

- X. GALTON.—“The Muscles of the Fore and Hind Limbs in *Dasypus seecinctus*,” Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. p. 523.
- XI. MECKEL.—Manuel d'Anatomie Comparée, vol. vi.
- XII. HYRTL.—Denkschr. d. k.-k. Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien, Bd. ix.
- XIII. MACKINTOSH.—“On the Muscular Anatomy of *Cholæpus didactylus*,” Proc. R. Irish Academy, ser. ii. vol. ii. p. 66.
- XIV. MACALISTER.—“On the Myology of *Bradypus tridactylus*,” Ann. & Mag. of Nat. Hist. i. 1869, p. 51.
- XV. OWEN.—Trans. Zool. Soc. 1854.
- XVI. MACKINTOSH.—“On the Myology of the Genus *Bradypus*,” Proc. R. Irish Academy, new ser. vol. i. p. 517.
- XVII. CUVIER et LAURILLARD.—‘Planches de Myologie.’

4. Additions to the Knowledge of the Phytophagous Coleoptera of Africa.—Part II.¹ By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Received February 3, 1899.]

(Plate XXI.)

This paper forms the second part of that read before the Society last year. It deals with the species of the subfamilies *Halticinae* and *Galerucinae* of different parts of Africa, so far as I have been able to determine them at present. Most of the material was received from Mr. Guy Marshall, the indefatigable collector in Mashonaland, to whose labour we are indebted for so many novelties. In a future Supplement I hope to deal with the rest of the species received since.

HALTICINÆ.

PHYGASIA SULPHURIPENNIS, sp. n.

Entirely pale flavous, the antennæ robust, the thorax impunctate, with deep transverse sulcus; elytra extremely minutely and closely punctured.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations and the clypeus broad, palpi robust; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the joints robust, the third and following ones of nearly equal length, the second, small and round; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides rounded at the middle, the anterior angles blunt, the posterior ones distinct, the surface not perceptibly punctured, the basal sulcus deep, bounded at the sides by a perpendicular groove; elytra microscopically punctured, convex, their epipleuræ very broad and concave; metatarsus of the posterior

¹ For Part I. see P. Z. S. 1898, p. 212.

legs as long as the following two joints together; prosternum extremely narrow.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

This species is very closely allied to *P. pallida* Jac. and *P. gestroi* Jac., both African; it is, however, a more robust, larger and convex insect, the sides of the thorax are less rounded and the antennæ are shorter: from *P. lactea* Jac. the uniform flavous antennæ and much narrower thorax distinguish it. I received several specimens of it from Mr. Guy Marshall.

PHYGASIA MARGINATA, sp. n.

Flavous, the head and thorax impunctate; elytra chestnut-brown, finely and closely punctured, the lateral margins flavous, narrowly reflexed.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head flavous, impunctate, the frontal tubercles small and thick, carina broad and strongly raised, mandibles and palpi fulvous; antennæ rather robust, extending slightly beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, all the joints thickened, the third and following ones of equal length, terminal joint more elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded and with a rather broad margin, the anterior angles obtuse, the posterior ones distinct, the base with a transverse sulcus bounded at the sides by a perpendicular groove, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous; scutellum flavous; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, finely and closely punctured, with a narrow reflexed margin, the latter, the epipleuræ, and the apex more or less flavous, the rest of the surface dark brown; underside and legs flavous.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

Three specimens, which I received from Dr. Kraatz, agree in every respect: the species may be known by the system of coloration, which differs from that of *P. marginicollis* Jac. (sub *Lactica*) in the flavous head, elytral margin, and similarly coloured underside; it is also of smaller size.

PHYGASIA LACTEA, sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the antennæ (the basal three joints excepted) black; thorax impunctate, the basal sulcus distinct; elytra extremely closely and finely punctured.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, the eyes large, the frontal tubercles rather feebly raised, interrupted at the middle, the palpi very robust; antennæ black, the lower three joints flavous, all the joints rather robust, the third joint very slightly longer than the fourth; thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides with a rather broad reflexed margin, rounded, the anterior angles oblique, posterior ones produced into a short tooth, the surface entirely impunctate, shining, the base with the usual sulcus deeply impressed and bounded at the sides by an equally deep longitudinal groove; elytra convex, not depressed below the base, distinctly

and very closely punctured; legs robust, the posterior metatarsus as long as the following two joints.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

The single specimen in my collection, which Dr. Kraatz has kindly sent me, is of an entirely pale testaceous colour; it differs from its African allies of similar coloration in the black antennæ, the very transversely shaped thorax, and the distinct and close punctation of the elytra.

PHYGASIA MELANOCEPHALA, sp. n.

Testaceous, the head, antennæ, and the legs black; thorax sparingly and minutely punctured, the basal sulcation shallow; elytra very finely and closely punctured.

Length 4 millim.

Elongate and parallel; the head entirely impunctate, black, shining, the frontal elevations very broad, distinctly raised, the clypeus with an acute central ridge, penultimate joint of the palpi thickened; antennæ entirely black, the second one short, moniliform, the third and fourth joints equal, the terminal five joints slender and elongate: thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, with a narrow margin, the disc with a few very minute punctures, testaceous, the base with a shallow transverse sulcus, bounded laterally by perpendicular grooves; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, very finely and closely punctured, their epipleuræ broad and continued below the middle: the underside and the base of the femora testaceous, the posterior femora but moderately thickened, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum very narrow; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Verulam, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

At once to be distinguished from every other species of the genus by the black head and legs.

PHYGASIA BRUNNEA, sp. n.

Pale fulvous, terminal joints of the antennæ and the legs piceous; head and thorax impunctate, the latter with deep basal sulcus; elytra finely and very closely punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, broad, the frontal tubercles small but distinct, the carina broad, labrum black; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, robust, fulvous, the terminal joints more or less stained with fuscous, of subquadrate shape, the third joint the longest; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, constricted at the base, anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface transversely convex, fulvous, shining, with a few microscopic punctures, the basal sulcus deep, bounded at the sides by a perpendicular groove; scutellum triangular; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, extremely finely and closely punctured: underside fulvous, finely clothed with white pubescence; the legs

darker, posterior femora strongly incrassate, their apical portion piceous, posterior tibiæ incrassate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Frere, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

A small species, of ovate and convex shape and with dark-coloured legs. *Lactica marginicollis* Jac., *L. africana* Jac., and *L. gabonensis* Jac. ought, I think, to find their places in *Phygasia* on account of the shape of the thorax; the last-named species is identical with *P. magna* Weise.

PHYLLOTRETA NATALENSIS, sp. n.

Flavous, the apical three joints of the antennæ, the breast and abdomen piceous; head and thorax finely punctured and coriaceous; elytra metallic dark greenish, finely geminate punctate-striate; posterior femora piceous.

Length 3 millim.

Elongate and subcylindrical; the head flavous, finely granulate and very minutely punctured, the frontal elevations entirely obsolete, clypeus raised and thickened, palpi slender; antennæ closely approached at the base, slender, and rather long, flavous, the apical three joints and the preceding one partly piceous or black, basal joint long, the second less than half its size, scarcely shorter than the third joint, the apical joints shorter and thicker; thorax about one-half broader than long, the lateral margins straight and distinctly narrowed in front, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, posterior margin sinuate at each side, the surface very closely and more strongly punctured than the head and finely granulate, flavous; scutellum extremely short, only just visible; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, gradually widened towards the middle, greenish æneous, closely and finely punctured in double rows, distinct to the apex, the latter broadly rounded; legs rather robust, flavous, the posterior femora piceous, tibiæ with a minute spine, the posterior ones sulcate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open; the breast and abdomen piceous.

Hab. Verulam, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

A nearly typical species and distinguished by the geminate punctate-striate elytra.

ÆDIONYCHIS RUGICOLLIS, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 1.)

Flavous, the antennæ, part of the head, the breast and the legs blackish; thorax strongly rugose-punctate, with two piceous spots; elytra closely and strongly rugose-punctate, flavous, the suture and a broad longitudinal band on the disc, abbreviated posteriorly, dark green.

Length 6 millim.

Head strongly rugose, the vertex flavous, the lower portion black, frontal elevations strongly raised, fulvous; clypeus in shape of an acute triangular ridge, piceous; antennæ short and stout, only extending to the base of the thorax, the terminal seven joints transversely widened, black, the basal joints flavous, first

joint piceous above ; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, obliquely narrowed, with a narrow reflexed and thickened margin, posterior margin oblique near the angles, rounded at the middle, the surface very strongly and irregularly rugose and deeply punctured, flavous, the sides with a transverse piceous spot ; scutellum smooth, piceous ; elytra convex, extremely closely and deeply punctured throughout, flavous, the suture narrowly dark green, a broad longitudinal band of the same colour extends from the middle of the base nearly to the apex and is rather more distantly placed from the suture than from the lateral margin ; breast and legs more or less piceous, the abdomen and the posterior femora fulvous, the latter very strongly incrassate, their upper and basal portion piceous.

Hab. Niger-Benue Expedition.

I received a single specimen of this very distinct species from Herr Bang-Haas.

ÆDIONYCHIS SULCICOLLIS, sp. n.

Testaceous, the labrum and the intermediate joints of the antennæ black ; head and thorax impunctate, the latter with a distinct transverse sulcus ; elytra obscure fuscous, strongly and closely punctured.

Length 6 millim.

Head impunctate, the vertex swollen, frontal elevations broad, strongly raised as well as the clypeus, labrum black, palpi swollen ; antennæ slender, the lower and the apical two joints testaceous, the third and the following joints equal, nearly twice the length of the second joint ; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, with a very broad flattened margin, the angles in shape of a small tooth, the surface with a deep transverse sulcus near the base, impunctate or with a few very fine punctures ; elytra slightly widened towards the middle, with a rather broad reflexed margin, darker in colour than the thorax, strongly and closely punctured throughout, the interstices more or less wrinkled, especially so at the sides ; below and the legs testaceous ; posterior tibiæ with a strong spur, the metatarsus short, claw-joint strongly inflated.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

This species is well distinguished by the deep thoracic sulcus and the strong elytral punctation. I have received a single specimen from Dr. Kraatz, another is contained in that gentleman's collection.

ÆDIONYCHIS AFRICANA Jac.

Of this species, a most variable one in regard to coloration, I have received specimens from Mashonaland and Natal, obtained by Mr. Guy Marshall. They vary much in size and have the elytral humeral spot sometimes connected with the black suture below the base, so as to include a flavous round spot of the ground-colour ; the antennæ and legs are either entirely black or more or

less testaceous. In a specimen from Abyssinia contained in my collection the elytra have a sutural and discoidal black longitudinal band, the latter being interrupted anteriorly, leaving the shoulder-spot isolated; this specimen differs in no other way from the type. The species seems to have a wide distribution in Africa, which no doubt accounts for its many aberrations.

LONGITARSUS DIMIDIATICORNIS, sp. n.

Black, shining, the head piceous, the basal and apical joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax very minutely punctured; elytra more strongly and closely punctate-striate, knees obscure fulvous.

Length 4 millim.

Of oblong, subcylindrical shape; the head piceous, impunctate, the frontal elevations feebly raised, the clypeus with a strongly raised central ridge; eyes very large; antennæ filiform, black, the lower three and the apical two joints fulvous, the third joint one-half longer than the second, thinner, the seventh and the following joints more elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight, with comparatively broad flattened margins, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface very minutely but not very closely punctured; elytra slightly wider than the thorax, subcylindrical, the apex broadly rounded, the surface distinctly and closely punctate-striate; below and the legs black, the knees to a small extent fulvous, posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiæ greatly widened near the apex, and sulcate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints together; prosternum very narrow.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

Of this species, distinguished by the colour of the antennæ, the broad thorax and its flattened margins, I received a single specimen from Dr. Kraatz.

APHTHONA DURBANENSIS, sp. n.

Subquadrate-ovate, black, the head fulvous; thorax flavous, extremely minutely punctured; elytra very finely and closely punctured, flavous, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly piceous; legs flavous, the posterior femora piceous above.

Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the eyes with a few punctures or short grooves near the inner margins, frontal elevations narrowly oblique, distinct, labrum piceous; antennæ rather long and slender, flavous, the apical three or four joints blackish, second and third joints equal, the following two more elongate, of equal length, the apical joints longer; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, posterior angles acute, the surface flavous, shining, with a few microscopical punctures; scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, very finely and closely punctured, the punctures somewhat regularly arranged, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly piceous, this colour not extending in either case

to the apex ; the underside black, the legs and the basal portion of the posterior femora flavous ; posterior tibiæ strongly widened and deeply channelled, their metatarsus as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Durban, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

APKTHONA BOHEMANI, sp. n.

Below piceous, the head, basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax, and the anterior legs reddish fulvous ; elytra metallic dark blue, finely and closely punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Of subquadrate-ovate shape ; the head impunctate, reddish fulvous, the frontal elevations not developed, clypeus strongly raised between the antennæ, labrum piceous ; the antennæ slender, black, the lower four joints flavous, the second and third joints equal in length, the following scarcely longer ; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface entirely impunctate, reddish fulvous, shining ; scutellum black ; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex, the shoulders moderately prominent, the disc finely and closely punctured, metallic dark blue, the interstices finely wrinkled here and there ; below and the posterior femora nearly black, the legs fulvous, the tarsi more or less fuscous, the posterior tibiæ more broadly sulcate, their metatarsus as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Frere, Natal, under bark of *Eucalyptus globulus* (*G. Marshall*).

A species distinguished by the metallic dark blue elytra and the fulvous head and thorax.

ORNEATES, gen. n.

Body ovate ; antennæ with the third and following joints triangularly dilated ; thorax transverse, with rounded posterior angles, the surface without sulcus ; elytra irregularly punctured ; posterior femora strongly thickened, the tibiæ longitudinally channelled, all armed with a small spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws feebly appendiculate ; the anterior coxal cavities open ; prosternum extremely small.

This genus seems allied to *Trymnes* Weise (*Jamesonia* Jac.) on account of the rounded posterior angles of the thorax and the very narrow prosternum ; but the entirely different structure of the antennæ, which differ in their dilated joints from most other genera of *Halticinae*, will at once distinguish it.

ORNEATES NIGRITUS, sp. n.

Entirely black, shining, head nearly impunctate, thorax distinctly and rather closely punctured ; elytra similarly but more closely punctured, the interstices finely wrinkled.

Length 2 lines.

Head broad, sparingly and finely punctured at the vertex, the frontal tubercles and the carina broad and short; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joint thickened, the second and third very short, equal, the following joints subquadrately widened, apical joint pointed; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles thickened, the posterior ones obsoletely rounded, the posterior margin distinctly so, the surface not very closely but rather strongly punctured; scutellum broader than long; elytra very closely and evenly punctured, the punctures of the same size as those of the thorax, the interstices slightly wrinkled; underside and legs black.

Hab. Natal, obtained by sweeping (*G. Marshall*).

DECARIA ABDOMINALIS, sp. n.

Black, shining, abdomen flavous, the antennæ ten-jointed; thorax impunctate, elytra extremely finely punctured.

Var. Underside entirely black.

Length 4 millim.

Subelongate, black, very shining, the head impunctate, the frontal tubercles obsolete, transverse, clypeus with a strongly raised central ridge; antennæ short, ten-jointed, black, the fourth and the following joints transversely widened, not longer than broad, the terminal joint more elongate, second one very short; thorax transversely subquadrate, about one-half broader than long, the sides deflexed, the lateral margins nearly straight, the angles obtuse, the surface impunctate or with a few minute punctures; scutellum small; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, parallel, subcylindrical, extremely minutely and not very closely punctured, black and shining, their epipleuræ continued below the middle; all the tibiæ mucronate, the posterior femora much thickened, the first tarsal joint as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate; abdomen flavous; prosternum very narrow; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal, on acacia-trees (*G. Marshall*).

I must refer this insect to Weise's genus *Decaria*, the only one, with the exception of *Psylliodes*, in which the antennæ have ten joints only. Weise speaks only of the posterior tibiæ having a spine, in the species before me all the tibiæ are mucronate: the author has neither mentioned the length of the posterior metatarsus nor the shape of the prosternum, but the other characters agree with his description; in three specimens the abdomen is flavous, in a single one the entire underside is black, but no other differences can be seen.

MALVERNIA, gen. n.

Oblong; the antennæ filiform, long, the 8th, 9th, and 10th joints moniliform, the terminal joint elongate, strongly thickened, with an additional appendage at the apex; thorax transverse, without sulcus; elytra irregularly punctured, epipleuræ broad at the base, indistinct below the middle; legs rather robust, the

posterior femora strongly dilated, the tibiæ with a minute spine, simple, non-sulcate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate; prosternum nearly invisible; the anterior coxal cavities open.

The most characteristic feature of this genus, which in general shape resembles somewhat *Aphthona*, is to be found in the peculiar structure of the antennæ, which differs from every other genus of *Halticinae*. In these organs, which have the lower joints very elongate and slender, the penultimate three joints are suddenly shortened and scarcely longer than broad, while the last is again elongate and thickened; the almost invisible prosternum is another peculiarity rarely met with in this tribe.

MALVERNIA VARICORNIS, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 2.)

Black, the head, the lower joints of the antennæ, the thorax and legs fulvous; thorax distinctly but remotely punctured; elytra bluish black, shining, very strongly and closely punctured, the interstices subrugose.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, subquadrate, carina broad, flavous like the clypeus, the latter thickened, impunctate; antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, black, the lower three joints and the base of the fourth flavous, third joint double the length of the second, the fourth and the following three joints very elongate, the next three very short, terminal joint elongate, thickened, emarginate at its inner edge, with a short additional joint; thorax twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides rounded, the angles acute, the surface sparingly and finely punctured, flavous or fulvous; scutellum black, triangular; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, black, with a slight bluish gloss, very strongly and closely punctured, the punctation somewhat regularly arranged here and there, the interstices slightly rugose; underside black, sparingly pubescent; legs fulvous, the posterior femora strongly thickened.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

HESPERA AFRICANA, sp. n.

Black, clothed with fine pubescence, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; the thorax and elytra minutely granulate, without punctures.

Length 4-5 millim.

Of oblong, rather depressed shape, black, and opaque; the head and the entire upper surface minutely granulate and clothed with very fine grey pubescence, the clypeus raised in shape of an acute central ridge; the antennæ long and slender, extending to the apex of the elytra, black, the lower two or three joints fulvous, the second joint very small, the third slightly shorter than the fourth, the latter and the following joints very elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides feebly, the posterior margin more distinctly rounded, the angles rather obsolete, the

surface depressed at the middle; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, rather flattened, the apex of each rounded: underside black, more shining; legs fulvous, all the tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together; prosternum extremely narrow, the anterior coxal cavities open; posterior femora thickened; the last abdominal segment of the male deeply depressed; anterior coxæ very prominent.

Hab. South Africa (my collection).

The type of this genus was described by Weise from China, and the present African species almost entirely resembles it, except in the colour of the legs and its larger size, but I cannot find any structural differences sufficient to warrant its separation. The genus seems to represent a transitional form between the *Halticinae* and *Galerucinae*, since the whole general shape and the almost indistinct prosternum resemble much more a species of the latter family; but the distinctly dilated posterior femora leave no doubt as to the real place of the insect.

JAMESONIA Jac.

This genus, originally described by me under the name of *Gabonia*, but subsequently altered to *Jamesonia*, seems to me to be identical with Weise's genus *Thrymnes* (*Deutsche entom. Zeitsch.* 1895). A renewed examination of other specimens since received has proved to me that I have wrongly given the anterior coxal cavities as closed; the opposite is the case, they are open. The name of *J. unicostata* seems also applicable only to the female sex of that species, as I have received lately a male specimen from Dr. Kraatz, obtained at the Cameroons, in which the elytra are without the transverse ridge near the apex: this specimen agrees, however, in everything else with the female types, except in having the entire head flavous. The species is evidently identical with *Thrymnes nucleus* Weise.

JAMESONIA WEISEI, sp. n.

Flavous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the posterior legs black; head impunctate, thorax with a few fine punctures; elytra scarcely more strongly punctured; tarsi fuscous.

Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, the eyes large, the frontal elevations and the carina distinctly raised, labrum and mandibles piceous; antennæ black, the lower three or four joints flavous, the second and third joints small, equal, the fourth but slightly longer, the others more elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the angles not produced, the posterior ones slightly oblique, the surface nearly impunctate, shining, flavous; scutellum flavous, broader than long; elytra wider than the thorax at the base, slightly widened towards the middle, scarcely perceptibly punctured, when seen under a strong lens; below flavous, the posterior legs piceous or black, tarsi more or less dark coloured.

Hab. Boma, Congo (coll. Belgian Mus. and my own).

This small species differs from *Thrymnes nucleus* Weise in the flavous head and differently coloured antennæ and legs and nearly impunctate upper surface, and from *T. custos* likewise in the flavous head and scutellum. *T. bifoveatus* Weise is black below and has two elytral foveæ.

PODAGRICA (?) GLABRATA, sp. n.

Ovate, widened posteriorly, flavous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the elytra, breast, and abdomen black; thorax with a distinct transverse sulcus, impunctate; elytra not perceptibly punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, flavous, the frontal tubercles small, clypeus widened between the antennæ, apical joint of the palpi acute; antennæ filiform, extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the last four joints blackish; thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, the lateral margins distinctly rounded, the posterior angles produced into a small tooth, the surface strongly transversely convex, flavous, shining and impunctate, the base with a distinct transverse sulcus, which does not extend to the sides but is bounded laterally by perpendicular grooves or rather turns downwards to the base, another small transverse depression is placed near the anterior angles; scutellum small, black; elytra strongly convex and widened behind, much wider at the base than the thorax, black, shining, with traces of a few extremely minute punctures, only visible with a very strong lens here and there; legs flavous, all the tibiæ with a minute spine; the breast and abdomen black; prosternum moderately broad, elongate; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This small species differs from the typical form of *Podagrica* in its more convex and ovate shape and in the thoracic transverse sulcus. In the absence of other similarly structured species, however, I have for the present included the insect in *Podagrica*, to which at all events it is very closely allied. The elytra have a very narrow lateral reflexed margin, which is accompanied by a row of punctures, the only ones visible; the metatarsus of the posterior legs is as long as the following two joints together.

CREPIDODERA ZAMBIENSIS, sp. n.

Elongate, fulvous; head and thorax remotely and strongly punctured, the latter transversely sulcate; elytra dark blue, strongly punctured, the interstices longitudinally costate throughout.

Length 5 millim.

Of elongate and parallel shape, the head broad, strongly and remotely punctured at the vertex, the latter fulvous, lower portion of the face paler; frontal tubercles in shape of narrow transverse ridges, clypeus with an acute central ridge; antennæ rather long and slender, fulvous, the basal joint elongate, thickened at the

apex, the second, half the length of the third, the others nearly equal in length; thorax transverse, subquadrate, twice as broad as long, the sides very slightly rounded before the middle, the anterior angles oblique, not produced, posterior ones distinct, the surface with a narrow transverse sulcus, not quite extending to the lateral margins, the disc punctured like the head, fulvous, shining; scutellum fulvous; elytra dark blue, the extreme sutural margin and the epipleuræ fulvous, the disc strongly and closely longitudinally costate, each elytron with eight costæ and another short subsutural one, the interstices transversely rugose-punctate: underside and the legs fulvous, posterior femora moderately incrassate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; prosternum narrow and strongly raised, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Zambi, Congo (coll. Belgian Mus. and my own).

This insect differs from typical species of *Crepidodera* in the very narrow and strongly convex prosternum, also in the absence of a lateral perpendicular groove, which generally limits the transverse sulcation of the thorax; it should perhaps be placed in a separate genus.

CREPIDODERA NATALENSIS, sp. n.

Piceous, the antennæ and legs flavous, above obscure æneous; thorax very finely and closely punctured, with deep basal sulcus and lateral grooves; elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices sparingly and minutely punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Head greenish æneous, entirely impunctate, with a short perpendicular groove immediately above the eyes, frontal elevations small; the clypeus with an acutely raised central ridge; the antennæ slender, flavous, the terminal joint stained with fuscous, the second joint scarcely shorter than the third, the terminal four joints slightly thickened; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, the angles distinct but not acute, the surface very closely and finely punctured, greenish æneous, the basal sulcus very deep and bounded laterally by an equally deep longitudinal groove, which extends upwards some little distance, the basal portion behind the sulcus of more distinctly fulvous colour and likewise finely punctured; elytra elongate and convex, the apex rather pointed, the basal portion very feebly depressed, the disc rather strongly and very regularly punctate-striate, of the same colour as the thorax, the interstices very finely punctured; below and the legs flavous, the apex of the posterior femora more or less stained with piceous.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*); also Dunbrody, S. Africa (*Rev. T. O'Neil*).

This little species must be closely allied to *C. tosta* Gerst. in regard to its obscure æneous coloration, but the impunctate head, very closely punctured thorax, and its distinct transverse basal sulcus prevent the insect being identified with the last-named

species. Mr. Marshall states that it was found on *Acacia horrida*, which seems to be frequented by a great number of other Phytophaga.

CHÆTOCNEMA MARSHALLI, sp. n.

Dark æneous; the antennæ very long, more or less fulvous as well as the four anterior tibiæ and tarsi; thorax finely and closely punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex, impunctate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of elongate, posteriorly pointed shape, the vertex of the head rather strongly punctured above the eyes, the latter with a rather deep sulcus near their inner margins, which runs obliquely to the clypeus, this part rugosely punctured as well as the space in front of the eyes at the sides of the clypeus; antennæ slightly extending beyond the apex of the elytra, filiform, fulvous, the terminal joints sometimes darker, the second joint half the length of the first, the following ones very elongate; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles somewhat prominent and obliquely thickened, the posterior margin accompanied by a finely impressed line, the surface transversely convex, finely and closely punctured; scutellum twice as broad as long, impunctate; elytra pointed posteriorly, with deep rows of transversely shaped punctures, the interstices raised and slightly punctured here and there; underside dark æneous, the abdomen finely punctured at the base of each segment, sparingly pubescent; posterior femora strongly incrassate, impunctate; tibiæ fulvous at the base, the four posterior ones armed with a stout tooth; tarsi fulvous; prosternum narrow, sulcate longitudinally; last abdominal segment with a short transverse ridge at the apex (♂?).

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

The long antennæ, which extend beyond the elytra, will at once distinguish this species; in this respect it agrees with *C. longicornis* Jac., likewise from Natal, but that species is much smaller and has still longer antennæ, the thorax is finely rugose, and the legs are nearly black. Some specimens of *C. marshalli* are of a more opaque dull bluish colour, but I cannot find sufficient differences to justify a separation; in the female the antennæ are shorter, but still as long as the body.

CHÆTOCNEMA FREREENSIS, sp. n.

Below piceous, above dark æneous, basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi more or less flavous; thorax very closely and finely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate near the apex, the latter pointed.

Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, with the exception of a single deep puncture above the eyes, the sides with narrow oblique grooves which meet in front; clypeus broad, impunctate; the antennæ not extending to

the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints more or less fuscous, basal joint elongate and slender, the second and the following joints of equal length; thorax twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight, with a narrow reflexed margin, the anterior angles thickened, basal margin unaccompanied by an impressed line, the surface finely and closely punctured; elytra ovate, pointed posteriorly, their base not wider than the thorax, strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate at the sides and at the apex: underside and legs piceous, the tibiae and tarsi more or less flavous; prosternum narrow, longitudinally sulcate.

Hab. Frere, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

CHÆTOCNEMA CARINATA, sp. n.

Greenish black below, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiae and tarsi fulvous; above metallic green, the head with three transverse ridges, thorax finely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely wrinkled.

Length 2-2½ millim.

Head rather elongate, perpendicularly deflexed, dark greenish, strongly and remotely punctured and minutely granulate at the lower portion; the clypeus deeply triangularly emarginate, the vertex with three acute transverse ridges, its base strongly rugose; the antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the apical joints more or less fuscous, the third and fourth joints equal, but little longer than the second joint; thorax very short, nearly three times broader than long, the sides scarcely rounded, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the surface finely and rather closely punctured and minutely granulate, metallic light green, the anterior and posterior margins accompanied by a finely impressed groove or line; scutellum much broader than long, cupreous; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures very closely approached, the interstices slightly convex and very finely transversely wrinkled, the space between the first row of punctures and the suture irregularly punctate; below nearly black, with a slight metallic greenish gloss, posterior femora very strongly incrassate, blackish, the tibiae and tarsi dark fulvous.

Hab. Moliro, Riv. Lulangoi, Congo (*F. Duvivier*) (coll. Belgian Mus. and my own).

This species is doubtless very closely allied to *C. cristata* Har. from the Zambesi River; but the latter insect is described as greenish æneous, and as having a single transverse ridge at the vertex of the head, while here there are three and the space behind these ridges is strongly rugose. The size of v. Harold's species is also smaller, other details of structure are not given.

NISOTRA OVATIPENNIS, sp. n.

Broadly ovate, obscure fulvous; thorax extremely closely and

finely punctured; elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interstices very sparingly punctured.

Length 4 millim.

Of broadly ovate shape; the head broad, very sparingly and finely punctured, with an oblique groove in front of the eyes, the latter very large; clypeus broad and thickened; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint slightly shorter than the third but thicker, terminal joints elongate; thorax transverse, nearly three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles obliquely truncate with a small notch at each side, the posterior margin with a perpendicular short groove at each side, the surface closely and finely punctured throughout; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, widened towards the middle, the disc rather regularly and distinctly punctate-striate, the striæ widely placed, the interstices with a few fine punctures here and there, elytral epipleuræ very broad; legs short and robust, prosternum longer than broad; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Cameroons.

From other similarly coloured species the present insect is distinguished by the broadly ovate shape and the punctate-striate elytra. I received two specimens from Dr. Kraatz of Berlin.

NISOTRA COSTATIPENNIS, sp. n.

Pale fulvous; the thorax finely and closely punctured, with deep basal perpendicular grooves; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate and finely punctured.

Length 4 millim.

Nearly parallel in shape; the head impunctate, obliquely grooved between the eyes; the clypeus broad, widely separating the antennæ at the base, labrum fulvous; antennæ nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax strongly transverse, the sides slightly rounded before the middle, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the basal margin with a deep and long perpendicular groove at each side, nearly extending to the middle, the surface finely and closely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices convex and finely punctured; underside and legs coloured like the upper surface.

Hab. Cameroons.

Although I have received only a single, apparently female, specimen from Dr. Kraatz, I think the species varies sufficiently from any of its allies to be of certain recognition; the thoracic basal grooves are more than usually large and deep, and the elytral interstices differ from those of every other species in being longitudinally costate, peculiar perhaps to the female only.

NISOTRA UNIFASCIATA, sp. n.

Fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax

very closely and distinctly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, each elytron with a longitudinal fuscous band, abbreviated behind, and the apex fuscous.

Length 4 millim.

Of parallel shape; the head impunctate, obsoletely sulcate in front of the eyes; clypeus separated from the face by a transverse groove, rather deflexed, impunctate, palpi slender; antennæ extending slightly beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal four or five joints fuscous, the third joint slender, longer than the fourth one, terminal joints thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly and evenly rounded, the anterior angles slightly oblique but not produced, the basal margin with a short but deep longitudinal groove, the surface extremely closely and rather strongly punctured throughout; elytra with regular rows of strong punctures, closely placed, the interstices very finely punctured, fulvous, the extreme lateral margin, the apex in shape of a triangular spot, and a narrow longitudinal stripe at the middle of each elytron nearly black, the latter abbreviated before the apex; underside and legs fulvous.

Hab. Niger-Benue Expedition (*Staudinger*).

I have received two specimens of this very distinct species from Dr. Staudinger.

NISOTRA UNIFORMA, sp. n.

Pale fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ darker; thorax finely and closely punctured, the basal sulci short and deep; elytra closely and finely punctured, the punctation partly geminate-striate.

Length 3-4 millim.

Head very finely and somewhat closely punctured, the clypeus with some stronger punctures; the antennæ nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five or six joints fulvous, the third joint slightly longer and more slender than the following two joints, terminal ones thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded at the middle, the anterior angles scarcely oblique or prominent, the perpendicular basal grooves short and deep, the disc rather convex, finely and rather closely punctured; elytra with closely approached double rows of fine punctures, more or less distinct; underside and legs pale fulvous.

Hab. Sierra Leone, Rhobomp, Niger - Benue Expedition (*Staudinger*).

Although this species seems very closely allied to *N. testacea* Chap. and *N. chapuisi* Jac. from Madagascar, I think it sufficiently different to be considered distinct. *N. testacea*, of which the description is scarcely detailed enough, is said to have a dark breast and abdomen, as well as similarly coloured posterior femora.

NISOTRA APICALIS, sp. n.

Obscure fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ fuscous ; thorax transverse, finely and closely punctured ; elytra strongly punctate-striate, fuscous, the apex more or less pale fulvous.

Length 3 millim.

Ovate and convex, pointed posteriorly ; the head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal elevations indistinct, the labrum and palpi fulvous ; the antennæ only reaching the base of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints more or less piceous, the third joint more slender and slightly longer than the fourth joint, the apical joints slightly thickened ; thorax at least twice as broad as long, the sides evenly and moderately rounded, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one strongly produced at the middle and rounded, impressed at each side with a short, slightly oblique perpendicular groove, the surface very finely and closely punctured ; elytra gradually widened towards the middle, rather strongly punctured, the punctures somewhat irregularly arranged in rows, distinct to the apex, the latter flavous, the rest of the surface fuscous, the two colours generally well divided ; below and the legs fulvous ; prosternum narrow ; the breast and abdomen nearly impunctate.

Hab. Rhobomp, Sierra Leone.

Smaller than *N. spadicea* Dahlm., of different coloration and with single not geminate elytral punctation.

NISOTRA CONGOENSIS, sp. n.

Fulvous ; the thorax finely and closely punctured, the base with two perpendicular grooves ; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, flavous, the disc with a broad longitudinal black band, not extending to the apex.

Var. The elytral band divided into a basal and subapical spot.

Length 4 millim.

Head convex, extremely minutely punctured, the eyes bounded within by a deep sulcus ; clypeus narrow, strongly raised ; antennæ fulvous, extending to the base of the elytra only, the second and the following joints very nearly equal, all rather thickened, terminal joint more elongate ; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides evenly rounded, the angles acute, the surface very closely and finely punctured, flavous or fulvous, the basal margin with a rather deep and long perpendicular groove at each side ; scutellum flavous ; elytra ovate, very strongly and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured and longitudinally costate, each elytron with a broad longitudinal black band abbreviated near the apex and constricted at the middle ; underside and the legs fulvous ; tibiæ mucronate ; prosternum narrowed between the coxæ.

Hab. Chiloango, Congo. Belgian Mus. collection and my own.

Closely allied to *N. unifasciata* Jac. and of similar coloration, but the antennæ entirely fulvous, and the elytra very deeply and regularly punctured, with the interstices costate and the lateral

margins of the ground-colour. In the type the elytral band is strongly narrowed near the middle and in the variety it is entirely divided into two spots.

AMPHIMELA ORNATA Jac.

Aberration. Thorax and elytra yellowish white, the latter with the suture, a spot on the shoulder, another at the apex, a short transverse band at the middle, and a very small spot near the scutellum black; antennæ and legs pale testaceous, the posterior femora black.

Hab. Isipingo, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This variety or aberration I must refer to the species previously described by me, but the elytral bands have been reduced to spots; the latter exactly indicate the position of the bands in the type, the sculpturing and everything else is the same.

ALLOMORPHA AFRICANA, sp. n.

Below fuscous or piceous, the head and thorax pale fulvous, finely wrinkled and pubescent; antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black; elytra flavous, finely granulate and punctured, the sutural and lateral margins piceous; legs flavous, the posterior femora piceous at the apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 millim.

Head very finely punctured and granulate, the frontal tubercles short and broad but distinct; eyes ovate, entire, rather large; antennæ nearly as long as the body, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third and following joints elongate, nearly equal; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, very slightly widened towards the apex, the anterior angles thickened, the posterior margin slightly rounded, the surface very finely rugose and punctured, fulvous, clothed with very short yellowish pubescence; scutellum small, black; elytra of paler colour than the thorax, wider than the latter, extremely finely transversely wrinkled or rugose throughout, closely covered with short yellowish hairs, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly black; legs flavous, the posterior femora piceous at the apex, tarsi fuscous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This is the first species of the genus recorded from Africa, the other three having been obtained in India and the Malayan region. I cannot find, however, sufficient structural differences to separate them from the genus, the principal characters of which are to be found in the pubescent upper surface, the subquadrate thorax without sulcus, the absent or indistinct elytral epipleuræ below the middle, the rather long metatarsus of the posterior legs, and in the scarcely visible prosternum and closed coxal cavities. All this would agree better with the group *Galerucinae*, but the distinctly incrassate posterior femora do not allow the placing of the insect in the latter section. I received two specimens of the present insect from Mr. G. Marshall.

NOTOMELA, gen. n.

Body oblong; antennæ widely separated, very short, the terminal joints transverse, palpi subfiliform; thorax transverse, without depressions; elytra glabrous, geminate punctate-striate; legs short and robust, the posterior femora strongly incrassate, the tibiæ widened at the apex, deeply sulcate, the four posterior ones mucronate; claws appendiculate; prosternum much narrowed between the coxæ; mesosternum short, deeply bilobed posteriorly; the anterior cotyloid cavities closed.

There are but few genera of *Halticidæ* which agree with the present one in the widely separated antennæ and the punctate-striate elytra; and although I have only a single specimen before me, the structural differences of the species are so well marked that it will be easy to recognize the insect, which would perhaps best be placed near *Amphimela* Chap., which is, however, of strongly rounded shape.

NOTOMELA CYANIPENNIS, sp. n.

Reddish fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax strongly and closely punctured; elytra dark metallic blue, strongly geminate punctate-striate, longitudinally costate near the lateral margin.

Length 3 millim.

Head fulvous, closely and strongly punctured, the frontal tubercles in shape of narrow transverse ridges; clypeus deeply separated from the face by a transverse groove, broader than long; antennæ scarcely extending beyond the base of the thorax, fulvous, the last four or five joints fuscous, the basal joint thickened, curved and moderately long, the second short, the third twice as long, the others shorter and gradually transversely thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, widened at the middle, the sides rounded before the middle, the anterior angles thickened, the surface closely and strongly punctured, but more so at the sides, where the punctures are large and round; scutellum triangular, fulvous; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, dark metallic blue, each elytron with nine or ten double rows of strong punctures, the lateral margin strongly thickened in shape of a costa; underside and legs fulvous, abdomen subremotely punctured; the first joint of the posterior tarsi shorter than the following two joints together.

Hab. Cameroons, West Africa (*Conrad*).

This species much resembles those of the genus *Australica* amongst the *Chrysomelidæ* in its general shape. I received a specimen from Dr. Kraatz, of Berlin.

HALTICELLA, gen. n.

Rounded, convex; the eyes surrounded by a sulcus; the antennæ subfiliform; thorax transverse, without depressions or sulci; elytra semiregularly punctate-striate, their epipleuræ broad; posterior

femora very strongly incrassate, their tibiæ straight, distinctly sulcate, widened posteriorly, with a strong spur placed at the middle of the apex, their metatarsus as long as the following three joints together, claws appendiculate; prosternum narrowly elongate, mesosternum narrowly transverse; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Amongst the genera with closed anterior coxal cavities there is only one which has the eyes surrounded by a similar although broader sulcus—the genus *Orthæa* Jac. from Burmah. But in addition to this character the thorax in the latter genus is also provided with perpendicular grooves at the base, which are absent in the genus characterized here, and in which the metatarsus of the posterior legs is also proportionately longer and the antennæ have more elongate joints.

HALTICELLA FLAVOPUSTULATA, sp. n.

Rounded, convex, fulvous; antennæ and the anterior legs flavous; thorax closely and finely punctured; elytra closely punctured, with obsolete rows of deeper punctures, obscure piceous, a transverse spot near the middle and another near the apex flavous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head finely punctured, with a narrow sulcus above the eyes, fulvous with a slight metallic gloss; the clypeus separated from the face by a narrow transverse groove, frontal tubercles absent; palpi slender, flavous; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the second and third joints of equal length, the following slightly longer and thicker; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight and obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the posterior margin rounded, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface closely and distinctly punctured, fulvous, the disc rather darker; elytra ovate, convex, and pointed at the apex, punctured in the same way as the thorax, but with obsolete rows of stronger punctures, more strongly marked at the sides, where the last two interstices are slightly longitudinally costate, the disc of an obscure piceous colour, a rather large slightly oblique spot placed close to the middle and another smaller one near the apex, obscure flavous; posterior femora strongly incrassate, pale piceous, the anterior legs flavous.

Hab. Natal, Frere. I received two specimens from Mr. Peringuey.

GALERUCINÆ.

IDACANTHA WEISEI, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 4.)

Flavous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted), the breast, and the legs black; thorax sparingly punctured at the sides; elytra black, nearly impunctate.

Mas. The third joint of the antennæ broadly dilated and excavated; the scutellum with the sides raised into strong ridges, the apex reflexed; the elytra with two fulvous tubercles at the basal margin.

Length 5 millim.

Head and palpi flavous, the former impunctate; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints flavous, basal joint slender, second very short, third strongly dilated and excavated at its apex, fourth much shorter and widened into a tooth at the upper edge, the other joints slender; thorax transverse, with rounded sides, the disc with a deep transverse sulcus, interrupted at the middle, remotely punctured at the anterior portion only, flavous; scutellum subquadrate, flavous, deeply excavated, the sides raised into high ridges; elytra rather strongly depressed below the base, the basal portion near the scutellum raised and furnished with a small fulvous tubercle on each elytron, rest of the surface with a few fine punctures only, black, very shining; abdomen flavous, trilobate at the last segment, the middle lobe much broader than long, flat; all the tibiæ mucronate, claws deeply bifid.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

The single male specimen which I received from Dr. Kraatz is readily distinguished by the structure of the scutellum, in which it nearly agrees with *Aulacophora scutellata* Baly; but in that species the antennæ are simple, the shape of the scutellum is different, and the abdomen is not flavous.

ASBECESTA DUVIVIERI, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs flavous; thorax nearly impunctate, flavous; elytra closely and distinctly punctured, flavous, margined with black.

Length 5 millim.

Head black, impunctate, the frontal tubercles and the clypeus strongly raised; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower five or six joints flavous, the rest black, the terminal two joints much more elongate than the others, third and fourth joints equal. Thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the basal sulcus strongly marked, the surface with a few minute punctures here and there; scutellum black; elytra longitudinally depressed near the lateral margins and with another shorter depression at the sides, rather strongly and closely punctured, flavous, all the margins rather broadly black, the humeral callus also with a short blackish mark within; below black, the legs flavous.

Hab. Moliro, Congo (*J. Duvivier*) (Belgian Mus. collection and my own).

Much smaller and narrower than *A. marginata*, the underside black not flavous, and the elytral margins more broadly black, the legs unicolorous.

ASBECESTA MARGINATA, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 5.)

Flavous, the antennæ, the apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black, the head and thorax with a black spot; elytra closely and finely punctured, testaceous, narrowly margined with black.

Length 7 millim.

Head flavous, the vertex rugose at the sides, the middle impunctate, with a black spot, labrum and apex of the mandibles black, frontal tubercles broad, transverse, carina distinct; antennæ short, black, the basal joint pale below, intermediate joints triangularly widened, terminal ones moniliform, apical joint ovate, pointed; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the surface deeply transversely sulcate, with a few fine scattered punctures, flavous, the anterior portion with a black central spot; scutellum black; elytra paler than the thorax, finely and closely punctured, the sutural and lateral margins very narrowly black; below and the legs flavous, the tibiæ below and at the apex and the tarsi black.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Closely allied to *A. capense* Alld., but differing in the black elytral margins, which are constant in all the specimens that Mr. Marshall obtained.

ASBECESTA POLITA, sp. n.

Flavous, the head and the antennæ black, apical joints of the latter flavous; thorax impunctate; elytra closely and rather strongly punctured.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, black, the frontal tubercles broad and distinct; labrum testaceous, stained with piceous; the antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, robust, black, the basal joints below and the base of each following joint fulvous, the apical three joints flavous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles slightly produced into a small tubercle, the disc transversely sulcate at the middle, entirely impunctate, flavous; scutellum impunctate, flavous; elytra slightly widened posteriorly, rather strongly and closely punctured, the interstices slightly wrinkled here and there; below and the legs flavous, claw-joints piceous.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

Distinguished from all its allies by the colour of the head and that of the antennæ. I received a single specimen from Dr. Kraatz.

MALACOSOMA MELANOCEPHALUM, sp. n.

Black, head finely granulate; thorax fulvous, transverse, minutely punctured; elytra fulvous, finely and closely punctured, the interstices finely wrinkled; legs partly piceous and fulvous.

Length 4 millim.

Elongate and parallel; the head black, broad, very finely granulate at the vertex and minutely punctured, the frontal tubercles strongly raised but nearly joined and forming a single piece with the clypeus, anterior edge of the latter straight, labrum and palpi testaceous; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra,

entirely black, the basal joint elongate and slender, the second and third joints short, equal, the following ones rather robust; thorax more than one-half broader than long, the lateral margins evenly rounded, posterior margin nearly straight, the angles not produced, the surface extremely finely and rather closely punctured, fulvous, shining; scutellum black; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, parallel, fulvous, much more strongly and distinctly punctured than the thorax, the interstices slightly wrinkled or rugose; underside and the basal portion of all the femora piceous; tibiæ and tarsi flavous, the first tarsal joint of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Rather larger than *M. capitatum* Jac., and differing from that species in the finely granulate head and the totally different shape of the frontal elevations as well as in the sculpture of the elytra; the male has the last abdominal segment incised at each side, the median lobe is smooth and slightly concave.

MALACOSOMA GERSTAECKERI, sp. n.

Below black or flavous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black; thorax subquadrate, nearly impunctate; elytra extremely minutely and rather closely punctured.

Length 3-4 millim.

Narrowly elongate; the head impunctate, rather darker than the other parts, the frontal elevations strongly transverse, the carina linear, very distinct, the palpi piceous; the antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, slender, black, the lower three or four joints flavous, the second and third joints of equal length, one-half shorter than the following joint, the others of nearly the same length; thorax one-half broader than long, the lateral margins rather distinctly rounded and produced at the middle, straight at the base; the disc with some extremely minute punctures, only visible under a strong lens; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, parallel, extremely finely punctured in closely approached irregular rows, the apex of each rounded; underside and legs flavous, or black with the last abdominal segment flavous only, the posterior femora rather thickened; all the tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, the prosternum extremely narrow and convex the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Frere, Estcourt, Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Smaller than *M. capitatum*; the head fulvous not black, the antennæ with more slender joints and the thorax less transverse, more elongate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs also distinctly more elongate; the underside varies from fulvous to black, the last two segments of the abdomen being only of the former colour in some specimens; the male organ is very narrow and slender and its apex only slightly pointed. The female is of more robust and slightly larger shape, and the last abdominal segment has a short and broad fovea at the apex.

MALACOSOMA APICIPENNE, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 3.)

Black, the apex of the elytra and the abdomen flavous; thorax subquadrate, very finely punctured; elytra more strongly and extremely closely punctured, the interstices finely rugose.

Length 8 millim.

Of elongate and parallel shape; the head with a few minute punctures, frontal elevations broad and transverse; clypeus very narrow, in shape of a ridge, the middle portion broad and extending upwards; labrum piceous, margined with flavous; antennæ rather short and robust, black, the third joint one-half longer than the second, the fourth as long as the preceding two joints together, the terminal two joints more elongate; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, anterior angles with a small tubercle, the surface rather convex, black and shining, finely but not closely punctured; scutellum triangular, broad, impunctate; elytra elongate and parallel, black, extremely closely and distinctly punctured, the punctures of different sizes, the interstices finely wrinkled and rugose, the apex flavous; below and the legs black, clothed with grey rather long pubescence, all the tibiæ mucronate; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Moliro, Congo (*Duvivier*). Belg. Mus. collect. and my own.

LUPERODES SULFURIPENNIS, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; above pale flavous; the head and thorax impunctate; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured.

Length 9 millim.

Broadly ovate; the head impunctate, fulvous at the vertex, the lower portion flavous, frontal elevations trigonate, distinct, clypeus triangularly convex; antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, third joint twice as long as the second, one-half shorter than the fourth; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides moderately, the posterior margin more strongly rounded, the anterior angles thickened, not produced, the surface impunctate, flavous; scutellum and elytra of the same colour, the elytra minutely and very closely punctured, their epipleuræ very broad at the base, continued below the middle; the breast and abdomen black, clothed with fine flavous pubescence; legs fulvous, all the tibiæ with a distinct spine, the metatarsus of the posterior legs longer than the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Port Alfred, South Africa (*Rev. O'Neil*).

A broadly ovate species, of which I received a single specimen sent by the Rev. T. O'Neil from S. Africa.

OOTHECA LÆVIPENNIS, sp. n.

Black, lower part of the face flavous; thorax subquadrate, pale fulvous, impunctate; elytra of the same colour, shining, without punctures.

Length 6 millim.

Of ovate convex shape ; the head impunctate, flavous, the vertex black and shining, the frontal tubercles strongly developed, transverse ; labrum black ; the antennæ rather stout, black, the basal joint short and thick, the second short, the third twice as long, the following joints slightly thickened and more elongate ; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the posterior angles obliquely rounded, posterior margin truncate at the middle, the surface entirely impunctate, shining, pale fulvous ; scutellum broad, black ; elytra widened towards the middle, convex, entirely impunctate, their epipleuræ disappearing at the middle ; below and the legs black, all the tibiæ with a spine ; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Bedford, Pt. Elizabeth, S. Africa (*Rev. O'Neil*).

The entirely impunctate upper surface of this species at once distinguishes it from *O. mutabilis*.

LUPERUS FLAVICINCTUS, sp. n.

Black ; basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax and the legs flavous ; thorax impunctate ; elytra bluish black, finely punctured, the lateral margins below the middle broadly flavous, the disc with some single hairs.

Length 4 millim.

Head entirely impunctate, black, shining, frontal elevation strongly developed, elongate ; clypeus thickened ; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints flavous below, the second and third joints small, nearly equal, following joints more elongate ; thorax subquadrate, scarcely broader than long, the sides slightly constricted at the base, feebly rounded at the middle, the angles dentiform, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, very shining ; scutellum black ; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, convex, slightly widened at the apex, bluish black, the surface finely and closely punctured, the interstices finely wrinkled, the lateral and apical margins from the middle broadly flavous ; the breast and abdomen black, the legs flavous, the tarsi more or less fuscous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

LUPERUS DISCICOLLIS, sp. n.

Black, the sides of the thorax, the femora, and the abdomen flavous ; thorax impunctate ; elytra finely punctured and minutely granulate.

Length 5 millim.

Head rather elongate, black, impunctate, the frontal elevations subquadrate, nearly contiguous ; clypeus broad, triangular, strongly raised ; eyes large ; the antennæ black (the terminal two joints wanting), basal joint thickened, the second scarcely shorter than the third joint, fourth as long as the preceding three joints together ; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides

nearly straight, the angles slightly thickened, the disc impunctate, the sides broadly fulvous, the middle occupied by a broad, posteriorly narrowed black band; scutellum black; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, widened below the middle, black, shining, very finely but not very closely punctured, the interstices extremely finely granulate, their epipleuræ broad anteriorly, much narrowed towards the apex; below black, abdomen and the femora flavous, the tibiæ (their base excepted) and the tarsi fuscous, all the tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

I received a specimen of this well-marked species from Dr. Kraatz.

POËPHILA COSTATIPENNIS, sp. n.

Elongate, piceous; the head, basal joints of the antennæ, and the thorax fulvous, the latter finely and sparingly punctured; elytra metallic violaceous blue, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Head impunctate, the eyes large, frontal elevations narrow, carina very acute, palpi thickened; antennæ filiform, extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the second joint thickened, the third but slightly longer, thin, the following more elongate; thorax transversely subquadrate, convex, twice as broad as long, the sides straight, forming an oblique angle anteriorly, extending to the base of the eyes, this angle slightly thickened, posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, the surface with a deep transverse sinuate sulcus, parallel to the basal margin and not extending to the sides, the disc very finely and remotely punctured; scutellum piceous; elytra with a distinct depression below the base, the latter raised, the shoulders prominent, the punctation strong, close and deep, the interstices longitudinally costate, especially so at the sides; underside and legs nearly black, the metatarsus of the posterior legs longer than the following joints together; claws appendiculate, prosternum longer than broad; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Cameroons.

The only other representative of this genus, described by Weise, agrees almost entirely with the present insect, except in coloration, being rufo-testaceous with brown elytra and having no costæ on the latter parts; but of the fine pubescence of the eyes, of which Weise speaks, I am not able to discover a trace in my species, neither has this author mentioned the structure of the antennæ nor their colour, which must have been an oversight.

I received a specimen from Dr. Kraatz.

POËPHILA FULVIPES, sp. n.

Flavous, the antennæ (the basal three joints excepted) black;

thorax strongly punctured; elytra metallic dark blue, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Very closely allied to the preceding species, but apparently distinct; the head with some strong punctures anteriorly, the third joint of the antennæ longer, the thorax much less transverse and convex, only about one-half broader than long, the surface very deeply but not very closely punctured; the elytra as in the preceding species; the entire underside and legs fulvous.

Hab. Cameroons. Received from Dr. Kraatz.

The above-mentioned differences are, I think, sufficient to separate this species, and are probably not sexual, although I have only a single specimen before me; the structure and sculpture of the thorax differ too much to allow the insect to be united to *P. costatipennis*, with which it otherwise agrees in generic details.

APOPHYLIA MARGINATA, sp. n.

Fulvous, the upper portion of the head metallic greenish or blue, thorax with three or four bluish spots; elytra dark blue, finely transversely wrinkled, the lateral and apical margins fulvous, breast black.

Var. Underside black.

Length 6 millim.

Upper portion of the head finely punctured, dark blue with two fulvous spots or entirely blue, frontal elevations narrowly transverse, lower portion fulvous or flavous; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the apex of each joint stained with fuscous, the terminal three or four joints entirely of that colour, third joint shorter than the fourth; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the posterior ones oblique and rather indistinct, the surface finely and closely punctured and partly rugose, with some obsolete depressions anteriorly; the disc fulvous, with three bluish spots, the middle one in shape of a V or separated into three smaller spots placed triangularly; scutellum black; elytra finely transversely wrinkled, the interstices finely punctured, dark blue, the lateral margin and the apical one more broadly fulvous, their epipleuræ broad anteriorly, very narrowed below the middle; the breast and the abdomen black, finely pubescent, or the breast only of that colour; the legs fulvous, the third joint of the tarsi fuscous, the first joint as long as the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Natal, on willow (*G. Marshall*).

This species seems allied in coloration to *A. nobilitata* Gerst., but differs in having the entire upper portion of the head green as well as in the colour of the underside and some other details. *A. consanguinea* Alld. is described as having a green longitudinal thoracic band, also with three æneous spots on the vertex.

ERGANA CHAPUISI, sp. n.

Fulvous, the breast and the legs black; thorax very closely and distinctly punctured; elytra dark bluish, closely and finely punctured.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles very strongly raised; antennæ short and robust, flavous, the joints nearly moniliform, the third and fourth joints more elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the angles acute, the surface very closely and distinctly punctured, fulvous; scutellum fulvous; elytra dark blue, closely and strongly punctured, their epipleuræ broad and continued to the apex; below piceous or black, the abdomen flavous; all the tibiæ mucronate, the tarsi short, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Moliro, Congo (*Duvivier*). Belgian Mus. collect. and my own.

This species agrees in every respect with the type of the genus, *E. protea* Chap. from Abyssinia, and it is possible that it only represents another variety of this variable species; but as I have two specimens before me perfectly identical, and as the elytra in *E. protea* show no trace of blue, I must look upon the present insect as distinct.

MEGALOGNATHA IMMACULATA, sp. n.

Elongate, parallel, testaceous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra obscure fulvous, extremely finely and sparingly punctured.

Length 7 millim.

Head broad, impunctate; frontal tubercles strongly raised, transverse; clypeus equally strongly raised, in shape of a triangular ridge; palpi robust; antennæ rather stout, flavous (the last three joints wanting), basal joint elongate, slightly curved, the third and the following joints nearly equal in length; thorax much broader than long, the sides slightly constricted at the base, nearly straight, the anterior angles thickened, the surface impunctate, obsoletely transversely sulcate; scutellum triangular; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax and of darker fulvous colour, the shoulders rather prominent and bounded within by a longitudinal depression, the disc extremely finely and sparingly punctured; underside and legs testaceous, finely pubescent, the first tarsal joint as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Allied in coloration to *M. ventricosa* Baly, but the thorax impunctate and differently sculptured, the general shape more parallel, and the colour of the antennæ and legs different. The two specimens obtained are probably females; the sulcation of the thorax resembles more semi-separate foveæ than a continued groove, but is more distinct in one of the specimens than in the other.

HEMIXANTHA, gen. n.

Body elongate and parallel; antennæ filiform, the third joint slightly longer than the second, but shorter than the fourth; thorax transverse without depressions, the sides rounded; elytra not narrower than the thorax, irregularly punctured and rugose, their epipleuræ broad anteriorly, indistinct below the middle; legs slender, the tibiæ unarmed, the first tarsal joint of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together, claws appendiculate, the prosternum indistinct; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

This genus will enter the group of *Platyxanthinæ* on account of the unarmed tibiæ and closed coxal cavities, but it must be separated from *Platyxantha* on account of the differently shaped and structured thorax; the latter genus contains already far too many species of different kind of structural characters than the type, and wants revision. *Metrioidea* Fairm. has a subquadrate thorax, narrower than the elytra, and the same is the case in *Platyxantha* proper, in which the thorax is also more or less depressed or sulcate and not transverse. In *Hemixantha* must also be arranged the following species formerly placed by me in *Platyxantha*:—*H. pallida* Jac., *H. scutellata* Jac., which, although not metallic in coloration, exhibit the same structural characters.

HEMIXANTHA NATALENSIS, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 8.)

Bluish or greenish black below, above metallic green or blue, the antennæ and tarsi black; thorax closely punctured and rugose; elytra as closely punctured and finely transversely wrinkled throughout.

Length 4 millim.

Head finely punctured at the vertex, the frontal tubercles very broad, subquadrate, and strongly raised; clypeus in shape of a transverse acute ridge; labrum black; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, slender, black, the lower three or four joints more or less fulvous below, the basal joint metallic dark green or bluish above; thorax twice as broad as long, transversely convex, the sides rather strongly rounded and widened at the middle, the angles distinct, the surface very closely and distinctly punctured, the interstices irregularly rugose or wrinkled; scutellum rather broader than long, impunctate; elytra parallel, scarcely narrower at the base than the thorax, the surface nearly similarly sculptured to that of the thorax, but the interstices more finely transversely wrinkled and minutely granulate; underside black, with a slight bluish or greenish gloss, the legs more distinctly of the latter tint, finely pubescent.

Hab. Frere, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

In the male insect the last abdominal segment is semicircularly emarginate at the apex, and the protruding penis is slender and pointed and slightly curved at the apex.

HEMIXANTHA INCONSPICUA, sp. n.

Elongate, convex, black, above obscure testaceous or fuscous; head with one, thorax with several confluent greenish-black spots, finely punctured; elytra very finely and closely punctured.

Var. Thorax obscure fulvous, the disc darker.

Length 8 millim.

Of parallel convex shape; the head finely and closely punctured, obscure fulvous, the vertex with a round greenish-piceous spot, frontal tubercles small but rather broad; eyes large; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, filiform, the third joint one-half longer than the second, but distinctly shorter than the fourth; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles in shape of a small tubercle, the surface somewhat depressed, covered with small and larger punctures, the disc more or less distinctly marked with greenish-piceous confluent spots; scutellum broad, black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, nearly similarly punctured; underside and legs nearly black, finely pubescent, the tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum indistinct; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Nearly allied to *H. scutellata* Jac. and *H. piceipes*, but larger and with entirely black antennæ, underside, and legs, the head and thorax spotted. The specimens were obtained in sweeping during the months of September and December in marshy places. The head is more closely and distinctly punctured than in *H. piceipes*, the eyes and the frontal elevations are larger, and the scutellum is broad and black.

HEMIXANTHA PICEIPES, sp. n.

Head and thorax obscure fulvous, very finely punctured; the antennæ, breast, and legs piceous or black; elytra more or less fuscous, extremely finely punctured and transversely wrinkled.

Var. The base of the head and the margins of the thorax flavous, disc of the latter and the elytra and underside piceous.

Length 6-7 millim.

Head finely punctured, the vertex longitudinally grooved at the middle, frontal elevations rather broad, the clypeus narrowly triangular; eyes large in the male, smaller in the female; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the third joint double the length of the second, the following joints more elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, the anterior angles slightly produced, posterior angles rounded, the disc extremely finely punctured, shining; scutellum triangular; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, extremely closely but scarcely more strongly punctured than the latter, the interstices minutely wrinkled, the apex nearly impunctate; below and the legs fuscous or black, shining, finely pubescent; abdomen fulvous.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Of the specimen which I consider a variety and which was obtained at Natal, I have only a single example before me; structurally it does not seem to differ from the type, but it diverges entirely in coloration. The whole under surface is black, the head has two bright fulvous spots at the vertex, the thorax is piceous, narrowly margined with fulvous, and the elytra show the same colour at the base and the apex. Possibly the specimen represents another species.

HEMIXANTHA TERMINATA, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 6.)

Rufous, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi flavous; thorax very finely punctured; elytra black, the apex rufous, punctured like the thorax.

Length 6 millim.

Head rufous, not perceptibly punctured, the eyes very large and prominent, the frontal elevations broad and subquadrate, clypeus triangularly raised, labrum and palpi flavous; antennæ long and slender, flavous, the terminal joints stained with black at the apex, the last one entirely of this colour; third joint one half longer than the second, the following elongate, slightly curved and finely pubescent; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides very feebly rounded, very narrowly margined, the angles slightly oblique and thickened, the surface very minutely and remotely punctured, rufous, shining, basal margin slightly sinuate at the middle, narrowly margined; scutellum broad, rufous, longer than broad; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, distinctly depressed near the suture, black, the extreme apex rufous, the surface punctured like the thorax; below and the femora reddish fulvous, the tibiæ and tarsi flavous; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

HEMIXANTHA BIFASCIATA, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 7.)

Reddish fulvous, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi flavous; thorax extremely finely punctured, flavous or fulvous; elytra nearly impunctate, flavous, a narrow transverse band at the base and another below the middle, black.

Length 6 millim.

Head impunctate, rufous, the frontal elevations broad and subquadrate; eyes large and round; antennæ extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the apex of the terminal joint black, all the joints with the exception of the second of nearly equal length; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles produced, subtuberculiform, the surface only perceptibly punctured when seen under a very strong lens, pale testaceous or fulvous, very shining; scutellum triangular, flavous; elytra not more distinctly punctured than the thorax, flavous, the base with a narrow transverse black band extending to the sides,

a similar band is placed below the middle; below and the femora more or less rufous, tibiae and tarsi pale.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This well-marked species agrees in all structural characters with the other species of the genus, but differs in the amount of rufous of the thorax and the underside.

MONOCIDA, gen. n.

Body elongate; antennae filiform, the third joint shorter than the fourth; thorax subquadrate, without depression; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle; legs slender, all the tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate, prosternum very narrow and convex; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Amongst the genera with closed coxal cavities, *Monocida* will find its place near *Monolepta* and *Pseudocrania*; it differs from the first in its general narrowly elongate shape and the subquadrate thorax, which is much narrower at the base than the elytra, also in the much less elongate metatarsus of the posterior legs; from *Pseudocrania* the totally different structure of the head and of the antennae separates the genus.

MONOCIDA SUTURATA, sp. n.

Elongate, black, the head anteriorly, the basal joints of the antennae, and the anterior legs flavous; thorax minutely punctate, flavous; elytra finely and closely punctured, flavous, the suture and the sides black.

Length 4 millim.

Head black posteriorly, the vertex very finely granulate and punctured, the frontal tubercles very strongly raised, the anterior portion and the palpi flavous; antennae extending nearly to the apex of the elytra, slender and filiform, the second joint short, the third twice as long but shorter than the fourth joint, the lower four or five joints more or less flavous, the apical ones fuscous; thorax subquadrate, scarcely broader than long, the sides slightly constricted at the base, the anterior angles in shape of a small tubercle, the surface minutely granulate and finely punctured, flavous; scutellum broader than long, black; elytra broader at the base than the thorax and sculptured similarly, flavous, a sutural rather broad band, narrowed posteriorly, and the sides more narrowly, black or piceous; underside and the four posterior legs black, the others flavous.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal, on acacia trees, December (*G. Marshall*).

PLATYXANTHA FACIALIS, sp. n.

Elongate, testaceous, the terminal joints of the antennae black, the face very elongate; thorax subquadrate, foveolate and im-

punctate; elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured and obsoletely longitudinally sulcate.

Length 8 millim.

Of elongate, somewhat depressed shape, entirely testaceous; the head very long, transversely grooved between the antennæ, the vertex impunctate, the frontal elevations trigonate; the clypeus subquadrate, broad, depressed at each side, the middle with a longitudinal ridge; eyes rather small, ovate; the antennæ slender, black, the lower two joints flavous, basal joint very elongate and slender, the second very small, the following joints nearly as long as the first one, the last three joints broken off; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides rather strongly constricted at the base, rounded before the middle, the angles acute, the surface with a shallow depression at each side, entirely impunctate; elytra wider than the thorax at the base, the surface scarcely perceptibly punctured, somewhat uneven, with traces of longitudinal sulci, their epipleuræ very broad, concave, and continued to the apex; legs elongate, the tibiæ unarmed; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

The elongate head of this species agrees far more with the typical form *P. apicalis* Baly, from Sumatra, than any other of the African species at present placed in *Platyxantha*. I received a single specimen from Dr. Kraatz.

PLATYXANTHA LUKUNGUENSIS, sp. n.

Narrow and elongate, metallic blue, the antennæ and legs black, head and thorax purplish, impunctate; thorax with a deep transverse depression; elytra finely and closely punctured.

Length 5 millim.

Head purplish blue, impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, transverse; the clypeus deflexed anteriorly, strongly raised in shape of an acute triangular ridge; labrum and palpi black; antennæ longer than the body, very slender, black, all the joints finely pubescent, the fifth and the following two joints curved, each joint articulated at the extreme outer angle of the preceding one; thorax subquadrate, scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the disc impunctate, metallic bright purplish, with a deep transverse sulcation at the middle; scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra narrow and parallel, metallic blue, finely and closely punctured, the interstices somewhat wrinkled; underside and legs blue, the latter long and slender, pubescent, the tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together.

Hab. Lukungu, Congo (*C. Haas*). Belgian Museum collection and my own.

A narrowly elongate species with all the characters of the genus, distinguished by the long and slender antennæ and the structure of the intermediate joints, probably peculiar to the male sex only.

PLATYXANTHA LIVINGSTONI, sp. n.

Flavous, the head purplish, impunctate; thorax transversely sulcate, impunctate; elytra metallic blue, extremely minutely punctured.

Mas. Antennæ with the intermediate joints curved.

Length 7 millim.

Head impunctate, metallic purplish, frontal elevations broad, transverse; clypeus acutely raised; palpi swollen, flavous, as well as the labrum; antennæ long and slender, obscure flavous, the second joint very short, moniliform, the third and the following joints very elongate, the fifth, sixth, and seventh curved, the terminal three joints slender and thinner; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded anteriorly, anterior angles slightly produced, posterior acute, the surface transversely sulcate, the sulcus not extending to the sides, entirely impunctate, fulvous; scutellum broad, fulvous; elytra with a slight sub-basal depression, extremely minutely punctured, metallic dark blue, their epipleuræ broad and continued; below and the legs flavous.

Hab. Niger-Benue Expedition.

This species differs in its mode of coloration from any of its African allies. I received a single specimen from Dr. Staudinger and Herr Bang-Haas.

MONOLEPTA MALVERNENSIS, sp. n.

Testaceous, the apical joint of the antennæ dark; head and thorax finely punctured; elytra punctured like the thorax, the punctation very close; a spot on the shoulders and another near the apex piceous.

Length 4 millim.

Head with a few fine punctures, obscure testaceous; the eyes very large; labrum piceous; antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the apical joint more or less piceous, the second and third joints small, equal; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior margin straight, the surface very finely and closely punctured, especially so anteriorly; scutellum piceous; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctation consisting of very small and larger punctures, the interstices very finely rugose, a small humeral and a larger subapical spot piceous; below and the legs testaceous; elytral epipleuræ indistinct below the middle; anterior coxal cavities closed; metatarsus of the posterior legs elongate.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

The number and position of the elytral spots, the colour of the antennæ, that of the elytra and of the underside separate this species from the unicolorous variety of *M. 8-maculata* Jac. and *M. citrinella* Jac.

MONOLOPTA ESTCOURTIANA, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 11.)

Flavous, the vertex of the head and the intermediate joints of

the antennæ piceous; thorax very finely punctured; elytra extremely closely and finely punctured; flavous, a transverse band at the base and another below the middle, as well as the sutural angle at the apex, black; breast black.

Length 5 millim.

Head minutely punctured, flavous, the vertex piceous, eyes very large, frontal tubercles distinct; antennæ slender, the lower four or five joints and the apical one flavous, the others piceous; second and third joints short, equal; thorax twice as broad as long, pale flavous, the sides slightly rounded, the angles not produced, the posterior margin evenly rounded, the surface with a very feeble transverse depression at each side, very finely punctured; scutellum black; elytra widened towards the middle, nearly similarly punctured as the thorax, pale flavous, a broad transverse band at the base, its posterior edge strongly dentate or sinuate, and a narrower band, constricted at the middle, near the apex, black, the extreme sutural angle at the apex likewise, to a small extent, piceous; below and the legs flavous, the breast and the pygidium black; the metatarsus of the posterior legs very long.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This species comes very near *M. bifasciata* Jac., *M. melanogaster* Wied., and three or four other African species, all of which have several elytral black bands; the present insect may, however, be separated by the colour of the head and that of the antennæ, also by the black pygidium. I have seen two specimens sent by Mr. Marshall.

MONOLEPTA KRAATZI, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and the breast black, the abdomen and the legs flavous; thorax finely punctured; elytra flavous, very finely punctured, the margins narrowly black.

Length 5 millim.

Head black, very shining, entirely impunctate, the frontal elevations consisting of a single piece, bounded behind by a shallow transverse groove; labrum black, palpi flavous; antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the basal five or six joints flavous, the third joint nearly double the length of the second; thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, narrowly marginate, the surface rather convex, finely and somewhat closely punctured, black, shining, scutellum black; elytra very minutely punctured, flavous, all the margins narrowly black; the breast black; the abdomen and the legs flavous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate; the anterior coxal cavities closed; pygidium black.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

The elytral epipleuræ in this species, of which I have received two specimens from Dr. Kraatz, are extremely narrow below the middle, almost absent; the species may be known by the black head and thorax and the similarly coloured elytral margins.

MONOLEPTA KIRSCHI, sp. n.

Dark violaceous blue, the antennæ and the legs black; thorax impunctate; elytra very finely and closely punctured.

Length 5 millim.

Elongate-ovate, widened posteriorly; the head impunctate, metallic dark blue, the frontal elevations distinct, broad, transverse, labrum black; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the third joint twice as long as the second, but distinctly shorter than the fourth, the last-named and the remaining joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, widened at the middle, the sides strongly deflexed, the lateral margins very slightly rounded, the anterior angles thickened, the posterior margin broadly rounded and produced, the surface impunctate; scutellum triangular, impunctate; elytra convex and widened posteriorly, finely and very closely punctured, dark violaceous, their epipleuræ indistinct below the middle; legs black, long and slender, the metatarsus of the posterior legs longer than half the length of the tibiæ.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*); also Natal.

This *Monolepta* may be known from every other species of the genus by the uniform dark violaceous colour and the long metatarsus of the posterior legs. I have seen four specimens from Salisbury and one from Natal.

MONOLEPTA DIVISA, sp. n.

Rufous; the head anteriorly, the antennæ, thorax, and legs flavous, the base of the head black; thorax finely and closely punctured; elytra of similar sculpture, rufous, the base with a transverse black band.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head impunctate, black at the vertex, the lower portion flavous, labrum piceous; eyes very large; antennæ slender, flavous, the apical joint black, the second and third joints short, nearly equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides scarcely rounded, the anterior angles thickened, the posterior ones oblique, surface closely punctured, very finely so near the anterior portion; scutellum fulvous; elytra ovate, widened towards the middle, extremely finely and closely punctured, the apex of each broadly rounded, the disc rufous, the base with a transverse black band to the extent of one-fourth the length of the elytra and extending downwards along the sides to near the middle, the epipleuræ indistinct below the middle; the underside and the posterior four legs reddish fulvous, anterior legs flavous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This species could easily be mistaken for *Candezea pectoralis* Jac., as the coloration is nearly identical, but in the latter species the antennæ and legs are black and the head is entirely flavous; there are besides this the continued elytral epipleuræ and a much less transverse thorax. *M. longiuscula* Chap. must be another very closely allied species, so far as the coloration is concerned, but is described as having a black abdomen and obscure flavous elytra

(also having a basal black band); the colour of the antennæ is not given, but only the last joint is mentioned as being black; other detailed particulars in regard to structure are absent. Of the present insect I have seen three or four specimens kindly sent by Mr. Marshall.

MONOLEPTA NIGRO-ORNATA, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 12.)

Rufous; the antennæ (the last two joints excepted) and the tibiæ and tarsi flavous; thorax finely and closely punctured; elytra of similar sculpture, rufous, a broad transverse band at the base and another below the middle black.

Length 5 millim.

Of similar shape and size as the preceding species, also of nearly similar coloration; the head with a few minute punctures, rufous; the antennæ long and slender, flavous, the apical two joints black, the second and third joints small, equal, the fourth as long as the basal one; thorax twice as broad as long, of usual shape, finely and closely punctured, rufous, shining; scutellum rufous; elytra punctured like the thorax, the base with a transverse black band, similar to the preceding species, and another band below the middle of the same width but of rather rounded shape near the suture; below and the femora fulvous, the tibiæ and tarsi flavous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

I have received several exactly similarly coloured specimens of this species, which differs, besides the coloration, in the less transversely shaped and rufous, not flavous, thorax.

MONOLEPTA OCTOMACULATA Jac.

Of this *Monolepta* several specimens obtained at Frere, Natal, have been sent by Mr. Marshall, in which the elytra are entirely without spots; they differ in no other way whatever from the type, but may be known by the black vertex of the head and the similarly coloured tarsi and breast.

MONOLEPTA CITRINELLA, sp. n.

Elongate, convex, pale greenish flavous; the head and the breast pale fulvous; antennæ long and slender; thorax and elytra extremely minutely punctured; legs slender.

Length 4–4½ millim.

Head broad, obscure pale fulvous, scarcely perceptibly punctured, the frontal elevations indistinct, the clypeus rather strongly raised between the antennæ; the eyes large and round; antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, flavous, the terminal two or three joints fuscous at the apex, second and third joints small, equal, the basal and the other joints very elongate and slender; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the lateral margins perfectly straight, the posterior margin rounded, anterior angles slightly obliquely truncate, the disc microscopically punctured; scutellum pale fulvous; elytra very closely and slightly more distinctly punctured than the thorax, convex, the sutural margin rather

darker, the epipleuræ indistinct below the middle; legs long and slender, entirely flavous, the breast pale fulvous; the last abdominal segment of the male with a broadly rounded median lobe, incised at each side.

Hab. Estcourt, Frere, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Larger than *M. 8-maculata* Jac. and the variety; the antennæ elongate and slender, the sides of the thorax straight, and the punctuation extremely small; the general coloration and that of the legs a greenish yellow.

LUPERUS (MONOLEPTA) NIGROSUTURALIS Jac.

This species was erroneously placed by me in *Luperus*; a more careful examination has proved to me that the anterior coxal cavities are closed, and that the species must find its place in *Mono-lepta*; the elytral epipleuræ also are indistinct below the middle.

MONOLEPTA CONRADI, sp. n.

Chestnut-brown, the head, antennæ (the last joint excepted), and the thorax flavous, the last minutely punctured; elytra very minutely and closely punctured.

Length 5 millim.

Head obscure flavous, impunctate, the eyes very large, frontal elevations and the clypeus scarcely defined; antennæ flavous, the terminal joint black, the second and third very small, equal, the others elongate and nearly equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded, the surface minutely and rather closely punctured, flavous; scutellum fulvous; elytra broader than the thorax at the base and very convex, their epipleuræ obsolete below the middle, of a dark chestnut-brown colour, shining, the surface very finely and closely punctured; the underside of the same colour, the legs flavous.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*). Collections: that of Dr. Kraatz and my own.

In the distribution of colour this species differs from all of its African congeners with which I am acquainted.

ÆNIDEA COCCINEA, sp. n.

Flavous; thorax reddish fulvous, transversely sulcate, impunctate; elytra extremely finely punctured, coloured like the thorax, with a slight purplish gloss.

Mas. Head deeply excavated, the excavation with an erect central projection; antennæ robust.

Length 9 millim.

Head robust, the vertex fulvous, impunctate, the lower portion flavous, entirely occupied by a deep excavation, with a central long tooth-like projection, the apex of which is truncate; clypeus broad, impunctate; antennæ long, obscure dark flavous, the first and third joints of equal length, very elongate, the second moniliform, the following joints shorter than the third, robust, slightly curved, the terminal two joints more slender; thorax about one-half broader

than long, the sides rounded anteriorly, constricted at the base, the disc deeply transversely sulcate, impunctate, the anterior portion with some minute punctures, the sulcation not extending to the sides; elytra with the basal portion feebly raised, extremely minutely punctured near the suture only, the rest of the surface impunctate; below and the legs flavous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, tibiae unarmed; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Lindi, Africa (*Bang-Haas*).

The single male specimen which I received from Herr Bang-Haas with the above locality, which is unknown to me, is of a purplish fulvous or reddish colour above and agrees in the excavate head with many other species of the genus, but the structure of the excavation differs from that of the allied species; the palpi are robust.

MACRIMA AFRICANA, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 9.)

Flavous; the base of the head, the antennæ, and the abdomen black; thorax bifoveolate, impunctate; elytra closely punctured and rugose and sparingly pubescent, metallic blue; legs flavous.

Length 7 millim.

Head flavous, the vertex bluish black, impunctate, the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse, the clypeus depressed at each side; penultimate joint of the palpi thickened, elongate; antennæ long and slender, black, the basal joint flavous below, second very small, third as long as the first joint, the following slightly shorter; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, distinctly narrowed at the base, the angles acute but not prominent; the disc bifoveolate, impunctate, flavous; scutellum black; elytra narrowly elongate, metallic blue, closely punctured and finely rugose, their epipleuræ broad and continued below the middle; legs elongate, flavous, tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed; abdomen black.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

This insect agrees almost entirely in coloration with one described by Chapuis as *Xenarthra orphana*, from Abyssinia; but in that species the antennæ are entirely flavous, the tibia are unarmed, and the general size is smaller.

CANDEZEA PUNCTATO-LINEATA, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the thorax and legs fulvous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra black, finely punctured in closely approached semiregular rows.

Length 4 millim.

Elongate, narrow and convex in shape; the head blackish, opaque, entirely impunctate, the clypeus flavous; antennæ slender, the basal joint long and curved, the second short, the third twice the length of the second, the remaining joints slightly shorter, the basal five joints flavous, the others piceous; thorax twice as

broad as long near the base, the sides strongly obliquely narrowed in front, nearly straight, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous; the basal margin with a finely impressed line or groove; scutellum broad, pointed, black; elytra very convex, subcylindrical, black, the apex broadly rounded, the surface with very closely approached rows of fine punctures, which are distinct to the apex; the breast dark fulvous; the abdomen and the pygidium black; legs fulvous, the posterior tibiæ with a very long spine, their metatarsus very elongate.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

This species, of which I received specimens from Dr. Kraatz, differs entirely from any of its allies in the character of the elytral punctation.

CANDEZEA SALISBURIENSIS, sp. n.

Rufous, the antennæ and legs flavous; thorax very minutely punctured; elytra more distinctly and very closely punctured, metallic blue, the extreme apex fulvous.

Length 5 millim.

Head with a few fine punctures, rufous, deeply transversely grooved between the antennæ, the clypeus swollen; antennæ rather short, flavous, the second joint short, the third about one-half longer, the fourth and following joints slightly widened and shorter, terminal joint more elongate again; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides oblique, straight, the surface very finely and closely punctured; scutellum fulvous; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation extremely close, the interstices very finely wrinkled, metallic blue, the extreme apex fulvous, their epipleuræ narrow but distinct below the middle; underside and legs fulvous, tibiæ and tarsi paler or flavous.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Closely allied to *C. nigrocerulea* Jac., likewise from Salisbury, but larger, the antennæ entirely flavous, the elytra of a more decided blue colour and with the apex fulvous. I have seen three specimens of this species.

CANDEZEA DAHLMANI, sp. n.

Obscure testaceous; thorax nearly impunctate, transverse; scutellum black; elytra minutely punctured and finely wrinkled, very narrowly margined with black; breast black.

Length 4-5 millim.

Ovate, slightly widened at the middle, the head impunctate, rather broad, the frontal elevations slightly raised and broad as well as the clypeus; the antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the apical joint fuscous, basal joint very long and slender, the second and third short, nearly equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, obliquely narrowed, anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface extremely minutely punctured, opaque, obscure testaceous; scutellum black; elytra scarcely more distinctly punctured than the thorax, convex, testaceous, all the

margins narrowly black; their epipleuræ likewise edged with black and the breast entirely of that colour.

Hab. Kurazor, Africa.

Of this species I possess three specimens, of which two are simply labelled "Africa" and the other has the above-given locality, which is unknown to me. I believe I received it from Mr. Bang-Haas. The specimens vary much in size, but the black elytral margins are strongly marked as well as the colour of the breast; the elytral epipleuræ are continued below the middle. Another very closely allied species contained in my collection is the following.

CANDEZEA TENUICORNIS, sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax opaque, impunctate; elytra very finely and closely punctured, testaceous, narrowly margined with black; underside unicolorous.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, testaceous, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, the clypeus with a distinct central ridge; antennæ long and slender, the third joint twice as long as the second, but nearly one-half shorter than the fourth, the lower six joints flavous, the rest fuscous; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight, strongly obliquely narrowed in front, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface impunctate, opaque, or with a few very minute punctures, the disc with a very obsolete transverse depression at the middle; scutellum flavous; elytra very finely and closely punctured, narrowly margined with black, the epipleuræ entirely of that colour; abdomen and the legs testaceous, the breast pale fulvous; all the tibiæ mucronate; metatarsus of the posterior legs elongate.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

In its coloration the present insect almost entirely resembles the preceding one, but the antennæ are much more slender and elongate, the third joint is much longer, and the breast is not black; the general size of the insect is also rather smaller and narrower.

CANDEZEA PECTORALIS, sp. n. (Plate XXI. fig. 10.)

Black; the head, thorax, and abdomen flavous, impunctate; elytra very finely and closely punctured, reddish fulvous, the base with a transverse black band, widened at the suture.

Length 5 millim.

Head flavous, the vertex with a few extremely minute punctures, the frontal elevations trigonate, clypeus thickened, carina acutely raised; labrum black, as well as the palpi; antennæ long and slender, black, the ninth and tenth joints, as well as the apex of the eighth and the base of the terminal joint, flavous, basal joint long and slender, the second half the length of the third, the latter shorter than the fourth joint, the following very elongate and thin; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides constricted at the base, rather rounded at the middle, posterior angles oblique, the basal

margin not produced but slightly sinuate at the middle, the disc rather convex, flavous, impunctate and shining or with a few extremely minute punctures; scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex, very finely and closely punctured, reddish fulvous, the base with a narrow transverse black band, which is widened at the suture and extends to the lateral margins; the breast and legs black; the abdomen flavous, the last segment of the male with a deeply sulcate median lobe, incised at each side.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Distinct in its mode of coloration from any of its allies.

CANDEZEA NIGROTIBIALIS, sp. n.

Flavous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the tibiæ and tarsi black; thorax obsoletely sulcate, finely punctured; elytra more strongly and very closely punctured.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, the eyes large, the frontal tubercles broad, as well as the clypeus; antennæ long and slender, black, the lower three joints flavous, the second and third joints short, equal in the male, the third joint slightly longer in the female, the other joints very slender and elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, of usual shape, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded at the middle, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface obsoletely transversely sulcate, very minutely punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, distinctly widened towards the middle and convex, extremely closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices slightly wrinkled; below and the femora flavous, the breast rather darker; tibiæ and tarsi black, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, all the tibiæ mucronate; elytral epipleuræ distinctly continued below the middle.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Closely allied to *C. femorata* Jac. and *C. mashonana* Jac., but differing from the first in the colour of the antennæ, the differently sculptured thorax, and in the flavous not black scutellum: *C. mashonana* is a larger insect, the thorax is without a sulcus, and the elytra are more finely punctured; *C. flaveola* Gerst. has entirely flavous legs.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXI.

- Fig. 1. *Edionychis rugicollis*, p. 342.
 2. *Malvernia varicornis*, p. 347.
 3. *Malacosoma apicipenne*, p. 362.
 4. *Idacantha weisei*, p. 358.
 5. *Asbecesta marginata*, p. 359.
 6. *Hemixantha terminata*, p. 369.
 7. „ *bifasciata*, p. 369.
 8. „ *natalensis*, p. 367.
 9. *Macrima africana*, p. 377.
 10. *Candezea pectoralis*, p. 379.
 11. *Monolepta estcourtiana*, p. 372.
 12. „ *nigro-ornata*, p. 375.



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