

white, the fringe yellow. Underside: both wings yellowish white, darkest along the costal margins of both wings.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Colombia, Sierra del Libane, 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith, Mus. Druce*).

Poliodes viola, sp. n.

Female.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, thorax, and abdomen dark grey, the anus and underside of the abdomen and legs pinkish grey. Primaries dark grey, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by several very indistinct, fine, zigzag, black lines; five small black streaks close to the apex; fringe grey: secondaries white, the veins and outer margins pale brown, the fringe white. Underside: primaries dark grey, shaded along the costal margin and at the apex with pink: secondaries white, the costal margin pinkish.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. North Peru, Huancabamba, 6000–10,000 feet (*Mus. Druce*).

Tmetolophota polygona, sp. n.

Female.—Head, collar, and tegulæ dark brown, edged with pale fawn-colour; thorax and antennæ brown; abdomen greyish brown, slightly reddish on the underside; legs reddish brown. Primaries pale fawn-colour, with three bands of black streaks edged with yellow between the veins, the first along the costal margin, the second extending from the apex to the middle of the inner margin, the third submarginal near the apex; the fringe pale fawn-colour: secondaries semihyaline brownish white, the apex and outer margin darker brown; the fringe pale fawn-colour. Underside: primaries dark reddish brown; secondaries pale brownish white, shaded with reddish brown; a small black dot at the end of the cell.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. North Peru, Huancabamba, 6000–10,000 feet (*Mus. Druce*).

XLVII.—*Three new Coleoptera from E. Africa belonging to the Lucanidæ and Cetoniidæ.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

Lucanidæ.

Metopodontus Elizabethæ, sp. n.

♂.—Black. Mandibles rufo-piceous, as long as the head and thorax united, shining, curved downwards from near the

base; with a strong tooth close to the base, a more prominent one at one quarter from the base, a similar one at one third from the apex, and a small one close to the apex. Between the large teeth there are one or two small ones. The head is transversely quadrate, with a slight rounded swelling close to the anterior angle of the thorax; the upper side is semi-circularly impressed, slightly raised in front, with a deep emargination, so as to form two somewhat acute teeth. The head and thorax are both granulose, but the granulation at the side of the head is much stronger than elsewhere. The elytra are yellow, with the suture, the base, and the margins narrowly bordered with black. The tibiæ are pale reddish yellow; the anterior have a black line along the outer edge, which has a few very small teeth; the middle pair have an acute spine at the middle; the posterior pair are unarmed. The tarsi are reddish, marked with black.

Long. corp. 38-40, mandib. 17-20 mm.

Hab. Usagara, German East Africa (*Rev. A. N. Wood*).

The smaller specimen has two small teeth about the middle of the left mandible. The larger example has two small teeth about the middle of the left mandible and one similarly placed on the right mandible, and both mandibles have a small tooth before the apical one.

This species is closely allied to *M. Savagei*, which it represents in E. Africa. It differs in the arrangement of the colour and in the strongly deflexed mandibles.

Cetoniidæ.

DICELLACHILUS, gen. nov.

General form of *Compsocephalus*. Mentum rather abruptly narrowed in front of the middle, somewhat strongly bilobed in front, with a deep fovea at the base. Sternal process very slightly prominent, obtusely rounded.

♂.—Head with an acute angular projection on each side in front of the eye; a short erect horn in front, compressed at its base, expanded into two retrocurved acute horns at the apex. Forehead with a longitudinal keel, which terminates in front with a slight tubercle. Anterior tibiæ rather short and broad, furnished with two teeth on the outer edge besides the dentiform apical angle.

♀.—Head with the portion in front of the eyes sub-quadrangular, gently concave, with a slight keel in the middle, truncate in front, gently sinuate. Anterior tibiæ as in the male.

Dicellachilus Woodi, sp. n.

Black, dull above, shining beneath. Head shining, strongly punctured. Antennæ and palpi pitchy. Thorax convex, dull, broadest just before the base, very slightly narrowed anteriorly for some distance, and then rounded off to the eyes; the posterior angles rounded; the margins beset with short black hair. Elytra orange-yellow, with the suture and margins black; the black at the suture is broad for two thirds its length and then narrows to the apex: the black extends along the base in some examples, and sometimes there is a narrow edging of black at the apex.

Long. 30 mm.

Hab. Usagara, German East Africa (*Rev. A. N. Wood*).

BETTONIA, gen. nov.

Closely resembles *Compscephalus*, but the anterior tibiae are nearly alike in both sexes, of normal form, armed externally with three acute teeth; the male has sometimes one or two small teeth on the inner lower side.

♂.—Forehead with a small tubercle; a small ridge above each eye and a short, transverse, lamelliform horn in front; the lateral margins of the clypeus on each side of this horn flattened, arcuately rounded, as in *Compscephalus*. Thorax normal, as in the female. Prosternal process scarcely prominent, obtusely rounded.

Bettonia mutabilis, sp. n.

Head pitchy red in front, obscure greenish at the back. Thorax, scutellum, and elytra dull, the former obscure greyish or bluish green, the elytra brownish purple. Pygidium rather thickly punctured with transverse punctures; in the male each puncture bears a fulvous hair. Underside shining, entirely blue or variegated with green and purple.

♂.—Head with a small tubercle on the vertex. Clypeal horn erect, one third broader than high, a little wider at the apex than at the base, closely punctured, gently emarginate at the apex. Anterior tarsi not conspicuously longer than in the female.

♀.—Head strongly punctured. Forehead with a very faint indication of the tubercle. Clypeus subquadrate, with angles rounded; the margins slightly reflexed, the anterior margin gently sinuate.

Long. 25 mm.

Hab. Lagari, British East Africa (*C. Steuart Betton*).

Var., ♂.—Entirely greyish green above. Tubercle on the vertex more distinct, shining. Clypeal horn shorter and relatively broader and less distinctly punctured.

Hab. British East Africa (*A. B. Percival*).

XLVIII.—On some Batrachians and Reptiles from Tibet.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE fishes obtained by Lieut.-Col. L. A. Waddell, C.B., and Capt. H. T. Walton, of the Tibet Frontier Commission, have already been described by my colleague Mr. Regan. I now beg to offer a list of the batrachians and reptiles collected by these gentlemen and preserved in the Natural History Museum.

BATRACHIANS.

1. *Rana Pleskei*, Gthr.

Nanorana Fleskei, Günth. Annuaire Mus. Zool. St. Pétersb. 1896, p. 199; Bedriaga, Przewalski Reis., Zool. iii. i. p. 32, pl. i. fig. 5 (1898).

Numerous specimens were collected by both Lieut.-Col. Waddell and Capt. Walton up to an altitude of 15,000 feet. So far only one species of batrachian—*Bufo viridis*, Laur.—was known to occur at such an altitude. The few examples previously described by Günther and by Bedriaga were obtained in the Province Sze-Chuen and in North-eastern Tibet.

Two small groups of vomerine teeth are sometimes present behind the level of the choanæ, the outer metatarsals are more or less separated by web, at least distally, and a true web does not exist between the fingers. I am therefore unable to accept the genus *Nanorana*.

Rana Pleskei is very closely allied to *R. Blanfordii*, Blgr., the habitat of which is unknown.

REPTILES.

1. *Alsophylax tibetanus*, sp. n.

Head rather strongly depressed, one and one third as long as broad; snout obtusely pointed, slightly longer than the diameter of the orbit or the distance between the eye and the ear-opening; latter moderately large, oval, oblique. Body



Waterhouse, Charles Owen. 1905. "XLVII.—Three new Coleoptera from E. Africa belonging to the Lucanidæ and Cetoniidæ." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 15, 375–378.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/03745480509443062>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/63423>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03745480509443062>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/59264>

Holding Institution

University of Toronto - Gerstein Science Information Centre

Sponsored by

University of Toronto

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.