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## NEW EAST AFRICAN CURCULIONIDÆ (COL.)

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The great majority of the species described below were received for identification from the Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi. The types have been deposited in the British Museum (Natural History).

### SUBFAMILY BRACHYDERINÆ

#### **BLOSURUS LITORALIS**, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Derm black, with dense brown scaling; elytra with an ill-defined oblique grey band from near the shoulder on interval eight to about the middle of interval two, and immediately behind it a very indefinite oblong dark patch, the suture fulvous.

*Head* with three parallel sulci, the middle one slightly wider and deeper than the others; eyes moderately prominent, highest behind the middle. *Rostrum* transverse (5:7), parallel-sided, the genae not projecting; dorsum flat, with a broad median depression containing a squamose carina, which ends in front in a deep bare transverse fovea, the lateral areas slightly uneven, with a faint trace of a longitudinal impression; the margin of the epistome sharply carinate and forming a rounded angle. *Antennæ* with the two basal joints of the funicle equal, the distal joints about as long as broad. *Prothorax* very nearly as long as broad, strongly rounded laterally, broadest beyond the middle, not constricted apically, deeply constricted at the base, which is truncate, the gular margin feebly sinuate; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, somewhat vermiformly wrinkled, with a broad smooth bare median carina which is only half as long as the pronotum and nearer to the base than to the apex, and two irregular transverse striæ at the base. *Elytra* of male subglobose, widest at one-fourth from the base, without any humeral or subhumeral tubercles, not constricted at the base, the basal margin very shallowly sinuate and not elevated, the line from the basal angle to the widest point slightly arcuate; the broad striæ with large punctures that are clothed with scales, the intervals rather narrower than the striæ, stria three very sinuous behind the middle; intervals four and six with a low elevation where the pale band crosses them, and another on three and five at the top of the declivity, a tubercle at the apex of five, a smaller one at the apical junction of three and seven, and a still smaller one at the extreme apex of two; all the dorsal intervals with short appressed setae only; elytra of female narrowly constricted at the base and all the elevations more pronounced, especially the two posterior ones on interval five, in addition intervals three, five, seven raised for short distance near the base, the elevations ceasing abruptly on the front margin of the pale transverse band, that on interval seven slightly projecting laterally. *Legs* with brown scaling, the femora with the usual pale band and a pale dorsal spot near the apex.

*Length*: 7.0 - 9.5 mm.; *Breadth*: 4.0 - 5.5 mm.

KENYA: Rabai, 1♀, viii, 1937 (*Dr. V. G. L. van Someren*); Kilifi, 9♂ 27♀, vii, 1946 (*V. G. L. v. S.*)

Nearly allied to *B. angulatus*, Gerst., which was described from the male only and differs in lacking the two transverse striae at the base of the pronotum, and the median carina is nearer to the apex than to the base; the elytra of the male have no tubercles, and those of the female are much smaller than in *litoralis*, except for a strong conical humeral tubercle on interval seven, and interval three and five are evenly costate behind the middle.

**MOLYBDOTUS BRUNNEUS**, sp. n.

♀. Derm black, with dense brown scaling, irregularly variegated with lighter brown and some whitish scales, which sometimes form small white spots in the striae; prothorax with mostly paler scales and a large ovate darker area in the middle of the disk.

*Head* without a median stria, the frons very nearly as wide as the rostrum and strongly convex transversely; eyes convex, rather prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, parallel-sided, the epistome small and ill-defined; dorsum convex transversely, with a deep narrow median sulcus and a broader one on each side, the latter partly filled with scaling. *Antennae* with the scape only slightly exceeding the front margin of the eye; funicle with joint one longer than two, three to six transverse, seven quadrate. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest at or beyond the middle, narrowly constricted at the apex; dorsum smooth in the middle of the disk, with a deep narrow median sulcus, becoming rugose laterally but the rugosities partly hidden by the dense scaling, with a deep transverse stria close to the base, the basal angles not projecting. *Elytra* broadly ovate in ♀ somewhat narrower in ♂, widest at about the middle, strongly constricted at the base, which is carinately raised and rather wider than the base of the prothorax; the deep striae with rather widely spaced punctures which are partly covered by scaling, the intervals somewhat convex, without setae or with microscopic ones on the declivity only. *Legs* with dense brown scales above and grey beneath, the femora with an indefinite paler area near the apex.

*Length*: 11 - 14 mm.; *Width*: 4.5 - 6.5 mm.

SOMALILAND: Mandera, 2♂ 3♀, viii, 1942 (*Meneghetti*).

**MOLYBDOTUS ALBONIGER**, sp. n.

♂ ♀ Derm black, the underside and the inflexed margins of the elytra with dense whitish scales; prothorax with two ill-defined discal whitish stripes; elytra with variable whitish markings mainly between striae two and five.

*Head* with the median sulcus of the rostrum continued as a fine stria right up to the vertex; frons much flatter than in the preceding species, nearly as wide as the rostrum; eyes very convex. *Rostrum* longer than broad, parallel-sided, not widened at the apex; dorsum flat, the median sulcus much deeper than the indistinct lateral ones. *Antennae* with the scape reaching the middle of the eye; funicle with joint one longer than two, four to six transverse, seven a little longer than broad. *Prothorax* as long as broad, rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, very shallowly constricted at the apex; dorsum rugose, smoother in the middle but subgranulate laterally, with a narrow median sulcus, the transverse basal stria rather shallow the basal angles not projecting. *Elytra* broadly ovate (♀), widest behind the middle, sharply constricted at the base, which is carinately raised and a little wider than the base of the prothorax; the striae with strong close punctures, the intervals slightly convex and with microscopic setae on the declivity only. *Legs* with dense whitish to grey scales.

*Length*: 10 - 12 mm.; *Breadth*: 4.7 - 5.5 mm.

SOMALIA: Rocca, 2♀, viii, 1943 (*T. H. E. Jackson*).

These two species are mostly nearly allied to the genotype, *M. laxepunctatus* Fairm., a uniformly grey species, which differs from them both in having a sharp tooth on the front margin of the prothorax below the vibrissae.

*M. elongatus*, Hust. 1938, differs in having the pronotum finely coriaceous; the elytral striae are very fine and with very small punctures, and the scales are concave,

## SUBFAMILY OTIORRHYNCHINÆ

**SENECIOBIUS BASIRUFUS**, sp. n.

♂ ♀ Derm shining black, entirely bare above, the elytra with an orange band at the base extending from the suture to stria seven, varying in depth and usually more or less denticulate on its posterior margin; this orange area is somewhat raised, but not formed of agglomerated pustules as is *basalis*, Hust.

*Head* with dense subconfluent punctures, the frons flat with a median fovea, the eyes strongly convex. *Rostrum* almost parallel-sided in the basal half, broadly dilated at the apex; dorsum quite flat, with dense shallow subconfluent punctation. *Antennæ* with the scape only gradually widening apically; funicle with joint one a little longer than two, four to seven not longer than broad. *Prothorax* a little wider than long, rather strongly rounded laterally, widest beyond the middle, broadly constricted near the base; dorsum opaque, bare, with dense subconfluent punctures and usually with an abbreviated smooth median line; pleuræ finely granulate. *Elytra* rather broadly ovate, wider in ♀, jointly sinuate at the base; dorsum shiny and feebly coriaceous on the disk, with rows of small separated punctures which are sometimes larger and closer, the extreme lateral margins and the declivity rugose. *Legs* sparsely setose, the femora only finely striolate in the middle, the tarsi with joint two transverse.

*Length*: 11.0 - 13.5 mm.; *Breadth*: 5.0 - 7.5 mm.

KENYA: Mount Kenya, 9,500 ft., 1♂, iv, 1935 (*G. L. R. Hancock*); Mount Kenya, Sirumin, 12,000 ft., 3♂ 2♀, viii, 1942 (type); Mount Kenya, 10,500 ft., 1♂ 1♀, i, 1944 (*Mrs. Bally*).

In Hustache's key to the genus (*Mission Scientifique de l'Omo, Coleoptera*, 1939, p. 189) this species runs down to *S. basalis*, Hust. (Aberdare Mts.), but the latter differs in having the orange markings on the elytra formed of confluent pustules, the general surface of the elytra is rather coarsely alutaceous and the punctures are minute and difficult to see; the punctures on the pronotum are also fine and separated.

This is only the second species of *Seneciobius* recorded from Mount Kenya, whereas no less than ten are known from Mount Elgon and three from the Aberdares. In *Mrs. Bally's* specimens the basal orange on the elytra is much reduced.

**SENECIOBIUS SEMILUCENS**, sp. n.

♂ ♀ Entirely black, quite bare above with sparse short dark setae beneath a fringe of single pale scales in front of the hind coxae.

*Head* with dense subconfluent punctures, the frons flat with a median fovea, the eyes strongly convex, semi-circular. *Rostrum* longer than broad (14:11), gradually narrowing from the base to the antennæ and dilated at the apex; dorsum flat, punctured like the head, with a narrow smooth median line. *Antennæ* with the scape comparatively long and slender, rather abruptly clavate; funicle with the two basal joints equal, three to seven much longer than broad. *Prothorax* transverse (4:5), moderately rounded laterally, broadest at the middle, broadly constricted near the base; dorsum somewhat flattened in the middle with very shallow dense confluent punctures and small low granules and often a faint abbreviated smooth median line, the pleuræ with small separated granules. *Elytra* rather narrowly ovate, similar in the two sexes, widest before the middle, obtusely acuminate behind, jointly truncate at the base; dorsum brilliantly shiny except for a broad sutural stripe that is finely granulate extending as far as stria four from the base to the middle, then narrowing to a point on the suture near the top of the declivity, the apical area and the apical half of the inflexed lateral margin also granulate, sometimes extending to the base of the latter; the punctures on the shiny part very small and widely spaced, those in the granulate areas rather larger and closer; the elytra of the female differ in having the humeral curve indented, there being small tubercles at or near the base of each interval. *Legs* rather slender, sparsely setose; femora rugosely granulate on the apical half, becoming smooth and sparsely punctate

towards the base; tibiae rugosely punctate, the hind pair with a few large teeth; tarsi comparatively narrow, joint two of the hind pair as long as broad.

*Length:* 10 - 12 mm.; *Breadth:* 4.5 - 5.5 mm.

UGANDA: Mount Elgon, 9,000 ft., 8♂ 1♀, iii, 1934 (*H. B. Johnston*).

The sculpture of the elytra, which seems unusually constant, is very characteristic. In *Hustache's* Key (l.c.) it runs down to *S. seriatus*, Hust., in which the rostrum is tricarinate, the distal joints of the antennæ transverse, and the elytra bear geminate rows of punctures, the alternate intervals being wider.

### SENECIOBIUS GEDYEI, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Derm dull black, entirely bare except for some very short inconspicuous setæ on the metasternum and basal ventrite, and a fringe of pale scales in front of the hind coxae.

*Head* with variable separated shallow punctures, the frons strongly convex transversely, with a deep median fovea; eyes not very convex. *Rostrum* shorter than usual, only as long as broad and only slightly dilated at the genae; dorsum punctured like the head and with no smooth median line, slightly convex transverse'y; epistome forming a large raised smooth triangle with fine shallow punctures. *Antennæ* with the scape gradually widening to the apex; funicle rather stout, joint one longer than two, three to seven transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (4:5), rather strongly rounded laterally, widest before the middle, broadly constricted near the base; dorsum not flattened in the middle with larger separated punctures and minute ones in between, becoming subgranulate laterally, the pleuræ coriaceous with low separated granules. *Elytra* broadly ovate, much broader in ♀, widest at about the middle, acuminate behind subtruncate or very shallowly sinuate at the base; dorsum finely coriaceous, with well-marked striae containing close deep punctures which become much smaller behind, the intervals slightly convex. *Legs* almost bare, smooth, shiny and sparsely punctate; hind femora with small granules only; tarsi with joint two transverse. Venter with ventrites two to five shiny and sparsely punctate, ventrite five of ♀ without the usual median sulcus.

*Length:* 10 - 12 mm.; *Breadth:* 4.5 - 6.0 mm.

KENYA: W. Aberdare Mts., 10,000 - 11,000 ft., 1♂ 4♀, xi, 1934 (*A. F. J. Gedye*).

Most nearly allied to *S. nitens*, Hust., also from the Aberdares, but in the latter species the rostrum is longer and narrower in the basal half, the frons is flat, the elytra are not striate but have rows of much finer punctures, the venter is rugulose, and ventrite five has a short median sulcus in the ♀.

### NEMATOCERUS SUBTILIS, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Derm bronze, with very short sparse narrow whitish setiform scales above, and with a dense stripe of similar scales (sometimes yellowish) running from the front of the propleuræ along the outer margin of the elytra to beyond the hind coxae (as in *marginalis*, Hust.)

♂. *Head* with very shallow indefinite punctures; frons flat, with a faint median stria; eyes moderately convex. *Rostrum* a little longer than its apical width, shallowly sinuate laterally, moderately dilated at the genae; dorsal area parallel-sided, flat, almost impunctate, shagreened, with a low narrow median carina and the margins carinate to the base. *Antennæ* slender, testaceous; scape somewhat dilated near the base; funicle with the joints long and clavate, one much longer than two (9:5), seven as long as three. *Prothorax* as long as broad or slightly broader than long, moderately rounded laterally, widest at the middle, feebly constricted at the apex, which is not narrower than the base; dorsum with dense small low transverse granules. *Elytra* narrowly ovate, widest at one-fourth from the base, rapidly narrowing behind, obtusely acuminate at the apex; dorsal outline rising steeply at the base then slightly convex to beyond the middle and rather

steeply declivous behind; the fine striæ with small separated punctures which diminish apically; the intervals flat or feebly convex, very finely aciculate, rather shiny, with very short fine recumbent setae. *Legs* with the femora blackish to red-brown, tibiae and tarsi reddish; tibiae with long erect setae, the hind pair moderately curved, with rather coarse granules on the inner face, the front pair obliquely truncate at the apex, so that the upper edge ends in a point.

*Length*: 6.0 - 7.5 mm.; *Breadth*: 2.0 - 2.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the scape of the antennæ distinctly broader and more dilated near the base; the prothorax usually with the granules more flattened and sometimes partly obliterated; the elytra are much more broadly ovate and the intervals consequently also broader, the posterior declivity is more abrupt, becoming vertical at the apex.

*Length*: 5.5 - 7.0 mm.; *Breadth*: 2.5 - 3.0 mm.

KENYA: Kericho, Itare R., 6 300 ft. 10♂ 5♀, 1943 (*Hugh Copley*-type); Elburgon, 2♂ 3♀, iii, 1936 (*H. J. A. Turner*); Molo, 9,000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, iii, 1939 (*McInnes*) and 2♂, iv, 1939 (*Trench*); Ulu, 1♂, viii, 1939 (*Trench*); Yala R., S. edge of Kakamega Forest, 4,800 - 5,300 ft., 6♂ 3♀, v, 1911 (*Dr. S.A. Neave*); Nandi Plateau, 5,700 - 6,200 ft., 1♂ 2♀, v - vi, 1911 (*S.A.N.*); Upper Kuja Valley, S. Kavirondo, 4,200 ft., 1♂, v, 1911 (*S.A.N.*); Kaimosi, 1♂, iii - iv, 1934 (*H. J. A. Turner*).

The Kericho and Elburgon specimens are very similar, but the Molo examples have more numerous scales, which in the males tend to be denser on the alternate intervals; the specimens from the Yala R. and the following localities are generally rather larger, black without any brown sheen, and almost entirely bare above of either scales or setae.

Belongs to a difficult group of closely allied species some of which may prove eventually to be only local races.

*N. marginalis* Hust., from Molo, may be distinguished by the comparatively long erect setae all over the elytra. *N. elegantulus*, Hust., from Mount Kenya, lacks the dense lateral stripe of scales, the front tibiae of the male are rounded at the apex and not pointed, and the female is broader and more abruptly narrowed behind. In *N. glaber*, Hust., the front tibiae of the male are transversely truncate at the apex, and the female has the posterior declivity strongly arcuate so that it projects beyond the apex.

#### DIAECODERUS ARACHIDIS, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Derm black, rather shiny, with numerous small spots formed of a few narrow pale scales with a coppery reflection, and the three or four lateral intervals on the elytra with a dense stripe of similar scales.

*Head* with variable shallow punctures and sparse short setiform scales; frons flat, lower than the base of the rostrum, wider than the length of an eye (7:5), with a deep median stria; eyes moderately convex. *Rostrum* longer than its basal width (5:4), parallel-sided in the basal half, distinctly dilated at the apex; dorsum almost flat, with numerous setiform scales and a strong median carina which bifurcates in front round a smooth triangle that lies behind the curved margin of the epistome, the lateral carinae sharply defined and parallel, *Antennæ* piceous, with fine recumbent grey pubescence; funicle with joint two nearly or quite as long as one. *Prothorax* transverse (♂ 8:10, ♀ 8:11.5), rounded laterally, widest at or behind the middle, not constricted at the apex which is a little narrower than the base; dorsum convex longitudinally, highest far behind the middle and sloping rather abruptly and very steeply down to the base, the disk closely covered with flattened granules, with a trace of an irregular median stria and with sparse setiform scales. *Elytra* narrowly ovate in ♂, much broader in ♀, broadly rounded behind, truncate and immarginate at the base; dorsum steeply declivous at the base, and also at the apex in ♂, the declivity being vertical in ♀; the rows of punctures duplicated (sometimes rather irregularly), the typical intervals being much more regular than the accessory ones and alone bearing the rows of scale-spots and also a row of short erect setae, as well as a row of granules on the apical third typical interval seven usually

having a complete row of granules. *Legs* black to piceous, with coppery setiform scales; both femora and tibiae of ♂ with a fringe of setae beneath; the situation on the hind tibiae of ♂ shorter than half the tibia and without any angulation at its upper end.

*Length*: ♂ 6.5 - 7.0 mm., ♀ 6.5 - 8.0 mm.; *Breadth*: ♂ 2.5 - 2.7 mm, ♀ 3.0 - 4.0 mm.

TANGANYIKA: Kongwa, attacking ground-nuts, 3 ♂ 5 ♀, i, 1948 (*W. F. Jepson*).

Closely allied to *D. sobrinus*, Mshl. 1940 (*Systates*), from the Chyulu Hills, Kenya, which is a much larger species, but this and all other members of the genus differ from *D. arachidis* in having joint one of the funicle much longer than two.

#### SUBFAMILY TANYRRHYNCHINÆ

##### EPHIMEROSTYLUS DEBILIS, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Derm testaceous, the apical two-thirds of the elytra blackish in ♂ only; elytra with a dense sutural stripe of metallic green hair-scales and similar scales scattered over the sides of the elytra, being more conspicuous in ♂ than in ♀.

*Head* longer than the rostrum (4:3), rapidly narrowing from the base to the middle and then becoming parallel-sided and only as wide as the rostrum, the posterior part very finely striolate transversely, the anterior part shiny and sparsely punctate with a few recumbent setae dorsally and quite bare and impunctate laterally, the temples much longer than an eye; eyes oval, dorsal, closely approximated in ♀, subcontiguous in ♂, convex in lateral view, being much higher than the rostrum and slightly higher than the head. *Rostrum* longer than broad (3:2) parallel-sided, with the lateral areas bare, shiny and impunctate; dorsum strongly convex transversely, often with a feeble median carina and sometimes with a shallow punctate stria on each side of it, with very sparse transverse recumbent setae, the apical area forming a broad concave triangle; scrobes continued broadly and shallowly backwards nearly to the eyes, entirely bare. *Antenna* testaceous very long and slender, as in the other species. *Prothorax* transverse (4:5), strongly rounded laterally, widest at the middle, narrowly constricted at the apex with the constriction continued as a deep stria across the disk, truncate at the base; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, normally smooth and shiny with sparse minute punctures (occasionally with scattered larger punctures), with rather sparse recumbent submetallic setae and a few long erect setae. *Elytra* narrowly ovate in ♂, broader in ♀, widest at one-third from the base; the shallow striae with strong close punctures that do not diminish behind, the intervals broader than the striae, and each bearing a row of long erect setae, the metallic setiform scales not entirely concealing the integument. *Legs* testaceous, the underside of the femora and all sides of the tibiae with long erect setae in ♂, these setae being absent from the femora in ♀ and much shorter on the tibiae; front tibiae not incurved at the apex, the hind pair rather strongly curved in ♂, less so in ♀.

*Length*: 5.0 - 6.0 mm.; *Breadth*: 2.0 - 2.5 mm.

TANGANYIKA: Lake Rukwa area, 3,700 ft., 5♂ 4♀, iv. 1938; Mbeya, 4,500 ft., 1♂ 2♀, iii, 1938 (*D. G. MacInnes*).

Differs from its congeners, apart from its colouring, in its unusually long head (the eyes appearing to be on the base of the rostrum) and its closely approximated eyes.

##### EPHIMEROSTYLUS NYASICUS, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Derm black, with pale green, metallic green, blue-green or pale brassy scaling; rostrum with the dorsal surface only, the head entirely (except for a broad bare gular stripe), squamose; prothorax with rather thin scaling dorsally and three variable denser stripes, the pleurae with a broad bare stripe; elytra of ♂ with a tendency for the green scales to be less dense or entirely abraded on intervals two, four, six and eight, whereas in the ♀ the scales seem more evenly distributed, with small bare spots round the setae; but the scales are easily lost and many specimens are entirely bare.

*Head* shorter than the rostrum (3:4), subconical, with the eyes almost flat and rather closely approximated dorsally, the temples much shorter than an eye. *Rostrum* twice as long as broad, parallel-sided, with the lower surface below the scrobes bare, shiny, with very fine sparse punctures; the narrow dorsal area flat transversely, narrowing gradually from the base to beyond the middle, then widening again apically, carinate laterally and with a fine median carina that is sometimes obscured by scales; scrobes continued broadly and shallowly almost to the eyes and squamose throughout. *Antennæ* red-brown, very long and slender. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, moderately rounded laterally, widest beyond the middle, very shallowly constricted at the apex, the constriction not continued across the disk, truncate at the base which is narrowly carinate; dorsum moderately convex dorsally, highest at the middle, coriaceous, with low flattened separated granules, and without erect setae, *Elytra* narrowly ovate in ♂, broader in ♀, widest at or before the middle, constricted at the base, the constriction continued shallowly across the dorsum, the base jointly sinuate, with the margin narrowly carinate and the angles shortly projecting; the shallow striae with strong close punctures that greatly diminish behind, the intervals with small rounded scales and rather sparse stout erect setae. *Legs* black to red-brown; femora with dense green or coppery scales dorsally, without erect setae on the underside; all the tibiae of ♂ with a fringe of long setae on the underside only, the front pair strongly incurved apically, the hind pair sinuate, smooth and flattened on the inner face; tibiae of ♀ without the fringe of setae, the front pair much less incurved, the hind pair finely denticulate on the inner face. *Sternum* with a tubercle in the middle of the prosternum behind the coxae in both sexes.

*Length*: 6 - 7 mm.; *Breadth*: 2.2 - 3.0 mm.

NYASALAND: Blantyre, 3,000 ft., 3♂, 1910 (type); Ruo Valley, 1,000 - 2,000 ft., 3♂ 1♀, v, 1910; Mlanje to Zomba, 2,000 - 3,000 ft., 3♂ 1♀, v, 1910; Mlanje, 2♂ 4♀, ii - iv, 1913, 1♂ 2♀, i - ii, 1914; S.-W. of Lake Chilwa, 1♂, i, 1914 (all *Dr. S. A. Neave*); Cholo, 1♂ (*R. C. Wood*).

In general facies very similar to *E. elegans*, Mshl., from S. Rhodesia, but differing from it and all its congeners in the presence of a prosternal tubercle and also in the constricted and carinate base of the elytra. *E. elegans* differs further in having finer and much more numerous setae on the elytra.

#### SUBFAMILY CLEONINÆ

#### CALODEMUS ARMIPES, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Derm black with dense grey to pale brown setae; prothorax with a large dark brown bell-shaped area in the middle of the disk which is twice as broad at the base as it is on the apical margin and a narrow angulated stripe on the upper edge of the pleurae from the base to two-thirds; elytra with a short narrow oblique dark stripe on the basal third between intervals three and six, and a much broader, slightly oblique dark band behind the middle between intervals two and eight, widening outwardly and enclosing a pale spot near its anterior edge on stria five; underside with the usual brown markings almost obliterated.

*Rostrum* slightly dilated at the apex, with a strong median carina which starts from a large fovea at its base and expands at the apex into an elongate raised flat triangle; on each side of the carina on the basal half a broad deep sulcus which narrows in front and nearly reaches the antennæ with the two basal joints of the funicle equal. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, narrowing very slightly from the base to the middle with the sides straight, then curving in to the apex with a broad shallow apical constriction; dorsum with rather large separated punctures which are normally concealed by scales and without a trace of a median carina. *Elytra* broadly ovate, widest slightly behind the middle, jointly rounded at the apex; the broad striae with large punctures which are concealed by the dense setiform scales; the intervals much narrower than the striae, three and five being slightly higher than the others, and without any posterior callus on interval five.

*Legs* with dense uniform grey hair-scales; front tibiæ with a large tooth on the inner edge close to and about as long as the mucro but more triangular; hind tarsi with joint two longer than three. *Venter* of female with a large transverse oval depression on ventrite five and a short carina on each side of it.

*Length*: 12.0 - 14.5 mm.; *Breadth*: 5.0 - 6.5 mm.

KENYA: Olgasalic, 8♂ 7♀, v, 1945 (*Meneghetti*).

In Faust's Key to the genus (*Deut. Ent. Z.* 1904, p. 232) this species runs down next to *invidus*, Fst. (also from Kenya), which differs in having no fovea at the base of the rostral carina; the prothorax is much more abruptly narrowed in front more uneven dorsally and with a short median carina; but *armipes* differs from this and the other known species of the genus especially in the large triangular tooth near the apex of the front tibiæ and the carinæ on the fifth ventrite of the female.

#### SUBFAMILY ERIRRHININÆ

#### ECHINOCNEMUS CRASSUS, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Derm black, with dark grey scaling and brown markings; prothorax grey, with four small spots along the apical margin, a slightly oblique band on each side of the base, and a broad stripe on the pleuræ, dark brown; elytra with a macular brown stripe from the base to the declivity between striæ one and four (enclosing a pale spot on interval three at the top of the declivity), a quadrate spot at the base of intervals five and six, a very indefinite macular stripe on intervals seven and eight, and a short lateral stripe below the shoulder, also dark brown; underside uniform pale grey. Normally the insects appear to be covered with a uniform earthy coat which entirely conceals the colouring.

*Head* with the frons a little broader than the base of the rostrum, strongly convex transversely, with a deep median fovea. *Rostrum* as long as the prothorax in both sexes, rather slender, moderately curved, slightly widening at the base, sparsely squamose; in ♂, parallel-sided, rather strongly and densely punctate throughout; in ♀, somewhat dilated at the apex, and more finely and sparsely punctate. *Antennæ* red-brown; funicle with joint one twice as long as two, the distal joints transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (7:9), strongly rounded laterally, widest at the middle, narrowly constricted at the apex, broadly arcuate at the base, the postocular lobes short, the front margin of the prosternum rather deeply sinuate; dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, with dense small punctures that are hidden by scaling and usually with a short bare median line. *Elytra* broadly ovate, gently rounded laterally, very broadly rounded behind, the base deeply jointly sinuate; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, becoming vertically declivous at the apex, without any posterior callus, the striæ rather deep, but the punctures concealed by scales, interval three (and to a less extent five and seven) slightly higher than the others; intervals with very short appressed setae which are obliquely raised only on the declivity. *Legs* stout, with uniform grey scaling; tibiæ denticulate beneath but with only a sparse fringe of setae, the front pair straight on the dorsal edge; tarsi with joint three distinctly bilobate and shorter than two.

*Length*: 5.5 - 8.0 mm.; *Breadth*: 3.0 - 4.2 mm.

KENYA: Naivasha, 22 ♂ 12 ♀, v, 1940 (*H. J. Allen Turner*).

Much the largest and heaviest species described so far; the unusual shortness of the metasternum between the coxæ is characteristic, its length being only half that of a median coxa, as also is the broad convex frons.

#### ECHINOCNEMUS SILVESTRIS, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Very similar in general appearance to smaller specimens of the preceding species, but narrower, with the sides of the elytra parallel.

*Head* much narrower than the rostrum near its base and nearly flat with a much smaller median fovea. *Rostrum* a little shorter and stouter, constricted at the base, more



widened at the apex in both sexes, the punctures smaller in ♂ *Antennæ* more slender. *Prothorax* rather more narrowed behind, subtruncate at the base. *Elytra* distinctly narrower, parallel to beyond the middle, nearly truncate at the base, much less steeply declivous behind; the shoulders less oblique, the striae finer and much more distinct, the intervals much less rugosely punctate and all of equal height. *Legs* with the front tibiae much less deeply sinuate beneath on the apical half.

*Length*: 5.5 - 6.7 mm.; *Breadth*: 2.5 - 3.0 mm.

KENYA: Arabuko Forest, 1♂ 1♀, v, 1940 (*T. H. E. Jackson*).

#### SUBFAMILY COSSONINÆ

#### HIMATIUM TECTICEPS, sp. n.

♂. ♀ Derm uniform red-brown, sparsely covered with recumbent and erect setae.

*Head* deeply immersed in the prothorax, so as to be hardly visible from above in the normal position. *Rostrum* of ♂ stout, straight, 2.5 times as long as broad, two-thirds the length of the pronotum, coarsely punctate throughout with the punctures longitudinally confluent, without any basal incision or elevation, with sparse fine erect setae; rostrum of ♀ slightly shorter and rather less coarsely punctate on the apical half. *Prothorax* longer than broad (4:3), rather strongly rounded laterally in the basal half (greatest width at about one-fourth from the base) and narrowing rather rapidly in front, broadly and shallowly constricted at the apex, the constriction being continued rather deeply across the disk; dorsum somewhat flattened in the middle, with large reticulate punctures throughout without any median depression, and with numerous long broad transverse recumbent golden setae. *Elytra* elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, parallel to two-thirds, somewhat flattened on the disk, with a deep sub-apical depression on each side; the striae with rather large subquadrate punctures, the intervals as broad as the punctures, with a single row of long stout recumbent setae which overlap one another so as to form a continuous line, and the alternate intervals with a single row of short broad curved erect setae.

*Length*: 2.5 - 2.7 mm.; *Breadth*: 0.6 - 0.7 mm.

. KENYA: Naivasha, 3♂ 3♀, vii, 1937 (*H. J. A. Turner*).

Of the two other East African species, *H. exsculptum*, Voss, differs in having a deep depression at the base of the rostrum, the punctures on the pronotum are strong but separated, and the elytra lack the long recumbent setae.

*H. coffeæ*, Mshl., differs in its much longer and more finely punctate rostrum, which is separated from the head by a dorsal incision; the prothorax is subcylindrical; the intervals on the elytra are much narrower than the punctures, and the recumbent setae are very short and inconspicuous.