

black; claval area and apex of corium and the membrane black; connexivum luteous with black spots; head reddish ochraceous, with the base narrowly black; rostrum black, its base reddish ochraceous; body beneath black; margins of sternum, marginal and central discal spots to abdomen luteous; legs black, apices of femora and bases of tibiæ reddish ochraceous (anterior legs and the antennæ mutilated).

Long. 15 millim.

Allied to *S. vitticollis*, Reut., but differing from the description of that species in the colour of the connexivum, legs, &c.

Subfam. ACANTHASPIDINÆ.

45. ACANTHASPIS BILINEOLATA.

Reduvius bilineolatus, Pal. Beauv. Ins. p. 14, Hém. t. 1. f. 3 (1805).

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. CICA D I D Æ.

46. PÆCIIOPSALTRIA POLYDORUS.

Oxypleura polydorus, Walk. List Hom. i. p. 32. 14 (1850).

47. PLATYPLEURA STALINA.

Platypleura stalina, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 193. n. 39 (1874).

Fam. CERCOPIDÆ.

48. PTYELUS GROSSUS.

Cercopis grossa, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 47. 1 (1794).

3. On some Coleopterous Insects collected by Mr. W. Bonny in the Aruwimi Valley. By H. W. BATES, F.R.S., F.L.S.

[Received June 13, 1890.]

The following is a list, with descriptions of new species, of the Coleoptera belonging to the tribes Geodephaga, Lamellicornia, and Longicornia, collected by Mr. Bonny during the recent Expedition for the Relief of Emin Pasha. Mr. Bonny informs me that they were all taken at Yambuya Camp and on the march through the forest-region towards Albert Nyanza, between the months of October 1887 and November 1888, and that the collection is only a remnant of that originally made, the greater portion of it having been destroyed for want of suitable appliances for preserving and storing the specimens.

The collection, comprising examples of only 73 species, is clearly merely a fraction of what really exists in the forest-region, similar areas in other tropical countries being known to yield at least ten times the number of species of the same families. The material is therefore not sufficient for a satisfactory estimate of the relations of

the Fauna to that of other parts of Tropical Africa; but, such as it is, it points to a close connection with West Africa, especially with the forest-regions of Cameroons and Old Calabar; and we shall not be far wrong in saying that the Coleoptera confirm what has been already advanced with regard to other departments of the Fauna, viz. that Central Africa belongs essentially to the same zoological subprovince as West Africa. The relation with Eastern Equatorial Africa, *i. e.* the coast-lands opposite to Zanzibar and the wooded regions of Usambara and Nguru, is more remote.

Mr. Bonny informs me that the rain-clouds which supply the constant humidity of the Aruwimi forests are brought by south-west winds, though squalls come generally from the north-east. Rain falls more or less throughout the year. It will probably be found that the great central forest-area is connected by means of narrow belts of wood along the courses of streams with the coast-forests. Such belts would be quite sufficient to serve as lines of migration for forest species of animals of all classes.

Family CICINDELIDÆ.

CICINDELA CINCTA, Fabr.

The specimens differ from all those I have seen from the Gold Coast and the Cameroons in the submarginal white vitta of the elytra being much narrower, and interrupted or even reduced to a short streak near the apex.

CICINDELA NEGLECTA, Dej.

Family CARABIDÆ.

CRASPEDOPHORUS BONNYI, n. sp.

E majoribus, capite thoraceque relative parvis elytrisque multo amplioribus et convexioribus. Niger, nitidus, capite post oculos convexos perparum strangulato; thorace subovato etsi angulis posticis subrectis, margine basali fere recto, laterali explanato-reflexo, sat grosse punctato sparsim piloso; elytris glabris, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis in hoc genere sat sparsim et subtiliter punctatis, utrinque maculis transversis duabus stramineis, interstitia 4-8 tegentibus. Ventris segmenta antice haud crenulata; episterna postica quadrata, quam latitudine paullo longiora.

Long. 23 millim.

In the proportions of head and thorax to the after-body similar to *C. eximius*, Laferté, with which it also agrees in the moderate strangulation of the neck and in the suboval outline of the thorax, which has, however, more sinuated sides behind the middle, and distinct, almost rectangular, hind angles. The elytra, in the single example which appears not to be abraded, is nearly glabrous, the lateral interstices only having a few hairs; the striae are deep and punctured and the punctuation of the interstices is rather shallow and nowhere very dense; the fasciae are straw-yellow, narrow, and

macular, the spot on the fifth interstice of both fasciæ being much shorter than the others; on the hinder fascia the spot on the sixth interstice is extended forward and that on the seventh prolonged behind.

TEFFLUS JAMESONI, n. sp.

T. raffrayi (Chaud.) *affinis, sed differt, inter alia, corpore toto glabro. Niger, thorace sat angusto hexagono, supra grosse confluentem et subrugose punctato, lateribus postice leviter sinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris graciliter ovatis, utrinque acute sexcostatis, costis prope apicem 2-6 et 3-5 conjunctis, interstitiis multo grossius quam in cæteris speciebus transverso-foveolatis et granulis medianis inter se valde distantibus. Subtus lævissimus; tibiæ anticæ extus rectæ; antennæ sicut in T. violaceo graciles; frons inter oculos et in sulcis longitudinalibus rugoso-punctata, medio et antice lævi, sutura epistomali distincta.*

Long. 35 millim.

This species belongs to the group defined by Kolbe as having (besides the raised suture) only six carinæ on each elytron, and differs from the other species of the group in the absence of pilosity and the very coarse sculpture and widely-spaced line of granules in the interstices. The thorax is nearly as long as it is broad, the median dilatation is strongly angular, and the sides behind the angle oblique (very slightly sinuated) to the hind angles, which are therefore obtuse as in *T. raffrayi*, and not rectangular as in *T. juvenilis*, from which also the species differs in the perfectly smooth episterna.

The specimen was contained in a small box of beetles, all that have been received in England of the Coleoptera collected by the late Mr. Jameson. Mr. Bonny also met with it.

CRASPEDOPHORUS ERICHSONII, Hope.

CRASPEDOPHORUS OXYGONUS, Chaudoir.

The two preceding species are widely distributed on the West Coast, *C. oxygonus* extending as far as Sierra Leone.

CHLÆNIUS ARUWIMIUS, n. sp.

C. lucidicollis (Laferté) *similis et affinis, sed valde differt elytris profunde striatis, striis pubescentibus lateribus punctulatis. Caput et thorax splendide cupreo-ænea, hoc sparse punctato illo postice punctulato; partibus oris, antennis pedibusque rufis; elytris nigris.*

Long. 17 millim. ♂.

The abdomen and prosternum, as in *C. lucidicollis* and allies, are impunctate, but the sides of the metasternum are thickly punctured. The thorax is precisely of the same form, i. e., quadrate with gently rounded sides, obtuse hind angles, and deep elongate basal fovea. In the depth and sharpness of the elytral striæ the species resembles the *C. lissoderus* (Chaud.), from Cameroons and Gaboon, belonging to the same group; but the double line of piliferous punctures on the sides of the striæ is peculiar to *C. aruwimius*, and the thorax in

C. lissoderus is black and only faintly metallic. The elytral interstices in all three are impunctate. The labrum is broadly emarginated.

Family PASSALIDÆ.

DIDIMUS PUNCTIPECTUS, Kaup.

Agrees with Kaup's description of the species founded on examples from Guinea.

Family LUCANIDÆ.

METPODONTUS SAVAGEI, Hope.

A widely distributed West-Coast species.

HOMODERUS MELLII, Parry.

A single female example, differing in nothing from specimens found in the Cameroons district.

Family COPRIDÆ.

GYMNOPLEURUS CÆRULESCENS, Olivier, var. *CENTRALIS*.

A forma typica differt thorace disco politissimo, spatiis lævibus latioribus elytris que versus suturam lævioribus, interstitio tertio sparsim (nec densissime) granulato.

Long. 10 millim. ♂.

One male example, differing from numerous specimens of *G. cærulescens* from Senegal with which I have compared it by the larger smooth spaces of the disk of the thorax and the finer and less densely granulated sides of the elytra, in which the third interstice is partly smooth. The clypeus is 4-dentate, with the two lateral teeth, like the genæ, broad and rounded. The underside of the femora, as in the typical form, has an acute but small tooth.

ANACHALCOS CUPREUS, Fabr.

One example, agreeing with others from various parts of the West Coast of Africa.

Family MELOLONTHIDÆ.

PSEUDOTROCHALUS — ?

One much-damaged example of an apparently new species.

Family RUTELIDÆ.

ANOMALA (RHINOPLIA) — ?

Two examples of a species allied to *A. forbesi* from the Niger, but not further determinable owing to the broken condition of the tarsal claws.

Family DYNASTIDÆ.

ORYCTES BOAS, Fabr.

A very widely-distributed African species.

ARCHON CENTAURUS, Fabr.

A well-known African Dynastid, found commonly in the coast-regions of Guinea.

Family CETONIDÆ.

CERATORHINA SAVAGEI, Harris.

Several examples, differing in nothing, except the rather broader fulvous stripes and spots, from the species as found on Mt. Cameroons.

ECCOPTOCNEMIS LATIPES, n. sp.

E. thoreyi simillima, sed differt ♂ tibiis posticis brevibus latis intus ante medium dente magno triangulari instructis, coxisque posticis ♂ ♀ extus fulvis vel sanguineis.

Long. 29–33 millim. ♂ ♀.

Differs from examples of *E. thoreyi* (Schaum) from the Guinea coast in the silky-golden reflections of its green surface and the stronger sculpture, minutely rugulose-punctate with scattered larger punctures, and the reddish outer-lateral part of the posterior coxæ. The apices of the elytra are more strongly sinuated and the sutural tooth longer. In the male the hind tibiæ are conspicuously shorter and broader, and the tooth at the commencement of the deep emargination at the base is very large. The glabrous inner margin of the same tibiæ and the short, scarcely perceptible pubescence of the intermediate tibiæ distinguish it, beside colour, from *E. barthi* (Harold).

SMARAGDESTHES MUTICA, Harold.

Described originally from examples taken by Pogge in the interior. A species or local form, very closely allied and agreeing in the slight elevation of the anterior margin of the clypeus, but differing in the more elongate form of body, is common on Mt. Cameroons.

PLÆSIORHINA RECURVA, Fabr.

A single example of a variety in which the elytra are testaceous yellow, except a broad border at the shoulders and another at the apex, which remain of the general brassy-green colour. The underside of the body, legs, lateral margins of the thorax, and mesosternal epimera are reddish. Similar varieties are found on Mt. Cameroons.

PLÆSIORHINA CINCTA, Voet.

PACHNODA MARGINELLA, Fabr.

Similar to Cameroons examples.

PACHNODA INSCRIPTA, Gory & Perch.

One example, differing from Gory and Percheron's figure and description in the upper surface being testaceous-yellow like *P. picturata* (Bohem.), and the abdomen being free from white spots.

The mesosternal process is conical and obliquely inclined as in *P. impressa*, but it is not so large as in that species.

DIPLOGNATHA GAGATES, Fabr.

MACROMA CONGOENSIS, n. sp.

M. sulcicolli (Schaum) *simillima*; *differt inter alia thoracis vitta marginali antice dilatata maculamque nigram includente.*

Long. 17 millim.

Shining black, legs and middle of the abdomen pitchy red; forehead with a large triangular bright yellow spot, the base of which is in front (leaving the clypeus black) and the apex prolonged to the crown. The lateral marginal vitta is very broad in front and tapers rapidly towards the hind angles; the central yellow vitta is very narrow; the scutellum has in the middle a triangular spot variable in size, and the spot on the pygidium is broad and strongly tridentate behind. On each side of the disk of the thorax there is a large strongly-punctured area, and similar punctures are seen in the dorsal depression, which does not, as in *M. sulcicollis* according to Schaum's description, extend to the fore margin. The elytra are strongly but not closely punctured, the punctures gradually changing to transverse scratches near the sides and apex. Underneath, the episterna, the metasternum, the anterior coxæ, and sides of the abdominal segments and posterior coxæ have each a large bright yellow spot.

Family PRIONIDÆ.

SOBARUS POGGEI, Harold, Col. Hefte, xvi. p. 165, tab. 2. fig. 2 (♂).

Both Mr. Bonny and Mr. Jameson obtained examples of this fine species on the Aruwimi, where it appears to be not uncommon. It is interesting as belonging to a group (*Pœcilosominæ*) the chief members of which belong to Tropical America. Pogge obtained the male only; the female differs in the much shorter antennæ, only two thirds the length of the body, the apical joints of which are shortened and thickened, and in the smaller and narrower hexagonal thorax with more prominent lateral spines.

♀. *Elongato-oblongus, convexus, nigro-velutinus, supra capite postice elytrisq.ue fasciis tribus roseo-rufis, fascia prima (basali) angusta, fascia tertia (apicali) utrinque prope apicem nigro-maculata; abdomine metasternoque medio fulvo-testaceis. Antennæ paullo ultra medium elytrorum extensæ; articulis granulatis, 3^o et 4^o haud latioribus, 9^o-11^m abbreviatis et incrassatis. Thorax elytris multo angustior, hexagonus, margine laterali acuto denticulato, spina mediana valida acuta.*

Long. 23-32 millim.

Family CERAMBYCIDÆ.

PLOCEDERUS — ?

A much-damaged example of a species allied to *P. denticornis*, F.

PARÆME VERRUCIFER, n. sp.

P. (Corethrogaster) annulipedi, Chevr., *multo robustior, cinnamomea, breviter pubescens; genis ante oculos, mandibulis femoribusque apice nigris; thorace latiore, transverso tuberculo discoidali valde elevato, laterali mediano obtuse conico, lateribusque posticis valde sinuatis, angulis posticis prominentibus.*

Long. 33 millim. ♀.

Of similar elongate form to *P. annulipes*, but broader, rufescent-cinnamon in colour, with the short genæ in front of the eyes, antenniferous tubercles, and mandibles blackish, and the apical fourth of the femora and extreme base of the tibiæ also black. The whole surface is sericeous-opaque, the elytra very minutely and closely punctulate-rugose, with two extremely narrow costæ on each, the apices conjointly rounded, without trace of sutural tooth. The thorax is nearly twice as broad as long, the surface with many (four or five) flattish tubercles on each side and one in the middle of the disk elevated and subcompressed; the medio-lateral tubercle is very broad, subconical, and the sides behind it rather deeply sinuated in connection with a strong transverse subbasal groove. The antennæ reach to about four fifths the length of the elytra; the scape is thick, oblong, abruptly constricted at the base, longer than the third joint, which as well as the fourth is shorter than the fifth and following; the second, third, and fourth are slightly nodose at the apex, fifth and tenth subserrated. The antenniferous tubers are acutely denticiform. The elytra are unarmed at the sutural apex, very densely subconfluent punctate and pubescent. By the proportions of the third to fifth antennal joints and the slight nodosity of the second to fourth, this large species appears to belong to *Paræme* rather than to *Allogaster*. Unfortunately the female only is known.

XYSTROCERA NIGRITA, Serville.

This species seems to be very widely distributed in Tropical Africa. Serville described it from Senegal examples. The specimens from the R. Aruwimi do not differ from others found in Usambara, E. Africa, with which I have compared them.

CALLICHROMA FRAGRANS, Dalman, Schönh. Syn. Ins., App. p. 150.

A robust species with concolorous elytra, *i. e.* without lighter sutural stripe, and distinguished from its nearest allies by the patches of dense silky golden-tawny pubescence on the sides of the ventral segments. The thorax is very finely transversely striated, the striæ broken and granulated on each side of the disk. In Dalman's described examples from Sierra Leone the antennæ and legs were wholly rufous; but the colour of the antennæ is variable, being sometimes dark reddish brown with the scape rufous, or entirely reddish brown and even black. I have seen specimens from Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and Cameroons. The two examples from the Aruwimi have dark antennæ.

CALLICHROMA AFRUM, Linn.

Recorded from several distant points along the West-African coast—Loango, Old Calabar; and Sierra Leone.

CALLICHROMA BARBIVENTRIS, n. sp.

C. afro (Linn.) *affinis*; *differt thorace haud passim transversim striato, disco utrinque granuloso nigro-velutino, ventreque medio dense fulvo-hirsuto.*

Long. 18 millim.

Similar in form and colours to the Tropical-American *C. rugicollis* (Guér.). Bright metallic green; elytra darker and velvety opaque, with a sutural vitta narrowing and ending before the apex of the scutellum, transversely pubescent and yellow; labrum, antennæ, and legs red. The head is densely confluent punctulated; the scape short, subovate-clavate, and transversely rugose. The thorax is moderately long, the anterior constriction slight, the posterior stronger and with two transverse wrinkles in the groove; the surface is transversely wrinkled only on the two anterior slight elevations and partially on the sides, the middle part being closely confluent punctulate, with a dark velvety patch on each side. The scutellum is densely punctulate and opaque. The underside is lighter metallic green with a silky-tawny pubescence, which (at least in the male, the only sex known) on the metasternum and the middle of the ventral segments is long and erect. The fifth and sixth ventral segments are both very deeply emarginated in the same sex.

C. piliventris (Bates), from the Gaboon, which is similarly pubescent on the underside, much denser in the male than in the female, and has also deeply emarginated fifth and sixth segments in the male, is a more robust insect, with broader thorax, and differs, moreover, in the black colour of the antennæ and tibiæ and the pale hind tarsi.

CALLICHROMA — ?

An apparently new species, but the single example is in too mutilated a condition to be satisfactorily described.

MECASPIS SETULICOLLIS, Quedenfeldt, Berl. ent. Zeits. 1882, p. 327.

A single very imperfect specimen agrees well with the above-cited description drawn up from Angola examples. The species is very closely allied to *M. subvestita* (Bates) from the Gaboon, differing only in its greenish-blue colour (*M. subvestita* being violaceous) and the much finer and more scattered punctuation of the more elevated part of the elytra.

PHILEMATIUM VIRENS, Linn. Mus. Lud. Ulr. p. 73.

A widely distributed insect on the West Coast of Africa. Linnæus gave the erroneous locality "America" to the species, for which, in the 12th ed. of the 'Systema Naturæ,' he substituted "India." Olivier confounded it with a West-Indian species, and consequently

stated that the femora were sometimes toothed and sometimes simple. The toothed femora are now known to be a generic character, which I believe does not occur in any American species of *Callichroma* and its immediate allies.

EUPORUS STRANGULATUS, Serville, var. *PURPUREIPES*.

A forma typica differt thorace supra viridi-aurato, parte antico cum occipite, antennis pedibusque purpureo-cupreis.

As *E. strangulatus* is known to vary in colour (*conf.* Quedenfeldt, Berl. ent. Zeits. 1883, p. 144), the present may be one of its varieties. In the sculpture and colour of the elytra it offers no difference. It seems, however, judging from the scanty material before me, to be a narrower form with stronger anterior strangu-lation of the thorax, and the scape of the antennæ is confusedly scabrous rather than transversely rugose as in the typical form.

PHROSYNE BREVICORNIS, Fabr.

A species widely distributed along the West-African coast, from Sierra Leone to Angola.

CLYTUS CONTRACTIFRONS, n. sp.

Subgen. Mecometopo proxime affinis; frons subelongata, fere verticalis, inter cavitates antennarum angustissima. Mediocriter elongatus, cylindricus, fusco-aureus, late sericeo-pubescent; elytris dimidio basali nigris utrinque linea curvata a scutello versus latera plaga triangulari subbasali signaturaque hamata sub-humerali flavescenti-auratis, fascia obscura posteriore cinerascen- cente; mesosterno segmentoque primo ventrali aureo-pilosis.

Long. 10 millim.

One example. The species seems referable to a section or sub-genus of *Clytus* near *Mecometopus*. The forehead is rather long and subvertical, plane; with widely open antennal cavities, which leave only a narrow space between; of antenniferous tubercles no trace. The antennæ are about two thirds the length of the body, the joints without spines, from the fourth to the ninth shortened and thickened, tenth and eleventh rapidly narrowing. The thorax is subglobular, slightly narrowed anteriorly; very convex and wider than the elytra; it is free from crests and markings, the long tawny-silky pile laid and convergent. The elytra are parallel, flexuoso-truncate at the apex, the outer angle produced in a longish spine. The hind legs are only moderately elongated, the femora not thicker than the others, armed at the apex with two very short spines.

PTYCHOLÆMUS SIMPLICICOLLIS, Thomson.

A species originally described from the Gaboon.

PARISTEMIA THEORINI, Aurivillius, Entom. Tidskr. 1886, p. 89 (*Amphidesmus*).

One example, differing from the description of Prof. Aurivillius only in the black sutural vitta near the base being expanded behind

and forming a long triangular spot. The abdomen and middle of the sterna are red, as he describes, and the species is certainly distinct from *P. apicalis*, Westw. 1843 (= *westermanni*, Guér. 1844), the typical example of which I have before me. *P. theorini* is found at the Gaboon and in the Cameroons district, whence I have received examples. It is represented at Old Calabar by a closely allied species with black abdomen¹.

Family LAMIIDÆ.

MONOHAMMUS — ?

A single imperfect example of a species allied to *M. ruspator*, Fabr.

COPTOPS FUSCA, Olivier.

Many examples of this widely-distributed species.

PINACOSTERNA NACHTIGALI, Harold.

A species, so far as at present known, confined to the Congo and Gaboon basins.

QUIMALANCA REGALIS, Fabr.

This common West-African species was obtained in considerable numbers by Mr. Bonny.

GELOHARPYA AMÆNA, Westw.

This fine species is found also on the Ogowé and Gaboon. Westwood records it from the Gold Coast; his figure agrees exactly with specimens from the Gaboon.

STERNOTOMIS VIRESCENS, Westw.

Several examples.

STERNOTOMIS BIFASCIATA, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 175 (1775).

Lamia imperialis, Fabr. Syst. El. ii. p. 286 (1801).

Many examples of the common form as found on the Guinea coast.

STERNOTOMIS VARIABILIS, Quedenfeldt, Berl. ent. Zeits. 1881, p. 289, and 1882, p. 341.

This very distinct species appears to be abundant on the Aruwimi,

¹ PARISTEMIA CALABARICA, n. sp.

A *P. apicali* differt elytris longioribus, versus apicem magis dilatatis, supra utrinque 4-costatis, costa quarta submarginali, fulvis, plaga apicali nigra sicut in *P. apicali*, magna, medio antice utrinque dentata, producta, plagaque communi nigra triangulari paullo ante medium: subtus nigra; pro- et meso-sternis medio flavis; thorace vittis duabus nigris etc. sicut in *P. apicali*.

Long. 21–24 millim. ♀.

Old Calabar. Two examples. I would have adopted the MS. name *P. costata* for this species, had not Murray expressly withdrawn that name and stated that his species was certainly *P. apicalis*, he having compared it with examples from Sierra Leone.

and offers similar colour-varieties to those described from the *R. Quango* by Quedenfeldt. It is distinguished from its allies *inter alia* by the usual green fasciæ on the thorax and base of the elytra being reduced to distinct spots. None of the numerous examples collected by Mr. Bonny show a continuous basal fascia on the elytra.

TRAGOCEPHALA NOBILIS, Fabr.

One example of a variety in which the yellow basal fascia of the elytra is wanting.

TRAGOCEPHALA — ?

Three examples of a species apparently new, but so discoloured that they cannot be profitably described.

TRAGOCEPHALA OPULENTA, Harold, Col. Hefte, xvi. p. 228; Quedenfeldt, Berl. ent. Zeits. 1883, t. i. f. 5.

This fine species has previously been recorded only from the Loango coast country.

ALPHITOPOLA JANUS, n. sp.

A. pallidæ (Thoms.) *quoad formam simillima* (thorace latiore, transverso excepto); *supra fulva immaculata, fronte, antennis, pedibus corporeque subtus nigris; subtilissime griseo-pubescent.*

Long. 18 millim. ♀.

Subcylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, clothed above with a reddish ochreous tomentum, the antennæ, legs, and under surface being shining black, with an extremely fine and short grey pile. The forehead is also black, but this may be due to abrasion in the specimen; the tawny pile of the thorax clothes the flanks up to the anterior coxæ, and the side pieces of the mesosternum are similarly but more thinly clothed. The thorax is short and broad, and its sides have a minute and acute tubercle, but the two strong basal furrows and flexuous subapical shallow sulcus are precisely as in *A. pallida*. The prosternum is narrow and simple between the coxæ, and the mesosternum produced into a conical tubercle as in the typical species of the genus. The cicatrice of the scape is limited by a sharp, incomplete ridge.

CHARIESTHES ARUWIMIA, n. sp.

C. bellæ (Dalm. = *carissima*, Westw.) *similis et affinis; differt præcipue signaturis elytrorum, viz. fascia rufa subbasali oblique ad suturam descendente et antice ramulos duos ad basin emittente; fascia rufa postmediana cum maculis duabus marginalibus conjuncta ibique guttam viridem includente; area viridi apicali maculis nigris liberis tribus, denique margine laterali sat late fusco, maculis nigris quatuor anterioribus conjuncto.*

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

There is one (imperfect) example only of this pretty little species, which may be perhaps more correctly considered a local form of the

C. bella of the Guinea coast. Another equally distinct form is found at Cameroons and Cape Coast Castle¹.

CEROPLESIS CALABARICA, Chevrolat.

Specimens agreeing with others I have seen from the Gaboon and Cameroons.

CEROPLESIS 5-FASCIATA, Fabr.

One example, differing only in the slightly broader red fasciæ from others received from Mozambique and Natal.

EURYSOPS ESAU, Chevrolat.

This fine species appears not to be uncommon at Cameroons and Old Calabar. It is also recorded from Sierra Leone.

PHRYNETA AUROCINCTA, Guérin.

A single example, differing scarcely in any respect from others received from Sierra Leone and Senegal.

PHRYNETA MACULARIS, Harold.

Described by Harold from examples taken by Pogge in the Upper Congo region. Mr. Bonny's specimens have apparently lighter-coloured antennæ (Harold says "braunlich gelb"); they are tawny yellow, with scape dark brown. The elytra are clothed with long erect black hairs (like *P. nigropilosa*, Auriv.), the non-mention of which in Harold's description would lead me to doubt the identity of the species, if it were not for the exact agreement in other respects and the probability that the hairs are liable to abrasion.

PHRYNETA SPINATOR, Fabr.

The specimens belong to the variety (*Ph. obscura*, Oliv.?) in which the elytra are of a uniform dull ashy-brown above with the black spots less distinct. The same variety occurs on the Guinea coast and in Senegal.

PACHYSTOLA MIMICA, n. sp.

Phrynetæ maculari (Har.) simillima, sed differt characteribus genericis, viz. tibiis intermediis extus fortiter sinuatis, fronte inter antennis latiore, tuberibus antenniferis valde obliquis, thoraceque convexo simplici. Subcylindrica, cæruleo-grisea, nigro-piperita, elytris fascia lata subobliqua post medium nigro-velutina; anten-

¹ *CHARIESTHES LETISSIMA*, n. sp.

Major quam C. bella, supra (subtusque lateribus) late viridis, farinosa, thorace vittis angustis 5 fuscis; elytris utrinque fascia obliqua ab humero ad suturam alteraque transversa post medium ad latera bifurcata marginemque attingente, rufo-fulvis sericeis, gutta submarginali nigra unica ante medium, una discoidali antemediana duabusque in area viridi apicali, margine fusco prope apicem paullo dilatato; antennis, pedibus corporeque subtus (lateribus exceptis) fulvo-testaceis.

Long. 11 millim.

Cameroons and Cape Coast Castle. Three examples.

nis articulis 3^a-11^m, tibiis et tarsis fulvis; tuberculo mesosterni valido, prosterni minore. acuto. Antennæ (♂?) corpore paullo longiores, robustæ, apice acuminatæ, articulis arcte conjunctis.

Long. 16 millim.

One example only.

A closely-allied species from the Gaboon and Cameroons mimics *Phryneta nigropilosa* (Aurivillius) in a similar way.

PACHYSTOLA DECUSSATA, Chevrolat.

A single example of this Calabar species. It is hardly a true *Pachystola*, the middle tibiæ having a straight outer edge.

PETROGNATHA GIGAS, Fabr.

A single example, agreeing perfectly with others received from Lagos.

ACMOCERA UNDULATA, Quedenfeldt, Berl. ent. Zeits. 1882, pp. 185, 354.

Found originally on the Quango river, examples from which locality have been compared with those obtained by Mr. Bonny.

OLENECAMPTUS HOFMANNI, Quedenfeldt, Berl. ent. Zeits. 1882, p. 355, t. vi. f. 10.

Also found on the Quango.

FREA MACULICORNIS, Thoms.

A species apparently common in the Gaboon country on the coast.

DICHOSTATES (?) *BIMACULATUS*, n. sp.

Breviter et late ovatus, nigro-nitidus, maculatim albo-griseo-tomentosus; elytris grosse subconfluentibus punctatis, in fundo punctorum solum tomentosus, utrinque prope apicem macula penicillata nigra; thorace brevi et lato, antice valde rotundatim angustato, lateribus inermi, basi transversim sulcato, margine basali utrinque valde sinuato; elytris basi latis, humeris oblique subtruncatis.

Long. 11 millim.

One example. The species belongs to a small group in which the usual lateral tubercles of the thorax are absent. The short ovate and broad form and the short triangular scutellum separate it from *Eumimetes*. The antennæ are as in *Dichostates*, the scape planed beneath and much shorter than the third joint. In the example described, doubtless a ♀, the antennæ are shorter than the body and the joints 5-11 short, the last pointed. The prosternum is vertical before and behind, and the mesosternum broad and vertical in front.

DICHOSTATES COLLARIS, Chevrolat.

Many examples, agreeing with others received from Old Calabar, whence the species was originally described. It is found also at Lagos and Cape Coast Castle, and extends, slightly modified in

general colour, *i. e.* tawny brown with the black and white marks less clear, to Eastern Equatorial Africa, at Zanzibar and Mombasa.

NIPHONA SORDIDA, Fähræus, Ofvers. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1872, p. 35 (*Hecyrida*).

Many examples, not differing except in the elongate black spot in the middle of the sides of the elytra being black only on its inner border, thus forming a curved line. Fähræus places the species in the genus *Hecyrida*, but if our species is the same, the bidentate and fasciculate apices of the elytra and the subparallel claws show it to be a *Niphona*. Von Harold says that the *H. appendiculata* of Gerstäcker is the same species, but does not mention the position of the claws. It has a wide range. I have seen examples from Grahamstown and Caffraria and Cameroons. Gerstäcker records it from Eastern Africa, at Lake Jipe.

NUPSERHA HOMEYERI, Harold.

One example. Von Harold records it from Pungo Andongo on the river Quanza.

GLENEA FASCIATA, Fabr.

Found also at Cameroons and Cape Coast Castle. *Volumnia calabarica*, Thoms., is the same or a nearly allied species.

GLENEA CHEVROLATII, Murray.

This species is also widely distributed along the West Coast. I have seen examples from Old Calabar, Cameroons, and the Batanga coast, and from Angola.

VOLUMNIA WESTERMANNI, Thomson.

A single example, agreeing with the typical form from Natal. The species occurs also in East Africa, from Bagamoyo to the interior.

VOLUMNIA LEUCOMELÆNA, n. sp.

V. morosæ (Pascoe) *proxime affinis*. *Supra nigra, elytris utrinque linea obliqua a medio basi usque ad suturam, sutura deinde ad apicem, fascia curvata angusta mediana alteraque angustiore undulata prope apicem, albis, fronte grisea; thorace vitta laterali et linea, plerumque obsoleta, dorsali albis; scutello antennisque nigris; corpore subtus nigro-grisescens, vitta laterali a capite usque ad anum extensa, altera oblique pectorali ventreeque vittis medianis duabus sordide albis; supra sat grosse punctata. Antennæ articulis primo et tertio quam in V. westermanni longioribus, tertio quam quarto fere duplo longiore, apice haud nodoso; elytra prope apicem magis angustata, breviter truncata.*

Long. 15–18 millim.

Several examples. Distinguished at once by the deep black colour of its upper surface, even in the apical area of the elytra, which is ochreous and light brown in *V. morosa*.