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ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN SPECIES OF *NANOPHYES*
(COL. CURCULIONIDAE) AND SOME ALLIED GENERA

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[Read March 2nd, 1927.]

PLATE X AND THREE TEXT-FIGURES.

UP to the present time only four species of *Nanophyes*, Schh. 1838, have been recorded from South Africa; but this is doubtless due to the fact that these small weevils were almost entirely neglected by the earlier collectors, for it seems probable that this genus is really quite as well represented in Africa as it is in Europe.

It was long ago pointed out by Faust (*Stett. ent. Zeit.*, 1888, p. 298, footnote) that Lacordaire had quite misapprehended the relationships of *Nanophyes* and *Ctenomerus*, Schh. 1843, in spite of their obviously close affinity. While agreeing, further, with Faust that the presence of elongate trochanters in these two genera indicates that they should be placed in close proximity to the APIONINAE, his statement that they should be included in that subfamily seems to be unsatisfactory, because there are so many important characters in which the two groups differ. For example, the APIONINAE have the antennae non-geniculate and inserted on the lower surface of the rostrum, the funicle being 7-jointed; the tarsal structure is constantly different and the claws are appendiculate or bifid; the scutellum is visible; and the base of the elytra never exhibits the granular carinate margin which is so characteristic of all the genera allied to *Nanophyes*. On this account I prefer to follow Bovie (*Gen. Insect.*, Nanophyinae) in treating the group as a distinct subfamily.

The following is a key to the genera known to me, those not occurring in South Africa being printed in brackets.

KEY TO GENERA OF NANOPHYINAE.

1. (4) Tarsal claws free; the club of the antennae compact; the funicle with four or five joints.
2. (3) Femora dentate *Corimalia*, Gozis.
3. (2) Femora not dentate (*Nanomicrophyes*, Pic.).
4. (1) Tarsal claws connate or fused into one.
5. (12) Funicle of antennae five-jointed.
6. (11) Tibiae with the upper angle of the corbel not produced into a tooth; head oval or pear-shaped, the outline of the forehead continuous with that of the rostrum or rising from it at a low angle; rostrum gently curved, mandibles without a lateral tubercle.
7. (10) Front coxae touching anterior margin of prosternum; forehead simple; body diamond-shaped or boat-shaped, the dorsal outline strongly convex; the external basal angle of the elytra slightly produced downwards.
8. (9) Antennal club with the two basal joints not or very slightly shorter than the rest; the posterior pairs of tibiae slender and not denticulate; elytra with the intervals all of equal height and never nodulose, the humeral calli not very prominent and never carinate, the greatest projection being on interval 7 *Nanophyes*, Schh.

9. (8) Antennal club with the two basal joints much shorter than the rest; the posterior pairs of tibiae much thickened in the apical two-thirds and denticulate on the lower side; elytra with the alternate intervals more raised and more or less nodulose, the humeral calli very prominent and carinate, the greatest projection being on interval 8 (*Diacritus*, Pasc.).
10. (7) Front coxae almost as far from the anterior as from the posterior margin of the prosternum; forehead with a small elevation on the basal half; body oblong-ovate, the dorsal outline flattened from the middle of the pronotum to the middle of the elytra; the external basal angle of the elytra not produced *Amphibolocorynus*, Schh.
11. (6) Tibiae with the upper angle of the corbel produced into a stout tooth; head globular, the outline rising abruptly from that of the rostrum; rostrum strongly curved, mandibles with a minute, outwardly projecting tubercle on the lower lateral margin towards the base; the external basal angle of the elytra not produced *Phoroctenus*, gen. n.
12. (5) Funicle of antennae six-jointed.
13. (14) Elytra with distinct humeral calli and with the external basal angle produced downwards, interval 8 granulate or carinate in the basal half; the space between the median coxae as broad as or broader than that between the hind coxae *Ctenomerus*, Schh.
14. (13) Elytra with the humeral calli very feeble or absent, and the external basal angle not produced, interval 8 never granulate or carinate; the space between the median coxae much narrower than that between the hind coxae *Hexatmetus*, gen. n.

It is proposed to deal here fully with only those genera that have four or five joints in the funicle, leaving *Ctenomerus* and its allies for a later paper.

Genus **CORIMALIA**, Gozis.

This genus has not previously been recorded from South Africa, and I have seen only the following new species.

Corimalia damarensis, sp. n.

♂. Integument very pale yellow, rather thinly clothed above with white hair-like scales, which are much broader and denser on the forehead and below the eyes, at the sides and base of the pronotum, and at the base of interval 2 on the elytra; the mouth-parts and the vertex of the head testaceous brown; the metasternum, the crenulated basal margin of the elytra, the apical half of the claws, and the tips of the femoral teeth blackish; the elytra with an elongate orange-brown spot at about the middle of interval 5 and a similar shorter one on interval 3.

Head with the eyes slightly raised above the general outline of the vertex, the forehead about as wide as the apex of the first joint of the funicle and without any fovea; the vertex with very sparse scale-hairs. *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum, straight, very slightly widening from base to apex, devoid of scaling except at the extreme base, very finely and sparsely punctate, and with four rows of coarser subconfluent punctures from the base to the insertion of the antennae, which is at the middle. *Antennae* with the funicle 5-jointed. *Prothorax* transverse (3:2), conical, with the sides quite straight, the apex being a little more than half the width of the base; the dorsal outline gently curved and sloping rather steeply forwards; the clothing sparse and hair-like on the disk, turning into denser elongate white scales at the sides and base. *Elytra* ovate, longer than broad (9.5:8), widest somewhat in front of the middle, the shoulders not prominent, the

basal margin shallowly sinuate; the striae rather shallow and containing somewhat indistinct punctures, the intervals gently convex and impunctate; evenly and thinly clothed with white setiform scales, those at the base of interval 2 being much broader and like the ones at the sides of the prothorax. *Legs* sparsely clothed with white setae; the femora stout, with one long and one short tooth; the front tibiae rather longer than the others, and thinner and more curved at the base; the tarsi distinctly shorter than the tibiae, joint 3 a little shorter and broader than 2. *Sternum* with dense white scales on the meso- and metasternum like those on the sides of the prothorax. *Venter* with sparse narrow scales.

Length, 1.8 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA: 2 ♂♂, Svakop R. (*J. Wahlberg*).

Type in the Stockholm Museum; cotype in the British Museum.

In facies, sculpture and colouring this species very closely resembles *C. centromaculata*, Costa, from North Africa.

Genus **NANOPHYES**, Schh. 1838.

Of the four previously known South African species I have been able, through the kindness of my friend Prof. Dr. Y. Sjöstedt, to examine typical specimens of the three described by Boheman. Two of these, *N. armatus* and *N. wahlbergi*, belong to the present genus, but the third, *N. pusio*, has six joints in the funicle, besides differing in other characters, so that a new genus is proposed for it below. The fourth species, *N. achillei*, Pic, I have not seen, and it is possible that it may not belong to the genus *Nanophyes* as here defined.

This genus is much more strongly represented on the eastern than on the western side of the sub-continent, and most of the species appear to be somewhat narrowly localised in their distribution; but two species, *N. armatus*, Boh., and *N. errans*, sp. n., extend from Cape Province up to Southern Rhodesia, an unusual range among the CURCULIONIDAE.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *NANOPHYES*.

1. (34) Elytra without a row of granules or a fine granulate carina on the basal third of interval 8.
2. (17) Prothorax and elytra entirely black.
3. (8) Front femora with one large and two small teeth; length (without rostrum) 2.0–2.5 mm.
4. (5) Trochanters and antennal scape testaceous; joint 4 of funicle as long as broad *trochanteratus*, sp. n.
5. (4) Trochanters black, scape black or piceous; joint 4 of funicle strongly transverse.
6. (7) Carinae on rostrum ceasing at the antennae; pronotum with the longitudinal outline almost flat, clothed with long fine dark grey hairs and a median stripe of white hairs; elytra with fine brown hairs (at least four abreast on an interval) and a quadrate pale scutellar patch, the hairs at the base of intervals 1 and 2 being white *palustris*, sp. n.
7. (6) Carinae on rostrum continued well beyond the antennae; pronotum with the longitudinal outline distinctly convex, clothed with sparser shorter broader greyish white hairs throughout; elytra with hairs like those on the pronotum (three rows to an interval in front and two behind), but those at the base of intervals 3–5, on the basal half of interval 2 and throughout interval 1, brownish *planifrons*, sp. n.

8. (3) Front femora with only one or two teeth.
9. (14) Front femora with two teeth; length (without rostrum) 1.5–1.8 mm.
10. (11) Femora with two minute teeth of almost equal size; trochanters black or blackish; prothorax half as long as its basal width; elytra with the hairs white, except on a large indistinct triangular basal patch and along interval 1, where they are brown . . . *probus*, sp. n.
11. (10) Femora with one tooth much larger than the other; trochanters red-brown or yellow; prothorax longer than half the basal width.
12. (13) Hairs on elytra whitish, but mingled with brown ones on the disk towards the base, and those on interval 1 entirely brown; trochanters red-brown, base of femora black . . . *deceptor*, sp. n.
13. (12) Hairs on elytra white at the sides and brown on the disk, except for a few white ones at the base of interval 2 and a transverse common patch of white hairs about the middle extending on each elytron to interval 3; trochanters and base of femora flavous *importunus*, sp. n.
14. (9) Front femora with only a single minute tooth; length 1.2–1.4 mm.
15. (16) Form more narrowly elliptical, length of elytra to breadth as 4.5 : 3; rostrum regularly curved; head as seen from above (with rostrum extended) almost semicircular, with the eyes very close to front margin of pronotum; front tibiae parallel-sided in the apical half . . . *ellipticus*, sp. n.
16. (15) Form normal, diamond-shaped, length of elytra to breadth as 3.7 : 3; rostrum straight in the basal half and almost perfect; head as seen from above markedly conical, the eyes distant from the pronotum; front tibiae slightly narrowing from middle to apex . . . *pumilus*, sp. n.
17. (2) Elytra mainly or partly flavous or testaceous.
18. (29) Elytra widest at the shoulders; body with some blackish colouring above or below; femora with not more than two teeth.
19. (28) Femora with two small black teeth; prothorax and elytra with black markings on the integument.
20. (21) Pronotum black, with a yellow median stripe; elytra black, with a common broad angulated band about the middle and a small yellow dot at the base of interval 2 . . . *balteatus*, sp. n.
21. (20) Prothorax and elytra predominatingly testaceous yellow or light brown.
22. (25) Elytra with transverse rows of dark spots (occurring only on intervals 1, 3, 5, 7) behind the darker basal triangle; front femora with a distinct dark brown ring towards the apex; pronotum with a median stripe of dense pure white hairs.
23. (24) Only the front femora with a dark ring; elytra with the following black markings (due to darkening of the derm and not merely to black hairs): a transverse angulated basal row of spots, an apical stripe on interval 1, and two apical spots on interval 3 . . . *eximius*, sp. n.
24. (23) All the femora with a dark ring; elytra with four transverse rows of similar dark spots, the hind row very irregular . . . *pardus*, sp. n.
25. (22) Elytra with at most a spot behind middle on interval 3 (apart from the basal band) and a dark stripe on interval 1; femora without a brown ring; prothorax without a median white stripe.
26. (27) Two basal joints of club transverse; scape nearly one-third longer than club, which is only one-half longer than funicle; ante-antennal part of rostrum of ♂ two-thirds the length of scape; hind tibiae with only a rudimentary mucro . . . *errans*, sp. n.
27. (26) Two basal joints of club much longer than broad; scape only one-eighth longer than club, which is a little more than twice as long as funicle; ante-antennal part of rostrum of ♂ slightly less than half the length of scape; hind tibiae with a distinct mucro . . . *turneri*, sp. n.

28. (19) Femora with only one minute black tooth; prothorax and elytra without any black markings, the metasternum black . . . *bevinsi*, sp. n.
29. (18) Elytra widest near the middle; body entirely testaceous, except the eyes and basal margin of the elytra, which are black or blackish.
30. (31) Rostrum with its dorsal surface evenly continuous with that of the forehead; white hairs on elytra broken up into bands and patches beneath which the derm is paler; front femora with three teeth
wahlbergi, Boh.
31. (30) Rostrum forming more or less of an angle with the forehead; white hairs on elytra rather sparse and evenly distributed; derm unicolorous brown; front femora with only one or two teeth.
32. (33) Eyes more convex behind than the posterior part of the head; antennae with the funicle as long as the scape and longer than the club; femora with two teeth *concolor*, sp. n.
33. (32) Eyes quite flat and on a level with the posterior part of the head; antennae with the funicle much shorter than the scape and somewhat shorter than the club; femora with only one tooth.
publicoides, sp. n.
34. (1) Elytra with a row of small granules (usually coalescing into a fine granulate carina) on the basal third of interval 8.
35. (40) Femora with three teeth; tibiae without any dark ring; rostrum not differing greatly in length in the two sexes, that of ♀ not or but little longer than the head and pronotum.
36. (39) Forehead linear, much narrower than the club of the scape; pronotum and elytra without black markings.
37. (38) Antennal club concolorous with the rest of the antenna, joint 1 much narrower than 2; apical portion of rostrum in ♀ shorter than the scape (4 : 5); metasternum testaceous brown *blandus*, sp. n.
38. (37) Antennal club darker than the rest of the antenna, joint 1 as broad as 2; apical portion of rostrum of ♀ as long as the scape; metasternum blackish *indignus*, sp. n.
39. (36) Forehead as broad as or broader than the club of the scape; pronotum and elytra with black markings *armatus*, Boh.
40. (35) Femora with four teeth; tibiae with a dark ring on the basal half; rostrum of ♀ half as long again as the head and pronotum, much longer than that of ♂ *nasalis*, sp. n.

Note.—It has not been possible to include in this key *N. achillei*, Pic 1913, because many of the more important structural characters are not given in the description.

Nanophyes trochanteratus, sp. n. (Text-fig. 1.)

♂ ♀. Integument black, with sparse whitish hairs; the elytra with brown hairs on intervals 1 and 2 from the base to the middle of the declivity and also at the base of intervals 3 and 4; on the lower surface the ♂ is clothed with yellowish hair-scales, which are densest on the head just behind the eyes, on the front coxae and on the middle of the mesosternum, these being represented in the ♀ by less dense and finer white hairs.

Rostrum gently curved, nearly as long as (♂) or a little longer than (♀) the head and pronotum; the antennae inserted beyond the middle in both sexes, the apical portion of the rostrum of the ♀ being nearly as long as the scape, and of the ♂ half as long; the dorsum narrowly tricarinate to the antennae, the carinae smooth, the interspaces finely striolate, each bearing a conspicuous row of dense recumbent hairs in the ♂ and sparse minute inconspicuous hairs in the ♀; the apical area with rather large shallow punctures in the ♀, but

scarcely punctate in the ♂, being clothed with hairs. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.60, funicle 0.30, club 0.36 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle quadrate, not broader than 5. *Prothorax* rather shiny, with comparatively stout separated white hairs arising from very shallow transverse lunate impressions, the hairs much shorter and more closely set along the basal margin. *Elytra* with the shoulders much reduced; the striae narrow, containing shallow spaced punctures, the intervals flat and quite smooth; the hairs com-

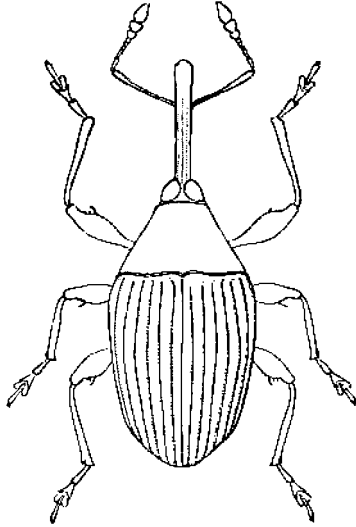


FIG. 1.—*Nanophyes trochanteratus*, sp. n.

paratively stout and not more than three abreast on an interval. *Legs* thinly clothed with white hairs; the femora with one long and two short teeth; the tibiae slender, narrowed but scarcely sinuate internally at the base, the anterior pairs shallowly sinuate in the apical half on the posterior face.

Length, 2.1–2.4 mm.; breadth, 1.1–1.2 mm.

NATAL: Malvern, vi.–x. 1897 (*G.A.K.M.*—type); Durban, 1902 (*F. Muir*).

Described from fifteen specimens.

***Nanophyes palustris*, sp. n. (Text-fig. 2.)**

♂ ♀. Integument dull black, the antennal scape piceous with the apex paler; the pronotum with dark grey hairs and a median stripe of white ones; the elytra with brown hairs and a square common basal patch of white ones extending only to interval 2 on each elytron.

Rostrum almost straight, about as long as the head and pronotum in both sexes and the position of the antennae almost the same, the apical portion in both sexes being much shorter than the scape; the dorsal outline lower than that of the forehead; the dorsum narrowly tricarinate, the carinae ceasing at a little distance before reaching the antennae; the lateral furrow above the false scrobe continued almost to the apex in the ♂, but appearing in the ♀ beyond the antennae only as a line of punctures; the apical area very smooth and with fine sparse punctures in the ♀, more coarsely punctate in the ♂. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.54, funicle 0.30, club 0.45 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle transverse, asym-

metrical, broader than the joints on each side of it. *Prothorax* as in *N. trochanteratus*, sp. n., but a little longer in proportion to its basal width (5 : 8), and the hairs finer and longer and appearing more numerous. *Elytra* with the shoulders prominent; the striae deep and containing shallow spaced punctures, the intervals slightly convex and finely

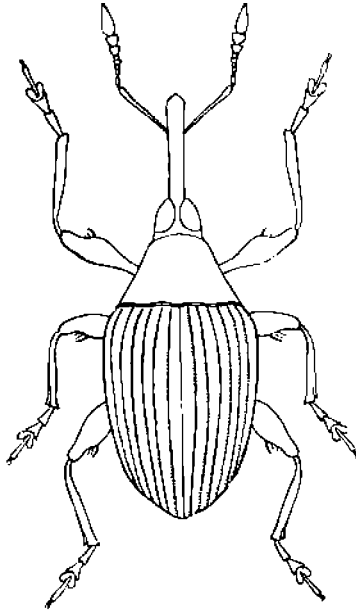


FIG. 2.—*Nanophyes palustris*, sp. n.

aciculate; the hairs fine, fairly long and dense, 4 to 5 abreast on each interval. *Legs* thinly clothed with fine grey hairs; the femora with one large and two small teeth; the tibiae slender, the anterior pairs shallowly sinuate on the posterior face in the apical half.

Length, 2.25–2.5 mm.; breadth, 1.1–1.3 mm.

S. RHODESIA: Salisbury, 4800 ft., v. and vii. 1898, iv. and vii. 1900 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Described from seven specimens.

Nanophyes planifrons, sp. n.

♂. Integument black, with rather sparse, greyish white hairs, but those at the base of intervals 3–5 on the elytra, on the basal half of interval 2 and throughout interval 1, brownish.

Rostrum about as long as the head and pronotum, quite straight from the base to the antennae and then curved downwards, the dorsal outline being on a level with that of the forehead; the antennae inserted rather far back for a male, the apical portion being as long as the scape; the dorsum with the three carinae sharp and smooth and continued well beyond the antennae, but linked together by a narrow transverse ridge between the antennae; the sulci striolate and each bearing a row of minute curved hairs. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.45, funicle 0.30, club 0.42 mm.; joint 4 of funicle strongly transverse. *Prothorax* about two-thirds as long as the basal width, the dorsal outline more convex than in the allied species; the surface moderately shiny, but for the most part very finely aciculate, with short sparse greyish white hairs (shorter than in either of the preceding

species). *Elytra* with the shoulders moderately prominent (intermediate between those of *trochanteratus* and *palustris*); the striae rather deep and with remote shallow punctures, the intervals slightly convex and finely rugulose; the hairs comparatively stout and short, three abreast on each interval in front and two abreast behind. *Legs* thinly clothed with greyish white hairs; the femora with one long and two short teeth; the tibiae slender, the front pair feebly bisinuate internally.

Length, 2·3 mm.; breadth, 1·3 mm.

NATAL: Malvern, vi. 1897 (G.A.K.M.).

Described from a single specimen.

Nanophyes probus, sp. n. (Text-fig. 3.)

♂ ♀. Integument black, thinly clothed with white hairs, except for a large indistinct basal patch on the elytra (extending at the base to stria 4) and the whole of interval 1, on which the hairs are brown; the antennal scape piceous with the apex paler.

Rostrum a little longer than the head and pronotum, of about the same length in the two sexes, straight in the basal half and then gently curved; the apical portion distinctly

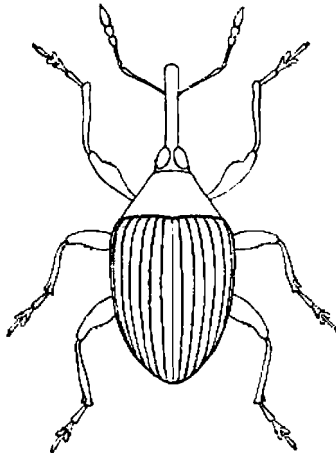


FIG. 3.—*Nanophyes probus*, sp. n.

shorter than the scape; the dorsum tricarinate on the basal portion, but the outer carinae distinct only anteriorly, becoming obsolete towards the base; the apical area shiny and sparsely punctate in the ♀, more opaque in the ♂. *Antennae*: length of scape 0·42, funicle 0·21, club 0·42 mm.; fourth joint of funicle transverse, but not broader than fifth. *Prothorax* only as long as half the basal width, sloping rather more steeply in front than usual, the dorsal outline being gently convex; the surface rather shiny and thinly clothed with fine white hairs that arise from shallow transverse lunate impressions. *Elytra* with the shoulders moderately prominent, the striae containing remote shallow punctures, and the intervals feebly convex and almost smooth; the hairs fine and not completely recumbent, about three abreast on each interval. *Legs* with sparse raised white hairs; the femora with two minute teeth which do not differ greatly in length; the front tibiae scarcely sinuate internally on the apical half.

Length, 1·8 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

S. RHODESIA: Salisbury, i. 1899, xii. 1904 (G.A.K.M.).

Described from two specimens.

Nanophyes deceptor, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument black, thinly clothed with whitish hairs, but these mingled with brown ones towards the base on the disk, and those on interval 1 entirely brown; the hairs lie obliquely for the most part, but on the extreme inner edge of intervals 2 and 3 (and sometimes others, especially behind) is a perfectly straight line of longitudinal white hairs, the apex of one almost touching the base of the next; trochanters red-brown and the scape testaceous brown with the club paler.

Rostrum gently curved, a trifle longer in the ♀ than in the ♂ and in both sexes shorter than the head and pronotum together, and comparatively stout, the apical portion being shorter than the scape; the dorsum tricarinate in the basal portion, the furrow externally adjoining the outer carina continued almost to the apex, and the sculpture of the apical area differing but little in the two sexes. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.30, funicle 0.18, club 0.30 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle strongly transverse, but not broader than 5. *Prothorax* nearly two-thirds as long as the basal width, the dorsal outline gently convex, thinly clothed with fine whitish hairs arising from lunate transverse shallow impressions, which sometimes unite to form sinuous transverse lines. *Elytra* with the shoulders hardly prominent, the striae rather deep and with spaced punctures, and the intervals feebly convex and almost smooth (♀) or slightly rugulose (♂), the hairs fine, quite recumbent, three and often four abreast on an interval. *Legs* comparatively short and stout, with the usual recumbent hairs; the femora with two teeth, the inner being much longer than the outer one; the front tibiae not sinuate internally.

Length, 1.6–1.8 mm.; breadth, 0.9–0.96 mm.

S. RHODESIA: Salisbury, vii. 1898, viii. 1900 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Described from a single pair.

Nanophyes importunus, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument black; the prothorax with sparse brown hairs on the dorsum, except for a median stripe and a narrow basal band of white hairs, the sides and prosternum with white hairs only; the elytra with brown hairs above as far as stria 6, except for a few white hairs at the base of interval 2 and a large common transverse patch of white hairs about the middle extending to interval 3 on each elytron, and often also a short apical stripe of white hairs on intervals 2 and 4 and a small patch on interval 6 a little behind the shoulder; the entire lateral area of the elytra beyond stria 6 clothed with white hairs right to the apex; the antennal scape piceous with the apex paler; the trochanters and the base of the femora flavous.

Rostrum straight as far as the antennae and then curved gently downwards, a little shorter than the head and pronotum in both sexes and the apical portion much shorter than the scape; the dorsum finely striolate on the basal area, the three very narrow carinae being distinguishable with difficulty on the anterior half only and ceasing a little behind the antennae; the apical area almost similar in the two sexes, shiny, with the usual two dorsal rows of punctures and a shallow furrow on each side. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.42, funicle 0.21, club 0.36 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle asymmetrical, with the lower side produced. *Prothorax* three-fifths as long as the basal width, the dorsal outline almost straight or feebly convex; the surface shiny, with sparse fine hairs arising from shallow transverse curved impressions. *Elytra* with the shoulders rather prominent, the striae fairly deep and with the usual spaced punctures, and the intervals feebly convex, almost smooth but usually finely rugulose towards the base; the hairs fine, quite recumbent, with three rows to an interval. *Legs*: the femora with only two teeth, one being much smaller than the other and very minute; the tibiae occasionally piceous and paler at the base, the anterior pairs feebly bisinuate internally.

Length, 1.4–1.6 mm.; breadth, 0.8–0.9 mm.

S. RHODESIA : Odzi R., x. 1897 (*G.A.K.M.*); Salisbury, vii. and xii. 1899, iv. 1900 (*G.A.K.M.*—type).

Described from ten specimens.

Nanophyes ellipticus, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 1.)

♀. Integument black, thinly clothed with grey hairs throughout, except on interval 1 of the elytra on which the hairs are brown; the antennal scape and the trochanters testaceous brown.

Rostrum relatively stout, shorter than the head and pronotum (7:8) and evenly curved, the apical portion distinctly shorter than the scape; the dorsum distinctly tricarinate, the carinae smooth and ceasing at a little distance behind the antennae; the apical area shiny, with two abbreviated median rows of shallow punctures and a furrow on each side. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.24, funicle 0.18, club 0.27 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle asymmetrical, broader than 5. *Prothorax* relatively long, the length being two-thirds of the basal width, the dorsal outline distinctly convex longitudinally; the surface quite smooth and shiny, and the hairs fine and sparse. *Elytra* more narrowly elongate than in any other S. African species, the shoulders much reduced, the striae well marked but narrow and with shallow spaced punctures, and the intervals feebly rugulose; the hairs fine, rather long, quite recumbent and forming three rows on each interval. *Legs* with very sparse grey hairs; the femora with only a single minute tooth; the front tibiae not sinuate internally in the apical half.

Length, 1.4 mm.; breadth, 0.7 mm.

S. RHODESIA : Salisbury, iv. 1900 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Described from two specimens.

Nanophyes pumilus, sp. n.

♂. Integument black, very thinly set with grey or light brown hairs; the antennae, tibiae and tarsi piceous.

Rostrum three-fourths the length of the head and pronotum, quite straight and almost porrect in the basal half and gently curved in front; the dorsum tricarinate on the basal portion, but the carinae striolate like the furrows and therefore not easily perceptible except under transverse illumination; the apical area shiny, almost impunctate. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.25, funicle 0.15, club 0.25 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle asymmetrical, broader than 5. *Prothorax* five-eighths as long as the basal width, the dorsal outline slightly convex longitudinally; the dorsum smooth, shiny and very thinly set with short grey hairs. *Elytra* with the shoulders rather prominent, the striae deep and with indefinite distant punctures, and the intervals gently convex, shiny and slightly rugulose; the hairs fine, light brown or grey, and only one or two rows on each interval. *Legs* slender, with very sparse pale hairs; the femora with a single very small tooth; the anterior pairs of tibiae lightly bisinuate internally.

Length, 1.2 mm.; breadth, 0.65 mm.

S. RHODESIA : Salisbury, iv. 1900 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Described from a single specimen.

Nanophyes balteatus, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 3.)

♂. Integument black, but the prosternum, a narrow median stripe on the pronotum, a common broad angulate band extending on each elytron from about the middle of the suture to behind the shoulder on interval 6 and a small spot at the base of interval 2, the antennal scape, and the legs (with the tips of the tarsi darker), flavescens. In the cotype (Zululand) the elytral band is narrower and shorter, not extending further than interval 5.

Rostrum as long as the head and pronotum, only slightly curved, the apical portion

half the length of the scape; the dorsum striolate on the basal area, the median carina very narrow, just reaching the antennae and disappearing towards the base, and the lateral carinae obsolescent; the apical area shiny and very feebly punctate. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.36, funicle 0.18, club 0.30 mm. *Prothorax* half as long as the basal width, the dorsal outline almost flat longitudinally; the dorsum smooth, shiny and sparsely clothed with recumbent short white hairs. *Elytra* comparatively elongate, the shoulders moderately prominent, the striae fairly deep and scarcely punctate, and the intervals feebly convex and almost smooth; the hairs short and not entirely recumbent, white, except on a broad band just in front of and another just behind the pale discal band, on which they are brown. *Legs* slender, with sparse pale hairs; the femora with two very small black teeth, the inner one a little longer than the outer.

Length, 1.5 mm.; breadth, 0.78 mm.

S. RHODESIA: Salisbury, vii. 1899 (*G.A.K.M.*—type). ZULULAND: Eshowe, iv. 1926 (*R. E. Turner*).

Described from two specimens.

Nanophyes eximius, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 4.)

♀. General colour of integument pallid testaceous, the prothorax and the characteristic basal triangle on the elytra rather darker; the rostrum red-brown turning to blackish towards the apex; the pronotum with a very large subquadrangular blackish patch on each side, its hind margin nearly reaching the base, its front margin twice as far from the apex, its outer margin on a line with the lateral margin of the elytron and its inner margin deeply sinuate, and a median stripe of dense white hairs running from near the base to the apex; the elytra with a short stripe of white hairs at the base of interval 2; behind this an angulated transverse row of black spots (each covered with dense black hairs), running from the shoulder at the base to the suture at 0.25 mm. from the base, the spots being only on intervals 1, 3, 5, 7; adjoining this behind, a broad oblique band of white hairs, the hairs being denser immediately behind the black spots of the preceding row; then a broader transverse darkish band, narrower at the suture and widening outwardly, due entirely to sparse black hairs, the integument being quite pale; then a transverse row of patches of white hairs on intervals 1, 3, 7, immediately followed by patches of black hairs on intervals 1, 3, 5, 7, and again white on 1, 3, 7; the apical portion of interval 1 with a blackish integumental stripe; interval 3 with two similar blackish spots, and interval 2 with one only, adjoining the upper one on interval 3; antennae flavescens, with the club blackish and paler at the tip; the front femora only with a broad dark ring on a line with the teeth, and the extreme apex also darker.

Rostrum as long as the head and pronotum, straight in the basal half and then gently curved, the apical portion about two-thirds the length of the scape; the dorsum strigulose in the basal area and with three complete narrow carinae, the apical area with the usual two shallow rows of punctures and lateral sulci. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.42, funicle 0.25, club 0.36 mm. *Prothorax* more than half as long as the basal width (4 : 7), the longitudinal outline gently convex, and the surface almost smooth, but with short separated transverse striolae towards the base; the hairs more dense than usual, for the most part concolorous with the underlying integument, except for a few yellowish hairs in the middle of the black patches. *Elytra* with the shoulders rather prominent, the striae deep and indistinctly punctate, and the intervals gently convex and smooth; the hairs much more numerous than usual. *Legs* with rather dense pale hairs; the femora with two unequal teeth, which are larger than in the other pale species; the tibiae slender and simple.

Length, 1.8 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

S. RHODESIA: Salisbury, vi. 1900 (*G.A.K.M.*),

Described from a single specimen.

Nanophyes pardus, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 6.)

♂. Integument generally testaceous yellow, the prothorax rather darker, the rostrum entirely brown, and all the femora with a dark brown subapical ring; the pronotum with a median stripe of dense white hairs from near the base to the apex, and on each side two blackish stripes, the inner one being narrowly divided in the middle; the elytra with the following dark spots in the integument: a transverse sub-basal row just like that in *N. eximius*, sp. n.; then a similar parallel row of much smaller spots; having the sutural spot at about the middle; another similar row behind the middle, having the spots intermediate in size between those of the first two rows; and finally a subapical irregular row of similar spots, but only on intervals 1, 3, 5; rather indefinite rows of patches of white hairs between the rows of black spots, and interval 2 with a short basal stripe of white hairs.

Structurally this species is very close to *N. eximius*, but differs in the following respects:—Apart from sexual differences, the rostrum is markedly stouter and the basal area appears to be striolate all over, the carinae being extremely narrow and much abbreviated; the hairs on the pronotum are less dense; and the shoulders of the elytra are less prominent.

Length, 1.8 mm.; breadth, 0.95 mm.

NATAL: Malvern, vi. 1897 (*G.A.K.M.*).
Described from a single specimen.

Nanophyes errans, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 2.)

♂ ♀. Integument very pale testaceous yellow; the head with a blackish patch on each side; the rostrum usually infuscated in the basal half and sometimes entirely so; the prothorax with two broad abbreviated blackish dorsal stripes (rarely obsolescent) and a pleural one on each side; the elytra with the usual darker basal triangle with variable blackish markings on its posterior margin (sometimes forming a complete angulated band, sometimes macular, and very rarely obsolescent), a small elongate blackish spot about the middle of interval 3 (often obsolete), and with the apical half of interval 1 usually slightly darkened; the meso- and metasternum usually blackish, and sometimes also the two basal ventrites.

Rostrum as long as the head and pronotum (♂) or slightly longer (♀), straight from the base to the antennae and then gently curved; the apical portion being two-thirds the length of the scape in ♂ and about four-fifths in ♀; the posterior portion finely shagreened and narrowly tricarinate, the carinae disappearing before the base. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.43, funicle 0.21, club 0.33 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle subquadrate. *Prothorax* about half as long as its basal width, sloping steeply forwards, slightly convex longitudinally, quite straight at the sides, shiny, and thinly set with stout recumbent white hairs. *Elytra* with the shoulders rather prominent, the striae deep and shallowly punctate, the intervals smooth and gently convex; the hairs stout and somewhat raised, about three across an interval, dark on the darker areas and pale elsewhere, except behind the middle of the disk where there are very variable patches of dark hairs. *Legs* entirely pale yellow, with sparse pale hairs; the femora with two minute unequal teeth.

Length, 1.6–1.7 mm.; breadth, 0.75–0.80 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Wynberg, xi. 1905 (*G.A.K.M.*); Cape Town, i. 1926 (*R. E. Turner*); Table Mt., 1906 (*W. Bevins*—type); Ceres, ii. 1921 (*R. E. Turner*); Worcester, iii. 1921 (*Turner*). NATAL: Malvern, vi. 1897 (*G.A.K.M.*); Frere, viii.–x. 1892 (*G.A.K.M.*). S. RHODESIA: Salisbury, vii. 1899 (*G.A.K.M.*); Umtali, 25. x. 1897 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Described from eighteen specimens.

***Nanophyes turneri*, sp. n.**

♂. Integument testaceous yellow with blackish-brown markings; the rostrum with a blackish dorsal stripe on each side from the base to beyond the middle; the prothorax more brownish, with two indistinct brownish-black dorsal stripes and on each side a large brownish-black patch in the basal half; the elytra with a common angulated sub-basal macular blackish band, the spots on the intervals in order of length: 1, 3, (2, 5), 4, 7, that on interval 1 being furthest from the base; an elongate blackish spot about the middle on interval 3, a longer one just behind it on interval 1, and a submarginal dark stripe from the base to beyond the middle; the underside entirely testaceous yellow.

Rostrum forming a low angle with the forehead, slightly longer than the head and pronotum, almost straight for about three-fourths of its length and then gently curved; the antennae inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, the ante-antennal portion of the rostrum being less than half as long as the scape; the dorsum tricarinate, the carinae not quite reaching the base, and with four regular rows of recumbent white hairs from the base of the antennae. *Antennae* brown, with the last joint of the club rather darker; length of scape 0.54, funicle 0.22, club 0.48 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle transverse and asymmetrical, and the two basal joints of the club much longer than broad. *Prothorax* a little more than half as long as its basal width, almost flat longitudinally and sloping much less steeply than in *N. errans*, with the sides very slightly sinuate anteriorly, shiny, and sparsely covered with recumbent white hairs. *Elytra* rather elongate, widest at the shoulders, somewhat rapidly narrowed behind, and with the sides almost straight for some distance; the striae rather shallow and shallowly punctate; the subrecumbent hairs rather long and stout, white on the pale and brown on the dark parts, except that they are dark on the apical portions of intervals 1 and 3, and white on the dark lateral stripe. *Legs* very elongate and entirely pale testaceous yellow, with sparse white hairs; the femora with two small dark unequal teeth; the hind tibiae with a rather strong mucro.

Length, 1.9 mm.; breadth, 0.9 mm.

ZULULAND: Eshowe, 1 ♂, vii. 1926 (*R. E. Turner*).

Nearly allied to *N. errans*, sp. n., but in addition to the characters given in the key, it differs in being rather larger and distinctly more elongate; the prothorax is proportionately a little longer, much less sloping in front, and less convex longitudinally; the elytra are more elongate and more strongly narrowed behind; and the hairs are longer and rather more sparse.

***Nanophyes bevinsi*, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 7.)**

♀. Integument entirely pale testaceous brown, only the metasternum, the apex of the rostrum, the extreme basal margin of the elytra, the apical fringe of the tibiae, and the tips of the tarsal claws, blackish; the prothorax with all the hairs yellowish white; the elytra with a basal patch and a short apical stripe of similar hairs on intervals 2 and 4, and an irregular oblique stripe from near the base of interval 4 to the middle of the suture and the whole lateral area beyond stria 5 with yellowish white hairs, the remaining spaces being clothed with brown hairs.

Rostrum as long as the head and pronotum, evenly curved, the apical portion nearly as long as the scape; the dorsum with three smooth carinae from the base nearly to the antennae, the apical area shiny, with two rows of coarse elongate punctures and a shallow punctate furrow on each side. *Prothorax* a little longer than half the basal width (7:12), quite smooth and shiny, the longitudinal outline being slightly convex; the hairs fine, a little more sparse on an indefinite stripe on each side of the disk. *Elytra* ovate, with the shoulders but little prominent, the striae rather broad and apparently impunctate, and the intervals convex and smooth; the hairs three or four abreast on the intervals,

the pale ones stouter than the dark. *Legs* with a single minute black tooth on the femora, that on the front pair being reduced to a mere black dot; the tibiae slender and simple. Length, 1.6 mm.; breadth, 0.85 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Table Mt., 1906 (*W. Bevins*).
Described from a single specimen.

Nanophyes wahlbergi, Boh.

♂. Integument entirely pale testaceous brown, only the eyes and claws being black; the pronotum sparsely clothed with stout yellowish-white subrecumbent hairs; the elytra with similar hairs disposed thus: a small spot at the base of interval 2, an oblique stripe from the shoulder to the middle of the suture, a less oblique macular band just behind it reaching only to stria 2, numerous indefinite elongate patches (more or less confluent) on the posterior declivity, and a sparse marginal stripe; the remaining darker areas clothed with brown hairs that are difficult to distinguish; on the disk the integument beneath the whitish hairs is paler than elsewhere.

Head rather long, conical, thinly clothed with whitish hairs; the forehead rather broad, wider than the apex of the antennal scape. *Rostrum* almost as long as the head and prothorax together, almost straight as far as the antennae (inserted a little beyond the middle) and there gently curved; the surface very finely aciculate and dull, very thinly clothed with fine pubescence, the basal portion with a low median carina and a very shallow furrow on each side of it, the apical portion with irregular rows of rather large shallow punctures. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.36, funicle 0.31, club 0.29 mm.; fourth joint of the funicle asymmetrical, produced internally, broader than 5. *Prothorax* conical, with the sides quite straight, the median length two-thirds of the basal width, the dorsal outline only slightly convex; the dorsum moderately shiny, with rather indefinite shallow punctures; the hairs rather stout and not lying quite flat. *Elytra* rather narrowly ovate, broadest about the middle, narrow at the shoulders. the humeral calli not projecting laterally; the striae rather deep, with indefinite shallow punctures, the intervals gently convex, shiny, and feebly rugulose; the pale hairs comparatively stout, only subrecumbent, usually two and occasionally three abreast on an interval. *Legs*: the femora with three strong teeth, the inner one much longer than the others, those on the hind pair smaller than the others; the tibiae simple.

Length, 1.9 mm.; breadth, 0.9 mm.

NATAL: Durban (*J. Wahlberg*). CAPE PROVINCE: Milnerton, Cape Town, xii. 1925 (*R. E. Turner*).

The foregoing description was made from the type, which was kindly lent to me by my friend Prof. Dr. Y. Sjöstedt, of the Stockholm Museum. Subsequently Mr. R. E. Turner sent 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ to the British Museum, from Cape Town, which seem to be certainly referable to this species. The male differs only in having the second band of white hairs on the elytra extended outwards and widening to stria 7. In the females the hairs all over are distinctly finer than in the males, on the disk of the pronotum there are some dark hairs intermingled with the pale ones, and on the elytra the patches of white hairs behind the oblique humeral band form more regular transverse macular bands.

Nanophyes concolor, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument uniform testaceous brown, except that the eyes, basal margin of elytra, and the tarsal claws are black, as usual; evenly and rather sparsely clothed throughout with somewhat short, subrecumbent white hairs.

Rostrum forming a slight, but distinct, angle with the forehead, slightly shorter (♂)

or a little longer (♀) than the head and prothorax, gently curved, with the antennae inserted at about the middle in both sexes, so that the apical portion is as long as the comparatively short scape; the dorsum indistinctly tricarinate in the basal half. *Antennae* short, the scape and club being unusually short in proportion to the funicle; length of scape 0.25, funicle 0.25, club 0.21 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle slightly transverse; the two basal joints of the club nearly as long as broad. *Prothorax* comparatively short, about as long as three-fifths of the basal width, quite straight at the sides, gently convex longitudinally, and the forward slope not very steep. *Elytra* ovate, widest about the middle, with the shoulders only slightly prominent; the striae rather deep, but shallowly punctate, the intervals feebly convex. *Legs* comparatively short and stout; the femora strongly clavate, especially the front pair, and with one long tooth and another very small one.

Length, 1.4–1.5 mm.; breadth, 0.8–0.86 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Ceres, 1500 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, i. 1921 (*R. E. Turner*).

Its uniform testaceous-brown colour, and the position and proportions of the antennae should make this species easily recognisable.

Nanophyes pulcoides, sp. n.

♂. Integument uniform testaceous brown, the basal margin of the elytra and the club of the antennae darker, and the eyes and claws black; uniformly and sparsely clothed with very short, quite recumbent, pale hairs.

Much like a very small specimen of *N. concolor*, sp. n., but differing principally as follows:—*Head* with the eyes quite flat, not forming an angle with the outline of the head posteriorly, as they do in *concolor*; the forehead forming a much lower angle with the rostrum and broader than usual, being rather wider than the club of the scape. *Rostrum* with the antennae inserted a little beyond the middle; length of scape 0.22, funicle 0.16, club 0.18 mm.; joint 4 of the funicle transverse and asymmetrical; the club much more compact than usual, the two basal joints distinctly transverse. *Legs* with only one femoral tooth, the other being reduced to a minute setigerous granule.

Length, 1.0 mm.; breadth, 0.6 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Worcester, 1 ♂, iii. 1921 (*R. E. Turner*).

Nanophyes blandus, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument uniform red-brown, except the extreme basal margin of the elytra and the tips of the femoral teeth, which are blackish; the pronotum sparsely clothed with rather long white hairs and a few brownish ones on the middle of the disk; the elytra covered mostly with similar hairs, and with an indefinite common curved subbasal darker band formed of brown hairs, and a similar one behind the middle, both bands terminating on stria 5; the antennae unicolorous testaceous yellow.

Rostrum as long as (♀) or a little shorter than (♂) the head and pronotum, continuously curved, the apical portion shorter than the scape; the dorsum with three smooth carinae on the basal area, the two intervening sulci shallowly punctate, the outer ones continued well beyond the antennae. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.4, funicle 0.3, club 0.3 mm.; the three apical joints of the funicle as long as or slightly longer than broad, joint 4 simple. *Prothorax* a little longer than half its basal width (4:7), shiny and sparsely aciculate, its longitudinal outline slightly convex. *Elytra* with the humeral elevation obsolete, the striae rather shallow and indistinctly punctate, and the intervals almost flat and smooth; the hairs recumbent and forming up to four rows to the interval. *Legs* with one large and two small teeth on the femora; the tibiae simple, with the apical fringe of the posterior pairs dark.

Length, 1.75–1.85 mm.; breadth, 0.95–1.1 mm.

S. RHODESIA: Bulawayo, xii. 1903 (*G.A.K.M.*—type); Odzi River, x. 1897 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Described from two specimens.

Nanophyes indignus, sp. n.

♀. Very similar to *N. blandus*, sp. n., the hair pattern on the elytra being the same, but the general colouring is of a much darker brown, the metasternum blackish, and the club of the antennae darker than the rest. The apical part of the rostrum is proportionately longer, being as long as the scape, and is more finely and sparsely punctate; the first (basal) joint of the club is much broader, being as broad as the middle one, whereas in *N. blandus* it is little more than half as wide; and the hairs on the elytra are appreciably shorter.

Length, 1.5 mm.; breadth, 0.9 mm.

NATAL: Frere, vii. 1892 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Described from a single specimen.

Nanophyes armatus, Boh.

N. armatus, Boheman, Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv, 1838, p. 781.

This common and well-known species is widely distributed throughout South Africa; I have before me twenty-four specimens from the following localities:—

CAPE PROVINCE: Algoa Bay (*Dr. H. Brauns*); Port Alfred (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*); Uitenhage, on Acacia, xi. 1901 (*O'Neil*); Queenstown, 3500 ft., i.–ii. 1923 (*R. E. Turner*). PONDOLAND: Port St. John, xi. 1923 (*Turner*). NATAL: Malvern, x. 1897 (*G.A.K.M.*); Estcourt, i. 1899 (*Dr. F. Dimock Brown*); Ennersdale, on Acacia, xi. 1892 (*G.A.K.M.*); Frere, iii. 1896 (*G.A.K.M.*). S. RHODESIA: Salisbury, on Acacia, x. 1898, ii. 1899 (*G.A.K.M.*); Umtali, xi. 1897 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Nanophyes nasalis, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 5.)

♂♀. Integument chestnut-brown dorsally, turning to blackish on the sides of the thorax and elytra, the prothorax being usually rather paler; the rostrum black or brownish black; the antennae light testaceous brown, with the apical joint of the club blackish; the legs light testaceous brown, with an indefinite blackish streak on the apical half of the dorsal edge of the femora and a blackish ring on the basal half of the tibiae; the pronotum with fairly dense yellowish hairs, varied with a few whitish and brown ones; the elytra with intermingled yellowish and whitish hairs, the former often predominating on the basal half of the disk and the latter towards the sides and apex; each elytron with a very oblique subbasal row of elongate patches of black hairs on intervals 1, 3, 5, 7, that on 7 being close to the base and that on 1 at 0.75 mm. from the base; just behind and parallel with this an indefinite oblique stripe of whitish hairs, and behind this again a short stripe of black hairs on the suture.

Rostrum of ♂ as long as, of ♀ much longer than (3:2), head and pronotum, almost straight in the basal half, then very gently curved; the antennae inserted only a little in front of the middle in the ♀, the apical portion being as long as the scape, whereas in the ♂ it is only half the length of the scape; the dorsum with four sulci, the inner pair interrupted between the antennae, the basal part being striolate and the apical punctate, the outer deep and punctate throughout; in the ♂ the inner sulci are obsolete towards the base, which is entirely striolate, the course of the sulci marked throughout by rows of pale hairs, which are much more conspicuous in the ♂ than in the ♀. Antennae: length of scape, ♂ 0.66, ♀ 0.85; funicle, ♂ 0.42, ♀ 0.54; club, ♂ 0.42, ♀ 0.48 mm.; joints 3 and 4 of the funicle longer than broad and simple, 5 quadrate. Prothorax longer than half the basal width (3:5), the anterior slope much less steep than usual, and the longitudinal outline

distinctly convex; the surface with very shallow confluent punctation on the disk, becoming fine and sparse at the sides, and the hairs rather long and coarse. *Elytra* with the shoulders much reduced, a shallow transverse impression close to the base, and the scutellar area flattened as far as stria 2; the striae narrow and with shallow spaced punctures, the intervals flat, smooth or very feebly punctulate; the hairs long and coarse, not absolutely recumbent, there being up to 5 or 6 across an interval. *Legs* with four sharp teeth on the femora, the innermost one being very long and the others diminishing outwardly; the tibiae simple, with the apical fringes brown.

Length, 2-2.9 mm.; breadth, 1-1.6 mm.

S. RHODESIA: Odzi River, x. 1897; Lesapi River, xi. 1897; Salisbury, xii. 1897, ix.-x. 1900 (*G.A.K.M.*-type).

Described from seventeen specimens.

Nanophyes achillei, Pic.

N. achillei, Pic, *Mélanges*, viii, 1913, p. 3.

"Oblongus, nitidus, griseo pubescens, rufo-testaceus, pectore pro parte nigro-piceo, elytris testaceis, brunneo notatis.

"Oblong, brillant, revêtu d'une pubescence grise, longue, roux testacé avec la poitrine tachée de noir de poix et les yeux noirs, élytres testacés, ornés des dessins bruns suivants: une fascie oblique derrière l'écusson, plusieurs petites macules sur la suture. Rostre long, arqué, caréné à la base; antennes à massue de 3 articles distincts et épais; prothorax relativement long, un peu rétréci en avant; élytres pas très courts striés; cuisses épaisses, antérieures multidentées. Long, 2 mill. environ. Le Cap. (*A. Raffray*.)

"Peut se placer près de *N. armatus*, Boh., mais sa coloration est tout autre et sa forme un peu différente."

The colouring does not agree with that of any South African *Nanophyes* known to me, but the species might prove to be the same as that described below as *Phoroctenus oneili*, sp. n.

Genus *AMPHIBOLOCORYNUS*, Schh. 1847.

The only species known at present is the genotype.

Amphibolocorynus varius, Lac. 1863, Fhs. 1871.

Fähræus' type agrees well with specimens that I have from Natal, from which the Cape Province examples differ constantly in minor characters.

NATAL: Estcourt, under bark, ix. 1892 (*G.A.K.M.*); Howick, i. 1899 (*Dr. F. Dimock Brown*).

A. varius pallidus, subsp. n.

In the typical form the colour of the derm is dark brown, very indefinitely mottled with blackish-brown, the elytra being clothed with dense, recumbent, light brown hairs, variegated with dark brown ones and a few whitish ones; whereas in the present subspecies, which is distinctly smaller, the colour is uniformly yellowish-brown, with sometimes a short darker brown stripe on the elytra at the base of interval 3, and the hairs on the elytra are mainly whitish, with light brown hairs predominating on intervals 4 and 5 and across the top of the declivity.

Length, 2.5-3.0 mm.; breadth, 1.25-1.50 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Uitenhage, on *Acacia Podocarpus*, and on bramble, x. 1898 (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*).

Described from thirteen specimens.

Genus **PHOROCTENUS**, nov.

Head (as seen from below) globular, the eyes being but little raised above the surface; the forehead at its narrowest about as broad as the club of the scape, its outline forming a steep angle with that of the rostrum. *Rostrum* elongate, strongly curved, subcylindrical; the scrobes entirely lateral, deep and continued to the eyes; the mandibles directed obliquely upwards, not much incurved, with three teeth (the two lower ones very long) which apparently meet the opposing teeth and do not interlock, and with an outwardly projecting tubercle on the external inferior edge near the base. *Antennae* with the funicle 5-jointed, the joints elongate and the 4th not asymmetrical; the club with three separated joints, the apical one being longer than the other two together. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, the shoulders feeble and very oblique; interval 8 with a row of minute granules on the basal third. *Legs* comparatively stout; the femora strongly clavate, with the usual fine teeth, the inner one being much the longest; the tibiae dilated towards the apex, with the upper angle of the corbel produced into a sharp tooth. *Sternum* with the front coxae touching the anterior margin of the prosternum, the mid coxae almost as widely separated as the hind pair; the metasternum between the posterior pairs of coxae hardly as long as the mid coxae.

Genotype, *Phoroctenus oneili*, sp. n.

Phoroctenus oneili, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 8.)

♂. Integument pale testaceous brown, the rostrum with the basal half darker, the prothorax with two transverse dark marks at the base and a large indefinite blackish patch on each side, the elytra with a large ill-defined pentagonal scutellar blackish patch, extending on each side to stria 3 and along the suture to 0.6 mm. from the base, and a darker marginal stripe on the basal half; the prothorax with mingled yellowish and whitish hairs; the elytra with brownish hairs on the scutellar markings and on small basal patches on intervals 5 and 7, elsewhere with whitish hairs, but intervals 1, 3, 5, 7 faintly tessellated with spots of yellowish hairs; the antennae either entirely testaceous or with the basal two-thirds of the last joint of the club blackish; the legs testaceous, the femora with an indefinite dark patch, which is largest on the front pair and diminishes on the posterior ones.

Rostrum longer than the head and pronotum (4 : 3), strongly curved, with the antennae inserted only a short distance in front of the middle, the apical portion being as long as the scape; the dorsum with four punctate sulci, the median pair ceasing at the antennae and continued as two rows of punctures, the outer ones extending almost to the apex. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.54, funicle 0.43, club 0.48 mm.; joints 1-4 of the funicle longer than broad, 2 equal to 3, and 5 as long as broad. *Prothorax* slightly longer than half the basal width, the dorsum with confluent shallow punctures; the hairs stout and sufficiently dense as almost to conceal the sculpture, gathered into an incipient tuft on each side about the middle, giving the appearance of a faint angulation. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, rather broadly rounded behind, and slightly flattened on the scutellar patch; the striae not very clearly visible owing to the dense hairs, shallow and feebly punctate, and each containing a single row of recumbent white setae; the intervals flat and smooth. *Legs* with three femoral teeth.

Length, 2.4-2.75 mm.; breadth, 1.3-1.5 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Uitenhage, ii. 1904 (*Father J. A. O'Neil*-type). S. RHODESIA: Bulawayo, xii. 1903 (*G.A.K.M.*).

Described from six specimens. The single example from Bulawayo is appreciably smaller than the others and the general colour of the integument much darker, so that the tessellation of the elytra shows up more clearly,

giving the insect a very distinctive appearance; but as no structural difference can be observed, it is here treated merely as a variation of the southern species.

Phoroctenus luteus, sp. n.

♀. Integument entirely pale testaceous brown, the antennae and legs concolorous, only the extreme apex of the rostrum and the tips of the femoral teeth darker; the dorsum clothed with fairly dense golden-yellow hairs, which become whitish on the lower surface and legs.

Rostrum (measured across the curve) much longer than the head and pronotum (12 : 7), the antennae inserted distinctly behind the middle; the dorsum smooth and shiny, with four rows of punctures which are continued to the apex, but the punctures on the apical portion finer and much more widely spaced than those on the basal. *Antennae*: length of scape 0.66, funicle 0.42, club 0.48 mm.; all the joints of the funicle longer than broad, and 2 longer than 3. *Prothorax* a little longer than half the basal width, very slightly rounded at the sides, the disk finely rugulose, and the hairs stout and fairly dense, being denser and slightly raised in a small patch on each side about the middle. *Elytra* as in *Ph. oneili* but broader, and with a patch of slightly denser concolorous hairs near the base of intervals 3, 5, 7. *Legs* with three femoral teeth.

Length, 2.8–3 mm.; breadth, 1.5–1.6 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Uitenhage, ii. 1901, iii. 1904 (*Father J. A. O'Neil*).
Described from five specimens.

Genus **HEXATMETUS**, nov.

Head ovate, the forehead forming more or less of an angle with the rostrum. *Rostrum* curved, elongate, subcylindrical; the scrobes entirely lateral and continued to the eyes; the mandibles tridentate. *Antennae* with the scape slender and abruptly clavate, exceeding the front margin of the eye, the knob bearing the usual two setae above and one beneath; the funicle 6-jointed; the club with the two basal joints separated and together as long or nearly as long as the remainder. *Prothorax* subconical, rather more elongate than usual in the subfamily, with the sides straight; the base gently arcuate, carinate and with the usual row of minute stout oblique dark setae. *Elytra* subovate or subpyriform, with the external basal angle not produced, widest at or behind the middle, with the sparse erect setae on the alternate intervals more numerous and more conspicuous than in *Nanophyes*; the base with the usual granular elevated margin. *Wings* absent. *Legs* elongate, as in *Nanophyes*; the femora with one long tooth and one to three smaller ones; the tarsal claws connate. *Sternum*: the prosternum with the front coxae touching the anterior margin; the median coxae narrowly separated, the space between them being only about one-third as broad as that between the hind coxae; the metasternum between the coxae half as long as the median coxae or less.

Genotype, *Nanophyes pusio*, Boh. 1859.

In spite of their close general resemblance to *Nanophyes*, the species of this genus may be readily distinguished by the 6-jointed funicle and the absence or extreme reduction of the humeral calli, which is correlated with the complete absence of the true wings; moreover in *Nanophyes* the scape does not exceed the front margin of the eye, the external basal angle of the elytra is produced downwards, the metasternum between the coxae is as long as the median coxae, and the space between the median coxae is, at least, more than half as broad as that between the hind coxae.

So far as is known at present, *Hexatmetus* appears to be restricted to the Cape Province. I have seen a fair number of specimens collected on Table Mountain by Mr. W. Bevins, and others from Mossel Bay, George and Ceres,

collected by Mr. R. E. Turner. But the species appear to be very difficult to discriminate, and for the present only the following one will be described.

Hexatmetus quadrinotatus, sp. n. (Pl. X, fig. 9.)

♂ ♀. Integument testaceous brown; the pronotum sometimes with two large indefinite longitudinal patches of dark brown; the elytra with the lateral margins dark brown and with a common ill-defined dark brown discal patch, extending to stria 3 near the base, narrowing to stria 1 about the middle and abruptly widening to stria 4 behind the middle; the basal area between striae 4 and 7, usually a small patch before the middle on interval 4, and an elongate patch at the base and another about the middle on interval 2, all clothed with white hairs, the hairs being brown elsewhere; the sides of the meso- and metasternum clothed with dense white hair-scales.

Rostrum as long as or a little longer than the head and pronotum, slightly curved and with the antennae well beyond the middle (♂) or strongly curved and with the antennae only slightly beyond the middle (♀); the basal portion with three feeble carinae, the apical part with four irregular rows of subconfluent punctures. *Antennae* testaceous with the club darker; the joints of the funicle in order of length: 1, (2, 3), (4, 5), 6, joints 2 and 4 being narrower than the others and 5 asymmetrical and broader than 6, which is transverse. *Prothorax* with the length to the basal width as 17:22, set with shallow punctures and rather thinly clothed with recumbent white hairs, except on two elongate discal patches (corresponding approximately with the dark brown patches when present) on which the hairs are brown. *Elytra* ovate, with very feeble humeral calli in ♂ and none in ♀; the striae well marked and distinctly punctate, the intervals slightly convex; the white hairs much stouter than the dark ones. *Legs* elongate, testaceous, with the thickened part of the hind femora sometimes darkened; the tibiae with one rather long stout tooth and two much smaller ones.

Length, 1.6-1.9 mm.; breadth, 0.8-0.9 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Table Mt., 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂, 1916 (*W. Bevins*).

It is not absolutely certain that the male cotypes are rightly associated with the female type, but it seems highly probable that the differences in the curvature of the rostrum and the development of the humeral calli on the elytra are only sexual in character.

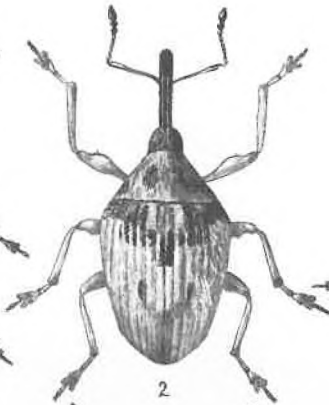
The genotype, *H. pusio*, Boh., is a still smaller insect (1.2 mm. long), which is thinly and uniformly clothed above with fine subrecumbent white hairs. Although Boheman describes the femora as having only one small tooth, there is actually in the type another minute tooth beyond it; and in a specimen which I take to be a male of this species there is a second minute tooth on only three of the femora. Mr. W. Bevins took one male and one female of this species on Table Mountain.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

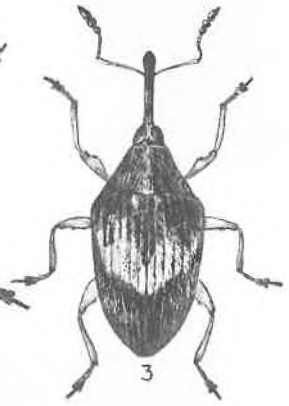
- FIG. 1. *Nanophyes ellipticus*, sp. n.
 2. " *errans*, sp. n.
 3. " *balteatus*, sp. n.
 4. " *eximius*, sp. n.
 5. " *nasalis*, sp. n.
 6. " *pardus*, sp. n.
 7. " *bevinsi*, sp. n.
 8. *Phoroctenus oneili*, gen. et sp. n.
 9. *Hexatmetus quadrinotatus*, gen. et sp. n.



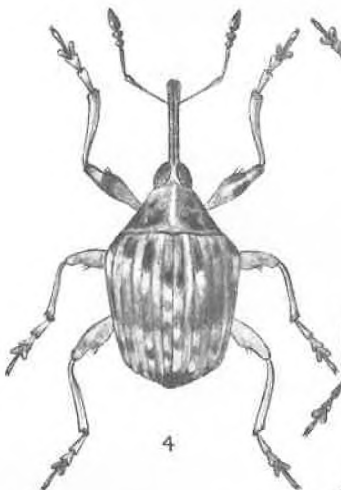
1



2



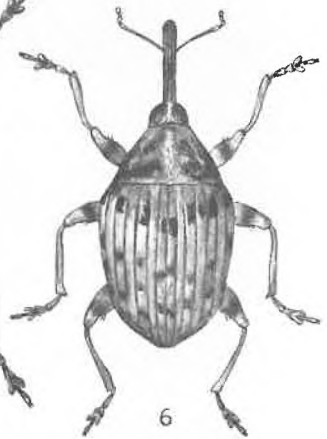
3



4



5



6



7



8



9

O.F.T.