

visible lateral sutures on underside of prothorax. Elytra broader than the pronotum, curved and narrowed behind, convex, finely punctate-striate; intervals between the striae quite flat and sparingly punctulate. Underside black throughout; pubescence grey. Legs testaceous, partly blackish.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Jem-Jem Forest, 8000–9000 ft., 21–22. ix. 1926, 7 specimens, from damp shady places (*Scott*).

This is a curious little species, remarkable in the length of its relatively robust antennæ.

CRASPEDOSTETHUS Schwarz, 1906.

(Genotype: *Cardiophorus (Craspedonotus) rufiventris* Schwarz, 1898.)

*Craspedostethus dilutus* Erichson, in Germar, Zeitschr. Ent. ii. p. 307 (1840) (*Cardiophorus*).

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Hawash railway-station, about 3500 ft., 2. ix. 1926, 1 individual, which flew to light (*Omer-Cooper*). The species was described from Egypt\*, and has since been found in Nubia, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Somaliland, Aden, Tunis, and Algeria.

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V.—*Entomological Expedition to Abyssinia, 1926–7. Coleoptera, Coccinellidæ.* By R. KORSCHESKY (Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem), with Introduction and Notes by HUGH SCOTT, Sc.D. (Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History)).

IN the following paper, the descriptions of the two new species are by Herr Korschefsky alone, but translated by myself. Herr Korschefsky is also responsible for the determination of all the other species enumerated, excepting some of those in the supplementary list on pp. 64–65. This list consists of species unrepresented in the material obtained by the Expedition, but of which the British Museum has older examples from Abyssinia; some of these were determined by Herr Korschefsky at an earlier date, others by the late Dr. A. Sicard, while

\* Not Algeria, as given by Schwarz in Wytzman, Gen. Ins. fascic. 46, p. 172 (1906), and in Col. Cat. pt. 80, p. 249 (1925).

yet other examples of old and well-known species bear no indication as to the expert by whom they were named. This paper may, therefore, be taken as a full enumeration of the named Coccinellidæ from Abyssinia in the British Museum, but I have not attempted to compile from the literature a complete list of those recorded from that country.

I am responsible for all the data concerning localities and the notes on distribution. When months are given without mention of the year, ix.–xii. refer to 1926, i. and ii. to 1927. The types and some paratypes of the new species are in the British Museum, other paratypes in Herr Korschefsky's collection.

The work of the Expedition was done at altitudes between 5000 and upwards of 12,000 feet, and Coccinellidæ were found in all places between 5000 and 9600 feet where forest or scrub was present (the latter figure is the altitude of the highest point of Mt. Zukwala, the most elevated spot at which any examples of this family were collected). Certain of the species of *Epilachna* and *Scymnus* were among the commoner beetles swept or beaten from foliage. No representatives of the family were obtained either in the highest part of the forest on the western slope of Mt. Chillálo, up to 10,000 feet, or on the treeless heath-land above that altitude. Several species (notably *Scymnus scotti*) are represented by two or more colour-forms, but there is no evidence of segregation of these forms in separate places. On the contrary, in several instances specimens of two forms, or more, were actually collected together.

Of the 38 named species—several minute and obscure forms of *Scymnus* and *Pharus* have had to be left undetermined—most are widely distributed in the Ethiopian Region. Several are recorded principally, or only, from Eastern Africa, and eight only from Abyssinia (with or without Eritrea). About seven are even more widely distributed, their range including more or less of the Southern Palæarctic; among these is a species (*Bulæa lichatschovi*) obtained on the Somaliland coast at Jibuti.—H. S.

*Epilachna antinorii* Gorham, 1890.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Jem-Jem Forest, 8000–9000 ft., ix.–x., 2 ex., one collected from low undergrowth, the other

from the upper edge of the forest (*Scott*). Recorded previously from Abyssinia (Shoa and the Omo River). The British Museum has a series collected by Dr. C. Singer on the Lake Rudolf Expedition, but only one specimen has the precise locality attached—Burre, 24. iii. 1904.

*Epilachna chrysomelina* F. ab. *limbicollis* Sic., 1912.

One specimen, labelled "Abyssinia: Loddow Hawash (*R. J. Stordy*)," collected in 1911 or 1912. The species is widely distributed in the Southern Palæarctic and is also recorded from South Africa. The description of ab. *limbicollis* was based on specimens from Kibosho, Kilimanjaro, and this form has since been recorded from Eritrea.

*Epilachna ertli* Weise, 1906.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Jem-Jem Forest, nearly 9000 ft., 24. ix., 1 ex. (*Scott*).

This specimen is determined with some reservation as an aberration of this species, which has been recorded from Tropical West Africa and Uganda.

*Epilachna hirta* Thunb. ab. *discors* Muls., 1850.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Jem-Jem Forest, 8000–9000 ft., ix.–x., 7 ex., all but two being from the upper forest-edge (*Scott*); Mt. Zukwala, from the crater at about 9000 ft., and from forest at the highest point of the crater-wall, 9600 ft., 21–25. x., 25 ex. (*Scott & Omer-Cooper*); Mt. Chillálo, forest, about 9000 ft., 14. xi., 1 ex. (*Scott*).

Two of the specimens from Jem-Jem Forest exhibit marked lightening of the colour of the elytra, the dark spots being only faintly indicated, while the prothorax is yellowish-brown; but the head is black.

The subsp. *congrex* Weise, 1910, is apparently recorded only from Abyssinia, but no specimens were obtained by the Expedition. The British Museum has one example from Higo Samula, 20. x. 1911 (*Stordy*).

The species, as a whole, ranges over the whole of Africa south of the Sahara.

*Epilachna sahlbergi* Muls., 1850.

One Abyssinian specimen, from Higo Samula, 20. x. 1911 (*R. J. Stordy*), is doubtfully referred to this species, which is widely distributed in Tropical and South Africa.

*Epilachna similis* Thunb. subsp. *tellinii* Weise, 1905.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: ravine at Wachacha, near Addis Ababa, about 8000 ft., 9. ix., 2 ex. from native scrub (*Scott*); Wouramboulchi, about 9000 ft., 5 x., 1 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*); Mt. Zukwala, in the crater, 9000 ft., 26. x., 9 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*); Mt. Chillálo, forest on western slope, 9000 ft., 12-17. xi., 19 ex. (*Scott*). The British Museum also has one specimen from Higo Samula, and two from Addis Ababa, collected by R. J. Stordy in 1911.

The species ranges over the whole of Africa south of the Sahara. The subspecies *tellinii* had been recorded previously from Eritrea and East Africa.

*Epilachna (Solanophila) vigintipunctata* Muls., 1850.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: ravine at Wachacha, near Addis Ababa, about 8000 ft., 9. ix., 9 ex. from native scrub (*Scott*); Jem-Jem Forest, 8000 ft., 21. ix.-9. x., 14 ex., mostly from dense and shady forest (*Scott, Omer-Cooper*); cultivated land near Addis Alam, about 8000 ft., 18-19. ix., 2 ex. (*Scott*).

First discovered in Abyssinia, this species has since been recorded from several parts of Africa, east, west, and south.

*Lithophilus tenebrosus* Weise, 1910.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: ravine at Wachacha, near Addis Ababa, 8000 ft., 9. ix., 2 ex. from native scrub (*Scott*). Previously recorded from Eritrea.

*Aulis annexa* Muls., 1850.

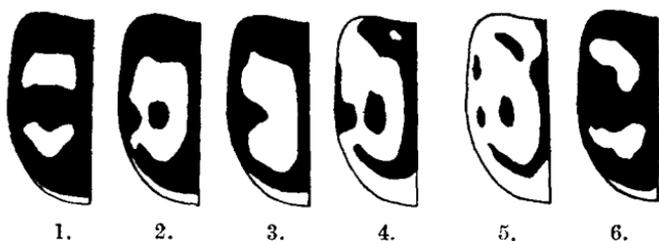
*Loc.* Abyssinia: Mt. Zukwala, 9000 ft., 21-25. x., 2 ex. (*Scott*). The previously recorded range of this species comprises Central and South Africa.

*Scymnus (Nephus) scotti*, sp. n.

Moderately convex, elongate, with lateral margins of elytra almost parallel, and surface covered with white hairs. *Head* black, with labrum and mouth-parts brownish-yellow; surface shining, weakly punctured. *Pronotum* about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as broad as long, with sides only feebly curved, front angles small, almost symmetrically rounded off, front margin feebly curved for-

wards, puncturation finer than on the head, almost obliterated in the middle. *Scutellum* triangular, relatively large, pilose and coarsely punctured like the elytra. *Elytra* about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times as long as broad, with large punctures, so that the surface shines considerably less than that of the prothorax; apices slightly rounded off separately, sides only feebly curved: the colour-pattern is extremely variable, and is represented somewhat diagrammatically in figs. 1-6.

*Nomino-typical Form.*—Two spots and a more or less broad apical marginal band, yellowish-brown; the anterior spot is subject to stronger variation, in some specimens almost quadrate, in others almost crescentic (fig. 1). In *aberration a* (fig. 2) the two spots are united, so that a large single spot is formed, containing a black,



Figs. 1-6.—*Scymnus scotti*, colour-pattern of elytron in the nomino-typical form (fig. 1) and aberrations *a-e* (figs. 2-6).

irregularly delimited nucleus. In only one specimen was a complete disappearance of the black nucleus observed, this example constituting *aberration b* (fig. 3). The next stage is due to the union of the apical marginal band with the large spot, while the latter is extended to the base: *aberration c*. (fig. 4). In *aberration d* (fig. 5) the extension of the light ground-colour is carried much further, the elytra being light brown with lacquer-black markings. From this can be derived *aberration e* (fig. 6), which may have originated through secondary union of the dark markings. The prothorax also is subject to great variation. In the nomino-typical form it is either unicolorous black or has a brownish-yellow lateral marginal seam on either side. In the next phase of extension of the light colour a median light stripe divides the black

into two spots, which are still connected with the base. Finally, the two black spots disappear, leaving the prothorax entirely light, a condition presented by examples of aberration *e*. Length of body 1.6–2 mm.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: ravine at Wachacha, near Addis Ababa, about 8000 ft., 9. ix., 1 ex.; Jem-Jem Forest, 8000–9000 ft., ix., x., 28 ex., including a number from the upper forest-edge; Mt. Zukwala, about 9000 ft., in the crater, 22 & 26. x., 5 ex., mostly beaten from trees near the shore of the lake; Mt. Chillálo, from forest on western slope, about 9000 ft., 14. xi., and from Digalla, about 9500 ft., 27. xi., 2 ex.; Mulu, above the Muger Valley, about 8000 ft., 18–23. xii., 2 ex. (*Scott & Omer-Cooper*).

Specimens were found in all the principal places visited, at 8000 ft. or above, where forest or bush was present, and at times ranging from the last part of the rains in September till the height of the dry season in December. There appears to be little or no segregation of the colour-forms in separate localities. Specimens of the nomino-typical form were taken in all the localities listed except Mulu; of aberration *a*, at Jem-Jem, Zukwala, and Mulu; aberration *b*, Mulu; aberration *c*, Jem-Jem; aberration *d*, Jem-Jem and Zukwala; aberration *e*, Jem-Jem. Examples of the nomino-typical form and of aberrations *a* and *d* were beaten from trees in the same spot, by the lake-shore in the crater of Mt. Zukwala.

This pretty and very variable species is closely related to *S. quadrimaculatus* Herbst (Palæartic), but can be clearly distinguished by its sculpture and the range of its variation.

*Scymnus concinnus* Weise, 1898.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Jem-Jem Forest, 8000–9000 ft., 20–25. ix., 2 ex., one from within the forest, the other from between the forest and Addis Alam; plain north-west of Lake Zwai, 5500–6000 ft., 1. xi., 1 ex.; Mt. Chillálo, from forest at about 9000 ft., 12. xi., 1 ex.; Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 8000 ft., 18–23. xii., 5 ex. (all *Scott*).

This species has evidently a considerable altitudinal range, for the above localities include dry thorn-scrub and bush, as well as moist forest at 9000 feet. It was

previously known from Kwai, Western Usambara, Tanganyika.

*Scymnus trepidulus* Weise, 1897.

*Loc.* Abyssinia : Jem-Jem Forest, upper edge, 9000 ft., 4. x. ; cultivated country near Addis Alam, 8000 ft., 18. ix. ; Mt. Zukwala, in the crater, about 9000 ft., x., specimens beaten from trees near the shore of the lake ; Hawash River, west of Mt. Zukwala, 6000 ft., x. ; Kattere River, east of Lake Zwai, about 6000 ft., 6. xi. ; Mt. Chillálo, forest, about 8500 ft., 24. xi. ; Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 8000 ft., 18-23. xii. ; Lake Haramaiya, about 6000 ft., 22. i. (a single specimen, from decayed parts of tree-Euphorbia) ; 55 specimens in all, the longest series being from Zukwala and Mulu (*Scott & Omer-Cooper*).

This evidently common species has, like the preceding, a considerable range in altitude. It also was previously known from Kwai, Western Usambara.

*Scymnus viduus* Weise, 1897.

*Loc.* Abyssinia : Jem-Jem Forest, 8000-9000 ft., ix.-x., 8 ex. (*Scott*) ; ravine at Wachacha, near Addis Ababa, 8000 ft., 9. ix., 1 ex. from native scrub (*Scott*) ; Hawash River, at the bridge west of Zukwala, 28. xi., 1 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*).

This was not found in such great numbers as the preceding. Like the two foregoing species it was previously recorded from Kwai in Western Usambara.

*Scymnus* and *Pharus* spp.

Single specimens and small series, representing a number of species of *Scymnus*, possibly about twelve (including one belonging to the subgenus *Pullus*), have had to be left undetermined. The same applies to a single example of a species of *Pharus*.

*Platynaspis sexguttata* Sic., 1907.

*Loc.* Abyssinia : Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 8000 ft., 18-23. xii., 1 ex. ; from herbage in the bed of the Muger River, 5500 ft., 28-29. xii., 1 ex. (both *Scott*).

The specimen from the bed of the river (at the bottom of the chasm, where, incidentally, the climate is much

hotter than on the plateau 2500 ft. above) is an aberration distinguished by the lack of the two posterior spots on each elytron. The elytra are black, excepting one spot at the base of each.

This species was discovered in Eritrea, and has since been recorded from Uganda.

*Exochomus metallicus*, sp. n.

Long-oval, moderately convex, shining metallic-green. *Head*: frons green, eyes black, mouth-parts brown, surface irregularly punctured, with fine wrinkling. *Pronotum* about three times as broad as long, strongly punctured, surface between the punctures finely rugose, clothed with long white hairs; on either side a large brown spot occupies about the outer quarter of the breadth; this spot stretches from behind the eye to the hind angle of the pronotum, reaches right to the outer margin, and has its border strongly curved inwards on the inner side. *Scutellum* in the form of an equilateral triangle, closely and coarsely punctured, set with a few white hairs. *Elytra* broadly oval, evenly curved at the sides, with apices slightly rounded off, each about twice as long as broad, covered (like the pronotum) with white hairs, brightly shining metallic-green, with broad and shallow pock-like punctures, from each of which a hair arises. *Underside* reddish-brown; meso- and metasternum, and epipleuræ of elytra, black; femoral lines extending about  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the first abdominal segment (in an antero-posterior direction), broadly curved, the curve being flattened for a space on the inner side of the middle of its breadth. Length 3·6–4·1 mm.; greatest breadth (at middle of elytra) 2·8–3 mm.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: between Addis Alam and Jem-Jem, 7000–8000 ft., 20. ix., 1 ex.; Jem-Jem Forest, from a deeply shady place, over 8000 ft., and from the upper forest-edge, about 9000 ft., 4 & 10. x., 2 ex.; Mulu, above the Muger Valley, about 8000 ft., 18–23. xii., 2 ex. (all *Scott*).

This striking insect must be placed near *E. viridipennis* Weise (Uganda), from which, however, it is immediately distinguishable by the coarseness of its sculpture and the length of its hairs.

*Exochomus sjöstedti* Weise, 1910.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Doukam, 6500–7000 ft., 18. x., 1 ex. (*Scott*); Hawash River, west of Mt. Zukwala, about 6000 ft., 28. xi., 3 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*); Lakes of Addas, Hora Bishoftu, 7000 ft., 2. xii., 1 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*); from herbage in bed of Muger River, 5500 ft., 28. xii., 1 ex. (*Scott*). Previously recorded from Mt. Meru, Tanganyika. The British Museum has a series of specimens, determined by the late Dr. Sicard, from Uganda: Entebbe, xii. 1912 (*Gowdey*).

*Exochomus flavipes* Thunb., 1781.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: from herbage in bed of Muger River, 5500 ft., 28. xii., 1 ex.; Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 18–23. xii., 14 ex.; Debra Libanos, about 8000 ft., 2. i., 2 ex.; near Addis Alam, 8000 ft., 18. ix., 1 ex. (*Scott & Omer-Cooper*).

Excepting the single example taken near Addis Alam during the rains, all the specimens were collected in the height of the dry weather. The species is very widely distributed; Palæarctic, Africa, Madagascar.

*Brumus nigrifrons* Gerst., 1871.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: marsh near Lake Hora Abjata, about 5000 ft., 18. xi., 2 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*). Originally described from Mombasa.

*Cydonia lunata* F.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Doukam, 6500–7000 ft., 18. x., 2 ex. (*Scott*); plains north of Lake Zwai, 5500–6000 ft., 3. xi., 8 ex. (*Scott*); between Hawash River and Lakes of Addas, 28–30. xi., 1 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*); Loddo Hawash, 1911–12, 1 ex. (*R. J. Stordy*); Burre, 24. iii. 1904, 1 ex. (*C. Singer*); Garoka Duno, 1800 ft., 7. v. 1905, 1 ex. (*P. C. Zaphiro*).

The wide distribution includes Egypt, many parts of Africa south of the Sahara, Madagascar, the Comoro and Mascarene Is. In Abyssinia this species does not appear to reach the coolest and highest districts.

Most of the specimens taken north of Lake Zwai in 1926, and the older ones collected by Stordy, Singer, and Zaphiro, belong to ab. *sulphurea* Ol.

*Cydonia vicina* Muls., 1850.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Mt. Chillálo, forest, about 8500 ft., 24. xi., 1 ex.; Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 8000 ft., 18-23. xii., 2 ex. (all *Scott*). Widely distributed in Africa, including the north; also Sicily, the Cape Verde Is., St. Helena, and Aden (the last not previously recorded, but there are specimens in the British Museum).

*Alesia bigata* Weise, 1907.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 8000 ft., 18-23. xii., 1 ex. (*Scott*). Previously recorded from Abyssinia, at Sideberat, and from Keren in Eritrea.

*Alesia annulata* Reiche, 1850.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 8000 ft., 18-23. xii., 5 ex. (*Scott*); Wooroomon, 3. iv. 1904, 1 ex. (*C. Singer*, Lake Rudolf Expedition). Originally discovered in Abyssinia, while *ab. maculata* Weise, 1907, was discovered in Eritrea. At Mulu the nomino-typical form and the aberration were taken together.

*Alesia trilineata* Weise, 1910.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: plain north of Lake Zwai, 5500-6000 ft., 3. xi., 1 ex. (*Scott*); marshes near Lake Hora Abjata, 5000 ft., 18-23. xi., 1 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*). Previously recorded from Kilimanjaro (cultivated areas, and the lower altitudes of Kibonoto) and from Ruanda, east of Lake Kivu.

*Alesia striata* F. *ab. inornata* Weise, 1910.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: plain north-west of Lake Zwai, 5500-6000 ft., 31. x., 1 ex. (*Scott*).

The *ab. inornata* was described as a form of *A. kibonotensis* Weise, and was based on material from the lower parts of Kilimanjaro. Both *inornata* and *kibonotensis* are now regarded as forms of *A. striata*.

*Adonia variegata* Goeze, 1777.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Mt. Zukwala, forest near the highest point of the crater-wall, 9600 ft., 23. x., 2 ex. (*Scott*); Mt. Chillálo, 9500 ft., 26. xi., 1 ex. (*Scott*); Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 8000 ft., 18-23. xii., 6 ex. (*Scott*).

Two of the specimens from Mulu are referred to the nomino-typical form; all the remaining examples to subsp. *tredecimsignata* Muls., 1850, which was discovered in Abyssinia, and later recorded from East and West Africa. The species, as a whole, has a very wide distribution in the Palæarctic, India, and Africa.

*Bulæa lichatschovi* Hummel, 1827.

*Loc.* French Somaliland: Jibuti, Ambouli Oasis, 29. i., 2 ex. (*Scott*).

One specimen belongs to the nomino-typical form, the other to the ab. *suturella* Weise.

This species is included here, though the specimens were taken almost at sea-level, and the species probably does not occur in the highlands of Abyssinia. It is known from Central and Southern Europe; Persia and Transcaspia (specimens in British Museum); North Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean, Arabia, and also parts of Tropical Africa.

*Adalia effusa* Er. ab. *rufescens* Muls., 1850.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: plain north of Lake Zwai, 5500 ft., 10. xi., 1 ex.; marsh near Lake Hora Abjata, 5000 ft., 18. xi., 1 ex. (both *Omer-Cooper*). The nomino-typical form is recorded from the Congo, the aberration from Senegal and the Gold Coast.

*Adalia intermedia* Crotch, 1874.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: Jem-Jem Forest, nearly 9000 ft., 24. ix., 1 ex. (*Scott*); Mt. Zukwala, 9000 ft., in the crater, 26. x., 4 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*); Mt. Chillálo, Digalla, 9500 ft., 26. xi., 4 ex. (*Scott*); Mulu, above the Muger Valley, 8000 ft., 18-23. xii., 1 ex. (*Scott*); Lake Zwai, iii. 1902, 1 ex. (*Degen*). Previously recorded from Abyssinia and parts of East Africa, including the cultivated zone of Kilimanjaro; the British Museum has specimens from several parts of East and South Africa.

*Adalia signifera* Reiche, 1850.

*Loc.* Abyssinia: upper edge of Jem-Jem Forest, 9000 ft., 4. x., 1 ex.; Mt. Chillálo, Digalla, 9500 ft., 26. xi., 4 ex.; Mulu, 8000 ft., 18-23. xii., 4 ex. (all *Scott*). Previously recorded from Abyssinia and East Africa.

*Adalia sexareata* Weise, 1897.

*Loc.* Abyssinia : Jem-Jem Forest, 8000–9000 ft., 21–25. ix., 1 ex. (*Scott*) ; between Jem-Jem and Wouramboulchi, same altitude, 8–11. x., 1 ex. (*Omer-Cooper*) ; Mt. Chillálo, Digalla, 9500 ft., 26. xi., 1 ex. (*Scott*). Previously recorded from parts of East Africa, including Usambara and Kilimanjaro ; in the latter, a specimen was taken at an altitude between 9800 and 11,400 ft.

*Thea bisoctonotata* Muls. ab. *trifasciata* Weise, 1915.

*Vibidia tricineta* Sicard, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) viii. p. 228 (1931).

*Loc.* Abyssinia : plain north-west of Lake Zwai, 5500–6000 ft., 31. x., 1 ex. (*Scott*) ; also Harar. This species is recorded from Egypt, Syria, Arabia, and Eritrea, while the British Museum has specimens from the Sudan and from several parts of South Africa. The ab. *trifasciata* was described from Eritrea, but the British Museum has, under the synonym *Vibidia tricineta* Sicard, two examples from Uganda (Kampala, 3. viii. 1927, *H. Hargreaves*). Sicard stated that this form also occurs at Harar and elsewhere in Abyssinia.

**Supplementary List.**

The following are species of which the British Museum has Abyssinian examples, but no specimens of which were obtained by the Expedition of 1926–7 :—

*Epilachna cinerascens* Weise, 1907 : 2 ex., without precise locality, 5. iv. 1904 (*C. Singer*, Lake Rudolf Expedition). Recorded only from Abyssinia.

*Epilachna bisseptemnotata* Muls. var. *usambarica* Weise, 1897 : Das, 21. x. 1911, 1 ex. (*Stordy*). East Africa, Uganda.

*Epilachna fulvosignata* Reiche, 1850 : Wooroomon, 2. iv. 1904, 7 ex. (*C. Singer*, Lake Rudolf Expedition). Originally described from Abyssinia, widely distributed in North-Eastern and Eastern Africa and Uganda.

*Epilachna pauli* Weise, 1897 : 1 ex., 5. iv. 1904 (*C. Singer*, Lake Rudolf Expedition). East Africa, Uganda.

*Cydonia litterata* Reiche, 1850 : Wooroomon, 1. iv. 1904 (*C. Singer*, Lake Rudolf Expedition). Recorded only from Abyssinia.

*Verania comma* Thunb. var. *trivittata* Reiche, 1850 : the British Museum has one specimen collected in Tigré, 8000 ft., May 1868, by Blanford (naturalist with the Expeditionary Force under Sir Robert Napier), and two others from Jekel's collection, with no other record than Abyssinia. The nomino-typical form is recorded from South Africa, the var. *trivittata* only from Abyssinia.

The three species in the above list described by Reiche (1850), together with *Alesia annulata* and *Adalia signifera*, included in the foregoing enumeration and described by the same author, were published in Reiche's account of the Coleoptera in Ferret et Galinier, 'Voyage en Abyssinie,' Tome iii. pp. 409-419, with accompanying figures in the "Atlas" of that work. No localities are given, and it can only be stated that the journeys of Ferret and Galinier lay within the northern part of the country, between the latitudes of Massowah and Gondar.

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VI.—*A Synopsis of the Cichlid Fishes of Lake Nyasa.*

By ETHELWYNN TREWAVAS, D.Sc.

THE Cichlid Fishes of Nyasa were revised in 1921 by Regan (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1921), who increased the number of described species from 38 to 84. The British Museum (Natural History) is fortunate in possessing the types of all those species. Regan's revision was based on a collection made by Mr. Rodney C. Wood, from hauls brought in by native fishermen. Dr. Regan recognized that Mr. Wood's collection indicated the presence in the lake of a rich and varied Cichlid fauna, and he arranged for the late Dr. Cuthbert Christy to make a special expedition to the lake in 1925-26, which resulted in the very fine collection on which the present revision is mainly based. In the Christy Collection the family Cichlidae is represented by about 3500 specimens. Dr. Regan had already started work on it when I joined the staff of the Natural History Museum in 1928, and he has kindly placed his notes at my disposal, as well as taking a constant and helpful interest in my further work.