

## Descriptions of new genera and species of Phytophagous Coleoptera

obtained by Herr Conradt in West-Africa (Cameroons)

by **Martin Jacoby.**

The Stettin Museum has submitted to me for examination the Chrysomelidae obtained by Herr Conradt at Barombi (Cameroons) West-Africa and I give here the descriptions of the genera and species which seem to be new and to which I have added a few others founded on species, contained in my collection from other parts of Africa. The West-African fauna has evidently little in common with other portions of that continent and of which we only now begin gradually to become acquainted with the rich insect fauna. If not stated otherwise the locality for all the described species in this paper is Barombi; they are contained in the collection of the Stettin Museum and that of my own.

### **Sagra Signoreti** Thoms.

To judge by Thomsons insufficient description, the specimens obtained by Conradt at Barombi must be referred to this species; the following is a more detailed description. Above dark green, subopaque, head and thorax impunctate, antennae comparatively long, metallic green, the sixth and following joints gradually elongate; thorax longer than broad, the anterior angles thickened, slightly produced outwards, the surface impunctate, opaque; elytra very finely punctate-striate, the interstices slightly wrinkled anteriorly with a row of bright green punctures near the lateral margins; posterior femora rather short, ovate, the upper edge strongly convex, the base with a short space of dense fulvous pubescence at the inner surface, the apex with three teeth of which the middle one is acute, the apical one broader and more

blunt and the first tooth more in shape of an angle and scarcely dentiform, the posterior tibiae are robust, deeply channelled within, the outer edge of the channel has a tooth or rather an acute angle near the base and another one near the apex, the inner edge is likewise furnished with a larger tooth near the apex, the latter itself is again produced into a strong spurlike tooth, the anterior and intermediate legs are unarmed; the under surface is smooth and shining, without pubescence; prosternum narrow, perpendicular.

The pubescence and the three teeth of the posterior femora will principally distinguish this species from any of its African congeners.

***Lema simplicicornis* sp. n.**

Subcylindrical and parallel, fulvous, shining, thorax subquadrate, with a few minute punctures, elytra with the basal portion slightly raised, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and impunctate, the ninth row of punctures entire, extreme apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Length 8—9 mill.

Head impunctate, eyes deeply notched, the supraocular grooves very deep, antennae extending just below the base of the elytra, fulvous, the third and fourth joint equal, shining, the rest opaque, the intermediate joints slightly thickened; thorax not longer than broad, moderately deeply constricted at the middle, the surface with two rows of very fine, irregularly and widely placed punctures; scutellum truncate at the apex; elytra with very regular rows of punctures, the latter widely placed and but slightly smaller at the apex where they are much more closely approached, the interstices, even at the apex, flat; below very sparingly clothed with yellow hairs, the extreme apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

The most nearly allied species to this insect is probably *L. mitis* Clark likewise from West-Africa of which it may

possibly be a variety, as the punctuation of the elytra and other details agree very nearly; the present species, of which three specimens are before me, differs however in the black apex of the tibiae and the similarly coloured tarsi also in the want of the fuscous ring round the punctures (which in itself however is no mark of distinction) and as the three specimens all agree in these respect I must consider them as distinct from Clark's species. *L. turgida* Jac. from Gaboon has differently coloured and widened antennae.

**Gynandrophthalma Weisei** sp. n.

Reddish-fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennae and the abdomen (partly) blackish, thorax transverse, impunctate, elytra distinctly punctured, in closely approached, irregular rows, with a large subquadrate black spot below the middle.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 mill.

Of posteriorly slightly widened shape, the head impunctate, rather flat, depressed between the eyes, the latter large, the base of the clypeus bifoveolate, apex of the mandibles black, antennae extending beyond the base of the thorax, the second and third joint small, the following transversely widened, the lower four joints fulvous, the others blackish; thorax nearly twice and a half broader than long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the sides and the posterior angles rounded, narrowly margined, the median lobe slight, nearly straight, preceded by an obsolete, oblique, distinctly punctured depression at each side, the rest of the surface impunctate, fulvous, shining, scutellum broad, triangular, its apex pointed; elytra subcylindrical, rather strongly punctured in closely approached, irregular rows anteriorly, the punctures nearly obsolete near the apex, below the middle a subquadrate black patch is placed which is farther removed from the suture than the lateral margins and is of slightly wider shape at the latter place, the patch is abbreviated at some distance from the apex; below and the legs fulvous, the sides of the first and the

entire apical abdominal segments black; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Gaboon, Congo, Ashanti (my collection).

A rather variable species in which the elytral spot is sometimes greatly reduced or entirely absent, the abdomen also is fulvous in a single specimen before me, but the sculpturing of the elytra is the same in all and will help in the recognition of the insect.

**Melasoma Dohrni** sp. n.

Dark fulvous, the apical joints of the antennae black, thorax extremely finely and closely punctured, elytra strongly and irregularly punctate, the lateral margin strongly raised in shape of a costa, accompanied by a deep row of punctures.

Length 6 mill.

Head sparingly punctured, with a central depression; the clypeus separated from the face by a triangular groove, antennae extending beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal six joints black, strongly thickened and transverse; thorax about twice as broad as long, the anterior margin deeply concave, the lateral ones straight at the base, rounded near the anterior angles, the surface closely impressed with very small and slightly larger punctures, the sides scarcely more strongly punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the punctuation rather strong, irregular but not very close, with a single row of fine punctures accompanying the suture, the lateral margins strongly thickened and at the extreme edge impressed with one or two rows of punctures, below and the legs entirely fulvous, with some punctures at the base of the first abdominal segment; prosternum very narrow.

This species is of much darker colour than *M. livida* Stal, *M. unicolor* Jac. and *M. discoidalis* Jac. also of general smaller size; the antennae are longer and of different colour and the thorax is finely and closely punctured. *M. tibialis* Weise has

differently coloured legs and the sculpture of the thorax differs. Two specimens are before me.

## Eumolpidae.

### *Macetes thoracica* sp. n.

Broadly subquadrate-ovate, metallic greenish or obscure aeneous, antennae piceous, head rugose-punctate, thorax broadly subquadrate, very closely and distinctly punctured, elytra clothed with white silky pubescence, extremely minutely punctured, legs metallic aeneous.

Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Head broad and flat, closely rugosely punctured with a narrow longitudinal central groove, clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior margin straight, mandibles robust, antennae short and robust, piceous, the second joint slightly longer than the third, terminal joints thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, subquadrate, the lateral margins indicated only by a narrow short ridge at the base, the median lobe broad and truncate, the disc finely and very closely punctured, especially so at the sides where the punctures are partly transversely confluent, the middle with a narrow smooth longitudinal space, the interstices finely pubescent, scutellum much broader than long, subpentagonal, sparingly punctured; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, narrowed posteriorly, obsoletely transversely depressed below the base, extremely finely and closely punctured and clothed with longish white, silky pubescence; below and the legs obscure cupreous. the femora with a small tooth, claws bifid, prosternum much broader than long.

Hab. Lake Nyassa.

Of this species I possess two specimens, one of greenish, the other of aeneous coloration, they differ from *M. albicans* Chap. in the cupreous, not ferruginous tibiae and in the larger size, but Chapuis description is in other respect unrecognisable as it consists of three lines.

*M. Perringueyi* Lef. has a finely punctured not rugose head, ferruginous antennae and differs in many other particulars, *M. clypeata* Jac. likewise differs in the simply punctured head, light brown antennae etc. The thorax in the present insect is very broad and there is a small smooth slightly raised space visible near the anterior angles.

***Pseudocolaspis Duvivieri* sp. n.**

Dark fuscous, clothed with white pubescence, the basal joints of the antennae and the legs dark fulvous, thorax subcylindrical, finely and closely punctured, elytra extremely finely and closely punctate.

Length 5 mill.

Of dull, opaque appearance, the head rugose-punctate, clothed with short white pubescence, antennae black, the lower five joints dark fulvous, second and third joint nearly equal but the latter thinner in shape; thorax subcylindrical, sculptured like the head and similarly pubescent, scutellum transverse, of usual shape; elytra without any basal depression, rather more finely punctured than the thorax, clothed with short silky white hairs, which nearly obscure the sculpturing; legs dark fulvous, strongly punctured, the femora with a distinct tooth.

Hab. Moliro (Congo) J. Duvivier.

There are but few equally sombre coloured species of *Pseudocolaspis*, *P. Lefevrei* Baly being perhaps more nearly allied in coloration. In the insect before me, the elytra have no basal depression and are clothed like the rest of the surface with fine silky hairs of a cream coloured tint. I possess a single specimen given to me by the late A. Duvivier and which was obtained by his brother in the locality quoted.

***Pseudocolaspis tuberculata* sp. n.**

Below and the legs obscure cupreous, antennae black, head and thorax strongly rugose-punctate, the interior of the punctures partly metallic green, elytra purplish-black, closely and strongly

punctured, the base (in shape of a transverse band) metallic golden, the posterior half furnished with similarly coloured small isolated tubercles, femora strongly dentate.

Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Head closely and strongly rugose-punctate, the vertex black, the lower portion and the surroundings of the eyes, metallic cupreous, antennae black, the first joint cupreous; thorax sub-cylindrical, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, sculptured like the head, an impressed longitudinal line at the middle and the sides more or less metallic, rest of the surface blackish, scutellum oblong, punctured, metallic; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, feebly transversely depressed below the base, closely and strongly punctured, black, the base, as far as the depression, pale golden and the interstices strongly rugose, the posterior portion furnished with rows of small golden tubercles, placed at equal distances, the interstices sparingly provided with short erect hairs; below and the legs obscure cupreous, rugosely punctured, legs rather long and slender, femora with a strong spine.

Hab. Camaroons (my collection).

There will not be any great difficulty in recognizing this species from its many allies, on account of the tuberculate elytra, these tubercles and the other metallic portions are all of brassy golden colour which occupies the interior of the punctures. I only know a single specimen of this species.

#### **Menius Conradti** sp. n.

Metallic green or cupreous, head and thorax strongly and closely punctured, elytra as strongly punctured in closely approached rows, the sides still more strongly punctate, the interstices at the same place, obsolete costate, femora strongly dentate.

Length 7—8 mill.

Head convex, with a deep longitudinal central groove, the vertex strongly and closely punctured, clypeus separated from

the face by a deep transverse groove, finely punctured, eyes surrounded by a very deep sulcus, antennae extending slightly beyond the middle of the elytra, metallic green, the terminal five joints dark blue, slightly widened, basal joint very short, almost subquadrate, second and third joint nearly equal, the following joints more elongate; thorax subconical, the sides straight, the angles acute, the disc very convex, strongly and closely punctured, posterior margin broadly but slightly produced at the middle, scutellum impunctate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the surface strongly and closely punctured in somewhat irregular rows, the punctures larger at the sides and the interstices obsolete longitudinally costate at the same place; below and the legs metallic green, the intermediate and the posterior tibiae deeply emarginate at the apex, the femora with a strong tooth, claws bifid, the inner division very small.

Allied to *M. subcostatus* Jac. from Gaboon, but the thorax in the present species much longer, subconical and the punctuation of the elytra closer and stronger; the female is larger and the antennae are shorter, otherwise there is no important difference; the species has much the resemblance of a small *Corynodes* but the deeply emarginate tibiae and dentate femora belong to *Menius*.

#### ***Menius parvulus* sp. n.**

Metallic green or aeneous, the antennae (the apical joints excepted) and the legs pale fulvous, thorax strongly but not closely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices very minutely and sparingly punctured; abdomen piceous, femora with a small tooth.

Length 3 mill.

One of the smallest species of the genus, the head with a few fine punctures, the eyes surrounded by a deep sulcus, the clypeus separated by a shallow groove, its anterior edge with two minute teeth, antennae comparatively short and stout, the

apical two joints blackish, the others fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly straight, posterior margin not produced at the middle, nearly evenly rounded, the surface strongly and remotely punctured, the punctures extending to the sides; elytra oblong, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices flat, except near the lateral margins, minutely punctured.

The small size of this species and the differently shaped clypeus, together with the sculpture of the thorax, the punctures of which extend to the margins, distinguishes it.

**Menius semipiceus** sp. n.

Obscure aeneous, the abdomen piceous or dark fulvous, the antennae and legs flavous, thorax strongly transverse, distinctly and semiremotely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices very feebly convex, femora with a small tooth.

Length 4 mill.

Head entirely aeneous or fulvous with aeneous gloss, very finely and remotely punctured, with a short central groove, clypeus separated from the face by an obliquely shaped depression, wedge-shaped, not more strongly punctured than the head, antennae rather long and slender, flavous, the basal joint short and stout, the second nearly as long as the third joint but thicker, terminal joints slightly thickened, more or less stained with fuscous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, with a narrow reflexed margin, posterior margin oblique at the sides, the median lobe short and straight, the surface rather strongly but not very closely punctured, the sides near the margins nearly impunctate; elytra as wide at the base as the thorax, with strong and closely punctured striae, those below the shoulders as usual, abbreviated anteriorly, the punctuation near the apex much finer; the breast aeneous, the abdomen fulvous, legs flavous, the knees sometimes piceous; prosternum broad, narrowed at the base, the margins raised.

Closely allied to *M. chalceatus* Lef. and *M. viridiaeneus* Jac. but differing from the first named in the colour of the antennae and legs and in the noncostate elytral interstices, and from the other species besides the same differences, in the much more transversely shaped thorax; in all specimens before me which includes both sexes, the breast is metallic and impunctate and the abdomen piceous or fulvous which will further help to separate the species.

***Menius flavimanus* sp. n. .**

Metallic greenish or bluish, the antennae black, the apical joint fulvous, thorax rather closely and strongly punctured, elytra very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices scarcely raised, legs flavous, the femora with a distinct tooth.

Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Of oblong shape, the head somewhat rugosely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove, the eyes surrounded by a distinct sulcus, strongly emarginate, clypeus transverse, separated by a deep transverse groove, closely and finely punctured, its lower edge slightly triangularly concave, labrum obscure flavous, antennae slender, black, the last or the apical two joints, fulvous, second joint as long as the third, the basal two or three joints flavous below; thorax transversely sub-conical, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles rather produced, anterior margin about one third narrower than the basal one, the disc closely and finely punctured, the punctures of unequal size, not quite extending to the lateral margins, scutellum impunctate; elytra oblong, slightly wider at the base than the thorax, very deeply and strongly punctate-striate, the punctures somewhat transversely shaped and much finer near the apex, the interstices flat and impunctate; below smooth and shining, the legs flavous, the posterior tibiae but feebly emarginate near the apex, all the femora with a distinct tooth; prosternum broadly subquadrate.

This *Menius* may be distinguished from other nearly similarly coloured species by the close punctuation of the head and thorax and the strong and deep punctures of the elytra, in connection with the colour of the antennae and that of the legs.

**Rhembastus subaeneus** sp. n.

Ovately rounded, pale fulvous with metallic lustre, lower joints of the antennae and the legs pale testaceous, thorax short, distinctly but not closely punctured, elytra more strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly raised at the sides, with a few minute punctures.

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

Of rather rounded shape, the head with a few fine punctures and a distinct central groove, the clypeus separated from the face by another angulate transverse groove, rather more closely punctured, labrum fulvous, apex of mandibles black, eyes oblong, distinctly emarginate, antennae extending to about the middle of the elytra, the lower six and the base of the following two joints testaceous, the rest black, basal joint short and stout, second one distinctly shorter than the third joint, this and the following joints elongate, the terminal one thicker; thorax about twice as broad as long, narrowed towards the apex, the sides nearly straight, with a narrow reflexed margin, the surface rather remotely and distinctly punctured, the punctures not quite extending to the lateral margins, posterior margin rounded and produced at the middle, scutellum impunctate; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, convex, rather strongly punctate-striate, very finely so near the apex, the punctures below the shoulders not extending to the base; below pale fulvous, legs pale flavous, the femora with a small tooth, the claws bifid, the prosternum deeply longitudinally concave.

Of this species there are two exactly similar specimens before me; they are no doubt allied to *R. micans* Gerst. (*trivialis* Gerst.) but differ in the less elongate shape, the much

paler coloration with only a slight aeneous gloss and in the more finely and evenly punctured elytra, the general size also is larger and the „habitat“ quite different. There are a good many species of this and closely allied genera found in Africa only to be separated by careful examination and of which a detailed description is absolutely necessary to distinguish them.

**Eurydemus marginatus Jac.**

Pale fulvous, the head and thorax impunctate, the latter with two longitudinal black stripes, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, fulvous, a sutural and marginal stripe, a spot on the shoulders, another below the middle and a narrow transverse band below the base, black.

Length 5 mill.

Head entirely impunctate, eyes large, deeply triangularly emarginate, clypeus separated from the face by a shallow groove, the surface with a few fine punctures, labrum fulvous, apex of mandibles black, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint scarcely shorter than the third; thorax transverse, the sides feebly rounded, strongly narrowed anteriorly, the disc impunctate, fulvous, with two black longitudinal narrow bands, from the base to the apex and slightly sinuate in shape, scutellum black; elytra transversely depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, especially so at the sides, the ground colour pale fulvous, a narrow sutural and marginal band (the latter sometimes widened at the middle) the humeral callus, a spot below the middle, and a transverse band within the elytral depression black; below and the legs fulvous, the femora with a strong tooth.

In comparing the three specimens contained in this collection with the typical specimen of this insect, I can come to no other conclusion, then that the insect which served me for the type is but an aberration of those of which I have given the description above, as one of the specimens is intermediate in regard to the

markings of the thorax and elytra; the punctuation of the head is somewhat variable, in some specimens almost absent, but the impunctate thorax, rather large eyes, convex interstices of the elytra etc. will help to distinguish the species.

## Halticidae.

### *Phygasia basalis* sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the antennae (the basal and apical joint excepted) fuscous, thorax impunctate, with deep basal sulcation, elytra very minutely and closely punctured with a rufous basal patch surrounding the scutellum.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, carina broad and flat, palpi strongly incrassate, antennae extending just below the base of the elytra, fuscous, the basal three joints flavous, the last one fulvous, third joint slightly longer than the fourth; thorax transverse, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, with a rather broad reflexed margin, the anterior angles obliquely truncate and thickened, the surface impunctate, with a broad transverse basal sulcus of usual shape, posterior angles dentiform; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, very finely and closely punctured, pale flavous, with a sutural rufous patch (more or less distinct) which extends nearly to the middle of their length but laterally not as far as the shoulders; below and the legs pale flavous.

Separated by the pale colour and the elytral rufous mark from any other species of the genus.

### *Sebaethe pallidicornis* sp. n.

Pale testaceous, antennae long and slender, head and thorax impunctate, elytra microscopically punctured.

Length 4 mill.

Smaller and narrower than *S. torrida* Baly and of a very pale testaceous colour, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations

subquadrate, bounded behind by a deep semicircular groove, eyes large, antennae nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, testaceous, the basal joint long and slender, the second scarcely half the length of the third joint, fourth and following ones elongate, nearly equal; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, with a narrow reflexed margin, the surface convex, shining, impunctate, scutellum triangular; elytra very slightly widened towards the middle, nearly impunctate, a few fine punctures only being visible under a very strong lens; below and the legs coloured like the upper surface, the metatarsus of the posterior legs longer than the following joints together.

Hab. Cameroons (Conradt). My collection.

*S. pallidicornis* is doubtless closely allied to *S. lateritia* Dahlm. (sub *Haltica*) but differs in being pale testaceous in colour not rufo-ferrugineous, in having entirely unicolorous antennae, a much broader thorax and the elytra nearly impunctate, not the sides more strongly punctured as the description says of *S. lateritia*.

**Jamesonia (Thymnes) castanea** sp. n.

Chestnut-brown, the antennae black (the last joint fulvous) thorax and elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, below finely pubescent.

Length 6 mill.

Of broadly ovate shape, dark brown, shining, the head with a few fine punctures, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, frontal elevations strongly raised, transverse, carina very long and acute, eyes very large, antennae extending below the base of the elytra, robust, black, the apical or the two apical joints fulvous, third joint distinctly shorter than the fourth, this and the following joints rather short and wide; thorax one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the posterior margin strongly rounded, the anterior

angles slightly obliquely truncate, the disc convex, very finely and closely punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, oblong and convex; below clothed with thin yellow pubescence, the posterior femora strongly incrassate, the tibiae rather widened, the posterior ones armed with a long spur; prosternum extremely narrow, the coxal cavities open.

This is the largest species of the genus known and allied to *J. unicastata* Jac. but larger and of entirely dark brown colour, the antennae black; I cannot speak with certainty about the sex of the specimens before me but I believe that they represent both sexes, as in one specimen the antennae are distinctly longer and have the second and third joint short and nearly equal, the last abdominal segment has also a shallow transverse depression at the apex.

**Nisotra Dalmani** sp. n.

Ferruginous, the apical joints of the antennae black, head and thorax scarcely perceptibly punctured; elytra blackish-blue, geminate punctate-striate.

Length 4 mill.

Head very convex at the vertex, scarcely punctured, frontal elevations absent, clypeus subquadrate, with a few distinct punctures, transversely grooved behind, the grooves obliquely continued in front of the eyes, antennae comparatively long, but not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, third and fourth joint equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles acute, the anterior ones slightly produced, the anterior margin with a short perpendicular groove behind the eyes, posterior margin oblique, the median lobe rounded, moderately produced, the surface extremely finely punctured, only visible under a strong lens, scutellum fulvous; elytra rather strongly punctured in about eight distinct double rows, the lateral ones consisting of single punctures and the interstices at the same place slightly longi-

tudinally convex, the punctures distinct to the apex; below black, the legs ferruginous, the posterior femora sometimes piceous.

I cannot identify this species with *N. dilecta* Dalm. (sub *Haltica*) on account of the simply punctate-striate elytra of that species. Dalman gives a very detailed description of his insect and would certainly have mentioned the geminate rows of elytral punctured had they been there, he also gives the sides of the thorax as rounded, which is not the case in the present species; otherwise the two insects seem very closely allied.

***Cladocera uniformis* sp. n.**

Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennae piceous, thorax very finely and closely punctured, elytra opaque, very closely semirugose punctate, below paler, finely pubescent.

Length 8—9 mill.

A comparatively small species of uniform coloration, the head with a few fine punctures, the antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, nearly black, the lower three joints and part of the fourth fulvous, the third slightly longer than the second, the fourth the longest and like the following joints slightly triangularly widened, the terminal one fulvous at the apex, thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior margin sinuate, oblique at the angles, the surface very closely and finely punctured, obscure flavous with traces of darker spots at the sides and middle, scutellum broad, impunctate, elytra opaque, obscure fulvous, extremely closely and scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax with the interstices more or less finely wrinkled, underside rather paler, the legs fulvous, the tibiae and tarsi slightly darker; clothed with fine yellow hairs.

Hab. Ikutha, Centr. Africa.

I have seen several specimens of this species which I received from M. Clavareau but all I believe belong to the female sex in the male the antennae may possibly differ structurally. The species resembles in coloration *C. femoralis* Gerst. but is

of half the size only and has the legs a uniform fulvous colour, the antennae and the elytral sculpture also differs.

**Cladocera spectabilis** Pering.

This species described in the Trans. Philosoph. Soc. S. Africa 1892 seems without doubt identical with *C. angolensis* Jac. (Proceed. zool. Soc. Lond. 1882).

**Notomela fulvofasciata** sp. n.

Subquadrate-ovate, fulvous below, head and thorax greenish black, extremely minutely and closely punctured, elytra punctate-striate, blackish, with a very broad transverse fulvous band at the middle of the disc, legs bluish-black.

Length 4 mill.

Head very minutely punctured, coriaceous, blackish, without any elevations, the clypeus not separated from the face, antennae widely separated, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the rest black, not extending to the middle of the elytra, the intermediate joints somewhat triangularly widened, terminal joints elongate, clothed with yellow pubescence; thorax transverse, the sides rounded and narrowed towards the apex, the anterior angles somewhat produced outwards, the surface rather convex, sculptured like the head, black, with a slight metallic greenish gloss, scutellum small, black, triangular; elytra punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices slightly raised and very finely punctured, those at the sides more distinctly raised; below fulvous, the legs blackish, with a metallic hue, the base of the femora and that of the tibiae, more or less fulvous, posterior femora strongly incrassate, anterior coxal cavities closed.

This is the second species of the genus characterised by me in the Proceedgs. Zool. Soc. 1901; like the type, the present insect was obtained at the same locality and by the same collector; it differs however rather strongly (inter alias) by the structure of the head, in which the clypeus is not marked and the frontal elevations are absent but agrees in every other

structural detail; the widely separated antennae in connection with the punctate-striate elytra are very characteristic of the genus.

**Physonychis Dohrni** sp. n.

Testaceous, the apical joints of the antennae black, head and thorax rugosely punctured, scutellum testaceous, elytra metallic green, closely punctured and transversely wrinkled.

Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Closely allied to *P. viridipennis* Dalm. and *P. nigrifrons* Weise but I think specifically distinct, it will only be necessary to point out the differences, the head in the present species is entirely testaceous, not black at the vertex, the frontal tubercles are large and divergent, the antennae have slender joints and the fourth joint is distinctly longer than the third (in *P. viridipennis* these joints are nearly equal and shorter) the thorax is nearly rugosely and much more strongly punctured and the scutellum as well as the elytral epipleurae are testaceous, not black and metallic blue respectively.

Hab. Sierra Leone (my collection).

**Physodactyla Gerstaeckeri** sp. n.

Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennae black, thorax narrowed in front, evenly and closely punctured, elytra punctured like the thorax.

Length 9 mill.

Head with the vertex rather closely punctured, the frontal elevations fairly broad as well as the carina, antennae robust, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the fourth and following joints equal, shorter than the third joint; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides very feebly rounded, narrowed towards the apex, rather broadly flattened, the anterior angles thickened, the posterior ones acute, the disc rather closely and evenly punctured, the punctures round and rather small, elytra

similarly punctured; below and the legs fulvous, the tibiae and tarsi more or less stained with black as well as the claws.

Hab. Ikutha (Africa or.), my collection.

The punctuation of this species is quite distinct from that of *P. africana* Chap. and the general coloration is dark fulvous and shining; it cannot be identical with *P. nigripes* Weise as that species is described with entirely black antennae and legs and a strongly punctured upper surface. *P. collaris* Weise differs in having rounded sides of the thorax and the same parts rugosely punctured. *Physoma brunnea* Weise resembles somewhat the present species but has slender, not robust antennae and the elytra much more closely and finely punctured.

## Galerucidae.

### *Oides sublaevipennis* sp. n.

Broadly ovate, black, above obscure testaceous, shining, thorax extremely finely and remotely punctured, elytra not more strongly but more closely and irregularly punctate.

Length 12—13 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations transverse, strongly raised and oblique, joined to the clypeus, the latter broad and impunctate, antennae short and robust, black, the basal two joints testaceous, the third and following joints about twice as long as broad; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides rather strongly rounded, narrowed near the apex, the anterior angles blunt, the surface extremely minutely and rather sparingly punctured, with a deep oblique groove at each side near the lateral margins, scutellum broad, with a few punctures or impunctate, elytra widened at the middle, scarcely more strongly but more closely punctured than the thorax; below and the legs black, clothed with fine yellowish pubescence.

Hab. Abbéokuta, Africa.

This species is so closely allied to *O. ferruginea* Fab. that I am somewhat doubtful about its specific distinction, I have

however seen a good many specimens and as all are alike I must consider the species distinct; the differences consist in the obscure testaceous, although of a darkish tint instead of the ferrugineous colour of Fabricius insect and in the finer and less close punctuation of the elytra, these in *O. ferruginea* are extremely closely punctured but in the present insect the punctures are much more separated and distinctly finer, lastly the penis is of different shape, this organ in *O. ferruginea* has the lateral margins at the anterior cavity distinctly raised and angulate, from the angle to the apex obliquely narrowed and the apex itself produced into a rounded point or short projection; in the present species, the anterior cavity is smaller, the sides are neither raised nor angulate but the apex is of similar structure.

**Oides minor** sp. n.

Pale fulvous, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) and the tibiae and tarsi black, thorax with a few minute punctures, elytra extremely closely and finely punctured.

Length 8—9 mill.

Head impunctate, fulvous, frontal elevations narrowly transverse, antennae robust, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the second joint half the length of the third, the fourth longer than the preceding one, the following joints shorter again; thorax about twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles distinct but not produced, the surface somewhat depressed at the base, the basal margin straight at the base, obliquely rounded at the sides, the disc with a few extremely minute punctures at the base, scutellum pale, triangular, pointed, elytra widened towards the middle, finely and very closely punctured, the interstices slightly rugose, the inner margin of the epipleurae continued to but disappearing below the middle, below fulvous, the legs robust, the tibiae and tarsi black, the last abdominal segment concave at the posterior margin (♀?).

Hab. Kabambare, Congo (Belgian Mus. Collection and my own).

Amongst the unicolorous African species, the present one is the smallest known to me and to be distinguished on that account and by the black tibiae and tarsi.

**Diacantha Conradi** sp. n.

Fulvous, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) the breast and the legs black, thorax very finely punctured, with a distinct transverse sulcus; elytra finely and rather closely punctured, reddish-fulvous, a basal spot on the shoulders, two spots before the middle, another below the latter near the suture and the lateral and apical margin, in shape of a curved band, black; abdomen flavous.

Mas. Elytra with a small red tubercle near the apex at the suture.

Length 6 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, carina elongate and narrow, antennae filiform, black, the lower two or three joints flavous, third joint slightly longer than the fourth; thorax transverse, the sides but little narrowed at the base, the sulcus rather deep, placed at the middle, the surface finely but not very closely punctured, scutellum fulvous; elytra slightly widened posteriorly, with a distinct depression below the base, very finely and somewhat closely punctured, fulvous, the lateral margins, widened into a spot before the middle and into an angle below the latter, a spot on the shoulders, one near the suture before, another below the middle and the apical margins black; anterior femora unarmed, the others with a spine; abdomen flavous. In the markings of the elytra, this species resembles somewhat *D. Deusseni* Karsch, but the thorax in that insect is spotted and the number and position of the elytral spots is quite different; the male of the present species has a small elongate tubercle placed near the suture and near the

apex, in the female the last abdominal segment is simple and nearly truncate.

***Asbecesta dimidiaticornis* sp. n.**

Flavous or testaceous, the intermediate joints of the antennae black, the head and thorax impunctate, the thoracic basal sulcus deep, elytra closely but not deeply punctured.

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

Head impunctate, with strongly developed frontal tubercles, clypeus swollen, transverse, apical joint of the palpi piceous, antennae with comparatively slender joints, the lower four and the apical three joints flavous, the others black, basal joint short and thick, the second, widened at the apex, shorter than the third, the following joints rather longer and somewhat widened; thorax of usual shape, constricted at the base, the transverse sulcus deep, the disc impunctate; elytra closely and distinctly punctured, the punctures rather shallow but distinct to the apex; below and the legs flavous, the last abdominal segment of the male with the usual incision at each side, the median lobe transverse, flat, concave at the outer margin.

The antennae in this species are proportionately more slender in regard to each joint than is generally the case in this genus, although otherwise the insect is quite typical, it is distinguished from its allies by the colour of the antennae and the uniform pale general coloration.

***Asbecesta rufo-basalis* sp. n.**

Testaceous, the thorax impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate, elytra strongly and closely punctured, flavous or testaceous, a transverse band at the base and the sides narrowly rufous.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations distinct, antennae flavous, the joints short and stout, the second slightly shorter than the third joint, the terminal ones rather more elongate; thorax narrowed at the base, rounded at the middle, the surface

impunctate, flavous, the transverse sulcus deep, scutellum testaceous; elytra strongly and closely punctured, with a transverse rufous or dark brown band occupying about one third of their length and connected with the similarly coloured lateral margins, the rest of the disc testaceous; below and the legs of the latter colour.

The rufous elytral lateral margin in this species is much narrower than the band at the base and extends to the apical angle; this insect bears some resemblance in coloration to several species of *Monolepta* and *Diacantha*.

#### *Galerucella sericea* sp. n.

Below piceous, the head and thorax fulvous, the former with one, the latter with three black spots, elytra closely covered with green silky pubescence, legs fulvous spotted with black.

Length 8—9 mill.

Head very finely granulate, flavous, the vertex with a large black spot, the base of the antennae likewise blackish; antennae short, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the fourth more elongate and the longest, the following shorter, terminal joints slightly thinner, not extending much below the base of the elytra; thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides subangulately rounded at the middle, the posterior margin oblique at the angles, the anterior angles obtuse, the disc with a very shallow depression at each side, sculptured like the head (minutely granulate with larger punctures) flavous, a large round spot at the sides and a longitudinal band at the middle, black, scutellum broad, flavous, its apex truncate, elytra extremely minutely punctured, with a short longitudinal sulcus near the lateral margins below the middle, the entire surface closely covered with silky metallic greenish pubescence; below piceous, very finely pubescent, the margins of the abdominal segments flavous, legs of the latter colour, the femora at the middle and the tibiae and tarsi blackish, the meta-

tarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, claws bifid, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Sassa, Bahr el Ghazal, also Cameroons.

This is a well distinguished species of which I have seen three, apparently female specimens; it differs from any of its African allies in the silky green pubescence of the elytra.

***Luperodes castaneus* sp. n.**

Broad and elongate, black, thorax transverse. pale fulvous, impunctate, elytra reddish-brown, very closely and strongly punctured, under side thickly clothed with grey pubescence.

Length 8 mill.

Head black, shining and impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, with a small central fovea, frontal elevations and carina broad and flattened, antennae rather short, not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints shining, the others pubescent, second and third joint short, but the latter joint double the length of the preceding one, the following somewhat thickened, the terminal two joints more elongate and slender; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded and very slightly narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles slightly obliquely thickened, the disc rather convex, shining and impunctate, dark flavous, scutellum impunctate, fulvous; elytra dark brown, extremely closely and distinctly punctured, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle, legs rather robust, black, like the rest of the under surface, densely pubescent, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, all the tibiae mucronate, the anterior coxal cavities open; last abdominal segment of the male with a strongly transverse but very short median lobe.

A large size species, the thorax impunctate, the head, antennae and under surface black; the long metatarsus and the other characters pointed out above agrees best with *Luperodes* if this genus is to be retained.

**Luperus oculatus** sp. n.

Testaceous, the intermediate joints of the antennae black, eyes very large, thorax obsoletely depressed, impunctate, elytra microscopically punctured, shining.

Length 5 mill.

Of elongate and subcylindrical shape and of testaceous, shining coloration, the head impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter subglobular, very large, occupying the entire sides, the frontal elevations trigonate, well developed, the clypeus raised between the antennae, labrum broad and large, antennae extending rather beyond the middle of the elytra, the basal and the apical three joints testaceous, the others black, the first joint elongate and curved, the second about one half shorter than the third joint, the fourth longer than the third, the following of equal length; thorax about one half broader than long, of equal width, the sides very slightly narrowed at the base, with a narrow margin, the latter thickened anteriorly, the disc with a transverse, medially interrupted depression; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, scarcely perceptibly punctured, legs elongate, all the tibiae mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs much longer than the following joints together, anterior coxal cavities slightly open, prosternum extremely narrow.

- Hab. Cameroons (Conrad).

Of this species, which is well distinguished by the large size of the eyes and the colour of the antennae I received a single specimen from Dr. Kraatz.

**Hallirhotius marginatus** sp. n.

Elongate, parallel, flavous below, the antennae and tarsi black, head and thorax reddish fulvous, closely punctured, elytra strongly semirugose-punctate, bluish-black, all the margins narrowly flavous.

Length 6 mill.

Stett. entomol. Zeit. 1903.

Head broad, distinctly punctured, the vertex with a short central groove, lower portion of the face flavous, the frontal elevations transverse, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joint flavous, third joint double the length of the second but much shorter than the fourth, terminal joints shorter; thorax transverse, subquadrate, the sides nearly straight, very slightly widened from the base to the apex, the disc finely and closely punctured, reddish fulvous, scutellum broad, triangular, flavous; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, more strongly punctured than the latter, the interstices slightly rugose, the entire disc bluish-black, in shape of a longitudinal band, the margins flavous, the sutural and apical ones rather more broadly so; below and the legs flavous, last abdominal segment deeply subquadrately concave-emarginate, the extreme apex of the tibiae and the tarsi piceous or black, claws bifid.

Hab. East Africa.

It is probable that the four specimens before me all represent the female sex on account of the structure of the last abdominal segment.

***Laetana violaceipennis* sp. n.**

Flavous, the antennae, the legs and the breast black, thorax finely punctured, obsoletely sulcate at the base, elytra violaceous blue, very closely and finely punctured.

Length 8—9 mill.

Fem. Head impunctate, flavous, the clypeus strongly triangularly thickened, antennae extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two joints flavous, the third and the following five joints slightly dilated, terminal joints slender; thorax subquadrate, one half broader than long, the sides slightly constricted at the base, rounded at the middle, the surface obsoletely transversely sulcate near the base, very finely and closely punctured, flavous, somewhat flattened, scutellum flavous; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, elongate, the apex

rounded, the surface very closely and finely punctured, the punctures more distinct than those of the thorax; below and the legs black, abdomen flavous, claws bifid, all the tibiae with a small spine.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Of this species I only know the female sex of which two specimens are contained in my collection, the male has probably more strongly dilated intermediate joints of the antennae as is the case in the type *L. histrio* Baly. The present species is well distinguished by the colour of the elytra.

#### **Morphosphaeroides** gen. n.

Body broadly ovate, antennae rather robust, the second and third joint very short, equal; thorax transverse, the sides strongly rounded, with a reflexed margin, elytra rugosely punctate, their epipleurae broad, continued to the apex, tibiae smooth, all mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum narrow, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Very closely allied to the Eastern genus *Morphosphaera* Baly but differing in the very short second and third joint of the antennae, the margined sides of the thorax and the simple non sulcate tibiae, the latter parts in *Morphosphaera* are strongly sulcate, in general shape and coloration the two genera are identical.

#### **Morphosphaeroides africana** sp. n.

Black, the head with some fulvous spots, thorax testaceous, with five larger and smaller black spots, impunctate, scutellum black, elytra testaceous, very closely and rather strongly punctured.

Length 8—9 mill.

Head impunctate, black, the vertex with two more or less distinct fulvous spots, frontal tubercles broad and flat, black, clypeus margined with flavous, antennae stout, extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints shining, more

or less marked with flavous, the second and third joint very small, equal, the fourth and following joints nearly equal, rather elongate and stout; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides and the posterior margin strongly rounded, the first named with a rather broad reflexed margin, the posterior angles rounded, the disc with a few fine punctures at the sides, flavous, the middle with two subtriangular rather large black spots, another small round spot is placed at the middle of the base and one at each side near the margins, scutellum black, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, closely semirugose-punctate, their epipleurae broad and continued to the apex; below and the legs black, all the tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, the prosternum narrow but distinct, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Kabambaré, Congo (Belgian Mus. and my collection).

#### **Porphytoma** gen. n.

Body elongate, glabrous above, antennae robust, the terminal joints thickened, thorax transversely subquadrate, about one half broader than long, metallic, the sides nearly straight, narrowed anteriorly, the angles distinct, the posterior ones oblique, the disc foveolate at the sides, elytra subcylindrical, finely rugose-punctate, their epipleurae broad at the base, indistinct below the middle, tibiae with dorsal ridge, unarmed, claws bifid, prosternum indistinct, anterior coxal cavities open.

Type. *Pachytoma dives* Karsch (submetallica Jac.).

I propose this genus for the reception of the above named species which cannot remain in *Pachytoma* nor placed in any of the allied genera on account of the entirely differently shaped thorax and the metallic coloration of the latter. In no other allied genus are the posterior angles similarly prominent nor equally obliquely shaped and no species has this metallic colour which partly extends to the elytra although to a less degree.

**Arimetus** gen. n.

Allied to *Dircemella* Weise and *Hemyphracta* Weise. Body glabrous above, the antennae with transversely thickened apical joints, thorax transversely subquadrate, the angles not produced, elytra subcylindrical, their epipleurae very narrow, indistinct below the middle, tibiae sulcate at the outer edge, unarmed, the joints of the tarsi nearly equal, claws bifid, anterior coxal cavities open, prosternum and mesosternum extremely narrow, metasternum elongate. Type *W. Conradti*.

I am obliged to separate this genus from those named above on account of the differently shaped thorax, the very narrow elytral epipleurae and the unarmed tibiae. The genus cannot be confounded with *Hemyphracta* on account of the very distinct lateral margin of the thorax which in the last named genus is only visible below the middle.

**Arimetus Conradti** sp. n.

Obscure testaceous, the terminal joints of the antennae, the tibiae and tarsi black, head and thorax closely and very deeply punctured, elytra more finely and closely punctate.

Length 6—7 mill.

Head strongly and closely punctured, the frontal elevations trigonate, the carina acute, labrum and palpi testaceous, antennae short and robust, black, the lower four joints flavous, the second to the fourth joint gradually lengthened, the others subquadrate widened; thorax transverse, of equal width, the sides subangulate at the middle, the angles distinct but not produced, the disc with two or three obsolete foveae, very deeply and closely punctured, piceous, with testaceous margins or entirely of the latter colour, scutellum shining, with a few punctures; elytra subcylindrical, nearly parallel, more closely and finely punctured than the thorax, with slight traces of longitudinal lines, their epipleurae very narrow, below and the femora testaceous, the

tibiae longitudinally channelled, black as well as the tarsi, claws bifid, anterior cavities open.

#### **Nirina** Weise.

Weise has established this genus on a single species *N. Jacobyi* (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1892 p. 403). I think that *Galeruca ephippiata* Dalm. (*Mesodonta transversofasciata* Jac.) which stands in Gemminger's Catal. as a species of *Diacantha*, should be placed in Weise's genus as well as *Mesodonta imitans* Jac. I cannot find sufficient differences to justify its separation, although the shape of the thorax does not agree quite with Weise's type, but every other character, including the pubescent elytra is present.

#### **Hystaspes** gen. n.

Allied to *Porphytoma* and likewise of metallic coloration, the basal joints of the antennae filiform, the terminal ones thickened and shortened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight, the angles tuberculiform; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, rugosely punctured and finely pubescent, their epipleurae very narrow from the middle downwards, tibiae long and slender, finely channelled, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, claws bifid, anterior cavities open.

This genus differs from *Pachytoma* and all the other allied genera by the slender tibiae and the elongate legs; the thorax resembles more nearly that of *Porphytoma* but has all the angles tuberculiform and is much less transverse in shape.

A single species is known to me.

#### **Hystaspes Dohrni** sp. n.

Below pale fulvous, above submetallic green, the apical joints of the antennae black, head and thorax rugose-punctate, scutellum flavous, elytra extremely finely and closely rugose, greenish, the lateral margins pale fulvous.

Length 7 mill.

Of oblong, convex and parallel shape, the head rugosely punctured, metallic green, the extreme base and the lower portion of the face, pale fulvous; frontal tubercles narrowly transverse, antennae extending below the base of the elytra; the lower four joints fulvous, the rest black, third and fourth joint slender, the latter slightly longer than the preceding joint, terminal joints gradually thickened and shortened; thorax about one half broader than long, subquadrate, the angles produced into a small tooth, the anterior ones especially prominent, the disc strongly rugose, green, submetallic, with some coppery reflections, scutellum broad, pale fulvous; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, strongly convex, very finely and closely rugose and wrinkled, the lateral margins obscure fulvous; below and the legs of the latter colour, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws bifid, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Cameroons (my collection).

#### **Nirinoides** gen. n.

Body broadly ovate, pubescent above, antennae with slender basal joints, the terminal ones widened; thorax transverse, obsoletely foveolate, the sides angulate at the middle; tibiae longitudinally sulcate, tarsi broad, the first joint elongate, the second and third short, equal, claws distinctly bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

I propose this genus for the reception of two species which are closely allied generically to *Nirina* Weise but differ in the structure of the antennae, the angulate thorax, the simply sulcate tibiae, the longer third joint of the tarsi and the distinctly bifid claws.

#### **Nirinoides Staudingeri** sp. n.

Below black, above obscure testaceous, head black at the vertex, thorax closely punctured with four black spots, elytra widened posteriorly, extremely closely punctured and clothed with very short fulvous pubescence.

Length 10 mill.

Stett. entomol. Zeit. 1903.

Head closely and finely punctured, testaceous, the vertex black; the frontal elevations small; antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the third and fourth joint very elongate, nearly equal, the fifth and following joints gradually shortened and widened; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, of equal width, the sides angulate at the middle, the posterior angles oblique, the disc with an obsolete fovea at the sides and near the base, finely and very closely punctured, testaceous, with 4 black spots, one at each side, one near the middle of the anterior and another at the posterior margin; of these spots the one near the anterior margin is of transverse shape, the others rounded; scutellum broad, its apex rounded; elytra very convex, widened posteriorly, longitudinally depressed near the lateral margins, the latter flattened; below and the legs black; the last abdominal segment of the male with a shallow fovea, the penis long and slender, its apex rounded.

Hab. Gaboon (my collection).

***Nirinoidea abdominalis* sp. n.**

Light or dark brown, finely pubescent, shining, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) the breast and the legs black, thorax three-foveolate, closely and distinctly punctured, elytra punctured like the thorax with a sutural depression below the base, abdomen fulvous.

Mas. Antennae very long, the terminal joints shortened and thickened, last abdominal segment with a deep fovea.

Fem. Antennae short, the terminal joints strongly transversely widened, the last abdominal segment with a short triangular incision at the apex.

Length 8—10 mill.

♂. Head closely punctured, the frontal elevations narrowly oblique and curved, the anterior edge of the clypeus acutely raised; palpi black, antennae extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints pale fulvous, the third slightly

longer than the fourth joint, both elongate, the following ones gradually shortened and widened, the apical two joints shorter and narrower than the preceding ones; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides subangulate at the middle, the basal margin sinuate throughout, oblique at the angles, the sides below the anterior angles concave, the surface with a lateral and a basal fovea, closely and strongly punctured, scutellum broadly rounded at the apex, pubescent; elytra with a distinct sutural depression below the base, convex, of a shining dark brown colour, punctured like the thorax and clothed with fine fulvous pubescence, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle; breast and the legs black, abdomen fulvous.

This species, of which I have four specimens before me and which were obtained by Mr. Conradt at Barombi differs from the preceding in the brown, not testaceous colour of the upper parts and of the abdomen, in the longer antennae, the unspotted thorax, the elytral sutural depression and the sexual characters of the abdomen, the penis scarcely differs from that of *N. Staudingeri*. There is a great difference in the structure of the antennae in the female which are short and in which the terminal joints are broadly flattened, forming an elongate club and which may on that account easily be mistaken for another species, in all other respect, save the last abdominal segment, the sexes are identical.

**Barombia** gen. n. (**Galerucidae**).

Elongate, subcylindrical, very convex, glabrous, eyes large, entire, palpi moderately thickened, antennae filiform; thorax strongly transverse, much narrowed anteriorly without depressions, scutellum triangular; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleurae continued below the middle; legs slender, all the tibiae mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, more than half the length of the tibiae, claws appendiculate; prosternum extremely narrow; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

This genus has its greatest affinities with *Sermyloides* Jac. inhabiting Sumatra, the Philippines and other Eastern islands; it entirely resembles it in most points especially in the transversely shaped and anteriorly narrowed thorax, but the palpi are scarcely incrassate and all the tibiae are distinctly mucronate; in *Sermyloides* this is only the case with the intermediate and posterior tibiae; the general appearance of the insect is also more like one of the family *Eumolpidae* than the *Galerucidae*.

**Barombia metallica** sp. n.

Metallic dark green above, below darker, the antennae black, the legs flavous, head and thorax scarcely perceptibly punctured, elytra more strongly and very closely punctate.

Length 7 mill.

Head transverse, with a few minute punctures near the eyes, frontal elevations only represented by narrow transverse ridges, clypeus broad, wedge-shaped, palpi flavous, the last joint piceous, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joint flavous, slender, the second one, half the length of the third, the following joints rather longer than the third one; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides very feebly rounded, strongly narrowed anteriorly, with a narrow margin, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the posterior margin rounded and produced at the middle, the surface scarcely perceptibly punctured, scutellum impunctate; elytra very closely and rather strongly punctured, the interstices slightly wrinkled; below bluish black, finely pubescent, legs pale flavous.

Barombi.

**Barombia caerulea** sp. n.

Metallic dark blue, the antennae black, head and thorax impunctate, elytra very finely and closely punctured, below clothed with fine yellowish pubescence.

Length 6—8 mill.

Head nearly impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the frontal elevations feebly raised, somewhat trigonate, carina wedge-shaped, labrum black, palpi slender, the last joint acutely pointed, eyes extremely large, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints shining, the rest pubescent, the third joint one half longer than the second one, fourth and following joints elongate; thorax at least twice as broad as long, of the same shape as that of the preceding species, metallic blue, entirely impunctate; elytra extremely closely and finely somewhat rugosely punctured; below and the legs dark blue, clothed with yellow pubescence, the last abdominal segment of the male with a short lateral oblique incision at each side, the median lobe transverse, flat.

There seem to be all male specimens before me of this species which greatly vary in size; the general shape of the insect is less convex and pointed posteriorly than is the case in *B. metallica*, but the structural characters are the same; the penis is short, the apex strongly produced and pointed, terminating in two very short points.

***Ergana semicaerulea* sp. n.**

Black, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax transversely subquadrate, finely and closely punctured, elytra metallic dark blue, very closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax.

Length 5 mill.

Head broad, black, impunctate, the frontal elevations transverse, very strongly raised, clypeus also strongly swollen, antennae short, extending slightly beyond the base of the elytra, black, the lower three or four joints fulvous, the third joint more slender and elongate than the others, terminal joints distinctly thickened; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides rounded at the middle, the anterior angles strongly thickened, posterior margin rounded, the disc rather convex, rather closely

and finely punctured, scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra extremely closely punctured, the punctuation stronger than that of the thorax, the interstices slightly rugose, their epipleurae broad, continued posteriorly, below and the legs black, finely pubescent, the tibiae mucronate, the last joint of the tarsi more or less fulvous, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Congo, Kamozi (Duvivier). Collection Belgian Mus. and my own.

Of somewhat similar shape and colour as our *Agelastica alni* but a true *Ergana*, which I cannot look upon as a variety of *E. proteus* Chap. on account of the smaller size and the blue elytra. There are two exactly similar specimens before me.

#### **Mesotoma** gen. n.

Oblong-ovate, convex, antennae with the terminal joints thickened, the third and fourth elongate, equal; thorax transverse, the sides nearly straight, with extremely narrow margins, the posterior margin slightly rounded, the angles oblique, the disc very obsoletely depressed at the sides; elytra metallic, rugosely punctured, their epipleurae very broad and continued to the apex, legs robust, the tibiae sulcate at the sides, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws bifid, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

This is another genus allied to *Pachytoma* and *Dircemella* Weise (Arch. f. Naturg. 1902); it differs from the first named genus in the totally different shape of the thorax and from *Dircemella* in the broad and continued elytral epipleurae. the thorax is also devoid of the distinct depressions to be found in the last named genus and the elytra show a different sculpture. *Nirina* Weise is another closely allied genus but has pubescent elytra and if I have named my species correctly, has open anterior coxal cavities, although Weise does not say anything on that point.

**Mesotoma viridipennis** sp. n.

Obscure testaceous below, the terminal joints of the antennae black, head and thorax extremely finely and closely punctured, elytra bright metallic green, finely rugose, the lateral margins narrowly testaceous.

Length 8 mill.

Head broad, closely and finely punctured, pale or darker testaceous, the clypeus in shape of a narrow transverse ridge, antennae extending below the base of the elytra, black, the lower four joints testaceous, third and fourth joint elongate, equal, the following ones shortened and gradually thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides nearly straight, narrowed towards the apex, the anterior angles in shape of a small tubercle provided with a single seta, posterior margin nearly straight, the disc very closely and somewhat rugosely punctured with a very obsolete oblique depression at the sides, scutellum oblong, testaceous, its apex truncate; elytra broad, widened towards the middle, of a bright green, this colour made to appear somewhat opaque on account of the finely rugose surface, the lateral margins narrowly but evenly testaceous or obscure fulvous; below and the legs of the latter colour, clothed with short grey pubescence.

Hab. Luitpoldkette, Africa or. (Collect. Belgian Mus. and my own).

**Platyxantha sublaevipennis** sp. n.

Greenish-black, the antennae (the 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> joint excepted) and the legs flavous; thorax impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate, elytra raised at the base, finely and obsoletely punctured within the depression only, obsoletely costate near the suture.

Mas. The seventh joint of the antennae crescent-shaped; the apex of the posterior tibiae with a short prolongation.

Length 7 mill.

Head impunctate, with a central fovea, greenish, palpi robust, antennae extending just beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; the latter and the following two joints of somewhat triangular shape, the seventh of deeply excavate or crescent shape, black, the next joints elongate, terminal one black; thorax about one half broader than long, the lateral margins slightly narrowed at the base, feebly rounded anteriorly, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate, the sulcus not extending to the margins, scutellum impunctate; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, the basal portion distinctly raised, the surface nearly impunctate, except below the base and near the suture, with traces of costae near the apex; below greenish, clothed with yellowish pubescence, the abdomen closely punctured, the last segment of the male with an incision at each side, the median lobe deeply concave; legs flavous, the posterior tibiae widened at the apex and prolonged into a short blunt process; the metatarsus as long as the following joints together.

#### Barombi.

Two other African species of similar coloration have been described, *P. africana* Duviv. and *P. dimidiaticornis* Jac. Of these the first named has differently coloured antennae and a distinct punctuation of the thorax and elytra; to judge by the structure of the tibiae Duvivier's species was described from male specimens and differs therefore also by the structure of the antennae which are normal in shape; *P. dimidiaticornis*, of which the male was not known by me has closely and rather strongly punctured elytra, besides differently coloured antennae; the female of the present species agrees entirely in the sculpture of the upper surface with the male, but the antennae are fulvous as far as the first eight joints (the others are wanting) and the third and fourth joints are equal; the thorax is rather more transverse and the last abdominal segment is almost straight at the middle.

**Platyxantha apicicornis** sp. n.

Metallic green below, above dark greenish, the antennae (the apical two joints excepted) and the legs flavous, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black; thorax impunctate, transversely sulcate, elytra closely semirugose punctate with some obsolete costae.

Mas. The terminal two joints of the antennae strongly thickened, the anterior tarsi dilated.

Length 7 mill.

Head impunctate, metallic green, the frontal elevations broad and strongly raised, labrum and palpi black, the latter strongly swollen, antennae extending slightly below the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal two joints black, strongly thickened, the eighth joint slightly curved, third and following joints nearly equal; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the angles distinct but not produced, the surface transversely sulcate, impunctate, with the exception of a few minute punctures anteriorly, metallic greenish; elytra rather darker, greenish-aeneous, the basal portion very slightly raised, the punctuation very distinct and slightly rugose with traces of longitudinal costae; below metallic green; the abdomen furnished with yellow pubescence, the last segment of the male trilobate, the median lobe but slightly concave, legs flavous, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Hab. Cameroons (my collection).

I only know a single male specimen of this species which will be recognized by the structure of the antennae, the colour of the legs and the distinct elytral punctuation.

**Platyxantha Conradti** sp. n.

Narrowly elongate and parallel, blackish blue or greenish, antennae black, the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> joint flavous, thorax impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate, elytra extremely finely and obsoletely punctured, legs flavous, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi fuscous.

Mas. The apex of the posterior tibiae produced into a short styliform process.

var. Antennae entirely black.

Length 5—6 mill.

Much smaller and narrower than the preceding species, but of nearly similar coloration, the head entirely impunctate, metallic blue or purple, frontal elevations strongly raised, triangular, divided by a deep longitudinal groove, the apex connected with the carina, the latter acute and long, labrum black, palpi flavous, antennae very slender, nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, black, or with the eighth and ninth joint flavous, basal joint long and slender at the base, second very short, third and following ones very elongate, nearly equal; thorax transverse, the sides nearly straight, the angles tuberculiform, the surface entirely impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate, scutellum rather broad, impunctate; elytra without basal depression, minutely punctured and very finely granulate, their epipleurae broad and continued; below bluish black, very shining, legs slender, flavous, the tibiae and tarsi fuscous, clothed with yellow pubescence, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, longer than the following joints together.

The much smaller size of this insect and the want of an elytral basal elevation separates this species principally from the preceding ones; the last abdominal segment of the male has the median lobe slightly prolonged beyond the lateral divisions and is flattened, in the female the same part is simple and nearly truncate.

***Platyxantha longicornis* sp. n.**

Flavous below, above fulvous, the antennae very long, black (the basal joint excepted) thorax subquadrate, transversely sulcate, elytra extremely minutely punctured.

Length 5 mill.

Of narrow and elongate shape, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations distinct, transverse, eyes large, antennae extending to the apex of the elytra, black, the basal two joints flavous, the second very small, moniliform, the following joints slightly curved, the apex of each produced into a point, the lower edge furnished with a fringe of hairs, thorax subquadrate, scarcely broader than long, slightly narrowed at the base, the disc transversely sulcate, the impression not extending quite to the sides, impunctate, scutellum rather broad; elytra fulvous, very minutely and rather closely punctured; below flavous, the legs slender, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi elongate, anterior cavities closed, last abdominal segment of the male with the median lobe transverse, flat and straight at the outer margin.

Closely allied to *P. curvicorne* Jac. but of more slender and narrower shape, the thorax much less transverse, the antennae longer and of different colour; in the female, the antennae are much shorter, the joints are straight and the thorax is more transverse, the base of the head is also stained with piceous.

***Platyxantha laevipennis* sp. n.**

Pale fulvous, antennae slender, the terminal joint black, thorax transversely sulcate, impunctate, elytra smooth and impunctate.

Length 6 mill.

Head rather broad, impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter large, oblong, frontal elevations highly raised, transverse, carina acute, apex of the mandibles black, antennae nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, fulvous, the last joint black, all the joints (the second one excepted) of nearly equal length, the lower ones slightly curved; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed at the base, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface entirely impunctate, with a rather shallow transverse sulcus, not extending

to the lateral margins; elytra somewhat flattened, entirely impunctate, their epipleurae broad; below of rather lighter colour, sparingly clothed with yellowish pubescence, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate.

From the nearly similarly coloured species of this genus known from Africa, the present insect differs in the coloration of the antennae and the entirely impunctate elytra; the above description is that of the male, in which the last segment of the abdomen has the usual divided median lobe, which is of transverse and flattened shape.

**Platyxantha facialis** Jac.

The description of this species (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1899) was drawn up from a single female specimen. I have now received from the Stettin Museum the male which differs considerably in the structure of the head from the other sex; this part is produced anteriorly to an extraordinary degree and has a deep cavity placed immediately below the antennae, extending as far as the eyes, the lateral margins of this cavity form highly raised ridges below the eyes, the lower portion of the face is flattened and narrowed in front; the penis is long, slender and pointed; in other respects there is little difference between the two sexes.

**Platyxantha Clavareau** sp. n.

Elongate, fulvous, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) and the abdomen black, thorax sulcate, impunctate, elytra finely and closely punctured, dark blue.

Mas. The head moderately deeply excavated at the lower portion.

Length 6 mill.

Mas. Head broad, impunctate, fulvous, the lower portion flavous, excavated at the middle, antennae closely approached at the base, extending to two thirds the length of the elytra,

black, the lower three joints more or less fulvous, the first and third joint very long, equal, the second very short, the other joints slightly shorter than the third, thorax one half broader than long, slightly constricted at the base, the sides feebly rounded anteriorly, the disc with a deep transverse sulcation, not extending to the margins, entirely impunctate, fulvous, scutellum triangular, fulvous, elytra closely and slightly rugosely punctured, dark blue, below and the legs fulvous, the abdomen black, the tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Luitpoldkette, Africa or. (Collection Belgian Mus. and my own).

All the specimens before me are males, the female is very probably devoid of the excavation of the head.

***Phyllobroticella simplicipennis* sp. n.**

Flavous, the antennae (the basal three joints excepted) black, thorax transversely sulcate, impunctate, elytra rather finely and closely punctured, without foveae or tubercles.

Mas. The third joint of the antennae triangularly widened, the last abdominal segment with the median lobe longitudinally sulcate at the base.

Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Head shining and impunctate, the frontal elevations broad, trigonate, carina acutely raised, eyes very large, antennae extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints flavous, the basal joint robust, the second short, the third triangularly widened, slightly emarginate at the apex, fourth joint rather shorter, terminal joints elongate and slender; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, the surface impunctate, transversely sulcate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, rather closely, finely but distinctly punctured; legs slender, the first joint of the posterior tarsi elongate, claws appendiculate.

At once distinguished from the other known species of the genus by the normally structured elytra and the colour of the antennae, the latter in *P. flava* Jac. have the third joint deeply emarginate at the apex of which in the present insect there is only an indication, the last abdominal segment in *P. flava* is likewise devoid of the sulcation of the median lobe; the female of the present species has simple antennae, that is, the third joint is elongate and shaped like the others, the last abdominal segment is broadly rounded at the apex.

***Monolepta barombiensis* sp. n.**

Below black with bluish gloss and closely pubescent, head and thorax bluish-black, impunctate, elytra flavous, impunctate.

Length 7 mill.

Of very elongate shape, the head impunctate, bluish black, with a central fovea, eyes very large, frontal elevations obliquely trigonate, divided by a deep groove, clypeus triangularly raised, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the second and third joint small, the latter double the length of the preceding one, the fourth and following joints nearly equal, terminal joint long and slender; thorax transverse, narrowed anteriorly, the sides slightly rounded, with a narrow reflexed margin, posterior margin rounded, the surface impunctate and shining, bluish black, scutellum triangular, black; elytra very elongate, smooth and impunctate, flavous, shining, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle; below bluish, clothed with long greyish pubescence; legs slender, tibiae mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very long; prosternum extremely narrow, anterior cavities closed.

A somewhat aberrant *Monolepta* on account of its large and elongate shape, but quite typical in regard to structure.

***Monolepta opulenta* sp. n.**

Very convex and pointed posteriorly, black, basal joints of the antennae and the legs flavous, head and thorax impunctate,

the latter very transverse, elytra extremely feebly punctured in indistinct rows.

var. The head partly and the thorax entirely flavous.

Length 3 mill.

Head impunctate, black, eyes very large, frontal elevations absent, antennae closely approached at the base, long and slender, the lower six or seven joints flavous, the others black, basal joint long and slender, second, very short, third and following joints nearly equal; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the sides straight, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface entirely impunctate, black, scutellum broadly triangular, elytra very convex, narrowed posteriorly, the apex of each nearly truncate, the punctuation only visible when seen under a very strong lens and arranged in indistinct rows, their epipleurae narrowed but visible below the middle, below black, the legs flavous, the tibiae infusate, the posterior ones, furnished with a very long spine, the metatarsus of the hind legs but little shorter than the tibiae, anterior coxal cavities closed.

The very convex shape and the black colour of this species will distinguish it from any of its congeners; although the elytral epipleurae are continued below the middle, they are very narrow as is the case with many other species of the genus in consequence of which *Candezea* with continued epipleurae can scarcely be retained as a genus; of the variety I possess a single example from the same locality which does not differ structurally in any way.



Jacoby, Martin. 1903. "Descriptions of new genera and species of Phytophagous Coleoptera." *Entomologische Zeitung* 64, 292–336.

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