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## AFRICAN CERAMBYCIDAE.

BY DR. KARL JORDAN.

### SUBFAMILY CERAMBYCINAE.

IN 1894 I published the definition of a new genus, *Saphanidus*, containing at that time one new metallic green species, *S. viridescens*, which did not fit in the allied genera *Metallyra* (1864) Thoms. and *Metopotylus* (1882) Qued., according to the descriptions. Since then we have received several species of this relationship, two of which agree well with the descriptions of *Metallyra stenochioides* (1864) Thoms. and *Metopotylus femoratus* (1882) Qued. If my identification is correct, the genera *Saphanidus*, *Metallyra* and *Metopotylus* can be distinguished as follows:

*Metopotylus* (1882) Qued., *Berl. Ent. Zeit.* xxi. p. 326 (type: *M. femoratus*).

Upper lobes of eyes very short, very widely separated. Antennal segment 3 = 5. Prothorax without lateral tubercle. Intercostal process of prosternum narrow, but reaching nearly to mesosternum.

One species.

*Metallyra* (1864) Thoms., *Syst. Ceramb.* p. 334 (type: *stenochioides*).

Eyes close together above. Antennal segment 3 = 5. Prothorax without lateral tubercle. Intercostal process of prosternum short, triangular.

One species.

This genus has been omitted by Lacordaire.

*Saphanidus* (1894) Jord., *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 145 (type: *viridescens*).

Third segment of antenna longer than fifth. Prothorax with lateral tubercle or spine. Intercostal process of prosternum short, triangular, or as long as in *Metopotylus*.

Four species, inclusive of the three new ones described below.

The three genera differ from *Hypoeschrus* in the basally truncate pronotum.

### 1. *Saphanidus aeneus* spec. nov.

♀. Elongate. Underside and antenna black-brown, first two segments of antenna and part of legs (in *type* the femora and part of tibiae, in the second specimen only part of tibiae) rufous; head and pronotum dark blue-green, elytra bluish green, metallic, glossy; scutellum black. Upperside densely punctured, the punctures becoming more dispersed posteriorly on elytra. Third segment of antenna, which extends very little beyond end of elytra, one-third longer than fourth. Prothorax a little longer than basally broad; slightly uneven above; mesial line a little raised and smooth in middle and before scutellum; sides with

an acute conical spine just behind middle, and before this spine a prominent callosity. Elytra slightly widening behind, obliquely rounded at apex, sutural angle not produced into a spine: seven costae on each, the first close to suture, but curving away from it at basal fourth. Prothorax beneath granulose at sides, plicated and sparsely granulated mesially; intercoxal process arched, narrow, reaching nearly to hinder side of coxae. Mesosternum granulose in middle; intercoxal process about half the width of the coxa. Metasternum rough with transverse granules, except the episternum, which is nearly smooth.

Length, 15 mm.; elytra, 11 mm.; breadth, 4 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

Two ♀♀.

The long thorax bearing a rounded tubercle in front of the side-spine, the longer prosternal process and the broader mesosternal one, as well as the non-dentate apex of the elytra, distinguish this species abundantly from *viridescens*.

We received this species, and all the others from Benito as well as Batanga, from Monsieur H. Donckier, Paris.

### 2. *Saphanidus dubius* spec. nov.

♂. A connecting link between *Saphanidus* and *Allogaster*. Underside of body, front of head, antenna and legs dark rufous brown; occiput, pronotum and elytra metallic green-blue, not strongly glossy. Head densely punctured; upper lobes of eyes nearly as widely distant from one another as in *Allogaster geniculata*. Antenna only as long as the body; scape very densely rugate-punctate; third segment twice the length of fourth, this a very little longer than fifth, eighth to tenth subdentate. Prothorax with obtuse lateral tubercle as in *Allogaster geniculata*, subnodose above, very densely punctured, a small smooth mesial space behind middle. Scutellum pitchy black, rounded. Elytra rounded together at apex, not spined at sutural angle, costate, with the first, third and fifth costae alone rather prominent, densely and coarsely punctate from base to apex. Prosternum transversely plicate and punctured; intercoxal process triangular, reaching close to the mesosternum without touching it. Mesosternal process also triangular. Abdominal segments 1 to 4 with a woolly patch each, 5 truncate, 6 sinuate. Legs densely and rugosely punctured.

Length, 15 mm.; elytra, 11 mm.; breadth, 4½ mm.

*Hab.* Batanga, Cameroons.

One ♂.

### 3. *Saphanidus fulvus* spec. nov.

♀. Tawny, clothed with a clayish yellowish pubescence; antenna, femora and abdomen luteous, extreme tips of femora and uppersides of tibiae blackish.

Front of head punctured, occiput rugate-granulate. Eye as large as in *viridescens*. Scape of antenna paler than the other segments, and less pubescent. Prothorax flattened and rounded as in *viridescens*, a little longer than in that species, with a minute lateral tubercle, minutely granulose all over. Elytra very densely and minutely punctured all over, slightly rugose at apex, with faint traces of two discal carinae; apex of each elytrum obliquely rounded. Both the pro- and midcoxae contiguous, the intercoxal processes very short, obtusely triangular. Prosternum transversely wrinkled; metasternum densely punctate-granulate at

sides. Femora not clavate ; posterior one reaching to base of fourth abdominal segment.

Length, 17 mm. ; elytra, 12 mm. ; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* German East Africa.

One ♀, without more precise locality.

#### *Oxycaula* gen. nov.

Resembling *Hypomares*, but anterior coxal cavity open. Scape of antenna a little shorter than third segment, with a prominent, sharp, transverse, apical keel ; the following segments somewhat incrassate at tip as in *Paroeme* ; third and fourth compressed, thicker than the following, third half as long again as fourth, a little shorter than fifth, all fringed beneath, especially the proximal ones. Prothorax without side-spine, tuberculate above. Elytra flattened, tuberculose, widened just before apex. Anterior coxal cavity not strongly angulate laterally, open behind ; prosternal process narrow, reaching to hinder side of coxa ; mesosternal process as wide in middle as the fourth antennal segment, slightly convex, sulcate. Femora clavate.

Type : *O. verruca* spec. nov.

#### 4. *Oxycaula verruca* spec. nov.

Glossy ; deep chestnut ; antenna, legs and abdomen very pale buff-yellow ; a small spot on disc of elytrum in middle, a larger one at outer margin in front of apical dilatation, rounded on discal side, and a triangular spot occupying apex, all a little paler than legs.

Head punctate, the puncturation dense only laterally on occiput ; frons subvertical ; antennal tubercles rather prominent, a short and shallow sulcus between them ; distance between upper lobes of eyes equal to diameter of scape before apex. Antenna one-fourth longer than the body ; scape longitudinally impressed at base, dispersedly punctured. Prothorax longer than broad, truncate at base, slightly widened frontad above at apex, feebly dilated at sides behind apex and more in middle, coarsely and rather densely punctured all over ; disc with an elevate mesial line from near apex to basal constriction, the line raised into an elongate tubercle behind, at each side of mesial line before middle a high conical tubercle (pale at tip), and an elongate callosity before basal constriction. Scutellum longer than broad, rounded, grey. Elytra truncate at base, densely punctured in basal half, the punctures becoming scarce in apical half, with numerous, dispersed, subseriate callosities ; straight in basal fourth, then widening ; outer margin very oblique behind subapical dilatation ; tip rounded. Underside rather densely and coarsely punctured ; middle of first abdominal segment, greater portion of second, and the entire following segments, with few or no punctures. Femora smooth.

Length, 14 mm. ; elytra, 10 mm. ; breadth (shoulder),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. ; (before apex), 5 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One specimen, probably a ♀.

#### *Paroeme* (1886) Auriv.

♂ ♀. Antennal segments 3 to 5 incrassate at tip, 6 to 11 sulcate, dentate at end. Prosternal process reaching hinder side of coxae, mesosternal one broad ; anterior coxal cavity open.

**Paroeme semifemorata** (1856) Chevr.

The elytra of this species terminate in a spine. The insect stands under *Anisogaster* in the *Munich Catalogue* (p. 2836), and is the same as *P. bispina* (1886) Auriv.

5. **Paroeme inermis** spec. nov.

♀. Very close to *semifemorata* and *annulipes*; scape of antenna rather shorter than in either; prothorax evenly convex above, somewhat flattened, with just a trace of the callosities of the other species, sides rounded, not tubercled; pronotum and elytra densely and finely granulose as in *semifemorata*; elytra rounded together at apex, not dentate at suture, with dispersed short hairs in apical half.

Length, 14—18 mm.

*Hab.* Warri, Niger, September 1897 (Dr. Roth).

Several specimens.

6. **Paroeme similis** spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *inermis*. Head without sharply marked mesial sulcus between antennae; scape of antenna longer, segments 3 and 4 less incrassate at tip, prothorax also longer, less dilated in middle; elytra shorter and more rounded at shoulders, without erect hairs. Apical half of femora brown.

Length, 13 mm.

*Hab.* Lindi, German East Africa, December 1896 (Reimer).

One ♂.

**Leptoeme** gen. nov.

Similar to *Allogaster* and *Paroeme* in appearance, differing from both in the pro- and mesosternal processes being very short, the prosternal one not protruding in between the coxae: nearest to *Hypoesechrus*. Eye as in *Paroeme*. Antenna similar to those of *Allogaster* and *Hypoesechrus*; segment 3 half as long again as, or one-third longer than, 4. Prothorax somewhat uneven above, not tuberculate at sides, base slightly bisinuate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra as in *Allogaster*. Femora not clubbed, posterior one reaching to base of fourth abdominal segment. Abdomen of ♀ not villose.

Type: *L. xantha* spec. nov.

7. **Leptoeme xantha** spec. nov.

♂. Pale ochraceous, pubescent; tip of mandible, antenna (except basal two-thirds of scape), tibiae and apices of femora black or brown; tarsi brown.

Head punctured, with mesial sulcus between antenna. Prothorax almost cylindrical, a little wider at apex than at base, densely granulose; mesial line somewhat raised before base. Elytra parallel, depressed, very densely punctured, subgranulose at base, with two feeble raised lines on disc; apex rounded together, sutural angle again rounded off, and segment 4 of antenna shorter than 5.

Length, 12—15 mm.; elytra, 8—11 mm.; breadth,  $2\frac{2}{3}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂, two ♀♀.

8. **Leptoeme acme** spec. nov.

♀. Like *xantha*, but the antenna (except tip of scape), base of tibiae and the tarsi luteous ; apex of femora also more restricted black.

Fourth segment of antenna a little longer than fifth. Prothorax very densely granulated, rounded at sides, broader than long. Elytra densely punctured, but the anterior edges of the punctures not elevate in basal half ; apex produced into a short spine.

Length, ♀, 12 mm.

*Hab.* Lolodorf, Cameroons.

One ♀.

9. **Xystrocera pulchra** spec. nov.

♀. Head and prothorax glossy magenta-purple ; antenna black ; legs and abdomen ferruginous ; meso-metasternum black, more or less tawny at sides, clothed with a yellowish grey silky pubescence like sides of abdomen ; scutellum and elytra bluish green, the latter velvety at suture and outer margin. Front of head coarsely and densely granulate. Pronotum granulate at sides and behind apical margin, smooth in middle, at base, and laterally in apical depression. Scutellum with very few granules. Granulation of elytra very dense at suture and sides from near base to near apex, the granules rounded. Hindtibia slightly and quite gradually widened from base to apex.

Length, 23 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

10. **Margites sulcifrons** spec. nov.

♀. Pitehy black, legs and antenna rufescent ; pubescence short, grey, slightly buffish on the elytra ; palpi luteous.

A deep mesial sulcus between antennal tubercles and upper lobes of eyes, abruptly terminating. Antenna a little longer than the body ; third segment nearly twice the length of the second and as long as fifth. Prothorax rounded-dilated at sides in middle, and again before middle ; no subbasal and subapical transverse sulci above, no transverse wrinkles, the notum being densely granulate-rugulate, the thin mesial wrinkles longitudinal ; a smooth mesial groove behind middle. Elytra with a feebly raised mesial line and a trace of a second raised line between it and suture ; apex rounded singly, faintly truncate. Prosternum rugulose ; intercoxal process broad, not tuberculate behind. Mesosternal process very broad, being wider than the coxa. Metasternum and abdomen minutely and densely punctate-rugulate. First segment of hindtarsus longer than in *M. humilis* and *lineatus*.

Length, 18 mm. ; elytra, 13 mm. ; breadth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Angola (Penrice).

One ♀.

11. **Derolus dilatatus** (1856) Chevrolat.

Chevrolat described this species from the ♂ only.

♀. Pitehy black, antenna and legs brick-red ; elytra pale brick-red, with a limbal and an abbreviated sutural vitta black, the latter dilated behind ; pubescence silky, grey below, yellow above, forming two vittae on pronotum, dense on occiput.

Head punctured at anterior margin ; mesial sulcus narrow between antennal tubercles, not deeply impressed, no distinct sulcus on occiput ; distance between upper lobes of eyes equalling diameter of base of third antennal segment. Antenna a little longer than the body, third segment a very little longer than fifth. Prothorax half as long again as broad, irregularly plicate, the wrinkles more or less longitudinal in middle, forming anteriorly a kind of irregular double carina. Scutellum triangular, black. Elytra rather densely punctured at base, the puncturation becoming sparser behind and disappearing before apex ; the latter rounded, subtruncate, sutural angle obtuse, not dentate. Prosternal process sulcate, arched, apex somewhat convex, but not tuberculate. Metasternum very finely and densely punctured. Carinae of femora distinct ; hindfemur reaching to apex of third abdominal segment.

We have two ♀♀ from the Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conrad), and a ♂ and a ♀ from Benito, French Congo. In this ♂ the elytra are not so distinctly dilated before the apex as in the type.

#### 12. *Derolus cinctus* spec. nov.

♀. Similar to *dilatatus*, but differs obviously in the following points : pubescence grey and sparse above and below, pronotum practically naked ; antenna shorter than the body ; prothorax nodose at sides just behind middle, here not plicate or punctured, the nodosity limited above by a sharply marked longitudinal groove, wrinkles of disc not prominent, obsolescent in front, two oblique discal grooves converging behind, reminding one of *arciferus* ; elytra shorter than in *dilatatus*, with a broad, ill-defined, black postmedian band, which is produced forward at suture and at lateral margin ; process of prosternum raised into a tubercle behind ; metasternum and abdomen smooth, glossy, with dispersed punctures, sides of abdomen more densely punctured, first and second segments black, the others red like breast, the black belt corresponding to the band of the elytra ; legs stouter than in *dilatatus*.

Length, 13 mm. ; elytra, 8 mm. ; breadth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

#### 13. *Derolus kraatzi* spec. nov.

Pitchy black, antenna, mandible and legs brick-red, femora brown, except base ; pubescence silky, grey, slightly yellowish, dense on scutellum and metasternal episternum, and forming two narrow, transverse bands on elytra, the first before middle, irregular, produced frontad at suture, the second before declivous apex.

Frons short ; interantennal sulcus narrow and not deep, extended on to occiput, where it is very thin. Antenna a little longer than the body ; third segment not quite half as long again as fourth, and a little longer than fifth. Prothorax about as long as broad, strongly and evenly rounded at sides from basal to apical constriction, not plicate, except posteriorly in middle where there are traces of folds, a sharply marked sulcus on each side of disc parallel with the lateral outline of the thorax ; mesial line slightly raised behind. Elytra punctured from base to near apex ; the latter rounded, sutural angle obtuse. Prosternal process narrow, sulcate, almost horizontal, not tubercled. Metasternum and abdomen very densely and minutely punctured. Carinae of femora distinct ; hindfemur reaching to base of fifth abdominal segment.

Length,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One specimen, presumably a ♂.

Named in honour of Dr. G. Kraatz, from whom we received this and the other new species described in this paper from the Johann Albrechts Höhe.

14. *Derolus spurius* spec. nov.

♂. Black, legs and antenna brownish brick-red; head and prothorax maculated with a golden pubescence; base of antenna also with yellow pubescence; rest of body pubescent grey, the pubescence silky, with a yellowish tint, changing in patches from brown to grey according to light.

Head and antenna essentially as in *femorellus*, the antenna longer and a little thinner. Prothorax longer than in that species, differently sculptured; subapical sulcus deep, curved backwards in middle; close behind it there begins a mesial groove which soon divides in two branches, which are connected again by the subbasal sulcus, thus encircling an elongate ovate area; the grooves irregular; the lateral portions of the thorax also divided by a deep, obliquely longitudinal, and a transverse groove; besides these grooves there is the ordinary plication, which is very irregular. Elytra punctured in basal half, smooth in apical half; apex truncate, with both angles dentate, but the outer tooth broad and obtuse. Pro- and mesosternum as in *femorellus*.

Length, 19 mm.; elytra, 12 mm.; breadth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♂.

15. *Derolus parus* spec. nov.

♀. Black; pubescence of head and prothorax yellowish, sparse, of rest of body and legs olive-grey.

Depressed anterior part of frons almost smooth, with very few punctures; no longitudinal sulcus between antennae, mesial line somewhat raised on occiput; antennal tubercles margined; upper lobes of eyes nearly as close together as in *femorellus*. Antenna as long as body; scape very short, not narrowed towards base, rugate-punctate; segments 3 and 5 longer than in *femorellus*. Prothorax longer than in *spurius*, with a similar divided groove on disc, but the plication more regularly transverse. Scutellum semicircular, shorter than in either *spurius* or *femorellus*. Elytra evenly olive-grey, punctured all over, the punctures very shallow in apical half, apices rounded together, not truncate, sutural angle not dentate. Prosternal process truncate-tuberculate, slightly convex along middle. Carinae of femora obsolescent.

Length, 18 mm.; elytra, 11 mm.; breadth, 4 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

16. *Derolus fulvus* spec. nov. ✓

♂ ♀. Dark brick-red, thorax blackish; pubescence of underside silky grey, of upperside golden-tawny, with dark reflections on elytra. Head finely punctured; mesial callosity of frons rounded-ovate, smooth; sulcus between antennae deep and broad; interspace between upper lobes of eyes narrower than the third antennal

segment is broad at base. Antenna a little longer than the body ; scape short, finely and densely punctate, slightly rugate ; segment 3 as long as 4 and 5 together,  $\frac{4}{5}$  about half the length of  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Prothorax half as long again as broad in ♂, broader in ♀ than in ♂, heavily and irregularly plicate transversely, two longitudinal grooves on disc uniting in front, distinct in ♂, indistinct in ♀. Elytra with small dispersed punctures in basal half, besides the extremely minute and dense puncturation ; apices obliquely truncate, outer angle more projecting, acuminate sutural angle dentate. Prosternal process arched, longitudinally grooved, with a small tubercle behind. Carinae of femora distinct ; hindfemur reaching to base of fifth abdominal segment.

Length, 21—27 mm. ; elytra, 13—17 mm. ; breadth,  $4\frac{2}{3}$ —6 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

Two ♂♂, one ♀.

#### 17. *Cordylomera vittata* spec. nov.

♂. Ochraceous tawny, clothed with a grey pubescence ; prosternum (except apex) and head brownish ; legs luteous ; incrassate parts of femora (except a spot on upperside), apices of tibiae and of antennal segments 3 to 11, antennal segments 1 and 2, a mesial and a lateral vitta on prothorax, interrupted in middle, scutellum, lateral margin of elytra, base of suture, and a vitta from base near shoulder to apex of suture, brown-black. Antenna twice the length of the body, spines directed distad, segment 7 without spine, 4 a little shorter than 3, this shorter than 5. Prothorax depressed above, widest behind middle, scarcely longer than broad at the widest point, no distinct puncturation ; mesial line slightly raised in front and behind. Elytra coarsely punctate all over, somewhat rugate ; apical spine short.

Length, 14 mm.

*Hab.* Mpuapna, German East Africa.

One ♂.

Close to *C. schoenherri* (1871) Fahrs., but elytra different in pattern.

Synonymical note :—

*Stenomalus ocellatus* (1883) Qued. is the same as *Allophyton biloculare* (1878) Thoms.

*Ceresida* (1894) Jord. is a synonym of *Alloeme* (1893) Lameere, *C. antennalis* being the same as *A. murrayi*.

*Antennica* (1894) Jord. is the same as *Pseuderes* (1893) Lameere ; but in the two species described by me the fourth segment of the antenna is shorter than the third, while the two are of equal length in *exul*, of which the type is in the Tring Museum (ex coll. Allnand). In *exul* the pronotum has a black mesial spot, while in *lutea* and *nigripes* there is a black line extending from occiput to scutellum.

#### 18. *Obriaccum gazella* spec. nov.

Similar to *O. elegans* (1887) Fairm. Larger. Elytra minutely and dispersedly punctate, the punctures subseriate ; a broad antemedian polished band posteriorly bordered by a narrow, raised buff line which is transverse at suture, curving soon abruptly at an obtuse angle obliquely backwards towards lateral margin ; halfway

between this line and apex a narrow, evenly curved, ill-defined white band extending from side to side.

Length, 15 mm.

*Hab.* Mpuapua, German East Africa.

One ♂.

#### 19. *Lygrus bicinctus* spec. nov.

♂. Very pale buff-yellow, glossy; head and prothorax deeper in tint, tip of mandibles black; antenna brown, last two segments cream-colour; two broad bands across the elytra brown, the first median, convex in front, joined along outer margin to second, which stands at apical fifth and is produced laterally to tip of elytra. Occiput very densely punctured behind. Scape of antennæ lensely rugate-punctate; segment 3 more than twice the length of the scape and a very little shorter than 4; segments 6 to 10 gradually shortened, 11 a little longer than 10, less than half the length of 3. Prothorax half as long again as broad in middle, subcylindrical, slightly uneven, feebly rounded at sides, dispersedly punctured, scarcely any punctures in mesial line. Elytra very densely and coarsely punctured, the punctures especially large and close together in middle; a feeble mesial carina, abbreviated in front and behind.

Length, 8 mm.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♂.

The eye is sinuate, having a distinct but rather short upper lobe.

#### *Idiocalla* gen. nov.

♂ ♀. Head broad, interspace between upper lobes of eyes about half the width of the thorax and twice the height of the frons; the latter more than twice as broad as high; antennal tubercles widely separate; a mesial sulcus between them. Antenna a little longer (♂) or shorter (♀) than the body, filiform, segments 3 to 7 almost the same length; scape with subapical, transverse, curved carina, the half-moon-shaped space (cicatrix) encircled by it with another carina. Prothorax broader in middle than long, irregular above, sides obtusely nodose, not dentate. Scutellum longer than broad, rounded at end and minutely incised. Elytra broader than thorax, truncate-sinuate at base, the rounded shoulders projecting a little, flat (as in *Callidium*), sides parallel, apex of each rounded. Prosternal process narrow, reaching beyond coxae, coxal cavity open; mesosternal process triangular, obtuse. Femora club-shaped. First abdominal segment of ♂ three times, of ♀ four times, the length of the second; a large cavity on third to fifth in ♀, fringed with hairs.

Type: *Idiocalla ferrugineus* (1894) Jord., described as a *Semanotus*.

A cicatrix-like structure occurs also in some of the species allied to *Psebium*, with which *Idiocalla* has much in common, though the body is not long-hairy and the elytra are not abbreviated.

#### 20. *Idiocalla postica* spec. nov.

♀. Similar to *C. ferrugineus* (1894) Jord., deeper ferruginous; femora with red ring; elytra black at apex, the black area about 2 mm. wide; prothorax more strongly dilated laterally in middle and less obviously nodose above, and elytra wider at base, than in *ferrugineus*.

Length, 16 mm. ; elytra, 11 mm. ; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* Nguelo, Usambara.

One ♀.

*Callidium cupreovirens* (1884) Qued. is doubtless the same as *Callidium angolense* (1843) Erichs., and belongs most likely to *Zamium*.

### 21. *Syndere leptis* spec. nov.

♀. Black, without gloss ; under surface with a silky white pubescence, which is dense at the sides, the white area being on prothorax just visible in dorsal view ; a tawny discal vitta on each elytrum, extending from scutellum to shoulder and reaching to apical fourth, posteriorly approaching suture.

Frons densely shagreened, mesially sulcate. Scape of antenna coarsely rugate on upperside. Prothorax half as long again as broad, narrowest at base, a little wider in middle than at apex, faintly raised transversely in middle, densely punctate-reticulate above. Elytra also densely punctate-reticulate above ; humeral angle smooth. Metasternum densely sculptured with umbilicate punctures. Upper and inner surface of hindleg coarsely punctate.

Length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♀.

Allied to *bicolor* (1894) Kolbe, differing in pattern and in the elytra not being subcarinate.

### 22. *Syndere lagria* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Head, prothorax, sterna, scutellum, antenna and legs black ; elytra tawny-ochraceous ; abdomen ochraceous rufous.

Frons with few punctures. Occiput and pronotum grossly punctured, the punctures less dense in middle. Scape of antenna coarsely punctate-rugate ; third segment half as long again as fourth. Pronotum strongly convex laterally on disc. Elytra granulate-punctate ; somewhat coriaceous. Sterna and femora coarsely rugate-punctate ; prosternum transversely striate.

Length,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ —9 mm.

*Hab.* Mpuapua, German East Africa.

Three ♂♂, one ♀.

Allied to *apicalis* (1902) Gahan, in which the elytra are black at the apex.

### 23. *Apiogaster collare* spec. nov.

♂. Glossy, covered with long whitish hairs. Prothorax and under surface of body brick-red, much deeper in tint than the prothorax of the two following species ; elytra blue, lateral edge brick-red basally ; edges of prothorax and the tibiae brownish black ; head, antenna and legs metallic black.

Interantennal groove of head very deep, extending to near clypeus ; head coarsely punctured. Prothorax widest beyond middle, transversely wrinkled at apical margin, with widely dispersed minute punctures, almost smooth ; a mesial carina from near apical edge to basal constriction. Scutellum broad, bilobate. Elytra punctured all over, except shoulder angle ; apex slightly truncate, sutural angles with a very small tooth, external angles not toothed. Puncturation of underside sparse, a little denser on the minutely wrinkled prosternum.

Length,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Uitenhage, Natal.

One ♂.

*Clostrocera tricolor* (1840) Guér., *Rev. Zool.* p. 108 (Senegal), is an *Apiogaster* and closely allied to *rufiventris* (1855) Perr.

#### 24. *Apiogaster posticum* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Black, glossy, with long pale hairs all over; prothorax (except apical and basal edges), incassate portion of femora, foretibia and in ♀ middle of midtibia, rufous red; elytra ochraceous, apical fifth or sixth and extreme basal edge black.

Depression between antennal tubercles deep, extending to middle of frons; occiput reticulate behind; frons not sulcate in middle. Prothorax much longer than broad in middle, strongly convex above, especially before basal constriction; punctures umbilicate (with raised anterior edges), smaller than the interspaces, sides almost impunctate. Elytra shaped as in the other species of the genus; coarsely punctured, the punctures, however, not very close together laterally, shoulder and apex almost smooth; apex of each sinuate, bidentate. Prosternum minutely wrinkled transversely; meso-metasternum punctate; abdomen with widely dispersed punctures.

Length,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ —11 mm.

*Hab.* Mpuapua, German East Africa.

One pair.

Differs from *A. similis* (1902) Gahan in the prothorax being black only at the basal and apical edges, in the elytra being ochraceous for the greater part, and in the scape of the antenna not bearing a subapical transverse carina.

#### 25. *Apiogaster opacum* spec. nov.

Similar to the preceding in size and colour. Black, with very little gloss; covered with a short grey pubescence, which is rather dense on the under surface; prothorax rufous red, except basal and apical edges and two discal dots, which are black; incassate portion of anterior femur rather paler than prothorax; proximal four-fifths of elytra ochraceous rufous; incassate portion of middle femur brownish black, glossy like the corresponding portions of the other femora.

Puncturation dense all over the upperside and sterna; abdomen very densely shagreened; prosternum transversely wrinkled. Front of head with an anteriorly abbreviated mesial sulcus; antennal tubercles higher than in *posticum*. Pronotum densely reticulate; very strongly convex in middle before basal constriction. Scutellum black, more strongly bilobate than in the previous. Elytra densely punctured to the very end; a trace of a mesial costa; apex sinuate, bidentate.

Length, 9 mm.

*Hab.* Abyssinia.

Two specimens in the British Museum, one without locality in the Tring Museum.

The African *Cerambycinae* allied to *Clytus* (auct.) and variously described as *Clytus*, *Clytanthus*, etc., may provisionally be grouped as follows:—

A. **Calanthemis** (1864) Thoms. (type : *myops*).

*Pedoclytus* (1893) Kolbe, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* p. 25 (type : *conradti*).

Front of head not separated from occiput, without carinae, or the carinae short and feebly raised.

Here belong, of the species known to me, the following :

**Calanthemis myops** (1864) Thoms.

We have this species from Natal.

**Calanthemis subcruciatatus** (1855) White.

A series of specimens from Delagoa Bay in the Tring Museum.

**Calanthemis saltator** (1893) Kolbe.

We possess a few specimens from Usambara.

**Calanthemis viridipennis** (1893) Lameere.

We have the *type* of this peculiar species, distinguished by its long prothorax and green elytra.

**Calanthemis mocquersyi** (1894) Jord.

In the Tring Museum from the Kuilu River and the Cameroons.

**Calanthemis x-maculatus** (1894) Jord.

I believe this to be the same as *Clytus gabonicus* (1858) Thoms.

26. **Calanthemis tenuis** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar in markings to *C. subcruciatatus* ; less than half the size ; underside black, with a sparse white pubescence, apical edges of meso-metasternum and of the two proximal abdominal segments laterally white ; front of head with trace of a mesial carina ; pronotum much longer than in *subcruciatatus*, much less rounded, widest behind middle, a mesial spot and part of base denuded ; base of elytra not luteous as in *subcruciatatus*, except at suture, anterior oblique line not recurved laterally.

Length, 7—9 mm.

*Hab.* Durban, Natal.

One pair.

27. **Calanthemis temera** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Close to *tenuis* in size and colour ; femora black, tibiae and coxae brown, tarsi luteous ; front of head narrower than in *tenuis* ; prothorax more globose, grey in basal area ; suture not luteous at base ; proximal oblique line of elytra not reaching scutellum, a grey transverse median band, broad at suture, gradually narrowing laterally, concave behind ; apical angles only with traces of teeth.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

Two ♂♂, one ♀.

28. **Calanthemis spiloderes** spec. nov.

♀. Brown-black, clothed with a thin grey pubescence on head, base of elytra, legs and underside of body ; a rather large transverse lateral spot behind apex of

prothorax, a spot at basal edge, another above forecoxa produced upwards behind, a spot each at apex of meso- and metasternal episterna, a lateral spot at apex of meta-thorax, three lateral apical transverse spots on three proximal segments of abdomen, edges of scutellum, and the spots of the elytra, sulphur-yellow; a thin sutural stripe widening at apex, a longitudinal line beginning at suture behind base and turning gradually towards disc, about as long as the elytrum is broad at apical third, a spot a little farther back near lateral margin, a very short line behind middle projecting from sutural line, halfway between tip of this projection and outer margin another spot. Antenna, edges of elytra, bases of femora and the tibiae and tarsi rufous.

Head with distinct carina between antennae, disappearing before reaching clypeus. Prothorax a little longer than mesially broad, granulose. Elytra more elongate than in *saltator* and *suberuciatus*, which are about the same size. Legs coarsely sculptured; hindfemur reaching end of elytra.

Length, 13 mm.

*Hab.* Usambara, German East Africa.

One ♀.

**Calanthemis conradti** (1893) Kolbe.

We have one specimen from Tanga.

B. Gen. nov.?

Frons not separated from occiput, with distinct mesial carina and feeble lateral one; the lateral carina not a prolongation of the raised edge of the antennal groove; hindfemur short. Here belong *Clytus semirufus* (1882) Qued., *reichenowi* (1883) Qued., and probably also *thomsoni* (1880) Harold.

C. **Xylotrechus** (1860) Chev. (type: *sartorii*).

The African species are not typical *Xylotrechus*.

Front of head and occiput not separated, with three high carinae, the mesial one sometimes double (*oculicollis*), the lateral one continuous with the raised edge of the antennal groove. Here belong:

**Xylotrechus socius** (1894) Jord.

From the Kuilu River and the Cameroons in the Tring Museum.

**Xylotrechus angulifer** (1894) Jord.

In the Tring Museum from the Kuilu River and Benito.

**Xylotrechus gahani** (1891) Duviv.

From the Kuilu River in the Tring Museum.

**Xylotrechus oculicollis** (1887) Fairm.

From Lindi and Mpuapua in the Tring Museum.

29. **Xylotrechus fragilis** spec. nov.

♂. Black; pubescent grey beneath, the pubescence denser at apices of episterna and abdominal segments; pubescence of pronotum greenish grey, a dot at side and an elongate mesial ring from base to beyond middle black. Scutellum

creamy white. Elytra with the following markings: extreme base and sides below shoulder, thinly grey; a sutural elongate-ovate spot from scutellum to basal fourth, connected posteriorly with a discal line, which is directed obliquely forward from near suture, where it is broadest, to near declivous side, an elongate longitudinal sublateral spot outside the oblique line, and a line from suture before middle to apical third of outer margin, widened on disc and angulate, pale buff; apical fourth of elytra greyish olive-buff, the area convex in front.

Lateral carinae of front of head high, mesial one disappearing between antennae. Prothorax longer than broad, wider at apex than at base, densely granulose.

Length, 8 mm.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♂.

#### D. *Clytanthus* (1864) Thoms. (type: *tricolor*).

Antennal tubercles elevate, separating frons from occiput. The African species are not typical *Clytanthus*.

#### *Clytanthus capensis* (1841) Lap. & Gory.

In the Tring Museum from Natal and Cape Colony. The *Xylothrecus caffer* (1872) Fahrs. is apparently a similar insect.

#### *Clytanthus deterrens* (1862) Pascoe.

In the British Museum (*type*).

#### 30. *Clytanthus basispilus* spec. nov.

♀. Black, clothed with a grey pubescence; pronotum rufous red, except basal and apical edges; distal segments of antenna and claw-segments brown. Scutellum, episterna of meso-metasternum, a large transverse apical lateral patch on first and second abdominal segments, and the following markings of the elytra creamy white: a short line near suture behind scutellum, a longer one near shoulder, oblique, a triangular spot behind shoulder, and an obliquely transverse ovate-triangular spot in middle of disc behind these basal markings; a larger, transverse, elongate-ovate spot behind middle, widest above, neither reaching suture nor outer margin, and an apical spot extending from suture to outer margin.

Antenna nearly filiform. Prothorax longer than broad, regularly rounded at sides, widest just behind middle, densely granulated above. Scutellum half as broad again as long, strongly rounded. Legs finely shagreened, no carinae on femora.

Length, 11 mm.

*Hab.* Mpuapua, German East Africa.

One ♀.

Differs from *deterrens* (1862) Pasc. especially in the presence of basal markings on the elytra.

#### 31. *Clytanthus ancora* spec. nov.

♀. Black, covered with a grey pubescence, giving the insect a slaty grey appearance. Segments 5 to 11 of antenna brown or black. A transverse middle band on prothorax mesially and laterally constricted, an elongate-triangular

space on the elytra reaching from scutellum to near middle, widened behind to lateral margin and here extending forward and backward, and a transverse, slightly curved, band of even width at apical fourth, black ; within the black proximal area of the elytra there is on each a yellowish white angle-shaped mark, beginning at suture at basal fourth or fifth, slightly and gradually widening behind, and turning at an obtuse angle towards the side before reaching the hinder edge of the black area, the transverse branch stopping in middle of disc ; before and laterally of the tip of the transverse branch there is a linear oblique spot ; the black area itself posteriorly edged with yellowish white ; a spot on coxae, a spot above anterior coxa, meso- and metasternal episterna, and a transverse, apical, lateral spot on first and second abdominal segments, creamy white. Prothorax longer than mesially broad, reticulate as in *Plagionotulus*, elytra elongate ; hindfemur nearly reaching apex of elytra ; legs coarsely rugate ; no carinae on femora.

Length, 16—18 mm. ; elytra, 11—12 mm. ; breadth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 mm.

*Hab.* Mpuapna, German East Africa.

Two ♀♀.

#### E. *Plagionotulus* (1894) Jord. (type : *lyricen*).

Antennal groove large, open ; frons separated from occiput. Prothorax globular. Femora carinate.

#### *Plagionotulus lyricen* (1894) Jord.

I am not certain that *lyricen* is distinct from *Clytanthus dimidiatus* (1882) Qued., and from *Clytus contractifrons* (1890) Bates, the descriptions of which fit very well the present species.

#### *Plagionotulus senegalensis* (1841) Lap. & Gory.

In the British Museum from Senegambia. Closely resembling the preceding.

#### *Plagionotulus westringi* (1872) Fahrs.

Syn. : *Pl. cinereus* (1894) Jord.

I have no longer any doubt that the two names apply to the same insect.

#### F. *Denticerus* (1894) Jord. (type : *reticulatus*).

Like *Plagionotulus*, but antennal segment 3 and following produced into an acute tooth at apex on innerside.

It is possible, judging from the description, that *Clostrocera* (1834) Serv. is the same as *Denticerus*.

The second species described as *Clostrocera*, namely *tricolor* (1840) Guérin, is doubtless an *Apiogaster* (see above, sub No. 23).

### SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE.

#### 32. *Monochamus laevis* spec. nov.

♂. Resembling *basalis*, *griseoplagiatus* and *gabonicus* ; elytra clayish grey, except a broad brown band which extends obliquely to suture, where it is

somewhat produced anad, the band extending laterally from near shoulder to apical third, and being posteriorly rather better defined than anteriorly; base of elytra **not** brown.

Frons smooth, only with a row of punctures at the eye. Scape of antenna shorter than in the species mentioned before, without large punctures; apices of segments more or less brown. Eye smaller than in the species mentioned. Prothorax longer than it is broad at base, without distinct subapical sulcus, with a very few punctures anteriorly and posteriorly on disc, and a few more on upperside of spine; disc mesially shallowly impressed, the impression bordered laterally by a very feeble elongate tubercle, mesial antebasal tubercle distinct, not sulcate. Elytra punctured all over, the punctures in almost regular rows above at base, largest behind shoulder, the basal ones with slightly granuliform anterior edges; a series of two or three more prominent granules on the mesial basal convexity; only four rows of punctures between this series and the suture; apex of each elytrum obliquely rounded-truncate, the sutural angle being very obtuse. No large punctures on femora.

Length, 18 mm.; elytra, 11½ mm.; breadth, 5½ mm.

*Hab.* Benito (type) and Kulilu, French Congo.

Two ♂♂.

### 33. *Monochamus borussus* spec. nov.

♂. Exactly like *farinosa* (1884) Bates, *Ent. Mo. Mag.* xxi. p. 16 (Gabun) (*Melanopolia*), except in the third segment of the antenna not being clubbed, in segments 3 to 11 being conspicuously white at base, and in the apex of the elytrum being slightly sinuate.

*Hab.* Congo.

One ♂.

We have four specimens of *farinosa* three ♂♂, one ♀ from Lolodorf, Cameroons, and from Benito, French Congo. In all four specimens the suture of the elytra is more or less white. The antennal segments 5 to 11 are brown, not ringed with grey. The figure of *farinosa* in Waterhouse, *Aid* t. 170. f. 5, is not very good, the base of the elytra and the scutellum erroneously being represented as quite black and the two vittae of the pronotum as almost parallel.

### 34. *Monochamus omias* spec. nov.

♂♀. Brown-black; pubescence of underside and legs olive-grey, with a silky yellow gloss in side-light; upperside variegated with clayish olive and black; an ill-defined patch on occiput at each side, an elongate patch or abbreviated vitta at each side of pronotum, extending from base to beyond middle, a rounded basal patch on each elytrum close to scutellum, a large mesial area not reaching lateral margin, rounded in front on each elytrum, concave or straight behind, touching suture, and a large ovate discal ante-apical spot, velvety black; elytra, moreover, dotted and marmorated with black and olive. Antenna brown, thrice (♂) or (♀) not quite twice the length, of the body, segments 3 to 7 grey at base, especially in ♀. Scutellum bordered with bright buff. Head with large punctures all over; smooth mesial line extremely fine. Scape long, regularly conical, smooth in appearance, with a few punctures. Lower lobe of eye small, diameter two-thirds that of cheek. Prothorax as long as it is broad at base, with very long and acute side-spine; rather densely punctured in front; depressed before middle, without distinct

transverse subapical sulcus; globosities ill defined, except the mesial one. Scutellum rounded. Elytra quite straight at base, with the shoulders acute, prominent, but not projecting forward; almost gradually narrowing from shoulders to near apex, punctured from base to near apex, shoulders granulose; an inconspicuous short basal submesial carina ending in a tooth-like tubercle; apex rounded. Femora without large punctures. Hairs at end of abdomen and at apices of tibiae ochraceous.

Length, 19 mm.; elytra, 13 mm.; breadth,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Batanga, Cameroons (*type*), and Benito, French Congo.

One pair.

### 35. *Monochamus melaleuca* spec. nov.

♂. Closely allied to *omias*, but very different in pattern and in the structure of the head and prothorax.

Black. Frons, cheek, a mesial vitta on occiput, a broader one on pronotum, sides of thorax (excepting spine and a patch below it), scutellum, numerous more or less confluent spots on elytra, and sides of under surface, white; legs and scape of antenna grey, being thinly pubescent.

Head and pronotum scarcely with any punctures. Frons slightly convex, mesial line thin but distinct; lower lobe of eye little over half the width of the cheek. Antenna three times the length of the body; scape thicker than in *omias*, rather finely punctured. Pronotum without distinct dorsal tubercles and grooves; lateral spine very broad at base, but short. Scutellum rounded. Elytra as in *omias*, the punctures more regularly seriate near suture. Femora without punctures.

Length, 15 mm.; elytra, 10 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

Two ♂♂.

The hind femora reach to near end of abdomen in *omias* and *melaleuca*, and the apices of the elytra are almost rounded together.

### 36. *Monochamus distigma* spec. nov.

♂♀. Brown-black, tibiae, abdomen and antenna rufescent in some specimens; underside evenly pubescent, clayish olive; upperside tawny-olive, indistinctly irrorated with brown, the tawny-olive pubescence interrupted by the large punctures. Scutellum buff. A velvety black discal postmedian spot on each elytrum, irregularly transverse or ovate, seldom only vestigial.

Head punctured all over, the punctures large and deep, but not very close together; frons with faintly raised mesial line. Lower lobe of eye not so wide as cheek. Antenna of ♂ three times the length of the body, of ♀ half as long again as the body; scape short, with small punctures; segments 3 to 11 grey at bases in ♀. Prothorax with large punctures all over the upperside, except the feeble discal callosities, and also on the underside beneath the side-spine; as long as basally broad; no distinct subapical sulcus above, no distinctly limited mesial impression; antebasal mesial callosity feebly impressed. Elytra with rectangular, very slightly receding shoulders, coarsely punctured from base to apex, conspicuously granulate at base, the granules highest on the somewhat raised mesial part of base; apex truncate, with the angles rounded. Mesosternal episternum with some large punctures. Femora not punctured.

Length, 13—15 mm. ; elytra, 9—11 mm. ; breadth, 4—5 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

Two ♂♂, four ♀♀.

### 37. *Monochamus isochrous* spec. nov.

♂♀. Brown, covered with a very dense tomentum of an olivaceous raw-umber colour, which is rather paler below and at sides of prothorax than above ; longer pubescence of tibiae and the soles silky ochraceous ; a thin basal mesial line on pronotum and the scutellum cream-colour ; the scutellum especially conspicuous ; no other markings.

Head with a very deep mesial sulcus from clypeus to pronotum ; frons irregular, bearing an additional longitudinal groove between middle and eye, no puncturation ; antennal tubercles large, somewhat rugose, with a longitudinal groove at base on inner surface, the interantennal depression not appearing triangular but quadrangular, which is especially obvious in a view from behind ; on occiput an oblique submesial groove behind upper lobe of eye, no punctures except a few on the fold limited by this groove. Antenna of ♂ half as long again as, of ♀ a little longer than, the body ; third segment as long as, or shorter than, prothorax. The latter broader than long ; side-spine large and acute ; subapical transverse groove deep, curving backwards in middle ; immediately behind it a trapezoidal depression, bordered laterally by a flat tubercle, which is sharply limited behind by a groove that extends indistinctly to basal constriction ; a few small punctures on side-spine and posteriorly at sides of disc. Scutellum evenly rounded. Elytra irregularly depressed in several places, each rounded at apex, minutely and dispersedly punctured from base to beyond middle, then smooth, feebly but distinctly granulose behind shoulders. Underside not punctured except at apices of tibiae ; short flat grey hairs, which are longer than the hairs composing the bright umber-brown pubescence, dispersed over legs and underside of body ; intercoxal processes of pro- and mesosternum sulcate.

Length, 28 mm. ; elytra, 19 mm. ; breadth, 9 mm.

*Hab.* Abetifi, Ashanti (*type*), and Portuguese Congo.

One ♂, two ♀♀.

The structure of the frons and antennal tubercles distinguishes this species from all the other African *Monochamus*.

### 38. *Monochamus homoeus* spec. nov.

♂♀. Close to the preceding, but head normal. Pubescence slightly brighter, especially at sides of prothorax and on underside ; bristles at apices of tibiae more or less fawny ; scutellum centrally of the ground-colour, marginally ochraceous.

Frons with thin mesial groove, no lateral grooves, antennal tubercles normal, smooth, but the basal grooves found in *isochrous* indicated behind in *homoeus*. Third antennal segment slightly longer, and subapical sulcus of pronotum not so deep mesially ; elytra more even, less undulate, dispersedly punctured from base to apex, the punctures minute behind, larger than in *isochrous* at base, their anterior edges not raised to distinct granules laterally behind shoulder.

Antenna one-fifth (♂) or very little (♀) longer than the body. Prosternal process very feebly sulcate.

Length, 23—27 mm. ; elytra, 16—19 mm. ; breadth, 7—9 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo (*type*), Leopoldville and Upoto, Congo.

Two ♂♂, three ♀♀.

The evenly coloured body, the smooth frons of the head, the non-granulose and apically rounded elytra, and the yellow-margined scutellum, will be sufficiently trenchant characters by which to recognise the species.

### 39. *Monochamus cribellum* spec. nov.

♂. Frons brown, covered with a clayish buff tomentum, which is greyish beneath. Head, prothorax above and below, elytra and sides of meso-metasternum very densely and very coarsely punctured all over, the punctures black and brown, giving the body an irrorated appearance. Lower lobe of eye vertical, small, not so wide as cheek. Antenna not quite twice the length of the body, distal segments black, scape very short, twice as long as broad (measured from basal constriction to apex), third segment twice the length of the scape and a third longer than fourth. Prothorax without sharply marked subapical sulcus above; side-spine before middle, acute; a rather high mesial postmedian tubercle. Scutellum buff, rounded. Elytra parallel, rather strongly convex before apex, somewhat granulated at base, obliquely rounded at apex, non-truncate, punctures large and close together from the base to the very apex, each bearing a very short stiff hair. Femora smooth. Mesosternal process narrow, declivous.

Length, 7 mm.

*Hab.* Batanga, Cameroons.

One ♂.

More coarsely punctured than *cribrosus* (1893) Lameere, of which the type is in the Tring Museum. *M. cribellum* is a much slenderer insect than *cribrosus*, and can easily be distinguished by the small eye, the punctured sides of the mesometasternum, the non-seriated punctures of the elytra, etc.

### 40. *Monochamus aurigutta* spec. nov.

♂♀. Brown-black, tibiae and antenna (scape excepted) more rufous brown; uniformly covered with a very short slaty-grey pubescence. Pronotum with a conspicuous golden-yellow spot at each side of base. Elytra marked each with a single, postmedian, discal, transversely rounded, velvety-black spot. Bases of antennal segments grey.

Head and pronotum densely punctured, excepting the three dorsal thoracical callosities, which are feebly raised. Mesial line of frons feebly impressed; eye about as wide as cheek. Antenna two and a half times (♂) or twice (♀) as long as the body; scape long, finely punctured. Prothorax as long as broad; mesial callosity grooved behind; side-spine large. Elytra truncate at base, not rounded at shoulder, somewhat impressed behind base, gradually narrowed from shoulder to near apex, strongly convex behind, punctured from base to apex, the punctures large in basal half, gradually becoming smaller behind, but remaining distinct to the very end, subseriate, especially at base; four series of punctures between suture and basal callosity, which bears granules that are as prominent as those on and behind the shoulder; the anterior edges of all the punctures of basal half more or less elevate; apices of elytra rounded together, the sutural angles distinct. Femora smooth, without punctures.

Length, 12—14 mm.; elytra, 8—10 mm.; breadth, 4—5 mm.

*Hab.* Lolodorf, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♂, two ♀♀.

The species can easily be recognised by the yellow basal spots of the pronotum.

#### 41. *Oxyhammus derolius* spec. nov.

♂. Brown-black, covered with a very short clayish olive tomentum, which gives the insect a dark slaty-grey appearance; antennal segments 4 to 11 grey at base; scutellum cream-colour, conspicuous; a thin basal mesial line on pronotum also creamy; no other markings. Frons paler pubescent at sides than in middle.

Head and thorax without any punctures, except three or four at prothoracical spine. Lower lobe of eye vertical, a little wider vertically than cheek. Antenna three times the length of the body; scape smooth, three times as long as apically broad (apart from the narrow basal portion); third segment a little more than twice as long as scape, a third longer than segment 4. Prothorax a little longer than basally broad; apical and subapical transverse sulci distinct and regular, but obsolete above in middle; no tubercles on disc; side-spine conical, rather short. Scutellum rounded. Elytra depressed, truncate at base and apex, with the shoulders and sutural angles rounded, and the outer angle produced into a short spine; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to apex, but here much smaller than at base and not seriated; base granulose. Mesosternal process slightly convex, not tuberculate, but also not grooved.

Length, 12 mm.; elytra,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; breadth,  $3\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

Two ♂♂.

In appearance similar to *Oxyhammus scutellaris* (1893) Kolbe, but with a simple mesosternum, and a shorter apical spine and no basal tubercle to the elytra. Besides, the scape of *derolius* is shorter, the elytra are more coarsely punctured, and the subapical sulcus of the pronotum is obsolete above in middle. In the shape of the mesosternal process *derolius* stands intermediate between ordinary *Monochamus* and the species described by me as *M. fulvaster* (1894), Nov. Zool. i. p. 194. n. 152 (Kušn). This *fulvaster* has a strongly convex, anteriorly vertical mesosternal process, and truncate and externally acuminate elytra, and belongs to *Oxyhammus*. Since the relationship of *derolius* and *scutellaris* cannot be doubted, the only character by which to distinguish *Monochamus* and *Oxyhammus* would be the tooth at the end of the elytra.

#### 42. *Oxyhammus* (?) *cinctus* spec. nov.

♂. Black; underside, head, antenna and legs greyish white, the pubescence short and not very dense, on prothorax extending upwards to disc, forming in dorsal view a sinuous lateral vitta. A thin interrupted mesial line on pronotum, scutellum, a large humeral patch on elytra extending obliquely towards suture, a transverse, slightly sinuous band across the elytra just behind middle, broadest at lateral margin, where it is connected with the humeral patch, produced frontad at suture, an apical band, and the tips and extreme bases of the antennal segments, white; the postmedian band of the elytra slightly buffish.

Head, thorax and femora impunctate, excepting a few punctures at the base of the prothoracical spine. Lower lobe of eye not wider than cheek. Antennal tubercles short, the depression between them more obtuse than in the previous species. Antenna of ♂ a little longer, of ♀ a little shorter than the body; scape

smooth, reaching to middle of prothorax ; segment 3 half as long again as 4, a little longer than scape, 10 little over twice (♀) or not quite thrice (♂) as long as broad, 5 to 10 gradually shortening, 11 as long as segment 6 or 7. Prothorax as broad at base as long ; side-spine acute, curving backwards ; apical and subapical sulci as strongly and sharply impressed as the basal ones, the subapical one imperceptibly curved backwards in middle. Scutellum rounded-triangular. Elytra truncate at base, with the shoulder-angles rounded, but the shoulders not receding ; punctate-striate, the punctures large everywhere, not seriate at the apex ; the edges of the most basal punctures of the four or five rows nearest to scutellum raised to granules ; no granules behind shoulder ; apex sinuate as in *Tomolamia irrorata*, with both angles acuminate, but the exterior tooth longer than the sutural one. Intercostal process of prosternum evenly arched, sulcate ; that of mesosternum vertical in front, compressed, tuberculate.

Length, 12 mm. ; elytra, 8½ mm. ; breadth, 4 mm.

*Hab.* Victoria, Cameroons (Voss), *type*, and Benito, French Congo.

One pair.

The species does not fit well in either *Oxyhammus*, *Tomolamia*, or *Prodomitia*.

**Melanopolia** (1884) Bates, *Ent. Mo. Mag.* xxi. p. 15 (type: *frenata*).

*Syn.* : *Griphammus* (1894) Jord., *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 195 (type : *ligatus* = *frenata*).

This genus resembles *Tragocephala* and *Sternotomis* in the lobate bases of the prothorax and of the elytra, in the broad, square mesosternal process, and in the horizontal apex of the scutellum ; but the cicatrix is as in *Monochamus*. The species described by Bates, *l.c.*, as *Melanopolia farinosa* and *convexa* belong to *Monochamus*, though they resemble *Melanopolia* very much in colour, and have even the clubbed third antennal segment found in the species described below. They are close to *Monochamus griphus* (1894) Jord., *l.c.*, and to *melaleuca* and *omias* described above.

**Melanopolia frenata** (1884) Bates, *l.c.* (♂, **not** ♀.)

*Syn.* : *Griphammus ligatus* (1894) Jord., *l.c.* (♂ ♀).

Bates described as *frenata* the sexes of two species, his ♀ being the insect characterised hereafter.

We have both sexes of each.

#### 43. **Melanopolia cincta** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Closely resembling *frenata*, but differing in the third antennal segment being clubbed and the incrassate part hairy, in the antennal segments 5 to 11 not being white at bases (being here only greyish, or being all brown), and in the oblique vitta extending from shoulder to suture of elytrum being separated into more or less confluent spots and therefore being much less conspicuous.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo, *type*, and N'Doro, Upper Ogové River.

Five ♂♂, six ♀♀.

It is a most curious fact that *Melanopolia cincta* and *frenata* differ in the same way as *Monochamus borussus* and *farinosa* ; and that among the likewise white and black species of *Aeridocephala* there are two species which differ also essentially in the one having segments 5 to 11 of the antenna white-ringed and the other having them simply brown.

44. *Melanopolia catori* spec. nov.

♀. Black and white like the others. Third segment of antenna not clubbed, segments 4 to 10 slightly grey at base, not distinctly white as in *frenata*. Vittae of pronotum parallel, not continuous with the belt of the head. Elytra sparsely marked with white; a few spots at and behind shoulder, on disc at basal fourth, along suture, and at apex, a larger patch at apical third touching lateral margin.

Scape of antenna much longer than in the other species, reaching beyond middle of prothorax, as long as the third segment. Elytra more minutely punctured behind, rounded together at apex, each being very feebly and obliquely truncate.

Length, 18 mm.; elytra, 12 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

*Hab.* Sierra Leone (D. Cator).

One ♀.

45. *Bixadus aparus* spec. nov.

♀. Black; pubescence clayish grey on frons and underside, whitish grey above; a mesial patch on frons, a divided spot between antennal tubercles, middle of scape and apices of the other antennal segments, pronotal callosities, and the greater part of the legs, fuscous; scutellum ochraceous; bristles at apices and incisions of tibiae also yellowish; a lateral spot on occiput, a C-shaped mark at base of each elytrum, a patch before each apex including dots of grey pubescence, and numerous dots dispersed over the elytra, black; tarsi black above, thinly grey pubescent.

Frons broader than high, with a few punctures in centre and at eyes, a patch of punctures between antennal tubercles; these tubercles shorter and more oblique than in *sierricola*. Lower lobe of eye transverse; cheek very narrow; upper lobes wider apart than in *sierricola*. Scape of antenna short, two and a half times as long as apically broad; third segment half as long again as fourth. Prothorax shorter than in *sierricola*, irregularly punctured all over, the punctures seriate here and there, none in and near middle line; subapical sulcus not sharply impressed; a mesial depression bordered at each side by a transverse callosity; mesially impressed at basal constriction, the impression black; side-spine larger than in *sierricola* and a little more frontal in position. Elytra parallel from shoulder to apical declivity, each rounded at apex, a little less flattened at suture than in *sierricola*; rather finely punctured from base to near apex; base granulated from scutellum to shoulder. Metasternum and abdomen with black punctures at sides.

Length, 22 mm.; elytra, 16 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

*Hab.* Victoria, Cameroons (Voss).

One ♀.

Pascoe (*Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1868, p. 12) separated *Bixadus sierricola* from *Monochamus* on account of the short legs, the incrassate femora, the declivous pro- and mesosternum, the large eye, and on account of the third and fourth antennal segments being equal in length. The new species agrees with Pascoe's diagnosis except in the third segment of the antenna being much longer than the fourth.

## Acridocephala (1855) Chevrolat.

I know five species of this genus. They are all closely allied except the last, but can easily be distinguished as follows:—

***Acridocephala nicoleti* (1858) Thoms.**

♂ ♀. Vittae of upper- and underside cream-colour ; that of elytra uninterrupted from base to apex. Puncturation of elytra fine. Antenna black ; first, second, and base of third segment grey.

We have this species from Benito and Bata, Congo.

**46. *Acridocephala seriata* spec. nov.**

♂ ♀. Close to the previous ; markings white. Elytra with four series of spots, the first and fourth consisting of small and dispersed ones, while the spots of the two median rows are larger, with small ones in between. Antenna black ; first, second, and base of fourth segment grey. Elytra slightly stronger punctured than in *nicoleti*.

*Hab.* Batanga and Lolodorf, Cameroons.

Two pairs.

***Acridocephala bistrinata* (1855) Chevr.**

♂ ♀. Pronotal (grey) vittae broader and less sharply defined than in the previous ; subapical transverse sulcus strongly marked above. Elytra much more strongly punctured and dotted all over with grey. Antenna black or brown ; scape greyish.

We have this species from Old Calabar and Mt. Cameroon.

***Acridocephala* spec.**

♂ ♀. Like the preceding one in the pattern of the elytra. Antennal segments 4 to 11 conspicuously ringed with white at bases. Vittae of pronotum less sharply defined, sides of disc more obviously punctured.

We possess a series from the Knilu River and Loanda. I identified it in 1894 as *variegata* (1886) Auriv., but have now doubts about the correctness of the identification.

**47. *Acridocephala pardalis* spec. nov.**

♂ ♀. This is not a typical *Acridocephala*. The frons is not trapezoidal, except in upper third, and is without the oblique naked stripes of the other species ; the antennal tubercles are farther apart ; the prothorax is as broad at apex as at base, has a basally broad but short postmedian side-spine, and is not transversely wrinkled on disc.

Black, densely pubescent greyish white ; antenna black-brown, not ringed with white ; a mesial and a lateral vitta on pronotum, both abbreviated in front and behind, and numerous confluent, ill-defined spots on elytra naked, black.

Head and thorax impunctate, apart from a very few lateral punctures on pronotum. Frons convex. Antenna of ♂ half as long again as body, of ♀ a little longer than body. Scape and third segment comparatively shorter than in the other species ; scape with very few large punctures. Prothorax a little shorter than basally broad ; subapical and subbasal sulci curving discad above ; disc slightly flattened, not impressed, convex laterally. Scutellum rounded, white. Elytra truncate at end, with the external angle more strongly dentate than the inner one ; shoulder much more prominent than in the other species, the middle of the base less projecting forward ; punctured all over, the punctures subseriate near suture.

Prosternal process evenly arched. Tubercle of mesosternum more obtuse than in the other species.

Length,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ —13 mm.; elytra, 8—9 mm.; breadth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂, four ♀.

Resembling in appearance *Eumimetes jaguarita* (1855) Chevrr.

#### **Cnemolia** gen. nov.

♂ ♀. Near *Lasiopezus*. Eye sinuate, lower lobe large, its vertical diameter much longer than that of cheek. Antenna fringed beneath: scape elongate, slenderer than in *Lasiopezus* and longer, coarsely punctate-rugate at end; third segment longer than fourth. Metasternum distinctly elevate sublaterally at apex, carinate in ♂. Midtibia **without** incision: foretarsus as in *Lasiopezus*.

Typus: *Cnemolia mima* spec. nov.

The absence of an incision from the midtibia would remove this genus to the neighbourhood of *Mesosa* according to Lacordaire's classification. But it is undoubtedly a close ally of *Lasiopezus*. In *Idactus* the midtibial groove is either small or also absent. *Idactus* can be distinguished from *Cnemolia* by the smaller eye and the strongly tuberculated or crested pronotum and elytra. The antennae of *Cnemolia* are twice the length of the body in ♂, as long as the body in ♀.

#### 48. **Cnemolia mima** spec. nov.

♂. Black, covered with a grey pubescence, irregularly variegated with tawny and, on the elytra, dotted with black; all the markings indistinct; middle of sides of elytra somewhat whitish; a line above lateral spine of pronotum grey, a mesial one tawny, a line on elytrum extending obliquely from shoulder to disc tawny, dotted with black; these lines quite indistinct. Bases of antennal segments grey. Legs variegated with grey, clay, and brown.

Frons granulose. Vertical diameter of lower lobe of eye more than three times as long as that of cheek. Prothorax broader than long, side-spine conical, broad at base; notum granulose, with two feeble convexities behind the subapical transverse sulcus. Elytra flattened, much less convex before apex than in *Lasiopezus*, less narrowing posticad than in *Latisternum*; dispersedly punctured, more coarsely at base, granulose at shoulders, irregularly depressed, the pubescence slightly raised on the feeble wrinkles; a basal, mesial, elongate, broad but not high tubercle: between it and shoulder a depression which extends obliquely to disc.

Length, 12 mm.; elytra,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; breadth,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.* Leopoldville, Congo.

One ♂.

In appearance somewhat similar to *Lasiopezus variegator* (1792) Fabr.

#### 49. **Cnemolia guttata** spec. nov.

♀. Black; densely covered with a buffish grey pubescence; dotted with black, especially on the elytra; variegated with ochreous on occiput, above pronotal side-spine, at base and in and beyond middle of elytrum. Apices of antennal segments 3 and 4, and apical two-thirds of the following segments, a large apical patch on upperside of tibiae, apices of tarsal segments and the whole third segment, black.

Frons broader than long, with dispersed granules laterally. Lower lobe of eye

about twice as wide vertically as cheek ; upper lobes widely separate, the distance of eye from mesial sulcus being equal to the diameter of the scape before middle. Side-spine of the broad prothorax large : two black, rounded, very obtuse tubercles on disc behind subapical sulcus ; dispersed punctures and some granules above and below, no punctures or granules between the two dorsal tubercles. Scutellum truncate-rotundate. Elytra flattened, shaped as in the preceding species, granulose at base, especially at the prominent shoulders and the basal, crest-like tubercle ; puncturation very coarse in basal half behind shoulder, finer towards suture and apex

Length, 17 mm. ; elytra, 12 mm. ; breadth, 7 mm.

*Hab.* Cameroons.

One ♀.

**Latisternum** (1894) Jord., Nov. Zool. i. p. 231 (type : *pulchrum*).

I proposed this generic name for a species of which I knew at that time only a mutilated ♀, erroneously considering it to be a close ally of *Acrocera*. On receipt of perfect specimens (from Mons. H. Douckier) I became at once aware of the close relationship of *Latisternum* with *Lasiopezus* and *Ancylonotus*. The essential distinguishing characters of *Latisternum* are as follows :—

Head very broad. Eye small, divided. Antennal tubercles very short, widely separate ; scape elongate, slender ; segments 3 to 5 or 6 incrassate at tip, more or less curved. Pronotal side-spine large, horizontal. Elytra narrowing apicad. Mesosternal process broad. Legs long, hindfemur reaching at least to end of elytra.

Here belong, besides the type species and the insect described below, *Lasiopezus onca* (1882) Qued., *Berl. Ent. Zeit.* p. 240, and *Lasiopezus aabiguus* (1900) Kolbe, *ibid.* p. 306.

**Latisternum pulchrum** (1894) Jord., *l.c.* (Loanda).

We have from Benito, French Congo, two pairs of this species, which agree well with the type specimen. The antennal segment 3 is much longer than 4, and this much longer than 5 ; 3 to 5 are incrassate at tip, 4 and 5 strongly (♂) or moderately (♀) curved. The legs are much prolonged in the ♂, the anterior femur of our larger ♂ being longer than the elytra ; the first segment of the foretarsus has no long fringe, and is as long as the other segments together in this specimen, rather shorter in the other ♂.

50. **Latisternum macropus** spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *L. onca* (1882) Qued., larger, the markings of the upperside olive, not black, much larger, those of the elytra occupying a larger proportion of the surface than the grey interspaces. Legs very long, the hindfemur reaching far beyond the apex of the body ; the first segment of the foretarsus longer than 2 to 4 together, curved, without long fringe. Antennal segments 3 to 6 incrassate at the very end, curved, 6 strongly hooked and provided with a tuft at the apex on the innerside ; in *onca* segment 6 is normal, only 3 to 5 being clubbed.

Length, 15—18 mm. ; elytra, 11—12 mm. ; breadth, 7—8 mm.

*Hab.* Leopoldville, Congo.

Three ♂♂.

**Oeax** (1864) Pasc., *Journ. Ent.* ii. p. 273 (type : *triangularis*).

Syn. : *Trachytus* (1893) Kolbe, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* p. 64 (type : *denticulatus*=*lichenea*).

Differs from *Idactus* especially in the third segment of the antenna not being obviously longer than the fourth, in the lateral spine of the pronotum being small, the elytra being shorter and more obviously narrowed apicad, and in the metasternum being mesially much depressed.

I know five species, namely :—

**Oeax lichenea.**

*Oear lichenea* (1891) Duviv., *C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg.* p. 420.

Syn. : *Trachytus denticulatus* (1893) Kolbe, *l.c.*

Pronotum green, brown in middle, with three distinct tubercles, besides traces of two smaller ones. The height of the tubercules variable. We have this species from the Gold Coast (Kumassi), Cameroons, Benito and Kuiln.

**Oeax pygmaeus** (1893) Kolbe, *l.c.* p. 263.

Pronotum ♀ buff : mesial tubercle very high, the others vestigial. We have one specimen from German East Africa.

**Oeax triangularis** (1858) White.

Similar to *pygmaeus*, but perhaps distinct. More material is necessary to decide the question.

51. **Oeax collaris** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar to *O. pygmaeus*; differs in the scape of the antenna being shorter, in the prothorax having no black lateral vitta, and in having a very short obtuse side-tubercle, and in the scutellum being uniformly grey or clay.

The black occipital M of *pygmaeus* replaced in *collaris* by an olive spot.

*Hab.* Leopoldville, Congo, *type*; Johann Albrechts Höhe, N. Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One pair.

This is perhaps the West African form of *pygmaeus*.

52. **Oeax lateralis** spec. nov.

♀. Narrower than the other species, more uniform in colour, wood-brown; antenna, legs, underside of body, an indistinct oblique area on elytrum extending from shoulder to middle of suture, grey, disc of pronotum also marked with grey, the wood-brown and grey colour contrasting but little. Apices of tibiae, tarsi, and broad infero-lateral vitta from eye to shoulder, continued as a thin lateral stripe to near middle of elytra, a postmedian, oblique, subsutural dash, and an interrupted lateral anteapical line, black.

Eye less deeply sinuate than in *collaris* and *pygmaeus*. Pronotum punctured; mesial tubercle black, smaller than in the other species, the two other discal tubercles vestigial; sides of thorax strongly rounded between anterior and posterior constriction, with a short spine. Scutellum unicolorous, grey. Elytra less coarsely punctured than in the other species, not obviously granulose at shoulders; apex

acuminate, being obliquely truncate at suture; basal mesial crest blackish, consisting of a small and three large tubercles; the carina between it and shoulder also blackish at base.

Length, 11 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

**Paroex** gen. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar to *Oeax*. Eye divided, lower lobe half the width of the cheek. Scape about three times as long as broad, grossly punctured above, with a short cicatrix; third antennal segment twice as long as fourth. ♂ with horn at anterior edge of frons, and prolonged foreleg.

Type: *nasicornis* (1871) Pasc.

We have a series of *Paroex nasicornis* from Cameroons and Benito.

**Phloeus** gen. nov.

♀. In appearance similar to *Oeax*. Short. Eye small, divided, upper lobes very widely separate (as in *Latisternum*), the distance from one to the other equalling nearly the length of the scape. Frons broader than long. Antennal tubercles short, widely distant. Antenna a little longer than the body; scape rough with punctures above, a little longer than the fourth segment, this longer than third; fringe vestigial, consisting of short stiff hairs. Prothorax with two dorsal tubercles; side-spine very small. Prosternum arched, almost truncate behind; mesosternum nearly vertical, with rounded, compressed tubercle. Incision of midtibia small.

Type: *Phloeus brevis* spec. nov.

Differs from all the allies of *Ancylonotus* and *Lasiopezus* in the tuberculated mesosternum.

53. **Phloeus brevis** spec. nov.

♀. Black, densely clothed with a greenish grey pubescence; upper part of frons, middle of occiput and pronotum, a large rounded-triangular basal area on elytra (common to both), interrupted at outside of basal carina, and on each elytrum another large area, beginning laterally before middle and extending to apex, but not reaching suture, irregular behind, oblique in front, dark clay-colour, these areas more or less edged with black. Apex of proximal segments of antennae, and more than the apical half of the distal ones, a patch at each side of base of pronotum, and a spot or irregular ring before apex of tibiae black.

Occiput impressed in front, punctured laterally, with a slight tubercle at each side of middle line. Pronotum broader than long, side-spine vestigial; no subapical transverse groove above; two large compressed tubercles close to apex; mesial line between them slightly impressed; disc with large punctures at the sides and behind the tubercles. Elytra truncate at base, coarsely punctured all over; shoulder prominent, somewhat granulated; a high crest in middle of base; a trace of a mesial carina behind middle; declivous part of elytrum somewhat impressed; suture dotted with brown in and behind middle. Femora and tibiae subcarinate, with single large punctures.

Length, 13 mm.; elytra, 8½ mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

*Hab.* Sierra Leone; two ♀ ♀.

In colour similar to *Oeax lichenea*.

54. *Prosopocera fulva* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar to *P. punctulata* (1894) Jord., Nov. Zool. i. p. 198, but differs conspicuously in the following details: tomentum of body entirely tawny; frons more densely granulate; antenna of ♂ very long, scape of both sexes very densely granulate, at least half as long again as in *punctulata*, reaching somewhat beyond the antemedian sulcus of the pronotum; cicatrix very prominent; disc of pronotum more smooth; black dots of elytra more dispersed and larger, sutural angle rounded off in both sexes; metasternum with two, each abdominal segment with one small black lateral spot.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One pair.

55. *Prosopocera cretacea* spec. nov.

♀ Apparently closely allied to *P. nivosus* (1897) Fairm., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* p. 152 (*Galactesthes*), and like this entirely white, excepting a few black dots; skeleton of antenna and legs black; scape of antenna shorter than third segment, while it is longer than the second and third together in *nivosus*, according to Fairmaire (error?); prothoracical tubercle, a few punctures behind it, granules on shoulder and a small lateral dot behind shoulder, as well as a small lateral spot on each abdominal segment, black.

Cicatrix very strong, almost closed; the scape widening apicad, appearing angulate at end, the following segments thin.

Length, 24 mm.; elytra, 18 mm.; breadth, 8 mm.

*Hab.* Fort Johnstone, Nyassaland (Dr. Percy Rendall).

One ♀.

Since the division of the species of *Prosopocera* into two genera according to the presence or absence of a frontal armature in the ♂♂ is quite unnatural, I do not see any reason for separating generically the present insect and *nivosus* from the species of *Prosopocera*. The carina of the cicatrix is certainly heavier in *cretacea* than in the allies of *myops*, but several South African species have the carina nearly as prominent.

*Prosopocera lameeri* (1892) Duviv.

This species has been described by Duvivier from a ♂ as *Anybostetha lameeri*.

♀. Frons, antenna, legs and underside of body buffish clay-colour, sides of metasternal sternum and the whole upper surface of a beautiful whitish green. Scape of antenna reaching antemedian groove of prothorax, more than half the length of the third segment and scarcely shorter than the fourth; antemedian groove of pronotum slightly bent backwards in the middle; disc smooth, not tuberculate, slightly raised mesially before base, with a few punctures on each side in front of the basal constriction; lateral spine small, black at tip. Scutellum yellowish.

Elytra as long as broad at the shoulders, somewhat narrowing apicad, punctured from base to near apex, the punctures becoming finer behind, largest at and near the shoulders, where the anterior edges are raised to granules, densest laterally in middle; a trace of a brown posthumeral lateral spot and of an antemedian discal one; apex rounded; extreme lateral and apical edges like underside.

*Hab.* Kumassi, Gold Coast (Newberry).

One ♀.

This species together with *P. aliena* and "*Sternotomis*" *bicolor* are distinguished from the other species of *Prosopocera* by the peculiar whitish green tomentum of the upperside. In both *aliena* and *bicolor* the head and thorax have the clayish colour of the under surface, while in *lameeri* the occiput and pronotum are coloured like the elytra. *P. aliena* differs, besides, in having the sutural angle of the elytra dentate and possessing very small prothoracical spines, which are barely traceable in our ♂ from Lolodorf, Cameroons; whereas *bicolor* can be distinguished from the other two species by the scape of the antenna just reaching the prothorax.

#### 56. *Prosopocera insignis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Variegated with a brown, black, and greenish white tomentum; a double spot on occiput, a spot behind the side-spine of the prothorax, another, transverse, on each side of the disc before middle, and a less distinct one in front of the scutellum, the usual lateral posthumeral spot of the elytra and the discal antemedian one, velvety black, more or less encircled with greenish white; this latter tomentum especially conspicuous on the prothorax in front of and below the spine, on the elytra round the black spots and behind middle, on the sterna and abdomen as spots and patches, and on the legs as rings; the punctures of the prothorax and elytra black.

Frons unarmed in ♂, with dispersed punctures near eye, an anterior mesial patch greenish white. Antenna three to four times the length of the body in ♂, one-fourth longer than the body in ♀: scape reaching just beyond the antemedian sulcus of the pronotum, with dispersed coarse punctures; third segment at least half as long again as the scape, reaching in ♂ to black posthumeral spot of elytra. Disc of pronotum punctured in front and at the sides; antemedian transverse groove deep, bent backwards in middle; mesial callosity in front of basal constriction and lateral discal callosities distinct but not prominent; side-spine very prominent, broad at base. Elytra gradually narrowing behind, dispersedly punctured all over, the punctures rather denser near the shoulders on upperside, and their anterior edges here raised to granules.

Length, 23—30 mm.; elytra, 16—20 mm.; breadth, 9—12 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

Three ♂♂, four ♀♀.

#### *Anoplostetha* (1850) Reiche.

There does not seem to be anything constant in structure which separates *Anoplostetha lactator* from *Prosopocera*. Two of the geographical forms of *lactator* have indeed been described as *Prosopocera*. There are at least four or five subspecies of this species, connected by intergradations, namely:—

(a) *P. lactator meridionalis* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. White frontal patch generally large; head white behind eye; dorsal patches of prothorax reaching to antemedian groove; basal patch of elytrum triangular; granulation of base extended to near suture in both sexes; breast white, excepting between and in front of coxae, the white tomentum covering the metasternum anteriorly; abdomen in ♂ with a single white mesial stripe or this stripe divided, in ♀ entirely white or with small brown mesial and lateral marginal

spots as a rule. Mesosternum almost evenly rounded in ♂, obtusely tuberculate in ♀.

*Hab.* Cape Colony to Delagoa Bay and Transvaal.

*Type* from Transvaal.

(b) *P. lactator plagiatrix* (1893) Kolbe, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* p. 264 (Usambara).

♂ ♀. Frontal patch reduced; no large white patch behind eye; granulation of elytra more restricted than in the preceding, especially in ♂, lateral posthumeral puncturation heavier; underside with a white lateral stripe which remains lateral on abdomen and is in ♂ abbreviated; the greater part of the metasternum brown; mesosternum strongly tuberculate in both sexes.

*Hab.* German and British East Africa.

A ♂ specimen from Launderdale, Nyassaland, is rather more elongate, reminding one of the form *poggei*.

(c) *P. lactator mashana* (1899) Péring., *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* i. p. 324. t. 7. f. 5. (Zambesia).

Similar to *poggei*, but frons with white quadrate area. Not known to me.

*Hab.* "Zambesia."

(d) *P. lactator poggei* (1878) Harold, *Mitth. Münch. Ent. Ver.* p. 110 (Interior of Angola).

♂ ♀. Elongate; frons without spot; pronotal patches small or absent; basal and subapical patches of elytra reduced, granulation restricted; underside with white side-stripe from head to end of metasternum in both sexes; mesosternum evenly rounded or obtusely tuberculate. Scutellum slightly sinuate.

*Hab.* Angola.

(e) *P. lactator lactator* (1802) Fabr., *Syst. Eleuth.* p. 283 (Guinea).

Syn.: *Lamia radiata* (1835) Gory, *Ann. Soc. Ent. France* p. 141. t. 2. a. f. 2 (Abyssinia).

♂ ♀. Scape of antenna not shorter than third segment in ♀. Frontal patch square or absent; patch behind eye large; pronotal patches abbreviated; basal patch of elytra also abbreviated, middle and subapical patches reduced, granulation restricted to shoulder; white stripe of underside remaining lateral on abdomen and reaching last segment (♂ or stopping at apex of metasternum; mesosternum slightly tuberculate).

*Hab.* West Africa and Abyssinia.

#### 57. *Alphitopola lutea* spec. nov.

♂. Of the same pale colour as *pallida*, differing like this obviously from *bipunctata* in the pale rufous antenna and legs. Eye obviously smaller than in either species, the cheek being higher at the narrowest point than the scape of the antenna is broad at end. Frons armed with horn, which is almost as long as the scape; the horn is horizontal, curving slightly upwards, concave on upperside, roundedly and deeply sinuate at end, with the two lobes pointed. Antenna about three times the length of the body; third segment nearly thrice as long as the scape, and not quite twice the length of the fourth. Prothorax as in *bipunctata*, anterior groove almost straight above; lateral tubercle vestigial, black; base not darker than disc. Scutellum very short, truncate, angles rounded. Elytra:

puncturation denser than in *bipunctata*, especially near suture, apex without distinct punctures, shoulder without granules; a lateral and a discal black spot as in *bipunctata*, besides a basal elongate spot which is situated in the depression near the shoulder. Underside uniformly pubescent as in *pallida*; process of mesosternum as in *bipunctata*.

Length, 14 mm. ; elytra, 10 mm. ; breadth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂.

The ♂ of *bipunctata* possesses a short, divided frontal horn. The fourth and fifth antennal segments appear slightly incrassate, especially in a lateral view, reminding me of *Prosopocera freyi*, in which the incrassation takes place, however, in the third and fourth segments. In *bipunctata* there is an inconspicuous naked dorsal line on the fourth segment running from near the base to near the apex, turning laterad apically; a similar but shorter line appears on the fifth segment.

#### 58. *Alphitopola clara* spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *A. lactea*, but much larger. Tomentum of head and underside clayish, of pronotum and elytra yellowish white; chitin of breast slightly blackish. Eye smaller than in *lactea*. Prothorax with small but distinct lateral tubercle; antebasal groove somewhat angulate in middle; a few granules on disc, and some punctures lateral before basal constriction. Elytra with dispersed conspicuous black granules at base, and with large black naked punctures, which are very sparse near suture and outer margin and rather denser on disc, besides numerous inconspicuous fine punctures, covered by the tomentum. Mesosternum with small tubercle.

Length, 18 mm. ; elytra, 13 mm. ; breadth, 6 mm.

*Hab.* Limbe, Cameroons.

One ♂.

*Alphitopola sulphurea* (1897) Auriv., *Ent. Tidskr.* p. 248. t. 3. f. 3 (Gabun) is the same as *A. flava* (1894) Jord., *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 201 (Kuilu).

#### 59. *Alphitopola pylodes* spec. nov.

♂. Deep brown, antenna and legs almost black; densely covered with a yellowish clay pubescence, except antenna and legs, of which the pubescence is grey and not dense; no markings. Cheek strongly narrowing frontad; frons as broad as in the ♀ of *A. bipunctata*. Antenna little longer than the body; cicatrix almost closed; scape nearly as long as the third segment, this about a quarter longer than fourth. Prothorax not much broader than long, anterior groove shallow above, lateral tubercle barely vestigial. Scutellum longer than broad, rounded. Elytra as in *bipunctata*, but apex of each rounded; punctures coarse. Prosternal process very narrow in middle; mesosternal process as in *pallida*.

Length, 15 mm. ; elytra, 11 mm. ; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* Warri, Niger (Dr. Felix Roth).

One ♂.

I do not know where *Alphitopola* begins and *Prosopocera* ends; the two supposed genera seem to me to intergrade completely. It would perhaps be wisest for the present to keep the small species, in which the diameter of the lower lobe of the eye does not exceed the height of the cheek, separate under a new generic term, and unite all the others under *Prosopocera*.

60. *Alphitopola pylas* spec. nov.

♀. Black ; antenna, legs and underside of body covered with a thin bluish grey pubescence ; rest of body clothed with a dense pubescence of a yellowish clay-colour as in *pylodes*. Cheek frontally little wider than the scape of the antenna is broad at the apex. Third antennal segment half as long again as fourth. Prothorax with a minute black tubercle at the side ; anterior transverse groove distinct but shallow ; no punctures visible ; basal edge and scutellum blackish. Elytra essentially as in *pylodes*, but there are three black markings—an elongate spot at base close to shoulder, a round dot at lateral margin behind shoulder, and a similar dot on disc at basal fourth. Mesosternal tubercle conical, strongly projecting ventrad, almost vertical, with the tip obtuse.

Length, 16 mm. ; elytra, 11 mm. ; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* German East Africa (no special locality given).

One ♀, received from Messrs. Standinger and Baug-Haas.

61. *Bangalaia quedenfeldti* (1892) Duviv.

♂ ♀. Described as an *Amylostetha*. In appearance nearly exactly the same as *B. variegata* ; pronotum with greenish grey mesial vitta, and elytra with large greenish grey basal area, which is posteriorly rather well defined, except at suture. Lower lobe of eye much smaller than in *variegata*, its vertical diameter being shorter than the distance of the eye from the genal edge. Scape of antenna shorter than in *variegata*. Side-spine of prothorax vestigial, while it is prominent in *variegata*.

We have a series of this species from Benito, French Congo.

62. *Bangalaia soror* spec. nov.

♀. Eye and scape of antenna as in *variegata* ; prothoracical side-spine vestigial. Sides of prothorax, a sharply marked antemedian patch on each elytrum including a brown spot, and a very few widely separated dots in apical fourth, greenish white ; sides of prosternum covered with the same tomentum, marked with a brown dot ; rest of underside much more sparsely pubescent than in *variegata* and *quedenfeldti*.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

63. *Bangalaia molitor* spec. nov.

♀. Black, densely covered with a white tomentum, which assumes a bluish grey tint where it is not dense, namely on frons, antenna and legs. Frons as broad as high, anterior edge white. Eye coarsely granulate, lower lobe large, its vertical diameter longer than the brown cheek is high ; occiput with an anteriorly divided blackish brown mesial triangular patch. Scape of antenna about twice as long as broad ; cicatrix very prominent. Thorax without spine at side, the subapical and the two basal transverse grooves strongly impressed, a black dot in place of the spine, and a few black punctures laterally on disc before basal constriction. Scutellum large. Elytra distinctly broader than the prothorax, shoulders prominent, the base being impressed close to the shoulders ; two black bands, both irregular in outline, being partly composed of confluent black dots, neither reaching the suture, one at basal fourth, laterally curving to base, including the shoulder

angle, connected by black dots near the suture with a small, irregular basal patch surrounding the scutellum; the second band postmedian, somewhat oblique; numerous black dots along the suture, and several between second band and apex; of these, some merged together to a subapical lateral patch.

Prosternal process evenly curved, not as high as the coxae; mesosternum very obtusely tuberculate. Tibiae **not** carinate.

Length, 24 mm.; elytra, 17 mm.; breadth, 8 mm.

*Hab.* Western side of Lake Nyassa.

One ♀.

In colour almost the same as *Rhaphidopsis melaleuca*, from which it is separated by the granulose frons, short and granulose scape, large cicatrix, and the S-shaped hairy groove on the fifth abdominal segment, in which characters it agrees with the species of *Bangalaia*. The non-carinate tibiae remove *molitor* from the other species of *Bangalaia*, with which it may, however, be left associated for the present on account of the close agreement in the other characters.

### 63. *Bangalaia chaerila* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Frons, cheek, three belts round prothorax, scutellum, an oblique post-basal discal spot on each elytrum, and underside, pale green; tarsi pale blue; elytra vermiculated with pale green; a transverse belt on occiput behind interantennal groove, a transverse dorso-lateral spot on the pronotum situated in the middle belt, three spots on each elytrum, the first basal, transverse, the second of about the same size, median, also transverse, slightly oblique, the third at apical fifth, smaller, all pale pinkish buff; a large lateral spot on meso-, another on metasternum, ochraceous buff.

Head and proximal segments of antenna densely granulose; mesial line of frons not conspicuous. Eye finely granulose, lower lobe somewhat transverse, its vertical diameter shorter than that of the cheek; occiput smooth behind. Scape of antenna barely half as long again as broad. Antenna without fringe. Prothorax a little broader than long, smooth, with a very few punctures laterally before the basal constriction. Disc transversely impressed laterally in middle, this impression occupied by the buffish spot; side-spine very short; base of pronotum somewhat dilated above and sinuate at the sides. Elytra evenly convex, obliquely rounded at apex, punctured all over, the punctures smallest behind and near suture, coarsest laterally behind shoulder; this projecting, the base being excised. Prosternum truncate in front, but not vertical, more or less obviously bituberculate; mesosternal process vertical in front, not projecting, the angle rounded off.

Length, 17 mm.; elytra, 11 mm.; breadth, 5½ mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂ and two ♀ ♀.

### 64. *Bangalaia compta* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. In facies like *chaerila*; eye, and bases of prothorax and elytra the same in structure. Impressed mesial line of frons distinct; occiput and pronotum punctured all over. Prothorax much shorter than in *chaerila*, with stronger lateral spine. Elytra more densely and coarsely punctured, and longer. Prosternal process subvertical in front, with one transverse prominent tubercle. Antenna without fringe, very long in ♂.

Tomentum more greyish green than in *chaerila*. Frons ochraceous buff at

anterior edge; cheeks, partly, and subapical and basal belts of pronotum the same colour. Greyish green tomentum of elytra here and there dotted with ochraceous buff: three conspicuous spots of this colour on each elytrum—one at basal fifth, the second larger, median, obliquely transverse, the third at apical fifth, longitudinal and generally accompanied laterally by a fourth spot, with which it is often fused together; the third spot constricted in middle. Sides of sterna and large lateral spots of abdominal segments 1 to 4 ochraceous buff.

Length, 18—22 mm.; elytra, 12—15 mm.; breadth,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ —8 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo (*type*), and Lolodorf, Cameroons.

Four ♂♂ and three ♀♀.

65. *Bangalaia vittata* spec. nov.

♂. Black, tomentum greyish white, slightly yellow on underside. Cheek, a broad mesial vitta on occiput and pronotum, scutellum, a broad discal vitta on each elytrum extending from base to apex, ill-defined, and the under surface, except middle, greyish or yellowish white; frons and legs covered with a thin grey pubescence. Eye as in the two preceding species, but lower lobe more rounded. Scape of antenna less than half as long again as broad, fourth segment little shorter than third, segments 3 to 5 rather strongly fringed beneath. Occiput smooth, except some granules near interantennal groove. Pronotum without trace of side-spine, as long as broad, widest before basal constriction, smooth, with very few punctures laterally, sides almost straight, base mesially widened and laterally sinuate. Elytra narrow, convex, parallel from base to apical fourth, almost evenly punctured all over; shoulder peculiar, not projecting, but on the contrary slanting backwards, the angle being very obtuse; apex of elytrum rounded. Prosternal process curved, not tuberculate. Carinae of tibiae not so distinct as in the other species.

Length, 15—17 mm.; elytra, 10—11 mm.; breadth, 4—5 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

Two ♂♂.

In appearance similar to *Acridocephala nicoleti*.

66. *Pinacosterna mimica* spec. nov.

♂♀. In colour and markings almost exactly the same as green specimens of *Sternotomis regalis*. Narrower than this species, agreeing in shape and structure with the other three species of *Pinacosterna* (*mechowi*, *nachtigali*, *weymanni*), elytra less densely and more finely punctured. Pronotum with indistinct green transverse belts on the disc, and with a rather feeble but distinct transverse groove before middle; an ochraceous orange transverse ovate spot in front of the lateral tubercle. Elytra with three spots of the same colour placed as in *Sternotomis regalis*, but the shoulder spot smaller, rounded.

Length, 17 mm.; elytra, 12 mm.; breadth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Lolodorf, Cameroons.

One pair.

67. *Pinacosterna smithi* spec. nov.

♂. Like *mimica*, but prothorax without antemedian transverse groove, lateral spot much larger, extending to apical margin, not sharply defined; no humeral

basal spot on elytrum, antemedian spot of elytra and spot of metasternum larger.— Perhaps only a variety of the preceding.

*Hab.* Bopoto, Upper Congo.

One ♂, collected by Mr. Kenred Smith.

#### **Sternotomis amoena** (1841) Westw.

We have three ♂♂ and two ♀♀ from Benito, which differ from the first-described form of *amoena* in the antemedian discal patch and the posthumeral lateral spot being confluent, and the linear spot situated in apical fourth being also more or less completely merged together with the long side-patch.

#### 68. **Sternotomis leucospila** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Differs from *St. amoena* in the following details : postbasal sutural pair of spots of elytra and humeral spot comparatively larger ; the discal antemedian spot small, ovate, little larger than the posthumeral lateral spot ; the postmedian linear spot situated near suture standing a little farther back ; no linear spot along the long side-mark ; the latter beginning before middle, rectangularly widened when on a level with the linear sutural spot, then gently concave.

*Hab.* Ogowé R. (L. Gazengel), *type*, and Benito, French Congo.

One pair.

Mons. René Oberthür sent me the ♂ of this insect marked "spec. nov." I agree with him that it is neither *amoena* nor *murrayi*.

#### 69. **Sternotomis polyspila grandis** subsp. nov.

♂. Larger than *polyspila* from West Africa, the spots nearly all shaded with tawny, the mesial vitta of the pronotum narrow ; the dorsal humeral spot of the elytra as well as the antemedian discal patch narrow, elongate, the lateral spots smaller than in the West African form, and the apical patch more regularly triangular, not extending so close to the outer margin. Pubescence of under surface buffish, ochraceous orange spots of breast large, abdominal side-patches shaded with ochraceous.

*Hab.* Ukami Mts., German E. Africa.

One ♂, received from Messrs. Standinger and Bang-Haas.

#### 70. **Sternotomis rex** spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *St. picta* (1886) Waterh. and *St. coronata* (1895) Jord.; shorter, the antenna thinner, the prosternal process broader at end, deeply sinuate, the front of the head and the lower lobe of the eye longer, the scutellum long, triangular, pointed. Colour of tomentum as in the two species mentioned, namely bright fawny-orange above, on frons and on sides of sterna, green on underside of antennal scape, behind eye, laterally at base of prothorax, on abdomen, except side-spots, and on legs. Prothorax as in *coronata*, subapical sulcus not very distinct in middle and here curved backwards, some oblique wrinkles laterally on disc and a slightly raised mesial carina ; two black discal lines converging frontally and uniting near apical margin, extending posteriorly to subbasal sulcus and sending out lateral a branch at subapical sulcus and another at subbasal one. Elytra with the following bright tawny-orange markings separated by narrow black interspaces :

an elongate-ovate patch obliquely from shoulder to near suture, a rounded-triangular patch behind shoulder from outer margin to disc; an irregular band just before middle widest on disc, convex behind, sinuate near suture behind and in front, with a rounded lobe projecting forward situated outside the sutural depression: an elongate-ovate postmedian spot near suture; an apical area extending laterally from behind middle of margin to apex, irregular and oblique above, with two incisions above which unite and thus separate a spot from the area; lateral edge entirely tawny-orange, uniting the patches. In *picta* the basal patch reaches suture and is produced frontad at suture, while in *coronata* the patch stands farther back than in *rex*, there being a dark basal triangular area in that species.

Length, 23 mm.; elytra, 16 mm.; breadth, 9 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂.

### 71. *Tragocephala grandis* spec. nov.

Similar in size to *T. ochreata* (1894) Fairm., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* xxxviii. p. 153, head rather wider at frontal margin, and pronotum without a distinct antemedian transverse groove above. Pubescence of upper- and underside clay-colour. Antenna black, the grey basal and apical rings of the segments not marked on the upperside, and visible below only on the proximal segments; the first and second segments all clayish grey beneath. Genae, pronotal side-spine, and a large discal pronotal area, divided by a mesial clayish vitta, black. Elytra with a large black antemedian band as in *ochreata*, but this band angulate laterally in front; humeral angle, a posthumeral marginal mark and an irregular one between scutellum and humeral angle also black; posterior two-fifths clay-colour, except a large, transverse, comma-shaped, subapical spot, a short sutural stripe, a longer stripe on the costa corresponding to the third interspace of other *Cerambycidae*, a sublateral Z-shaped spot and a smaller subrotundate one behind it, which are all black.

Mesosternal intercoxal process projecting; a small lateral spot on the prosternum, an elongate one on the mesosternal episternum, a streak on the epimerum, a shorter but broad lateral spot on the metasternum, and a transversal basal band on the abdominal segments black; the abdominal bands are widened at the sides and in the middle, the first and fifth excepted, the first being distinct only laterally, and the fifth being mesially divided.

Length, 35 mm.; breadth, 12 mm.

*Hab.* Diego Suarez, N. Madagascar.

Received from Mons. H. Donckier.

### 72. *Tragocephala crassicornis* spec. nov.

♂. Black, pubescence creamy white. Antenna somewhat longer than the elytra, heavy, annulated with greyish white, first segment beneath obviously pubescent only at the base. Base of mandibles, lower part of genae, frons (except a triangular mesial spot), a spot behind eye and another above it, as well as a thin mesial vitta on occiput, creamy white. Disc of pronotum black, except a transverse spot at basal margin, which spot is triangularly produced frontad; this projection preceded by two mesial dots, one subapical, the other nearly median; side-spine black. Scutellum creamy white. The creamy white patches and spots of the elytra are arranged as follows: a transverse subbasal area continued to the base and side-

margin laterally, surrounding the black humeral angle and a large black basal patch, which surrounds the scutellum and is trilobate, the sutural lobe being very short and acute, the side-lobes broad and rounded; the hinder edge of the area is straight at the suture and then sends out a short acute process. A median area extending to the lateral edge, and joined here to the subbasal one, projects backwards to the suture, and sends forward a spur curving at the end towards the suture, and a shorter spur closer to the suture, the black sinus between the two spurs being almost evenly rounded; a lateral spot between the subbasal and median areas. A comma-shaped subapical spot pointing forward with the subsutural narrow end, and often joining the median area; between this spot and the median area there are two spots, one lateral, the other discal. Apical edge also creamy white.

Underside all creamy white, except the following markings: a minute dot at the upper edge of the mesosternal episternum, a linear one on the epimerum, a small ovate spot posteriorly on the metasternum, and three rows of spots on the abdomen, one mesial and one on each side. The mesial spots of the abdomen are more or less covered with a pale pubescence, while the side-spots are very sharply defined and small; last segment black at apex. Tibiae, tarsi, and upper lip somewhat greenish grey.

♀. Differs from the ♂ in the thinner and shorter antenna, which reaches just beyond the middle of the elytra, in the creamy white lateral areas of the pronotum joining one another apically, and in the abdominal segments 2 to 5 possessing at each side of the middle a sharply marked, oblique, small spot.

Length, 28—32 mm.; breadth, 9—10 mm.

*Hab.* S.W. Madagascar (Last).

The antenna being very heavy in the ♂ and short in the ♀, the postantennal part of the head being black, with two creamy white spots on each side, the black-spotted abdomen, etc., distinguish this species from *oculicollis*, *variegata*, etc.

### 73. *Tragocephala morio* spec. nov.

♀. Head and thorax entirely black, without markings. Elytra with a patch behind shoulder, widest below, narrowing above, its upper end about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. distant from suture; a transverse median band, extending to sutural carina, where it is truncate, the band slightly widening laterad, its anterior edge shallowly uni-, posterior edge biconcave; a large longitudinal apical patch, triangular, its outer edge parallel with and close to outer margin of elytrum, its sutural edge slightly biconcave; these markings dull cinnamon-rufous, thinly edged with buff. Under surface and legs clothed with a thin grey pubescence; abdominal segments 3 and 4 with a rather large round cinnamon-rufous lateral spot, segments 2 and 5 with a smaller spot.

Structure very different from that of all other species of *Tragocephala* known to me. Head and prothorax with dispersed, very thin, long white hairs. Head broad, deeply concave between the antennal tubercles. Vertical diameter of lower lobe of eye scarcely surpassing the height of the cheek. Prothorax deeply constricted in front of the lateral spine, the groove extending also over the disc, though it is here shallow; upperside depressed and very roughly vermiculate. Mesosternal process longer than broad (ventral surface), obviously narrowing to end, which is rounded-truncate and slightly sinuate.

Length, 30 mm.; breadth,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Manow, German E. Africa.

One ♀, received from Messrs. Standing and Bang-Haas.

I thought at first that the peculiar structure of the pronotum was due to malformation; but as the thorax is symmetrical and the insect deviates from the other *Tragocephala* also in possessing a comparatively very narrow mesosternal process, I believe the structure of the pronotum to be normal for this species, though abnormal for a *Tragocephala*.

The only other species without markings on head and prothorax is *T. carbonaria* (1892) Lameere.

#### 74. *Tragocephala suturalis* spec. nov.

♂. Differs from all the species of *Tragocephala* in the elytra being ornamented with a sutural vitta. A large patch on frons not reaching anterior edge, rounded above, a spot behind eye, sides of prothorax, an elongate, mesial, basal, pronotal spot; on elytra: an elongate marginal spot below shoulder, a small median lateral spot, a subapical rounded dot, a sutural vitta including scutellum, narrowing from base to middle, just reaching an oblong postmedian sutural patch, of which the two halves are separated by the black suture, yellow; breast and sides of abdomen pale yellow, anterior part of frons, cheek, and legs with a thin yellowish grey pubescence, femora partly pale yellow.

Frons finely punctured. Lower lobe of eye higher than broad, cheek less wide at narrowest point than is the scape of the antenna at the base. Antenna reaching beyond end of elytra. Prothorax rather short, coarsely rugate-punctate above, basal lobe sinuate.

Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂.

#### *Poimenesperus* (1875) Thoms., *Arch. Ent.* i. p. 35 (type: *coluptuosus*).

To this genus belong *Nyctopais thomsoni* (1869) Pascoe, and *Phrynetia? velutina* (1858) White.

#### 75. *Poimenesperus callimus* spec. nov.

♀. Similar to *P. laetus*. A thin mesial line on frons and a small ill-defined spot anteriorly on cheek yellowish grey. Antenna entirely black. Markings of upper-side of thorax and elytra vinaceous cinnamon, namely: sides of thorax including spine, excepting a black spot occupying the underside and (above) the tip of the spine, the vinaceous cinnamon area widest at base and apex; but the black area remaining both at base and apex at least half as wide as the thorax is there broad; a transverse basal band on elytra, abbreviated at shoulder, a marginal spot beneath shoulder, an entire, straight band before middle connected with the basal one at suture, an apical patch, almost longitudinal, extending obliquely from outer margin to sutural angle, halfmoon-shaped, convex discally. Sides of breast a little paler than bands of elytra, middle of breast less densely (and more greyish) pubescent; a black lateral spot on metasternal sternite. Abdomen yellowish grey, a series of large rounded lateral spots black, these confluent basally with a submedian spot on segments 3 and 4, fifth segment brownish black, with a yellowish grey triangular side-spot and a thin grey mesial line. Mid- and hindlegs irregularly and broadly annulated or spotted with black and yellowish grey. Mesosternal process very strongly projecting ventrad, compressed, conical.

Length, 17 mm. ; elytra, 12 mm. ; breadth, 6½ mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

The species of *Poimenesperus*, which are all West African, can be distinguished from one another as follows :

- a.* Antenna pale tawny, except proximal segments . . . . . *b.*  
 „ black or olive-brown . . . . . *d.*
- b.* Disc of prothorax strongly rugate and grooved ;  
 prosternal process conical, long . . . . . *P. phrynctoides* (1894)  
 Jord., Nov. Zool. i. p. 211 (Kuilu).
- Disc of the prothorax not rugate . . . . . *c.*
- c.* Third segment of antenna not obviously longer than  
 fourth. Elytra densely marmorated with blue-  
 grey ; two transverse black bands, the first  
 interrupted . . . . . *P. marmoratus* (1894)  
 Jord., *l.c.* (Kuilu).
- Third segment of antenna much longer than fourth,  
 buff at base and top. Side-spine of pronotum  
 longer than in *marmoratus*. Elytra with five  
 undulating blue-grey bands, the second and  
 third connected at suture, the last produced to  
 apex at suture. Prosternal process higher than  
 in *marmoratus*, upper edge straight ; meso-  
 sternal process very high, arched, somewhat  
 beak-like . . . . . *P. dobraci* (1886)  
 Waterh., *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (5). vii. p. 409 (Gabun).
- d.* Upperside black and vinaceous cinnamon, or black  
 and olive hazel-brown . . . . . *e.*  
 Upperside black and white or blue-grey . . . . . *h.*
- e.* Elytra irregularly marmorated . . . . . *f.*  
 „ with three sharply defined bands . . . . . *g.*
- f.* Pronotum with a transverse line at base and at  
 apex. Process of prosternum not obviously  
 higher than coxae, transversely cariniform,  
 mesosternal process broad and projecting, edge  
 rounded in view from anal side. Underside  
 black and buff . . . . . *P. fulvomarmoratus*  
 (1894) Jord. *l.c.* i. p. 210 (Congo).
- Disc of prothorax marked with olive hazel-brown  
 and black ; underside of body black-brown,  
 spotted with white. Prosternal process higher  
 than coxae ; mesosternal one very high, almost  
 vertical, conical, pointed . . . . . *P. velutina* (1858)  
 White, *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (3). ii. p. 271 (Congo).
- g.* Abdomen with sharply defined black side-patches,  
 frons with narrow yellowish grey mesial line ;  
 elytra with almost longitudinal apical half-moon-  
 shaped patch ; mesosternal process high, conical *P. callimus* spec. nov.

Abdomen without sharply marked black spots ;  
 frons yellowish buff ; elytra with irregular  
 anteapical transverse band ; process of meso-  
 sternum short, broad . . . . . *P. laetus* (1858)  
 Thoms. *l.c.* ii. p. 173. t. 7. f. 2 (Gabun).

h. A line from head across prothoracical spine to  
 suture of elytra white ; a white curved line on  
 elytra from outer margin to apex, interrupted  
 before end. Prosternal process (♂) pointed,  
 short, longitudinally grooved on hinder surface ;  
 mesosternal one horizontal, compressed, much  
 projecting forward . . . . . *P. thomsoni* (1869)  
 Pascoe, *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (4). iv. p. 209 (Gabun).

A white line on thorax and elytra as before, but  
 elytra with transverse line at apical fourth ;  
 antenna ringed with white, segments 8 to 11  
 (except tip of last) white ; prosternal process  
 uni-tuberculate (♂) ; mesosternal one projecting,  
 conical . . . . . *P. taeniatus* (1894)  
 Jord., *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 209. t. 10. f. 5 (Kuilu ; Ogowé).

Thorax with white belt at apex and at base, suture of  
 elytra white in basal half, two oblique transverse  
 lines in apical half, the first beginning laterally  
 before middle, the second often abbreviated ; two  
 white rings on antenna occupying the apex and  
 base respectively of the third and fourth and  
 of the fifth and sixth segments. Prosternal  
 process unituberculate in ♂, bituberculate in ♀ ;  
 mesosternal process conical in ♂, broad and  
 anteriorly concave in ♀ . . . . . *P. ligatus* (1894) id.,  
*l.c.* p. 209. t. 10. f. 6 (Kuilu).

Upperside irregularly marmorated with greyish blue.  
 Process of prosternum transversely carini-  
 form, that of mesosternum projecting ventrad,  
 conical. Tip of third and basal two-thirds of  
 fourth antennal segment white . . . . . *P. voluptuosus* (1857)  
 Thoms., *Arch. Ent.* i. p. 36. t. 6. f. 6 ("Natal" ex errore?)

We have this species from Benito, French Congo.

I believe *P. incubus* (1858) Thoms., *l.c.* ii. p. 173 to be based on  
 specimens of the same species.

76. *Nyctopais tripuncta* spec. nov.

♀. Structurally the same as *mysteriosus*. Frons and cheek bluish white.  
 Antennal segments 3, 4, 8 and 9 in basal half, 10 almost entirely, and the whole of 11  
 bluish white, 6 and 7 with small bluish white basal spots. Prothorax with broad  
 bluish white lateral vitta, which includes the pointed side-spine, the tip of which is  
 black ; a basal and an apical transverse bluish white belt above, and on disc three  
 spots of the same colour, one mesial before middle, the others discal, standing farther

back, oblique, comma-shaped. Scutellum bluish white. Elytra with the following bluish white markings: a subbasal transverse band as in *mysteriosus*, but even broader than in *fasciatus*, widest at the suture, and here produced backwards to middle, where it joins a narrow transverse band composed of dots; suture behind this band also (but very narrowly) bluish white; apical half of elytra dotted with bluish white.

*Hab.* Victoria, Cameroons (Voss).

One ♀.

*Nyctopais* is easily distinguished from *Poimenesperus* by the strongly convex pronotum, which has no dorsal subapical sulcus. The cicatrix is very short, and stands close to the apex of the segment. Segments 3 to 7 of the antenna are thicker than 3 is in middle. The mesosternal process is broad, truncate, not projecting, with the edge obtuse.

#### 77. *Plagiomus spilosus* spec. nov.

♀. Very similar to *multinotatus*; prothorax and elytra proportionally shorter. Frons almost entirely white. Lateral vitta of prothorax much broader, continued across the shoulder obliquely to the middle of the elytrum, fusing with the antemedian sutural and the median subsutural discal spot; no basal spot near scutellum, but suture and scutellum somewhat whitish; postmedian lateral curved spot (originating from two spots having become confluent) less oblique; anteapical spot more proximal, strongly angle-shaped; apex with larger spot than in *multinotatus*.

*Hab.* Limbe, Cameroons.

One ♀.

#### 78. *Plagiomus leptis* spec. nov.

♂♀. Structurally the same as *multinotatus*, antennae shorter, prothorax and elytra proportionally narrower, the latter especially narrower at base, the former less rounded laterally before base.

Glossy black, with the following white markings: a mesial line on frons, anteriorly dilated to a transverse band, a thin frontal border to eye, a vitta beginning at lower edge of eye, running obliquely across cheek, and being continued over the sterna; another vitta commencing subdorsally behind eye, extending straight over the side of the prothorax to the shoulder, and then running dorsally of the shoulder-angle to the suture, which it reaches just before middle, being slightly bent outwards at extreme end; elytra, besides, with small sublateral median dot, a narrow transverse band at apical third, straight from lateral margin to middle of disc, then turning almost at a right angle backwards to the suture; another narrow, transverse, slightly curved band before apex; large lateral spots on abdomen. Femora near base and apex, tibiae near base, with greyish white spot; tarsi slightly whitish above. Extreme base of third and basal half of fourth antennal segment white.

Length, 12—15 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂, two ♀♀.

**Anatragus** (1897) Kolbe, *Käfer D. O. Afrikas* p. 312 (type: *ornatus*).

According to the definition of this genus, there belong to it the West African species described as:—

*Lamia* (*Tragocephala*) *pulchella* (1845) Westw., *Arc. Ent.* ii. p. 85. n. 4. t. 69. f. 4 (Sierra Leone); and

*Rhaphidopsis* *virens* (1894) Jord., *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 215 (Knilu).

79. **Tragiscoschema** *venus* spec. nov.

♀. Black, clothed with a grey tomentum; antenna greenish in certain lights. Head orange, except a round spot in centre of frons, a mesial vitta on occiput, which does not reach frontad to the interantennal groove, and two lateral vittae, one behind antenna, the other behind eye, black. Prothorax shorter and more convex on disc and at sides than in *wahlbergi* and *amabilis*; side-spine short; basal lobe rounded; an oblique orange vitta at each side on disc as prolongation of the orange occipital vitta of head, narrowing in front, bordered with black. Scutellum brown at apex. Elytra rather short, less elongate than in *amabilis*, more distinctly narrowing apicad, with the shoulders more prominent; an oblique orange streak beginning at the base close to the scutellum and ending behind the shoulder, its end being on a level with the humeral angle, the vitta not reaching to the declivous side of the elytrum; it is bordered with black; an oblique orange transverse band beginning at lateral margin behind middle, where it is widest, and curving obliquely to suture, reaching this at apical third; the band has a narrow black anterior border and is rather suddenly dilated basad at outer margin; area from this band to apex black, including a white transverse antepical spot. Prosternum with orange lateral vitta, intercoxal process subvertical in front, not transversely cariniform; mesosternum with small orange spot close to coxal groove; process as in *amabilis* and *wahlbergi*; a broad orange lateral stripe on metasternum; segments 1 to 4 of abdomen marked each with a sharply defined, apical, anteriorly rounded, lateral spot, which is orange and white.

Length, 9 mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

*Hab.* Luitpold Mts., near Skutha, British East Africa.

One ♀.

**Tragiscoschema** (1857) Thoms., *Arch. Ent.* i. p. 67 (type: *bertolonii*).

I unite under this generic term those species placed under *Rhaphidopsis* in the Munich Catalogue, p. 3052, in which the eye is completely divided, the connecting bar of the upper and lower lobes not being faceted as it is in *Rhaphidopsis melaleuca* and allies, and in which the pronotum is lobate at the base, the prosternal process truncate in front, the mesosternal one broad, horizontal and also truncate, and in which, further, the antennae have no cicatrix.

Here belong *welwitschi*, *nigropicta*, *wahlbergi*, *amabilis*, *bertolonii*, and some others.

Some of the species which have been described as *Rhaphidopsis* and *Tragiscoschema* differ obviously in the head, prothorax and mesosternum. For these I propose a new genus:—

**Spilotragus** gen. nov.

♂♀. Head less retractile than in *Tragiscoschema*, wider, more strongly narrowing at neck. Pronotum without distinct basal lobe; prosternum simply arched, not truncate in front, not so high as the coxae, very narrow in middle. Mesosternal process not projecting, declivous.

Type: *S. xanthus*.

Here belong, besides the type, the species described as:—

*Rhaphidopsis guttata* (1897) Jord., in Donaldson Smith, *Through Unkn. Countr. Afr.* p. 453 (Somaliland);

*Tragiscoschema ornata* (1898) Gahan, *Ann. Mag. N. II.* (7). ii. p. 52 (E. Afr.); and probably—

*Tragiscoschema laetula* (1899) Péring., *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* i. p. 325 (Zambesi).

**80. Spilotragus xanthus** spec. nov.

♂♀. Black; pubescence of antenna, of legs and middle of underside grey. Frons and cbeek sulphur-yellow, this pubescence extending beyond the interantennal groove, from where a sulphur-yellow vitta runs obliquely along the eye over the occiput, not reaching prothorax, antennal tubercle also yellow at upper edge of lower lobe of eye. Underside of antenna yellowish pubescent. Prothorax pale yellow; a rather ill-defined vitta below the short side-tubercle, an apical and a median lateral discal dot, a mesial apical dot and a mesial discal rounded patch covered with blackish brown pubescence. Elytra long, rather flattened above, the apex of each strongly rounded; rufous brown from base to beyond middle, this area gradually narrowing behind and extending at suture at least to apical fifth, covered with a brownish grey pubescence; a broad, very ill-defined short basal mesial vitta, the lateral margin below shoulder, a postmedian, elongate-triangular, posteriorly truncate, anteriorly pointed patch, which extends posteriorly from outer margin to the shallow sutural impression, and a narrow, straight, transverse, anteapical band, which nearly reaches suture, sulphur-yellow; apical area from triangular patch backwards black. Sterna with sulphur-yellow lateral stripe, continued to the apex of the fourth abdominal segment, but being yellowish grey on abdomen; the stripe dilated at the apices and narrowed at the bases of the abdominal segments, apical fringes of these yellowish grey.

Length, 10—14 mm.

*Hab.* Zomba, Nyassaland, x.—xii. 1895 (Dr. Percy Rendall).

A series.

**81. Chariesthes affinis** spec. nov.

♀. Close to *Ch. antennata*, with the same triangular mesial groove in front of the basal constriction of the pronotum. Brown bands of prothorax rather wider; elytra differently spotted: basal discal spot as in *antennata*; a large sublateral spot just behind humeral angle, no median sutural spot, a kidney-shaped mesial spot a little before middle, no antemedian lateral spot, anterior part of C-shaped anteapical spot not curving so far laterad as in *antennata*, scarcely reaching middle of disc, within the black space limited at the sutural side by this greyish green C (which is pointed behind) there is a greyish green lateral spot.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

We have *antennata* also from Benito.

**Chariesthes nobilis** (1894) Jord., Nov. Zool. i. p. 219. t. 10. f. 7 (Kuila).

We have from Benito three specimens agreeing with the type, and two others in which the cream-colour of the elytra is very much reduced, the elytra being black with the following markings: a narrow irregular basal band, produced backwards at the suture, four sublateral dots at equal distances between shoulder and apex, first and fourth minute, a cordiform postmedian sutural spot, and a round dot near suture before apex.

82. **Graciella plena** spec. nov.

♀. Resembling *trivittata*. Differing from all the species of *Graciella* in the elytra being rounded at apex, not distinctly truncate. Entirely testaceous, spotted with white, only the segments 3 to 11 of the antenna being brownish, and the apex of the mandibles blackish. A mesial vitta on frons and a small mesial spot on occiput testaceous. Pronotum with three testaceous vittae, one mesial, the others lateral. Scutellum white. Elytra with a round white sutural antemedian spot common to both; besides, each with the following white spots: a large basal one, extending at basal edge from scutellum to shoulder, triangular, not reaching suture, with the apex rounded, an elongate one behind middle near the suture, followed by a similar one, which is joined to a small apical spot. On disc there are a small spot behind shoulder, a larger rounded one before and another behind middle, besides a small subapical lateral elongate spot.

*Hab.* Batanga, Cameroons.

One ♀.

The scape of the antenna is rough, as in the other species of *Graciella*.

83. **Graciella moea** spec. nov.

♂♀. Close to *G. compacta*, of which it may be only a geographical form. Differs as follows: slenderer, occipital spot not bilobate; basal patch of elytra broader basally, not circular, but triangular, truncate at sutural side, convex at outer side; sutural patch situated in middle, not behind, and there is no small sutural spot between it and scutellum; antemedian lateral spot small, one subapical spot near suture, no lateral one.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One pair.

The insect described by Fairmaire as *Chariasthes apicalis* in *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 1894. p. 677 is a *Hapheniastus*. We have it from Lolodorf, Cameroons, and Benito. It is easily recognised by the two black dorsal vittae of the prothorax. The ochraceous and black species of *Hapheniastus* bear a close colour-resemblance to *Nupserha*.

84. **Hapheniastus donovani** spec. nov.

♀. Large, robust. Testaceous and black, the pale parts with an orange pubescence. Head with a black patch behind eye, an orange interantennal patch dividing on occiput, and cheek and anterior edge of frons likewise pubescent orange. Antenna black, not longer than the body, third and fourth segments testaceous in basal half or two-thirds, the following two or three segments brownish basally. Prothorax as in *H. apicalis* in shape, with a broad brownish black infra-lateral

vitta. Shoulder-angle more slanting backwards than in the allied species; apical third of elytra black, this colour extending thinly along the suture. Pronotum with three pubescent orange vittae which are continued on the elytra, which have, besides, a lateral vitta. These vittae do not strongly contrast with the testaceous ground-colour.

Underside black, with black pubescence; prosternum with pale yellow lateral vitta; no markings on meso-metasternum and abdomen; middle of pro- and mesosternum testaceous; anterior femur except apex, and about basal two-thirds of middle femur also testaceous. Prosternum obliquely truncate in front.

Length, 16 mm.; elytra, 12 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

*Hab.* Ashanti, March 1896 (Major Donovan).

One ♀. Another ♀, with rather more black on the antenna, elytra and femora, from Benito, French Congo.

#### 85. *Hapheniastus discodes* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Scape of antenna quite smooth, without trace of cicatrice or granules; process of prosternum arched, not so high as coxa, of mesosternum convex, but declivous in front, not distinctly tuberculate.

Black; proximal segments of antenna and the femora (apices of these excepted) testaceous. Antenna very long in both sexes. Upperside and sides of breast covered by a pale Naples-yellow pubescence. Prothorax with three round black spots, one on each side behind middle, and one in middle of disc; antemedian transverse groove distinct, nearer middle than in the other species of this genus. Scutellum subtruncate. Elytra elongate, parallel at sides except in apical fifth; pale Naples-yellow, a large area common to both extending from base to apical fourth, with nearly parallel sides, slightly narrowing frontad, rounded behind, testaceous brown, with a brownish pubescence; an ill-defined lateral stripe from shoulder backwards black or brown; apex of elytra black. Pubescence of abdomen greyish white.

Length,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ —8 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One pair.

This pretty species agrees structurally very well with *Hapheniastus*, but has quite a different "habitus."

#### 86. *Phrynetta crassa* spec. nov.

♀. Similar to *macularis* (1879) Harold, larger, more robust, being of the shape of *spinator*. The two mesial tubercles of the pronotum higher than in *macularis*, the posterior, submesial, oblique ridge angle-shaped, sending out a short but prominent spur from its hinder part forward along the sulcate mesial ridge; the anterior portion of the large anterior lateral discal prominence more distinctly separated from the larger hinder portion of this prominence and less elevate than in *macularis*. Elytra much more strongly grooved at base, the grooves standing also closer together, there being near base five rows of large punctures between suture and basal discal ridge of tubercles, while there are only three or four in *macularis*; the black postmedian patch is 3 mm. distant from the suture and somewhat narrowed laterally; there is a black discal dot before middle and two anteapical ones, which are absent from *macularis*. A black patch at apex of episternum of metathorax and laterally on first abdominal segment.

Length, 31 mm. ; elytra, 21 mm. ; breadth, 13 mm.

*Hab.* Tumbo, Congo.

One ♀.

The upperside is clothed with long black hairs. The same covering is found in *nigrosignata* and *nigropilosa*, but since the hairs break off rather easily, one meets with individuals which are covered with very short hairs only.

#### **Macrochia** gen. nov.

♂ ♀. Allied to *Synhomelix* and *Coniesthes*, the midtibia being excised beyond middle as in these genera. Prosternum with a high conical tubercle ; mesosternum declivous, with an obtuse tubercle, or not tuberculate.

Typus : *texata* (1858) Chev.

Here belong, besides *texata* and the new species, *decussata* and *ligata*.

#### 87. **Macrochia lutosa** spec. nov.

♀. Close to *M. texata*, but the elytra decidedly longer, the scutellum short and truncate, and the pale pubescence deeper clay-colour and more extended. The black occipital patch of *texata* represented in *lutosa* by a small spot at eye and an irregular spot before pronotum. Scutellum all clay-colour. The black areas of the elytra reduced, the oblique band-like patch narrower and the basal black area obviously smaller than in *texata*.

Length, 26 mm. ; elytra, 18 mm. ; breadth, 8 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

#### **Coniesthes** (1893) Kolbe.

Here belong *Pachystola minica* (1890) Bates, and *P. tibialis* (1894) Jord. *Coniesthes nigrofasciata* (1893) Kolbe is the same as *Pachystola fullax* (1894) Lameere, of which the type is in the Tring Museum (ex coll. Alluaud), and also the same as *Tragocephala* (?) *signaticornis* (1855) Chev., which is left in *Tragocephala* in the Munich Catalogue, and of which the type is in the British Museum.

#### **Cyclotaenia** gen. nov.

♀. Allied to *Synhomelix* and *Macrochia*. Frons broader than long. Antennal tubercles short and widely separate. Lower lobe of eye smaller than in the allied genera, not higher than broad. Distance of upper lobe from the mesial sulcus of the head twice the width of the upper lobe. Mandible smooth, punctured proximally, but not rugate. Labrum large, strongly rounded at sides and apex, sinuate in middle. Antenna as in the allies, scape shorter, stouter, and granulose at end. Prothorax with slender, acute, median side-tubercle ; two apical transverse sulci, the first not reaching upperside, the second indistinct only in middle ; no tubercles on disc. Elytra broad, evenly convex, coarsely granulate-foveolate at base. Prosternum evenly rounded, with a short conical tubercle in middle ; mesosternum declivous, with a higher conical tubercle. Midtibia grooved.

Typus : *C. discus* spec. nov.

#### 88. **Cyclotaenia discus** spec. nov.

♀. Brown, covered with a clayish vinaceous buff pubescence. The following brownish black markings are present : a broad vitta on occiput behind eye ; on

prothorax a mesial vitta, dilated in front, a lateral one including the side-spine and being abbreviated in front and behind, and a line dorsally of this vitta ; on elytra a broad semicircular band common to both elytra, widest at suture, shoulder-angle, a subcircular, sutural patch just behind middle, divided at the suture, including anteriorly a vinaceous buff dot on each elytrum, an evenly curved band from side to side, crossing suture 3 mm. before apex, being convex behind ; on underside, a lateral vitta on prothorax, a large lateral patch on metasternum, and a series of lateral patches on abdomen. A large lateral patch from middle of prosternum to apical edge of metasternum, and another, sublateral, bordered with brown, on third and fourth abdominal segments, chalky white.

Frons not punctured. A number of punctures on antennal tubercle above lower lobe of eye, and on occiput near eye. Disc of pronotum convex, about ten punctures posteriorly on each side. Scutellum rounded. Elytra very slightly narrowed behind, apex of each very feebly truncate ; basal fourth of disc coarsely foveolate, the grooves extending laterally to middle, becoming gradually smaller, almost regularly seriate ; puncturation extending to apex.

Length, 26 mm. ; elytra, 18 mm. ; breadth, 9 mm.

*Hab.* Gabun.

One ♀.

#### **Hypsideres** gen. nov.

♀. Close to *Cyclotaenia* : lower lobe of eye higher than broad. Scape of antenna smooth, not granulose. Prothorax compressed, without lateral tubercles, strongly convex above. Prosternum with a vestige of a tubercle ; mesosternal tubercle prominent. Incision of midtibia small.

Typus : *H. curvinucha*.

#### 89. **Hypsideres curvinucha** spec. nov.

♀. Blackish brown ; pubescence vinaceous buff, marked with black and white. A frontal vitta at eye, a lateral vitta on prothorax beneath, a large lateral patch extending from angle of coxal cavity of prosternum to end of metasternum, including a large, olive, irregular patch on metasternum, a lateral spot on first abdominal segment, a smaller one on second, a sharply defined sublateral patch on third and fourth segments, chalky white ; middle of sterna cinnamon ; middle of first and second abdominal segments and a band along apical edge of fifth grey. Frons cinnamon, excepting a triangular vinaceous mesial space which extends over occiput ; a narrow mesial vitta and oblique broad lateral one on occiput cinnamon, bordered with black. These lateral black border-lines continued over the pronotum, meeting before the base of the latter ; two black lateral lines above the white vitta, curved like this. Elytra : a semicircular band of two black lines from side to side, crossing suture behind scutellum, narrowest at lateral margin where the lines are confluent ; a subcircular, somewhat transverse cinnamon area, the centre of which lies behind middle of suture, encircled by a black line ; within this area another black ring, somewhat longitudinal ; this second line bordered with vinaceous grey in front, while the first line is bordered with grey laterally and, slightly, behind ; a continuous cinnamon and black transverse band before apex, concave anteriorly, reaching from side to side ; shoulder black beneath ; the vinaceous buff apical and posthumeral areas shaded with grey. Antenna brown, scape and second segment vinaceous buff above.

Antennal tubercle and occipit punctured near eye. Prothorax with a few punctures laterally before basal constriction; apical sulci absent from middle. Scutellum rounded, impressed. Elytra somewhat flattened, with parallel sides and slightly truncate apex; base foveolate, especially at sides; apical third with scarcely any punctures.

Length, 19 mm.; elytra, 13 mm.; breadth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Abetifi, Ashanti.

One ♀.

90. *Freia cincta* spec. nov.

♀. Black, clothed with an ashy grey, slightly clayish, pubescence. Two large triangular spots on occiput black. Antenna ringed with grey, segment 3 nearly = 4 + 5, and = 9 + 10 + 11, 4 = 5 + 6, distal segments short. Pronotum with a sharply defined black band at apex and at base, a few punctures laterally on disc before basal groove; side-spine rather narrow, similar to that of *Freia sparsilis*. Scutellum black like base of elytra. These long, reticulated with grey (except base), strongly rounded at apex, longitudinally impressed laterally on disc; puncturation similar to that of *sparsilis*. Pubescence of underside (except middle) and of legs dense; no spots.

Length, 17 mm.; elytra, 13 mm.; breadth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Ndoro, Upper Ogowé R.

One ♀.

91. *Acmocera anthriboides picta* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. The East African form. Upperside variegated with white and tawny-olive, the colours contrasting much more than in the West African subspecies; a sutural, antemedian dark patch on elytra and subapical transverse zigzag band conspicuous, seldom the elytra all grey, excepting shoulders and apex. Underside, legs and bases of antennal segments whitish grey. Pronotum deeper impressed mesially, the mesial antebasal tubercle higher than in *anthr. anthriboides*.

*Hab.* Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa.

A series.

92. *Acridoschema atricollis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Allied to *A. apicalis* (1894) Jord., but differs in the following points: head, pronotum and underside very thinly pubescent, glossy black; elytra less sharply carinate on shoulders, the sutural angle not rounded, and the pattern different; grey; shoulder, a sutural spot near scutellum, two small spots behind shoulder, varying in size, in our ♀ divided up into dots, a mesial patch on each elytrum, transversely ovate, a broad irregular band before the apical declivity, and a more or less indistinct irregular subapical spot, black; tuft of third antennal segment vestigial.

*Hab.* Congo, no special locality given.

Two ♂♂, one ♀.

*A. apicalis* has a sharply defined black postmedian band on the elytra, no median patch and no subbasal and sutural spots, and the tuft of the third segment of the antenna is large. We have now specimens of *apicalis* from the Congo and Cameroons.

**Acmocera and Acridoschema.**

These two genera of Thompson's are put together in the Mnich Catalogue. They are perfectly distinct, differing in all the species known to me (all that are described) as follows.

I. *Acmocera*. End-segment of antenna modified, short, glossy, curved, pointed. Spine of pronotum submedian. Femora clubbed, anterior femur angulate or dentate in ♂. Here belong :—

- Acmocera olympiana* (1858) Thoms.
- Acmocera anthriboides* (1858) Chevr.
- Acmocera compressa* (1782) Fabr.
- Acmocera undulata* (1882) Qued.
- Acmocera inermis* (1858) Thoms.
- Acmocera bifasciata* (1878) id.

I am not convinced of the distinctness of *compressa* and *anthriboides*.

II. *Acridoschema*. End-segment of antenna long. Spine of prothorax subbasal. Femora not obviously compressed, slenderer than in *Acmocera*, anterior femur of ♂ not angulate or dentate above. Third segment of antenna mostly tufted at end. Here belong :—

- Acridoschema isidori* (1858) Chevr.
- Acridoschema capricornis* (1858) Thoms.
- Acridoschema convexa* (1894) Jord.
- Acridoschema apicalis* (1894) id.
- Acridoschema atricollis* spec. nov.
- Acridoschema unifasciata* (1858) Thoms.
- Acridoschema varians* (1894) Jord.
- Acridoschema aberrans* (1894) id.

*Acridoschema varians* is so variable in the pattern of the elytra that it seems to me probable that *unifasciata* is also only a form of the same species (of which the name would be in this case *unifasciata*).

*Acridoschema aberrans* differs remarkably from the other species in the antenna not being tufted, in the spine of the prothorax being truncate, and in the carinae of the tibiae being vestigial.

**93. *Discoceps griseus* spec. nov.**

♂ ♀. Very close to *D. fasciatus*, differing only in the elytra being devoid of the clayish band and having instead a few minute white spots before middle. Anterior femur of ♂ angulate above before middle as in *fasciatus*.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

A series.

**94. *Discoceps spilotus* spec. nov.**

♂ ♀. Structurally the same as the other two species, puncturation of elytra coarser. Upperside glossy black, spotted with greyish white, the spots very irregular and more or less confluent on the elytra; those of the pronotum confluent, less distinct, olivaceous grey.

Length, 8–10 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂, two ♀♀.

The proportional length and the colour of the antennal segments is the same in all three species.

**Acridocera gen. nov.**

♀. Head as in *Discoceps*. Third segment of antenna three times as long as fourth, with large tuft at apex; end-segment acute, short and curved as in *Aemocera*. Pronotal spine large, situated just behind middle. Femora strongly incrassate.

Typus: *A. ziczac* spec. nov.

Differs from *Discoceps* in the spinelike end-segment of the antenna, the tufted third segment, and the submedian spine of the prothorax; from *Aemocera* in the tufted antenna and the strongly rounded head (frontal aspect); from *Acridoschema* also in the shape of the head, in the antennal end-segment, and in the submedian pronotal spine; and from all three in the very long third antennal segment.

95. **Acridocera ziczac** spec. nov.

♀. Brownish black. Palpi, the light-pubescent parts of the elytra, the trochanters, an apical patch on the upperside of the femora, the tibiae except apices, the tarsi, pygidium and a lateral apical spot on the fifth ventral segment rufous. Pubescence of frons, a spot behind eye, two short vittae on occiput, and four irregular ones on pronotum, clay-colour. Scutellum clayish grey. Elytra with irregular confluent spots in basal fifth, and two irregular, zigzag, transverse bands in apical third, besides an apical spot, rufous tawny; a broad area extending from side to side over both elytra situated in and before middle, black, with traces of grey markings. Pubescence of underside clayish grey.

Frons minutely granulate. Eye compressed. Antenna rufous brown; scape darker, granulose, shorter than in the species of *Discoceps*; segments 4, 6 and 8 on innerside (except apex), and 3 on underside before tuft distinctly pubescent white, the pubescence thinner on the other segments; tuft of third segment black. Prothorax as broad at apex as at base, smooth, subapical transverse groove very sharply impressed above. Elytra coarsely punctured, subgranulate at base, slightly narrowing behind; apex subtruncate.

Length, 7 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

**Cubilia** (1897) Jord., in Donaldson Smith, *Through Unkn. African Countr.* p. 453.

I described this genus from a single *male* specimen of a species which has (in the ♂ only?) a very peculiarly distorted frons, the anterior mesial portion of which is abruptly and deeply excavated, the cavity thus formed being partly covered by the lateral edges, which protrude downwards as long lobes. I now add three more species, each based on a single specimen. None of these specimens show a trace of the frontal cavity of *Cubilia smithi*; but have like this a short, robust, hairy body, a finely granulated and deeply sinuate eye, a short antenna which is distally incrassate, segments 4 to 11 being compressed, and of which the scape is short and the third segment is about as long as 4 + 5, while the distal segments are short,

a strong lateral spine close to the base of the prothorax, the sides of the latter gradually slanting from the tip of the spine to the apex, a very narrow prosternal process, the coxae touching each other, and also a narrow declivous mesosternal process, and apically horizontally sinuate mandibles. However, while the claws are divergent in three species, they are divaricate in the fourth. This difference is very remarkable, since it would separate the species widely according to Lacordaire's classification. The agreement in all other features is, however, so close that I do not believe the difference in the claws to be of much importance in this case. It is possibly sexual.

96. *Cubilia heathi* spec. nov.

♂. Upperside bluish green, metallic, elytra with purple reflections; underside, legs and antenna, as well as frons, black; hairs grey; anal segment yellowish clay-colour. Head and thorax with large deep punctures. Third segment of antenna a little longer than 4 + 5, slightly curved. Elytra very densely covered with large punctures, appearing reticulate, the punctures smaller at apex; sutural angle not rounded, slightly obtuse. Prothorax distinctly tuberculate at anterior edge laterally above the sternum.

Length, 11 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* Nengia, British Central Africa.

One ♂, named in honour of Dr. E. A. Heath, from whom we have received the specimen.

97. *Cubilia fulva* spec. nov.

♂. Head, antenna, legs and underside of body brownish black; pronotum and elytra fulvous, the former darker in middle; pubescence clayish grey. Puncturation more dispersed and less coarse than in the preceding; base of pronotum more distinctly bisinuate; elytra longer; prothorax also tuberculate beneath at sides.

Length, 13 mm.; breadth, 5½ mm.

*Hab.* Nyassaland.

One ♂, in the British Museum.

98. *Cubilia rubra* spec. nov.

♀. Lower lobe of eye higher than the cheek is frontally wide. Last segment of palpi somewhat incrassate. Prothorax not tuberculate at apex beneath, but the red tergite projecting farther frontad than the sternite. Antenna reaching basal third of elytra, scape short, third segment as long as 4 + 5 + 6 + 7, segments 4 to 11 forming an elongate club, 6 to 11 each shorter than broad. Elytrum strongly rounded at apex, sutural angle very obtuse. Claws **divaricate**. Fifth abdominal segment with very large and deep cavity. Brownish red, covered with a beautiful vermilion pubescence. Antenna black, third and base of fourth segment grey pubescent. Cheek whitish. Sterna brownish at sides, except metasternal episternum. Prothoracical tubercle white. Legs black, tibiae slightly whitish above at base. Middle of sterna also with thin white pubescence.

Puncturation of pronotum regular, dense; the punctures of the elytra also evenly distributed, much smaller than their interspaces, becoming minute towards apex.

Length, 12 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

*Hab.* Batanga, Cameroons.

One ♀.

The divaricate claw, and the large fovea at the end of the abdomen, would bring this species near *Belodera* in Lacordaire's classification.

99. *Mallonia pauper* spec. nov.

♂. Head as in *australis* (1886) Péring. Tuft of third and fourth antennal segments occupying about two-thirds of the underside, segments 5 and 6 also rather densely fringed beneath, segment 4 = 5 + 6, segment 3 half as long again as 4. Prothorax with scattered punctures above, subapical transverse groove distinct as a linear channel, no tubercles on disc; an uninterrupted greyish white vitta above lateral spine, almost straight above, slightly rounded-dilated at base of spine, less white centrally, bordered above and below by blackish vittae; a brown, double, rather indistinct central vitta. Elytra almost evenly punctured from base to apex, subgranulate at base, with the following brownish black lines: one upon suture at base, two parallel ones beginning at base between scutellum and shoulder, the inner one abbreviated, the outer one curving towards suture, which it reaches in middle; another line, longitudinal, between suture and hinder part of inner basal line; a broad line below shoulder, including here two small pale spots and curving towards disc, becoming feeble above; interspace between this line and the outer basal one grey on disc; some more dark lines or linear spots in apical half. The chalky white markings of the other species are represented by the following greyish white spots: a trace of a spot near suture in middle, two very small linear spots laterally before middle, and two small subapical discal ones, of which the outer one is linear and the upper one arrowhead-shaped. Underside with dispersed large punctures. A greyish white lateral vitta on prosternum, continued as a faint stripe over the meso- to the metasternum. Abdomen with a series of white side-spots, the proximal spots minute, fifth triangular.

Length, 22 mm.; elytra, 15 mm.; breadth, 6½ mm.

*Hab.* Portuguese Congo.

One ♀.

*Tetraulax* gen. nov.

♀. No cicatrice; middle coxal cavity open; claws divaricate; midtibia excised before apex.

Mandible simple at end. Frons flat, broader than long. Antennal tubercles widely separate, not prominent; two short longitudinal sulci between them, united at beginning of occiput by a transverse depression and then continued along eyes. Eye sinuate, coarsely granulated, lower lobe higher than wide, vertical diameter surpassing that of cheek. Antenna as long as body; scape equalling segment 3 in length, this very little longer than 4, the following decreasing, 10 the shortest; short dispersed hairs beneath. Prothorax characteristic, cylindrical, without side-spine, the two pairs of transverse sulci (near base and apex) very sharply impressed, disc with a fifth sulcus consisting of two arched grooves which unite in middle of disc or remain separate. Elytra convex, subconical, narrowing rather strongly anad; apex of each obliquely rounded-truncate. Prosternal process evenly curved, remaining much below the level of the coxae; mesosternal process narrow, declivous; fifth abdominal segment as long as 2 to 4 together, depressed at apex, mesially canaliculate at base. Legs short, hindfemur reaching base of fourth abdominal segment; first tarsal segment about as long as third.

Type : *T. lateralis* spec. nov.

In this genus belongs also *Prosopocera pictiventris* (1857) Chevr.

The two insects belong to the "Omacanthides" according to Lacordaire's definition ; but I think they are more nearly related to *Mycerinicus*.

100. **Tetraulax lateralis** spec. nov.

♀. Similar to *A. pictiventris*, sides of meso-metasternum and abdomen chalky white, and the sides of the elytra washed with the same colour, the species resembling *pictiventris* in this respect almost exactly. The eye of the new species is much larger, the lower lobe being very little higher than broad, and four times as high as the cheek ; the two halves of the discal sulcus of the pronotum unite in middle of disc, and are far less strongly curved than in *pictiventris*, each representing in the latter species a semicircle. Head clay-colour like prothorax, the front of the head not being white as in *pictiventris*. Distal segments of antenna white at base, these white rings widest on the last segments.

Length, 17 mm. ; breadth, 6 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

**Planodema** (1860) Thoms.

This genus is based on *P. scorta* (1868). The two species known to me differ from *Theocris*, besides the rectangular frons, in the less slender body, much more convex elytra, and in the anterior transverse groove of the pronotum being very shallow above.

101. **Planodema unicolor** spec. nov.

♀. Olive-black, brownish beneath, covered with a short greyish pubescence which does not conceal the structure of the skeleton. No markings, except a thin line laterally behind the eye extended on to the pronotum, and a tiny grey lateral dot on the first four abdominal segments ; hairs of anal groove ochreous ; pubescence of tibiae yellowish ; antennal segments 3 to 11 grey at base. Lateral tubercle of pronotum larger than in *scorta*, the side of the pronotum slanting from this spine to the anterior constriction. Elytra rather denser punctured at base, and more granulate than in *scorta*.

Length, 19 mm. ; elytra, 14 mm. ; breadth, 6½ mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

**Theocris** (1858) Thoms.

The two species described below agree with the type-species (*sagra*) in the trapeziform frons, but they differ markedly in the prothorax. This has a small obtuse side-tubercle in *sagra*, the sides of the prothorax appearing almost parallel, while the two new species have a large side-spine, which stands less close to the basal constriction, the sides of the thorax converging from this tubercle to the subapical groove.

The abdomen of the ♀ of *Theocris sagra* has a hairy anal cavity like the ♀♀ of *Planodema* and *Docus*, but it is smaller. The ♂♂ of the two new species have the last (visible) abdominal tergite (7th segment) hairy and bilobate.

102. *Theocris haltica* spec. nov.

♂. Olive-black; tibiae and antennae slightly rufous; pubescence whitish grey, that of dark parts brown. Antennal segments 4 to 11 brown, except at base. Apex of tibiae also brown. Pronotum with traces of four brown spots on disc and two at base, separated by whitish grey pubescence. Elytra dotted with blackish brown, each with three brown patches: namely, one subbasal, oblique, extending from lateral margin to near suture, from which it remains about 1 mm. distant; the second postmedian, of about the same width as the first, strongly narrowed near suture, which it does not reach; the third subapical, more strongly constricted than the others, consisting of a large lateral and a small discal portion.

Eye large, lower lobe strongly rounded, larger than in *sagra*; cheek very short. Frons without punctures, except a few along eyes. Antenna one-fourth longer than the body; scape shorter than in *sagra*, being one-third shorter than segment 3. Disc of prothorax raised and, in middle, flattened again, with indication of a nodosity at each side of the mesial line behind the subapical groove; a few brown setiferous granules posteriorly on each side of the disc. Scutellum longer than broad, rounded. Elytra truncate at base, gradually narrowing from the rectangular shoulders backwards, strongly granulose at base, then punctured, the punctures becoming small behind; apex of each elytrum evenly rounded. Femora incrassate, posterior one reaching to end of abdomen.

Length, 20 mm.; elytra, 14 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂.

103. *Theocris obliqua* spec. nov.

♂. Olive-black, pubescence ashy grey. Antenna brown, scape and bases of segments 3 to 11 grey. Apex of tibiae black. Elytra indistinctly dotted and marmorated with luteous, two greyish white narrow bands: the first beginning at basal fourth behind shoulder and running obliquely towards the suture, which it nearly reaches before middle, the second at apical third, transverse, neither reaching suture nor outer margin; the first band includes laterally a patch of the ground-colour.

Lower lobe of eye transverse, not larger than in *sagra*, in which it is vertical. Frons as in *haltica*, narrower before the antennal tubercles than in *sagra*. Third segment of antenna almost half as long again as scape. Prothorax as in *haltica*, but disc much more evenly convex. Scutellum about as long as it is broad at base. Elytra truncate at base, gradually narrowed to end, rectangular at shoulders (tip of angle rounded), coarsely and densely punctured, the punctures very large before middle, finer towards apex, base granulose, especially at shoulder; apex of each elytrum nearly evenly rounded, scarcely with an indication of a sutural angle. Femora less incrassate than in *haltica*; posterior one reaching end of fifth abdominal sternite.

Length, 16 mm.; elytra, 11 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂.

*Ischnia* gen. nov.

♂. Frons rectangular. Eye coarsely granulose, sinuate, lower lobe very large, transverse, wider than frons. Mandible sinuate below tip. Antennal tubercles

prominent, as in *Temnoscelis*. Antenna not quite twice the length of the body, proximal segments ciliate beneath, scape slightly but distinctly constricted before end, not reaching to middle of thorax; segment 3 **shorter** than 4, all the segments elongate, 11 longer than 10 and about one-third shorter than 4. Prothorax with long lateral spine in middle; apical groove obsolete above, subapical one distinct; disc tuberculate. Scutellum impressed, sides elevate, apex slightly sinuate. Elytra long, slightly convex above, truncate at base, with the shoulder subangulate; apex truncate-sinuate, outer angle produced into a tooth. Pro- and mesosternal processes as in *Temnoscelis*. Fifth abdominal sternite emarginate. Legs long and slender; tarsi little dilated; first segment linear, almost twice the length of the second. Antecoxal part of prosternum equalling half the length of the sternum.

Typus: *I. picta* spec. nov.

Allied to *Temnoscelis* (1872) Lacord.

#### 104. *Ischnia picta* spec. nov.

♂. Brownish black; antenna and legs more or less rufous brown; pubescence grey beneath, more clayish buff above. Pronotum with two not very distinct blackish vittae from base to discal tubercles, one at each side of middle line, the vittae diverging frontally. Scutellum creamy buff. Elytra with a number of pale creamy buff lines bordering brown patches: one curves in a semicircle from shoulder to shoulder; another longitudinal, begins in middle of base, is slightly raised, curves towards scutellum at base, and extends just beyond the semicircle; a third line, longitudinal, begins at shoulder, being first confluent with the semicircle, runs towards suture, reaching this at basal two-fifths, and extends along the sutural impressed stripe to apical fifth, turning there towards the disc; with this line are connected two basal ones situated below the shoulder, the three including between themselves an elongate lateral and a shorter subdorsal brown spot; the longitudinal line sends out in middle a branch which joins a transverse line which is very strongly zigzag; two parallel, obliquely longitudinal lines before apex, the upper reaching suture behind, the two confluent anteriorly and then dividing into three indistinct lines, of which the two lateral ones are almost completely fused together; apical and lateral edges of elytrum also creamy.

Frons coarsely punctured. Pronotum with some granules behind lateral spine and a very few punctures on disc; a divided mesial tubercle before basal constriction, and a higher tubercle behind the subapical groove on each side, situate rather closer to the mesial line than to the lateral spine, the space between these tubercles slightly impressed; minute transverse striations behind the antemedian tubercles. Elytra very slightly convex before apex, punctured, the punctures partly in rows, rather coarse at base, minute behind, apex smooth; sides abrupt, subcarinate from shoulder to middle, a regular line of punctures above this carina. Underside smooth.

Length, 18 mm.; elytra, 13 mm.; breadth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Batauga, Cameroons.

One ♂.

#### *Abaraëus* gen. nov.

♂. Near *Temnoscelis* and *Baraëus*. Frons and tibiae simple. Third segment of antenna half as long again as fourth. Pro- and mesosternum with small tubercle. First segment of hindtarsus little widening apically.

Typus: *A. cuneatus* spec. nov.

105. *Abaraeus cuneatus* spec. nov.

♂. Blackish brown; pubescence of antenna, legs and underside of body olive-chocolate, tarsi and tip of tibiae clay-colour in certain lights, upperside greyish, mottled with brown and clay-colour; a brown lateral marginal patch on elytrum beyond middle, its anterior border blackish, oblique, forming a hook-shaped mark; a brownish subapical patch at suture. Proximal segments of antenna, legs and underside of body with dispersed short white hairs. Abdominal segments 1 to 4 with a creamy sublateral apical dot.

Frons with dispersed punctures. Antennal tubercles widely apart. Antennal segment 4 shorter than 5 + 6. Prothorax above without transverse sharply impressed sulci, with large dispersed punctures and two large tubercles above; these tubercles, one on each side of disc, are antemedian, pyramidal; a small, subdivided, mesial tubercle before basal constriction. Scutellum brown. Elytra flattened, rectangular at shoulders, gradually narrowing apicad, cuneiform, truncate-bisinnate at end, with the sutural and lateral angles very strongly rounded; a tubercle in middle of base, some large granules from shoulder to near middle; puncturation consisting of large and small punctures, densest at base, large punctures from base to apex. Underside smooth.

Length, 18 mm.; elytra, 13 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

*Hab.* Batanga, Cameroons.

One ♂.

106. *Eunidia mimica* spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *E. divisa* (1864) Pasc. from Natal, described as *Syessita*. Head, prothorax, scutellum, basal three-fifths of elytra and midcoxa ochraceous, base of fourth segment of antenna and tip of eleventh and trochanters luteous. Antennal tubercles, an angle-shaped band connecting them, a lateral patch behind eye continued to base of prothorax, two vittae on occiput, uniting behind and continued as one to beyond middle of pronotum, antenna, apical two-fifths of elytra, legs and remainder of underside of body, black; femora brownish towards base.

Frons flat. Antenna one-third longer than the body; third segment shorter than in *divisa*. Elytra coarsely punctured, each with two distinct and two feeble raised lines; apex sharply truncate.

Length, 10 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂.

107. *Hippopsicon pleuricum* spec. nov.

♀. Robust, brownish black, pubescence of head yellowish, of antenna, legs and sterna olivaceous, of pronotum and elytra greyish white; a chalky white lateral vitta from apex of prosternum to base of fifth abdominal segment, gradually and slightly narrowing anad, sharply defined beneath, situated close along the edge of the elytra, which are nearly white laterally; anterior side of foreleg grey. No vittae on upperside. Frons granulose. Antenna one-third to one-half longer than the elytra; third segment half as long again as fourth. Prothorax transversely wrinkled above, with a few small setiferous punctures at the vertical sides and before base on disc. Elytra finely punctured, the punctures largest at base, but remaining also here smaller than the interspaces, somewhat seriated on disc in middle; apex obliquely truncate, outer angle not acute.

Length, 14—19 mm. ; breadth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

A series.

The absence of longitudinal lines from the upperside distinguishes this robust species at a glance from the others.

*Hippopsicon virgatum* (1871) Gerst. belongs to *Hyllisia*.

108. **Hyllisia loloa** spec. nov.

♂. Brownish black ; pubescence clay-colour, forming the usual lines on pronotum and elytra, the five pronotal lines not very distinct on account of the clay pubescence covering the interspaces. Puncturation of head, pronotum, and elytra very coarse. Antenna blackish brown, distal segments not obviously more rufous than scape, third segment half as long again as fourth. Lower lobe of eye large, its vertical diameter surpassing that of cheek. Prothorax about one-fifth longer than broad, somewhat rugate in middle. Apex of elytra transversely truncate, very faintly sinuate.

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

*Hab.* Lolodorf, Cameroons.

One ♂.

**Hyllisia imitans.**

*Hippopsis imitans* (1892) Duviv., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* xxxvi. p. 364 (Congo).

We have two ♂♂ of this species, one from Assaba, Niger (Dr. Crosse), the other from the Ogowé R. The species differs from all the others known to me especially in the fine puncturation of the pronotum, the punctures being larger than the interspaces, in the acuminate elytra, the impunctate underside (apart from some large punctures situated behind the anterior coxa) and in the broad and sharply defined yellow infero-lateral vitta of the prothorax.

The lower lobe of the eye is vertical, its vertical diameter being longer than that of the cheek. This seems to be a male character in this genus, as is also the long antenna, of which the third and fourth segments are almost equal in length. The female antenna is much shorter, has a shorter end-segment, and the third about half as long again as the fourth.

109. **Polyrrhaphis africanus** spec. nov.

♂♀. Structurally very close to the species of this American genus, differing only in the elytra not being spinose at the truncate apex. Black, clothed with a whitish tomentum ; a broad antemedian area on elytra, widest and most distinct laterally, and head fuscous ; acute tubercles of elytra and a transverse band at apical fourth from disc to disc, interrupted at the suture, black.

Lower lobe of eye a little broader than high. Pronotum with large punctures in the depressions, a high discal tubercle on each side, a small one mesially before base ; side-spine very long and acute. Elytra raised at suture, in middle of base and from humeral angle to black transverse band, armed with acute tubercles on these raised parts.

Length, 19—22 mm. ; elytra, 11—15 mm. ; breadth, 8— $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♂, three ♀♀.

110. *Leiopus catops* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Brown; frons, except upper third, the basal halves of antennal segments 3 to 6, the extreme bases of segments 8 to 11, and the entire first and second segments, the thin (proximal) part of the femora, the basal two-thirds of the tibiae, the tarsi and the underside of the body, luteous. Markings of upperside of a luteous grey pubescence, namely, on prothorax: apical and basal margins, a mesial vitta and a broader lateral one ending at spine, and between the two a spot or an abbreviated vitta; on elytra: longitudinal lines connected with one another, forming a network of longitudinal meshes, which is interrupted behind the middle by a broad transverse brown space, which is concave and sharply defined in front, irregular behind, and reaches across both elytra, but does not reach the lateral margins; the basal portion of the net-like pattern is formed by a sutural line and four others, including between themselves two elongate basal spaces, followed by two smaller ones, an anteriorly forked humeral space, and a small infra-humeral space; a sub-lateral line extends from the posterior connecting bar of the basal network almost parallel to outer margin—which is also luteous grey—to suture before apex, being widened behind, and forming there the posterior border of the subapical network.

Pronotum and elytra flattened, coarsely punctured; pronotal spine small; scutellum sinuate; elytra obliquely truncate, sutural angle more obtuse than outer one. Anal segment of ♂ narrow, conical, almost twice the length of the fourth; of ♀ prolonged, nearly as long as segments 1 to 4 are long laterally.

Length, 8 mm.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♂, two ♀♀.

111. *Leiopus fenestrella* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar to *catops*, smaller; frons brown, except a luteous spot between antennal tubercles; pronotal spine very much larger, luteous grey; this grey pubescence contiguous with a discal, lateral, anteriorly abbreviated, irregular vitta; a short apical vitta, also not straight, lower down than the spine; the netlike pattern of the elytra continuous from base to apex, being only laterally interrupted by a brown mesial patch; apex of elytra sinuate-truncate, both angles being slightly produced, the outer one more than the sutural one. Anal segment shorter than in *catops*; that of ♀ a little shorter than the three preceding segments together.

Length, 7 mm.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One pair.

112. *Leiopus paraphelis* spec. nov.

♀. Brownish black; pubescent grey. Head uniformly grey, without punctures, except a few on cheek. Antenna brown, bases of segments 3 to 7 luteous, the luteous part very restricted on seventh and just indicated on eighth segment. Pronotum convex, grey, a broad brown space at each side on disc, including two more or less isolated grey spots; large punctures at base, none or very few on disc; lateral spine long, acute. Scutellum grey. Elytra convex, coarsely punctured, with feeble indications of two raised lines in middle of disc, grey, base and a broad transverse postmedian band, narrowed on each elytrum at the lateral margin, brown; the grey parts dotted with brown, the dots situated before apex more or less

confluent ; short stiff bristles situated in large punctures dispersed all over the elytra ; the flattened lateral apical portion of the elytrum separated from the convex part by an oblique groove ; apex truncate. Underside and legs grey ; apex of tibiae brown. Anal segment conical, shorter than segments 2 to 4 together, tergite pointed.

Length,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo (*type*), and Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

Two ♀♀.

Resembles the European *Leiopus nebulosus*.

### 113. *Exocentrus nitens* spec. nov.

♀. Shining black ; head, antenna and legs rufous brown ; bases of third and fourth antennal segments, apices of abdominal segments, and scutellum, white ; elytra with two irregular transverse white bands consisting of scale-like hairs, one close to base, the other at basal third, curving backwards near suture, the hairs composing them not close together anywhere.

Pronotum densely punctured, suddenly constricted at apex, the sides being dilated ; this dilated part bears posteriorly the side-spine, which is long, pointed, and directed obliquely backwards ; in front of the spine there are four stout, spine-like hairs, one behind the other. Elytra with similar stout hairs all over ; seriate-punctate, the puncturation disappearing before apex, seven rows between scutellum and shoulder.

Length, 3 mm.

*Hab.* Lolodorf, S.E. Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♀.

### 114. *Exocentrus seriatus* spec. nov.

♀. Dark brown ; antenna, tibiae, tarsi and trochanters rufescent. Bases of antennal segments, a thin mesial line on pronotum as well as a large triangular discal spot and a smaller one above lateral spine, suture of elytra and numerous short lines, grey ; head, underside and legs also pubescent grey ; some of the linear spots of the elytra confluent before the apex near the suture ; sides of elytra with smaller spots than disc. Elytra regularly punctate-striate from base to beyond middle, the puncturation becoming sparser farther back and disappearing altogether before end ; there are only four stripes of punctures between suture and shoulder, and these stripes remain quite regular to the very base.

Length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Johann Albrechts Höhe, North Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♀.

### 115. *Exocentrus strigosus* spec. nov.

♂. Dark brown, tibiae and tarsi rather paler. Stiff hairs longer and thinner than in the other African species known to me. Antennal segments grey at base. Elytra regularly punctate-striate from base to apex, the stripes close together, seven between scutellum and shoulder ; four grey transverse bands, all ill-defined, the first behind shoulder, the second a little farther back, reduced to a spot which stands close to the suture, the third before middle, widened at sides and at suture, including some black spots, the fourth at apical third.

Length, 4 mm.

*Hab.* Lolodorf, S.E. Cameroons (L. Conradt).

One ♂.

The sides of the prothorax are in this and the last species not straight from the tip of the spine to the apical constriction, but appear, in a dorsal view, suddenly narrowed before middle, the basal portion of the spine forming a kind of lateral carina to the prothorax.

116. *Glenea baia* spec. nov.

♀. Black; basal two-thirds of elytra, palpi, and anterior and median femora and tibiae cinnamon-rufous. A vitta at each side of frons, continued over the occiput, where it is more mesial, a spot behind eye and a large patch on the cheek clayish. Prothorax above with three clay-coloured vittae, the lateral ones appearing as prolongations of the postocular spots of the head. Punctures of head and prothorax large. Elytra regularly punctate-striate; external apical spine long.

Underside with a clayish grey lateral vitta on pro- and mesosternum, widened and less distinctly defined on metasternum, where it includes a large, long, black, halfmoon-shaped patch. Apices of abdominal segments grey, these bands more or less interrupted in middle, sinuated laterally, reduced on fifth segment to two spots.

Length, 13 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

One ♀.

116. *Glenea leucopsila* spec. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *gabonica* and *quinquelineata*; markings of head, prothorax, and underside, and the subapical transverse spot of the elytra white, not clayish; antemedian black patch of elytra not reaching laterally beyond the carina; puncturation similar to that of *quinquelineata*.

*Hab.* Sierra Leone (*type*); Ashanti.

A series.

117. *Glenea mira* spec. nov.

♂♀. Black; palpi, femora and tibiae rufous; tarsi brown. Two vittae on head, the occipital portions thinner and closer together, a subdorsal spot behind eye, a patch on cheek, a thin mesial and a broader dorso-lateral vitta on prothorax, scutellum (except base), and the following markings on the elytra, buff: an oblique, straight vitta from base to basal fourth, approaching suture behind, a short streak behind shoulder along the carina, an indistinct posthumeral streak below the carina, a transverse, somewhat curved median spot between suture and carina, and a smaller transverse subapical spot. Suture greyish. Underside with a broad white vitta, this pubescence occupying nearly the whole metasternum and abdomen, except middle; abdomen with black lateral spots, which are separate or form a continuous streak.

Length, 14—18 mm.

*Hab.* Benito, French Congo.

A series. Closest to *arcuata*.

118. *Glenea leptis* spec. nov.

♀. Blackish brown, legs, antenna and elytra chocolate. Head densely pubescent buff, a frontal, double, mesial vitta brown, diverging, reaching to end of

antennal tubercles, a spot behind eye and three vittae on occiput black. Prothorax also buff, with six black vittae, two on each side and two above, these much wider than the lateral ones. Scutellum sinuate. Elytra proportionately longer than in other African species; two very distinct lateral carinae; disc obviously impressed along suture and carina; punctures rather fine in apical half, larger nearer base, no regular series on disc besides the row along the carina and another situated in basal fourth between carina and suture, but nearer the former; a sutural vitta and four others (two above and two laterally between the upper carina and the lateral margin) grey, the discal one thinnest, obsolete from basal third to apex, but dilated in middle of elytrum to an elongate-ovate spot, which extends to the sutural vitta; apex more or less grey; outer spine prominent, sutural one short. Underside clayish grey, the pubescence rather denser laterally.

Length, 13 mm.; elytra, 11 mm.; breadth, 4 mm.

*Hab.* Kikuyu Escarpment, British East Africa (W. Doherty).

Two ♀♀.

#### 119. *Nitocris morio* spec. nov.

♀. Black, shining; head, apex of pronotum, prosternum except lateral posterior part, anterior and median femora, ochraceous; a sutural spot before apex of elytra, a lateral spot at apex of second abdominal segment, and a larger one on fourth segment golden-pubescent; antennal segments 4 to 11 and scutellum grey; first abdominal segment and hindcoxa silky white laterally; last abdominal segment brownish. Large punctures of frons dispersed. Scape of antenna with cicatrix, which is limited by an incomplete carina. Mesial, antebasal nodosity of pronotum prominent. Scutellum elongate-triangular. Elytra long and very narrow; a carina from near shoulder to dilated apical part very prominent and quite smooth, glossy; apex excised, both angles strongly dentate.

Length, 28 mm.\*; elytra, 20 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* Sierra Leone, October 27th, 1895.

One ♀.

#### 120. *Nitocris peplus* spec. nov.

♀. Pale orange; head as far down as lower margin of eyes, antenna, elytra, a transverse, halfmoon-shaped, basal patch on third abdominal segment, and tip of mandible, black; base of elytra for 1 to 2 mm. of the colour of the pronotum, this reddish area sharply defined, produced backwards at suture and here covered with a golden pubescence; disc of elytra with a greyish brown tint.

Frons with numerous large punctures; depression between antennal tubercles deep; occiput almost impunctate, except near eyes. Prothorax very strongly constricted behind apex, trinodose above, glossy, with a few punctures laterally on disc. Scutellum sinuate, pubescent. Elytra similar in shape to those of *pascoei*, but longer and rather more dilated behind, rounded together at apex, not sinuate, not dentate.

Length, 20 mm.; elytra, 15 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

*Hab.* Nyassaland.

One ♀.

\* From front of head to tip of abdomen.