TWO NEW SPECIES OF EAST AFRICAN CLERIDÆ
(COLEOPTERA)

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***Gyponyx pertenuis* sp. nov.**

Elongate, black, shining, sparsely clothed with long yellowish white pile; antennæ rufo-piceous, five terminal segments darker; labial palpi fulvous; maxillary palpi piceous; elytra black, scutellar area rufous, a median and a subapical fascia white; abdomen black, posterior margin of fifth sternite pale flavous; middle of ultimate sternite rufous.

Head longitudinally rugose; front irregularly coarsely punctate; occiput more closely punctate; labrum provided with a tuft of long yellow hairs at each side. Prothorax slightly longer than wide; sides feebly rounded, rugose and rather densely punctate; base much narrower than apex; subapical transverse impressed line sinuous, distinct; disk with a transverse sulcus before the middle and a longitudinal depression extending from subapical line to behind the middle, this depressed area rugulose and rather coarsely, deeply punctate, elsewhere very finely and distantly punctate. Elytra wider at base than prothorax in any part; humeri obtusely rounded; sides parallel; apices conjointly rounded; basal half coarsely deeply seriatly punctate, with numerous irregularly distributed smooth elevated small transverse pale yellow spots; apical half to subapical fascia finely, remotely, shallowly but seriatly punctate; apex finely, confusedly punctate; postscutellar area depressed; second interspace expanded and bearing a rather elongate but not prominent tubercle at base; sutural margin in apical half broadly sulcate, the sulcus limited externally by a fine carina; median fascia moderately wide, anteriorly convex, narrowest at sides, its margins somewhat irregular; subapical fascia transverse, slightly wider at flanks than at suture; both fasciæ free from lateral and sutural bead. Pro- and mesosternum black,

coarsely, closely punctate; metasternum black, rather finely, sparsely, shallowly punctate. Abdomen moderately coarsely, sparsely, feebly punctate. Legs coarsely, closely punctate. Length 13.5 mm.; width (greatest) 3.4 mm.

Type locality—Kigonzera, Lake Nyassa, Tanganyika Territory.

Type, a male, in collection of the author.

Allied to *G. signifer* Boheman, but differing from that, as well as from the other described species, by the presence of the two very distinct white fasciæ, and by the raised yellow maculations of the basal portion of the elytra. The new species is more elongate in form than is Boheman's species, but agrees very well in this respect with *G. angustus* Schenkling, from which, however, it is distinct in sculpture and in coloration.

The impressed lines or sulci of the pronotum serve to throw into more prominent relief a pair of tubercles each side of the middle, there is also a less conspicuous tubercle at middle before the anterior pair and another similar one at middle behind the posterior pair.

***Gyponyx hintzi* nom. nov.**

E. Hintz (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1897, p. 287) described as new a species of Cleridae from Usambara, to which he gave the name *Aphelochroa rufa*; Sigm. Schenkling in 1910 (Col. Catal., Cleridae, p. 43) placed this species in *Aphelochroa*, but later on (Entom. Mitteil., IV, 1915, p. 248) he referred it to the genus *Gyponyx* Gorham, retaining the specific name *rufus*.

Hintz in 1902 (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., p. 178) described another species from Usambara under the name *Stenocylidrus rufus*: The species was recorded under the same name by Schenkling in 1910 (Col. Catal., Cleridae, p. 18); the same author (Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1922, p. 325, note), transferred this species to the genus *Gyponyx*.

As a result of the fact that both of the species described by Hintz are now known to belong to the genus *Gyponyx*, the *G. rufus* (Hintz) of 1902 becomes a homonym of the species described by Hintz in 1897, and a new specific

name is rendered necessary for the *G. rufus* of 1902, and for this the name *hintzi* is here proposed.

***Stigmatium mucronatum* sp. nov.**

Black; prothorax and nearly basal fourth of elytra sanguineous, the former having the apical margin broadly black, and the disk with three very obscure vittæ dark; feebly shining; elytra with an antemedian fascia-like maculation composed of shining silvery white pilosity extending from the lateral margin to the third interspace, and a slightly narrower fascia composed of yellowish gray pile at apical fourth.

Head black, finely and sparsely punctate; the epistomal region coarsely and closely punctate; the front, and the anterior and inferior margin of the eyes clothed with long white hairs, which become very short and inconspicuous on the occiput, where there are also a few long erect black hairs. Antennæ black, eleven segmented; first segment stout, curved; second small, subglobular; third elongate, feebly wider toward its apex, nearly equal in length to fourth and fifth together; fourth rather slender, nearly twice as long as wide at its apex; fifth slightly shorter than fourth, subtriangular; sixth much wider than fifth, its width equal to its length; seventh to tenth slightly shorter but equal in width to sixth, each segment wider than long and truncate at apex, the sides rounded to base; eleventh slightly narrower but one-half longer than tenth, scarcely cultriform, segments six to eleven forming a somewhat depressed, rather compact club. Prothorax one-fourth wider than long; surface remotely and finely punctate, the apical portion feebly wrinkled and rather coarsely, closely punctate; anterior transverse impressed line distinct, a small well-impressed fovea each side; sides broadly and rather feebly rounded; basal impressed line distinct; flanks and red discal area densely clothed with very short yellowish pubescence, with a rather sparse admixture of long semi-erect black hairs. Elytra wider at base than the prothorax, basal portion rather depressed, behind the middle of the length convex; sides very feebly sinuate to be-

hind the middle, thence gradually narrowing to the mucronate apices, the suture dehiscent; scutellar region scarcely depressed. Each elytron with ten rows of striate punctures, the punctures in about basal half coarse, deep and rasp-like; the four lateral striæ are deep and distinct to the subapical fascia, below the antemedian maculation being coarsely, but simply punctate; in apical half the discal striæ are very fine, finely closely punctate, and of the same extent as the lateral rows; the apices posterior to the subapical fascia are finely irregularly rugose, closely and densely punctate, the punctures variable from large to small, and feebly impressed; in the basal half the first five interspaces bear setigerous pustules, and the second interval has a large prominent tubercle near base. Underparts and legs black, moderately clothed with long whitish hairs, those of the abdomen much shorter; the metasternum in large part densely clothed with depressed white hairs. Length 11 mm.; width 3.3 mm.

Type locality—Kigonzero, Lake Nyassa, Tanganyika Territory.

Type, a male, in collection of the author.

This species seems best assigned to the subgenus *Oxystigmatium* Kraatz. The structure of the antennæ is, however, so entirely different from that of any species of *Stigmatium* known to the writer that the desirability of creating a new subgenus for the reception of the species may, eventually, be found to be advisable.

The subgenus *Oxystigmatium* contains, at present, two species, *spinipenne* Kraatz and *cornutum* Hintz, both of which were described from the same locality in northern Cameroon. *S. mucronatum* may be distinguished from both the preceding species by the presence of the prominent tubercle near base of each elytron: It may be separated from *S. spinipenne* by the latter having the first fascia median, narrow and strongly oblique, and the antennæ and base of the femora brown. *S. cornutum* is much smaller (7.5 mm.), the fascia distinctly postmedian and flexuous, and the elytral apices are clothed with golden yellow pile.