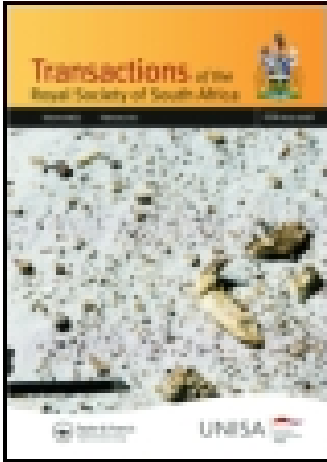


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SECOND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH-AFRICAN COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA

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THE TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
South African Philosophical Society.

SECOND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH-AFRICAN
COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA.—By L. PÉRINGUEY, F.Z.S.,
F. Ent. S., M. Ent. S. de France, etc.

[Read 1886, March 31.]

Family : CICINDELIDÆ.

Tribe : Manticoridæ. Lac.

Gen. PLATYCHILE, McLeay.

P. SUTURATA.

P. pallida, testacea, glabra, nitida, prothorace angulis posticis longissimis, elytris punctulatis, sutura infuscata.

Long 14^{m.m.}, lat. 5½^{m.m.}

Head broad, almost square, plane above, slightly aciculated anteriorly and with a few rigid bristles; antennæ long, filiform, with the four first articulations a little more testaceous than the rest, and with the first articulation bristly.

Prothorax transverse, nearly plane above with a transverse impression filled with punctures at the apex, another slightly sinuated near the base, and a longitudinal one in the centre of the disc; the apex and base are finely punctured, the posterior angles very long and acute and somewhat converging at the extremity.

Elytra ovate, a little convex in the centre, sloping from the third posterior part towards the apex, finely punctured, shining, very pale, testaceous, with the outer margins broader at the declivity and with a series of punctures more regular and deeper in the anterior part and with the suture deeply infuscated from the base to a short distance of the apex.

Underside smooth, shining, apex of the labrum and mandibles infuscated, eyes black, prominent.

I have no hesitation after comparison with a great many specimens

B

of *P. pallida*, Fab. in considering this species as distinct, although closely similar to *P. pallida*, but it is larger, the posterior angles are very much longer and acute, well-nigh reaching the fifth part of the elytra, which are broader and have a very distinct infuscated suture.

One male specimen captured by Mr. P. Nightingale in the vicinity of Walfish Bay.

In the South-African Museum.

Tribe : Cicindelidæ.

Gen. CICINDELA, Linn.

C. MARGINELLA, Dej. var. longula.

Elongata, leviter convexa, supra œnea, subtus violacea, nitida labro mandibulisque basi albidis ; prothorace sub-quadrato, lateribus supra pube tenui albida ; elytris elongatis, fere parallelis cupreovirescentibus, crebre punctulatis margine laterali lata, flava, lævi, ramulum obtusum anti-medium, fasciamque retrorsum ductam ad tertiam partem emittente, atque apice undulata, ornatis.

Long. 12^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

Head brassy, large, closely finely punctured, aciculated between the eyes and with a few rigid setæ on the apex : labrum whitish, broad, obsolete denticulated, apex of mandibles black, antennæ with the first four basal articulations, violet purple, the others slightly reddish.

Prothorax quadrate, deeply impressed transversely at the base and apex, longitudinally in the centre, finely punctured, and with the outer side covered with fine whitish hairs.

Elytra elongated, nearly straight, slightly convex, closely punctured, coppery green, with a broad, yellowish, smooth, lateral band, which does not reach quite the outer margin, and throws a small blunt ramus a little before the middle, another, more slender and the point of which is directed backwards towards the suture, past the middle, and is somewhat undulated towards the apex.

Underside violaceous, shining, femora fiery red, tibiae violaceous, shining and with white bristles.

From Fraserburg, Cape Colony.

South-African Museum.

C. marginella, Dej. varies very much. In fact, I believe it is a mere variation of *C. pudibunda*, Bohem. The habitat of that latter species was first recorded from the River Swakop (Damaraland). I have however, received it from Potchefstroom, Transvaal. *C. marginella*,

spec. typic. is found near Bathurst and Graham's Town, but even there the variation in colouring and also in the shape of the rami emitted by the lateral band are great, and from Potchefstroom also I have received varieties identical with some from the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth, and which have been described by Wallengren as distinct species. It may be catalogued thus :—

- C. marginella*, Dej.
- C. nitidipes*, Wallengr. Entom. Tidskrift. vol, II p. 9.
- var. *mimax*, Wallengr.
- var. *inanis*, Wallengr.
- var. *longula*, Pering.

and it seems to me that the true type of that species is *C. pudibunda*, which is found north of the Colony, and that *C. marginella* and its varieties are mere off-shoots, never very numerous, hence the variation.

C. NATALENSIS.

Capite prothoraceque viride-cupreis, labro mandibulisque basi albis; elytris flavo-albidis concinne punctatis, elongatis, fascia lata suturali a basi post medium extenso, lunula humerali strigaque media, oblique cum margine connexis fasciamque ad tertiam partem positam atque retrorsum ductum, viridibus ornatis; subtus, femoribusque prasinis, nitidis.

Long 11-12. n . , lat. 4-4½ m.m.

Head broad, finely aciculated between the eyes, labrum denticulated, yellowish white like the mandibles at the base; antennæ with the first and second articulations coppery green, and the base of the third and fourth reddish, the rest pubescent, brownish.

Prothorax short, scarcely broader than long, deeply impressed at the base and apex, grooved in the centre, brassy green with the lower sides greener.

Elytra elongated, nearly parallel, very little amplified posteriorly in the female, moderately convex, very finely serrated in the posterior outer margin and slightly toothed at the apical suture, closely punctured, yellowish-white, with suture, a very broad sutural band reaching from the base to past the middle, a sub-humeral lunule uniting with the sutural band, in the middle a triangular oblique patch, the point of which coalesces also with the sutural band, and at about the third part of the disc an oblique irregular ramus directed backward, and the posterior point of which, somewhat quadrate, does not reach the suture and stops short of the apex, golden-green and more distinctly punctured than the whitish back-ground; all those rami begin far from the outer-margin.

Underside and femora bright shining metallic green; tibiæ and tarsi infuscated, with the knees and apex of articulations greenish. I am not quite certain of the habitat of this species, but I believe it to be found at the Kowie, Cape Colony. Two spec. in my collection.

C. ALGOENSIS.

Supra æneo-cuprea, subtus violacea, labre flavido acute denticulato; prothorace sub-quadrato, pilis albidis tecto; elytris nigro-æneis, sub-opacis, basi, fascio brevi antice ad suturam, margine laterali lata antemedium striolam acutam fasciamque medianam sinuatam retrorsum ductam emittente atque ad apicem flexuosa flavidis, ornatis, subtus lateribus dense albo-pilosis.

Long. 11-12^{m.m.}, lat. 4-4½^{m.m.}

Head broad, brassy with the apex, a line along the eyes and the sides violaceous, labrum broad, long, whitish very strongly and acutely toothed.

Prothorax of the same colour as the head, with the sides deep violet, impressed transversely at base and apex, a little longer than broad, grooved in the centre, finely rugose and coated with thick decumbent white hairs. Scutellum brassy.

Elytra twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, elongated, little amplified posteriorly, moderately convex, very faintly punctured, coppery black, hardly shining, with the basal margin, an elongated patch along the suture, and a broad outer margin strongly flexuose at the apex, and emitting a little before the middle a short acute oblique line and past the middle a broad median sinuated band directed backwards and stopping short of the suture, pale-yellow.

Underside violaceous-green with the sides of the prothorax and abdomen thickly covered with white hairs; legs coppery green and bristling with white hairs.

From Delagoa Bay.

Probably identical with the undescribed *C. Bertolonii* of De Chaudoir's Catalogue.

Gen. DROMICA.

D. IMMACULATA.

D. cuprea, sub-nitida, antennis leviter incrassatis; labro nigro-æneo, medio vitta longitudinali flava; capite prothoraceque plicatis, hoc dorso utrinque elevate; elytris profunde punctatis, singulo costis longitudinalibus quatuor, prima prope suturam, ante apicem oblitterata, secunda tertiaque ter interruptis et quarta exteriori ex angula humerali excurrente apicemque non attingente positis, instructo; pedibus subtusque nigro-æneis.

Long. 18^{m.m.}, lat. 6^{m.m.}

Head, large, coppery, moderately shining, a little convex behind, impressed transversely between the eyes, rugosely plicated. The labrum is coppery black, shining, with a longitudinal yellowish-white band in the centre, the mandibles black, labial palpi yellow with the

last article infuscated, the antennæ slightly increased and compressed at the apex.

The prothorax is broad, truncated at the base, very slightly sinuated in the centre of the apical margin, deeply impressed transversely in front and with two big raised callus, one on each side of the disc, coppery, moderately shining and deeply punctured. The punctures converge in such a way as to form a sort of fine irregular plication. The scutellum is small and finely punctured.

The elytra, coppery, and moderately shining have deep confluent punctures. They are a little more than three times the length of the prothorax, a little broader at the base, rounded at the shoulders, increasing until past the middle, narrowed from there towards the apex, and convex above. The outer margins and the suture are raised, the latter is produced in a very short spine at the apex. On each elytron are four raised lines; the first one near the suture is not much raised, entire, and disappears at a short distance from the apex, the second is formed by three elongated and discontinued tubercles, the first of which begins at the base and sometimes coalesces with the second, the third one very short, reaches only to a little past the middle of the elytron; the third line is also formed by three elongated discontinuous tubercles, the first of which is placed far from the base, the second is very short, and the third, as long as the first, is produced obliquely towards the suture and reaches as far as the first line; the fourth, which is entire, begins at the shoulder and reaches without coalescing as far as the latter, and is much more defined. The underside and legs are shining coppery black.

I have only seen the female of this species, but from what I have seen of the other species of the genus, the male will be narrower and the two dorsal tuberculated lines more raised.

This splendid insect, so remarkable in having no trace of submarginal white lines or spots, is evidently allied to *D. tuberculata*, Hope, but very distinct.

Captured near Graham's Town, Cape Colony.

In the South-African Museum.

D. FOVEOLATA.

Mas. D. elongata violaceo-nigra, supra nitida, labro palpisque flavidis; prothorace elongato, angusto transverse aciculato; elytris crebre foveolatis lineola humerali, macula minuto post medium, lineolaque apicali albis, subtus pedibusque violaceis, nitidis.

Long. 14^{m.} m., lat. 4^{m.} m.

Head large, finely plicated and impressed on each side; eyes large, prominent, palpi and labrum yellowish with the latter a little infuscated in the centre of the base; antennæ filiform, black, with the second articulation partly reddish.

Prothorax narrow, straight, rounded above, long, impressed transversely near the apex and base with a faint longitudinal depression uniting the transverse impressions, finely aciculated, convex, violaceous-

black with the underside distinctly violet, moderately shining on the upper side, and very shining underneath. Scutellum very dark blue, finely punctured.

Elytra not broader than the prothorax at the base and three times as long, amplified beyond the middle, narrowed obliquely posteriorly and each elytron ending in an acute slightly recurved spine, moderately convex, dark blue verging on black with deep broad punctures (foveæ) of equal size and with a humeral line, a very small spot a little below the middle and a broader apical band, cretaceous white, placed a little above the outer margin; the humeral line reaches from the apex to the third part of the elytron, the apical one begins at the narrowed postical part, is a little shorter than the humeral one, broader and does not reach the suture.

The underside is violaceous-black and shining, the legs are also dark-violet, very long and the anterior and median coxæ fringed with a few whitish hairs.

Allied to *D. elegantula*, Bohem. and perhaps to *D. variolata*, Chaud. but the punctures of the elytra make it very distinct from any other *Dremica*.

I possess only one male, and cannot exactly remember where or when I got it, although I believe I found it in the collection of the late C. Andersson, in which case it was captured in the Lake N'Gami region.

In my collection.

Family : CARABIDÆ ;

Tribe : Brachynidæ, Lacord.

Gen. PHEROPSOPHUS, Solier.

P. ALSTONI.

P. flavo-testaceus, sub-nitidus, fere glaber; antennarum articulis 1—4 pallidis, reliquis infuscatis; prothorace brevi, fere laevi, antice ampliato; elytris flavidis, costatis, macula elongata prope suturam mediumque disci attingente, altera media ad marginem et fascia subapicali lata sinuata nigris; pedibus pallidis.

Long. 14^{m.} m., lat 6^{m.} m.

The head is a little convex, nearly smooth, bi-impressed longitudinally in front of the eyes, which are round, black and very prominent; the palpi are pale-yellow with the tips a little darker; the first four articulations of the antennæ are pale-yellow, the rest infuscated.

The prothorax, broader than the head and not longer, is very

cordiform and short, much amplified at the apex, narrowed posteriorly, acutely carinated all round, slightly convex on the disc which is nearly smooth with a conspicuous median groove. The scutellum is very slightly pubescent, long, triangular and pale-yellow.

The elytra are three times as broad as the base of the prothorax, slightly rounded at the shoulders, a little narrower at the base than at the apex, convex, costate, with the interstices between the costæ a little pubescent; they are pale-yellow, each with a longitudinal black band beginning at the base of the scutellum, running along the suture until it reaches the third of the elytron, and covering the suture and first and second interstices; low under the shoulder is an irregular rounded spot of the same colour placed on the 5—6—7 interstices and near the apex a broad much sinuated patch invading the suture and extending from it to the margin, which it does not reach. The underside and legs are pale-yellow, the abdomen infuscated, with the infuscation deeper at the apex.

This fine insect was captured near Van Wijk's Vley, Cape Colony, by Mr. E. G. Alston, after whom I propose to name it.

In the South-African Museum collection.

P. LAETUS.

Niger, sub-opacus, capite prothoraceque flavo-testaceis; elytris costatis, singula macula parva humerali, fascia transversa mediana intercostas 5-8 margine laterali apicalique flavidis; pectore abdomineque nigro, pedibus flavo-testaceis.

Long. 13^m. m., lat. 4^m. m.

Head ovate, reddish, slightly narrowed posteriorly, with obsolete punctures on the vertex, impressed laterally between the eyes and strongly bi-impressed transversely above the labrum. Antennæ?

Prothorax reddish, cordiform, not longer than broad, marginated, nearly smooth but finely aciculated along the apical margin, and also on each side of the well defined median groove. Scutellum red.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax at the base, nearly straight, truncate at the apex, but with a slight sinuation towards the suture, black, semi-opaque, each one with 8 raised costæ a little brighter than the black ground, yellowish towards the apex the margin of which is also covered with a yellow band ascending the outer lateral margin, where it is connected near the shoulder with a small conical patch, the point of which enters the fifth costa from the suture; there is besides at about the middle of the elytron a small elongated transverse patch of the same hue placed on the 4, 5, 6, and 7 interstices, and a little more elongated on the 4 and 5 than on the other two.

Abdomen and pectus black, finely punctured, the latter with a small yellow patch on the side; metasternum fulvous. Legs fulvous, slightly infuscated at the knees.

Evidently allied to *P. Planti*, de Chaud, but distinct.

From Damaraland.

In my collection.

Gen. BRACHINUS, Weber.

B. PROMONTORII.

B. sub-opacus, leviter pubescens; capite antennis prothorace scutelloque rufis; elytris cæruleo-nigris rufo-marginatis, costatis, interstitiis pubescentibus; pedibus subtusque medio rufis.

Long. 11^{m.} m., lat. 4-5^{m.} m.

The head is ovate, red, strongly impressed in front of the eyes, with the sides rugose and the posterior part punctured; the eyes are round, black, prominent. The antennæ are pubescent, long, with the first four articulations red and the rest a little infuscated.

The prothorax is red, shining, short, irregularly punctured, amplified in the anterior part, convex on the disc, deeply grooved in the centre with the outer margins broad and acute. The scutellum is red, small, triangular.

The elytra are bluish black, nearly four times the length of the prothorax, with the apex much broader than the base, strongly costate with the interstices between the costæ slightly pubescent; the outer margin is red and the apical, which is very narrow, is also reddish.

The abdomen is blackish, with a very large triangular reddish patch in the centre. The legs and tarsi are red.

Larger than the *B. subcostatus*, Dej., less pubescent.

Two examples captured on the Cape Flats.

In my collection.

B. INSTABILIS.

B. rufo-testaceus, sub-opacus, pallido-pubescens; prothorace cordato brevi, punctulato, acute marginato; elytris costatis nigro-fuscis margine laterali maculaque sub-humerali ovata fuscis.

Long. 8—9^{m.} m., lat. 3-3½^{m.} m.

var. quadri-notatus.

Elytris nigro-fuscis angulo margine laterali macula sub-humerali sub-apicalique fuscis.

var. nigritus.

Elytris nigro-fuscis macula sub-humerali pallidissima vel obsoleta margine latera fusca.

This species holds an intermediate place between *B. costatus* Dej. and *B. vittaticollis* Pering. Type: Head, prothorax, legs and antennæ reddish, moderately shining, elytra blackish and covered with a thick

greyish pubescence. Prothorax cordiform, finely rugose, deeply grooved in the centre with the outer margins strongly raised. Scutellum reddish.

Elytra twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, with the humeral angles rounded, very little amplified posteriorly, costæ well defined, truncated at the apex with a small sinuation towards the suture, outer margin yellowish-red uniting a little before reaching the shoulder with a broad oval yellowish-red patch which reaches from the margin to the fourth interstice from the suture; abdomen black with the centre of the pectus reddish.

Though varying in intensity of colour, this yellow patch never reaches the shoulder.

var. quadri-notatus.

Same facies and colouring as the type. Elytra blackish-brown, tomentose, outer margin and sub-humeral patch as in preceding species, but with a sub-apical patch placed on the second and third interstice and covering the third, fourth and fifth costæ.

var. nigrinus.

Same facies as preceding variety but without any distinct trace of dorsal patches, outer margin yellowish-red.

There is a very great difficulty in deciding which of these three forms is a type or a variety.

I have found myself and seen considerable numbers of them captured together and exhibiting all the gradations of marking; and when the wing covers of the variety *Nigrinus* are detached from the body and carefully examined with a very good light, the two sub-humeral patches can be traced, but not the sub-apical ones of the *var. quadri-notatus*.

I thought at first that this species was referable to *B. fuscipennis* Dej., but it does not agree either with the description of that author or with that of de Chaudoir.

Apparently common in the Colony. Captured at the Paarl, Oudtshoorn (teste F. Purcell) and Stellenbosch.

South-African Museum; my collection.

Gen. STYPHLOMERUS, de Chaudoir.

S. RUSTICORUM.

B. rufo-testaceus, sub-opacus, pallido-pubescens; prothorace angusto plagis duabus parvis nigris notato; elytris sub-costatis, nigris macula oblonga humerali, altera posticali sub-rotundata vitta marginale cohaerentibus rufo-testaceis; pectore infuscato.

Long. 9^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

Head testaceous, little convex, finely aciculated, slightly impressed on each side; antennæ slightly pubescent, black.

Prothorax testaceous, cordiform, truncated at the base with the posterior angles acute, broader at the apex than the head; slightly convex above, finely aciculated, impressed in the centre of the disc from apex to base and with an infuscated round spot on each side of the longitudinal impression.

Scutellum triangular, slightly rufous.

Elytra black, three times as broad as the base of the prothorax, slightly striated and covered with a short pallid pubescence and each with an oblong pale testaceous humeral patch beginning at the very base and stopping a little short of the centre, and a sub-apical one nearly round, both of which are connected by a broad outer margin of the same hue; the extreme apical margin is faintly yellowish. The disposition of those yellow patches gives to the black ground of the elytra the shape of a Maltese cross. The pectus and abdomen are finely pubescent and infuscated. The legs are pale-yellow.

Not unlike the *B. armiger*, but very distinct through the marking of the elytra, the more massive prothorax, and the antennæ, which are shorter and more massive. It is very likely that this insect belongs to the genus *Styphlomerus* of de Chaudoir.

One specimen from Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my collection.

Gen. CREPIDOGASTER, Bohem.

C. PUSILLUS.

Rufo-testaceus, oculis mandibulisque apice nigris, capite prothoraceque punctulatis, fere glabris; elytris pubescentibus, abdomine nigro.

Long. 4m.m., lat. 2m.m.

Reddish brown with the abdominal segments black.

Head ovate, slightly punctured, eyes and apex of mandibles black; antennæ thick, reaching the shoulders, reddish brown.

Prothorax elongated, narrowed from the apex towards the base, finely punctured, very faintly grooved in the centre. The elytra are longer than the prothorax by one half, ovate, very little convex, finely punctured without any visible costæ, and covered with short greyish hairs; they are reddish-brown with a very faint infuscation along the base.

The abdomen is black, with the upper part of the three last segments punctured and covered with conspicuous short greyish hairs. The apical part of the femora is infuscated, the legs reddish-brown.

I captured this diminutive species at Klipfontein, Namaqualand.

In the South-African Museum collection.

Gen. MASTAX, Fisher.

M. ALBO-NOTATUS.

M. niger, sub-opacus; prothorace medio profunde canaliculato;

elytris basi propeque suturam costatis, maculis binis transversis inter basim et medium fasciæque media albis notatis.

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

The head is large, black, finely punctured, the antennæ and palpi also black, the former long, thick, pubescent.

The prothorax is black, much elongated, amplified at the apex, narrowed from there to the base, very deeply grooved in the centre, and finely punctured, with the margins carinated and very acute at the anterior angles. The scutellum is small.

The elytra are rounded at the anterior angles, broader at the base than the prothorax, truncated obliquely inwards at the apex. They are black, slightly striated near the base, with two conspicuous striæ along the whole of the suture, and with a velvety black patch beginning a little below the shoulder, extending along the sutural striæ and very nearly reaching the apex. At the apical edge of the velvety patch are two transverse rounded white spots, the first in the centre of the elytron, the other near the outer margin, and a little below the middle a broad white patch extending from the margin to a little short of the edge of the velvety black patch.

The underside is black, slightly pubescent; the tarsi are infuscated.

This is the second species of the genus until now found in South Africa.

Captured near Cape Town.

In my collection.

Tribe Graphipteridæ.

Gen. GRAPHIPTERUS, Latreille,

G. CHAUDOIRI.

Pl. 1, fig. 2.

G. niger, capite magno utrinque vitta brunneo-pubescente; prothorace lato, punctulato; elytris rectis, leviter striatis brunneo-pubescentibus, singulo vitta lata nigra ad suturam posita.

Long. 11—12 m.m., lat. 5 m.m.

Shaped like *G. macrocephalus*, Boh.

Head broad, black, rugosely punctured, with the outer sides evidently depressed and covered with a short brownish pubescence; the labrum and mandibles are black; the base of the antennæ black and shining, the rest pubescent.

The prothorax is short, not longer than the head and a little broader anteriorly, sinuated on the outer sides with the margins broad and

acute, impressed in the centre of the disc, irregularly and closely punctured and covered with short dense brownish hairs. Scutellum very small, pubescent.

Elytra broader by half than the prothorax at the base, parallel, nearly quadrate but longer than broad, finely striated, covered with dense brownish hairs, and each with a broad black band nearer to the suture than to the outer margin, beginning at a little distance from the base and stopping a little short of the apex.

The underside is black, shining, the tibiæ faintly reddish.

I have seen some small examples of this species in which the black dorsal band is broader and begins almost close to the base and reaches the apex. But as all those insects I have seen come from the same part of the country, I may consider them as a slight variety only.

From Leydenburg and Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

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

G. OVATULUS.

Niger, nitidus supra pube rufo-fulva tectus; antennis nigris, apice leviter incrassatis, prothoracis lateribus pube fulva tectis extrorsum albo-marginatis; elytris ovalibus, vitta suturali nigra lata margineque laterali albido-pubescente.

Long. 11^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

Head moderately large, punctured, with two rows of fuscous hairs; antennæ long, black, compressed, gradually increasing towards the apex.

Prothorax cordiform, a little broader than the head, narrowed posteriorly, as broad anteriorly as long, finely punctured, grooved by the centre and with outer sides covered with reddish fulvous—or paler—hairs, turning to white along the margin. Scutellum very small, denuded.

Elytra ovate, truncated at the apex, twice as long as the prothorax and once and a half as broad, densely covered with fulvous—more or less reddish—decumbent hairs, with the outer margin white; on the suture is a broad band of short black hairs beginning at the base and reaching the apex where it is slightly narrowed.

Underside and legs black, shining; pectus infuscated.

This pretty little species is allied to *G. Atrinedius*, Chaud., but very distinct.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

South-African Museum.

G. VITTIGER.

G. niger, ovalis, supra pube cinnamonea obsitus; capite macula oblonga postica, prothoracis vitta mediana elytrorum sutura vittaque dorsali in singulo nigris; subtus albo-pubescente, abdomine late denudato.

Long. 12—13, lat. 5—5½ m. m.

Head moderately large, punctured, covered with light cinnamon coloured hairs, with a black oblong patch on the vertex; labrum and mandibles black, shining; antennæ black, slightly pubescent, with the two first articulations reddish.

Prothorax not broader than the head, amplified anteriorly, a little longer than the head, narrowed posteriorly, convex on the disc, finely punctured, covered with cinnamon hairs and with a broad black band in the centre of the disc which is faintly grooved. Scutellum very small and denuded.

Elytra ovate, much rounded at the angles, not much amplified on the middle, little convex, faintly striated, punctured and covered with dense short light cinnamon hairs, with a broad black band on the suture reaching from the base to the apex and also on each elytron a narrower one which does not begin at the base and does not reach the apex, placed nearly equi-distant from the black sutural band and the margin; on the top of that line there is at the base a patch of ochraceous hairs which reaches the very base, but which may be accidental.

The underside of the prothorax, the pectus, and the outer sides of the abdomen are covered with a dense white pubescence, the centre of the abdominal segments is reddish, smooth and shining; the legs are black, shining, slightly setose.

Allied to *G. femoratus*, *Chur.* and *G. suturalis*, *Bohem.*

From Kimberley, Cape Colony.

Two specimens in my collection.

G. ADAMANTINUS.

G. niger, *supra pube cinereo-brunnea*, *subtus albido tectus*; *capite macula postica prothorace vitta media elytrisque vitta suturali lata apice acuminata nigris.*

Long. 14—17, lat. 6—7 m. m.

Head broad, punctured, covered with greyish brown hairs with a semi-denuded black band in the centre and vertex; labrum, mandibles and palpi black; antennæ with the first three articulations red, the rest black.

The prothorax is cordiform, as long as the head, amplified a little before the middle, convex in the disc with the margins moderately broad, punctured, with the sides covered with a dense greyish-brown pubescence and with a broad black band in the centre of the disc which is very faintly grooved; this band is the continuation of the cephalic one. The scutellum is very small, black, punctured.

The elytra are punctured, very faintly striated, much rounded at the shoulders, ovate, not amplified in the middle, very little convex, covered with dense greyish-brown hairs and with a broad black sutural band beginning at the base, acuminated in the posterior part and reaching the very apex.

The underside of the prothorax, the pectus and the outer sides of

the abdomen are densely covered with white hairs, the centre of the abdominal segments is broadly denuded, shining and reddish; legs black, setulose.

Both this and the preceding species should come according to De Chaudoir's arrangement in his section 2: *Prosternum antice medio dense albo-pubescentis*.

Two specimens from Kimberley, Cape Colony
In my collection.

G. ANGUSTUS.

G. niger, supra dilute silaceo-pubescentis, albido marginatus; elytris sub-striatis, antice angustis.

Long. 12, lat. 5^{m.m.}

Head black, shining, punctured, hairless except above the labrum and close to the eyes where a few short light brown hairs are discernible, and with a few rigid setæ. Antennæ quite black, long, slender.

Prothorax as broad anteriorly as long, broader than the head, suddenly narrowed behind the anterior ampliation, grooved in the centre, convex on the disc, with the margins acute and slightly turned up, black, punctured and entirely covered with pale-yellowish hairs turning to white on the lateral margins. Scutellum very small, black, punctured.

Elytra not broader than the prothorax at the base, with the outer sides straight and increasing in width towards the apex without ampliation in the middle, faintly striated and covered with pale-yellow hairs turning to white on the outer margins. Under-side nearly hairless, black, shining, abdomen infuscated.

The peculiar shape of the elytra gives to this insect a facies very different from that of any Graphipterus. Its nearest affinity would be with *G. cicindeloides*, but it differs however very widely from it.

I captured one specimen only between O'okiep and Spectakel, Namaqualand, Cape Colony.

In the South-African Museum.

G. MONTANUS.

Niger, supra pube fulva tectus; capite sub-denudato; prothorace brevi, medio tenuiter canaliculato, vitta mediana lata cinnamomea; elytris ampliatis vitta suturali communi vittaque dorsali ad medium incisâ cinnamomeis; margine laterali antice albida subtus pedibusque nigris, nitidis.

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

Head very broad, massive, rugose, sub-denuded; palpi and antennæ black, shining.

Prothorax with the anterior angles acute, broader than the head,

cordiform, evidently grooved in the centre with the disc covered with a cinnamon short tomentum, and the sides with decumbent fulvous hairs. Scutellum very small, denuded.

Elytra amplified like *G. ancora* and *G. Westwoodi*, but broader at the shoulders, nearly twice as broad as the prothorax and three times its length, covered with thick fulvous hairs turning to white or a narrow band on the anterior part of the outer margin; the suture has a broad band, common to both elytra, of cinnamon hairs reaching from the base to nearly the apex and another of the same colour in the centre of each elytron, beginning close to the base and curving in the posterior half towards the suture; that band is nearly divided in two in the centre by an oblique dent, somewhat in the manner of that of *G. arcuatus*.

Underside and legs black, shining, pectus hardly pilose.

I captured this species in the Hex River Mountains, Cape Colony.

In my collection.

G. CURSOR.

Niger, pube fulva obsitus, prothorace vitta mediana elytrisque vitta suturali communi lata lineaque dorsali juxta suturam nigris; pectore parce pubescens, abdomine pedibusque nigris, nitidis.

Long. 14, lat. 6^{m.m.}

Facies of *G. limbatus*, Cast. Head large, rugose, denuded; palpi and antennæ black, shining. Prothorax the size of the head, a little broader, cordiform, grooved in the centre, denuded, with a band of fulvous hairs on the sides.

Elytra with the humeral and apical angles much rounded, a little amplified in the centre, twice as broad as the prothorax at its widest point and three times as long, covered with a short fulvous pubescence and with a broad sutural band of black hairs running from base to apex, and on each elytron, close to the sutural band, a narrow line of the same colour stopping short of both base and apex.

Underside blackish, shining, pectus with very few whitish hairs; legs black, shining.

Swellendam, Cape Colony.

In my collection.

Tribe : ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Gen. ORTHOGONIUS, Dejean.

O. MODESTUS.

O. supra niger vel rufo-ferrugineus, nitidus, corpore subtus, antennis pedibusque, ferrugineis; prothorace brevi, lateribus rotundatus;

elytris punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis convexis, laxe punctulatis, tibiis intermediis fere rectis.

Long. 13, lat. 6m.m.

Head black, shining, nearly rounded, closely punctured; labrum and mandibles black; palpi and antennæ ferruginous, these slender and slightly pilose; eyes round, black, prominent.

Prothorax reddish black twice as broad as long, truncated at the apex and at the base, with the outer sides rounded, acute, and slightly turned up, moderately convex on the disc, irregularly punctured and with a longitudinal depressed line in the centre. Scutellum small, nearly smooth.

Elytra slightly broader than the prothorax, nearly three times as long, with the outer sides nearly parallel and slightly rounded at the shoulders, deeply striated, with the striæ filled with small punctures and the interstices convex and faintly and irregularly punctured.

Underside, shining, nearly smooth, legs and tarsi also ferruginous, medium tibiæ almost straight.

The colour of the upper part of the prothorax and elytra is sometimes quite black.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal, and lake N'Gami.

In my collection.

Family: PAUSSIDÆ.

Gen. PAUSSUS, Linné.

P. RUGICEPS.

Plate, I. Fig. 4.

P. sub-elongatus, rufescens, nitidus; elytris infuscatis, setis luteis seriatim positis tectis; capite rugis duabus, longitudinalibus apice posticeque tuberculatis instructo; clava antennarum sub ovali, curvata nitida, basi in spinam producta; margine antica acuta, postica profunde excavata, marginibus excavationis tenuissime sulcatis; prothorace sub-bipartito; parte antica sub-elevata, postica sub-depressa, lateribus antrorsum acutis; pedibus sub-compressis.

Long. 5, lat. 1¾m.

Sub-elongated, reddish, shining. The head has on the centre two raised longitudinal lines tuberculated at both ends, which reach neither the apex nor the base. The eyes are prominent. The club of the antennæ is ovate, smooth and shining; the anterior margin is acute, and curves towards the apex, the posterior, which is produced in a long spine at the base, is very deeply excavated and the margins of the excavation are very obsoletely sulcated.

The prothorax is shining, very slightly pubescent and divided in two by a median not very deep impression; the anterior part forms a raised ridge and broader than the head, the outer sides of which are truncate; the posterior part has an excavation on either side anteriorly, which cause the outer angles to show prominently; the base part is plane, and it is but very little narrower than the anterior part.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax at the base, straight, reddish-black except near the base, very shining and dotted with conspicuous yellowish bristles arranged in rows. The legs are reddish, the posterior tibiæ slightly amplified and compressed.

The club of the antennæ is almost like that of *P. cucullatus* and *P. ruber*, Westw; it is, however, more slender and lacks the impression so conspicuous on both the surfaces of the clava of those two species.

Captured near Rustenburg by Mr. H. Ayres, who very kindly gave it to me.

In my collection.

P. PROPINQUUS.

Oblongus, ferrugineus, setulosus; capite rugose, hispido, fronte tuberculo conico fasciculato munita; clava antennarum leviter coriacea, sub-ovali undique marginata, basi externe acute angulata, margineque exteriore setis rigidis brevis munita; prothorace hispido, sub bi-partito, medio leviter excavato, parte antica latiore, rotundata; elytris magis rufescentibus, elongatis, setulis brevibus luteis dense obsitis; tibiis haud dilatatis, setiferis.

Long. 9m.m. lat. 3m. m.

Oblong, rusty-red with the elytra lighter red, head rugose, dotted with rigid bristles, vertex with a long, acute conical tubercle fasciculated at the tip, articulation of the antennæ very rugose, hispid, club sub-ovate, finely shagreened, very slightly pubescent, acutely margined all round, more compressed internally at the base, with the outer margin produced in an acute spine and fringed with short rigid bristles.

Prothorax constricted in the middle of the lateral sides and thus made somewhat bi-partite, with the anterior part rounded, and more raised than the posterior, strongly hispid; on the disc there is a triangular, not deep impression produced behind but not reaching the base, the sides of the impression are very little raised.

Elytra elongated, nearly parallel, covered with short yellowish dense hairs and with the outer margin very bristly.

Legs densely bristly, tibiæ not dilated.

This species has a very great affinity with *P. verticalis*, Reiche, and a greater still with *P. hirsutus*, Raff. the club of the antennæ is nearly the same though a little less elongated, the shape of the prothorax is also very similar but the discoidal impression is less deep and more elongated posteriorly, and the rigid bristles with which the head and the prothorax are provided, as well as the denser pubescence of the elytra, will easily lead to the identification of the present species.

One example from Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

In my collection.

Family : PSELAPHIDÆ.

Tribe : CLAVIGERIDÆ. Lacord.

Gen. COMMATOCERUS, Raffray.

C. CAPENSIS (nov. spec.)

Elongatus, rufo-castaneus, setosus; capite crasso, antice acuminato, profunde rugose punctato, antennarum articulis rugosis, setosis, primo secundoque parvis, tertio capite longiore, sub-cylindrico, basi leviter attenuato, apice truncato; prothorace sub-globoso, convexo; elytris brevibus, pilosis; abdominis articulo superiore primo in basi profunde excavato, lateribus leviter marginatis; secundo brevissimo; pedibus setosis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. m.

The head is broad, strongly attenuated in front of the eyes, compressed laterally, deeply and rugosely punctured, and with a raised paler callus in the centre of the base; the antennæ are inserted on the lateral compression and the first article is a little smaller than the second, which is also very small, the third a little longer than the head is slightly narrowed in the interior side at its base, sub-cylindrical and truncated at the apex; all the articles are rugose and thickly covered with short rigid bristles; the eyes are prominent and granulated.

The thorax is convex, globose, deeply punctured and covered with short decumbent bristles.

The elytra are once and a half as long as the prothorax, convex, setose except on the dorsal disc which is smooth; the first upper abdominal segment is deeply but not broadly excavated and depressed at the base, convex posteriorly with the lateral angles of the excavation prominent, and the outer sides slightly carinated; the second segment is hardly noticeable and perpendicular.

The tibiæ are carinated inwardly and bristly.

Captured near Graham's Town, Cape Colony, by Mr. Billingham who found them among ants.

In the South-African Museum.

C. MAJUSCULUS.

Elongatus, rufo-castaneus, parce pilosus; capite elongato fere lineari crasso, apice truncato, foveato, antennarum articulis rugosis, setosis, articulo penultimo sub-conico, ultimo longo, sub-cylindrico, apice truncato; prothorace transverso, convexo, medio profunde canaliculato, foveato, piloso, basi sub-orbiculari; elytris pallide flavis nitidis, fere glabris, humeris sub-elevatis, ad basi plicatulis, margine laterali apice fasciculo spina-que infra acuta utrinque munita; abdomine elongato, nitido, basi profunde excavato lateribusque anticis processu bi-carinato breviterque fasciculoso munitis; pedibus setosis, tibiis apice incrassatis.

Long. 3m.m. lat. 1m.m.

I know no species of the genus *Commatocerus* to which this species can be compared. Much more massive than *C. Peringueyi*, Raffr., or *C. formicarius*, Raffr. the linear massive head has a deep groove on either side above the eyes, the upper part is thus much raised and convex and with a very well defined neck, deeply foveated and covered with decumbent thick hairs; the antennæ are very bristly, the penultimate articulation larger than usual, the ultimate one sub-cylindrical, increased gradually towards the tip, which is truncated, is as long as the head and very thick.

The prothorax broader than the head is globose, grooved in the centre, foveate and covered with short pale decumbent bristles, the base is semi-circular.

The elytra broader than the prothorax and once and a half as long are smooth, shining pale-yellow, with the shoulders sloping, but slightly raised, the base has a few longitudinal plications and the outer apical angles have each a fascicle of hairs and a small acute tubercle underneath; the abdomen is longer than the elytra, broader, smooth with a few sparse hairs posteriorly; it is deeply excavated at the base with an acute bi-carinated angular process on each side bearing a small fascicle of hairs; the outer sides are marginated.

Legs pubescent, tibiæ increased apically.

I have seen one specimen only, which I believe to be a female, of this interesting species. It was found by Mr. Purcell, at the foot of a tree and among a kind of small ants which he, unfortunately, did not at the time think of capturing.

Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Gen. COMMATOCERODES. nov. gen.

The antennæ are quadri-articulated; the third articulation fits, however, so closely to the fourth as to be hardly seen; first articulation is short and inserted in a deep lateral cavity, second and third of equal length, fourth much longer than the other three, cylindrical and truncated at the apex. Eyes conspicuous, granulated. Abdomen bi-articulated above, and with five segments underneath, the latter of which is produced in a strong conical thick protuberance, Tarsi tri-articulated, first and second articulation short, equal, third very long, curved, armed with one claw.

The facies is that of *Commatocerus*, Raffray, but the antennæ are really quadri-articulated, the tarsi have three articulations instead of two, and the last inferior abdominal segment is very singular. Under high magnifying power a very obsolete suture is noticeable at the base, thus making the abdomen above really tri-segmented.

C. RAFFRAYI.

Elongatus, castaneus, parce setosus; capite crasso, utrinque depresso supra convexo, apice acuminato, deflexo, profunde rugoso-punctato; antennis capite dimidio longioribus, rugosis setulis brevibus

munitis articulo sub-cylindrico, apice incrassato, truncato; prothorace transverso, antice attenuato, basi bi-sinuato, convexo, rugoso-punctato; elytris prothoracis latioribus, leviter punctatis; abdomine elytris longius, articulo primo supra ad basin profunde excavato, carina brevi utrinque munito, in medio leviter canaliculato, lateribus marginatis; segmento ultimo infra in cornu valida producto.

Long. 2^m. m.

The head is thick with the upper part convex, acuminate and slightly deflexed in front, and impressed before the eyes, which are granulated and prominent. The antennæ are inserted in the antero-ocular impression; the first article is small, the second and third a little longer, the fourth longer than the head by half is cylindrical, increasing in size towards the apex which is truncated; all the articles are rugose and setulose.

The prothorax is convex, attenuated in front, bisinuated at the base and very rugose.

The elytra are a little longer than the prothorax, moderately convex, minutely punctured, slightly grooved along the suture and on the outer sides. The first segment of the upper part of the abdomen is deeply excavated near the base and very convex posteriorly, slightly canaliculated in the centre of the base, and has close to it two slightly sinuated conspicuous ridges of a darker hue; the outer margins are broadly grooved, with the groove narrowing towards the apex; on each side of the apical part of the first segments is a broad patch of a slightly darker hue and two long setæ directed outwards; the second segment is very short, and nearly vertical; the last segment of the underside is produced in a conspicuous conical small-horn like tubercle.

The legs are slightly bristly.

Found at Potchefstroom, Transvaal, in an ant's nest with *Commato-cerus Peringueyi*, Raffray, by Mr. T. Ayres, who very kindly gave it to me.

In my Collection.

Family : SILPHIDÆ.

Gen. SILPHA Linn.

S. CAPICOLA.

Ovata, parum convexa, nigra, opaca, punctulata; prothoracis lateribus alte carinatis, disco utrinque longitudinaliter impresso, medioque levissime canaliculato; elytris crebre asperulosis suture marginibusque lateralibus singulo leviter tri-carinato.

Long. 21^m. m., lat. 13^m m.

Black, opaque, head finely punctured with a small rounded impres-

sion on the centre and a frontal transverse ridge. Prothorax once and a half broader than long, a little attenuated anteriorly with the outer and apical margins much raised, deeply impressed longitudinally on each side of the disk, and with a very faint median groove reaching from the base to nearly the apex. Scutellum acutely triangular, granulose.

Elytra covered with closely-set asperities, ovate, elongated, nearly twice and a half as long as the prothorax and not broader at the base, very little amplified past the middle, rounded posteriorly and with the median part of the disk somewhat convex; the suture and the outer-margin are much raised, the latter is strongly defined near the shoulders by a diagonal impression, and each elytron has three smooth very little raised lines, the median one the longest and best defined, and the third one placed at equi-distance from the suture and the outer margin. Legs spinose; antennæ without club.

Shape of *S. punctulata*, Oliv., but very distinct.

From Seymour, Cape Colony.

South-African Museum.

In Gemminger and Harold's Catalogue, *Silpha punctulata*, Olivier, is given as synonymous with *S. carinata* of Europe. But there can be no doubt that the figure and description given by Olivier in his Entomologie, t. 11, p. 13, tab. 2, fig. 19, agrees *exactly*, as well as the habitat, with the species of *Silpha* found in the Western Province of the Cape Colony.

Family : HISTEROIDINI.

Gen. MARSEULIA.

Gen. nov. MONOPLIO affine.

Body very convex, orbicular, brassy-black, aciculated. Head small, depressed, flat, with a deep stria separating it from the epistome; antennæ with the scapus contorted and very long, and with a rigid bristle at the base, funiculus seven-articulated, with the basal articulation as long as the following three, 5, 6, and 7 shorter than 2—4, but much broader, the 7th fitting closely against the club, clava compressed, less elongated than in *Monoplius* and a little more ovate, and with four distinct sutures, ultimate articulation of the maxillary palpi very acute, mandibles with an internal median tooth.

Prothorax with a very fine, nearly obsolete, entire marginal stria. Prosternum and mesosternum more concave than in *Monoplius*.

Elytra aciculated, with rows of smooth, shining, rounded tubercles.

Pygidium and legs as in *Monoplius*.

The shape of the club of the antennæ is perhaps the most distinctive character of this genus. Mons. de Marseul mentions six articulations in the funiculus of *Monoplius*, but I have found seven in my

specimens of *M. inflatus*. Apart from that, the peculiar sculpturing of the elytra and the absence of dorsal striæ point also to a generic difference. Both *Monoplius* and *Marseulia* seem to be restricted to the Western part of the Cape Colony.

M. SINGULARIS.

Orbicularis, valde convexa, æneo-nigra, dense aciculata, palpis, maxillarum lobis, antennisque rufescentibus, clava pubescente; prothorace stria marginali fere obsoleta; elytris stria marginali apicem non attingente tuberculis brevibus obtusis nitidis septuplici serie in singulo obsitis.

Long. 6^m. m., lat. 5^m. m.

Brassy green, orbicular, very convex, finely and deeply aciculated on the upper part. Head flattened, slightly impressed on the centre with a very faint stria between the eyes and also a fairly deep stria separating it from the epistome; palpi, maxillary lobes, and antennæ rufescent, the clava finely and shortly pubescent.

Prothorax convex, finely aciculated, very finely margined round the apex and outer sides.

Elytra very little broader at the base than the prothorax, amplified laterally and extremely convex, finely aciculated, with one marginal stria *only*, reaching from the base to a little short of the lateral apex, and with seven rows on each elytron of shining, little-raised, rounded tubercles, with those of the seventh sub-marginal row smaller than the discoidal ones. Pygidium aciculated.

Legs sparsely ciliated, anterior tibiæ quadri-dentate with the basal tooth very small, intermediate tibiæ three-dentate, posterior ones bi-dentate. Underside punctured, with an indistinct short plication. Tarsi reddish.

The only example of this remarkable species I have seen has on the left lateral basal angle a diagonal striga which is totally wanting on the right side, and may thus be purely accidental.

From Worcester, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Family: THORICTIDÆ, Lacord.

Gen. THORICTUS, Germar.

T. CAPENSIS.

Ovalis, rufo-fuscus vel rufus, nitidus, supra tenuissimè pubescens; prothorace convexo, lateribus sub-marginalis, ad medium laterum

ampliato, antice posticeque utrinque deplanato; elytris prothoracis basi paullo latioribus, convexis, apice dehiscentibus, ad scutellum profunde impressis, suture leviter elevata.

Long. 2^{m.m.} lat. 1^{m.m.}

Smooth, shining, reddish-black or reddish, and dotted with very short hairs. Prothorax broad, convex, sub-margined all round, amplified in the middle of the outer sides, which, like the base, are sometimes blackish, convex on the disc, impressed on each side of the apex and base, (the impressions of the latter generally deeper,) and with the basal angles somewhat acute.

Elytra convex, a little broader than the base of the prothorax, declivous posteriorly, deeply depressed towards the scutellary region, smooth, dotted, with very minute pale hairs, and with the suture slightly raised.

Legs pitch-black or reddish, and bristly.

Found under stones in the neighbourhood of Cape Town and at Hex River, Cape Colony.

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

Family: NITIDULIDÆ.

Gen. SORONIA. Erichs.

S. TESSELATA. nov. spec.

S. oblongo-ovata, flavo-testacea, griseo-pubescentis; antennis nigris; prothorace elytrisque confertim punctulatis, his tenuiter costatis; costis dorsalibus nigro-tesselatis; pedibus basi excepto flavo-testaceis, tibiis mediis apice valde intus curvatis.

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

The head is moderately short, plane, bi-impressed and closely but not deeply punctured. The slightly pubescent antennæ are black, the eyes, also black, are very convex and prominent.

The prothorax very slightly pubescent and finely punctured is attenuated in front, rounded and amplified in the middle, narrowing slightly from there towards the base; the angles are acute, the outer margins broad and flattened. It is infuscated in the centre; the outer margins are light testaceous.

The scutellum is slightly triangular, and black.

The elytra are not narrower at the base than the prothorax and are twice as long, almost straight until the middle, from there acuminate towards the apex, little convex on the upper side, covered with a short greyish pubescence, and have rows of not deep punctures the interstices of which form eight moderately raised costæ on each elytron; the second, fourth and sixth from the suture are higher than the others, and have elongated discontinued black patches; the outer sides are slightly flat and margined.

The under side and the base of the femora are black, the abdominal segments and the legs pale ferruginous; the anterior tibiæ are slightly curved inwards, the median very strongly curved inwards at the apex and toothed on the outside; the posterior are also toothed outwardly at the apex.

Captured near Cape Town.

In my Collection.

I have only seen two male specimens. It is probable that in the female the median tibiæ are straight.

Family : DERMESTINI.

Gen. ANTHREUS. Geoffroy.

A. AFER.

O. niger, punctatus, squamis albedo-flavescentibus vestitus; prothoracis medio, atque elytrorum humeris fasciaque sinuata sub-apicali denudatis; pedibus rufescentibus.

Long. 3^{m.m.} lat. 2^{m.m.}

Head small, denuded, antennæ slightly infuscated. Prothorax convex, short, depressed on each interior side, acutely produced basally above the scutellum, faintly grooved in the centre, covered with scale-like hairs somewhat yellowish, and with the centre denuded.

Elytra a little elongated, ovate, moderately convex, finely punctured, with the shoulders hardly prominent, densely covered with whitish scales, and with a round patch round the shoulders and a broad posteriorly sub-diagonal sinuated band denuded.

Underside covered with decumbent white hairs, legs reddish.

From the neighbourhood of Cape Town.

In my Collection.

Family : CUCUJIDÆ.

Tribe : PASSANDRIDÆ, Lac.

Gen. PASSANDRA. Dalman.

P. TRANVAALENSIS.

P. elongata, rufo-testacea, nitida, prothorace transverso, utrinque

bi-striato; disco leviter impresso, elytris deplanatis, conjunctim apice rotundis, singulo tri-sulcato.

Long. 15-17^{m.} m., lat. 4-5^{m.} m.

The frontal furrows are strongly marked, the ocular ridge very acute, the antennæ reach a little beyond the base of the elytra.

The prothorax is transverse, sinuate at the apex, a little attenuate near the base; the outer angle is very acute. The outer margin and also the basal one have a deep furrow, and there is a lateral one beginning at the apex and uniting with the outer margin at the very posterior angle of the prothorax, which is plane above, slightly depressed in the middle, and has two faint impressions above the scutellum.

The anterior part of the scutellum is covered with fulvous hairs. The elytra are elongated, parallel, rounded at the apex, plane above, and a little broader than the prothorax at the base; each has three furrows:—the first one runs along the suture and unites with the marginal one, the second begins at the base above the shoulder and stops at a short distance from the apex.

The underside is reddish, the tibiæ, mandibles, and antennæ are infuscated.

The colour seems to vary from red to ferruginous. In one female, the whole of the thoracic disc is strongly depressed, but this is, I think, due to an accident.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

Gen. HECTARTHURUM. Neum.

H. CORTICINUM. nov. spec.

H. elongatum, nigrum, nitidum; prothorace elongato, ad basin attenuato, utrinque bistriato; elytris subcylindricis, singulo quadri sulcato, sulcis 2-3 approximatis.

Long. 12^{m.} m., lat. 3^{m.} m.

Black, shining, the grooves on the head strongly marked.

The prothorax is elongate, plane in the disc, distinctly depressed posteriorly, the outer sides attenuated near the base; both are grooved and there is also a well defined lateral stria which does not reach the base.

The elytra are sub-cylindrical, and each has besides the marginal three very distinct furrows; the first near the suture is very conspicuous and unites with the marginal one at the apex, the second and third which are close to one another begin near the shoulder and do not reach the apex; the second one begins at a little distance from the base, whereas the third begins above the shoulder and is very slightly longer than the second.

The underside and coxæ are reddish.

I have seen only three specimens of this insect, and in all three the antennæ are remarkably and gradually thickened in the middle.

From the Zambezi River (Dr Bradshaw) and Rustenburg, Transvaal. S.-A. Museum and in my Collection.

Family : LAMELLICORNIA.

Tribe : COPRIDÆ.

Gen. SCARABÆUS. Linn.

S. (ATEUCHUS) ROSTRATUS.

Modice convexus, niger, capite sexdentato, dentibus acutis, vertice tuberculo sat magno instructo, subtus menti basi tuberculo valido bifido munita; clytris subtiliter striatis, interstitiis punctulatis; pectore pedibusque dense fulvociliatis.

Long. 37-36. lat. 17-21^{m.m.}

The head is finely punctured, with a conspicuous ridge above each eye, and a good sized pointed tubercle at the beginning of the clypens, which is six-dentate with the apical four teeth very sharp; the underside of the head is very pilose, and the base of the mentum has a long sharp bifid conical tubercle; the antennæ are black, with the knob ferruginous.

The prothorax is convex, broader than long, shining in the centre and opaque on the sides, finely punctured, with the lateral and basal margins slightly tuberculated and a thick fringe of reddish-brown hairs on the apical margin.

The elytra are but little convex, nearly twice the length of the prothorax, semi-opaque, with the suture slightly shining, and each one with six striæ, the interstices of which are faintly punctured. The pygidium is nearly smooth. The abdomen is also nearly smooth with a few brownish-red hairs between the segments; the pectus is densely covered with hairs of the same hue, the fore tibiæ wear four acute external teeth, and all the legs and median and posterior tarsi are covered inwardly and outwardly with long brown ciliæ.

The peculiar conical tubercle of the mentum is I believe unique, and will make this insect easily recognised among the other species of this genus, which are all so alike.

I captured this Scarabæus near Spectakel, Namaqualand. I have also got it from Kenhardt and Bushmanland.

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

Gen. PACHYSOMA McLeay.

P. MARGINATUM.

Nigrum, sub-nitidum; capite lato, clypeo quadri-dentato, dentibus lateralibus brevibus; prothorace convexo, granulis nitidis obsito, lateribus denticulatis longeque nigro pilosis; elytris distincte striatis, interstitiis granulatis, margine laterali elevata et duplicata.

Long. 20-25^{m.m.}, lat. 14-16^{m.m.}

Head triangular, slightly convex, rugose, clypeus fringed with long black hairs, armed with four teeth, the two outer ones very small, the median ones long, slightly curved and not very acute.

Prothorax amplified on the sides, which are strongly serrated and fringed with long black hairs, very faintly impressed longitudinally on the centre of the disc and covered with short shining granules; in the male however the centre of the disc is void of those granules, which are replaced by rough punctures.

Elytra rounded, a little convex, marginated anteriorly, and with a very distinct striation, the interstices of which are granulose, and the outer margin very much raised from the humeral angle, acute and distinctly duplicated through a fine serration running to its very edge.

Underside black, shining; legs black, moderately shining, fore coxæ pilose, and fore tibiæ strongly quadri-dentate on the outer side and fringed with closely set long blackish brown hairs longer inwardly; intermediate and posterior tibiæ and tarsi very pilose. In the male the fore tibiæ have fine small teeth along the inner side, and a strong, curved one on the inner apex.

Pretty common at Port Nolloth, Namaqualand.

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

P. DENTICOLLE.

Nigrum, sub-nitidum, clypeo quadridentato; prothorace foveolato, extus parce granuloso, lateribus acute dentatis, longe brunneo pilosis, dorso ureis tribus lævibus postice impresso; elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis parce granulatis, rufo-castaneis vittâ suturali lata communi nigra; tibiis anticis quadri-dentatis processu falciformi tri-dentato apice producto, tibiis omnibus tarsisque longe pilosis.

Long. 15^m. m., lat. 11^m. m.

Head broad, triangular, granulose, impressed on the vertex, with the orbital ridge well developed, clypeus with four acute teeth, the median one not much longer than the other two; antennæ rufescent.

Prothorax convex, deeply foveolated with the edges of the foveæ changing into small tubercles on the outer sides, the margin of which is set from the anterior angle to the basal one with strong, acute teeth and fringed with long brown hairs; there is on the centre of the disc a broad denuded depression, and posteriorly two lateral ones, the edges of which form a divergent ridge from the base to the median part.

The elytra are rounded, convex, emarginated at the base, with the outer margin raised and evidently duplicate; they are deeply striated, with the interstices convex and irregularly tuberculated, reddish-brown, with a very narrow transverse band at the base and a sutural one covering the first and second interstice on each side, black.

The underside is brown, shining, the anterior tarsi quadri-dentate outwardly, with the apical tooth blunted, and above it a falciform tri-dentate process at the apex, an inner valid tooth below the third outer one, and in the male a strong serration inwardly and outwardly; all the tibiæ and the tarsi with long brown hairs.

Smaller than the preceding species, and with a very different prothoracic sculpturing, this species is a very curious one on account of the extraordinary form of the fore-limb with its tri-dentate apical process.

From the sandy shores of Walfish Bay.

Captured by Mt. P. Nightingale.

Gen. GYMNOPLURUS, Illiger.

G. MODESTUS.

Nigro-cyaneus, opacus, confertim granulosis; clypeo bi-dentato; prothorace convexo, lateribus rotundatis, ad medium sub-angulatis; elytris dense scabrosis, profunde striatis.

Long. 12·13, lat. 6^{m.m.}

Head granulose, a little broader than long, rounded at the base, produced angularly laterally and with an acute ridge on each side, clypeus with the outer margin slightly reflexed, deeply emarginated in the centre, which thus forms two moderately acute teeth, antennæ black.

Prothorax convex, once and a half broader than long, with the sides rounded and slightly angulated in the centre, margined and finely granulose and without any lateral fovea.

Elytra finely granulose, strongly developed at the shoulders, deeply striated. Pygidium depressed, carinated at the base, and shagreened.

Underside very dark blue, shagreened; anterior femora with a small median tooth underneath, anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate.

This pretty and very distinct species was captured near Beaufort West, Cape Colony by the Rev. G. H. R. Fisk.

S.-African Museum.

Gen. CHALCONOTUS, Reich.

C. MARGINATUS.

C. sub-rotundatus, convexus, nigro-æneus, parum nitidus; elytris leviter striatis, interstitiis punctulatis pilisque brevissimis munitis; sutura margineque laterali elevatis.

Long. 17-18, lat. 11-12^{m.m.}

The head is finely punctured, moderately shining, oblique in front, sinuate behind, strongly emarginate at the apex and armed with two small sharp teeth. The antennæ are black, the knob pubescent.

The prothorax is very closely punctured, moderately shining, nearly twice as broad as long; the anterior part is narrowed obliquely, the posterior almost straight.

The elytra, sub-declivous close to the apex, are moderately elongated; the sides are nearly straight and not at all amplified in the centre, the outer margins are strongly raised, as is also the suture; the striæ are very fine and evidently punctured; the interstices, also very minutely punctured, are not convex, and dotted with very short scale-like greyish hairs.

The underside is coppery black, sub-opaque and, irregularly punctured. The anterior tibiæ have a fine ridge and a row of

punctures on the outer side, and are three-dentate at the apex; the median and posterior tibiæ are inflexed at the base and slightly setulose.

Differs from the *E. pumilus*, Boheman, by the elongation of the elytra which are not so convex, by the strong margination of the outer sides; the interstices are not convex, and the hairs, smaller and less apparent, do not present the shape of longitudinal *vittæ* as in *E. pumilus*.

From East London, Cape Colony.
In the S.-A. Museum.

Gen. COPTORHINA, Hope.

C. NANA.

Nigra, ovalis; capite leviter tri-tuberculato, clypeo bi-dentato; prothorace dense punctulato; elytris sub-nitidis, convexis, striatis interstitiis tuberculis rotundatis instructis.

Long. 5-6^{m.} m., lat. 4^{m.} m.

The head is slightly rugose, with a small tubercle at the apex and a smaller one on each side of the base; the clypeus is a little punctured and produced in two short acute spines.

The prothorax is very convex, finely and closely punctured, semi-opaque, with the outer angles very acute.

The elytra, twice as long as the prothorax and very slightly broader at the base, are very convex, moderately shining, finely striated, with the interstices between the striæ filled with large, regular, rounded tubercles; the sides of the pectus are rugose, the legs smooth with the apex of the tibiæ and the hind-tarsi slightly ciliated. The antennæ are ferruginous.

I captured this dwarfish species near Constantia, Cape Colony.

In the South-African Museum and in my Collection.

Gen. ONTHOPHAGUS, Latreille.

O. BOSCHIMANUS.

Elongatus, depressus, viridi-æneus; breviter pubescens; capite prothoraceque confertim granulatis; elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis sub-planis punctis setiferis tectis; antennis nigris; tarsis posticis valde compressis.

Mas clypeo exserto, apice rotundato, fronte in laminam fissam utrinque bi-dentatam acute producta, dente anteriore longiore.

Long. 12-13^{m.} m., lat. 6^{m.} m.

Male.—Head covered with sharp granules, with a median arcuated carina and dotted with long yellowish hairs, clypeus produced forward, rounded, with the margin raised and curved, emarginated sometimes in the centre, and with a fringe of upright yellow hairs

running parallel to the apical margin, forehead produced in a broad long lamina cleft in the centre and with two acute spines on each side of the fissure, the outer one long, the inner one short, and both very acute.

Prothorax slightly excavated in front for the reception of the frontal lamina, very faintly impressed longitudinally in the centre, and with a very deep pit on each side, closely granulated and with short pale-yellow decumbent hairs between the granules.

Elytra a little elongated, depressed, a little attenuated posteriorly, greenish black, changing sometimes to black, deeply striated, with the interstices plane and dotted with short decumbent pale hairs, longer posteriorly. Underside black, punctured; anterior tibiæ acutely quadri-dentate externally, with the basal tooth small; posterior tarsi very much compressed, the basal joint nearly as long as the other three following.

Allied to *O. Dregei*, but the clypeus is not so actually produced nor recurved apically, the frontal lamina is shorter and broader, and shaped also differently from that of the female *Dregei*, and the elytra are more elongated.

From Bushmanland, captured by my friend G. Warden, Esq.
In my collection.

O. TARSATUS.

Supra viridi-cæruleus, subtus cyaneus; capite asperoso carinula media munito, clypeo apice aculeato, recurvo, antennis rufescentibus clava nigra; prothorace aspero-granuloso, breviter pubescente, medio-canaliculato, ad marginem laterum utrinque foveato; elytris striatis, interstitiis punctulatis, breviter pubescentibus, limbo externo postico distincte flavescente; pygidio albo-hirto; tarsis posticis valde compressis, longe ciliatis, articulo ultimo remiformi.

Mas. Clypeo antice valde recurvo, fronte lamina recumbente fissa apiceque acute bi-dentata, munita.

Fem. Clypeo antice parum recurvo, lamina frontali lata, brevi, apice obsolete incisa, nonnumquam quadri-dentata.

Long. 12-14 lat. 7-8^m.m.

Closely allied to *O. flavocinctus*, Klug, but a little broader; the frontal lamina is more broadly split, the apical spine divaricated, whereas in *O. flavocinctus* they stand close to one another, the anterior part of the prothorax is less obtusely truncated, and is canaliculated in the middle, whereas in *O. flavocinctus* it is not.

Elytra as in the aforesaid species, but the most distinctive character of the present species is in the shape of the tarsi, which are extremely compressed and broad, and have long black ciliæ; the basal articulation is nearly as long as the following three, which are equal in size, and the apical one, as long as the previous two, and a little broader than the basal one, is shaped somewhat like a paddle; the claw is very small and yellowish.

From Rustenburg and Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

In the S.-African Museum Collection and in my own.

Q. EBENUS.

Niger, sub-nitidus fere glaber; capite parce punctulato, fronte lamina quadrata apice in spinam acutam inflexam producta munita; prothorace antice retuse medioque leviter excavato, postice convexo, granuloso; elytris attenuatis, parum convexis, tenuiter striatis, interstitiis crebre granulosis brevissimeque pubescentibus; antennis flavescentibus, tarsis infuscatis.

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

Black, moderately shining, nearly hairless. Head depressed, broad, hairless with a very faint ridge in the centre, and the frontal carina produced in a lamina quadrate at the base and acuminate in a long acute spine curving outward at the apex, clypeus moderately elongated, margined, with the apex slightly recurved. Antennæ yellowish.

Prothorax very retuse anteriorly and excavated for the reception of the frontal lamina, with the upper part of the excavation slightly tuberculated on each side, convex posteriorly, slightly grooved in the middle, with the outer sides and base margined, and a small fovea with a very short callus on each side close to the outer margin.

Elytra a little longer than the prothorax and fitting against it, attenuated posteriorly, very little convex, finely striated, with the interstices finely and closely granulose, and with an extremely short pubescence. Pygidium convex, obtusely triangular, deeply punctured. Underside black, shining, punctured; tarsi infuscated. Allied to *O. Naso*. Fabr; the clypeus is however less acutely produced, the frontal lamina is broader, more quadrate at the base, and the apex much longer and considerably inflexed at the tip.

From the banks of the Vaal River.

In my Collection.

O. HAROLDI.

Pl. 1. Fig. 5, 8.

Eneus, flavido-pubescentis; prothorace punctulato, utrinque apice flavo plagiato; elytris flavis, sub-deplanatis, leviter striatis, sutura cænea.

Mas. Carinula frontali bi-cornuta; prothorace antice profunde excavato, utrinque acute calloso.

Long 7-11^{m.} lat. 3½-5^{m.m.}

Male. Head finely punctured, covered with short brownish hairs, with the clypeus sinuated on the side and emarginate at the tip, bi-carinated transversely, with the second ridge produced laterally in two diverging short horns; antennæ and palpi fulvescent.

Prothorax brassy green with a yellowish patch and a fovea on each side, finely punctured and pubescent, convex, deeply excavated and acutely bi-callose anteriorly; the apical median part is produced in an elongated bifid horizontal process, varying greatly in length and even sometimes reduced to two small tubercles.

Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, attenuated posteriorly, a

little flattened, very finely punctured, striated, covered with a very short pubescence, and pale yellow with a sutural brassy-green band.

Underside dark green, sometimes maculated with yellow; legs rufescent.

I have seen five specimens of this striking species; all vary in size of frontal horn or length of the thoracic process. One of them, which may turn out to be the female sex, has these processes in a rudimentary state.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal, and Zambezi River.

In the S.-African Museum and in my collection.

O. CUPRICOLLIS.

Pl. 1. Fig. 7.

Breviter ovatus, cupreo-cæneus, brevissime pubescens; prothorace confertim punctulato; elytris flavidis.

Mas. Clypeo apice acuminato leviterque reflexo, prothorace antice utrinque sub-excavato, medio leviter bi-tuberculato.

Fem. Clypeo brevior, prothorace mutico.

Long. 6-9^m. m., lat. 4-5^m. m.

Brassy-green, shining; elytra pale yellow. Male. Head finely granulose with no discernible transverse ridge, clypeus elongated recurved and truncate at the apex.

Prothorax brassy-red with the lateral sides compressed anteriorly, thus forming a median sloping ridge slightly bi-tuberculated at the top, convex posteriorly, closely punctured, finely villose and with a small shining smooth spot on each side.

Elytra pale-yellow, fitting against the prothorax, sub-rotundate, very little convex, deeply striated with the interstices finely punctured, and very shortly pubescent.

Underside and legs grassy-green, slightly pubescent, antennæ reddish-black, clava infuscated.

Female. Smaller than the male and alike in colour; clypeus less pointed at the apex, prothorax convex without any compression or tubercle.

From Lydenburg, Transvaal.

South-African Museum; my Collection.

O. OBTUSICOLLIS.

Cupreus, sub-nitidus, glaber; capite inter oculos bi-impreso basique sub-dentato, clypeo antice elongato, vertice recurvo; prothorace confertim punctato, antice retuso, utrinque profunde excavato, vertice bituberculato; elytris sub-rotundatis, tenuiter striatis, interstitiis punctulatis, antennis ferrugineis.

Long. 7-9^m. m., lat. 4½-6^m. m.

Coppery red, moderately shining, hairless. Head broader than long, bi-impresed between the eyes and with a very small frontal

ridge slightly tuberculated in the centre, clypeus elongated, rounded, produced acutely at the apex which is reflexed; both head and clypeus deeply punctured.

Prothorax retuse anteriorly, sub-orbicular, deeply punctured with the sides slightly marginated and lightly foveated on each side, very deeply excavated on each side of the anterior part with the apex of the anterior declivity produced in a straight ridge acute at each end and slightly overhanging the two lateral excavations. In shape the prothorax resembles much that of *O. columella*, Illig., but the anterior part is not so perpendicular as in that species.

Elytra very little longer than the prothorax and not broader, little convex, finely striated, with the interstices closely punctured and the striae somewhat silvery. Pygidium and underside coppery red, punctured; tarsi infuscated.

From Potchefstroom and Pretoria, Transvaal.

† South-African Museum Collection; my own.

O. BI-PLAGIATUS.

Niger, nitidus; clypeo punctato parce pubescente, reflexo-marginato, capite carinula mediana alteraque frontali munito; prothorace antice sub-retuso punctulatoque, in medio excavato, lateribus excavationis sub-tuberculatis; elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis, plaga sinuata basali striam quartam a sutura utrinque attingenti flava ornatis; pygidium profunde punctato, antennis tarsisque rufescentibus.

[Long. 9m. m., lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. m.

Male. Head broader than long, punctured with a short transverse ridge in the centre and another in the forehead a little more raised than the first and reaching nearly from one eye to the other, clypeus produced in front, with a well defined recurved margin, rounded apically and with a small indent in the centre, deeply punctured, and both apex and head shortly pubescent.

Prothorax retuse anteriorly, broader than long, deeply punctured in the anterior part only, shining black, marginated with a moderately deep fovea on each side, convex posteriorly, and with a somewhat deep excavation in the middle of the anterior part, with the upper sides of the excavation produced in a short, smooth, acute protuberance.

Elytra once and a half as long as the prothorax and contiguous to its base, with the sides very little amplified, moderately depressed, finely striated with the striae punctured, shining black, with a slightly situated posteriorly basal yellow patch on each elytron reaching from the first stria to the fourth and extending to the median part of the elytra. Pygidium triangular, very convex and deeply punctured.

Underside black, shining; legs somewhat reddish, tarsi fuscous.

From Beaufort West, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

O. SUTURALIS.

Niger, nitidus, elytris flavis; clypeo capiteque tenuissime punctulatis, punctis setiferis, illo reflexo marginato hoc carinula mediana frontali-que minuto; prothorace convexo; elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis, sutura nigra; pygidio profunde punctato, antennis tarsisque rufescentibus.

Mas. Prothorace antice retuso, profundeque punctata, medio excavato, lateribus excavationis sub-tuberculatis.

Fem. Prothorace nonnihil retuso, læviusculo.

Long. 7-8^{m.} m., lat. 4-5^{m.} m.

Facies of the preceding species. Head broader than long, lightly punctured and shortly pubescent, punctured, (the punctures deeper in the male than in the female) with a little raised transverse central ridge and a frontal one reaching from one eye to the other, clypeus produced forward with a well-defined recurved margin slightly indented in the centre of the apex. Antennæ reddish with the clava black, slightly sericeous.

Prothorax shining black, retuse and deeply punctured anteriorly in the male, with a deep median excavation the upper sides of which are produced in a smooth acute protuberance; a moderately deep lateral fovea on each outer side, and convex and smooth posteriorly;—quite convex, although in a lesser degree, smooth, punctureless and with the lateral fovea hardly discernible in the female.

Elytra very little longer than the prothorax, contiguous to its base and as broad, attenuated posteriorly, depressed on the upper part, finely striated, with the striæ punctured, shining pale-yellow with the suture black; pygidium obtusely triangular, deeply punctured.

Underside and legs shining black; tarsi fuscous.

From Limpopo River, Pretoria, and Rustenburg, Transvaal.

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

 Tribe: MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Sub-Tribe: HOPLIDÆ.

Gen. LEPITRIX. Serville.

L. PISTRINARIUS (Dej.)

Planiusculus, nigro alboque hirtus; clypeo aculeato, prothorace plagis parvis duabus albis in medio disci, lateribusque albo vel flavo limbatis; elytris nigris squamis albidis dense tectis; pygidio subtusque albo squamosis.

Long. 8-9^{m.} m., lat. 5^{m.} m.

Male.—Black, hairy and squamose; clypeus strongly acuminated and curved at the apex, head punctured, covered with short black hairs and a whitish tomentum on the vertex.

Prothorax punctured, shining black covered all over with thick black bristles and edged all round by a fringe of shorter and finer white hairs; on each side of the centre of the disc are two small squamose white spots.

The elytra are plane, with the humeral angles strongly developed, attenuated posteriorly, densely covered with silvery white scales, with a few white and black hairs dotted over the disc of each elytron, and a fringe of very long, erect black bristles along the suture but longer and thicker towards the apex. Pygidium and abdominal segments densely squamose white, upper outer sides of the latter with long white hairs.

Legs long, bristly and with some dense white hairs on the upper part.

Female.—Like the male, but the base of the prothorax is fringed with yellow hairs, the elytra are rufescent, and nearly scale-less except on the outer posterior margin.

From the neighbourhood of O'okiep, Namaqualand.

South-African Museum; my Collection.

Gen. PACHYCNEMA.

P. FARINOSA.

Nigra; prothorace, scutello, subtus pedibusque dense albo pilosis; elytris castaneis guttis tribus anticis, plagisque elongatis post medium in singulo notatis; tibiis posticis crassissimis.

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

Head quadrate, punctured, covered like the clypeus with a dense white pubescence, the latter acuminate with the apical margin recurved and its angles acute.

Prothorax narrowed anteriorly, and semi-circular at the base, convex, and covered with a close short white pubescence, longer on the sides. Scutellum hairy white.

Elytra not much broader than the prothorax, with the shoulders sloping, attenuated and rounded posteriorly, nearly plane, with two very little raised longitudinal lines on each elytron, which is irregularly covered with white scales forming three dots in the anterior part and three elongated patches from past the middle to the apex; these patches and spots are however liable to obliteration and amalgamation, principally the former.

The underside is covered with long white hairs, and the abdomen and pygidium with dense white scales; the legs are very hirtose, the posterior tibiæ, extremely thick, are shaped like those of *P. flavolineata* and *P. calcarata*, but the internal apical spur is more slender although as long, the hind tarsi are covered with long white bristles, and the tarsal claw has a conspicuous tooth in the centre of the inner side.

Contrary to the habit of Pachycnemidæ, which are generally met with buried in flowers, this species, the male of which I know only, was found on a flowerless graminaceous plant, in the neighbourhood of O'okiep, Namaqualand.

In the South-African Museum.

P. NIGRO-LIMBATA.

Nigra, clypeo aculeato, clytris planis pallido-flavis, nitidis, limbo-externo suturaque nigris, pygidio et abdomine albo-squamosis, tibiis posticis elongatis, parum incrassatis, tarsis articulo ultimo valde elongato, compresso.

Long. 9-10^{m.} m., lat. 5^{m.} m.

Male. Black, hairy and squamose. Head roughly punctured, covered with long black hairs, clypeus strongly acuminate, with apical angles slightly curved.

Prothorax roughly punctured, black, attenuated anteriorly, as long as broad, little convex, densely covered with very long erect hairs. Scutellum black, punctured, with a fringe of white hairs.

Elytra broader than the prothorax, with the humeral angles callose, elongated, very little amplified in the middle, depressed, pale-yellow, shining, the outer and apical margins and the suture black; a very little raised line on each elytron and dotted with very short black hairs on the disc and very long black bristles along the suture.

Pygidium and abdomen densely covered with white scales, pectus and abdominal upper side with a long whitish pubescence; legs bristly, anterior tibiae tri-dentate—the teeth equi-distant; posterior ones elongated, very little thickened, fifth articulation of the posterior tarsi as long as the basal four, and much compressed; claw long, compressed, curved.

Female. Same facies and colouring as the male, the prothoracic hairs are, sometimes, white, the posterior tibiae and tarsi a little more slender.

The facies of this species is more like that of *Peritrichia*.

From O'okiep, Namaqualand.

In the South-African Museum and in my Collection.

Gen. SCELOPHYSA. Burm.

S. VIRESCENS.

Sub-quadrata, nigra vel rubicunda, viridi-squamosa pubesque galbana tecta, subtus albido-virescens.

Long. 9-11^{m.} m., lat. 5-6^{m.} m.

Male. Head quadrate, covered with a yellowish green pubescence, clypeus denuded, marginated all round and brownish black.

Prothorax longer than broad, a little amplified posteriorly, strongly bisinuated at the base above the shoulders, very little convex, very densely covered with green scales and with a short yellow pubescence. Scutellum sub-triangular, very squamose.

Elytra with the shoulders strongly developed, and the outer sides nearly straight, rounded singly posteriorly, plane, densely covered with minute, round, green scales and with very short striated rigid

decumbent hairs; each elytron has two very slightly raised longitudinal lines, the first discoidal, the second humeral.

Pygidium and abdomen covered with a whitish-green squamosity; pectus and underside of thorax with a white villosity. Legs reddish black, bristly; posterior tibiæ very slender at the knees and increasing gradually towards the apex, but not so developed as in the male of *S. militaris*.

Female. More elongated than the male, and a little more massive; legs and tarsi reddish, hind tibiæ not much more slender than the male's.

An intermediate form between *Scelophysa* and *Lepisia*.

Captured near O'okiep, Namaqualand, by my friend, G. Warden, Esq., to whom I stand greatly indebted for a knowledge of the hitherto little known coleopterous fauna of that part of Cape Colony.

Gen. SPARMANNIA. Casteln.

S. DISTINCTA.

Ovata, convexa, rufo-castanea, nitida, dense pilosa; clypeo punctato, nigro-marginato, medio profunde inciso, angulisque acutis; elytris castaneis, punctulatis, antice parce pilosis, posticeque glabris.

Long. 11^{m.} m., lat. 9^{m.} m.

Head punctured, very hirtose, clypeus acutely produced above the eyes, with a reflexed acute black margin deeply incised in the centre, with the angles very acute.

Prothorax broader than long, very convex, distinctly punctured, with the sides rounded, and densely covered with very long pale-yellow hairs. Scutellum pilose.

Elytra chesnut colour, a little broader than the prothorax at the base and somewhat more than twice its length, amplified past the middle, very convex, rounded posteriorly, covered with punctures, and with long although sparse hairs from the base to the anterior median part and more densely hairy at the base, smooth in the posterior half.

Pectus with extremely dense yellowish white hairs, abdomen and pygidium also hairy, but in a lesser degree. Legs shining, pilose.

Smaller than *S. alopex*, with the hairs less dense, and shape of clypeus very distinct.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal

South-African Museum; my Collection.

Tribe : CETONIDÆ.

Gen. EURYOMIA. Burm.

E. (Glyciphana) VELUTINA.

Ovata, modice convexa, nigra, supra indumento velutino tecta;

elytris lineis duabus longitudinalibus suturaque elevatis, maculis retrorsum transversim positis guttisque nonnullis lateralibus albo argenteis notatis; pygidio albido-bimaculato, abdomine utrinque plagiis albis transversis in serie duplici positis, ornato.

Long. 12^m. m., lat. 8^m. m.

The head is black, punctured, with a small tuft of yellowish hairs in the centre, the clypeus is slightly acuminate and raised on the sides and apex, and dented in the centre.

The prothorax is punctured, velvety black, truncated at the apex, narrowed anteriorly and slightly rounded posteriorly, very strongly sinuated in the centre of the base above the scutellum; the sinuation is fringed with short minute yellowish hairs.

The scutellum is triangular, long, and velvety.

The elytra are punctured, velvety black, slightly broader than the prothorax and twice as long, sinuated behind the shoulders which are obtuse, little convex, and with the suture and two small longitudinal lines in each elytron raised. Each wing case has posteriorly a small transverse silvery white elongated patch near the suture and also a few irregular small dots of the same hue in the outer margin, beginning below the lateral sinuation.

The pectus which is very villose is dotted with broad white patches, which are also disposed in two rows on each side of the abdominal segments, the centre of which is immaculate; the pygidium has two large white patches, leaving only a small denuded central spot; the posterior femora, slightly hirtose, have on both the inner and outer sides two elongated white patches.

Size and facies of *E. versicolor*, which it resembles much in colouring.

From Maritzburg, Natal.

In my Collection.

Gen. TRICHOPLUS. Burm.

T. INCISUS.

Oblongus, niger, sub-nitidus; prothorace antice ampliata, carina discoidali valde elevata ad medium laterum profunde incisa; elytris deplanatis, disco striato lateribusque striolatis.

Long. 8^m. m., lat. 3^m. m.

Head finely punctured and slightly aciculated transversely at the apex.

The prothorax is divided in two by the highly raised edges of the discoidal impression, which unite laterally with the outer margin and are produced in a strong conical process with the point directed inwardly by a deep lateral incision; the posterior part of the disc, lower than the angles of the anterior part, is semi-tuberculated on each side and has a small longitudinal impression in the centre; it is very finely aciculated. Scutellum very long, acute, striolated.

Elytra elongated, nearly plane, each wing—cover with six con-

spicuous striæ in the discoidal part ;—the first three deeply punctured basally and the third interstice a little raised anteriorly—and the sides with an ill-defined striation.

Underside as in *T. Schaumi*. Westw.

At once distinguished by the extraordinary prothoracic lateral incision and also by the straight and normal striation of the elytra, totally different from that of the other species of the same genus.

Potchefstroom, Transvaal, and between Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers.

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

Gen. STEGOPTERUS. Schaum.

S. LUGUBRIS.

Niger, supra opacus, subtus nitidus ; prothorace rugoso pilis flavidis obsito ; elytris punctulatis, pilis brevis adspersis, medio disci macula oblonga velutina obscuriore in singulo notatis.

Long. 9-11^m. m., lat. 4-5^m. m.

Head rugose, with clypeus slightly rounded and raised on the sides and a little sinuated in the centre, and covered with short fine yellow hairs ; palpi and antennæ testaceous.

Prothorax moderately convex, very rugose, with the sides marginated and covered with long yellowish rigid hairs. Scutellum cordiform, rugose, hairy.

Elytra elongated, a little broader than the prothorax, amplified posteriorly, moderately convex, black opaque like the head and prothorax, with a conspicuous callus in the humeral angles produced in a distinct costa which becomes less marked as it nears the apex ; suture and outer margins strongly marginated ; they are regularly punctured and have series of short rigid black bristles, and an elongated velvety patch of darker hue than the black ground in the middle of the disc of each elytron ; pygidium finely punctured.

Underside black, shining ; pectus and sternum covered with yellowish hairs not very dense, and abdominal segments also with a few rigid hristles ; legs black, shining.

Stellenbosch District, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Family : BUPRESTIDÆ.

Tribe : Julodidæ.

Gen. JULODIS. Eschs.

J. MODESTA.

Oblongo-ovata, aenea, rugoso punctata pubesque brevissima tecta ; elytris castaneis, rugosis vitta sub-marginali viridi-aenea.

Long. 13^m. m., lat. 6^m. m.

Head rugose, with a short bunch of whitish hairs in the centre. Antennæ coppery-black, serration æruginose.

Prothorax short, convex, declivous anteriorly, canalculated in the middle, with a deep fossa immediately above the scutellum, and a deep depression on the outer sides filled with a white tomentum.

The elytra are three times the length of the prothorax and broader at the base with the humeral angle prominent, not much convexed, acuminate posteriorly, covered with rough punctures and extremely short colourless pubescence, and each with four very well defined costæ reaching from apex to base—the first one so close to the suture as to be almost a part of it; they are chesnut-brown, moderately shining, and have on each side a brassy-green band placed a little above the outer margin and reaching from the humeral callus to a little short of the apex.

Underside and legs coppery, pectus and abdomen closely punctured and variegated with white tomentum thicker on the sides.

This pretty little species, a male, was captured by myself at Spectakel, Namaqualand.

In the South-African Museum.

Tribe: CHALCOPHORIDÆ. Lacord.

Gen. PSILOPTERA, Sol.

C. SUBVIOLACEA.

Oblonga, nigro-violacea, sub-nitida; prothorace rugoso-punctato, lateribus retrorsum impressis; elytris elongutis, postice acuminatis, rugoso-punctatis, in singulo obsolete quadri-costatis.

Long. 22-25^m. m., lat. 8-10^m. m.

The head is obtuse and rugose, the forehead deeply sulcated, the eyes ovate, black.

The prothorax is one half broader than long, a little narrowed in front, amplified and rounded on the outer sides, slightly lobate anteriorly, with the posterior angles acute, and strongly bi-sinuated in the base, little convex above, dark violet, deeply and irregularly punctured, conspicuously grooved in the centre, rugose on the sides which are deeply impressed posteriorly near the base.

The scutellum is very small, and violet black.

The elytra are not broader than the prothorax at the base, nearly four times as long, almost parallel from the humeral angles to two-thirds of the length, from there acuminate towards the apex, almost plane above, more so in the female than in the male, of a violet black, darker than on the prothorax, deeply and irregularly punctured, and have on each wing-case four very little defined raised lines, except at the base where they are more conspicuous.

The underside and legs are of a lighter violet tint than the elytra, finely and closely punctured and covered with very minute greyish hairs.

This splendid insect was captured by the late Dr. Bradshaw, near Kakamas on the banks of the Orange River.

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

C. CUPREA.

Oblonga, supra cuprea, subnitida, subtus aureo-cuprea; prothorace rugoso-punctato, medio leviter-canaliculato, lateribus rotundato-ampliat; elytris elongatis, retrorsum acuminatis, rugoso-punctatis, obsolete quadri-costatis.

Long. 23-26^{m.} m., lat. 9-11^{m.} m.

Closely allied to *C. sub-violacea*, from which it differs by being brassy instead of violaceous black.

The prothorax is also a little longer, the outer-sides are broadly rounded, depressed and very rugose; the centre of the disc is depressed near the base, the median longitudinal line is well defined.

The sculpturing of the elytra as in *C. sub-violacea*.

The underside and legs are brassy and very shining, punctured and slightly pilose.

From Damaraland.

In my Collection.

Tribe : True BUPRESTIDÆ.

Gen. ACMÆODERA.

A. INORNATA.

Nigra, sub-nitida, prothorace transverso, rugoso-punctato, supra deplanato, medio linea brevi impresso; elytris elongatis at medio leviter sinuatis, apice serratis costis validis quinque in singulis munitis, guttisque parvis in interstitiis notatis.

Long 12^{m.} m., lat. 5^{m.} m.

The head is obtuse, rugose, slightly hairy, the antennae are slender and black.

The prothorax is broader than long, flattened above, a little narrowed at the apex, rounded on the outer sides, with the base sinuated, rugose on the upper part with a faint transverse impression and an impressed longitudinal line in the centre reaching from base to apex.

The scutellum is very small.

The elytra are four times the length of the prothorax, very little convex, slightly sinuated in the middle of the outer sides and serrated posteriorly. They have each five raised smooth conspicuous lines.

the first one reaches only the centre, the others, fourth excepted, the apex; the interstices, which are filled with a double series of punctures, have little yellow patches more or less distinct and more or less regular.

The underside and legs are metallic black, shining, punctured and slightly villose.

From Hex River.

In my Collection.

A ? FOSSULATA.

Pl. 2, Fig. 1.

Nigra sub-nitida rugoso-punctata; capite carinula longitudinali; prothorace transverso, in disco sulcato, lateribus rotundato-ampliatis, supra rugosis, margine posticali bi-lobata; elytris rugosis, profunde punctatis, paullo convexis, costisque quinque validis in singulo instructis.

Long 24.m.m., Lat. 9m.m.

Black, moderately shining. The head is obtuse, rugose, and has a conspicuously raised longitudinal line in the forehead. The antennæ are black.

The prothorax is very little convex, broader than long, with the sides much rounded, amplified in the centre and the base strongly bisinuated, almost plane above, with the outer margins very rugose; the centre of the disc has a very deep round impression which does not reach the apex and is surrounded by a broad callus more smooth than the rest of the surface.

The scutellum is orbicular.

The elytra are as broad as the prothorax and four times as long, sinuated a little before the middle, rounded and slightly acuminate towards the apex which is obtusely spinose, and almost plane above. They are covered with deep and broad punctures and have each five highly raised and smooth ridges; the first one, which is obliquely directed towards the suture reaches only the middle, the others except the fourth reach the extremity.

The underside and legs are coarsely punctured and opaque.

From Namaqualand.

In my Collection.

A. GENTILIS.

Oblonga, nigra, tenuiter pubescens; prothorace strigoso-punctato, lateribus flavo-cinctis; elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis punctulatis, callo humerali munitis, apice sub-serratis, vittis duabus flavis in singulo ornatis.

Long. 7m.m., lat. 2m.m.

Head short, punctured; antennæ black, slender, a little shorter than the prothorax.

Prothorax as broad as long, a little convex, very faintly impressed in the centre, sides sloping, base strongly marginated, punctate, strigose, black, pubescent with the outer sides yellow.

Elytra nearly three times as long as the prothorax, convex, attenuated posteriorly and slightly serrated at the apex, with a conspicuous humeral tubercle, deeply striated, with the interstices slightly punctured, black, pubescent, with one yellow band placed in the centre of each elytron and reaching from base to apex, and a marginal one strongly sinuated a little past the middle and reaching the apex.

Underside and legs coppery black, very pubescent.

Shaped like and allied to *A. adpersa*, *Fabr* and *A. varians*, *C.* and *G.* but a distinct species.

From Spectakel, Namaqualand.

Family : RHIPICERIDÆ.

Gen. SANDALUS, Knoch.

S. BOWKERI.

Mas. Oblongus, convexus, fusco-ferrugineus, parum nitidus, tenuiter cinerco-pubescentis; prothorace lato, medio longitudinaliter canaliculato, antice posticeque profunde sulcato; scutello magno, rotundato; elytris confertim punctatis, tricariniatis.

Long. 22m.m., lat. 8m.m.

The head is posteriorly convex, shining but very little, covered with a greyish short pubescence, and deeply impressed transversely in the middle. The mandibles are shining at the curve, very pubescent, and have a strong inner basal tooth. The rami of the antennæ are very long and all of equal length.

The prothorax is very convex, narrowed in front, and the posterior angles are straight. It is finely punctured, pubescent, grooved longitudinally in the middle and deeply sulcate at both apex and base; the anterior angles have also a slight depression near the margin.

The scutellum is large, rounded, punctured, pubescent, and has a very slightly raised line in the middle.

The elytra are not much broader than the prothorax at the base and four times as long; the shoulders are rounded. They are a little attenuated and moderately rounded at the apex, convex on the upper side, irregularly and closely punctured; the suture and outer sides are marginated, and each elytron has three raised lines very conspicuous at the base; the first one disappears entirely a little past the middle, the other two become obsolete long before reaching the apex, and do not coalesce.

The under side is also dark ferruginous and very pubescent; the laminae of the tarsi with the exception of the first are very broad.

Captured near D'Urban, Natal, by Col. Bowker, to whose indefatigable zeal the South-African Museum is indebted for many rare-entomological specimens, and after whom I propose to name it.

In South-African Museum.

S. MARGINATUS.

Mus. Oblongus, convexus, niger; subtus pubescens; elytris castaneis, profunde sat regulariter punctatis; quinque costatis, sutura marginebusque infuscatis.

Long. 10, lat. 4^m.

Black; head and underside pubescent; elytra chestnut-colour, outer margins broad infuscated like the suture.

The head is large, very finely punctured, pubescent, deeply impressed between the antennæ; a small raised longitudinal line is discernible in the centre of the impression. The mandibles are very pubescent and slightly unidentate at the base, the apical curve is shining black. The eyes are large, smooth and glittering. The rami of the antennæ are very long, fuscous brown and of equal length.

The prothorax, convex above, is narrowed anteriorly, the outer margins are straight. It is finely carinated all round, the base is strongly sinuated, and the apical margin much raised in the middle. It is finely punctured, black, moderately shining, and has two deep impressions, one in the centre of the anterior the other in the middle of the basal part, both these impressions are united by a deep groove.

The scutellum is very large, round, and has a small raised line in the middle.

The elytra are dark chestnut, deeply and semi-regularly punctured, the suture and outer sides are strongly marginated and infuscated—the latter are much developed. They are slightly more than three times the length of the prothorax, a little broader than the latter immediately behind the shoulders which are strongly developed, slightly rounded and narrowed at the apex, and moderately convex above. Each elytron has five raised lines; the first one from the suture disappears before reaching the middle of the disc; the second and third beginning near the shoulders, unite a little before the apex, the fourth, which begins below the humeral callus, coalesces with the third, and the fifth, which runs close to the outer margin, is only noticeable at the apex where it coalesces with the others.

The underside is black, finely punctured and covered with a greyish pubescence. The laminae of the tarsi are well developed, the first one is very much smaller than the others.

I am indebted for this specimen to Miss L. Schuncke who captured it, probably at night, at Rustenburg on the Transvaal.

In my Collection.

S. PROXIMUS.

Oblongus, convexus, parum nitidus, flavo-castaneus; capite, pectore, pedibusque nigro-ferrugineis; prothorace canaliculato,

obsolete quadrifoveolato, punctulato; elytris mediocriter punctatis, singulo quinque costato.

Feminam tantum vidi.

Long. 10, lat. 4^m.

This insect answers so well to the careful description by Boheman (*Insecta Caffrariæ. pars. I, fasc. II. p. 422*) of *Chamaerhipis natalensis*, that I am morally certain that it is the female of that insect, from which it differs by the form of the antennæ; which are yellowish, slightly pubescent, very little longer than the head; the articles are very slightly serrated inward; the last ovate, elongated, as long as the four preceding ones, and very shining; the prothorax a little reddish, has the four obsolete foveæ of *C. natalensis*, the elytra of a yellowish chestnut colour have the same sculpturing; the abdominal segments are of the same colour as the elytra; the rest as in *C. natalensis*.

From Maritzburg, Natal.

In my Collection.

The generic differences between *Chamaerhipis* and *Sandalus* are so small, consisting mainly in the presence of a tooth or a sinuation at the base of the mandibles and in the greater or lesser degree of dilatation in the tarsal laminae, that I do not deem them sufficient—(vide Lacordaire's *Genera*, vol. IV. p. 254) inasmuch as those very characters vary very much in the South African specimens I have observed; and if as I feel certain, this *S. proximus* is the female of *C. natalensis*, the antennæ, mandibles and tarsi so closely resemble those of the female *S. costipennis*, Bohem., that it will be a sufficient proof for the merging of the genus *Chamaerhipis* into the genus *Sandalus*.

S. DISTINCTUS.

Mas. Oblongus, convexus, castaneus, sub-nitidus; elytris glabris rugoso-punctatis, tri-carinatis.

Long. 14, lat. 5^m.

Head convex posteriorly, finely punctured, slightly tomentose, impressed transversely between the eyes; apex of mandibles shining black, palpi and antennæ light chestnut brown.

Prothorax finely punctured, very slightly pubescent, sub-triangular, very convex, finely margined all round, sinuated at the base with the posterior angles very acute, canaliculated in the centre and with a visible depression at the apex and two smaller ones above the scutellum which is rounded, hairless and very finely punctured.

Elytra hardly broader than the prothorax at the base, and nearly four times as long, but with the humeral angles sloping and strongly defined, nearly straight, acuminate long past the middle, convex, hairless, roughly punctured and with three well defined costæ on each elytron; the first and second, a little sinuated towards the apex, reach from the base nearly to the tip, the third one unites with the second before reaching the apex; there is besides a fainter ridge running parallel to the outer margin much less defined than the other three, and

beginning below the humeral callus, disappearing where the acumination of the elytra begins; the suture and the outer margin are conspicuously raised.

The underside and legs, also light-chesnut, are thickly covered with very fine whitish hairs, the laminae of the tarsi are not broad, and nearly equal.

Captured near Van Wyk's Vlei, Cape Colony, by Mr. E. G. Alston.

In South-African Museum.

Family: PTINIDÆ.

Tribe: Ptiniore.

Gen. PTINUS. Linn.

P. CAPICOLA.

Oblongo-ovatus, brunneo-niger, pube brunnea vestitus; antennis brevibus, nigris; prothorace antice angustato tuberculis quatuor munitis; elytris ovalibus griseo-pubescentibus, leviter seriatim punctatis; femoribus nigris, tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus.

Long. 4^{m.m.} lat. 3^{m.m.}

Female. Brownish black covered with dense brownish-grey hairs.

Head bent, pubescent; antennae short, black; prothorax narrowed and impressed transversely anteriorly with a broad median groove and two lateral ones formed by four conspicuous teeth (the outer two being produced backwards), and covered with longer somewhat flavescent hairs. Scutellum with a lighter pubescence.

Elytra elongated, ovate, covered with a dense pubescence and with series of fine punctures.

Underside greyish brown, legs black with tibiae and tarsi rufescent.

Found under stones in the neighbourhood of Cape Town. I never met with the male.

In my Collection.

P. SERICANS.

Elongatus, parallelus, rufo-ferrugineus pube sericea flavescente vestitus; prothorace cylindrico, antice posticeque marginato, medio dentibus quatuor armato; elytris elongatis profunde punctato-striatis; antennis elongatis cum pedibus sericeo-pubescentibus.

Long. 3½-4^{m.m.} lat. 2½^{m.m.}

Male. Elongated, parallel, reddish brown, densely covered with a pale-yellowish silky pubescence.

Head bent, pubescent, of a lighter hue than the elytra, and im-

pressed longitudinally; antennæ elongated, nearly filiform, but looking somewhat massive owing to the dense pubescence.

Prothorax cylindrical, marginated at the base and apex, convex, with four acute teeth and distinctly grooved in the centre.

Elytra elongated, nearly parallel, striated, with the striae deeply punctured, and covered with a fine silky pubescence.

Legs and underside pubescent.

Van Wyk's Vlei, Cape Colony.

In the Collection of the S.-African Museum.

P. AFFINIS.

Oblongus, fere parallelus, vel ovatus, pube fulva vestitus; prothorace dentibus quatuor armato; elytris profunde punctatis, maculis transversalibus duabus niveo-setosis; antennis pedibusque fulvo-pubescentibus.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5^{m.m.}, lat. 3 - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ^{m.m.}

Very closely allied to *P. sexpunctatus*, from which it mainly differs by the pubescence of the head, fawn-coloured instead of being white; the teeth of the prothorax are more acute, the elytra, also a little broader, are covered with longer and darker bristles, the humeral and sub-apical patches which reach from the suture to the outer margin are very much broader, the apical articulation of the antennæ is much more elongated and the whole antennæ more slender; legs and underside as in *P. sexpunctatus*.

Van Wyk's Vlei, Cape Colony.

South-African Museum.

Gen. MEZIUM, Curt.

M. ECHINATUM.

Globosus, nitidus, prothorace gibboso; pallide-flavo, sericeo antice bi-tuberculato; elytris rufescentibus, spinis validis acutis triplici serie in singulo positis armatis.

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

The head is very small and pubescent, the antennæ slightly setose.

The prothorax is much raised and covered with a very dense pale-yellow pubescence, the anterior part is strongly bi-tuberculated with the tubercles grooved obliquely, the posterior part is not so broad and strongly sinuated at the base; there is also a very deep sulcus on each side, and a very deep longitudinal groove in the centre of the disc. Under a high microscopical power, these lateral grooves are seen to contain a few erect spines.

The elytra are strongly globose, not broader than the prothorax and very little longer, each has three slightly raised ridges bearing very

long and sharp spines, disposed very regularly from the base to the apex, the first one close to the suture, the second on the side of the disc, and the third close to the outer margin; and on each side of the spines a conspicuous row of punctures. There is no wing.

The coxæ are clavate at the apex, armed with four valid spines on each side of the articulation of the *geniculi*, the tibiæ are pilose and have two rows of very long spines on the upper part, and the tarsi are very bristly on the upper side.

Under a high magnifying power the sculpturing of the wing-cases of this insect is seen to resemble in shape the calcareous plates of the skeleton of the *Echinoidea*. It consists of two rows of hexagonal very slightly raised lines, having a deep impression in the centre in each interstice.

Found under stones near Cape Town.
In the South-African Museum.

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Tribe: ZOPHOSIDÆ Lacord.

Gen. C RDIOSIS, Deyr.

C. FAIRMAIREI.

Pl. 2. Fig. 5.

Brunnea vel brunneo-nigra; capite triangulari fronte pilosula; prothorace pilis brevibus depressis tecto maculaque denudata in medio; elytris cordiformis, rugulosis, plagi piliferis flavescens tribus in singulo vittaque suturali communi ad medium dorsi strangulata tectis; pedibus antennisque rufescentibus, unguibus calcaribusque rufis.

Long. 4-5^{m.} m., lat. 4-5^{m.} m.

Brown, sometimes brownish black. Head triangular, distinctly punctured, with the vertex covered with fine hairs; orbital ridge very prominent, epistome long, punctured; antennæ slender, reddish brown, with the two apical articulations blackish.

The prothorax nearly thrice broader than long, is finely marginate anteriorly, very finely punctured and covered with thick depressed yellowish hairs, leaving a denuded triangle immediately beyond the head.

It is possible that this denuded spot is simply rubbed off, but it is a constant feature in the four specimens I have examined.

The elytra are broader at the base than the prothorax, very cordiform and convex, sub-granulose, and each elytron with three patches covered with depressed yellowish hairs, the first and largest of the three placed at the shoulder reaches along the margin the half of the elytron and is irregularly produced inwards; the second placed a

little below the first is smaller, and more or less ovate; and the third very small and elongated in the centre of the disc at equi-distance from the suture and the two lateral spots—and a broad sutural band, narrowed in the median part of the disc and slightly enlarged at the apex.

If the hairs are rubbed off, the place where they stood is found to be a depression very finely punctured.

The underside is irregularly punctured, the legs tibiæ and tarsi testaceous with the exception of . . . which are infuscated, and the claws and spurs pale yellow.

Allied to *C. Moufleti*, from which it is readily distinguished by the hairy patches. This remarkable species comes from the sandy coast of Walfish Bay, Damara-land, and was captured by Mr. P. Nightingale.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Gen. ANISOSIS, Deyrolle.

A. DAMARENSIS.

Ovalis, niger, nitida; capite punctulato, utrinque medioque leviter impresso; antennis gracilibus articulis tribus ultimis exceptis introrsum setaceis; prothorace brevi, convexo, fere lævi; elytris ovalibus, elongatis, punctatis, dorso convexissimo, apice acuminatis lateraliterque depressis; pedibus gracilibus, unguibus setaceis.

Long 9^m. Lat. 5-5½^m.

Pitchy black, hairless above. Head finely punctured, faintly bi-impressed anteriorly above the epistome and also more faintly still on the vertex; eyes with a small superciliary ridge; palpi and antennæ pitchy black; the latter moderately slender, with the articulations,—the three apical ones excepted—with long internal bristles, the ninth articulation smaller than the tenth which is also smaller than the eleventh, and all three flattened.

The prothorax is very convex, marginated exteriorly and with an impression on each side which is greatly deflexed; it is nearly smooth, with the lateral sides irregularly punctured.

The elytra, extremely convex above, and with a deep lateral depression the outer side of which forms the margin, are attenuated past the median part and acuminated at the apex; they are regularly and deeply punctured, but from past the middle the punctures are smaller and the interstices slightly tuberculose.

The epipleuræ are broad, but owing to the great convexity of the back, have only a slight dip; they are punctured, and from each puncture springs a long bristle longer and stiffer at the humeral part.

Legs black with the tibiæ of the first pair with a row of twelve conspicuous spines, the median posterior pair with seven less conspicuous; the inner claw of the anterior tarsi and the outer in the median and posterior nearly twice as long and as thick as the outer, and red.

Gen. ADESMIA. Fisher.

A. (ONYMACHRIS, Allard) PLANA.

Pl. 2, Fig. 6

Male. *A. nigra, nitida, prothorace transverso, antice valde exciso disco deplanato, postice impresso utrinque foveolato; elytris in disco supra fere deplanatis, lateribus planis, extrorsum rotundatis, apice abrupte dehiscentibus, foveolis numerosis obsitis, carina lævi prope suturam, alteraque evanescente in disco instructis.*

Fem. *A. nigra, sub-opaca, prothorace ut in mare sed plicatulo; elytris ovatis, convexiusculis, obtuse foveatis bicurinatisque.*

Long. 19-21^{m.m.}, lat. 13-15^{m.m.}

Male. The head is wide, longer than broad, impressed in the centre with an acute ridge along the eyes which are large. Antennæ short, black.

Prothorax very acutely produced at the anterior angles and broader than long, with the outer sides but slightly rounded in the centre and conspicuously marginate, and almost plane on the disc. It is finely punctured and somewhat plicate anteriorly, with a slightly depressed longitudinal line in the centre, a transverse impression near the base and a deep fovea on either side; the apical margin is thickly set with silky golden hairs.

The elytra are rounded, immediately produced from the humeral angles, not amplified in the centre, abruptly dehiscent at the apex, very little convex near the suture and with the sides totally flat; they are very irregularly and broadly punctured, the suture is raised and shining; near the suture is a nearly smooth line running the whole length of each elytron, more conspicuous towards the posterior half and reaching the apex, also another, faint and placed at equal distance from the first and the outer margin. This margin is very acute, not tuberculated although not smooth, and overhangs the epipleura considerably. The latter is very broad and irregularly punctured.

The underside is black, coarsely plicate, the legs very long, rugose, the spurs and claws very long and red. The inner articulation of the claws is considerably longer and flatter than the outer. This peculiarity is common to other species of this group, i.e. *A. unguicularis*, *A. rugatipennis*, *Haag-Rect.*, but much more developed in the case of *A. plana*.

Female. Much more elongated than the male, and only moderately shiny; the plication of the head denser in some specimens, prothorax a little longer, lateral and posterior impression more distinct and conspicuously plicate on the sides and anterior part; same fringe of yellow hairs.

The elytra increase gradually from the shoulders, are slightly amplified in the centre, narrowed posteriorly, somewhat convex on the

upper part, but greatly depressed posteriorly between the suture and the first discoidal raised lines: the foveæ are not so deep as in the male, and more irregular, the first raised line near the suture is conspicuous and nearly smooth, the second is also discernible the whole length of the elytra, and there is a very short one at the apex between the outer margin and the second discoidal. The epipleuræ are not so broad as the male's, and the dorsal margin nearly smooth does not overhang.

Legs and underside as in male.

Both sexes of this remarkable species were captured by Mr. P. Nightingale in the neighbourhood of the Swakop River, Damaraland, running with extreme velocity on the sandy ground.

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

O. (*Onymachris*, Allard), HOTTENTOTA.

Plate II. Fig. 9.

A. sub-elongata, nigra, sub-nitida; capite apice laxè bi-impresso, inter oculos carinato; prothorace brevi, nitido, antice valde exciso, in disco profunde bi-impresso impressioneque arcuata in mare minuto; elytris subelongatis, leviter convexis, margine costisque validis tribus elevatis, interstitiis profunde punctatis, pedibus elongatis.

Long. 13-16^{m.m.} lat. 9-10^{m.m.}

Black, slightly shining; the head is broad, smooth with two faint impressions on the vertex; the antennæ are black and a little longer than the prothorax which is acutely produced at the anterior angles, semi-convex, smooth with two conspicuous impressions in the centre of the disc, and in the male only an arcuated impression extending from one side to the other; the apex is fringed with yellowish hairs and the outer margins are carinated.

The elytra are black, moderately shining, not broader than the prothorax at the base, increasing slightly towards the middle part, very little convex and slightly dehiscent towards the apex in the male, much more amplified and convex in the female; on each elytron are three strongly raised lines which do not reach quite the apex, the interstices are filled with strong irregular punctures, the suture and outer margin are raised, the latter is very acute and faintly double towards the apex, the epipleuræ coarsely punctured.

The underside is black, and plicated longitudinally, the legs are long, rugose with the tibiæ slightly reddish, the claws and spurs are long and fuscous.

This species belonging to the sub-genus *Onymachris*, Allard. (*Ann. Soc. Ent. de France*, 1885), differs from the other species of that sub-genus in being less elongated and less convex, and in the legs not being quite as long.

I captured several specimens at Port Nolloth, Namaqualand, running most swiftly on the shifting sand-dunes, and in company with *A. Patva Haag*. The help derived from the very long spurs and claws of these insects could alone enable them to climb up as rapidly as they do the sand hummocks. It was with difficulty almost that I could capture

them whilst running, and as soon as they had reached shelter under a creeping dwarfed plant dotting the sand plain here and there, they often buried themselves in the sand.

Some of those *Onymachris* are reputed to have been captured near the Lake N'Gami, but I believe that they were met with on the large sand belt which extends along the Western African shore from Cape Negro to St. Helena Bay. Mr. Percy Nightingale has collected in the British territory of Walfish Bay no less than four species of *Onymachris*. There, he informs me, they seek shelter under the cucurbitaceous plants.

This sub-genus seems to be wanting on the Eastern African side, and to be replaced there by the sub-genus *Macropoda*.

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

A. BOSCHIMANA.

Plate II. Fig. 7.

Elongata, nigra, sub-nitida, capite vix impresso, prothorace brevis-antice exciso, laze punctulato; elytris elongatis, sub-convexis, in medio ampliatis, margine costisque tribus elevatis, interstitiis transversim tuberculato-plicatis; pedibus longis.

Long. 18^{m.m.} lat. 11^{m.m.}

Black, slightly shining. Head broad, smooth, distinctly punctured, with a strong acute ridge above the eyes; antennæ black, a little longer than the prothorax which is finely marginated all round, acutely produced at the anterior angles, moderately convex, smooth, with a faint lateral impression past the middle, and very finely and distinctly punctured.

Elytra black, elongated, not broader than the prothorax at the base, amplified a little past the middle, acuminate posteriorly, sub-convex above, with the suture raised and three acute ridges on each elytron—the first and third coalescing near the apex—and the interstices filled with a transverse plicated rugosity consisting of small tubercles.

Underside black, plicated longitudinally; legs very long, rugose, claws and spurs very long and reddish.

Facies of an *A. porcata* of extremely large dimensions.

From Bushmanland, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

A. (*Onymachris*) BULLATA.

A. globosa, nigra, subnitida, prothorace rotundato, brevi, lateribus anticis acutis; elytris rotundatis, valde convexis, costis in singulis tribus acutis margineque laterali leviter crenulatis, interstitiis tuberculis parvis in serie dispositis obsitis; pedibus elongatis.

Long. 17^{m.m.}, lat. 13^{m.m.}

Female.* Head broad, punctured, with a longitudinal ridge on the inner side of the eyes, and a faint impression on the vertex.

Prothorax short, broader than long by a half, acutely lobate on the anterior angles, fringed with yellowish silky hair anteriorly, very convex and faintly punctured, and with the outer sides marginated.

Elytra very convex, rounded, dehiscent posteriorly, slightly amplified in the centre, moderately shiny, three times the length of head and prothorax, and each with three very much raised ridges of coalescing tubercles forming a slight crenation—more distinct posteriorly,—the first ridge from the suture and the third unite at the apex, the outer margin is also acute and slightly crenated, the suture is slightly raised and the interspace between the ridges shows some evanescent tubercles which form however in the centre a continuous line of more distinct tuberculation. The epipleuræ are finely marginate, and the interval between the dorsal and the lower epipleural margin is finely although irregularly tuberculated.

The underside is black, moderately shiny, strongly plicate longitudinally; the legs are long and rugose, the claws and spurs—these moderately long—red.

This form seems to unite that of *A. rugatipennis* to *A. tuberculipennis*, but is more convex and with the elytra shorter than the former. The ridges which are much more acute and also the sculpturing of the interspaces will enable it to be easily identified.

Captured in Namaqualand by Mr. R. Trimen.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

A. ACULEATA.

A. nigra, sub-nitida, capite sub-lævi, antennis palpisque rufescentibus; prothorace transversali, convexo, lateribus anticis leviter productis; elytris oblongis, antice sub-convexis, apice dehiscentibus aculeatisque, lateribus fere rectis, supra tuberculis magnis obconicis ad suturam antice obliterated tectis, margine laterali acuta; pedibus longis.

Long. 15^{m.m.}, lat. 10^{m.m.}

Head nearly smooth, deeply impressed in the centre, the ridge along the eyes moderately raised; antennæ and palpi reddish.

Prothorax broader than long, convex, nearly smooth, marginated anteriorly and laterally, with the outer angles moderately acute.

The elytra are slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, with the outer sides nearly straight until past the middle and acuminate posteriorly, convex on the upper part and gradually dehiscent from past the middle of the disc; they are covered with obconic tubercles and have a smooth space along the suture broader near the base, the outer margin is very acute and slightly serrated posteriorly, the suture is slightly raised.

* Since the present description has been written, I have received the male of this species, which is a little less convex and more elongated posteriorly; the sculpturing of the elytra is the same.

Underside moderately shining, the first three abdominal segments finely plicate; the legs are long, rugose, the claws and spurs reddish, the latter moderately long.

The general facies of *A. aculeata* is very different from any other South African *Adesmia* and not unlike *A. acervata* Klug. from Northern Africa.

Captured at Spectakel, Namaqualand.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

GEN. STENOCARA.

S. DISTINCTA.

S. globoso-ovata, nigro-brunnea; prothorace inæquali, brevi, antice gibboso, linea profunda transversali in medio, lateribus leviter carinatis plagaque sericea-pubescente ornatis; elytris globosis margine carinisque duabus in singulo post medium acute dentatis retrorsumque convexis, interstitiis transversim rude plicatis.

Long 8-10^{m.m.} Lat. 6-7^{m.m.}

Head very rugose, deeply depressed in the centre and irregularly and deeply punctured.

Prothorax short, a little broader than long, greatly lobate anteriorly, divided in two by a deep transverse line, the anterior part greatly raised, the posterior rising slightly towards the base of the elytra, and the outer sides slightly marginate. The whole of the prothorax is covered with coarse punctures, broader and more rugose on the gibbosity, and each side of the lateral margin has a conspicuous irregular patch of silky white pubescence.

The elytra are sub-globose, a little higher than the base of the prothorax, dehiscent posteriorly, each with two dorsal lines, the first of which unites vaguely with the second before it reaches the declivity, while that second one descends a little further and faintly coalesces at the apex with the margin, which like the two dorsal lines is formed of sharp tubercles more acute from the median apical part; the suture is slightly raised and the interspaces coarsely plicate transversely show some traces of tubercles at the junction of two plications. As usual the male is smaller than the female, the tubercles shorter and less conspicuous.

The underside is black, moderately shining, with the punctures of the pectus and abdominal segments elongated longitudinally so as to make them resemble plications. Legs rufescent, long and deeply punctured; femora somewhat thick, spurs and claws rufous.

S. distincta forms with *S. serrata*, *S. gibbipennis*, *S. globulum* and *S. arachnoides* a very homogeneous group. Less gibbous than *S. gibbipennis* it is an intermediate form between that species and *S. serrata*, but the regularity of the ridges and posterior margin gives it a very distinct character.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

S. VELOX.

Ovalis, nigra, opaca, prothorace laxè punctato; elytris ovatis, parum convexis, rugosis, singulo carinis dorsaliibus duabus, margine-que laterali crenatis, interstitiis tuberculis parvis in serie dispositis; pedibus longis, gracilibus.

Long. 8-11^{m.} m., lat. 5-7^{m.} m.

Black, opaque. Head closely although not deeply punctured, depressed in the centre, and with a few silky hairs in the depression.

Prothorax short, attenuated anteriorly, carinated all round, faintly punctured on the disc, with the punctures a little deeper on the sides.

Elytra ovate, little convex, nearly three times as long as the prothorax, amplified in the middle—more so in the female than in the male—dehiscent posteriorly, and each elytron with the outer margin and two dorsal crenated ridges nearly coalescing in the declivity, the first and second interstices from the suture have a line of short tubercles, (forming a regular series in the female) the third one above the outer margin has only a few irregular tubercles, the suture is slightly raised, and the epipleuræ smooth.

Underside rugose, plicated longitudinally, legs very long and slender, claws and spurs reddish.

Facies of *S. eburnea*. Pascoe; but less convex and a little more elongated.

From Damaraland.

South-African Museum.

Tribe : CRYPTOCHILIDÆ. Lacord.

Gen. CRYPTOCHILE, Latr.

C. SPINOSA.

Pl. 3. Fig. 1.

C. ovata, nigra terreno squamulata; prothorace transverso, margine antica valde elevata, angulis anticis dentiformis, posticis tuberculo reflexo munitis; elytris ovatis, sub-linearibus thoraceque latioribus, singulo bi-costato et spinis validis triplice serie instructo; sutura leviter elevata utrinque spinulosa; epipleuris leviter tuberculatis.

Long. 8-13^{m.} m., lat. 5-8^{m.} m.

Black, covered with a brown tomentum.

Head tomentose, punctured, antennæ more or less infuscated.

Prothorax broader than long, slightly grooved longitudinally from

apex to base, and with a very deep and broad transverse impression in the centre, the anterior margin is greatly raised in the centre, the anterior external angle produced in a tooth and the basal one in a nearly straight acute tubercle.

The elytra are slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, nearly straight,—but a little amplified in the centre in the female—somewhat depressed on the disc, rugose, and each elytron with two well-defined raised lines supporting each a row of strong erect spines placed at equi-distance from each other; the outer margin is also provided with a row of spines as strong as the other two; (in the female there is also a line of small spines placed immediately below the marginal row) all three rows running from the base where three of the spines agglomerate, thus forming a fascicle, down to nearly the very apex. The suture is slightly raised and has a row of spinulets on each side. The whole body is covered with a brown tomentum easily rubbed off, which is the case in the specimens I have seen.

Underside and legs tomentose, the fore tibiæ with short but conspicuous bristles at the apex.

I captured this remarkable species in a deep pit at Bitterfontein, Namaqualand.

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

Tribe : SCAURIDÆ.

Gen. *PODOCES*.

Nov. gen. *Herpscio* (Scauridæ) affine.

Body oblong, apterous. Head elongated; labrum rounded, long, ciliated at the apex; mandibles bi-dentate apically and with a well-defined internal tooth in the middle; last articulation of maxillary palpi a little securiform, epistome trapezoid, eyes hardly prominent, narrowed in the middle by a conspicuous anterior callus; antennæ long, filiform, the 2nd articulation short, 3rd elongated nearly as long as the fourth and fifth together, 4-7 equal, 8-11 thicker, slightly compressed, the 11th elongated; prothorax globose, finely marginated, not contiguous to the elytra. Scutellum short, triangular. Elytra elliptical, with no shoulders, either a little flattened on the disc, or moderately convex, epipleuræ narrow, acutely marginated. Legs long, femora clavate, the anterior ones armed with an acute tooth, the posterior ones obtusely dentate; posterior tibiæ long and arcuated, tarsi spinose underneath.

Although the shape of the eyes and that of the mandibles shows a certain affinity with those of *Mesostoma* (Tentyridæ) the mentum, the labial and maxillary palpi as well as the antennæ and legs are like those of *Herpsciscus*, with which genus *Podoces* has, to my belief, the greatest analogy.

P. GRANOSULA.

Elongata, nigra, sub-nitida; antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; capite crebre punctato; prothorace globoso acute marginato; elytris ovalibus, tenuiter striatis stris interstitiisque crebre granulatis; tibiis posticis arcuatis.

Long. 14^{m.} m., lat. 5^{m.} m.

Elongated, black, moderately shining. Head closely punctured, elongated with a faint impression in the centre and two longitudinal lateral grooves beginning at the base and reaching the vertex of the eyes, which have in front a conspicuous acute callus; epistome separated from the head by a deep semi-circular, sometimes trapezoid impression, reddish at the apex; palpi and antennæ rufescent, the four apical articulations of the latter slightly pubescent.

Prothorax globose, truncated in front and behind, finely and acutely carinated all round, disconnected from the elytra and very obsoletely punctured. Scutellum very short, acutely triangular.

Elytra elongated, ovate, very little broader than the prothorax at the base, amplified past the middle, acuminate and declivous posteriorly, a little depressed in the centre of the disc and slightly striated,—the striæ except the two sutural ones disappearing past the middle,—and both striæ and interstices covered with very short acute granules, denser and more acute in the posterior part; epipleuræ smooth.

Underside reddish-black, finely plicated; legs long, slender, femora clubbed, with the anterior ones armed with a long sharp tooth, and the posterior ones obtusely dented,—posterior tibiæ slightly arcuated, increased apically and spinose.

From sandy shore of Walfish Bay.

South-African Museum. My Collection.

P. GRACILIS.

Elongatus, rufo-castaneus sub-nitidus; capite crebre punctato; prothorace globoso, apice basique truncatis; elytris elongatis ad tertiam partem ampliatis, postice attenuatis, profunde striatis, stris granoso-punctatis; tibiis posticis valde arcuatis.

Long. 10-11^{m.} m., lat. 3^{m.} m.

Elongated, chestnut brown, moderately shining. Head elongated, closely punctured, faintly impressed in the centre and with two lateral narrow grooves reaching from the base to the vertex of the eyes, and a conspicuous, acute prominence in front of each eye; antennæ of a lighter red, with the four apical articulations finely pubescent.

Prothorax globose, truncated at base and apex, finely and acutely carinated all round, disconnected from the elytra, and very obsoletely punctured. Scutellum short, acutely triangular.

Elytra elongated, nearly straight from past the shoulders, amplified

past the middle, acuminate and declivous posteriorly, somewhat convex, a little more than three times as long as the prothorax, deeply striated, with the striæ punctate-granose, and the interstices convex.

Underside finely punctured; legs long, slender, anterior femora with an acute tooth, posterior ones slightly dentate, posterior tibiæ very strongly arcuated and thickened apically.

From Port Nolloth, Namaqualand. Found running very rapidly on the sand-dunes.

In the South-African Museum Collection.

Tribe: MOLURIDÆ.

Gen. TRACHYNOTUS.

T. SERICEUS.

T. oblongo-ovatus, niger, opacus; capite antice impresso; prothorace transverso, lateribus valde rotundatis, pilis rufescentibus sparse tecto; elytris convexis, postice acuminatis, sutura margine costisque tribus, secunda validiori, in singulo elevatis instructis, interstitiis squamis densis aurantiacis tectis.

Long. 15-16^{m.m.} lat. 7-7½^{m.m.}

The head is finely punctured, deeply impressed transversely above the epistome; the impression is filled with very short yellowish hairs. The antennæ are pubescent.

The prothorax is moderately convex and transverse, the outer sides are strongly rounded. It is finely punctured and has a few short hairs, rarer on the disc, but denser on the outer margins. The scutellum is large and pubescent.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly amplified in the middle, acuminate and slightly declivous at the apex, moderately convex above, yet slightly plane on the anterior part of the disc; each elytron has three raised lines, the first from the suture reaches only the top of the declivity; the second one which is much raised coalesces with the third a little before the apex; the suture and outer margins are also raised. The interstices are filled with dense scale-like golden hairs, which are shorter and paler on the outer margins.

The underside and legs are finely punctured and slightly pubescent. From Damaraland. Captured by Mr. W. C. Palgrave.

In South-African Museum.

T. ANGUSTUS.

T. elongatus, retrorsum acuminatus, supra niger, opacus, glaber, subtus æneus pilis albidis dense tectus; prothorace transverso, lateribus rotundatis, elytris rugulosis, costa dorsali valida, sutura margineque elevatis, hac extrorsum carinata; pedibus antennisque albido-villosis.

Long. 14-16^{m.m.} lat. 4-4½^{m.m.}

Head black, finely punctured, slightly grooved in the centre and with a deep transverse impression separating it from the epistome; the labrum, the lateral and under sides and the antennæ covered with dense whitish hairs.

Prothorax transverse, very finely punctured, truncated at the apex, and margined at the base, and with the outer sides amplified and rounded in the centre. Scutellum very small and triangular.

Elytra very narrow, hardly broader than the base of the prothorax and slightly amplified in the centre, much acuminate posteriorly, hardly convex above, slightly rugose, and each with one dorsal ridge which does not reach the extremity placed near the outer margin; in the interstice between the dorsal ridge and the suture runs a very faintly defined raised line; the suture is raised, but much less than the margin, which slightly overhangs the epipleura and is distinctly grooved outwardly.

The whole of the underside is distinctly bronzy and densely covered with short whitish hairs. The legs are very long and slender, clothed with whitish hairs, the apical articulation of the tarsi is as long as the basal one, the claws and spurs are long and red.

I have seen two males only of this species; the female is probably slightly broader and the faintly raised line between the dorsal ridge and the suture more apparent.

By the shape of the prothorax this insect is allied to *T. æneus*, and *T. acuminatus*, but the elongated shape of the elytra gives it a very peculiar facies.

Captured at Van Wyk's Vley, in the district of Carnarvon by Mr. E. G. Alston, to whom I am indebted for many rare and hitherto undescribed insects from that barren and yet so very interesting locality.

In the South-African Museum.

T. ATTENUATUS.

Elongatus, angustus, niger, opacus, fere glaber; prothorace punctulato, medio laterum sub-angulato, elytris elongatis, apice acuminatis, asperulatis, sutura margineque laterali elevatis, singulis costis duabus validis, prima a sutura brevior, instructo; pedibus gracilibus atque elongatis.

Long 9-10, Lat. 4 m.m.

Head finely punctured and slightly setulose with a very narrow median groove hardly reaching from the vertex to the centre; palpi and antennæ black, the latter slightly setose.

Prothorax very convex, with the sides sloping and amplified in the middle, marginated all round, rugose and covered with very short scattered faintly whitish hairs.

Elytra not broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly amplified in the centre in the male, and a little more in the female, acuminate posteriorly, black, covered with minute asperities with a few very short scattered hairs, towards the apical parts; the suture and outer margin are acutely raised and each elytron has two acute carinæ on the dorsal part; the first one from the suture reaches from the base to past the middle of the elytron, the second one reaches nearly the apex and nearly overhangs the outer margin; epipleuræ smooth and very narrow.

Underside black, punctulated and shortly setulose; legs black, slender and long, tarsi and spurs reddish.

Allied to the preceding species, but more narrow and with differently shaped dorsal ridges.

I have captured this species near Clanwilliam, Cape Colony.

In the South-African Museum Collection and my own.

T. VICINUS.

Niger, oblongus, prothorace transverso, lateribus sub-angulatis, pile sericea flava tecto, lineaque mediana magis pilosa; elytris aneis sub-micantibus, atque flavo pubescentibus, costis duabus in singulo, prima sub-obsolata instructis, interstitiis late reticulatis.

Long. 14, lat. 9^m.m.

Head finely and closely punctured, impressed in the centre, covered with a yellowish short silky pubescence: antennæ and palpi black, the former setulose.

Prothorax transverse with the sides sub-angulate and their outer margin slightly recurved, moderately convex, twice as broad as long, very finely and closely punctured, and covered with a short somewhat golden pubescence forming in the centre of the disc a longitudinal, ill-defined hairy line, invading the scutellary region where it forms a broad velvety patch.

Elytra coppery, moderately shining and covered with very short yellowish hairs, much broader than the prothorax with the humeral angles acute, oblong, not much convex, three times the length of the prothorax, and each elytron with a very faintly raised and slightly undulating line near the suture and a high dorsal sub-median ridge; the interstice between the suture which is raised and the first line (which reaches only to two thirds of the elytra) is smooth, the second one between the first line and the second is filled with transverse folds, the third one by far the broadest between the second dorsal

ridge and the outer margin has a broad reticulation, the walls of which are very much raised; the outer margin is very acute and the opipleuræ finely setulose.

Underside black, moderately shining, set with fine very short, distant hairs; legs black, not very long; claws and spurs slightly reddish.

Allied to *T. reticulatus*, de Geer, but very distinct; this species is broader and shorter and also less depressed, the longitudinal velvety patches of the prothorax of the former are altogether wanting, and the disposition of the dorsal lines as well as the form of the reticulation are very different.

From Ceres, Cape Colony.

One female only in the Collection of the South-African Museum.

T. ALBULUS.

Oblongo-ovalis, deplanatus, niger, dense albido-pubescent; prothorace vitta mediana plagisque duabus in disco umbrinis vel subdenudatis; elytris reticulatis, costis duabus prope suturam plicis transversis connectis, sutura margineque elevatis, hac lata transversimque plicata.

Long. 9-10^{m.m.}, lat. 4-5^{m.m.}

Head finely punctured, broad, separated from the epistome by a arcuated impression and with a small raised line in the centre and one on each side of it extending as far as the eyes, the latter round and with a small superciliary ridge.

The prothorax is broader than long, amplified and rounded in the centre, convex in the middle of the disc, with the outer margins very broad and plane. It is covered like the head with dense greyish-white hairs and has a small central line and a broader one on each side of it, covered with brownish down and sometimes denuded.

The scutellum is small and pilose.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax at the base, oblong, depressed, densely covered with greyish-white hairs; on each elytron are two raised lines close to the suture, the first very small and undulating, the second more raised, and both united by small irregular slightly denuded transverse folds, which extend also from the first line towards the suture and from the second line towards the margin but without reaching it; the suture is raised, and also the outer margin, which is very broad and acute and has regular, slightly denuded transverse folds all round.

Underside and legs covered with short greyish-white hairs.

Allied to *T. plicatus* but much more depressed.

The colour of this pretty insect harmonises so well with the sandy spots it frequents that its presence can be detected but with the greatest difficulty.

From Constantia, Cape Colony.

In the South-African Museum and in my Collection.

Tribe : OPATRIDÆ. Lacord.

Gen. ANOMALIPUS. Guerin.

A. AFFINIS.

A. oblongus, niger, prothorace antice fortiter ampliata, supra subdeplanata, angulis posticis acutis, dorso punctato distincte quadriimpresso; elytris fere planis, parallelis, granulosis, marginibus laterum elevatis, singulo lineis depressis sex munito interstitiisque 3 et 4 magis elevatis.

Long. 26^{m.} m., lat. 12^{m.} m.

Closely allied to *A.* (sub-gen. *Apodemus*) *planus*. Fabr. from which it differs mostly by the sculpturing of the prothorax, which is also longer, broader, and more elongated past the anterior ampliation, and has instead of two shining smooth areolates two well defined impressions, one on each side of the anterior part of the disc, preceding a very small smooth areolet and two very conspicuous impressions on each side of the base.

The elytra are finely shagreened instead of being irregularly granulose, and have, each, six very well defined depressed lines with the third and fourth interstices much more raised than the others; the outer margin is raised, and the legs as in *A. planus*.

From Delagoa Bay.

In my Collection.

A. SCULPTURATUS.

A. niger, modice convexus, indumento terreno tectus; prothorace rugoso punctato in medio rotundato ampliata, postice truncato, angulis posticis valde acuminatis, supra subdepresso arca nitida irregulari fossas sex includente instructo; elytris prothorace nonnihil latioribus, fere rectis, supra parum convexas, costis tribus validis in singulo sutura margineque nitidis elevatis, interstitiis terrenis, granulosis; tibiis anticis apice leviter curvatis, acutissime dentatis, subtus dente valido munitis, intermediis rectis.

Long. 24-26^{m.} m., lat. 10-13^{m.} m.

Head depressed, rugose, strongly indented on the centre of the apex, and with two not much defined impressions on the vertex.

Prothorax regularly amplified in the centre, strongly sinuated and with rounded angles at the apex, truncate at the base with the external angles very acute, very little convex on the upper part and with a depression round the outer sides which are covered with fine punctures leaving a broad, smooth, shining, irregular raised area which includes six deep and punctured pits (more irregular in the male than in the female): one, elongated, on each side of the centre of the disc, a second one, irregular, close to the first and nearly coalescing with the third, placed a little above it in the anterior part of the disc nearly touching the broad lateral depression.

Elytra with the sides nearly straight, twice the length of the prothorax and nowhere broader, very little convex on the upper part,

covered with a brown tomentum and each with three broad, much raised shining costæ; interspace finely granulose, suture and outer margin also raised and shining.

Underside shiny; legs like *A. planus*, Fahr., rugose; anterior tibiæ a little curved inward at the apex, with the spine underneath a little longer than in *A. planus*, intermediate and posterior nearly straight, the former bi-dentate.

From Rustenburg, Traansvaal.

In the S.-African Museum Collection and in my own.

A. NOTATICOLLIS.

A. niger, terreo-pollinosus, subtus nitidus; prothorace ampliato lateraliter depresso, supra convexo, crebre punctato, areolis quatuor lævibus mixtis in medium disci; elytris convexis, lateribus parallelis, apice conjunctim rotundatis crebre granulosis lineisque duabus obliteratis in sinuulo instructis; tibiis anticis vix arcuatis, dente apicali valido, posterioribus interne leviter sinuatis.

Long. 25-26^{m. m.}, lat. 13-15^{m. m.}

Black, covered with an earthy-brown substance. Head depressed, irregularly punctured, strongly indented in front and with a small impression on the vertex.

Prothorax once and a half broader than long, much rounded externally, strongly sinuated in front, truncated at the base with the outer angles acute and the outer sides strongly depressed along the margin; it is moderately convex, finely and regularly punctured all over and with two smooth, shining, raised areolets on each side of the centre of the disc; the anterior one usually larger than the posterior.

Underside rugose and shining; anterior tibiæ hardly bent inward and with two external spines, the apical one acute and larger in the female,—the elytra of which are also more convex—median and anterior tibiæ a little bent inwards, the former bi-dentate externally.

An intermediate form between *A. mastodon*, Fahr., etc., and *A. poreus*, etc.

From Graham's Town, Cape Colony; and Natal.

S.-African Museum; my Collection.

Family: MELOIDÆ.

Gen. MYLABRIS. Fabric.

M. LACERATA.

Plate 3 Fig. 11.

Elongata, parum convexa, punctulata, nigra, griseo hirta; antennis nigris; elytris coriaceis pilis brevibus nigris tectis pallido flavis, macula humerali fasciis tribus dentatis margineque apicali nigris.

Long. 10^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

Black, covered with a fairly long blackish grey pubescence. Head strongly punctured, deeply impressed transversely above the epistome; antennæ black, with the basal five articulations shining, the others very slightly pubescent.

Prothorax longer than broad, much attenuated anteriorly, impressed transversely at the apex, finely punctured, with the base carinated. Scutellum semi-orbicular, rugose.

Elytra elongated amplified and rounded singly posteriorly, roughly shagreened, covered with very short decumbent black hairs, pale yellow with a humeral short elongated spot, three transverse bands and the apical margin black; the first band anteriorly is nearly straight with an acute tooth in the middle of the lower edge, the second a nearly median band is two-dented on the superior edge and has a conspicuous tooth on the lower, the third band is strongly bi-dentate on the upper and once in the lower edge, and somewhat quadrate near the outer margin, it invades the suture and descends to the apex, invading also, rather broadly, the postical margin; these bands reach from one outer margin to the other.

Underside and legs finely punctured, and covered with a greyish pubescence.

From Kenhardt, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

M. GARIEPINA.

Plate 3, Fig. 10.

Oblonga, nigra, punctata, nigro-pilosa; elytris {elongatis} {nigris, fascia communi basali flava post medium attingente et collo humerali punctoque discoidali denudatis in singulo includente atque fascia posticali prope marginem attenuata et ad apicem ducta miniata ornatis; pedibus nigris.

Long. 11, lat. 4^{m.m.}

Head black, a little broader than long, punctured; the antennæ are missing.

Prothorax short, as long as broad, very rugose, impressed in the centre and with short black pilose hairs. Scutellum black, rugose.

Elytra broader than the prothorax, with the shoulders slightly prominent, elongated, very little amplified posteriorly, shagreened and covered with very short decumbent black hairs; they are black with a broad pale-yellow band extending from one outer margin to the other, reaching from the base to a little past the middle, bi-lobate at the end, enclosing a denuded elongated humeral patch and a small discoidal dot on each elytron; and a postical vermilion-red patch situated anteriorly narrowed near the outer margin, elongated along the suture, from which it is disconnected, and not reaching quite the apex.

Underside and legs black, pubescent. Banks of the Orange River, near Kakamas.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

M. (CEROCTIS) KORANA.

Plate 3, Fig. 9.

Oblonga, nigra, tenuiter nigropilosa, punctata; antennis nigro-rufescentibus; capite prothorace subtusque nigris; clytris coriaceis, flavis fasciis sinuatis duabus, una post medium altera apicali nigris; antennis articulis duabus basalibus nigris nitidis cæteris nigro-rufescentibus.

Long. 11-12, lat. 5^{m.m.}

Head black, a little broader than long, impressed above the epistome, deeply and irregularly punctured, and with a very short blackish pubescence; antennæ with the first two articulations shining black and smooth, the rest blackish red, pubescent.

Prothorax deeply and irregularly punctured and not much villose, a little longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, and with a transverse impression at the base which is finely marginated, disc little convex and with a median sulcus.

Elytra shagreened, not much broader than the prothorax at the base, amplified posteriorly with the shoulders hardly prominent, moderately shining and with an extremely short pubescence, pale yellow with two sinuated black sinuated bands more closely shagreened than the yellow back-ground; the first one, past the median part of the back and reaching from one outer margin to the other, is nearly equal and has a small dent on the middle of the upper and lower edge of each elytron; the second and apical band is deeply sinuated in the centre and reaches also from one margin to the other.

Underside and legs black, shining, not much villose.

This species might have a third anterior black band on the elytra, because one of my examples has a triangular black spot in the centre of each elytron a little past the scutellary part.

From Kenhardt, Cape Colony. (Western Side).

In my Collection.

M. (CEROCTIS) DISTINCTA.

Oblonga, nigra, nigro-pilosa, antennis valde serratis nigris; clytris elongatis, croceis, apice margineque posticali miniatis, fasciis tribus sinuatis croceis, prima scutellari ad humeros extensa, secunda mediana communi, altera ad tertiam partem a margine laterali disjuncta maculaque intra apicali nigris.

Long. 13^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

Head black, a little broader than long, punctured, with a slight blackish villosity; antennæ black, strongly serrated and slightly pubescent.

Prothorax somewhat longer than broad, attenuated anteriorly and finely marginated at the base, deeply punctured and villose-black.

Elytra broader than the prothorax with the shoulders not much raised and rounded, elongated, a little amplified posteriorly, shagreened,

hardly villose, deep saffron-yellow with the apical part and the postical outer margin red, and with three black bands and an apical small patch of the same colour; the first band beginning at the shoulder is produced transversely on the first anterior part of the elytra, and reaches from shoulder to shoulder, the second one at about the middle is broad, strongly sinuated laterally, and reaches from one margin to the other, the third placed at equi-distance from the median one to the apex is a little sinuated towards the outer margin which it does not reach, and narrowly invades the postical suture where it coalesces with the small apical black patch.

Underside and legs black, the former villose black, the second pubescent.

From Kenhardt, Western Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

M. (DECATOMA) ADAMANTINA.

Pl. 3. fig. 7.

Elongata, nigra, punctata, breviter nigro-pubescentis; antennarum articulis basalibus duobus nigris, cæteris flavis; elytris maculis binis circa scutellum, fascia mediana dentata, alia post medium flavis atque plaga rotundata sub-apicali rubro tincta in singulo ornatis.

Long. 16^{m.m.}, lat. 5^{m.m.}

Black, covered with a short black pubescence. Head elongated deeply punctured, with a transverse impression and a small smooth ridge in the centre; the two basal articulations of the antennæ black, the others yellow.

Prothorax deeply punctured, longer than broad, attenuated anteriorly, faintly impressed in the centre, slightly hirtose, basal margin very acute; scutellum obtusely triangular.

Elytra elongated, very little amplified posteriorly with confluent punctures giving them a shagreened appearance, very nearly hairless, each with a humeral patch connected with a round one below the scutellum, a median and bi-dentate one, a post-median one, also dentate pale-yellow, and at the apex a red-tinted rounded patch nearer the suture than the outer margin.

Underside and legs black.

From Diamond Fields, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

M. (DECATOMA) CONTORTA.

Pl. 3. fig. 5.

Oblonga, nigra, punctata, flavo-nigroque pilosa, antennis nigris; elytris punctatis elongatis pallido-flavis, macula circa scutellum vitta humerali apice incrassata fasciisque transversis tribus nigris.

Long. 11^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

Black, covered with fine decumbent flavescient hairs mixed with longer black ones.

Head little elongated, punctured, and with a semi-circular depression between the eyes, densely set with long black hairs. Antennæ black, silky.

Prothorax deeply punctured, longer than broad, attenuated anteriorly, faintly impressed in the centre, and with long black rigid hairs. Scutellum more or less denuded.

Elytra elongated, a little amplified posteriorly, punctate, with the humeral angles rounded, pale-yellow with a small patch round the scutellum, an elongated humeral one increased at the apex and reaching to one-third of the elytron and three transverse bands black; the first anterior one begins at a short distance from the humeral one and disconnected from it, the second one is bisinuated and placed a little below the middle of the elytra and the postical one, the broadest of the three reaches the apex.

Underside and legs black, the former covered with a silky yellowish pubescence.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal.
South-African Museum.

M. (CORYNA) APICALIS

Oblonga, nigra, sub-nitida, profunde punctata, villositate flavescente vestita; antennis articulis quatuor ultimis flavo-testaceis; elytris coriaceis flavescensibus, vitta sub-humerali lata in singulo fasciis sinuatis tribus suturaque apicali nigris.

Long. 13^{m.} m., lat. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{m.} m.

Black, covered with a long yellowish silky pubescence. Head longer than broad, depressed rugosely punctured, villose, antennæ black with the four apical joints testaceous, yellow.

Prothorax finely punctured, longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly with a deep impression in the centre. Scutellum long, very pubescent.

Elytra broader than the prothorax and four times as long, nearly parallel with the humeral angles raised, shagreened, covered with a fine decumbent pale-yellow pubescence, a longitudinal humeral black band reaching the first third part of each elytron, and three transverse sinuated dorsal bands also black; the first one in the anterior part of the disc reaches nearly the extreme point of the humeral streak, but does not coalesce, the second, a little past the middle is three-sinuated and common to both elytra, the third, sub-apical, and greatly sinuated towards the margin invades the suture, which from there is infuscated as well as the sutural outer margin; all these bands stop short of the outer margin; legs black, pubescent.

This species resembles much *M. contorta*; the apical black band only is different. In one example the black humeral streak as well as the edge of the fasciæ are slightly rufescent.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal.
South-African Museum.

Gen. HORIA, FABRICIUS.

H. HOTTENTOTA.

Cinnabarina, elongata, nitida, supra glabra; capite, antennis, mandibularum apice, geniculis tibiis tarsisque nigris.

Long. mar. mand. excl. 28, lat. 9m.

Fem. 26-32, lat. 8-11m.

Male. The mandibles are longer than the head (6m.), falcate, very sharp at the tip, and have at the base a double tooth on the right and a single one on the left. The palpi are long, the last article is shorter than the penultimate and infuscated. The antennæ are black. The head is very finely punctured, very broad, deeply impressed transversely between the eyes, the underside is strongly corrugated, and on each side under the point of insertion of the antennæ there is a valid vertical tooth with the point curving a little forward.

The prothorax is finely punctured, trapezoid smaller than the head, and slightly convex in the upper part. It has a deep median and two lateral impressions near the base, which is strongly marginate and sinuate above the scutellum.

The scutellum is large, triangular, rounded at the apex, finely punctured; in the middle there is a smooth space.

The elytra, not broader at the base than the prothorax, are four times its length, nearly parallel, slightly convex above, rounded at the apex; the shoulders are very prominent. They are rugose, the outer margin and the suture have a distinct groove, which disappears past two-thirds of their length, and each elytron has four slightly raised lines; the first one beginning near the scutellary region runs parallel to the suture, and coalesces like the third with the dorsal second one, the most distinct of all, the fourth hardly discernible but posteriorly runs along the margin.

The underside is pale red, the pectus and abdomen are slightly villose, the base and apex of the femora, the tibiæ and tarsi are black; the four posterior femora are grooved underneath but toothless.

Female. The mandibles are very short, the underside has no trace of the vertical tooth: the head is narrower and not so broad as the prothorax, the base of the elytra is greatly depressed, they are broader, the raised lines are more defined, the underside is like the male's but the apical part of the ventral segments is black.

A female specimen caught at Rondebosch was of the most brilliant red, (which, however, faded much after death), and exuded a fluid from the articulations of the posterior legs, very much like the *Meloe*.

From Rondebosch and Knysna, Cape Colony.

In the South-African Museum.

Group : True CANTHARIDÆ. Lacord.

Gen. ELETICA.

E. POSTICALIS.

Mas. E. oblonga, nigra, supra fere glabra, sub-nitida, subtus grisco-sericea; labro, epistome, palpis, capitis apice, prothoracis lateribus, elytrorum parte antica, abdomine pedibusque flavis.

Femin. a mare differt, abdomine nigro, segmentis quinque praedito, maculaque nigra prope basin elytrorum posita.

Long. 18-20^{m.m.}, lat. 5-6^{m.m.}

Male. The head is slightly narrowed in front, deeply impressed and rugose in the centre, which is black and strongly canaliculated on the vertex, the palpi, labrum, lateral sides and posterior part of the head are yellow and very shining. The antennæ are black.

The prothorax is very slightly pubescent anteriorly, very much attenuated at the apex; the posterior outer sides are nearly straight, and the base has a well defined transverse impression. There is a deep groove in the centre which is black, and punctured on the anterior part, the sides are yellow, smooth and shining. The scutellum is large, rugose, black and pubescent.

The elytra are twice as broad as the prothorax at the base and four times as long, almost parallel, rounded separately at the apex and moderately convex above. They are very rugose and have each four raised lines; the first from the suture disappears before the third part of the elytra, the third does not reach further than the first and runs obliquely into the second which reaches a little short of the apex where it coalesces with the fourth, the suture and outer margins are raised. The anterior part of the elytra to a little past the middle is yellow, and shining, the posterior part black and sub-opaque. The underside is black, the abdominal segments yellow. The legs are also yellow, with the base and apex of femora infuscated; and sometimes entirely infuscated. The tarsi are not dilated. The female has the same vestiture as the male, but the abdominal segments, five in number, are black; and near the base the elytra have a small, somewhat ill-defined elongated infuscated patch, which doubtless varies much. The tarsi are not narrower than those of the male.

I have seen six males and one female of this species.

From Potchefstroom and Rustenburg, Transvaal; and the Zambezi River.

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

Three male specimens received from Potchefstroom have the prothorax completely black and with a round conspicuous yellow spot on each side.

ELETICA WAHLBERGI. Fahræus.

When Fahræus in 1870 described both *E. Wahlbergi* and *E. verticalis*, he suspected that the latter was the male of the former

species. In order to ascertain the point, I wrote to Mr. Ayres of Potchefstroom to capture some of these *Cantharidae*, in copulâ. He could not succeed, but has sent me six *Wahlbergi* (female) and two *verticalis* male, caught presumably together. I believe I am justified in considering those species as the two sexes of the same species, which will retain the name of *E. Wahlbergi*.

E. NIGRICEPS.

Oblonga, nigra, sub-nitida, supra glabra, subtus albido-sericea; palpis, labro, epistome abdominisque segmentis flavis, pedibus vel flavescensibus vel infuscatis. Mas.

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

The head is as in the preceding species, but entirely black, with the apex of the epistome, the labrum and the palpi yellowish. The antennæ are black, and as long as the head and prothorax.

The prothorax is black, shining, smooth, hardly pubescent and has a deep groove in the centre, with two very faint foveæ, one on each side, and a round yellowish spot near the outer margins.

The scutellum is black and rugose.

Elytra with the same sculpturing as the other two species, black, somewhat shining, with the raised lines well defined. Underside black, very pubescent. The six abdominal segments yellow. Legs yellow, infuscated at the base and apex of femora, sometimes entirely infuscated.

Allied to *E. verticalis*, Fähræus, but differs in colouring as well as in the sculpturing of the prothorax.

Two male specimens from Rustenburg, Transvaal; and the Limpopo River.

In the S.-A. Museum Collection and in my own.

E. CARDINALIS.

Mas. E. oblonga, atra, supra fere glabra, subtus albido sericea; epistome, labro, vertice capitis prothoracisque lateribus rufo-flavescensibus; elytris cinnabarinis, rugosis.

Fem. a mure differt elytris vitta nigra discoidali tarsis angustioribus, abdomineque segmentis quinque prædito.

Long. 12-20^{m.} m., lat. 4½-7^{m.} m.

In the male the head as in the preceding species. The labrum, epistome, palpi, and vertex of the head reddish-yellow. The antennæ are black.

The prothorax is narrowed and emarginated in front, and the posterior angles nearly straight. In the centre is a deep impression which does not reach the apex and a very conspicuous fovea on both sides of it; it is shining, very faintly punctured posteriorly; the anterior part and the groove are black, the sides yellow. The scutellum is black, finely punctured and bi-impressed.

The elytra are rugose, parallel, rounded singly at the apex, and have each four raised lines, the first and third very short, the second and fourth reaching close to the apex where they faintly coalesce. They are vermilion red. The underside and legs are black and covered with a long silky whitish pubescence.

In the only male specimen I have been able to examine, the abdomen is wanting.

In the female, the colour is the same as in the male, but the elytra have each a wide discoidal patch, sometimes reaching from near the base to a little short of the apex, sometimes confined in the anterior median part; in one case it is entirely wanting. The raised lines are hardly distinct except near the base, the tarsi are narrower, and the abdominal segments which are black are only five in number.

That species may turn out to be only a variety of the *E. rufa*.

I have seen one male and seven females, captured by the late Dr. Bradshaw on the Zambezi River and near the Limpopo.

In the S.-A. Museum Collection and in my own.

E. MOERENS.

Oblonga, nigra, labro palpisque flavis, supra sub-nitida fere glabra, subtus breviter pallido-sericea; elytris coriaceis, breviter costatis.

Long. 19^m.m., lat. 5^m.m.

Male. Head slightly narrowed in front, deeply grooved from the vertex to the epistome, with a transverse impression between the antennæ, deeply punctured, with the epistome slightly pubescent; labrum and palpi yellow; antennæ as long as the head and prothorax, strongly serrated, black.

Prothorax much attenuated at the apex, slightly constricted past the middle, with an extremely faint post-median longitudinal impression, closely punctured, anteriorly with a few short hairs, and nearly smooth posteriorly. Scutellum pubescent.

Elytra nearly twice as broad as the base of the prothorax, almost parallel, rounded singly at the apex, moderately convex, roughly shagreened, hairless, except the outer margin which is very shortly pubescent, and each elytron with four not much raised lines, more developed at the base and disappearing past the middle.

Underside covered with a moderately long, pale, pubescence: abdominal segments slightly yellowish apically.

From Rustenburg.

In my Collection.

Gen. LYTTA, Fab.

L. JUCUNDA.

L. oblonga, nigra, pilis sericeis flavescens dense vestita; capite

rufo, prothorace transverso, apice vix attenuato, elytris parallelis, apice singulatim rotundatis.

Long. 1^m. m., lat. 4^m. m.

The head is finely punctured, red, slightly pubescent on the vertex ; the epistome is black and covered with whitish hairs. The antennæ are long and black.

The prothorax is transverse, hardly narrowed in front ; the sides are parallel. It is moderately convex, densely pubescent, and has a very conspicuous thin denuded groove in the centre which reaches from base to apex.

The elytra are straight, not amplified posteriorly, convex, rounded singly at the apex and thickly covered with flavescent silky decumbent hairs.

The underside is very pubescent and of the same hue as the elytra, the tarsi are black.

Doubtless allied to *L. velata*, Gerstaecker, from which it differs, mainly, by the form of the prothorax, the straightness of the sides of the elytra which are not at all amplified posteriorly ; the antennæ are also totally black, the pubescence is longer, more yellowish-silky ; and the head is red.

From the Vaal River, Cape Colony.

In the S.-A. Museum.

L. NOTATICOLLIS.

L. elongata, nigra, albido-pubescentis ; capite, epistome plagaque post-oculari utrinque excepto, rubro ; prothorace antrosum attenuato, obsolete canaliculato posticeque profunde foveolato, rubro plagisque duabus prope collem nigris notato ; elytris rugosis, cinereo pilosis, tibiis rufis.

Long. 17-19^m. m., lat. 4-5^m. m.

The head is finely punctured, somewhat rugose in the middle, red, moderately shining ; the epistome is black, and behind the eyes there is on each side a small infuscated patch varying in size in some specimens. The antennæ are very long and black.

The prothorax is very much narrowed on front, and very long ; the posterior outer margins are straight, it is irregularly punctured and shining, slightly grooved in the middle, but not in the anterior part, and has a deep very conspicuous impression in the centre of the base above the scutellum. A little behind the attenuation of the anterior part are two somewhat rounded black patches.

The elytra are broader than the prothorax, straight, rounded singly behind, finely rugose, black, and covered with a very short greyish pubescence. Under a powerful lens, three very faintly raised lines become apparent.

The under side is black, densely pubescent, the tibiae are reddish.

From the Vaal River, Diamond Fields ; and Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In the S.-A. Museum and in my own.

L. BINOTATA.

L. nigra, pilis cineris vestita; prothorace rubro maculis duabus nigris in medio; abdomine rufo.

Long. 8^{m.} m., lat. 2^{m.} m.

The head is black, nearly as broad at the vertex as long, narrowed in front of the eyes and covered as well as the epistomæ and labrum with long greyish hairs. The antennæ are black and reach a little further than the base of the prothorax.

The prothorax is nearly square and a little narrowed in the anterior angles, red, covered with a short greyish pubescence and with two rounded black spots in the centre of the disc so close to one another as to be almost coalescent. The scutellum is very pubescent.

The elytra are oblong, more than four times the length of the prothorax, and densely covered with a pile of greyish hairs without any apparent raised lines. The abdomen is red, slightly pubescent. The legs are also pubescent.

This diminutive species was captured near Van Wyk's Vley, Carnarvon district, Cape Colony by Mr. E. G. Alston. The long-continued droughts in those parts may account for its dwarfish size.

In the South-African Museum Collection.

L. LUGUBRIS.

L. elongata, nigra, pubescens, macula frontali utrinque rubra; prothorace canalicula tenui longitudinali in medio; elytris tenuissime punctatis, retrorsum divergentibus, singulatimque rotundatis.

Long. 8-11^{m.} m., lat. 3-3½^{m.} m.

The head is very finely punctured, and epistome rugose. It is entirely black, and has on either side behind the eyes a round red patch, and is also very finely grooved in the middle. The antennæ are short, slightly reddish at the base, the apical articles are pubescent and whitish. The palpi are black.

The prothorax is short, very little attenuated anteriorly, the outer sides are straight, and it is truncated at the base. On the centre of the upper side there is a very fine almost obsolete groove extending from the base to the middle. It is very finely rugose, black and covered with a very short black opaque pubescence.

The elytra are very finely rugose, a little broader than the prothorax at the base and a little amplified posteriorly, singly rounded behind, and very divergent from a short distance from the apex.

The underside is black, moderately shining and slightly pubescent.

The legs are black; the upper side is covered with a short silky white pubescence.

From Lydenburg, Transvaal.

In the South-African Museum.

E. ALBOLINEATA.

L. elongata, nigra, cinereo-pubescentis; capite rubro, macula frontali nigra notato; prothorace in medio albido-vittato; elytris rugulosis, margine externa vittaque discoidali tenui albido in singulo albido pilosis.

Long. 12-13^{m. m.}, lat. 3-3½^{m. m.}

The head is finely rugose, impressed longitudinally on the vertex, red, with a rounded black patch a little above the eyes. The labrum and epistome are black and pubescent; the three basal articles of the antennae which are rather short are reddish, the others infuscated.

The prothorax is short, slightly attenuated in front, straight, truncate and marginate at the base, moderately convex above, slightly rugose and pubescent. The centre has a deep longitudinal groove filled with whitish hairs, thus forming a narrow white band.

The elytra are slightly broader than the prothorax, convex above, slightly amplified near the apex, and slightly dehiscent outwardly. They are finely rugose and covered with a dense brownish tomentosity; the exterior margin is set with a white pubescence, which forms also in the middle of each elytron a narrow band which begins at the base but does not reach the apex.

The underside is black, covered with a grey pubescence. The legs are also black and very pubescent.

From the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers.

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

L. MESEMBRYANTHEMI.

L. elongata nigra fere glabra sub-nitida; fronte prothorace toto, abdomine elytrisqve flavescens, his litura apicali nigra.

Long. 10-11 lat. 3^{m. m.}

The head is as broad as long, narrowed in front and slightly punctured, with two distinct impressions above the epistome which is black as well as the under-part of the head; the upper-part is yellowish-red and the labrum infuscated.

The prothorax one half longer than broad is narrowed at the apex, reddish, shining, slightly punctured and impressed longitudinally in the posterior part. The scutellum is small, black, and little pubescent.

The elytra are yellowish red with a narrow black line bordering singly the apex; they are three times as long as the prothorax, broader and each with two faint raised lines, the first beginning at the centre of the base, the other at the shoulder and both disappearing before reaching the apex.

The pectus has a reddish spot in the centre, the abdomen is red; the legs are black with the basal part of the first articulation of the posterior tarsi reddish.

Captured near Spectakel, Namaqualand; also near Hope Town.

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

Gen. SITARIS. Latreille.

S. CAPENSIS.

Rufo-testacea, sub-nitida, prothoracis disco utrinque oblique impresso; elytris punctulatis, flavidis, basi linea humerali, margine laterali post medium, sutura apiceque nigris.

Long. 11-12^{m.} m., lat. 4-4½^{m.} m.

Head deflex, rugose, slightly tomentose, red, with a deep impression in the centre; epistome, mandibles and antennæ black.

Prothorax brick-red, shining, moderately convex with the outer sides rounded and slightly amplified, marginated at the base, punctured, hairless, with two oblique impressions meeting a little above the scutellum in a deep depression. Scutellum very long, triangular, pubescent, with a deep depression at the base.

Elytra broader than the prothorax and three times as long, with the humeral angles very prominent, slightly sinuate in the middle and diverging greatly at the apex, they are yellowish, hairless, finely rugose, with a raised line in the middle of each elytron, reaching from the humeral angle to the apex and with a black band covering the whole of the base and ascending the humeral angle, from where it diverges towards the suture without reaching it; the suture and apex of wing cases is black, and the outer margin is infuscated from a little past the middle to the apical black patch.

Underside shining, red, finely punctured, with the sides of the pectus marginated with black; the coxæ are red with the knees and tibiæ infuscated; tarsi black.

Captured in the Koeberg, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

S. NOTATICOLLIS.

S. pallide fulva, antennis, capite, maculis duabus prothoracis, elytrorum apice, pectore pedibusque nigris.

Long. 9^{m.} m., lat. 3½^{m.} m.

The head is black, very rugose, separated from the epistome by a transverse impression, and has a slightly raised transverse line between the point of insertion of the antennæ, which are filiform and black like the palpi, and the long sharp mandibles.

The prothorax is pale yellow, punctured; the outer sides are rounded, the posterior part of the disc is slightly raised and the basal margin distinctly grooved. In the middle of the disc are two small elongated black patches forming a kind of triangle the apex of which sometimes reaches the basal margin. The scutellum is black.

The elytra are pale yellow, rugose, shorter than the abdomen, very strongly sinuate on the middle of the outer sides, and with the sutural parts diverging greatly from a little beyond the scutellary region;

each one has two faintly raised lines, the first beginning near the scutellum, the second above the shoulder; the outer side is slightly grooved, and the apex is black. The under-wings are also infuscated at the tip.

The pectus and legs are black, and slightly pubescent; the abdomen is pale yellow.

Captured near Graham's Town, Cape Colony by Mr. Brady.

In the South-African Museum.

Gen. ZONITIS Fabric.

Z. APICALIS.

L. oblonga, flava, confertim punctulata, glabra, mandibulis, palpis, antennis, elytrorum parte postica, pectore, segmentis tribus abdominis pedibusque nigris.

Long. 16^{m.} m., lat. 5^{m.} m.

The head is pale yellow, a little longer than broad, attenuate in front, separated from the epistome by a deep transverse impression, and finely and closely punctured. The antennæ, which are long and filiform, the mandibles and palpi are black.

The prothorax, yellowish, is longer than broad, punctured, much narrowed in the anterior part, almost linear from the middle, truncate at the base, slightly marginate, moderately convex above and very slightly impressed in the middle.

The elytra are yellow and covered with close punctures, the posterior third is occupied by a black patch which reaches the apex and is slightly triangular at its base. They are three times as long as broad, almost linear, moderately convex, above rounded at the apex, and on each elytron are three slightly raised lines which disappear on the apical black patch; the suture and the outer sides are marginate.

The sternum, pectus, and the three first abdominal segments are black and finely punctured; the legs and tarsi are also black.

I never recorded the locality of this insect, but I believe it was captured in Natal.

In my Collection.

Z. CRIBRARIA.

L. oblonga, nigra, pubescens, antennis compressis, serratis, capite prothoraceque varioloso; elytris elongatis, fere parallelis, crebre punctatis, rubro-nigris vel purpuratis, sutura nigra.

Long. 10-13^{m.} m., lat. 3-5^{m.} m.

The head is black, very pilose, a little longer than broad, attenuate in front, deeply and irregularly punctured. The antennæ are much compressed and serrated, the mandibles and the palpi are black.

The prothorax is black, covered like the head with erect black hairs, much narrowed in the anterior part and slightly marginate; it is very irregularly and deeply punctured on the upper side, and has in the middle of the disc a moderately raised and shining line and also two impressions rather indistinct.

The elytra are dark shining metallic red—turning to very dark purple in some specimens—and both sides of the suture are black. They are elongate, almost parallel, moderately convex, rounded at the apex, very closely and irregularly punctured, without any trace of raised lines, and covered with scattered moderately long standing black hairs.

The underside and legs are punctured and pubescent.

Allied to *Zonitis (Apalus) rubripennis*, Casteln. but very distinct through the shape of the antennæ, which are filiform on the latter species.

Captured in the month of September, at Koeberg, near Cape Town. In my Collection.

Z. FLAVIPENNIS.

L. oblonga, nigra, sub-nitida, pubescens; antennis compressis, leviter serratis; capite prothoraceque variolosis, elytris elongatis, rectis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, creberrime punctatis, flavis.

Long. 12^{m.} m., lat. 5^{m.} m.

The head and prothorax are black, dotted with long black hairs and deeply pitted. The scutellum is black, and finely punctured.

The elytra are yellow, moderately shining, straight on the outer sides, rounded at the apex, convex above, very closely punctured, and dotted with very short brownish bristles.

The underside and legs are black, slightly pubescent and finely punctured.

The facies is that of *Z. cribraria*, but the antennæ are not so compressed, nor is the serration so strong; the elytra are a little broader, and their colour is very different.

I believe this insect to be the *Z. flavipennis* of Dejean, having seen one specimen very much damaged that came from Drege, whose *Coleoptera* Dejean, I believe, had catalogued.

Captured by Mr. R. Trimen at Spectakel, Namaqualand. In S.-A. Museum.

Z. RUFICEPS.

L. oblonga, rufa, elytris tenuissime pubescentibus crebre rugosopunctatis, viridibus, sub-nitidis.

Long. 7-9^{m.} m., lat. 2^{m.} m.

Head red, deflex, punctured, slightly pubescent, with a small raised line in the centre; antennæ sub-filiform, black, with the basal articulation red.

Prothorax rounded, convex, hairless, deeply punctured, red, impressed in the centre and with a postical groove. Scutellum red, very pubescent.

Elytra rounded at the shoulders, a little amplified posteriorly, moderately convex, roughly but closely punctured, covered with a short pubescence, (varying in thickness in different specimens) green, and moderately shining.

The whole of the underside, and also the legs with the exception of the tarsi which are slightly infuscated, are red.

More slender than its ally *Z. viridipennis*, Fab. from which it also differs in the colouring of the head and underside.

I captured this species near Garies, Namaqualand.

In the S.-A. Museum Collection, and in my own.

Family CURCULIONILÆ.

Tribe: BRACHYDERIDÆ. Lacord.

Group: BLOSYRIDÆ.

Gen. BLOSTRUS. Schönherr.

B. TUBERCULIPENNIS.

Ovatus, niger, parce fusco-squamosus; fronte tricanaliculata; rostro rugoso; prothorace globoso, granulato; elytris profunde striato-punctatis, ad humeros tri-tuberculatis, interstitiis costatis, costa quarta tuberculo parvo retrorsum munita.

Long. 11^{m.}, lat. 6^{m.}

Allied to *B. carinatus*, Boh. Black, more or less densely covered with brownish scales.

The head is very strongly strangulated behind the eyes, rugose, and with three deep grooves in the anterior part; the rostrum is straight, a little longer than the head, cleft at the apex, rugose, and separated from the head by a deep, transverse and slightly sinuated impression.

The prothorax is globose, not very convex on the upper side, strongly granulated and without any appearance of a median groove.

The elytra are sub-globose, dehiscent at the apex, twice as broad as the prothorax and covered with regular, deep punctures with the interstices developed into conspicuous costæ. Near the shoulders which are oblique are three conspicuous, rounded tubercles; two, one behind the other in the sixth stria, and one underneath at the top of

the 8th costa; the fourth ridge ends in a small tubercle a little above the posterior declivity; the suture is also raised.

The underside is black, irregularly punctured and more or less squamose. The legs are moderately strong, black, with the femora banded near the apex with white scales.

From Delagoa Bay.

In my Collection.

B. FASCICULOSUS.

Sub-elongatis, niger, fusco-squamoso; prothorace antice posticeque leviter angustato, lateribus rotundato-ampliatis, supra rugoso; elytris modice elongatis, parce pilosis, profunde striato-punctatis, interstitiis sub-costatis, fasciculis albidis quatuor retrorsum positis in singulo notatis.

Long. 8-9^m. m., lat. 4-4½^m. m.

Head strangulated behind the eyes, with the anterior part divided in three grooves by two raised smooth ridges diverging from the base; rostrum very little longer than the head, rugose, deeply cleft at the apex.

The prothorax is attenuated in front and behind, with the outer sides rounded and slightly amplified, and scrobiculated on the upper part.

The elytra are nearly twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, with the shoulders oblique, and the outer sides nearly straight, very slightly convex above and retuse posteriorly, deeply and regularly punctured with the interstices developed into small ridges, the second, fourth and fifth of which are slightly more raised than the others in each elytron; they are slightly, yet distinctly setose, covered like the head and prothorax with a fuscous scaly tomentum, and have each four small fascicles of whitish hairs placed on the second and fourth ridge, the first two at about the middle, the other two above the posterior declivity.

The underside and legs are squamose, the latter slightly setose.

From Lydenburg, Transvaal; Delagoa Bay; and the Zambezi River.

In the South-African Museum and in my Collection.

Group: TANYMECIDÆ.

Gen. *SIDERODACTYLUS*. Schöenh.

S. ARMATIPES.

Niger, breviter pilosus, viridi-argenteo squamosus; prothorace rugoso, medio tenuiter canaliculato; elytris striato-punctatis, elong-

atis, convexis, apice mucronatis; femoribus anticis clavatis, in marginede valido extrorsum armatis.

Long. 8-10^{m. m.}, lat. 3^{m. m.}

Black, covered with green scales, turning sometimes to white. Head short, broad, rugose, with a deep though narrow groove from nearly the base to the apex of the rostrum, which is longer than the head, and has on each side two moderately raised lines, and is pubescent on the apex.

Prothorax broader than long, a little more massive in the male than in the female, truncated at apex and base, a little amplified past the middle, attenuated anteriorly, and with a deep transverse impression, faintly grooved in the centre, rugose and slightly pilose. Scutellum very short.

Elytra elongated, with the base marginated, a little amplified past the middle,—more so in the female,—convex, acuminate posteriorly and mucronated, striated with the striæ punctured and the interstices broad.

Underside covered with greenish or opaline scales; anterior femora clavate, very thick, and with a strong external tooth on the underside in the male, the falciform tibiæ of which are also much more crenulated than in the female; posterior and intermediate legs reddish or black and slightly pilose.

From Kimberley, Cape Colony; and Damaraland.

S.-African Museum Collection; my own.

S. SIMPLICIPES.

Niger, viridi-squamosus; elytris elongatis, convexis, striato-punctatis, apice sub-mucronatis; femoribus anticis clavatis, in marginedentatis.

Long. 9^{m. m.} lat. 3^{m. m.}

Male. Black, covered with green scales. Same facies and sculpturing as *S. armatipes*. Elytra a little shorter, hence more convex, base marginated as in the preceding species, but lacking the external humeral tooth, shoulders more sloping, and apical mucronation of the elytra less acute.

Anterior femora strongly clavate, but without the external tooth underneath; anterior tibiæ falciform, intermediate and posterior legs reddish, tarsi black.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

S. HUMERALIS.

Niger, breviter pilosus, supra viridi subtus opalino-squamosus prothorace rugoso, medio tenuiter canaliculato; elytris profunde

striato-punctatis, humeris dente parva, acuta munitis; femoribus clavatis, subtus dente externa valida armatis.

Long. 9-10^{m.}m., lat. 3^{m.}m.

Male. Very near to the preceding species. Elytra with the punctures of the striæ deeper, base strongly margined, with the outer part provided with a short acute tooth directed outwardly.

Anterior femoræ strongly clavate, thick, with a strong external tooth on the underside, as in *S. armatipes*; anterior tibiæ falciform, acutely serrated; intermediate and posterior legs reddish, tarsi black.

Captured in Damaraland by Dr. Marloth.

Tribe: BRACHYCERIDÆ.

GEN. BRACHYCERUS.

B. FLAVO-NOTATUS.

Pl. 4. Fig. 8.

B. niger, opacus, glaber; rostro a capite impressione arcuata profunde disjuncto; prothorace rugoso-punctato, sulco profundo antrorsum munito, lateribus in spinam validam productis; elytris elongatis, postice retusis, supra convexis, singulo duplici serie obtuse tuberculato, interstitiis guttis nonnullis sericeis flavis.

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

The rostrum is thick, deeply punctured, plane above and separated from the head by a deep arcuated impression. The head is small, punctured, the superciliary ridges not much defined. The antennæ are strongly setose.

The prothorax is hexagonal; the outer sides are very prominent and produced in a sharp spine in the centre; it is covered with deep confluent punctures, bi-impressed anteriorly, deeply sulcated in the apical centre; the edges of the sulcus are broad and smooth.

The elytra are not much broader than the prothorax at the base, amplified past the shoulders, elongated, with the outer sides nearly straight, and retuse at the apex. On each elytron are two rows of raised tubercles, coalescing except near the apex where they stand alone; the suture has on either side a well defined row of closely set minor tubercles, the finely granulose interstices are dotted with very small tubercles, the space between each tubercle—sutural and discoidal,—is filled with a yellow silky squamosity, which forms also a more or less discontinued line of large round spots in the first and second interstices, (the first line on the anterior part only); the epipleuræ have

each two rows of the same round spots, but smaller and disposed more regularly than the dorsal ones.

The underside is black, deeply punctured; the three basal abdominal segments have each three, squamose yellow spots, one in the centre and one on each side. The legs are massive and deeply punctured; from the punctures spring stiff black bristles.

From what I have observed of the variation of the scaly markings on this polymorphic genus, I suspect that the size and length of the series of spots will also vary much in other specimens of this species, which is however strikingly distinct from any other one I know.

One specimen captured by W. C. Scully, Esq., at Seymour, Cape Colony.

In the South-African Museum.

B. NAMAQUA.

Pl. 4. Fig. 6.

Ovatus, niger nitidus; rostro apice incrassato bi-foveolato, basi profunde impresso triangulariterque inciso; prothorace lateribus spina valida, supra callis tribus utrinque rugisque duabus medianis carinulam includentibus elevatis; elytris ovatis, valde convexis, nitidis, tuberculis validis rotundatis duplici serie in singulo instructis.

Long. (rost. excl) 17-21m.m. lat. 9-12m.m.

Black, shining, sometimes with a short whitish squamosity in the interstices of the prothorax and also in the posterior part of the elytra, and small patches of brownish-white scales on the underside, but generally altogether denuded on the upper part.

Head short, nearly smooth, eyes ovate, without any superciliary ridges, rostrum three times the length of the head, separated from it by a deep triangular impression, with the sides raised and broadening towards the tip, which is bi-impressed, and also with a deep basal long depression.

Prothorax with the sides produced in an acute tooth, convex above, with two broad conspicuous smooth ridges in the centre of the disc coalescing both at the base and at the apex and enclosing a fine ridge, and on each side two large rounded tubercles and an elongated one running posteriorly along the median ridge and uniting with the basal tubercle.

Elytra as in *B. obesus*, but more convex and a little broader near the base, ovate, very faintly and irregularly punctured, and with two series of rounded, smooth tubercles on each elytron, varying in number but oftener with ten in the first series, with those of the apex very small, and six in the lateral one; the first basal two of the discoidal series are often obsolete.

Underside black, rugose, with sometimes patches of cretaceous squamosity on the inner side of the thorax, the mesosternum, the coxæ, and the sides of the abdominal segments.

Allied to *B. globosus*, Drury, and *B. detritus*, Thunb., var. *Koroquanus*, Fahr.

Found in the neighbourhood of O'okiep, Namaqualand.

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

B. CAVICEPS.

Plate 4, Fig. 2.

B. niger, opacus, glaber; rostro plano retrorsum profunde truncato; capite parvo, nitido, carina valida longitudinali instructo; prothorace tuberculato, hexagono, antice attenuato, lateribus valde acutis; elytris ovalibus, supra convexis, apice retusis, tuberculis validis conicis triplici serie in singulo munitis; sutura, interstitisque secundo tuberculis parvis obsita.

Long. 16-22^{m.}, lat. 10-12^{m.}.

The rostrum is plane, attenuated at the base, which is so deeply separated from the head as to form an overhanging crest. The head is small and has a very strong smooth ridge in the centre; the superciliary ridges are very small.

The prothorax is set with short conical tubercles; it is narrowed in front, strongly developed in the centre of the outer sides which is produced in a sharp tooth; the posterior part is broader than the anterior, the apical margin of which is sinuate and has a conspicuous smooth crest like bilobated callus; in the centre of the disc is a small smooth raised line faintly connected with the anterior callus, disappearing long before the base.

The elytra are broader than the base of the prothorax, convex above, abruptly retuse at the apex; the outer sides are straight.

They are very deeply and irregularly pitted, and each elytron has three rows of strong conical slightly setiferous tubercles which are more developed towards the declivity; the interstices between the first and second row have a regular series of smaller shining tubercles; the epipleuræ have also three series each of small regular tubercles formed by deep confluent punctures.

The shape of the rostrum and the strangulation of the head are very striking.

The underside and legs are very coarsely punctured, the latter are strong, and the tibræ covered with short brownish bristles.

From Beaufort West district, Cape Colony; and O'okiep, Namaqualand.

South-African Museum; my Collection.

B. SCHONHERRI.

Plate 4, Fig. 5.

B. ovatus, niger, indumento terreno tectus; rostro longissimo, plano, ad basim strangulato; prothorace utrinque spinoso, disco antice callo obtuse magno tuberculisque quatuor conicis postice munito; elytris ovatis, postice sub-retusis apiceque aculeatis, tuberculis conicis magnis duplici serie in singulo obsitis, femoribus ochraceo annulatis.

Long. 21^{m.}, lat. 13^{m.}.

Black covered with a dense earthy-brown squamosity. Rostrum very long, sub-arcuated, narrowed at the base which is separated from

the head by a moderately deep impression, and also impressed transversely on each side near the base, plane and rugose on the upper part; head small, rugose; eyes elongated, without any superciliary ridges.

Prothorax with the outer sides produced in two acute conical spines, with the anterior margin moderately sinuated, and with a series of small rounded regular tubercles on each side, a large much raised blunt callus in the anterior part of the disc, and a little past the middle four conical tubercles, the two outer ones larger than the median ones; the latter connected with two diagonal raised lines uniting in the centre of the base and thus forming an acute triangle. No scutellum.

Elytra ovate, sub-retuse posteriorly, with the apex produced in two large protruding conical tubercles, shaped like that of a *Microcerus*, and each elytron with two rows of large conical tubercles, the interstices and the epipleuræ filled with short rounded tubercles; legs moderately thick, squamose, and with the femora broadly annulated close to the apex with a reddish-brown squamosity.

One of the most singular of the South African *Brachycerus*, and the only one in which to my knowledge the apex of the posterior declivity is produced in two acute protruding tubercles.

Probably from the Zambezi.

In my Collection.

B. *ÆGROTUS*.

Pl. 4, fig. 4.

Ovatus, niger, supra indumento terreno tectus; rostro recurvo crasso, apice incrassato, medio carina lavi sub-obliterata; prothorace rugoso-punctato, convexo, antice sub-foveato lateribus angulatis; elytris ovalibus convexissimis, carinis duabus tuberculosis, in singulo, interstitiisque tuberculis rotundatis validis munitis.

Long. (rost. excl.) 15. m.m. lat. 9. m.m.

Black covered with earthy brown squamosity. Head short, punctured, eyes ovate with a small, nearly obsolete superciliary ridge, rostrum twice as long as the head, thick, increased at the apex, separated from the head by a deep triangular groove, deeply punctured and with a smooth nearly defaced groove which does not reach the base.

Prothorax produced triangularly, laterally foveated in the centre of the anterior margin, and slightly impressed on each side above the eyes, very convex on the upper part and deeply punctured but not tuberculated.

Elytra ovate and very convex, twice and a half as long as the prothorax, tuberculose, and each elytron with two ridges formed by small tubercles, in the interstices of which are series of distant conspicuous smooth rounded and denuded tubercles; the suture, also denuded, is raised and tuberculose.

Underside black, tomentose; legs moderately thick, black distinctly annulated, and with the external spur of the anterior tibiæ long and acute.

Facies between that of *B. Wahlbergi*, and *B. racemus*; although the prothorax is like that of *B. racemus*, the shape of the elytra is nearly the same of *B. Wahlbergi*, but much more convex and with a very different sculpturing.

Sent to me without record of locality by Miss Glanville. Probably from Upper Transvaal.

In my Collection.

B. HUMERALIS.

Niger, nitidus; rostro brevi, crasso, basi impressione arcuata a capite profunde disjuncto, oculis ovatis, callis supra-ocularibus alte elevatis; prothorace utrinque spinoso, scrobiculato et tuberculato, supra rugis duabus carinaque mediis elevatis; elytris elongatis, postice retusis, profunde scrobiculatis tuberculis acutis nitidis triplici serie in singulo munitis, tuberculo humerali validiori, rotundato.

Long. 10-13^{mm}

Black, shining, without any trace of scales. Rostrum short, plane above, a little longer than the head and separated from it by a deep arcuated impression, both very deeply and roughly punctured; eyes ovate with the superciliary ridges highly raised and acute.

Prothorax with the sides produced in an acute, short spine in the middle, deeply scrobiculated, and with two oblong tubercles on each side above the lateral spine, on the dorsal part two thick, raised tubercular ridges with an acute smooth carina in the centre running from the base to the apex.

Elytra denuded, elongated with the sides nearly straight, deeply scrobiculated, and each with three dorsal rows of large conical tubercles; the first three tubercles of the first dorsal row are nearly obliterated, the humeral one of the second row is much larger than the others, rounded and very conspicuous, those of the margin are much smaller than the others, but reach the top of the posterior declivity.

Legs massive, foveated; tibiae compressed, carinated on the upper part.

Allied to *B. spinipes*, Pering. I took it at first to be the male of that species; it differs, however, much in the shape of the prothorax, in the size and shape of the lateral spine, in the third and marginal row of tubercles, (totally wanting in *B. spinipes*), and in the peculiar shape of the humeral tubercle; the legs are not spinose.

From neighbourhood of O'okiep, Namaqualand.

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

B. AURITUS (Schoenherr in litt.)

Plate 4 fig. 3.

Niger, squamis fuscis, albidisque dense tectus, capite deplanato rude punctato, palpebris elevatis, rostro a capite incisura profunde disjuncto, apice incrassato, deflexo; prothorace rugoso-punctato, antice valde lobato, utrinque depresso, lateribus obtuse angulatis,

rugis duabus longitudinalibus in disco munito; elytris ovatis, costis duabus dorsulibus tuberculato-serratis in singulo munitis, fasciis transversis duabus in dorso, suturaque albo-squamosis.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ -10^{mm}, lat. 4-6^{mm}

Black, covered with scales. The head is broader than long, deeply punctured, the superciliary ridges raised and smooth; the rostrum longer than the head is separated from it by a very deep transverse impression, slightly enlarged at the apex, plane above, deeply punctured, and has a faint posterior ridge bridging over the transverse impression.

The prothorax is strongly lobated in front, deeply impressed on either side, very rugose, and has two highly raised longitudinal tuberculated ridges on the disc forming two crests reaching from the apex to the base, which is truncated and the outer angles of which are tuberculated; the depression between the crests squamose white.

The elytra are ovate, sensibly declivous at the apex, more or less rugosely punctured and each one provided with two highly raised discoidal lines formed by tubercles so closely set as to form an obtuse serration; the outer margin of the upper side is also tuberculated but in a lesser degree, and the sides are deeply and regularly punctured; they have in the disk two broad white squamose bands, the apical sutural part is also white.

In some specimens, the dorsal tubercles are large and disconnected.

The underside is very rugose, the legs moderately strong and slightly bristly, the tarsi are very long.

From Clanwilliam and Kimberley, and O'okiep, Namaqualand.

In my Collection.

B. ANABILIS.

Ovatus, niger, squamis albido-griseis tectus; rostro brevi, crasso, lobo scalari valde carinato; prothorace brevi, medio canaliculato, lateraliter profunde constructo; elytris prothorace elevatioribus ovatis, convexis, rugosis, tuberculis sub-validis remotis duplici serie in singulo obsitis, fascia communi ante medium albidiore plagaque basali flava utrinque ornatis.

Long. 7-11^{mm}, lat. 5-7^{mm}.

Ovate, black, covered with greyish white scales. Head very short, truncated in front, broad; eyes large with a conspicuous superciliary margin as long as the head; rostrum separated from the head by a deep lateral groove, slightly curved, one half longer than the head, thick and deeply punctured.

Prothorax as broad as long with ampliation in the outer sides, with a deep groove in the anterior half of the disc formed by two large calluses, and with a deep oblique groove running obliquely from the outer lower and anterior margin to the base, and also a deep lateral and oblique posterior impression.

The elytra are more raised than the prothorax, with the base slightly sloping, ovate, convex, rugose, and have each two dorsal rows of

distant tubercles with the basal one of the first row much larger than the other and elongated from the scutellary region to the level of the elytra; they are covered with greyish white scales, with a sub-basal broad white squamose transverse band common to both wing-covers limited between the first and second dorsal tubercles, and a yellowish (sometimes yellowish red) spot on each side of the base.

Underside and legs covered with white scales, the latter massive and bristly.

Allied to *B. auritus*.

From O'okiep, Namaqualand.

In the South-African Museum and in my Collection.

B. KAROENSIS.

Oblongus, niger squamis terrenis tectus, rostro brevi, apice latissimo-postice strangulato, a capite disjuncto, oculis transversis, callo supra-oculari alte elevato; prothorace lateribus angulatis, tuberculis duabus in medio munitis, supra tuberculato, rugis duabus elevatis, anticeque profunde foveato; elytris elongatis, apice retusis, profunde scrobiculatis, tuberculis dorsalibus validissimis duplici serie nec non duobus sub-humeralibus in singulo munitis.

Long, 9-12 m.m., lat, 5-7 m.m.

Black, densely covered with light brown scales. Rostrum very short, deeply scrobiculated, strongly amplified anteriorly, narrowed posteriorly, carinated in the centre, separated from the head by an arcuated impression; head short with the ocular ridges extremely raised and conical; eyes transverse.

Prothorax transverse, with the outer sides angulated and provided with two small conical tubercles in the centre; apical margin very deeply lobated above the eyes, and two dorsal thick tuberculated ridges with a deep fovea at the apex. In one example from Namaqualand the fovea is replaced by a broad canalication containing a carina.

Elytra elongated, convex, retuse posteriorly, deeply scrobiculated and with two series of large acute tubercles, with the basal one of the first series more developed and rounded than the others, and with two lateral ones—the first longer than the second—under the shoulders.

Legs massive, tomentose, very bristly.

Belongs to the group of *B. stellaris* Oliv., *B. scutirostris* Germ., *B. apicatus*, but the elytra are not so ovate, and the tubercles are not fasciculated. Both Fahraeus and Gyllenhal speak of *one* lateral tubercle only on the elytron of those species: "tuberculo sub-humerali solitarius," but most of those specimens I have seen or possess have a second one; in fact they may be considered as the only tubercles left of a marginal series.

From O'okiep, Triangle Station and Beaufort West, Cape Colony.

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

B. TRANSVERSEFOVEATUS.

Ovatus, niger indumento terreno tectus; rostro plano, retrorsum profunde truncato; basi bi-dentato; prothorace globiformi, medio laterum sub-angulato, supra rugis duabus antice productis; elytris ovalibus, convexis scrobiculatis, verrucis transversalibus marginatisque quadruplici sinuata serie in singulo obsitis.

Long. 13^{m.m.}, lat. 7^{m.m.}

Ovate, black, covered with a brown squamosity.

Head short, eyes flat, ovate with a small but distinct carina in the anterior part; rostrum plane, deeply separated from the head, bi-dentate at the base, angulated at the outer sides, deeply sinuated at the apex with a trace of a carinule in the centre. Antennæ hispid, scapus long.

Prothorax rounded, with the outer sides produced in an obtuse triangle, deeply lobated above the eyes, with two tuberculated ridges on the centre of the disc, reaching only from the middle of the back to the apex, where they are distinctly overhanging the head, and covered with semi-circular tubercles.

Elytra ovate, very convex, moderately retuse posteriorly, broader than the prothorax at the base, deeply scrobiculated, with each four series of half-circular well marginated and denuded tubercles, open inwardly and forming four zig-zag ridges directed outwardly.

Legs moderately strong, very tomentose and bristly.

The formation of the half-circular tubercles open towards the sutural side is very striking, but is also peculiar though in a lesser degree to *B. sculpturatus*, Fahr., *B. anaglypticus*, Ghl.; in *B. transverse foveatus* the hemicycles coalesce so as to form a very much sinuated plication.

From Namaqualand.

In my Collection.

B. ALBOFASCIATUS.

Pl. 4. Fig. 9.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, dense squamosus; rostro a capite profunde disjuncto, basi bi-callosa; prothorace verrucoso et squamis albidis dense tecto, lateribus acute spinosis, dorso rugis duabus crassis, antice profunde foveato; elytris oblongis, convexis postice leviter retusis, singulo antice transverse posticeque longitudinaliter albo fasciato, tuberculis alte elevatis, truncatis, triplici serie obsito.

Long. 10-17^{m.m.} lat. 6-10^{m.m.}

Rostrum much higher than the head, plane, broad, with the outer sides nearly straight, very strongly callose on each side or acutely toothed at the base with the callosities or teeth diverging, foveated, deeply separated from the head, which is short with the eyes ovate and without any ridge.

Prothorax densely covered with white scales, verrucose with the

sides angulate and produced into a long acute spine on the centre, lobated above the eyes, and with two tuberculose median ridges not much raised posteriorly, but very thick and callose anteriorly, where they enclose a broad, deep pit.

Elytra oblong, very convex, slightly retuse posteriorly, rugose, and each with three dorsal rows of long setiferous tubercles truncated at the apex (the tubercles of the first row higher than the others), and each interstice filled with a regular series of truncated warts, which are sometimes nearly as large as the dorsal tubercles, mainly near the marginal row; they are covered with dense brown scales, and each elytron has a broad transverse band of white scales a little past the base, and a longitudinal one past the middle filling the interstices between the first and second series of tubercles, and reaching the apex.

Underside and legs roughly and deeply punctured, and covered with brown scales turning to white on the legs, which are very bristly.

Allied to *B. sub-fasciatus*, Ghl. and probably its representative in Namaqualand, but very different in size, shape of the rostrum and prothorax.

From neighbourhood of O'Okiep, Namaqualand.

In the South-African Museum and in my Collection.

B. VARIUS.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger squamis brunneis griseisque variegatus; rostro a capite profunde disjuncto, basi bi-dentato, in medio laterum angulato, capite brevi oculis ovatis, deplanatis; prothorace tuberculato, medio sub-angulato, rugis dualus elevatis caput eminentibus apiceque sinuatis supra productis; elytris oblongo-ovalibus, scrobiculatis, verrucis setiferis serie quadruplici in singulo obsitis.

Long 10-19^{m.m.}, Lat. 6-8³₄^{m.m.}

Ovate, black, variegated with brown and greyish scales.

Head very short, separated from the rostrum by a deep transverse impression; eyes ovate, without any superciliary ridge, rostrum raised much higher than the head, acutely bi-dentate at the base, plane above, produced acutely in the outer sides, much sinuated at the apex, very squamose and set with short black bristles; antennæ squamose, hispid, scapus elongated.

Prothorax sub-angular on the outer sides, covered with acute tubercles, very deeply sinuated on the anterior margin above the eyes, and with a deep groove on the anterior half of the disc formed by two tuberclose ridges produced forward so as to overhang the head and strongly sinuated apically; the sides of the prothorax are often covered with dense yellowish-white scales.

Elytra ovate, elongated and somewhat retuse posteriorly, deeply scrobiculated, each with four dorsal rows of warts bearing each a short bristle, and densely covered with brown tomentum variegated with white scales.

Underside and legs tomentose brown, the latter not massive and very bristly.

More elongated than *B. transversefoveatus*, but the shape of the

rostrum and of the prothorax is nearly the same, altho' more developed, than in *B. varius*, and the sculpturing of the elytra is very different.

From O'okiep, Namaqualand.

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

B. MOESTUS.

Oblongus, niger, nitidus, dense albo-squamosus; rostro capite triple longiore, basi acute bi-spinoso, medio laterum utrinque acuminato, a fronte sulco profunde disjuncto; prothorace concinne tuberculato, supra sub-deplanato antice parce attenuato, lateribus sub-rotundatis, sulco dorsali antice parvo; elytris elongatis, convexis tuberculis denudatis piliferis sextuplici serie in singulo obsitis, interstitiis dense albo-squamosis.

Long. 16-19, lat. 8-10^{m.m.}

Black with shining tubercles; interstices, underside, and legs covered with white scales.

Rostrum three times as long as the head, from which it is separated by a deep impression; the base has on each side a long acute spine directed outwardly, the sides are raised, acuminated in the centre above the point of insertion of the antennæ; head small, eyes ovate without any ridge, scapus of antennæ long.

Prothorax transverse with the outer sides rounded, slightly attenuated anteriorly, moderately lobate above the eyes, somewhat depressed on the upper part which is closely set with rounded denuded tubercles, and with a narrow anterior median groove and the apical margin slightly tuberculated in the centre.

Elytra not much broader at the base than the prothorax at its broadest part, a little amplified past the middle, elongated, convex, somewhat retuse posteriorly; each wing-cover with six rows of short rounded shining denuded tubercles, bearing each a small bristle, the basal tubercle of the second and fourth row larger than the others; interstices thickly covered with dense white scales.

Legs long, thickly covered with white scales like the underside.

Allied to *B. cornutus*, Linn., and *B. albarius*, Gll., but the shape of the rostrum is somewhat different from that of the former, and the head lacks the very peculiar thick central ridge peculiar to those two species.

From Steinkopf and Klipfontein, Namaqualand.

South-African Museum, my Collection.

B. SUTURALIS.

Plate 4 fig. 1.

B. elongatus, niger, squamis umbrinis dense tectus; rostro basi bi-cornuto; prothorace sub-rotundato, canaliculato, medio apicis profunde foveato, lateribusque cretaccis; elytris sub-ovalibus, apice

rotundatis, tuberculis triplici serie in singulo obsitis, vitta suturali lata post medium attingente, epipleuris que cretaceis.

Long. 11, lat. 5^{m.m.}

Black, covered with a dense brownish squamosity. Rostrum plane, narrowed and with two acute tubercles at the base; head very small, eyes without any superciliary ridges.

Prothorax rounded, with the outer sides verrucose, slightly lobated anteriorly, convex, grooved and deeply foveated in the centre, and with the outer sides whitish.

Elytra ob-ovate, elongated, rounded posteriorly, moderately convex, and not much broader than the prothorax; each elytron with three series of short rounded tubercles, those of the outer series smaller, covered with thick brown scales and with a broad sutural white band reaching from the apex to a little past the middle, outer sides whitish.

Underside and legs cretaceous.

A very distinct species, allied by the shape of the rostrum to *B. curruca*, Gyllh, and to *B. moestus*, mihi.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

B. FBULLINUS (Schonh in. litt.)

Niger, fusco-lutosus, capite supra oculos cristato, rostro in medio carinulato, postice strangulato, basi leviter bi-cornuto prothorace rugoso-punctato, antice profunde trisulcato, lateribus spinosis; elytris ovatis, foveato-sulcatis, singulo verrucis majusculis duplici serie digestis instructo.

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

Black, covered with muddy squamosity. Head large, convex, depressed on the vertex, which bears a transverse crest-like ridge, discontinued in the centre, formed by two elongated raised tubercles placed above the anterior part of the eyes; the rostrum is plane, not longer than the head, narrowed at the base, broad at the apex, distinctly separated from the head on the outer sides only, and has a small median longitudinal ridge not much developed extending as far as the centre of the capital crest, as well as two small conical tubercles one on each side of the lateral incision.

The prothorax, strongly lobate in front, is hexagonal, with the centre of the outer sides produced in a strong conical tubercle. It is deeply and irregularly pitted, and has three very deep impressions on the anterior part, the interstices between the two lateral and the central one forming a thick smooth ridge which reaches only the central part of the disc.

The elytra are ovate, very convex, slightly retuse at the apex, deeply pitted, and have two series of regularly disposed and disconnected rounded tubercles larger towards the extremity; the second series form the margin of the disc. The suture is tuberculated on each side of the declivity.

The puncturation of the elytra varies much in size and depth, as well as the tuberculation of the suture.

The underside is covered with the same coating as the upper: the legs are strong and but slightly bristly.

From Bathurst and Grabam's Town.

In my Collection.

B. DISPAR.

Niger, sub-nitidus, squamulis minutis griseis tectus; rostro brevi, scrobiculato, apice bi-impreso a capite impressione arcuata disjuncto, oculis cristatis; prothorace scrobiculato et tuberculato, lateribus sub-angulatis in dorso rugis duabus carinulam acutam includentibus munito; elytris oblongis, convexis rugosis tuberculis sub-remotis triplici serie in singulo instructis; pedibus taxatis, tibiis compressis, supra distincte carinulatis.

Long 11-14^{m.m.}, lat. 6-8^{m.m.}

Black, covered with very minute greyish scales denser in the prothoracic median cavity.

Head and rostrum very deeply punctured; the latter bent, a little more than twice the length of the head, bi-impresed apically, separated from the head by a deep arcuated impression, the latter with two highly raised ocular ridges.

Sides of the prothorax with rounded tubercles, and produced laterally in a larger, although blunt callus (formed also sometimes by several coalescing small tubercles), and having two broad scrobiculated ridges in the centre of the disc, having, from base to apex, a broad space which contains an acute carina.

Elytra oblong, convex, dehiscent posteriorly, nearly three times as long as the prothorax, and much broader at the base, very rugose, and each with three series of rounded denuded tubercles somewhat distant from one another, with the space left between the larger tubercles often filled by smaller ones; the basal tubercles larger than the others, those of the marginal series small.

Legs deeply and regularly foveate and very bristly; tibiæ compressed and with a distinct smooth acute ridge on the upper side.

Not rare near O'okiep, Namaqualand.

In the South-African Museum and in my Collection.

B. PROLETARIUS.

Niger, indumento squamoso terreno dense tectus; rostro capite duplo longiore, basi leviter bi-tuberculato, capite brevi supra oculos sub-cristato; prothorace sub-globoso, verrucis denudatis; elytris sub-ovatis, prothorace latioribus, convexis, verrucis truncatis piliferis quadruplicate serie in singulo obsitis; pedibus crassis, albido setosis.

Long. 7-12^{m.m.}, lat. 5-7^{m.m.}

Rostrum long, broadening apically, narrowed basally, and with two small denuded rounded tubercles at the base; head small, eyes ovate with a slight superciliary ridge; both head and rostrum covered with a thick brown coating.

Prothorax sub-globose, slightly lobated above the eyes, truncated at the base, faintly impressed in the median anterior part of the disc, and covered with short warts denuded at the top.

Elytra sub-ovate, three times as long as the prothorax and nearly twice as broad at the base, convex and covered with a thick brown squamosity; and each elytron with five series of tubercles, the denuded point of which is truncated and bears a very small whitish seta; the tubercles of the first and third series are sometimes smaller than the other three, and the size of the truncated tubercles varies also according to the size of the insect.

Underside and legs very squamose brown; the latter are dotted with short white bristles, which fringe also the apical abdominal segment.

Evidently allied to *B. transversefoveatus*, but differing much in the shape of the head and prothorax.

From O'okiep, Namaqualand.

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

B. SIGNATUS.

Sub-ovatus, niger, squamositate brunnea dense tectus regione scutellari tuberculisque exterioribus flavescentibus; rostro capite duplo longiore, sub-arcuato, basi bi-callosa; prothorace sub-scribiculo, lateribus sub-angulatis, antice fovea profunde munito; elytris seriatim tuberculatis, seriebus exterioribus tribus transverse truncatis.

Long. 9^m. m, lat. 5^m. m.

Very thickly covered with a squamose brown coating. Rostrum twice as long as the head, sub-arcuated, with a more or less acute callus on each side of the base; head small, eyes ovate with only a small smooth margin around.

Prothorax with the lateral angles, sub-angulated, convex, scribiculo above with the sides tuberculated, the anterior margin slightly sinuated above the eyes, and very deeply impressed in the anterior part of the disc.

Elytra ovate, slightly retuse posteriorly, not much broader than the prothorax at the base, a little amplified past the middle, very rugose, and each with four series of tubercles; the first series near the suture with rounded tubercles—the basal one higher than the others—velvety black, the other three with tubercles obliquely truncated, distinctly setiferous and densely covered at the apex with a flavescent squamosity, which is also met with on the suture, where it forms a distinct line between the two basal tubercles.

Probably very near to *B. pseudo-scutellatus*, Fabr., and allied to *B. clitellatus*, and *B. ephippiatus* of the same author.

Neighbourhood of Graham's Town, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

B. BOSCHIMANUS.

Ovatus, niger, opacus, squamis argenteis tectus pilisque brunneis obsitus; rostro lato, brevi, plano; prothorace rotundato, profunde punctato, interstitiis sub-tuberculatis; elytris globosis profunde regulariterque striato-foveolatis, foveis dense argento-squamosis.

Long. (rost. excl.) 11^m. m., lat. 7^m. m.

Head very short, densely squamose, punctured, rostrum twice the length of the head, curved, flat on the upper part, much constricted at the base and deeply and roughly punctured; eyes ovate without any trace of superciliary ridge; antennæ squamose, bristly, the apical articulation very short.

Prothorax round, deeply foveated, with the interstices produced mainly on the sides in smooth denuded tubercles and dotted with short bristles; the anterior margin is smooth, greatly sinuated on each side above the eyes; the foveæ are filled with silvery scales.

The elytra, very globose, are nearly twice as large as the prothorax at the base, a little elongated, and covered each from the suture to the epipleura with six series of deep and regular pits filled with silvery scales, the interstices, slightly raised and denuded, contain each a series of small pits bearing each a long brownish seta and also filled with dense silvery scales.

Underside with white scales and a few hairs; legs squamose, brown and bristly.

Belongs to the group of *B. pertusus*, *B. fuliginosus* and *B. texatus*, but the foveated interstices of the elytra, which make them look as if they were duplicated, distinguish it easily from the said species.

From Bushmanland, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

B. FOVEOLATUS (Schönh.)

Ovatus, niger, fusco-squamulosus; rostro fere recto, rude punctato, medio leviter carinato, capite brevi, callis supra-ocularibus parvis, conicis; prothorace confertim punctato antice attenuato, lateribus fere rectis; elytris rotundatis, supra convexis, retrorsum leviter retusis, regulariter foveolatis.

Long. 8^m m., lat. 4^m. m.

Black, slightly covered with fuscous squamosity. The head is short, broader than long, and with a slight arcuated impression between the ocular ridges which are developed in a short conical tubercle; the rostrum is nearly straight on the outer sides, very slightly arcuated, irregularly punctured, and has a median longitudinal ridge, but slightly raised, ending in a small callus slightly overhanging the arenated capital impression.

The prothorax is closely punctured, strongly lobated and slightly attenuated in front; the outer sides are nearly straight, the upper part convex and the base slightly bi-sinuated and fitting close to the elytra.

The elytra are ovate, with the anterior angle developed into a short callus; they are nearly twice as broad as the base of the prothorax, slightly attenuated posteriorly, very convex and slightly dehiscent at the apex, covered with deep-regularly disposed and closely set broad punctures, the interstices of which form smooth, denuded, raised longitudinal lines faintly tuberculated near the apex.

The underside is squamose; the legs bristly and strong.

Captured in the Koeberg District, Cape Colony.

In my Collection

B. NANUS.

Ovatus, niger, rostro convexo, basi angustiore, a capite strictura profunde disjuncto; prothorace rugoso, antice deflexo, medio ampliato, basi profunde impresso; elytris foveolatis, interstitiis costatis irregulariter reticulatis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.m

Black, semi-opaque. The head is very small, little convex and rugose; the rostrum much arcuated, narrowed at the base and very rugose, is separated from the head by a deep transverse impression.

The prothorax is attenuated and bi-lobated in front; the sides are ampliatis in the centre and slightly narrowed towards the base; it is convex on the upper sides with the anterior part distinctly deflexed, covered with elongated shining tubercles, and has a deep groove in the posterior part forming a deep depression in the centre of the base, which part is very much raised.

The elytra are ovate, very convex, retuse posteriorly, deeply and closely pitted, with the interstices forming shining, smooth, longitudinal ridges which are connected in the dorsal part by transverse folds, thus forming a very irregular net-work.

The underside is coarsely punctured; the legs are strong, black and slightly bristly.

Captured at Hex River, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

B. INOPS.

Rotundatus, squamositate terrena tectus; rostro brevi, arcuato, a fronte leviter disjuncto, carina supra oculo elevata; prothorace scrobiculato, lateribus antice angulatis, dorso elevato, in medio profunde canaliculato; elytris rotundatis, convexissimis, scrobiculatis, singulo triplici serie verrucoso, verrucis discoidalibus majoribus.

Long. 6m. m, lat. 4m. m.

Black, covered with a brown squamosity.

Rostrum very little longer than the head, and separated from it by a slight impression deeper at the outer sides, slightly curved and very rugose; eyes ovate, with a moderately raised ridge, head with a shallow groove in the centre.

Prothorax deeply scrobiculated, with the sides somewhat flattened and sub-angulated on the anterior part, much sinuated on the apical margin, and with the centre of the disc very much raised, and containing a deep median groove extending from base to apex.

Elytra much broader than the prothorax, with the humeral angles rounded much amplified and convex, retuse posteriorly, distinctly scrobiculated, somewhat tuberclose on each side of the suture, and with three rows of rounded warts on each elytron; the tubercles of the first row, which occupies very nearly the centre of the disc, are larger than those of the other two and reach to the very apex.

Legs comparatively slender, tarsi long, hispid.

Evidently allied to, if not a mere variety of what I take to be *B. glanduliferus*, Ghl.

Captured at the Triangle Station, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

B. IXODICOIDES.

Oblongo-ovatus, postice retusus, indumento nigro plagaque velutina obscuriore in dorso notatus; rostro varioloso, vertice crista brevi munito, capite parvo, palpebris valde elevatis; prothorace subrotundato, profunde foveolato et tuberculato; elytris amplis, retusis, singulo tri-costatis, costa intermedia post medium sinuata.

Long. 5-7 lat. 4-5, m.m.

Rostrum long, slightly curved and with two small diagonal ridges at the base, covered with broad punctures and with short black bristles; antennæ black, hairy; head short, with the superciliary ridges greatly developed.

Prothorax longer than broad, with the sides rounded, much sinuated laterally above the eyes, and a faint trace of median canaliculation, covered with deep and close punctures, the sides of which form smooth rounded tubercles, sharper and closer set on the lower side.

Elytra twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, with the angles sloping very little and the shoulders well defined, slightly attenuated laterally, moderately convex above, and suddenly declivous posteriorly; they have each three distinct ridges of short closely set tubercles, the first from the suture disappears at a little distance from the base and reappears at the top of the declivity next to a small elongated callus formed by a few isolated tubercles, the median and most conspicuous one is suddenly deflexed past the middle and reaches short of the apex, and the third also deflexed but inwardly forms the outer margin. These wing-covers are deeply punctured and covered with a dense black squamosity and have in the anterior dorsal part a broad velvety darker patch limited on each side by the first ridge. Legs rugose, bristly, tarsi long.

The general facies of this singular *Brachycerus* resembles much that of *Ixodius oclusus*, Pascoe, owing to the situation of the tuberculated ridges, but the shape of the ocular ridge, and the shape of the elytra remind one of that of *Theates cristatus, mihi*; the eyes,

however, not being in the peduncle, prevent me from placing it in that genus, but it doubtless forms an interesting link.

Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.

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

B. DECEPTOR.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, indumento terreno squamoso tectus; rostro longo, varioloso, vertice leviter bituberculato, palpebris valde elevatis, conicis; prothorace antice attenuato, lateribus sub-compressis, supra canaliculato; elytris a basi ampliatis, postice acuminatis retusisque, verrucellis nitidis triplice serie in singulo obsitis, interstitiis postice verrucosis.

Long. 5 m.m. lat. 4. m.m.

Black covered with a thick coating of brown scales.

A little smaller than *B. ixidicoides* and closely allied; differs however from it in having a deep median canalication in the prothorax, which has four rows of small tubercles; the shape of the elytra is the same but the ridges are replaced by rows of distant small sharp warts, denuded at the top, not at all sinuated on the disc; it lacks also the dorsal velvety patch, and the interstices between the rows of tubercles have each from past the middle a row of smaller warts.

Legs as in *B. ixidicoides*.

From Koeberg, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Gen. THEATES. Fahræus.

T CRISTATUS.

Pl. 3. Fig. 14.

Niger, opacus, oculis in pedunculis lateralibus frontis externe positus; prothorace rugoso-scribiculato, basi parce attenuato, cristis tuberculatis duabus antice munito, elytris tuberculis validis duplici serie in singulo posticis, instructis.

Long. 6-12, lat. 4-7 m.m.

The head is very rugose, deflexed anteriorly with two light compressed slightly directed backwards peduncles, the outer part of which is occupied by the eyes which are not much convex; the rostrum is a little narrower than the forehead at the base, plane, very rugose, and with a faintly raised triangle, the apex of which reaches the centre of the frontal part of the head.

The prothorax not broader than the head at the apex, is slightly amplified on the outer sides, the centre of which has sometimes one or two small acute tubercles, and a little narrowed at the base; it is scribiculated above and on the sides and has on the anterior part two longitudinal crests formed by irregular sharp tubercles which are as

much raised at the apex as the frontal peduncles and decrease towards the base which they do not reach.

The base of the elytra is higher than the base of the prothorax, and the shoulders are slightly oblique; they are rugosely plicated and have each a dorsal and a marginal row of large conical tubercles more or less developed, which sometimes coalesce in the anterior part of the disc.

The legs are slender and banded with a greyish squamosity, the tarsi are very long.

From the Cape Flats.

In my Collection.

Tribe : BYRSOPSIDÆ.

Group : Rhytirrhinidæ.

Gen. SYNTHOCUS. Schoenh.

S. PARVUS.

Quadratus, niger, indumento terreno vestitus; prothorace transverso, antice constricto, supra rude scrobiculato posticeque canaliculato; elytris quadratis supra deplanatis retrorsum truncatis, rude rugosis, duplici serie in singulo tuberculatis plagaque communi antica obscuriore in disco notatis.

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

The rostrum is moderately long, slightly curved at the apex, narrowed at the base; head small with superciliary ridges strongly developed; both head and rostrum are coarsely punctured and covered with greyish brown scales.

The prothorax is strongly lobated in front, and narrowed by a deep transverse impression, from that impression to the base, the outer sides are nearly straight; it is depressed on the upper part, coarsely punctured and thickly covered with a brownish cretaceous coating and canaliculated in the posterior part.

The elytra are nearly twice as broad as the prothorax, nearly square, abruptly truncated behind, plane above, coarsely punctured and each elytron has two rows of regular and conspicuous tubercles placed close to one another, the second one forms the margin of the disc, descends the declivity and reaches the apex; on either side of the suture in the truncated posterior part is a row of three tubercles which does not reach the apex. They are covered with a greyish brown scaly coating

and the anterior half of the disc is of a darker hue than the rest of the body.

The underside is coarsely rugose, and covered with the same coating than the upper site; the legs are massive, slightly setose, the tarsi are very massive.

From Leydenburg, Transvaal.

In the S. African Museum.

S. QUADRIPENNIS.

S. quadratus, niger, indumento terreno tectus; prothorace valde rugoso, medio canaliculato antice utrinque constricto; elytris quadratis, apice abrupte retusis, profunde regulariterque forcatis, supra planis tuberculis acutis duplici serie in singulo instructis fasciæ transversa dorsali nigra ornatis.

Long. 12^{m.m.}, lat. 6½^{m.m.}

Rostrum twice as long as the head, very much curved towards the apex, very rugose and with two faint ridges, one on each sides and, apparently a continuation of the superciliary ridges which are greatly developed and fringed with a few rigid short bristles; the head is small, very rugosely punctured; antennæ tomentose.

Prothorax nearly as broad as long, a little narrowed anteriorly, very strongly sinuated on each side above the eyes, very little convex on the upper part, extremely rugose, grooved in the centre and with the apical margin slightly raised; the sides are very much flattened, and the outer lateral margin is thus somewhat produced in a raised line.

The Elytra are nearly twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, with the shoulders sloping very slightly backwards, the sides straight, and the posterior part cut at right angle; they are very regularly and deeply foveolated with the disc limited by a row of sharp tubercles reaching from the base to apex, and a little below this line of tubercles there is another forming the outer margin; epipleuræ and apical declivity with deep regular punctures; they are covered with a brown squamosity, and the dorsal part—beginning nearly at the base and stopping at a short distance from the apex of the declivity—is black: in the declivity itself there is a faint black patch.

The underside and legs are densely covered with a brown squamosity, the latter, not quite as thick as usual, are dotted with short rigid bristles.

From Namaqualand.

In my Collection.

S. WARDENI

Pl. 3. Fig. 13.

S. elongatus, niger, squamosus; prothorace elongato, sub-cylindrico, lateribus anticis attenuatis, apice profunde canaliculato, squamis albidis dense tectus vittaque mediana nigra; elytris fere

rectis, supra deplanatis, postice abrupte retusis et tuberculo valido exteriore alteroque parvo juxta suturam posito in singulo instructis, supra squamis albidis vittaque lata suturali nigra ornatis; epipleuris, subtus pedibusque brunneo-squamosis.

Long. 13-15, lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6^{m.m.}

Rostrum twice as long as the head, curved abruptly, very rugose and dotted with short black rigid bristles; head small with superciliary ridges extremely developed.

Prothorax longer than broad, sub-cylindrical, narrowed on the anterior sides which are greatly lobated above the superciliary ridges, evidently grooved in the centre with the apical impression so deep as to form a small callus on each side; it is thickly set in the upper part, and half of the sides with dense white scales, and in the centre there is a broad black squamose band reaching from apex to base where it is very slightly bifid.

The elytra are hardly broader than the prothorax at the base with the outer sides nearly straight and suddenly produced at the apex into a large blunt tubercle; they are nearly flat on the disc and sloping slightly towards the outer margin with the outer sides compressed, truncated posteriorly and with a triangular tubercle on each side of the suture reaching the top of the declivity; they are covered on the upper part with dense white scales and have on each side of the suture a broad black squamose band diverging on the outer side of the smaller inner tubercle, the outer part of which has white scales; the compressed sides and the declivity are covered with a brown squamosity, but the lower part of the apical suture is covered with white scales.

The legs are massive, thickly tomentose and dotted with rigid bristles which are also discernible on the abdomen and pectus.

From O'okiep, Namaqualand.

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

Gen. SPARTECERUS.

S. HUMERALIS.

Niger, indumento fulvo-ochraceo tectus; rostro canaliculato, orbitis elevatis; prothorace rugoso-tuberculato, lateribus antice bi-tuberculatis; clytris juxta suturam seriatim punctatis, in disco profunde scrobiculatis, singulo bi-costatis.

Long. 7-8, ^{m.m.} lat. 5, ^{m.m.}

The head is broader than long, very rugose, and has two raised longitudinal lines strangulated in the centre, thus forming two deep pits, one in the anterior, the other in the posterior part; the ocular ridges are well developed; the rostrum, twice as long as the head, is separated from it by a very shallow transverse impression, broadly grooved, with the margins raised; the centre of the groove is occupied by a thin ridge.

The prothorax is coarsely punctured, broader in the anterior than in the posterior part, amplified in the middle and bi-tuberculated; the first tubercle is placed next to the sinuation above the eyes, the other in the centre of the outer sides and both are moderately conical. It is plane on the upper part, truncated and broadly impressed transversely in front, grooved in the centre and deeply pitted on each side of the groove near the transverse impression.

The elytra, the shoulders of which are produced obliquely from the base and end in a conspicuous tubercle, are nearly twice as broad in the middle than the prothorax, plane, on the upper side in the male,—not quite so much in what I take to be the female,—nearly parallel, truncated at the apex, very rugose, striated regularly near the suture and deeply and rudely pitted in the disc; each elytron has two raised rugose lines, the first from the suture begins at the base and reaches the top of the posterior declivity, the second one, vaguely serrated is produced beyond the base closely against the outer side of the prothorax and ends on the declivity in a conical tubercle. They are thickly covered like the rest of the body with a brown squamosity, and have a faint trace of a median transverse scaly band of a lighter brown. The epipleuræ have regular rows of punctures.

The underpart is very thickly squamose, of a lighter brown than the upper, and somewhat whitish on the sides. The legs are setulose, the femora faintly banded with a lighter brown.

From Delagoa Bay.

In my Collection.

S. BI-FASCIATUS.

Niger, squamositate grisea, vel ochracea vestitus; rostro tricarinato, prothorace transverso, rugoso, antice transverse impresso, post medium profunde canaliculato; elytris foveatis, sub-quadratis, apice truncatis, costis tuberculosis duabus postice conjunctis in singulo munitis, fasciisque duabus umbrinis transversis in medio disci ornatis.

Long. 10^{m.m.}, lat. 5^{m.m.}

Near *S. angulatus*, Gll. Head broader than long, rugose, broadly grooved anteriorly and with the ocular ridges highly raised, rostrum setulose, longer than the head, deflexed and separated from it by a deep transverse impression.

Prothorax transverse, somewhat depressed on each side and a little amplified anteriorly, obsolete foveated and with a deep groove reaching from the centre to the base and two slight oblique impressions. Scutellum very small, tomentose.

Elytra nearly twice as broad as the prothorax, almost quadrate with the humeral angle prominent, nearly abruptly truncated posteriorly, plane on the disk, deeply foveated with two discoidal sub-tuberculated ridges on each elytron reaching and coalescing at the top of the declivity where they form a short transverse ridge aculated outwardly, the suture on the declivity is raised; they are covered with dense greyish or ochraceous scales and with short rigid black bristles and

have two broad, sinuated transverse brownish bands in the middle of the disc.

Underside ochraceous, legs squamose and bristly.

From Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

In the Collection of the South African Museum.

S. MENDAX.

Niger, fusco-ochraceo-squamosus, rostro alie tri-carinato, fronte bi-carinata, orbitis cristatis; prothorace transverso, lateribus antice leviter ampliatis, medio profunde canaliculato; elytris sub-quadratis postice fere truncatis, foveato-tuberculosis, costis elevatis duabus, exteriore apice breviter tuberculata in singulo munitis, dorso indistincte umbrino bi-fasciato.

Long. 9^{m.m.}, lat. 5^{m.m.}

Head broader than long with 6 deep impressions formed by two median ridges coalescing in the centre and the ocular lobes which are cristated, rostrum longer than the head, deflexed apically three costate, separated from the head by a deep incision, antennæ black.

Prothorax transverse, with the outer sides a little amplified anteriorly, constricted at the base, tuberculated, with a deep median longitudinal groove and irregularly impressed on the disk.

Elytra twice as broad as the prothorax, almost quadrate with the humeral angles slightly prominent, abruptly retuse posteriorly, depressed on the disc, densely covered with light-brown scales having an opaline reflexion, deeply foveated with series of short black setæ on the interstices, and each elytron with two dorsal sub-tuberculated and setulose ridges reaching from the base to the declivity where they coalesce somewhat lower down than usual in that genus and are produced in a small acute tubercle.

Underside deeply ochraceous, legs squamose, bristly.

From Kimberley, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Tribe: RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Group: Eupagidæ.

Gen. EUPAGES. Schmh.

E. VERRUCELLUS.

Oblongo ovatus, squamositate terrena dense tectus; prothorace

globoso, verrucoso; elytris rugosis, singulo trifariam tuberculato, tuberculis majusculis setiferis supra pallido squamosis.

Long. 6-7. mm. lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.

Black, covered with a thick brown squamosity.

Head rounded, slightly impressed transversely on the forehead, rostrum contiguous with the head, narrowed at the base, grooved in the centre and with a series on each side of thick short shining bristles curving forward and ascending the vertex of the head which is deeply impressed in the centre.

Prothorax globose, very faintly grooved in the centre slightly margined anteriorly, a little sinuated above the eyes and covered with short round warts bearing each a short black seta.

Elytra ovate, dehiscent posteriorly, convex, rugose and each with three rows of rounded setifer tubercles covered at the top with a whitish squamosity; the suture is raised and tuberclose and in the interstice between the first and second row there is a solitary tubercle placed in about the middle of the anterior discoidal part.

Legs and underside densely squamose, the former with short black bristles.

From Somerset East, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Group: TRUE PHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

GENUS PARACAERIUS. Schönherr.

P. RUGICOLLIS.

Oblongus, niger, indumento terreno tectus; rostro sulcato, prothorace lateribus utrinque bituberculatis, supra rugis tribus ad medium interruptis; elytris rugosis, tuberculis conicis trifariam seriatis tuberculoque sub-humerali in singulo instructis.

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

Head small, broader than long, slightly setulose, eyes ovate, rostrum a little more than twice as long as the head, curved, narrowed transversely at the base, and with six ridges, the two median ones higher than the others and reaching the apex.

Prothorax a little narrowed in front and behind, with three small acute tubercles on each side, plane on the upper side with three distinct smooth ridges, the median one reaches from base to apex, each of the other two are interrupted in the middle so as to form four elongated calluses.

Elytra a little broader than the base of the prothorax, elongated,

gradually dehiscent posteriorly, nearly parallel, very little convex on the upper part; each wing cover has three rows of conical tubercles beginning with an acute projection at the very base; the tubercles of the dorsal rows are more developed posteriorly and the ultimate one of the first row more acute and larger than the others; the tubercles of the marginal row which disappear past the middle are smaller, except the second one which is strongly developed, and under that tubercle is a solitary sub-humeral acute one, placed on the epipleura which is deeply and regularly punctured; the suture is raised.

Underside and legs very squamose, the latter with whitish setæ.

From Graham's Town, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

P. LATICOLLIS.

Oblongus, niger squamositate terrena tectus; rostro sulcato, prothorace rotundato, sub-convexo, rugoso, medio leviter canaliculato; elytris prothorace angustioribus, fere parallelis, scrobiculatis, tuberculis acutis trifariam seriatis tuberculoque sub-humerali solitario in singulo erectis.

Long. 8_{m.m.}, lat. 3½_{m.m.}

Head rugose, a little longer than in *P. rugicollis*, eyes ovate convex, rostrum twice as long as the head, not much curved and contiguous to the head, deeply canaliculated in the centre and also—though in a lesser degree—on the sides; antennæ rufescent.

Prothorax suddenly amplified, rounded, truncated basally with the outer angles prominent, marginated anteriorly, very rugose, slightly grooved in the middle, and somewhat convex.

Elytra narrower than the base of the prothorax, parallel, nearly plane on the upper part, gradually dehiscent posteriorly, almost scrobiculated and each wing-cover with three rows of tubercles bearing each a small, black seta, the first one, which like the second has two larger tubercles on the declivity, reaches the apex, the second one stops at the declivity, the third one beginning at the base with a very acute tubercle, disappears past the middle, and on the deeply and regularly punctured epipleura is a sub-humeral conical tubercle; the suture is very much raised past the median part, and tuberculose posteriorly.

Legs and underside very squamose, the former with rigid brown bristles.

From D'Urban, Natal.

In my Collection.

P. TUBERCULOSUS.

Oblongus, niger indumento terreno tectus; rostro sulcato; prothorace rugose-granulato, rotundato, sub-convexo, antice transversim impresso utrinque ad basim leviter impresso; elytris elongatis, scrobiculatis,

singulo costis tuberculosis tribus, tuberculoque sub-humerali; sutura postice tuberculata.

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

Head and rostrum as in *P. laticollis*.

Prothorax tuberculose and with a few rigid setæ, impressed transversely, a little attenuated anteriorly with the sides rounded, truncated at the base with the outer angles much acuminate, somewhat convex on the upper side and with two lateral, little-pronounced impressions towards the base.

Elytra a little broader than the prothorax, elongated and much acuminate posteriorly, little convex above and gradually dehiscent apically; they are scrobiculated and have each three tuberculated costæ (with the tuberculation more or less setiferous) the first and second dorsal ones begin with an acute projection at the base and have larger and acute tubercles at the top of the declivity, the first costa only reaches the apex, the marginal costa the first tubercle of which is very acute disappears past the middle and the regularly punctured epipleura has the usual sub-humeral solitary tubercle.

Legs and underside very squamose, the former with short rigid brown bristles.

From D'Urban Natal.

In my Collection.

Tribe : HIPPORRHINIDÆ.

Gen. HIPPORRHINUS. Schoenh.

H. AURIVILII.

Oblongus, convexus, niger squamulis umbrinis obsitus; rostro canaliculato, basi profunde impresso; prothorace tuberculato, lateribus acute spinosis, medio canalicula lata carinulam includente impresso; elytris scrobiculatis, in singulo tri-costatis, apice mucronatis.

Long. 25^{mm}, lat. 10^{mm}

Black, covered with dense pale-brown scales.

Head broader than long, eyes depressed; rostrum long, slightly curved at the apex, grooved in the centre and very deeply impressed at the base which is not separated from the head, antennæ black and setulose.

The prothorax is slightly amplified in the centre, the sides of which are armed with a very sharp spine directed backward; it is covered with short tubercles and the centre of the disc has a broad hollow

limited on either side by a highly raised tuberculated ridge and in the centre of which runs a small smooth raised line.

The elytra are much broader at the base than the prothorax and four times as long, slightly amplified in the middle, convex, slightly declivous at the apex and with a long conical acute tubercle on each side of the suture; they are strongly scrobiculated and each elytron has three raised lines of smooth elongated tubercles which become rather acute towards the apex; the suture is raised and has on each side a small series of very short tubercles.

The legs are moderately long and scaly, the femora have an apical circular band of denser and whiter scales, the tibiae are setulose, and the underside very scaly.

The sculpturing of the elytra differs from all other insects forming part of Schoenherr's first manipulus in having the raised tuberculated lines simple, and the interstices filled with blunt and smooth tubercles uniting irregularly with one another.

I propose to name this fine specimen after Dr. C. Aurivilius of the Stockholm Museum who has very kindly undertaken to compare some of my specimens with the types contained in the Museum.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

Gen. CYCLOMUS. Schoenherr.

C. PLANICOLLIS.

C. niger, sub-nitidus, capite rostroque pilis albidis decumbentibus dense tectis; prothorace quadrato, supra plano, tuberculis minutis setisque brevis tecto; elytris elongatis, lateribus fere rectis, apice acuminato rotundatis, sutura costisque validis tribus in singulo elevatis et squamulis albidis adspersis.

Long. 18^{mm}, lat. 6^{mm}

The head is short, convex, and finely punctured, the rostrum is not longer than the head, slightly dilated at the apex and both covered with decumbent whitish hairs. The setose antennae are long and slender, the scapus reaches the prothorax; the eyes are prominent, and black.

The prothorax is quite plane above, the outer and basal margins are thick and raised, the former have a dent in the centre; the disc is covered with short rounded tubercles interspersed with short greyish bristles, and has a faint median groove.

The elytra are not broader than the prothorax at the base, and rounded on the shoulders, much elongated, with the outer sides straight, slightly acuminated and rounded at the apex, and moderately convex above; each one has three conspicuous and slightly tuberculated ridges, the first and third coalescing near the apex below the second one; the suture is raised and the epipleurae have also a raised line; on each side of the ridges there is a regular row of very small tubercles; the interstices are broad, and filled with a very short

squamosity which forms also on some of the ridges as well as on the sides small irregular greyish-white patches.

The underside and legs are densely covered with greyish white decumbent hairs; the tarsi are spongy underneath and the first article longer than the second.

There is, I think, no doubt that this insect is the one alluded to by Lacordaire in his *Genera des Coleopteres* vol. VI. page. 324. In spite of the difference of general facies, Lacordaire does not deem proper to create a new genus for its reception. Bowing to such an authority I therefore refrain to place it in a new genus, but the vestiture and shape of the tarsi the form of the antennæ, as well as of the basal abdominal segment and general facies, differ widely from those of the other *Cyclomus*. As it is, it is a most extraordinary form of transition between the *Somatotidæ* and *Hipporhinidæ*.

Captured at Knysna, Stellenbosch and near Cape Town, Cape Colony.

In the South African Museum.

Tribe CLEONIDÆ. Lacord.

Gen. EPIRRHYNCHIUS. Schönherr.

E. NIGRIPES.

E. oblongo-ovatus, velutinus, rostro prothorace pedibus corporeque subtus nigris; elytris pube nigra, fasciis duabus communis punctisqve nonnullis albis notatis.

Long. 12-13^{m.m.}, lat. 6-6½^{m.m.}

Head round, finely punctured, covered with a greyish tomentosity, very deeply impressed in the anterior part, the impression filled with a black pubescence, a longitudinal line of the same colour reaches from the anterior puncture to the base. The antennæ are black, and pubescent.

The prothorax is strongly emarginated in front, broad, moderately convex above, punctured and covered with a black pubescence.

The elytra are ovate, broader at the base than the prothorax, inflated in the middle, narrowed past the median part towards the apex, and very convex on the upper side; on each elytron are four very valid smooth ridges, the first and second reach the apex, the third and fourth coalesce a little before the apex; the interstices have a few deep punctures. They are covered with a velvety black tomentosity and have two narrow and sinuate transverse common bands formed by whitish scales; the first band occupies the centre of the elytra, the second is placed a little lower; there are besides numerous irregular scaly white dots.

The underside, legs and tarsi are tomentose black.

The sculpturing is the same as in *E. Argus*. *Sparman* from which it differs only in colouring. It is also a little smaller.

Captured near Cape Town.

2 Specimens in my Collection.

Gen. CLEONUS. Schoënherr.

C. QUADRI-MACULATUS.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger tomento albido tectus; rostro rugoso, prothorace dorso rugoso, postice leviter canaliculato, parte postica denudata; clytris punctato-striatis, basi plagisque duabus post medium positis in singulo denudatis.

Long. 16-18, lat. 7-8mm

Facies and tomentum of *C. glacialis*. Head short, broad, covered with a whitish tomentum; rostrum narrower than the head, a little bent, with two small ridges on each side, the inner one short; antennæ thick, covered with whitish tomentum.

Prothorax longer than broad, a little narrowed in front, bi-sinuate at the base, slightly grooved in the centre from the base to the anterior transverse impression and with the upper part of the disc very rugose; it is tomentose, with the basal part and also a few very small tubercles on the outer sides denuded. Scutellum very short.

Elytra a little more than twice the length of the prothorax and broader at the base, hardly amplified on the sides, rounded posteriorly, striated with rows of punctures and covered with a thick whitish tomentum leaving denuded on each elytron the two basal calluses, and two patches: the first, a sinuate one, is placed near the margin a little past the middle of the elytron, the second, somewhat round, is nearer to the suture.

Underside, legs and tarsi thickly tomentose white.

Very distinct through the disposition of the denuded spots from *C. glacialis*, although the sculpturing differs but little.

From Springbok and O'okiep, Namaqualand.

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

Tribe: CORYSSOMERIDÆ. Lacord.

Gen. LAMYRUS. Lacord.

L. SPHADASMOIDES.

Sub-ovatus, niger tomento bruneo albidoque variegatus; prothorace lateribus anticis plagaque ante scutellari, clytris fasciis duabus subtusque cinerea-tomentosis.

Long. (rost. excl.) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.m., lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.

The head is rounded, convex, black, tomentose; the eyes very close and not much convex; the rostrum much curved, and as long as the head and prothorax, is moderately thick, curved, finely punctured and has two finely raised lines near the base. The antennæ are black, the club tomentose.

The prothorax is impressed on both sides and slightly narrowed in front, the outer sides are nearly straight, and the base sinuated. It is almost plane above and covered with a brown tomentosity faintly variegated with white which leaves two denuded round spots immediately behind the head; the lateral anterior sides are covered with a whitish grey tomentosity which forms also a conspicuous patch in the centre of the base immediately above the scutellum.

The scutellum is sub-ovate and lanuginose.

The elytra are not much broader than the prothorax and a little longer, flat in the anterior part of the disc, with the posterior part very little convex and narrowed laterally; they are striated, the striæ are punctured and covered with a brown tomentosity interspersed with greyish scales which form two cloudy transverse arcuated bands, one near the base the other in the posterior part.

The underside is covered with a dense greyish-white tomentosity as also the legs; the femora are strongly toothed underneath, and the tibiæ unguiculated at the apex.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

Tribe: APIONIDÆ.

Gen. APION. Herbst.

A. HUMEROSUM.

Rufo-castaneum, glabrum; rostro modice arcuato; prothorace elongato, antice attenuato transversimque profunde impresso; elytris infuscatis, amplis, convexis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis costiformis, humeris callosis.

Long. 4, lat. 8m.m.

Head oblong, strongly carinated in the centre, eyes rounded, black, prominent, rostrum as long as the head and prothorax, moderately slender and bent, somewhat irregularly punctured; antennæ reddish with the club infuscated.

Prothorax narrow in front, amplified on the sides, very deeply impressed transversely at the apex, finely punctured, somewhat depressed on the disc and with a deep impression towards the base. Scutellum raised.

Elytra darkish red, broader than the prothorax a little beyond the base, a little amplified past the middle, very convex, almost gibbose, striated, with the interstices much raised and rounded, and each elytron with a well developed callus on the humeral part of the sixth interstice.

Legs long, shining, reddish-brown with the knees and also the hind tibiæ a little infuscated.

Captured in Damaraland by Dr. Marlott.

Tribe : ATTELABIDÆ.

Gen. APODERUS. Olivier

A. MINIATUS.

Miniatus, glaber, nitidus; capite convexo, postice canaliculato; prothorace brevi, antice valde constricto, disco canaliculato; elytris in dorso rugoso-reticulatis; tibiis apice tarsisque nigris.

Long. (rost. excl.) 7^{m.m.}, lat. 4^{m.m.}

Vermillion red, smooth, shining, apex of tibiæ and tarsi black. The head is large, convex, smooth, shining, grooved behind and impressed between the eyes which are semi-globose and black like the antennæ; the rostrum is short, thick, dilated anteriorly.

The prothorax, is very much narrowed in front, moderately convex behind the anterior constriction, grooved in the centre and margined at the base.

The scutellum is broad.

The elytra are sinuated at the base, twice as broad as the prothorax, rounded on the shoulders which have each an elongated callus and with the outer sides straight, plane above, coarsely reticulated in the disc, with two conspicuously raised lines beginning at the base and uniting a little before the middle of each elytron and with the sides regularly and deeply punctured.

The legs are moderately long, vermilion red, smooth and shining; the femora are clavate and the apex of the tibiæ and also the tarsi are black.

From Leydenburg, Transvaal.

In the South-African Museum[†]

Genus. RHYNCHITES. Herbst.

R. ALGOENSIS.

Plate 3 Fig. 12.

Cyaneus, [sub-nitidus, glaber; rostro crasso, elongato, valde

arcuato, prothorace transversim strigoso; elytris cyaneo-purpureis, punctato-striatis; tibiis crenulatis.

Long. 7-8.m.m. Lat. 4-4½ m.m.

Head dark-blue, convex, eyes sub-globose; rostrum longer than the head, thick, curved, triangularly dilated at the apex and finely punctured. Antennæ thick, smooth, club slightly pilose.

Prothorax attenuated in front, the outer sides nearly straight, convex above, very slightly sinuated at the base, strongly plicated transversely and dark-blue with a brassy tinge.

The scutellum is short, broad, triangular and impressed in the centre.

The elytra are a little broader than the prothorax, the shoulders truncated obliquely and slightly raised, the outer sides nearly parallel, convex above, slightly depressed in the anterior part, declivous at the apex and singly rounded. They are dark purple moderately shining and each elytron has eight series of regular punctures with the interstices slightly rugose.

The underside is dark metallic blue, strongly and closely punctured; the femora are clubbed and the tibiæ slightly arcuated and finely serrated.

From Delagoa Bay and the Limpopo River.

In the South-African Museum and in my Collection.

R. NIGRO-LIMBATUS.

Rufus, tenuissime pubescens, rostro, capitis parte antica, sutura limboque externo nigris; rostro longiusculo, fere recto.

Long. 3½ m.m., lat. 1½ m.m.

Size and shape of *R. longicollis*.

Head quadrate, convex, punctulated, finely pubescent, anterior part infuscated, rostrum one half longer than the head and prothorax, nearly straight, black, shining; antennæ as long as the rostrum, pubescent, black with the four basal articulations reddish.

Prothorax longer than broad, amplified in the centre of the sides truncated both at apex and base, deeply punctured; very slightly pubescent and with two very faint traces of an infuscated small spot on each side. Scutellum red, pubescent.

Elytra twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, elongated, amplified past the middle, convex, deeply punctured, finely pubescent, red like the head and prothorax and with a broad black band on each side of the suture with the apical and external margin—the latter stopping short of the humeral angle—also black.

Mesothorax red, abdomen and pectus black; legs black with the anterior femora reddish.

Captured in the neighbourhood of Cape Town by M. F. Purcell.

Tribe : CRYPTORRHYNCHIDÆ.

Group : Ocladiides.

Gen. OCLADIUS. Schönh.

O. SERRIPES.

Globosus, convexus, niger, nitidus; rostro supra tri-carinato; prothorace foveato; elytris rugosis, singulo rugis duabus discoidalibus, elevatis bi-foveatis, margineque uni-foveata; interstitiis breviter albo-pilosis; tibiis arcuatis, carinatis, supra denticulatis.

Long. 3^{m.m.}, lat. 5½-6^{m.m.}

Head small, rugose, rostrum larger than the prothorax by one half, strongly bent, punctured, antennæ slender, reddish.

Prothorax shining, one half broader than long, narrowed apically, higher than the head, very convex and covered with deep foveæ, the interstices of which form nearly regular longitudinal ridges on the median part of the disc.

Elytra globose, very convex, retuse posteriorly, broader, at the base than the prothorax, rugose and each elytron with two raised ridges bearing each a double row of deep foveæ; the outer margin has a simple foveated row; the suture slightly tuberculated on both sides has a fringe of fine distant and not conspicuous yellowish bristles; the interstices are filled with hair-like depressed greyish-white scales apparently denser on the shoulders and at the apex.

Underside black, opaque, femora acutely carinated outwardly, tibiæ compressed, bent, acutely serrated on the upper part, and very slightly pubescent.

Captured by Dr. Marlott in Damaraland.

 Family: LONGICORNIA.

Sub-fam: Cerambycidæ.

Gen. PHILEMATIUM. T. Thoms.

P. CAPENSE.

Supra viride, subtus auratum; antennis pedibus tarsis pectorisque lateribus castaneis; prothorace plicato sulcis profundis quatuor in medio disci; elytris sub-opacis, coriaceis, obsolete bi-lineatis.

Long 21-29^{m.m.}, Lat. 7-8^{m.m.}

Shape and colour of *P. natalense*, Bates (Cist. Entomol. v. ii. pag 402.) but with the green of the head and prothorax and elytra less golden.

Antennæ and palpi chestnut colour, the former finely pubescent past the middle.

Prothorax with the centre of the sides acutely spinose, narrowed at the apex and base, transversely plicate and with four impressions on the disc, the two central ones broader and deeper, separated by a conspicuous median carina, the other two carinæ less pronounced.

Elytra elongated, narrowed posteriorly, finely shagreened and with two very slightly raised lines on each; they are a vivid green and sub-opaque. The underside is golden green, finely pubescent with the lateral sides of the pectus, bright chestnut. Last abdominal segment, legs and tarsi chestnut colour.

This species seems to be rarer in Natal than *P. Natalense*. Bates.

I have received both sexes from D'Urban, Natal, and Graham's Town, King William's Town and East London, Cape Colony.

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

Gen POLYZONUS. Casteln.

A. FLAVIPENNIS.

Elongatus, cyaneo-nigr escens, capite prothoraceque pube densa flavida tectus, elytris flavo tomentosus, antennis pedibusque nigris.

Long. 13, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.

Head and prothorax deeply punctured, the latter a little narrowed in front and very slightly amplified in the middle, both covered with a moderately long yellowish silky pubescence. Scutellum blackish, pubescent.

Elytra three times as long as the prothorax, elongated, nearly parallel, plane above and covered with a short dense, somewhat silky yellow pubescence.

Underside with a greyish tomentosity, legs and antennæ black, the former slightly pubescent.

From Eshowe, Zululand
South-African Museum Collection.

Gen. CLOSTROMERUS (Helymaeus) Thomson.

C. QUADRINOTATUS. n.p.

Plate 3, Fig. 15.

C. cyaneus, sub-nitidus; prothorace rotundato-ampliato; elytris crebre punctatis, opacis, punctis duabus flavis in singulo notatis pectore fascia lata in medio lateribusque anticis albo-sericeis, antennarum articulis quinque ultimis incrassatis.

Long. 10-12, lat. 3-3½^{m.m.}

The head is finely aciculated, the antennæ a little longer than the body are dark blue, the five apical articles are strongly dilated triangularly.

The prothorax rounded in the outer sides, attenuated in front and narrowed at the base is smooth, shining dark-blue like the head, convex above and finely aciculated.

The elytra are straight, well developed at the shoulders, plane above, truncated at the apex, the outer and sutural margin ending in a sharp short tooth, sub-opaque, dark blue and finely punctured; on each elytron are two round yellow spots, the anterior, the largest of the two is placed at a little distance from the shoulder, the second one a little past the middle.

The underside is finely punctured and dark-blue; the coxæ, the lateral sides of the thorax, and the middle of the pectus are covered with a white silky pubescence which forms also a dot on either side of the three first basal segments of the abdomen.

The legs are dark blue, the femora strongly clavate, the tarsi covered with a greyish white pubescence.

This pretty species was captured by Dr. Bradshaw on the banks of the Zambezi River. I have received it also from Delagoa Bay.

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

SUB-FAMILY LAMIIDÆ.

Group: STERNOTOMIDÆ.

Gen. *ZOGRAPHUS*, de Casteln.

Z. MODESTUS.

Oblongus, niger fronte corporeque subtus albidis; prothorace transverse plicato; elytris costatis, interstitiis punctatis maculis minutis albidis adpersis.

Long. 16, lat. 6^{m.m.}

Head granulose, frontal part with three distinct longitudinal raised lines, and the sides covered with a whitish tomentum, antennæ slightly reddish and tomentose, a little longer than the body in the male, and slightly shorter in the female.

Prothorax very rugose, with the outer sides produced in an acute spine, and with four transverse folds more or less tomentose in the disk. Scutellum acutely triangular.

Elytra slightly tomentose, nearly three times as long as the prothorax, with the humeral angles acute, rugose, and each with eight distinctly raised lines with the interstices deeply punctured and covered with numerous very small yellowish-white patches.

Underside covered with a thick white tomentum, with the centre of the pectus and abdominal segments denuded.

A small species which the relative shortness of the antennæ and the very oblique frontal part of the head differentiates from the other species belonging to that genus; but the shape of the meso and prosternum is evidently that of a *Zographus*.

Rustenburg, Transvaal and Limpopo River.

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

Group: PHRYNETIDÆ. Lacord,

Gen. MALLONIA. J. Thoms.

M. AUSTRALIS.

Velutina, griseo fuliginosa; antennis griseo-tomentosis, articulis 1^o 3^o 4^o 5^o plumatis; prothorace supra utrinque umbrino bi-lineato, vittisque duabus albis, prima-duplicata-supra, secunda infra spinam lateralem ornato; elytris umbrino griseoque variegatis, singulo macula parva in medium disci, plaga laterali pone medium maculisque duabus apicalibus albis; subtus bruneo-velutinus, pectore segmentisque duobus ultimis plaga triangulari nigra ornatis.

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

Velvety grey variegated with smoky elongated patches; head broad, punctured with two velvety spots between the point of insertion of antennæ, vertex with two brown patches, and a very small whitish dot below the eyes; antennæ pubescent, the first, fourth, fifth and sixth with a small fascicle of hairs, the third with a much thicker and longer fascicle.

Prothorax longer than broad, nearly cylindrical, strongly impressed transversely near apex and base, semi-tuberculated on the disc, and with a straight very acute spine on each side; it is pubescent greyish with two small dark longitudinal lines on each side of the disc, a very broad double snow-white patch above the lateral spine which it partly covers and another of the same hue below the said lateral spine. Scutellum brown, tomentose.

Elytra sub-gibbose at the base, along the scutellum with shoulders well defined, slightly attenuated posteriorly, rounded at the apex

evidently punctured, covered with a grey tomentum variegated with longitudinal stripes of a darker hue, and each elytron with a small round spot in the centre near the suture, another triangular one close to the outer margin,—there is also a very faint marginal line of small whitish dots—and two elongated patches at the apex, one immediately on the margin, and the other shaped like a long arrow-head close to it; all those spots and patches cretaceous-white.

Underside light velvety brown with sides of pectus and abdominal segments dark-brown; the pectus with a small white dot on each side and the two abdominal segments each with a patch of the same colour. Legs velvety brown.

Allied to *M. albo-signata*. Chevr.

Captured near D'Urban, Natal by Col. J. H. Bowker.

In the Collection of the South-African Museum.

Gen. SPODOTAENIA. Fairmaire. Soc. Entom. Belgique. 1884.

S. SPINICORNIS.

Pl. 3. Fig. 16.

Oblonga, sub-parallelâ, indumento fusco tecta, prothorace fasciisque duabus elytrorum albo-sericeis; antennis albo-variegatis, articulo secundo apice spina armato.

Long. 10-12m.m., Lat. 3-3½m.m.

The head is not longer than broad, deflexed, covered with a greyish brown tomentosity and has a faintly longitudinal line in the centre. The antennæ are longer than the body; the first article very thick is tomentose, brown; the second is short, nodose and produced into a conspicuous spine in the superior part of the apex, the others are variegated with white, the last is quite brown.

The prothorax is cylindrical, marginated at the base and apex and covered with a white tomentosity.

The elytra are sub-parallel, slightly attenuated at the apex, not much convex in the anterior part of the disc, irregularly punctured and impressed near the shoulders and densely-covered with a short brown tomentosity. They have a common broad triangular whitish band, beginning from the base and the apex of which reaches the middle and another posteriorly beginning from the one posterior third and reaching the apex.

The underside and legs are very tomentose and greyish white.

Captured between the Limpopo and Zambezi Rivers.

In the South-African Museum.

Tribe ; THYTÆCIIDÆ.

Gen. NITOCRIS. Thomson.

N. RUBRICOLLIS. Nov. spec.

N. sub-elongata, nigra, griseo tomentosa ; prothorace brevi, convexo rubro ; scutello pilis albis tecto ; elytris sat regulariter striato punctatis.

Long. 14. Lat. 3^m.

The head has a deep vertical impression in the middle and is deeply punctured ; the antennæ, which are one-third longer than the body, are black and slightly setulose. The prothorax is short, very convex above, a little amplified on the outer sides and slightly pubescent. It has two deep punctures in the posterior part and is brilliant red with the exception of the anterior margin which is black.

The scutellum is covered with a dense, white, short tomentosity.

The elytra are plane above, slightly sinuate in the middle and truncate at the apex. They are black, covered with short greyish hairs and conspicuous setæ the basal part have rows of deep moderately regular punctures.

The underside and legs are tomentose, and greyish black.

This pretty insect was captured near East London, Cape Colony, by Mr. P. Borchers.

In the South-African Museum.

N. VITTATA.

Oblonga, nigra, griseo-sericea ; prothorace callis duobus in disco denudatis ; scutello vittaque suturali albidis ; pedibus, tarsis exceptis rufis.

Long. 10. Lat. 2^m.

Head closely punctured with a faint triangular impression on the vertex, and covered with a greyish silky pubescence and some long blackish hairs, antennæ black, pubescent, slightly setulose inwardly and a little longer than the body.

Prothorax nearly cylindrical, longer than broad, deeply punctured, pubescent and a little setulose, with a median longitudinal line, and with two denuded calluses. Scutellum covered with a white silky tomentum.

Elytra nearly four times as long as the prothorax, flattened, with the outer sides narrowed in the centre, deeply punctured, covered with a short greyish silky pubescence and having a narrow sutural white band reaching from the base to the apex ; the suture is raised.

Underside punctured, pubescent like the upper part ; legs, reddish tarsi black.

Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

South-African Museum ; my Collection.

N. MACULICOLLIS.

Oblonga, nigra, grisco-sericea, capite prothoraceque rubris, illo plaga triangulari frontali, hoc basi apiceque nigris; elytris profunde punctatis; pedibus nigris.

Long. 9-11^{m.m.} Lat. 1½-2^{m.m.}

Head deeply and closely punctured with a deeply frontal groove in the centre and a slightly raised line on the vertex, red with a triangular frontal patch black, finely pubescent and setulose, antennæ black, a little longer than the body.

Prothorax cylindrical, longer than broad, deeply punctured, setulose, with a slightly raised line in the centre formed by a whitish-grey pubescence, red with the apex and the base black. Scutellum densely covered with a yellowish white tomentum.

Elytra nearly four times as long as the prothorax, deeply punctured, covered with a dark-grey pubescence, flattened and with the outer sides narrowed in the centre; suture raised.

Underside and legs finely punctured, black, pubescent.

Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

In the S. African Museum Collection and in my own.

N. CAPENSIS.

Oblonga, flavo-testacea; prothorace lineis tribus elytris vitta dorsali in singulo, pectore abdominisque segmentis basalibus duobus nigris.

Long 7-10^{m.m.} Lat. 1½-2^{m.m.}

Head deeply and closely punctured, grooved in the centre, light testaceous with the apex of the mandibles black, antennæ a little longer than the body, with the three basal articulations black, the others dark-brown.

Prothorax nearly cylindrical, deeply punctured, pubescent, testaceous with two lateral and one median bands black. Scutellum tomentose.

Elytra nearly four times the length of the prothorax, with the outer sides slightly sinuated in the middle, deeply punctured and pubescent, and with a broad blackish band beginning at the humeral angle and reaching the apex.

Underside finely punctured, testaceous with the pectus and the middle of the two basal abdominal segments black; legs and tarsi black.

Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

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

Gen. BLEPISANIS. Pascoe.

B. DORSATA.

Oblonga, nigra, pube cinerea vestita; capitis prothoracisque media

atque lateribus pectoris abdominisque late croceo-vittatis; elytris profunde punctatis antennis nigris.

Long 16-19^{m.m.}, Lat. 4-5^½^{m.m.}

Head deeply punctured, black, with a fine, short ashy-grey pubescence, the sides, the centre of the head and a broad band of the vertex saffron-yellow and thickly pubescent.

Prothorax a little longer than broad, narrowed transversely at apex and base with the centre of the sides a little amplified and rounded, thickly punctured, the lateral sides and the centre of the disc covered with a thick saffron-yellow tomentum which is continued from the median part of the disc to the scutellum and the sutural part of the elytra down to the apex.

Elytra three and a half times as long as the prothorax and broader at the base, straight, narrowing slightly towards the apex where they are singly rounded, quite plane above, greyish pubescent, and very deeply punctured; besides the broad sutural band, there is on each side a sub-humeral small yellow tomentose patch, evidently a continuation of the lateral bands of the prothorax.

Underside and legs tomentose with a broad saffron-yellow band on each side of the pectus and abdominal segments.

From Eshowe, Zululand.

S. African Museum.

FAMILY PHYTOPHAGI.

Tribe: CLYTHRIDAE.

Gen. LABIDOSTOMIS. Lacord.

L. INSIDIOSA.

Ænea, sub-nitida, subtus tenuiter pubescens; capite magno, quadrato, mandibulis rufescentibus, robustis, valde exsertis, dextra apice bifida; prothorace transversim atque ad basim utrinque impresso; elytris vage punctulatis, flavidis opacis, punctis tribus in singulo suturaque æneo-viridibus.

Long. 8, Lat. 3^{m.m.}

Male. Head massive quadrate, very roughly punctured, hairless concave in the centre, deeply grooved on the vertex, of bronze-colour with the anterior part reddish, mandibles reddish, very strong and long, the right one bifid at the apex, the tip of the left one very acute and both with an internal median tooth, sharper on the left mandible; antennae reaching nearly to the base of the prothorax, black.

Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, amplified in the outer sides, little convex, marginated all round, very roughly shagreened with a broad apical transverse impression and two slightly oblique ones on the disk, near the base. Scutellum obtusely triangular, brassy.

Elytra a little narrower than the prothorax with the base strongly sinuated and the shoulders sloping, cylindrical, very faintly punctured, pale-yellow, opaque with the suture and the three round spots on each elytron bronze colour; the first spot is placed near the outer margin below the shoulder, the second one a little lower, is close to the suture, and the third one, also sub-marginal, is placed a little past the median part of the disc.

Underside brassy, slightly pubescent, legs somewhat violaceous, anterior ones very long, with the tibiæ much arcuated.

Female unknown.

From O'okiep, Namaqualand.

In my Collection.

Gen. MIOPRISTIS (MACROLENES) Lacord.

M. BELLA.

Elongata, sub-cylindrica, cyanea; prothorace laevi, nitido, sub-deplanato; elytris leviter punctato-rugosis, flavidis, fascia lata infra medium punctoque in disco anteriore cæruleis in singulo notatis.

Long. 5-6^{m.m.}, lat. 3^{m.m.}

Male. Head finely plicated longitudinally, deeply impressed in the forehead, with the vertex smooth and shining; mandibles long, arcuated; antennæ thick, reaching the base of the prothorax, black, with the two first articulations reddish.

The prothorax is like the head very dark blue, twice as broad as long, truncated in front, lobated at the base which like the outer sides is marginated, somewhat depressed and smooth on the upper part.

Scutellum black, smooth, triangular.

The elytra are three times as long as the prothorax, faintly rugose through obsolete punctures, elongated, sub-cylindrical, very slightly sinuated near the shoulders. They are reddish-yellow and have each a small round spot in the anterior part of the disc, and a broad band of the same hue below the middle, extending from the suture to the margin and slightly attenuated towards the suture.

The underside is shining dark-blue and covered with a silky-whitish villosity not very dense. The legs and tarsi are black and shining; the anterior tibiæ are much elongated and strongly arcuated, the first article of the tarsi longer than the second and third together.

Female. The head is much smaller, the anterior legs are short. The elytra are much more shining and more rugose; the discoidal spot is broader and the transverse band more shining.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

Genus. LACHNÆA. Lacord.

L. PINGUIS.

Modice elongata, crassa, nigra, subtus albido-sericea; capite brevi, glabro, medio bi-foveato, vertice transversim impresso, supraque canaliculato; prothorace transverso, convexo, antice attenuato, rufonitido, apice medio depresso, ruge punctulato, maculis septem nigris notato; clytris sanguineis, crebre profundeque punctatis, singulo plagis duabus sub-basalibus fasciaque lata communi postice retrorsum dentata, nigris, ornato.

Long. 11^{m.m.}, lat. 6^{m.m.}

Female. Head deflexed, rather small, black, shining, hairless with foveæ in the centre and a fine transverse impression above them and a small groove on the vertex; mandibles black, short, antennæ black with the second and third articulation reddish.

Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, very convex, broader on the base than at the apex, shining red with the centre of the apex depressed, vaguely punctured except on the apical depression and marked with six black spots transversely arranged and a smaller one above the scutellum. Scutellum black, much depressed and pubescent at the base with the apex acutely raised above the elytra.

Elytra as broad as the base of the prothorax, and three times as long, a little narrowed posteriorly, convex, closely and deeply punctured, shining red, with two black sub-basal patches, the first sub-humeral, the other parallel to it and nearly reaching the suture, and a broad also black transverse fascia beginning in the middle and common to both elytra, but stopping short of the outer margins, connected along the suture with the upper discoidal patch and produced laterally in a long dent; posterior part of the suture black.

Underside densely pubescent, abdominal fossa narrow, deep, and reaching from the apex to the base of the segment; legs short, anterior tibiæ curved.

Male unknown, but probably marked in the same manner.

I am indebted for three examples of this species, to G. Warden, Esq., who captured them near O'okiep, Namaqualand.

In my Collection.

L. (CAMPTOLENES) proxima.

Elongata, prothorace deplanato, punctulato, rufo-testaceo; clytris rufunde punctulatis, flavis, maculis sex nigris in singulo notatis.

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

Closely allied to *M. abyssinica*.

Male. The prothorax is not quite so broad as in that species, brick-red with the anterior part of a paler hue; the basal sinuations above the scutellum are black.

The elytra are elongated, straight, very slightly narrower at the apex than at the base, finely yet deeply punctured with the interstices slightly raised and coalescing at the apex and each elytron with six black rounded spots disposed as in *M. abyssinica*, but the apical one is not so broad.

The underside is silky white, the femora infuscated and the tibiæ red.

Female. Same sculpturing and markings as the male, but the head and prothorax are smaller, the anterior legs are of a normal size and the tibiæ and tarsi reddish.

I believe that this species is only a variety of the *M. abyssinica*, but having seen one male specimen only of the latter, I provisionally make it a distinct species.

From the Zambezi River.

In the South African Museum and in my Collection.

L. (CAMPTOLENES) lugubris.

Elongata, nigra, antennis brevibus, articulis basalibus tribus rufescentibus, capite antice rugoso plicato postice longitudinaliter canaliculato; prothorace transverso, deplanato profunde punctato, elytris confertim sub-foveatis, rubris, fasciis duabus sinuatis latis marginique posticali cyaneo-nigris.

Long. 10-12^{m.m.}, lat. 4½-5^{m.m.}

Male. Head broad, massive, slightly pubescent, plicated anteriorly and punctured posteriorly with a deep longitudinal groove on the vertex, mandibles massive, shining black, antennæ short, first articulation massive, red like the following two, the others black, strongly serrated from the 4th to the 11th.

Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, marginated, not amplified on the outer sides, deeply punctured and hairless, moderately shining and bi-impressed on the disk. Scutellum black, punctured, carinated in the middle.

Elytra three times as long as the prothorax, nearly linear, flattened on the disk, with close, very deep and broad punctures, faintly striated but with three striæ very apparent on each side close to the apex of the suture, bright-red with two broad sinuated blueish-black bands common to both elytra; the anterior one sub-lunate near the shoulders does not reach the outer margin and is narrowly connected along the suture with the posterior one which reaches from one outer margin to the other; the outer postical and also the apical margins are also blueish-black.

Underside black, covered with a silky pubescence, anterior legs short, anterior tibiæ nearly straight, tarsi broad; abdominal segment slightly impressed basally.

Female. Colour and sculpturing of the male, more pubescent, head smaller, prothorax more convex, attenuated anteriorly, legs a little more slender, tarsal articulations not so broad, abdominal fossa deeper than in the male and reaching from the apex to the base of the segment.

From Rustenburg, Transvaal.

In my Collection.

Gen. TITUBÆA. Lacord.

T. SEX-NOTATA.

Flava, capite prothoraceque rufis, illo medio profunde impresso, striga sinuata inter oculos nigra, antennis articulis quatuor primis rufescentibus, coeteris nigris, hoc elytrorum basi latiore, sub-deplanato, lateribus rotundatis; scutello nigro, apice rufo, elytris punctulatis, singulo puncto humerali duobusque medianis nigris, pectore tarsisque nigris.

Long. 7-10, Lat. 3-4^{m.m.}

Male. Head massive, rugose, slightly pubescent, with a deep round impression in the centre, reddish with a black narrow band reaching from eye to eye, mandibles strong with the internal side infuscated, antennæ moderately long, strongly serrated, first articulation massive and reddish like the following three, the others black.

Prothorax short, once and a half as broad as long, depressed, with the outer sides rounded, a little broader than the base of the elytra, punctured, reddish-yellow with the sides paler. Scutellum long, obtusely triangular, black with the apex reddish.

Elytra punctulated, elongated, parallel, sub-cylindrical, pale yellow with three black dots, the first humeral, the second and third placed at about the middle, the one near the outer margin, the other a little lower down near the suture, underside silky-white, pectus black, fore legs long, tibiæ strongly arcuated, knees and tarsi infuscated.

Female. Facies and colour of the male, anterior legs very little shorter, abdominal fossa not very deep, broad.

From Koeberg, Cape Colony.

In my Collection.

Var. NATALICA.

Pallido flava, capite, scutello, femoribus subtusque nigris, elytris singulo tri-punctatis.

Long. 6-7^{m.m.}, Lat. 3^{m.m.}

Smaller than the type, but with the head and mandibles, the femora—the anterior ones reddish at the base—the scutellum and the whole of the under-side black; anterior tibiæ much arcuated, tibiæ and tarsi yellowish, abdominal fossa of the female deeper.

From Maritzburg, Natal.

In my Collection.

Gen. DIAPROMORPHA (PEPLOPTERA) Lacord.

D. ZAMBEZIANA.

Elongata, retrorsum attenuata, nigra, subtus sericea; prothorace

convexo, rubro, nitido, vitta media longitudinali nigra; clytris concinne punctatis, flavis, singulo macula humerali fasciæque trans versa, lata, nigra, infra medium posita, in singulo ornatis.

Long. 7-9^{m.m.}, lat. 3-4^{m.m.}

Male. Head elongated, black, slightly pubescent, rugose, deeply impressed triangularly in the forehead, and slightly grooved longitudinally on the vertex. The palpi and the first three or four articulations of the antennæ are reddish.

The prothorax is convex, smooth, very shining, broader than long, a little attenuated at the apex, red, with a broad black longitudinal band in the middle beginning only in the centre of the disc and reaching the base.

Scutellum small, black, punctured at the base and shining.

The elytra are convex, attenuated posteriorly, very strongly lobated in the outer margins below the shoulders, and rounded at the apex. They are closely punctured, with the interstices smooth, very shining, yellow and each with a small humeral spot and a broad transverse black band placed below the middle reaching from the margin to the centre and sinuated in the centre.

The underside is black, densely silky; the femora and the basal half of the tibiæ are black, the apical part of the latter red like the tarsi which are very tomentose. The anterior legs and tarsi are very thick.

Female. The vestiture and markings are the same as the male's; the elytra, however, are not attenuated posteriorly and the anterior legs and tarsi are not so robust.

Var. A. In this variety the posterior transverse band is reduced to a mere rudiment.

Allied to *D. acrominalis* and *D. trilineata*, but more robust and coloured differently.

From the Zambezi River.

In the S.-African Museum and in my own Collection.