

PARC NATIONAL DE L'UPEMBA. — MISSION G. F. DE WITTE

en collaboration avec

W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL et R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949)

Fascicule 63 (2)

CASSIDINAE ⁽¹⁾
(COLEOPTERA CHRYSOMELIDAE)

BY

STANLEY SHAW (Coventry)

This interesting collection of 56 species includes one new genus and species and 6 new species. Many of the species are well known Central African species, as is to be expected in a large collection such as this one, but, 8 species are included which have not previously been recorded from the Congo.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. J. MARAN, Head of the Department of Entomology, Narodni Museum, Prague, and to Dr. W. D. HINCKS, Keeper of the Department of Entomology Manchester Museum, for the loan of material during the preparation of this paper.

Notosacantha collarti (SPAETH).

Hoplionota collarti SPAETH, 1931, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **21** : 103 (Belgian Congo : Mayumbe, Seke-Bauza); SPAETH, 1934, loc. cit., **24** : 380.

Lusinga (riv. Dipidi), 12.VI.1945, 1 spn.

A little known species which has only been recorded from the Congo.

Notosacantha junodi (SPAETH).

Hoplionota junodi SPAETH, 1913, Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien, **63** : 481 (Natal : Shilouvaine) (Mashonaland and Port Natal).

Kaswabilenga (rive dr. Lufira, 700 m), 22-26.X.1947, 1 spn.

This single specimen agrees with the type in general form, differing only in the size and shape of the principle tubercle which is longer and

(1) Manuscript deposited on January, 26, 1961.

more acute. *N. junodi* has previously only been recorded from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland so that the present record increases the range of distribution of this apparently rare species.

Notosacantha schoutedeni (SPAETH).

Hoplionota Schoutedeni SPAETH, 1913, Revue Zoologique Africaine, **2** : 472 (Elisabethville).

Kankunda (1.300 m), 19-24.XI.1947, 1 spn., 16-19.IX.1947, 1 spn.; Munoï, bif. Lupiala (890 m), 12-14.VI.1948, 1 spn.; Munoï, bif. Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira (890 m), 6-15.VI.1948, 1 spn.

A little known species which has only been noted from the south of the Congo.

Notosacantha vogeli (WEISE).

Hoplionota Vogeli WEISE, 1903, Arch. Naturgesch., **69** : 220 (« Deutsch-Ostafrika »).

Kaswabilenga (700 m), 4.XI.1947, 1 spn.

This single specimen constitutes the first record for this species from a locality outside Tanganyika.

Notosacantha wellmani (WEISE).

Hoplionota Wellmani WEISE, 1908, Stett. Ent. Zeit., **69** : 203 (Angola).

Kabwekanono (1.815 m), 6.III.1948, 1 spn.; Kafwe (Grande), affl. dr. Lufwa et s.-affl. dr. Lufira (1.780 m), 5.III.1948, 1 spn.

This species has been recorded from the Cameroons and Angola and eastwards from the South Congo and Rhodesia.

Aspidomorpha areata (KLUG).

Cassida areata KLUG, 1835, Erman's Reise, Ins., 48.

Aspidomorpha areata (KLUG) SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-12), **18** : 290; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43(9)** : 50; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 231.

Mabwe (585 m), 9.XI.1948, 1 spn., 17.XI.1948, 1 spn.

A well known species which has a wide distribution in Africa, having been recorded from Cape Province, eastwards and north to Ethiopia and also from the Congo.

Aspidomorpha confinis (KLUG).

Cassida confinis KLUG, 1835, Erman's Reise, Ins., 47.

Aspidomorpha confinis (KLUG) SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. 43(9) : 51; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., 40 : 233.

Riv. Bowa, affl. dr. Kalule-Nord, près Kiamalwa, 1-3.III.1949, 1 spn.; Kanonga (700 m), 16-23.II.1949, 1 spn.; riv. Karibwe (affl. Lusinga, 1.760 m), 16.IV.1947, 1 spn.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 19.II.1948, 1 spn., 1-6.II.1948, 1 spn., 24.II.1948, 3 spns.; Kaziba, affl. g. Senza, s.-affl. dr. Lufira (1.140 m), 10-14.II.1948, 3 spns.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 1-17.XII.1947, 8 spns.; Lusinga (riv. Lusinga), 9-14.VI.1945, 1 spn.; Lusinga (Kabwekanono), 31.V.1945, 1 spn.; Mabwe (585 m), 3-6.I.1949, 1 spn.; [Kiamakoto-Kiwakishi (1.070 m)], 4-16.X.1948, 1 spn.

A common species recorded from West Africa eastwards as far as Tanganyika.

Aspidomorpha delitescens WEISE.

Aspidomorpha delitescens WEISE, 1903, Arch. Naturgesch., 69 (1) : 222 (Angola : Benguela).

Kankunda (1.300 m), 19-24.XI.1947, 2 spns.; riv. Kateke, s.-affl. Lufira (960 m), 23.XI.1947, 1 spn., 5.XII.1947, 1 spn.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 8.IV.1947, 1 spn.; riv. Lusinga (1.760 m), 26.IV.1947, 1 spn.; Mukana (1.810 m), 4.VII.1947, 1 spn., 15-19.I.1948, 3 spns.; Munoï, bif. Lupiala (890 m), 31.V.1948, 1 spn., 2.VI.1948, 2 spns.

Recorded from Angola to inner East Africa.

Aspidomorpha diaphana (SAHLBERG).

Cassida diaphana SAHLBERG, 1823, Spec. Ins., 58 (West-Africa).

Kabwe, sur rive dr. Muye, affl. dr. Lufira (1.320 m), 13-14.V.1948, 1 spn.; Kaswabilenga (700 m), 4.XI.1947, 1 spn.; riv. Lupiala, 30.VI.1945, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-23.VI.1947, 8 spns.

A West and Central African species.

Aspidomorpha dilecta BOHEMAN ab. fragilis WEISE.

Aspidomorpha fragilis WEISE, 1899, Arch. Naturgesch., 65 (1) : 257 (Zambezi).

Lusinga (1.760 m), 15.IV.1947, 1 spn.

This species has previously only been recorded from South-Africa and Tanganyika.

***Aspidomorpha fusca* n. sp.**

(Fig. 1.)

Colour : Light brown or brown with sections of the elytral striae more noticeable due to darker pigmentation; the two apical antennal segments are black; marginalia absent.

Pronotum slightly more than twice as broad as long, the front margin curves in a shallow arc towards the hind margin, side margins nearly obsolete. Elytra with feebly punctured striae, a strong rounded impression between and including striae three and four is situated just within the basal third of the disc; explanate side-margins broad, as wide as the disc at the widest point behind the shoulder, narrowing to slightly less than

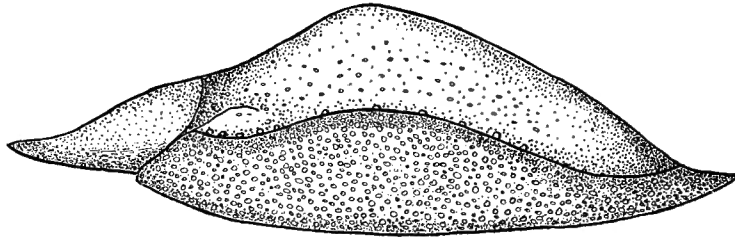


FIG. 1. — *Aspidomorpha fusca* n. sp.,
profile view.

one third of this width at the apex; anterior angles of elytra weakly rounded, slightly wider than base of pronotum. In profile the pronotum and elytra form an almost even curve, the rounded elytral umbo being nearly central. Size 10 × 9 mm.

Type : Ganza, pr. riv. Kamandula, affl. dr. Lukoka (860 m), 27.VI-6.VII.1949.

Paratypes : rég. riv. Luanana, piste Pelenge-Lufira (1.400 m), 13.XI.1947, 2 spns. (1 specimen in the SPAETH Collection, Manchester Museum).

This species, when examined from above, is very similar in outline to *A. indistincta* BOHEMAN (BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., 2 : 248) although *A. fusca* is far more rounded in the apical third. In profile, the contour of *A. fusca* is far more rounded and higher than that of *A. indistincta*. The antennae of *A. indistincta* differ from *A. fusca* in having only the ultimate segment dark.

Aspidomorpha icterica BOHEMAN.

Aspidomorpha icterica BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., **2** : 306 (« Caffraria »); SPAETH, 1932, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **22** (1) : 12; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 52; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 234.

Riv. Bowa, affl. dr. Kalule-N., près Kiamalwa. 1-3.III.1949, 2 spns.; Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 25-31.III.1948, 2 spns.; Kabwe (rive E. lac Upemba) (585 m), 11-26.I.1949, 1 spn.; Kabwekanono (1.815 m), 6-9.III.1948, 1 spn., 3-9.VII.1947, 1 spn.; Kabwekanono, rég. Lusinga (1.815 m), 25.IV.1949, 1 spn.; Kalumengongo (tête de source), affl. dr. Lualaba (1.830 m), 21.I.1948, 1 spn.; Kalumengongo (1.800 m), 18.IV.1947, 1 spn.; Kamitungulu, affl. Lusinga (1.700 m), 4-7.III.1947, 2 spns.; Lubanga, affl. dr. Senza (affl. dr. Lufira) (1.750 m), 5.IV.1948, 1 spn.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 22.X.1948, 2 spns., 1-17.XII.1947, 11 spns., 12-15.IV.1947, 1 spn., 12-18.VII.1947, 2 spns., 4.VI.1947, 1 spn., 28.XI.1947, 1 spn.; Lusinga (riv. Dipidi), 12-15.VI.1945, 2 spns.; Mabwe (585 m), 21-28.I.1949, 1 spn.; Mabwe (lac Upemba) (585 m), 1-8.IX.1947, 2 spns., 18-27.VIII.1947, 2 spns., 1.XII.1947, 1 spn.; Mabwe (rive E. lac Upemba), 11-26.I.1949, 1 spn., 17-31.XII.1948, 1 spn.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-14.VI.1947, 5 spns.; [riv. Dipidi (1.700 m)], 22.IV.1947, 3 spns., 10.I.1948, 4 spns.; [Kenia, affl. dr. Lusinga (1.585 m)], 19.XII.1947, 1 spn.

A common species known from South, Central and West Africa. Two specimens, one from Kabwekanono and one from Lusinga are the *ab. burgeoni* SPAETH.

Aspidomorpha intricata WEISE.

Aspidomorpha intricata WEISE, 1903, Arch. Naturgesch., **69** (1) : 222 (Victoria Nyanza).

Ganza, pr. riv. Kamandula, affl. dr. Lukoka (850 m), 4-6.XII.1949, 1 spn.; Kabwe-sur-Muye (1.320 m), 12-14.V.1948, 1 spn.; Kankunda (1.300 m), 19-24.XI.1947, 1 spn.; riv. Mubale (1.480 m), 1-20.V.1947, 1 spn.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-10.VI.1947, 1 spn.

Records for this species have been noted from East Africa and the southern region of the Congo.

Aspidomorpha longifrons n. sp.

(Figs. 2, 4.)

Colour : Antennae with the five apical segments black; pronotum yellow; the elytral pattern of black markings appears to be complete when represented as in the specimen illustrated (fig. 2) although many specimens in the present series show a decrease in dark pattern, the extremes being entirely yellow or with small markings at the base on either side of the scutellum, also, the lighter specimens lack subapical marginalia; the colour of the underside is variable, pale specimens have only the coxae and tro-

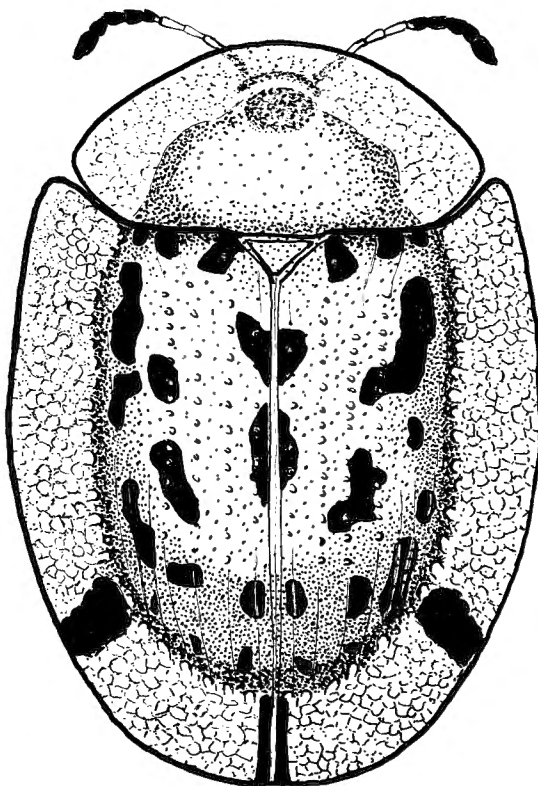


FIG. 2. — *Aspidomorpha longifrons* n. sp.,
dorsal view.

chanters dark although most of the series have the basal half of the femora black and the central portion of the pro-, meso-, and metasternum and the abdomen dark with the sides yellow.

Head with face, between antennae and labium (fig. 4), slightly longer than broad, the impressed lines at the side of the eyes gradually converge to below the antennae; pronotum with the front margin forming a shallow arc towards the obtuse side angles, disc with extremely fine and diffuse puncturation; elytra with strongly angled side margins, shoulder angles bluntly produced forward as far as the side angles of the pronotum, striae on disc clearly and regularly punctured; general shape oblong-ovate, elytra in profile almost flat for the basal two thirds and rather steeply inclined toward the apex. Length : 6,5 to 8 mm.

Type : Lusinga (1.760 m), 4.VI-12.VII.1947.

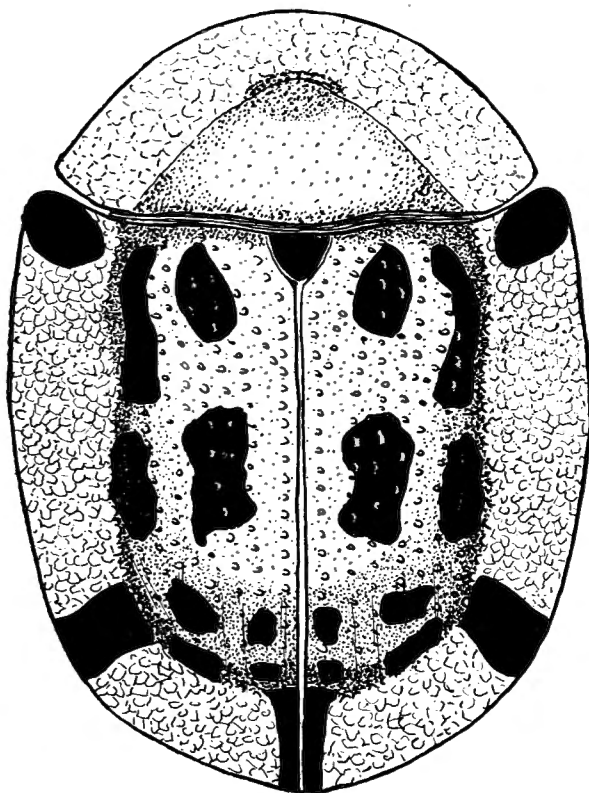


FIG. 3. — *Aspidomorpha nigripes* SPAETH,
dorsal view.

Paratypes: Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 24-31.III.1948, 11 spns. [1 spn. in the SPAETH Coll., Manchester; 1 spn. in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.); 1 spn. in the Narodni Museum, Prague), 25-26.III.1948, 10 spns. (2 spns. in the British Museum; 2 spns. in the SPAETH Coll.; 1 spn. in the Narodni Museum; 1 spn. in the SHAW Coll.); Lusinga (1.760 m), 4.VI-12.VII.1947, 5 spns. (1 spn. in the SPAETH Coll.; 1 spn. in the Narodni Museum; 1 spn. in the SHAW Coll.), 16-17.VII.1947, 1 spn. (SPAETH Coll.); Mukana (1.870 m), 15-19.I.1948, 1 spn.; Mukelengia, affl. Kalumengongo (1.750 m), 12.IV.1948, 4 spns. (1 spn. in British Museum; 1 spn. in SHAW Coll.); Muye, tête de source (1.630 m), 6.IV.1948, 2 spns.

Other material: Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 24-31.III.1948, 41 spns., 25-26.III.1948, 28 spns. (2 spns. in SHAW Coll.); gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 19.VI.1947, 1 spn.; riv. Kamitungulu, affl. Lusinga (1.700 m), 4-7.II.1947, 1 spn.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 4.VI-12.VII.1947, 2 spns.; Lusinga (riv. Kamitungulu), 13.VI.1945, 1 spn.; Mukelengia, affl. Kalumengongo (1.750 m), 12.IV.1948, 4 spns.; Muye, tête de source (1.630 m), 6.IV.1948, 1 spn. (SHAW Coll.).

According to the arrangement in SPAETH's key to the related groups of the African species belonging to the genus *Aspidomorpha* [1932, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **22** (1)], *A. longifrons* belongs to group 5 with, apparently, the nearest ally being *A. nigripes* SPAETH (1928, SBÖRNIK, **4** : 84) described from an unique specimen from Benguela, Dongo.

Through the kindness of Dr. J. MARAN, the Narodni Museum Prague, I have been able to examine the type of *A. nigripes* and have thought it useful to make a drawing of this little known species (fig. 3). It differs from *A. longifrons* structurally in the shape of the face (fig. 5) which is shorter, also the facial lines converge quite strongly below the antennae.

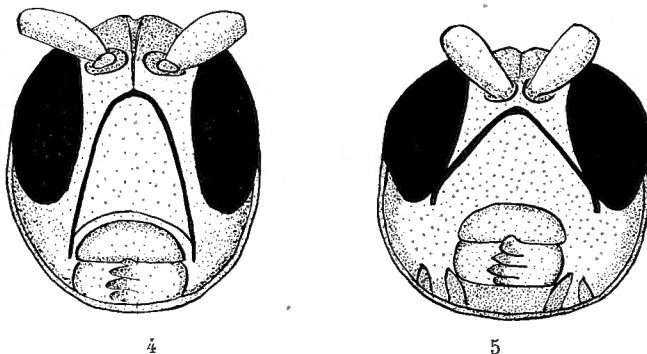


FIG. 4. — *Aspidomorpha longifrons* n. sp., head, showing face between the eyes (left).

FIG. 5. — *Aspidomorpha nigripes*, head, showing face between the eyes (right).

The pronotal angles of *A. nigripes* are less obtuse and the anterior angles of the elytra are more rounded and slightly less produced than those of *A. longifrons*. The dark marks on the elytra of *A. nigripes* form a well defined pattern with no basal markings and the scutellum is black, humeral marginalia are present. The underside colouration of *A. nigripes* differs from that of *A. longifrons* in having the body entirely yellow except for the legs which are pitchy black and the head which is fuscous; the basal antennal segment is almost black with the next segment much lighter, the following segments become progressively darker towards the black club.

A. nigromaculata (HERBST) [1799, *Natursyst. Käfer*, **8** : 277; t. 133, f. 8 (Sierra Leone)] has a similar colour pattern to that of some of the colour varieties of *A. longifrons* but the following characters possessed by *A. nigromaculata* serve to separate the two species : pronotal angles more rounded:

elytral side margins less strongly angled with disc, narrower especially towards apex, shoulder angles less strongly drawn forward; face shorter and broader.

***Aspidomorpha mutata* BOHEMAN.**

Aspidomorpha mutata BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., **2** : 311 (Sierra Leone : Guinea); SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 289; SPAETH, 1934, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **24** : 383; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 51; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 234.

Gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-10.VI.1947, 2 spns.

A. mutata BOHEMAN has been recorded from West Africa eastwards to Lake Tanganyika. One specimen appears to be immature, the anterior marginalia do not quite reach the side margin, and only the apical antennal segment is black whereas the typical form has the last two apical segments dark. One specimen in the SPAETH Coll. (Manchester) is labelled *mutata* ab. (Kunungu, N'kele) and also has only the apical antennal segment black.

***Aspidomorpha nigromaculata* (HERBST).**

Cassida nigromaculata HERBST, 1799, Natursyst. Käfer, **8** : 277; t. 133, f. 8 (Sierra Leone).

Aspidomorpha nigromaculata (HERBST) SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 290; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 50; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 234.

Mabwe, lac Upemba (585 m), 1-21.VII.1947, 6 spns., 9.IX.1947, 1 spn., 1.XII.1947, 4 spns.

This species apparently has a northern distribution, having been recorded from Ethiopia, Central and West Africa.

***Aspidomorpha pallescens* SPAETH.**

Aspidomorpha pallescens SPAETH, 1917, Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., **15** : 422 (Benguela and East Belgian Congo).

Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 4 spns.

The present distribution of this species is from Angola to the eastern regions of the Congo.

Aspidomorpha potens WEISE.

Aspidomorpha potens WEISE, 1903, Arch. Naturgesch., **69** : 223 (Unyanembe).

Lusinga (1.760 m), 4.VI.1947, 1 spn., 12.VII.1947, 1 spn.; riv. Mubale (1.480 m), 6-10.V.1947, 1 spn.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 25 spns.

The present records extend the range of distribution of this species in a westward direction. Hitherto, *A. potens* WEISE has only been noted from Tanganyika.

Aspidomorpha quadriramosa BOHEMAN.

Aspidomorpha quadriramosa BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., **2** : 305 (Guinea); SPAETH, 1932, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **22** (4) : 10.

Kaziba, 1-27.II.1948, 15 spns.; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze (affl. dr. Lufira) (1.140 m), 4-26.II.1948, 35 spns.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 8.IV.1947, 1 spn., 18.VII.1947, 2 spns.; riv. Lupiala (890 m), 21.IV.1947, 3 spns.

A. quadriramosa BOHEMAN has been recorded from West Africa and the Congo. Three specimens of this series (riv. Lupiala) are the ab. *congoana* SPAETH. The other specimens resemble the ab. *congoana* but whereas Spaeth's aberration has four elytral marginalia the present series has only two anterior marginalia.

Aspidomorpha scalena SPAETH.

Aspidomorpha (Spaethia) scalena SPAETH, 1917, Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., **15** : 428 (S. E. Belgian Congo : Elisabethville, Kapiri).

Lusinga (1.760 m), 10.IV.1947, 1 spn.

A little known species which so far has only been recorded from the south-east of the Congo.

Aspidomorpha siticulosa SPAETH.

Aspidomorpha (Spaethia) siticulosa SPAETH, 1917, Ann. hist-nat. Mus. hung., **15** : 428 (Belgian Congo : Kasenga).

Mabwe (lac Upemba) (585 m), 1-20.VIII.1947, 7 spns., 1-8.IX.1947, 2 spns.; Mabwe (rive E. lac Upemba) (585 m), 28.XI.1948, 1 spn.

This species has so far only been recorded from the south-east of the Congo.

***Aspidomorpha splendidula* (SPAETH M. S.) n. sp.**

(Fig. 6.)

Colour : Brown, the elytra with well marked rufous humeral and sub-apical marginalia, the rufescent colouration extends along the sides of the disc and also along the suture with obscure flecks on the disc. Antennae with the apical segment black or, as in the paratype, with the apical two thirds of segment ten black and segment eleven black with the apex infuscate.

Pronotum twice as broad as long, front margin evenly curved to the rounded hind angles. Elytra with the rounded front angles wider than pronotum, explanate side margin wide, wider than the disc at its widest

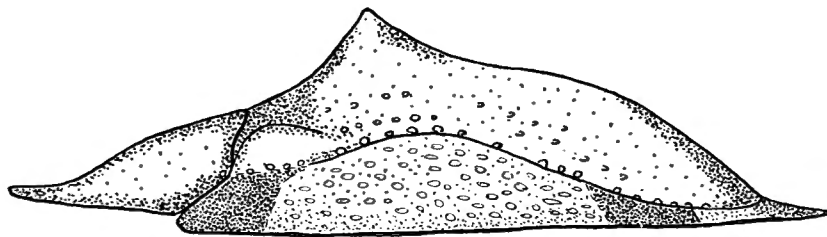


FIG. 6. — *Aspidomorpha splendidula* (SPAETH M. S.) n. sp.,
profile view.

point behind the shoulder, reducing to slightly less than half its maximum width at the apex; discal striae incomplete, very feebly punctured. In profile the prominent umbo rises sharply, both anteriorly and posteriorly, to the sharp angled apex. Size : type, 8 × 7 mm; paratype, 8,5 × 7,5 mm.

Type : Kapira, Katanga (SPAETH Coll., Manchester Museum).

Paratype : Kankunda (1.300 m), 22-24.XI.1947.

It is very difficult to distinguish this species from the Madagascan species *A. vernicata* FAIRMAIRE (1901, Rev. d'Ent., 22 : 246) other than by the apparent geographic isolation. *A. vernicata* is a smaller species (7,5 × 7,5 mm) and has a slightly less prominent umbo. Also, on present evidence, the Madagascan species differs from *A. splendidula* by having the apical two antennal segments entirely black.

Aspidomorpha sternalis WEISE.

Aspidomorpha sternalis WEISE, 1896, Dtsch. ent. Z., **1896** : 20 (East Africa); SPAETH, 1932, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **22** (1) : 7.

Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 8 spns.

This species is known from Angola, the south-east of the Congo and East Africa.

Aspidomorpha strigosa (GORHAM).

Cassida strigosa GORHAM, 1892, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 95 (Aruwimi Valley).

Aspidomorpha strigosa (GORHAM) SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 281; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 50.

Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 25-31.III.1948, 3 spns.; Kalumengongo (tête de s.-affl. dr. Lualaba) (1.830 m), 21.I.1948, 1 spn.; Kalumengongo (1.780 m), 21.I.1948, 1 spn.; riv. Karibwe (affl. Lusinga) (1.760 m), 16.IV.1947, 1 spn.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 1-6.II.1948, 1 spn.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 1-17.XII.1947, 12 spns., 11-18.VII.1947, 4 spns., 1-15.IV.1947, 4 spns., 22.X.1947, 1 spn.; Mubale (1.480 m), 4-16.V.1947, 1 spn.; Mabwe (lac Upemba (585 m), 18-27.VIII.1947, 1 spn.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 2 spns.; Mukelengia, affl. Kalumengongo (1.750 m), 12.IV.1948, 6 spns.; [Kiamakoto-Kiwakishi (1.070 m)], 4-16.X.1948, 1 spn.

An East and Central African species.

Aspidomorpha submutata WEISE.

Aspidomorpha submutata WEISE, 1896, Arch. Naturgesch., **65** (1) : 256 (East Africa); SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 289; SPAETH, 1934, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **24** : 383.

Kaziba, affl. g. Senze S. (affl. dr. Lufira) (1.140 m), 18-26.II.1948, 1 spn.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 15.II.1948, 1 spn.; Munoï, bif. Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira (890 m), 6-21.VI.1948, 3 spns.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 1 spn.; Mukana, Lusinga (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 1 spn.

An East, Central and West African species.

Aspidomorpha togata THOMSON.

Aspidomorpha togata THOMSON, 1858, Arch. Ent., **2** : 227 (Old Calabar); SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 235.

Kabwe-sur-Muye, affl. dr. Lufira (1.320 m), 26.IV.1948, 1 spn., 5-25.V.1948, 3 spns.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 10-14.VI.1947, 4 spns.

Recorded from West and Central Africa.

Aspidomorpha virens n. sp.

(Fig. 7.)

Colour : Upperside shining green, underside brown with the central portion of the mesosternum, metasternum and abdomen broadly marked with black. The face of the type specimen is greenish in colour and the antennae have the basal two segments greenish-brown with the following four segments pitchy and the five apical segments black. The paratype is probably immature as the face is light brown and the antennae have five brown basal segments with the apical four segments pitchy.

Pronotum slightly less than twice as broad as long, sides broadly rounded. Elytra with narrow lightly impressed punctured striae, interstices on disc broad and smooth; sides parallel for almost two thirds the length, gradually rounded towards the apex; side margins rounded at the shoulder angles, angled with the disc and diminishing towards the apex where they become obsolete. Face broader than long, slightly raised between two impressed lines which converge from the base of the eyes to meet between the antennae. The third antennal segment is equal in length to the fourth segment. Tarsal claws with small comb teeth only on the inner side of the tooth. Size : type, 5,4 × 4 mm; paratype 5 × 3,6 mm.

Type : Monts Kabulumba (987 m), entre Mabwe et la Lufira, 27-28.I.1949.

Paratype : Mabwe (rive E. lac Upemba) (585 m), 20-26.I.1949 (SPAETH Coll., Manchester Museum).

The small comb teeth on the tarsal claws are very similar to those of *A. areata* (KLUG) indicating that *A. virens* belongs to the group in the genus which has comb teeth only on the inner claw. This species appears to be most closely allied to *A. areata* (KLUG) and its general shape is not unlike that of *A. areata* ssp. *egregiata* SHAW (1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., 40 : 232), although the rounded angles of the pronotum and elytra at the shoulder easily distinguish *A. virens* from this species.

Aspidomorpha (Megaspidomorpha) puncticosta BOHEMAN.

Aspidomorpha puncticosta BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., 2 : 246 (« Caffraria »); SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), 18 : 280.

Kabwekanono (1.815 m), 3-9.VII.1947, 1 spn.; Kankunda (1.300 m), 13-19.XI.1947, 1 spn.; Kaswabilenga (700 m), 3-4.XI.1947, 1 spn.; Mabwe (lac Upemba) (585 m), 1-12.VIII.1947, 2 spns.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 11 spns.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-23.V.1947, 15 spns.

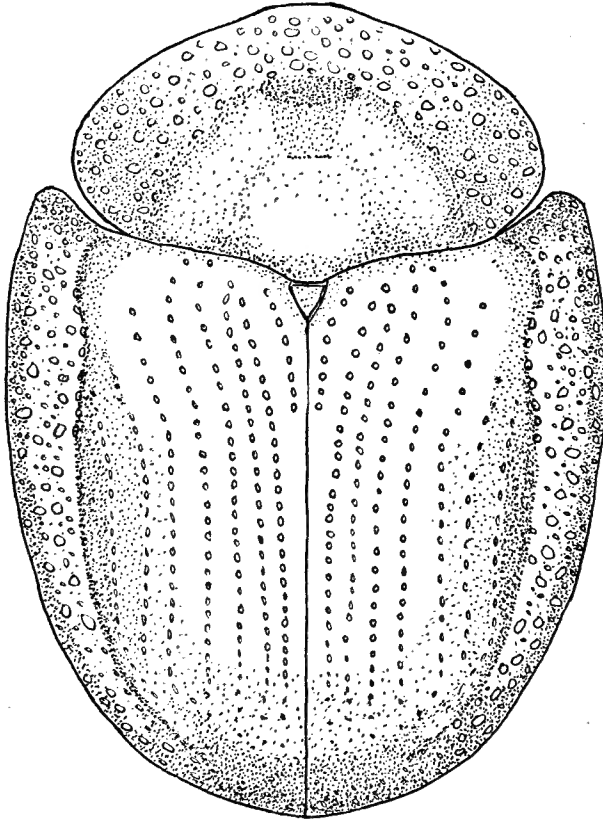


FIG. 7. — *Aspidomorpha virens* n. sp.,
dorsal view.

A widely recorded species from Angola in the west to Zanzibar in the east and from Central and South Africa. All the above noted specimens, except for nine examples from Mukana, correspond to the ab. *propitia* SPAETH.

***Aspidomorpha (Conchyloctenia) bonnyana* (GORHAM).**

Cassida bonnyana GORHAM, 1892, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 94 (Belgian Congo, Aruwimi Valley).

Gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-20.VI.1947, 9 spns.; Kabwe-sur-Muye (1.320 m), 12-25.V.1948, 2 spns.

A Central and East African species.

Aspidomorpha (Conchyloctenia) hybrida (BOHEMAN).

Cassida hybrida BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., **2** : 338 (Cape of Good Hope and Caffraria).

Aspidomorpha (C.) hybrida (BOHEMAN) SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 297; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte, 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 53; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 235.

Lusinga (Mukana), 20-21.VI.1945, 1 spn.; Mabwe, lac Upemba (585 m), 21-23.VIII.1947, 1 spn.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 15 spns.

A common species in Africa, recorded from Natal in the south and Eritrea in the north as well as from East and Central Africa.

Aspidomorpha (Conchyloctenia) mouffleti (BOHEMAN).

Cassida mouffleti BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., **2** : 346 (Gabon).

Aspidomorpha (C.) mouffleti (BOHEMAN) SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 235.

Kaswabilenga (700 m), 18-23.IX.1947, 1 spn.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 7-27.II.1948, 6 spns.; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, s.-affl. dr. Lufira (1.140 m), 8-14.II.1948, 3 spns.; Mukana (1.820 m), 15-19.I.1948, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 21-31.V.1947, 3 spns., 6-20.VI.1947, 4 spns.

A West and Central African species.

Aspidomorpha (Conchyloctenia) multimaculata SPAETH.

Aspidomorpha (Conchyloctenia) multimaculata SPAETH, 1917, Ann. Mus. nat. hung., **15** : 430 (Angola).

Kamitungulu, affl. Lusinga (1.700 m), 4-7.III.1947, 1 spn.; Kankunda (1.300 m), 19-24.XI.1947, 1 spn.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 4-19.III.1947, 2 spns., 6-18.VII.1947, 4 spns.; Mubale (1.480 m), 6-16.V.1947, 7 spns.

This species has only been recorded from Angola and the southern region of the Congo.

Aspidomorpha (Conchyloctenia) praecox (BOHEMAN).

Cassida praecox BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., **2** : 334 (« Caffraria »).

Aspidomorpha (C.) praecox (BOHEMAN) SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 298.

Kabwekanono (1.815 m), 3-9.VII.1947, 3 spns.; Kalumengongo (1.800 m), 18.IV.1947, 3 spns.; rég. riv. Luanana, pistes Pelenge-Lufira (1.400 m), 13.XI.1947, 1 spn.; Lusinga

(1.700 m), 11-18.VII.1947, 4 spns.; Mubale (1.480 m), 10-13.V.1947, 1 spn.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15.III.1947, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 21-31.V.1947, 2 spns., 6-10.VI.1947, 4 spns.

A. praecox (BOHEMAN) has previously only been recorded from South and East Africa.

Aspidomorpha (Conchyloctenia) punctata (FABRICIUS).

Cassida punctata FABRICIUS, 1789, Mant. Ins., 1 : 64.

Aspidomorpha (C.) *punctata* (FABRICIUS) SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), 18 : 298; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. 43 (9) : 53; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., 40 : 236.

Kabwe-sur-Muye (1.320 m), 12-15.V.1948, 2 spns.; Mabwe (585 m), 3-28.I.1949, 4 spns., 27-30.XI.1948, 3 spns., 13-16.XII.1948, 1 spn.; Mabwe (rive E. lac Upemba) (585 m), 12-31.XII.1948, 3 spns., 3-6.I.1949, 2 spns.; Munoi, bif. Lupiala (890 m), 31.V-2.VI.1948, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-18.VI.1947, 29 spns.

A common species which has been recorded from South Africa northwards to Ethiopia and from the southern regions of the Congo. The form with the completely black elytra, ab. *luteicollis* (BOHEMAN), is represented by two specimens from Mabwe and five specimens from gorges de la Pelenge.

Lacoptera (Eulacoptera) montivaga SPAETH.

Lacoptera montivaga SPAETH, in Sjöstedt, 1909, Kilimanjaro-Meru exp., 1 (7, 13) : 284 (Kilimanjaro); SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), 18 : 304.

Mabwe (585 m), 27-30.XI.1948, 1 spn.; Mabwe (lac Upemba) (585 m), 1-12.VIII.1947, 3 spns., 1-8.IX.1947, 1 spn.

This small series of specimens appears to belong to *L. montivaga* SPAETH which has been looked upon as being entirely East African in its distribution and has not previously been noted from the Congo.

Lacoptera (Eulacoptera) rugicollis THOMSON.

Lacoptera rugicollis THOMSON, 1858, Arch. Ent., 2 : 233 (Gabon); SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., 40 : 237.

Kabwe-sur-Muye, affl. dr. Lufira (1.320 m), 6-12.V.1948, 1 spn.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 1-24.II.1948, 3 spns.; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, s.-affl. dr. Lufira (1.140 m), 4-26.II.1948, 4 spns.; Lubanga, affl. dr. Senze (affl. dr. Lufira) (1.750 m), 5.IV.1948, 1 spn.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 15.IV.1947, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-21.VI.1947, 6 spns.

This species has been recorded from the Cameroons, Katanga and Ruanda.

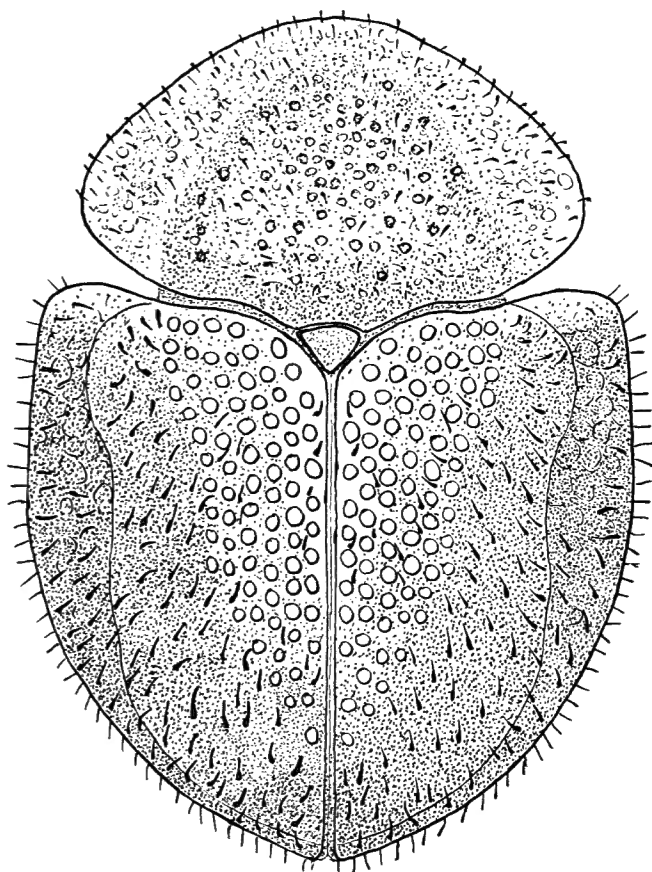


FIG. 8. — *Capillocassis hincksi* gen. et sp. n.,
dorsal view.

CAPILLOCASSIS n. gen.

Pronotum less than twice as broad as long, diffusely punctured and covered with short capitate setae. Elytra with weakly rounded shoulder angles, side margins gradually rounded towards the apex from the basal third; elytral puncturation in the form of a series of closely punctured striae, diffusely covered with strong capitate setae with a series of linear setae along the side margin. Antennae eleven segmented, with the apical five segments forming a club, each of these terminal segments with a well defined sensory pit (fig. 9). Underside, abdomen and legs sparsely

covered with short pubescence; epipleurae very wide for the basal half, narrowing in the apical half. Tarsal claws each with an exceptionally long diverging basal tooth, the claws appearing almost bifid (fig. 11).

Type : *Capillocassis hincksi* n. sp.

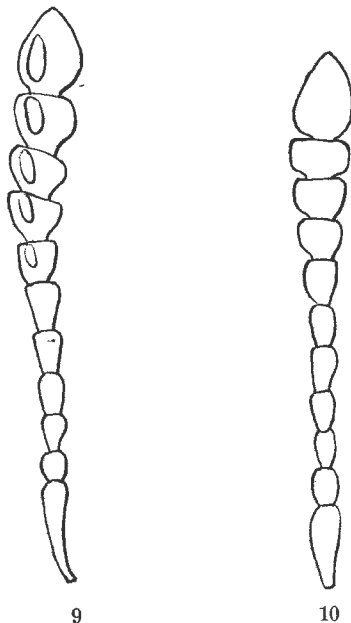


FIG. 9. — *Capillocassis hincksi* gen. et sp. n., antenna, showing sensory pits.

FIG. 10. — *Trichaspis pilosula* (BOHEMAN). antenna.

***Capillocassis hincksi* n. sp.**

(Fig. 8.)

Colour : Testaceous with white hairs and setae.

Pronotum quite strongly drawn forward in a curve at the front, side margins rounded, narrower than the elytra at the shoulders, puncturation strong and diffuse, capitate setae short. Capitate setae on elytra much longer and stronger than those on the pronotum; the closely formed striae become more strongly impressed towards the side margin where they tend to coalesce, the punctures are twice the size of those on the pronotum. The face between the eyes is diffusely punctured, labium with two punctures, one on each side of the centre. In profile the base of the elytra is almost flat, sloping fairly gradually towards the apex. Length : 3,5 mm.

Type : Kabwekanono (1.815 m), 30.IX.1948.

The new genus *Capillocassis* is related to the genus *Trichaspis* SPAETH and its subgenus *Crossocassis* SPAETH (1911, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **61** : 269 and 274) but is easily separated from this genus by the presence of sensory pits on the antennal club (figs. 9, 10), the capitate hairs and the sharp diverging claw tooth (figs. 11,12). In general appearance *Capillocassis hincksi* is similar to *T. (Crossocassis) pilosa* SPAETH, although the pronotum is much less broadly rounded than that of *Trichaspis* or its subgenus.



FIG. 11. — *Capillocassis hincksi* gen. et sp. n.,
tarsal claw with diverging claw tooth.

FIG. 12. — *Trichaspis pilosula* (BOHEMAN),
tarsal claw and claw tooth.

The undersides of *Trichaspis pilosula* (BOHEMAN) and *T. pilosa* SPAETH are covered with long white hairs whilst *C. hincksi* has only a sparse short pubescence.

I have pleasure in naming this species after Dr. W. D. HINCKS, the Keeper of Entomology, Manchester Museum, to whom I owe sincere thanks for his willing help and encouragement in my work.

***Cassida ancorifera* BOHEMAN.**

Cassida ancorifera BOHEMAN, 1856, Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus., **9** : 130 (Sierra Leone); SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 50.

Kamitungulu, affl. Lusunga (1.700 m), 4-7.III.1947, 2 spns.; Lusunga (1.760 m), 19.III.1947, 1 spn.; [Kenia (1.700 m)], 28.III.1947, 1 spn.

Records are known for this species from West Africa, the southern regions of the Congo, East Africa and Eritrea.

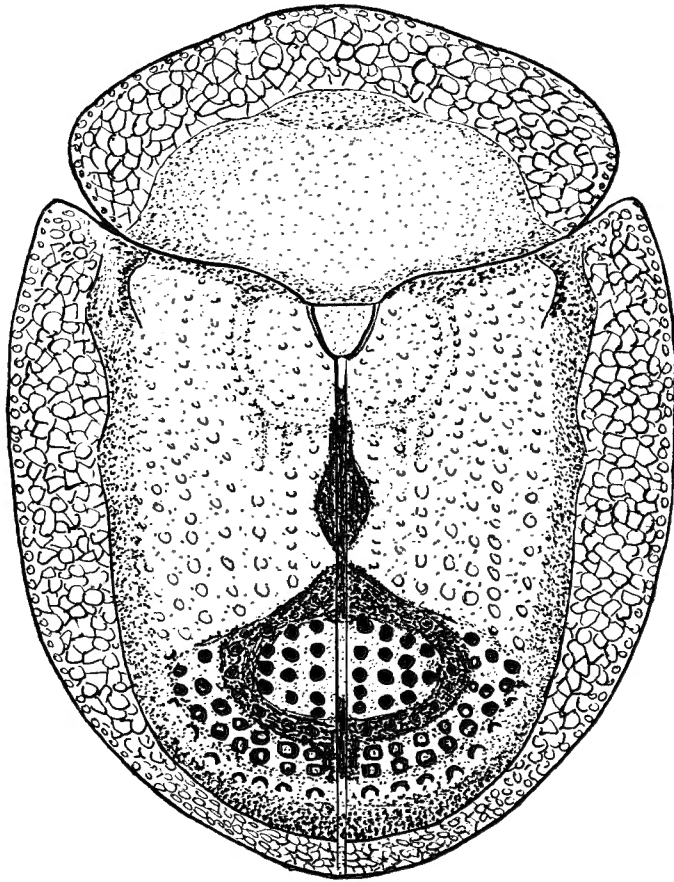


FIG. 13. — *Cassida cruenta* n. sp.,
dorsal view.

***Cassida cruenta* n. sp.**

(Fig. 13.)

Colour : Testaceous with distinctive red pigmentation in the apical third of the elytra which forms an oval centred on the suture, this red colouration is also present for a short distance behind the oval marking and in front along the suture almost as far as the scutellum; the punctures at the side and behind the oval pattern are black in colour. The labium and palpi are black; segments six and seven of the antennae are infuscate with the following terminal segments black.

Pronotum almost twice as broad as long, weakly drawn out in front with the sides strongly rounded; disc finely and diffusely punctured. Elytra

with regular clearly defined punctured striae; a swollen area along the third interstice at the base of each elytron unites at the suture a short distance behind the scutellum; explanate side margins not strongly angled with the disc, moderately wide, strongly narrowed towards the apex, front angles blunt and weakly produced forward. Profile fairly evenly rounded with an extremely slight break in outline at the point where the swollen interstice on the disc meets the suture. Length : 4,8 mm.

Type : Lufwa (1.700 m), 16.III.1948.

The distinctive colour pattern distinguishes this species from the other African members of the genus.

***Cassida depicta* BOHEMAN.**

Cassida depicta BOHEMAN, 1862, Mon. Cassid., **4** : 315 (Old Calabar); SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 333; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 237.

Riv. Bowa, affl. dr. Kalule-Nord, près Kiamalwa, 1-3.III.1949, 1 spn.; Buye-Bala, affl. g. Muye (affl. dr. Lufira) (1.750 m), 8-16.IV.1948, 1 spn.; Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 25-31.III.1948, 1 spn., 1-7.IV.1948, 2 spns.; Ganza, pr. riv. Kamandula, affl. dr. Lukoka (860 m), 12-18.VI.1949, 1 spn.; Kabwe-sur-Muye (1.320 m), 30.IV-10.V.1948, 1 spn.; Kabwe-sur-Muye, affl. dr. Lufira (1.320 m), 6-14.V.1948, 5 spns.; Katongo (1.750 m), 1.IV.1948, 1 spn.; riv. Kaviza (affl. Lusinga) (1.700 m), 14.VII.1945, 4 spns.; Kaziba, s.-affl. dr. Lufira (1.140 m), 4-26.II.1948, 10 spns.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 1-6.II.1948, 1 spn., 24.II.1948, 2 spns.; Kiamakoto, entre Masombwe-Mukana, rive dr. Lukima, affl. dr. Gr.-Kafwe (1.070 m), 20.IX.1948, 1 spn.; riv. Kilolomatambo (affl. Lusinga), 9.VII.1945, 1 spn.; riv. Kimanenko (affl. Lusinga), 18.VII.1945, 1 spn.; Lubanga, affl. Senze-S. (1.750 m), 5.IV.1948, 4 spns.; Lukawe (affl. rive dr. Lufira) (700 m), 30.IX.1947, 1 spn.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 3-18.VII.1947, 7 spns., 1-8.XII.1947, 2 spns.; riv. Lusinga, 20.VII.1945, 1 spn.; Lusinga (riv. Kamalonge), 1.VI.1945, 1 spn.; Lusinga (riv. Kamalongira), 22.VI.1945, 2 spns.; Lusinga (riv. Kamitungulu), 13.VI.1945, 1 spn.; Lusinga (galerie riv. Lusinga), 24.V.1945, 1 spn.; Lusinga (riv. Lufwa), 1.VI.1945, 4 spns.; Lusinga (près Mukana), 1.VI.1945, 1 spn.; riv. Mitoto (affl. Lusinga), 9.VII.1945, 1 spn.; Mukana, Lusinga (1.810 m), 18.III.1948, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 10-14.VI.1947, 1 spn.; [Kiamakoto-Kiwakishi (1.070 m)], 4-16.VII.1945, 3 spns.

This species is known from East, Central and West Africa. The long series of specimens shows a variation in colour from light specimens to very dark examples. The light form is very similar to *C. trepidula* SPAETH [1932, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **22** : (2) 239] from Rhodesia, and the status of this species requires further examination.

Cassida dorsovittata BOHEMAN.

Cassida dorsovittata BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., **2** : 395 (Cape of Good Hope) .

Mabwe (585 m), 17-20.XI.1948, 1 spn.; Mabwe (rive E. lac Upemba) (585 m), 20-26.I.1949, 2 spns.

This species has previously been recorded from South and East Africa, Ethiopia and the Sudan. Two specimens in the Spaeth Collection (Manchester) are from the Congo.

Cassida granula BOHEMAN.

Cassida granula BOHEMAN, 1856, Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus., **9** : 131 (Guinea).

Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, s.-affl. dr. Lufira (1.140 m), 4-12.II.1948, 1 spn.; Mabwe (rive E. lac Upemba) (585 m), 1.III.1949, 1 spn., 12-17.XII.1948, 1 spn.

A West and Central African species.

Cassida humerosa SPAETH.

Cassida humerosa SPAETH, 1902, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., **46** : 455 (Zambi, Chiloango); SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 61; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 237.

Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 24-31.III.1948, 1 spn.; Kanonga (675 m), 17-22.II.1949, 1 spn.; [Kiamakoto-Kiwakishi (1.070 m)], 4-16.X.1948, 1 spn.

A Central African species. The present series of three specimens show distinct rows of setae on the elytra which are not mentioned by SPAETH in his original description. It is possible that SPAETH's series of specimens consists of rubbed examples as the present specimens do not seem to differ in any other character.

Cassida innotata BOHEMAN.

Cassida innotata BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., **2** : 403 (Natal); SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 58.

Buye-Bala, affl. g. Muye (affl. dr. Lufira) (1.760 m), 25-31.III.1948, 1 spn.; Kanonga (675 m), 17-22.II.1949, 2 spns.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 12-17.XII.1947, 1 spn.; [Kiamakoto-Kiwakishi (1.070 m)], 4-16.X.1948, 1 spn.

A widely distributed species, known from South, East, Central and West Africa. The two specimens from Kanonga are a variety with apical and humeral marginalia strongly marked.

Cassida lueboensis SPAETH.

Cassida lueboensis SPAETH, 1932, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **22** (2) : 235 (Luebo).

Munoi, bif. Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira (890 m), 6-15.VI.1948, 1 spn.

Previously this species has only been recorded from the Kasai Province of the Congo.

Cassida pernix SPAETH.

Cassida pernix SPAETH, 1917, Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. hung. **15** : 433 (Elisabethville)

Lusinga (galerie riv. Lusinga), 24.V.1945, 1 spn.

This little known species has only been noted from the southern region of the Congo.

Cassida spartea n. sp.

(Fig. 14.)

Colour : Testaceous; pronotum with a short longitudinal black mark centrally near the basal margin and a small irregular black marking on each side of the disc, scutellum black at the sides; disc of the elytra with a number of small irregular black marks at the base near the sides; antennae with the five terminal segments black.

Pronotum almost twice as broad as long, strongly explanate at the front and sides, front and hind margins evenly curved to form prominent side angles, disc strongly and closely punctured. Elytra with close, strongly punctured striae; explanate side margin strongly angled with the disc, wide, reducing at the apex to just over half its maximum width, front angles quite strongly drawn forward to form an acute angle. In profile the curve of the elytra is shallow, evenly rounded from behind the shoulder to the apex, without an umbo. Length : 4,5 mm.

Type : Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 24-31.III.1948.

The combination of colour pattern, shape and the wide side margins distinguish this species from its allies.

Cassida sublesta (WEISE).

Odontionycha sublesta WEISE, 1904, Arch. Naturgesch. **70** (1) : 173 (Usambara).

Cassida sublesta (WEISE), SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 332; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. **43** (9) : 58; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., **40** : 237.

Kalumengongo (1.780 m), 21.I.1948, 1 spn.

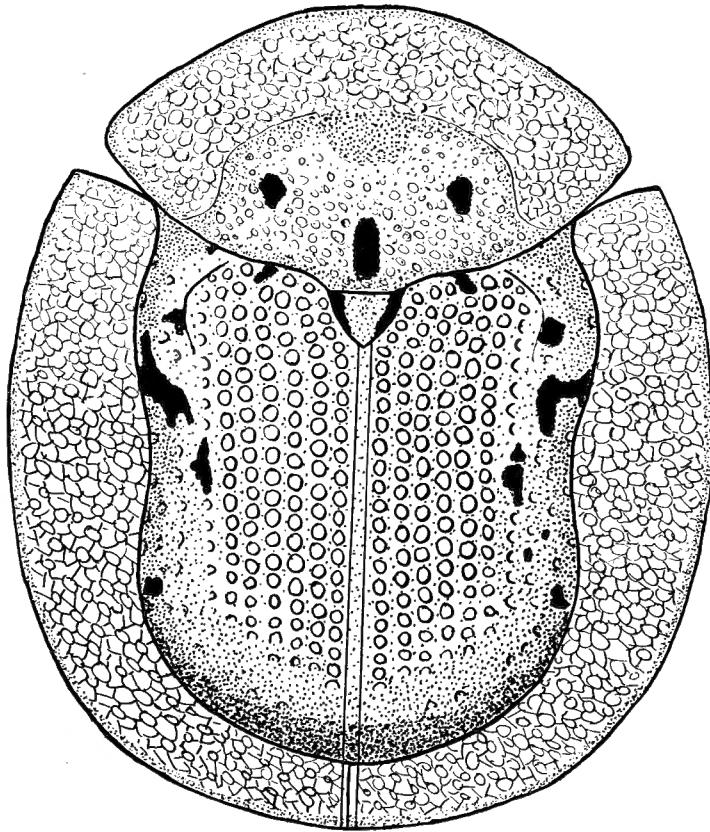


FIG. 14. — *Cassida spartea* n. sp.,
dorsal view.

Records for this species have previously all been from East Africa so that the present locality in the Congo extends its range slightly in a westward direction.

***Cassida tosta* KLUG.**

Cassida tosta KLUG, 1835, Erman's Reise, Ins., 47.

Riv. Bowa, affl. dr. Kalule-N., près Kiamalwa, 1-3.III.1949, 1 spn.; [Kembwile, rive g. Kalule-Nord], 28.II.1949, 1 spn.

Cassida tosta KLUG is known from West Africa eastward to Uganda. Both specimens vary from the series in the SPAETH Collection (Manchester) in that they do not have the window of transparent lighter colour on the side margin of the elytra as have SPAETH's specimens.

Cassida (Rhytidocassis) limbiventris BOHEMAN.

Cassida limbiventris BOHEMAN, 1854, Mon. Cassid., 2 : 479 (Senegal).

[Masombwe (1.120 m)], 6-9.VII.1948. 1 spn.

This species has been recorded from South Africa, West and East Africa.

Aethiopocassis manubialis (SPAETH).

Cassida manubialis SPAETH, 1906, Dtsch ent. Z., 1906 : 385 (Nyassa, Ungoni).

Cassida (Aethiopocassis) Maynei SPAETH, 1933, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 22 (4) : 351 (Tanganika : Albertville); 1934, loc cit., 24 (4) : 390 (n. syn.).

Cassida (Aethiopocassis) maynei ssp. *biramosa* SPAETH, 1934, loc. cit., 24 (4) : 390 (Kivu : Katona) (n. syn.).

Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 24-31.III.1948, 923 spns., 17-22.IV.1948, 37 spns.; Ganza (860 m), Kamandula, s.-affl. g. Lufira, VI.1949, 1 spn.; Kabwe-sur-Muye (1.320 m), 26.IV-5.V.1948, 8 spns., 12-26.V.1948, 3 spns.; Kabwekanono (1.815 m), 3-9.VIII.1947, 683 spns.; Kankunda (1.300 m), 18-23.IX.1947, 1 spn., 19-28.XI.1947, 41 spns.; Kaswabilenga (700 m), 18-23.IX.1947, 1 spn., 16-24.X.1947, 2 spns.; Katongo, affl. Mubale (1.750 m), 12.IV.1948, 52 spns.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 1-6.II.1948, 4 spns.; Lupiala (850 m), 24.X.1947, 3 spns.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 4.VI-12.VII.1947, 597 spns., 1-17.XII.1947, 26 spns.; Lusinga (riv. Kamitungulu), 13.VI.1945, 2 spns., 16-17.VII.1947, 1 spn., 31.V.1945, 1 spn.; Lusinga (riv. Lufwa), 1.VI.1945, 23 spns.; Lusinga (riv. Lusinga), 16.VI.1945, 1 spn.; Mubale (1.480 m), 10-12.V.1947, 1 spn.; Mukana (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 31 spns.; Mukelengia, affl. Kalumengongo (1.750 m), 12.IV.1947, 30 spns.; Muye, tête de source (1.630 m), 6.IV.1948, 2 spns.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 6-10.VI.1947, 1 spn.; [riv. Dipidi (1.700 m)], 9.I.1948, 1 spn.

The main character which SPAETH uses to separate the two species *A. maynei* and *A. manubialis* is a difference in the curvature of the pronotum. After examining 2.484 specimens, collected on this expedition, I have found that the pronotal character is a variable one and as no other structural character appears to distinguish these two species I have found it necessary to sink the name *maynei*, together with the subspecies *biramosa*, as synonyms of *manubialis*.

It is possible to recognise several colour variants of this species, one of which is worthy of special note as the dorsal pattern in this variety bears a strong superficial resemblance to that of *Aethiopocassis suspiciosa* ssp. *flavofemorata* SPAETH [1934, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 24 (4) : 390].

A. manubialis (SPAETH) has been found in the Belgian Congo and East Africa.

Aethiopocassis revulsa (SPAETH).

Cassida revulsa SPAETH, 1906, Dtsch. ent. Z., 1906 : 390 (Nyassa, Ungoni).

Ganza (860 m), Kamandula, s.-affl. g. Lufira, VI.1949, 1 spn.; Ganza forêt-galerie Lukoka, 10.VI.1949, 3 spns.; Kabwe-sur-Muye (1.320 m), 26.IV-5.V.1948, 174 spns., 12-25.V.1948, 17 spns.; Kankunda (1.300 m), 19-24.XI.1947, 5 spns., 16-19.IX.1947, 1 spn.;

Kaswabilenga (700 m), 6-30.X.1947, 4 spns., 3-8.XI.1947, 2 spns.; Kaswabilenga (rive dr. Lufira) (700 m), 6-9.X.1947, 1 spn.; Kateke, s.-affl. Lufira (950 m), 23.XI-5.XII.1947, 13 spns.; Kimilombo, affl. Lusinga (1.700 m), 10.I.1948, 1 spn.; [riv. Dipidi (1.700 m)], 9.I.1948, 1 spn.

There are records for this species from Nyasaland, and the south western region of the Congo. This species can usually be quite easily separated from the other members of the section in the genus with the pronotal puncturation, by the colour and general shape, although a few small individuals from Kabwe-sur-Muye, Kankunda and Ganza show a less well defined colour pattern which bears a resemblance to that of *A. manubialis* (SPAETH).

Aethiopocassis suspiciosa ab. picturata (SPAETH).

Cassida suspiciosa ab. *picturata* SPAETH, 1906, Dtsch. ent. Z., 1906 : 388 (Nyassa).

Mukana, 15-19.I.1948, 27 spns.

This species is known from South and East Africa, and the southern region of the Belgian Congo.

Chiridopsis aubei ab. dissoluta SPAETH.

Chiridopsis aubei ab. *dissoluta* SPAETH, 1933, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 22 (4) : 356 (Belgian Congo); SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. 43 (9) : 62.

Kalule-N., rive g. face Musinga-Kalenge (1.050 m), 28.II-3.III.1949, 1 spn.; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, s.-affl. dr. Lufira (1.140 m), 18-26.II.1948, 1 spn.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 24.II.1948, 1 spn.; Mabwe (rive E. lac Upemba) (585 m), 17-31.XII.1948, 1 spn.; [Kembwile, rive g. Kalule-N. (1.050 m)], 3-5.III.1949, 5 spns.

A West and Central African species.

Chiridopsis baumanni (SPAETH).

Chirida baumanni SPAETH, 1902, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 46 : 459 (Mpala; Kagera-Nil prope lacum Ukerewe).

Chiridopsis baumanni (SPAETH) SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), 18 : 338; SPAETH, 1943, in Parc National Albert. 1. Mission G. F. de Witte 1933-1935, fasc. 43 (9) : 62; SHAW, 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool., 40 : 238.

Buye-Bala (1.750 m), 25-31.III.1948, 2 spns.; Kabwe, rive E. lac Upemba (585 m), 11-26.I.1949, 1 spn.; Kabwe-sur-Muye, affl. dr. Lufira (1.320 m), 6-12.V.1948, 2 spns.; Kilwezi (750 m), 2-14.VIII.1948, 1 spn.; Kaziba (1.140 m), 1-27.II.1948, 90 spns.; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze S. (affl. dr. Lufira) (1.140 m), 4-26.II.1948, 241 spns.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 15.IV.1947, 1 spn., 3.VII.1947, 1 spn., 22.X.1947, 1 spn., 28.XI-6.XII.1947, 1 spn.; Mabwe

(lac Upemba) (585 m), 1-12.VIII.1947, 4 spns., 18-27.VIII.1947, 1 spn., 4.IX.1949, 2 spns.; Mukana (Lusinga) (1.810 m), 15-19.I.1948, 1 spn., 6.III.1948, 2 spns., 14.IV.1947, 2 spns.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 10-14.VI.1947, 1 spn.; [riv. Dipidi (1.700 m)], 10.I.1948, 3 spns.; [riv. Lufwa (affl. Lusinga) (1.700 m)], 17.III.1947, 1 spn.; [Kenia, affl. dr. Lusinga (1.585 m)], 8.V.1949, 1 spn.; [Kiamakoto-Kiwakishi (1.070 m)], 4-16.X.1948, 4 spns.

A East and Central African species.

Chiridopsis nigrosepta (FAIRMAIRE).

Coptocyclus nigrosepta FAIRMAIRE, 1891, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **35** : 306 (Region of Somalia).

Chiridopsis nigrosepta (FAIRMAIRE) SPAETH, 1924, Voyage Alluaud et Jeannel Afr. Or. (1911-1912), **18** : 340; SPAETH, 1933, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **22** (4) : 355.

Kamitungulu, affl. Lusinga (1.700 m), 4-7.III.1947, 1 spn.; Kaswabilenga (700 m), 28.X.1947, 1 spn.; Lusinga (1.760 m), 2.IV.1947, 1 spn.; Mabwe (lac Upemba) (585 m), 1-12.VIII.1947, 1 spn.; Munoi, bif. Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira (890 m), 28.V-15.VI.1948, 1 spn.; gorges de la Pelenge (1.150 m), 21-31.V.1947, 1 spn.

This species has been recorded from Ethiopia to Tanganyika and from the Belgian Congo to Angola.

Completed 23.XII.1960.

HERBERT MUSEUM, COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE.

INDEX.

	Pages.		Pages.
<i>ancorifera</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Cassida</i>)	27	<i>limbiventris</i> BOHEMAN [<i>Cassida</i> (<i>Rhytidocassis</i>)]	33
<i>areata</i> (KLUG) (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	10	<i>longifrons</i> n. sp. (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	13
<i>aubei</i> SPAETH (<i>Chiridopsis</i> ab <i>dissoluta</i>)	34	<i>lueboensis</i> SPAETH (<i>Cassida</i>)	31
<i>baumanni</i> (SPAETH) (<i>Chiridopsis</i>)	34	<i>manubialis</i> (SPAETH) (<i>Aethiopocassis</i>)	33
<i>bonnyana</i> (GORHAM) [<i>Aspidomorpha</i> (<i>Conchyloctenia</i>)]	22	<i>montivaga</i> SPAETH [<i>Lacoptera</i> (<i>Eulacoptera</i>)]	24
<i>CAPILOCASSIS</i> nov. gen.	25	<i>mouffeti</i> (BOHEMAN) [<i>Aspidomorpha</i> (<i>Conchyloctenia</i>)]	23
<i>collarti</i> (SPAETH) (<i>Notosacantha</i>)	9	<i>multimaculata</i> SPAETH [<i>Aspidomorpha</i> (<i>Conchyloctenia</i>)]	23
<i>confinis</i> (KLUG) (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	11	<i>mutata</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	17
<i>cruenta</i> n. sp. (<i>Cassida</i>)	28	<i>nigripes</i> SPAETH (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	16
<i>delitescens</i> WEISE (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	11	<i>nigromaculata</i> (HERBST) (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	17
<i>depicta</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Cassida</i>)	29	<i>nigrosepta</i> (FAIRMAIRE) (<i>Chiridopsis</i>) .	35
<i>diaphana</i> (SAHLBERG) (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	11	<i>pallescens</i> (SPAETH) (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>) ..	17
<i>dilecta</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Aspidomorpha</i> ab <i>fragilis</i>)	11	<i>pernix</i> SPAETH (<i>Cassida</i>)	31
<i>dissoluta</i> ab. SPAETH (<i>Chiridopsis aubei</i>)	34	<i>picturata</i> ab. (SPAETH) (<i>Aethiopocassis suspiciosa</i>)	34
<i>dorsovittata</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Cassida</i>)	30	<i>potens</i> WEISE (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	18
<i>fragilis</i> ab. WEISE (<i>Aspidomorpha dilecta</i>)	11	<i>praecox</i> (BOHEMAN) [<i>Aspidomorpha</i> (<i>Conchyloctenia</i>)]	23
<i>fusca</i> n. sp. (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	12	<i>punctata</i> (FABRICIUS) [<i>Aspidomorpha</i> (<i>Conchyloctenia</i>)]	24
<i>granula</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Cassida</i>)	30	<i>puncticosta</i> BOHEMAN [<i>Aspidomorpha</i> (<i>Megaspidomorpha</i>)]	21
<i>hincksi</i> n. sp. (<i>Capilocassis</i>)	26	<i>quadriramosa</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	18
<i>humerosa</i> SPAETH (<i>Cassida</i>)	30	<i>revulsa</i> (SPAETH) (<i>Aethiopocassis</i>)	33
<i>hybrida</i> (BOHEMAN) [<i>Aspidomorpha</i> (<i>Conchyloctenia</i>)]	23	<i>rugicollis</i> THOMSON [<i>Lacoptera</i> (<i>Eulacoptera</i>)]	24
<i>icteria</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	13	<i>scalena</i> SPAETH (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	18
<i>innotata</i> BOHEMAN (<i>Cassida</i>)	30		
<i>intricata</i> WEISE (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	13		
<i>junodi</i> (SPAETH) (<i>Notosacantha</i>)	9		

	Pages.		Pages.
<i>schoutedeni</i> (SPAETH) (<i>Notosacantha</i>) ..	10	<i>togata</i> THOMSON (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>) ...	20
<i>siticulosa</i> SPAETH (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>) ...	18	<i>tosta</i> KLUG (<i>Cassida</i>)	32
<i>spartea</i> n. sp. (<i>Cassida</i>)	31	<i>virens</i> n. sp. (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	21
<i>splendidula</i> (SPAETH M. S.) n. sp. (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	19	<i>vogeli</i> (WEISE) (<i>Notosacantha</i>)	10
<i>sternalis</i> WEISE (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>)	20	<i>wellmani</i> (WEISE) (<i>Notosacantha</i>) ...	10
<i>strigosa</i> (GORHAM) (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>) ...	20		
<i>sublesta</i> (WEISE) (<i>Cassida</i>)	31		
<i>submutata</i> WEISE (<i>Aspidomorpha</i>) ...	20		
<i>suspiciosa</i> (SPAETH) (<i>Aethiopocassis</i> ab. <i>picturata</i>)	34		

Published September 30, 1961.
