

with the abdomen more hairy and distinctly banded. It has a strong superficial resemblance to *Melissodes machærantheræ*, Ckll., but the antennæ are much longer than in that species.

Synhalonia fulvitaris (Cresson).

Fort Collins, Colorado, May 27, 1900 (Colorado Experiment Station). Described from "Colorado," but this is the first indication of a precise locality or the time of flight.

Proctotrypidæ.

Proctotrypes coloradicus, sp. n.

♀.—Length 9 mm. or slightly over, with the cauda exceeding 10 mm.

Entirely bright ferruginous, only the eyes black, and the antennæ infuscated towards the end; head quadrate, but broader than long; first joint of flagellum longer than second; metathorax cancellate, with a fine median, longitudinal, raised line; second abdominal segment with only faint striæ at the extreme base; cauda somewhat less than half length of abdomen: upper wings dusky, marginal cell extremely minute, first (and only) submarginal cell extremely large; first discoidal open on outer side, the cubital nervure (which is very faint) not at all directed upwards, as it is in Ashmead's figure of *P. caudatus* (which also has the first discoidal closed); stigma not so near apex of wing as Ashmead figures for *caudatus*.

Hab. Boulder, Colorado, about 100 yards from no. 930 14th St., Oct. 1, 1904, running on the ground, looking like an ant (*Cockerell*).

Easily known by its large size, bright red colour, and the venation. It is most nearly allied to *P. pallidus*, Say.

Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.,
December 1904.

XXIII.—*Three undescribed Coleoptera from Natal.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

AMONG some insects recently sent to me by Mr. H. W. Bell-Marley from Natal were a certain number of the smaller Longicorn beetles, some of which were described species which cannot at present be included in my enumeration of

the Longicornia of the Transvaal, though they may probably occur in that country, while three appear to be new species, one necessitating the proposal of a new genus. For the systematic position of that genus I am again indebted to the advice of my friend Mr. C. J. Gahan.

Order COLEOPTERA.

Fam. Cerambycidae.

Subfam. LAMINÆ.

Division ACMOCERIDARIA.

TAMBUSA, gen. nov.

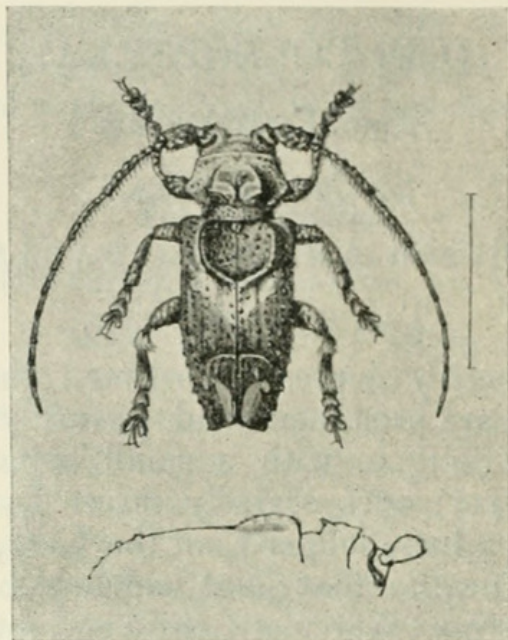
Head considerably depressed between the antenniferous tubercles, which are prominent and inwardly and outwardly angulate; front oblique, with a small spinous callosity on each side near base; eyes coarsely faceted, the lower lobes large; antennæ a little longer than the body, thickly pilose, finely hirsute beneath; first joint somewhat transversely incrassate, its margins tuberculate, third and fourth longest and subequal in length, but third a little incrassate, fifth slightly longer than any of the remaining joints, which are subequal in length; pronotum about as long as broad, discally gibbous and laterally oblique, with a prominent spine near each posterior angle, two central, posterior, elevated, laminate processes, with their apices shortly tuberculously spinose, and with a short central spine between them; elytra a little narrowing posteriorly, their apices somewhat obliquely truncate, with a broad, cordate, raised, but inwardly concave process at base; acetabula of front coxæ angulate outwardly; intercoxal process of prosternum triangular; femora thickened, a little compressed at apex and much more so at base; tibiæ very slightly longer than the femora; first joint of tarsi considerably shorter than the second and third joints together.

This genus is allied to *Idactus*, Pasc.

Tambusa Marleyi, sp. n.

Fulvous brown, with some scattered fuscous mottlings; pronotum (excluding the discal processes) thickly, shortly, palely pilose, the surface very uneven, the outer margins and apices of the discal processes, the apex of the intermediate spine, and the apex of the posterior angles piceous; elytra tomentose, finely tuberculate, the tubercles (excluding those on basal process) arranged in longitudinal series, the basal

process dark fulvous, piceous towards apex, and its posterior margin very palely flavescent; there is a short, curved, inner apical fascia to each elytron, preceded by a transverse much waved line, and an irregular transverse discal spot before



Tambusa Marleyi, Dist.

middle (not reaching margins), pale ochraceous; antennæ with the bases of the fifth and succeeding joints greyish; legs (especially the tibiæ and tarsi) distinctly pilose, at base and apex of tibiæ greyish, femora and tibiæ with small scattered piceous spots.

Var.—Posterior margins of the lateral angles and the posterior margin to pronotum and humeral angles and basal process to elytra piceous.

Long. 13–15 mm.

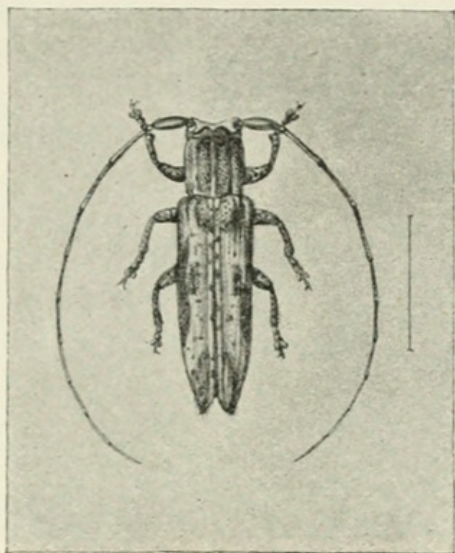
Hab. Natal: Durban (*Bell-Marley*).

Division NIPHONIDARIA.

Soridus griseus, sp. n.

Griseous, punctured or minutely spotted with fuscous; head with the basal area from posterior margins of antenniferous tubercles fuscous, punctate, remaining portion and front griseous, the last with the apical area and a transverse fascia from between eyes fuscous; antennæ fuscous, shortly

griseously pilose; pronotum fuscously punctate, the disk confluent punctate, with a basal central griseous line; elytra finely pilose, longitudinally irregularly carinate, fuscously punctate, somewhat confluent so on lateral and



Soridus griseus, Dist.

basal areas, their apices subacuminate; sternum and legs fuscously punctate; abdomen beneath palely griseous, thickly tomentose, obscurely finely fuscously punctate.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal: Durban (*Bell-Marley*).

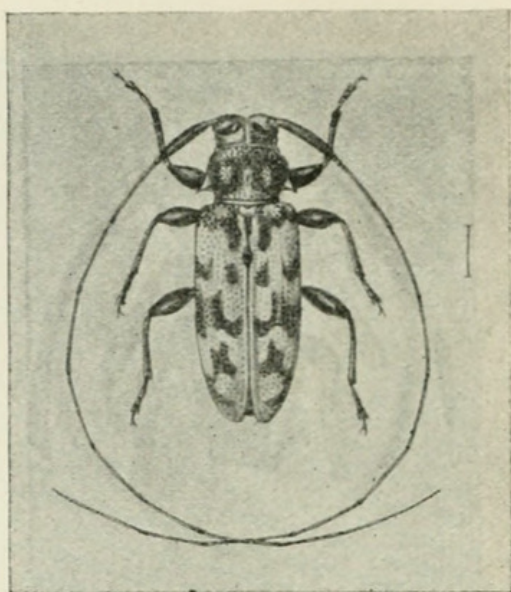
This species only differs from Gahan's genus *Soridus* in having the apices of the elytra subacuminate, not "broadly subtruncate."

Division ACANTHOCINIDARIA.

Exocentrus polymitus, sp. n.

Pale griseous, much mottled or shaded with bright dark fuscous; head and pronotum sometimes almost entirely fuscous, with the posterior angles griseous, or the surface only fuscously punctate; elytra with two spots (the uppermost largest) on each side of suture before middle, followed by two very irregular and angularly waved transverse fasciæ, humeral angles and a marginal spot before middle dark bright fuscous brown; antennæ brownish ochraceous, first joint (excluding base), apices of joints 3-5, and nearly the whole

of the remaining joints fuscous brown; legs and body beneath fuscous brown; abdomen sometimes with a narrow, central, griseous fascia; pronotum with a strong posteriorly directed



Exocentrus polymilus, Dist.

lateral spine; elytra thickly and finely punctate; antennæ about twice the length of body.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Natal: Durban (*Bell-Marley*).

XXIV.—*A new Lizard and a new Frog from Borneo.*

By R. SHELFORD, M.A., F.L.S.

Lygosoma (Keneuxia) Vyneri, sp. n.

Habit lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and a third in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout moderate, obtusely pointed, somewhat depressed. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; supranasals present, but not in contact with each other. Fronto-nasal as broad as long, in contact with the rostral but not with the frontal; the latter as long as the fronto-parietals and parietals together, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; five supraoculars, the fifth very small, the second the largest; eight supraciliaries, the first and second largest. Fronto-parietals



Distant, William Lucas. 1905. "Three undescribed Coleoptera from Natal." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 15, 204–208.

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