head; occipital fontanelle small, in advance of occipital process; eye small, 3 times in length of snout, $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in interorbital width; width of mouth a little less than interorbital width, $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Band of præmaxillary teeth $5\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad; vomerine teeth granular, forming a crescentic band which is as broad as the præmaxillary band. Nasal barbel $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head; maxillary barbel slightly shorter than head, reaching base of pectoral fin; outer mandibular barbel $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head, inner $\frac{2}{3}$. Gill-rakers fine and closely set, about 90 on first arch. Dorsal 67, its distance from the occipital process $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head, its distance from the caudal 2 diameters of eye. Anal 53, narrowly separated from the caudal. Pectoral not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head, the spine finely serrated on the outer border, $\frac{5}{7}$ the length of the fin. Ventral a little nearer end of snout than caudal. Latter nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Dark brown above, whitish beneath; anal and caudal with a fine light edge.

Total length 410 millim.

A single specimen from the Kassam River at Awhorra Mullka, Shoa, about 4000 feet, Feb. 7, 1902.

This species, named after Dr. D. Vinciguerra, is closely related to *C. Robecchii*, Vincig., from which it is distinguished, as well as from *C. lazera* and other species with granular vomerine teeth, by the narrower head and by the shorter interspace between the occiput and the origin of the dorsal fin; the gill-rakers are more numerous than in *C. Robecchii*, resembling those of *C. lazera*, in which the vomerine teeth form a wider band.

LX.—On new Species of South-African Curculionidæ of the Genus *Hipporrhinus*, Schön. By GUY A. K. MARSHALL, F.Z.S.

[Concluded from p. 417.]

Hipporrhinus janus, sp. n.

Long. (excl. apical spine) 19, lat. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Length of apical spines 1 millim.

Head convex, with scattered shallow punctures on vertex, much deeper and coarser on forehead, which is retuse and has a short central carina; antecular furrows deep and complete. *Rostrum* cut off from head by a deep dorsal incision, as long as prothorax only, deflected and scarcely curved, subparallel

for two-thirds of its length, thence dilated to apex. Upper surface convex, with five narrow and undulating carinae, the central being higher and also rather shorter than the others; the lateral sulci broad and deep, the lower pair longer, the upper pair meeting at base; scrobes not purely lateral, but continued to beneath base of rostrum; inferior basal sulcus deep. *Antennae* piceous, finely squamose; scape just reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, the length greater than the width at base, which is broader than apex; sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle, ocular lobes strongly developed. Upper surface slightly convex, closely set with small rounded tubercles having scarcely perceptible setae, central furrow very narrow and without a carina; tubercles bare, shiny, interstices with whitish scaling forming three ill-defined stripes. *Elytra* broadly ovate, shoulders prominent and subrectangular, sides very little dilated, broadest much before middle, apical processes long and sharp. Upper surface convex, with shallow sulci containing regular rows of granules, which are very much reduced towards apex; the intervals with single rows of small tubercles, which are depressed and rather elongate in the dorsal area, but elevated towards the sides and apex; the tubercles shiny and mostly without setae, the interstices with scattered patches of whitish scaling, the scales being very large and circular. *Legs* with sparse scaling and pale setae; the three basal joints of posterior tarsi subequal; the onychium elongate, about equal to the three preceding joints together.

CAPE COLONY (*Colls. Pascoe & J. kel.*).

A striking species superficially resembling *H. obesus*, Gyl., and *H. verrucellus*, Gyl., but readily recognized by the presence of a strong central carina on the rostrum and by the long apical spines. *H. corpulentus*, Gyl., which has the rostral carina, has a very different appearance, owing to the even granulation throughout the elytra obliterating the sulci; its apical processes also are very short and tuberculiform.

Hipporrhinus congestus, sp. n.

Long. 13, lat. 7 millim.

Head convex, rugosely punctured, some of the punctures containing a single large white scale, forehead not flattened, coarsely strigose and with a short central stria; anteocular furrows deep and complete. *Rostrum* separated from head by a deep dorsal incision, as long as the thorax only, distinctly curved, subparallel to beyond middle, then slightly

dilated. Upper surface convex, with a deep narrow central furrow throughout having a broad and coarsely punctured costa on either side; both pairs of lateral furrows are deep and distinct, being of equal length; the intervening carina is narrow and impunctate; the upper sulci alone meet at the base, which is not elevated; the scrobes are quite lateral, and almost parallel to the sulci; the inferior basal furrow is strongly developed. *Antennæ* black, setose; scape just reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, the length equal to the width at base, apex much narrower, sides very little rounded, slightly diverging from base to near apex, then rapidly narrowing, broadest well before middle. Upper surface convex, closely set with large rounded shiny granules, leaving a very narrow central stria without any carina; granules without setæ; scaling almost absent; ocular lobes strongly developed. *Elytra* short ovate, shoulders prominent and almost rectangular, sides strongly rounded, broadest about middle, apical processes short and blunt in female. Upper surface convex, with no distinct striation, the whole surface being equally covered with even and regular rows of rounded granules, except for a tubercular prominence on the declivity of the third interval (as in *albicinctus*, Gyl.) and a much lower elongate one on the declivity of interval 5; a few isolated white scales are scattered about the surface, but they are more numerous near the margins. *Legs* black, with scattered white scales and black setæ; the tubercles on the inner edges of tibiæ large and tooth-like; posterior tarsi setose, the three basal joints subequal.

SOUTH AFRICA (*Sir A. Smith*).

A very distinct species allied to *corpulentus*, Gyl., from which it may be distinguished at once by the presence of the tubercular prominences on the declivity and the absence of a central carina on the rostrum. On account of these prominences it also bears some resemblance to *albicinctus*, Gyl.; but the granulation is much finer than in that species, the shoulders are not produced forwards, and the rostrum has no central carina.

Hipporrhinus criniger, sp. n.

Long. 16, lat. 6 (♂), 7 (♀) millim.

Head very convex; punctuation on vertex closer but shallow, deeper and more scattered in front; forehead retuse, with a more or less distinct central impression; antecular furrows deep and complete. *Rostrum* cut off from head by a deep dorsal incision, about as long as prothorax only, stout,

strongly curved, sides subparallel to beyond middle, then gently dilated to apex. Upper surface convex, with five strong carinæ, which are generally smooth and shiny; the lateral sulci deep and strong, the lower pair rather shorter, the upper pair alone meeting at base; scrobes straight, oblique but lateral; inferior basal furrow very deep. *Antennæ* with scape just reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, the length about equal to the width at base, apex scarcely narrower, sides strongly rounded, broadest a little behind middle, ocular lobes moderately prominent; upper surface almost plane, closely set with round flattened tubercles (devoid of setæ) leaving a narrow central furrow, without a carina; tubercles bare, interstices with dense brown scaling. *Elytra* oblongo-ovate, much narrower in male, shoulders sloping, sides scarcely rounded, broadest at or before middle, apical processes absent in both sexes, the sutural part slightly raised on the declivity in female only. Upper surface slightly convex, striæ with regular rows of shallow punctures separated by small granules, alternate intervals more prominent: intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 with elongate depressed shiny tubercles, each bearing a very long erect black seta; intervals 2, 4, and 6 with rows of small closely set granules, each bearing a very short depressed pale seta; tubercles and granules bare, interstices with dense brown scaling, more or less variegated with small white patches. *Legs* with close pale pubescence slightly thicker near apex of femora; second joint of posterior tarsi shorter than first, equal to, but narrower than, third.

CAPE COLONY.

I have found examples of this species in the British and Oxford Museums (under the collection name "*petrous*," Buq); and there is a single male in the Stockholm Museum which has been labelled *H. lacunosus*, Gyl., by Mr. Péringuey. Although this insect has a strong superficial resemblance to Gyllenhal's species, an examination of his type (a female) shows it to be quite distinct. In *lacunosus* the intervals are uniform and the granules are subequal throughout, there being no elongate tubercles; moreover there are no long black setæ, but each granule has a very short pale seta, strongly depressed.

Hipporrhinus Gunningi, sp. n.

Long. 19–20, lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 millim.

Head closely punctured and densely squamose, convex on vertex, forehead flattened and with a central carina; eyes

rather prominent; anteocular furrows obsolescent. *Rostrum* not incised at base, scarcely as long as prothorax alone, slightly deflected and very little curved. Upper surface with a shallow central furrow throughout containing a narrow shiny carina; lateral sulci well-marked, the upper pair uniting at base, which is not much raised; costæ between sulci obtuse, densely squamose and each with a single row of shiny black granules; scrobes almost straight, lateral but oblique; inferior basal furrow absent. *Antennæ* with scape just reaching eye; the basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* as long as broad, apex and base of equal width, sides rounded, broadest about middle, a faint transverse impression just behind apex, ocular lobes feebly developed. Upper surface convex, closely set with small granular tubercles leaving a narrow central furrow, without a carina; tubercles black, shiny, each with a depressed seta, interstices with brownish-grey scaling and three narrow paler lines. Elytra elongate, strongly acuminate towards apex in female, scarcely so in male, shoulders sloping, sides rounded, broadest rather behind middle, apical processes absent. Upper surface not very convex, with regular broad shallow striæ containing single rows of small granules; intervals of equal height, with somewhat irregular and often duplicated rows of small closely-set granules; granules black and shiny, each with a depressed seta; scaling dense, fulvous, variegated with small patches of dark brown and grey. *Legs* black, with thin grey pubescence; posterior tarsi with the second joint narrower than first and third, but about as long as the latter.

TRANSVAAL: Leydenburg (teste Dr. J. W. B. Gunning).

Through the kindness of Dr. Gunning, I received some years ago a series of six examples of this species from the Pretoria Museum. Its only close ally is *constrictus*, Gyl., which differs, however, in having the prothorax much broader than long, and also in having the dorsal part of the rostrum much more strongly elevated above the level of the forehead. Both these insects may be distinguished from the adjoining species, *arenarius*, Fähr., and *laticeps*, Mshl., by their large size and the presence of a frontal carina.

Hipporrhinus errans, sp. n.

Long. 12, lat. 6 millim.

Head densely covered with brown squamæ, vertex convex, forehead flattened and with a short central stria; anteocular furrows distinct in their upper half only. *Rostrum* not incised at base, stout, about as long as prothorax only, not much curved. Upper surface almost plane, with a distinct

carina abbreviated in front, rugosely punctured, with dense scaling and scattered setæ. Lateral sulci distinct, the upper pair rather longer and broader, and meeting at the base, which is a little elevated; scrobes lateral, straight and oblique; inferior basal furrow deep. *Antennæ* with scape just reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, apex a little narrower than base, sides strongly rounded, broadest about middle, ocular lobes moderate. Upper surface convex, closely set with small granular tubercles leaving a very narrow and ill-defined central furrow, containing no carina; apices of tubercles black, shiny, each bearing a depressed seta, interstices with dense brown scaling and three narrow whitish lines. *Elytra* short ovate, sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle, shoulders rounded, apical processes very short but acute. Upper surface convex, with regular rows of deep punctures, intervening granules sometimes present, but hidden by the scaling; intervals unevenly costate: intervals 3, 5, and 7 more raised than the others and with regular and complete rows of low granules; interval 1 has a similar complete row, but 2, 4, and 6 are very variable, bearing anything from a complete row to none at all; granules shiny and each with a short depressed seta; scaling dense, variegated brown and grey. *Legs* with sparse pale scaling, which is more dense at the apex of femora; posterior tarsi with the joints of about the same width, second and third subequal, first longer.

NATAL: Estcourt.

In its general facies this insect resembles such species as *arenarius*, Fähr., and *albicans*, Gyl., from which it may be readily recognized by the uneven elevation of the intervals on the elytra.

Hipporrhinus consors, sp. n.

Long. 11, lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head with dense brownish scaling, vertex convex, forehead plane and without carina or fovea; antecular furrows distinct, but not very deep. *Rostrum* not incised at base, shorter than prothorax only, deflected from base, very little curved. Upper surface closely but faintly punctured, densely covered with greyish scaling, with a large tubercle close to base, which is strongly bifid and distinctly dilated at apex; the anterior part without furrows and smooth except for a very faint central carina; both pairs of lateral furrows almost obsolete; scrobes lateral, but oblique and almost straight; inferior basal furrow distinct. *Antennæ* short, thick, squamose; scape just reaching eye; the two basal

joints of funicle subequal, not much longer than the others. *Prothorax* transverse, base and apex of equal width, sides strongly rounded, broadest rather before middle, a transverse impression behind apex, ocular lobes well developed. Upper surface convex, fairly closely set with small rounded tubercles, leaving a narrow central furrow without a carina; tubercles black, shiny, with apical punctures, but without setæ; interstices with thick grey scaling. *Elytra* short ovate, shoulders sloping, sides distinctly rounded, broadest about middle, apical processes absent. Upper surface convex, with shallow striæ containing very indistinct punctures separated by small granules; these disappear towards apex and are normally hidden by the scaling; intervals evenly raised with regular and complete rows of small separated granular tubercles, those on intervals 3 and 5 being often more distant. Tubercles rounded, black and shiny, each with a very short depressed seta; interstices variegated with large patches of pale scaling, the most conspicuous of which is a broad transverse patch at the summit of the declivity. *Legs* clothed with pale scaling, which is thicker about apex of femora; posterior tarsi short and broad, the three basal joints subequal.

TRANSVAAL: Leydenburg.

I have received examples of this species from Dr. W. Horn, of Berlin, and from Dr. Gunning, of Pretoria. It may be distinguished from the allied *nasutus*, Fähr., and *monitor*, Fähr., by the presence of regular rows of tubercles on intervals 2 and 4 of the elytra, and also by the almost obsolete central carina on the rostrum. The latter character also separates it from *corniculatus*, Fähr., in which species the rostral tubercle is parallel-sided and not dilated as in *consors*.

Hipporrhinus asper, sp. n.

Long. 11-12, lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 millim.

Head convex, vertex closely and finely punctured and with dense fulvous scaling; forehead bare, dispersely punctured and with a distinct central fovea; anteocular furrows distinct. *Rostrum* not incised at base, about as long as head and prothorax, evenly but not strongly curved throughout. Upper surface with a distinct central furrow, narrow at base and much dilated towards apex, its sides bluntly raised; no central carina; distinctly punctured, except on a narrow smooth central line, punctures bearing depressed setæ; lower lateral sulci almost obsolete, upper ones distinct, convergent, but not meeting at base; scrobes directed to beneath base of rostrum; inferior basal furrow shallow. *Antennæ* with scape not reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle

subequal. *Prothorax* broader than long, apex about as wide as base, sides very strongly dilated (owing to several large lateral tubercles), broadest before middle, ocular lobes strongly developed. Upper surface convex, with comparatively large elevated tubercles bearing depressed setæ and leaving a deep central furrow, containing a strong carina; interstices with fulvous scaling. *Elytra* ovate, shoulders roundedly prominent, sides slightly rounded, broadest about middle, apical processes short and blunt. Upper surface convex, with regular rows of foveæ separated by small granules: interval 1 with an indistinct row of granules vanishing behind middle; interval 2 with only three to five prominent tubercles on declivity; interval 3 with a row of seven or eight elevated tubercles terminating abruptly just behind middle; intervals 4 and 6 smooth; intervals 5 and 7 with regular and complete rows of elevated tubercles; scaling sparse, variegated brown and fulvous. *Legs* with scattered scales and a denser pale ring near apex of femora; posterior tarsi with the joints of about the same width, second and third subequal, first longer.

TRANSVAAL: Leydenburg. NATAL.

I have received a single specimen of this species from Dr. Gunning, and there are six others in the British Museum. It is most nearly allied to *caudatus*, Fähr., but, in addition to its much smaller size, it lacks the long apical processes and has the antecular furrows converging and distinctly visible from above, whereas they are invisible in *caudatus*.

Hipporhinus serratus, sp. n.

Long. 11, lat. 5 millim.

Head convex, with dense fulvous scaling on vertex; forehead bare, faintly punctured, and with a rounded central depression; antecular furrows very deep. *Rostrum* not incised at base, about as long as head and prothorax, stout and slightly curved. Upper surface convex in basal half, almost plane anteriorly, without any central furrow or carina; punctuation deep and setigerous, leaving a narrow smooth central line; lower lateral sulci faint, the upper ones much longer and deeper, meeting at base; scrobes directed to beneath base of rostrum; inferior basal furrow deep. *Antennæ* with scape not quite reaching eye; joints 1 and 2 of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, base and apex of equal width, sides strongly rounded, broadest rather before middle, ocular lobes well developed. Upper surface convex, with comparatively large, separated, subconical tubercles, leaving a broad central furrow containing a

well-developed carina; tubercles bare, shiny, each with a short depressed seta, interstices with fulvous scaling, paler laterally. *Elytra* oblongo-ovate, shoulders roundly prominent, apical processes in female very short and blunt, sides very slightly rounded, broadest just behind shoulders. Upper surface convex, with regular rows of foveæ, occasionally interrupted by faint granules: interval 1 without distinct granules; interval 2 with only a short apical row of four or five sharply conical tubercles; interval 3 with a basal row of rather smaller subconical tubercles terminating about middle; intervals 4 and 6 plane; intervals 5 and 7 with complete rows of sharp conical tubercles; the tubercles, which are of nearly equal size throughout, are bare and shiny, each with a depressed apical seta, the interstices with dark brown scaling variegated with lighter patches. *Legs* with dark scaling and setæ, except for a ring of white scales near apex of femora; posterior tarsi setose, the joints of about the same width, second and third subequal, first rather longer.

TRANSVAAL: Leydenburg.

The only examples I have seen of this species were kindly sent me by Dr. Gunning. It is closely related to *deplorabundus*, Fähr., but that insect has a continuous central furrow on the rostrum, narrow at the base and broadly excavate in front; the central thoracic carina is also much fainter and concealed beneath the scaling; finally, the row of tubercles on the third interval of the elytra is evenly continuous to the apex.

Hipporrhinus deceptor, sp. n.

Long. 3-15, lat. 6-7 millim.

Head convex, with sparse punctures and squamæ, forehead with a rounded impression, anteocular furrows distinct. *Rostrum* separated from head by a deep dorsal incision, as long as head and prothorax, thick and strongly curved. Upper surface with five strong, smooth, narrow carinæ of even height; lateral sulci deep and distinct, of about equal length, and uniting at base; scrobes lateral, straight and oblique; inferior basal furrow very deep. *Antennæ* piceous, thinly pubescent; scape barely reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* transverse (more distinctly so in female), the length equal to the width at base in female, greater in male, apex rather narrower than base, sides strongly rounded, broadest about the middle, ocular lobes not very prominent. Upper surface rather convex, closely set with small, elevated, granular tubercles, leaving a narrow central furrow without a carina; tubercles bare, shiny, and

with very short depressed setæ, interstices with dark scaling and three narrow pale lines. *Elytra* ovate, much narrower in male, shoulders roundly prominent, sides strongly rounded (less so in male), broadest about middle, apical processes very small and contiguous in both sexes. Upper surface convex, distinctly sulcate, sulci with rows of shallow punctures separated by small granules; intervals all evenly raised, subcostate and with regular rows of large shiny granules, each bearing a depressed seta; scaling uneven, with small variegated patches of brown, fulvous, or white. *Legs* piceous, with fine pale pubescence; posterior tarsi with the second joint a trifle narrower than the others, second and third subequal, first longer.

CAPE COLONY: Port Elizabeth (*Dr. H. Brauns*).

Dr. Brauns has kindly sent me a fine series of this new species, apart from which I have seen only a single example, a female, in Chrevolat's collection at Stockholm. It is allied to *lacunosus*, Gyl., which differs in having a much thicker and more strongly curved rostrum, the dorsal surface of which is almost plane and has only a low carina (whereas in *deceptor* it is very deeply sulcate with a strong central carina); again, the first joint of the funicle is distinctly longer than the second (an unusual character in the genus); the prothorax is more narrowed behind and the tubercles are strongly depressed; the elytra of the female *lacunosus* (I have not seen the male) are much more oblong, the suture is prominently raised on the declivity, the sulci are shallower, the granules more depressed and elongate, and the apical processes absent.

Hipporrhinus sparsus, sp. n.

Long. 12, lat. 6 millim. (female).

Head convex, bare, with faint scattered punctures; forehead with a slight central depression; anteocular furrows deep and complete. *Rostrum* cut off from head by a deep dorsal incision, as long as head and prothorax, distinctly curved, very gradually dilated from base to apex. Upper surface nearly plane, with three fine carinæ, the central one the shortest and vanishing beyond middle; no scaling, punctuation indefinite; lateral sulci broad and deep, separated by a strong costa bearing a faint stria, the upper pair only meeting at base; scrobes straight and lateral, almost parallel to the sulci; inferior basal furrow very deep. *Antennæ* piceous; scape just reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, the length greater than the width at base, which is equal to the apex, sides strongly

rounded, broadest about middle, ocular lobes moderately developed. Upper surface slightly convex, closely set with small elevated shiny tubercles with short depressed apical setæ, central furrow very narrow and without carina; interstices with sparse brown scaling. *Elytra* oblongo-ovate, shoulders prominent, the breadth there much greater than base of thorax, sides not much rounded, broadest before middle, apical processes absent in female. Upper surface slightly convex, with shallow closely punctured striæ; intervals with small rather distant tubercles, which are somewhat depressed dorsally and near base, but conical towards sides and apex; intervals 2, 4, and 6 with the tubercles more distant than the rest; interval 1 slight, raised (female) on declivity and with the tubercles there closely set; tubercles with a short apical seta, elytra bare except for a few small scattered patches of yellowish scales. *Legs* black with fine pale scaling; second and third joints of posterior tarsi subequal.

CAPE COLONY (*Coll. Pascoe*).

A fairly distinct species, coming nearest to *H. deceptor*, Mshl., from which it may be distinguished by the absence of the central furrow on the rostrum and the fine narrow central carina; also by the larger and more distant tubercles on the elytra and the smallness of the prothorax.

Hipporrhinus chirindensis, sp. n.

Long 17, lat. 8 millim.

Head convex, with indistinct punctures and fairly dense brown squamæ; forehead with a distinct central stria; anteocular furrows very deep and strong, approaching one another closely above. *Rostrum* not incised at base, about as long as head and thorax, distinctly curved. Upper surface with a shallow central furrow triangularly dilated to apex and containing a faint central carina; lateral sulci deep, the upper pair convergent at base but not meeting; the interval between the sulci carinate and rugosely punctured; scrobes directed to beneath base of rostrum; inferior basal furrow shallow. *Antennæ* with scape not reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* broader than long, narrower at apex than at base, sides strongly dilated, broadest about middle, ocular lobes moderate. Upper surface almost plane, with a broad transverse impression just behind apex, fairly closely set with small shiny rounded tubercles, each bearing a short depressed seta; central furrow shallow, containing a very short but well-marked carina; interstices with uniform

brown scaling. *Elytra* ovate, shoulders sloping, sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle; apical processes in female very short, blunt, and divergent. Upper surface convex, with regular rows of foveæ separated by small shiny granules: interval 1 with a few indistinct granules; 2, 3, 5, and 7 subcostate and with regular rows of granules; on the last three the rows are complete and the granules are larger on the declivity; on interval 2 the granules cease abruptly at the summit of declivity; scaling uniform earth-brown. *Legs* with sparse depressed pale setæ on femora and an ill-defined ring of light scales near apex; tibiæ with mingled light and dark setæ, the former depressed, the latter erect; posterior tarsi spongy beneath, joints of about the same width, second and third subequal, first longer.

MASHONALAND: Mt. Chirinda, Melsetter District.

Very nearly allied to *H. Bohemani*, Fähr., but smaller, and distinguished by the absence of granules on intervals 4 and 6 of the elytra, the presence of a central furrow and carina on the rostrum, and the long stria on the forehead.

Hipporrhinus brevis, sp. n.

Long. 10, lat. 5 millim. (female).

Head convex on vertex, which is closely and distinctly punctured; forehead flattened, with fine convergent plications and a short low central carina near the rostrum bearing a single fovea; antecular furrows obsolete. *Rostrum* not incised at base, short and thick, as long as thorax only, deflected and slightly curved. Upper surface with a stout basal tubercle which has its sides rather convergent and its apex sharply bifurcated; anterior part almost plane, rugosely punctured and with a very faint short carina; lateral sulci broad and distinct, uniting at base; scrobes lateral and curved; inferior basal furrow very deep. *Antennæ* with scape reaching to about middle of eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* transverse, the length equal to the width at base, which is as broad as apex, ocular lobes distinct. Upper surface convex, closely set with low granules, each bearing a pale depressed seta; scaling brown, with three narrow and indistinct paler lines. *Elytra* very short, ovate, sides strongly rounded, broadest before middle, acuminate behind (female), shoulders rounded, apical processes absent. Upper surface rather convex, striæ with rows of shallow, subreticulate foveæ, intervals evenly raised and with large, very depressed, shiny, distant granules, which bear depressed pale setæ; scaling not very dense, yellowish brown. *Legs*

with scattered pale scaling, forming a denser ring at apex of femora; posterior tarsi with the three basal joints of about the same width, second and third subequal, first longer.

CAPE COLONY.

The nearly allied *talpa*, Fähr., and *vicinus*, Mshl., differ in the absence of plication on the forehead, in the finer punctuation of the striæ, and in the smaller and much more numerous granules (and therefore setæ) on the elytra.

Hipporrhinus Braunsi, sp. n.

Long. 11, lat. 5 millim.

Head convex on vertex, forehead flattened and with a deep impression on each side; punctuation close and regular, but mostly hidden by fulvous scaling; antecular furrows deep, convergent above and only separated by a narrow costa. *Rostrum* not incised at base, nearly as long as head and prothorax, deflected and slightly curved. Upper surface with a broad and distinct central furrow throughout, containing no carina, but with its edges carinate and bearing a regular row of depressed pale setæ; punctuation hidden by uniform dense brown scaling; lateral sulci broad and deep, subequal, the upper pair alone meeting at base, which is much raised above the level of forehead; scrobes directed to beneath base of rostrum; inferior basal furrow deep. *Antennæ* with scape not reaching eye; joints 1 and 2 of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* a trifle broader than long, apex and base of equal width, sides strongly rounded, broadest before middle, ocular lobes well developed. Upper surface convex, with small rounded widely separated tubercles leaving a broad but shallow central furrow containing a distinct carina; tubercles black and shiny, with a depressed pale apical seta; interstices with dense brown squamosity. *Elytra* ovate, shoulders rounded, sides very little dilated, broadest before middle, apical processes (in female only) very small, tuberculiform, and contiguous. Upper surface convex, with regular rows of large reticulate foveæ without intervening granules: interval 1 without granules but with a single row of depressed setæ; interval 2 with only a short apical row of three or four very small tubercles, that at the summit of declivity much larger than the rest; interval 3 with a costa to beyond middle and continued to apex in the form of small separate tubercles, the largest being at the top of the declivity (in a varietal form this costa is replaced by a row of small separated tubercles); intervals 4 and 6 smooth or with a few isolated tubercles; 5 and 7 with complete rows of small conical remote tubercles;

scaling dense, uniform brown; tubercles bare at apex, each with a thick whitish depressed seta. *Legs* thin, densely covered with brown scaling and with scattered white setæ; posterior tarsi narrow, the three basal joints of equal width, second and third equal, first rather longer.

ORANGE COLONY: Bothaville (*Dr. H. Brauns*).

I owe all my examples of this species to the kindness of my friend Dr. Brauns. The only insect with which it can be confused is *quadrinodis*, Fähr., in which, however, the costa on interval 3 of the elytra terminates abruptly at the declivity, without any apical tubercles, and interval 7 is simply carinate and not tuberculate.

Hipporrhinus vicinus, sp. n.

Long. 10, lat. 5 millim.

Head densely covered with brown scaling, convex, forehead without fovea or carina; anteocular furrows absent. *Rostrium* not incised at base, short and thick, shorter than the prothorax alone, deflected but scarcely curved, a little more slender in male than in female. Upper surface with a stout basal tubercle which has its sides subparallel and its apex sharply bifurcated; anterior portion almost plane, rugosely punctured, and with a faint carina running from the middle back to the apex of tubercle; lateral sulci indistinct, the upper pair uniting at base; scrobes shallow, lateral, and oblique; inferior basal furrow very deep. *Antennæ* with scape reaching to about middle of eye; joints 1 and 2 of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* rather transverse, apex about as wide as base, sides strongly rounded, broadest about middle, ocular lobes very slight. Upper surface convex, closely set with setigerous granules, central furrow almost obsolete; granules black and shiny, interstices with brown scaling, except for three pale longitudinal lines. *Elytra* short ovate, broadest before middle, shoulders sloping, apex bluntly rounded in male, subacuminate in female, apical processes absent. Upper surface distinctly sulcate, sulci with rows of ocellated punctures, without intervening granules, and often hidden by the scaling; intervals finely carinate, especially 3, 5, and 7, which are rather higher than the others; intervals 1 and 2 with no granules but with regular rows of recumbent setæ; the other intervals have rows of minute setigerous granules which disappear near apex and are there replaced by depressed setæ; scaling dense, variegated brown and grey, granules black and shiny. *Legs* with thin pale scaling and without a femoral ring; posterior tarsi broad, first joint longer

than second or third which are subequal, but the latter slightly broader.

NATAL: Estcourt.

I found this species fairly common near Estcourt, where it seems to replace the nearly allied *talpa*, Fähr., which differs in having the intervals on the elytra less raised and of even height, and in having a fovea on the forehead. Prof. Aurivillius first drew my attention to the specific distinction of *vicinus*, and kindly gave me one of the original examples of *talpa* captured by Wahlberg.

Hipporrhinus laticeps, sp. n.

Long. 10, lat. 4 millim.

Head densely covered with brown scaling, convex on vertex, forehead broad, flattened and with a short central carina; eyes prominent; anteocular furrows short and narrow, but distinct. *Rostrum* not incised at base, short and thick, about as long as prothorax only, scarcely curved. Upper surface convex, with five thin undulating carinæ, which are black and shiny, the three central ones being of the same height; the intervals closely punctured and clothed with dense brown squamæ; lateral sulci distinct, the upper pair much broader and converging at base, which is evidently raised; scrobes lateral, but oblique; inferior transverse basal furrow absent. *Antennæ* piceous, finely pubescent; scape just reaching anterior margin of eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* transverse, its length about equal to the width at base, which is scarcely broader than apex, anterior margin deeply sinuate, sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle, ocular lobes very slight. Upper surface convex, closely set with rounded granules, leaving a narrow central furrow without any carina; granules bare, shiny, each with a subdepressed seta; interstices with brown scaling and a paler central line. *Elytra* elongato-ovate, rather acuminate apically in female, shoulders not sloping but rounded, sides scarcely amplified, broadest about middle, apical processes absent. Upper surface almost plane on disk, faintly sulcate, the sulci containing small shallow punctures which are quite hidden by the scaling; all intervals similar, having single rows of minute black granules bearing subdepressed setæ; scaling dense, uniform grey-brown. *Legs* with long whitish pubescence; posterior tarsi narrow, setose, joint 2 rather narrower than 1 and 3, distinctly shorter than 1, but about equal to 3.

CAPE COLONY: Port Elizabeth (*Dr. H. Brauns*).

This species is most nearly related to *arenarius*, Fähr., and *setiferus*, Gyl. The former differs in having the base of the rostrum more strongly raised and the inferior basal furrow is present; the prothorax has its sides strongly rounded and the apex is much narrower than the base; the elytra are much broader, with the shoulders sloping, the sides strongly rounded, and the punctures and intervening granules in the sulci clearly visible through the scaling. Gyllenhal's species has a much narrower, rather longer, and more curved rostrum, on which the inner pair of carinæ is parallel and not convergent towards base; the prothorax is much less transverse, the anterior dorsal margin is truncate, and the ocular lobes strongly developed; the elytra are of much the same shape, but broader, the sulci are granulate and the granules on the intervals are much more numerous, more prominent, and less regular.

Hipporrhinus incertus, sp. n.

Long. 10, lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head with dense brown scaling, vertex convex and closely punctured, forehead strongly depressed, indistinctly punctured and without fovea or carina; anteocular furrows obsolete. *Rostrum* not incised at base, short and thick, about as long as prothorax only, deflected and scarcely curved. Upper surface with a stout basal tubercle, which has its sides subparallel and its apex sharply bifid; anterior part slightly excavated, closely punctured and with a narrow but distinct central carina, which ascends the tubercle; lateral sulci meeting at base, the upper pair broad and shallow, the lower narrower and deeper; scrobes lateral, oblique and curved; inferior transverse furrow broad and deep. *Antennæ* with scape reaching the posterior margin of eye; the second joint of funicle rather longer than first. *Prothorax* transverse, its length equal to the width of both base and apex, sides rounded, broadest about middle, ocular lobes very little developed. Upper surface convex, fairly closely set with small separated conical tubercles, arranged in more or less irregular longitudinal rows, and leaving a narrow central furrow without any carina; tubercles black, shiny, and each with a depressed seta; interstices with uniform brown scaling. *Elytra* ovate, shoulders sloping, broadest before middle, female more acuminate apically than male, apical processes absent. Upper surface convex, with faint striæ containing rows of indistinct punctures, sometimes separated by minute granules: intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 with regular and complete rows of granules;

intervals 2, 4, and 6 without any, or at most a few isolated, granules; granules black, shiny, each with a depressed seta; scaling thin, uniform brown. *Legs* black, with sparse brownish-grey scaling and a paler ring near apex of femora; posterior tarsi with joints 2 and 3 subequal.

MASHONALAND: Salisbury and Marandella's.

From its nearest allies, *talpa*, Fähr., and *vicinus*, Mshl., this species may be recognized by the sparser and more elevated granules on the prothorax, the almost entire absence of granules on intervals 2, 4, and 6 of the elytra, and the much larger and more distant granules on the remaining intervals. From other small species having a rostral tubercle, such as *corniculatus*, *nasutus*, and *armatus*, Fähr., it may best be distinguished by the fact that the scape extends well beyond the anterior margin of the eye.

Hipporrhinus aculeatus, sp. n.

Long. 12, lat. 5 millim.

Head broadly and deeply excavated; densely clothed with brown scaling, with the vertex, a narrow central line, and a ring round the eye paler and with a metallic reflexion; a short fine central stria between the eyes; antocular furrows narrow but deep, approximated dorsally. *Rostrum* not incised at base, as long as head and thorax, deflected and slightly curved, its upper outline very strongly angulated beyond middle. Upper surface convex, densely covered with pale scaling, 5-sulcate, the carinæ edging the central furrow being gradually raised so as to form a sharp angular prominence beyond middle. Lateral sulci deep and distinct, the upper pair meeting at base; scrobes straight and directed beneath base of rostrum; basal transverse furrow beneath present, but not strongly marked. Prothorax as long as its width at base, very little narrower at apex, sides not much rounded, broadest about middle, ocular lobes moderately developed. Upper surface not very convex, with a broad median furrow (without a carina) and three regular rows of long, cylindrical, spine-like tubercles, each row containing five. The whole surface densely clothed with brown scales, except the extreme apices of the tubercles, each of which bears a long depressed seta. *Elytra* elongato-ovate, sides not much rounded, broadest about middle, apical declivity longer and more abrupt than usual, no apical processes. Upper surface very convex, with regular rows of punctures (somewhat obscured by the dense brownish scaling); the intervals slightly and equally costate, each with a regular

row of small, scale-covered, setigerous granules, those on interval 2 slightly cristate on the declivity only. *Legs* elongate, with dense grey scaling and scattered pale setæ; posterior tarsi with the second joint a little narrower than the others, second and third subequal, first slightly longer. *Antennæ* with scape barely reaching eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal.

CAPE COLONY: Grahamstown (*coll. Pascoe*).

This species is closely allied to the aberrant *H. thoracicus*, Fähr., from which it is distinguished among other points by the dorsal angulation of the rostrum, the more deeply excavate head, the more declivous and less strongly costate elytra, and the shorter tarsi; but the most interesting distinction lies in the direction of the scrobe, which is purely lateral in *thoracicus*, but directed beneath the base of the rostrum in *aculeatus*.

Hipporrhinus bimaculatus, sp. n.

Long. 10·5–12, lat. 4·5–5·5 millim.

Head convex, closely and distinctly punctured, and with thin yellowish scaling; forehead with a small, bare, smooth spot near base of rostrum; anteocular furrows absent. *Rostrum* not incised at base, as long as prothorax only, scarcely curved. Upper surface convex, with a fine, smooth, central carina and two, much less distinct, on either side; the upper pair of lateral sulci meeting at base, where the central part of the rostrum is sharply raised, so as to form a rudimentary basal tubercle; the scrobes are shallow, entirely lateral, and oblique; no transverse basal furrow beneath. *Antennæ* rather longer in the male, black, with grey pubescence; scape reaching the posterior margin of eye; the two basal joints of funicle subequal. *Prothorax* in the male a little broader than long, the length being equal to the width of both base and apex; in the female distinctly transverse, the length being shorter than the width of base or apex; sides strongly rounded, broadest about middle, ocular lobes almost obsolete. Upper surface convex, closely set with low granular tubercles, each bearing a depressed seta, and leaving a very narrow central furrow, without any carina. Scaling brown, with three narrow white lines, one central, the others lateral. *Elytra* ovate and acuminate in female, ellipsoidal and narrower in male, jointly rounded at apex, shoulders sloping, sides rounded, broadest rather before middle. Upper surface convex, with shallow striæ containing regular rows of small punctures; intervals all equally raised, each bearing a single row of shiny setigerous granules, which are largest near base

and rapidly diminish in size towards apex. Scaling dense, variegated brown and grey, with a small but conspicuous white spot at the declivity on the third interval. *Legs* with fine grey pubescence; intermediate tibiæ curved internally just before apex, but much more markedly so in the male; this sex also has the posterior tibiæ very strongly compressed laterally just before apex; posterior tarsi with the second joint a trifle narrower than the others, second and third subequal, first joint very long and broad in male, longer than second and third together, but normal in female.

MASHONALAND: Salisbury.

A plentiful species about Salisbury, usually feeding on a common herbaceous plant (*Pseudarthria* sp.). It is nearly allied to *varius*, Fähr., but that species has no trace of a rostral tubercle, the elytra are more acuminate in both sexes, and the granules are obsolescent on the disk; the intermediate tibiæ are not nearly so incurved; and the male has the posterior tibiæ and tarsi normal. The compression of the posterior tibiæ in *bimaculatus* distinguishes it from every other species in the genus known to me.

LXI.—*On a Collection of Snakes from North-western Argentine and Bolivia containing new Species.* By Dr. EINAR LÖNNBERG.

BARON ERLAND NORDENSKIÖLD, having returned this summer from an expedition to the Bolivian Chaco and North-western Argentine, has delivered to me for determination a collection of snakes containing sixteen species, two of which seem to be new and which I venture to describe in the following pages; but as the region visited is very little known zoologically except through the collections brought home to Europe by Dr. Borelli*, I append the full list of species of this collection.

The places where Baron E. Nordenskiöld and his companions made the principal collections were the following:—

Quinta, S. Barbara, near Laguna de la Brea, Province de Jujuy, North-western Argentine: luxuriant subtropical forests.

Moreno, Puna de Jujuy, Argentine, 3500 m. above the sea-level: stony desert, with a sparse vegetation of shrubs.

* *Conf.* Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, 1897, vol. xii. no. 247.