



THE TRANSACTIONS

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THE TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
South African Philosophical Society.

THIRD CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN
COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA. BY L. PERINGUEY, F.Z.S.
F.E.S., LONDON, FRANCE, &c.

[READ 1892, MARCH 30.]

ON BEETLES COLLECTED IN TROPICAL SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA
BY MR. A. W. ERIKSSON.

WHILE travelling in Northern Ovampoland, Mr. A. W. Eriksson has devoted a great part of his time to collecting birds and insects, and he has on two occasions presented part of his valuable entomological collections to the South African Museum, the Curator of which, Mr. R. Trimen, has lately made known the list of the butterflies: Proc. Zool. Soc. 1891, p. 59.

The Coleoptera collected by Mr. Eriksson are extremely interesting, inasmuch that they are all of a true South-African type, identical in most cases with those of the Zambeze-Mozambique fauna, but totally different, except in very few instances, from those of the pure Cape Colony fauna, and certainly greatly differentiated from that of Central Angola, as known by the descriptions of Von Harold and others.

The material at my disposal, although large, is not sufficiently complete to give a true idea of the coleopterous fauna of that part of the country, but, with the exception of very few Senegal and West African forms, it may be said to be the same, although varying slightly, as the one met with from the North of Quilimane to Mossamedes, and so far as we now know, I am satisfied that on the 16° of latitude, is the true limit of the South-African Coleopterous fauna.

The abundance of *Graphipterus* is a very noticeable feature of the Carabidæ, which coupled with that of *Polyhirma* and *Anthia*, imply a

partly open country, more or less grassy and occasionally barren, and as might be expected where the inhabitants are chiefly of pastoral habits, the coprophylous Lamellicornia are plentiful and much varied, the Cetoniidæ again are but poorly represented, there being only two Ceratorrhynidæ.

Among the Tenebrionidæ, the absence of the long-legged *Adesmia* (sub. gen. *Onymachris*), is very noticeable, implying perhaps that the species included in this sub-genus are not met with far from the sand dunes extending along the sea shore. In the Meloidæ, the *Mylabris* are very numerous, and the Curculionidæ include no less than fourteen species of *Brachycerus*, as well as one species of *Hipporrhimus*, which genus had not been recorded as yet from so far North.

The Longicornia are not very numerous, but they include a representative of a genus, *Olenecamptus*, peculiar to Australia and India.

Cicindelidæ	number	5 species or varieties, of which	3 are new.
Carabidæ	73	" "	31 "
Dytiscidæ	4	" "	— "
Hydrophilidæ	2	" "	1 "
Paussidæ	2	" "	— "
Histeridæ	3	" "	— "
Silphidæ	1	" "	— "
Dermestidæ	1	" "	— "
Trogositidæ	1	" "	— "
Lamellicornia	90	" "	22 "
Buprestidæ	26	" "	5 "
Elateridæ	4	" "	2 "
Malacodermidæ	8	" "	1 "
Bostrychidæ	2	" "	— "
Tenebrionidæ	64	" "	22 "
Cistelidæ	2	" "	— "
Lagriidæ	4	" "	1 "
Meloidæ	25	" "	5 "
Curculionidæ	52	" "	13 "
Longicornia	26	" "	5 "
Phytophaga	39	" "	13 "
Erotylidæ	8	" "	— "
Coccinellidæ	5	" "	— "

Or a total of 442 species or varieties, of which 124 are now described for the first time.

Family : CICINDELIDÆ.

Gen. MANTICHORA. Fabric.

M. LIVINGSTONI, Casteln.

Recorded from Lake N'Gami by De Castelnau. This species is closely allied to *M. latipennis*, and differs from huge specimens of this species by the strong and continuous serration of the outer sides of the elytra of the ♂; the wing covers are also more elongated and less cordiform. It is difficult to decide from the description alone, although a very elaborate one, if the insect called *M. Livingstoni* by Von Harold (Coleopt. Hefte, XVI. 1879, p. 9), and coming from Angola, is identical with the true species; it is, however, very probable, owing to the locality. Ovampoland (Omaromba).

The genus *Mantichora* will be found to consist of the following described species and varieties :

M. tuberculata.—De Geer.

= *maxillosa*, Fabr. Syst. El. 1, p. 167.

= *gigantea*, Thunb. Nov. Ins. Sp. 1, p. 25.

= *granulata*, Klug. Mon. p. 420.

Var. *tibialis*, Bohem. Ins. Caffr. 1, 1848. This variety differs only from the true *tuberculata* in the colouring of the legs which are reddish-brown. It is mostly met with in the Eastern Provinces of the Cape Colony.

Var. *Sicheli*, Thoms. Mong. p. 9, is generally smaller than *tuberculata* and with the discoidal part of the elytra more granulated. Common in Griqualand West, Cape Colony; very local.

M. congoensis, Pering. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1888, p. 219. Size of *tuberculata*, but differentiated by the great declivity of the postical part of the elytra. Congo; exact locality unknown.

M. latipennis, Waterh. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 503, &c. The typical form is met with in the Orange Free State and Southern Transvaal, also in Northern Natal. Examples from the Limpopo and Zambeze are larger and the elytra more cordiform, approximating *M. mygaloides* of Thomson.

= *mygaloides*, Thoms. Mon. p. 8; Archiv. Entomol. p. 323.

= *Dregei*, Casteln. Rev. Zool. 1863, p. 69.

M. Livingstoni, Casteln. Rev. Zool. 1863, p. 71. N'Gami Ovampoland, Angola.

M. Ludovici, Casteln. Rev. Zool. 1863, p. 70. North of Great

Family PAUSSIDÆ.

Gen. ORTHOPTERUS. Westw.

85. O. SMITHI.

Recorded from Damaraland, also from Transvaal (Rustenburg, Leydenburg), and Zambeze Riv.

Gen. PENTAPLATARTHUS. Westw.

86. P. NATALENSIS. Westw.

,, from Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal.

I have seen an example from ? Baguamoyo (in Mons. René Oberthur's collection) much larger than the S. Afric. species; the true *P. paussoides* W. seems to be restricted to the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Family HISTERIDÆ.

Gen. HISTER. Linn.

87. H. NIGRITA. Erichs.

,, from Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Zambeze.

88. H. VIDUUS. Fahr.

,, from Natal and Transvaal.

Gen. SAPRINUS. Erichs.

89. S. ELEGANS. Payk.

,, from all parts of South Africa.

Family SILPHIDÆ.

Gen. SILPHA. Linn.

90. S. MICANS. Fab.

,, from all parts of South Africa.

Family DERMESTIDÆ.

Gen. DERMESTES. Linn.

91. D. VULPINUS. Fabric.

,, from all parts of South Africa.

Family TROGOSITIDÆ.

Gen. MELAMBIA, Erichs.

92. M. GIGAS. Fabric.

M. maura. Pascoe.I cannot separate *M. maura*, Pascoe from Senegal examples of *M. gigas*.

,, from Natal, Transvaal, Zambeze.

Family LAMELLICORNIA.

COPRINI.

Gen. PACHYLOMERA. Kirby.

93. P. FEMORALIS. Kirby.

,, from the Zambeze River, Transvaal, Delagoa Bay.

Gen. SCARABÆUS. Linn.

94. S. AERATUS. Gerst.

,, from Mombassa, East Africa.

95. S. PLAUSIBILIS. spec. nov.

*Convexus, niger, capite rugoso-punctato, clypeo sex-dentato, nitido, ante oculos transverse sub-carinato; prothorace nitido, granulato, medio disci punctulato lineaque longitudinali levi, marginibus lateribus crenulatis longeque villosis; elytris opacis, late striatis, interstitiis parce sub-punctulatis, callo humerali suturaque nitidis, pedibus nigro pilosis, tibiis anticis quadri-dentatis; subtus nitidus.*Long. 27-30, lat. 17-19^{mm}.

Convex, black, with head and prothorax shining; elytra opaque with a supra humeral protuberance and the suture shining. Head deeply and closely punctured, clypeus with six strong, acute spines and a transverse, little defined, smooth, raised line in front of the eyes; prothorax very convex, granulated on the sides of the disk and punctured in the centre with a smooth longitudinal line, the outer lateral margins crenated and with a long black villosity; elytra convex, broadly striated with the intervals moderately convex and vaguely punctured; underside black, shining; tibiae with long blackish hairs, the fore-ones strongly quadri-dentate externally.

Facies of *S. Bonelli*, but distinct.

96. *S. LUCIDULUS*. Boh.

Recorded from Lake N'Gami.

97. *S. INTRICATUS*. Fabric.

,, from all parts of South Africa.

Gen. *GYMNOPLEURUS*. Illig.98. *G. WAHLBERGI*. Fahr.

,, from Natal, Transvaal.

99. *G. CUPREUS*. Fahr.

,, from Limpopo, Transvaal, Natal.

100. *G. SMARAGDINUS*. Fahr.

,, from Limpopo, Transvaal, Natal.

The green colour turns to red in many of the examples from Ovampoland.

Gen. *COPTORRHINA*. Hope.101. *C. KLUGI*. Hope.

,, from Natal, Transvaal, Limpopo.

Gen. *HELIOCOPRIS*. Hope.102. *H. FAUNUS*. Boh.

,, from Damaraland.

103. *H. HAMADRYAS*. Fabr.

,, from Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Limpopo, Zambeze River.

104. *H. GIGAS*. Linn.*Isidis*. Latr.

,, from the Zambeze, Limpopo, Transvaal.

105. *H. PIRMAL*. Fabr.

,, from the Zambeze, Limpopo, Mozambique, Cape Colony (Kimberley).

Gen. *CATHARSIUS*. Hope.106. *C. INSIGNIS*. spec. nov.*Convexus, nigro-piceus, nitidus, capite parteque antica prothoracis transverse aciculatis, subtus dense fulvo-pilosis.**Mas. capite cornu elongato, compresso porrectoque armato; prothorace antice truncato, carina media elevata, in medio leviter emarginata, lateraliter utrinque dentata atque spina longa, compressa, retrorsum ducta, instruito.**Femina: capite prope medium carina edentata armato prothoraceque leviter transverse carinato.*Long. 34—39. Lat. 20—22^{mm}.Allied to *C. platycerus*, Klug which it much resembles. The head of the male is provided with a long, nearly upright horn much longer than in *C. platycerus*; the median transverse ridge of the prothorax is not so declivous in front, the upper margin is more sinuated, incised in the centre, and the lateral angle forms a sharp conical protuberance prolonged in a long, sharp, flattened tooth directed backwards and overlapping the humeral angle of the elytra; the striation, convexity and texture of the elytra is the same as in *platycerus*; the underside is fulvo-villose, and the first and second articulations of the intermediate and posterior tarsi very broad and dilated.

The female differs from the male in the total absence of cephalic horn, which is replaced by a very little raised, transverse ridge; the ridge on the prothorax is hardly defined and faintly sinuated.

107. *C. MELANCHOLICUS*. Bohem.

Recorded from Damaraland.

Gen. *COPRIS*. Geoffr.108. *C. ORION*. Klug.

,, from Natal, Transvaal, Limpopo, Zambeze.

109. *C. LATIFRONS*. Harold.

Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Zambeze.

110. *C. CEPHALOTES*. spec. nov.*Niger, sub-nitidus; capite lato, elypteo in medio exciso acuteque bi-dentato, fronte cornu brevi acuto armata; prothorace sub-granulato,*

brevi, convexissimo, antice abrupte truncato, in medio profunde impresso; elytris convexis, obsolete coriaceis angustaque striatis:

Long. 12-13, lat. 8-9^{mm}.

Black, moderately shining, very convex, head granulose, very broad, with the margins of the clypeus reflexed, indented in the centre with the two angles raised and a conical very short horn between the eyes; prothorax very convex, shagreened, abruptly truncated in the anterior part which has a broad central depression culminating in the centre of the disk where it forms two obsolete protuberances; elytra as broad as the prothorax at the base and more convex, vaguely shagreened with narrow shining striæ; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; underside black with a short rufous villosity; club of antennæ reddish-brown.

Female, like the male, but with a rudimentary cephalic horn and without any impression on the anterior part of the prothorax.

Owing to its convexity the facies of this species is not unlike that of *Macroderes Greeni*.

Gen. ONITIS. Fabr.

111. O. CASTELNAUI. Harold.

Recorded from Limpopo, Zambeze and Damaraland.

112. O. VICINUS. Lansberge.

„ from Transvaal.

113. O. FODIENS. Bohem.

„ from Transvaal, Delagoa Bay, Limpopo River.

114. O. FULGIDUS. Klug.

„ from the Zambeze River.

Gen. ONTHOPHAGUS. Latr.

115. O. FURCIFER. Bohem.

„ from Zambeze River.

116. O. BI-CALLOSUS. Klug.

„ from Mozambique, Zambeze, Limpopo River.

117. O. SAPPHYRINUS. Fahr.]

„ from Zambeze, Limpopo, Upper Transvaal.

118. O. VANELLUS. Lansberge.

Recorded from Northern Transvaal.

119. O. DREGEI. Harold.

„ from Northern Transvaal.

120. O. GAZELLA. Fabric.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

121. O. HAROLDI. Péring.

Probably a variety of *O. corniculatus*, Reich.

„ from Transvaal.

122. O. SUSPECTUS. spec. nov.

Supra virescens, subtus æneus, flavescens-pilosus, antennis palpisque flavis; clypeo rotundato, crebre punctato, antice late emarginato, in medio incisuræ dente distincto, sub-porrecto munito; prothorace creberrime punctato, convexo, in medio impresso; elytris convexis, striatis, interstitiis elevatis, vage punctatis.

Long. 11-12, lat. 6-6½^{mm}.

Closely allied to *O. aciculatus*, Fahr., this species differs from it in the shape of the clypeus which is strongly emarginated in the centre and provided with a sub-erect, short, sharp, tooth, whereas in *aciculatus* the clypeus is rounded in front; the shape of the prothorax is also different, having a moderately deep impression forming two smooth faint protuberances in the anterior part, and the intervals between the striæ of the elytra are much more narrow and more raised, and also faintly punctured.

123. O. COSTIPENNIS. Fahr.

„ from Delagoa Bay, Transvaal and Bechuanaland.

124. O. AMABILIS. spec. nov.

Ovatus, supra leviter convexus, breviter pubescens; capite prothoraceque viridi-æneis; elytris flavis, sutura fasciæque diagonali, communi, nigris.

Mas.: capite cornu porrecto gracili armato; femina: capite carina transversali.

Long. 6-6½, lat. 3-4^{mm}.

Clypeus rounded with margins slightly raised, head with the usual semi-circular margin, on the vertex an erect slender long horn in the

male, and a transverse highly-raised ridge in the female; antennæ yellow; prothorax moderately convex, depressed posteriorly, slightly deflexed in front and with two apical tubercles, hairy, deeply punctured, brassy-green like the head; elytra depressed, narrowed behind, finely striated, each interval with two rows of fine punctures, pale-yellow with the suture black, and a broad semi-circular black band beginning at the shoulder and uniting with the suture a little above the apex; pygidium and pectus covered with dense, long silky hairs.

125. *O. BOVINUS*. spec. nov.

Niger, sub-metallescens, nitidus; clypeo lateribus reflexis, in medio valde exciso angulisque acute dentatis, a capite carina brevi integra disjuncto, capite carina frontali mediana bi-cornuta; prothorace antice retuso, carina transversa elevata utrinque profunde impressa munito; elytris ovatis, auguste striatis, interstitiis vage punctulato-hirtis.

Long. 6-8, lat. 4-5^{mm}.

Black, with a metallic coppery tinge on the head and prothorax; margins of the prothorax reflexed, strongly indented in the centre with the angles very sharp, separated from the head by a raised line, head with a median carina produced on the vertex in two sharp, well-defined horns: prothorax closely and regularly punctured, truncated anteriorly, and having an elevated ridge overhanging the base and very strongly impressed on both sides; elytra ovate, convex, finely striated with the intervals broad and vaguely punctured, the punctures briefly setigerous; antennæ and palpi reddish.

The ridge of the prothorax is shaped like that of *O. columella*.

126. *O. VENUSTULUS*. Erichs.

Recorded from Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal.

127. *O. PUSILLUS*. Fahr.

„ from Natal, Transvaal.

128. *O. EXIGUUS*.

Rotundatus, nitidus, breviter pilosus; capite prothoraceque æneis illo bi-cornuto; elytris rufo flavis, sutura maculisque tribus nigris in singulo notatis.

Long. 4, lat. 2¹/₄^{mm}.

Clypeus deeply emarginated at the apex with the angles diverging, vertex of the head with two short erect acute horns having each a small inner tooth at the base; prothorax finely punctured, convex

dehiscent apically, with a small fovea on each side, coppery, shining and pilose like the head and clypeus; elytra slightly convex, deeply punctato-striate, hardly pubescent, yellowish-red, shining, with the suture infuscated and three black patches on each elytron; the first one at the base, the second one a little below the median part, both beginning at the third stria and uniting with the suture, while the third one, placed at about the middle of the disk begins at the fourth stria and reaches the outer margin; underside and legs black, shining, antennæ rufescent.

The shape of the cephalic horn is that of *O. venustulus*, Erichs, but *exiguus* is much more convex and differently marked.

Gen. APHODIUS. Illiger.

129. *A. ? AMABILIS* Bohem.

Recorded from all parts of South Africa.

Gen. ORPHNUS. McLeay

130. *O. MELEAGRIS*. Westw.

The size is smaller and the prothoracic cavity not so deep as in the Senegal examples, but it cannot be differentiated.

Gen. HYBOSORUS. McLeay.

131. *H. ILLIGERI*. Reich.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

132. *H. RUFICORNIS*. Bohem.

„ from Transvaal, Limpopo, Zambeze.

133. *H. INCULTUS*. spec. nov.

Smaller than *H. ruficornis*. Boh. but differentiated from it by the sculpture of the elytra which are very vaguely punctato-striate. Black, moderately shining, underside, palpi and clava of antennæ yellowish-red; elytra convex, faintly striated, with the interstices irregularly and not deeply punctured.

Long. 9, lat. 5-5¹/₂^{mm}

Gen. BOLBOCERAS. Kirby.

134. *B. CAFFER*. Boh.

„ from Natal, Transvaal.

Gen. TROX. Fabric.

135. T. RADULA. Erichs.

I have not recorded that species, which is doubtless the *T. squalidus*. Olivier, from any other part of South Africa than the Vaal River.

136. T. TUBEROSUS. Klug.

Recorded from Zambeze Riv.

137. T. FOVEOLATUS. Bohem.

„ from Lake N'Gami and Damaraland.

138. T. VARICOSUS. Erichs.

„ from Angola, teste Harold.

139. T. LURIDUS. Fabric.

I have carefully examined Von Harold's types in Mons. R. Oberthur's collection, and am unable to find any difference between *luridus*, *caffer*, Har. and *sulcatus*. Thunb.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

MELOLONTHINI.

Gen. TROCHALUS. Casteln.

140. T. BADIUS. Bohem.

„ from the vicinity of Lake N'Gami.

141. T. BOHEMANI. Gerst.

„ from Northern Transvaal.

142. T. SPLENDIDULUS. Fahr.

„ from Natal.

143. T. FULGIDUS. Fahr.

„ from Natal (D'Urban), Transvaal.

144. T. MODESTUS. spec. nov.

Ovatus convexus rufo testaceus, sub-nitidus, glaber, elytris sub-striatis, punctulatis.

Long. 6, lat. 4.^{mm}

Reddish, shining but not iridescent. Facies of *T. splendidulus*. Fahr, but not so convex; clypeus very strongly reflexed apically and

laterally and with a distinct longitudinal ridge, separated from the head by a raised line; prothorax short and moderately convex, closely but not deeply punctured; elytra convex, faintly striated and covered with punctures; underside pale-red, smooth, irregularly punctured.

145. T. MOERENS. spec. nov.

Breviter ovatus, convexissimus, nigro-micans, glaber, antennis flavis; capite prothoraceque crebre punctulatis; elytris striatis, interstitiis fere levibus.

Long. 7—8, lat. 5—6.^{mm}

Black, iridescent, very convex; clypeus narrowed with the apical and lateral margins reflexed, a semi-circular ridge separating it from the vertex, and with a small raised line reaching from the apex to the vertex; prothorax short, very convex and finely and closely punctured like the head and clypeus; elytra very convex, almost gibbose, narrowly striated, with the interstices very finely punctured, the punctures smaller than those of the head and prothorax; underside reddish-black, smooth, finely punctured.

Resembles much *T. obtusus*, Fahr. in colouring, but it is much more convex, the striæ are not so deep, and the punctures are fainter

Recorded from the Zambeze River.

146. T. PLAGIGER. spec. nov.

Ovatus, convexus, æneo-niger, glaber, elytris flavis, basi, sutura, lateribus plagaque dorsali rotundata in singulo nigris.

Long. 6—7, lat. 4—4½.^{mm}

Ovate, convex, head and prothorax coppery-black, shining, closely and regularly punctured; scutellum black; elytra striated with the intervals broad and closely punctured, yellowish, with the basal, outer and apical margins and the suture black, and a round discoidal patch of the same colour on each elytron; legs reddish black, antennæ and palpi yellow.

A very distinct species.

147. T. RUFOVITTATUS. spec. nov.

Sub-ovalis, parum convexus, niger, metallico-micans; elytris striatis, interstitiis grosse punctatis, vitta longitudinali lata, flavo-rufo a basi ad apicem ducta in singulo ornatis.

Long. 4—5, lat. 3½—4.^{mm}

Sub-ovate, little convex; black with a metallic iridescence; head and prothorax closely and regularly punctured: elytra striated with the intervals broad and coarsely punctured, and having on each elytron a broad yellowish-red band reaching from the humeral part to a little short of the apex; palpi and tarsi yellowish.

The width of this yellowish-red patch varies much, but does not invade the whole of the disk of the elytra.

148. *T. MOESTUS*. spec. nov.

Sub-ovatus, modice convexus, æneo-fuscus, micans, elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis punctatis.

Long. 7, lat. 5^{mm}.

Shape of *T. obtusus* Fahr., head and prothorax closely punctured, clypeus tri-dentate, palpi and antennæ testaceous; elytra elongato-ovate, little convex, iridescent, very distinctly striated with the intervals roughly and deeply punctured.

149. *T. PLAGIATUS*. spec. nov.

Sub-ovatus, parum convexus, capite prothoraceque æneis, micantibus; elytris metallico-rufescentibus, anguste punctato-striatis, sutura, marginibus plagaque discoidali sub-evanescente in singulo fuscis; clava antennarum nigra.

Long. 6-6½, lat. 4-4½^{mm}.

Sub-ovate, little convex, head and prothorax coppery-black, iridescent, clypeus tri-dentate, palpi yellowish, club of antennæ black, elytra striated narrowly, (striæ evidently punctured,) red with a metallic tinge and with the suture the lateral margins and a sub-discoidal patch on each elytron brownish, black; underside metallic-red.

150. ? Var. *VAGANS*.

Differs from *plagiatus* only in the colouring, which is metallic-red with the exception of the head and scutellum which remain coppery-black.

Gen. *SERICA*. McLeay.

151. *S. CARNEOLA*. spec. nov.

Rufa carneola, micans, elongata, parum convexa; clypeo tenuiter

marginato; elytris elongatis, distincte punctato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis; antennarum clava quadri-articulata.

Long. 9-9½, lat. 4-4½^{mm}.

Totally of a reddish, fleshy colour with a metallic iridescence; clypeus a little narrowed in front with the margins slightly raised, head rugose with a slightly raised line between the eyes, club of the antennæ quadri-articulated, with the flabellum as long as the head; prothorax convex, short, punctulated; elytra elongated, convex, conspicuously punctato-striated, with the intervals punctulated.

152. *S. DECEPTOR*. spec. nov.

Of a reddish fleshy colour very much like that of the preceding species, but less iridescent and also much smaller; the clava of the antennæ with three articulations only.

Long. 6-7, lat. 4^{mm}.

153. *S. OBESA*. spec. nov.

Rufa-testacea, crassa, modice metallico-micans; clypeo sub-recurvo, capite profunde punctato; prothorace brevi, convexo, punctulato; elytris convexis, elongatis, distincte sed haud profunde striatis, interstitiis vage punctulatis; pygidio in medio nigro.

Long. 10, lat. 6^{mm}.

Reddish-testaceous, moderately metallic-iridescent; clypeus with the margins slightly raised and a little infuscated, roughly punctured like the head; prothorax convex, short, punctulated; elytra very convex and elongated, moderately shining, not deeply striated with the intervals roughly but not deeply punctured; pygidium black in the middle.

154. *S. LUCIDULA*. spec. nov.

Oblonga, rufo-testacea, sub-opalina, elytris vage nigro-tessellatis, striatis, interstitiis pilis brevissimis adspersis.

Long. 7, lat. 4^{mm}.

Facies of *Pleophylla fasciatipennis* Clypeus emarginate apically, with the margins reflexed; antennæ pale-yellow; head and prothorax finely punctured, darker in colour in the disk; scutellum triangular, very long and acute; elytra oblong, moderately convex, striated, with faint traces of tessellated black spots, sub-opaline and with very minute, distant, irregularly scattered whitish hairs; underside rufous, slightly pilose.

Gen. TRIODONTA. Muls.

155. T. MODESTA. spec. nov.

Elongata, rufo-testacea, griseo pubescens; clypeo antice sinuato, marginibus reflexis; prothorace brevi, punctulato; elytris elongatis, prothorace convexioribus, striatis, interstitiis punctulatis.

Long. 8, lat. 5^{mm}.

Elongated, testaceous red, covered with a short, close, greyish pubescence; clypeus sinuated in the middle with the margins reflexed, closely punctured; antennae yellowish; prothorax short, convex, punctulated; elytra elongated, very convex, nearly three times as long as the prothorax, striated, with the intervals closely punctured; pygidium very pubescent; legs and underside punctulated, slightly pubescent, reddish-brown with a metallic tinge.

156. T. SERICANS. Fahr.

Recorded from Cape Colony.

157. T. TENELLA. Fahr.

„ from Natal, Cape Colony.

Gen. ABLABERA. Erichs.

158. A. VARIABILIS. Fahr.

„ from Limpopo River (teste Bohem.)

Gen. SCHIZONYCHA. Blanch.

159. S. VALIDA. Bohem.

„ from Northern Transvaal.

160. S. RUFINA. Bohem.

„ from Northern Transvaal.

161. ? S. OBLONGA. Bohem.

„ from Transvaal (Rustenburg).

162. S. TUMIDA. Casteln.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

163. S. CARBONARIA. Bohem.

„ from Transvaal, Natal, Cape Colony.

164. S. CURTULA. spec. nov.

Ovata, convexa, rufo-ferruginea, nitida, antennis palisque flavis; capite prothoraceque rugoso-punctatis, clypeo reflexo a capite lineam angustam haud profunda disjuncto; elytris prothorace parum latioribus, profunde crebreque punctatis, subtus pygidioque glabris, crebre punctatis.

Long. 9-10, lat. 5-6^{mm}.

Ovate, convex, ferruginous-red, shining, with the palpi and antennae yellowish; head darker in colour, closely punctured with the margins of the clypeus slightly raised and separated from the head by a narrow shallow groove; prothorax convex, closely punctured and slightly sinuated behind; elytra little broader than the prothorax at the base, a little amplified in the middle, convex, twice and a half as long as the prothorax and very deeply and regularly punctured; underside hairless and closely punctured like the pygidium; anterior tibiae tri-dentate.

The shape of the head which has a transverse groove instead of a ridge as in other *Schizonycha* may necessitate the creation of a new genus for this species, but all the other generic characters are those of *Schizonycha*.

RUTELINI.

Gen. ANOMALA. Sam.

165. A. FALLIDA. Fabric.

Recorded from Natal, Transvaal, Delagoa, Zambeze and Limpopo Rivers.

166. A. IMMATURA. Bohem.

„ from Lake N'Gami (teste Boheman.)

167. A. RESPLENDENS. Fahr.

„ from Natal.

Gen. ADORETUS. CASTELN.

168. A. MACULATUS. Fahr.

„ from Natal, Transvaal.

169. *A. NIGRICEPS*. Fahr.

I cannot separate two examples from Ovampoland from this species, although they are a little more pallid and lack the infuscated patch on the head.

Recorded from Transvaal, Natal.

DYNASTINI.

Gen. *ORYCTES*. Illig.170. *O. BOAS*. Fabric.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

CETONINI.

Gen. *CÉRATORRHINA*. Westw.171. *C. (DICRANORRHINA) DERBYANA*. var. *Layardi*.

This variety differs from the type-form in the disposition of the white bands of the elytra which reach from the shoulder to the apex, curve round the apical margin and reascend to the supra-humeral base.

Long. 23-52, lat. 18-24^{mm}.

This variety seems to be constant and is apparently replaced in the Eastern-side by the var. *Oberthuri*. It seems to reach the Zambeze falls, from which place I have received a very small example.

172. *C. (CHEIROLASIA) BURKEL*. Westw.

„ from Zambeze, Transvaal (Rustenburg).

Gen. *HETERORRHINA*. Westw.173. *H. (GENYODONTA) QUADRICORNIS*. Jans.

„ from the Zambeze (Victoria falls).

174. *H. (PLAESIORRHINA) TRIVITTATA*. Sch.

Black variety.

„ from the Zambeze River and Transvaal (Rustenburg).

Gen. *HÆMATONOTUS*. Kraatz.175. *H. FRITSCHII*. Kraatz.

Recorded from Transvaal (Rustenburg).

Gen. *ANOPLOCHILUS*. McLeay.176. *A. ODIOSUS*. Gory & Perch.

„ from Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Zambeze River.

Gen. *OXYTHYREA*. Muls.177. *O. HÆMORRHOIDALIS*. Fab.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

Gen. *DIPLOGNATHA*. Gory-Perch.178. *D. GAGATES*. Fabr.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

Gen. *CETONIA*. Fabr.179. *C. IMPRESSA*. Goldf.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

180. *C. CINCTA*. De Geer.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

181. *C. PICTURATA*. Bohem.

Seems to be restricted to Ovampoland.

Gen. *GENUCHUS*. Kirby.182. *G. NIGRICLAVUS*. Westw.

One example from Ovampoland, differing slightly from Boheman's description. The antennæ are somewhat rufescent, and the dorsal white macula is duplicated on each elytron.

Gen. *CÆNOCHILUS*, Schaum.183. *C. LEONINUS*. spec. nov.

Elongatus, niger, sub-nitidus, capite, prothorace, elytris subtusque

longe pallido-pilosis; elytris modice convexis, rugoso-punctatis, in singulo leviter bi-costatis bi-striatisque prope suturam; tibiis anticis extus haud dentatis.

Long. 8, lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Facies of *C. setosus*. Burm. which it much resembles, but covered with silky-pale, long hairs longer on the clypeus, head and prothorax; elytra rugose, absolutely bi-costate on each side and with a double parallel stria on each side of the suture, pygidium, pectus and abdomen very pilose; club of antennæ rufescent; fore tibiæ without any external teeth.

Family BUPRESTIDÆ.

Gen. STERNOCERA. Esch.

184. *S. ORISSA*. Buq.

Recorded from all parts of South Africa.

185. *S. ORISSA*. var. *modesta*.

Facies of *orissa* but with the prothorax and elytra of a darker metallic hue, the prothorax lacks altogether the yellowish or white pubescent patches, the basal median patches at the base of the elytra are wanting, although the impressions are still visible, and the lateral median maculæ are very faint, the postical lateral band is the same as in *orissa*, but narrower and apt to disappear almost altogether. This variety of which I have seen several very fresh examples unites *S. orissa* with *S. manacha* and *luctifera*.

186. *S. WAHLBERGI*. Bohem.

„ from Lake N'Gami, Damaraland.

187. *S. LUCTIFERA*. Klug.

var. *funebriis*. Bohem.

„ from Damaraland.

Gen. JULODIS. Esch.

188. *T. VITIPENNIS*. Boh.

„ from all parts of South Africa.

Gen. STERASPIS. Solier.

189. *S. BREVICORNIS*. Klug.

Recorded from the Zambeze falls.

190. *S. AMBIGUA*. Fahr.

„ from Damaraland.

Gen. CHRYSOCHROA. Solier.

191. *C. PETELI*. Gory.

„ from Damaraland, the Zambeze and Northern Transvaal.

Gen. PSILOPTERA.

192. *P. AMAUROTICA*. Klug.

„ from Zambeze River.

193. *P. OPHTHALMICA*. Klug.

„ from Zambeze.

194. *P. HILARIS*. spec. nov.

Oblonga, modice convexa, postice aculeata, aenea, capite, prothoraceque opalino-aurato squamosis; prothorace profunde punctato, in medio anguste carinato plagisque duabus rotundatis, nitidis utrinque notato; elytris elongatis, sub-costatis, costis punctis auratis regulariter seriatis, marginibus albidis.

Long. 22-28, lat. 9-13mm.

Oblong, little convex, much attenuated behind; of a bronze colour, with the head, prothorax and underside covered with opaline scales with a golden tinge; prothorax with a fine smooth shining raised line in the centre and two rounded smooth patches on each side, completely disconnected with one another; elytra finely striated, with the striæ and the interstices regularly punctured, the punctures golden; the four last segments of the abdomen each with a small denuded round spot, outer margins white. Allied to *P. amaurotica*, the tessellation of the elytra being almost the same, and to *P. ophthalmica*, owing to the smooth prothoracic patches which are identical.

195. *P. PLAGICOLLIS*. Boh.

„ from Bechuanaland.

Gen. ORTALIA. Muls.

440. O. GUILLEBAUI. Muls.

Recorded from Natal, and Transvaal (Lydenburg.)

Gen. EPILACHNA. Chevr.

441. E. DREGEL. Muls.

,, from Delagoa Bay, and Transvaal (Lydenburg.)

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FOURTH CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN
COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA. BY L. PÉRINGUEY, F.Z.S.,
F.E.S., LONDON, FRANCE, &C.

[READ 1892, MARCH 30.]

DESCRIPTION OF NEW COLEOPTERA IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN
MUSEUM.

Family : CICINDELIDÆ.

Tribe : CICINDELIDÆ.

Gen. MYRMECOPTERA. Germ.

M. LIMPOPOIANA.

Nigro-ænea, supra sub-opaca, prothorace cylindrico, plicatulo; elytris elongatis, post medium (fem.) ampliatis, postice acuminatis apiceque breviter spinosis, a basi ante medium sub-scröbiculatis, deinde granulatis, costa sub-elevata medium disci attingente in singulo maculaque elongata apicali, alba utrinque notatis.

Long. 21, lat. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7^{mm}.

Black with a brassy tinge, moderately shining on the upper part, steel-blue, very shining underneath; head strigose, labrum quite black or black in the centre and broadly edged with yellow in the female; prothorax plicated obliquely, long, cylindrical; elytra amplified past the middle, acuminate behind with the suture ending in two very short spines, deeply foveated from the base to about the middle, with the postical part closely shagreened, each one with a moderately raised line, parallel to the suture and reaching the middle, and also an inconspicuous, short, narrow white patch near the apex.

Mashuanaland (Fort Tuli).

A very distinct species; its nearest ally is *M. Bertolonii*.

M. JUNODI.

Nigro-ænea, supra nitida, subtus violacea, prothorace elongato, cylindrico, plicatulo; elytris elongatis, apice longe spinosis, a basi ultra medium scröbiculatis, deinde crebre lateque punctatis.

Long. 18-20, lat. 4-5^{mm}.

Metallic blue black, shining on the upper part; labrum yellow with