

tilaria, *Valvulina*, *Polymorphina*, and some of the *Nodosarinae* &c., though severally grouped under "generic" names*, are plainly referable to their zoological type-forms, so the Miliolidæ and allied groups still hold their suzerainty over the more or less differentiated forms, whether species, subspecies, or varieties, elucidated of late by the careful diagnoses elaborated by our esteemed fellow-workers in France.

There is, of course, great difficulty in deciding the relative value of differences among individuals (of all the groups) showing often inconsiderable modifications or deviations from the zoological type, whether due to idiosyncrasy of the individual or to evolution among the many—for they may have been caused by accidents of growth, or they may show ontogenetic variation, due to progression, or even to deterioration, of the special form.

Although Foraminifera, like other organisms, should be classified on true morphological characters, we all know it is good that the differences of individual forms, and of limited groups of such varieties, should be carefully noted and made serviceable to collectors and systematists; and the only acceptable plan for the purpose is (as has often been said) to apply the usual nomenclatorial terms, without regarding them as of the same value as when applied to members of the groups of higher animals. Keeping this in mind, we are glad to use the results of the judicious and discriminative labours of MM. Munier-Chalmas and C. Schlumberger, as in the case of earlier rhizopodal workers, and to give full references to their descriptions and figures whenever fit opportunities occur.

LII.—*On some new Longicorn Coleoptera obtained by Mr. Th. Greenfield in Somali.* By C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

A SMALL collection of Coleoptera made by Mr. Th. Greenfield in Somali, and recently presented by him to the Trustees of the British Museum, contains a good proportion of species which had not previously been represented in the National Collection. Amongst the Longicornia I find four species which do not seem to have been yet described. The characters of these and of a new genus are given in the following paper.

* Such as *Articulina*, *Spirolina*, *Haplophragmium*, *Bigenerina*, *Spiroplecta*, *Gaudryina*, *Clavulina*, *Amphicoryne*, *Flabellina*, *Margimulina*, *Dimorphina*, *Sagrina*, &c.

Cantharoctenus somalius, sp. n.

♂. Rufo-piceus; mandibulis falcatis, apice obliquiter truncatis et bidentatis; capite fronte dense punctato, supra sparsius minutiusque punctato; prothorace disco nitido haud dense punctato, versus latera crebre fortiterque punctato; elytris dense punctatis; antennis 19-articulatis, articulis 3^o-18^m infra ad apicem processu lamelliformi vix emarginato instructis, articulis 4^o-18^m infra ad basin bidentatis.

Long. 23-24, lat. 9 mm.

Hab. Somali.

This species so closely resembles *C. Burchelli*, Westw., that I was at first sight inclined to consider it the same. It differs, however, in two important characters. The antennæ are 19-jointed, and not 18-jointed, as described by Westwood for the male of *C. Burchelli*. The lamelliform process with which each of the joints from the third to the eighteenth is provided on the underside at the distal extremity is only very slightly emarginate at its lower free border (the emargination on some of these processes is, in fact, scarcely observable). The corresponding processes in *C. Burchelli* are rather deeply incised, while in *C. insignis*, Gerst., the incision is carried down to the base. In the latter species the antennæ are described as having twenty joints. I question whether Gerstaecker was right in regarding his type as a male, inasmuch as the mandibles are of a different form to those of the males of *C. Burchelli* and of the species now described, and quite resemble the mandibles of a female *C. Burchelli* from Damaraland, in the British Museum collection. At the same time it is quite possible that the males of this, as of other Prionid genera (e. g. *Cacosceles* and *Priotyrannus*), may exhibit dimorphism in the structure of the mandibles.

The chief differences between the three species of *Cantharoctenus* may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—

Antennæ 20-jointed. Distal process of antennal joints very deeply divided	<i>C. insignis</i> , Gerst. Endara.
Antennæ 18-jointed. Distal process of antennal joints deeply incised	<i>C. Burchelli</i> , Westw. Damaraland.
Antennæ 19-jointed. Distal process of antennal joints feebly emarginate	<i>C. somalius</i> , Gahan. Somali.

Taurotagus Greenfieldi, sp. n.

Rufo-piceus, pube griseo-sericea sat dense obtectus; prothorace

lateraliter obtuse tuberculato, supra inæquali, haud plicato ;
antennis (♂) quam corpore vix brevioribus.
Long. 38, lat. 11 mm.

Hab. Somali.

Closely resembles *T. Klugii*, Lac., especially in the character of the elytral pubescence, which exhibits a much ruffled or somewhat wavy appearance. It is distinguished from *Klugii* by its shorter antennæ, those of the male scarcely reaching to the apex of the elytra, and by the character of the prothorax, the disk of which is not transversely wrinkled, but owes its unevenness to a number of slightly raised areas, of which one is submedian in position, the others placed more laterally; the prothorax is somewhat swollen on each side, where it presents two minor protuberances, one nearly median in position, the other lying between the middle and the anterior margin.

The prosternum is strongly arched, and bears near the middle of its posterior face a small somewhat laterally compressed tubercle.

Idactus maculicornis, Gahan.

A male example of this species was taken by Mr. Greenfield. It differs from the described female type as follows:—Antennæ more than half as long again as the body. Last ventral segment of abdomen much shorter and without a median impressed line. Besides this difference in structure there is a slight disagreement in the markings. In the Somali specimen there is a pale brown patch, partly surrounded by a distinct white line, placed obliquely near the middle of each elytron. In the female type there is a dark brown patch under each shoulder not present in the second example. This specimen may therefore belong to a distinct local variety.

Prosopocera lutulenta, sp. n.

♀. Picea; pube cinerea sat dense obtecta; prothorace lateraliter inermi, supra antice posticeque recte sulcato; elytris griseis, cinereo minute maculatis, utrisque plaga obliqua albo-cinerea, fusco-bipunctata ante medium instructis; antennis quam corpore fere sesquilongioribus.

Long. 17, lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Somali.

Prothorax unarmed at the sides, crossed above by two almost straight transverse grooves, one anteriorly, the other posteriorly. Two marginal grooves are also present, but are

very indistinct, except towards the sides. The elytra are moderately thickly punctured, with the punctures near the base slightly asperate in character; the pubescence is grey, speckled with minute ashy-white spots, and each elytron has an indistinct ashy-white band placed obliquely between the base and middle, and on which may be seen two small rounded brown spots, one towards the outer and anterior end of the band, the other towards its inner extremity. The mesosternum is very feebly tubercled. The antennæ of the female are nearly half as long again as the body, and the third joint is about half as long again as the first.

In a small male specimen from Senegal (the *Prosopocera lutulenta*, Buq., of Dejean's collection) I can find no characters which would lead me to believe it specifically distinct from the female described above. In this male the antennal joints from the third to the fifth are somewhat thickened; the front of the head is not armed with tubercles or other processes.

Pterolophia albocincta, sp. n.

Elongata; pube fulvo-brunnescente cinereo-sparsuta obtectata; capitis fronte fere omnino cinerea; prothorace fere regulariter cylindrico, quam longitudine paullo latiore, lateribus discique maculis nonnullis minutis cinereis; scutello fusco; elytris area parva circum scutellum et fascia arcuata sat lata pone medium albescentibus, utrisque fasciculis duobus pilorum—unus paullo pone basin, alter prope suturam pone fasciam submediam—instructis; antennis medium elytrorum vix superantibus.

Long. 10, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Somali.

In this species the prothorax is rather smaller and the elytra somewhat longer than is usual in the genus *Pterolophia* (= *Praonetha*). The pubescence is of a brownish tawny colour, with some small scattered spots of an ashy-white colour. The front of the head, the sides of the thorax, and a small elytral area around the scutellum are almost wholly ashy white, while a very distinct curved band of the same colour is placed a little behind the middle of the elytra. The legs exhibit a number of scattered black points; similar points are to be seen along the sutural margin and on the posterior part of the elytra. Each elytron, narrowly truncate and feebly emarginate at the apex, has two small tufts of fulvous hairs, one placed on a very small tubercle a little behind the base, the other standing near the top of the posterior slope at a little distance behind the hind margin of the white band. The pubescence on the abdomen is dense and of

a pale fulvous-white tint; but at the extreme apex there is a fuscous patch. The antennæ, which have a spotted appearance, extend very little beyond the middle of the elytra.

Very few African forms of this genus have yet been described. I do not know of any near ally to the present species, which in general shape seems to resemble most one or two of the Japanese species (*P. angusta* and *zonata*) described by Bates.

Amongst other fine species which are new to the British Museum collection there is an example of one described by M. Fairmaire under the name of *Zographus alboguttatus* (Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1887, p. 336). This species presents very distinct structural characters which ought to exclude it from the genus *Zographus*, and I therefore propose for it the name

BALIESTHES, gen. nov.

It is to be distinguished from *Zographus* by the following characters:—Scape of antennæ smooth, without cicatrice at the apex. Elytra without trace of longitudinal grooves or costæ. Intercoxal process of prosternum much narrower and simply arched, instead of being vertical and bituberculate in front. Mesosternal process also somewhat narrower, declivous instead of being vertical in front, and having a small median cariniform tubercle near the middle of its length.

I should prefer to place this new genus near *Phymasterna* rather than near *Zographus*. *Phymasterna pictor*, Fahr. (? *Solymus pictor*, Lac.), a South-African species of much smaller size, differs little in structural detail.

LIII.—On *Hortalotarsus skirtopodus*, a new *Saurischian* Fossil from Barkly East, Cape Colony. By H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.*

IN the Albany Museum, Grahamstown, are a few remains of a skeleton, known locally as the Bushman Fossil, discovered by Mr. William Horner Wallace at "Eagle's Crag," Barkly East, Cape of Good Hope, 11th June 1888. A sketch of the specimen (fig. 1) was made by Mr. D. Rudlin, of Kelvin Grove, Barkly East, which shows what appear to be the superior

* Read before the Geological Society of London, June 22, 1892, as Part 8 of "Contribution to Knowledge of the Saurischia of Europe and Africa."



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