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♂. Head with tufts of long silvery hair on the vertex; eyes bare; fore ocellus normal, round. Antennæ as in *M. punctata* (fig. 1). Thorax shining, with dense fine punctation interspersed with finer punctures; on metanotum and scutellum less dense and without the finer punctures; propodeon with punctures of both grades irregularly placed. Short, erect, dark brown hair covering the dorsulum, replaced by silvery hair on the propodeon, pleuræ, and underside of thorax, scattered over the rest of the body. Mesonotum with a broad, roundly produced, median carina, extending backwards from near the apical margin halfway to the base. Seventh abdominal tergite with sparse coarse punctures apically, apex narrowly emarginate, apical angles broadly obtuse; second sternite with a median carina strongly produced at the base. Sixth sternite furnished with a stridulatory organ (described by Strand, Zool. Jahrb. xxix. p. 147, 1910) as long as wide. Intermediate femora armed with a curved reflexed spine as in *punctata* and others of that group.

♀. Sixth tergite very coarsely aciculate-punctate, with median carina.

Belongs to Handlirsch's first group (Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, xcix. pts. i.-iii. p. 85, 1890). Near *M. punctata*, but differs in the form of seventh tergite in the male, the apical angles of which are more obtuse and the emargination less deep and more angular (fig. 2), and in the surface-sculpture of sixth tergite in female, as well as in coloration in both sexes.

Long., ♂ 28 mm., ♀ 23.5 mm.

Type and paratype in British Museum.

Island of Gorgona, S.W. Columbia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, taken on blossoms (*L. E. C.*). 'St. George' Expedition, July 1924.

## XVI.—Two new Fishes from Lake Victoria.

By J. R. NORMAN.

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THE fishes described below form part of a collection made by Mr. Michael Graham during his recent fishing survey of Lake Victoria, and presented by him to the British Museum (Natural History). In addition to the two new species, the collection includes four examples of *Gnathonemus macrolepidotus*, Peters, a species not hitherto recorded from the Lake, and ten examples of *Barbus radcliffei*, Boulenger, which proves to be identical with *B. lobogenys*, Boulenger.

*Marcusenius grahami*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $2\frac{2}{3}$  to a little more than 3 in the length, length of head 4 to  $4\frac{1}{4}$ . Head as long as deep or a little deeper than long,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times as long as broad; snout about  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head, rounded, projecting well beyond mouth; width of mouth  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in length of head; angle of mouth below anterior margin or anterior part of eye; teeth bicuspid, truncate when worn down, 5 in upper jaw, 5 or 6 in lower; nostrils on a line with lower border of eye, nearer latter than end of snout; eye moderate, as long as or a little longer than snout, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  interorbital width. Dorsal 29-31; shorter than its distance from head. Anal 23-26; origin below fourteenth to sixteenth ray of dorsal, a little nearer base of caudal than root of pelvic. Pectoral pointed, subfalcate, nearly as long as head,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times length of pelvic and extending beyond base of latter. Caudal with pointed lobes. Caudal peduncle  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 times as long as deep, much shorter than head. 62 to 69 scales in lateral line, 12 or 13 between anterior part of dorsal fin and lateral line, 12 round caudal peduncle. Dark brownish above, silvery white below, with or without some irregular darker markings.

Described from seven specimens, 135 to 155 mm. in total length, from near the mouth of the Kagera River ( $0^{\circ} 57\frac{1}{2}'$  S.,  $31^{\circ} 46\frac{1}{2}'$  E.).

Closely related to *M. discorhynchus*, Peters, and *M. petherici*, Boulenger. It differs from the former in the somewhat deeper body, larger head, wider and more inferior mouth, and the shorter caudal peduncle; it may be distinguished from the latter chiefly by the greater distance between the dorsal fin and the head and by the smaller number of dorsal rays.

*Clarias eupogon*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $6\frac{1}{3}$  in the length, length of head  $4\frac{3}{4}$ . Head  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, smooth above; occipital process acutely pointed, longer than broad; frontal fontanelle about twice as long as broad; occipital fontanelle small, extending on occipital process; eye small, about  $2\frac{2}{3}$  times in length of snout,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in interorbital width, which is about equal to width of mouth and a little less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head; band of præmaxillary teeth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad; vomerine teeth conical, forming a curved band which is about as broad as the præmaxillary band; nasal barbel twice as long as head, nearly reaching tip of pelvic when laid back; maxillary barbel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times length of head, extending nearly to middle of

dorsal fin; outer mandibular barbel more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times length of inner, which is nearly as long as head. Gill-rakers moderate, 15 (?) on lower part of anterior arch. Clavicles hidden under the skin. Dorsal about 80; its distance from occipital process about  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of head. Anal 62. Dorsal and anal in contact with caudal, but not adnate to that fin. Pectoral  $1\frac{3}{5}$  in length of head, the spine more or less serrated on both sides, and about  $\frac{4}{5}$  length of fin. Pelvics  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times as distant from caudal as from end of snout. Caudal more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head. Olive-brown above, lighter below.

Described from a single specimen, 150 mm. in total length, from Lake Victoria ( $0^{\circ} 22' S.$ ,  $34^{\circ} 14\frac{1}{2}' E.$ ).

Close to *C. alluaudi*, Boulenger, differing chiefly in the much longer nasal and maxillary barbels and in the longer pectoral spine.

XVII.—*Drei neue asiatische Heteroceridæ (Coleoptera) im British Museum.* Von RICHARD MAMITZA, Wien.

*Heterocerus (Littorimus) micans*, sp. n.

Etwas mehr als  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mal länger als breit, schwarz, ohne Spuren von Makeln, auffallend durch den erzschimmernden Glanz der Oberseite.

*Kopf* etwas breiter mit den Augen als lang mit den Mandibeln, fein und dicht gelb behaart. Stirn gewölbt, Oberlippe  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mal breiter als lang, viereckig, mit abgerundeten Vorderwinkeln. Kiefer- und Lippentaster gelb, Fühler gelb, elfgliedrig mit siebengliedriger Keule. Die Spitze der Mandibeln scharf und dünn, die auf der Innenseite gelegenen drei Zähne abgerundet, stumpf.

*Halsschild* doppelt so breit als lang, so breit wie die Flügeldecken, Vorderecken stark abgerundet, Seiten parallel, Basis gegen die Hinterecken jederseits schräg abgestutzt, vollständig bis zu den Hinterwinkeln fein gerandet, diese deutlich ausgeprägt. Fein und dicht punktiert, mit ziemlich kurzer, nach vorne gerichteter, weisslichgelber Behaarung. Schildchen dreieckig, vertieft.

*Flügeldecken* fast doppelt so lang als zusammen breit, hinter der Schulter mässig eingedrückt, nach der Mitte am breitesten, im letzten Drittel gemeinschaftlich abgerundet, fein und dicht punktiert, dazwischen sehr fein punktiert. Die Scheibe deutlich gestreift. Die weisslichgelbe Behaarung ist nicht so dicht wie am Halsschild, jedoch etwas länger, schräg abstehend nach rückwärts gerichtet.