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XVI.—Descriptions of two new species of Acræidæ from Entebbe, Uganda

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from Mr. J. C. Crawford, however, that Holmberg, in *Actes Acad. Cordoba*, v. p. 133 (1884), remarked that *Tetralonia terminata*, Smith, had only three joints to the maxillary palpi, and might form a new genus *Thygater*. This slight reference has been overlooked by all subsequent authors, but I think it will hold the name, giving *Thygater* priority.

The genus consists of the following known species:—

Thygater terminata (Sm.), *T. chrysophora*, Holmbg., *T. analis* (Lep.), *T. albilabris* (Cress.), *T. montezuma* (Cress.), *T. modesta* (Sm.), *T. rubricata* (Sm.).

Bombus Kohli, n. n.

Bombus carbonarius, Handlirsch, Ann. naturh. Hofmus. Wien, 1888, p. 242. (S. America.)

The name is changed because of *B. carbonarius*, Menge, 1856, from Prussian amber. As Friese has already named a *Bombus* after Dr. Handlirsch, the present insect may bear the name of another distinguished naturalist of Vienna. I possess the species from Villa Encarnacion, Paraguay, collected by Mr. Schrottky. Dr. Handlirsch, to whom I wrote concerning the preoccupation of *carbonarius*, replied that he did not himself intend to propose a substitute.

Sphecodes hesperellus pulsatillæ, subsp. n.

♀.—Like *S. hesperellus*, Ckll., but somewhat larger; the wings longer (about 7 mm.), *blackish*, quite dark, not reddish as they are in *hesperellus*; abdomen darker, deep chestnut-colour; rugæ of metathoracic enclosure more numerous, very distinct. Superficially like *S. pecosensis*, Ckll., but very distinct by the shining mesothorax, with scattered punctures. The first abdominal segment is sparsely punctured.

Hab. Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Pulsatilla hirsutissima*, April 20, 1906 (*W. P. Cockerell*).

XVI.—*Descriptions of Two new Species of Acraeidae from Entebbe, Uganda.* By EMILY MARY SHARPE.

Family Acraeidae.

Acraea cerita.

Allied to *A. cerasa*, Hewits., but is at once distinguished from that species by the greyish-black discal band on the

fore wing, extending from the costa to the inner margin and enclosing the rufous-brown basal area ; the black spot in the discoidal cell smaller and with two extra black spots visible above the submedian nervure. Hind wing with a greyish-black border on the hind margin, the rest of the wing rufous brown relieved by black spots, somewhat smaller in size and less in number than in *A. cerasa*.

Underside does not differ from the allied species mentioned above ; the black spots on the basal area of both wings not so strongly indicated.

Expanse 1·6 inches.

Hab. Entebbe, Uganda.

Type in the collection of Mr. H. Grose-Smith.

Planema macarista.

Allied to *P. macaria*, Godt., and *P. alicia*, Grose-Smith.

Male.—Fore wing with the ground-colour dark brownish black ; a broad ochraceous band crossing the discal area from the costa to the inner margin, where it extends to the posterior angle.

Hind wing resembling that of *P. alicia*, the white band crossing the discal area having a suffusion of ochraceous buff on the costal area and on the brown hind-marginal border. Basal area dark brown, with black spots rather strongly defined.

Underside similar to that of *P. alicia*, the basal area of the hind wing chestnut-brown thickly covered with black spots.

Expanse 2·6 inches.

The female is somewhat larger than the male and is black and white.

Fore wing with the ground-colour brownish black, relieved by a broad white band on the subapical area ; the inner edge more sharply defined on the basal edge.

Hind wing with the white discal area broader, especially on the inner margin ; the basal area darker and with smaller black spots than in *P. macaria*.

Underside not differing from that of the male in markings, only in the black and white ground-colour.

Expanse 3·3 inches.

Hab. Entebbe, Uganda.

Types in the collection of Mr. H. Grose-Smith.