

MEMBRACIDAE (HEMIPTERA - HOMOPTERA) ⁽¹⁾

BY

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The 228 specimens of this collection are those collected by the Mission G. F. DE WITTE and others. Some of the material was previously studied by Professor W. D. FUNKHOUSER [Expl. Parc Nat. Albert., fasc. 43, (3), 1943], but it has been found necessary to work through this again.

OXYRHACHISINAE.

Tribe OXYRHACHISINI.

1. — Genus **XIPHISTES** STÅL (1866).

Xiphistes congoensis n. sp.

(Figs. 1, 2, 3.)

Nearest to *lagoensis* (DISTANT) (1914), *attenuata* DISTANT (1915) and *longicornis* DISTANT (1908) but differing from these species as follows : from *lagoensis* in the shorter posterior process which does not extend beyond the apex of the tegmina; from *longicornis* in the more divaricate suprahumeral horns; from *attenuata* in the much more robust suprahumeral horns.

Female : Head. Vertex subquadrate, wider than long, dark brown, sculptured, finely punctate with a short pale adpressed hair arising from

(¹) Unless otherwise mentioned, all specimens recorded in this paper were collected by Mission G. F. DE WITTE.

All the localities between [] are without the Park's region.

each puncture; upper margin strongly arcuate, lower margins at first vertical then inwardly curved then vertical then truncate and inwardly deflexed to the clypeus; eyes prominent, dark brown; ocelli dark brown and a little raised, about as far from the eyes as from each other and situated very slightly above the centro-ocular line; clypeus about as wide as long, a little deflexed with the tip upturned and truncate; antennae ochraceous, rostrum reaching to base of posterior coxae.

Thorax: Pronotum dark brown, rather strongly punctate on supra-humerals, finely punctate elsewhere, thickly covered with short adpressed pale hairs; metopidium wider than high with a large somewhat bare supra-ocular callosity; suprahumeral horns extending forwards, upwards and slightly outwards, about as long as the distance between their apices, strongly punctate, strongly tricarinate, apices acute and slightly outwardly turned; posterior process straight, tectiform and tricarinate except towards the apex where it is laterally compressed and somewhat dorso-ventrally expanded, distal half ventrally expanded into a keel which bears 6 to 9 backwardly directed teeth, tip not extending beyond the apices of the tegmina; median carina percurrent; humeral angles blunt; tegmina a little more than three times as long as wide, base very narrowly coriaceous and punctate, veins strong dark brown with very short adpressed pale hairs along their margins, five apical and three subapical cells; hind wings with four apical cells; sides of thorax produced into two strong blunt downwardly directed teeth; legs with basal joints dark brown, tibiae spatulate and paler brown, tarsi paler brown.

Scutellum rudimentary. Abdomen dark brown with whitish pubescence below.

Length from tips of suprahumeral horns to apex of tegmina 10,25 mm; from head to apex of tegmina 9,75 mm. Width at tips of suprahumeral horns 3,25 mm; at humeral angles 2,6 mm; at eyes 2,25 mm.

Male similar to female but slightly smaller.

Length from tips of suprahumeral horns to apex of tegmina 9,25 mm; from head to tips of tegmina 8,15 mm. Width at tips of suprahumeral horns 3 mm; at humeral angles 2,4 mm; at eyes 2,15 mm.

Holotype ♀, allotype ♂, 51 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂ paratypes and two female specimens lacking abdomina : Goma, 1.400 m, 16.IX.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS).

2. — Genus **KOMBAZANA** DISTANT (1908).

Kombazana inermis (JACOBI) (1910).

1 ♀ : Kimboho, près Lunyasenge, 925 m, 30.XI.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS).

CENTROTINAE.

Tribe GARGARINI.

Genus **Gargara** AMYOT et SERVILLE (1843).

1. — **Gargara addahensis** DISTANT (1915).

3 ♀♀ : Sud lac Édouard, camp Rwindi, 1.000 m, 25.IV.1936 (Coll. L. LIPPENS); Kimboho, 925 m, 25.XI.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS); Rutshuru (Kivu), 1.285 m, 13-25.XII.1933.

2. — **Gargara asperula** (WALKER) (1858).

3 ♀♀ : Rutshuru (Kivu), 1.150-1.250 m, 30.XII.1934.

3. — **Gargara fraterna** DISTANT (1915).

2 ♀♀ : Sud lac Édouard, camp Rwindi, 1.000 m, 16.II and 25.IV.1936 (Coll. L. LIPPENS).

4. — **Gargara varigata** (SIGNORET) (1858).

1 ♀ : Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS).

Tribe LEPTOCENTRINI.

1. — Genus **AWANIA** DISTANT (1914).

Awania typica DISTANT (1914).

(Figs. 4, 5, 6.)

1 ♀ : Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS). I am glad to be able to figure this apparently scarce species.

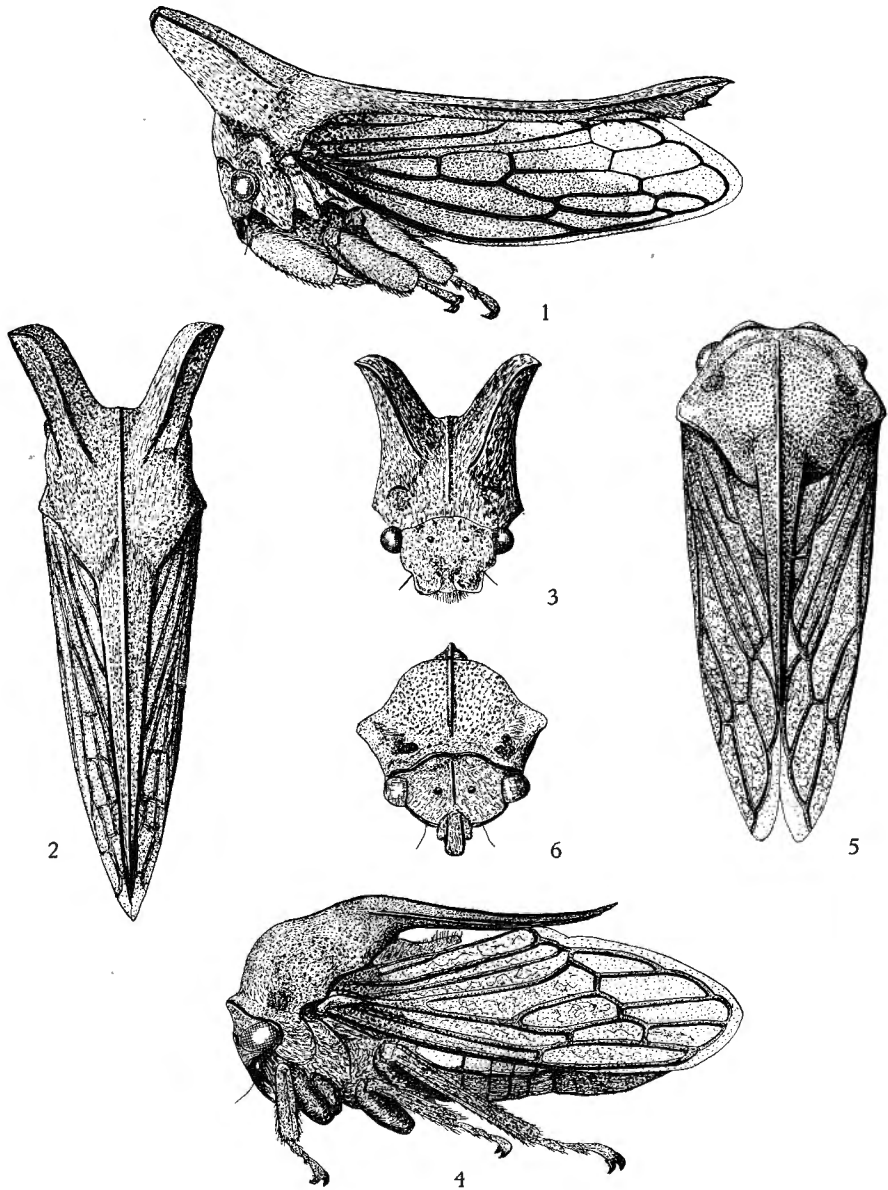
2. — Genus **LEPTOCENTRUS** STÅL (1866).

1. — **Leptocentrus altifrons** WALKER (1851).

1 ♀ : Rutshuru, 1.285 m, 11.VII.1935.

2. — **Leptocentrus aureomaculatus** DISTANT (1916).

6 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ : Sake (Kivu), 1.560 m, 18-22.II.1934; Rutshuru, 1.285 m, 7.VII.1934; Rwindi, 1.000 m, 20-24.XI.1934; Sud lac Édouard, Rwindi,



FIGS. 1-3. — *Xiphistis congoensis* n. sp., ♀.
 1: Lateral view. — 2: Dorsal view. — 3: Frontal view.

FIGS. 4-6. — *Awania typica* DISTANT, ♀.
 4: Lateral view. — 5: Dorsal view. — 6: Frontal view.

1.000 m, 25.IV.1936 (Coll. L. LIPPENS); Ishango (Semliki), 1.000 m, 14.XII.1935; Ishara (Kivu), 1.500 m, 15.X.1935; Kimboho, 925 m, 25.XI.1935; Kamande, 925 m, 18.XI.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS); Kamande, 925 m, 18.XI.1935 (Coll. L. LIPPENS); Rumangabo (Kyniantuku), 1.600 m, 6.IV.1945.

3. — **Leptocentrus gnomon** (BUCKTON) (1903).

1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ : Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS); [Uele, Buta, 11.IV.1935].

4. — **Leptocentrus limbipennis** JACOBI (1910).

1 ♀ : Burunga (Mokoto), 2.000 m, 15-16.III.1934.

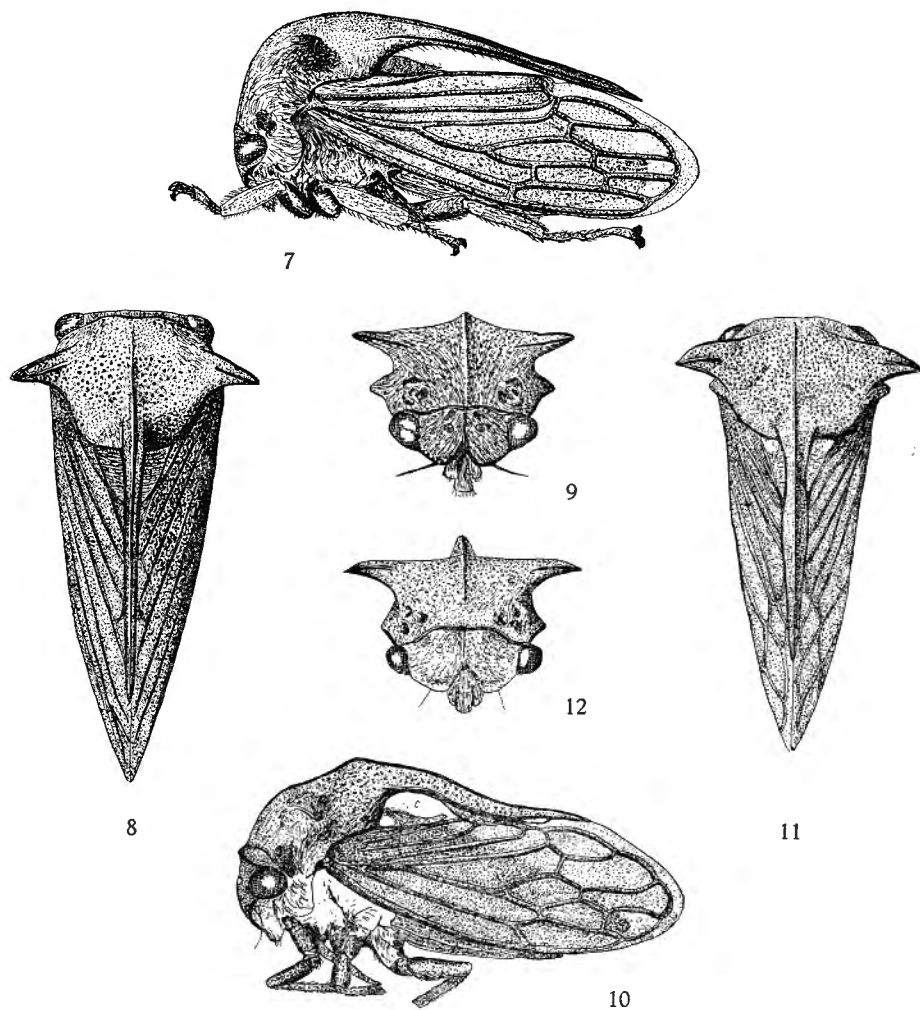
5. — **Leptocentrus rufipilosus** n. sp.

(Figs. 7, 8, 9.)

Nearest to *L. basilewskyi* CAPENER (1955) but differing in the longer posterior process, the more horizontal suprahumeral horns and the reddish pilosity of the head and pronotum.

Female : Head about three times as wide as long; vertex black, punctate and sculptured, with bright reddish golden pilosity, upper margin arcuate and a little sinuate, lower margins downwardly sloping and convex; eyes large brown and prominent; ocelli large, brown, conspicuous, set a little obliquely, slightly closer to the eyes than to each other and situated above the centro-ocular line; a central vertical carina between the ocelli extending from the upper margin to the base of the clypeus; clypeus larger than in *basilewskyi*, longer than wide, extending below the lower margins of the vertex for about $\frac{2}{3}$ its length, strongly lobate, tip a little expanded, rostrum extending about to bases of posterior coxae; antennae brown, about as long as distance between central carina and eyes.

Thorax : Pronotum black, finely punctate, more or less covered with recumbent reddish pilosity; metopidium wider than high, more or less vertical with a bare supra-ocular callosity on each side; suprahumeral horns robust and rather short, horizontal, quadricarinate, subacute, extending outwards a little beyond the humeral angles; posterior process basally raised well above the scutellum, tricarinate, almost straight, declivous and acuminate to tip, impinging on inner angles of tegmina and extending the full length of the fifth apical cell; median carina strongly percurrent; humeral angles prominent and blunt; tegmina about two and a half times as long as wide, subhyaline with a dark brown obscure macula at inner angle, basally with reddish pilosity, veins basally reddish brown merging into black, five apical and two subapical cells; legs with basal joints black, tibiae reddish.



FIGS. 7-9. — *Leptocentrus rufipilosus* n. sp., ♀.
 7 : Lateral view. — 8 : Dorsal view. — 9 : Frontal view.
 FIGS. 10-12. — *Platynotus horizontalis* n. sp., ♀.
 10 : Lateral view. — 11 : Dorsal view. — 12 : Frontal view.

Scutellum black, a little wider than long with erect golden pilosity, apex broadly emarginate, tips acute.

Abdomen black with pale golden pilosity below.

Length 8,7 mm; width across tips of suprahumeral horns 4,4 mm, at humeral angles 3,4 mm, at eyes 2,9 mm.

Male : Similar to female.

Length 7,9 mm; width at tips of suprahumeral horns 3,2 mm, at humeral angles 2,9 mm, at eyes 2,6 mm.

Holotype ♀ : Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS); allotype ♂ : Rutshuru, 1.150-1.250 m, 12.VII.1935.

6. — **Leptocentrus ugandensis** DISTANT (1916).

3 ♀ ♀, 7 ♂ ♂ : Rutshuru, 1.285 m, 11-12.VII.1935; Ruwenzori, Mutwanga, 1.000-1.300 m, II-III.1937; Ouest Ruwenzori, IV.1937; Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS).

3. — Genus **DEMANGA** DISTANT (1907).

Demanga deflectus DISTANT (19515).

2 ♂ ♂, 6 ♀ ♀ : Kibati, 1.900 m, IV-V.1935; Sud Karisimbi, Nyabirehe, 2.400 m, 22.II.1935; Bugershi, 2.400 m, 10-12.III.1935; escarpement de Kabasha, 1.500 m, 12.XII.1934; Kanyabayongo (Kabasha), 1.760 m, 8.XII.1934; Mulera, 1.800-2.000 m, IV-V.1934; Muhavura : Burambi, 2.325 m, 5.IX.1934.

Tribe CENTROTINI.

1. — Genus **OTINOTUS** BUCKTON (1903).

Otinotus nigrorufus DISTANT (1916).

3 ♀ ♀ : Rutshuru, 1.285 m, 10-24.VI.1934; 16-20.X.1934; Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS).

2. — Genus **PLATYNOTUS** CAPENER (1954).

Platynotus horizontalis n. sp.

(Figs. 10, 11, 12.)

Differing from both *lobatus* CAPENER (1954) and *subnodosus* (JACOBI) (1910) in the horizontal suprahumeral horns and the somewhat lower posterior process.

Female : Head wider than long; vertex dark brown, sculptured, finely punctate and covered with pale golden pilosity, upper margin arcuate and a little sinuate, lower margins downwardly sloping and weakly sinuate; eyes prominent, sordid ochraceous; ocelli clear amber coloured, large, prominent, closer to the eyes than to each other and situated above the centro-ocular line; clypeus longer than wide, declivous, narrowly sub-lobate

on each side, shortly pilose, rostrum reaching to bases of posterior coxae; antennae brown.

Thorax : Pronotum dark brown, punctate with short pale golden hairs, sculptured; metopidium wider than high, a little backwardly sloping with bare supra-ocular callosities; suprahumeral horns robust, about as long as the distance between their bases, extending directly horizontally outwards, tips subacute and very slightly deflexed, quadricarinate; posterior process rising behind the disc in an almost obsolete node, thence straight well above the scutellum, then a little deflexed and ventrally expanded into a subovate lobe which almost impinges on the apex of the scutellum and contiguous with the tegmina, a little raised then deflected to follow the curve of the tegmina and reaching half way along the 5th apical cell, tricarinate, acuminate from lobe to tip; median carina strongly percurrent; humeral angles prominent and blunt; tegmina about three times as long as wide, amber hyaline, wrinkled, veins dark brown and prominent, five apical and two subapical cells, apical limb narrow; sides of thorax densely whitely tomentose; legs dark brown with basal joints black.

Scutellum slightly longer than wide, dark brown, punctate with short pale golden hairs, basal angles covered with sordid white tomentum, apex roundedly emarginate.

Abdomen brownish black with pale golden pilosity.

Length 7,75 mm; width at tips of suprahumeral horns 4,2 mm; at humeral angles 2,75 mm; at eyes 2,5 mm.

Holotype ♀, 6 ♀ ♀ paratypes : Kalondo (Kivu), 1.750 m, 6-9.VII.1935; lac N'Dalaga (Kivu), 1.725 m, 8.VIII.1935; lac Lukulu (Kivu), 1.725 m, 15.VIII.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS); Est Nyamuragira (Mushumangabo), 2.075 m, 14-26.VI.1935.

PLATYBELINAE.

Tribe PLATYBELINI.

1. — Genus **ACANTHOPHYES** STÅL (1866).

Acanthophyes fuscipennis n. sp.

(Figs. 13, 14, 15.)

Determined by Prof. W. D. FUNKHOUSER as *albipennis* STÅL (1866), but differing from that species in the slightly sinuous lobed posterior process and the acute suprahumeral horns. Nearest to *chloroticus* (FAIRMAIRE) (1851), but differing in the acute suprahumeral horns and somewhat more developed lobe of the posterior process.

Male : Head wider than long; vertex black, finely punctate, sculptured,

sparsely pilose with pale golden recumbent hairs, upper margin arcuate and a little sinuate, lower margins convex and downwardly sloping; eyes prominent, ochraceous; ocelli small, amber, conspicuous, closer to the eyes than to each other and situated above the centro-ocular line; clypeus as wide as long, narrowly sulcate on each side, tip slightly upturned, rostrum extending to bases of posterior coxae; antennae ochraceous.

Thorax : Pronotum black, sculptured, finely punctate, sparsely pilose with very short recumbent pale golden hairs, cephalic margin a little marginate, metopidium wider than high, slightly backwardly sloping with several bare supra-ocular callosities; suprahumeral horns short, extending outwards only a little beyond the humeral angles, about as long as the distance between their bases, extending directly outwards and backwardly curved, acute, weakly quadricarinate; posterior process rather slender, almost straight above the scutellum and raised well above it, deflexed to the apex of the scutellum and expanded into an elongate lobe which impinges on the tegmina, thence acuminate and a little sinuate to the sharp tip which extends as far as the tip of the abdomen, tricarinate with the median carina strongly percurrent; humeral angles prominent and blunt; tegmina about two and a half times as long as wide, a little wrinkled, very pale amber hyaline with pale brown veins, base coriaceous and punctate, basal third brown sub-opaque, pterostigma small and elongate, five apical and two subapical cells, apical limb narrow; hind wings with three apical cells; sides of thorax densely whitely tomentose; legs simple, black, with tarsi dull brownish ochraceous.

Scutellum almost as long as wide, strongly punctate, base somewhat swollen and densely whitely tomentose, marginally carinate, tip weakly roundedly emarginate.

Abdomen greyish and strongly punctate above, darker below, with posterior margins of tergites narrowly ochraceous.

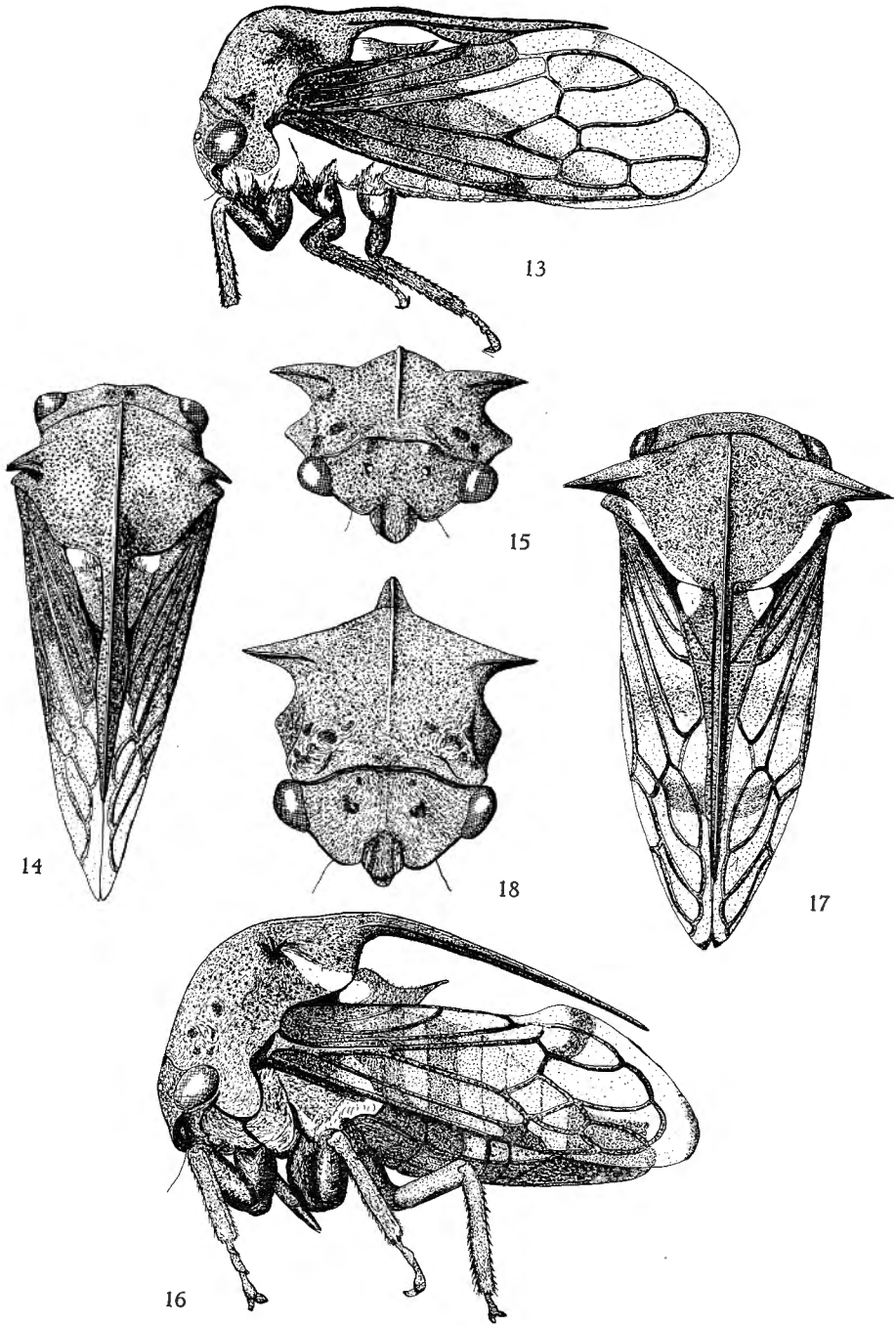
Length 5,5 mm; width at tips of suprahumeral horns 2,25 mm, at humeral angles 2 mm, at eyes 1,8 mm.

Holotype ♂, 2 ♂♂ paratypes (both with broken posterior process) : Shamuheru (volc. Nyamuragira), 1.800 m, 14-26.VI.1933; vers Rweru, 2.400 m, 3-26.VII.1934.

2. — Genus **SPALIRISES** DISTANT (1916).

Spalirises alticornis (JACOBI) (1910).

12 ♀♀, 7 ♂♂ : Ruwenzori, Mutwanga, 1.000-1.300 m, XI.1936; II.1937; Ouest Ruwenzori, III.1937; Burunga, 2.000 m, Ouest Kamatembe, 9-14.III.1934; Kibati, 1.900 m, 12-15.I.1934; Rutshuru, 1.285 m, 1-6.VI and VII.1935; Ruhengeri (Nord Kivu), 1.800-1.850 m, 31.VIII-3.IX.1934; Ruanda,



FIGS. 13 to 18.

Rwankeri, 2.200 m, IV-V.1935; Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS); Rutshuru, 1.150-1.250 m, VII.1935; Sake (Kivu), 1.560 m, 19-22.II.1934; Burambi (volc. Muhavura), 2.325 m, 5.IX.1934; lac Lukulu (Kivu), 1.725 m, 15.VIII.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS).

3. — Genus **STALOBELUS** CAPENER (1954).

1. — **Stalobelus africanus** (DISTANT) (1916).

1 ♀, 1 ♂ : Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS); [Uele : Monga, 18.IV-8.V.1935].

2. — **Stalobelus immaculatus** CAPENER (1955).

9 ♂♂ : Mushumangabo (volc. Nyamuragira), 2.075 m, 14.IV.1935; Kari-simbi, riv. Bikwi, 3.000 m, 26.II.1935; Kundhuru ya Tshuve, 2.600 m, 18.IX.1934; Kalondo (Kivu), 1.750 m, 6-9.VIII.1935; lac Lukulu (Kivu), 1.725 m, 15.VIII.1935; N'Dalaga (Kivu), 8.VIII.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS):

4. — Genus **TRICOCEPS** BUCKTON (1903).

Tricoceps geniculatus (STÅL) (1866).

1 ♂ : Sud lac Édouard, riv. Rwindi, 1.000 m, 9.II.1936 (Coll. L. LIPPENS).

5. — Genus **TSHAKA** DISTANT (1908).

1. — **Tshaka abortus** DISTANT (1916).

7 ♀♀, 20 ♂♂ : Ishango, 1.000 m, XII.1935; Kamande, 925 m, XI.1935; Kimboho, près Lunyasenge, 925 m, XI.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS); Rwindi, 1.000 m, IV.1936; Sud lac Édouard, Kamande, 925 m, IV.1936 (Coll. L. LIPPENS); Kivu, Rutshuru, 1.285 m, VI.1935; Rwindi, XI.1934; Rumangabo (Kyniantuku), 1.600 m, IV.1945.

EXPLANATION OF FIGS. 13 TO 18.

FIGS. 13-15. — *Acanthophyes fuscipennis* n. sp., ♂.

13 : Lateral view. — 14 : Dorsal view. — 15 : Frontal view.

FIGS. 16-18. — *Tshaka varipennis* (SIGNORET), ♀.

16 : Lateral view. — 17 : Dorsal view. — 18 : Frontal view.

2. — **Tshaka varipennis** (SIGNORET) (1858).

(Figs. 16, 17, 18.)

Although this species has been mentioned in literature some six times since it was first described as *Centrotus varipennis* in 1858, it does not appear to have been recognised until now from the very good photograph of the type, taken for me by the British Museum. I have therefore much pleasure in being able to figure it (figs. 16, 17, 18) and prepare a new description.

It appears to be nearest to *T. basilewskyi* CAPENER (1955), from which it differs chiefly in its horizontal acute suprahumeral horns.

Female. — **Head** : Vertex wider than long, black, finely punctate and sculptured, pilose with short adpressed golden hairs, upper margin somewhat weakly arcuate, lower margin downwardly sloping and inwardly curving to clypeus; eyes moderately large, ochraceous to amber, translucent and mottled; ocelli reddish brown, conspicuous, closer to the eyes than to each other and situated slightly above the centro-ocular line; clypeus about as wide as long, declivous, extending below the lower margins of the vertex for about two thirds its length, sulcate on each side, tip a little recurved, rostrum extending to bases of posterior coxae; antennae sordid ochraceous.

Thorax : Pronotum blackish brown, finely punctate, pilose with short adpressed golden hairs; metopidium wider than high, very slightly backwardly sloping with several bare supra-ocular callosities; suprahumeral horns robust at base, strongly acuminate to tips, extending outwards horizontally at right angles to median line with scarcely any curvature, very weakly tricarinate with a weak dorsal carina, a tomentose fascia running from the basal angles of the suprahumeral horns to the basal angles of the scutellum; posterior process rising a little above the disc, thence declivous and acuminate to its tip which extends almost as far as the tip of the abdomen, usually impinging on the anal margin of the tegmina to about half way along the margin of the fourth apical cell, somewhat weakly tricarinate with median carina strong to disc and thence weaker; humeral angles weak and blunt; tegmina about three times as long as wide, translucent, somewhat wrinkled, basal fifth brownish coriaceous, veins brown, pterostigma brown coriaceous, a brown fascia on the anal angle extending to the base of the fourth apical cell and another narrow brown fascia along the edge of the apical limbus opposite the third and fourth apical cells, veins at bases of fourth and fifth apical cells black, five apical and two subapical cells, apical limbus wide; hind wings with three apical cells and a wide limbus; sides of thorax somewhat weakly whitely tomentose; legs with basal joints black, tarsi and tibiae dark brown.

Scutellum brownish black, wider than long, finely punctate and pilose with short adpressed pale golden hairs, base slightly gibbous, basal angles whitely tomentose, tip emarginate and upturned.

Abdomen greyish and strongly punctate above, black and pilose below.

Length 5,5 mm; width at tips of suprahumeral horns 3,1 mm, at humeral angles 2,5 mm, at eyes 2,25 mm.

Male differing from the female in its jet black and shiny colour, much more sparse and shorter pilosity, more sparse but more conspicuous white tomentosity behind the suprahumeral horns, at the basal angles of the scutellum and on the sides of the thorax, its clear hyaline tegmina with black coriaceous base and the darker fascias, pterostigma and marginal veins.

Length 4,75 mm; width at tips of suprahumeral horns 3 mm, at humeral angles 2,2 mm, at eyes 2 mm.

9 ♀♀, 9 ♂♂ : [Uele : Monga, riv. Bili, 450 m, IV-V.1935]; Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939 (Coll. HACKARS).

6. — Genus **ANCHON** BUCKTON (1903).

1. — **Anchon senegalensis** (FAIRMAIRE) (1846).

2 ♀♀ : Sud lac Édouard, riv. Rwindi, 1.000 m, IV.1936 (Coll. L. LIPPENS); camp Rwindi, 1.000 m, XI.1934.

2. — **Anchon vicinus** (SIGNORET) (1858).

The males of this species agree exactly with those of *limbatum* which is clearly a synonym.

8 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂ : escarpement de Kabasha, 1.500 m, XII.1934; Kivu, Rutshuru, 1.285 m, VI.1935; [Uele : Buta, 450 m, IV.1935]; [Uele : Monga (riv. Bili), 450 m, IV-V.1935]; lac Magera, 2.000 m, II-III.1934; Mutsora, 1.200 m, 1939; plaine Semliki, 900-1.000 m, IV-X.1937 (Coll. HACKARS); Goma, 1.460 m, IV.1935 (Miss. H. DAMAS); Sud lac Édouard : Tshambi, 975 m, II.1936 (Coll. L. LIPPENS).

7. — Genus **MAARBARUS** DISTANT (1907).

Maarbarus aureomaculatus CAPENER (1955).

2 ♀♀ paratypes (see Ann. Mus Congo Belge Tervuren, in-8°, Zool., 36, 1955) : lac Magera, 2.000 m, III.1934; Burunga (Mokoto), 2.000 m, III.1934. There is also another specimen which appears to be a deformed example of this species from Mayumbu (volc. Nyamuragira), 2.000 m, VI.1935.

8. — Genus **MONOCENTRUS** MELICHAR (1905).**Monocentrus electa** (MELICHAR) (1905).

1 ♀ : Nyamuronge (riv.), près Mugando, IV.1945.

The collection includes five specimens too badly damaged for exact determination, and a broken example of a new species of *Anchon*, on which it would be unwise to base a description.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

My thanks are due to the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge », for the privilege of being able to study this interesting collection, and to Mr. R. J. IZZARD of the British Museum for comparing the *Gargara* species with those in the British Museum.

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