RUWENZORI EXPEDITION REPORTS.

14. COLEOPTERA.

By Gilbert J. Arrow, *F.E.S.*, C. O. Waterhouse, *P.E.S.*, C. J. Gahan, *M.A.*, *and* Guy A. K. Marshall, *F.Z.S.*

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[Plates VI. & VII.*]

INTRODUCTION.

By C. J. Gahan, *M.A.*

In the following papers dealing with the Coleoptera of the Ruwenzori range we have recorded altogether rather more than 200 species, of which 48, or nearly one-fourth, are described as new. The species recorded, while consisting mainly of those collected by the Hon. Gerald Legge and Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston during the recent expedition to Ruwenzori, also include all other species known to us as occurring on that range. We may especially mention those collected there by Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot. The total number of species is so small, and must give such an inadequate idea of the whole Coleopterous fauna of Ruwenzori, that it would not be wise to draw any definite conclusion as to the relation of this fauna with that of other parts of Africa. The material, such as it is, suggests, however, that there is a fairly close relationship between the Coleoptera of Ruwenzori and East Africa, including both British and German East Africa, but that the fauna of Ruwenzori shows a slightly larger admixture of the West African element.

In order to avoid a useless repetition, we have omitted in the text the names of the collectors, except where these happen to be other than the Hon. G. Legge and Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston.

* For explanation of the Plates, see pp. 234, 236.

Part III.

By C. J. Gahan, *M.A.*

Family Lycidæ.

Lycus (Acantholycus) modestus, sp. n. (Plate VI. figs. 2 & 3.)

Black; the explanate sides of the prothorax and the whole of the elytra, with the exception sometimes of a black spot around the scutellum and a narrow black border to the suture, ochraceous; the lateral margins of the 2nd to 6th segments of the abdomen sometimes fulvous. In general form this species resembles *L. latissimus* Linn., but the elytra are less strongly expanded laterally and their apices less broadly truncate in the male; the sutural margins of the elytra are almost quite straight from the base to a little past the middle and then begin to curve or bend inwards, the one elytron from that point onwards overlapping the other. The forceps of the male is similar in form to that of *L. latissimus*; and by means of this character, as well as by the presence of a sharp outer angle or short tooth to the truncated apex of the elytra in the male, the species may be distinguished from *L. constrictus* Fåhr., to which also it has a strong general resemblance.

Length ♂ 20 mm.; breadth at base of elytra 5, at middle 11 mm.

Length ♀ 19–20 mm.; breadth at middle of elytra $7\frac{1}{2}$–10 mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*), Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Variation.—In one female example the elytra have an apical black area which is widest at the suture, where it joins the black sutural band.

Lycus vittatus, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 1.)

♂. Black; pronotum yellow at the sides; elytra yellow, marked with three broad longitudinal black bands—one common, sutural, the others along the middle of each elytron, beginning a little behind the shoulders and joining the sutural band at the apex. Elytra subovate, narrower at the base than the base of the prothorax, elevated near the suture at a little past the middle of their length, dehiscent from just behind this elevation and having the sutural margins somewhat sinuate; rounded externally at the apex, the sutural angles more or less obtuse; interspace between the third and fourth costæ slightly swollen near the base. Forceps tridentate near the apex.

♀. Elytra much narrower than in the male and nearly parallel-sided, the submedian black band of each elytron narrow and short, extending along the third costa for only about one-third of the length of the elytron from the apex. Seventh ventral plate of

the abdomen notched in the middle at the apex, so as to have the appearance of being provided with two short teeth.

Length 14–15 mm.; breadth of ♂ at base of elytra $3\frac{1}{2}$, at middle 8–$9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

This species appears to be most nearly allied to *L. aspidatus* Murray, agreeing with it pretty closely in the form of the male forceps, in which, however, the terminal curved tooth is slightly longer and more pointed. There is only one other species of the genus known to me having a similar form of forceps *. The elytra are narrower and longer than in *aspidatus*, differently marked with black, and not nearly so raised behind the middle near the suture.

Lycus murrayi Bourg., var.

Lycus murrayi Bourg. Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Lisboa, vii. p. 149 (1880).

The examples from Ruwenzori which I refer to this species constitute a slight variety differing from the typical form in the disposition of the black colour on the elytra; the yellow or fulvous space lying between the second and fourth costæ of each elytron extends almost up to the apical margin.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.; Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Lycus (Haplolycus) sinuatus Dalm., var.

Lycus sinuatus † Dalm. Schönh. Syn. Ins. App. p. 28, pl. v. fig. 8 (1817).

Elytra yellow, with a small apical black spot, which is extended anteriorly along the suture for nearly one-fourth of the length of the elytra, but becomes gradually shorter towards the sides. In other respects this variety agrees very well with examples of the typical form from Sierra Leone.

Length 16 mm.; breadth at shoulders 4, at middle of elytra 7 mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Lycus (Lycostomus) runsoriensis, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 4.)

Black; lateral margins of the prothorax, except near the base and apex, and the elytra entirely fulvous-red. Proboscis long. Prothorax with its sides converging anteriorly, slightly sinuate, rounded in front. Elytra rather flat, gradually widening

* This species, *L. inamplexus* Bourg., is remarkably like *L. ampliatus* Fähr., of which at first sight it might be taken as a variety, but the decided difference in the form of the forceps of the male (a character not noticed by M. Bourgeois) shows that it is a good and distinct species.

† A species very closely allied to this is the *Pyrochroa proboscidea* of Fabricius (Sp. Ins. i. p. 255, 1781), the type of which, a *male* specimen in the Banksian Cabinet, has been figured by Olivier (Ent. ii. no. 29, pl. i. fig. 6). This type was mistakenly supposed to be a female, and, in consequence, the species has not hitherto been satisfactorily identified.

from the base up to about one-third of their length from the apex, then narrowed; rounded at the apex; each furnished with four rather feebly raised costæ, interstices subreticulate punctate; the surface covered with a very short reddish pubescence. Forceps of male not mucronate, curved and somewhat blunt at the apex.

Length 13 mm.; breadth at base of elytra 3, at one-third from apex $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft. One male example.

Xylobanus sp.

Sides of the prothorax, the whole of the elytra, and the last joint of the antennæ yellow; all the remaining parts black. In general form and structure this species agrees pretty closely with *X. sulcicollis* Murray, of which it is probably only a variety.

Length 10; breadth at base of elytra 2, at middle 3 mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*). One female specimen.

Metriorrhynchus sp.

A species apparently closely allied to *Metriorrhynchus semiflabellatus* Murray, but differing from it in having the elytra entirely yellow, the prothorax somewhat narrower and not very distinctly carinate above.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft. One male example.

Family Telephoridæ.

Telephorus sp.

E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft. One example.

Family Melyridæ.

Hapalochrus amplipennis Har. Monatsb. Akad. Wissensch. Berlin, 1878, p. 220.

Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Hapalochrus sp.

Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Melyris monticola, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 6.)

Green and almost glabrous; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi black or brownish-black; femora of all the legs and the coxæ of the anterior two pairs yellow; tibiæ green. Metasternum and abdomen with a somewhat brassy lustre. Head and prothorax reticulate-punctate, the punctures ocellate. Prothorax marked with a short groove along the middle of the disc, carinate near each side, the carina somewhat sinuate. Elytra broader than the prothorax, parallel-sided, more than twice as long as their

width across the base, rounded at the apex, each furnished with three sharp distinct costæ, the intervals rather strongly and very densely punctured. Tarsal claws with a distinct tooth at about the middle of their length.

Length 9½–10; breadth 3¼ mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft., and Mt. Kenia district, Brit. E. Africa (*R. Crawshay*).

This species somewhat closely resembles *M. nobilis* Gerst., but is relatively longer and narrower, and further distinguishable from it by the green colour of the tibiæ and the more distinct groove along the disc of the prothorax. In *M. nobilis* the elytra are not more, but rather less, than twice as long as their width across the base.

Family Cleridæ.

Phlœocopus undulatus Gorham, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) v. p. 72 (1900).

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.; Zambesia and Natal.

Family Bostrychidæ.

Sinoxylon ruficorne Fåhr. Öfvers af K. Vetensk.-Ak. Förhand. 1871, p. 665.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.

Bostrychoplites cornuta Oliv. Ent. iv. no. 77, p. 7.

Fort Beni, Semliki Valley.

Family Elateridæ.

Alaus trifasciatus, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 5.)

Black; the prothorax densely covered with greyish scales, and marked with three opaque black spots—two, rounded or suboval, on the disc in front of the middle, the third subquadrate on the middle of the basal declivity; elytra reddish brown, densely covered with luteous-yellow scales, and marked each with two or three oblique sub-parallel black bands; the shoulders and the depression around the scutellum also black; body beneath black, with a covering of ashy-grey scales, the last segment fringed posteriorly with fulvous hairs; antennæ, mouth-parts, and legs fulvous-brown. Antennæ rather short, scarcely extending to the middle of the prothorax; third joint nearly twice as long as the second, and equal in length to the fourth. Prothorax a little longer than its breadth across the middle, the sides sub-sinuate, the hind angles divergent, not carinate, the ante-scutellar tubercle feebly raised, transversely depressed at its base, disc evenly and not very strongly convex. Scutellum strongly and somewhat abruptly sloped in front, horizontal and slightly transverse behind. Elytra

striate, the striæ punctate, the intervals between the striæ convex; apices sinuately emarginate. Last ventral segment rounded at the apex in the ♂, truncate, and more densely fringed with hairs, in the ♀.

Length 19–27; breadth 5–8 mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft. One male and two female examples.

In the male specimen the third (posterior) black band on the elytra is wanting, and the other two bands are neither so broad nor so distinct as in the females.

This species is quite distinct from any other of the genus known to me. It greatly resembles *A. mœrens* Germ., both in general outline and in the striation of the elytra, but is quite different in colour, and differs also in the longer third joint to the antennæ, the feebler ante-scutellar tubercle at the base of the pronotum, and the emarginate apices to the elytra.

Tetralobus subsulcatus Guér. Rev. Zoologique, 1847, p. 52.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.; Uganda (*Colonel C. Delmé Radcliffe*); Entebbe (*Sir H. H. Johnston*); occurs also at Gondokoro on the White Nile (*W. E. Reymes-Cole*) and in Abyssinia.

Tetralobus mystacinus Cand. Mon. des Elatérides, i. p. 372 (1857).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.; British East Africa, Leikipia (*Dr. J. W. Gregory*); German East Africa, Mamboia; and Senegal.

Tetralobus rotundifrons Guér. Rev. Zoologique, 1847, p. 52.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.; occurs also throughout the whole of Eastern Africa from Abyssinia to Natal.

Family Tenebrionidæ

Opatrum sp.

Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); and Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Family Lagriidæ.

Lagria villosa Fab.

Fort Beni, Semliki Valley.

Lagria rugipennis, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 12.)

Head and prothorax black, elytra of a dark mahogany-brown colour; legs dark brown, abdomen yellowish. Head densely punctate. Prothorax transverse, widest at about one-third from the apex, thence narrowed gradually towards the base, very

densely punctate. Elytra gradually widened from the base for nearly two-thirds of their length, then narrowed towards the apex; the surface very distinctly wrinkled all over, the ridges have generally a somewhat transverse direction, but are irregular in their course and become more or less convoluted. The antennæ of the male extend a little past the base of the elytra, and the terminal joint is not longer than the penultimate.

Length 15–16; breadth at base of elytra $5\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Lagria spp.

Four other smaller species of *Lagria* were collected in the Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori.

Family Meloidæ.

Meloe monticola Kolbe, Deuts.-Ost-Afrika, Coleopt. p. 256 (1897).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.; Kilimanjaro, 1500 metres, and Usambara.

Mylabris amplectens Gerst. Archiv für Naturgesch. xxxvii. 1, p. 67; v. d. Decken's Reisen in Ost-Afrika, iii. 2, p. 207, pl. 10. fig 9.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.

Mylabris (Coryna) apicicornis Guér. Lefèbr. Voy. en Abyssinie, p. 324, pl. 5. fig. 6 (1849).

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.; Abyssinia, British and German East Africa.

M. dorsalis Gerst. appears to me to be only a slight variety of this species, distinguished by the ferruginous-brown colour of the anterior two-thirds of the elytra.

Mylabris (Decatoma) mubukuensis, sp. n.

Black, slightly tinged with steel-blue; sparsely furnished with longish yellowish-grey hairs; elytra marked each with two longitudinal yellow bands and two yellow spots—one band, mid-dorsal, extends in a straight line from the base for nearly two-thirds of the length of the elytron and is slightly expanded outwardly at its hinder end, one of the two spots is in a line with this band and about midway between it and the apex of the elytron; the second band runs along the outer margin of the elytron for slightly more than half its length from the base, and the second spot is halfway between its hinder end and the apex. Antennæ black, the first five joints nitid, the last five somewhat dull, gradually thickened, the tenth joint almost as long as the

preceding three joints united. Head closely punctate, with a smooth, feebly raised, median line extending from the clypeus to the occiput.

Length 10; breadth 3 mm.

Hab. Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.

This species is apparently very nearly allied to *M. atrochalybea* Mars. from Angola, and may possibly prove to be only a variety of it.

Horia nitida, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 13.)

Red; antennæ, tibiæ, tarsi, and apical part of femora black. Head rather large, not much narrower (including the eyes) than the front part of the prothorax; eyes smaller and more widely separated than in other species of this genus (the space between the upper lobes of the eyes measures in the type almost 3 mm. broad, whereas it is not more than 2 mm. broad in specimens of the same size belonging to *debyi* or *africana*). Prothorax widest across the base; slightly narrowed, with its sides sinuate, between the base and the middle; its upper surface nitid, minutely and sparsely punctate, feebly impressed along the middle. Elytra subcoriaceous, impunctate and very glossy.

Length 28; breadth 8½ mm.

Hab. Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft. One female example.

This species greatly resembles *H. africana* Auriv. both in colour and sculpture, but may be readily distinguished from it by the form of the prothorax and by the smaller and more widely separated eyes.

Family Cerambycidæ.

Subfam. Prioninæ.

Mallodon downesi Hope, Ann. Mag. N. H. xi. p. 366 (1843).

Fort Beni, Semliki Valley. Commonly distributed throughout nearly the whole of Tropical and Southern Africa.

Nothophysis johnstoni Lameere, Prionides Trop. Africa, Faune Congo, p. 24. (Plate VI. figs. 8 & 9.)

= *Colpoderus stuhlmanni* Gahan (nec Kolbe), in 'The Uganda Protectorate,' by Sir Harry Johnston, vol. i. p. 462 (1902).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft. Several examples of both sexes.

This species was founded upon a single male specimen from Entebbe in Uganda, and was described by me as follows:—"Mandibles long, divergent from the base to the middle and then strongly incurved, so that when closed they circumscribe a somewhat transversely elliptical space; they are gradually and regularly narrowed from the middle to the apex. The antennæ do not reach beyond the middle of the elytra; the first joint is relatively as long as in *C. forcipatus* Har., but somewhat thicker, and each

of the joints from the third to the tenth is gradually widened from the base to within a short distance of the apex, being a little more prominent in front with the apical angle rounded off; the upper face of each of these joints is sparsely punctate, the lower furnished with an elongated fossa, which is very densely and minutely punctulate. The prothorax has on each side a strong submedian tooth, behind which it is obliquely and sinuately cut away towards the basal margin, the latter being much narrower than in other species of the genus; the pronotum is smooth and almost impunctate except in two depressed spaces near each side—one broader close to the lateral margin in front of the submedian tooth, the other narrower close to the oblique lateral margin behind the tooth."

I am now able to supplement the above description by stating the differences that characterise the female:—Antennæ less than half the length of the body, not extending beyond the basal fourth of the elytra. Mandibles shorter and stouter than in the male and less strongly curved, the space circumscribed by them when closed being subcircular, and not transversely oval. Pronotum with its sides converging slightly from the submedian tooth to the apex, the surface punctate, the punctures large, but not close except on the anterior part. The sides of the pronotum behind the submedian tooth are not depressed nor densely punctate as in the male, but are merely marked with a few large sparse punctures.

Subfam. Cerambycinæ.

Xystrocera dispar Fåhr. Öfver. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. 1872, no. 7, p. 49.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft. Occurs also throughout nearly all East Africa, extending thence southwards to Natal.

Hypoeschrus strigosus Gyll. Schönh. Syn. Ins., App. p. 179.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.; Uganda, Fort Ternan (*C. S. Betton*), and West Africa.

Bolbotritus bainesi Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1871, p. 375.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.; and Matabeleland.

Clytus (Perissus) wollastoni, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 7.)

Head densely covered with luteous-white pubescence, prothorax similarly covered with luteous-white pubescence except along the middle, which is marked with a blackish-brown velvety band; this band is ovately dilated behind the middle, gradually narrowed in front and abruptly constricted near the base. Elytra dark brown, with a broad submarginal luteous-white band extending from base to apex, and a subsutural luteous-grey band which widens out towards the base and is also widened in the posterior third of its length. Body beneath grey. Legs dark brown. Antennæ

filiform, extending to the apical fourth of the elytra. Sides of the elytra only very slightly expanded downwards near the base. First joint of hind tarsus more than twice as long as the second and third united.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$; breadth 3 mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Family Lamiidæ.

Dityloderus balteatus Auriv. Archiv for Zool. i. p. 316 (1903).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13000 ft. This species occurs also in German East Africa: Itumba in Usagara (*Rev. A. Wood*) and West Usambara (type).

The specimens from Ruwenzori agree fairly well with the description, but are all smaller than the type described by Aurivillius, being only from 12–$13\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in length, as compared with the 15 mm. of the type.

Through an unfortunate slip of the pen, I stated when characterising the genus *Dityloderus* that the tarsal claws were divergent. They are, as a matter of fact, quite distinctly divaricate, and the claw-joints are broadly dilated near the end.

Pseudhammus myrmidonum Kolbe, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1894, p. 34; id. Deuts.-Ost-Afrika, iv. Coleopt. p. 307, pl. iv. fig. 43.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Monohammus stuhlmanni Kolbe, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1894, p. 60.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.; Upper Congo (*A. F. R. Wollaston*).

Coptops fusca Oliv. Encycl. Méth. vii. p. 462.

Ruwenzori (*Sir H. H. Johnston*).

Prosopocera (Timoreticus) sp.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft. One female example.

Sternotomis variabilis Quedenf. Berl. ent. Zeit. xxv. p. 289.

Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); Uganda, Zanzibar, and Congo.

Sternotomis runsoriensis, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 10.)

Black, faintly covered with grey pubescence; head, prothorax, and the sides of the body beneath banded, and the elytra banded and spotted with a dense pubescence varying from a pale greenish-white to a buff colour. The head has a median longitudinal band on the front, a narrow transverse band above, and a short band or spot below the anterior part of each eye; the upper band is sometimes interrupted at each

side so as to cut off a median spot. The prothorax has three narrow transverse bands—one at the apical and one at the basal margin, the third curving sinuously across the middle; the surface of the prothorax is somewhat rugose and marked with a few strong punctures between the middle band and the posterior groove; the anterior area lying in front of the anterior groove is almost quite smooth. The elytra are, as compared with those of other species of the genus, feebly punctate, and each has a short longitudinal costa running at a little distance from the suture; the costa disappears behind at about one-sixth from the apex, and becomes more or less obsolete anteriorly in front of the middle; the markings of the elytra consist of two bands and about twelve spots on each; the form and disposition of the bands and spots is very much the same as in *S. consularis* Har., but there is no spot at the extreme apex as in the latter species.

Length 17–24; breadth 6½–10 mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

This species can be distinguished from most others belonging to the genus by the feebler puncturation of the elytra. *S. bohemani* Chevr. approaches it in this respect; but the latter exhibits two costæ on each elytron, and the inner costa remains distinct for a considerable distance in front of the middle.

Entebbia bipunctata Gahan, in Johnston, Uganda Protectorate, i. p. 463 (1902). (Plate VI. fig. 16.)

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft. One female specimen.

This species was originally described from the male sex only, obtained by Sir H. H. Johnston at Entebbe in Uganda. The female differs from the male in having the antennæ only about three-fourths of the length of the body, the small, black, nitid spots near the base of the elytra larger and more numerous but of different sizes, the lateral and subsutural vittæ of the elytra greener and more distinct, the impression on the vertex of the head broader and somewhat differently shaped.

Ceroplesis reticulata, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 11.)

Sparsely furnished with erect black hairs. Antenniferous tubercles subcontiguous. Black with red markings. Head red on the lower part of the front, and on a band behind each eye that extends obliquely downwards and backwards along the cheek. Prothorax marked with a transverse red band at the base and another at the apex. Elytra marked reticulately with red pubescence; strongly punctured at the base, each slightly produced and rather pointed at the apex. Body beneath greyish-black, with a red band at each side of the metasternum. Legs greyish-black for the most part; the femora more or less reddish, and the tibiæ also reddish in the middle. Antennæ of the male from one-fifth to one-third longer than the body.

Length 20–28; breadth 6–9 mm.

Hab. Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft., and Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

This species resembles *C. marmorata* Reiche in being furnished with erect black hairs and in having the elytra somewhat pointed at the apex, but differs from it by its less closely punctured elytra, more closely approximated antennary tubercles, and its longer antennæ, the male of *C. marmorata* having the antennæ scarcely longer than the body.

Ceroplesis irregularis Har. Mitth. ent. Ver. Münch. 1878, p. 49.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.

Ceroplesis signata Waterh. Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) vi. p. 108 (1890).

Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori.

Titoceres jaspideus Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1835, p. 34.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.

Phryneta obscura Oliv. Encycl. Méth. vii. p. 462 (1792); Entom. iv. no. 67, p. 80, pl. 8. fig. 53.

Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Phrynetoides regia Auriv. Entom. Tidskr. 1886, p. 91.

Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Phrystola elliotı, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 18.)

Black; body beneath, femora and tibiæ rather densely covered with ochreous-brown pubescence; head, thorax, and elytra with a somewhat similarly-coloured, but less dense pubescence, varied on the elytra with some oblique dark brown bands, one of which, on each side, begins at the outer margin behind the middle and extends obliquely forwards towards the suture, near which at about the middle of the length of the elytron it is marked with a small spot of ochreous pubescence; antennæ rather thinly covered with grey or ochreous-grey pubescence; tarsi grey above. Lower lobe of each eye not so long as the cheek below it. Prothorax furnished with a very large, glabrous, discal tubercle, which is marked with a median groove along its whole length. Elytra rugose-granulate at the base both on the disc and at and behind the shoulders, punctate thence up to about the middle, behind which the punctures become much smaller and sparser, until at a short distance beyond it they almost entirely disappear.

Length 19–29; breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$–$10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

This species resembles *P. hecphora* Thoms. and *P. bulbifera* Kolbe in the size and form of the large discal tubercle on the prothorax, this tubercle being, however,

marked along its whole length with a distinct but not very deep median groove. It is further distinguished from the two species mentioned by the smaller size of the eyes, by the nearly uniform ochreous-brown tint of the pubescence that covers the ventral side of the body, and by the greater rugosity of the base of the elytra. The pubescence in this species seems liable to be rubbed off easily, for out of several specimens that I have seen only one or two have retained the greater part of the pubescence, most of the others presenting a shiny black colour and being bare of pubescence except over a few patches generally placed at the sides of the thorax, apex of the abdomen, and at the subsutural spot near the middle of each elytron.

Phrynetopsis kolbei, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 14.)

Dark brown, somewhat densely covered with pubescence which is for the most part of a greyish colour, mixed on the upperside with patches of fulvous-brown and dark brown; head spotted in front with fulvous and dark brown; dark velvety-brown above, marked with oblique fulvous lines, two of which converge in front to meet between the eyes; scutellum marked with two fulvous lines; elytra marked each with three short oblique fulvous-white lines or bands just behind the middle, the outermost of these three bands is broader than the others and from its inner end the middle band runs backwards and curves inwards. Prothorax with three small and somewhat acute tubercles on the disc. Elytra more than twice as long as their conjoined width across the base, strongly rugose-punctate for about half their length from the base along the sides and a less length along the disc, each with a short basal crest made up of a series of granules or small tubercles. Body beneath more uniformly grey than the upperside; the episterna of the mesothorax marked each with a white spot bordered on the inner side with dark brown.

This species closely resembles *P. fuscicornis* Chevr. (=*fortificata* White) in coloration, but is less spotted with dark brown above, and but little spotted on the ventral side and legs. It also differs in having the two outer white bands on each elytron united with one another. The chief difference, however, is in the form of the elytra, these being relatively longer and narrower than in *P. fuscicornis*.

Length 26; breadth 9 mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft. One female example.

Sophronica grisea Auriv. in Sjöstedt, Kilimandjaro-Meru Expedition, Coleoptera, p. 150 (1908).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.; Uganda, Entebbe (*M. Rothschild*); and Brit. East Africa, Lagari (*C. S. Betton*).

Glenea montivaga, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 15.)

Head and prothorax black; the head covered with greyish or greyish-white pubescence on the sides and on all but the middle of the front, vertex with two closely

approximated greyish-white lines; prothorax marked with three linear greyish-white bands above, and a broader band along the lower part of each side. Scutellum brownish or black. Elytra reddish-brown or brown, covered with a not very dense grey pubescence, and marked with two transverse blackish-brown bands, placed one before the middle, the other between the middle and the apex; near the apex itself is a third very faint dark brown band. Body beneath and legs black, covered densely with grey pubescence; the abdomen marked with a row of small subglabrous black spots along each side. Antennæ black, a little longer than the body in the male, extending to posterior fifth of the elytra in the female. Prothorax distinctly and somewhat thickly punctured. Elytra irregularly and rather sparsely punctured on the disc, the punctures being larger and more thickly placed on the anterior dark band; bicarinate along each side, the lower carina feeble and obtuse; truncate and slightly emarginate at the apex, with the outer tooth strong and the sutural shorter. First joint of the front and middle tarsi slightly elongated and dilated in the male; the tarsal claws all appendiculate in the male, simple in the female.

Length 12–13½; breadth 4–4½ mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

This species resembles *G. quinquelineata* Chevr. in the banding of the prothorax and elytra, but the latter have the ground-colour almost entirely concealed by a covering of grey pubescence, and are destitute of erect hairs, excepting a few near the apex.

Glenea sp.

Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*). One somewhat rubbed specimen.

Volumnia westermanni Thoms. Essai Classif. Ceramb. p. 59.

Ruwenzori, 2000 metres (*Dr. F. Stuhlmann*).

Nupserha sp.

Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Nupserha sp.

Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Dirphya * delecta, sp. n. (Plate VI. fig. 17.)

Head black, with the mouth-parts (apex of mandibles excepted) and the lower border of the genæ rufous; the whole of the thorax, the basal sixth part of the elytra, the coxæ, femora, and the base of the front and middle tibiæ red; abdomen black, with

* The name *Dirphya* given to this genus by Pascoe has priority over *Nitocris* Thoms. by at least a few months (see note by Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. (2) v. p. 61), and, moreover, the name *Nitocris* is preoccupied in Mollusca.

the first segment entirely and the middle of the second testaceous, densely covered with silvery pubescence, the sides of the second segment and a transverse band, interrupted in the middle, on the fourth segment fulvo-sericeous; antennæ a little longer than the body in the female, black, with the last four joints fulvous. Head glossy in front and at the sides; vertex somewhat dull, thickly punctured at the borders of the eyes, sparsely elsewhere. Prothorax with deep anterior and posterior grooves, furnished above, between the grooves, with fine tubercles—three on the disc and one, somewhat oblique, at each side. Scutellum rufous, with a covering of greyish silky pubescence. Elytra narrowed towards the middle, slightly expanded some distance beyond the middle and then again narrowed towards the apex, the latter truncate; strongly and somewhat thickly punctured, the punctures irregular near the base and apex, but placed in rows along the intermediate area, six rows being distinguishable at the median narrow part of each elytron. There is a broad shallow groove or depression along each elytron near the suture. Last ventral segment of female emarginate at the apex, and marked with a very faint groove along the middle.

Length 24; breadth 6 mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

Phytœcia vaga, sp. n.

Black; the labrum, epistome, palpi, genal edge, elytra, and the greater part of the front legs yellowish-testaceous; third to sixth joints of the antennæ reddish-brown at the base. Head thickly and distinctly punctured; front transverse, convex below, slightly depressed above, marked with a feeble median groove. Prothorax parallel-sided, slightly broader than long, densely punctate, fairly carinate along the middle. Elytra obtusely bicarinate on each side, strongly and thickly punctured, the punctures subseriately arranged on the disc, in a single row between the carinæ, and irregularly placed on the side below the lower carina; apices truncate and slightly emarginate, with a very short sutural tooth and a longer one at the outer angle. Tarsal claws bifid, the inner division being almost as long as the outer one. Antennæ a little longer than the body in the male, scarcely as long as the body in the female; third and fourth joints subequal, each a little longer than the first, fifth and succeeding joints becoming gradually shorter and very slightly thicker. Last ventral segment rounded at the apex in the male, narrowly emarginate and having a deep depression in the female.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$–10; breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Family Chrysomelidæ.

Subfam. Sagrinæ.

Sagra murrayi Baly, var. stuhlmanni Kolbe, Deuts.-Ost-Afrika, iv. Coleopt. p. 325, pl. iv. fig. 51.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

Subfam. Criocerinæ.

Lema subcastanea Weise (*Bradylema*), Archiv f. Naturg. lxvii. p. 152 (1901).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

Crioceris sp.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Subfam. Megalopinæ.

Macrolopha quadrimaculata, sp. n. (Plate VII. fig. 1.)

♀. Black, with the head, the sides of the metasternum and of the first four abdominal segments, and the greater part of the elytra brownish-red; elytra marked each with two yellow spots—one smaller placed laterally a little behind the shoulder, the other occupying the middle of the posterior declivity at a short distance in front of the apex. Head closely and rather strongly punctate above, almost impunctate in front; clypeus with a slightly raised, triangular, rufous area in the middle, and a membranous, yellowish border in front; labrum and mandibles blackish. Antennæ scarcely extending past the middle of the prothorax, third joint nearly as long as the first, fourth subequal in length and thickness to the second, fifth triangular, sixth to tenth transverse, subserrate. Prothorax transverse, strongly angulate close to the base, narrowed in front; notum densely punctulate and covered with grey pubescence, but having three nude glossy lines, one along the middle and one, shorter and somewhat curved, between the middle and each side. Scutellum pubescent, punctulate; truncate at the apex. Elytra very closely punctured, thinly covered with short grey pubescence. Body beneath for the most part sparsely punctate and pubescent; the pleuræ of the meso- and metathorax very closely punctate, the sides also of the last three or four segments rather densely punctate; last ventral segment with a deep transverse or semilunar depression at the apex. Legs very closely punctulate.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

This species resembles *M. murrayi* Baly in general form, but differs considerably from it in colour, puncturation, &c. The pronotum is similar in outline to that of

M. murrayi, but is less convex on the disc, and has the anterior and posterior grooves less strongly marked.

? Pœcilomorpha hirsuta Jac. P. Z. S. 1898, p. 216, pl. 22. fig. 1.

Antonaria hirsuta Jac. Genera Insectorum, Megalopidæ, p. 8 (1905).

Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*). One female specimen.

P. hirsuta was described from examples taken at Umfuli River in Mashonaland, and as there are no females from that locality available for comparison, it is with some doubt that I refer the specimen from Ruwenzori to this species. In this specimen the head and prothorax are darker and less pubescent than in the male type, the abdomen also is darker, and the legs are almost entirely black. The pygidium of the female is much larger, and especially longer, than that of the male, and the last ventral segment has a deep transversely oval pit or depression at the apex.

The species seems to me not altogether well-placed by Jacoby in the genus *Antonaria*, the eyes being smaller and less prominent, and the head more gradually narrowed behind than in *A. murina* Westw., the type of that genus; the epimera of the prothorax are somewhat exceptional in character, since they do not meet in the middle line as in the vast majority of the *Megalopinæ*, but remain separated, with the prolonged prosternum visible between them.

Subfam. Clytrinæ.

Clytra wahlbergi Lac. Mon. Phytophages, ii. p. 197 (1848).

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.

Subfam. Eumolpinæ.

Colasposoma consimile, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, varying in colour from dark metallic green to coppery brown. Last five joints of the antennæ dilated, black and opaque, the first six nitid, more or less metallic. Prothorax thickly and rather strongly punctured. Elytra minutely and rather closely punctured, the surface slightly aciculate or coriaceous, especially in the female, the shoulders prominent.

Length 8–9; breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Nearly allied to *C. fairmairei* Lefèv. and *C. kraatzi* Jac., but having the elytra relatively a little shorter and much more finely punctured.

Subfam. Chrysomelinæ.

Plagiodera thoracica Fab. Syst. Eleuth. i. p. 426.

Ruwenzori, 2000 metres (*Dr. F. Stuhlmann*).

Plagiodera impolita Vogel, Nunquam Otiosus, i. p. 134 (1871).

Ruwenzori, 6000–9000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

Subfam. Halticinæ.

Haltica pyritosa Erichs. Wiegm. Archiv für Nat. 1843, i. p. 266.

Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Haltica oleracea Linn. Syst. Nat. edit. x. p. 372.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Subfam. Galerucinæ.

Oïdes pallidipennis, sp. n. (Plate VII. fig. 2.)

Head, prothorax, body beneath, legs, and antennæ black; elytra entirely of a luteous-white colour. Prothorax about twice as broad as it is long, sparsely and very feebly punctate, nitid; the basal angles more or less distinct, but very obtuse, the anterior angles acute. Scutellum triangular, acute at apex, the base and sides nearly equal in length. Elytra ovate, nitid, very finely and rather sparsely punctulate, furnished with a tuberculiform elevation at each shoulder; epipleures short.

Length 8–10; breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

This species is very distinct from all other described African species of the genus. The only species resembling it in colour is *O. flavipennis* Weise; but in that the suture and margins of the elytra are narrowly black, the elytra are carinate at the shoulders and dentate at the apex.

Diacantha* passeti Allard (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1888, p. 318), var.

= *Aulacophora pygidialis* Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1891, C. R. p. 304.

Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

* The genus *Diacantha*, as it is here understood, is equivalent to the genus *Prosmidia* Weise. It corresponds to the genus *Diacantha* Chevr. as defined by Chapuis in 1875 (Gen. des Coléopt. xi. p. 161), and of which *D. dregei* Dej. may be taken as the type, a figure of this species having been published by Chapuis. Von Harold in 1879 gave a different interpretation of the genus by taking as the type a species (*bidentata* Fab.) which was not included in the genus either by Chevrolat or by Dejean. Reiche also (1847) assigned characters to the genus, but they were of scarcely more value for its identification than those originally given by Chevrolat in 1844 (D'Orbigny, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. iv. p. 718). I find it necessary to give this explanation, because, although the facts have already been pointed out by Jacoby, Herr Weise still persists in giving the name *Diacantha* to the genus erroneously so named by Harold and which was described by Chapuis in 1879 under the name of *Hyperacantha*.

Diacantha passeti Allard, var.

= *Prosmidia suturalis* Jac. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1908, p. 521.

Ruwenzori, 5300–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*). This variety, distinguished by the reduction of the black coloration of the elytra to a narrow sutural and a narrow marginal band, was obtained also by M. Maurice Rothschild at Malo, in British East Africa, and by Mr. C. S. Betton at Lagari. The examples from Lagari include colour-forms intermediate between *suturalis* and *pygidialis*.

Diacantha vicina, sp. n.

♂. Head (a transverse testaceous spot on the vertex excepted), prothorax, scutellum, body beneath, and legs black; antennæ brownish-black, with the first three joints testaceous yellow; elytra purplish, with an elevated basal area on each yellowish. Pronotum with a transverse impression on each side near the middle, and with a narrow transverse elevation a little in front of the basal margin; this elevation has a rather sharp posterior edge, and at the middle is continued backwards to the base, its entire edge being somewhat of this shape: ⌊⌣⌋. Scutellum slightly concave, glossy, in the form of an equilateral triangle. Elytra distinctly and very closely punctate, except on the basal prominence; this is almost impunctate and bears only a single tubercle. The first abdominal segment has a rounded piligerous pit in the middle, and the last segment a concave depression along the middle.

Length 8½; breadth 4 mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft. One example.

This species resembles *D. distincta* Gahan in the puncturation of the elytra. In the single specimen taken the elytra, except at the base, are of a reddish-purple tint, but I believe that this colour is a sign of immaturity, and that the normal colour will prove to be the same as in *D. distincta*, viz. metallic blue. From *D. distincta* Gahan and *D. amœna* Weise (the latter appears to me to be only a slight colour-variety of the former) it differs in the black colour of the prothorax and scutellum, in the form of the basal elevation on the pronotum, the larger size of the scutellum, and in having only a single tubercle at the base of each elytron. In *D. distincta* there is, in addition to the anterior tubercle at the summit of the basal prominence, another small tubercle placed almost on the suture just behind the scutellum.

Diacantha nigronotata, sp. n. (Plate VII. figs. 3 & 4, var.)

Head, prothorax, and elytra reddish-yellow, the latter with one or two small round black spots on each before the middle, and having also the apical margin, together with the sutural and lateral margins in their posterior half, black; antennæ black, with the first two or three joints fulvous; body beneath and legs black; abdomen yellowish at the margins and over the whole of the dorsal side. Antennæ rather

slender, extending to the middle of the elytra in the female and to the posterior third in the male; elytra minutely and sparsely punctulate, glossy.

♂. Pronotum with a reniform depression near the base, in the sinus of which, facing the scutellum, is a small triangular tubercle or elevation. Scutellum triangular, glossy, not overlapped by any process of the pronotum, somewhat similar in size and shape to that of the female, but of a yellowish colour. Elytra elevated near the base on each side of the scutellum, each having there three small anteriorly projecting tubercles or prominences. First abdominal segment with a round piligerous pit, the last segment with a slightly concave median lobe.

♀. Pronotum and elytra normal; scutellum black.

Length 8–9; breadth 3½ mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

Var.—Elytra with the apical half (excepting a large rounded preapical spot on each) black, the black area being extended forwards a little more at the suture and sides than it is in the middle.

Hab. Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft., and Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.; British East Africa (*C. S. Betton*).

Aulacophora fissicollis Thoms., var.

Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

? Hyperacantha mimula Weise (*Diacantha*), Deuts. ent. Zeit. 1903, p. 53.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

This species was based upon examples from Kamerun in West Africa. The specimens from Ruwenzori agree in size and coloration with the described form and its variety, except that the antennæ are in the majority of the specimens yellowish-white with the last joint only dark brown, and the legs are sometimes wholly or in part black. The last ventral segment is regularly rounded at the apex in the female, thus differing slightly from the outline figured for the type by Herr Weise (*l. c.* pl. 1. fig. 39).

Bonesia montana, sp. n.

Testaceous-yellow; the elytra exhibiting the following variations in colour:—(1) basal half black, the rest testaceous-yellow; (2) basal half black, but enclosing on each elytron a rather large rounded yellow spot, the apical half testaceous-yellow; (3) differing from second by the addition of a dark pitchy-brown patch near the apex and a dark band along the side uniting this patch with the black basal area; body beneath testaceous, the sides of the breast, and sometimes also of the anterior

abdominal segments, black; legs sometimes testaceous, sometimes almost entirely pitchy. Prothorax sparsely and feebly punctate. Elytra distinctly but rather finely and not very densely punctured.

Length 9–10 mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 5600–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

In size and form this species comes very near *B. murrayi* Baly (*Æthonea*), a common West African species; it differs, however, in having the elytra less strongly and less closely punctured, while the coloration of the elytra, though variable, is not quite like that of any of the described varieties of *B. murrayi*. *Æthonea* Baly is not generically distinct from *Bonesia* Baly, the difference mentioned by Baly as separating the two genera being one of a sexual character. *B. clarki* Baly, the type of *Bonesia*, was founded upon female specimens, whereas *Æ. murrayi* Baly, the type of *Æthonea*, was based upon male examples only. These two species are very closely allied, and the only structural differences between them that I can find are that in *B. clarki* the antennæ of the female are somewhat more thickened towards the apex, the elytra less strongly punctured, and the acetabula of the front coxæ more distinctly open behind. In the male type of *B. murrayi* Baly the antennæ are scarcely longer than half the body, and are therefore *not* "nearly as long as the body," as stated by Baly; *Æthonea variabilis* Jacoby is certainly identical with this species, which is itself in all probability identical with *B. quinquepunctata* Klug (*Galleruca*).

Agelastica africana Jac. (*Morphosphæroides*) Stett. ent. Zeit. 1903, p. 318.

Black; elytra yellowish-white; prothorax pale yellow, marked above with black spots or sometimes entirely black. Head impunctate, the front marked with a median sulcus; epistome yellow, submembranous, very short; labrum transverse, subsinuately emarginate in front; last two joints together of the maxillary palpi ovate in form. Antennæ extending about to the middle of the elytra; first three joints nitid, the third about half as long again as the second; fourth to tenth somewhat dilated, pubescent, and dull. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, very glossy above, convex in the middle, and there almost impunctate, marked near each side with a somewhat curved longitudinal impression, between which and the slightly reflexed lateral edge there is a slight elevation. Scutellum in the form of a triangle with curved sides and obtuse apex. Elytra strongly and somewhat closely punctured. Body beneath and legs nitid, very sparsely pubescent. First joint of hind tarsi as long as the next two joints united.

Length 8–9; breadth 4–4·2 mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

The three specimens of this species that I have for examination differ from each other in the colour of the prothorax. In one the prothorax is yellowish-white, with

the prosternum and five spots above black; four of the spots lie in a transverse row, two large ones on the disc and a small one near each side; the fifth is a small spot placed on the middle line near the base. In the second specimen the prothorax is wholly black beneath, while above the lateral spots are enlarged and have coalesced with the discal spots, the medio-basal black spot remaining small and distinct. In the third specimen the prothorax is entirely black.

Aulamorphus variabilis, sp. n. (Plate VII. fig. 5.)

Head, prothorax, and elytra yellow, spotted or banded with bluish-black; body beneath (head and prothorax excepted) and legs black; antennæ blackish-brown. Head with a transverse impression on the vertex between the eyes, and marked also with a median longitudinal groove; occiput marked with three small black spots, the median one of which sometimes extends forwards to join one or two transverse black spots in the depression between the eyes. Prothorax somewhat sparsely and not very strongly punctured, having a feeble and nearly obsolete transverse groove or depression on each side of the disc, and marked with three black spots, two anterior and oblique or subtriangular, the third a small round spot placed just behind the middle of the disc. Scutellum black. Elytra rather feebly and not thickly punctured, somewhat variable in their markings; these may consist of: (1) two black spots at the base of each elytron—one spot rounded or subquadrate on the disc, the other lateral and longitudinal, extending back from just behind the shoulder; (2) two black spots at the base, as in the preceding form, and a third, rounded spot placed near the side about halfway between the middle and the apex; or (3) a transverse black band crossing the whole width of the elytra at the base, and extending for almost a third of their length from the base along the disc, and a somewhat longer distance at the sides.

Length 6–6½; breadth 3 mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

From *A. hollisi* Jac., the type of the genus, the present species differs not only in its markings, but also in being much less closely and strongly punctured on the prothorax and elytra, in having only a feeble groove or depression on each side of the pronotum, the antennæ scarcely thickened towards the apex and their third very little longer than their second joints.

The characters of the genus *Aulacopus*, as given by Jacoby, are in one respect erroneous. The front coxal cavities are open behind, not closed as stated by Jacoby.

Hemiphracta jacobyi, sp. n.

♀. Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, and legs (the basal half of the femora excepted) black; pronotum margined at base and apex with testaceous; elytra brownish-testaceous; body beneath and base of femora reddish-testaceous. Head,

pronotum, and scutellum very densely finely punctate, clothed with greyish pubescence. Antennæ extending a little past the shoulders. Pronotum marked with a median groove along the middle, and a transverse depression towards each side; subangulate at the middle of each side, sides thence converging towards base and apex. Elytra strongly, very closely punctate. Last ventral segment has a narrow median longitudinal depression on apical third or fourth. Tibia rather feebly carinate along outer face, but not sulcate each side of carina.

Length 12½; breadth 5 mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

This species has a very close resemblance to *Hemiphracta lurida* Allard, but is larger; the antennæ of the female are relatively longer, extending as they do some distance past the base of the prothorax; the pronotum is marked with a distinct median longitudinal impression reaching from base to apex; the last ventral segment has a narrow median impression along the apical third or fourth part; the prothorax has a distinct lateral margin along nearly the whole length of each side.

Monolepta (Candezea) pallida, sp. n.

Pale yellow; antennæ, labrum, palpi, scutellum, body beneath (prothorax excepted), and legs black. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, third joint almost twice as long as the second, fourth about equal in length to second and third united. Prothorax feebly and somewhat sparsely punctate. Elytra as feebly but a little more thickly punctured; each in the male impressed anteriorly near the suture with a faint longitudinal and slightly oblique groove. Last ventral segment of male with an incision on each side; the median lobe which is thus formed is depressed in the middle. First joint of hind tarsus nearly twice as long as the second and third united.

Length 5–5¼ mm.

Hab. Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Monolepta (Candezea) vicina, sp. n.

Very like the preceding species, but distinguishable from it by the following characters:—Head and prothorax of a fulvous-red, instead of pale yellow colour; first joint of antennæ fulvous-red; prothorax more distinctly and much more thickly punctulate.

Length 5–5½ mm.

Hab. Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Female examples only of this species were obtained.

Monolepta apicalis Sahlb. Species Insect. p. 65, pl. 4. fig. 1 (1823).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Platyxantha lukunguensis Jac. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 371.

Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*). Taken also by Mr. Scott Elliot on the road from Salt Lake to Wawamba Co.

Platyxantha sp.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

A species very similar to the preceding one, but of nearly twice its size.

Platyxantha usambarica Weise (*Mimastroides*), Archiv für Naturg. 1902, p. 158.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–13,000 ft.

This species, represented by three examples (2 ♂ and 1 ♀), is provisionally placed in the genus *Platyxantha* with the object of indicating the group to which I believe it belongs. The acetabula of the front coxæ are completely closed in behind by the extension inwards of the epimera to meet the feebly dilated end of the prosternum, the tibiæ are all unarmed, and the epipleures of the elytra are distinct and rather broad near the base, but become gradually narrower posteriorly, and disappear entirely at the beginning of the apical border; the pronotum is without a transverse groove or depression, the species in this respect differing from the more typical forms of *Platyxantha*. In the male the antennæ are slightly longer and thicker than in the female, and are rather densely covered with short erect pubescence; the last ventral segment in the same sex is feebly emarginate at the apex.

Two other species nearly allied to this one, and represented each by a single example, were also obtained in the Mubuku Valley, East Ruwenzori, alt. 6000–7000 ft.

Subfam. Cassidinæ.

Aspidomorpha mutata Boh. Mon. Cassid. ii. p. 311.

Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); West Africa and Natal.

Aspidomorpha palleago Boh. Mon. Cassid. ii. p. 247.

Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*); Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.; Uganda, Mashonaland, Angola, and Caffraria.

Aspidomorpha silacea, Boh. Mon. Cassid. ii. p. 277.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.; Ruwenzori, 5300 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

Laccoptera atrata Spaeth, Verh. der k.-k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1905, p. 115.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.; Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

The single specimen taken by Mr. Scott Elliot differs from the others in having the prothorax entirely testaceous above and at the sides beneath, but I cannot find that it differs in any other respect.

Family Brenthidæ.

Allagogus, gen. n. (Taphroderinæ).

Head scarcely broader than the anterior part of the prothorax, short and parallel-sided behind the eyes, truncate behind and furnished with a bulbiform neck; rostrum as long as, or longer than, the head, narrowed at the insertion of the antennæ, and again widened towards the apex, which is broadly rounded. Antennæ somewhat short, 11-jointed, the last three joints longer than the others. Prothorax ovate, convex, anteriorly narrowed and laterally compressed, furnished at the base with a median, backwardly projecting, subconical process which fits into a deep depression at the base of the elytra. Elytra slightly narrower and not much longer than the prothorax, narrowly costate, strongly convex, declivous behind, rounded at the apex. Front femora laterally compressed, subovate; middle ones subclavate; hind femora pedunculate and abruptly clavate, extending past the apex of the elytra by the whole length of the club, the latter strongly thickened or subtuberculate on the inner side; hind tibiæ somewhat dilated; first joint of hind tarsus as long as the second and third united.

This genus ought, I think, to be placed near *Cyphagogus* Parry, to which it has much resemblance, especially in the form of the legs, although the hind tarsi are narrower and longer, with the first joint as long at least as the next two united. The head is shorter than in *Cyphagogus*, and not narrowed behind the eyes, until the constriction is reached, where the bulbiform neck begins. The basal process of the prothorax distinguishes the genus from all other *Brenthidæ* known to me.

Allagogus brunneus, sp. n. (Plate VII. fig. 12.)

Reddish-brown. Head sparsely furnished with some short hairs above and longer ones beneath, impressed above with a nearly obsolete median groove. Antennæ with the joints from the third flattened; third subtriangular, longer than broad; fourth to eighth transverse, nearly twice as broad as long; ninth very slightly transverse; tenth longer than broad; these two joints are flattened above, but are thickened near the apex beneath, and appear somewhat deformed when seen from the side; eleventh joint narrower than tenth, obtusely pointed at the apex. Prothorax nitid, marked with a rather fine groove along the middle, and with a transverse groove or depression, followed behind by a small transverse ridge or elevation, near the front margin; it is furnished on each side with some sparse, erect, squamiform setæ. The elytra have each

about 8 longitudinal costæ, the canaliculate intervals between which are somewhat indistinctly punctate.

Length 8; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.

Ceocephalus picipes Oliv. Entom. v. no. 84, p. 442, pl. 2. fig. 18.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

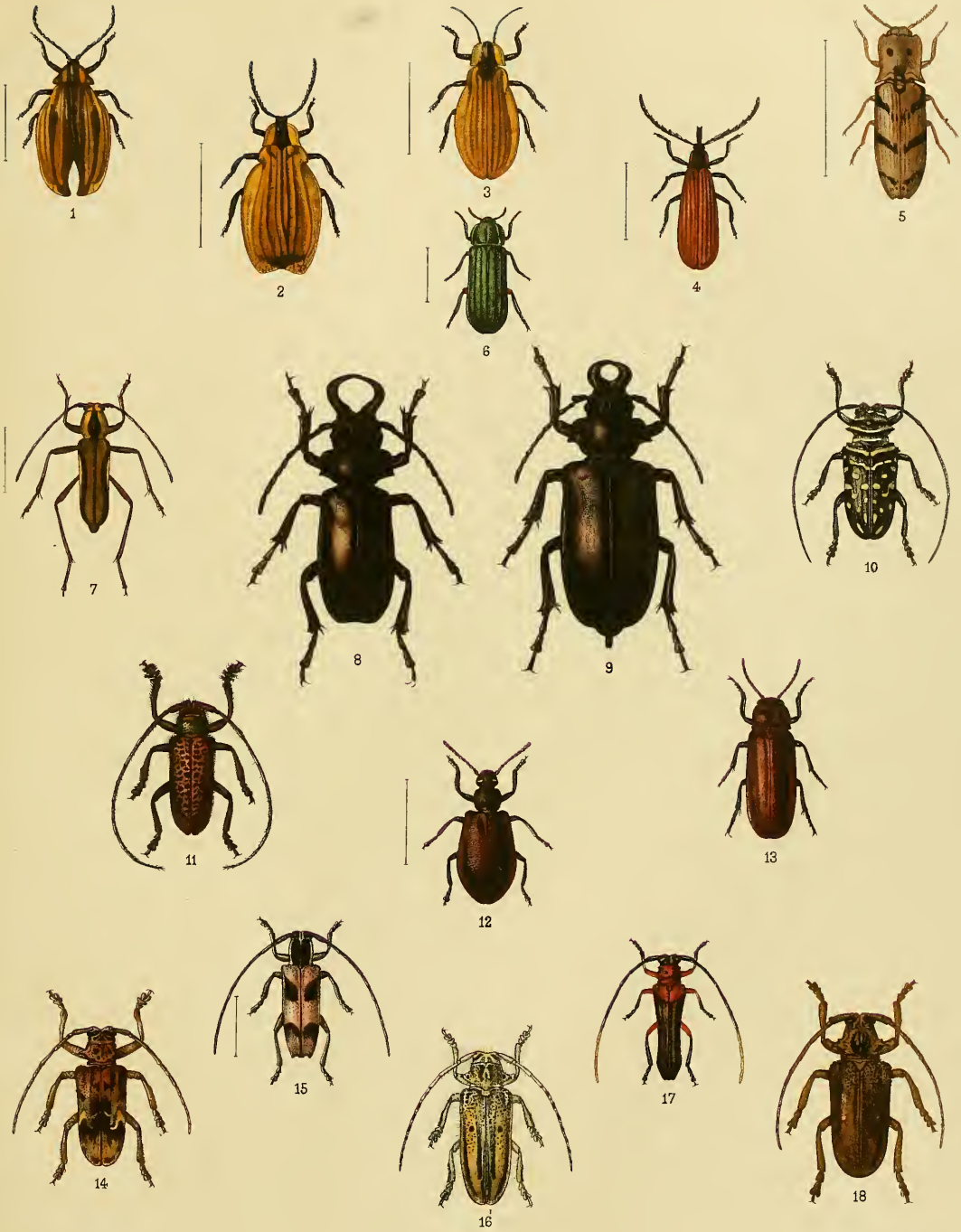
Family Scolytidæ.

Crossotarsus sp.

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3400 ft.

PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. *Lycus vittatus* Gahan, ♂
2. „ (*Acantholycus*) *modestus* Gahan, ♂ } p. 202.
3. „ „ „ „ ♀ }
4. „ (*Lycostomus*) *runsoriensis* Gahan, ♂, p. 203.
5. *Alaus trifasciatus* Gahan, p. 205.
6. *Melyris monticola* Gahan, p. 204.
7. *Clytus* (*Perissus*) *wollastoni* Gahan, p. 209.
8. *Nothophysis johnstoni* Lameere, ♂ } p. 208.
9. „ „ „ ♀ }
10. *Sternotomis runsoriensis* Gahan, p. 210.
11. *Ceroplesis reticulata* Gahan, p. 211.
12. *Lagria rugipennis* Gahan, p. 206.
13. *Horia nitida* Gahan, p. 208.
14. *Phrynetopsis kolbei* Gahan } p. 213.
15. *Glenea montivaga* Gahan }
16. *Entebbia bipunctata* Gahan, ♀, p. 211.
17. *Dirphya delecta* Gahan, p. 214.
18. *Phrystola ellioti* Gahan, p. 212.



Horace Knight del. et lith.

West, Newman chromo.

COLEOPTERA FROM Mt RUWENZORI.