct vitta medially of the same colour, and with a short glabrous vitta above each lateral

tubercle. Scutellum dull ochraceous. Elytra sparsely, finely, dark brown pubescent, giving the appearance of being nearly glabrous, and with more or less reticular patches of dull fulvous, forming very irregular fasciae before and behind the middle; at base irregularly ochraceous pubescent. Body beneath very sparsely brownish fulvous pubescent; broadly ochraceous on mesosternum, on mesosternal side-pieces and first several sternites of abdomen. Legs piceous, tibiae and tarsi slightly paler; very finely, sparsely fulvous-grey pubescent. Antennae piceous, becoming dark reddish brown from third segment; scape sparsely brownish grey pubescent, from third pubescence denser and fulvous-brown.

Head above minutely alutaceous and with coarse, scattered punctures; genae behind eye with coarse punctures; front feebly transverse, slightly constricted between eyes, coarsely, sparsely punctate; eye with lower lobe feebly transverse, about one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum narrowed apically, slightly wider at base than long; lateral tubercles medial, broad, ending in a short, obtuse spine; apical and basal sulci rather deep, the former recurved medially; disk with three tubercles, the median one elongate, somewhat rugose, moderately densely punctate. Elytra near extreme base granulate, granules moderate in size, not densely placed, thence granulate-punctate to basal fifth, punctures simple and finer to apex; apices subtruncate. Antennae twice as long as body, sparsely fimbriate on basal first three segments and on ninth and basal half of eleventh, much more densely so on remaining segments except tenth and apical half of eleventh, which are devoid of fringe; scape roughly rugose, feebly clavate apically, attaining apical third of pronotum; third segment straight or nearly so, not quite twice as long as scape; fourth nearly one-half again as long as first; rest gradually shorter, except eleventh which is longer than third, arcuate.

FEMALE. More robust; nearly uniformly, densely, fulvous-ochraceous pubescent, on elytra clouded irregularly with dark brown; body beneath more densely pubescent than in male, as are the legs; antennae more or less annulate on basal half of third and following segments. Antennae one-third longer than body, third segment three-fifths again as long as first, rest successively shorter, except eleventh which is slightly longer than tenth.

Length 14-30.8 mm.; width 4.5-11 mm.

Type locality: St. Thomas Island.

DISTRIBUTION. St. Thomas and Prince's Islands.

St. Thomas Island: 2; no further data [EFG]. 2; Agua-Ize, Dec., 1900 (L. Fea) [NRS]. 1; Vista Alegre, Sept.-Oct., 1900 (L. Fea) [NRS].

Prince's Island: 1; no further data [EFG].

REMARKS. This species is remarkable for the sexual differences in coloration.

Insulochamus annobonae Aurivillius (*comb. nov.*)

Monochamus annobonae Aurivillius, *Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova*, 52, 1928: 478. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 419.

MALE. Fuscous, rather densely covered with dingy ashy pubescence. Head with four small, triangular, glabrous maculae on occiput. Pronotum with pub-

escence tinged with fuscous at middle and below lateral tubercles, with three short, glabrous vittae, the median one very fine, the others broader, placed above the lateral tubercles, and with two small, rounded, glabrous maculae, one each side just before middle. Scutellum with pubescence irregularly denser in places, especially in a broad area at base and a narrow one behind middle and on apical third. Body beneath, legs, and antennae fuscous, rather sparsely and uniformly covered with fine, silky, brown-grey pubescence, the tarsi ashy pubescent; antennae with apical segments a little paler.

Head above minutely alutaceous, medially with a broad patch of rather coarse punctures, genae behind eyes coarsely punctate; front feebly transverse, slightly narrowed between eyes, uniformly sparsely, coarsely punctate; eye with lower lobe two-thirds again the length of gena, slightly transverse. Pronotum tapering apically, distinctly wider across base than long; lateral tubercles placed at middle, broad, moderately elevated, ending in a short, subacute spine; apical and basal transverse sulci entire, rather deep, both recurved medially, apical one more strongly so; disk with five feeble tubercles, the two lateral ones subobsolete, the median one most prominent and largest, with scattered, rather fine punctures, especially towards sides. Elytra at extreme base with rather dense, fine granules which become granulate-punctures and then quite dense, coarser, simple punctures, diminishing suddenly in size behind apical third, the granulations continuing almost to middle; apices separately, broadly rounded. Antennae twice body length, fifth segment attaining elytral apex, very sparsely fimbriate beneath on basal six segments, then much more densely so to apex; scape feebly, gradually clavate apically, attaining apical third of pronotum, roughly, rugosely punctate and minutely, densely punctulate; third segment two-thirds again as long as first, nearly straight; fourth two-fifths again as long as scape; remaining gradually shorter, except eleventh which is as long as third.

Length 26 mm.; width 8 mm.

Type locality: Annobon Island.

DISTRIBUTION. Annobon Island.

Annobon Island; 1; May, 1902 (L. Fea) [NRS—type].

REMARKS. The male of this species resembles somewhat the female of *thomensis* but is dull ashy pubescent, not fulvous, and the punctation of the elytra is denser, much finer, and more strongly granulose, the granules attaining the middle. The fimbriation of the antennae is also unique.

Insulochamus fulvisparsus Gahan (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus fulvisparsus Gahan, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 2, 1888: 395.

Monochamus fulvisparsus Gahan. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 419.

MALE. Piceous; head and pronotum sparsely covered with fine, fulvous pubescence, which is condensed to form a margin around eyes, and on the pronotum to form a fine vitta medially and a broad one each side, not attaining apex. Scutellum densely, fulvous pubescent, much more sparsely so medially. Elytra very sparsely, finely, dark brown pubescent, and with minute reticulating patches of fulvous

pubescence, these patches are quite sparse in places, leaving a dark band behind middle. Body beneath grey-fulvous pubescent; prosternum with a densely pubescent vitta antero-laterad of each coxa. Legs and antennae piceous, the latter slightly paler from third segment, sparsely covered with brownish tawny pubescence; legs sparsely grey-tawny, the tarsi entirely grey pubescent.

Head minutely alutaceous, with a few punctate rugae above; genae behind eyes coarsely punctate; front subquadrate, sides nearly parallel, densely, nearly scabroscopely punctate; eye with lower lobe quadrate, with angles rounded, one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum distinctly wider at base than long, visibly narrower apically; lateral tubercles broad, moderately elevated, with a long, obtuse spine at apex; apical and basal sulci shallow, the former broad, recurved medially, with a second entire sulcus near each margin; disk with three feeble, broad tumosities, the median one placed more basad, basal half and bases of lateral tubercles with moderately coarse punctures, a few transverse rugosities on median tumescence and cephalad of it. Scutellum strongly depressed medially. Elytra basally with moderately dense, large granules, thence becoming first granulate-punctures, then coarse punctures which diminish in size apically; humeri rounded; apices feebly obliquely truncate. Antennae imperfect, lacking segments beyond fourth, fimbriate through fourth; scape gradually clavate, reaching to apical two-fifths of pronotum, roughly rugosely punctate; third segment straight, finely, densely punctate, feebly rugose on basal half, not tumid, twice as long as scape.

Length 28 mm. : width 9 mm.

Type locality: Congo.

DISTRIBUTION. Belgian Congo.

Belgian Congo: 1; no further data [BM—type].

REMARKS. The fulvous vittae on the pronotum and the minute, fulvous, réticular maculae on the elytra, plus the presence of two grey fulvous vittae on the prosternum, will amply distinguish this form.

QUASIOCHAMUS gen. n.

Moderate-sized, cylindrical beetles, with head slightly elongate; front not retracted, feebly transverse, slightly narrowed between eyes; impunctate or with a few coarse punctures; eyes with lower lobe ranging from one and one-third to nearly two times as tall as gena, oblong or obliquely ovate, isthmus at least half as wide as upper lobe, upper lobes separated by at least once their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, strongly divergent, prominent. Pronotum quadrate or scarcely elongate, base and apex subequal; lateral tubercles median, broad, with a short, obtuse tooth at apex; disk with three feebly elevated tubercles; apical and basal sulci very shallow, former recurved medially, not forming a deep impression at middle, surface very sparsely punctate, especially basally. Elytra subcristate on base, with one or more granules on the elevation; sparsely, finely granulate on basal fifth, remainder of surface simply, subseriately punctate; humeri with a small tubercle at angle; apices obliquely, rather narrowly truncate; sides rather strongly attenuate from behind middle in male, slightly less strongly so in

female. Prosternal process simple, between one-fifth and one-third as broad as a procoxal cavity; mesosternal process around one-fourth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity, feebly tapering to, and subtruncate at, apex. Front legs longest in male; femora rather slender, cylindrical, narrowed basally; metafemora nearly attaining apex of fourth sternite; tibiae as long or feebly longer than femora; protarsi feebly dilated and fringed in male. Antennae in male twice length of body, in female one-fourth again as long as body, slightly fimbriate to fourth or fifth segment; scape short, extending scarcely beyond apex of pronotum, robust, gradually thickened from base to apex, cicatrix extending more than two-third around apical margin, moderately wide, slightly wider laterally; third segment feebly robust, nearly straight or strongly bisinuous, from one and three-quarters to more than twice length of scape; fourth feebly shorter than third; fifth and following segments either subequal or feebly diminishing in length.

Type species: *Monohammus nigrofasciatus* Aurivillius.

REMARKS. Most closely related to *Neochamus*, this genus is distinguished in having the head much longer and the pronotum less strongly transverse, with the disk bearing only three tubercles and being very sparsely punctate. Moreover, the antennae have the third segment more elongate and the lower lobe of the eye is taller.

KEY TO SPECIES

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 1. | Elytra at base with a large, common, fuscous area | <i>adamitus</i> |
| | Elytra without a common, fuscous area at base | 2 |
| 2. | Elytra with a moderately wide, pale fascia just behind middle, rest of apex dark pubescent | <i>balteatus</i> |
| | Elytra with entire apical third pale pubescent | <i>nigrofasciatus</i> |

Quasiochamus nigrofasciatus Aurivillius (*comb. nov.*)

Monohammus nigrofasciatus Aurivillius, *Ark. Zool.* 8 (29), 1914: 14.

Monochamus nigrofasciatus Aurivillius. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 423.

MALE. Head and pronotum piceous, rather densely, greyish brown pubescent; eye outlined with fulvous. Pronotum usually with three denuded, black maculae on disk. Scutellum fulvous pubescent, pubescence much sparser medially. Elytra reddish brown, brownish fulvous pubescent; at middle each with a broad, oblique, dark brown fascia, joining at suture, its margins very irregular, forming small maculae and with several brownish fulvous maculae along its borders also; on apical fourth several small, irregular, dark brown maculae along suture and lateral margins. Body beneath dark reddish brown, apical margins of sternites paler, densely covered with brownish fulvous pubescence. Legs and antennae reddish brown, the former densely covered with greyish brown pubescence; tarsi somewhat cinereous pubescent; antennae with bases of segments cinereous and brown variegated, apices darker brown pubescent.

Head minutely alutaceous, sometimes with a few coarse, deep punctures; front subquadrate, sides subparallel; eyes with lower lobes quadrate, one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum quadrate; lateral tubercles placed at middle, broad,

ending in a short, obtuse spine; basal and apical sulci shallow, the latter recurved medially; disk with three feebly elevated, rounded tubercles, the median one placed posteriorly, more elongate, entire surface and bases of lateral tubercles with a few coarse, scattered punctures. Elytra at extreme base midway between scutellum and humeri with an elevated cluster of several granules; basal gibbosity feeble, with a row of coarse granules medially; disk with basal fifth moderately granulate-punctate, thence with rather coarse, dense punctures which become finer apically; humeri with a small, rounded tubercle at apex; apex rather narrowly, obliquely truncate. Antennae (wanting beyond seventh segment) with the sixth segment attaining elytral apex, first four segments rather densely fimbriate; scape robust, only feebly widening to apex, minutely, densely punctate, just surpassing apex of pronotum; third segment robust, arcuate, more than twice, and fourth slightly less than twice, as long as first; fifth to seventh segments subequal, feebly shorter than fourth.

Length 14–20 mm.; width 4.5–5.2 mm.

Type locality: Uganda: Entebbe.

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Belgian Congo and Uganda.

Belgian Congo: 1; Ibembu, Upper Itemtiri, Aug. 1–15, 1890 (Duvivier) [NRS].

1; Arn [SM]. 1; Ukaika, Dec., 1910 (Grauer) [VM]. 1; Niapu, 26° 48' E., 2° 15' N., Jan., 1914 [AMNH].

REMARKS. This species, besides its distinctive maculation, is distinguished by the three flat tubercles of the pronotal disk, by the granules being in a crest-like cluster at middle of extreme base of elytra, by the elytral apices being narrowly truncate, and by the antennal formula.

Quasiochamus balteatus Aurivillius (*comb. nov.*)

Monochamus balteatus Aurivillius, *Ent. Tidskr.* 24, 1903: 268. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2), 1944: 423.

MALE. Head and pronotum black, elytra dark reddish brown, entirely covered with dense, dark brown pubescence. Head above often with an indistinct fuscous macula behind each eye; front laterally indistinctly margined with golden brown pubescence. Pronotum on sides and irregularly on disk with golden brown pubescence; disk with three rather large, denuded maculae arranged in the form of an inverted triangle, the median one often elongated. Scutellum narrowly margined with fulvous. Elytra irregularly varied with golden brown or fulvous pubescence; at apical third each with a large, transverse, irregular, dingy whitish macula which is somewhat interrupted by dark brown, rounded maculae. Body beneath and legs densely covered with orange-brown pubescence. Antennae dark reddish brown, gradually paler apically, sparsely greyish brown pubescent, the pubescence somewhat darker on apices of segments.

Head entirely impunctate or with a very few fine punctures above and on front; front about one-fifth wider than long, gradually narrowed between eyes; eye with lower lobe oblong, nearly twice genal height. Pronotum slightly longer than wide across base; apical and basal sulci obsolete; lateral tubercles rather small but

prominent, ending in a robust, obtuse tooth; disk nearly impunctate, with a few coarse punctures apically and on sides, with three low tubercles, the posterior median one much larger than the others. Elytra with basal gibbosity feeble, at anterior margin of each a single, rather large tubercle; disk on basal sixth rather sparsely, finely granulate-punctate, punctures thence rather coarse, more or less subseriate, becoming finer to apex; apices rather broadly, obliquely truncate to suture; humeri at angle with a rather distinct tubercle. Antennae over twice body length, with a long fringe beneath to middle of sixth segment; scape robust, strongly narrowed at base, reaching very slightly beyond pronotal apex; third segment bisinuate, not quite twice length of first; fourth and following segments gradually decreasing in length, eleventh missing.

FEMALE. As in male but antennae only one-fourth again as long as body, fimbriate to seventh or eighth segment, third segment only half again as long as first, arcuate. Length 16–18 mm.; width 5.5–6 mm.

Type locality: Cameroons.

DISTRIBUTION. The Cameroons.

Cameroons: 1; no further data [NRS—type]. 1; North Cameroon (L. Conradt) [DEI].

REMARKS. This species is distinguished by the three denuded maculae on the pronotum and by the transverse whitish maculae at apical third of the elytra.

Quasiochamus adamitus adamitus Thomson (*comb. nov.*)

Monochamus adamitus Thomson, *Arch. Ent.* 1, 1857: 293. Breuning, *Nov. Ent. suppl.* 3 (2). 1944: 425.

MALE. Head piceous, pronotum and elytra dark reddish brown. Head and pronotum rather densely greyish brown pubescent, the former with eye margined narrowly with deep fulvous, frontal sutures narrowly vittate with the same colour; front with three glabrous maculae arranged in the form of a triangle. Scutellum fuscous, broadly margined with dull ochraceous. Elytra rather densely covered with dull grey and brown variegated pubescence; base with a common, fuscous, triangular macula, its apex attaining basal quarter of suture; humeri anteriorly margined with dull ochraceous, beneath with a small fuscous macula; disk with an oblique band of dull brown at middle, widest laterally, tapering to suture, on apical quarter dull brown pubescent, this area sometimes joined by the median fascia; entire surface including fasciae sprinkled with more or less rounded, fuscous maculae. Body beneath and legs rather densely covered with golden brown pubescence. Antennae dark reddish brown, apical segments slightly paler, rather sparsely clothed with golden brown pubescence.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a few coarse punctures along median line; front one-fifth wider than long, feebly narrowed between eyes, with a few coarse punctures; eye with lower lobe obliquely ovate, nearly twice as tall as gena. Pronotum about as wide at base as long; lateral tubercles medial, moderately elevated, ending in an obtuse tooth; apical and basal sulci broad, shallow, apical one recurved medially; disk with three tubercles, median one broad, elongate, the

two anterior ones small, rounded, with scattered, coarse punctures on entire surface including lateral tubercles. Elytra each with a feeble gibbosity at base, on apex of which is a row of not prominent granules, basal fifth of disk with smaller granules, rest of surface coarsely punctate, punctures becoming somewhat finer apically; humeri with a small, rounded tubercle at angle; apices obliquely truncate. Antennae two and a fourth times as long as body, feebly fimbriate beneath on the first three segments, somewhat more densely so at apex of third; scape robust, gradually clavate to apex, finely and densely punctulate, attaining apical fifth or sixth of pronotum; third segment twice as long as first, straight, not tumid; fourth one-sixth shorter than third; rest gradually shorter, except seventh and eleventh, each of which is nearly equal to fourth in length.

Length 12-15.3 mm.; width 4-5 mm.

Type locality: "Singapore" [in error].

DISTRIBUTION. Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone: 2; no further data [BM].

No locality data: 1; Sharp collection [BM].

REMARKS. While superficially resembling *M. nyassensis*, this species is not closely related to that one. The head here is impunctate behind eyes; the eye is much larger; the pronotum is nearly quite as long as wide at base and has but three discal tubercles; and the elytra have a few scattered, round, fuscous maculae instead of the irregular-shaped mottling of the South African species.

Quasiochamus adamitus balfour-brownei subsp. n.

MALE. As in nymotype but pubescence of upper surface cinereous; legs more grey-brown pubescent; antennae distinctly cinereous, annulated on basal two-thirds of segments beginning with the third; elytra with a few more fuscous maculae.

Length 15.5 mm.; width 5.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂; SENEGAL: (ex Mus. Laferté) BM. 1905-100, Bocandé [BM].

REMARKS. This fine form is dedicated to Mr. Balfour-Browne who co-operated with the authors very generously throughout the preparation of this paper.

Quasiochamus adamitus patriciae subsp. n.

MALE. As in the nymotype, but the general body pubescence is a deeper brown. Elytra with median fascia indistinct, only feebly darker than that of rest of surface, the brownish apical area indistinct, nearly lacking, basal band extending beyond basal quarter of suture. Scutellum entirely pale pubescent except for a small dark macula at extreme base. Head lacking coarse punctures on vertex and on front.

Length 16.5 mm.; width 5 mm.

Holotype: ♂; GOLD COAST, July 24, 1945 (G. H. Thompson) BM. 1948-165 [BM].

REMARKS. This species is named for our daughter in recognition of her services in our entomological endeavours.

