

# New Genera and Species of Acridoidea from Tropical Africa

(Orthoptera)

BY

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## PYRGOMORPHIDAE

Gen. *Chapmanaeris* nov.

(Fig. 1.)

Body strongly elongated, cylindrical. Antenna thick, rod-like, probably long (ends broken), its base located in front of lateral ocellus. Head acutely conical, with frons slightly incurved, fastigium of vertex elongated angular, with attenuate apical part; fastigial furrow short; fastigial areas absent; frontal ridge between antennae, narrow, with deep narrow sulcus, which is merging with fastigial furrow; under antenna frontal ridge almost obliterated. Pronotum cylindrical, without carinae; its anterior margin excurved and shallowly angularly excised in the middle; posterior margin incurved; two weak transverse sulci cross dorsum; prozona four times as long as metazona. Prosternal tubercle conical. Mesosternal interspace narrow, elongated, with apical corners spreading sidewise. Metasternal interspace slightly wider and shorter than the mesosternal. Meso- and metanotum long; mesonotum only partly covered by pronotum. Elytra vestigial, wings absent. Tympanum absent. Hind femur slender, reaching end of abdomen; lower lobe of hind knee angulate with obtuse apex. External apical spine of hind tibia present. Arolium large, slightly longer than claw. End of abdomen slightly inflated. Last abdominal tergite with widely incurved posterior margin. Last abdominal sternite with elongated upper lateral angles, which are strongly protruding upwards and have an acute apex. Subgenital plate short subconical with obtuse apex. Supra-anal plate narrow, elongated, with incurved sides. Cercus robust, with widened base, strongly incurved in the apical half, with bifurcate apex, the lower lobe of fork being longer than the upper one.

Epiphallus with comparatively long bridge, small, angular ancorae, short, robust, hook-shaped lophi, and short dorso-lateral appendices. Generic type: *Chapmanacris sylvatica* sp. nov.

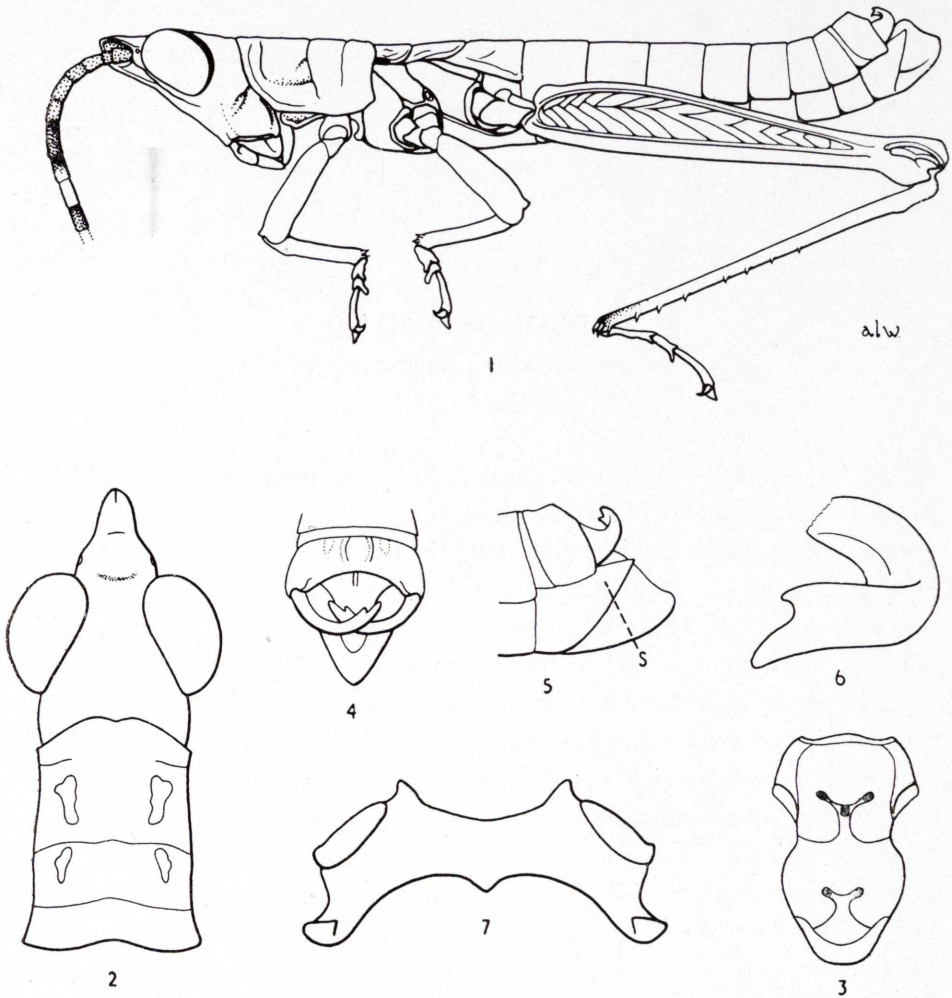


Fig. 1.—*Chapmanacris sylvatica* gen. & sp. nov. (Type): 1) type in profile; 2) head and pronotum from above; 3) meso- and metasternum; 4) end of abdomen from above; 5) end of abdomen in profile; s, projecting last abdominal sternite; 6) right cercus, posterior view; 7) epiphallus.

The new genus is not related to any known genus of *Pyrgomorphidae*. The most remarkable features of it are the unusual in this family shape of male cercus with bifurcate apex, unusual enlargement of the last abdominal sternite and the presence of distinct ancorae of epiphallus which are usually indistinct in the family.

**Chapmanacris sylvatica** sp. nov.

♂. Of medium size, with matt, finely rugulose integument. Dorsum of pronotum, on sides, with two pairs of irregular flat areas. Front and middle legs short. Hind tibia with seven external and nine internal spines. Tarsi of all legs of moderate length. Spurs of hind tibia short.

Colouration uniformly dark olive-green. First to sixth antennal segments slightly reddish brown, seventh and half of eighth olive-green, second half of the eighth and ninth light-ochraceous, tenth olive-green (the rest of antenna broken).

♀. Unknown.

Length of body 24.5, pronotum 4, hind femur 12 mm.

Ghana: Essuboni Forest, 29.3.1958, 1 ♂ type. R. F. Chapman. Type in the British Museum (Natural History).

**ACRIDIDAE**

Subfam. **EURYPHYMINAE**.

Gen. **Plegmapteroides** nov.

(Fig. 2.)

Small and rather robust. Antenna thick, slightly compressed, as long as head and pronotum together. Fastigium of vertex obtusangulate, with attenuate apex, roundly merging with frons, weakly concave, with low, obtuse lateral carinulae; frons, in profile, vertical; frontal ridge flat, narrowing towards apex. Ocelli comparatively large. Eyes small, rounded, strongly convex. Dorsum of pronotum flat; crossed by three transverse sulci; median carina in front of first dorsal sulcus strongly raised, posteriorly of the sulcus almost obliterate; lateral carinae in front of the first sulcus sharp, raised, parallel; between first and second sulcus obliterate; between the second and posterior sulci and in metazona, excurved, sharp, gradually obliterated posteriorly. Metazona longer than prozona, its posterior margin obtusangulate, with corrugated edges. Mesosternal interspace twice as wide as its length. Elytra exceed end of abdomen. Tympanum moderately large. Anterior and middle legs slender. Hind femur slightly exceeds end of abdomen, robust, thick, with only very

slightly expanded external areas. Arolium large, longer than claw. Posterior margin of last abdominal tergite sclerotized and roughly serrated. Male supra-anal plate wider than its length, with four me-

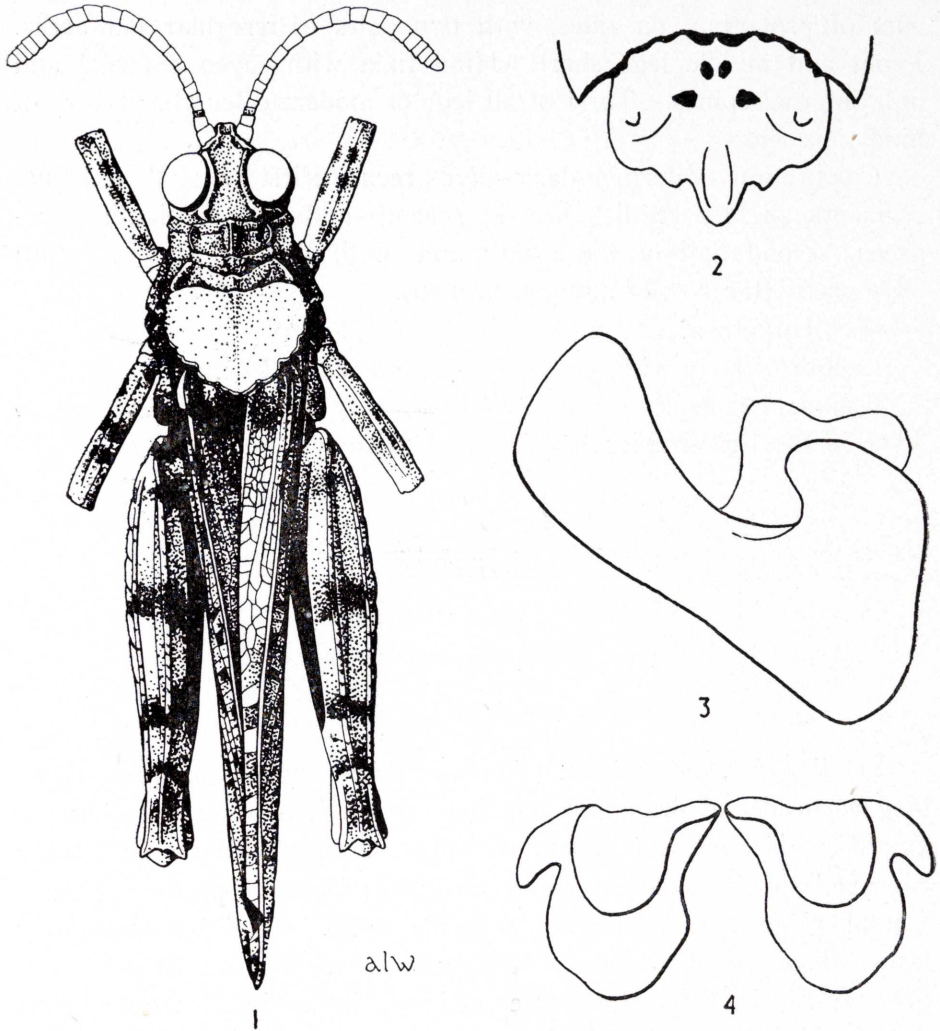


Fig. 2.—*Plegmapteroides minutus* gen. & sp. nov. (Type): 1) type, from above; 2) supra-anal plate; 3) right cercus; 4) epiphallus.

dian and two lateral tubercles, and tongue-like attenuate apex. Cercus short, robust, upturned, with wide base and short basal projection, apical part about twice as long as basal, widening towards obtuse apex. Subgenital plate short, almost rounded in profile. Epiphallus with very large, rounded ancorae and large rounded, lobiform lophi.

Generic type: *Plegmapteroides minutus* sp. nov.

The new genus belongs to the group of genera with a flat dorsum of pronotum which includes *Plegmapterus* Martínez 1898, *Plegmapteropsis* Dirsh 1956 and *Calliptamuloides* Dirsh 1956. By the shape of head and pronotum the new genus is approximate to *Plegmapteropsis*, but the following characters are strongly different: posterior margin of the last abdominal tergite in *Plegmapteropsis* has long, spine-like projections and in the new genus only rough serration; the supra-anal plate in *Plegmapteropsis* is elongated, but in the new genus it is transverse, with different sculpture; male cercus in *Plegmapteropsis* is curved with narrowing apex, while in the new genus it is straight, half upturned with obtuse apex; hind femur in *Plegmapteropsis* is slender, in the new genus short, robust.

***Plegmapteroides minutus* sp. nov.**

♂, type. Body, particularly legs, covered with long sparse hairs. Antenna with 23 segments. Face wide; facial carinae strong. General coloration ochraceous, with slight orange tinge. Under lateral ocellus there is a small brown spot; on face, under median ocellus, a short transverse, brown stripe. All legs with scattered small brown spots. Hind femur above with three transverse narrow, brown fasciae; internal side, except preapical part, dark brown. Internal side of hind tibia light brown, all other sides yellow. Wing purplish-blue, in apical third blackish-infumate.

♀ unknown.

Length of body: 13.3, pronotum 3.4, elytron 12.5, hind femur 18.1 mm.

South Africa. Soebatsfontain, 14.11.1933, 1 ♂, type. G. Van Son. Type in Transvaal Museum.

**Gen. *Rhodesiana* nov.**

(Fig. 3.)

Of medium size, with comparatively smooth integument. Antenna thick, filiform. Fastigium of vertex narrow strongly sloping forwards and merging roundly with frontal ridge, slightly concave, angularly nar-

rowing at apex, with low, obtuse lateral carinulae. Frontal ridge narrow, with weak lateral carinulae, slightly diverging downwards,

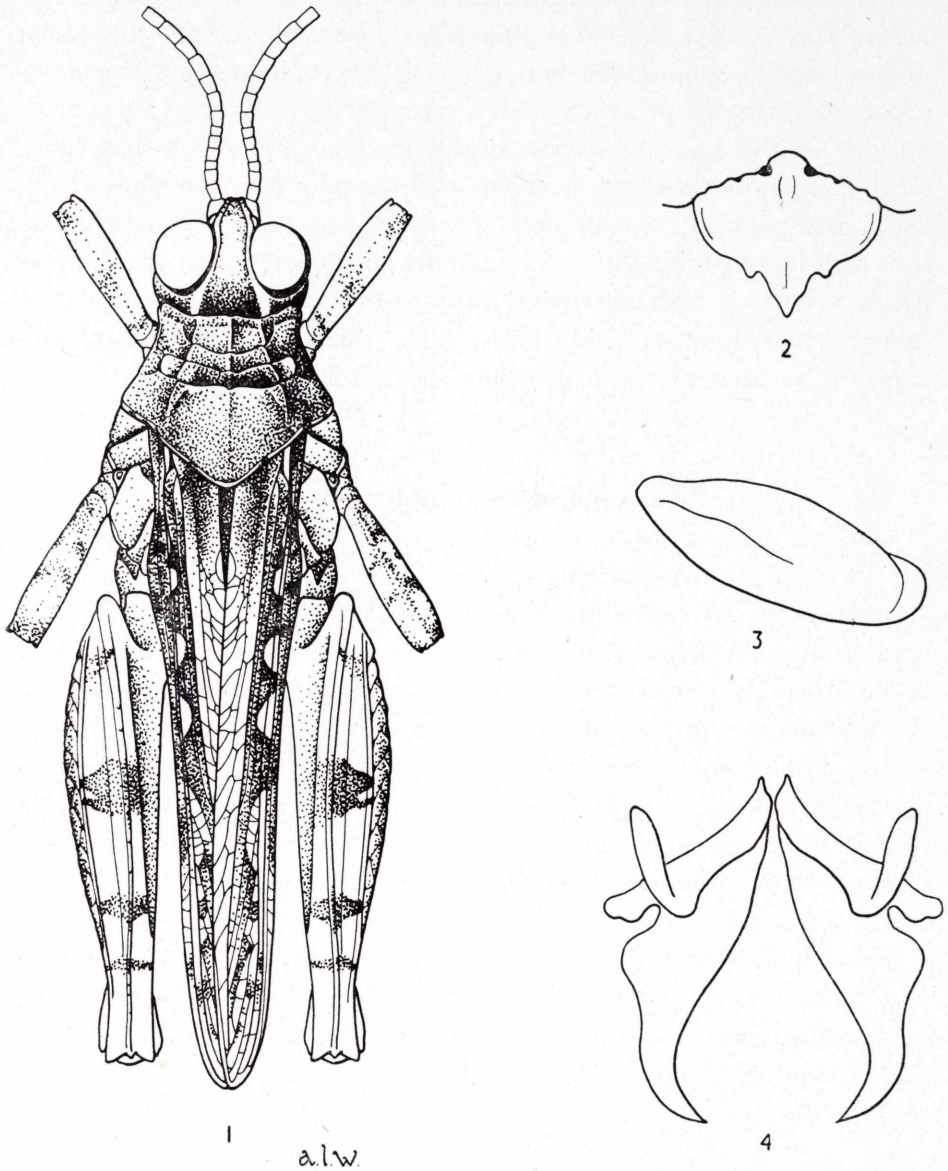


Fig. 3.—*Rhodesiana maculata* gen. & sp. nov. (Type): 1) type, from above; 2) supra-anal plate; 3) right cercus; 4) epiphallus.

under ocellus with small concavity. Dorsum of pronotum weakly convex, transversely depressed in the middle; median carina weak, raised only in front of first transverse sulcus; lateral carinae distinct,

callous, divergent backwards and slightly excurved; three deep transverse sulci crossing the whole dorsum; metazona longer than prozona; anterior margin excurved; posterior margin angular, with obtuse apex. Prosternal process low, obtusely conical. Mesosternal interspace wider than its length. Elytra and wings exceed end of abdomen. Tympanum large. Hind femur with slightly expanded lower external area. Arolium large, longer than claw. Only a narrow edge of last abdominal tergite of male strongly sclerotised; supra-anal plate wide, with elongated, narrow triangular apex, without tubercles; cercus short, robust, stump-like; subgenital plate short, in profile rounded. Female subgenital plate trilobate, with median lobe strongly elongated, angular. Valves of ovipositor, moderately short, slightly curved. Epiphallus with narrow, incurved, acute lophi.

Generic type: *Rhodesiana maculata* sp. nov.

By the transverse depression of the pronotum, the new genus is similar to the genus *Anabibia* Dirsh 1956, but it differs strongly by the shape of male cercus, shape of posterior margin of pronotum, which in *Anabibia* is rounded, by the shape of the supra-anal plate, which in *Anabibia* is tuberculate, and by the epiphallus. By the structure of the male cercus, the new genus approximates to the genus *Euryphymus* Stål 1873, which also possess short cercus (but different from *Rhodesiana*); however the pronotum in *Euryphymus* is quite different being more definitely tectiform. Considering the value of all the characters the new genus is more naturally placed into the same group as *Anabibia*.

### ***Rhodesiana maculata* sp. nov.**

♂, type. Face, smooth. Lateral lobe of pronotum in the middle of its upper part with a tubercle. Mesosternal interspace short, one and half again as wide as its length. Metasternal interspace wide. Hind femur and tibia with long sparse hairs.

General coloration brownish-ochraceous. Elytron with three triangular spots in medial area and three irregular spots in apical half. Hind femur inside and below yellow, hind tibia yellow.

♀, paratype. As the male, but larger. General coloration ochraceous, with scattered contrasting brown spots. Genae whitish. Lateral pronotal lobe with whitish spots; along lateral carinae there is

a whitish stripe. Internal and lower sides of hind femur light orange. Hind tibia above yellow, internal side reddish-orange.

Length of body ♂ 17.5, ♀ 23-28.4; pronotum ♂ 3.7, ♀ 5-6; elytron ♂ 14, ♀ 18.4-20.6; hind femur ♂ 10.2, ♀ 13.5-15.3 mm.

*S. Rhodesia*: Beit Bridge, April 1932, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀, Miss A. Mackie. Turk mine, April 1957, 1 ♀, E. C. G. Pinhey. Type in the British Museum (Natural History).

#### Gen. *Somaliacris* nov.

(Fig. 4.)

Small, very robust, strongly ridged, tuberculate and rugose. Antenna slightly shorter than head and pronotum together, thick slightly compressed, almost filiform. Fastigium of vertex short and wide, strongly sloping forwards, not projecting in front of eyes, strongly concave, with high, thick lateral and sharp low anterior carinulae. Frons in profile, excurved; frontal ridge high, slightly concave along middle, with sinuate carinulae, which are angularly connected at apex; ocellus located on lower part of tubercle-like convexity. Eyes small, strongly convex, almost hemispherical, ocelli large. Vertex with high, irregular carinulae. Dorsum of pronotum flat, strongly rugose and tuberculate. Median and lateral carinae high, crossed by three deep transverse sulci; median carina in front of first sulcus high, between frontal and medial sulci interrupted and comparatively low backwards from median sulcus. Anterior margin of pronotum strongly corrugated; posterior margin widely excurved and irregularly serrated, with wide angular incision in middle. Prosternum with low collar-like thickening. Mesosternal and metasternal interspace short, twice (in female three times) as wide as its length. Elytra vestigial (sometimes covered by pronotum), wings absent. Tympanum rudimentary. Anterior and middle femora thickened. Hind femur thick, with expanded upper and lower area; upper margin slightly undulated. Hind tibia shorter than femur. Arolium large and wide about three quarters the length of claw. Whole abdomen with a median longitudinal ridge, interrupted at ends of tergites. Last abdominal tergite of male irregularly serrated and strongly sclerotized. Male supra-anal plate wide, with attenuated, tongue-like apex and two tubercles at basal part; in females simple with angulate apex. Subgenital plate in male



short, at apex rounded; in female with obtusangulate apex. Male cercus with wide base, a large, tooth-like projection on upper side,

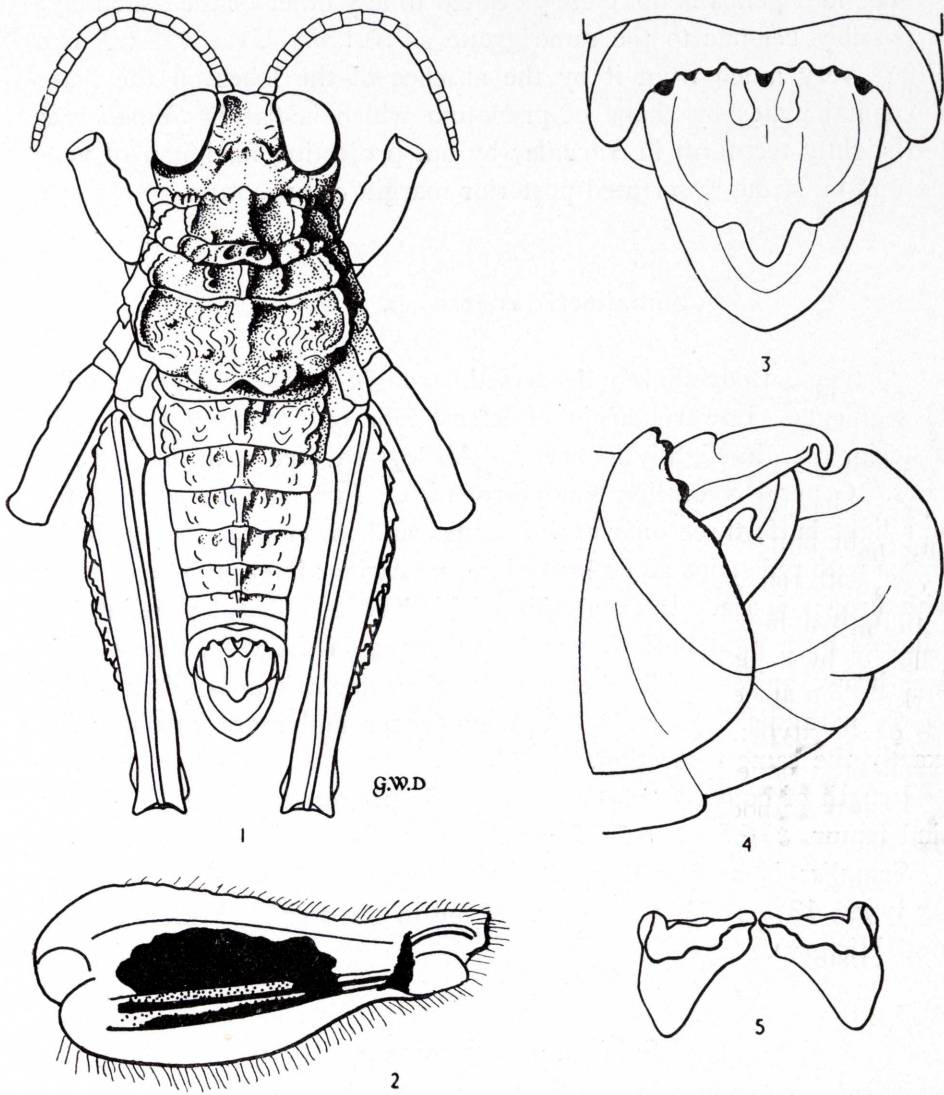


Fig. 4.—*Somaliacris rugosa* gen. & sp. nov. (Type): 1) type, from above; 2) hind femur, internal side (dotted part is red coloured); 3) end of abdomen, above; 4) end of abdomen lateral view; 5) epiphallus.

apical part long, comparatively slender, tooth-like, regularly upcurved. Female cercus small, compressed, angular. Valves ovipositor, short robust, slightly curved.

Epiphallus with wide ancorae and wide lophi narrowing towards apex, which is rounded.

Generic type: *Somaliacris rugosa* sp. nov.

The new genus is not closely related to any other of the subfamily. It possibly belongs to the same group as *Surudia* Uvarov 1930, but differs very much from it by the absence of the lobes on the male subgenital plate; by shape of pronotum which is flat in *Somaliacris* and slightly tectiform in *Surudia*; by not projecting fastigium of vertex and by strongly serrated posterior margin of pronotum.

### *Somaliacris rugosa* sp. nov.

♂, type. Body slightly depressed, strongly rugose. Antenna with 22 segments. Lower margin of lateral lobe of pronotum excurved; posterior margin slightly incurved. All legs covered with long sparse hairs. General coloration sandy-brownish. Internal side of hind femur light buff; three quarters of medial and lower area glossy dark-brown with red stripe along lower internal carina; internal base of knee with brown fascia. Internal side of hind tibia in basal part brown, followed by a light buff ring and orange-red in the rest; spines with dark-brown apices. All other parts of the same colour as whole body.

♀, paratype. As male but much larger and more robust, with exactly the same coloration.

Length of body ♂ 9.6-10, ♀ 14-15.5; pronotum ♂ 3.2, ♀ 4.8-5; hind femur ♂ 6.5, ♀ 8.3-8.7 mm.

*Somalia*: Near Bender Beila, Mijertein 19.1.1957, 4 ♂ (including type), 12 ♀. G. V. Popov. Type in the British Museum (Natural History).

### Subfam. CATANTOPINAE.

#### Gen. *Veseyacris* nov.

(Fig. 5.)

Of medium size, moderately robust, with shining and slightly rugose integument. Antenna slightly shorter than head and pronotum together, moderately thick, filiform. Fastigium of vertex short, wider than its length, sloping forwards, with truncate apex, which merges roundly into frontal ridge. Interocular space twice as wide as the

first antennal segment. Frontal ridge low, flat, gradually narrowing downwards with low, obtuse lateral carinulae only in upper half and almost obliterated in basal half. Eyes moderately convex, oval. Ocel-

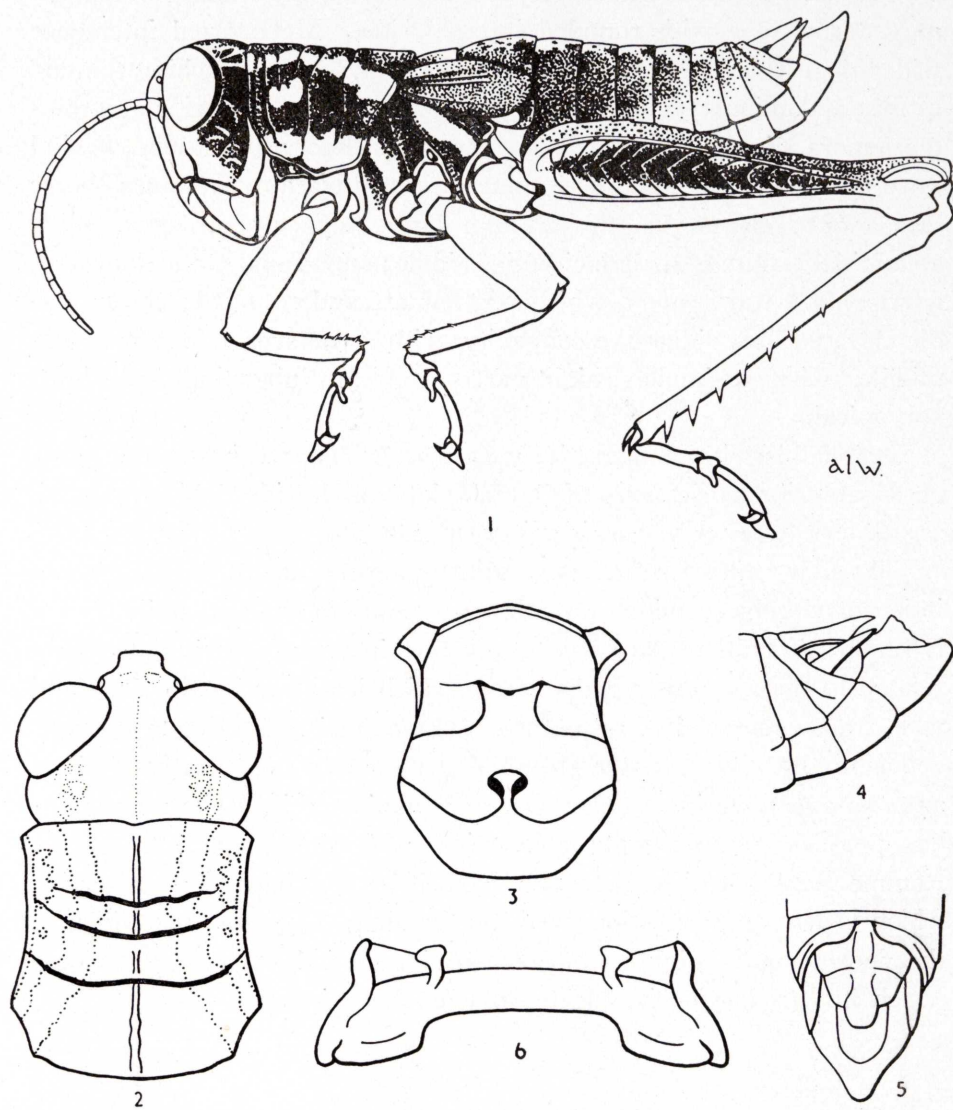


Fig. 5.—*Veseyacris ufipae* gen. & sp. nov. (Type): 1) type, in profile; 2) head and pronotum from above; 3) meso- and metasternum; 4) end of abdomen, lateral view; 5) end of abdomen, above; 6) epiphallus.

li large. Pronotum cylindrical; dorsum crossed by three wide, shallow sulci, interrupting weak, linear median carina; lateral carinae absent, in prozona there are lateral callosities of irregular form; pro-

zona twice as long as metazona, anterior margin straight, with slight excision in middle; posterior margin widely rounded, almost straight; lower margin of lateral lobe obtusangulate. Prosternal tubercle broadly conical. Mesosternal interspace slightly wider than its length; mesosternal lobe with rounded internal side. Metasternal interspace wider than its length, open. Elytra lobiform, lateral, reaching the end of first abdominal tergite and covering tympanum. Anterior and middle femora slightly thickened; hind femur slender; lower lobe of hind knee rounded; external apical spine of hind tibia absent; spurs short; tarsus of moderate length; arolium large, longer than claw. Last abdominal tergite of male incised in middle; supra-anal plate elongated, narrowing towards apex, which is attenuate and rounded; along middle elevated low, ridge-like convexity, with a transverse furrow across middle. Cercus simple straight narrow-conical, Subgenital plate short, subconical.

Epiphallus with comparatively narrow bridge, weak ancorae, elongated anterior projections of lateral plates and wide, lobiform lophi.

Generic type: *Veseyacris ufipae* sp. nov.

The new genus is of a very ordinary appearance of first sight, but it is not closely related to any known genus of the subfamily and it is rather difficult to place it into any certain group. It is not closely related to the *Catantops* group, from which it differs by the deep and wide transverse sulci of pronotum. These sulci approximate the new genus to the *Auloserpusia* group of genera, but comparatively short antenna and wide interocular space are against this. The new genus has possibly some remote connection with the genus *Pteroperina* Ramme 1929, but differs strongly from it by the shape of male cercus, which in *Pteroperina* is incurved, by the shape of pronotum, which in the new genus is slightly concave on sides, by the flat frontal ridge, which in *Pteroperina* is sulcate, and by the epiphallus.

#### ***Veseyacris ufipae* sp. nov.**

♂, type. Antenna with 22 segments. Head and pronotum rugose. General coloration ochraceous. Genae, vertex and occiput with blackish marmorate pattern. Dorsum of pronotum brown with a pair of lateral, incurved, rather wide, ochraceous stripes; lateral lobe in the middle with wide longitudinal stripe, which includes in anterior

part a large, irregular, ochraceous spot; lower margin ochraceous; pleura alternatively with dark brown and ochraceous stripes; elytra brown; abdomen with a pair of longitudinal, lateral brown stripes. External side of hind femur with brown longitudinal stripe; internal side with similar pale-brown stripe. Hind tibia pale orange-red.

♀, unknown.

Length of body 16.7, pronotum 4, elytron 3, hind femur 9.8 mm.

*Tanganyika*: Ufipa, April 1954, 1 ♂ (type). Ufipa, Sumbawanga hills, Mbizi Forest 8.7.1957, 2 ♂. The specimens were collected by L.D.E.F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, distinguished explorer of the region, in whose honour the new genus is named.

Type in the British Museum (Natural History).

Gen. **Anischnansis** nov.

(Fig. 6.)

Of moderate size, with finely rugose integument. Antenna much longer than head and pronotum together, with 24 segments. Fastigium of vertex elongated, parabolic, horizontal, slightly concave. Frons, in profile strongly oblique and incurved, frontal ridge narrow above ocellus slightly protruding forwards. Ocelli large. Eyes large, oval, strongly convex; interocular space very narrow. Pronotum cylindrical, with traces of median carina, lateral carinae absent; three distinct transverse sulci crossing dorsum; prozona half again as long as metazona; posterior margin rounded. Prosternal process conical. Mesosternal interspace as long as wide, constricted in middle. Metasternal elongated, open. Elytron narrow, with dense venation, exceeds end of abdomen. Wing narrow. Tympanum small, half covered by a shell. Hind femur slender. Lower external lobe of hind knee rounded. External apical spine of hind tibia absent. Arolium large, longer than claw. Posterior margin of last abdominal tergite of male sclerotized. Male supra-anal plate transverse, slightly tectiform, trilobate, strongly sclerotized; in female simple with rounded apex. Male cercus long, with apical two thirds strongly upcurved, apex flattened and widened, slightly bilobate, in female short, simple, slightly regularly curved upwards. Male subgenital plate very small subconical; in female slightly tectiform, with truncate apex. Valves of ovipositor short, robust, slightly curved. Epiphallus large, robust,

bridge-shaped, divided in middle, with small ancorae and with very large, robust, lobiform lophi.

Generic type: *Ischnansis burtti* Uvarov 1941.

When describing *I. burtti* Uvarov pointed out that the species is strikingly different from all known species of the genus. My study

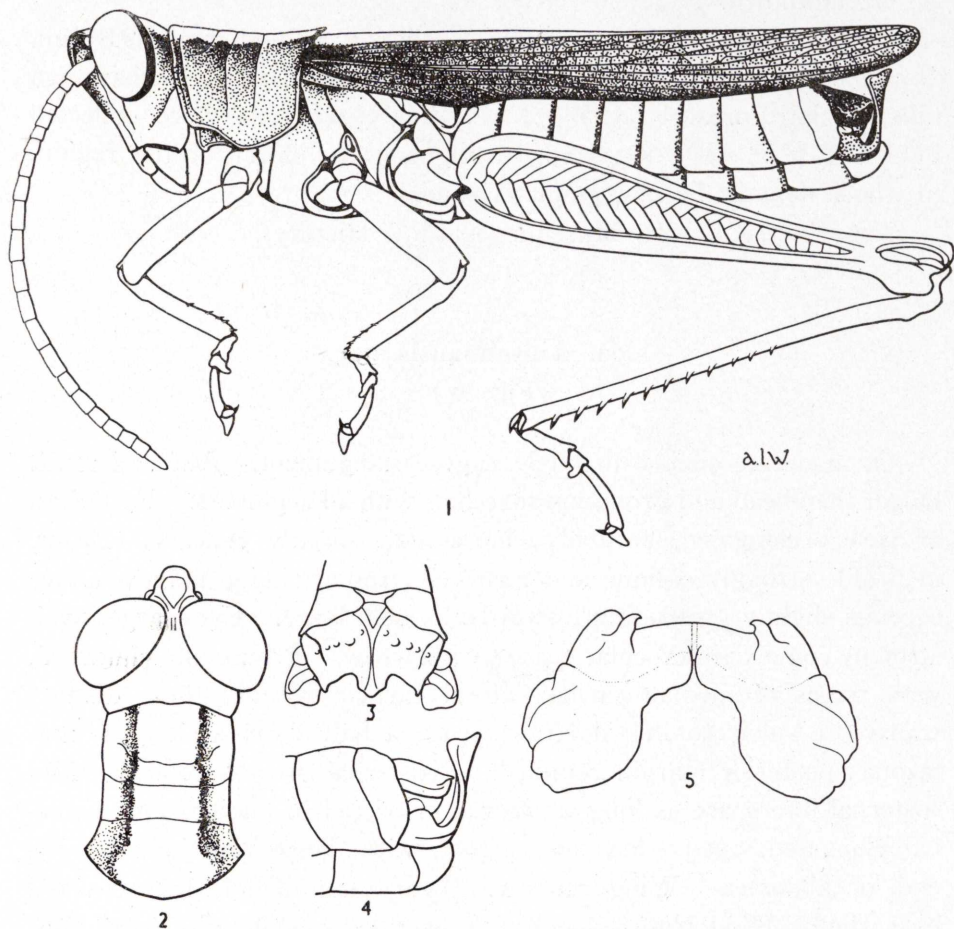


Fig. 6.—*Anischnansis burtti* (Uv.) gen. nov.: 1) whole insect, in profile; 2) head and pronotum, above; 3) end of abdomen, above; 4) end of abdomen, lateral view; 5) epiphallus.

of its genitalia showed such great differences, that it is impossible to retain it in the genus *Ischnansis*, and its systematic position is rather puzzling generally. The phallus as a whole, being of Acridoid type, does not agree properly with that in any known subfamily of *Acrididae*; the epiphallus however is reminiscent of that in *Euryphiminae* being divided in the middle and possessing strikingly large lophi.

Certain analogy between *Anischnansis* and *Euryphyminae* may be observed also in the structure of the end of abdomen (male supra-anal plate and cercus). But all other characters, such as the shape of whole body, head and pronotum are very different. I prefer, therefore, to keep this new genus in the subfamily *Catantopinae* without connecting it with other genera.

***Parepistaurus inhaca* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 7.)

♂, type. Antenna about as long as head and pronotum together, with 19 segments, slightly widened in apical half. Head strongly rugose. Frontal ridge flat, low, roughly rugose, widened in apical half and narrowing at apex. Fastigium of vertex small with elongated hexagonal concavity in middle; interocular space with deep transverse sulcus; median carinula of vertex strong. Pronotum roughly rugose; median carina obtuse; metazona with a shallow depression on each side of median carina, at posterior sulcus; lateral lobe of pronotum with median depression. Prosternal process acutely conical. Elytron narrow, elongated, with rounded apex. Last abdominal tergite with two short wide, angular projections. Supra-anal plate elongated angular, without lateral marginal preapical projections. Cercus simple, slightly in- and down-curved at apical part. Subgenital plate conical with acute, attenuated apex. Epiphallus divided, with narrow hookshaped lophi.

General coloration light brown. Lateral lobe of pronotum in anterior part with large dark brown, partly blackish shiny spot; posterior part of the lobe light-ochraceous. Depressions of metazona black. Lower margin of elytron black. Lower carinula of external side of hind femur with three blackish spots; lower external area of hind femur brown, shiny. Hind tibia reddish.

♀, paratype. As male but larger. Apex of subgenital plate angulate. Valves of ovipositor narrow, elongated scarcely curved at apices.

Length of body ♂ 13-15, ♀ 19-20; pronotum ♂ 3-3.2, ♀ 4; elytron ♂ 2.4-3.1, ♀ 3-3.2; hind femur ♂ 8.8-9.6, ♀ 10.6-10.8 mm.

*Portuguese East Africa*: Inhaca Island. 20-27.9.1957, 10 ♂, including type 8 ♀ (Dr. G. Van Son). Type in Transvaal Museum,

Pretoria. 2 ♂, 2 ♀ paratypes in the British Museum (Natural History).

The new species possesses a combination of characters which does not permit to put it close to any known species of the genus. The

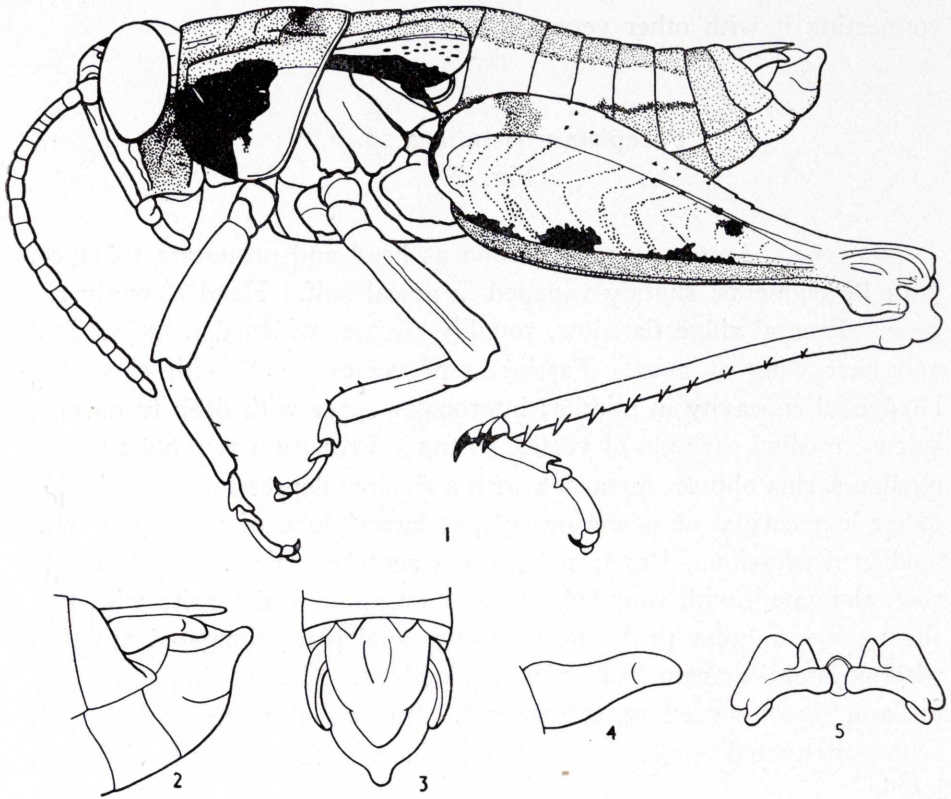


Fig. 7.—*Parepristaurus inhaca* sp. nov.: 1) male, in profile; 2) end of abdomen, lateral view; 3) end of abdomen, above; 4) left cercus; 5) epiphallus.

simple, comparatively slender male cercus is similar to that of *P. deses* Karsch, but the supra-anal and subgenital plates and the last abdominal tergite are different; antenna is long and filiform in *P. deses*, but much shorter and widened in apical half in the new species. With the other species of the genus the new species has even less in common.



Subfam. **ACRIDINAE.**Gen. **Guichardippus** nov.

(Fig. 8.)

Small, slender, with rugose integument. Antenna shorter than head and pronotum together, compressed, widening and thickening in apical half. Fastigium of vertex elongated, with angular apex, strongly concave, with high lateral carinulae and deep transverse furrow near base. Fastigial foveolae not visible from above, crescent shaped, with roughly punctured surface. Frons, in profile, sloping backwards; frontal ridge narrow, gradually widening downwards, sulcate in middle, with high lateral carinulae. Eyes strongly convex, oval. Ocelli large.

Pronotum elongated; median carina high and sharp, crossed by only posterior transverse sulcus; lateral carinae comparatively high, in front of first dorsal transverse sulcus excurved; between first and second obliterate; between second and posterior sulci divergent and in metazona divergent and almost obliterate; as a whole they form X-like pattern. Prozona one and half again as long as metazona; posterior margin widely obtusangulate, almost rounded. Mesosternal interspace almost square, slightly wider than its length. Metasternal interspace elongate, open. Elytra shortened, reaching end of fourth abdominal tergite, with excurved anterior margin and attenuate acute apex; all main veins very convex. Wings shorter than elytra. Anterior and middle legs slender. Hind femur moderately robust. Arolium moderately large, three quarters of length of claw. Male subgenital plate subconical, with obtuse apex; in female with truncate apex. Supra-anal plate in both sexes simple, angulate with obtuse apex. Male cercus narrow, conical with obtuse apex, in female as in male but shorter and slightly compressed. Valves of ovipositor short, robust, slightly curved.

Epiphallus with narrow lateral plates and with rounded apical projections; ancorae articulated, lophi very long, narrow with hooked apices.

Generic type: *Guichardippus somalicus* sp. nov.

According to the shape and position of fastigial foveolae and shape of epiphallus, the new genus belongs to the group *Gymnbothri*.

It strongly differs, however, from all known genera of the group by the clavate apical half of antenna and by rather rugulose body.

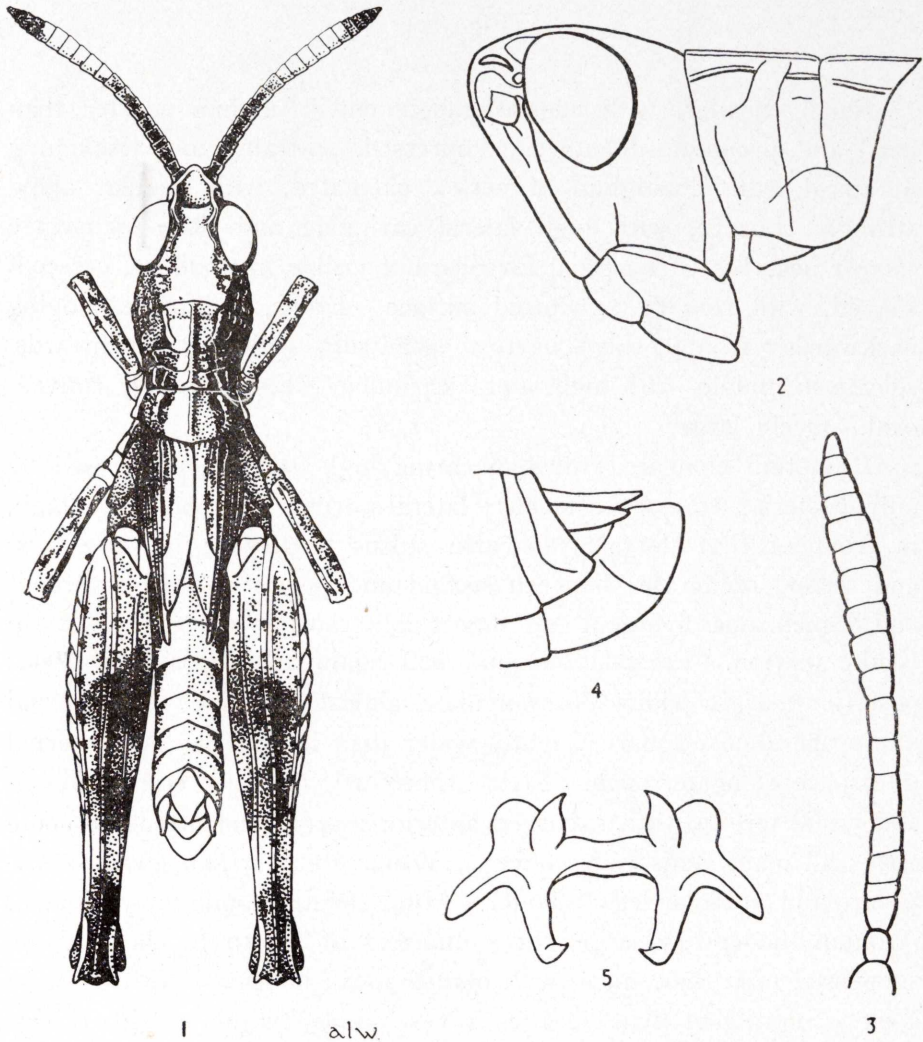


Fig. 8.—*Guichardippus somalicus* gen. & sp. nov.: 1) type, from above; 2) head and pronotum in profile; 3) antenna; 4) end of abdomen, lateral view; 5) epiphallus.

***Guichardippus somalicus* sp. nov.**

♂, type. Antenna with 21 segments, the apical ten widened. General coloration greyish-brown. Basal half of antenna light-

brownish, apical half light ochraceous except the dark brown tip, head with a pair of lateral ochraceous spots below eyes. Vertex and middle of dorsum of pronotum light-ochraceous; lateral lobe of pronotum with ochraceous spot in posterior angle. Vannus of elytra ochraceous. Hind femur above with not clearly defined brown transverse fasciae. Hind tibia of the same colour as whole body.

♀, paratype. Differs from male by larger size, 19 segmented antenna less widened in apical half, and duller coloration with the same pattern.

Length of body ♂ 13-14.5, ♀ 16-20; pronotum ♂ 2.6-3, ♀ 3.2-3.8; Elytron ♂ 4-4.4, ♀ 5.3-6; hind femur ♂ 9-9.3, ♀ 10.8-12.4 mm.

*Somaliland*: Hargeisa, Locust Camp, May-October 1948-49, 10 ♂ (including type), 13 ♂, K. M. Guichard. Hargeisa, March 1948, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ B. P. Uvarov. Sheik, 28.10.1949, 1 ♂, K. M. Guichard. Borama, 5000 ft., 13.6.1952, 1 ♂, G. V. Popov. Gan Liban, 5100 ft. 2.6.1949, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, K. M. Guichard. Banka Damal, January 1947, 2 ♂; Goho, February 1947, 1 ♂, W. H. Wood.

The new genus is named after Mr. K. M. Guichard whose collecting in Africa added much to our knowledge of its fauna.

Type in the British Museum (Natural History).

