

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GENERAL MEETINGS FOR SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS
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ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

PAPERS.

1. A Revision of the African Coleoptera belonging to the Family
Languriidæ. By GILBERT J. ARROW, F.Z.S.

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(Plate I*.)

Although the species of the family Languriidæ appear to be very numerous in many parts of the African continent, only about forty have been described, and no fewer than thirty of those inhabit the very small part of the continent adjacent to the Gulf of Guinea. Many of the species were originally attributed to *Languria*, a genus now regarded as confined to the American continent, and in the last comprehensive work upon the group, 'Wytzman's Genera Insectorum, Languriinæ,' 1908, by Canon W. W. Fowler, few of them have found their places in the genera into which they most naturally fall. Both Fowler and Gorham, the latter of whom was responsible for most of the generic names in use in the family, formed genera with no other than a geographical basis, thereby obscuring the real facts of affinity and distribution. I accordingly found it necessary to entirely revise the classification of the Old World Languriidæ for the purpose of my work upon the Indian Fauna lately published, and having been able, largely through the kindness of my good friend Dr. W. Horn, of Berlin, to examine the types of nearly all the hitherto known African species, I have compiled anew a synonymical list which will, I hope, render the study of these insects by others less difficult than it has been to me.

The species here described as new were chiefly collected by the late Hereward Dollman in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Rowland Turner in South Africa, and the collectors for the Musée du Congo Belge in the Congo. All of them are represented in the British Museum collection.

Genus STENOLANGURIA Fowler.

Fowler enumerates four species of this genus, but, by one of the unfortunate errors with which his contribution to Wytzman's Genera Insectorum abounds, he has attributed *S. caudata* and *concolor*, of Kraatz, to Java instead of West Africa.

* For explanation of Plate, see p. 15.

The latter species is synonymous with *S. gorhami* Fowl. I have been able to compare a considerable series which vary, not only in the bluish or greenish colour, but in the degree of elongation of the tips of the elytra.

It has not been noticed that the males of this genus have the inner edges of the femora and tibiae furnished with minute teeth, as in *Languriosoma* and other related genera. These are found upon all the legs, the femora having a double row and the tibiae a single one.

STENOLANGURIA CAUDATA var. *ACUTA*. (Plate I. fig. 15.)

Nigro-cærulea, prothorace læte rufo, pedibus antennisque totis nigris; nitida, pronoto valde convexo, elytris fortiter et crebre punctatis, interstitiis lævissime alutaceis, apicibus acute productis.

Long. 7.5–10 mm.; lat. max. 1.5–2 mm.

UGANDA: Kampala (*C. C. Gowdey*, Dec.); E. Busoga, between Jinja and Busia, 3800–4000 ft. (*S. A. Neave*, July).

West African examples of *S. caudata* seem always to have the femora and antennæ red at the base. In numerous specimens from East Africa and Uganda they are entirely black and, in addition, the pronotum is more convex and the terminal processes of the elytra are a little more acute.

S. tricolor Fowl. has the club of the antenna, instead of the base, red, and the antenna is shorter, with a more compact club and the eighth joint not distinctly elongate. It is also a smaller species, with shorter terminal spines to the elytra, which are less strongly punctured and less tapering behind.

Genus *CÆNOLANGURIA* Gorham.

This genus is distinguished by the coarsely-faceted eyes and the tips of the elytra not closely fitted together and continuous in outline, as in *Anadastus*. Oriental species are numerous, but only one African representative (*C. nigroænea* Fowler) has at present been assigned to it. *Languria acuminipennis* Kr., inhabiting the same part of West Africa, is closely related to *C. nigroænea*. It was consigned by Fowler to his "provisional genus" *Perilanguria*, but these two insects really constitute links between the typical forms of *Cænolanguria* and *Acrolanguria* Kolbe. Of the latter no species has been described, but it differs from *Cænolanguria* only by the sharp-pointed tips of the elytra. Half a dozen African species known to me form a continuous series in this respect. As no natural break is to be found, it seems best, as in the American genus *Languria*, to refer all to *Cænolanguria*, regarding *Acrolanguria* as a synonym of it. The two new species described later form the two extremes of the series mentioned.

Kraatz has suggested (*D. E. Z.* 1899, p. 310) a close relationship between *C. nigroænea* (= *femoralis* Fowl.) and *L. spectabilis* Kr., but the latter more probably belongs to *Anadastus*.

CÆNOLANGURIA FORCIPATA, sp. n.

Æneonigra, antennis, pedibus corporeque subtus brunneo-nigris, sat angusta, paulo nitida, capite et pronoto leviter punctatis, hujus latitudine fere ad longitudinem æquali, dorso convexo, foveis basalibus nullis, lateribus bisinuatis, antice vix, postice valde, convergentibus; elytris seriato-punctatis, basi quam thoracem paulo latioribus, lateribus deinde leviter convergentibus, apicibus productis, planis, acutis; metasterno parvissime, abdomine crebrius punctato, hujus lineis basalibus breviter parallelis; antennarum clava quadriarticulata.

Long. 10–11 mm.; lat. max. 2.5 mm.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (Srnka).

Three specimens from the Kraatz collection have been sent to me by Dr. W. Horn, who has kindly allowed the British Museum to retain the type.

This is either the undescribed species for which Dr. Kolbe proposed the genus *Acrolanguria*, or one closely allied. It is larger than *C. acuminipennis* Kr., slightly metallic, but less shining, with longer elytra, more prominent at the shoulders and straighter-sided, the extremities produced triangularly, flattened and acutely pointed. In *C. acuminipennis* the tips are produced, but blunt, and in *C. nigroænea* they are very slightly produced and rounded. In the species which follows they are not produced.

CÆNOLANGURIA INFOVEATA, sp. n.

Æneonigra, vel æneobrunnea, pedibus paulo rufescentibus; angusta, nitida, pedibus sat validis, antennis brevibus, articulis 3-5 perpaulo elongatis, 8-11 leviter dilatatis, compactis, 8 quam reliquos angustiori, capite et pronoto modice punctatis, oculis prominentibus, haud magnis, grosse granulatis, pronoto elongato, convexo, lateribus antice fere parallelis, postice contractis, basi anguste marginato, foveis nullis; elytris sat fortiter seriato-punctatis, humeris prominentibus, apicibus late separatim rotundatis, corpore subtus ubique sat fortiter punctato, abdominis lineis basalibus brevissimis.

Long. 8.5 mm.; lat. max. 1.5-2 mm.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA: Beira (*G. A. K. Marshall*, Nov.); Caia, Zambesi (*H. Swale*, May, July, Aug.).

The specimens from Beira are nearly black, with a hardly perceptible metallic lustre upon the elytra. Most of those from Caia are rather paler, perhaps from slight immaturity. The species closely resembles *C. nigroænea* Fowl., but is longer and more strongly sculptured, the pronotum less rounded at the sides and less smooth, shining and convex above, the elytra longer and more parallel-sided, with rather larger punctures and more prominent shoulders. The pronotum is entirely without basal foveæ. These are traceable, but very small, in *C. nigroænea*. The strongly punctured and parallel-sided elytra of the new species produce an appearance like that of *Anadastus*, but the separately rounded extremities of the elytra and coarsely faceted eyes indicate the real affinities.

Genus ISCHNOLANGURIA Kraatz.

This genus was instituted for two West African species, *I. concolor* and *conradti* Kr., distinguished by the very large 5-jointed antennal club, as well as the long prothorax, tapering in front and without basal foveæ. It is linked to *Anadastus* by various other West African species with large antennal club and short thorax, e.g., *I. murrayi*, *dubia*, and *calabarensis*, of Fowler, and *I. dolens*, of Kraatz, which must be referred to *Anadastus* for the present. The following new species, although intermediate in the form of its thorax between those insects and *I. concolor* and *conradti*, is more nearly related to the latter.

ISCHNOLANGURIA CRASSICOLLIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 13.)

Cærulea, nitida, corpore subtus antennisque nigris, parum angusta, antennis pedibusque sat robustis, illarum clava 5-articulata, articulis 4 ultimis latissimis, capite pronotoque minute, sat parce et æqualiter punctatis, oculis parvis, haud prominentissimis, prothoracis longitudine fere ad latitudinem æquali, convexo, lateribus antice fortiter, postice vix convergentibus, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis acutis, basi fortiter trisinuato, marginato, utrinque brevissime foveato; elytris grosse seriato-punctatis, intervallis nitidissimis, basi quam thorace latioribus, deinde ad apicem regulariter attenuatis, corpore subtus minute et parce punctato, lineis abdominalibus brevissimis.

Long. 10 mm.; lat. max. 2.5 mm.

SIERRA LEONE (*Sir A. Kennedy*); Baiima (*J. J. Simpson*, Aug.).

This is much more stoutly built than the two previously described species, of about the same length but considerably broader. The upper surface is even more glossy than that of *I. conradti*, although the elytra are rather more strongly punctured. The pronotum is very convex, except at the base, where it is flattened, and the punctures are rather larger than those upon the remaining surface. The greatest breadth is in the middle, the sides converging strongly thence forwards and very little from there to the base. The very large 5-jointed club occupies just half the length of the antenna, the last three joints are very broad, the eighth narrower but twice as broad as it is long, and the seventh transverse but only a little broader than the thick footstalk.

Genus ANADASTUS Gorham.

In my recently published volume in the 'Fauna of British India' series (Erotylidæ, etc., p. 206), I have referred to the genus *Anadastus* a considerable part of the Oriental Languriidæ originally placed in *Languria*. Although on purely geographical grounds the allied African species have been segregated by Fowler into special genera, many of them are actually very closely related to Oriental species, and their separation is quite unnatural. Most of the species have been placed by Fowler in two genera, *Promecolanguria* and *Perilanguria*, both of which names should, in my opinion, be regarded as synonyms of *Anadastus*.

The type of the genus *Perilanguria* is *Languria monticola* Fowl., and the genus was "formed merely provisionally" as a convenient dump "for the reception of the African species which cannot well be assigned to other groups." The type-species and most of the others assembled by Fowler under this name (all of them previously assigned to *Languria*, which would apparently have served equally well) are indistinguishable from *Anadastus* Gorh., of which *Perilanguria* must therefore be treated as a synonym. *Languria piceola* Fairm. I have transferred to *Platycladocena* and *L. acuminipennis* Kr. to *Ctenolanguria*. The two names, *suturalis* and *gracilior*, of Kraatz, are synonymous, the single specimen described under the former name in 1895 having a slight discoloration along the suture which does not appear in those afterwards named *gracilior* in 1899.

Promecolanguria is another entity of an almost equally vague nature to *Perilanguria*. The name was introduced (in Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 385) by Fowler, who, however, assigned no characters, and disclaimed any intention of founding a genus. In 1908 (Wytsman's Gen. Insect., Languriinæ, p. 19) he claimed that he had thereby formed a genus, of which the type was *Languria nyassæ* Fowl. In the meantime the name had been adopted by Gorham, characters assigned to it, and *Languria dimidiata* Guér. named as its type. Although widely separated by Gorham from *Anadastus*, the supposed distinctive feature in the nature of the tarsal clothing is purely imaginary, and the two species named by him as the types of the two genera seem to me to be quite congeneric. It is true that the leading feature mentioned for *Promecolanguria* is "oculi fortiter granulati," whereas the eyes of *Anadastus* are finely faceted, but this seems to be only an unfortunate slip, for the eyes of *P. dimidiata* Guér. are not less finely faceted than those of *A. cambodice*, the type of *Anadastus*. The sole feature of importance by which the African type is distinguished from the Oriental is the absence of longitudinal paired lines upon the first ventral sternite, and in this it agrees with certain Oriental species (*A. bifasciatus*, *ornatus*, etc.) which I have not found it possible to separate from *Anadastus*.

Another genus, *Barbaropus* Gorh., of which *Languria nyassæ* Fowl. was also named as the type, was sunk by Fowler as synonymous with *Promecolanguria*. The eye-facets of this species are larger than those of *P. dimidiata*, but not as large as in the genus *Ctenolanguria*, and numerous other African species form a complete transition to the typical condition in *Anadastus*.

Of the many African Languriidæ to be relegated to *Anadastus*, two described by Gorham and attributed to *Promecolanguria* are omitted from Fowler's list. They are *P. marshalli* and *trogositoides* Gorh., but the former is identical with *Anadastus pulchellus* Pasc., placed by Fowler in *Perilanguria*. A species closely related to this was described by Fairmaire as *Fatua sulcicollis*.

Another synonym is *Languria rufopartita* Thoms., Fabricius having many years previously described the same insect as *Clerus tricolor*. No locality was mentioned in his original description, nor is the location given of the specimen described, but "Africa æquinoctialis" was given in Ent. Syst. i. 1792, p. 208, and the type is in the British Museum, as is also that of Thomson from the Gaboon River. Another specimen is from Sherboro I. *Languria formosa* Crotch, although supposed to have been brought from the Cape, is, I believe, another name for the same insect, which is represented in Pl. I. fig. 12.

Fowler has expressed doubt whether *Languria illecebabilis* Pasc. really belongs to the present family, but the type shows it to be an *Anadastus* related to *A. monticola* Fowl. and *semiflava* Thoms.

Kraatz has included *Languria guineensis* Har. amongst African species of Languriidæ (Deuts. Ent. Zeitschr. 1895, p. 207), but he was evidently deceived by its name, for it is a native of New Guinea.

One of the most interesting species of the genus is *A. semirufa* Kr., the unique type of which, from Togoland, has been kindly lent to me by Dr. Walther Horn, as well as a second specimen of the species from the Gaboon River. These show a marked sexual difference such as I have found in no other species of *Anadastus*. The type-specimen is a female and has the prothorax distinctly wider than it is long and very broad in front. In the other specimen, a male, the thorax is about as long as it is wide and is contracted in front. In addition, the front tarsi of the female are broader than those of the male. These differences are found in an accentuated form in the remarkable Oriental genus *Doubledaya*, the females of which have the head asymmetrical.

ANADASTUS CANALICULATUS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig 9.)

Testaceus, capite elytrisq. nigrocycaneis vel fuscocycaneis, clava antennali fusca; angustus, parallelus, subdepressus, ubique distincte punctatus, oculis prominentibus, sat subtiliter granulatis, pronoto quam latitudinem multo longiori, lateribus fere rectis, antrorsum perpaulo divergentibus, angulo antico fere obtuso, postico subacuminato, dorso profunde longitudinaliter canaliculato, sulco a basi fere ad marginem anticam pertinenti, basi fere recto, anguste marginato, foveis lateralibus linearibus, scutello postice acute angulato; elytris parallelis, postice truncatis, angulo suturali acute producto; antennarum clava laxè articulata, articulo 8° vix dilatato.

♂, tibiis anticis et mediis leviter curvatis, intus apice angulatis.

Long. 8.5-9.5 mm.; lat. max. 2 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Mwangwa (*H. C. Dollman*, July, Aug.); Kambove, Katanga, 4000-5000 ft. (*S. A. Neave*). NYASALAND: Mlanje (*S. A. Neave*, Feb.).

This is evidently similar to *A. sulcicollis* Fairm., wrongly placed in the genus *Fatua*, and of the same size and general coloration, but with the legs and lower surface entirely pale, without black abdomen and knees. The prothorax is longer than in that species, its sides nearly straight and less evidently converging in front. The median furrow is deeper and longer, extending nearer to the front margin but not reaching it. The elytra are truncate at the end and the sutural angles slightly spinose. The last joint of the antenna is rather less elongate than that of *A. sulcicollis*. It is equally similar to *A. pulchellus* Pasc. but larger, the pronotum is rather less closely punctured, the median groove is strongest in the middle instead of at the base, and the scutellum is more acutely pointed behind.

In *A. pulchellus* the thoracic groove is almost complete, and the sutural angles of the elytra are not produced.

The male of *A. canaliculatus*, like that of *A. sulcicollis*, has the front and middle tibiae curved and armed with a slight terminal tooth.

ANADASTUS DOLLMANI, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 4.)

Nigro-cyaneus, prothorace, pedibus antennisque flavis, antennarum dimidio apicali, genibus tarsisque infusatis; angustus, parallelus, ubique distincte punctatus, oculis prominentibus, sat subtiliter granulatis, capite et pronoto haud crebre punctatis; pronoto quam latitudinem longiori, lateribus postice valde convergentibus, angulis omnibus acutis, medio ad basin longitudinaliter sulcato, foveis basalibus linearibus, rectis, profundis, paulo divergentibus, basi fere recto, scutello sat acute angulato; elytris apice angustatis, haud truncatis; antennarum articulo 8° apice leviter dilatato.

Long. 5-6 mm.; lat. max. 1.5 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Mwengwa (*H. C. Dollman*, July, Aug.); Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*); Chirinda, Gazaland (*G. A. K. Marshall*). UGANDA: Banks of the Nile, near Kakindu, 3400 ft. (*S. A. Neave*, Aug.).

A. dollmani has a close resemblance to *A. pulchella* Pasc., with which, under the name of *Promecolanguria marshalli*, it was confused by Gorham. The head and pronotum are less closely punctured, the latter is shorter, with the sides strongly converging to the base, the front angles acutely produced, the basal foveae deep and long and not very divergent, and the median groove deep at the base but vanishing before the middle. The extremities of the elytra are jointly rounded. The species differs also by the nearly black, instead of blue, colour of the head and the dark apices of the femora.

ANADASTUS TERMINALIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 5.)

Læte flavus, capite supra elytrorumque parte tertia apicali nigrocyaneis, antennarum clava, abdomine (segmento basali excepto) femorumque dimidio apicali nigrofuscis; angustus, parallelus, ubique fortiter punctatus, oculis sat subtiliter granulatis, capite et pronoto æqualiter et profunde punctatis, hoc supra paulo deplanato, quam latitudinem longiori, lateribus fere rectis, retrorsum fortiter convergentibus, angulis omnibus acutis, medio basi canaliculato, foveis lateralibus brevissimis; elytris apice leviter truncatis; antennarum articulo 8° apice paulo dilatato.

Long. 6.5 mm.; lat. max. 1.5 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Mwengwa (*H. C. Dollman*, May, July).

The blue-black head and extremities of the elytra, contrasted with the bright orange colour of the remaining surface, make this one of the most striking African species of Languriidæ. It is very closely related to *A. dimidiatus* Guér. (Pl. I. fig. 8), and the two insects were found in the same locality and in similar abundance. In addition to the pale colour of the prothorax, this differs from the other species in the rather greater length of that region (indeed the whole body is a little more elongate) and the occurrence of a median groove, which is always more marked at the base and sometimes extends beyond the middle.

Anadastus dimidiatus is a widely distributed species, of which there are also representatives in the British Museum from Natal, Nyasaland, and Sierra Leone.

ANADASTUS EPHIPIATUS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 11.)

Læte rufus, nitidus, capite elytrorum basi et apicibus viridibus vel cyaneis, antennis, basi excepto, femorum dimidio externo tibiisque plus minusve infusatis; modice elongatus, parum depressus, capite et pronoto modice punctatis, hoc quam longitudinem paulo latiori, antice et postice leviter angustato; elytris fortiter

seriato-punctatis, basi quam prothoracem multo latioribus, lateribus postice rotundatis, apicibus leviter truncatis; corpore subtus medio minute, lateraliter fortiter, punctato; antennarum clava 5-articulata.

Long. 8 mm.; lat. max. 2.5 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Mongende (*Dr. H. Schouteden*, April); Itoka (*R. Mayné*, Oct.).

The scheme of coloration is the same as that of *A. tricolor* F., but the median red elytral patch is much larger, the dark basal band being narrow, but produced backwards along the outer margin and rather less at the inner margin. The species is of similar size to *A. tricolor*, but of less slender form, the pronotum is less narrowed at the base and the elytra are much shorter and broader, rounded and not tapering behind. The antennæ are a little stouter, with the club dark and composed of five joints, the basal one about as broad as it is long.

ANADASTUS FELIX, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 10.)

Flavus, capite elytrisq. læte cyaneis, antennis, basi excepto, pedibusque, femorum dimidio basali excepto, infuscatis; modice elongatus, parum depressus, nitidus, capite et pronoto minute sat parce punctatis, hoc longitudine fere ad latitudinem æquali, antice et postice perpaulo angustato; elytris parum angustis, fortiter seriato-punctatis, quam prothoracem latioribus, lateribus postice rotundatis, apicibus anguste truncatis; corpore subtus medio subtiliter et parce, lateraliter sat fortiter, punctato; antennarum clava 5-articulata, articulo 7 latitudine ad longitudinem fere æquali.

Long. 7 mm.; lat. max. 2 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Kassai, Kondué (*E. Luia*); Upper Welle, Moto (*L. Burgeon*).

This is a beautiful species, of similar shape and size to *A. ephippiatus*, the elytra being relatively short and broad and noticeably wider at the shoulders than the pronotum. The whole of the lower surface, the pronotum, the basal half of the femora, and two or three basal joints of the antenna are bright yellow, and the head and elytra are brilliant blue. The antennæ are not long, and their last five joints form a rather loose club.

ANADASTUS PLAGIATUS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 3.)

Læte flavus, oculis, antennis (basi excepto), pedibus, pronoti plaga magna discoidali ad basin attingenti, scutello, elytrorum apicibus corporeque subtus (prosterno excepto) nigris; modice angustus et convexus, capite et pronoto sat fortiter haud crebre punctatis, oculis haud prominentibus; pronoti longitudine ad latitudinem fere æquali, lateribus leviter bisinuatis, postice paulo contractis, angulis anticis paulo obtusis, posticis acutis; elytris fortiter sat crebre seriato-punctatis, apicibus truncatis; corpore subtus ubique subæqualiter punctato; antennis brevibus, articulis tribus ultimis transversis, haud latis.

Long. 6-6.5 mm.; lat. max. 1.5 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Namaula (*H. C. Dollman*, Sept.); Kashitu, north of Broken Hill (*H. C. Dollman*, June).

N.E. RHODESIA: Upper Luangwa R. (*S. A. Neave*, July, Aug.).

The sharply contrasted black and orange coloration of this insect is unlike that of any other known member of the family, but is found in the Hispid genus *Cryptonychus*, species of which inhabit the same region and have an evidently mimetic relationship with the present species.

A. plagiatus is of moderately narrow form, slightly depressed and rather strongly punctured above and beneath. The black patch upon the pronotum has roughly the shape of the segment, having a wide pale border except at the base, and the apical patch is small and rather indefinite anteriorly.

ANADASTUS RUFOCINCTUS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 6.)

Cyaneo- vel viridi-niger, scutello, elytrorum parte basali, meso- et metasterno, abdominis segmento basali, antennarum basi, femorum dimidio basali, tibiis apicibus tarsisque rufis; angustus, modice convexus, nitidus, capite et pronoto sat minute et crebre punctatis, oculis haud prominentibus, pronoto quam latitudinem longiori, lateribus antice rectis, parallelis, postice contractis, angulis omnibus acutis, basi anguste marginato, foveis minutis; elytris fortiter et crebre seriato-punctatis, apice fere truncatis; corpore subtus crebre sat fortiter punctato; tarsi antennarumque articulis tribus ultimis sat latis.

Long. 7 mm.; lat. max. 1.5 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Mwendwa (*H. C. Dollman*, April, May, July); Shimaponda (*H. C. Dollman*, Aug.).

Although very distinctive in its blue-black colour, with a red median band across the shoulders, this is extremely close to the pale-coloured *A. trogositoides* Gorh., the two species being easily recognised by the acutely produced front angles of the thorax. *A. rufocinctus* is a little larger than *A. trogositoides* and a little less flattened, the lower surface (and particularly the prosternum) is more closely punctured, and the tarsi and the club of the antenna are a trifle broader. The pale anterior border of the elytra covers the whole basal margin, and is cut off obliquely behind on each side, extending from a quarter to a third of the length of the outer margin, but occupying less of the inner margin.

ANADASTUS TURNERI, sp. n.

Rufobrunneus, glaber, nitidus, antennis, basi excepto, nigris, pedibus fuscis, tarsi flavis, pronoto et elytris plerumque leviter cupreis; modice elongatus, capite et pronoto sat fortiter et crebre punctatis, oculis prominentibus, pronoto quam longitudinem paulo latiori, lateribus leviter bisinuatis, postice paulo convergentibus, angulis anticis rotundatis, foveis basalibus profundis, parum brevibus; elytris sat fortiter crebre striato-punctatis, intervallis minute subseriato-punctatis, lateribus vix parallelis, postice leviter convergentibus, angulis suturalibus minute spinosis; corpore subtus ubique punctato, parce setoso, lineis abdominalibus brevissimis; clava antennali ovali, 4-articulata, articulis 8 breviter, 9-11 late transversis.

Long. 5.5-6.5 mm.; lat. max. 2 mm.

ZULULAND: Eshowe (*R. E. Turner*, Mar.-June).

The specimens were taken in sweeping undergrowth in the forest.

Although differing considerably from it, this may perhaps be best compared with *A. plagiatus*, being of similar size and general form. Besides the much darker and almost uniform coloration, it has much more prominent, though similarly faceted, eyes, the pronotum is less narrowed behind and more strongly and closely punctured, except near the base, the serial punctures upon the elytra are smaller, closer and more numerous, and the intervals bear imperfect rows of still finer punctures. The club of the antenna is larger and broader, consisting of four distinctly transverse joints, of which the last three are much larger than the preceding one.

ANADASTUS DEBILIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 7.)

Flavus, oculis clavaque antennali nigris, prothoracis linea mediana, sutura, antennarum stipite tarsisque rufocastaneis; angustus, depressus, nitidus, capite et pronoto modice sat aequaliter punctatis, oculis modice prominentibus, pronoto paulo elongato, vix convexo, lateribus fere rectis, postice contractis, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis acutis; elytris sat fortiter seriato-punctatis, apice minute truncatis; prosterno parvisime, metasterno sat parce abdomineque paulo crebrius et

minutius punctato; antennarum clava lata, articulis 9 et 10 brevibus, 11 fere circulari.

Long. 4·5–6 mm.; lat. max. 1–1·5 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Mwingwa (*H. C. Dollman*, July, Aug.); Lukanga (*H. C. Dollman*, June); Kashitu, N. of Broken Hill (*H. C. Dollman*, July); Shimaponda (*H. C. Dollman*, Aug.).

ZAMBESI: Caia (*Dr. H. Swale*, Feb.).

This is a small species, with a superficial resemblance to the pale examples of *A. trogositoides* Gorb., which occur in the same localities with it. It is a little more flattened in shape, more strongly punctured but more shining, with the front angles of the pronotum not at all produced, the head not darkened, and the club of the antenna rather broad.

ANADASTUS ELYTRALIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 2.)

Rufus, elytris nigrocyaneis, antennis pedibusque nigris, sed antennarum et femorum basi tarsisque obscure rufis; cylindricus, haud gracilis, antennis pedibusque sat robustis, capite et pronoto fortiter sat crebre punctatis, oculis haud prominentibus, pronoti longitudine vix ad latitudinem æquali, lateribus postice rectis, subtiliter convergentibus, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis fere rectangularibus, dorso paulo convexo, medio vix sulcato, foveis lateralibus sat profundis, scutello transverso; elytris alutaceis, fortiter et crebre lineato-punctatis, interstitiis planis, apicibus conjunctim rotundatis; corpore subtus cum pedibus fortiter punctato, laxo albo-setoso; antennarum articulis tribus ultimis transversis, compactis.

Long. 7–9 mm.; lat. max. 2·5 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Mwingwa (*H. C. Dollman*, Jan., April, June); Namaula, (*H. C. Dollman*, Aug., Sept.). N.E. RHODESIA: Fort Jameson, 3800 ft. (*S. A. Neave*, June).

This species forms a link between the *atricolor* group of forms, with dull surface and comparatively compact build, and the slenderly built and brightly coloured group represented by *A. illecebrabilis* Pasc. and *sulcicollis* Fairm. It has the coloration of the former, but is much larger and more solid, and the surface is not glossy, although less dull than that of *A. atricolor* Oll. The antennæ and legs are rather stout and the club of the former is narrow and ill-defined. The prothorax is slightly transverse, or at least as wide as it is long.

ANADASTUS SOLIDUS, sp. n.

Nigro-brunneus, nonnunquam lævissime æneus, corpore toto fortiter punctato, undique parce et minute griseo-setoso; brevis, convexus, cylindricus, antennis et pedibus sat brevibus; capite et pronoto grosse crebre punctatis, oculis parvis, parum convexis, pronoti latitudine quam longitudinem paulo majori, lateribus leviter curvatis, postice vix contractis, angulis omnibus obtusis, basi medio leviter impresso et utrinque minute foveato; elytris leviter sulcatis et grosse seriato-punctatis, intervallis paulo convexis, minute alutaceis et parce punctulatis; antennarum articulo tertio elongato, tribus ultimis transversis, haud magnis, compactis.

Long. 7·5–10 mm.; lat. max. 2·5–3·5 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Namaula (*H. C. Dollman*, Aug., Sept.); Lukanga Valley (*H. C. Dollman*, July).

Like *A. nyasæ* Fowl. and *atricolor* Oll., this has the quite exceptional feature of a thin clothing of fine silky hair upon the upper, as well as the lower, surface of the body. It is nearly related to the latter species, but shorter, stouter and more convex. Its eyes are still less prominent, and separated by a space about five times as wide as their radius. The elytra are a little less deeply sulcate and the punctures a little less close together. The club of the antenna in both species is short, compact and narrow.

ANADASTUS SERICEUS, sp. n.

Obscure viridiæneus, prothorace late rufo, corpore toto minute griseo-sericeo-vestito; robustus, parum elongatus, cylindricus, sat nitidus, pedibus antennisque brevibus, harum articulis 3-5 paulo elongatis, 8 nonnihil, 9-11 late transversis, capite et pronoto dense punctatis, oculis parum prominentibus, minute granulatis, pronoto parum convexo, longitudine ad latitudinem fere æquali, antice et postice leviter angustato, basi angustissime marginato, foveis lateralibus sat profundis; elytris minute seriato-punctatis, intervallis minutius punctulatis; corpore sultus dense punctato, abdominis segmento basali minus dense, absque lineis coxalibus.

Long. 8-9 mm.; lat. max. 2.5 mm.

N.W. RHODESIA: Namaula (*H. C. Dollman*, Sept.).

I have seen only two specimens of this rather peculiar species, which is clothed above and beneath with very fine decumbent grey setæ. It is rather short and compact in form, moderately shining dark metallic green, with the prothorax bright red and the head and legs nearly black. The surface is finely and closely punctured, the head and pronotum rather densely, the elytra with lines of fine and regular punctures and still finer punctures in the intervals. The lower surface is closely punctured and the first ventral sternite without coxal lines.

ANADASTUS CONGOENSIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 1.)

Rufo-flavus, capite supra, antennis pedibusque (femoribus ad basin exceptis) nigris, elytris nigro-cæruleis: elongatus, convexus, nitidus, capite et pronoto parce haud minute punctatis, oculis parvis, parum prominentibus, subtiliter granulatis; pronoto quam longitudinem latiori, lateribus leviter bisinuatis, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis acutis, basi marginato, foveis lateralibus profundis, brevibus; elytris subtiliter striato-punctatis, interstitiis planis, lævibus, apicibus paulo attenuatis, anguste truncatis; metasterno minutissime et parcissime punctato, abdomine magis distincte punctato, apice pubescente; clava antennali late quadri-articulata, articulis omnibus breviter transversis.

Long. 9-11 mm.; lat. max. 2.5-3 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Mayumbe (*R. Mayné*, July); Kiniati Zobe (*R. Mayné*, Dec.); Upper Welle, Moto (*L. Burgeon*); Watsa to Niangara (*L. Burgeon*, July); Kisantu (*P. Goossens*).

This species resembles *A. elateroides* Kr., but is much less closely punctured and more shining. It is also rather more elongate and convex, and the thorax is less broad and flat. The club of the antenna is unusually well defined, the four joints being all very short and broad. The basal sternite bears short diverging lines which scarcely attain the middle of the segment.

ANADASTUS APICICORNIS, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, antennis flavis, articulis 9 et 10 infuscatis, pedibus partim vel omnino pallidis; minutus, angustus, capite fortiter sat crebre, pronoto minus fortiter et crebre punctato, oculis magnis, prominentibus, pronoto quam latitudinem longiori, parum convexo, lateribus antice fere parallelis, postice leviter contractis, foveis basalibus brevibus, profundis; elytris haud striatis, grosse punctatis, punctis seriatis, seriebus lateralibus nonnunquam interruptis; corpore subtus medio fere lævi, lateraliter laxè punctato, abdomine basi absque lineis coxalibus; antennarum clava triarticulata, articulis 9 et 10 paulo transversis.

Long. 4 mm.; lat. max. .75 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Fort St. John, Pondoland (*R. E. Turner*, July, Oct., Nov.). S. RHODESIA: Chirinda (*G. A. K. Marshall*, Nov., Dec.).

By the kindness of Dr. W. Horn, of the Berlin Entomological Institute, I have been able to compare this with the unique type of the W. African *A.* ("*Languria*")

macilentus Kr., which it closely resembles, although easily distinguished by its pale antennæ, of which only the ninth and tenth joints are dark (but not black) and the rest bright yellow. The legs are sometimes of the same colour, but generally brown, with the bases of the femora and the tarsi paler. It is a minute species, with the elytra a little longer, narrower, and more tapering than those of *A. macilentus*, but their coarse and rather irregular puncturation is almost the same. The eyes are a little more prominent than those of the other species, the pronotum is more strongly punctured and rather less narrowed before the base, and the basal foveæ are more pronounced.

ANADASTUS LATIPENNIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 16.)

Nigro-cœruleus, elytris læte viridibus, abdomine flavo, femoribus antennisque basi rufis; parum angustus, convexus, nitidissimus, pedibus antennisque gracilibus, harum clava laxè quinquearticulata, articulis 9 et 10 brevibus, capite pronotoque sat æqualiter haud fortiter punctatis, oculis prominentibus, minute granulatis; pronoto longitudine ad latitudinem æquali, lateribus leviter bisinuatis, postice vix contractis, basi marginato, foveis lateralibus profundis, brevissimis; elytris parum longis, grosse et crebre striato-punctatis, intervallis angustis, lævissimis, ad humeros quam prothoracem multo latioribus et apicem versus paulo dilatatis, postice conjunctim rotundatis et anguste truncatis; corpore subtus fortiter punctato, parce pubescenti, lineis abdominalibus nullis.

Long. 6 mm.; lat. max. 2 mm.

UGANDA: Plains N.E. of Lake Edward, 3200 ft. (*S. A. Neave*, Oct.).

The unusual shape gives this insect the aspect of certain Tenebrionidæ of the *Strongylium* group. It is much less narrow and parallel-sided than is usual in the Languriidæ, the pronotum is distinctly narrower than the head and elytra, and the length of the latter is only two and a half times their greatest breadth, which occurs beyond the middle. The legs and antennæ are relatively long and the club of the latter is narrow and very loose. In spite of its peculiar appearance, the structure is in all essentials that of *Anadastus*.

The unique type is a female.

ANADASTUS SUBSPINOSUS, sp. n.

Læte cœruleus, corpore subtus pedibusque æneo-nigris, his basi rufescentibus; nitidissimus, convexus, modice elongatus, capite et pronoto minute et parce punctatis, oculis magnis, minute granulatis, pronoto transverso, basi fortiter punctato, foveis lateralibus brevissimis, profundis, lateribus antice parallelis, a medio retrorsum bisinuatis, angulis anticis haud productis aut acutis, posticis acuminatis; elytris quam prothoracem vix latioribus, sat fortiter striato-punctatis, lateribus fere rectis, leviter retrorsum convergentibus, postice arcuatis, apicibus recte truncatis, extus subspinosis; antennis brevibus, clava late ovali, 4-articulata; corpore subtus parce et minute punctato.

Long. 6-7 mm.; lat. max. 1.5 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Thsuapa (*R. Mayné*); Bumbuli (*R. Mayné*, April); Moto, Upper Welle R. (*L. Burgeon*), Ipamu, Kassai (*P. Vanderijst*).

There are several specimens of this peculiar-shaped species in the Musée du Congo and the British Museum. The prothorax is rather short in proportion to the length of the elytra, and its sides have a less regular outline than is usual, being nearly straight and parallel in the anterior half and sinuous from the middle to the hind angles. The truncation of the extremities of the elytra is extremely abrupt, and a very sharp angle is left at the outer margin. The antennal club is broad and rather compact, and composed of three very broad joints preceded by a much narrower but short and transverse one.

Genus MICROLANGURIA Lewis.

In Wytsman's Gen. Insect., Languriinæ, p. 37, Fowler has substituted a new name for the genus *Microalanguria* and at the same time proposed its total abolition, but without supplying any justification for either proceeding. In my lately-published volume of the 'Fauna of British India' (Erotylidæ, etc., p. 260) I treated *Platycladoxena* of Kraatz as a synonym of this genus, to which *P. borneensis* Kraatz belongs, but, having since been able to examine the type-species, *P. castanea* Kr., I have found that Kraatz's genus is actually identical with *Thallisellodes* Arrow, and not with *Microalanguria*.

Like *Penolanguria*, this genus has a loosely-articulated, symmetrical 3-jointed club to the antenna, but the facets of the eye are few and very large. The genus at present contains a single Oriental species only, *Microalanguria jansoni* Crotch, but an East African species here described is very nearly related.

MICROLANGURIA NATALENSIS, sp. n.

Fusco-brunnea, leviter metallica, nitida, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; modice elongata, parallela, parum convexa, capite sat fortiter haud crebre punctato, pronoto leviter transverso, modice punctato, margine antico recto, angulis obtusis, haud productis, basi deplanato haud lato; elytris longis, sat crebre seriato-punctatis, metasterni medio vix, lateribus fortiter punctatis, antennis parum brevibus.

Long. 3-4 mm.; lat. max. 1 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Pondoland, Port St. John (*R. E. Turner*, April, July, Sept.). NATAL: Durban (*P. Muir*); Verulam, Umgeni (*G. A. K. Marshall*, July). ZAMBESI: Caia (*H. Swale*, July).

This is darker in colour and rather more parallel-sided than *M. jansoni*. It is of the same size and general appearance as *Platycladoxena piceola*, but a little more elongate, the punctures of the upper surface are rather larger and less numerous, especially upon the head, the pronotum has the front margin almost straight, the front angles blunt and not at all produced (they are sharp in *P. piceola*), and the flattened hind margin a little narrower; the elytra are a little longer and the antennæ rather more slender.

Genus PENOLANGURIA Kolbe.

Some of the smallest known species of Languriidæ comprise this genus, in which the antennal club is symmetrical, abruptly three-jointed, and loosely articulated. The pronotum is so shaped that the head cannot assume the usual horizontal position, but is oblique or almost vertical. The Oriental genera *Cladoxena* and *Paracladoxena* are closely related. The known species are *P. minuta* Kolbe, *nigerrima* Kraatz, *callosipennis* Kraatz, and *monacha* Kraatz, all inhabitants of Tropical Africa. In Fowler's work, previously mentioned (Wytsman's Gen. Insect., Languriinæ, p. 28), the last two species are, not unnaturally from the title of Kraatz's paper, attributed to Kamerun. The actual habitat does not appear in the paper, but a sentence printed as a footnote on the page preceding the two descriptions was probably intended by the author to stand in front of those descriptions. The two types, which I have had the opportunity of examining, by the kindness of Dr. Walther Horn, are from Usambara (Tanganyika Territory). The type of *P. nigerrima* Kr. is from Kamerun. In the Congo Museum, Tervueren, are specimens from Stanleyville and the Katanga district, and the British Museum has examples from Uganda and Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

A species from South Africa is here described.

PENOLANGURIA OVALIPENNIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 14.)

Cupreo-brunnea vel cupreo-flavida, humeris, pedibus antennisque pallide flavis; elongata, convexa, antennis pedibusque sat gracilibus, capite lato, fortiter punctato, oculis parvis, valde prominentibus; pronoto valde gibboso, subtiliter et parce punctato, longitudine ad latitudinem æquali, lateribus leviter bisinuatis, postice fortiter contractis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis acutis, basi deplanato, punctis nonnullis majoribus; elytris elongato-ovalibus, convexis, sat fortiter sed remote seriato-punctatis, apicibus attenuatis haud connatis, rotundatis; corpore subtus omnino punctato, parce griseo-setoso, prosterno et metasterno fortiter haud crebre punctatis.

Long. 2·25–5 mm.; lat. max. ·75–1·5 mm.

S. AFRICA: Port St. John, Pondoland (*R. E. Turner*, July, Aug., Sept.); Eshowe, Zululand (*R. E. Turner*, April, May, June, July); NATAL: Durban (*F. Muir*).

The species appears to abound in Natal and the adjacent region, and is extremely variable in size. It bears considerable resemblance to *P. callosipennis* Kr., differing from it by its much smaller, more widely separated and less finely faceted eyes, more broadly margined prothorax, more rounded sides to the elytra, sloping shoulders, and light-coloured legs. The antennæ are more slender and the puncturation of the elytra is more distinct. The elytra are much longer than those of *P. monacha*, and the upper surface is much smoother and less closely punctured.

The five species of the genus may be distinguished as follows:—

Elytra parallel-sided.

Body and legs black *nigerrima* Kr.

Colour brown.

Head and legs black *callosipennis* Kr.

Head and legs not black *minuta* Kolbe.

Elytra oval.

Pronotum very lightly punctured *ovalipennis* Arrow.

Pronotum very strongly punctured *monacha* Kr.

Genus PLATYCLADOXENA Kraatz.

The name *Thallisellodes*, introduced by me for certain Oriental insects under the erroneous assumption that *P. borneensis* Kr. was truly congeneric with the type-species, *P. castanea*, of Kraatz's genus, must be dropped as a synonym of *Platycladoxena*.

P. castanea Kr. is the only known African species, but *Languria piceola* Fairm., from Madagascar, is an extremely closely related form. The Oriental representatives are numerous.

Catalogue of the Languriidæ of Africa.

Subfamily LANGURIINÆ.

Genus STENOLANGURIA Fowl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 387.

caudata Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1895, p. 206.

var. *acuta*, n., p. 2.

gorhami Fowl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 388.

concolor Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1895, p. 207.

tricolor Fowl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 388.

Togoland.

Uganda.

Cameroon.

Togoland.

Old Calabar.

Genus CÆNOLANGURIA Gorb., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 361.

Acrolanguria Kolbe, Deutsch Ost-Afrika, vol. iv. 1897, Coleopt. p. 117.

- acuminipennis* Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1899, p. 311. Cameroon.
forcipata, sp. n., p. 2. Tanganyika.
infoveata, sp. n., p. 3. E. Africa.
nigroaenea Fowl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 25. Cameroon.
femoralis Fowler, *op. cit.* 1885, p. 386.

Genus ISCHNOLANGURIA Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1899, p. 308.

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conradti Kr., *l. c.* Cameroon.
crassicollis, sp. n., p. 3. Sierra Leone.

Genus ANADASTUS Gorb., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 362.

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 Langur. 1908, p. 18.
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canaliculatus, sp. n., p. 5. N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland.
congoensis, sp. n., p. 10. Belgian Congo.
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dimidiatus Guér., Iconogr. Ins. 1844, p. 314. Senegal, Rhodesia, Natal.
dolens Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1899, p. 309. Cameroon.
dollmani, sp. n., p. 6. N.W. Rhodesia, Uganda.
dubius Fowl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 385. Cameroon.
eluteroides Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1895, p. 202. Togoland.
elytralis, sp. n., p. 9. N. Rhodesia.
ephippiatus, sp. n., p. 3. Belgian Congo.
felix, sp. n., p. 7. Belgian Congo.
illetabilis Pasc., Journ. Ent. vol. i. 1860, p. 131. Natal.
latipennis, sp. n., p. 11. Uganda.
lyctoides Fowl., C. R. Ent. Soc. Belg. 1886, p. 111. Zanzibar.
macilentus Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1899, p. 311. Cameroon.
monticola Fowl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 387. Cameroon.
murrayi Fowl., *op. cit.* p. 386. Old Calabar.
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nyassæ Fowl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 384. Nyasaland.
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promontorii Crotch., Cistula Entom. vol. i. 1876, p. 383. Guinea.
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spectabilis Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1899, p. 309. Cameroon.
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Subfamily CLADOXENINÆ.

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Microcladoxena Fowl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 312.

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nigerrima Kr., *op. cit.* p. 314. Cameroon.
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Genus PLATYCLADOXENA Kr., Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1899, p. 312.

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piceola Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. vol. xli. 1897, p. 406. Madagascar.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

- Fig. 1. *Anadastus congoensis*, sp. n.
 „ 2. *A. elytralis*, sp. n.
 „ 3. *A. plagiatus*, sp. n.
 „ 4. *A. dollmani*, sp. n.
 „ 5. *A. terminalis*, sp. n.
 „ 6. *A. rufocinctus*, sp. n.
 „ 7. *A. debilis*, sp. n.
 „ 8. *A. dimidiatus*, Guér.
 „ 9. *A. canaliculatus*, sp. n.

- Fig. 10. *Anadastus felix*, sp. n.
 „ 11. *A. ephippiatus*, sp. n.
 „ 12. *A. tricolor*, F.
 „ 13. *Ischnolanguria crassicollis*, sp. n.
 „ 14. *Penolanguria ovalipennis*, sp. n.
 „ 15. *Stenolanguria caudata* Kr., var. *acuta*, n.
 „ 16. *Anadastus latipennis*, sp. n.