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Notices of new or little known Cetoniidae. No. 10

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Ichijorhina Jansoni Stål, p. 137. *Supra*

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Notices of new or little known CETONIIDAE ; by OLIVER E. JANSON, F.E.S. No. 10.

MELINESTHES.

Kraatz, Ent. Monatsbl. 12, p. 24 (1880).

The presence of a long dense fringe on the inner side of the four posterior tibiae of the male is given by Kraatz as one of the distinctions between this genus and *Genyodonta*, but it is not a character that can be relied upon, as I find these hairs are very liable to be more or less worn off in old specimens, moreover, the species which I have named *calvipes* has not any indication whatever of hairs. Nor are the curved mesosternal process, untoothed male and bi-dentate* female tibiae generic characters, as *exilis* has a short straight mesosternal process, *hamula* has a distinct tooth near the apex of the anterior tibiae in the male, and the females of *flavipennis*, *hamula* and *elongata* have only one lateral tooth on the anterior tibiae, *umbonata* alone, so far as I am aware, having them bi-dentate.

M. umbonata, G. P.

This common species varies considerably in size and coloration, the variety with the black thoracic patch divided has been named *vitticollis* by Kraatz, and two males in my own collection from Natal of a much more aberrant variety, for which I propose the name of *atricollis*, differ in having the head, thorax and legs entirely black, thus resembling the female of *flavipennis* in general aspect.

M. elongata, Bates.

This species has now been received in considerable numbers, the black thoracic patch is liable to much variation as in

* Dr. Kraatz has fallen into a common but obvious error, which I used frequently to commit myself, in describing the anterior tibiae of the male, as "*inermes*" and those of the female as "*tridentatae*," whereas the female has only two teeth, which are not present in the male, the third tooth being merely the produced apex of the tibia, which is equally pronounced in the two sexes.

umbonata; in some specimens it is large and extends to the base and in others it is more or less abbreviated, and sometimes divided posteriorly; the scutellum is often partly, or entirely black, the emargination of the reflexed apex of the clypeus in the male is also variable. This may be the same as *M. similina*, Kraatz, but the description of the latter is so vague and imperfect that it will apply equally well to some varieties of *umbonata* as it does to this species.

Heterorrhina picturata, Harold, is erroneously referred to this genus by Kraatz. It has a central longitudinal ridge on the head terminating in a small elevated point in front, a short obtuse scutellum not impressed at the sides and a strongly incurved mesosternal process similar to *abbreviata*, Fab., and should be placed with that species in the genus *Chondrorrhina*, Kz.; the generic character "*elytra late fasciata*" must, however, be expunged in order to admit it.

Melinesthes calvipes, n. sp.

♂ Deep shining black; elytra ochreous-yellow, the suture, apex and an almost obsolete humeral spot pitch-black. Head with two stout porrect lateral horns, dilated and obliquely truncate at the apex; the base impressed and punctured on each side, the centre elevated and produced anteriorly into a short acute deflexed spine. Thorax punctured at the sides, the base rather strongly emarginate before the scutellum. Elytra with rows of fine punctures and scattered punctures between them, the discal costae slight but distinct. Beneath very coarsely punctured and strigose at the sides; anterior tibiae strongly produced at the apex and without lateral teeth, posterior tibiae with an acute tooth just beyond the middle. Length (excluding horns) 21 mm.

Basuto Land, S. Africa.

Allied to *M. flavipennis*, Westw., but rather larger, broader and less convex; head less punctured, the lateral horns wider apart and more strongly dilated at the apex, the clypeus sparsely punctured, very concave and without the transverse ridge connecting the horns as in *flavipennis*; the basal spine is also longer and more acute, the thorax more deeply emarginate at the base before the scutellum, the elytra finely punctured, the pygidium more finely rugulose and the intermediate and posterior tibiae are not fringed with hairs on the inner side.

Melinesthes hamula, n. sp.

♂ Deep shining black; elytra ochreous yellow, the suture, apical margin and a small humeral spot, black. Head with two stout porrect lateral horns, abruptly narrowed and strongly recurved at the apex; clypeus concave, sparsely punctured with a transverse carina connecting the lateral horns; forehead slightly impressed and punctured at the sides, the centre slightly elevated and smooth. Thorax very sparsely and finely punctured on the disc, the sides more strongly punctured with a deep fovea close to the margin, the base slightly emarginate before the scutellum. Scutellum impunctate. Elytra with several rows of fine punctures on the disc, the interstices and sides very finely and remotely punctured, the discal costae very slight. Underside sparsely punctate and strigose at the sides; mesosternal process long, pointed and incurved at the apex. Legs punctured, anterior tibiae with a small lateral tooth and the apex acute, intermediate and posterior tibiae fringed on the inner side with fine black hairs, the outer side with an acute tooth just beyond the middle. Length (excluding horns) 19 mm.

S.E. Africa.

Allied to the preceding but differs conspicuously from that species, as well as from *M. flavipennis*, Westw., in its longer and recurved lateral horns, in having the transverse carina on the clypeus much nearer the base and in the absence of the basal spine on the head; the mesosternal process is also more incurved at the apex, and the anterior tibiae have a distinct lateral tooth. The specimen before me is from the collection of the late A. Turner; its precise locality is not indicated. A female in my collection, from Natal, differs from specimens of the same sex of *M. flavipennis*, in being much more sparsely and finely punctured, in having the clypeus more deeply emarginate and the mesosternal process more incurved, and probably belongs to this species.

Melinesthes exilis, n. sp.

♂ Head shining black, the base convex and smooth; clypeus reddish-testaceous, with a small black spot on each side, the outer margins elevated, the apex slightly emarginate. Thorax reddish-testaceous, with two longitudinal black discal marks, a small spot on each side and the anterior margin pitchy, very coarsely and closely punctured at the sides, the disc more

sparsely punctured. Scutellum with scattered coarse punctures, black, the centre red. Elytra pale ochreous-yellow, the suture and apex black, coarsely punctured, the disc with several irregular rows of punctures. Pygidium reddish-testaceous, blackish at the base, finely strigose. Underside shining black, the apical and the posterior margin of the penultimate segment of the abdomen red; metasternum with very coarse confluent punctures at the sides, the centre deeply impressed, mesosternal process short and rather obtuse, coarsely punctured at its base; legs red, knees and tarsi pitchy, anterior tibiae narrow and without lateral teeth, intermediate and posterior tibiae strongly constricted beyond the middle on the outer sides, and fringed inwardly with yellow hair. Length 15 mm.

Natal.

Closely allied to *M. umbonata*, G.P., but of a much more parallel form, more convex, with the scutellum coarsely punctured, the thorax and elytra more strongly punctured, the mesosternal process very much shorter and strongly punctured at its base, and the intermediate and posterior tibiae, especially the former, more constricted before the apex and with larger lateral teeth.

Melinesthes serripes, n. sp.

Elongate, sub-parallel; reddish-testaceous, shining; two small spots at the base of the head, two large discoidal, posteriorly dilated, marks on the thorax and a small spot on each side of the scutellum black; elytra straw-yellow, the basal, sutural and apical margins and humeral callosities chesnut-red. Head slightly convex in the centre, closely punctured, the punctures larger but less close towards the base; clypeus elongate, the apical margin narrowly reflexed and slightly emarginate. Thorax moderately rounded at the sides in the middle, the base oblique on each side and shallowly emarginate in the centre before the scutellum; closely and coarsely punctured, the punctures confluent and forming striae at the sides in front. Scutellum large, with coarse scattered punctures, the sides impressed and the apex acute. Elytra rather sparsely and finely punctured with rows of large variolose punctures on the disc, the apex strigose, the suture elevated behind and slightly produced at the apex. Pygidium slightly convex, finely strigose. Beneath coarsely strigose and punctate, with sparse grey pubescence; mesosternal process short, broad and somewhat flattened, its apex very obtuse; abdomen with a shallow longitudinal impression. Legs

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long and slender, very coarsely punctured and strigose, anterior tibiae very narrow and without lateral teeth; intermediate and posterior tibiae slightly curved, the outer side without any distinct tooth, the inner side sparsely fringed with grey hairs; the inner side of the posterior tibiae strongly serrate, the teeth large and acute at the base but decreasing in size towards the apex; tarsi long, the intermediate ones half as long again as the tibiae. The female differs in being of a rather larger and broader form, more strongly punctured, with the club of the antennae a little shorter, and the abdomen convex in the centre, the legs are shorter and stouter, the anterior tibiae broader and furnished with two large lateral teeth, the intermediate and posterior tibiae, with a strong tooth on the outer side just beyond the middle, and the inner side of the latter are not serrate. Length 25-27 mm.

Inhambane, E. Africa.

This fine and distinct species differs from all other *Cetoniidae* with which I am acquainted in the peculiar serration of the posterior tibiae of the male, but as I do not consider it advisable to increase the already too numerous genera which have recently been made in some groups of this family, I have referred it to *Melinaesthes*, although the characters of this genus, as defined by Dr. Kraatz, will have to be somewhat modified to admit it. In coloration it is very similar to some varieties of *M. umbonata*, G.P.

Gnathocera hyacinthina, n. sp.

♂ Elongate; above greenish-blue, shining. Head coarsely punctured between the eyes, the base and apex sparsely and finely punctured; clypeus a little narrowed in front, the lateral margins very strongly reflexed, apical margin slightly elevated in the centre, apical points rather short and obtuse; the margin contiguous to the eyes and two elongate spots near the apex of the clypeus, white; antennae and palpi pale fulvous, basal joint of the former green. Thorax broadly rounded at the sides, the posterior angles strongly rounded, the base slightly emarginate before the scutellum, the apex considerably produced over the head, coarsely and deeply punctured, the lateral margins slightly reflexed; a narrow and interrupted marginal band on each side white. Scutellum with scattered punctures, the apex acute. Elytra attenuate behind, the apex obliquely truncate and slightly produced at the sutural angle, coarsely and irregularly

punctured and sparsely pubescent, strigose at the sides behind, the sutural and two discal costae strongly elevated and smooth; the basal half of the lateral margin, a small discal spot just before the middle, a lateral interrupted fascia just behind the middle, a spot near the outer angle, one next the suture about one-fourth from the apex, and a large one close to the sutural angle, white. Pygidium irregularly strigose; pitchy-red, with a greenish tinge and a large white spot on each side at the base. Beneath sparsely pubescent, broadly marked with white at the sides, shining green in the centre; mesosternal process long, slightly incurved and black at its apex; abdomen with a broad white central impression, apical segment pitchy-red, with a small white spot on each side. Legs shining green, sparsely pubescent, all the femora and the anterior tibiae with a broad white stripe on the underside, the latter with a strong lateral tooth and the produced apex reddish. Length 15 mm.

Semmio, Nyamnyams (Boëndorf).

I am indebted to M. Oberthür for this very pretty and distinct species; it belongs to the first section of the genus with the "mesosternal process long and incurved," although in coloration and pubescent upper-surface, it more nearly resembles *G. hirta*, Burm.

Since writing the above I have received a second specimen, also a male, from Dr. Candèze, it was taken in the Upper Congo district, and only differs from the type in having the white markings somewhat effaced.

Gnathocera pubescens, n. sp.

Elongate, sub-parallel, with fine long grey pubescence. Head very closely punctured, vertex smooth, clypeus slightly narrowed in front, the apical margin elevated and slightly produced in the centre; shining green at the base, the clypeus greenish-black, with a small spot on each side, and the outer side of the lateral margins white, antennae and palpi pitchy-red. Thorax very closely and irregularly punctured with a more or less obsolete, smooth median line, the sides slightly rounded in front, posterior angles strongly rounded, the base slightly emarginate before the scutellum; shining green, margined with white at the sides. Scutellum coarsely punctured, the margins and a small space at the base smooth; shining green. Elytra closely covered with coarse variolose punctures, the suture, two narrow discal costae and the shoulders smooth; greenish fulvous, the apical

portion, to a variable extent, and the suture green, an outer marginal border dilated inwardly at the sutural angle, a large spot sometimes preceded by one or two smaller ones next the suture behind and several irregular spots between the discal costae, white. Pygidium closely strigose; black, with an oblique white spot on each side. Beneath greenish-black, broadly white at the sides, metasternum green and punctured in the centre, mesosternal process very short and obtuse, abdomen impressed and spotted with white in the centre. Legs red-brown or pitchy, coarsely punctured, underside of the anterior and posterior, and edge of the intermediate femora white, anterior tibiae with two strong lateral teeth, the apex strongly produced, intermediate and posterior tibiae with a slight tooth on the outer side, apical spurs of the latter very long. The female is rather broader, with the abdomen convex and unspotted in the centre, the anterior tibiae broader and the teeth on the intermediate and posterior tibiae much stronger. Length 11-12 mm.

Congo District, W. Africa.

I am indebted to Dr. E. Candèze for several specimens of this pretty species, it is closely allied to *G. hirta*, Burm., but differs in being of a smaller size, more closely punctured, in having the thorax less rounded at the sides and not so deeply emarginate before the scutellum, and the elytra bordered, not spotted, with white on the outer margins. The white spots on the elytra are liable to much variation both as regards their size and number, one of the specimens before me having only two small ones between the costae and one next the suture, whilst another specimen has a row of six between the costae and two additional ones next the suture, the number generally varying on the two elytra of the same individual, the extent of green at the apex is also variable, some specimens having the apical callosity alone of that colour, and in others it extends to the middle; the lateral white bands on the thorax are sometimes dilated at the posterior angles and extend along the basal margin nearly to the scutellum, and in one specimen there are two minute white discal spots, and another has a slight impressed white median line towards the base.

Gnathocera marginata, n. sp.

Elongate, sub-parallel, sparsely pubescent, above pale green, shining, elytra fulvous-green, pygidium underside and legs fulvous-red. Head coarsely punctured, vertex smooth, clypeus narrowed in front, the apex slightly elevated; a small spot on each side before the eyes and the outer side of the lateral

margins white, margins and apical points of the clypeus black, antennae and palpi fulvous-red. Thorax transverse, strongly rounded at the sides in front, posterior angles rounded, the base slightly emarginate before the scutellum, coarsely but not very closely punctured, a narrow lateral border and sometimes two small discal spots white. Scutellum coarsely punctured with a smooth central line. Elytra with two broad discal costae and the sutural margin smooth, the interstices with very coarse irregular variolose punctures, the sides more finely punctured, the outer margin with a narrow white border dilated inwardly at the sutural angle. Pygidium very finely strigose, a large spot on each side, sometimes united at the apex, white. Beneath broadly white at the sides, centre of metasternum greenish, mesosternal process short and obtuse; abdomen broadly impressed and with large transverse white spots in the centre, underside of the anterior and posterior femora and a marginal band on the intermediate femora white, anterior tibiae with two strong lateral teeth, the four posterior tibiae with one small external tooth. The female has the legs stouter, the anterior tibiae broader, the four posterior tibiae with a larger tooth and the abdomen convex and with only two or three small basal spots in the centre. Length 11-13 mm.

Congo District, W. Africa.

Received from Dr. Candèze with the preceding species to which it is closely allied, but differs in having the clypeus more narrowed in front, the thorax broader and more strongly rounded at the sides, the costae on the elytra much broader, the mesosternal process more prominent, the upper surface less closely punctured, the pubescence more sparse, and no white spots on the elytra. The lateral bands on the thorax are abbreviated behind in some specimens and in others turned inwardly or dilated at the posterior angles; the white spots on the head also vary in size and are sometimes entirely absent; one of the specimens before me has all the markings of an ochreous or creamy colour instead of white.

Gnathocera valida, Jans., Cist. Ent. iii., p. 105 (Feb. 1884), is apparently the same as *G. costata*, Ancey. Nat. Sicil. ii, p. 95 (1883).

Desicasta metallica, n. sp.

Brassy, coppery or greenish-black, elytra pitchy towards the apex, pygidium, antennae, coxae and femora brownish red with a metallic tinge, tibiae red or pitchy-black, tarsi black, two round lateral spots on the pygidium, and three transverse spots

on each side of the abdomen ochreous-white. Head coarsely and irregularly punctured, longitudinally convex in the centre, sides of the clypeus elevated and slightly narrowed in front, the apex deeply emarginate in the centre, the apical points elevated and obtuse. Thorax very deeply and coarsely punctured at the sides, the punctures finer and more remote on the disc, the basal lobe strongly produced and almost impunctate. Scutellum very acute at the apex. Elytra with closely placed rows of very coarse deep punctures which become irregular and confluent in places, almost obsolete in the region of the scutellum, very close and confused at the apex, and finer and irregular at the sides; the suture depressed anteriorly, but moderately elevated behind and a little produced at the apex, Pygidium transversely strigose with a slightly raised longitudinal line towards the apex. Beneath coarsely punctured and strigose at the sides, finely and sparsely punctured in the centre; metasternum with large variolose punctures at the sides and a central impressed line, mesosternal process broad and obtuse at the apex; abdomen slightly impressed in the centre, apical segment strigose. Legs somewhat slender, anterior tibiae with an acute tooth near the apex, intermediate and posterior tibiae without lateral teeth, the inner margin densely fringed with long hairs of the same colour as the tibia. The female is broader, more coarsely and closely punctured, with the thorax more broadly rounded at the sides, the pygidium without an elevated line, the abdomen not impressed in the centre, the legs shorter and stouter, with two strong lateral teeth on the anterior tibiae and one acute tooth on the outer side of the intermediate tibiae. Length 30-33 mm.

Costa Rica and Veragua.

This species, which I believe usually stands in collections as *haematopus*, Schm., may be readily distinguished from that species by its larger and more robust form, much coarser sculpture, metallic colour and bi-maculate pygidium. The true *haematopus*, of which I possess the original type specimen from the collection of the late Major Parry, appears to be a much scarcer species, it was described as coming from Columbia, which is evidently an error, as the type is labelled "Mexico," from which country I have also another specimen; its geographical range, however, extends as far south as Nicaragua, as I have a specimen which was captured by my late brother in the Province of Chontales.

Anochilia incilis, n. sp.

♀ Greenish-black, shining; antennae, tibiae and tarsi pitchy. Head finely punctured, the punctures coarser and confluent near

the eyes, centre of the forehead smooth; clypeus strongly impressed on each side, convex and sparsely punctured in the centre, very deeply emarginate in front, the apex and the tips of the antennae reddish. Thorax short, transverse, strongly dilated in the middle, the disc very sparsely and finely punctured, the sides and apex with irregular coarse and fine punctures intermixed, a shallow fovea on each side close to the margin, the base slightly emarginate before the scutellum, anterior angles a little produced. Scutellum elongate, almost impunctate, the apex obtuse. Elytra strongly and abruptly constricted behind the shoulders, rounded at the apex, the disc with four very deep irregularly interrupted striae, the inner two nearest together, the interstices convex and smooth; sides and apex very sparsely and finely punctured, the base with a short deep longitudinal impression near the scutellum, and a very strong oblique impression just within the humeral prominence. Pygidium somewhat produced, with coarse irregular setiferous punctures; dorsal segments of the abdomen exposed at the sides and apex, very finely and closely strigose. Beneath coarsely punctured; mesosternal process short, broad and rounded at the apex. Legs with very coarse setiferous punctures, anterior tibiae somewhat constricted on the inner side near the apex, the outer margin with two tolerably strong teeth; posterior tibiae with one acute tooth. Length 21 mm.

Majunga, N.W. Madagascar.

Allied to *A. republicana*, Coq., but of a narrower and more elongate form, with the head and thorax, especially the latter, much more sparsely and finely punctured, the elytra flatter and and more abruptly deflexed at the sides and apex, and differently sculptured, the scutellum narrower, the mesosternal process shorter, narrower and more rounded at the apex, and the anterior tibiae more slender; the thorax is also narrower at the base, causing the lateral angles to be more prominent. The characters given by Kraatz to distinguish his genus *Coquerelia* from *Anochilia* are evidently not of generic value, as they almost entirely fail in this species.

Coptomia villosula, n. sp.

♂ Deep black, shining, slightly opalescent above; head and thorax thickly clothed with short erect black hairs, underside and legs with fine grey pubescence. Head closely and finely punctured on each side at the base, a central elevated longitudinal line smooth, more sparsely punctured in front; clypeus sub-quadrate, slightly widened in front, the apex rounded and rather deeply emarginate in the centre. Thorax very closely,

finely and evenly punctured, the punctures not quite so close in the centre; regularly rounded at the sides, slightly narrowed at the base, the posterior angles strongly rounded, the lateral margins obsolete in front. Scutellum large, the sides depressed at the base but slightly elevated towards the apex, coarsely punctured, the apex rather obtuse. Elytra strongly constricted behind the shoulders; very closely and finely punctured, the sutural and two slightly curved discal costae moderately elevated and with scattered punctures, humeral callosity smooth, the lateral margin fringed with black hairs posteriorly, the apex rounded and finely serrate; a small obscure red spot in the centre of disc. Pygidium prominent, with coarse rugulose punctures, smooth and slightly longitudinally impressed in the centre, the apical margin fringed with long hairs. Beneath closely punctured at the sides; mesosternal process short, strongly dilated and slightly rounded at the apex; abdomen shallowly impressed in the centre, the two basal segments with a white, linear, marginal spot on each side. Legs punctured and fringed with long hairs, anterior tibiae with two small lateral teeth, tarsi long. Length 17 mm.

Central Madagascar (Crossley).

This species is quite unlike any with which I am acquainted, and will probably require a separate genus to be established for its reception. The only specimen I have seen is from the collection of the late Major Parry, and bears the name "*villosula*, Kunckle, M.S."

Incala nubila, n. sp.

♂ Above dull tawny-brown, finely and irregularly variegated with lighter and darker markings, the entire surface with short erect setae. Head with large shallow circular impressions which are separate and distinct in front, but become confluent and confused towards the base, lateral margins elevated and acute, apex of the clypeus strongly produced, semi-circular and reflexed; sides and front of the clypeus ochreous, the reflexed portion red-brown and shining. Thorax rounded and prominent in the middle at the sides, narrowed in front and behind, anterior angles produced, posterior angles almost right angles; the surface somewhat uneven and closely covered with semi-circular punctures; a narrow median line dilated in the middle and at the base, a very small discal spot on each side and several small spots behind smooth, dull black. Scutellum narrow, rounded behind, smooth in the centre and margined posteriorly with ochreous-white. Elytra a little dilated in the middle, rounded at the apex, closely covered with coarse oblong punctures; a common A-shaped mark before the middle and a small spot on each, just

behind the middle, near the outer margin, ochreous-white; the base with irregular ill-defined ochreous marks. Pygidium with coarse confluent semi-circular punctures, a smooth slightly impressed longitudinal mark at the base black. Underside pale cinereous, with fine wavy confluent scratches; the apical and posterior margin of the penultimate segments of the abdomen shining brown. Legs very long, coarsely punctured, shining brown, the femora and tibiae with ill-defined cinereous marks; anterior tibiae with two small lateral teeth, the first before the middle, the other about one-fifth from the apex; intermediate tibiae strongly curved. Length 17 mm.

Camaroons, W. Africa.

Allied to *I. gorilla*, Thoms.

Incala resima, n. sp.

♂ Above dusky-cinereous, with irregular lighter markings and minute brown dots, the entire surface with short erect setae. Head closely covered with large circular impressions; clypeus sub-quadrate, with a central longitudinal ridge in front and a narrow obtuse reflexed point at the apex, lateral margins slightly elevated, the apex shining brown. Thorax hexagonal, the median lateral angles obtuse, thence to the base slightly emarginate, anterior angles produced, posterior angles acute right angles; closely covered with coarse circular impressions, three very small smooth discal spots and a central one at the base dull black. Scutellum coarsely punctured each side, rounded behind, the apex ochreous-white. Elytra coarsely and irregularly punctured, with a large elongate black spot behind the middle, and close to the suture, bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by a small ochreous spot. Pygidium coarsely punctured, a smooth longitudinal mark at the base black. Underside cinereous-brown, finely aciculate, apex of the abdomen shining brown. Legs long, shining brown, with coarse cinereous punctures; anterior tibiae with two small lateral teeth, the first before the middle, the other about one-fifth from the apex; intermediate femora rather strongly constricted just before the apex, the tibiae curved. Length 13 mm.

Camaroons, W. Africa.

Allied to *I. calabarina*, Westw., but larger, the thorax narrower and the markings very different.

Stringophorus morulus, n. sp.

Pitchy-black, shining; antennae and palpi pale testaceous; apex of the anterior tibiae, anterior tarsi and the ungues of the four hinder tarsi, reddish-brown. Head coarsely punctured, with three shallow foveae arranged in a triangle between the

eyes, the punctures finer, confluent and forming transverse striae in front; clypeus broad, rounded at the sides, the margins slightly elevated, the apex strongly emarginate. Thorax rounded at the sides, anterior angles obtuse, the base produced and rounded; coarsely but not very closely punctured in front, more finely punctured towards the base, a small fovea on each side near the margin. Scutellum finely punctured, rounded at the sides, the apex obtuse. Elytra depressed, somewhat dilated in the middle, strongly rounded at the apex, the sutural and two discal costae moderately elevated, the interstices and sides with double rows of large confluent variolose punctures, the apex irregularly strigose. Pygidium very finely and closely strigose, a small fovea on each side near the base. Beneath strigose and with sparse grey pubescence at the sides; anterior tibiae with two acute lateral teeth. Length 15 mm.

Old Calabar.

Closely allied to *S. zebra*, var. *niger*, G.P., but with the elytra flatter, broader and more rounded at the sides, the thorax less prominent at the sides in the middle, the clypeus broader and the sculpture altogether stronger.

Clastocnemis simulus, n. sp.

♀ Dull pitchy-brown; head, centre of thorax, scutellum and underside shining; sides of the thorax, the outer margin and a small obscure spot in the middle of the elytra, and the pygidium, pitchy-red; antennae and legs red-brown, knees pitchy. Head flat, coarsely and deeply punctured, clypeus strongly dilated and rounded at the sides, with a broad shallow central emargination in front, the apical points very obtuse and slightly reflexed. Thorax a little broader than long, slightly produced in front, the sides prominent and forming an obtuse angle in the middle, obliquely narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, the base and apex of about equal width, posterior angles and the base rounded; coarsely and deeply punctured, the punctures very coarse and confluent at the sides in front. Scutellum with a few coarse punctures, rounded at the sides. Elytra with ten chain-like rows of confluent semi-circular punctures, the first interstice broad and with irregularly disposed semi-circular punctures, the second to fifth interstices convex, the lateral margin somewhat swollen and shining in the middle, rounded at the apex, the sutural angles obtuse. Pygidium longitudinally impressed in the centre, coarsely and irregularly strigose. Underside and legs very coarsely punctured, and with sparse, short, brown setae;

sides of the prothorax and the posterior coxae finely strigose; anterior tibiae with two small lateral teeth. Length 14 mm.

Camaroons, W. Africa.

Very similar to *C. quadrimaculatus*, Afz., but may be at once distinguished from that species by its short, broad, and less deeply notched clypeus.

Trichius japonicus, n. sp.

♀ Black, dull above, underside and legs shining; thorax and pygidium densely clothed with long yellow-grey pubescence; elytra dull yellow, with three lateral black spots, the first on the shoulder, the second, narrow and transverse, in the middle, and the third, large and nearly orbicular, at the apex, the suture, apex and posterior half of the sides narrowly margined with black, a spot at the apex of the scutellum white. Head sparsely pubescent at the base, very closely punctured, the punctures coarser and confluent in front; clypeus slightly elevated and rounded at the sides, the apex slightly emarginate; antennae pitchy-red, upper side of the basal joint black. Thorax widest in the middle, rounded at the sides behind, obliquely narrowed in front, produced and rounded at the base, the posterior angles distinct, the entire upper surface densely covered with fine confluent punctures. Scutellum oblong, a little narrowed behind, the apex very obtuse, closely punctured, sparsely pubescent and with an almost obsolete central line. Elytra sparsely pubescent, with feeble discal striae and indistinct punctures, the humeral and apical callosities shining and coarsely punctured, the sides considerably dilated before the middle, strongly rounded at the shoulders, and obliquely narrowed towards the apex, apex somewhat truncate, the sutural angles almost right angles. Pygidium very closely punctured, the apex and a U-shaped central mark without pubescence. Underside and legs strigose, punctured, and with long yellow-grey pubescence; anterior tibiae with one lateral tooth and the apex acute, the four posterior tibiae with a small external tooth. Length 13 mm.

Japan.

The narrow oblong scutellum is quite sufficient to distinguish this species from its European allies; it most nearly resembles *T. abdominalis*, Ménét., but the black spots on the elytra are smaller than in any of the varieties which I possess of that species. *T. fasciata*, L., has been recorded from Japan, but whether that species really occurs there, or the one described above has been mistaken for it, I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining.



