

Fig. 8. Ditto; dorsal scales. Ibid. *r.*, series of ridge-scales. [P. 3809.]

9, 10. Ditto; caudal region. Ibid. [47894, 47896.]

11. *Apateopholis laniatus*; head, lateral aspect. Upper Cretaceous, Hakel, Mt. Lebanon. *br.*, branchiostegal rays; *orb.*, orbit; *op.*, operculum; *p.op.*, preoperculum with spine (*s.*). [P. 4869.]

All the specimens are preserved in the British Museum, and the numbers refer to the Register of the Geological Department. All the figures are of the natural size.

4. On the Heteromorous Coleoptera collected by Mr. W. Bonny in the Aruwimi Valley. By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

[Received November 13, 1890.]

(Plate LVI.)

The following is a list, with descriptions of new species, of the Heteromorous Coleoptera collected by Mr. Bonny at the Yambuya Camp. It forms a continuation of the paper contributed by Mr. Bates (*ante*, pp. 479–492), and has been undertaken at his request. Seventeen species only, representing the families Tenebrionidæ, Lagriidæ, and Meloidæ, are contained in the collection; of this number seven are described as new, and one new genus is added. Mr. Bates's remarks (*op. cit.* p. 480) as to the similarity of the fauna with that of the Cameroons and Old Calabar apply equally well to the Heteromera.

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

TARAXIDES, Waterh.

Taraxides, C. O. Waterhouse, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 4th ser. xvii. pp. 288, 289 (1876).

Dischidus, Kolbe, Ent. Nachr. xii. p. 297 (1886).

TARAXIDES SINUATUS.

Helops sinuatus, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. i. p. 160; Beauv. Ins. Afr. et Amér. p. 139, t. 30 *b.* figg. 9, *a*, *b*.

Nyctobates confusus, Westw. P. Z. S. 1842, p. 118; Trans. Z. S. iii. p. 224, t. 15. figg. 6, 7; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xi. p. 532 (1843).

Three examples of the dark form.

TARAXIDES GIBBIPENNIS, sp. n. (Plate LVI. fig. 1, ♂.)

Black, subopaque, the elytra with a greenish-æneous lustre. Head finely and thickly punctured, strongly longitudinally carinate on either side just within the eyes; antennæ (♂) short, not reaching the base of the prothorax, joint 8 about as broad as long, joints 9 and 10 transverse; prothorax transversely subquadrate, slightly narrowed in front, bisinuate at the sides behind (the anterior sinuation formed by an interruption of the sharp lateral carina), the

hind angles acutely rectangular, the base strongly bisinuate, the surface finely, sparsely, and very distinctly punctured; elytra wider than the prothorax, widest beyond the middle, very obliquely narrowing behind, the apices a little produced, the lateral margin grooved within from a little below the base to the apex, the disc transversely depressed below the base, transversely convex or gibbous beyond this, and flattened and somewhat abruptly declivous posteriorly, the surface finely striate-punctate, the punctures not very closely placed and becoming finer towards the apex, the interstices smooth and quite flat; beneath almost smooth, the ventral segments 1-3 punctured and wrinkled in the middle; the anterior tibiae bent inwards at the apex in the male.

Length 18, breadth $7\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

One male example. Allied to *T. sinuatus* (Fabr.), but easily known from that species (and from *T. mœrens*, Westw., also) by the gibbous, æneous elytra, the bisinuate lateral margins of the thorax, and the shorter antennæ. *T. æneipennis* (Kolbe), from the Congo valley, resembles *T. gibbipennis* in the colour and shape of the elytra, but is described as having the thorax and elytra more strongly punctured than in *T. sinuatus*, a definition certainly not applicable to the present insect.

TARAXIDES PICTUS, sp. n. (Plate LVI. fig. 2, ♂.)

Subopaque, black; the elytra each with a transverse flavous fascia some distance before the middle, curving forwards as it approaches the suture and narrowly extending along the side of it nearly to the base and also narrowly extending forwards along the lateral margin to the shoulder, and a shorter and narrower similarly-coloured transverse fascia considerably beyond the middle, this latter at some distance from the suture abruptly and obliquely branching off anteriorly to about the centre of the disc (forming a large V-shaped mark) and posteriorly connected near the suture and along the lateral margin with a large pale castaneous common apical patch, these markings enclosing a large spot of the ground-colour on each elytron. Head broadly flattened between, and obliquely carinate on either side near, the eyes, minutely punctured, the punctuation becoming closer in front and sparser behind; antennæ (♂) black, short, not nearly reaching the base of the prothorax, thickening outwardly, joint 7 about as long as broad, joints 8-10 transverse, 9 and 10 strongly so, 11 about twice as long as 10; prothorax transversely subquadrate, a little narrowed in front, very slightly narrowed and sinuate at the sides behind, the hind angles acutely rectangular, the base strongly bisinuate, the surface sparsely and minutely punctured, more shallowly so towards the sides, the disc with traces of an obsolete median groove behind; elytra wider than the prothorax, widest beyond the middle, very obliquely narrowing behind, the apices a little produced, the lateral margin from the base to the apex not grooved within, the disc transversely flattened just below the base, the surface very finely and obsoletely striate-punctate, the punctures not continued to the apex and a little more

distinct on either side of the suture at the base, the interstices smooth and quite flat; beneath black, the ventral segments finely and somewhat thickly punctured and longitudinally wrinkled along the middle; legs pitchy black, the femora dark castaneous at the extreme base; the anterior femora thickened to beyond the middle, and the anterior tibiæ somewhat strongly curved inwards, in the male.

Length 18, breadth $7\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (σ .)

One example in Mr. Bonny's collection; a second, from Old Calabar, is contained in the National Collection. This species is closely allied to *T. sinuatus* (Fabr.), for a colour-variety of which it might be taken at first sight, more especially as the latter varies in the colour of the thorax. It differs, however, from that insect not only in colour, but in the broadly flattened interocular space of the head, the much shorter antennæ in the male (not longer than in the female of *T. sinuatus*, with the penultimate joints more transverse and the apical joint relatively longer), the shorter legs, and the more finely and much more obsoletely striate-punctate elytra, the latter not grooved within the lateral margin (in *T. sinuatus* the margin is accompanied by a groove which becomes deeper and more distinct towards the apex). The species is interesting from the fact of there being a large Erotylid with similarly coloured elytra in the same region in which Mr. Bonny's collection was made; the peculiar markings are very distinct and sharply defined, the allied forms, *Nyctobates bifasciatus*, Quedenf., excepted, being all of very sombre colours.

CHIROSCELIS, Lam.

CHIROSCELIS PASSALOIDES.

Chiroscelis passaloides, Westw. Trans. Z. S. iii. p. 210, t. 14. f. 3; Arcana Ent. ii. p. 160, t. 87. f. 4.

Three specimens.

ODONTOPUS, Silb.

ODONTOPUS OBSOLETUS.

Odontopus obsoletus, Thoms. Arch. Ent. ii. p. 90 (1858).

One female specimen. This nearly agrees with a male example in Mr. F. Bates's collection, except that it has the punctuation of the upper surface still more obsolete, the thorax being almost impunctate, and the elytra shallowly, finely, and sparsely punctate.

PYCNOCERUS, Westw.

PYCNOCERUS COSTATUS.

Odontopus costatus, Silb. Rev. Ent. i. pt. 2, no. 4 (1833); Casteln. Hist. Nat. Ins. Col. ii. p. 213.

Two specimens. *P. exaratus*, Harold, seems to be a closely allied species.

STERCES, gen. nov.

Mentum strongly transverse, flat; labial and maxillary palpi with their last joint ovate, obliquely truncate at the apex (that of the maxillary pair subtriangular in *S. violaceipennis*); ligula largely developed, triangularly raised in the middle between the point of insertion of the labial palpi, deeply emarginate in the centre at the apex; mandibles feebly emarginate at the tip; head short, feebly emarginate in front, not deeply sunk into the prothorax, distinctly narrowed behind the eyes, the antennary orbits not prominent, the epistoma short, limited behind by a faintly impressed groove; the eyes rather convex, coarsely granulated, moderately large; antennæ short, not or scarcely reaching the base of the prothorax, the six outer joints broadly dilated and punctured, 6-10 transverse, 11 much longer than 10, the five basal joints almost smooth; prothorax as long as broad, subquadrate, somewhat cylindrical, very acutely margined at the sides, the base bisinuate and distinctly margined; scutellum subtriangular; elytra about one half broader than and fully four times as long as the prothorax, parallel towards the base, a little dilated at the middle, and obliquely converging behind, very sharply margined at the sides (the margin deeply grooved within) from the base nearly to the apex, the epipleuræ reaching as far as the apex of the fourth ventral segment and strongly sinuous posteriorly; prosternum abruptly declivous behind the anterior coxæ and extending as far as the base of the prothorax, a little raised at the apex; mesosternum triangularly excavate in front, V-shaped; intercoxal process of the abdomen subtriangular; legs short; the femora not clavate; the tarsal joints (the apical one excepted) broad and compressed and clothed beneath with a dense brush of spongy hairs (this clothing being extended on to the apex of each of the tibiæ), the penultimate joint deeply excavate above, as broad as the preceding joint, and slightly emarginate at the apex, the first joint of the posterior pair about one third longer than the following joint; tibial spurs obsolete; claws furnished with a long sharp tooth at the middle within; body elongate and somewhat cylindrical, metallic, glabrous.

This new genus is proposed for an interesting species belonging to the group Cnodalonides; a closely allied form, from Lagos¹, also

¹ STERCES VIOLACEIPENNIS.

Less elongate than *S. resplendens*; the head not depressed in the middle between the eyes; the antennæ shorter, joints 6-10 shorter and much more strongly transverse; the prothorax more parallel at the sides behind, the hind angles more rectangular, the transverse basal depression deeper, the disc not canaliculate in front, the punctuation a little coarser (similar to that of the head); the elytra relatively shorter, bright violaceous, coppery in certain lights, a little more deeply punctate-striate; the legs shorter; the femora and tibiæ, except at the base and apex, reddish-testaceous, this colour occupying more of the basal portion of the femora than in *S. resplendens*; the rest as in *S. resplendens*.

Length 14, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Lagos (coll. F. Bates).

One example, apparently a male.

belongs to it. The sharply margined subquadrate thorax, the dilated and excavate, broad penultimate joint of the tarsi, the sharply toothed claws, the posteriorly narrowed head, and the elongate, somewhat cylindrical shape distinguish *Sterces* from the other known genera of *Cnodalonides*. The genus is perhaps best placed between *Camarimena* and *Acropteron*.

STERCES RESPLENDENS, sp. n. (Plate LVI. figg. 3, ♂; 3 *a*, labium; 3 *b*, maxilla and maxillary palpus; 3 *c*, anterior tarsus.)

Head and prothorax black, the latter with a slight violaceous lustre; the scutellum black; the elytra bright metallic green, this colour (in certain lights) changing to violaceous towards the suture and along the lateral margins; shining. Head somewhat flattened, depressed in the middle between the eyes, finely, deeply, and rather closely punctured, the epistoma smoother; antennæ black, joints 6-10 broad, transverse, 6-8 subtriangular, 11 about one half longer than 10; prothorax as long as broad, subquadrate, narrowing a little in front and slightly sinuate at the sides behind, the hind angles acute and directed outwards, the disc broadly transversely depressed in the middle before the base and obsoletely canaliculate in front, the surface finely, irregularly, and rather sparsely punctured (the punctuation finer than that of the head), a longitudinal space down the middle impunctate; scutellum smooth; elytra very finely punctate-striate, the interstices quite flat and with very minute widely scattered punctures; beneath very shining, blackish-violaceous, very sparsely and minutely punctured, the first three ventral segments also with very fine shallow longitudinal rugæ; legs black, the femora broadly marked with reddish-testaceous beyond the middle (the apex and base alone black), the tibiæ and tarsi thickly, the femora very sparsely, punctured, all the tibiæ slightly dilated within at the apex and somewhat curved, the femora glabrous.

Length $16\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 5 millim. (♂.)

One example.

NESIOTICUS, Westw.

NESIOTICUS FLAVOPICTUS. (Plate LVI. fig. 4, var.)

Nesioticus flavopictus, Westw. P. Z. S. 1842, p. 121; Trans. Z. S. iii. p. 227, t. 15. f. 13; Thoms. Arch. Ent. ii. p. 92, t. 3. f. 1.

Numerous examples. These differ from the type in the shape of the transverse flavous basal fascia of the elytra, and they form a well-marked variety: the fascia extends inwards to a little nearer the suture and usually has a short additional ramus extending forwards from its point of termination.

STRONGYLUM, Kirby.

STRONGYLUM ATROVIOLOACEUM, sp. n. (Plate LVI. fig. 5.)

Elongate, parallel, opaque, bluish-black, the head in front and the elytra obscure violaceous. Head distinctly grooved between the

eyes, thickly and finely punctured, the interocular space more coarsely so in front but with a smooth space in the middle behind; the eyes moderately large, not prominent; antennæ (♀) blackish-violaceous, short, extending very little beyond the base of the prothorax, moderately stout, joint 3 twice as long as 2, 4 longer than 3, triangular, 5 very much shorter than 4, 5-10 gradually increasing in width, flattened, subtriangular, 10 transverse, 11 a little narrower but not longer than 10; prothorax transversely subquadrate, moderately convex, the sides almost straight, very little narrowed in front, with a fine but complete lateral carina, the anterior angles prominent but obtuse, the hind angles acute and outwardly directed, the base and apex strongly margined, the surface finely and thickly punctured, a very narrow space down the middle (slightly impressed at the base) smooth; scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured; elytra nearly one half broader than and fully four times as long as the prothorax, parallel, exceedingly finely and shallowly punctate-striate from the base to the apex, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices smooth and perfectly flat, the shoulders swollen and prominent; beneath bronze-black, shining, the propleuræ, the sides of the meso- and metasternum, and the metasternal episterna rather coarsely punctured, the ventral segments sparsely, obsoletely punctured and aciculate (the fifth more coarsely and more closely punctured); prosternum broad, transversely depressed before and behind the anterior coxæ, and with the apex produced behind but very little raised; legs blackish-violaceous, the femora reddish-testaceous from near the base to far beyond the middle.

Length 18, breadth $5\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

One example. This species is chiefly distinguished by its very smooth elytra, prominent humeri, parallel shape, and dull violaceous colour, the femora broadly marked with red. It does not seem to be at all closely allied to any of the described African members of the genus.

STRONGYLUM AURONITENS, sp. n. (Plate LVI. fig. 6.)

Elongate, parallel, of a bright metallic golden-green colour, with golden-cupreous reflections. Head feebly longitudinally grooved between the eyes, sparsely and somewhat coarsely punctured behind, more finely so in front; the eyes large and prominent; antennæ moderately long, gradually thickening outwardly, joint 4 much longer than 3, 5 much shorter than 4, 5-8 flattened, but little widened towards their apex (9-11 missing), 1-3 metallic green, the rest bronze-black; prothorax transversely subquadrate, a little flattened on the disc, the sides almost straight behind, slightly converging and somewhat arcuate in front, with the lateral carina fine and only extending from the apex to a little beyond the middle, the hind angles acute and outwardly directed, the base sharply and the apex very distinctly margined, the disc transversely depressed in the middle in front and deeply and somewhat obliquely depressed on either side before the base, the surface coarsely, closely, and irregu-

larly punctured; scutellum with a few fine punctures; elytra about one third broader than and fully four times as long as the prothorax, parallel, a little flattened on the disc, coarsely striate-punctate from the base to the apex, the punctures oblong in shape and becoming finer towards the suture and larger and deeper towards the sides, the interstices very minutely and very sparsely punctured, flat on the disc, moderately convex towards the sides, the shoulders very little swollen and not prominent; beneath very shining, bright metallic green, with golden and cupreous tints, the propleuræ, the sides of the meso- and metasternum, and the metasternal episterna very coarsely punctured, the rest of the surface (the fifth ventral segment excepted) sparsely and minutely punctured, the ventral segments also longitudinally aciculate, the fifth thickly and rather coarsely punctured; prosternum horizontally produced behind, its posterior face vertical; legs moderately long, golden-cupreous, with greenish tints in certain lights.

Length 15, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

One example. Apparently closely allied to *S. quadraticolle* and *S. puncticolle*, Thoms., from the Gaboon, but not agreeing satisfactorily with the brief and very imperfect descriptions of either of these species.

XANTHOTOPEIA, Mäkl.

XANTHOTOPEIA ARUWIMENSIS, sp. n. (Plate LVI. figg. 7; 7 a, antenna.)

Elongate, rather convex, subparallel; bronze-black, the head violaceous in front and greenish in the middle and at the sides anteriorly, the elytra greenish-æneous and opaque, the head, prothorax, and scutellum shining. Head distinctly foveate in the middle between the eyes, finely and sparsely punctured, a longitudinal space down the middle smooth; the eyes comparatively very large, not prominent; palpi bronze-black; antennæ dark violaceous, short, extending a little beyond the base of the prothorax, the joints from the fourth greatly dilated and flattened and becoming very much wider outwardly, 4-7 subtriangular, 6-10 strongly transverse, 9 and 10 each about twice as broad as long, 11 narrower and scarcely longer than 10; prothorax convex, transverse, the sides converging from the middle and slightly rounded anteriorly, feebly sinuate before the base, with the lateral carina very fine and extending only from the apex to about the middle and thence to the base replaced by a finely impressed line, the apex finely margined on either side, immarginate in the middle, the base sharply grooved within, the hind angles acute and outwardly directed, the anterior angles declivous, the disc very feebly transversely depressed on either side at the middle and with a deeper transverse impression lower down nearer the lateral margin, the surface finely, deeply, and closely punctured; scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured; elytra about one third wider than and fully four times as long as the prothorax, parallel to about the middle, crenate-striate from the base

to the apex, the punctures fine on the disc but becoming much coarser towards the sides anteriorly, the interstices sparsely and very minutely punctured and transversely wrinkled, almost flat towards the suture, convex at the sides, the epipleuræ transversely wrinkled; beneath dark violaceous, shining, the propleuræ coarsely and sparsely, the sides of the metasternum more finely punctured, the ventral segments finely and rather thickly punctured and aciculate; prosternum broadly, longitudinally depressed between the anterior coxæ, the apex broadly produced but very little raised; legs rather short, dark violaceous, thickly and rather coarsely punctured.

Length $16\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

One example, probably a female. In the very broadly widened outer antennal joints (joints 7-10 being about twice as broad as long), the prosternum broad and depressed between the anterior coxæ, the comparatively short legs, &c., this insect agrees very much better with *Xanthothopeia* than with *Strongylium*; and as it does not differ in any important particular from the former I refer it to that genus. Three species only of *Xanthothopeia* have been described, all differing considerably from the present one. Mäklin has taken the colour of the palpi as one of the generic characters of *Xanthothopeia*; but the colour of these organs cannot possibly be regarded as of generic importance, though they are conspicuously flavo-testaceous in his typical species, *X. rufipennis*.

ASPIDOSTERNUM, Mäkl.

ASPIDOSTERNUM PHYSOPTERUM.

Aspidosternum physopterum, Harold, Mittheil. Münch. ent. Ver. iv. p. 164.

One example apparently referable to this species, of which von Harold has only published a brief and very incomplete diagnosis. It has the elytra gradually widened from the base to very far beyond the middle, strongly convex behind, and distinctly costate; the upper surface greenish-æneous and shining; the thorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, and sparsely punctured. Several specimens of the same species, from the Cameroons, are contained in Mr. F. Bates's collection; in one or two of these the elytral costæ are almost or quite obsolete, thus agreeing better with von Harold's diagnosis.

PRAOGENA, Cast.

PRAOGENA PROCERA.

Praogena procera, Harold, Mittheil. Münch. ent. Ver. ii. p. 107; Col. Hefte, xvi. p. 131, t. 1. fig. 8.

A single mutilated example, 25 millim. in length, agrees well with von Harold's diagnosis of *P. procera*, "Aurato-viridis, nitidissima, corpore subtus rufo-piceo, pedibus rufo-testaceis, femorum apice, tibiis ultra medium tarsisque nigris," and also with his figure. This is one of the finest known species of the genus.

Family LAGRIIDÆ.

LAGRIA, Fabr.

Examples of three species, one apparently *L. obscura*, Fabr., the others undeterminable. The specimens of these latter are insufficient for description, even if they should prove to belong to undescribed species.

Family MELOIDÆ.

ELETICA, Lac.

ELETICA BICOLOR, sp. n. (Plate LVI. fig. 8, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, parallel; above and beneath and the legs and antennæ black; the elytra from the base to beyond the middle bright red, immaculate, for the rest black; the head, the basal half of the prothorax, and the elytra almost glabrous, shining, the elytra duller towards the apex; the anterior half of the prothorax, the scutellum, the entire under surface, the basal joint of the antennæ, and the legs (the inner side of the femora excepted) densely clothed with long, fine, silky, appressed yellowish-grey pubescence. Head coarsely, irregularly, and somewhat closely punctured, the occiput a little smoother, longitudinally grooved down the middle, the groove much more deeply impressed between the eyes and on the forehead; (antennæ mutilated); prothorax broader than long, the sides almost parallel behind and obliquely converging in front, the base very sharply margined, the anterior half transversely depressed, densely and finely punctured, and pubescent, the posterior half glabrous and with only a few very widely scattered punctures in the middle and at the sides, the disc sharply canaliculate (the median channel ending in a deep impression before the base and replaced on the densely punctured portion of the surface by a smooth central line) and with a large shallow depression on either side behind the middle; scutellum densely punctured, the punctures confluent and much coarser in the middle; elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, parallel, transversely and irregularly wrinkled, and with two distinct longitudinal ridges on the disc and a short sharp ridge near the suture at the base, the suture also raised towards the base, the ridges on the disc becoming sharper and more distinct towards the base and fainter towards the apex, the apices broadly rounded externally and truncate and a little retracted towards the sutural angle; beneath very densely and finely, the legs densely and more roughly, punctured.

Length $20\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 8 millim. (♂.)

Allied to *E. rufa* (Fabr.), but differing from the corresponding sex of that variable species by the peculiar sculpture of the thorax and by the coarsely punctured upper portion of the head. The densely punctured, pubescent, and depressed anterior portion of the thorax is very sharply delimited from the smooth and glabrous posterior portion; the entire under surface is very densely clothed with long, silky, appressed, yellowish-grey pubescence, the legs also being very

pubescent. Since the publication of Gemminger and Harold's Catalogue numerous species of *Eletica* have been described by Kolbe, von Harold, Ancey, Peringuey, and Fähræus; but the present insect appears to be perfectly distinct from any of these.

It may not be out of place to add here a list of the more recent and more important papers dealing with the Heteromorous fauna of Tropical Africa. These are entirely German:—

1. "Bericht über die von den Herren A. v. Homeyer und P. Pogge in Angola und im Lunda-Reiche gesammelten Coleopteren," von E. v. Harold. [Col. Hefte, xvi. pp. 109–143 (1879).] (Diagnoses of some of the new species here described were published in the previous year, Mittheil. Münch. ent. Ver. ii. pp. 106–109.)
2. "Verzeichniss der von Herrn Major a. D. von Mechow in Angola und am Quango-Strom 1878–1881 gesammelten Tenebrioniden und Cisteliden," von G. Quedenfeldt. [Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxix. pp. 1–38 (1885).]
3. "Neue afrikanische Coleoptera des Berliner zoologischen Museums," von H. J. Kolbe. [Ent. Nachr. xii. pp. 289–301 (1886).]
4. "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Koleopteren-Fauna von Central-Afrika nach den Ergebnissen der Lieutenant Wissman'schen Kassai-Expedition 1883 bis 1886," von G. Quedenfeldt. [Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxii. pp. 183–189 (1888).]

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LVI.

- Fig. 1. ♂ *Taraxides gibbipennis*, p. 637.
 2. ♂ " *pictus*, p. 638.
 3. ♂ *Sterces resplendens*, p. 641.
 3 a. " " labium.
 3 b. " " maxilla and maxillary palpus.
 3 c. " " anterior tarsus.
 4. *Nesioticus flavopictus*, var., p. 641.
 5. *Strongylium atrovioleaceum*, p. 641.
 6. " *auronitens*, p. 642.
 7. *Xanthothopeia aruwimensis*, p. 643.
 7 a. " " antenna.
 8. ♂ *Eletica bicolor*, p. 645.

December 2, 1890.

Prof. Flower, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of November 1890:—

The registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of November 1890 were 43 in number. Of these, 22 were acquired by presentation, 17 by purchase, 2 on deposit, and 2



1890. "On the Heteromorous Coleoptera collected by Mr. W. Bonny in the Aruwimi Valley." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1890, 637–646.

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