Loensus gebieni n. sp.

(Pl. XXXIII, fig. 4; Figs. 250, 253.)

Very similar to *L. wittei*, of slightly more strongly convex upper surface, more concentrated sculpture and more slender legs. The distinctive characters of legs in the ♂ (fig. 250) almost identical with those of *wittei*, but the anterior tarsi less strongly dilated and the lower edge of lateral surface of intermediate femora practically straight. The ædeagus (figs. 252, 253), however, very different, of small size, similar to that of *L. colpotoides*, but the parameres not subparallel, neither as broad as the basal portion of tegmen, but gradually converging in a straight line towards apex; the apices of parameres narrowed, from almost straight to distinctly curved ventrad, obtuse and slender.

Dimensions. — Length 7 to 9 mm, width 3 ¼ to 4 ½ mm.

Distribution. — South-eastern Belgian Congo and North-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia. — Central Elisabethville Province, Upemba National Park : Kaswabilenga, X.1947 (51 spec., types I.P.N.); Lupiala, X.1947 (9 spec., I.P.N.); Kateke River, XII.1947 (2 spec., I.P.N.); Lukawe River, X.1947 (3 spec., I.P.N.); Munoi, VI.1948 (8 spec., I.P.N.); Kankunda, XI.1947 (17 spec., I.P.N.); all captured by the Mission G. F. DE WITTE. — [North-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia : Abercorn, VII.1944, H. J. BRÉDO (4 spec., I.R.).]

Dedication. — Named after my late friend H. GEBIEN, the eminent specialist on world *Tenebrionidæ*.

SPECIES INCERTÆ SEDIS.

[**Eurynotus laminicollis** FAIRMAIRE, 1894, p. 322.]

« Oblongus, niger, opacus, elytris paulo nitidulis; capite lævi, clypeo late ac profunde emarginato, genis ante oculos rotundatim ampliatis, antennis parum gracilibus, medium prothoracis paulo superantibus, articulis 2 primis brevibus, æqualibus, 3° longiore, quarto æquali, ultimis paulo brevioribus, prothorace elytris latiore, amplo, lateribus rotundatis, explanatis, margine leviter elevato, dorso laevi, obsolete impressiusculo, angulis anticis latis, productis, posticis latioribus, paulo obtusis, postice productis; scutello brevi, obtuse triangulari; elytris ovatis, basi plicatis, ad humeros dente obtuso armatis, sutura et utrinque costis 3 elevatis, 1*a* et 3*a* apice conjunctis duabus, externis acute carinatis, interstitiis biseriatim foveolatis, parte

epipleurali similiter carinata; subtus fere laevis, medio ferrugineo-pilosulus, abdomine subtiliter punctato, pedibus sat gracilibus, dense punctulatis. Long. 17 mm — Abyssinie (ma collection). — Par la forme du corselet cet insecte rapelle l'*E. ruficornis* GERMAR, du Cap de Bonne Espérance : mais sa taille est bien plus forte, les élytres sont moins courts et leurs carènes moins nombreuses, plus saillantes. Le faciès rappellerait plutôt le *Diastoleus collaris*, du Chili. »

This species seems to belong to the *Litoborini*, but differs, according to the description, from all the known genera by the large size of body, the smooth upper surface of head and pronotum and the peculiar proportions of antennæ.

[**Selinus lucasi** MUSANT & REY, 1853*b*, pp. 97, 102.]

« Corps ovale oblong; longitudinalement arqué; faiblement convexe; d'un noir peu luisant. Tête pointillée; sillonnée sur la suture frontale jusqu'aux joues qui sont sensiblement relevées. Epistome échancré en arc médiocre. Menton à carène obtuse, ponctuée, avancée jusqu'au bord antérieur; à carènes latérales formant un angle dans le milieu de leurs côtés. Antennes presque aussi longuement prolongées que les angles postérieurs du prothorax; d'un brun rouge; à troisième article d'un-cinquième seulement plus long que le quatrième. Prothorax échancré en devant en demi-cercle, offrant un angle rentrant assez faible vers la base interne de chaque angle antérieur; élargi en ligne courbe jusqu'à la moitié, presque droite postérieurement; muni d'un rebord latéral assez étroit, saillant, convexe, un peu rétréci à ses extrémités; à sinuosités basilaires très-prononcées en forme d'angle très-ouvert et un peu obtus; assez faiblement et obtusément arqué entre ces sinuosités sur les trois-cinquièmes médiaires de la base, et beaucoup moins prolongé en arrière que les angles; muni d'un rebord basilaire très-étroit et non interrompu; faiblement convexe; presque superficiellement pointillé; offrant les traces d'un sillon longitudinal médiaire et d'un sillon rapproché de chaque bord latéral et dirigé vers les angles de derrière. Ecusson en triangle moins long que large, à côtés curvilignes. Elytres à peine plus larges à la base que le prothorax à ses angles postérieurs; faiblement élargis en ligne presque droite jusqu'à la moitié puis un peu plus, en ogive légèrement sinuée dans les deux-cinquièmes postérieurs; faiblement convexes; à stries étroites, légères, oblitérées près de la base et dans le sixième postérieur de la longueur des élytres, excepté parfois la première; marquées de petits points qui ne débordent pas ou les débordent à peine (environ soixante sur la quatrième). Intervalles moins finement pointillés que le prothorax; plans : le quatrième ou plutôt la partie oblitérée correspondant au quatrième, chargé d'une courte carène longitudinale près de l'extrémité. Bord supérieur du repli presque entièrement visible en dessus. Dessous du corps un peu luisant; lisse ou à peu près sur les côtés de l'antépectus; finement ponctué

sur le ventre, ruguleux sur les côtés de celui-ci. Prosternum rayé d'une strie parallèle à ses bords ou comme faiblement rebordé. Postépisternums presque parallèles; trois fois environ aussi longs que larges. Tarses grèles. Cuisses postérieures droites (♂) : les antérieures peu renflées. Jambes grèles : les antérieures et intermédiaires faiblement et graduellement renflées vers l'extrémité; les postérieures presque cylindriques. ♂ : Cuisses postérieures garnies en dessous d'un duvet court; d'un testacé roussâtre. Jambes antérieures échancrées sur le sixième antérieur de leur arête; munies d'une très-petite dent au bord antérieur de cette échancrure. Quatre premiers articles et troisième des antérieurs un peu plus sensiblement; ceux des intermédiaires d'une manière à peu près égale. ♀ inconnue. Long. 15,7 mm; Larg. 7,8 mm — Cette espèce a de l'analogie pour la forme et la taille avec l'*Eurynotus muricatus* dont elle s'éloigne par les caractères tirés du menton. Patrie : l'Asie (Muséum de Paris). »

On account of the slender and weakly dilated anterior tibiæ and the superficially punctured pronotum this species may belong to the selinoid *Platynotina*. I do not know of any species of this group from the African Continent, exhibiting basally and apically evanescent primary rows and a short apical carina on the forth secondary interval of elytra. But there is some supposition that this species, reported to come from « Asia », may be referrable to one of the Madagascar « *Selinus* ». According to the description, the shape and sculpture of body, as well as the distinctive characters of the ♂, do not differ essentially from *Selinus* sensu novo.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF TRIGONOPOID PLATYNOTINA, MENTIONED OR FIGURED IN THE PRESENT VOLUME.

[**Selinopodus giganteus** n. sp.]

(Pl. XXIV, fig. 1; Figs. 254 to 256.)

Upper surface of body sericeous. Head above with rather dense, fine and round punctures, concentrated on epistome, very scattered on occiput. Epistomal emargination very deep; the clypeal sutures sharply impressed and long; the contours of lateral lobes of epistome continuous with those of genæ. The latter rounded, distinctly projecting beyond ocular outlines, with the canthus strongly constricting the eyes. Dorsal section of eyes about three times as broad as long. Mentum (fig. 254) tripartite; the lateral wings acute, exposed on distal half; median section large, slightly broader than long, about four times as broad as one of the lateral wings, with slightly rounded, edged sides and distinctly emarginate apical margin; surface of middle section with very broad, laterally subparallel, plane, rugosely punctured median convexity and with an elongate cavity on each side

of this convexity. Apical segment of maxillary palpi triangular, very slightly broader than long. Antennæ comparatively slender, strongly compressed, but moderately dilated distally; the proximal five segments elongate, the following five distal segments transverse, but small, with distinctly enlarged seventh segment; the apical segment oval, longer than broad, almost twice as long as the preceding segment and a little narower than the latter. Pronotum transverse, broadest behind middle, not quite twice as broad as long, the cuticle with extremely fine, dense micro-sculpture, uniformly covered with a fine to rather strong, more or less concentrated punctation. Anterior margin with complete and medially dilated carina, moderately emarginate; the anterior angles weakly produced. Sides posteriorly subparallel or very

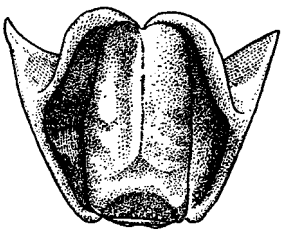


FIG. 254. — Mentum of *Selinopodus giganteus* n. sp.

faintly narrowing; the lateral carina very broad, obtuse, distinctly narrowed on anterior half, at the broadest point considerably broader than the third antennal segment, separated from discal convexity by a narrow, but not smoothed justa-lateral canaliculation. Base broadly carinate, shallowly bisinuate, with the posterior angles well produced backwards to slightly beyond middle section of base. Prosternum rugosely wrinkled on sides; episternum smooth; intercoxal apophysis with produced, laterally marginate, attenuate to triangular apex. Elytra strongly convex, broadest behind middle, with the base edged laterally, but not carinate, only slightly broader than pronotal base. Humeral angles rectangular, non-prominent. Sides subparallel or very slightly rounded or very shallowly sinuate behind shoulders. Primary rows composed of very fine punctures, sharply impressed and lineate on sloping lateral portions, with about 45 punctures in the fourth row; the ninth row separated from pseudopleural crest by a narrow, but equally broad, justa-lateral canaliculation; the supplementary tenth row branching off the ninth row at or behind middle of elytra. Secondary intervals smooth discally and there with very fine, inconspicuous punctures, sometimes faintly and transversely wrinkled close to primary rows, sharply and more or less densely granulate on apical declivity, obsoletely so on sides; flat, becoming moderately convex towards sides and apex. Pseudopleural crest together with justa-lateral canaliculation entirely exposed dorsally. Pseudopleura occupying the entire ventrally reflected

portion of elytra, practically smooth. Metasternum very short, between meso and metacoxal cavities only as long as is the pre-metacoxal sclerite or shorter; episternum densely and coarsely punctured. Abdomen with fine and scattered punctation, becoming a little more concentrated on sides of anal sternite; the cuticle of the three proximal sternites longitudinally wrinkled; anal sternite strongly marginate. Legs robust. Tibiæ moderately dilated towards apex, the upper surface of anterior tibiæ edged distally and with rectangularly rounded outer apical angle; the upper surface of inter-

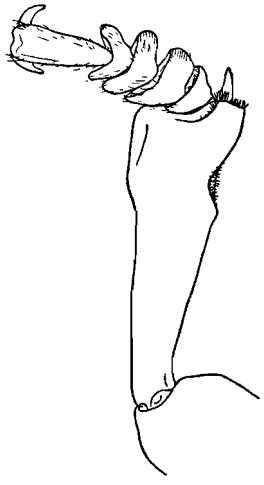


FIG. 255. — Anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂ of *Selinopodus giganteus* n. sp.

mediate and posterior tibiæ broadly flattened, with straight outer contours. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tarsi with entire soleæ below, both dilated, the anterior tarsi very strongly so, almost as broad as the apex of anterior tibiæ and about two and a half times as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ; the anterior tibiæ (fig. 255) with small, roundish cavity on distal portion of underside, the inner contours with a short preapical emargination which is angularly delimited proximally; the intermediate and posterior tibiæ straight and simple as are the femora.

Ædeagus (fig. 256). — Small and of rather simple shape. The sides of apicale narrowing towards apex in a straight or slightly sinuate course. Parameres deeply and entirely divided, with obtuse and curved apices. Ventral groove leaving exposed the apical portion of penis and lacinia. Basale slightly broader than the base of apicale, two to three times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 17 to 22 ½ mm, width 9 to 11 ½ mm.

Distribution. — Zululand : Mkuzi, IV.1950, C. KOCH & T. LILIER (7 spec., types T.M.); Ngxwala hill, VII.1915, L. BEVIS (1 spec., D.M.); Ingwavuma, VII.1939, R. F. LAWRENCE (1 spec., S.A.M.); Hluhluwe, X.1947, G. VAN SON (1 spec., T.M.); Umfolosi, X.1924, H. W. BELL-MARLEY (2 spec., S.A.M.); Pongola River, X.1929, H. W. BELL-MARLEY (1 spec., T.M.); Zululand, without specified locality, VII, I. TRÄGÅRDH (3 spec., M.St.). — South-western Portuguese East Africa : Magude, X.1918, C. J. SWIERSTRA (2 spec., T.M.).

Relationship. — Type species of the monotypical genus *Selinopodus* (see p...). In shape of body similar to some large species of *Melanopterus*, but readily recognized from this genus and all the other trigonopoid *Platy-*

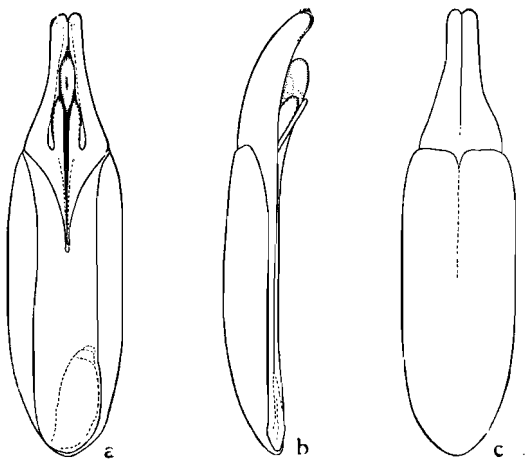


FIG. 256. — Ædeagus of *Selinopodus giganteus* n. sp.
a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c : dorsal surface.

notina by the presence of a supplementary tenth primary row on posterior half of elytra, the granules on apical declivity of the latter, the moderately dilated anterior tibiæ and the straight intermediate and posterior tibiæ, as well as by the singular structure of middle section of mentum.

[**Schelodontes frater** n. sp.]

(Pl. XVI, fig. 3; Fig. 257.)

Upper surface strongly convex, weakly shiny. Head above rugosely punctured. Middle section of mentum with converging sides and fine, sharply raised median carina. Antennæ scarcely longer than the head is broad, reddish brown, with very strongly transverse distal segments. Pronotum broadest at about middle, moderately transverse, coarsely and densely punctured, more or less rugose on lateral portions. Sides posteriorly very slightly narrowed in a straight line. Anterior margin shallowly emarginate, with extremely fine carina which becomes evanescent on middle. Lateral

carina narrow, separated from the strong discal convexity by a narrow, basally faintly dilated, rugose justa-lateral canaliculation. Base immarginate, with slightly arcuate and weakly produced middle section distinctly projecting backwards beyond level of posterior angles. Prosternum densely covered with irregular, longitudinal rugosities; episternum with dense, subparallel, strongly raised and longitudinal wrinkles; intercoxal apophysis marginate. Elytra broadest behind middle, slightly narrower than pronotal base basally, with bluntly rectangular, non-prominent humeral angles and subparallel basal portion of sides. Primary rows broadly sulcate, with scattered and badly defined punctures; secondary intervals obtusely convex, broader than primary rows, particularly so on sides, rather densely covered with rather strong, round and conspicuous punctures which are finer than those on pronotum. Pseudopleural crest dorsally exposed only on basal and apical fifths. Pseudopleura with fine and sparse punctures, leaving exposed a portion of the ninth interval on posterior two-thirds, not broader than the broadest point of the exposed ninth interval. Upper surface of the intermediate and posterior tibiæ strongly sulcate and with sharply edged lateral margins. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ (fig. 257) shallowly emarginate on distal half and proximad of emargination with slightly indicated median dilation; posterior femora inermous.

Dimensions. — Length 8 to 9 mm, width 3 ½ to 4 ¼ mm.

Distribution. — South-western Cape Province. — Montagu District : Ashton, 1901, F. W. PURCELL (6 spec., types S.A.M.); Montagu, X.1919, R. TUCKER (1 spec., S.A.M.). — Bredasdorp District : Bredasdorp, H. FRY (2 spec., S.A.M.).

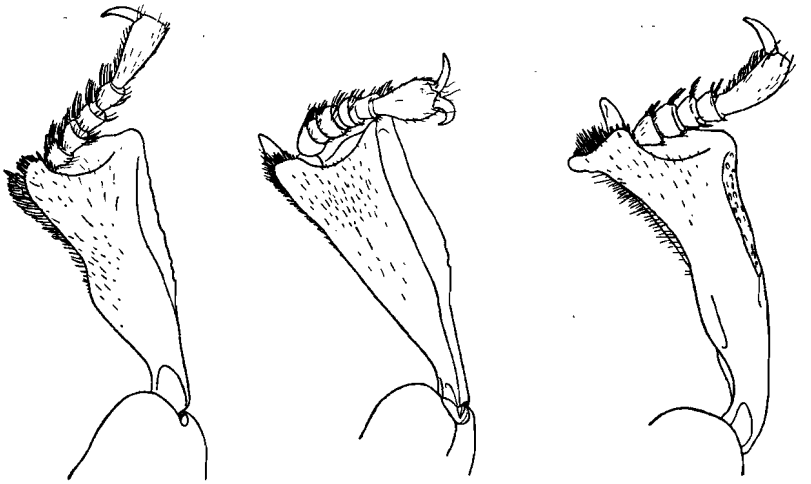
Relationship. — Only allied to *Sch. verreauxi* (MULSANT & REY) and agreeing with this species in the conspicuously punctured secondary intervals of elytra, the non-prominent humeral angle, and the inermous femora in the ♂. Readily distinguished from this species by the dark legs (which are testaceous to red in *verreauxi*), the finer punctation of pronotum, the distinct, posteriorly dilated justa-lateral canaliculation of pronotum, the only badly defined punctures of primary rows and the finer punctation on secondary intervals of elytra, distinctly shiny upper surface and the larger size of body (*verreauxi* varies from 7 to 7 ½ mm in length and 3 ¼ to 3 ½ mm in width).

[**Schelodontes simplimanus** n. sp.]

(Fig. 258.)

Very closely related to *Sch. frater*, but readily distinguished as follows : — Pronotum with coarse punctures; sides posteriorly subparallel (and not narrowing towards base); justa-lateral canaliculation broader and very distinct; base considerably projecting outwards beyond lateral contours of elytra. Secondary intervals of elytra with coarser punctures and

subcostate; the alternating even intervals much narrower than the odd intervals and distinctly narrower than the primary rows (in *frater* the secondary intervals are convex, the even ones slightly narrower than the odd intervals, but considerably broader than the primary rows). In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ (fig. 258) strongly dilated in a straight line towards apex, without distal emargination.



FIGS. 257 to 259. — Anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂ of :
257 : *Schelodontes frater* n. sp. — 258 : *Schelodontes simplimanus* n. sp.
259 : *Schelodontes terrenus* n. sp.

The only specimen in front of me has been classified originally as a ♀ because of the simple inner contours of anterior tibiæ; in actual fact it is a ♂, well recognizable as such by the median cavity on underside of anterior tibiæ.

Dimensions. — Length 8 mm, width 3 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — South-western Cape Province. — Mossel Bay, VII.1906 (1♂, holotype S.A.M.).

[**Schelodontes terrenus** n. sp.]

(Pl. XVI, fig. 4; Fig. 259.)

Upper surface moderately shiny. Head above with dense, coarse, but not confluent punctures. Middle section of mentum with sharp and strongly raised median carina. Antennæ longer than width of head, with strongly transverse three preapical segments; the apical segment broadly oval, about two-thirds longer than the penultimate segment. Pronotum broadest at

about middle, strongly convex, slender, only about one-third broader than long or less, uniformly covered with dense and the same coarse punctures as on head, becoming rugosely confluent only close to the justa-lateral canaliculation. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, with complete and rather strong carina; the anterior angles very strongly produced, minutely dentiform and with the apices curved inwards. Sides equally rounded and distinctly narrowed towards base, with narrow lateral carina; the justa-lateral canaliculation very well marked, distinctly dilated anteriorly as well as posteriorly, with smoothed background of cuticle. Base immarginate, with the middle section distinctly arcuate and projecting backwards beyond posterior angles. Prosternum densely rugose on sides; episternum with a few coarse punctures and superficially wrinkled longitudinally; apex of prosternal apophysis weakly produced, marginate. Elytra slender, subparallel, slightly narrower than pronotum, in the ♂ often broadest basally, with very sharp, rectangular humeral angles which are demarcated from sides by a post-humeral sinuosity of the latter. Base emarginate, with very fine, irregularly interrupted margination. Primary rows broadly sulcate, composed of dense, more or less distinct, transverse punctures, of which there are about 30 in the fourth row; secondary intervals strongly and obtusely convex, moderately broader than primary rows or practically of equal width, densely covered with rather coarse punctures. Pseudopleural crest dorsally exposed only on basal fourth, but altogether absent around the broadly rounded apical portion of elytra. Pseudopleura with fine and scattered punctures, very narrow on posterior two-thirds, much narrower than the ventrally reflected portion of the ninth plus eighth intervals. Metasternum very short; episternum with coarse, partially and longitudinally confluent punctures. Abdomen with extremely fine, sparse punctures, the anal sternite strongly marginate and with deep transverse sulcus across base. Upper surface of intermediate and posterior tibiæ broad, but only shallowly sulcate. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ (fig. 259) with strongly and inwardly produced apical angle, with a weak and obtuse median dilation and a fringe of a few bristles on distal third; the outer contours of anterior tibiæ with more or less distinct median dilation and demarcated apical angle; the posterior femora with very large, triangular and sharply pointed apical tooth.

Æ d e a g u s. — Apicale slender, with the sides strongly narrowing in a straight line towards apex. Apices of the divided parameres almost straight and obtuse. Basale only twice to two and a half times as long as apicale.

D i m e n s i o n s. — Length 9 to 11 mm, width 3 ¾ to 4 ¾ mm.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. — Eastern part of the Central Cape Province. — Albany District: Resolution, near Fort Brown, I.1929, A. WALTON (18 spec., types T.M.); Grahamstown, XII.1892, SCHOENLAND, VII.1910, J. R. IVY, II.1933, R. F. LAWRENCE (9 spec., S.A.M. and T.M.).

Relationship. — Agreeing with the *verreauxi* and *immundus* groups in the densely and conspicuously punctured secondary intervals on elytra, but closely allied to *immundus* (Pl. II, fig. 4) on account of the larger size, the sharp and demarcated to minutely prominent humeral angle, the posteriorly very narrow pseudopleura and the strong apical tooth on posterior femora in the ♂. Both *immundus* and the new species differ from *verreauxi*, *frater* and *simplimanus* furthermore in the formation of the anterior tibiæ in the ♂. In the *immundus* group (fig. 77) the inner angle of anterior tibiæ is strongly produced inwards, bearing the apical brush on apical margin of tibia, and with the calcaria inserted likewise on apical margin of tibia, but shifted inwards from apical angle and apical brush. In the species of the *verreauxi* group the inner apical angle is not conspicuously produced inwards, bearing the tibial calcaria plus apical brush on apical portion of inner margin of tibia.

The new species is distinguished from *Sch. immundus* (Pl. II, fig. 4) by the smaller size (*immundus* varies from 11 to 13 mm in length), the distinctly shiny upper surface of body (very opaque in *immundus*), the strongly produced, very sharp and acute anterior angles of pronotum (which are obtuse and only moderately produced in *immundus*), as well as by the quite different sculpture of elytra. In *Sch. immundus* the primary rows are very fine, narrow and lineate; the secondary intervals are alsmost flat, very broad and several times broader than the primary rows, very densely, rugosely punctured and in between punctures transversely wrinkled. In the new species the primary rows are broadly sulcate and deeply impressed; the secondary intervals are strongly convex to obtusely subcostate, about as broad as the primary rows, densely, but not rugosely punctured, and with smooth cuticle between punctures. The ædeagus is very similar to that of *immundus*, but the apicale is a little shorter, the parameres less well divided and the ventral groove more strongly constricted by the inflexed alæ, with the lacinia being exposed only apically. *Sch. immundus* (MULSANT & REY) is known to me from the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage Districts.

[Schelodontes exceptionalis n. sp.]

Of a dark reddish brown colour, the appendages paler. Upper surface shiny, the elytra strongly so. Head above densely punctured, with the punctures becoming coarse and rugosely confluent on the convex vertex. Middle section of mentum with strongly raised, very sharp median carina. Antennæ rather slender, with strongly dilated three distal segments. Pronotum moderately convex, broadest in front of middle, slender, almost square and only a fifth broader than long, with coarse and moderately dense punctation, aggregated and rugose only along the lateral carina. Anterior margin completely carinate, deeply emarginate, with strongly produced, but not demarcated anterior angles. Sides equally rounded and distinctly

narrowed towards base, with strong, obtuse, shiny and equally broad lateral carina, but without justa-lateral canaliculation or submarginal depression, with the discal convexity reaching, and in contact with, the lateral carina; the latter considerably broader than the third antennal segment, but slightly narrower than the penultimate segment. Base almost subtruncate, with straight and non-arcuate middle section, completely, very finely but sharply carinate; the posterior angles inconspicuously produced backwards beyond level of middle section of base. Prosternum very densely rugose on sides; episternum shiny, with only sparse and fine punctures, longitudinally rugose only on inner quarter; intercoxal apophysis with obtusely produced, broadly rounded and immarginate apex. Elytra about as broad as pronotum, in the ♂ broadest basally, with subparallel sides or the latter very weakly narrowing backwards, with sharply rectangular, slightly prominent humeral angles. Primary rows deeply impressed and narrowly sulcate, with rather dense, round and strong punctures, of which about 28 stand in the fourth row; secondary intervals strongly shiny, smooth, convex, subcostate apically, considerably broader than the primary rows. Pseudopleural crest dorsally exposed only basally, altogether absent around the broadly rounded apical portion. Pseudopleura almost smooth, leaving exposed a narrow portion of the ventrally reflected ninth interval on posterior half and there distinctly broader than the latter. Metasternum very short; episternum covered with an extremely dense, longitudinally rugose, almost substriolate sculpture. Abdomen finely and sparsely punctured, the base of the penultimate and anal sternites deeply sulcate, the anal sternite strongly marginate. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ curved inwards apically, the outer contours with very weak median dilation and very sharp, rectangular apical angle; the posterior femora with very weakly marked, obtuse angle apically, inermous.

Dimensions. — Length 8 ½ mm, width 3 ¼ mm.

Distribution. — Eastern part of the Central-southern Cape Province. — Uitenhage District: Dunbrody, J. O'NELL (1 ♂, holotype T.M.).

Relationship. — Belonging to the many species of *Schelodontes* exhibiting smooth and only inconspicuously punctured secondary intervals on elytra, this species is well characterized by the entirely carinate and different structure of pronotal base. With the exception of the following species, all the other *Schelodontes* agree in the immarginate base of pronotum, the middle section of which is arcuate and slightly produced backwards beyond posterior angles. In *Sch. exceptionalis* and *oblitus* the middle section of base is straight, non-arcuate and not produced backwards beyond the level of posterior angles; on the contrary the latter are inconspicuously produced backwards beyond the level of middle section. On account of this character, as well as by the shape of body, the new

species resembles much certain species of *Amblychirus*, but the sharp median carina on the middle section of mentum, the broadly exposed distal portion of the lateral wings of mentum, the shape of legs and all the other characters agree entirely with *Schelodontes*.

[**Schelodontes oblitus** n. sp.]

This is the second species of *Schelodontes* with truncate and more or less distinctly carinate pronotal base. It is not related phylogenetically to *Sch. exceptionalis*, but agrees with the latter in the structure of pronotal base. It is very sharply distinguished from this species as follows : —

Body of larger size, the upper surface more strongly shiny, the elytra almost polished. Head above with uniform, well separated and round punctures; underside and antennæ as in *exceptionalis*. The pronotum much broader, more flattened, coarsely but much less densely punctured, with the punctures remaining well separated also on lateral portions; broadest at middle, almost one and a half times as broad as long. Anterior margin less deeply emarginate, with the marginal carina more or less distinctly interrupted on middle. Sides more strongly rounded and narrowed posteriorly; the lateral carina rather broad and considerably dilated towards base (very slightly dilated towards anterior margin in *exceptionalis*), basally considerably broader than the third antennal segment, but slightly narrower than the preapical segment; with very narrow, but deep and complete justa-lateral canaliculation. Base subtruncate, strongly carinate on lateral portions, less so and sometimes with the marginal carina irregularly interrupted on middle section; the posterior angles not produced backwards. Underside of prothorax as in *exceptionalis*, but the apex of intercoxal apophysis slightly attenuate. Elytra distinctly narrower than pronotum, with subparallel to slightly rounded sides, but always constricted basally. Base exactly as broad as pronotal base (distinctly broader than the latter in *exceptionalis*), with sharply dentiform and prominent humeral angle which is strongly demarcated from the constricted basal portion of sides. Primary rows fine, but sharply impressed and lineate, with only badly indicated punctation; there are about 30 punctures in the fourth row, which are almost finer than those on pronotum. Secondary intervals uniformly flat to inconspicuously convex, several times broader than the primary rows, smooth and polished. Pseudopleural crest dorsally exposed on basal third, complete and finely carinate. Underside of hind body similar to *exceptionalis*, but the pseudopleura considerably narrower than the ventrally reflected portion of the ninth plus eighth intervals posteriorly. Legs much more slender. The narrow upper surface of intermediate and posterior tibiæ sulcate. In the ♂ the anterior tibiæ very similar, but the outer apical angle broadly rounded; the posterior femora with sharply pointed, short apical tooth, pointing towards base of femur.

Æ d e a g u s. — Of simple shape, with large apicale; the basale only one and two thirds times as long as apicale.

D i m e n s i o n s. — Length 9 to 10 ½ mm, width 4 to 4 ½ mm.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. — South-eastern Cape Province. — Molteno District : Molteno, A. ROBERTS (4 spec., types T.M.); Albert District : Burghersdorp, KANNEMEYER (1 spec., S.A.M.); Komga District : Kei River, 1883 (1 spec., S.A.M.). — North-central Cape Province. — Hanover District : Hanover, 1901, C. SCHREINER (1 spec., S.A.M.). — Southern Orange Free State. — Bethulie District : Springfontein, XII.1947, P. JACKSON (1 spec., U.St.).

[**Schelodontes grandis** n. sp.]

Black, moderately shiny. Head above coarsely and rather densely punctured. Middle section of mentum with sharp median carina. Antennæ short, not longer than the head is broad, with strongly transverse distal segments. Pronotum weakly convex, with flattened disc, broadest in front of middle, almost square, about a third broader than long, with weak and rather scattered, laterally slightly coarser and more concentrated punctures. Anterior margin moderately emarginate, with complete and broad marginal carina and fairly produced, rather obtuse anterior angles. Sides practically subparallel or very slightly narrowing in a straight line posteriorly; lateral carina broad, obtuse, but constricted on middle and there distinctly narrower than anteriorly or posteriorly and slightly narrower than the third antennal segment; justa-lateral canaliculation broad and deep, gradually dilated and flattened towards posterior angles. Base with broad and obtuse marginal carina, interrupted on about median fifth; the middle section rather strongly arcuate and very distinctly produced backwards beyond posterior angles. Prosternum with asperate punctures on sides; episternum with a few fine punctures; apex of intercoxal apophysis produced, immarginate and triangular. Elytra about as broad as pronotum or slightly narrower, with subparallel sides, sharply rectangular but non-prominent humeral angles which are scarcely demarcated from sides. Base emarginate on middle, very sharply edged (but not carinate) on sides. Primary rows narrow, becoming more distinctly impressed on sloping lateral portions, with distinct, rather fine, round punctures, of which about 35 are in the fourth row; secondary intervals with extremely fine, scattered punctures, much broader than the primary rows, uniformly flat. Pseudopleural crest dorsally exposed on basal half, but absent from the broadly rounded apical portion. Posterior portion of pseudopleura about as broad as the ventrally reflected portion of the ninth interval. Metasternum distinctly longer than in the preceding species, between mesocoxal cavities and the pre-metacoxal sclerite about as long as the latter or slightly longer; episternum very coarsely, densely punctured. Abdomen longitudinally wrinkled, with very fine, sparse punctures; anal sternite strongly marginate. Legs stout; the

upper surface of intermediate and posterior tibiæ superficially sulcate, the lateral surfaces very densely and asperately sculptured. In the ♂ the inner contours of anterior tibiæ strongly curved inwards, the outer contours with very weak median dilation and blunt apical angle; the intermediate tibiæ strongly curved basally; the inner contours of posterior tibiæ rather strongly but continuously dilated post-basally, thence gradually dilated in a straight line towards apex; the posterior femora with large, triangular and sharply pointed apical tooth.

Ædeagus. — Slender, with elongate, continuously converging apicale: the basale about two and a half times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 14 to 15 mm, width 6 ¼ to 6 ½ mm.

Distribution. — Central-southern Cape Province. — Jansenville District: Klipplaat, X.1948, Univ. California-Transv. Mus. Exped. (1♂, 2♀♀, types T.M.).

Relationship. — This species is the largest of all *Schelodontes*, readily recognizable by its length alone, and superficially recalling the *Parastizopus* of *Stizopina*. It is the only known species with almost complete basal margination of pronotum in correlation with the strongly arcuate course of base. In the two preceding species, exhibiting a basal carina of pronotum, the base is truncate and the posterior angles are situated either at level with middle section of base or slightly projecting backwards beyond the latter. Phylogenetically, however, *grandis* is neither related to *exceptionalis* nor to *oblitus*, but belongs to the *nigerrimus* group. It is easily recognized from *Sch. nigerrimus* (MULSANT & REY) (Pl. XVII, fig. 3) by the larger size (with *nigerrimus* varying from 9 to 12 ¼ mm in length), the sharply marked primary rows on apical declivity of elytra (there evanescent to absent in *nigerrimus*), the shiny cuticle and dense secondary punctation on apical declivity (sericeous to dull and sparsely punctured in *nigerrimus*), the posteriorly sharply impressed, but apically abbreviate ninth row of elytra, which is distant from the pseudopleural margin on its posterior course (in *nigerrimus* the ninth row is broadly sulcate and closely following the pseudopleural crest to the apex of elytra), as well as by the rather obtuse and weakly produced anterior angles of pronotum (which are strongly produced, very sharp and minutely demarcated in *nigerrimus*). From the second known species of the *nigerrimus* group, viz. *morosus* (MULSANT & REY), the new species is distinguished by the much larger size (*morosus* varies from 8 ¼ to 9 ¾ mm in length), the broader and laterally strongly carinate pronotum (in *morosus* the pronotum is slender, only slightly broader than long, with a very fine and sharp lateral carina which is considerably narrower than the third antennal segment also basally), the moderately produced anterior angles of pronotum (strongly produced and very sharp in *morosus*), the almost complete basal margination of pronotum (immarginate in *morosus*, as well as in *nigerrimus*), the fine primary rows of

elytra (rather broadly sulcate in *morosus*), and the different formation of legs in the ♂. The isolated species *Sch. mannerheimi* (MULSANT & REY), varying in length from 9 ½ to 11 ¼ mm, is very well differentiated from the new species, as well as from all the other *Schelodontes* by the peculiar formation of the strongly rounded sides of pronotum; both the lateral carina as well as the justa-lateral canaliculation are very fine and narrow on basal portion, becoming considerably dilated towards the anterior angles anteriorly.

The range of the three compared species is the following : — *Sch. nigerrimus* is known to me from the Mossel Bay-, Oudtshoorn-, Prince Albert-, Riversdale- and Caledon Districts, *morosus* from the George District, and *mannerheimi* from the George- and Uniondale Districts.

[**Schelodontes omeri** n. sp.]

Black, the appendages of a dark reddish brown. Upper surface moderately shiny. Body elongate and subparallel. Head above uniformly covered with strong and well separated punctures. Middle section of mentum strongly narrowing towards the apical margin, the latter briefly emarginate; with sharp and strongly raised median carina. Antennæ as in *Sch. terrenus*. Pronotum rather convex, broadest in front of middle, slender, almost square, only a third broader than long, covered with coarse, moderately dense, round punctures which are slightly more concentrated, but well separated on sides. Anterior margin rather strongly emarginate, completely carinate, with well produced, sharp anterior angles. Sides weakly narrowed in a straight line towards base; lateral carina moderately strong, slightly narrowed on middle, a trifle narrower than the third antennal segment; justa-lateral canaliculation only obsoletely indicated. Base weakly arcuate and immarginate as in *terrenus*. Prosternum with separated, round, somewhat asperate punctures on sides; episternum smooth, very sparsely and finely punctured, the obtuse apex of intercoxal apophysis depressed. Elytra elongate, subparallel, slightly narrower than pronotum, with the sides constricted basally and with dentiform, sharply prominent humeral angles. Primary rows narrowly sulcate, with rather dense and strong, more or less distinct punctures, of which about 26 to 30 are in the fourth row; secondary intervals smooth, uniformly and moderately convex, much broader than the primary rows. Pseudopleural crest dorsally exposed on about basal half, but absent around the broadly rounded apical portion. Pseudopleura narrow posteriorly and there distinctly narrower than the ventrally reflected portion of ninth interval. Metasternum very short; the episternum with coarse, slightly elongate, but separated punctures. Abdomen with fine punctures; the base of the two apical sternites transversely sulcate; the anal sternite strongly marginate. Legs slender. The upper surface of intermediate and posterior tibiæ moderately sulcate. In the ♂ the inner contours of all tibiæ with rather abrupt

premedian dilation, best marked on intermediate tibiæ; the inner apical angle of anterior tibiæ strongly produced inwards; the apex of posterior femora with small, but sharply pointed, prominent tooth, directed towards base of femur.

Ædeagus. — Slender, with elongate, continuously converging apicale; the basale slightly more than twice as long as apicale; penis and lacinia exposed.

Dimensions. — Length 8 ½ to 10 ¾ mm, width 4 to 4 ¼ mm.

Distribution. — Eastern part of the Central-southern Cape Province. — Somerset East, I.1887 (3♂♂, holotype S.A.M.); Uitenhage District: Dunbrody (1♀, allotype T.M.); Albany District: Grahamstown, X (1♂♀, Rh.U.), Sheldon, VIII.1950, F. ZUMPT (2♂♂, 2♀♀, Museum FREY).

Relationship. — Belonging to the *chevrolati* group and agreeing with the latter in the smooth secondary intervals of elytra, the prominent humeral angle, the arcuate and immarginate base of pronotum, the basally not conspicuously dilated lateral carina and the anteriorly not dilated justa-lateral canaliculation of pronotal sides. Among the known species of this group [viz. *chevrolati* MULSANT & REY (Pl. II, fig. 5), *amplicollis* FAIRMAIRE and *longulus* MULSANT & REY] *Sch. longulus* is the closest ally of the new species, differing from *Sch. chevrolati* and *Sch. amplicollis* in the only moderately shiny upper surface, the less strongly transverse pronotum, the sharply rectangular posterior angles and the uniform, coarse, dense punctation on pronotum, as well as by the sulcate, coarsely punctured primary rows on elytra, which are only slightly narrower than the secondary intervals. *Sch. longulus* is readily distinguished from *Sch. omeri* by the smaller size of body (7 ¾ to 8 ¼ mm long), the shape of pronotum, sculpture on elytra and the practically non-dimorphic legs in the ♂. The pronotum is more elongate, posteriorly rounded and narrowed towards the base, without justa-lateral canaliculation. The humeral angle of elytra is rectangular, but not dentiform; the primary rows are very strong, scarcely narrower than the secondary intervals. In the ♂ the intermediate and posterior tibiæ are straight and the apical dilation of posterior femora is obtuse.

Dedication. — Named in honour of Prof. J. OMER COOPER, director of the Zoological Institute of Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

[Schelodontes rotundicollis n. sp.]

(Pl. XVII, fig. 2.)

Very closely related to *Sch. chevrolati* (MULSANT & REY) and agreeing with this species in the sharply carinate median carina of middle section of mentum, the transverse, posteriorly narrowed, weakly and sparsely punctured pronotum, the equally broad, moderately strong lateral carina of the

latter, the arcuate and immarginate pronotal base, the sharply rectangular, well demarcated to minutely prominent humeral angles, the lineate primary rows and smooth, uniformly flat secondary intervals of elytra, the polished upper surface and similar formation of underside of hind body. Specifically differing from *chevrolati* by the less short body, the broader and more conspicuous justa-lateral canaliculation of pronotum, which is distinctly dilated posteriorly and often so also anteriorly (very narrow and of equal width in *chevrolati*), the very sparsely and finely punctured sides of prosternum, the strong, sharply pointed, dentiform apical dilation of posterior femora in the ♂ (moderate and obtuse in *chevrolati*), as well as by the shape and sculpture of elytra. In the new species the elytra are longer, narrower than pronotum basally (very slightly broader than pronotum in *chevrolati*); the primary rows are finer, with only obsolescent and scattered, fine punctures, becoming very fine on apical declivity (in *chevrolati* the primary rows are stronger, with rather dense, round and well defined punctures, strongly impressed also on apical declivity); the secondary intervals are flat also on sides of apical declivity (there weakly but distinctly convex in *chevrolati*); on apical declivity the ninth primary row becomes obsolescent to evanescent at considerable distance from the end of the first row, but the pseudopleural crest is complete, finely marked around the entire apical portion of elytra (in *chevrolati* the ninth row is sharply impressed, extending clearly to the end of the first row, but the pseudopleural crest is absent from the broadly rounded apical portion of elytra). The ædeagus differs rather strongly from *chevrolati* by the narrowed and almost subparallel apical third of apicale, the sides of which are continuously narrowing from base to apex in *chevrolati*.

Sch. amplicollis (FAIRMAIRE), extremely closely related to *chevrolati*, differs strongly from the new species by the broad shape of body, the coarse, very dense to almost rugose punctures on sides of pronotum and the formation of pronotal sides. The justa-lateral canaliculation is absent or indistinct, not smoothed on background, not separated from the discal convexity of pronotum nor from the dense punctures of the latter; the punctures are almost in contact with the lateral carina. *Sch. chevrolati* occurs with *Sch. amplicollis* in the Port Elizabeth District, the former also in the Uitenhage District.

Dimensions. — Length 9 to 10 ½ mm, width 4 ¼ to 4 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — South-central Cape Province. — Middelburg District: Naauwpoort, X.1948, Univ. California-Transv. Mus. Exped. (42 spec., types T.M.); Graaff Reinet District: Graaff Reinet and Kendrew, X.1948, Univ. California-Transv. Mus. Exped. (10 spec., M.C.A.); Beaufort West, F. W. PURCELL (1 spec., S.A.M.); Jansenville District: btwn. Klipplaat and Miller, X.1948, Univ. California-Transv. Mus. Exped. (5 spec., T.M.). — Southern Orange Free State. — Smithfield, 1909, KANNEMEYER (1 spec., S.A.M.).

[Schelodontes mulsanti n. sp.]

(Pl. XVII, fig. 1.)

Very closely related to *Sch. rotundicollis* and agreeing with this species in all particulars, with the exception of the following ones : — Pronotum slightly less transverse; the lateral carina of quite different formation, much narrower, becoming strongly constricted on middle, there extremely fine, much narrower than on anterior or posterior angles and much narrower than the third antennal segment, but in front of posterior and anterior angles dilated and there only slightly narrower than the third antennal segment, but about two and a half times as broad as on the constricted middle section; the justa-lateral canaliculation as in *rotundicollis*, but extremely narrow, fine on middle section and more strongly dilated and flattened basally. Elytra subparallel on basal half of sides (constricted in *rotundicollis*), with the sides weakly rounded at, or slightly in front of, middle; humeral angle rectangular and only slightly prominent (dentiform and somewhat acute in *rotundicollis*). In *rotundicollis* the lateral carina of pronotum is broader, of about equal width throughout, on middle almost as broad as on anterior and posterior angles and about as broad as the third antennal segment; the justa-lateral canaliculation is broad and on middle not narrower than anteriorly or only slightly so.

The ædeagus differs by the short and continuously converging apicale, in this respect agreeing with *Sch. chevrolati* and *amplicollis*, but not with *rotundicollis*.

Dimensions. — Length 9 to 10 ½ mm, width 4 ¼ to 4 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — Central-southern Cape Province. — Willowmore District : Willowmore, III.1912, H. BRAUNS (21 spec., types T.M.); gorge 8 miles W of Willowmore, XI.1948, Univ. California-Transv. Mus. Exped. (2 spec., M.C.A.).

[Schelodontes apicalis n. sp.]

(Pl. XVII, fig. 4.)

Reddish brown to black, the upper surface strongly convex and polished. Body of broadly oval shape. Head above uniformly covered with strong, round and very dense punctures. Middle section of mentum with sharp, very strongly raised and complete median carina. The antennæ very short, scarcely as long as the head is broad; the five preapical segments transverse, becoming strongly dilated towards apex. Pronotum broadest rather distant from behind middle or even at base, strongly rounded and narrowed on anterior two thirds, subparallel to very slightly dilated on posterior third, more than two-thirds broader than long, uniformly covered with rather weak, scattered punctures. Anterior margin strongly and completely carinate, moderately emarginate, but with well produced anterior angles.

Lateral carina rather narrow, constricted at middle, conspicuously dilated basally; on middle considerably narrower than the third antennal segment, basally slightly broader than the latter, but much narrower than the preapical segment of antennæ. Justa-lateral canaliculation very narrow on anterior two thirds, but distinctly dilated and flattened close to posterior angles; anteriorly narrower than the lateral carina, basally about as broad as the latter. Base immarginate, with arcuate and distinctly produced middle section. Prosternum densely and obliquely wrinkled on sides; episternum polished and practically impunctate; intercoxal apophysis produced and with immarginate, broadly rounded apex. Elytra short, broadest behind middle, distinctly broader than pronotum, with the sides rather well rounded and dilated towards middle, and with slightly obtuse, non-prominent humeral angles. Primary rows sharply impressed, fine, well-marked also on apical declivity, with fine, rather dense, more or less distinctly defined punctures, of which about 40 stand in the fourth row; secondary intervals polished, several times broader than the primary rows, flat to very weakly convex. The pseudopleural crest dorsally exposed on basal third, very sharply carinate around the apical portion. Pseudopleura smooth, narrow, leaving exposed the ninth and eighth intervals on posterior four-fifths, much narrower than the latter posteriorly. The metasternum short; episternum with very coarse, dense and substriolate sculpture. Abdomen rather densely punctured; the anal sternite strongly marginate. The upper surface of intermediate tibiæ deeply, that of posterior ones superficially sulcate. In the ♂ the anterior tibiæ with straight outer contours, almost rectangular outer apical angle and triangularly produced inner apical angle; the posterior femora with small, fine, but prominent and pointed apical tooth.

Æ d e a g u s. — Similar to *Sch. morosus*, but the basale longer and two and a half times as long as apicale (in *morosus* only one and two thirds times as long as the latter).

D i m e n s i o n s. — Length 7 ¾ to 9 ¾ mm, width 3 ¾ to 4 ¾ mm.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. — Central-southern Cape Province. — Willowmore District: Willowmore, XII.1913, H. BRAUNS (41 spec., types T.M.), X.1948, Univ. California-Transv. Mus. Exped. (4 spec., M.C.A.); Ladismith District, H. BRAUNS (1 spec., T.M.); Oudtshoorn District, VII.1886 (1 spec., S.A.M.).

R e l a t i o n s h i p. — This new species is well characterized by the short shape of body, the polished cuticle of upper surface, the posteriorly broadest pronotum, the obtuse humeral angles of elytra and the apically very sharply carinate and complete pseudopleural crest. It may be compared only with *Sch. morosus* (MULSANT & REY), agreeing with the latter in the non-dentiform humeral angles of elytra, the shiny apical declivity, on which the primary rows are well marked, the course of the ninth primary row on elytra, which is diverging from pseudopleural crest posteriorly, and the similar construc-

tion of lateral carina and justa-lateral canaliculation of sides of pronotum. It differs, however, very strongly from *morosus* by the broad and distinctly rounded body (narrow and subparallel in *morosus*), the strongly transverse and convex pronotum (slender, almost square and flattened in *morosus*), the strongly convex, laterally rounded elytra, the primary rows of which are fine and lineate (in *morosus* the elytra are less strongly convex, subparallel and exhibit strong, subsulcate primary rows), the obtuse humeral angles (rectangular and sharp in *morosus*) and by the apically sharply carinate pseudopleural crest (which is altogether absent on apical portion in *morosus*). The lateral carina of pronotum is distinctly dilated basally and there slightly broader than anteriorly; the justa-lateral canaliculation is well dilated basally and there broader than anteriorly; in *Sch. morosus* the lateral carina as well as the justa-lateral canaliculation are equally narrow anteriorly and posteriorly, the latter there inconspicuously dilated.

[**Schelodontes gemmeulus** n. sp.]

(Pl. XVIII, fig. 1.)

Very closely related to *Sch. apicalis*, of similar formation and the same broad shape of body, but readily distinguished as follows : — Body larger and broader, with less shiny upper surface. The pronotum of similar shape and width, but the punctures are coarse, deep, denser and strongly concentrated on sides. The anterior margin is less deeply emarginate, with obtuse and moderately produced anterior angles, and very broad, complete margination. The sides, including the greatest width of pronotum considerably behind middle, are rounded and narrowed for a short distance just in front of posterior angles. The lateral carina is considerably broader than in *apicalis* and very conspicuously dilated basally; it is as broad as the third antennal segment on the slightly constricted middle, but as broad as the preapical segment on the dilated basal portion. The justa-lateral canaliculation is very narrow, several times narrower than the lateral carina, but of equal width from base to anterior margin. The elytra are of the same shape and sculpture as in *apicalis*, with the exception of the sharply rectangular, minutely dentiform humeral angles which are well demarcated from sides by a post-humeral sinuosity of the latter. The cuticle of pronotum is not smooth and polished as in *apicalis*, but very densely micro-sculptured and appearing as if sericeous. The legs of the single ♀ are similar to those of *apicalis*, except for the anterior tibiæ which exhibit a distinct premedian dilation on upper surface.

Dimensions. — Length 9 mm, width 5 mm.

Distribution. — Central-southern Cape Province. — Willowmore District : Willowmore, II.1901. H. BRAUNS (1♀, holotype T.M.).

[Atrocrates bisinuatus n. sp.]

(Pl. XVIII, fig. 4; Fig. 260.)

Black, the appendages and underside more or less reddish brown. Upper surface shiny. Head above with dense, extremely fine punctures.

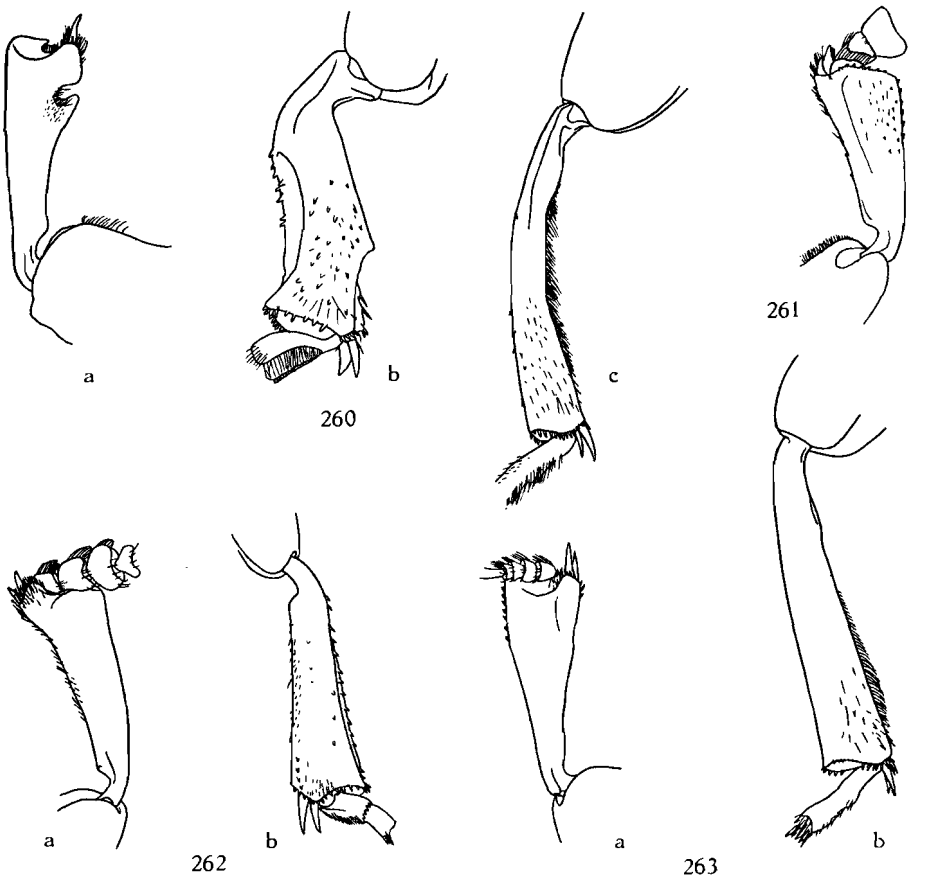


FIG. 260. — *Atrocrates platyderus* (MULSANT & REY) (a : anterior tibia of ♂; b : intermediate tibia of ♂; c : posterior tibia of ♂). — FIG. 261. — *Atrocrates latemarginatus* (MULSANT & REY), anterior tibia of ♂. — FIG. 262. — *Atrocrates striatus* (QUENSEL) (a : anterior tibia of ♂; b : intermediate tibia of ♂). — FIG. 263. — *Atrocrates peringueyi* n. sp. (a : anterior tibia of ♂; b : posterior tibia of ♂).

Genæ strongly projecting outwards beyond ocular outlines. Middle section of mentum moderately narrowing to the subtruncate apical margin, with fine median carina, well developed on middle. Antennæ slender, with three transverse preapical segments. Pronotum broadest a little behind

middle, more than one and a third times as broad as long, polished, with scarcely discernible, extremely fine punctures. Anterior margin moderately emarginate, with the marginal carina interrupted on middle. Sides equally rounded and narrowed towards base; the lateral carina broad, obtuse, gradually dilated from anterior margin towards base, there about twice as broad as anteriorly and approximately as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ; the justa-lateral canaliculation extremely fine and of equal width. Base with fine and complete marginal carina; the middle section straight, but the lobes of posterior angles rather strongly produced backwards beyond level of middle section. Prosternum with a few fine punctures on sides; episternum smooth, with fine, longitudinal wrinkles; intercoxal apophysis produced, with broadly rounded, immarginate apex. Elytra slightly narrower than pronotum, with weakly rounded, but basally subparallel sides and dentiform, strongly prominent humeral angle. Base straight on middle, very slightly sloping towards humeral angles laterally. Primary rows very fine, more sharply impressed on sides, but becoming evanescent on apical declivity, composed of very fine, dense punctures, with about 45 punctures in the fourth row; secondary intervals uniformly flat, smooth, with dense, fine, irregular, secondary punctures on apical portion of apical declivity. Pseudopleural crest complete, entirely visible from above. Pseudopleura occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra, smooth. Metasternum very short, densely and coarsely substriolate on sides; episternum with scattered, rather fine punctures. Abdomen with fine, scattered punctures, the anal sternite strongly marginate. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tarsi strongly dilated and with entire soleæ below; the anterior tarsi about as broad as the apex of anterior tibiæ and almost three times as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ; the inner contours of anterior tibiæ with abrupt and angular postbasal dilation, thence straight to a strong, triangular, prominent postmedian tooth, projecting from underside beyond inner contours, and with strongly produced, angular apical dilation, the outer contours with well demarcated, broadly rounded to laterally subtruncate apical angle; the intermediate tibiæ broadly sulcate and smoothed on underside, but with practically straight and only pre-apically shallowly emarginate inner contours, with a minutely prominent tubercle in front of apical angle; the upper surface of intermediate tibiæ slightly dilated on distal two-thirds, but there with practically subparallel lateral contours; the underside of the straight posterior tibiæ with a broad stripe of subtomentose, yellowish, sessile pilosity; the underside of anterior and intermediate femora with a dense brush of golden, silky bristles.

Ædeagus. — Simple. The sides of apicale converging in a straight line towards apex; the parameres entirely divided, but closely attached one to another, with straight and obtuse apices.

Dimensions. — Length 11 to 12 ¾ mm, width 5 to 6 mm.

Distribution. — Western part of the South-western Cape Province. — Tulbagh District : Great Winterhoek Mountain, 4.500 ft., XI.1916, R. LIGHTFOOT (9 spec., types S.A.M.).

Relationship. — The previously described *Atrocrates* species belong to two groups. *A. striatus* (QUENSEL) (Pl. XVIII, fig. 3), *platyderus* (MULSANT & REY) and *simius* (MULSANT & REY) to the *striatus* group, characterized by the presence of a broad, subtomentose stripe of hairs on the underside of posterior tibiæ in the ♂, whereas *A. latemarginatus* (MULSANT & REY) (Pl. XVIII, fig. 2) is an isolated species, in which this stripe is lacking. All these species are furthermore well characterized by the angular or dentiform postbasal dilation of inner contours of anterior tibiæ in the ♂.

The new species agrees very well with the *striatus* group, exhibiting in the ♂ the subtomentose stripe on underside of posterior tibiæ, as well as the angular postbasal dilation of anterior tibiæ. It is readily distinguished from *A. platyderus* by the simple structure of intermediate tibiæ in the ♂ [in *platyderus* the inner (or lower) contours of the outer lateral surface of intermediate tibiæ are not straight, but exhibit a tooth or a strongly arcuate dilation on distal half (fig. 260)]; from *A. striatus* and *simius* by the posteriorly rounded and narrowed sides of pronotum, which are straight and subparallel in both the compared species.

[**Atrocrates montis-cedri** n. sp.]

(Pl. XIX, fig. 1.)

Closely related to *A. bisinuatus* and agreeing in most of particulars with this species, but readily distinguished as follows : — Pronotum with slightly deeper anterior emargination and truncate base; the posterior angles are not produced backwards and at level with middle section of base. Elytra slightly shorter, exactly subparallel, with the humeral angles obtuse, non-prominent and not demarcated from sides; primary rows fine, but sharply impressed and lineate, with extremely fine punctures; the apical portion of apical declivity very densely covered with irregular, secondary punctures; the pseudopleural crest becoming evanescent in front of apex of elytra. The legs in the ♂ similar, but the anterior and intermediate tarsi less strongly dilated, the anterior tarsi narrower than the apex of anterior tibiæ; the latter on inner contours with much smaller, only angular postmedian tooth, but with minutely prominent, obtuse tooth at the proximal end of apical dilation: only the underside of anterior femora with fringe of very short hairs on inner edge.

Dimensions. — Length 11 ½ mm, width 5 ¼ mm.

Distribution. — Western part of the South-western Cape Province. — Clanwilliam District : Cedar Bergen, I.1930, K. H. BARNARD (1 ♂, holotype S.A.M.).

[Atrocrates peringueyi n. sp.]

(Pl. XIX, fig. 2; Figs. 260 to 264.)

Reddish brown to black, shiny. Head above with very fine punctures. Genæ moderately projecting beyond ocular outlines. Epistome well demarcated from sides of genæ. Middle section of mentum with strongly raised, but obtuse and rather broad median carina. Antennæ stout, with strongly transverse four preapical segments. Pronotum broadest at about middle or a little in front of it, two-thirds broader than long, with extremely fine, scarcely discernible punctation. Anterior margin weakly emarginate, with the broad marginal carina briefly interrupted on middle. Sides posteriorly slightly rounded or narrowed in a straight line towards base; the lateral carina very broad, obtuse, gradually but rather strongly dilated towards base, there not quite twice as broad as anteriorly, but only sligthly narrower than the very strongly transverse preapical segment; justa-lateral canaliculation narrow. Base straight and truncate, completely marginate. Underside of prothorax as in *A. bisinuatus*. Elytra narrower than pronotum, practically subparallel, with sharply dentiform, prominent humeral angles which are demarcated from sides by a distinct post-humeral sinuosity or constriction. Primary rows deeply impressed, composed of rather strong, round punctures, of which about 30 to 32 stand in the fourth row; all rows extending beyond top of apical declivity, but evanescent in front of apex. Secondary intervals polished, much broader than primary rows, weakly convex. Pseudopleural crest complete, reaching the apex of elytra, becoming concealed behind middle (dorsal aspect). Pseudopleura smooth, posteriorly narrow and leaving exposed a portion of the ventrally reflected ninth interval, but slightly broader than the latter. Metasternum with scattered, elongate and somewhat acuductate punctures on sides; episternum with uniform, rather fine, round and scattered punctures. Abdomen finely punctured, the anal sternite strongly marginate. In the ♂ (fig. 263) the legs almost non-dimorphic; the anterior and intermediate tarsi not dilated nor soleate below; the anterior and intermediate tibiæ neither excavate nor sulcate on underside, with simple inner contours which are slightly dilated on distal third in the anterior tibiæ, straight in the intermediate ones; the underside of the straight posterior tibiæ with an extremely fine, narrow, long stripe of fine, slightly squarrose, dense and very short hairs; the anterior femora dilated, but all femora with bare underside.

Ædeagus. — Fig 264.

Dimensions. — Length 8 ½ to 10 ¼ mm, width 4 to 4 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — Southern part of the South-western Cape Province. — Caledon District: Caledon, 1905, L. PÉRINGUEY (5 spec., types S.A.M.); Ladismith District: Babylon's Tower, III.1939, Mus. Staff (5 spec., S.A.M.).

Relationship. — Although agreeing with the species of the *striatus* group in the subtomentose stripe of yellowish pilosity on the underside of the posterior tibiæ in the ♂, the new species is very easily recognized by the practically non-dimorphic legs. In all the hitherto known species of *Atrocrates* the anterior tarsi are very strongly dilated in the ♂ and the inner contours of anterior tibiæ exhibit an angular to dentiform postbasal dilation (figs. 260, 261, 262).

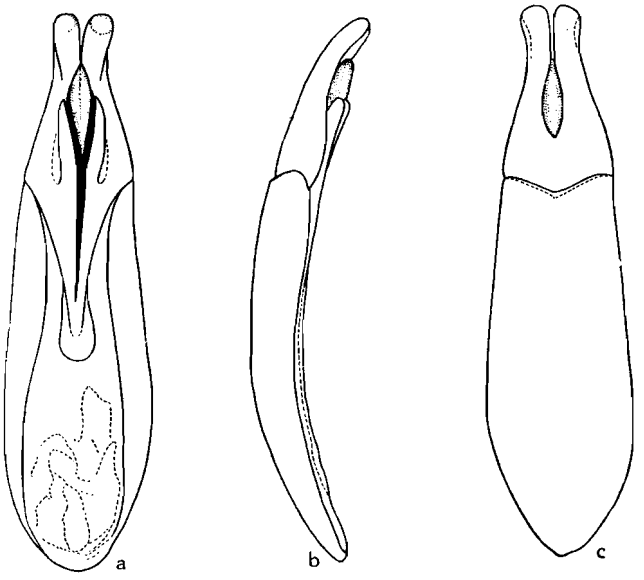


FIG. 264. — Ædeagus of *Atrocrates peringueyi* n. sp.
a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c : dorsal surface.

[Eviropodus lawrenceus n. sp.]

Black, the appendages reddish brown, shiny. Head above with very fine, scattered punctures. Middle section of mentum strongly narrowing in a straight line towards apical margin, with a sharp median carina on about middle. Antennæ long and slender, with the three preapical segments becoming strongly transverse towards apex. Pronotum broadest in front of, or at about, middle, about two thirds broader than long, polished, without discernible punctation. Anterior margin shallowly emarginate, with broad marginal carina which becomes obsolescent on middle. Sides posteriorly exactly subparallel; the lateral carina broad, inconspicuously dilated on posterior half, slightly broader than the third antennal segment, but considerably narrower than the preapical segment; the justa-lateral canaliculation very narrow, almost inconspicuous and of equal width. Base

shallowly emarginate, with straight median section and very slightly produced lobes of posterior angles; entirely immarginate, but in front of base with a more or less distinct, linear, transverse impression. Underside of prothorax almost smooth; apex of intercoxal apophysis produced, immarginate and obtuse. Elytra as broad as pronotum, exactly subparallel and with the lateral contours in line with those of pronotum. Base with very sharp and complete carina, the humeral angles sharply rectangular. Primary rows impressed, with rather scattered, round, well defined punctures, of which there are about 22 to 25 in the fourth row; all rows sharply impressed also on apical declivity and reaching the apex of elytra. Secondary intervals polished, much broader than the primary rows, distinctly convex, slightly more strongly so on lateral portions. Pseudopleural crest complete, reaching the apex of elytra, entirely exposed dorsally, but just visible from above behind middle; the justa-pseudopleural canaliculation distinct and sligthly broadened basally. Pseudopleura smooth, leaving exposed a portion of the ventrally reflected ninth interval on posterior two-thirds, but broader than the latter. Sides of metasternum and episternum with fine and sparse punctures. Abdomen with extremely fine and scattered punctures, longitudinally wrinkled on proximal three sternites; the anal sternite strongly marginate. The intermediate and posterior tibiæ with sinuate outer contours, the upper surface of the former shallowly sulcate, that of posterior tibiæ compressed and evenly convex. In the ♂ the legs weakly dimorphic; the anterior tarsi very faintly dilated, soleate below, only about as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ or a third the width of the apex of anterior tibiæ; the intermediate tarsi not distinctly soleate below; the anterior tibiæ simple, not excavate underneath, with straight inner contours; the intermediate tibiæ with straight inner contours, but with scattered, slightly squarrose hairs on distal half of underside; the underside of the straight posterior tibiæ with a fringe of erect, rather long and dense, yellowish hairs on distal three-quarters, growing in length towards the apex; femora simple, with polished and practically impunctate lateral outer surfaces.

Dimensions. — Length 9 to 10 ½ mm, width 4 ½ to 5 mm.

Distribution. — Eastern Transvaal. — Nelspruit, I.1939, R. F. LAWRENCE (3♂♂, 1♀, types S.A.M.).

Relationship. — Very well distinguished from the two known species of *Eviropodus* [viz. *E. alternans* (FÅHRAEUS) (Pl. XIX, fig. 3, Pl. II, fig. 2) and *E. funebris* (MULSANT & REY)] by the entirely immarginate base of pronotum and its smooth cuticle. In all *Eviropodus* the pronotum is distinctly punctured at least on lateral portions and the base is sharply and entirely carinate.

Dedication. — Named in honour of its discoverer, Dr. R. F. LAWRENCE, former director of the Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg.

[**Eviropodus clanceyi** n. sp.] (1).

(Pl. XIX, fig. 4.)

On account of the entirely carinate base of pronotum related to *E. alternans* and *E. funebris*, but from both species readily distinguished by the subsulcate, broad primary rows on elytra, composed of dense, coarse, slightly transverse punctures, distinctly impinging the adjacent secondary intervals; the strongly convex, laterally and apically subcostate secondary intervals; and by the anterior femora in the ♂, being furnished with a fine fringe of hairs on inner lateral edge. In both the compared species the primary rows are sharply impressed, but narrow and composed of fine punctures which do not impinge the secondary intervals; the latter are much broader than the primary rows and vary from almost flat to moderately convex; the anterior femora are bare below in the ♂.

In the remaining characters the new species is very similar to *E. alternans*, but of more slender shape of body, the pronotum is polished, with very fine and sparse punctures on disc, coarsely and rugosely punctured along sides, the justa-lateral canaliculation of sides is almost absent, the base of elytra is sharply carinate, the humeral angles rectangular, and the legs in the ♂ agree with those of *E. lawrenceus*, except for the anterior femora, the sparsely but distinctly punctured outer lateral surfaces of femora, and the sulcate upper surface of posterior tibiæ.

Dimensions. — Length 9 ¼ to 10 ½ mm, width 4 ¼ to 4 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — Central-western Natal and northern part of the South-eastern Cape Province. — Estcourt, 1894, HAVILAND (2♂♂, 1♀, types S.A.M.); Mount Frere, 1892, A. MARSHALL (1♂, S.A.M.).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Dr. P. A. CLANCEY, director of the Museum and Art Gallery, Durban.

[**Zophodes fitzsimonsi** n. sp.]

(Pl. XX, fig. 2; Pl. II, fig. 3; Figs. 265, 266.)

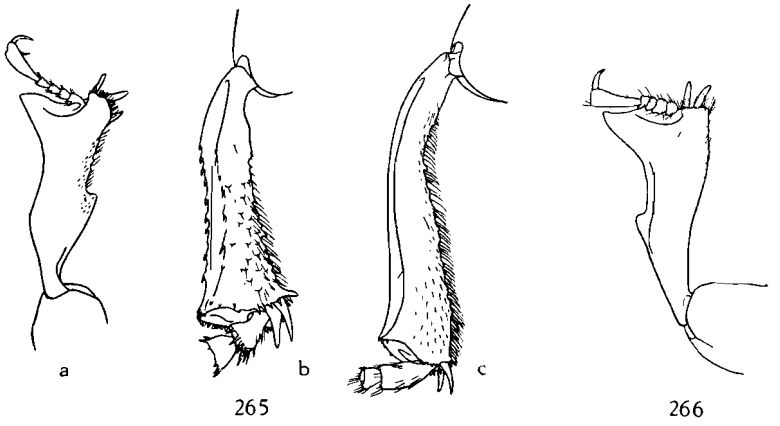
Black, weakly shiny to dull. Head above densely rugose. Epistomal emargination deep. Genæ angularly projecting outwards beyond ocular outlines. Mentum with practically concealed lateral wings; the median section slightly transverse, with the sides weakly dilated in a straight line towards the very faintly rounded apical margin; the surface rugosely sculptured, with broad, plane median convexity which is separated from sides by an elongate concavity, and with slightly depressed apical portion. The antennæ short, scarcely as long as the head is broad, with the four

(1) Erroneously *clanseyi* on Plate XIX, fig. 4.

preapical segments strongly dilated and about twice as broad as long. Pronotum broadest at about middle or slightly behind middle, one and a half to almost one and two thirds times as broad as long, flattened discally, covered very densely with coarse, partially confluent punctures, becoming rugose on lateral portions. Anterior margin rather deeply emarginate, with produced anterior angles, very finely and entirely carinate. Sides distinctly narrowed in a straight line towards base; lateral carina very fine, sharp, scarcely stronger than the anterior or basal carina, considerably narrower than the third antennal segment; justa-lateral canaliculation rather deep, conspicuous, of equal width, much broader than the lateral carina, but with rugose background. Base very shallowly emarginate, entirely, but very finely carinate. Prosternum densely covered with coarse, round, somewhat asperate, often confluent punctures; episternum shiny, with sparse, strong punctures; intercoxal apophysis produced, with immarginate, subtuberculate apex. Elytra short, slightly broader than pronotum, subparallel, broadly rounded apically, with sharply carinate lateral two-thirds of base and sharply rectangular humeral angles which are demarcated from sides by a minute posthumeral constriction of the latter. Primary rows narrowly impressed, but badly defined, without well marked punctures; the secondary intervals covered with an extremely dense, rugose punctation which is only slightly finer than that on pronotum, much broader than primary rows, flat to moderately convex on disc, becoming strongly convex to subcostate and narrower on apical declivity. Pseudopleural crest complete, reaching the apex of elytra and there extremely fine, dorsally exposed only on basal fifth. Pseudopleura with scattered, extremely fine punctures, leaving exposed a large portion of the ventrally reflected ninth and eighth intervals on posterior five sixths, considerably narrower than the latter posteriorly. Sides of metasternum and the episternum with scattered, strong punctures. Abdomen with very fine, sparse punctures, concentrated on anal sternite; the latter strongly marginate. The anterior tibiæ with strongly projecting, sharply pointed outer apical lobe and with sharply and entirely carinate upper surface; the upper surface of intermediate and posterior tibiæ broadly sulcate, with sharply edged lateral margins, and the outer contours sinuate in front of the prominent, pointed apical angles. In the ♂ (fig. 265) the tarsi non-dimorphic, the anterior ones very small; the anterior tibiæ with sparsely denticulate outer contours, and the inner contours with small, pointed, postmedian tooth, thence emarginate and with scattered, elongately setiferous, prominent tubercles, and with a short, prominent apical spine in front of tibial calcaria; the intermediate tibiæ straight, with sparse, elongately setiferous, prominent tubercles and a minute, prominent spine apically in front of tibial calcaria; the posterior tibiæ strongly curved and dilated on distal half, covered with a broad stripe of dense, long, semi-erect, yellowish hairs on underside, with the inner contours provided with

scattered, minutely dentiform, setiferous tubercles and a small apical spine in front of calcaria, directed backwards as are the latter; the underside of all femora with sparse, very short and fine, yellowish hairs proximally.

Æ d e a g u s. — Simple. The apicale elongate, with the sides narrowing in a straight line towards the apex; the parameres divided, with straight and narrowly obtuse apices. The basale not quite twice as long as the apicale.



265 266

FIG. 265. — *Zophodes fitzsimonsi* n. sp. (a : anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂ ; b : intermediate tibia of ♂ ; c : posterior tibia of ♂). — FIG. 266. — *Zophodes tristis* FÅHRAEUS, anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂ .

D i m e n s i o n s. — Length 8 ¾ to 10 ¼ mm, width 4 to 5 mm.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. — Central-southern Transvaal. — Common at Pretoria and surroundings. The types, VIII.1951, collected by myself in the backyard of the Transvaal Museum, T.M.

R e l a t i o n s h i p. — Sharply separated from the only known species of *Zophodes*, viz. *Z. tristis* FÅHRAEUS (Pl. XX, fig. 1), by the much less convex body, the absence of a median tooth on upper surface of anterior tibiæ, the less transverse pronotum, the broad justa-lateral canaliculation of pronotal sides (practically absent in *tristis*), the rugose punctation on secondary intervals of elytra (with separated, round punctures in *tristis*) and the different formation of the legs in the ♂. In *Z. tristis* (fig. 266) the inner contours of anterior tibiæ are inermous, very slightly arcuate and dilated on distal half, there with a sparsely serrate carina, but with a similar, only smaller apical spine in front of calcaria; the intermediate tibiæ with a very small, almost microscopically short apical spine; the posterior tibiæ with the inner contours curved, but not dilated distally, without apical spine, but with numerous, elongately setiferous, small, prominent tubercles; the underside of posterior tibiæ without stripe of dense hairs.

I know *Z. tristis* only from the South-western Transvaal (Lichtenburg and Ventersdorp Districts).

Dedication. — Named in honour of Dr. V. F. FITZSIMONS, director of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

[**Melanopterus podagricus** n. sp.]

(Pl. XX, fig. 4; Figs. 267, 269, 274.)

Black. Upper surface shiny. Head above polished, with microscopically fine punctures. Lateral wings of mentum entirely concealed by the median section; the latter about as broad as long, with the sides moderately dilated in a straight line towards the rounded and medially slightly incised apical margin; the sides obtusely and broadly edged, the apical margin carinate laterally; the surface with broad, obtusely and obsoletely carinate median convexity and moderately depressed apical quarter. The inner angle of the mandibular ridge of postgenal margin produced into a long, spiniform and pointed tooth (ventral aspect, fig. 267). Antennæ slender, with rather weakly dilated and compressed distal segments, of which only the two preapical segments are moderately transverse. Pronotum broadest at about middle, not quite one and a half times as broad as long; polished and without discernible punctation. Anterior margin rather deeply emarginate, with produced but obtusely rounded anterior angles; the marginal carina almost complete, very briefly interrupted or obsolescent on middle. Sides subparallel on basal two-thirds, but strongly rounded and narrowed just in front of posterior angles; the lateral carina strong, becoming gradually narrowed towards anterior angles, basally not quite as broad as the third antennal segment, considerably narrower anteriorly; justa-lateral canaliculation very fine, narrower than lateral carina, deeper and more distinct basally. Base completely carinate, shallowly emarginate, with the obtusely rounded posterior angles slightly and gradually produced backwards beyond level of middle section. Sides of prosternum densely rugose; episternum smooth, superficially and longitudinally wrinkled; intercoxal apophysis with immarginate and rotundate apex. Elytra broadest behind middle, about as broad as pronotum, with the sides faintly rounded and narrowed towards base, and with obtuse, non-prominent humeral angles. Base immarginate. Primary rows extremely fine, slightly impressed, very fine to evanescent in front of apex of elytra, composed of fine, somewhat elongate punctures, of which there are about 40 to 45 in the fourth row; secondary intervals polished, appearing as if impunctate, much broader than the primary rows, with superficially, transversely uneven cuticle. The pseudopleural crest complete, reaching the apex of elytra, separated from discal convexity by a distinct justa-lateral canaliculation which is slightly dilated basally and preapically; both the pseudopleural crest together with the justa-lateral canaliculation entirely exposed dorsally. Pseudopleura smooth, occupying the entire ventrally reflected portion of elytra. Sides of metasternum with

coarse, substriolate sculpture; episternum finely, sparsely punctured. Abdomen with fine, rather scattered punctures; the three proximal sternites longitudinally wrinkled, the anal sternite strongly marginate. The upper surface of intermediate tibiæ flattened and spinose on lateral edges, that of posterior tibiæ compressed and evenly convex. In the ♂ the legs very strongly dimorphic (fig. 274). The anterior and intermediate tarsi very strongly dilated, with entire soleæ below, the anterior tarsi about as broad as the apex of anterior tibiæ and almost four times as broad as the preapical

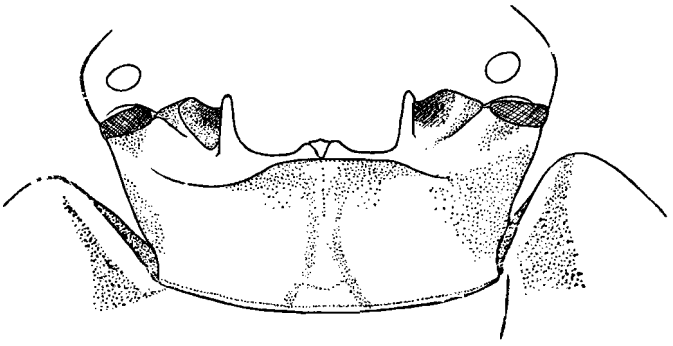


FIG. 267. — *Melanopterus podagricus* n. sp.
Postgenal margin of under surface of head, with the spiniform inner angles of mandibular ridge.

segment of antennæ; the anterior tibiæ short, with practically straight outer contours, but with excavate underside, their inner contours with strongly prominent, large and sharply angular premedian tooth, thence straight, but with long, transversely projecting, apically attenuate spine between middle and apex, and with the apical angle produced into an inwardly bent, strong tooth; the longer of the spurs of calcaria of anterior tibiæ digitiform, enlarged, with obliquely cut apex; the intermediate tibiæ of peculiar shape, with the upper surface strongly constricted on basal half, there with the arcuate contours of the dilated inner lateral surface projecting beyond the inner contours of upper surface, and with strongly arcuate, dilated and projecting inner lateral carina of upper surface on distal half; the underside of intermediate tibiæ broadly flattened and smoothed, the inner contours strongly, angularly dilated postbasally, straight on median third, obliquely cut on apical third; the underside of the straight posterior tibiæ with narrow stripe of a subtomentose, yellowish pilosity on distal two-thirds; the anterior femora with very large, triangular, pointed and dentiform dilation of apical third of inner carina on underside, with a dense brush of yellowish hairs on the two proximal thirds of the latter and densely pilose on proximal half of underside; the underside of the simple intermediate and posterior femora with fine, short, sparse yellowish hairs proximally.

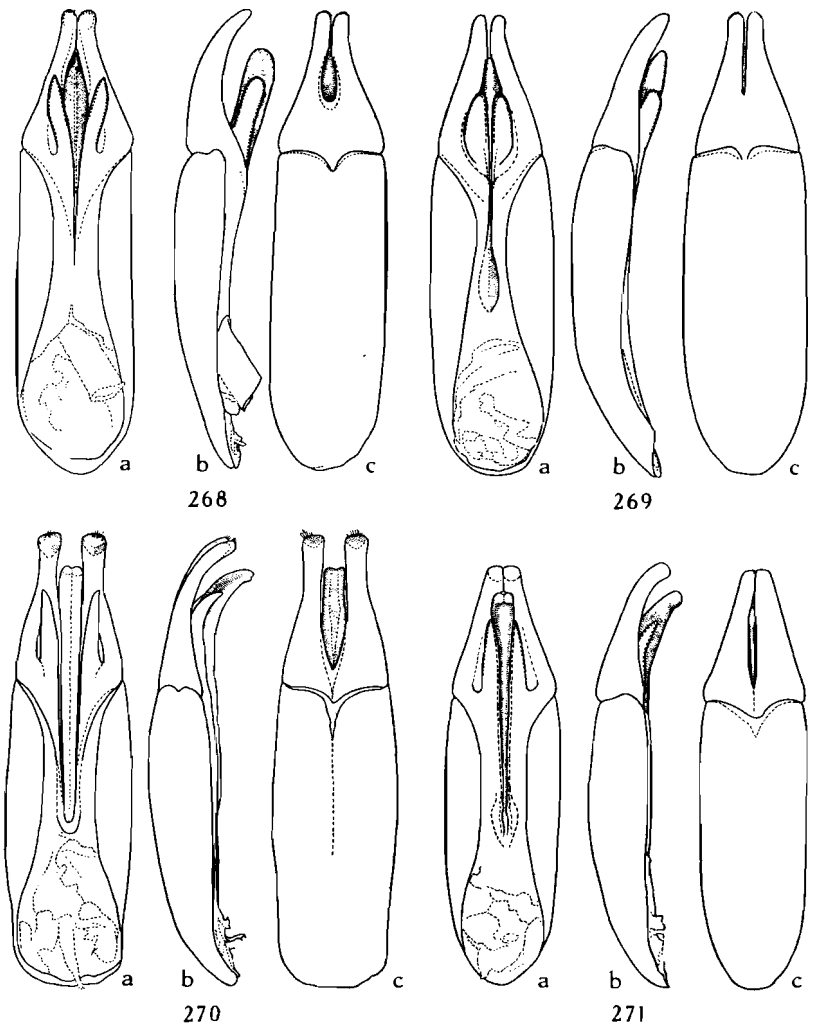
Ædeagus (fig. 269). — Apicale short and slender, with the sides continuously converging towards apex; the parameres deeply divided on distal two-thirds, with slightly gaping, obtuse, straight and minutely demarcated apices. Apical portion of penis and lacinia exposed. Basale about three times as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 16 ½ to 17 ½ mm, width 7 ¾ to 8 ¼ mm.

Distribution. — Southern part of the South-western Cape Province. — Caledon District: Hermanus, 1902, R. LIGHTFOOT (2♂♂, 1♀, types S.A.M.); Bredasdorp District: De Hoop Vlei, 20 m E of Bredasdorp, I.1951, P. BRINCK & G. RUDEBECK (1♀, U.L.).

Relationship. — Among all the Platynotina in general readily distinguished by the peculiar structure of the mandibular teeth of postgenal margin. Phylogenetically *M. podagricus* belongs to the *marginicollis* group of *Melanopterus*, characterized by the subtomentose stripe of yellowish hairs on the underside of posterior tibiæ in the ♂. This group is composed of the four known species *M. marginicollis* MULSANT & REY (Pl. XXI, fig. 2), *M. spinipes* (MULSANT & REY) (Pl. XXI, fig. 1), *M. amaroides* FÅHRAEUS (Pl. XXI, fig. 3) and *M. trivialis* FÅHRAEUS (Pl. XXI, fig. 4). From all these species *M. podagricus* is strongly differentiated by the mandibular teeth of postgenal margin (the mandibular ridge is entirely inermous and transversely edged in the compared species), the structure of mentum, the basally narrowed sides of pronotum (which are straight and subparallel in front of posterior angles in the compared species), the obtuse humeral angles of elytra (sharply rectangular in the compared species), the dentiform apical dilation of inner edge of underside of anterior femora in the ♂, as well as by the formation of legs in the ♂ in general. Armatus anterior tibiæ are found in the ♂ of *M. marginicollis* (fig. 272) and *spinipes* (fig. 273), whereas the inner contours of anterior tibiæ are simple and inermous in the ♂ of *M. amaroides* and *M. trivialis*. The ♂ of *M. marginicollis* differs furthermore from the ♂ of the new species by the absence of a premedian tooth on inner contours of anterior tibiæ and the simple, subparallel contours of the sides of upper surface of intermediate tibiæ; the ♂ of *M. spinipes* (ædeagus fig. 268) by the presence of a basal spine on underside of posterior femora, the distally dilated inner contours of posterior tibiæ, the only weakly arcuate and projecting inner edge of upper surface of intermediate tibiæ, as well as by the similar but modified formation of inner contours of anterior tibiæ, in which there is a very large, triangular median tooth, an apically bent, long and transversely projecting preapical spine, but a simple and non-prominent apical angle.

M. spinipes, *amaroides* and *trivialis* occur in the Port Elizabeth- and Uitenhage Districts, whereas *M. marginicollis* is known to me from the districts of Caledon, Bredasdorp, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn and Knysna.



FIGS. 268 to 271. — Ædeagus of :

268 : *Melanopterus spinipes* (MULSANT & REY). — 269 : *Melanopterus podagricus* n. sp. 270 : *Melanopterus inga* n. sp. — 271 : *Melanopterus varus* n. sp.

a : ventral surface; b : lateral view, with the ventral surface at right; c : dorsal surface.

[Melanopterus inga n. sp.]

(Figs. 270, 275.)

Upper surface moderately shiny. Head above with rather fine, dense punctures. Genæ subparallel, only slightly projecting outwards beyond ocular outlines. Lateral wings of mentum very narrowly exposed; middle section about as long as broad, the sides edged and weakly dilated in a straight line towards the rounded and medially emarginate apical margin; the surface of middle section very densely, rugosely punctured, with very broad, subcarinate median convexity on proximal two-thirds and rather strongly and transversely impressed apical quarter. Antennæ slender, with moderately dilated, compressed four preapical segments, of which the penultimate segment is about twice as broad as long. Pronotum flattened, broadest at about middle, slightly more than one and a half times as broad as long, with fine, rather scattered, more or less conspicuous punctures on disc, but with a broad area of coarse, rugosely confluent punctation along sides, expanding also to anterior margin as well as base. Anterior margin moderately emarginate, with broad and complete marginal carina. Sides practically subparallel on posterior half; the lateral carina strong, but narrowing towards anterior angles, on the broadest point about as broad as the third antennal segment; justa-lateral canaliculation obsolescent, densely rugose as are the lateral portions of discal convexity. Base subtruncate, with the posterior angles inconspicuously produced backwards; marginal carina complete and strong. Sides of prosternum with dense, asperate punctures; episternum very sparsely, finely punctured, with the cuticle forming longitudinal to oblique wrinkles; intercoxal apophysis obtusely triangular apically. Elytra exactly subparallel, as broad as the pronotum, with sharply rectangular humeral angles and subcarinate prebasilar edge. Primary rows deeply impressed, lineate on middle of disc, broadly sulcate on sloping lateral and apical portions, composed of very dense, fine, badly defined punctures which become obsolescent on posterior portion; these punctures impinge very finely the margins of secondary intervals. Secondary intervals with extremely fine, microscopical and sparse punctures, appearing as if smooth, convex to subcostate laterally and apically, much broader than the primary rows on disc, but from about as broad as the latter to considerably narrower on the lateral and apical portions. Pseudopleural crest entire, reaching the apex and exposed dorsally; the justa-lateral canaliculation slightly broadened basally. Pseudopleura smooth, leaving exposed a very narrow portion of the ventrally reflected ninth interval on apical third. Sides of metasternum slightly rugose on anterior half, the episternum with rather fine, dense punctures, changing to granules on anterior half. Abdomen with fine punctures and longitudinal wrinkles; the anal sternite strongly marginate. The upper surface of anterior tibiæ edged apically, with rounded and not

demarcated outer apical angle; that of intermediate tibiæ strongly sulcate, and the posterior tibiæ compressed, with evenly convex and smooth upper surface. In the ♂ only the anterior tarsi moderately dilated and soleate below, the intermediate tarsi simple, the former only slightly more than half the width of the apex of anterior tibiæ, but about twice as broad as the penultimate antennal segment; the underside of anterior tibiæ broadly smoothed and with distal cavity; the inner contours of anterior tibiæ

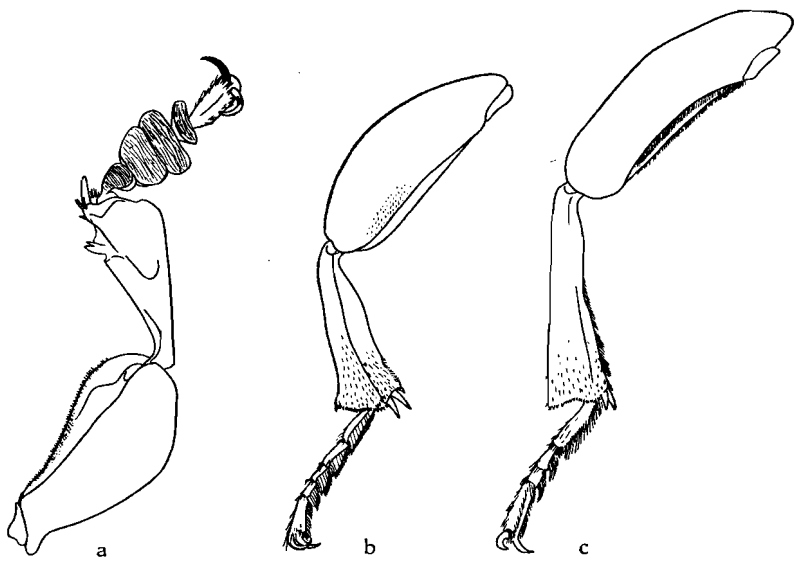


FIG. 272. — *Melanopterus marginicollis* MULSANT & REY.
a : front leg of ♂; b : intermediate leg of ♂; c : hind leg of ♂.

(fig. 275) broadly, rather briefly emarginate on apical third, but the proximal delimitation of emargination sharply angular; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ straight, with small, transversely projecting apical spine; the posterior tibiæ with gradually and arcuately dilated distal half of inner contours, and a stripe of yellowish hairs on distal two-thirds of underside, with the hairs growing in length and becoming squarrose towards the apex; the underside of all femora with strong, distally more or less extending brush of yellowish hairs.

Æ d e a g u s (fig. 270). — Large. The parameres of apicale divided, but broadly gaping on about distal four-fifths, with weakly narrowing sides and subtruncate, rather broad, laterally subparallel and well curved apices. Ventral groove very broad, leaving entirely exposed the penis and lacinia; penis compressed, with the obtuse apex curved in the same ventral direction as are the apices of parameres; lacinia a little shorter than penis, com-

pressed, with very sharply pointed apices which are slightly curved outwards. Basale subparallel, as broad as the base of apicale, a little more than twice as long as apicale.

Dimensions. — Length 16 to 17 mm, width 7 to 8 mm.

Relationship. — Agreeing with the other species of the *M. marginicollis* group in the pilose underside of posterior tibiæ in the ♂, but readily recognized by the broad, rugose area of sides of pronotum (the lateral portions of discal convexity of pronotum are smooth to sparsely punctured in *M. marginicollis*, *spinipes*, *amaroides*, *trivialis* and *podagricus*), the laterally and apically broadly sulcate primary rows of elytra (fine and lineate in the compared species) and in the ♂ by the non-dilated intermediate tarsi, the anterior tarsi which are much narrower than the apex of anterior tibiæ and the distally emarginate, but non-armatus inner contours of anterior tibiæ [in all the compared species the intermediate tarsi are distinctly dilated and soleate below, the anterior tarsi are about as broad as the apex of anterior tibiæ and the inner contours of the latter are either armatus (in *marginicollis*, *spinipes* and *podagricus*), or simple, straight and without distal emargination (*amaroides* and *trivialis*)].

Distribution. — South-eastern Cape Province. — East London, 1915, R. Lightfoot (7 spec., types S.A.M.).

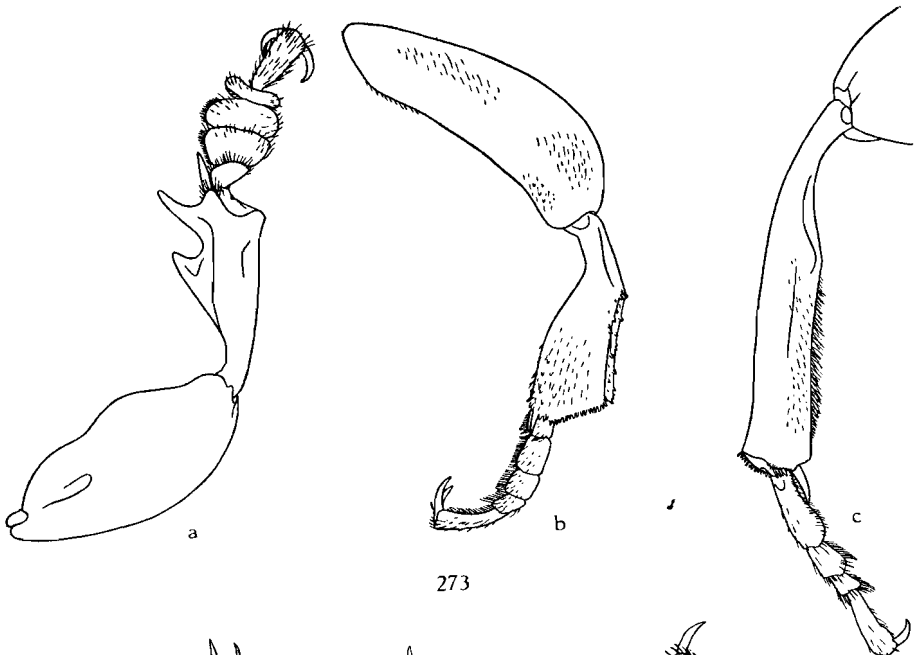
Dedication. — Named in honour of Mrs. Inga Rudebeck, technical assistant to the Entomological Department of the Transvaal Museum.

[**Melanopterus varus** n. sp.]

(Pl. XXII, fig. 1; Figs. 271, 276.)

Very closely related to, and agreeing with, *M. inga* in most of particulars. Readily distinguished as follows : — Body of larger size, upper surface more shiny, the elytra in particular polished. Disc of pronotum with scattered, but strong and conspicuous punctures; sides very slightly narrowed towards base posteriorly. Elytra more flattened, with slightly less broadly sulcate primary rows on sides. In the ♂ the legs similar, but sharply separated by the more strongly dilated anterior tarsi which are about two-thirds the width of the apex of anterior tibiæ; the inner contours of the latter (fig. 276) without angularly demarcated distal emargination, but strongly and continuously dilated on distal half and with slightly constricted, subparallel apical portion; the intermediate and posterior tibiæ distinctly curved basally. Ædeagus (fig. 271) very similar, the sides of apicale slightly sinuate and the parameres more approximated.

Dimensions. — Length 18 ¼ to 20 ¼ mm, width 8 ½ to 10 mm.



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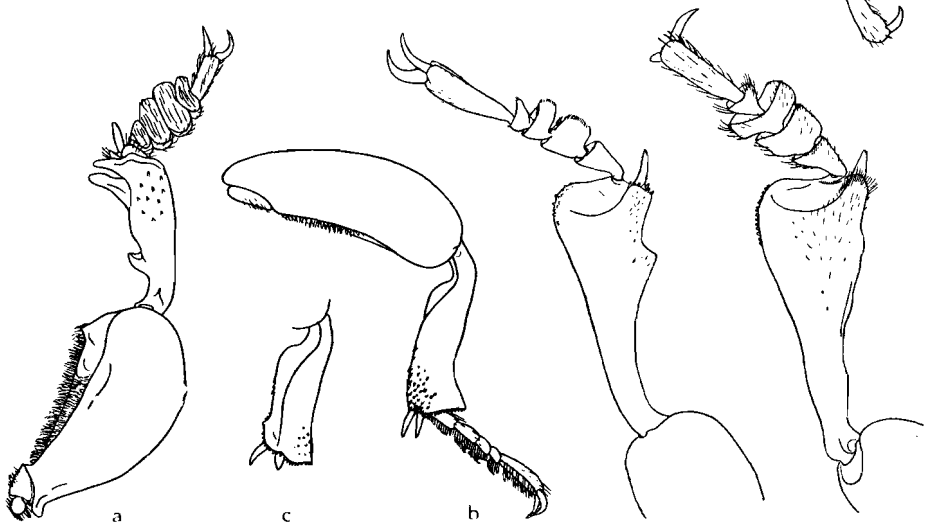

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FIG. 273. — *Melanopterus spinipes* (MULSANT & REY) (a : front leg of ♂ ; b : intermediate leg of ♂ ; c : hind leg of ♂). — FIG. 274. — *Melanopterus podagricus* n. sp. (a : front leg of ♂ ; b : intermediate leg of ♂ [inner lateral surface]; c : intermediate tibia of ♂ [diagonal view]). — FIG. 275. — *Melanopterus inga* n. sp., anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂. — FIG. 276. — *Melanopterus varus* n. sp., anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂.

Distribution. — Eastern part of the Central-southern Cape Province. — Uitenhage District : Dunbrody, 1897, J. O'NEIL (1♂, holotype, S.A.M.), same locality (2♂♂, 1♀, allotype I.R.); Uitenhage (2♂♂, D.M.); Enon, III.1912, J. O'NEIL (2♂♂, S.A.M.).

[**Melanopterus dilatipes** n. sp.]

(Pl. XXII, fig. ?; Fig. 277.)

Upper surface of body polished and shiny. Head above with fine, very dense punctures. Lateral wings of mentum concealed; middle section slightly transverse, carinate peripherally, with broad and plane median convexity on basal two-thirds, strongly depressed on apical third. Antennæ only slightly longer than the head is broad, with strongly dilated, compressed four preapical segments. Pronotum broadest at about middle, almost two-thirds broader than long, uniformly covered with very fine, sparse, partially hardly perceptible punctures, slightly concentrated and more distinct on middle of anterior portion. Anterior margin moderately emarginate, entirely carinate. Sides exactly subparallel on posterior half; the lateral carina slightly dilated posteriorly and there about as broad as the third antennal segment, but much broader than anteriorly; the justa-lateral canaliculation extremely fine, becoming obsolescent anteriorly. Base completely marginate, very shallowly emarginate to practically subtruncate. Underside of prothorax with very fine, sparse punctures; apex of intercoxal apophysis produced, broadly rounded and sharply marginate. Elytra as broad as pronotum, exactly subparallel, their lateral contours in line with those of pronotum, with immarginate base and rectangular, non-prominent humeral angles. Primary rows rather fine, becoming more strongly lineate on lateral portions, with distinct, fine punctures, of which there are about 35 in the fourth row; secondary intervals smooth, with extremely fine punctures, much broader than the primary rows, flat to very weakly convex on sloping lateral and apical portions. Pseudopleural crest becoming concealed behind middle or there indistinct (dorsal aspect). Pseudopleura almost smooth, leaving exposed a narrow portion of the ventrally reflected ninth interval posteriorly. Sides of metasternum with rugose sculpture, the episternum densely, coarsely substrigose. Abdomen finely punctured, the anal sternite with strong margination. In the ♂ (fig. 277) only the anterior tarsi very strongly dilated and with entire soleæ below, slightly narrower than the apex of anterior tibiæ and about three times as broad as the preapical segment of antennæ; the inner contours of anterior tibiæ almost simple, with only very weakly indicated postmedian dilation; the intermediate tibiæ short and S-curved, their inner contours strongly curved basally, thence straight, but obliquely cut on apical fifth, with the underside of the latter bearing a conspicuous, subtomentose patch of yellowish, sessile hairs; posterior tibiæ strongly compressed, the inner contours of upper surface conspicuously dilated behind basal third, with excavate underside,

furnished with a narrow stripe of subsquarrose, very dense, yellowish hairs on distal two-thirds; the underside of all femora with a more or less developed brush.

Æ d e a g u s. — Very similar to *M. amaroides* FÅHRAEUS.

D i m e n s i o n s. — Length 12 to 14 mm, width 5 ½ to 6 ¼ mm.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. — Eastern part of the Central-southern Cape Province. — Albany District : Farm Resolution near Fort Brown, VI.1928, A. WALTON (14 spec., types T.M.); Grahamstown, VII.1910, I. R. IVY (5 spec., T.M.), XII.1892 (2 spec., S.A.M.); Sheldon, VIII.1950, F. ZUMPT (2 spec., Museum Frey).

R e l a t i o n s h i p. — On behalf of the pilose underside of posterior tibiæ in the ♂ belonging to the *marginicollis* group and allied with those species having inermous, practically simple anterior tibiæ in the ♂ (viz. *M. amaroides* and *M. trivialis*). From both these species readily distinguished by the rather abrupt postbasal dilation of inner contours of upper surface of posterior tibiæ and the course of inner contours of intermediate tibiæ in the ♂; from *amaroides*, with which the new species agrees in the formation of underside of intermediate tibiæ in the ♂, furthermore by the densely substrigose sculpture on episternum of metasternum and in the ♂ by the distinctly arcuate and projecting inner edge of upper surface of intermediate tibiæ (subparallel with the outer edge in *amaroides*); from *trivialis* in the ♂ by the absence of a supplementary stripe of subtomentose yellowish hairs along inner edge of underside of intermediate tibiæ and the fine stripe on underside of posterior tibiæ (which is very broad, composed of dense, long and squarrose hairs in *trivialis*).

[**Melanopterus amicus** n. sp.]

(Pl. XXII, fig. 3; Fig. 280.)

Agreeing with *M. amaroides*, *trivialis* and *dilatipes* in the pilosity on underside of posterior tibiæ and the simple inner contours of anterior tibiæ in the ♂, but readily distinguished from these species as follows : — The upper surface of body more strongly convex and only weakly shiny. Pronotum more strongly transverse, with distinct, posteriorly dilated and rugose justa-lateral canaliculation of sides; the latter slightly rounded and narrowed towards base. The elytra not subparallel, but faintly rounded and narrowed towards the non-prominent humeral angle, with laterally subsulcate primary rows and strongly convex to subcostate secondary intervals. In the ♂ (fig. 280) the anterior tarsi usually less strongly dilated and only half the width of the apex of anterior tibiæ; the intermediate tibiæ less strongly dilated towards apex, not distinctly S-shaped, with subparallel upper contours and on underside with a fine subtomentose stripe on distal half of inner edge but without apical patch; the inner contours of intermediate tibiæ straight from basal curvature to apex; the posterior tibiæ dilated in a

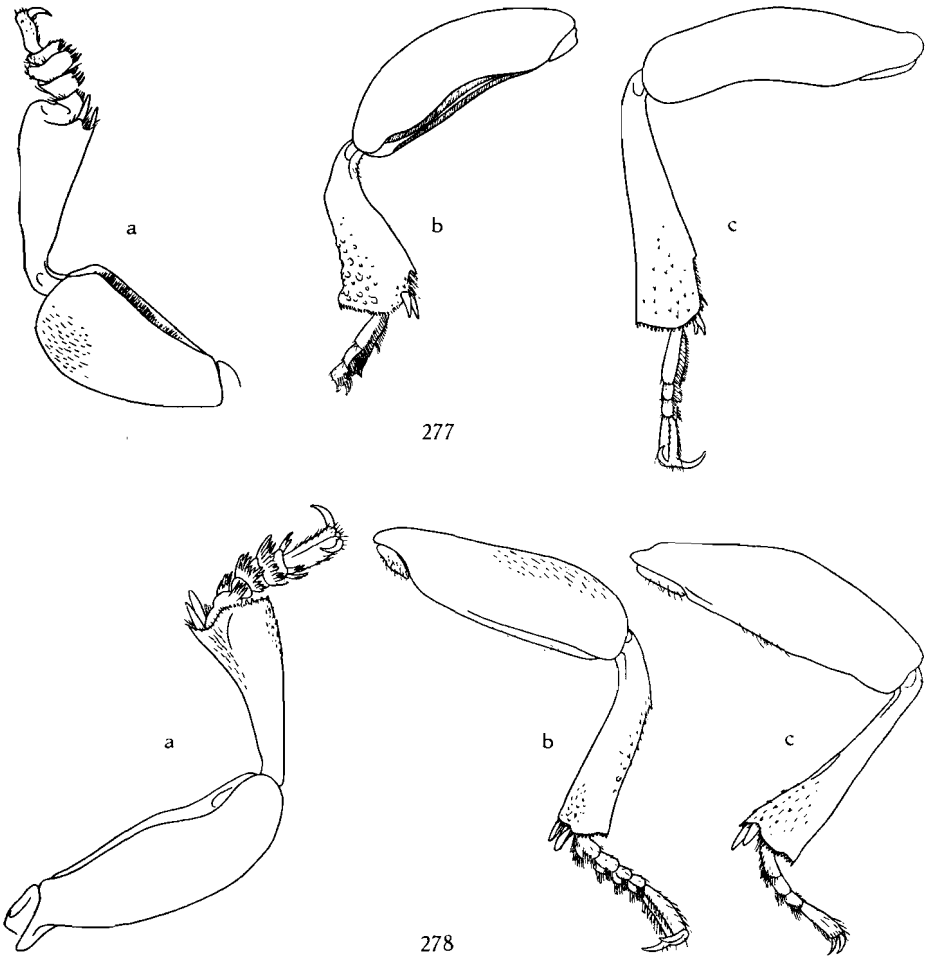

FIG. 277. — *Melanopterus dilatipes* n. sp.

FIG. 278. — *Melanopterus exaratus* (MULSANT & REY).

a : front leg of ♂; b : intermediate leg of ♂; c : hind leg of ♂.

straight line towards apex, but with distinctly sulcate and broadened upper surface; the underside of femora with only inconspicuous pilosity or bare.

Dimensions. — Length 11 to 15 mm, width 5 ¾ to 7 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — Central-southern Cape Province. — George District : George, VIII.1931, C. THORNE (15 spec., types S.A.M.), I.1931, K. H. BARNARD (1 spec., S.A.M.), IX.1948, M. V. GRENEN (1 spec., U.St.), III.1896 (5 spec., S.A.M.); Mossel Bay District : Robinson's Pass, H. BRAUNS (2 spec., T.M.); Willowmore District : Willowmore, XII.1920, H. BRAUNS (1 spec., T.M.).

[**Melanopterus incisus** n. sp.]

(Pl. XXII, fig. 4.)

Moderately shiny. Head above with very fine, dense punctures. Mentum as in *M. amicus*. Antennæ slightly longer than the head is broad, with moderately dilated and transverse three preapical segments. Pronotum broadest at about middle, about one and a half times as broad as long, very finely punctured, with the punctures becoming slightly more distinct along

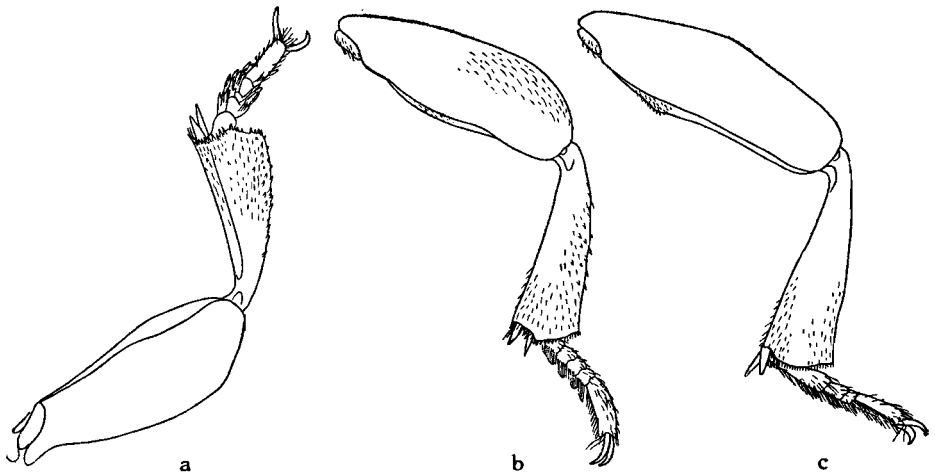

FIG. 279. — *Melanopterus porcus* (MULSANT & REY).
a : anterior leg of ♂ ; b : intermediate leg of ♂ ; c : hind leg of ♂.

justa-lateral canaliculation. Sides very weakly rounded and narrowed towards base posteriorly; the lateral carina broad, narrowing anteriorly, considerably broader than the third antennal segment and almost as broad as the penultimate segment; justa-lateral canaliculation very narrow, but deep and smoothed, narrowing anteriorly, much narrower than lateral carina. Base sharply carinate, very shallowly emarginate. Sides of prosternum rather densely punctured, episternum with a few fine punctures; apex of intercoxal apophysis produced, broadly rounded to subtruncate, obsoletely marginate. Elytra subparallel, about as broad as pronotum, with slightly obtuse, non-prominent humeral angles. Primary rows very fine, lineate, more sharply impressed on posterior portion of sides, composed of very fine punctures, with about 25 punctures on the discal portion of the fourth row which is uniformly lineate on apical declivity; secondary intervals practically smooth, with the extremely fine

punctures becoming slightly more distinct on apical declivity, much broader than the primary rows, flat discally, very weakly convex apically. Pseudopleural crest becoming indistinct behind middle (dorsal aspect). Pseudopleura as in *M. amicus*. Sides of metasternum and episternum sparsely punctured. Anal sternite strongly marginate. In the ♂ the anterior tarsi rather weakly dilated, soleate below, less than half the width of the apex of anterior tibiæ and about two and a third times as broad as the penultimate segment of antennæ; the under side of anterior tibiæ with small, but deep distal cavity, the inner contours with a small, but strong and abrupt emargination on about apical sixth, angularly delimited proximally; the intermediate tibiæ with subparallel lateral edges of upper surface, the inner contours strongly dilated in a straight line almost to the apex, but briefly subparallel just in front of apical angle; the posterior tibiæ with compressed and evenly convex, smooth upper surface, and with a row of concentrated, but separated, sessile and punctiform bristles on median two-quarters of underside; the underside of all femora granulate, but not or only inconspicuously pilose.

Dimensions. — Length 14 ½ mm, width 7 ½ mm.

Distribution. — Central-southern Cape Province. — Willowmore District: Willowmore, H. BRAUNS (1 ♂, holotype T.M.).

Relationship. — Belonging to the *M. porcatus* group [*M. porcatus* (MULSANT & REY) (Pl. XXIII, fig. 3), *M. porcus* (MULSANT & REY) (Pl. XXIII, fig. 1) and *M. exaratus* (MULSANT & REY) (Pl. XXIII, fig. 2)] and agreeing with these species in the absence of a subtomentose stripe of hairs on the underside of posterior tibiæ in the ♂. Readily distinguished by the finely lineate primary rows of elytra and the flat to laterally weakly convex, very broad secondary intervals, the smooth and not densely rugose justa-lateral canaliculation of pronotal sides, and in the ♂ by the rather strong, short emargination on apical sixth of inner contours of anterior tibiæ (without such an emargination in the compared species, figs. 278, 279) and the punctiform bristles on underside of posterior tibiæ (bare in the compared species).

[**Melanopterus rugatipennis** n. sp.]

(Fig. 281.)

Upper surface moderately shiny. Head above with extremely fine, rather scattered punctation. Mentum with concealed lateral wings; the middle section about as long as broad, with the sides dilated in an almost straight line towards the subtruncate, finely carinate apical margin; the surface of median section broadly convex, plane and rugosely sculptured

on proximal four-fifths, strongly depressed to transversely excavate on apical fifth. Antennæ with moderately dilated, transverse three to four preapical segments. Pronotum broadest behind middle or often in front of base, about one and a half times as broad as long, with sericeous background of cuticle and extremely fine, rather scattered punctures. Anterior margin moderately emarginate, strongly and completely carinate. Sides

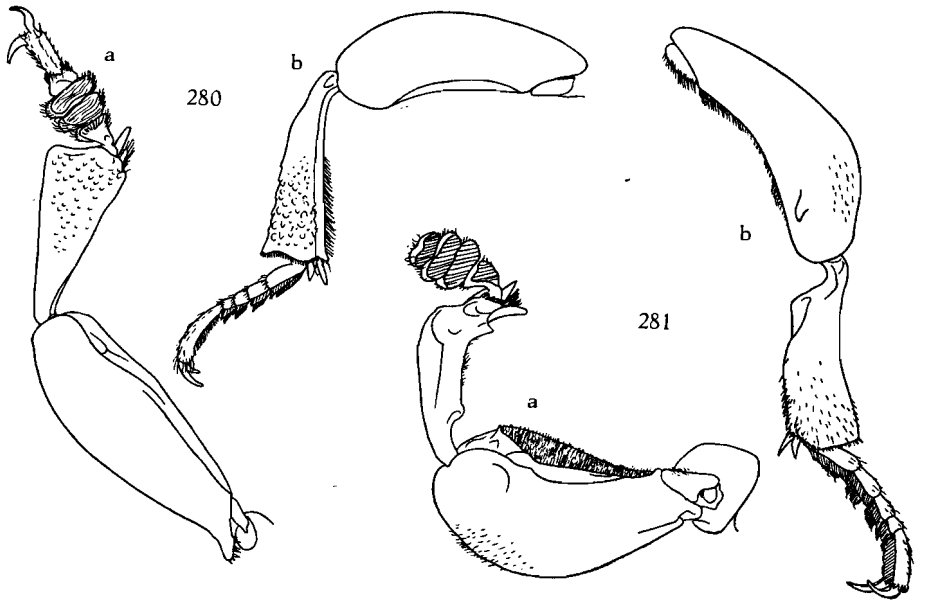

FIG. 280. — *Melanopterus amicus* n. sp. (a : anterior leg of ♂; b : intermediate leg of ♂). — FIG. 281. — *Melanopterus rugatipennis* n. sp. (a : front leg of ♂; b : intermediate leg of ♂).

slightly dilated and rounded from middle towards base, but rounded and narrowed just in front of posterior angles; the lateral carina strongly raised, narrow, of almost equal width, about as broad as the third antennal segment, but considerably narrower than the penultimate segment; justalateral canaliculation deep, narrow, slightly and gradually dilated towards posterior angles, there only a little narrower than the lateral carina, with transversely, sparsely rugose background. Base completely carinate, distinctly bi-sinuate, with the obtuse posterior angles rather strongly produced backwards beyond the straight middle section. Prosternum densely and obliquely rugose on sides; the episternum superficially and longitudinally wrinkled, with a few fine punctures; apex of intercoxal apophysis produced, slightly depressed, rounded and obsoletely marginate. Elytra strongly

convex, broadest behind middle and there distinctly broader than pronotum, with the sides slightly narrowed in a straight line towards base. Humeral angles faintly obtuse, very weakly demarcated from sides. Base immarginate, as broad as pronotal base or a little narrower. Primary rows formed by well impressed crenulate lines, without discernible punctures on the background of lines; secondary intervals from moderately to strongly convex on lateral portions, impunctate, much broader than primary rows, densely and rather strongly wrinkled transversely close to the crenulate primary rows, appearing as if transversely rugose. Pseudopleural crest complete, dorsally exposed only on basal and apical quarters. Pseudopleura uneven, leaving exposed a narrow portion of the ventrally reflected ninth interval posteriorly. Sides of metasternum and episternum with rather scattered, strong, round punctures. Abdomen densely and longitudinally wrinkled on proximal three sternites, with extremely fine, sparse punctures, becoming more distinct and more concentrated on preapical and anal sternites; anal sternite strongly marginate. Upper surface of anterior tibiæ sharply edged on distal half, that of intermediate tibiæ broadly sulcate, the upper surface of posterior tibiæ flattened and sometimes with a weak longitudinal impression distally. In the ♂ (fig. 281) the anterior and intermediate tarsi strongly dilated and soleate below, the former distinctly broader than the apex of anterior tibiæ; the anterior tibiæ armatus, with strongly rounded and narrowed, curved distal third of outer contours (in the ♀ the latter are straight, strongly and continuously dilated towards the apical angle) and excavate underside; the inner contours of anterior tibiæ with very strong, sharply angular postbasal dilation, thence strongly emarginate and curved, with a sharp, considerably projecting preapical tooth, and the apical angle produced inwards into a prominent, apically obtuse tooth; the intermediate tibiæ S-shaped, strongly dilated towards the apex, with longitudinally excavate underside, the apical third of the inner edge of upper surface arcuate and projecting, the inner contours with very strong, angular postbasal dilation and slightly and inwardly curved apical angle; the posterior tibiæ simple, very slightly curved; the anterior femora dilated, similarly shaped as in *M. podagricus*, with the apical third of inner edge of underside triangularly dilated and subdentiform, the inner edge provided with a dense fringe of yellowish hairs; the underside of intermediate and posterior femora with fine, rather scattered and adherent hairs proximally.

Æ d e a g u s. — Simple. The sides of apicale continuously converging; the parameres entirely divided, with straight, obtuse and not gaping apices. Ventral groove with exposed penis and lacinia. The basale almost subparallel, slightly broader than the base of apicale, about two and a half times as long as the apicale.

D i m e n s i o n s. — Length 17 to 19 mm, width 9 ¼ to 10 ¾ mm.

Distribution. — South-western Cape Province. — Caledon District : Babylons Tower, III.1939, Mus. Staff (5 spec., types S.A.M.); Hermanus, 1902, R. LIGHTFOOT (1 spec., S.A.M.); Klein River Mts., II.1954, J. P. STOKOE (1 spec., S.A.M.).

Relationship. — This quite peculiar species belongs to the *M. porcatus* group on account of the bare underside of posterior tibiæ in the ♂, but is readily distinguished from *M. porcatus*, *porcus*, *exaratus* and *incisus*

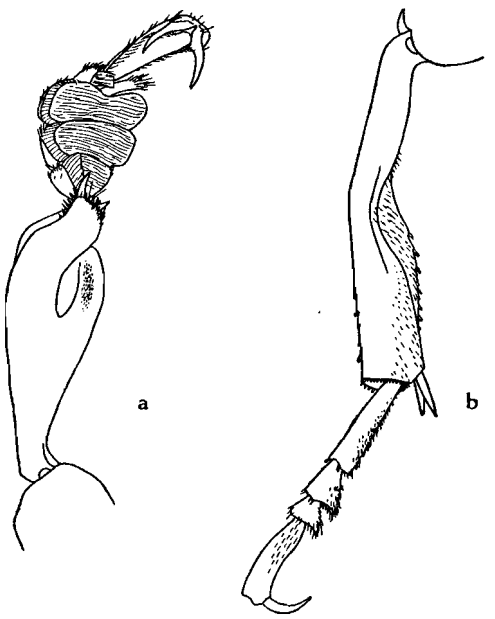

FIG. 282. — *Trigonopus flexipes* n. sp.
a : anterior tibia with tarsus of ♂;
b : posterior tibia with tarsus of ♂.

by the much larger size of body, the rather strongly produced posterior angles of pronotum, the transversely wrinkled and subrugose secondary intervals of elytra, and in the ♂ by the strongly dilated anterior and intermediate tarsi, the remarkably armatus anterior tibiæ and the structure of intermediate tibiæ and anterior femora. Although very sharply separated from *M. podagricus* by the simple mandibular ridge of postgenal margin and the bare underside of posterior tibiæ in the ♂, the new species shows somewhat related to *podagricus* because of the posteriorly narrowed sides of pronotum, similar, though much more developed transverse wrinkles on secondary intervals of elytra and in the ♂ by the rather similar structure of legs.

[Trigonopus flexipes n. sp.]

(Pl. XXIV, fig. 2; Fig. 282.)

Very closely allied to *T. capicola* MULSANT & REY and of almost identical shape and sculpture. The upper surface of body more strongly flattened and the legs in the ♂ strongly dimorphic (fig. 282). The anterior tarsi are very strongly dilated, the posterior tibiæ angularly bent inwards and dilated on distal half, and the intermediate tibiæ distinctly curved. In the ♂ of *capicola* the intermediate and posterior tibiæ are simple, straight to inconspicuously curved.

Distribution. — South-eastern Cape Province. — King Williamstown (3♂♂, 4♀♀, types T.M.).

Transvaal Museum,
Division of Entomology (Coleoptera).
Pretoria, 2 March 1955.

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