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NEW AND INTERESTING CERAMBYCIDÆ (COLEOPTERA), CHIEFLY FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA

by

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(With two plates)

This paper is based on a miscellaneous collection of Cerambycidæ sent to me for examination by the Rev. J. W. Hunt of Indaleni, near Richmond, Natal. Further descriptions or notes are given of other species which have been sent to me, or are in my own collection, details of these being given in the appropriate places.

The opportunity is also taken of illustrating certain species from southern Africa, which have not previously been figured or where the original figure is somewhat inaccessible normally, or where the species has not been recorded from South Africa. The bibliography of the species is also given.

Little has been published on these beetles in South Africa since Peringuey's papers of some fifty to sixty years ago and Distant's *Insecta Transvaaliensia* of 1904. Many additions to the list of

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South African Cerambycidae have been made over the years, and it is hoped to publish a series of papers which will facilitate the identification of these interesting and, in many cases, economically important beetles.

I have to thank Mr. G. E. Hyde, F.R.E.S., for taking the excellent photographs which illustrate this paper, except figs. 2 and 3 on Plate 1, for which I have to thank the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

PRIONINÆ

ERIODERUS Blanchard

A further new species belonging to this genus has been discovered, which extends the range of the genus to East Africa. Previously species have only been recorded from South Africa and the Belgian Congo (Ituri Forest).

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Eyes widely separated below 2
 Eyes not widely separated below 6
2. Pubescence of the head and pronotum very short and sparse,
 third antennal segment strongly swollen and flattened above 3
 Pubescence of the head and pronotum short, but quite dense
 and distinct; third antennal segment neither swollen (or
 scarcely) or flattened above 5
3. Pronotal pubescence black; lower lobe of the eyes narrow,
 not strongly swollen; third antennal segment canaliculate
 above. (Natal, Zululand, Cape Province) *scabridorsis* White
 Pronotal pubescence yellow or tawny; lower lobe of the eyes
 broader and swollen; third antennal segment not canaliculate
 above 4
4. The third antennal segment more elongate, equal in length to
 the fourth, fifth and basal third of the sixth segments united
 in female; the two apical antennal segments finely reticulately
 striate; the legs distinctly scabrous (less so in female); the
 prosternal protuberance rather strongly narrowing apically;
 the prosternum not rugose medially; (Natal, Cape Pro-
 vince) *dimidiaticornis* Waterhouse
 The third antennal segment shorter, a little shorter than the

- fourth and fifth segments united in female; the three apical antennal segments finely reticulately striate; the legs not at all noticeably scabrous in female; the prosternal protuberance narrowed medially, widening and broadly rounded apically; the prosternum coarsely rugose medially; (male unknown) (Kenya) *gardneri*, sp. nov.
5. Pronotal pubescence very short, close and velvety, covering also (and shorter still) the elytra; completely matt; the first tarsal segment about equal to the following two united; (Belgian Congo: Ituri Forest) *teragramus* Gilmour
 Pronotal pubescence longer, more sparse, the derm shining through; the elytra glabrous and very shining; the first tarsal segment only half as long as the following two united; (Belgian Congo: Ituri Forest) *lepesmei* Gilmour
6. Pronotum rugose; eyes not nearly contiguous below 7
 Pronotum not rugose; eyes nearly contiguous below 8
7. Antennæ with the six apical segments completely matt and without fine striæ; the tibiæ spined externally; (Natal, Cape Province) *candezei* Lameere
 Antennæ with the six apical segments not completely matt, but with fine striæ; the tibiæ not spined externally; (S.W. Cape Province, "Kaffraria") *kolbei* Lameere
8. Tarsi with the first segment shorter than the following two united in female; antennæ of male not spined externally; (Cape Province) *lanuginous* Lameere
 Tarsi with the first segment longer than the following two united in both sexes; antennæ of male spined apically, both internally and externally on the sixth to tenth segments; (Cape Province) *hirtus* Fabricius

***Erioderus gardneri*, sp. nov.**

(Plate I, fig. 1)

Female: Head and pronotum brownish-black; elytra ferruginous-brown, becoming somewhat lighter brown towards the apices; antennæ and legs dark ferruginous; metasternum and abdomen fairly light ferruginous. The head and pronotum sparsely yellowish-tawny pubescence, the pronotum, however, densely fringed anteriorly, the prosternum and metasternum fairly closely and densely tawny-yellow pubescence.

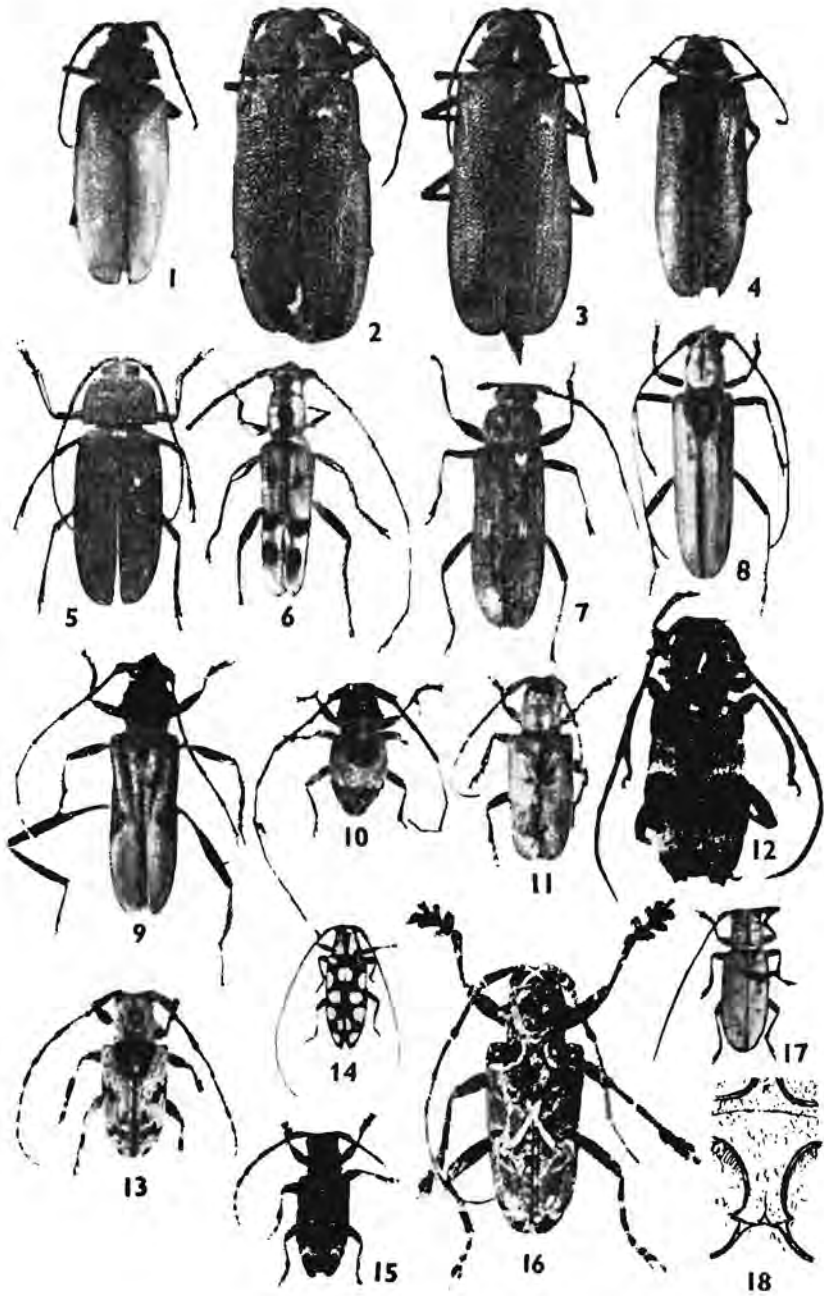


Plate 1.

Elongate, robust. The antennæ reaching to about the basal two-fifths of the elytra; the scape fairly short and swollen, flattened, but not canaliculate above, slightly shorter than the fourth and fifth segments united; the fourth segment very slightly shorter than the fifth, the following segments more or less equal, except the apical which is more elongate, and is somewhat suddenly attenuate from about its apical third; the three apical antennal segments finely reticulately striate and more or less matt. The head very coarsely rugose medio-anteriorly, granulate posteriorly and laterally, matt; the groove between the antennal tubercles narrow and deep; the eyes widely separated above and below, more so beneath, the lower lobes strongly swollen.

The pronotum distinctly transverse, slightly more than twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly; the sides strongly declivous, the lateral border distinctly crenulate, the posterior angles strongly spinous, the posterior border with a few spines laterally; completely very strongly and coarsely rugose, moderately shining, the rugosities nitid, the interstitial depressions somewhat matt. The scutellum transverse, broadly rounded apically, with an almost obsolete median longitudinal depression; with a few extremely large scattered punctures, and a number of obtuse striations apically; somewhat matt.

The elytra elongate, with a slight tumescence basally on each side of the scutellum; with almost obsolete traces of three or four longitudinal carinæ; somewhat granulose basally, particularly on the tumescence and suturo-basally, the rest rugose, becoming somewhat finer towards the apex; the marginal apical angles broadly rounded, the sutural angles rectangular and very shortly and obtusely toothed.

The prosternal protuberance marginate, moderately curved, somewhat constricted medially, the apex very broadly rounded; the prosternum sparsely and very finely granular, very broadly, obtusely and coarsely rugose medially and laterally. The metasternum finely punctured in part medially, very finely, but only moderately closely granular, particularly on the episterna. The abdominal segments very shining, finely and very sparsely punctured, somewhat more closely and a little more coarsely towards the apex of apical ventrite, which is a little sub-conical, is broadly and deeply emarginate and shortly fringed with setæ. The legs moderately robust; more or less smooth, not noticeably scabrous at all; the femora and tibiæ spinous beneath; finely, not very

124 *Cerambycidae* (Coleoptera), chiefly from Southern Africa

closely punctured. The tarsi elongate, and slender; the first segment very slightly shorter than the following two united.

Male: Unknown.

Length: 39.5 mm.

Breadth: 12 mm.

Locality: KENYA: Malindi (1953, J. C. M. Gardner) (Comm. Inst. Ent. Coll. No. 13516).

Holotype: ♀, in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Unique.

I have named this new species after its captor, Mr. J. C. M. Gardner.

This new species is the first of the genus *Erioderus* to be recorded from East Africa. It is most closely allied to *Erioderus dimidiaticornis* Waterhouse, of South Africa, but is easily distinguishable by the third antennal segment being shorter than the fourth and fifth segments united, by the three apical antennal segments being striate and matt, by the legs not being scabrous (in the female at least), the prosternal protuberance broadened apically, not narrowed, etc. The colour of the holotype female examined is decidedly lighter than *E. dimidiaticornis*, which is blackish-brown, but this may be an individual difference.

The species was taken along with larvæ, which will eventually be described by Mr. E. A. J. Duffy, of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London.

***Macrotoma* (*Navosomopsis*) *trageramus* Gilmour**

(Plate 1, figs. 2-4)

A female of this recently described species has been examined. It agrees well with original types, being, however, a little more shining, with the punctation a little deeper. This is probably only an individual variation.

The opportunity is taken of giving a figure of the species.

Length: 39 mm.

Breadth: 12 mm.

Locality: KENYA: Eldoret (1953, J. C. M. Gardner), (ex. *Pygeum africanum*), (Comm. Inst. Ent. Collection No. 13516).

Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) hunti, sp. nov.

(Plate 1, fig. 5)

Male: Very dark reddish-brown, the elytra and abdomen a little lighter in colour.

Elongate, moderately robust.

The antennæ reaching to about the apical quarter of the elytra; the scape moderately robust, distinctly depressed above and below, very coarsely, but not very closely punctured, only a little rugosely confluent dorso-basally; the third segment slightly larger than the fourth and fifth segments united, only slightly swollen, depressed above, coarsely and sparsely punctured, otherwise smooth; the segments from the fourth very gradually decreasing in length, the apical segment about three-fifths as long as the fourth; the segments with a few sparse moderately large scattered punctures; the apical two segments and about the apical external third of the ninth segment with fine longitudinal striæ. The head matt, except on a fairly narrow median line; very strongly and coarsely rugosely punctured anteriorly and medially to the posterior border, the rest covered with fine close granules; the upper lobes of the eyes quite widely separated, with a rather deep, fairly broad, median depression between them, and a rather narrow, not very deep groove between the antennal tubercles.

The pronotum matt, except the two anterior discal depressions which are nitid; slightly more than one and a half times as long as broad, narrowing anteriorly, but not strongly, the sides broadly rounded; the anterior angles broadly rounded, not projecting, not spinous in themselves but with a very small crenelation spine; strongly swollen above and very strongly declivous laterally; the lateral border completely obsolete medially and with only a very slight trace anteriorly, posteriorly present from the posterior angle along about a little less than a third of its length, obliquely to the bottom of the declivity, these portions not crenelate, except a very few minute crenelations at the extreme angles; the disc with very distinct, moderately deep depressions which are shining, or slightly shining, and coarsely punctured as follows: a triangular one on each side of the anterior half, a narrow median longitudinal one not quite at the posterior border, and a distinct, anteriorly oblique, rather broad, depression posteriorly on each side towards the lateral declivity; the whole pronotum otherwise matt and completely finely rugose. The scutellum slightly elongate, not swollen,

somewhat broadly curved, with a rather obsolete trace of a median groove; the apex more or less truncate; somewhat nitid, extremely finely and closely punctured.

The elytra elongate, with a fairly strong juxta-scutellar tumescence; each elytron with four rather indistinct, almost obsolete, longitudinal carinae (visible better in certain angles of light); broadly rounded apically, the sutural angles not in juxtaposition for a short but distinct distance, the angles obtuse and slightly projecting; completely finely rugosely punctured, not very shining, finely granular basally, sparsely humerally, most strongly on the basal tumescence.

The submentum scarcely shining, almost matt, extremely finely and closely punctured and bearing a number of rather large, distinct, vari-sized granules. The prosternum matt, quite similarly sculptured to the pronotum, only moderately strongly and broadly swollen medio-anteriorly; the prosternal protuberance distinctly swollen throughout its length, slightly, broadly curved, somewhat triangular, distinctly narrowly grooved laterally on each side, the apex moderately narrowly rounded; the prothoracic episterna moderately broad, the suture distinct. The metathoracic episterna not very broad, rather narrow, the inner border not very strongly convex; the episterna and median triangle of the metasternum extremely finely and closely punctured, with a number of very small, not very close; granules and covered with fairly sparse, distinct long yellow pubescence; the rest of the metasternum similarly sculptured to the prosternum. The abdominal sternites in the main nitid, but on each side of the middle and anteriorly on each segment is an extremely finely and closely punctured area which is less shining; the apical ventrite broadly rounded, fringed with long yellow pubescence, the apex deeply and broadly emarginate, with a number of close, large coarse punctures round the emargination.

The legs moderately slender and moderately elongate; the femora distinctly flattened and a little broadened; all with a few small spines baso-internally, particularly the anterior; the tibiae not scabrous; all the legs very finely and closely punctured, with a few large punctures scattered here and there and sparse distinct setae in places. The tarsi quite slender and moderately elongate; the first tarsal segment of the hind tarsi slightly shorter than the following two united; the apical segment about half as long as the rest united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 33 mm.

Breadth: 10 mm. (humeral); 11 mm. (widest).

Locality: ZULULAND: Maputa (7 December, 1951, J. W. Hunt).

Holotype: ♂, in the collection of the Rev. J. W. Hunt, Indaleni, nr. Richmond, Natal. Unique.

I have named this new species after its captor, the Rev. J. W. Hunt, Principal of the Indaleni Missionary Institution.

This new species is most closely allied to *M. (N.) abscisa* Gilmour, to which it runs in my keys to this genus provided one by-passes the differential character of sexual punctation being present on the abdomen.

The two species may be separated as follows:

- A. Scape completely coarsely and rugosely punctured; third antennal segment slightly shorter than the following two united; the pronotum not quite one and a half times as long as broad; pronotum almost parallel-sided and rectilinear laterally, the posterior angle projecting and pointed; elytral apex more narrowly rounded, sutural angle scarcely noticeably projecting; the submentum rugose; the prosternal protuberance with a distinct median longitudinal groove; inner border of the metathoracic episterna strongly convex; abdominal sternites completely matt and finely granular in the main *M. (N.) abscisa* Gilmour
- B. Scape coarsely punctured, but not rugosely (except basally); third antennal segment slightly longer than the following two united; the pronotum slightly more than one and a half times as long as broad, narrowing anteriorly, the lateral border broadly curved, the posterior angle not projecting; elytral apex more broadly rounded, sutural angle slightly projecting; the submentum granular, not rugose; the prosternal protuberance distinctly swollen throughout its length, not medially grooved; inner border of the metathoracic episterna scarcely convex; the abdominal segments nitid in the main, without granules *M. (N.) hunti*, sp. nov.

From *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) erlangeri* Lameere this new species differs at first sight through the antennæ not nearly reaching the elytral apex and the first tarsal segment shorter than the following two united.

CERAMBYCINÆ

***Lygrus marleyi*, sp. nov.**

(Plate I, fig. 6)

Male(?): Nitid; with extremely sparse, almost indiscernible, grey pubescence. Pale yellow; the head, pronotum and legs slightly darker in colour; the antennæ brownish-yellow, the scape the darkest; the underside of the swelling of the median femora, and the underside and apex of the posterior femora brownish. The apex of the mandibles and the eyes black.

Marked with pitchy-black, or dark brown (elytra), dermal colour as follows: a fairly broad longitudinal vitta on the vertex of the head, beginning just behind the antennal tubercles medially and extending to the posterior borders of the pronotum, moderately narrowly, the anterior extending to about the bottom of the sides, but not on to the prosternum, the posterior extending to about the anterior coxæ cavities; these two united by a median vitta which is narrow anteriorly but quickly broadens and extends, very slightly narrowing, to the posterior border; the scutellum completely pitchy-black; each elytron with three dark brown markings as follows: a median discal elongately-oval macula at about the basal quarter, a fairly broad, slightly posteriorly curved fascia slightly post-medially, which touches both margin and suture, being continued suturally, narrowly, and gradually narrowing, anteriorly to the scutellum, and thirdly a large almost round discal macula at about the apical quarter.

Very elongate, sub-linear, not very robust.

Antennæ elongate, very slender, about one and a third times as long as the body; the scape strongly swollen, obconical, strongly and coarsely, but not very closely punctured, the interstices very finely and closely punctured, the remaining segments with moderately large scattered punctures; sparsely fringed beneath on the second to sixth segments; all the segments sparsely pubescent; the third segment elongate, slightly more than twice as long as the scape, about equal in length to the fourth segment, which is about equal to the fifth segment, and only slightly longer than the sixth segment, the following segments decreasing to the apex, the apical, eleventh, segment slightly swollen and a little more elongate, about two-thirds as long as the third segment. The antennal tubercles rather strongly raised. The eyes moderately strongly emarginate, more sinuate, the upper lobe very small, the lower lobe very large,

strongly swollen, transverse, slightly longer than the genæ. The frons slightly transverse, slightly convex, with a fine median longitudinal line which extends to between the antennal tubercles; the head completely fairly closely and coarsely punctured.

The pronotum subcylindrical, about one and a quarter times as long as broad; a little uneven; slightly broadly rounded laterally; completely coarsely and fairly closely punctured, except on a narrow median line from about the anterior third. The scutellum distinctly swollen; about as long as broad; rounded apically; extremely finely and closely punctured.

The elytra completely very coarsely and fairly closely punctured; somewhat depressed discally; each elytral disc bearing an obtuse, but distinct, median longitudinal carina; each elytral apex separately rather narrowly rounded.

The submentum obtusely, feebly, transversely rugose; coarsely and closely punctured laterally. The prosternum completely closely and coarsely punctured; the prosternal protuberance extremely narrow, linear, the anterior coxæ almost contiguous. The metasternum sparsely and coarsely punctured; the mesosternal protuberance broad, subtriangular, very narrowly rounded, almost acute, apically. The abdominal ventrites rather elongate; moderately coarsely and sparsely punctured, the interstices very finely closely punctured; the apical ventrite broadly, shallowly emarginate apically, the apex fringed with long yellowish setæ; the other abdominal segments with sparse, short, yellowish setæ, chiefly laterally and apically.

The legs moderately elongate and rather slender; the femora moderately strongly swollen, the tibiæ sublinear; all the legs with a few moderate sized scattered punctures, the interstices closely micropunctured. The tarsi elongate and slender; the first segment very elongate; about one and a half times as long as the rest of the segments united (posterior), one and a third times (intermediate).

Length: 9 mm.

Breadth: 2.1 mm.

Locality: NATAL: Bellair, Durban (7 November, 1943, H.W. Bell-Marley).

Holotype: ♂(?), in the collection of the late H. W. Bell-Marley, now in the Durban Museum. Unique.

This distinct new species appears to be, at least superficially, most closely allied to *Lygrus trifasciata* Waterhouse, but differs conspicuously in lacking the three elytral fasciæ. The species may be easily separated by the following key.

KEY TO GENUS *Lygrus* FAHRAEUS

1. In general, unicolorous brownish-yellow; (Transvaal)
.. .. . *testaceus* Gahan
Not unicolorous, with at least vague darker elytral markings 2
2. Underside dark ferruginous; elytra vaguely brownish, particularly laterally, but without distinctly marked fasciæ or maculæ, the apex yellowish; pronotum brownish-ochraceous medially, darker laterally; (Transvaal, Natal) *apicalis* Fahraeus
Underside testaceous or brownish-testaceous; elytra pale testaceous or yellowish with distinct dark brown markings .. 3
3. Pronotum more or less unicolorous testaceous; elytra with only two dark markings, *viz.*, two broad fasciæ, one median and one at the apical fifth, the two united marginally, the posterior fasciæ produced laterally to the apex; (N. Cameroons) *bicinctus* Jordan
Pronotum blackish-brown medially, testaceous laterally; each elytron with three dark markings 4
4. Elytral apex brown-black; the elytral yellow and brown areas in about equal proportions, the yellow parts forming three fasciæ, first the base, then one premedian, and the third postmedian; (Tanganyika: Usambara) .. *trifasciata* Waterhouse
Elytral apex yellowish; elytral yellowish area much the greater; each elytron marked with three dark brown discal maculæ, one small, elongate at the basal quarter, one postmedian, larger, transverse, not quite reaching the margin, but joining a narrow sutural vitta which runs forward, narrowing to the scutellum, and a large elongately oval macula at about the apical quarter; (Natal) *marleyi*, sp. nov.

Zoodes liturifer Walker

(Plate 1, fig. 7)

Walker, 1871, *List. Col. coll. by Lord*, 18. Plavilst., 1932, *Best. Tabl. Eur-Col.* **102**, 24.

denticollis Fairmaire, 1891, *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, **40**, 269; 1892, *Rev. d'Ent.*, **11**, 120.

hirsutus Jordan, 1894, *Nov. Zool.*, **1**, 497.

picicornis Fairmaire, 1888, *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, (6) 8, 200;
Distant, 1898, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7), **1**, 369 (*Hesperophanes*);
1904, *Ins. Transvaal.* 114, pl. 9, fig. 3 (*Gnatholea*).

A widely distributed species from Arabia to South Africa and Senegal.

Ferruginous-brown in colour with variegated rather indistinct tawny pubescent flecks, each elytron with two distinct narrow elongate yellow discal median maculae.

Length: 21.5 mm.

Breadth: 6.3 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Manguzi R., nr. Maputa (November-December, 1945, H. W. Bell-Marley).

***Cidugala grisea* Aurivillius**

(Plate 1, fig. 8)

Aurivillius, 1908, *Arkiv. f. Zool.*, **4** (17), 2, fig. 42.

This interesting species has not been mentioned in the literature since its description, and I give a figure herein.

It is of dark brown, covered above and below with greyish-white pubescence, with three narrow glabrous dark vittae on the pronotum and a glabrous circumscutellar elytral area.

The type-locality is Kidugala in Tanganyika.

Length: 22.5 mm.

Breadth: 5.5 mm.

Locality: NORTHERN RHODESIA: Kasama (10 October, 1951, O. K. Bakomb).

***Comsomera nigricollis* Gahan, var. *nigrita* Schmidt**

(Plate 1, fig. 9)

Schmidt, 1922, *Archiv. f. Naturg.*, A **88** (6), p. 183.

The specimen examined and figured herein is the most southerly record for this species, or variety. This variety differs quite distinctly from the typical form in having the antennae and legs black, not ferruginous.

Length: 22 mm.

Breadth: 6 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Hluhluwe (7 December, 1934, J. W. Hunt).

LAMIINÆ

***Neophrissoma fasciata*, sp. nov.**

(Plate 1, fig. 10)

Black, matt; covered above and below with brown to brown-tawny, slightly variegated, pubescence, with intermixed throughout, above and below, on the legs and on the basal antennal segments, sparse, short, white setæ. The head a little lighter greyish-tawny-brown medio-posteriorly on the vertex. The pronotum with a very narrow tawny-grey median vitta which broadens post-medially and encloses an elongate ocellus of the black, dermal colour. The scutellum densely clothed with tawny-white pubescence, except for a median naked band. Each elytron with a broad tawny-yellowish-grey fascia running from the humeral angle and curving to the suture medially and uniting with the opposite one; also a few light coloured flecks on the apical declivity. Underside unicolorous brown. The femora narrowly greyish at their apices. Antennæ more or less unicolorous brown pubescent, becoming a little lighter towards the apices.

Male: Moderately robust, elongate-ovate; very convex.

Antennæ robust, twice as long as the body at least (unfortunately the two apical segments missing); not fringed beneath; the scape of moderate length, swollen, bearing a large well defined apical cicatrix; the third antennal segment moderately elongate, about one and a third times as long as the scape, slightly longer than the fourth segment; the following segments very gradually decreasing up to the ninth (the apical two segments missing); all the segments very finely and closely punctured. The antennal tubercles raised, moderately widely separated. The eyes strongly emarginate, coarsely faceted, the upper lobe very small, the lower lobes transverse, only about half as long as the genæ. The frons large, slightly convex, with a slight longitudinal swelling laterally from the antennal tubercles; with a fine median longitudinal groove; with a number of moderately large, fairly distinct, not very close scattered punctures, the interstices closely micropunctured. The vertex closely micropunctured.

The pronotum transverse, somewhat subcylindrical; the disc convex with two very obtuse antero-lateral swellings, and two obtuse, more or less united, post-medially; bearing a slender median lateral spine on each side, which is not pointed apically, covered only moderately closely with moderate sized, distinct, punctures,

except on the post median ocella of the vitta, the interstices extremely finely and closely punctured; the transverse grooves very feeble, only one vaguely broadly discernible anteriorly and a narrow posterior one, the anterior of the two posterior almost obsolete. The scutellum a little transverse, broadly rounded laterally, the apex more or less truncate; closely micropunctured (only discernible medially where glabrous).

The elytra ovoid, strongly convex, strongly declivous laterally and apically; each apex narrowly very acutely internally truncate, the median projection of each narrowly rounded; the humeri strongly projecting laterally in a large broad tooth; the elytra with numerous large, coarse, only moderately close, punctures, which become smaller towards the apex, the interstices very finely and closely punctured. Each elytron with longitudinal series of large distinct tubercles as follows: a very large strongly raised medio-basal tubercle, with a few smaller ones extending to about the basal third, and two or three between these and the suture, from there a series to a little post-medially; secondly a series beginning post-basally from between the humerus and medio-basal tubercle, and extending to about the apical third, thirdly a series, more numerous, from the humeral apex along the border of the disc and lateral declivity to about the apical quarter, and finally a series on the lateral declivity, between disc and margin, from the humerus to about the apical quarter.

The underside completely very finely and closely punctured. The prosternal protuberance rather narrow, regularly curved; distinctly less high than the coxæ. The mesosternal protuberance not very broad, distinctly narrowing apically, the apex narrowly truncate; broadly rounded anteriorly. The metasternum very short, about twice as broad as long. The apical ventrite short, about equal in length to the fourth segment, strongly transverse, broadly truncate apically. The legs rather elongate, moderately strong, the femora sublinear, not strongly swollen; all very finely and closely punctured; the tarsal claws divaricate, though not quite fully.

Female: More robust than the male.

Similarly coloured to the male.

The antennæ shorter, about one and two-thirds as long as the body.

The apical ventrite much more elongate, about three times as long as the fourth segment, rounded laterally, the apex moderately broadly, quite deeply rather semi-circularly emarginate.

Length: 9.5–11.5 mm.

Breadth: 3.8–4.5 mm. (humeral).

4.5 mm. (widest).

Localities: ZULULAND: Dhlinsa Forest, Eshowe (November, 1943, H. W. Bell-Marley). *Holotype*, ♂.

St. Lucia Bay (October, 1920, H. W. Bell-Marley) *Allotype*, ♀.

Holotype: In the collection of the late H. W. Bell-Marley, now in the Durban Museum. *Allotype*: placed in Gilmour collection.

This new species is quite distinct at first glance from the other two known species of this genus in possessing a light-coloured elytral fascia. The species of this genus, all from South Africa, may be separated by the following key.

KEY TO GENUS *Neophrissoma* BREUNING

1. Dark brown pubescent; pronotum with a narrow median vitta, acellated post-medially, elytra with a brown tawny-grey fascia curving from the humerus to the suture medially; of smaller size, 9.5–11.5 mm.; prosternal protuberance rather narrow, antennæ twice as long as the body (♂) or about one and two-third times as long (♀) (legs with sparse short white setæ); Zululand: Eshowe District; St. Lucia Bay) *fasciata*, sp. nov.
More or less uniformly brown pubescent, with a light-coloured fascia; of larger size, *ca.* 17 mm.; prosternal protuberance rather broad; antennæ not more than one and a quarter times as long as the body 2
2. Elytra obliquely truncate at the apices; antennæ about one and a quarter times as long as the body; legs with sparse short white setæ; (Natal: Durban) *umbrinum* White
Elytra rounded at the apex; antennæ about equal in length to the body; legs without white setæ; (Cape Colony)
rotundipenne Breuning

***Paravelleda pulchra* Breuning**

(Plate 1, fig. 12)

Breuning, 1938, *Nov. Ent.*, **8**, 52; 1942, l.c. (fasc. 85), 111.

The opportunity is taken of figuring for the first time this beautiful species.

Dark brown, covered with greyish pubescence, but marked with brownish-black pubescence as follows: the middle of the pronotal

disc; each elytron with a broad post basal fascia, which does not quite reach the suture nor cover the humeral calus, and a broader post-median fasciate macula, which reaches margin and suture. The scutellum white. The underside greyish. The antennæ marbled with greyish and brown.

Length: 9–11 mm.

Breadth: 2.75–3.5 mm.

Localities: SOUTHERN RHODESIA (Gazaland): Mt. Chirinda (Gilmour coll.); Mt. Selinda (Breuning) (*Type*).

***Idactus damarensis* Breuning**

(Plate 1, fig. 11)

Breuning, 1938, *Festschr. E. Strand.*, **4**, 215; 1938, *Nov. Ent.*, Third Suppl., Fasc. **43**, 338.

I take the opportunity of figuring for the first time this species from South-West Africa.

The colour is greyish-brown, mingled with yellow-brown, but I think that this may fade a little in old specimens. The species is closely allied to *Idactus strandi* Breuning (1935, *Fol. Zool. Hydrobiol.*, **7**, 153), similarly from South-West Africa, and also from the Transvaal.

Length: 16.5 mm.

Breadth: 6 mm.

Locality: SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: Windhoek (November, 1937, H. W. Bell-Marley).

***Falsidactus vittatus* Hintz**

(Plate 1, fig. 15)

Hintz, 1910, *Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr.*, 310. Breuning, 1938, *Nov. Ent.* **8** (44), 347.

This distinct species is figured herein for the first time.

The general colour is ferruginous-brown, covered with greyish-brown pubescence with yellow intermingled, particularly on the frons, pronotal disc and elytral apex. On each side laterally a dark brown band runs from the anterior border of the pronotum, sub-humerally on the elytra and broadens medially towards the suture. The legs and ventral surface with greyish-yellow pubescence spotted with brown. The antennal segments brown apically, greyish annulate basally.

The species has previously been recorded from Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, and the Transvaal.

Length: 12.5 mm.

Breadth: 4.5 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Sihangwan (November, 1936, H. W. Bell-Marley).

***Cnemolia signata* Breuning**

(Plate 1, fig. 13)

Breuning, 1938, *Festschr. E. Strand.*, **4**, 216; 1938, *Nov. Ent.*, **8** (44), 346.

A species only recorded from South Africa, which I take the opportunity of figuring for the first time.

A quite distinctly marked species as can be seen from the figure. Covered with dense white pubescence, varied a little with yellow in part, with distinct black markings, the elytral median lateral fasciate macula being a continuation of a band from behind the lower lobes of the eyes.

Previously recorded from Katberg (Cape Province) and Lydenburg (Transvaal).

Length: 11.75 mm.

Breadth: 6 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Sihangwan (20 November, 1931, H. W. Bell-Marley).

***Phrynetopsis fuscicornis* Chevrolat**

(Plate 1, fig. 16)

Chevrolat, 1856, *Rev. Zool.*, (2) **8**, 486; 1858, *Cent. Longic.*, No.50.
Breuning, 1937, *Nov. Ent.*, **7** (36), 281, fig. 457.

fortificata White, 1858, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (3) **2**, 271.

senegambiæ Thomson, 1857, *Arch. Ent.*, **1**, 180.

An exceptionally fine male of this species has been examined. The species has not previously been recorded from South Africa, and this specimen shows that the species has an extremely wide range through west and central Africa to the south. The specimen seen is also larger than any other which I can find recorded.

Length: 26 mm.

Breadth: 9.5 mm.

Locality: NATAL: Richmond (6 April, 1951, J. W. Hunt (1♂)).

***Pseudochariesthes arrowi* Breuning**

(Plate 1, fig. 14)

Breuning, 1934. *Nov. Ent.*, **4** (4), 28, fig. 32.

This beautiful species is figured herein fully, the original figure being an elytral line drawing only.

The general colour is brown, covered with fine grey pubescence, and marked with densely pubescent maculæ, which are annulate with brown. The sides of the sterna and abdominal sternites are also white.

The type-locality is Mozambique: Pemba Bay.

Length: 3.5 mm.

Breadth: 2.8 mm.

Locality: PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: Beira (December, 1909, H. W. Bell-Marley).

***Pseudochariesthes breuningi*, sp. nov.**

(Plate 1, figs. 17-18)

Female: Black; completely covered above and below with dense greyish-yellow pubescence, this is somewhat more densely whitish-yellow on the sides of the sterna; almost unicolorous, but with brown pubescent markings, mostly inconspicuous, as follows: an inwardly curved band on each side of the frons, running from the apex of the antennal tubercle and ending at anterior, outer angle of the frons; an oblique macula on the genæ, and a larger one behind the lower lobes of the eyes; a small oval macula at the middle of the vertex; the pronotum with a very narrow median longitudinal vitta, which only extends posteriorly as far as the inner transverse groove, and is a little broadened medially; on each side anteriorly in front of the transverse groove a small macula, one median lateral on each side, and one more lateral still; the scutellum very densely yellow pubescent; each elytron with very small, indistinct, brown maculæ as follows: an elongate one on the inner side of the humerus; one about median, discally, and a row of three elongate ones on the apical third, along the upper edge of the lateral declivity, of which the median is largest. The antennæ with their lower longitudinal half greyish-yellow pubescent, and upper longitudinal half brown pubescent (this latter continues as the frontal bands described *antea*); (this longitudinal sub-division of colour appears to continue well past the sixth segment, although the antennæ in the specimen examined are broken). The legs thinly greyish-yellow pubescent.

Not very robust; rather elongate, the elytra parallel-sided. The antennæ slender; (almost certainly distinctly longer than body, but unfortunately the right one completely missing after the scape, and the left missing after the sixth segment, which nevertheless reaches to almost the apical quarter of the elytra); not fringed below; the scape of moderate length, club-shaped, without any noticeable trace of an apical cicatrix; the third segment nearly twice as long as the scape, a little more than one and a half times as long as the fourth segment, the following segments gradually decreasing (to the sixth at least); all the segments finely and closely punctured. The frons about as long as broad, distinctly outwardly curved laterally; with fine median longitudinal line; the antennal tubercles moderately raised, widely separated, the concavity between with a strongly marked semi-circular groove (its opening anterior), from which a short branch extends to the border of the upper lobes of the eyes. The eyes not very large, strongly emarginate, the upper lobes narrow the lower lobes somewhat trapezoidal, about as long as broad, about equal in length to the genæ, which are rather prominent. The whole head completely very finely and closely punctured.

The pronotum distinctly transverse, almost one and two-third times as broad as long, trilobed basally, unarmed laterally, with distinct anterior transverse groove, which is distinctly sinuate discally, and a strongly marked posterior transverse groove; the whole completely very finely and closely punctured, with a few large punctures on each side towards the middle of the base, about six on each side, some in front of the transverse groove, and some behind. The scutellum strongly transverse, about twice as broad as long, more or less semi-circular, very finely and closely punctured.

The elytra elongate, more or less parallel-sided to about the apical third or quarter, the apices rounded; the humeri rather prominent; a distinct basal tumescence round the scutellum laterally, and the surface rather irregular in that area; completely distinctly covered, moderately closely, with fairly large punctures, which become a little finer to the apex, the interstices very finely and closely punctured.

The underside completely very finely and closely punctured. The prosternal protuberance very narrow, regularly curved, much less high than the anterior coxæ. The mesosternal protuberance only moderate broad, about twice as broad as the prosternal protuberance, slightly rounded, but more or less gradually inclined at its anterior border, distinctly widening apically, and narrowly,

slightly emarginate, giving a rather broadly bilobed appearance. The apical ventrite transverse, more or less semi-circular, obtusely truncate apically, the lateral angles rounded; bearing on its anterior third a distinct median longitudinal groove. The legs rather short, the femora moderately swollen; the tarsi moderately broad, the first segment of the posterior tarsi about two thirds as long as the following two segments united; the tarsal claws divergent.

Length: 10.5 mm.

Breadth: 3.2 mm.

Locality: NATAL: Isipingo (November, 1912).

Holotype: ♀, in the collection of the late H. W. Bell-Marley, now in the Durban Museum. Unique.

I have named this new species after the well-known Cerambycologist, Dr. Stephan Breuning of Paris.

This distinct new species, in the first instance, shows some differences from Breuning's description of the genus in the mesosternal protuberance not bearing a posterior tubercle. Dr. Breuning, has, however, had the kindness to examine the specimen and agrees that it belongs in *Pseudochariesthes*. From *Pseudochariesthes nobilis* Jordan, apart from this, *P. breuningi* differs in the very much smaller extent of dark colouring, even similarly differing from *P. nobilis* Jordan, var. *reducta* Breuning, where only a small number of dark brown maculae are present. The underside however in this species is uniformly greyish-yellow, not reddish-yellow medially as in *P. nobilis* Jordan.

This is the first record of this genus from South Africa.

***Prosopocera (Timoreticus) blairella* Breuning**

(Plate 2, fig. 1)

Breuning, 1936, *Nov. Ent.* 3rd Suppl. Fasc. **25**, 195, fig. 301.

This species has not previously been recorded from South Africa, the *type* specimen coming from Rhodesia. As only a partial line drawing has been previously given, I take the opportunity of figuring the species fully herein.

In markings *P. (T.) blairella* Breuning is most likely to be confused with *P. (T.) betschuana* Breuning (1936, *Nov. Ent.*, **6** (29), 227, fig. 369), from Bechuanaland, but is distinctly less elongate. *P. (T.) betschuana* is more elongate and is more than three and a half times as long as broad, whereas *P. (T.) blairella* Breuning is not three times as long as broad.

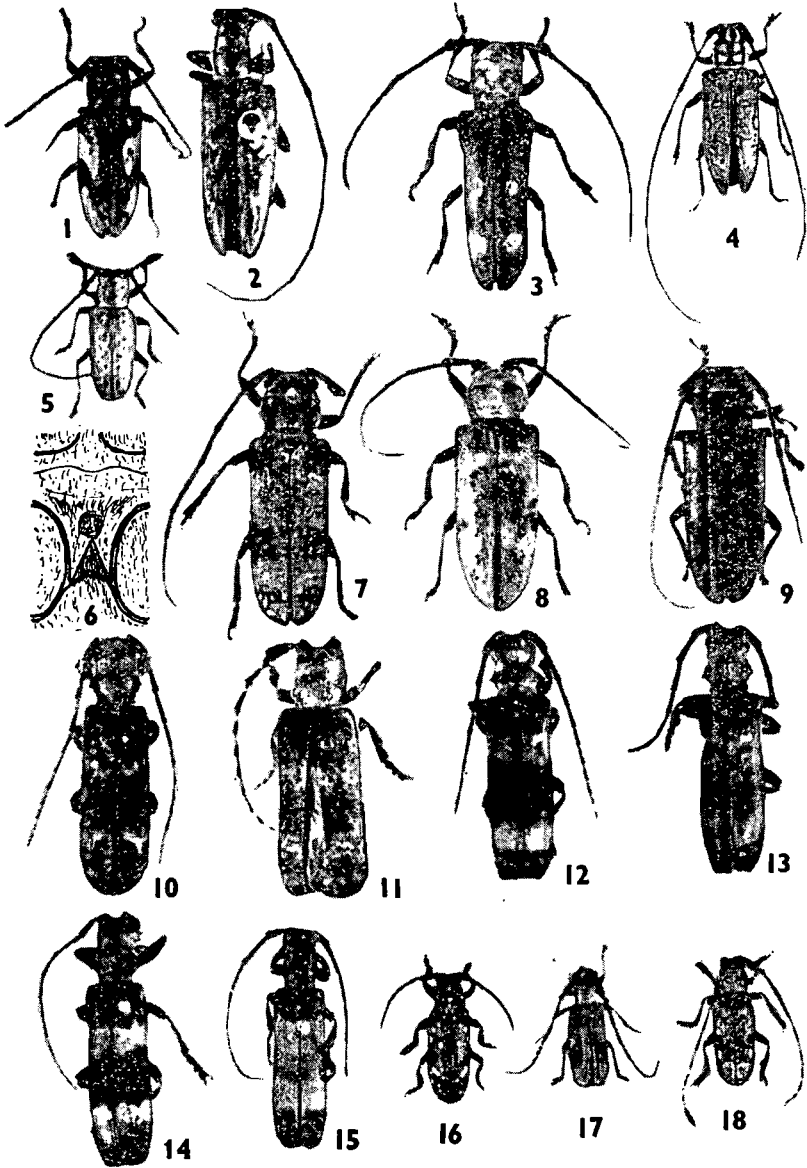


Plate 2.

Only females of both species are so far known.

Length: 13.5 mm.

Breadth: 4.75 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Pongola River, Magut (November, 1933. H. W. Bell-Marley).

Prosopocera (Timoreticus) degeeri Fahraeus

(Plate 2, fig. 9)

Fahraeus, 1872, *Ofvers. Vet. Akad. Forh.*, **29** (2), 30. Breuning, 1926, *Nov. Ent.*, **6** (24), 188.

armaticeps Peringuey, 1896, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 181. Distant, 1904, *Ins. Transvaal.*, 131, pl. 12, fig. 12.

The opportunity is taken of figuring this South African Cerambycid.

The species is dark brown, covered with thin, sparse, grey pubescence. The elytra are sprinkled with numerous very small white maculae; sometimes with a larger basal macula between humerus and scutellum. The underside with a longitudinal white band laterally on each side from the posterior border of the eyes to the posterior border of the metasternum; the abdominal segments with a white macula laterally.

Length: 17—22 mm.

Breadth: 6—8 mm.

Locality: TRANSVAAL: Potchefstroom. (Gilmour collection (♀)). Also recorded from Rustenberg and Waterberg, and from Matabeleland, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, and Rikatla, MOZAMBIQUE.

Prosopocera (Alphitopola) elongata Breuning

(Plate 2, fig. 3)

Breuning, 1936, *Nov. Ent.*, **6** (28), 217.

I take the opportunity of figuring this species for the first time. The specimen is a female, the male still being unknown. This again is a new South African record, although the *Types* come from a comparatively nearby locality, *viz.*, Portuguese East Africa: Delagoa Bay, Sikumba.

The species is distinct and characteristic through its comparatively attenuate shape. The colouration of the specimen agrees perfectly with that given in the original description, being greyish-white, most dense on the head and pronotum. Each elytron with

two distinct white maculae, one median, the other at about the apical quarter (Breuning states apical third), the median macula ocellated with reddish-brown.

Length: 23.5 mm.

Breadth: 7 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Sihangwan (3 November, 1936, H. W. Bell-Marley (♀)).

***Prosopocera (Alphitopola) assimilis* Gahan**

(Plate 2, fig. 8)

Gahan, 1898, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (7) **2**, 50. Breuning, 1936, *Nov. Ent.* **6** (25), 199, fig. 307.

Only a partial line drawing having previously been given of this species, I take the opportunity of figuring it fully herein for the first time.

This again is a completely new record for South Africa, the species having previously only been recorded from Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Kenya.

I have no doubt that the specimen is this species, which is reddish-brown in colour, covered with greyish-white pubescence, each elytron bearing two very small brown-black spots, one lateral and sub-humeral, the other discal at about the basal third.

Length: 21.5 mm.

Breadth: 12.25 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Sihangwan (November, 1936. H. W. Bell-Marley (♀)).

***Prosopocera (Alphitopola) maculosa* Pascoe, *var. rustica* Fahraeus**

(Plate 2, fig. 2)

Fahraeus, 1872, *Ofvers. Vet. Akad. Forh.*, **29** (2), 33. Breuning, 1933, *Nov. Ent.*, **6** (28), 220.

Like *var. cana* Breuning, this variety also has not previously been figured, a defect which is remedied herewith.

This form has the dark longitudinal vittae of the pronotum very narrow; all the light coloured elytral maculae are confluent, so that the brown basal colour only forms small spots and short isolated bands.

Length: 11.5 mm.

Breadth: 3—3.6 mm.

Locality: "Caffraria" (Fahraeus). "*sine locus*" (♂) (Gilmour collection).

Prosopocera (Alphitopola) maculosa Pascoe, *var. cana* Breuning

(Plate 2, fig. 5)

Breuning, 1936, *Nov. Ent.* **6** (28), 220.

The typical form of this species has been known from South Africa for a long time.

This colour variety has not been figured before and is therefore given herein. It is a form in which the greyish-white pubescence is very extensive and leaves little of the brown markings still remaining.

Length: 9.5 mm.*Breadth:* 3 mm.

Localities: CAPE PROVINCE: East London (October, 1944. Stanton); "Cape" (Breuning) (*Type*).

Prosopocera (Alphitopola) sofala Distant

(Plate 2, fig. 4)

Distant, 1898, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7), **1**, 382. Breuning, 1936, *Nov. Ent.*, **6** (28), 220, fig. 358.

This beautiful species has never been illustrated in full, and I remedy this herewith. The species has not previously been recorded from the Union of South Africa.

Ferruginous-brown in colour, covered with lilac-grey pubescence as follows: the pronotum with six broad yellow vittæ, which are undulating in part and interrupted, particularly discally, these vittæ begin on the head behind the eyes. The scutellum yellow. On each elytron about 14 variable-sized, mostly well-separated, rounded or oval yellow maculæ, all ringed with dark brown, placed as follows: 3 on the basal declivity (sometimes united), one sutural and one discal at basal seventh, one sub-humeral, one discal at basal quarter, 2 median, 2 post-median (of which one is sutural), 2 at about apical fifth and one apical; (the maculæ of the specimen figured by Breuning are in general distinctly larger than those of the specimen that I have seen and figured herein). The ventral surface, the legs and antennæ covered with sparse lilac-grey pubescence; the sides of the sterna yellowish-white maculate.

Length: 10—12.5 mm.*Breadth:* 3—4 mm.

Localities: MOZAMBIQUE: Delagoa Bay (Distant) (*Type*); ZULULAND: Eshowe (December, 1943, H. W. Bell-Marley (1♂)).

Prosopocera (Alphitopola) marleyi, sp. nov.

(Plate 2, figs. 6-7)

Female (?): Ferruginous-brown. Covered above with variegated grey and brown pubescence as follows: the head light brown, the frons greyish medio-superiorly; the pronotum brown with moderately large irregular greyish maculae as follows: one medio-anteriorly, one postero-medially and a small one on each side of the disc in the anterior transverse groove, also greyish laterally on the lateral tubercles and posteriorly; the scutellum light brown, greyish margined; the elytral grey and brown areas more distinct and separated into irregular transverse fasciae, but in the main grey with more or less three transverse brown fascia as follows: a basal fascia from the margin at the humerus not quite reaching the suture, and narrowly separated from an irregular circumscutellar brown area, a slightly post-median brown fasciae extending from margin to suture, and continued, more variegatedly, a little antero-suturally, and an apical, smaller, more variegated brown macula. The underside uniformly densely greyish pubescent. The antennae rather sparsely greyish-brown pubescent, the scape darker brown pubescent. The legs more or less completely greyish pubescent, with a little greyish-brown pubescence inter-mixed here and there.

Moderately robust; elongate, sub-cylindrical, more or less parallel-sided. The antennae about as long as the body; not fringed below; rather robust; the scape moderately long, a little swollen, with a distinct, large, open, apical cicatrix; the third segment about one and two-third times as long as the scape, about one and a half times as long as the fourth segment, the following gradually decreasing to the apex; all the segments very closely and finely punctured. The frons about as long as broad; with a distinct median carina, which changes to a fine groove on the vertex and extends to the posterior border of the head, the frons distinctly delimited laterally by a fine distinct carina on each side running from the upper inner angle of the lower lobes of the eyes to the anterior border; the antennal tubercles rather strongly raised and widely separated. The lower lobes of the eyes rather larger, more or less quadrate, about one and a quarter times as long as the genae. The whole head completely finely and closely punctured.

The pronotum slightly transverse, about one and a fifth times as broad as long; smooth and somewhat swollen above; more or less rounded laterally, with a very small, but distinct, tubercle on each side at about the middle. Only one anterior transverse groove noticeably present, distinct, moderately deep, slightly sinuate

medially; two posterior grooves present, the anterior of these very distinct; completely very finely and closely punctured. The scutellum subquadrate, almost parallel-sided, slightly transverse; very broadly rounded, almost truncate, apically; finely and closely punctured.

The elytra very elongate, rather convex, more or less parallel-sided to about the apical fifth, thence broadly rounded to the apices which are each rounded; the humeri slightly projecting; about the basal seventh with a number of moderate sized glabrous tubercles, these are largest and densest on the humeri, becoming somewhat smaller and more sparse to the suture; thereafter the elytra with fairly numerous, moderately large punctures, which become a little smaller to the apex, the interstices very finely and closely punctured.

The underside completely finely and closely punctured; the prosternal protuberance narrow, regularly curved; the mesosternal protuberance about twice as broad as the prosternal protuberance, very strongly, rather narrowly and triangularly emarginate apically, giving it a distinct bifid appearance, inclined, almost vertically anteriorly, and bearing above, immediately anterior to the apex of the emargination, a moderate sized, distinct, rounded, tubercle (which is pubescent like the rest of the underside). The apical ventrite about twice as broad as long, more or less semi-circular, slightly, obtusely emarginate apically, the angles rounded. The legs of moderate length: the femora moderately swollen; the tibiae not flattened; the tarsi moderately broad, the first segment of the posterior tarsi about half as long as the following two segments united.

Length: 14.5 mm.

Breadth: 4.5 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Sihangwan (November, 1936, H. W. Bell-Marley).

Holotype: ♀(?), in the collection of the late H. W. Bell-Marley, now in the Durban Museum. Unique.

This new species is quite distinct from the others in the genus, few of which possess transverse bands. It would appear to be possibly most closely allied to *P. (A.) parvula* Breuning or *P. (A.) flava* Jordan, but differs from both in the distinct elytral fasciae and from the latter in not being of a yellow colour. Further the basal elytral granulation extends to the suture, and I can find no

parallel recorded in the genus with similar structure of the mesosternal protuberance and this might warrant the erection of a new genus or sub-genus for its reception.

Cymatura Gerstaecker

This genus has recently been revised by Breuning (1950, *Longicornia*, Paris, **1**, 380, 387–393), and I take this opportunity of figuring some of the species for the first time and describing one new form.

Cymatura nyassica Breuning

(Plate 2, fig. 14)

Breuning, 1935, *Fol. Zool. Hydrobiol.* **7**, 171; 1950, *Longicornia*, Paris, **1**, 390.

This species not having been figured before, I give one herewith.

Unicolorous black pubescent; the elytra with two ochraceous (Breuning) or greyish, ochraceous margined, transverse fasciae.

Length: 23 mm.

Breadth: 5.5 mm.

Locality: NYASALAND (Gilmour collection).

Cymatura nyassica Breuning, var. ***conjuncta*** nov.

(Plate 2, fig. 15)

Quite similar to the typical form but the elytral greyish fasciae broadly united over the breadth of the disc.

Length: 19.5 mm.

Breadth: 4.8 mm.

Locality: NYASALAND: Rujuru Valley.

Holotype: ♂, in my collection. Unique.

This variety of *nyassica* Breuning forms a parallel with *C. bifasciata* Gerst., var. *confluens* Breuning.

Cymatura bifasciata Gerstaecker

(Plate 2, fig. 12)

Gerstaecker, 1855, *Monatsber. Ak. Wiss.* Berlin, 266;
1862, *Peters, Reise Mozamb.*, 325, pl. 19, fig. 9; Lacordaire, 1872
Gen. Col., **9**, 444; Marshall, 1902, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 519, pl.
19, fig. 14; Breuning, 1950, *Longicornia*, Paris, **1**, 388.

A figure of this species is given for comparison with the following variety and the other species of the genus illustrated herein. In this species the light pubescence is orange-coloured.

Length: 27 mm.

Breadth: 7 mm.

Locality: NYASALAND (Gilmour collection).

Cymatura bifasciata Gerstaecker *var. confluens* Breuning

(Plate 2, fig. 13)

Breuning, 1950, *Longicornia*, Paris, **1**, 389.

This variety has not been figured before. Only previously recorded from Mozambique (Villa Pereira) (type-locality).

Length: 26 mm.

Breadth: 6.5 mm.

Locality: NYASALAND: Mlanje.

Cymatura spumans Guerin

(Plate 2, fig. 10)

Guerin, 1847, *Rev. Zool.*, **10**, 8; Breuning, 1950, *Longicornia*, Paris, **1**, 391.

scoparia Gerstaecker, 1855, *Monatsb. Ak. Wiss.* Berlin, 286.

lichenifera Fairmaire, 1894, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.*, **38**, 332.

mashuna Peringuey, 1899, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.*, **1**, 324; 1905, *l.c.*, **3**, 297.

Notwithstanding the long time it has been known to science, and its varied synonymy, this species has apparently never been figured, a defect which I remedy herewith.

The species is black, covered with dark brown pubescence intermixed with light brown. The scutellum with a white or greyish macula. The elytra with whitish or yellowish pubescence forming two irregular transverse fascia, with occasionally a pre-apical one present also.

This species is recorded from east, south and central Africa.

Length: 27.5 mm.

Breadth: 7.2 mm.

Locality: KENYA: Usagara (Gilmour collection (♂)).

***Cymatura spumans* Guerin var. *albomaculata* Breuning**

(Plate 2, fig. 11)

Breuning, 1950, *Longicornia*, Paris, **1**, 392.

Similar to the typical form but the frons with a large white macula on each side, and each elytral humerus with a white macula.

Previously only recorded from Tanganyika (Tosamaganga) (the type-locality) and not previously figured.

Length: 28 mm.

Breadth: 9 mm.

Locality: ZULULAND: Maputa (3 November, 1936, H. W. Bell-Marley (1 ♀)).

***Apomecyna affinis* Breuning**

(Plate 2, fig. 16)

This species is herein figured for the first time. It is dark brown in colour with brownish-yellow pubescence marked with numerous small white maculae.

This species is identified by comparison with a specimen named by Breuning and coming from Uganda (Kampala).

Length: 9.25 mm.

Breadth: 3 mm.

Locality: NATAL: Umhlanga (10 May, 1944. H. W. Bell-Marley).

***Eunidia vestigialis* Pascoe**

(Plate 2, fig. 17)

Pascoe, 1864, *Journ. Ent.*, **2**, 284; Lacordaire, 1872, *Gen. Col.*, **9** (2), 586, note 4.

A species of *Eunidia* which has not been mentioned for many years, and which has not been figured.

This species has three distinct obtuse carinae on each elytron. It is in general tawny-yellow pubescent, the pronotum with a lateral dark line on each side, the scutellum blackish-brown, and each elytron with a somewhat elongate small dark brown macula at the basal fifth, and on the apical half two or three larger elongate marks between the carinae.

The type-locality is Natal.

Length: 8.5 mm.

Breadth: 2.2 mm.

Locality: NATAL: Umbilo, Durban (14 October, 1945, H. W. Bell-Marley).

Eunidia dolosa Pascoe

(Plate 2, fig. 18)

Pascoe, 1859, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) 5, 53.

This species has never been figured, and not mentioned in the literature, so far as I am aware, since its original description.

The species is brown, covered with greyish pubescence variegated with brown, and marked above with yellow-orange and white small maculæ.

The *Type* is from Natal.

Length: 9 mm.

Breadth: 2.5 mm.

Locality: NATAL: Montclair, Durban (28 October, 1945, H. W. Bell-Marley).

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE 1

- Fig. 1. *Erioderus gardneri*, sp. nov. ♀. Holotype. x.87.
 2. *Macrotoma* (*Navosomopsis*) *trageramus* Gilmour. ♂. Holotype. x 1.1.
 3. *Idem*. ♀. Allotype. x 1.1.
 4. *Idem*. ♀. x 1.0.
 5. *M. (N.) huntii*, sp. nov. ♂. Holotype. x .97.
 6. *Lygrus marleyi*, sp. nov. ♂. Holotype. x .95.
 7. *Zoodes liturifer* Walker. ♀. x 1.5.
 8. *Cidugala grisea* Aurivillius. ♂. x 1.45.
 9. *Compsonera nigricollis* Gahan, var. *nigrita* Schmidt. ♂. x 1.5.
 10. *Neophrissoma fasciata* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype. x 1.8.
 11. *Idactus damarensis* Breuning. x 1.5.
 12. *Paravelleda pulchra* Breuning. x 3.5.
 13. *Cnemolia signata* Breuning. ♂. x 1.8.
 14. *Pseudochariesthes arrowi* Breuning. ♂. x 4.85.
 15. *Falsidactus vittatus* Hintz. ♀. x 1.48.
 16. *Phrynetopsis fuscicornis* Chevrolat. ♂. x 1.5.
 17. *Pseudochariesthes breuningi*, sp. nov. ♂. Holotype. x 1.8.
 18. *Idem*. Mesosternal protuberance.

PLATE 2

- Fig. 1. *Prosopocera* (*Timoreticus*) *blairvella* Breuning. ♀. x 1.75.
 2. *P. (Alphitopola) maculosa* Pascoe var. *rustica* Fahrs. ♂. x 2.9.
 3. *P. (A.) elongata* Breuning. ♀. x 1.4.
 4. *P. (A.) sofala* Distant. ♂. x 2.
 5. *P. (A.) maculosa* Pascoe var. *cana* Breuning, prox. x 1.9.
 6. *P. (A.) marleyi*, sp. nov. Mesosternal protuberance.
 7. *Idem*. ♀. Holotype. x 2.34.
 8. *P. (A.) assimilis* Gahan. ♀. x 1.5.
 9. *P. (Timoreticus) degeeri* Fahraeus. ♀. x 1.5.
 10. *Cymatua spumans* Guerin. ♂. x 1.27.
 11. *C. spumans* Guerin var. *albomaculata* Breuning. ♀. x 1.21.
 12. *C. bifasciata* Gerstaecker. ♀. x 1.22.
 13. *C. bifasciata* Gerstaecker var. *confluens* Breuning. ♀. x 1.27.
 14. *C. nyassica* Breuning. ♀. x 1.42.
 15. *C. nyassica* Breuning, var. *conjuncta* nov. ♂. Holotype. x 1.5.
 16. *Apomecyna affinis* Breuning. x 1.83.
 17. *Eunidia vestigialis* Pascoe. x 1.76.
 18. *E. dolosa* Pascoe. x 1.9.