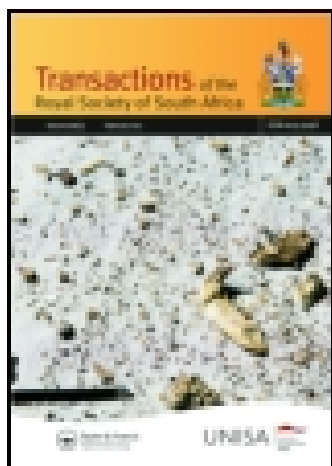


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XX.—FIRST CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH-AFRICAN COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA

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XX.—FIRST CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH-AFRICAN
 COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA.—By L. PÉRINGUEY, Member of
 the Entomological Society of London, Société Entomologique de
 France, &c.

[Read 1885, May 27.]

Family: CARABIDÆ;

Tribe: Omophronidæ, Lacordaire.

Genus OMOPHRON, Latreille.

No. 1.—*O. AUSTRALE* (NOV. SPEC.).

*O. pallide-testaceum, capite maculis duabus latis viridibus; prothorace
 plaga viridi postice notato; elytris fascia communi pone medium bi-sinuata
 maculisque duabus virescentibus in medio notatis.*

Long. 7^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

The head is broad, deeply punctured on the sides with a hollow impression in the middle, and with a triangular green patch above the eyes, coalescing at the base.

The prothorax is twice as broad as long, strongly lobed in the middle at the base, moderately convex above, with a protuberance on either side of the disc, and a deep transverse impression a little beyond the middle, extending to the sides. It is pale-yellow, like the head, with a patch of glittering green extending in front from one protuberance to the other, and limited behind by the transverse impression.

The elytra are pale-yellow, ovate, moderately convex above, each elytron with fifteen lines of punctures. In the middle of the disc there is a large bi-sinuuated ferruginous green patch; the first sinuation reaches the sixth stria; the second, slightly curved backwards, reaches the eighth stria; on each side are two spots—one, basal, small, placed on the ninth stria; the other, larger, placed over the ninth and tenth striae.

The suture is infuscated at the base; the infuscation, which in some specimens is greenish, unites sometimes with the median patch.

The under side is ferruginous in the middle, and pale-yellow on the lateral and apical sides.

Captured on the Cape Flats, in the month of June.
In my Collection.

No. 2.—*O. HOTTENTOTUM* (nov. spec.).

O. ferrugineo-testaceum, capite maculis duabus virescentibus, prothorace plaga virescente postice notato; elytris fascia communi postice ramulum emittente, maculisque tribus in singulo ornatis.

Long. 7^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

The head and prothorax are like those of the preceding species, but the spots on the side of the head, and the patch of the prothorax, are coppery-dull-green.

The median patch of the elytra is broader, ovate in the middle, with an apical sinuation forming a transverse spot; the base and upper suture are infuscated, the basal spot is much larger, the second one in the middle, also larger, and there is a third one near the apex coalescing sometimes with the sinuation of the median patch.

The underside is ferruginous.

Captured near Fraserburg, Cape Colony, in the month of February.
In my Collection.

Tribe : Brachynidæ, Lacordaire.

Gen. BRACHINUS, Weber.

No. 3.—*B. VITTATICOLLIS* (nov. spec.).

B. rufo-testaceus, sub-opacus, pubescens; prothorace cordato, medio canaliculato vittaque nigra notato; elytris sub-costatis, nigris, in singulo macula sub-humerali elongata fasciaque apicali sinuata flavo-testaceis.

Long. 8^{m.m.}, lat. 3½^{m.m.}

The head, ovate, reddish, finely punctured, has a deep impression on each side, and on the vertex a small black patch. The antennae are reddish, the third and fourth article are darker than the rest, the palpi are also red.

The prothorax is red, cordiform, margined all round; the posterior angles are very acute. It is very little convex above, finely aciculated, and in the middle of the disc, there is a deep groove and a broad black line covering it.

The elytra are black, nearly twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, slightly amplified posteriorly, rounded at the shoulders, sinuated at the apex, very little convex above, slightly shagreened, obsolete striated, and pubescent. Near the shoulder and reaching the margin, there is on each elytron a somewhat elongated spot and a sinuated patch near the apex. The latter patch has two sinuations; the point of the first one reaches faintly the suture, the other follows the margin and reaches the outer apical angle.

The pectus and sides of the abdomen are black, the legs testaceous.

Captured near Cape Town.

In my Collection.

Genus CREPIDOGASTER, Boheman.

No. 4.—C. FUSCO-PLAGOSUS (nov. spec.).

C. flavo-testaceus, sub-opacus, capite prothoraceoque crebre punctatis; elytris subtiliter granulosis, punctato-striatis, plaga magna dorsali apice valde sinuata, in singulo notatis.

Long. 6m.m., lat. 2m.m.

The head is ovate, finely punctured, the palpi pale yellow, the eyes black.

The prothorax is elongated, a little broader than the head, much rounded at the apex, narrowed past the middle, and so finely punctured as to look rugose; in the middle of the disc, there is a very thin hollow line.

The Elytra are very much shorter than the abdomen, broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly amplified from the middle and much emarginated at the apex. Each elytron has 7 striae filled with close punctures, apparent only in the anterior part and from there disappearing altogether; there, the elytra are finely shagreened. Past the anterior third part is a fuscous dorsal patch, running along the suture as far as the apex, and so strongly sinuated at the apex as to leave a round space of a lighter hue than the rest of the elytra. The infuscation invades neither the suture nor the outer margin, which is slightly pubescent.

The underside and legs are pale-yellow; the abdominal segments are infuscated, with the exception of the apical one which is distinctly pale-yellow above and under.

Captured on the Cape Flats.

Allied to *C. bi-maculatus* Bohem., and may prove to be a distinct variety only.

In my Collection.

Tribe : Graphipteridae, Lacord.

Gen. PIEZIA, Brullé.

No. 5.—P. ALBO-SIGNATA (nov. spec.).

pl. 1. fig. 1.

P. nigra parum nitida, capite utrinque vitta albida pubescente ; prothorace modice convexo, brevi, lato, punctato, extus pube albida marginato ; elytris ovatis, supra planis, obsolete striatis, extus pube albida marginatis, in singulo lineis albidis quatuor medium disci attangentibus maculaque apicali albida ornatis.

Long 15^{m.m.}, lat. 8^{m.m.}

Black, little shining ; head rather large, punctured, with a deep impression between the eyes and with a line of whitish hairs on each side. The antennae are black with the articles 8.9 enlarged and compressed.

The prothorax is slightly broader than the head, moderately convex in front, tapering towards the base, with a deep arcuated impression near the apex and a small groove in the middle ; the lateral margins are thickly coated with whitish hairs. The scutellum is small, and triangular.

The Elytra are ovate, much broader than the prothorax at the base, rounded at the humeral angles, truncated at the apex, almost plane above, deeply punctured, covered with a brownish down, and each elytron with four depressed lines filled with whitish hairs and disposed as follows : the first line beginning at the base runs parallel to the suture and does not reach quite the middle of the elytron ; the second line is a little shorter than the first and has a little spot at a short distance from it situated in the middle of the disc ; the third line reaches the third part of the elytron, there ceases, and begins a little further reaching the same distance as the spot of the second line ; the fourth line is carried further than the other three, reaches beyond the middle of the disc and is three times interrupted. The lateral margins are coated with white hairs, and on each side of the apical suture, but not reaching it, there is a large white patch semi divided in two, faintly coalescing with the lateral margins.

The vestiture of this insect resembles much that of the *P. laticollis*, but the insect itself is smaller and the disposition and number of the white lines are very different. The interruptions in the fourth line from the suture may be accidental, because in the unique specimen I possess, that line is only interrupted twice on the right elytron.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

Gen. GRAPHIPTERUS, Latreille.

No. 6.—*G. UNIVITTATUS*, (nov. spec.).

Niger, sub-nitidus, capite utrinque vitta longitudinali fulvo pubescente; prothorace punctato, medio tenue canaliculato, lateribus pube fulva tectis; elytris ovatis, obsolete striatis, breviter pilosis, vitta discoidali margineque fulvo-pubescentibus.

Long. 14^m. m. lat. 6^m. m.

The head, not very large, is punctured and has a deep impression on either side filled with fulvous, somewhat whitish hairs. The antennæ are black, dilated, and very much compressed.

The prothorax is not broader than the head, slightly convex and much attenuated at the base; it has a small longitudinal groove in the middle and the outer sides which are slightly marginated have a narrow band of fulvous hairs.

The elytra are ovate, slightly elongated; the humeral angles are much rounded; they are plane above, punctured, faintly striated and covered with a short, deep-black pubescence. On each elytron there is a longitudinal narrow line (vitta) nearer to the suture than to the margin, of fulvous-yellow hairs which does not begin quite at the base and reaches the apex. On the outer margin is a band of whitish-yellow hairs not broader than the discoidal one, which rounds the apical margin but does not unite with the discoidal band.

The underside is infuscated, and the first and second abdominal segments aciculated. The legs are black, and the tibiæ very slightly infuscated.

This species belong to the section B of de Chaudoir's *Monographie des Graphiptérides*.—"A. antennæ extus dilatatae,"—and is doubtless allied to *G. lugens*, de Chaud.

Hab. Interior of South Africa (?)

In my Collection.

Tribe: Scaritidae, Lacord.

DYSCHIRIUS, Bonelli.

No. 7.—*D. ORNATUS* (nov. spec.)

D. rufus, nitidissimus, prothorace globoso, laevi; elytris oblongo-ovatis, punctato-striatis maculisque laevibus tribus elevatis in singulo positis, scilicet; prima ad basim suturae, secunda in medio, tertia ad apicem; antennis pedibusque infuscatis; tibiis testaceis.

Long. 5^m. m. lat. 1½^m. m.

Reddish, shining. The head has two longitudinal well marked impressions; the four first articles of the antennae, the upper lip and the apex of mandibles are reddish black.

The prothorax is very convex, globose, smooth, slightly margined, and with two rigid setae on each side, one near the apex, the other near the base.

The elytra are elongated, convex above, rounded at the shoulders, with rows of deep punctures; on either side of the suture at the base there is a smooth callus, another elongated and infuscated filling up the second and third striae, and below it there is an elongated patch, infuscated in the anterior part, extending from the suture to the lateral margin and nearly reaching the apex.

The under side is shining—brown, the femora slightly infuscated, the tibiae and tarsi pale-yellow.

Captured on the Cape Flats, in the month of July.

In my Collection.

No. 8.—D. CAPENSIS (nov. spec.)

D. aeneo-nigricans, nitidus; capite sub-rugoso, utrinque profunde impresso; mandibulis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; prothorace globoso, laevi; elytris oblongo-ovatis, profunde punctato-striatis.

Long 3½^m. m. lat. 1^m. m.

The head is large, somewhat rugose in the middle and with a very deep longitudinal impression on both sides; the eyes are very prominent, the antennae, palpi, and mandibles ferruginous.

The prothorax is globose, smooth, truncated in front, and with a deep triangular impression at the apex.

The elytra are oblong, slightly attenuated and rounded at the apex, convex above, very shining, and with deeply punctured striae.

The underside is shining, brownish; the legs are ferruginous.

Captured on the Cape Flats in the month of July.

In my Collection.

Tribe: Chlænidae Lacord.

CHLAENIUS (Rhizotrachelus), Bonelli.

No. 9.—C. GIGANTEUS (nov. spec.)

C. niger, sub-nitidus, antennis nigris; capite profunde punctato; prothorace lato, medio canaliculato posticeque late impresso, rugoso-punctato, marginibus lateralibus caeruleis; elytris punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis carinulatis, laevibus, nitidis.

Long. 33^{m.} m. lat. 12^{m.} m.

Black, with the outer margins of the prothorax dark blue, hairless above, with the exception of the lateral margins which are slightly pubescent.

The head is large, sub-ovate, a little convex above, deeply and irregularly punctured, with a raised and nearly smooth space between the eyes; the palpi are long, cylindrical, black, and infuscated at the apex. The antennæ are black, and slightly pubescent.

The prothorax is one third broader than long, with the outer margin raised and rounded, slightly attenuated at the base which is sinuated near the lateral angles. It is black, moderately shining with the outer margin blue, almost plane above, and with large and irregular punctures. There is a deep impression in the middle of the disc, at a short distance from the apex; from that impression a broad hollow line runs down to the base, and on each side of the posterior part of the disc there is a deep impression.

The scutellum is triangular, smooth, shining.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax, much broader at the base, elongated, a little increased beyond the middle, strongly emarginated near the apex, slightly convex above, with deep hollow, finely punctured striæ, forming seven raised, smooth, convex lines on each elytron. The outer margin is slightly pubescent.

The underside is more shining than the upper, the abdominal segments have each a puncture on each side. The legs are black, shining; the tibiæ have strong bristles; the three basal articles of the anterior tarsi are very broad, spinose, thickly hairy underneath.

This insect, (a female specimen,) the largest, I believe, of the genus, was captured by the late Dr. Bradshaw near the Zambezi River.

In the Collection of the South African Museum.

CHLAENIUS (*Rhizotrachelus*).

No. 10.—*C. IMMACULATUS* (nov. spec.)

C. niger, sub-opacus, glaber, antennis basi flavo-testaceis, capite punctato, prothorace lato, rugoso-punctato, utrinque postice impresso; elytris punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, nitidis.

Long. 16^{m.} m. lat. 5½^{m.} m.

The head is moderately long, finely punctured, with a very slight impression on either side; the palpi are black, the last article very securiform; the antennæ black, somewhat pubescent, and with the three first articles testaceous.

The prothorax is broader than long, with the outer margin slightly rounded at the top; it is slightly convex at the apex, plane in the middle of the disc, covered with large irregular punctures, with a deep impression on both sides of the posterior part of the disc, and with a small depressed line in the middle.

The scutellum is small, triangular, smooth, and with an impression near the base.

The Elytra are broader than the prothorax at the base, oblong, slightly enlarged and emarginated at the apex, little convex above, striated, with the interstices convex and finely punctured; the 2, 4 and 6 interstices from the suture, are very much raised, smooth and shining.

The underside is slightly punctured and shining.

Closely allied to *R. bimaculatus*, Bohem; but differs from it by the utter absence of the yellow patches on the elytra.

Captured on the Cape Flats.

In Mr. J. H. Brady's Collection.

Family : PAUSSIDÆ ;

Gen. PAUSSUS, Linneus.

No. 11.—*P. CYLINDRICOENIS* (nov. spec).

Plate 1. Fig 2.

P. ferrugineus, sub-depressus, pilis minutis flavis dense obsitus, antennarum articulo apicali cylindrico, longo, apice tenuiter incrassato, basi acute dentato; capite supra longitudinaliter tri-sulcato, postice retuso, medioque foris duabus profundis munito; oculis magnis; prothorace bi-partito, parte antica elevata, postica depressa, in medio profunde sulcata; elytris sub-lacvibus, pilis minutis flavis tectis; pedibus sub-cylindricis, setis flavis indutis.

Long 10^{m.} m. lat. 3^{m.} m.

The head has in front a very deep triangular cavity the sides of which are very acute and reach the middle of the vertex; on either side, above the eye, there is a smaller cavity, the outer margin of which extending a little before and behind the eye is much raised and forms a sort of superciliary ridge; behind the eyes, and separating the head from the neck which is very long, there is a transverse impression above which are two deep conspicuous foveae. The eyes are very large, prominent. The first article of the antennae is very massive, and deeply punctured; the punctures are filled with shining golden hairs; the second article is very long, cylindrical, slightly thickened at the apex and densely covered with short, shining hairs.

The prothorax is bi-partite; the anterior part is conical, much raised, cleft in the middle, the transverse impression very deep, and the pos-

terior part has a deep longitudinal sulcus reaching close to the base, with the lateral angles produced in a short tubercle.

The elytra are somewhat depressed, ferruginous, and darker posteriorly; they are densely covered with bright yellow hairs. The legs are compressed, and densely hairy.

Allied to *P. Schuckardi* and *P. Curtisi*, Westwood, but differs much from either species in the sculpturing of the head and thorax and by the villosity of the elytra.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal, and Vaal River, Cape Colony.

In the Collection of the South African Museum and in my own.

No. 12.—*P. RUSTICUS* (nov. spec).

Plate 1. Fig 3.

P. castaneo-testaceus, nitidus, tenuissime punctatus; capite tuberculo conico valido, munito; antennarum clava crassa, ovali, undique acute marginata, margine externa paullulo acuminata, leviter quadri-impressa; prothorace glabro, sub-bipartito, parte antica latiore, convexa; postica, minore, impressione transversa; elytris prothorace latioribus, rectis; pedibus glabris, coxis sub-clavatis, tibiis compressis.

Long. 9m. m. lat. 4m. m.

The head is round, the eyes very large; between them there is a long, conical, very conspicuous spine on the vertex; the club of the antennae is ovate, smooth, very thick in the middle with both inner and outer margin acute, the outer margin is slightly sinuated near the apex and has four very obsolete impressions denting the margin.

The prothorax is smooth, shining, divided in two by a transverse, median, not very deep impression; the anterior part is broader than the other, convex, smooth; the posterior part has a transverse impression in the middle.

The elytra are nearly four times the length of the prothorax and much broader. They have a slight impression on either side of the scutellary region. They are smooth, shining, and very finely punctured.

The legs are smooth, shining; the femora are sub-clavate, the tibiae compressed.

Allied to *P. spinicoxis* by the shape of the head and antennae.

From Maritzburg, Natal, and Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

The artist has mistaken the number of impressions on the outer margin of the clava, which should have four only and the two apical ones only distinct; the posterior part of the thorax should not have any longitudinal impression, and the transversal one should extend from one side to the other.

No. 13.—*P. SIGNATIPENNIS* (NOV. SPEC.)

Pl. 1. Fig. 4.

P. testaceo-fulvus, punctatus, dense pilosus; antennarum clava valida, longa, sub-falcata, plana, apice tenuiter attenuata, postice basi acuminata; prothorace bi-partito, parte antica elevata, rotundata; postica, disco profunde bi-sulcato; elytris pilis longis griseis tectis, maculisque tribus nigris in singulo ornatis; pedibus compressis, tibiis posterioribus dilatatis.

Long. 8^m. m. lat. 3½^m. m.

The head is plane above, slightly attenuated in front, broader behind the eyes, with the hinder margin, separated from the neck, slightly raised, and with a small longitudinal impression on the apex. It is finely punctured and slightly pilose. The eyes are not large. The first article of the antennae is massive, the second broad and elongated, slightly curved, plane above and under, with the basal outside margin produced in a long, semi-obtuse tooth; the apex is very slightly attenuated; both articles are pilose.

The prothorax is bi-partite, very pilose; the anterior part which is much raised is rounded in the middle with the angles obtusely acute; the median depression is very deep; the posterior part has two very deep impressions, and a small median groove reaching the base. The scutellum is long, shining.

The elytra are parallel, punctured, slightly convex, moderately shining, densely covered with long greyish hairs and in each are three black spots; the first one beginning at the shoulder forms a line extending to a little beyond the middle of the disc, and converging towards the suture without reaching it; below this line there is another transverse bi-lobate spot, and a third on the apical margin near the suture.

The third apical spot has been omitted in the figure by the engraver.

The legs are compressed, hairy, with the posterior tibiae much dilated.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal. Captured by Mr. T. Ayres.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 14.—*P. AYRESI* (NOV. SPEC.)

Plate 1. Fig. 5.

P. ferrugineo-piceus, elongatus, nitidus, breviter setosus; capite rotundato, fronte cornu valido inter oculos armata, antennarum clava ovali, crassa, nigra, nitida, undique acute marginata, basi in spinam producta, disco ad marginem posticam obsoletissime quadri-impresso; prothorace bi-partito, parte antica elevata, in medio leviter bi-tuberculata, angulis lateralibus acutis; parte postica laevi, angulis exterioribus modice elevatis; elytris laevibus, nitidis, pilis brevissimis obsitis; pedibus compressis.

Long. 12m. m. lat. 5m. m.

The head is rounded, with the eyes very large, smooth, and with a long sharp spine on the vertex. The first article of the antennæ is large and compressed; the second very massive, ovale, shining, reddish-black, with the base produced posteriorly in a sharp acute spine, the exterior and anterior margins are very sharp, the former is slightly sinuated and tapers a little at the apex; the middle of the disc is not less than 2 millimètres thick, and it has four very obsolete impressions on the upper side, near the posterior margin.

The prothorax is made bi-partite by a very deep transverse impression; the anterior part is straight, slightly tuberculated in the middle, with the lateral angles acute and not much higher than the base; the angles of the posterior part, which is smooth, are slightly raised and quite as broad as the anterior angles. The head, antennæ and prothorax are reddish black. The scutellum is small, raised, and shining.

The elytra are parallel, slightly depressed, nearly four times as long as the prothorax, of a ferruginous colour, darker near the shoulders, smooth, and covered with very short greyish hairs.

The legs are compressed, smooth, and ferruginous.

Allied to *P. Procerus*, Gerstaecker, from which it differs widely by the shape of the prothorax, the massiveness of the club of the antennæ, and the presence of the cephalic horn.

Captured at Rustenburg, Transvaal, by Mr. Th. Ayres, after whom I propose to name it.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 15.—*P. NOVACULATUS* (nov. spec.).

Plate 1. Fig. 6.

P. testaceus, opacus, depressus, fronte bi-carinulata; antennarum clava valida, sub-falcata, plana, margine apicali acute sinuata, apice leviter recurra, posticali ad medium canaliculata, pagina superiore leviter longitudinaliter impressa; prothorace sub-partito, parte antica elevata, postica lateribus profunde sulcatis, angulis tuberculatis, tuberculis nigris, medioque canaliculata; elytris nigris, albido setulosus, basi margineque apicali testaceis.

Long. 9m. m. lat. 3½m. m.

The head is long, attenuated at the apex, produced in a short tubercle immediately behind the eyes which are moderately large. Above, there are two raised lines acutely developed at the base, and within those ridges there is a slight impression on the vertex; the neck is short, not much narrower than the head. The first article of the antennæ is small, the second one long, broad, almost plane, curved inwards, with the interior margin acute, and rounded at the apex; the outer margin is canaliculated from the base which is produced in a moderately sharp point, to two-thirds of its length. There is also

above a small longitudinal impression caused by the concavity of the outer marginal groove. The clava might be compared to the blade of a razor, the upper part of which would be slightly curved. The head and antennae are testaceous, and finely punctured.

The prothorax is testaceous, covered with minute greyish hairs, sub-ovate, truncated, broader than the head and bi-partite; the median part which is deeply sulcated on each side, has a deep impression in the centre; the posterior part is narrower than the anterior, with the lateral angles tuberculated and black.

The elytra are parallel, depressed, black, with the base and apical margin from (and including) the callus to the suture testaceous, and covered with greyish hairs.

From Vaal River, Cape Colony. Captured by Mr. T. Ayres.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Family : HISTEROIDINI ;

Tribe : Saprinidae, Lacord.

Genus SAPRINUS, Erichson.

No. 16.—S. FLAVIPENNIS (nov. spec).

S. niger, viridescens, fronte rugosa, triangulariter producta; prothorace punctulato, lateribus rugulosis, apice utrinque impresso; elytris punctulatis, flavidis, stria suturali fere integra, striis quinque discoidalibus abbreviatis insculptis; marginibus infuscatis plagisque duabus prope suturam nigris.

Long. 7^m. m. lat. 4½^m. m.

Ovate, convex, shining in the middle, sub-opaque in the sides. The antennæ are black, the knob, rufous. The head is rugose, with a deep impression on either side, forming a triangular raised line.

The prothorax is broader than long, greenish black, bi-sinuated at the base, very rugose on the lateral and apical sides, shining in the disc, almost smooth at the base, and with an impression on each side. The scutellum is small, triangular.

The elytra are longer than the prothorax, slightly increased at the shoulders, attenuated and abruptly truncated at the apex, finely punctured, very shining in the anterior and median part of disc; they are yellow, slightly reddish, with the margins and suture infuscated. The infuscation on the suture forms one transverse patch immediately

under the scutellum, reaching the first stria, and a second one somewhat larger than the first, a little lower down. The first and second dorsal striae are longer than the third and fourth, the latter does not reach the base; the humeral is slightly curved inwards; the sub-humeral is very small; the marginal is entire; the sutural does not reach the base.

The pygidium is deeply punctured, and greenish black. The legs are brown, semi transparent, the anterior tibiae have seven denticulations.

From Damaraland.

In my Collection.

Family : TROGOSITIDÆ.

Genus ALINDRIA, Erichs.

No. 17.—A. AUSTRALIS (nov. spec.)

A. fusco-nigra, nitida, prothorace concinne punctato, impressione longitudinali lacvi in medio notato; elytris cylindricis, postice rotundatis, punctatis.

Long. 22-30 m. m. lat. 8-9^m. m.

Resembles very much *A. elongata*, Guérin, but the mandibles are more acutely toothed, the impression in the middle of the head is smooth, the prothorax is much more finely punctured, and in the centre of the disc there is a smooth, faint, longitudinal impression which does not however reach either the apex or the base; the punctures of the elytra are much smaller and the three first discoidal costae between the double rows of punctures are almost obsolete.

From Knysna and Kowie, Cape Colony and Rustenberg, Transvaal.
In my Collection.

Family : COLYDII.

Tribe : Sychitidæ, Lacord.

Genus COSSYPHODES, Westwood.

No. 18.—C. WOODROOFFEI (nov. spec.).

C. sub-ellipticus, valde convexus, ferrugineus, sub-nitidus; capite semi-circulari, limbo plano, antice leviter recurvo, supra punctatissimo, in medio lineis quatuor elevatis, scilicet: utroque lateri una recta, alteraque obliqua

supra oculos posita; oculis distinctis, nigris; prothorace transverso, convexissimo, dense aciculato, lineis sex serratis instructo, margine lata, dentibusque novem acutis armata; elytris convexis, prothorace dimidio longioribus, postice acuminatis, lineis elevatis sex in singulo instructis, secunda a sutura quartaque magis elevatis, hac spina acuta apicali; margine laterali lata, et sutura in spinam producta.

Long. 2^m. m. lat. 1^m. m.

Sub-elliptic, very convex, reddish brown. The head is semi-circular, finely punctured, with the clypeus slightly recurved; on each side of the head are two raised rugged lines, one straight, reaching the middle, the other runs a little obliquely and forms a kind of ridge above the eye. The eyes are apparent, and black.

The prothorax is very convex, almost triangular above, slightly longer than broad, and with the apical angles rounded. It is strongly aciculated, and has six serrated raised lines; the lateral margin is broad and the edge has nine sharp teeth on each side.

The elytra are very convex, once and a half as long as the prothorax, not broader at the base, but amplified in the middle, from which part they become acuminated, and with an apical spine near the suture. Each elytron has six elevated lines disposed as follow:—the first one, near the suture is small and coalesces with the second which is very much raised and ends in an obtuse tooth; below it, the third line, also small, coalesces with the fourth which is the most raised of all and ends near the apex in a conspicuous somewhat blunted tooth. The other two raised lines are small.

Allied to *C. Wollastoni*, Westwood, but much more triangular on the upper side.

Captured in the month of July by my young friend Mr. Woodrooffe, after whom I propose to name this interesting insect.

This *Cossyphodes* is the second species of that Genus found in South Africa, the first being the *C. Bewicki* described by Wollaston. Three more species are recorded from Abyssinia.

These insects seem to be myrmecophile. I have not been able to ascertain whether Mr. Woodroffe has met the two specimens he sent me living among ants, but I deem it probable, because I had asked him to look especially for *Paussi* among ants nests.

I have captured the *C. Bewicki* in great number in the Hex River Mountains, 3000 feet above sea level, in the month of June. I found them in the nests of an ant of the genus "*Plagiotepis*." When touched, they throw back their thorax almost at right angle with the elytra. They are very nimble, and did not seem to be at all paralysed by the cold, while the ants were benumbed. I found them adhering to the stones, or running freely among the ants when the heat of the sun had freed the latter from their torpid state.

Family : DERMESTINI.

Gen. ATTAGENUS, Latreille.

No. 19.—A. LAETUS (nov. spec.)

Long 5^{m.} m. lat. 3^{m.} m.*A. niger, pube densa supra nigra, subtus grisea vestitus; prothorace flavo variegato, elytris fasciis duabus transversis flavis.*

The head is small, covered with short greyish hairs; the antennae are reddish, the clava infuscated.

The prothorax is covered with a short, black, silky, pubescence; on the outer margin there is a patch of bright yellow hairs, broadening near the base, two spots of the same hue on the disc, a little beyond the middle, and another immediately above the scutellum.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax, straight, rounded at the apex, moderately convex above, covered with a short, black, silky pubescence, and with two transverse golden-yellow bands; the anterior one is bi-sinuated, and begins near the scutellum; the posterior is placed beyond the middle of the disc, and does not reach the suture.

The underside and legs are covered with a greyish, silky pubescence; the tarsi are slightly ferruginous.

Captured at Koeberg, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

No. 20.—A. JUCUNDUS, (nov. spec.)

*A. fuscus, pube dense flavo-grisea tectus; prothorace maculis parvis quatuor denudatis; elytris macula rotundata sub-humerali fasciisque duabus denudatis.*Long. 4-4½^{m.} m. lat. 2-3^{m.} m.

The head is small, slightly pubescent, the antennae reddish.

The prothorax is covered with dense greyish hairs, and has four denuded spots on the disc, one on each side, small, the other two, larger, in the middle.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax, not broader at the base, straight, rounded behind, very slightly convex above; a little below the base, there is a denuded round spot, varying in size in several specimens, a transverse sinuate denuded band in the middle and a second one lower down which reaches the apex.

The underside is silky, pubescent; the legs are pale brown.

From the Vaal River near Kimberley, Cape Colony, and also from Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

No. 21.—*A. FLORALIS* (nov. spec.)

A. niger, pube densa supra nigra, subtus, grisea vestitus; prothorace flavo-variegato; elytris fasciis duabus maculaque apicali pallide fulvis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. m. lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. m.

Resembles much the *A. jucundus*. The prothorax is covered with black hairs, and has four indistinct pale-yellow spots along the base.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax, not broader, moderately convex above, and with two transverse bands and an apical spot of pale-yellow hairs.

The first band begins at the base, is interrupted near the shoulders and also in the disc where two black spots are discernible, and does not quite reach the middle of the disc; the second one is narrow, slightly sinuated and placed a little beyond the middle.

The underside and legs are clothed with a greyish pubescence.

Captured at Camp's Bay, near Cape Town.

In my Collection.

Family : LAMELLICORNIA.

Group : Copridae, Lacord.

Gen. COPRIS, Geoffroy.

No. 22.—*C. CURVIFRONS* (nov. spec.).

C. convexa, fusco-nigra, nitida; capite tenuiter punctato, margine apicali in dentibus duabus elevatis leviter recurvis reflexa; prothorace punctato, antice truncato, parte antica nitida, utrinque profunde impressa, parte postica gibbosa, in medio tenuiter emarginata, utrinque obtuse bi-tuberculata.

Long. 11 m. m. lat. 6 m.

The head is broader than it is long, convex above, blackish, shining, with a smooth ridge extending from eye to eye; the clypeus is rounded, slightly margined and produced in the middle in two semi-long teeth, diverging slightly at the apex and a little curved inward. The antennæ are of a light-ferruginous colour.

The prothorax, as broad as long, is slightly rounded at the sides and at the base, cut abruptly and deeply impressed in front on the sides. The disc of the prothorax, which is very raised, is produced in two bituberculated gibbosities, slightly overhanging the apical declivity. It is finely punctured on the dorsal disc, and almost smooth in front.

The elytra are not much narrower than the prothorax at the base, convex, fuscous, shining, very finely striated with the intervals between the striæ finely and densely punctured. The under side is reddish brown, finely punctured, smooth, with only a little fulvous villosity in the anterior part of the first coxæ. The legs are reddish-brown, shining, slightly pilose, with the anterior tibiæ quadri-dentate; the basal tooth is sub-obsolete.

From the Limpopo River.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Group: Onthophagidæ, Lacord.

Gen. ONTHOPHAGUS, Latreille.

No. 23.—O. BRADSHAWI (nov. spec.)

O. aurato cupreus; capite (in mare) cornibus duobus in medio ramo parvo instructis, ad apicem acutis, armato; prothorace antice quadri-tuberculato, medio canaliculato; elytris pilis albidis adspersis.

Femina a mare differt capite vertice tri-tuberculato, prothoraceque granulato.

Long 10-11^{m.} m. lat. 7-7¹/₂^{m.} m.

Bright metallic golden-red. The clypeus of the male is divided in two by a transverse ridge, and covered with silky white hairs. From that ridge rise two crescent-shaped horns, one-third shorter than the prothorax, with a small internal ramus towards the middle. They are slightly flattened inward, rounded outward and pointed at the top. A small conical tubercle is noticeable on the apex of the head, in the centre of the horns.

The finely punctured prothorax is convex, broader in the centre, canaliculated in the middle, with two tubercles on each side of the median depression. On each side of the disc, close to the outer margin there is a greenish slightly raised tubercle.

The elytra which are slightly tuberculated, are broader than the base of the prothorax, covered with short whitish hairs and provided with a humeral callus; the suture is very shining. The pygidium is covered with long silky white hairs. The underside and legs are green. On each side of the pectus is a bunch of white hairs.

The female differs from the male by the absence of horns, the rudiments of which are, however, discernible in the shape of a semi-circular ridge indented in the centre. The prothorax is slightly raised at the apex, canaliculated, and more closely punctured than in the male. The humeral callus is also rudimentary.

The colour of this species is the same as in *O. rangifer*, Klug; although perhaps slightly less brilliant. It differs from *rangifer* in the shape of the horns which are much shorter, the internal ramus is less conspicuous, and the tips are pointed instead of being flattened. The humeral callus is neither so much raised, nor so much curved, and the general size is about half that of *rangifer*.

The female is very much like that of the above named species, but the apical elevation of the prothorax and also the humeral callus are less conspicuous.

I propose to name that insect after the late Dr. Bradshaw, who captured several specimens on the Zambezi River.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Tribe : Aphodiidæ, Lacord.

Gen. APHODIUS, Illiger.

No. 24.—A. NIGRO-SIGNATUS (nov. spec).

A. oblongus, modice convexus, flavus, nitidus; capite mutico, ante medium macula magna nigra notato; prothorace convexo, laevi, medio tenuiter impresso; utrinque bimaculato, maculis nigris, anteriore minore; elytris concinne punctato-striatis, pone humeros macula parva, rotunda, in singulo posticeque fascia communi lata nigris notatis.

Long. 11^m. m. lat. 6^m. m.

The head is broader than long, a little convex above, smooth, margined, slightly truncated at the apex and with a triangular black spot in the middle. The antennae are pale-yellow, the clava infuscated.

The prothorax is yellow, smooth, shining, twice as broad as long, convex above, sinuated at the base, margined on the sides, with a faint longitudinal impression in the middle, and two rounded black patches on each side of the disc, the anterior one-half the size of the posterior. The scutellum is triangular and smooth.

The elytra are truncated and not broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly attenuated at the apex, convex and finely striated above; the striae are punctured and the interstices smooth and shining. Close to each shoulder there is a small, rounded, black patch, and the whole of the posterior half of the disc is filled with a black patch slightly sinuated anteriorly.

The underside is pale-shining-yellow; the legs are of the same colour, slightly infuscated at the knees, and the anterior tibiae are tri-dentate.

From the Zambezi River and Delagoa Bay.

Allied to *A. Wahlbergi*. Bohem. The colouring of the elytra and the spots on the head and prothorax are nearly the same, but it differs from the latter in having a humeral black spot wanting in *A. Wahlbergi*, and also by the shape of the apical patch.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

Sub-Family : MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Sub-Tribe : Hoplidae, Lacord.

Gen. LEPITRIX, Serville.

No. 25.—L. HIRTIPES (nov. spec.)

L. breviter ovata, supra parum convexa, prothorace tenuiter rugoso-punctato, hirta, setosis nigris, punctoque marginali albido utrinque notato; elytris triangularibus, nigris, hirtis, squamis albidis tectis; pygidio albo, tibiis tarsisque posticis, articulo ultimo excepto, valde hirsutis.

Long. 6·7^m. m. lat. 4·5^m. m.

Male.

Black, hairy and squamose. The clypeus is strongly acuminate, curved upwards at the tip. The prothorax is finely punctured, convex and densely covered with long upright hairs. In the centre of the outer margin, there is a scaly white spot, and also a few faint white squamosities in the basal margin. The scutellum is also squamose.

The elytra are triangular, deeply depressed transversely below the scutellum, and broader than the prothorax. They are covered with scattered bristles longer and more conspicuous near the suture; under those hairs some white scales form one transverse line immediately below the scutellum, and another lower down. From that second line

the white scales follow the suture, round the apex, where they are most distinct, and ascend the outer margins where they form a very faint white line which reaches the shoulders. The pygidium is covered with silvery-white scales, interspersed with erect hairs, some of them forming a regular row at the top. The abdominal segments are pure white, and the pectus is covered with a greyish-white, soft down. The hind legs and tarsi are bristling with dense long black hairs, giving the insect a most singular appearance.

Female.

The female is much like the male but less hairy and with the scales less noticeable. The hind legs and tarsi are also hirsute, but in a lesser degree.

I believe this insect to be identical with the *Lepitrix* mentioned in Lacordaire's *Genera des Coléoptères*, vol. 3, p. 181.

It somewhat resembles the *L. bilateralis* in shape, but it is easily distinguished from the latter, firstly by the form of the elypeus, and secondly by the hirsute legs.

From Spectakel and Cograbies, Namaqualand, where they were captured by Mr. R. Trimen.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Gen. MONOCHELUS, Serville.

No. 26.—*M. NATALENSIS* (nov. spec.).

M. ovatus, modice convexus; clypeo breviter reflexo, a capite linea transversali interrupto; antennarum clava nigra; prothorace convexo, nigro, squamulis aurantiacis obsito; elytris, pedibus tarsisque rubris, nitidis, squamulis parvis albidis ornatis; pygidio nigro, vix denudato, squamulis aurantiacis obsito; tarsis posterioribus dente simplice arcuato armatis.

Long. 10^{m.} m. lat. 6^{m.} m.

Male.

Head small, black, covered with yellow scales, separated from the clypeus by a deep transverse line; the clypeus is slightly turned upward and rounded.

The prothorax is convex, covered with scales, with a nude space forming two parallel lines in the centre; the apical and lateral margins with long, stiff, golden hairs. The scutellum is densely covered with yellow scales.

The elytra are smooth, red, slightly convex, broader than the prothorax, with the humeral angles strongly developed, and with two faint raised lines on each elytron; here and there are scattered a few small white scales, more abundant in some specimens than in others. The pygidium is black, and dotted with yellow scales.

The legs are red, the fore tibiæ tridentate; the basal tooth is the smallest; the posterior femora are very thick, large, rounded exter-

nally with a strong spine at the base; the tibiae are armed at the apex with a strong spine directed inward; the claw of the tarsi is long, curved, and simple. Both femora and tibiae are covered with hairs and scaleless. The ventral segments are coated with yellow scales, as well as the upper part of the pectus.

Female.

The female much resembles the male, but is more parallel; the scales on the elytra and ventral segments are denser; the legs are small, and without traces of spines on the posterior ones.

This insect, I am told by one of my Paris correspondents, although not described, is known there by the name of *M. calcaratus*. I have not adopted the name, because there is already a *M. calcaratus*, Burm., which, although allied, is very different from the present one.

From Maritzburg, Natal, and Leydenburg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

No. 27.—*M.* (Heterochelus), PULCHER (nov. spec.)

M. brevitely ovatus, convexus, nitidus, squamis aurantiacis dense obsitus; antennarum basi pedibusque rufo-ferrugineis; tarsis nigris, posterioribus ungula bi-dentata armatis; elytris cupreis.

Long. 7^{m.m.} lat. 5^{m.m.}

Male.

Head small, clypeus slightly reflexed, and rounded. The prothorax is convex, covered as well as the head with closely packed golden scales, leaving two parallel lines in the middle of the disc and one on each side denuded; the apical and lateral margins have very long stiff hairs; the scutellum is covered with minute closely set scales. The elytra are broader than the prothorax, of a rich metallic bronze, and densely covered with golden scales. The pygidium, ventral segments and pectus are also covered with yellow scales. The legs are red with the tarsi black. The fore tibiae are bi-dentate; the posterior femora are thick, rounded externally and with a strong conical spine towards the apex; the apical part of the tibiae is curved inward, and forms a strong spine; the claw, long and curved, has a small obtuse tooth at the base, as in *M. calcaratus*.

Female.

The female is very much like the male, but is more parallel; the legs are normal, the posterior femoral spine is wanting and the apex of the tibiae is less curved. The scales are also more numerous on the underside. I believe that the male loses some of the pectoral scales through the process of copulation.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

Gen : GYMNOLOMA, Burmeister.

No. 28.—G. FESTIVA (nov. spec.)

G. ovata, postice attenuata, nigra, squamis albido-flavidis adpersa; clypeo acuminato, lateribus in dentem productis; prothorace convexo, piloso, marginibus squamis flavidis vel argenteis tectis; elytris fulvo-testaceis, pilosis, sutura squamis argenteis dense obsita; pygidio flavo-squamoso.

Mas. Long. 8·10^{m.m.} lat. 5·6^{m.m.}

Fem. Long. 8^{m.m.} lat. 4^{m.m.}

Male.—The head is black, slightly hairy with the clypeus long, and acuminated. The outer sides are produced in a tooth curving outward.

The prothorax is transverse, slightly attenuated at the apex, sinuated at the base, slightly punctured above and with a faint median longitudinal impression. It is densely covered with yellow hairs, longer near the margins, which at the base and on the sides are coated with yellowish-white scales, turning to a silvery-blue in some specimens. The scutellum is very long, pointed, and scaly.

The elytra are much broader than the prothorax, rounded at the shoulders, strongly attenuated at the apex, almost plane in the middle of the disc, and with a lateral impression on each side beginning at the shoulders, but not reaching the apex. They are of a brick-red colour, somewhat shining and covered with short, pale hairs. The suture has on either side a broad band of yellowish-white glittering squamae, which turn into coeruleus-blue in some specimens. The pygidium and abdomen are covered with yellowish-white scales; the pectus has pale-yellow hairs. The fore-legs are bi-dentate and reddish, with the outer part of the tibiae of the second pair very scaly; the posterior pair is very strong, long and fuscous-black, with the outer part of both femora and tibiae scaly; the hind tarsi are very massive.

The shape of the posterior legs is exactly like those of a *Scelophysa*.

Female.—Smaller than the male. The prothorax is more scaly and the hairs are less dense. The angles of the clypeus are less sharp, the rich fulvous colour of the elytra is of a paler hue. The anterior legs are tri-dentate; the posterior are normal, and all of them are reddish and scaly.

This species seems to form a link between the genera *Gymnoloma* and *Scelophysa*.

From Rustenberg, Transvaal and Vaal River, Cape Colony.

Gen : SCELOPHYSA, Burmeister.

No. 29.—S. TRIMENI.

Mas. *S. nigra, omnino squamis caeruleis tectu; elytris rufescentibus, capite pedibusque piceis, his nitidis.*

Femina. *Supra galbana, subtus albida.*

Long. 10-12^{m.m.}, lat. 5-6^{m.m.}

Male.—Head black, punctured, covered with brownish hairs; the prothorax is convex, coated with light-blue scales and dotted all over with brownish hairs, longer and bristly all round the margins. The elytra are oblong and attenuated towards the apex; they are of a light-chocolate colour, densely covered with blue scales and with faint rows of hair which are more conspicuous near the suture and developed into long bristles along the outer margins. The scutellum, pygidium, ventral segments and underside of the thorax are also covered with closely set scales of a lighter and more glittering blue than those of the upper part of the body. The pectus is slightly hairy. The femora and tibiae have a few bristles; the posterior ones are dotted with scales, more numerous on the outer part.

Variety A. The scales are less numerous, yet dense near the outer margins.

Variety B. The scales are almost absent, showing the elytra brown with a faint blueish tinge.

Female.—The female has the general facies of the male, although it is more convex and robust. The head is black, hairy; the prothorax, scutellum, elytra and pygidium are covered with yellow, very slightly greenish scales, turning into yellowish-white on the underside. The hind legs are red, less thick than the male's, and have a few white scales more numerous on the outer part.

This lovely beetle inhabits Namaqualand. Both sexes of the typical forms were captured *in copula* near Spectakel, in the month of August, by Mr. R. Trimen after whom I propose to name it. Had they not been found together, it would be difficult to believe that they belonged to the same species.

The varieties A and B which are far less brilliant than the typical form, were captured at Port Nolloth.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Tribe: Cetonidæ, Lacord.

Gen. ISCHNOSTOMA, Gory. and Perch.

No. 30.—I. PICTA (nov. spec.)

Pl. 1. Fig. 7.

I. nigra, supra convexa, clypeo parallelo, hirta, apice lateraliterque reflexo; antennis rubris; prothorace rubro, hirta, apice tuberculato; elytris rubris, foveolato-erosis, fasciis duabus ornatis; pygidio maculis binis albidis; tibiis anticis unidentatis.

Long. 18m.m. lat. 9m.m.

Black, convex above. The clava of the antennae is long, yellow, the first article black. The clypeus is elongated, nearly straight, longer than the head, turned up at the apex and also on the outer margins, and covered like the head with long decumbent hairs.

The prothorax is very convex, pilose, rounded in the upper angles, and has a small tubercle in the middle of the apical margin. It is of a light opaque red, deeply punctured and covered with short greyish hairs. There is in the middle a somewhat indistinct black patch, which, in some specimens changes in two spots placed above the scutellum. The lateral margins are faintly coated with white. The scutellum is red, with the sides blackish.

The elytra are reddish, hairless, punctured, and with two slightly raised lines on each elytron. The outer line is very faint and hardly reaches the middle. Below the scutellum, beginning from the second line and reaching the suture, there is a transverse black sinuated band and another under it which begins from the outer margin and runs parallel to the suture without reaching it.

The pygidium is black, with two large white spots. The underside is black and shining; the pectus covered with grey hairs. The legs are black, shining; the fore tibiae uni-dentate and slightly hirtose; the tarsi are very short.

Variety A. In this variety, the indistinct black patch of the prothorax has invaded the whole disc, leaving only two ferruginous spots in the outer margins; the first transverse band of the elytra begins near the scutellum and covers it; the second one reaches the suture. The pygidium and legs are red.

Variety *limbata*. Facies of the type form, but opaque black; the head and clypeus are covered with grey hairs; the prothorax is black with white outer margins; the elytra and pygidium are black; the latter has two white conspicuous spots.

After careful examination, I have been unable to separate the variety *limbata* from the typical form, although the colouring is very different. But the sculpturing of the teguments is exactly the same, and the variety A seems to be a form of transition. The variety *limbata* is also slightly smaller, and the difference of colour may be due to sexual differences, in which case this variety should become the type form.

The three varieties (12 of them) were sent to me at the same time from Rustenberg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum, and in my own.

No. 31.—I. ALBO-NOTATA (nov. spec.)

I. nigra, sub-opaca, modice convexa; antennarum clava maxima, nigra, nitida; clypeo elongato, fere parallelo, antice leviter recurvo; prothorace foveolato, lituris novem albidis notato; elytris fere planis, elongatis, nigris, in singulo tricostatis, limbo externo maculaque prope apicem suturae utrinque albidis; pygidio bi-maculato.

Long. 21^{m.m.}, lat. 11^{m.m.}

Black, semi-opaque; clypeus longer than the head, almost straight, deeply punctured, slightly curved at the tip, and with a few bristles near the junction with the head. Antennæ black, shining, palpi reddish. No spine above the eyes.

The prothorax is convex, rounded in front, with the basal angles nearly reaching the humeral base of the elytra, deeply punctured and with a smooth, shining, and slightly raised line in the middle and with nine white marks disposed as follows: one on each side of the apex, immediately behind the eyes; two in the shape of a coma, along the median line; two on each side of the base, and one in the middle, immediately above the scutellum.

The scutellum is long, pointed, and with a shining, slightly raised line in the centre.

The elytra are almost plane and parallel, slightly punctured, each with three raised shining costæ; the median one does not reach the apex. The suture is shining, raised, and has two white apical spots on each side. The outer margins are thickly coated with a white pigment. The pygidium is black, and has two large white spots. The pectus is slightly hairy, the legs, which are deeply punctured, are black, and dotted with a few bristles; the fore tibiæ are bi-dentate and the basal tooth very small; the tarsi are long and hirtose.

One specimen (male?) in the Collection of the South-African Museum. From Leydenburg, Transvaal.

Group: True CETONIDAE, Lacord.

Gen: CETONIA (Trichostetha) Fabricius.

No. 32.—C. PLACIDA. Bohem. Insecta Caffr.
v. 2, p. 20.

Variety: *algoensis*.

Long. 17-19^{m.m.}, lat. 7-9^{m.m.}

Size of the typical form. The prothorax is dark-green, glossy in some specimens, opaque in others, with a small reddish spot on either side in the basal external angle. The scutellum is black, shining. The two black spots on the elytra of the type have invaded the whole disc, leaving only a narrow margin of pale-fulvous-yellow in one specimen. In two other specimens, the infuscation is limited to the sutural part, runs outside the costæ, and hides the outer spot.

The elytra of a fourth specimen are nearer those of the type, but the inner spot is reduced to a mere speckle, and the apical line, where the costae meet, is infuscated.

Were it not for the latter intermediate form, I should have been inclined to consider the variety *alagoensis* as a new species.

From Delagoa-Bay.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Group : CREMASTOCHILIDÆ, Lacord.

Gen. : PTYGMOPHORUS, Schaum.

No. 33.—*P. RUBRONOTATUS* (nov. spec.)

P. oblongo ovatus, niger, sub-nitidus; antennis flavis; prothorace aciculato, basi utrinque impresso, maculis duabus parvis opalinis; elytris vage punctatis, singulo unicostato, ad suturam bi-striato, disco bi-impresso, plagis duabus rubris notato, margine apicali pygidioque albido-maculatis.

Long. 8m.m. lat. 4m.m.

Head black, punctured; antennæ yellow. The prothorax is black, convex, covered with transverse flexuose lines, and with two deep oblong impressions at the base; on each side of the impression there is a small opaline spot reaching the basal angle. The scutellum is long, triangular and aciculated.

The elytra are slightly broader than the prothorax, twice as long, strongly sinuated near the humerus, rounded at the humeral angles, slightly convex and attenuated near the apex. They have a few squamiform hairs disposed in series, probably more abundant in other specimens. Along the suture are two small raised lines and also a large costa on each elytron; the disc has two deep impressions, one near the humeral part, the other a little below the middle; there is a shining semi-quadrangular red patch extending between the two impressions, and another, smaller than the first, under the second impression. The apical margin is dotted with a few yellowish-white spots, likewise the pygidium.

The underside is black, shining.

From Delagoa-Bay.

In my Collection.

Sub-Family: Trichidæ, Lacord.

Gen. : AGENIUS, Serville.

No. 34.—A. GRANDIS (nov. spec.)

A. elongatus, niger, opacus, supra leviter convexus; antennis nigris, palpis infuscatis; clypeo elongato, apice sub-acuto, creberrime punctato; prothorace elytrisque nigris, his vitta longitudinali, lata, aurato-cuprea ornatis; subtus nitidus, parce setulosus.

Long. 18^{m.m.}, lat. 8^{m.m.}

Elongated, black, opaque above. The clypeus is long, acuminate, closely punctured like the head and prothorax. The latter is convex, with the apical angles rounded, impressed in the middle, the impression deeper near the base. The scutellum is black.

The elytra are black, opaque, twice the length of the prothorax, almost plane above, attenuated and rounded near the apex of the suture where they do not join. At a little distance from the outer margin and beginning at the humeral angle, there is a broad longitudinal line of a shining coppery-red hue.

The underside is pitchy-black, moderately dotted with a few long greyish hairs. The legs are long, black, dotted with black bristles.

From Springbokfontein, Namaqualand.

In the collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 35.—A. NAMAQUENSIS, (nov. spec.)

A. niger, ovatus, supra fere planus; antennis longis, nigris; clypeo elongato, quadrato, capite hirto; prothorace nigro; elytris punctulatis, testaceis, nitidis, marginibus suturaque nigris.

Long. 13^{m.m.}, lat. 8^{m.m.}

General facies of the *A. limbatus*. Black, palpi reddish. The clypeus is long, nearly parallel, curved at the apex; the head is covered with long greyish hairs.

The prothorax is black, closely punctured and covered with long greyish hairs. The scutellum is black.

The elytra are pale-yellow, smooth, shining, slightly attenuated towards the apex. The suture, apical and lateral margins are black. The pygidium and underside are also black and the latter covered with long greyish hairs; legs long, black.

Captured in the month of August, at Ovgrabie, Namaqualand, by Mr. R. Trimen.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 36.—A. PLAGOSUS, (nov. spec.).

A. niger, ovatus, modice convexus, glaber; antennis flavis, articulo basali nigro; elytris flavis, nitidis, plaga communi magna triangulari, nigra, sutura apicem attingente, lateribus nigris.

Long. 12^{m.m.} lat. 7^{m.m.}

Black, shining, slightly convex. The antennæ with the exception of the first article are yellow. The clypeus is short, rounded at the apex, not longer than the head from which it is separated by a deep impression.

The prothorax is convex, black, shining, broader in the middle, hairless, and closely punctured. The scutellum is black, punctured.

The elytra are slightly convex, golden-yellow, smooth, shining, attenuated in the apex, more than in *A. limbatus*. In the middle there is a triangular black patch with the point reaching the apex of the suture. There is a small black line on the outer sides and also on the apical margins.

The underside and pygidium are black, shining. The legs are black, long, shining and dotted with a few bristles.

From Leydenburg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Family : BUPRESTIDÆ

Tribe : Julodidæ, Lacord.

Gen. : JULODIS, Eschscholtz.

No. 37.—J. GARIEPINA.

Pl. 1. fig. 8.

T. oblonga, convexa, cuprea, sub-nitida; prothorace elytrisque punctatis; illo vittis quinque, his vittis quatuor in singulo sulphureo-lanuginosis ornatis; subtus albido pilosa.

Long. 33^{m.m.} lat. 15^{m.m.}

Oblong, convex, coppery metallic-blue. The head is rounded, convex, flat on the vertex, deeply punctured and with a few pallid hairs. The antennæ are black, the serration silky.

The prothorax is short, narrowed in front, deeply punctured, with five longitudinal impressions filled with long hairs and covered with a sulphur-yellow substance.

The elytra are four times the length of the prothorax, not broader at the base and much attenuated towards the apex, deeply punctured and with four longitudinal impressions on each elytron filled with long hairs covered with a sulphur-yellow pollinosity; the third line from the suture coalesces with the fourth before reaching the apex. The outer margin is dotted with short tufts of reddish hairs.

The under-side is coarsely punctured and densely covered with very long silky hairs, which are longer on the sides of the abdomen. On the pectus, above the posterior coxae and also on each side of the abdominal segments, there is a small tuft of sulphur-yellow hair.

This splendid insect was captured at Kakamas near the Orange River, Cape Colony, by the late Dr. Bradshaw.

In the collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

Family : MALACODERMIDÆ ;

Tribe : Drilidæ, Lacord.

Gen. : SELASIA, de Castelnau.

No. 38.—*S. PALLIDA* (nov. spec.)

S. tota fulva, pubescens, punctato-striata, mandibulis apice oculisque nigris.

Long. 9-12^{m.m.} lat. 4-5^{m.m.}

Fulvous, covered with a yellowish down. The antennae are as long as the head and prothorax. The head is transverse, shining, with a deep impression between the antennae. The eyes are large, rounded, black.

The prothorax is a little broader than long, slightly convex above and with two small depressions in the centre of the disc; it is covered, like the head, with a pale yellow down; the posterior angles are very acute. The scutellum is triangular.

The elytra are a little broader than the prothorax, finely striated, and densely covered with yellowish hairs; the humeral angles are strongly developed. They are semi-transparent, and the under-wings infuscated at the apex.

The under part of the body and the legs are fulvous; the pectus, abdomen and legs are covered with yellowish hairs.

Closely allied to *S. rhipicerooides*, but differs from it by the colouring of the elytra and the striation.

From Delagoa-Bay.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

Tribe : Melyridæ, Lacord.

Gen. : MELYRIS, Fabricius.

No. 39.—M. LIMBATA (nov spec.)

M. oblongo-ovata, convexa, viridi-aenea, sub-nitida, glabra; antennis palpisque nigris; prothorace punctato, utrinque marginato; elytris sex-costatis, interstitiis profunde seriatim punctatis, limbo externo rubro, nitido.

Long. 4-5^{m.m.} lat. 1½-2^{m.m.}

Coppery green, convex, parallel. The antennae and palpi are black. The eyes, also black, are finely granulated; the head and prothorax are deeply punctured, the latter very convex, deeply marginated, with the apical and lateral margins serrated. The apical margin has five sharp teeth. The scutellum is truncated.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax. On each elytron are three ridges, each interstice filled with three rows of deep punctures. The outer margins are red. The legs are dark-green, the femora and tibiae are dotted with short whitish hairs, the tarsi and claws are reddish. The underside is of a very dark green, the interior of the margins red. When seen from under, the insect seems serrated through short bristles extending all round the prothorax and elytra.

Allied to *M. lineata* Fabric.

From Knysna, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Family : TENEBRIONIDÆ :

Tribe : Adesmiidæ, Lacord.

Gen. : ADESMIA, Fisher.

No. 40.—A. ANDERSONI (nov. spec.)

A. nigra, nitida, oblongo-ovata, laevi, capite plicato, in medio impresso; prothorace transverso, supra convexo, utrinque carinato, lateribus antice valde productis, margine apicali pilis brevis aurantiacis obsita; elytris elongatis, sub-ovatis, supra convexissimis, apice dehiscentibus, sutura apicali lineisque posticis tribus elevatis; pedibus longissimis.

Long. 18-20^{m.m.} lat. 8-10^{m.m.}

The head is large, plicated, narrowed in front, depressed above, with a round impression in the middle and a longitudinal ridge above each eye.

The prothorax is transverse, finely punctured, strongly sinuated at the apex, with the lateral angles very acute, convex above, smooth, with a faint longitudinal impression in the middle; the lateral and apical margins are carinated, the latter has a fringe of short, silky, golden-yellow hairs.

The elytra are elongated, much in the shape of the *A. candidipennis*, three times the length of the prothorax, not broader at the base, slightly enlarged in the middle, tapering behind, very convex above and declivous towards the apex. They are quite smooth, shining, with the suture and three lines on each elytron suddenly raised in the posterior declivity. The raised lines are obsolete serrated.

The underside is black, shining, coarsely plicated longitudinally; the cotyloid cavities are fringed with golden hairs. The legs are very long, the posterior femora are grooved underneath, and twice the length of the abdomen. The tibiae are faintly serrated, the spurs are extremely long and red, like the claws which are also very much developed. The basal article of the posterior tarsi is shorter than the apical.

From Damaraland, where it was captured by the late Mr. Anderson, after whom I propose to name it.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

No. 41.—*A. NAMAQUENSIS* (nov. spec).

A. elongata, nigra, sub-nitida, retrorsum attenuata, supra modice convexa; prothorace transverso, basi leviter attenuato, lateribus anticis valde acutis; elytris elongatis, apice acuminatis, supra modice convexis, parce tuberculatis, lineis quatuor post medium disci coalescentibus in singulo instructis.

Long. 17^{m. m.} lat. 8^{m. m.}

The head is finely punctured, with a transverse impression in the middle, a longitudinal ridge above the eyes and two round punctures on the vertex.

The prothorax is transverse, strongly sinuated at the apex, with the lateral angles very acute, attenuated near the base, and with the apical and lateral margins slightly carinated, the former fringed with golden hairs. It is finely punctured and moderately convex above, with an impression on either side of the lateral angles.

The elytra are not broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly broader in the middle, elongated, acuminate towards the apex, moderately convex above, and covered with short tubercles. The suture is raised on the posterior part of the elytra, on each of which are four serrated lines; the first and second coalesce near the middle of the disc, and from there form a single line which coalesces again lower down with the third and fourth, the latter reaching close to the apex.

The underside is strongly plicated longitudinally; the legs are very rugose, the posterior femora much longer than the abdomen and canalculated on the under side. The claws and spurs are moderately long, and reddish.

Captured by Mr. R. Trimen in Namaqualand.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 42.—A. SULCIPYGIA (nov. spec.).

A. elongata, nigra, opaca, apice acuminata, supra sub-plana; prothorace transverso, disco sub-plano, lateribus anticis valde productis, marginibus carinulatis, antica pilis flavidis obsita; elytris elongatis, retrorsum retusis, in singulo carinis validis serratis tribus ad apicem coalescentibus et sulcis quatuor posticis munitis; pedibus longissimis.

Long. 18^m. m. lat. 9^m. m.

The head is finely aciculated, depressed in the middle, and has a small impression on either side below the ocular ridge.

The prothorax is transverse, strongly sinuated at the apex, slightly carinated all round; the outer angles are very acute in front, and the anterior margin is fringed with yellow silken hairs. It is smooth and somewhat flattened above, and has a faint impression on either side.

The elytra are elongated, not broader than the prothorax at the base but increasing slightly past the middle, acuminated towards the apex, depressed above and retuse posteriorly. Each elytron has three finely serrated ridges, the first and second coalescing near the declivity, the third reaching a little further and all three united at the apex by distinct lines, thus forming four irregular, deep impressions. The interstices have irregular series of very short obtuse tubercles more apparent between the third ridge and the outer margin, the latter is evidently serrated past the middle. The suture is distinct, although not much raised, and has on each side a row of very short tubercles.

The underside is very coarsely corrugated; the legs are very long, slender, and rugose; the spurs and claws are very long and yellowish.

Allied to *A. namaquensis*, but very different from it, and easily distinguished by the deep posterior impressions of the elytra.

From Damaraland, where it was captured by the late Mr. Anderson.

In my Collection.

No. 43.—A. PALGRAVEI (nov. spec.).

A. elongata, sub-nitida, apice attenuata; capite punctato, epistome lobato; prothorace transverso, pone oculos acute lobato, carinato, margine apicali pilis fulvis obsita; elytris elongatis, fuscis vel nigris, sub-ovatis, supra convexis, apice dehiscentibus, vittis sex in singulo sanguineis, sutura marginique laterali sub-elevatis, interstitiis reticulatis; pedibus longis.

Long. 18-19^m. lat. 8-9^m. m.

The head is large, acuminated, almost plane above, finely punctured; the epistome is strongly lobated at the apex and separated from the head by a small faintly arcuated impression, the ridges above the eyes are very acute.

The prothorax is transverse, finely punctured, sinuated at the apex with the lateral angles acutely lobated near the eyes, and marginated on the outer and apical sides; the latter has a fringe of yellow hair.

The elytra are not broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly amplified in the male, more so in the female than in the male, little convex above and declivous at the apex. They are of a fuscous hue and each elytron has six almost obsolete lines faintly reddish; the interstices between these lines are filled with large round impressions coalescing so to form a sort of reticulation; the suturè and outer margin are a little raised.

The underside is black, strongly and coarsely plicated. The legs are very long, rugose, the spurs and claws very long and infuscated.

The elytra in some specimens are of a lighter hue than in others.

From Damaraland. Captured by Mr. W. C. Palgrave.

I was greatly surprised on receiving those specimens which had been put alive in carbolised saw-dust, to find the elytra covered with a vesicle which, when punctured, exuded a colourless fluid, and which after dessication adhered to the elytra and partly hid the teguments. I found that the specimen of *A. namaquensis* I have described, had also some part of that pellicle left adhering to the elytra. I had removed the rest, thinking it was due to dirt.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 44.—*A. FOSSULATA.* (nov. spec.)

A. ovata, nigra, supra late foveolata; capite laevi, prothorace rotundato, convexo, antice lateraliterque carinato; elytris ampliatas, apice sub-retusis, fossulis numerosis creberrime adspersis.

Long. 12^m. m. lat. 10^m. m.

The head is large, narrowed in front, faintly punctured and with a slight plication on the vertex.

The prothorax is smooth, convex, twice as broad as long, and strongly lobated near the eyes.

The elytra are slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, very ovate, convex above, slightly retuse at the apex, and covered with very deep and closely set pits, the interstices of which and also the suture are very shining.

The underside is strongly plicated. The legs and spurs are short.

From Damaraland. Captured by Mr. W. C. Palgrave.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 45.—A. EPIPHYSOIDES (nov. spec.)

A. ovata, nigra, opaca; capite laevi, epistome tenuissime punctato; prothorace rotundato, angulis anticis pone oculos acute lobatis; elytris globosis, convexis, laevibus, margine laterali sub-tuberculata.

Long. 19^m. m. lat. 15^m. m.

The head is large, smooth, with a small impression on either side, the epistome is slightly acuminate and minutely punctured; the ridges above the eyes are small.

The prothorax is broader than long, convex, smooth, lobated in front with the lateral angles acute and the apical and outer sides marginated.

The elytra are broad, very convex and globose, slightly declivous behind, with the suture acute at the apex. They are smooth above, and have very faint traces of tubercles, the outer margin having a somewhat double series of very small conical tubercles forming a kind of serration.

The underside is coarsely plicated longitudinally, the first basal segment of the abdomen more strongly than the others. The legs are short, rugose, the posterior tibiae not much longer than the point of the suture.

Allied to *A. tuberculipennis*, Haag.-Rutenberg, but much more convex.

From Damaraland. Captured by Mr. W. C. Palgrave.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 46.—A. STENOCAROIDES (nov. spec.)

S. nigra, ovata, apice acuminata; capite punctato, superciliis elevatis; prothorace convexo, lateribus anticis valde lobatis; elytris oratis, convexis, apice acuminatis, in medio paulo ampliatis, costis in singulo duabus suturaeque elevatis, interstitiis rugosis, reticulatis.

Long. 17-20^m. m. lat. 10-13^m. m.

The head is large, punctured; the epistome is separated from the head by a deep arcuated impression and is slightly sinuated at the apex; the superciliary ridges are very much raised.

The prothorax is very convex, finely punctured, sinuated at the apex and strongly and acutely lobated near the eyes.

The elytra not broader than the prothorax at the base, are ovate, amplified in the middle, (nearly twice as broad as the prothorax in the female) acuminate and slightly declivous posteriorly.

They are coarsely punctured and each elytron has two raised lines stopping a little short from the apex. From the median part of the disc, the first discoidal line emits a few raised rami which unite with the suture, thus forming a reticulation; the second discoidal line is

less developed than the first, and between that line and the epipleura are traces of an irregular reticulation more pronounced in the female than in the male. The suture is also raised and ends in two short horizontal spines at the apex.

The underside is finely plicated, the legs are very long and rugose, the posterior coxae are grooved underneath, the tibiae are spinose, the spurs and claws very long and slightly infuscated.

The facies of that species is that of a large *Stenocara* but the lobated prothorax, the tarsi and also the eyes are those of *Adesmia*.

From Damaraland. Captured by Mr. W. C. Palgrave.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

Gen. STENOCARA, Solier.

No. 47.—*S. SERICEICEPS*, (nov. spec).

S. acuminato-ovata, nigra; capite pilis brevis flavis sericeis tecto; prothorace punctato; elytris sub-reticulatis. lineis tribus in singulo, sutura margineque elevatis, nitidis, epipleuris tricarinatis.

Long. 11-13^m.m. lat. 5-8^m

The head is thickly covered with silky yellowish hairs, the antennae are black and thicker than in the ordinary *Stenocara*.

The prothorax is broader than long, a little convex above, carinated all round and finely punctured; the anterior angles are acute and the anterior margin has a fringe of yellowish, short hair.

The elytra of the male are not broader in the middle than the prothorax, a little convex above, declivous at the apex and very acuminated. On each elytron are three raised shining lines, the first one from the suture reaches only the top of the declivity, the second one, almost obsolete from the base until the middle of the disc, there becomes developed and acute, although smaller than the other two, and reaches nearer to the apex than the third which is placed at equi-distance from the first line and the outer margin which, like the suture, is raised and shining. The interstices between the suture, the first and second line and the outer margin have large shallow punctures in the middle of which runs an almost obsolete line which is developed only in the apical part, between the first and third line spoken above, and which by dividing the said punctures form a sort of reticulation.

In the female, the elytra are very much broader than in the male, the second apical line is entirely obsolete from the base to the middle of the disc, from there it is developed as in the male; the interstices show a coarse reticulation, and have absolutely no trace of the interstitial lines noticeable in the male. In both sexes, the epipleuræ have three raised very slightly serrated lines. The first one, so close to the outer margin that it causes it to appear double, is the shortest of the

three, the second one and longest runs close to the first, the third one occupies the centre of the epipleura.

The legs are longer in the male than in the female, and very rugose, the posterior tibiae are faintly tuberculated, the spurs and claws are reddish.

Captured by Mr. W. C. Palgrave in Damaraland.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 48.—S. DAMARENSIS, (NOV. SPEC.)

Nigra, sub-nitida, ovato-acuminata; capite punctato, sub-piloso in medio; prothorace convexo, utrinque impressione lata notato; elytris acuminatis, singulo tuberculis acutis duplici serie instructo.

Mas., long. 11^m. m. lat. 6^m. m.

Fem. long. 11-15^m. m. lat. 7-9^m. m.

The head is finely punctured and has a small patch of short brownish hair in the centre. The antennae are very slender and reddish.

The prothorax is very convex in the disc, slightly carinated all round, the outer sides are almost straight. It is densely punctured, and has a broad, but not deep impression, on either side of the disc; those impressions are more finely punctured than the other parts of the disc.

The elytra are ovate and acuminated, not much broader at the base than the prothorax in the male, very amplified in the middle in the female and sensibly declivous at the apex; on each elytron are two series of acute tubercles closely set, and thus forming serrated ridges.

In the male the first ridge runs close to the suture and does not reach the apex, the second one runs close to the lateral margin; the small space between the suture and the first ridge is almost filled by small tubercles forming an irregular line; the broad interstice between the first and second ridges has a few scattered tubercles; the suture is raised and smooth, the outer margin is strongly serrated, the epipleurae have each two series of tubercles, the first one, very regular, runs along the outer margin and so close as to make it look double, the other is irregular and occupies the centre.

In the female, the interstice between the first ridge and the suture is occupied by a few, elongated, smooth tubercles; the second broad interstice has the same scattered tubercles as in the male, the second ridge diverges more from the outer margin, and the second line of tubercles on the epipleura is much more irregular.

The underside is deeply punctured, and the first three basal segments finely corrugated.

The legs are very long and slender, and slightly reddish, the posterior coxae are a little grooved underneath, the tibiae are rugose.

The two impressions of the prothorax are doubtless filled with a white or brown substance during life.

Captured by Mr. W. C. Palgrave in Damaraland.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Tribe: Moluridae, Lacord.

Gen. PSAMMODES, Kirby.

No. 49.—P. SULCICOLLIS (nov spec.)

P. oblongus, niger, sub-opacus; capite punctato; prothorace deplanato, lateribus granulatis, apice profunde sulcato; elytris oblongo-ovatis, costis in singulo tribus obscletis, lateribus parteque postica tuberculatis.

Long. 46·50 m. m. lat. 29·22 m. m.

The head is trapeziform and finely punctured, the epistome is separated from the head by a deep transverse impression, the eyes are very much emarginated in front. The antennae are slightly setulose.

The prothorax is a little broader than long, the anterior angles are acute, the outer sides rounded anteriorly and deflexed posteriorly, and the basal margin strongly sinuated; there is a fringe of yellow hair on the apical margin, and a longitudinal impression in the centre of the disc which is almost plane and finely punctured; the sides are strongly granulated, and on the posterior part there is a very deep sulcus, above the basal margin, as broad as the scutellum. The scutellum is large, finely punctured, and pointed at the apex.

The elytra are much broader than the prothorax at the base, and increase in width, being twice as broad in the middle; they are three times as long, moderately convex above, nearly smooth on the upper part of the disc. The outer sides and posterior part are covered with elongated tubercles pointing backwards, very dense and sharper near the apex, where they are much smaller and where are interspersed some very short fulvous bristles. Each elytron has three raised, nearly obsolete, lines; the first from the suture is smooth in the anterior part, and is the most conspicuous of the three which disappear among the tubercles towards the declivity. The epipleuræ are very narrow and smooth.

The underside is convex and rugose. In the male, the metasternum is slightly pilose, the first three anterior segments of the abdomen are covered in the centre with a thick velvety fulvous tomentum which invades also the two last segments. The legs are short, very strong and punctured, and have a ridge of short fulvous bristles on the internal carina; the tarsi have short yellow bristles.

Allied to *P. Rowleyianus*, Westw., but much more elongated.

From the Zambezi River and Damaraland.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

Gen. TRACHYNOTUS, Latreille.

No. 50.—T. SCROBICULATUS, (nov. spec.)

T. oblongo-ovatus, niger, nitidus; capite crebre punctato, parce piloso, pone oculos pilis albidis bi-vittato; prothorace rotundato, ampliato, utrinque acuto; elytris ovatis, modice convexis, rugosissimis, singulo costa dorsali instructo.

Long. 14^{m.} m. lat. 8 m. m.

The head is finely granulated, slightly pilose, separated from the epistome by a transverse impression; on each side near the eyes there is a longitudinal line of whitish hair.

The prothorax is opaque, finely granulated, with a smooth longitudinal line in the centre. The apical and basal margins are slightly raised, and both are fringed with short yellowish hair; it is convex above, with the outer sides strongly acute in the middle. The scutellum is large, triangular and granulated.

The elytra are black, shining, slightly broader at the base than the prothorax, ampliatis in the middle, acuminate at the apex, convex above, and deeply punctured; the interstices are very rugose and form some irregular reticulations. The middle of the disc is occupied by a raised line which does not reach the apex.

In some specimens, probably females, where the rugosity becomes somewhat reticulated, there is, between the discoidal line and the suture another very obsolete line, shorter than the discoidal one, and another still more obsolete between the latter and the outer margin.

Both suture and outer margin are raised. The epipleuræ are smooth near the base, and a little tuberculated and also slightly canaliculated near the apex. The underside, legs, and antennae are pubescent.

From Fraserburg and Prieska, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

No. 51.—*T. IMPRESSICOLLIS*, (nov. spec.)

T. ovatus, niger, sub-metallescens, nitidus, pilis brevis fulvis obsitus; prothorace transverso, ad basin late impresso, lateribus obtuse triangulis; elytris conjunctim ovatis, sutura, margine laterali costisque duabus in singulo, elevatis.

Long. 15·17^{m.} m. lat. 7·8^{m.} m.

The head is moderately long, strongly impressed transversely above the epistome and with a vertical, slightly hollow, impression in the middle. It is finely punctured, and covered with short yellow hair.

The prothorax is truncated in front and behind, with the outer sides much developed and produced in an obtuse triangle; both the apical and basal margins have a small fringe of yellowish hair. It is convex and finely, although not deeply, punctured on the upper side, and has a broad depression above the basal margin, with five longitudinal lines of yellowish hair; the outer margins are also broadly clothed with short hair of the same hue. The scutellum is large, raised, smooth, and shining in the centre.

The elytra are ovate, attenuated and acuminate at the apex, broader than the prothorax at the base, and convex on the upperside. They are black, with a metallic tinge, and covered with short decumbent hair. The suture and the margin are raised, and on the disc of each elytron are two raised lines, the first one shorter than the second; the second, which is in the centre of the disc, is suddenly deflexed at the apex towards the suture which it does not reach, nor does it reach the apex of the elytra.

The underside is covered with short greyish bristles.

The legs are moderately long, and densely covered with short greyish hair. The antennae are pubescent.

From Somerset East, Cape Colony, where it was captured by Mr. Woodroffe, who kindly sent me several specimens.

In my Collection.

No. 52.—*T. SERRATUS* (nov. spec.)

T. sub-ovatus, niger, supra leviter tuberculatus, pilis longis flavidis parce tectus; fronte sulcata; prothorace transverso, lateribus ampliatis; elytris ovatis, sutura carinata, costis duabus in singulo elevatis, marginibus serratis.

Long. 15^m. m. lat. 8^m. m.

The head is moderately long, deflexed, with a deep transverse impression separating it from the epistome. It is granulated and has a few short yellowish hairs.

The prothorax is convex above, truncated in front and behind, with the outer sides obtusely triangular and the anterior part of the outer margins distinctly serrated. It is granulated on the upper side and covered with long pale-yellow hair. The scutellum is slightly tuberculated.

The elytra are black, ovate, attenuated at the apex, much broader than the prothorax, and moderately convex on the upper side. The suture and outer margins are raised, the latter serrated; each elytron has two raised lines; the first one is shorter than the second which occupies the centre of the disc and does not reach the apex. The elytra are slightly tuberculated; [the tubercles are more distinct near the outer margin] and dotted with a few long silky yellowish hairs, more numerous near the apex. The epipleuræ are canaliculated and slightly tuberculose.

The legs are moderately long, and slightly pubescent.

Captured near Worcester, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

No. 53.—*T. PILOSUS* (nov. spec.)

T. oblongo-ovatus, niger, griseo-pilosus; fronte sulcata; prothorace hexagono, tenuiter punctato, supra modice convexo, lateribus pilosis; elytris ob-ovatis, apice acuminatis, sutura costaque dorsali elevatis, vittis quatuor pilosis flavidis in singulo ornatis.

Long 10-13^{m.} m. lat. 5-7^{m.} m.

The head is black, convex, deeply impressed between the antennae, finely punctured, with a patch of greyish hair a little above the anterior part of the eyes. The antennae are a little longer than the prothorax, filiform, greyish and slightly pubescent.

The prothorax is truncated in front and behind, with the lateral angles acute, convex above, finely punctured and with the lateral and basal margins covered with thick, yellowish, short hair. The scutellum is black, small, triangular.

The elytra are black, elongated, three times the length of the prothorax, amplified in the middle, attenuated and acuminate at the apex, moderately convex above and slightly declivous behind. The suture and outer margins are slightly raised, and each elytron has a single costa in the middle of the disc which does not reach the apex, and four lines, two on each side of the costa, of dense, short yellowish hair. The first one runs along the suture and reaches the apex, the second extends to a short distance from the apical point of the costa, which is reached by the third, and the fourth extends along the outer margin which it covers and coalesces with the first immediately below the costa. The epipleurae are canaliculated and hirtose. The underside and also the moderately long legs are covered with fine greyish short hair.

From Fraserburg, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

No. 54—*T. LUTOSUS* (nov. spec.)

T. niger, lutosus, oblongo-ovatus, postice acuminatus; prothorace transverso. granulato, carinula velutina, in medio elevata; elytris ovatis in medio leviter ampliatis, conjunctim accuminatis, supra modice convexis, sutura, costis tribus in singulo margineque laterali elevatis; hac reticulata.

Long. 13-14^{m.} m. lat. 7-8^{m.} m.

The head is finely granulated, with a deep transverse impression separating it from the epistome.

The prothorax is transverse, with the sides amplified in front, the apical and lateral margins are slightly raised; it is convex above, finely punctured, densely pubescent and with a double, raised, longitudinal velvety line coalescing into a single one at the apex; the scutellum is moderately long and triangular.

The elytra are oblong, acuminate at the apex, slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, amplified in the middle, moderately convex above, and with three raised, acute lines on each elytron; the first one runs alongside the suture, the second one, which is also the longest, occupies the centre of the disc and does not reach the apex; the third one is a little shorter than the median one; the suture is raised like the outer margin along which runs a thin ridge-like impression which is connected with it by transverse folds forming a deep reticulation; they

are finely punctured, and covered with short dense muddy-brown hair.

In some female specimens, the median dorsal line has four teeth-like transverse folds directed towards the third line but not reaching it.

The underside is punctured and covered with very short greyish bristles.

Allied to *T. lacunosus*, Solier.

Captured near the Triangle Stⁿ., Worcester district, Cape Colony. In my collection.

No. 55.—*T. TERRENUS* (nov. spec.)

T. sub-ovatus, niger, indumento fusco pilisque brevis tectus; prothorace rotundato-ampliato; elytris ovatis, convexis, singulo obsolete uncostato.

Long. 11-12^m. m. lat. 4-5^m. m.

Smooth, covered with short bristles and a fuscous substance. The head has a deep transverse impression separating it from the epistome; it is moderately convex, finely punctured and covered with short brownish bristles.

The prothorax is transverse, with the sides slightly amplified and finely serrated, moderately convex above, covered with a dirty substance and bristling with short rigid hair.

The elytra are ovate, acuminate at the apex, very convex on the upper side, deeply coated with the same substance as the prothorax and with short bristles. Each elytron has a smooth slightly raised line running diagonally from the base towards the suture which it does not reach, nor does it reach the apex. That raised line is evidently formed by denser hairs and squamosities, because on rubbed specimens there is no trace of it left, but a slight depression near the base.

The underside and legs are finely punctured, and covered with short greyish bristles.

From Prietzka, Orange River.

I am indebted for several specimens of this insect to Dr. Gibbons who kindly sent them to me.

In my Collection.

No. 56.—*T. DUBIUS* (nov. spec.)

T. elongatus, sub-ovatus, niger, pilis griseis inaequaliter adpersus; capite profunde impresso; prothorace transverso, basi apiceque sinuato, lateribus rotundatis; elytris pilosis, elongatis, sub-ovatis, apice conjunctim acuminatis, sutura, margine laterali carinisque tribus in singulo, elevatis.

Long. 14^m. m. lat. 6^m. m.

The head is very deeply impressed above the epistome, finely punctured, and has faint traces of villosity.

The prothorax is moderately convex above, sinuated at the base and apex, the outer sides are rounded; it is finely punctured and covered with short greyish decumbent hairs. The scutellum is large, triangular and finely punctured.

The elytra are slightly broader at the shoulders than the prothorax, elongated and a little amplified in the middle, much acuminate at the apex, moderately convex on the upper side, smooth, opaque, with the suture and outer margins raised and with three lines on each elytron; the first one from the suture is short, the median one is longer, the third as long as the median one coalesces nearly with it and stops at a short distance from the apex. The interstices between the raised lines are densely covered with short decumbent greyish hairs.

The underside and legs are opaque, finely punctured, and hairless.

General facies of *T. vittatus*. Fabr.

I believe that this insect comes from Damaraland, but I am not quite sure of it.

In my Collection.

Gen. CLINOCRANION, Solier.

No. 58.—*C. LATEMARGINATUM* (nov. spec.)

C. oblongum, nigrum, capite crebre punctato, prothorace transverso, lateribus obtuse angulatis; elytris oenescentibus, nitidis, costa marginali retrorsum abbreviata sub-serrataque, epipleuris rectis, costa serrata in medio instructis; pedibus gracilibus, tibiis rufescentibus.

Long. 18^{m.} m. Lat. 8^{m.} m.

The head is large, deflexed, finely punctured, separated from the epistome by a deep semi arcuated impression; it has a small vertical impression on the vertex.

The prothorax is finely punctured, transverse, with the sides slightly amplified and forming an obtuse triangle; it is slightly marginated all round.

The scutellum is short, and finely punctured.

The elytra not broader than the prothorax at the base, and slightly amplified in the middle, are oblong, acuminate at the apex, and coppery black. The disc is plane and very rugose, the posterior part is strongly detriscent. Between the marginal ridge, which reaches only to the declivity where it is obsoletely serrated, and the suture, there is a smaller ridge, faintly tuberculated, extending as far as the marginal one. The epipleuræ are very broad, perpendicular, and have a very conspicuous serrated ridge in the centre extending as far as the apex where the serration is very strong. The underside is finely punctured, very slightly pubescent; the legs are moderately long, black, the tibiae are reddish.

I am not quite sure that this insect is not an intermediate form between the *T. aeneus* and the genus *Clinocranion*. The antennae are

those of *Clinoceranion*, but the first article of the tarsi is not longer than the last. The form of the epipleura however, justifies my placing it in this genus.

From Rustenberg, Transvaal.
In my Collection.

No. 57.—*C. ALSTONI* (nov. spec.)

C. nigrum, oblongum, apice acuminatum; prothorace rotundato, ante basin leviter emarginato; elytris tuberculatis, in disco deplanatis, retrorsum dehiscentibus acuminatisque, carina dorsali valida, sub-serrata, costisque duabus rufescentibus, in singulo munitis; epipleuris sub-rectis, marginibus suturaque rufescentibus.

Long. 20^m. m.lat. 19^m. m.

The head is large, deflexed, granulated and separated from the epistome by a very deep impression. The antennae are filiform, slightly pilose, black, the two apical articles yellowish. The eyes are very strongly granulated.

The prothorax is rounded, longer than broad, the outer sides are slightly sinuated towards the margin. It is a little convex above and finely granulated. The scutellum is moderately large, triangular and granulose.

The elytra are oblong, broader than the prothorax at the base, amplified towards the middle and acuminate at the apex. They are covered with very numerous, short, sharp tubercles. The disc is plane anteriorly, and separated from the epipleuræ by a strong ridge, slightly serrated at the apex, extending to beyond two-thirds of the length of the elytra which from there are very dehiscent. On each elytron are two slightly raised but very distinct reddish lines, the first one on the disc between the suture and the marginal ridge, the second in the epipleura, close to the discoidal ridge; those two lines coalesce a little before the apex; the epipleuræ are not quite vertical, their outer margin and also the suture are reddish, the latter is very slightly serrated.

The legs are slender, very rugose, the tibiae covered with very short whitish bristles, the underside finely punctured.

I have only seen female specimens, and it is very likely that in the male the two raised reddish lines will be less distinct and the epipleuræ nearly vertical.

This interesting insect was captured by Mr. E. G. Alston, after whom I propose to name it.

From Fraserburg, Cape Colony.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Tribe : Opatridae, Lacord.

Gen. ANOMALIPUS, Guérin.

No. 59.—O. DECOSTERI (nov. spec.)

Pl. 4 fig. 5.

A. oblongus, deplanatus, opacus; prothorace ante medium dilatato, hexagono, supra areolis, duabus lacribus notato; elytris granulosis, singulo tuberculis tribus insignis, seriatim positiss, margine laterali sinuata; tibiis angustis, anticis bi-dentatis.

Long. 25^{m.} m. lat. 12^{m.} m.

The head is depressed, cleft at the apex and rugose. The slightly setulose antennae do not reach the middle of the prothorax which is very broad a little before the middle, rounded anteriorly and with the posterior angles acute. The disc is a little convex, and has two slightly raised shining tubercles.

The elytra are parallel, plane, narrower than the prothorax, dehiscent near the apex and thickly covered with small, closely set tubercles. On each elytron are three conspicuous shining tubercles, the first one placed a little before the median part of the disc, the second, the largest of the three, is in the centre, and the third one at the top of the declivity.

The underside of the body is black, and slightly shining. The legs are rather long and narrow, and deeply punctured; the posterior femora are slightly arcuated, the anterior tibiae are curved at the apex and bidentate.

From Delagoa Bay.

I have received this singular insect from my friend Mons. de Coster, to whom I am indebted for many rare and curious insects from that locality, and after whom I propose to name it.

Family : LAGRIIDÆ.

Tribe : True Lagriidæ, Lacord.

Gen. ADYNATA, Fahreus.

No. 60.—A. EUTRAPELOIDES (nov. spec.)

A. oblonga, parce pilosa, fere linearia, antennis infuscatis; capite, prothorace, femoribus corporis subtilisque viridi-cyanicis; elytris tibiisque flavis, illis concinne punctatis.

Long. 6^{m.} m. lat. 3^{m.} m.

The head is large, narrowed behind, punctured, and separated from the epistome by a deep transverse impression. The antennae are infuscated, short, reaching the shoulders only. The prothorax is nearly globose, finely punctured, margined at the base, very convex above. The head and prothorax are of bright, shining, blueish-green, and have a few short hairs. The scutellum is small and green.

The elytra are pale-yellow, somewhat shining; four times the length of the prothorax, convex above, nearly linear, rounded and, somewhat declivous at the apex; they are finely striated, the striae are deeply punctured.

The underside is brilliant coppery green and so are the femora. The coxae and tibiae are pale-yellow, the tarsi ferruginous, with the apical article much dilated.

From Leydenberg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Gen. EUTRAPELA, Blanchard.

No. 61.—E. PLAGIATA (nov. spec.)

E. elongata, testacea, glabra, supra opaca, subtus nitida; prothorace rufo, laevi, basi distincte marginato, antennis, articulo primo secundoque excepto, capite, pedibus, pectore abdomineque nigris; elytris flavis, regulariter punctato-striatis, postice plaga magna, communi, elongata, violacea submicante ornatis.

Long. 9·10^{m.} m. lat. 3½-4^{m.} m.

The head is sub-rhombic, slightly punctured, with the epistome separated from the forehead by a deep transverse impression. The palpi are infuscated, with the exception of the three first articles which are reddish. The prothorax is red, smooth, elongated, convex above, truncated in front, with a raised basal margin and a faint longitudinal depressed line in the middle. The scutellum is black.

The elytra are testaceous-yellow, three times the length of the prothorax, much broader at the base, slightly convex above, and attenuated at the apex; they are covered with fine striae filled with punctures. A little beyond the middle of the disc, there is a large violaceous moderately shining patch, sinuated at the base and covering the posterior part of the disc, but not invading the outer margins.

The legs are black; the tarsi infuscated; the pectus and abdomen shining black.

The postical patch is of a deeper violet in some specimens.

Captured near Maritzburg, Natal, by my friend Mr. A. S. Windham, to whom I am indebted for many entomological specimens captured in that locality.

In my Collection.

No. 62.—E. CINGULATA (nov. spec.).

E. elongata, cuprea, glabra, supra sub-opaca, subtus nitida; labro, epistome, antennis, palpis pedibusque flavidis; elytris regulariter punctato-striatis, disco plaga magna elongata pallide-flava.

Long. 10^{m.} m. lat. 3^{m.} m

Head sub-rhombic, depressed above, separated from the epistome by a deep transverse impression, punctured anteriorly, and with a short impressed line on the vertex. The palpi and antennae are pale-yellow.

The prothorax is elongated, truncated in front and behind, with a distinct raised basal margin, convex above, with a conspicuous longitudinal depressed line in the centre and a deep impression on either side. It is coppery-green like the head. The scutellum is triangular and green.

The elytra are coppery-green, broader than the prothorax at the base, linear, slightly convex above, attenuated at the apex, and with deep striae filled with regular punctures; the disc is occupied a little beyond the humeral angles by an elongated pale-yellow patch reaching the apex, and leaving only the suture, the outer margins, and the basal part coppery-green turning to violet near the scutellum.

The legs are pale-yellow, and the underside very shining.

Variety A. In that variety, the discoidal patch has become slightly brassy-green, and the suture, base, and outer margins are therefore less conspicuous.

From Maritzburg, Natal.

In my Collection.

No. 63.—E. AMABILIS (nov. spec.)

E. elongata cyanea, sub-nitida; antennis, labro, pedibus margineque laterali thoracis flavis; elytris concinne punctato-striatis.

Long 10^{m.} m. lat. 3^{m.} m.

The head is sub-rhombic, depressed above, separated from the epistome by a deep impression: the palpi are black; the epistome, labrum and antennae are pale yellow, the latter very long.

The prothorax is convex above, smooth, without any impression in the middle, truncated in front and behind, and with the base slightly margined. It is of a shining dark-blue above, with the lateral margins and the whole underside pale-yellow. The scutellum is small and dark-blue.

The elytra are elongated, very slightly convex above, attenuated at the apex and striated. The striae are closely set and filled with deep punctures. The lateral margins are dotted with a few fine bristles,

longer at the apex. The pectus and abdomen are shining blue, with the sides of the three apical segments slightly reddish. The legs are pale-yellow.

From Leydenburg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 64. *E. METALLESCENS* (nov. spec.)

E. elongata, sub-opaca, obscure cuprea; epistome, antennarum basi pedibusque rubro-fuscis, elytris concinne punctato-striatis.

Long 7^m. m. lat 2^m. m.

The head is sub-rhombic, plane above, separated from the epistome by a deep impression, and slightly punctured. The epistome, palpi and antennae are reddish black, with the exception of the three first articles of the antennae which are red. The antennae are very long.

The prothorax is elongated, convex above, truncated in front and behind, and with the basal margin raised. It has a faint longitudinal impression in the centre.

The elytra are elongated, linear, slightly convex above, attenuated at the apex and have deep, finely punctured striae; they are of a metallic somewhat cupreous hue, slightly less deep than on the prothorax.

The underside is shining, with the pectus, apical and abdominal segments and legs somewhat reddish.

From Maritzburg, Natal.

In my Collection.

No. 65.—*E. FLAVIPENNIS* (nov. spec.).

E. elongata, nigra, glabra, antennis, pedibus prothoraceque piceis, his marginibus tenuis flavis; elytris concinne punctato-striatis, pallide flavis.

Long 9-10^m. m. lat. 3-4^m. m.

The head is sub-rhombic, punctured, with a deep impression on the vertex and separated from the epistome by a deep impression. The epistome, the labrum and the antennae are black.

The prothorax is convex, elongated, smooth, slightly amplified on the sides, truncated in front and behind, and with the basal margin raised. It is shining black above, with the apical, basal margin, and also the underside yellow.

The elytra are four times the length of the prothorax, broader at the base, linear, convex above, slightly attenuated at the apex and with closely set, finely punctured striae. The lateral margins have a few slender bristles longer near the apex. The underside is shining. The pectus and abdomen are black in the male, the three basal segments of the abdomen reddish in the female; legs black, shining.

From Leydenburg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 66.—*E. PROXIMA* (nov. spec.).

E. elongata, viridi-aenea, glabra, supra sub-nitida; capite prothoraceque viridi-aeneo; elytris concinne punctato-striatis, pallide flavis.

Long. 9m. m. lat. 3½m. m.

The head is coppery green, sub-rhombic, punctured; the labrum acuminated, the epistome separated from the head by a deep impression; the palpi and antennae are reddish at the apex.

The prothorax is oblong, very convex above, the convexity greater in the female, rounded on the sides and with the basal margin distinctly raised. It is smooth, shining, coppery green.

The scutellum is also green and shining.

The elytra are pale yellow, broader than the prothorax, linear, slightly attenuated at the apex, convex above, the convexity greater in the female, and with finely punctured striae. The suture in the female is green below the scutellum and the outer margins have a few bristles longer near the apex. The underside and legs are brilliant dark-green.

In some specimens, the underside of the prothorax and also some of the abdominal segments are reddish, but those characters are subject to great variations.

Is allied to the preceding species, but differs in the shape of the prothorax which is shorter and more globose

From Knysna, Cape Colony,

In my Collection.

No. 67.—*E. UNICOLOR* (nov. spec.)

E. elongata, obscure cyanea, sub-nitida, pilis longis erectis inaequaliter adspersa; antennis palpisque nigris; prothorace transverso, apice sub-marginato; elytris leviter scrobiculatis.

Long. 9m. m. lat. 4m. m.

The head is broad, slightly hirsute, punctured, separated from the epistome by an arcuated impression; the labrum is quadrate, the antennae and palpi black.

The prothorax is nearly quadrate, slightly attenuated at the base and rounded on the sides, which are marginated, truncated in front and behind, with the basal margin slightly raised, convex above, as broad as long, and with a small transverse impression in the posterior part of the disc which is irregularly punctured and covered with long erect thin hairs. The scutellum is black.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax, linear, convex, deeply and irregularly punctured, and covered with blackish erect hairs.

The underside and legs are very shining, the latter slightly hirsute.

I believe this species to be the *E. unicolor* of Dejean's catalogue.

Captured in Koeberg, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Family : ANTHICIDÆ :

Gen. FORMICOMUS, Laferté.

No. 68.—F. RUFESCENS (nov. spec.)

F. nitidus, rufescens, parce pilosus, prothorace pallide-rubro, antice inflato, postice attenuato, elytris rufescentibus, vage punctatis, post humeros depressis, pilis nonnullis pallidis obsitis.

Long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 m. m. lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. m.

The head and antennæ are reddish; the prothorax is of a lighter hue, shining, very convex, and rounded anteriorly, very much narrowed near the base and has a deep, hollow, impression on either side of the posterior part of the outer margin. It is punctured, and from the punctures spring short, decumbent, palid hairs.

The elytra are infuscated, ovate, and elongated; they have a deep transversal impression behind the shoulders, and are vaguely punctured and covered like the prothorax with decumbent bristles, a little longer than on the latter.

The underside and legs are pale red, the anterior tibiæ are strongly toothed underneath in the three specimens in my possession. It is doubtless an attribute of the male because some specimens of *F. rubricollis* to which the *rufescens* is closely allied, in my collection have the same tooth although not quite so developed. Laferté described the *rubricollis* from female specimens.

From Maritzburg, Natal.

In my Collection.

Gen. NOTOXUS, Geoffroy.

No. 69.—N. SERICEUS (nov. spec.)

N. pallide-testaceus, pilis sericeis dense tectus; prothorace subspherico, cornu angusto, elongato, serrato; elytris punctatis, singulo plaga parva, transversali, nigra, ornato; antennis pedibusque testaceis.

Long $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. m. lat 1 m. m.

The head is blackish, the eyes large, granulated, the antennæ pale-yellow.

The prothorax is sub-spherical, pale-yellow, covered with a long silky pubescence, the thoracic horn is long and strongly serrated on the sides.

The elytra are pale-yellow, punctured and covered like the prothorax with a silky pubescence; towards the middle there is on each elytron a transverse blackish patch slightly sinuated, which begins at a little

distance from the suture reaches the margin and follows it to a little distance from the apex. This patch is partially hidden by the pubescence.

The pectus and abdominal segments are infuscated, the legs are pale yellow.

From Hex River, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Family : MELOIDÆ.

Gen. MELOE, Linné.

No. 70.—*M. HOTTENTOTUS* (nov. spec.)

M. cyaneus, nitidus, antennis longis, articulis 5—7 in mare incrassatis, compressis; prothorace elongato, profunde punctato; elytris aciculatis.

Long. 13·22^{m.} m. lat. 4·7^{m.} m.

The head is deeply punctured and separated from the epistome by a longitudinal impression; the antennae are long reaching as far as the middle of the elytra; in the male the 5 and 7 article are enlarged and compressed, the 6, the largest of the three is hollowed; the palpi are black and slightly infuscated at the tips.

The prothorax is deeply punctured, slightly convex on the upper side, attenuated near the base the margin of which is slightly sinuated; above the basal margin is a slight depression, and the outer sides are perpendicular.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax and three times as long. They diverge greatly from the middle and are finely aciculated. The abdomen and underside are finely punctured.

The legs are coppery dark-blue, the tarsi are very slightly hirtose underneath.

From Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and Leydenberg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

No. 71.—*M. CAFFER* (nov. spec.)

M. cyaneo-purpurascens; antennis brevibus, capite prothoraceque profunde punctato, hoc in medio profunde canaliculato; elytris striato-rugulosis, striis undulatis; subtus cyaneus.

Long 15·25^{m.} m. lat. 5·8^{m.} m.

The head has broad irregular punctures, and is separated from the epistome by an arcuated impression; on the vertex is a very conspicuous groove. The antennae are black and short, only reaching the base of the prothorax.

The prothorax is very deeply and irregularly punctured, broad, a little longer than broad, the outer margins are almost straight, the sides perpendicular and the basal margin strongly sinuated in the centre; it is plane above and on the middle of the disc there is a deep groove reaching from apex to base.

The elytra are short, blueish-purple like the head and prothorax, and strongly striated, with the striae rugose and undulating.

The abdomen and underside are dark blue and finely punctured.

Allied to *M. angulatus*.

From Maritzburg, Natal, and Leydenberg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South African Museum and in my own.

Family : CURCULIONIDAE.

Tribe : Brachyderidæ, Lacord.

Group : Tanymericidæ.

Gen. POLYCLOEIS Schönherr.

No. 72.—*P. MACULATUS* (nov. spec.)

C. oblongus, niger, squamulis silaceo-ochraceis adspersus; rostro sulcato, thorace leviter rotundato-ampliato, apice constricto, lateribus liturisque tribus in elytris densius cretaceo-squamosis.

Long. 11. 12. m. m. lat. 4 m. m.

The head is finely punctured, sub-quadrate, black covered with short hairs and also a few scales; the rostrum is longer and a little narrower than the head, and has a deep longitudinal sulcus in the middle which does not reach the apex; the eyes are globose, large; the antennae greyish and pilose could reach no further than the middle of the prothorax.

The prothorax is longer than broad, truncated in front and behind, slightly amplified in the middle, a little narrowed at the apex, convex above, punctured, and covered with small cretaceous scales very dense on the outer margins. The scutellum is obtusely triangular and scaly.

The elytra are but slightly rounded at the humeral angles, one half

broader than the prothorax, not amplified in the middle, rounded at the apex, with the apical suture acuminate and slightly pilose. They are striated, the striae filled with punctures deeper at the base, and there are also some scattered scales forming three dense patches; the first, a little before the middle, reaches from the outer margin to about the middle of the disc; the second is round and placed near the suture, a little beyond the middle; the third, the smallest of the three, is close to the outer margin, a little before the apex. The underside is black, scaly, the legs hairy and reddish.

In some specimens, the first transverse band ascends the outer margins and reaches the shoulders.

From the Zambesi River, captured by the late Dr. Bradshaw.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

No. 73.—C. VARIEGATUS (nov. spec.)

C. oblongus, niger, squamis ochraceis vestitus; rostro sulcato, prothorace rotundato-ampliato, antice leviter constricto; elytris punctato-striatis, apice sub-macronatis.

Long. 13-14^{m.} m. lat. 5^{m.} m.

The head is sub-quadrate, black, hairy and scaly. The rostrum is very little longer than the head. It has a deep groove in the middle which does not reach the apex and continued, though smaller, on the anterior part of the head. The eyes are globose, the antennae reddish at the base, grey and pilose.

The prothorax is longer than broad, truncated in front and behind, rounded and slightly amplified on the sides, a little attenuated in front, finely punctured and covered with ochraceous scales.

The elytra are nearly twice as broad as the prothorax, the humeral angles are strong and a little rounded; they are straight, rounded and hardly acuminate at the apex, the apical suture has a small tooth. They are convex above, striated, the striae punctured; the punctures are deeper near the base, and the interstices are covered with ochraceous more or less dense scales. The underside is black, very scaly; the legs are reddish, hairy.

General facies of the preceding species, but more robust.

From the Zambesi River. Captured by Dr. Bradshaw.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

Gen. HYPOMECEs, Schönherr.

No. 74.—H. IMPRESSICOLLIS (nov. spec.)

H. niger, sub-nitidus, squamulis nonnullis griseis parce vestitus; capite rostroque profunde canaliculatis, prothorace transversim pone basin late impresso, antice longitudinaliter sulcato; elytris oblongis, apice acuminatis, profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis sub-convexis.

Long. 12^m. m. lat. 4^m. m

The head is sub-quadrate, plane, with a very deep median groove continued on the rostrum and reaching nearly the apex; the rostrum is slightly deflexed and angular, very little longer than the head, finely rugose, slightly hairy at the apex; the eyes are globose, and very prominent.

The prothorax is as broad as long, and rugose; it has a very deep transverse impression near the base and a longitudinal groove in the middle, beginning a little beyond the apex.

The elytra are oblong, attenuated from the median part towards the apex, broader at the base which has the humeral angles developed in a distinct callus; they are convex above, striated, the striæ deeply and broadly punctured, the punctures are less deep at the extremity of the elytra; the interstices are moderately convex, and dotted with a few very small whitish scales.

The underside and legs are clothed with very fine greyish hair.

From the Zambezi River.

In the Collection of the South African-Museum and in my own.

No. 75.—*H. MODESTUS* (nov. spec.)

H. niger, squamosis albedo-opalinis vestitus; capite rostroque canaliculatis; prothorace modice elongato, supra convexo, tenniter canaliculato, in medio disci utrinque impresso; elytris elongatis, apice rotundatis.

Long. 10^m. m. lat. 3^m. m.

Densely covered with greyish-white scales of an opaline hue. The rostrum is slightly deflexed at the apex, hardly longer than the head; it has a small, yet deep groove reaching the base of the head, and also a curved impression on either side. The head is plane, densely covered with scales, like the rostrum. The eyes are large, globose and prominent.

The prothorax is a little longer than broad, densely covered with scales, rounded on the sides, truncated in front and behind, very little convex above; it has a longitudinal median impression and another transversal one in the middle of the disc partly hidden by the scales. The scutellum is triangular.

The elytra are broader by one-half than the prothorax at the base, straight, rounded and slightly attenuated at the apex, moderately convex above, and finely striated, with the striæ punctured.

The underside and legs are slightly pilose and scaly.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

Tribe : BRACHYCERIDAE.

Gen. BRACHYCERUS, Olivier.

No. 76.—B. TURSIO, Pascoe.

Variety : INSIGNIS. Pl. 2. fig. 3.

Long. 23^{m.} m. lat. 12^{m.} m.

Ovate, black, covered with a cretaceous white coating.

The head between the superciliary ridge has a fuscous squamose coating. On the middle of the disc of the prothorax is an almost smooth longitudinal ridge, and on the anterior part two obtuse denuded crests forming a triangle.

The elytra are globose, covered with a whitish substance, but they are evidently punctured. Near the shoulders are two denuded spaces on each elytron, containing round, fulvous, white-circled spots and another in the posterior part near the suture.

The size of the denuded space and the number of ocelli-like spots contained therein seem to be subject to much modification.

From Damaraland.

In my Collection.

No. 77.—B. INTERMEDIUS (nov. spec.)

B. ovatus, niger, rostro impresso, marginibus elevatis; prothorace utrinque spinoso, rugis duabus dorsalibus elevatis carinulam includentibus instructo; elytris ovatis, convexis, verrucosis, maculis ferrugineo-squamosis sub seriatim positis, ornatis.

Long. 19-23^{m.} m. lat. 10-12^{m.} m.

The rostrum is long, impressed in the middle; the lateral margins are raised and separated from the head by a deep arcuated impression. The head is small, and has a longitudinal impression on the vertex, and is depressed on either side. The eyes are perpendicular, depressed, and have a thin superciliary ridge.

The prothorax is narrowed in front and behind, the sides are produced in an acute spine; it is strongly tuberculated above, and in the middle there is a deep cavity formed by two raised semi-tuberculated ridges interrupted in the middle, curved in the anterior and straight in the posterior part and with a small straight ridge in the middle. On each side of the disc, between the lateral spine and the median ridge, there is a conspicuous, elongated, squamose, ferruginous patch.

The elytra are ovate, very convex, slightly declivous at the apex, more elongated in the female than in the male. The sides are deeply

punctured and the upper surface is dotted with small round granule-like tubercles irregularly disposed but forming however, two distinct lines on each elytron. The suture is dotted on either side with semi-conspicuous tubercles. Squamose ferruginous dots are disposed in series more regular on the disc than on the sides.

The underside is black, with the sides of the abdominal segments, the pectus, coxae and the underside of the tibiae coated with cinnabar-red scales.

Allied to *B. apterus*, var. *Dregei*, by the sculpturing of the head and prothorax and to *B. maculatus* by the general form.

From Leydenberg and Rustenberg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum, and in my own.

No. 78.—*B. squamosus*, (nov. spec.)

Pl. 2, fig. 4.

B. ovatus, niger, supra squamulis fusco-cinereis inaequaliter obsitus; fronte arcuatim impressa, supra oculos cristata; prothorace sulcato in medio, lateribus acute spinosis; elytris confertim granulatis, maculis silaceo-squamosis ornatis.

Long. 24m. m. lat. 14m. m.

The head is a little broader than long, and punctured. It has a transverse impression forming a ridge above the eye and is separated from the rostrum by a deep arcuated groove. The eyes are very depressed and cordiform. The rostrum is twice the length of the head, much enlarged and plane at the apex, canaliculated from the base to the middle and has a few bristles at the apex. The extremity of the rostrum and the head between the eyes, are scaly.

The prothorax is convex, a little broader at the base, and with the outer sides projecting in a sharp, long, conical spine. It is covered with rounded confluent tubercles, and has a deep cavity in the centre, deeper and broader in the anterior part of the base, and also two deep impressions on each side of the cavity. The median groove, the upper side of the prothorax including the spines, and the whole of the underside of the prothorax are coated with glossy, yellowish scales.

The elytra are not broader than the prothorax at the base, much rounded in the middle, ovate, very convex, and covered with round setifer tubercles and with six lines on each elytron of silky raised spots forming a somewhat cloudy design on the disc. The scaly spots of the first and second line from the suture are more raised than the others and interspersed with a few shining tubercles. The underside is punctured and scaly. The ventral segments have two lateral and one median series of reddish spots. The legs are strong, black, covered with very short thick bristles. The posterior tibiae have on the outer part two curved, long, conical spurs, the upper twice longer than the other.

Judging from the description only, this species must be very near to *B. ochreo-signatus*, Fahræus. But Professor Aurivilius of the Stockholm Museum, who has kindly compared my specimens with those in that Museum, declares it to be a different species.

Found in the Collection of the late Mr. Anderson, and probably captured in Damaraland.

In my Collection.

No. 79.—*B. ALBOTECTUS* (nov. spec.)

Pl. 2. fig. 5

B. oblongo-ovatus, niger, indumento albido tectus; rostro plano, leviter carinato, basi divaricato, punctato; prothorace profunde canaliculato, apice tuberculato, postice laevi, nitido, lateribus obtuse squamosis; elytris sub-laevibus, indumento albido tectis, vittis in singulo sex denudatis.

Long. 19^m.m. lat. 10^m.m.

Black, covered with whitish squamosities. The rostrum is sinuated on either side, slightly raised in the middle, with the basal median part deeply impressed so as to form a callus on either side. It is smooth and shining in the middle, punctured, and with the sides and apex covered with short hairs and scales. The head is small and separated from the rostrum by a deep transverse impression.

The prothorax is convex, punctured in the anterior part, smooth and shining black (denuded) behind, a little narrowed in front, broadening diagonally and produced in an obtuse conical spine on either side, from there tapers towards the base, the margin of which is arcuated and broader than the apical one; there is a deep median groove in the disc, deepening towards the base. On each side of the groove the disc is very much raised, forming two large smooth callosities; it is sinuated at the base, and slightly overhangs it. The median groove, the lateral sides which are slightly tuberculated, and the underside of the prothorax are coated with white.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax, not much broader at the base, rounded and a little enlarged beyond the humeral angles, declivous at the apex, convex above, and each elytron has six raised smooth lines. They are covered with white squamosities, but the suture, the first line, which does not begin quite at the base, the 2 and 4th discoidal and the two lateral ones are denuded and shining. The interstice between the first and second line is denuded as far as the top of the declivity. The underside is squamose and denuded here and there.

The general facies is that of *B. cordiger*. The cretaceous covering is, so far as I know, restricted in that genus to the present species, *B. oblongus* Fahr. & *B. tursio*. It is doubtless useful to the insect for concealment, and Mr. Th. Ayres, from whom I got my specimens of

B. oblongus, informs me that he captured them in the white corolla of the Aroid *Richardia aethiopica*.

From Damaraland.

In my Collection.

No. 80.—*B. IMPRESSICOLLIS* (nov. spec.)

Pl. 2. fig. 1. and 1. a.

B. oblongus, niger, squamulis terrenis indutus; rostro longo, sub-curvato, canaliculato; orbitis planis; prothorace quadrato, antice fortiter impresso, angulis in callo magno impressionem leviter impendente productis, ante medium canaliculato; elytris rude reticulatis, supra triseriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis exterioribus posticisque conicis, acutis, setiferis; femoribus tibiis tarsisque cinnamoneo-squamosis.

Long. 25-27^{m.m.} lat. 12-13^{m.m.}

The rostrum is very long, curved, twice broader at the apex than at the base, margined in the middle, canaliculated posteriorly, and squamose. The head small, punctured, squamose, separated from the rostrum by an arcuated impression has no superciliary ridge.

The prothorax is deeply impressed in front on either side, and has a raised part in the middle that looks, seen from above, like the continuation of the head; it is not broader than the latter and is deeply grooved, the groove reaching only the third anterior part of the disc. The outer sides are produced in a large semi-obtuse callus formed by the aggregation of several tubercles. They are slightly attenuated towards the base, and run at right angles with the end of the median discoidal groove, giving to the prothorax a trapezoid shape. The posterior two thirds of the disc are plane and have large punctures filled with a brown substance.

The elytra are twice and a half the length of the prothorax, not much larger at the base, increasing to twice the width of the latter immediately beyond the middle. They are roughly reticulated and each one has on the disc three rows of conical tubercles carrying a few short fulvous bristles. These tubercles, nine in number in the first row from the suture, are small near the base and become larger near the declivity; the three posterior ones are the largest; the second row has only six tubercles and there are seven in the third (the basal one beginning right above the coxae of the median legs) which coalesces under the second line with the first, this line alone reaching the apex.

The underside is black and has a few scattered squamose hairs. The legs, antennae and tarsi are covered with a cinnamon squamose coating, and the legs are dotted with a few brown bristles.

In one specimen in the Collection of the South African Museum the outer row of tubercles has become almost obsolete and the tubercles of the first and second row are very blunt. The whole body is covered with a dense brown substance.

From Rustenberg and Leydenberg, Transvaal, and Bathurst, Cape Colony.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

No. 81.—*B. LOBATICOLLIS* (nov. spec.)

Pl. 2. Fig. 2.

B. oblongus, niger, fusco-squamosus; rostro disperse punctato, basi tuberculato; prothorace brevi, canaliculato, apice profunde bi-sinuato, vertice cristato, lateribus valde elevatis, supra late sulcato, tuberculis conicis confertim obsito; elytris fuscis, singula plaga laterali albida tuberculisque setiferis in serie quinquaplice positis, obsito.

Long 19^m. m. lat. 10^m. m.

Oblong, black, covered with brown squamosities and with a white longitudinal band on each side. The rostrum is large, thick at the apex, and has two short tubercles above the place of insertion of the antennæ, a small raised line in the middle and the basal margins produced in two acute spines. It is separated from the head by a very deep and broad impression. The head is very small and has an impression in the centre. The eyes are lateral, depressed, and without any superciliary ridge. Both head and rostrum are covered with whitish squamosities.

The prothorax is deeply lobated at the apex and has a tubercle on each side forming a sort of crest; the sides are much raised, produced obliquely upwards and sloping towards the median groove. It is covered with closely set conical tubercles, and densely covered with fulvous squamosita.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax, moderately convex, truncated at the apex, nearly parallel on the sides, and deeply punctured, the interstices forming on each elytron five dorsal rows of raised conical setifer tubercles. The first row from the suture is the most conspicuous; it has a basal callus and is the only one which reaches the apex. Beside those five rows there are three lateral ones not much raised. The elytra are covered with a fulvous squamose coating and a little beyond the basal callus of the second row there is on either side a white squamose band covering the fourth and fifth interstice and on the vertex of the declivity there is also on both sides of the suture an irregular spot of the same substance.

The underside and legs are covered with ochaceous scales.

Probably from Damaraland.

In my Collection.

No. 82.—*B. SPECIOSUS* (nov. spec.)

Pl. 3, fig. 1.

B. niger, transversus; rostro sub-brevi, lato, supra ruguloso, basi arcuato orbitis elevatis; prothorace utrinque acute spinoso, in disco costis duabus sub-lavibus carinaque media elevatis; elytris sub-plicatis, tuberculis conicis duplici serie in singulo instructis.

Long. 25^{m.} m. lat. 13^{m.} m.

The head is short, impressed on either side, and has a raised line in the middle; it is separated from the rostrum by a triangular groove. The eyes have a prominent superciliary ridge. The sides of the prothorax are produced in a long and strong conical spine, the point of which is slightly directed backwards. It is rugose on the upperside, emarginated at the apex, and narrowed in front and behind by a transverse impression. The anterior part of the disc which is deeply and irregularly punctured, has a round, deep impression on either side, and in the middle there are two ridges almost smooth forming an oblong cavity, the centre of which is occupied by a raised line deflexed at the apex.

The elytra are not broader than the prothorax at the base, but become broader immediately behind the humeral angles; they are almost plane above, slightly convex and attenuated towards the apex which is abruptly declivous. They are rudely, yet not deeply plicated and each elytron has two rows of tubercles; the first one, placed in the centre of the disc, reaches only the top of the declivity; the tubercles run into one another forming a smooth line from the base to beyond the middle of the disc where they become separated and conspicuous. The tubercles of the second row placed on the edge of the disc are better defined; they are sub-conical, coalesce slightly near the base, and are larger towards the extremity of the elytra where they approach the suture a little above the apex.

The underside is black, and has a few squamose, fuscous markings on the lateral segments of the abdomen and also on the coxae. The legs are moderately long, strong, black, tuberculated all over, the tubercles are setifer; the posterior tibiae have each two conical curved hook-like spines, the basal one is the largest of the two.

From Namaqualand.

Variety: NANUS.

Long. 12-15^{m.} m. lat 8-12^{m.} m.

The rostrum and prothorax are like those of the type, but less deeply punctured and the lateral spines are smaller. It is in the sculpturing of the elytra that it mostly differs. They are much more convex above, the discoidal row has eight tubercles, the first, second and third basal ones alone coalesce, the others are stronger and well-defined, larger near the declivity, and larger though less conical than those of the outer line. The size of those tubercles is subject to some variation being very obtuse in some specimens. The suture in a male in my collection shows signs of rounded tubercles. The legs are like those in the type, the two spines are very small.

The convexity of the elytra, the difference in the shape of the tubercles and the smaller size made me for a long time doubtful of it being a variety, but I was later on able to examine a larger specimen which united the type with this variety.

The insect is however sufficiently distinct to be known under the name of *B. speciosus* var. *nanus*.

From Worcester and Triangle Station, Cape Colony.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

No. 83.—*B. CONSIMILIS* (nov. spec.)

Pl. 3 fig. 2.

B. niger, transversus, rostro brevi, lato, supra rugoso, basi arcuato, orbitis elevatis; prothorace utrinque acute spinoso, lineis duabus interruptis in medio carinaque elevatis; elytris, profunde scrobiculatis, ovatis, modice convexis, tuberculis validis duplici serie in singulo instructis.

Long. 22^m. m. lat. 12^m. m.

The head and rostrum like in the preceding species. The eyes have the same superciliary ridge.

The sides of the prothorax are produced in an acute conical spine slightly directed backwards. It is narrowed in front by a transverse impression, tuberculated on the disc, and in the middle are two raised and smooth ridges interrupted in the middle and slightly broader in the anterior part, forming an almost parallel cavity occupied in the centre by a smooth and thin ridge.

The elytra are slightly broader at the base than the prothorax, ovate, moderately convex above, declivous towards the apex and each elytron has two series of well defined, sub-conical tubercles. The first series placed in the middle of the disc has twelve tubercles; the two basal ones alone coalesce, the fifth, sixth, and seventh, are strong and well defined, the twelfth reaches a little above the apex; the lateral series is composed of ten conical acute tubercles, the tenth and apical one does not reach any further than the tenth of the first series. The suture has also a few, irregular, very small tubercles on either side.

The legs are deeply punctured and tuberculated; the posterior tibiae have on the upper outer part three hook-like spines, the basal one longer than the median and the third small.

Although the diagnose of this species agrees much with that of *B. speciosus*, the general facies owing to the ovate form, convexity of body and well defined tubercles is very different. Those two insects are nevertheless closely allied. The only specimen of *B. consimilis* I possess, has lost its fulvous coating on the upper side, but retains some faint marks of it on the underside.

From Beaufort-West, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

No. 84.—*B. SPINIPES* (nov. spec.)

Pl. 3, fig. 4.

B. niger, ovatus, rostro longiusculo, profunde punctato, crasso, supra rugoso, basi arcuato; capite brevi, orbitis elevatis; prothorace utrinque acute spinoso, spinis rectis, supra antice sparse tuberculato, postice collo magno oblongo laevi munito, in dorso lineis duabus elevatis carinulam includentibus munito; elytris supra modice convexis, ovatis, postice leviter retusis, tuberculis validis nitidis duplici serie in singulo instructis.

Long 16^{m.m.} lat. 9^{m.m.}

Black, ovate, moderately convex above. The rostrum is moderately long, deeply punctured; it has an arcuated impression in the base separating it from the head which is small and has a superciliary ridge.

The lateral sides of the prothorax are produced in a long straight acute spine. The prothorax is narrowed in front by a transverse impression and emarginated on both sides of the apex. In the posterior part of the disc, between the spine and the medium ridge, there is a raised line produced into a smooth, oblong, shining callosity extending a little beyond the base, and in the middle of the disc are two large smooth raised lines extending from the apex to the base and forming a deep oblong cavity occupied in the centre only by a thin ridge.

The elytra are ovate, elongated, moderately convex, covered with short rounded tubercles almost obsolete, slightly declivous at the apex and each elytron has two series of large conical shining tubercles; the first row in the middle of the disc, has six; the two basal ones are elongated and coalesce slightly, the other four are placed at equal distance from one another, the last one reaches a little above the apex. The outer series has only five tubercles; the humeral one is small, the other four conical and acute, the last one reaches a little below the fourth tubercle of the discoidal line.

The underside is black, punctured, and has a few fuscous squamosities. The legs are strongly tuberculated, massive, the tubercles are setifer. The fore tibiae have a few irregular spines, and the median and posterior ones, rows of short, conical, setifer, regularly disposed tubercles. Each posterior tibia has one conspicuous, moderately long, hook-like spine.

Although allied to the two preceding species it differs much from them by the sculpturing of the prothorax, the ovate body and the disposition of the tubercles.

From Worcester, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

No. 85.—*B. CRISTATUS* (nov. spec.)

Pl. 2. fig. 7.

B. oblongo ovatus, niger, fusco-ochraceo lutosus; rostro basi strangulato, fronte retusa, orbitis valde elevatis; prothorace sub-transverso, lateribus in spinam productis; dorso elevato, in medio carinulato, utrinque cristis duabus tridentatis fascieulosisque antice munito; elytris tuberculis quinquaplice serie fasciculisque longis in singulo instructis.

Long. 15^{m.m.} lat. 8^{m.m.}

Oblong, black, covered with fuscous-brown squamosities. The rostrum is short, very broad at the apex, strongly narrowed at the base; it has a median raised line culminating on the base into a

raised tubercle; the lateral margins are produced in three conspicuous teeth. The head is broader than the rostrum, separated from it by a very deep impression, punctured, and with the superciliary ridges very much raised.

The prothorax is short, sub-parallel, strongly emarginated at the apex, deeply punctured and tuberculated on the sides which are produced in a semi-acute spine; the disc is much raised and ridged in the centre; on each side are two three-dentate transverse tubercles placed at a short distance from one another, and forming two conspicuous crests, and with a fascicle of long brownish hairs in front of the apical crests.

The elytra are oblong, slightly declivous at the apex, deeply punctured, each elytron has five series of raised, sub-conical, tubercles. The first, third and fifth series are the most raised and the basal tubercle of the latter very conspicuous. From the interstices between the series of tubercles spring bunches of long brownish hair which are longer towards the posterior part of the elytra.

The underside is covered with light squamosities.

Allied to *B. fasciculosus*, Germar.

From British Caffraria.

In my Collection.

No. 86.—*B. nudus* (nov. spec.)

Plate 3. Fig. 3.

B. oblongus, fere parallelus, niger, sub-nitidus; rostro longo, apice triangulari, postice modice convexo, punctato, basi a capite impressione arcuata disjuncto; capite parvo, punctato; prothorace scrobiculato, antice leviter emarginato, lateribus in spinam productis, postice attenuato, lineis duabus elevatis crassis carinulam includentibus; elytris fere parallelis, supra modice convexis, postice retusis, plicatis, tuberculis validis duplici serie in singulo instructis.

Long. 20^m. lat. 9^m.

The rostrum is narrow at the base, increasing at the apex where it becomes triangular; the base of the triangle is formed by a little tooth projecting on each side above the place of insertion of the antennæ, plane, with a short raised line on the apex, moderately convex posteriorly, covered with deep round punctures and separated from the head by a deep curved impression; the head is small, deeply punctured, the eyes have a faint superciliary ridge. The antennæ are black, setulose, the upper part of the terminal knob is pale-yellow.

The prothorax is a little lobated above the eyes, and has the anterior outer margins produced gradually in a triangle formed above by four transversal smooth tubercles, the posterior and longest one is strongly acute. It is narrowed immediately behind the spine and has a few tubercles and some deep punctures. The middle of the disc is occupied by two thick, much raised lines extending from the apex to a very

short distance from the base and forming a wide oblong and smooth impression, the centre of which is occupied by a small ridge which reaches to the very base and therefore a little further than the two median lines.

The elytra are not much broader than the prothorax at the base; almost parallel, strongly retuse at the apex and slightly convex above. The suture is raised and shining, and each elytron has a double series of strong conical shining tubercles. The interstices between the suture and the first discoidal row has a small raised line with a row of punctures on either side; the second interstice is very roughly plicated. The discoidal series is composed of ten tubercles, the basal one large and rounded, the apical three, long, strong and conical; that series reaches only the top of the declivity. The lateral row reaches to a short distance, from the apical margin, and contains eight strong conical tubercles, the humeral one very large and nearly horizontal.

The legs are moderately long, thick, black, granulated, and the tibiae dotted inwardly with short bristles.

This species is the only one I have met with, showing no sign of squamosities.

From Kenhardt, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

No. 87.—B. ROTUNDATUS (nov. spec.)

Pl. 2, fig. 6.

B. niger, ovatus, supra convexissimus, creberrime granulatus, squamis cinereis tectus; rostro longo, apice carinulato, convexo, a capite impressione lata arcuata disjuncto. capite magno, laevi, oculis supercilio parvo antice munitis; prothorace rotundato, antice emarginato, creberrime punctato, interstitiis verrucosis; elytris late rotundatis, tuberculis minutis setiferis tectis.

Long. 17^m. m. lat. 11^m. m.

Black, much rounded and covered with ashy-grey squamosities. The rostrum is long, curved, with two diagonal lines beginning on the outer apical side forming a triangle, the centre of which is occupied by a thin ridge; it tapers slightly towards the base, and has a few impressions hidden by greyish squamosities. It is separated from the head by a deep sub-triangular impression. The head is moderately large, slightly convex; the eyes are depressed, and have in front a small superciliary ridge.

The prothorax is almost round, very convex, and has deep punctures forming small tubercles denuded at the top. There is a faint impression on the anterior part of the disc, the centre of which is occupied by some raised, blunt, coalescing tubercles.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax, much rounded and convex above, declivous at the apex, the declivity overhanging the apical margin. They are covered with deep impressions, the interstices of

which form short setifer, denuded at the top tubercles. On each side of the base, and at a short distance from the suture, there is a callus formed by larger tubercles, and also another small one above the humeral angles, which are very much rounded.

From the Zambezi and Damaraland.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum, and in my own.

Tribe: BYRSOPSIDÆ.

Group: Rhytirrhinidæ. Lacord.

Gen. SYNTHOCUS, Schönherr.

No. 88.—S. PARADOXUS (nov. spec.)

Pl. 3. fig. 5 5a.

S. triangularis, niger, indumento albido-ochraceo tectus; rostro arcuato, setis rigidis obsito; capite parvo, callis supra oculis alte elevatis; prothorace sub-lineari, antice magis acuminato, vertice bi-cristato, medio canaliculato; elytris triangularibus, retrorsum abrupte truncatis, supra planis, in medio profunde triangulariter impressis, marginibus disci declivitatibusque spinosis, fascia triangula in dorso brunea.

Long. 10-13^{m.} m., lat. 6-8^{m.} m at the apex.

The rostrum is twice the length of the head, long, abruptly curved downwards towards the apex, slightly canaliculated in the middle, and with a row of rigid bristles on each side. The head is small, coarsely punctured, and has two highly raised and acute superciliary ridges.

The prothorax is coarsely punctured, nearly straight, slightly convex above, strongly emarginated in front; the outer margins are strongly acuminate, the point reaching beyond the eye. On the disc are four raised lines; the two median ones form a groove occupied in the centre by a small ridge; they are dotted with a row of rigid bristles longer in the median lines which are also more raised. Those four lines coalesce at the apex where they form an elevated crest-like lobe divided in two by the median groove.

The elytra are transversally plicated; they are not broader than the prothorax at the base, produced gradually into a triangle, twice as broad at the apex than at the base, plane above, cut at right angle at the declivity; the dorsal margins are slightly raised, the suture is very obsolete and the middle of the disc is occupied by a deep common triangular impression; on each side of the impression are three sinuated,

slightly raised lines, the second one alone reaches the base of the dorsal triangle and meeting there the lateral margin develops itself into a callus produced beyond the declivity and overhanging it. The dorsal outer margin is dotted to the end of the declivity with strong spines and in the middle of the declivity itself there are two raised lines dotted with rigid bristles and with a strong spine on either side of the base of the suture which there alone is noticeable.

The prothorax and the disc of the elytra are covered with a greyish white coating; the median groove of the prothorax and the triangular impression of the elytra are of a light brown colour and the underside is slightly fuscous.

The legs are thick, massive and dotted with short rigid bristles.

Captured near Cape Town.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

No. 89.—*S. PLAGOSUS* (nov. spec.)

S. quadratus, niger, indumento fusco nigroque variegatus; prothorace lato, sub-transverso, supra sub-plano, tricanaliculato; elytris amplis, quadratis, postice valde retusis, supra planis, tuberculis validis triplici serie in singulo instructis; fascia triangulari in dorso, alteraque posticali nigris.

Long. 15^{m.m.} lat. 9^{m.m.}

The rostrum is moderately long, slightly curved at the apex, narrowed near the base, convex above, and covered with greyish and black scales; the head is small and has greatly developed superciliary ridges. The antennae are short, black, and slightly setulose.

The prothorax is sub-transverse, strongly emarginated near the eyes, and has on each side a deep impression and a transverse hollow line; it is almost plane above and has three grooves formed by four raised lines; the lateral ones have a small callus in the centre, the two median ones are somewhat tuberculated; they have also a few bristles and form a groove deeper than the lateral ones. The interstice between the lateral and median line is coated on each side with black squamosities.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax, quadrate, abruptly truncated at the apex; each elytron has three series of tubercles, the first and second series from the suture reach only the top of the declivity where they coalesce, the lateral one which alone reaches the apex begins at the base in a double series of tubercles. On the declivity, and close to the suture are two series of smaller tubercles beginning at the vertex a little below the first dorsal series. The interstices are deeply punctured. Like the prothorax, the elytra are covered with dense fuscous squamosities, and they have also a large triangular, glossy-black patch on the disc beginning on each side of the suture at the base, reaching diagonally the lateral margin and extending in a straight line across the elytra leaving the third posterior part of the disc and also an elongated yellow spot near the scutellary region covered with very dense pale yellow scales; beside

the discoidal patch, there is another longitudinal one of the same texture on the declivity.

The underside and legs are covered with a greyish coating, the latter are massive and dotted with short bristles.

From Beaufort West, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

No. 90.—*S. SAGITTARIUS* (nov. spec.)

S. quadratus, niger, robustus, squamulis nigris albidis fuscisque dense tectus; rostro longiusculo, apice leviter curvato, basi constricto, a fronte carinula triangulari disjuncto, capite rostro latiore, superciliis altis; prothorace sub-transverso, apice valde lobato, medio lateribusque canaliculatis grosse punctato, interstitio laterali nigro; elytris quadratis, apice valde retusis, supra planis, tuberculis quinquaplice serie in singulo instructis, plaga longitudinali nigra, alteraque diagonali fusca in medio ornatis.

Long. 10-12^m. m. lat. 7-9^m. m.

The rostrum is moderately long, slightly curved at the apex, narrowed at the base, the outer margin is sinuated, and it is separated from the head by a triangular raised line; the head is large, and has an impression on either side formed by the highly raised superciliary ridge. Both head and rostrum are covered with fulvous squamosities, and they have also a few short bristles.

The prothorax is nearly transverse, narrowed at the apex by a deep impression, the lateral sides are strongly acuminate anteriorly. On the disc are four raised, slightly convex lines forming three grooves, the median one is the deepest; those four lines coalesce at the apex and form a short blunt crest on either side of the median groove. It is deeply punctured and covered with dense greyish squamosities, fuscous on the raised lines and black in the lateral grooves.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax, acutely angular on the shoulders, parallel, abruptly truncated at the apex, and each with three long discoidal series, and two basal ones of acute tubercles with small interstices. The first series from the suture composed of tubercles nearly obsolete at the base, and more developed posteriorly, reaches the apex; the second reaches only the third part of the disc; the third, beginning at a little distance from the base, has well defined tubercles, sharper near the top of the declivity where it ceases; the fourth is merely an elongated basal tubercle; the fifth, formed by very acute tubercles, descends the declivity and does not quite reach the apex. The interstices between the first and third series, and also the fourth basal callus, are black, and from the scutellary region extends on either side a diagonal, broad, fuscous band, shaped like a broad-arrow, the basal points of which reach a little short of the declivity. The remainder of the body is densely coated with whitish squamosities turning to light-fulvous in some specimens.

The legs are strong, short, and have the apical part of the femora and the whole tibiae black and dotted with a few white scales. The tarsi are black, long, and very thick.

From Damaraland.

Allied to *S. nigro-pictus*. Pascoe. The preceding and following species, the present one, and the two insects described by Mr. Pascoe — Journ. Lin. Soc. vol x—form, as far as is now known, an homologous group in that very polymorphic family.

No. 91.—*S. sordidus* (nov. spec.)

S. sub-ovatus, robustus, niger, squamulis fuscis terrenisque tectus; rostro longiusculo, apice leviter curvato, basi constricto; capite lato, in medio carinulato, superciliis elevatis; prothorace sub-transverso, apice late emarginato, in medio canaliculato; elytris fere sub-ovatis, postice valde retusis, supra fere planis, tuberculis obtusis quinqueplicae serie in singulo instructis plagaque communi elongata terreno-nigra in medio disci ornatis.

Long. 13m. m. lat. 9m. m.

The rostrum is moderately long, slightly curved at the apex, with the sides lobated, and narrowed at the apex. The head is large, and has a raised line in centre, the superciliary ridges are very prominent. Both head and rostrum are densely covered with scales, and have besides a few short bristles.

The prothorax is sub-transverse, narrowed in front by a deep impression, the apical lobes are very acute. It is almost plane on the disc; rudely punctured, and has a deep median groove; there is also another very obsolete groove on each side; it is densely covered with greyish brown squamosities turning to dirty black on the disc.

The elytra are much broader than the prothorax at the base, and with the humeral angles slightly rounded, sub-ovate, plane above, strongly retuse at the apex and each with five series of porifer rather blunt tubercles, with the interstices deeply punctured. The first series from the suture reaches to a short distance from the apex, the second and fourth stop at the top of the declivity, the tubercles are larger on the third series which reaches a little further than either the second or fourth, the fifth series alone comes close to the apex. The interstices between the first four lines and also the tubercles are covered from the base to the top of the declivity with dirty-black scales, the rest of the body with a light brown squamosity.

The legs are strong, massive; the apex of the femora and the whole tibiae are black, with a few whitish squamosities and also a few short bristles. The tarsi are black, long and thick.

It resembles much the preceding species, but it is more ovate, the disposition of the tuberculated lines is different, the sides of the disc are less perpendicular and exhibit faint signs of raised lines.

From Damaraland.

In my Collection.

Tribe : SOMATODIDÆ, Lacord.

Genus : SOMATODES, Schönherr.

No. 92.—S. BI-DENTATUS (nov. spec.).

S. oblongus, niger, squamulis cinereis variegatus; rostro brevissimo, supra carinula abbreviata instructo; prothorace rotundato, in medio depresso, leviter canaliculato, undique tuberculis setiferis instructo; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis tuberculatis, singulo ante apicem spina valida conica armato, margineque laterali tuberculo apicali valido, obtuso.

Long. 19^{m. m.} lat. 9^{m. m.}

Black, irregularly covered with greyish scales more abundant on the elytra.

The head is very short, black; the rostrum is not longer than the head, and separated from it by a transverse impression; it is very thick, short and has a small raised line in the centre.

The prothorax is broader than long, slightly emarginated in front, with the outer margins much rounded; it is almost plane on the disc, and covered with setifer round tubercles more abundant and larger on the sides; in the middle of the disc there is a very faint groove with a large elongated tubercle in the centre, and two deep impressions on the posterior part.

The elytra are slightly broader than the base of the prothorax, almost parallel, rounded at the apex, more than twice the length of the prothorax, slightly convex above, and each with three rows of acute tubercles, nearly obsolete in the anterior part of the disc, but strongly developed in the posterior part. The first line ends in a conspicuous long spine a little before the apex. The interstices are rugose, and the lateral margin has on each side of the suture an obtuse, large, shining tubercle.

The under side is black; the legs are slightly tomentose.

Captured on Table Mountain.

In my collection.

Gen. ONCYLOTRACHELUS, Schönherr.

No. 93.—O. PUNCTIFRONS (nov. spec.)

S. oblongus, convexus, squamis fuscis tectus; rostro brevi, supra carinula punctoque magno instructo; prothorace rotundato, depresso, supra confertim granulato; elytris convexis, ampliatis, in medio sulcatis, lineis sex elevatis in singulo instructis.

Long. 17^{m. m.} lat. 5^{m. m.}

The head is short, closely punctured, the punctures filled with short brownish hairs; it has a faint hollow line in the apex, and is separated from the rostrum by a deep impression. The rostrum is a little longer than the head, thick, massive, grooved in the middle; the eyes are round.

The prothorax is broader than long, covered with short tubercles, and has no trace of canaliculation in the centre; it is narrowed and rounded at the anterior angles, and has a deep impression extending along the basal margin.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax, not much broader at the base, wider in the middle, very convex and slightly declivous at the apex. They have each six raised shining lines; the first one reaches the apex, the second joins the lateral margin, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth reach only the point of the triangle formed by the junction of the second line with the lateral margin, which is raised towards the middle. The suture is also raised and shining. The interstices between the raised lines are filled with a fuscous substance, which partly hides some very short tubercles.

The underside is black, moderately shining, and covered with short greyish setae. The legs have some short bristles, somewhat longer and brownish near the apex of the tibiae.

From Rustenberg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

Tribe: HIPPORHINIDÆ, Lacord.

Gen. HIPPORRHINUS, Schönherr.

No. 94.—H. TRANSVAALENSIS (nov. spec.)

H. oblongus, niger, indumento cinereo-albido vestitus; rostro sulcato; prothorace transverso, lateribus leviter ampliatis, tuberculis sub-cylindricis seriatim obsito, in medio leviter canaliculato; elytris costis quatuor tuberculatis in singulo instructis, interstitiis, primo a sutura excepto, squamis argenteis tectis.

Long. 30^m. m. lat. 12^m. m.

The head is large, slightly convex, punctured, black, opaque and has a few minute hairs; it is canaliculated towards the base of the rostrum, which is twice as long as the head, thick, angular, deeply canaliculated above, and with a small, not much developed, groove on each side, slightly punctured and dotted with a few brownish hairs. The antennae are black and hairy.

The prothorax is short, transverse, very slightly broader on the sides, almost plane above and without any lateral spines; the disc has two rows of black, rounded tubercles on each side leaving a cavity in the centre of which stands a solitary elongated tubercle. The space between the rows of tubercles is deeply coated with white silvery scales forming five conspicuous longitudinal bands. The underside of the prothorax is coated with ashy-white scales.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax, sub-parallel, broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly convex and ending at the apex in two sharp, long spines. They have each four raised lines of rounded setifer tubercles. The first one, close to the suture is almost obsolete; the second one is composed of a double series of closely set tubercles down to the declivity from which point the outer series runs singly and reaches the apex; the third line made of a double series of tubercles reaches only the declivity; the fourth consists of three series, the second and third are shorter than the first which alone reaches the apex. The space between the first lines of tubercles on each side of the suture is coated with a brown substance, the second and third interstices and also the lateral margins are covered with silvery-white, somewhat opaline scales. The underside is black with a few short brownish hairs and also a few scales. The legs are moderately long, black, hairy, and have long black bristles inwards.

Allied to *H. sex-vittatus* from which it differs widely by the form of the prothorax, by the rostrum much more deeply grooved, by the disposition of the four rows and by the general facies which is much more massive.

From Leydenberg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Musuem.

Tribe: ALCIDIDAE, Lacord.

Gen. ALCIDES, Schönherr.

No. 95.—A. GLANVILLEI (nov. spec.)

Oblongo-ovatus, gibbus, olivaceus, lateribus prothoracis subtusque albido-squamosis; rostro crassiusculo, longitudine thoracis; prothorace tuberculis magnis depressis obsito, elytris foveolatis, callo humerali, fascia minuta triangula punctoque parvo apicali, albido-tomentosis; pedibus anticis oblongatis, femoribus tibiisque dentatis.

Long. (rost. excl.) 12-13^{m.} m. lat. 7-8^{m.} m.

The rostrum is the length of the prothorax, moderately thick and black; the antennae are also black with the knob pubescent and greyish.

The prothorax is a little broader than long, depressed at the apex, very sinuated on either side at the base, moderately convex above, and covered with large rounded tubercles leaving a distinct impressed longitudinal line in the centre culminating in a deep fovea above the scutellum. The interstices of the disc, the outer margins and the whole underside are filled with a fuscous pubescence which turns to reddish in the postical fovea. The scutellum is small.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax at the base, the humeral angles are very developed, pointed, and impressed transversely behind; they are very convex above, gibbose, much attenuated and declivous at the apex. Each elytron has eight raised lines, the interstices are very deeply foveolated, they are of dark-olive colour like the prothorax, and have one white squamose dot on the humerus, a small triangular patch on the second, third and fourth interstice, a little beyond the middle of the disc, and immediately below, a very small dot of the same substance on the fifth line.

The underside is densely covered with fulvous squamosities. The anterior legs are long, the femora toothed on the centre, the tibiae with one sharp tooth in the middle and two at the internal apex.

From Kowie, Cape Colony.

Three specimens of this fine insect were sent to me by Miss Glanville, the Curator of the Albany Museum, after whom I propose to name it.

Family : LONGICORNIA.

Sub-family : Prionidae.

Tribe : Cacoscelidae, Lacord.

Genus : CACOSCELES, Newman.

No. 96.—C. **ÆDIPUS**, Newman.

Plate 4 fig. 2 mas.

„ 4 fig. 1 fem.

The sexual characters of this insect are so dissimilar that it is easy to understand the mistake made by Professor Lacordaire in his *Genera des Coléoptères*, who in his diagnosis of the genus assigns to the female, "mandibles a little shorter and more regularly arcuated than those in the male," whereas they are strikingly different, and the fact of his saying that the four posterior tibiae are "*également dilatés*," leads me to believe that his diagnose of the female applies to a small male of an aberrant type.

C. Oedipus, female, differs from the male in the shape of the mandibles which are not longer than the head, and do not enclose an open space, they are besides very much thicker, the right one has a small basal tooth, the left an apical well developed one. The antennae are shorter than the male's, the articles 6-10 less serrated at the apex. Prothorax like in male, the upper part of the disc has two rounded prominences with a more or less distinct impression immediately in front. The posterior tibiae are arcuated but do not exhibit any trace of the dilatation and tomentose groove so peculiar in the male. The elytra are less acuminate at the apex.

The male insect varies much in size. The largest I have seen is 0.54^{m.} in length, the smaller 35^{m.}; the female is from 57 to 48^{m.} in length.

The figure of *C. Oedipus*, given in Lacordaire's above mentioned work, is very defective in the rendering of the mandibles, the shape of which somewhat resembles those of an aberrant form of my *C. crassicornis*, but differs in having the antennae but little serrated.

The habitat of this *Cacosceles*, which I take to be the *C. Oedipus* Newman, seems to be restricted to the Cape Colony proper. I have seen specimens of both sexes captured at Hex River, George, Knysna, Kowie, Graham's Town and Prieska near the Orange River.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

No. 97.—*C. CRASSICORNIS*. (nov. spec.)

Pl. 4 fig. 4 mas.

4. fig. 3 fem.

C. mas elongatus, niger supra glaber, mandibulis longis, falcatis, antennis crassis, valde serratis, medium elytrorum paullo excedentibus; elytris ferrugineis, leviter ruguloso-punctatis.

Femina a mare differt mandibulis brevioribus, crassis, antennis modice serratis, tibiis posticis nonnihil canaliculatis.

Long. (mand. excl.) 28-42^{m.} m. lat. 10-15^{m.} m.

Male. The head is black, sub-quadrate, punctured in front, somewhat plicated behind, and has a longitudinal impression in the centre; the mandibles are very long, falcate, varying much in length, being as much as 15 millimetres long in the largest specimens, but in all cases longer or as long as the head and circumscribing an empty space; they are slightly toothed at the base and the left one is strongly bifid at the apex. The antennae reach to a little beyond the middle of the elytra; the articles are short, very thick and very strongly serrated at the apex. The prothorax is very rugose, fringed at the apex and base with yellowish hair, the outer margin is three-dentate, the median tooth is the longest of the three; in the centre of the disc are two callosities and a very faint longitudinal depression in the middle. The elytra are fulvous, attenuated at the apex, with the shoulders well

developed; they are moderately convex, slightly rugose and on each one are three very faint longitudinal raised lines, which are hardly discernible in some specimens.

The underside is black, the pectus and apical middle part of the abdominal segments covered with short brownish hair. The median and posterior tibiae are much inflated in the centre and have a deep cavity in the inner part filled with short brown hair.

The shape of the mandibles varies much; in small specimens, their length is only 4 millimetres, and in those, the left mandible has three distinct teeth besides the apical one which is always the longest.

The female differs from the male by the shape of the mandibles which are short, massive, not longer than the head, and the edges of which fit closely. The antennae are shorter, less massive, the elytra are less convex, and not so much attenuated at the apex; the posterior legs are not dilated or grooved, the pectus and abdominal segments are destitute of hair. The sculpturing of the prothorax varies much, the centre of the disc exhibits sometimes two callus as in the male, sometimes merely a transverse impression, and the longitudinal lines of the elytra are generally more conspicuous.

Allied to *C. Oedipus*, Newman, but it will be easily distinguished from it by the less robust facies, and by the peculiar shape of the antennae.

The habitat of that species, of which I have seen no less than 14 specimens, seems to be restricted to the Northern and Western parts of the Transvaal.

From the Zambeze, and Rustenberg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.

The figure of the male, pl. 4 fig. 4 should have the bifid left mandible overlapping the right one.

Tribe : PHORACANTHIDÆ, Lacord.

Gen. CORDYLOMERA, Serville.

No. 98.—*C. ZAMBEZIANA* (nov. spec).

C. elongata, sub-depressa, rufo-testacea; capite prothoraceque rufo-tomentosis, sub-nitidis; elytris fulvis, glabris, creberrime punctatis.

Long. 14-16^{m.} m. lat. 3-3½ m. m.

The head is small, punctured, the frontal part divided by a transverse raised line. The eyes are large and granulated. The antennae

are longer than the elytra by one half in the male, and very little longer in the female; they have small setæ underneath, and the articles 3 to 5 are armed with a sharp spine at the apex.

The deeply punctured prothorax is narrowed at both base and apex, rounded in the middle, almost plane, and with four obsolete tubercles on the disc. It is of a dull, semi-opaque red and covered with very fine tomentosity.

The elytra are of a lighter hue than the prothorax, deeply punctured, parallel, four times the length of the prothorax, a little broader at the base and with the shoulders well developed; they taper slightly towards the apex, and are produced in a long, sharp spine. Each elytron has three small longitudinal lines, two running parallel with the suture; the third one beginning at the humeral angle runs with the margin; those three lines become very faint before reaching the apex.

The legs are elongated, the femora very strongly pedunculated; the underside and legs are covered with a silky villosity.

From the Zambeze River, Leydenberg and Rustenberg, Transvaal. In the Collection of the South African Museum and in my own.

Group : Tragocephalidae, Lacord.

Gen. TRAGOCEPHALA, Castelnau.

No. 99.—T. BRADSHAWI (nov. spec.).

I. oblonga, atra, holosericea; fronte, prothoracis lateribus plagaque posticali in disco, sulphureo-tomentosis; elytris plaga cordiformi communi medium basi occupante; plaga transversali pone humeros arcuata, fascia mediana ramulum emittente, punctis duobus albis, plagaque intra apicali sulphureo tomentosis, hac coccinea, in singulo ornatis.

Long 19·20^{m.m.} lat. 6·6¹/₂^{m.m.}

The head hardly narrower than the prothorax and with a longitudinal line on the vertex, is black, with the forehead covered with a sulphur yellow tomentosity and has a yellowish white band extending transversely along the cheeks, and a small yellow patch behind the antennifer tubercles.

The prothorax is a little narrowed in front, acutely tuberculated on the sides posteriorly, narrowed at the base immediately behind the tubercles, moderately convex above, and has a transverse impression near the apex and another deeper near the base which is bi-sinuated.

The outer sides have a broad sulphur-yellow band, but the apex of the tubercles is denuded; in the posterior part of the disc is an obtusely triangular sulphur yellow patch which reaches from the base to a little beyond the postical basal impression. The scutellum is semi-circular and black.

The elytra are parallel, moderately convex above, and rounded at the apex. Immediately below the scutellum there is a large cordiform median patch extending equally on both elytra; below it, on each elytron is a transverse band arcuated near the shoulders and not connected with the median patch; beyond the middle of the disc, there is another transverse band much sinuated near the suture, the situation pointing backwards, and also an intra-apical patch. These bands are sulphur yellow, with the exception of the intra-apical patch which is decidedly reddish-purple. Between the posterior band and the intra-apical patch there are two white spots and the apical margin close to the suture is also white.

The underside is black and shining, the sides of the pectus and abdominal segments are dotted with blueish-white tomentosity, the legs are also tomentose, blueish-white, the coxæ annulated in the middle.

Captured on the Zambeze River by Dr. Bradshaw.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Gen. TRAGISCOHEMA, Thomson.

No. 100.—*T. APICALIS* (nov. spec.)

Pl. 4 fig. 6.

T. oblonga, linearis, nigra, tenuiter pubescens; fronte prothoraceque vittis quatuor et parte antica elytrorum, sulphureo tomentosis, lateribus abdominis punctis quatuor albidis notatis.

Long. 13m. m. lat. 4m. m.

The head is as broad as the prothorax. The forehead has a transverse denuded line between the antennifer tubercles and is covered with a tomentose sulphur-yellow coating disposed on the vertex in four broad lines which are continued on the prothorax as far as the base. The space between those lines is black and silky; in the middle of the forehead there is an almost obsolete vertical impression. The antennae are black, one-half longer than the body in the male, and reaching only the apex of the elytra in the female.

The prothorax is nearly as broad as long, convex above, slightly more attenuated in front than behind; the sides are slightly rounded, broader in the middle and hardly produced into a spine; it is deeply impressed transversely near the base, and in a lesser degree in the apex. The scutellum is black, semi-circular.

The elytra are linear, three times the length of the prothorax, rounded at the apex, but not narrower there than at the base, and moderately convex. They are covered from the base to two-thirds of their length with a sulphur-yellow tomentose coating sinuated at the end, the apical third is black and silky.

The legs are black, the anterior femora have each a whitish dot on the upper part. The underside is black, shining and slightly villose. The first four segments of the abdomen have on each side a white spot smaller in the basal segment and entirely wanting in the apical one. There is also a white patch in front of the anterior coxae.

From the Zambezi River and also from Rustenberg, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum and in my own.