

Anthophora katangensis CockerellCAMEROONS: Metet (*G. Schwab*). ♂.*Anthophora flavicollis loveridgei*, new subspecies

♀. Exactly the size and aspect of *A. flavicollis* Gerst., with the thorax red-haired above, and the abdomen entirely black, but with no band of red hair beneath the wings, and the thorax broadly black-haired in front as far back as the red tegulae. The statement that the abdomen is all black must be qualified by reference to the apical fringe of white hair, which is as in *A. flavicollis*. It is broadly interrupted in the middle. The clypeal mark, broadened at lower end, is white. A second specimen has the black on anterior part of thorax less developed, taking the form of two lobes, but continuous along the margin in front.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: Kilosa, January 7, 1922 (*A. Loveridge*).*Anthophora flavicollis* GerstaeckerBELGIAN CONGO: Village of Malela (Chief Kansende), 5° 40' S., 23° 45' E. (*J. Bequaert*).*Anthophora africana* FrieseTANGANYIKA TERRITORY: Kilosa, April 4, 1922 (*A. Loveridge*).*Anthophora cincta* FabriciusLIBERIA: Gondalahun (*J. Bequaert*).*Anthophora centralis* CockerellCAMEROONS: Metet (*G. Schwab*).*Anthophora ugandae* Meade-WaldoCAMEROONS: Metet (*G. Schwab*).*Anthophora advena* F. SmithTANGANYIKA TERRITORY: Kilosa, ♀, January 7, 1922; ♂, April 14, 1922 (*A. Loveridge*). Also a female from ZANZIBAR (*C. Cooke*).*Anthophora advenula* CockerellCAMEROONS: Metet (*G. Schwab*).

Very like *A. triangulifera* Ckll., but easily distinguished by the form of the labrum.

Anthophora adveniformis, new species

♂. Length about 16.5 mm.; robust; black, the thorax above covered with bright red hair; the abdomen with no light hair

on first three tergites, but fourth (except at base), fifth and sixth covered with greyish-white hair, and long white hair at side of fifth and sixth; middle and hind legs with black hair, anterior tibiae and tarsi on front with white hair; tegulae red; wings dilute fuliginous. Scape all black, flagellum long. Face broad, face-markings orange, consisting of a long transverse supraclypeal mark, pointed at each end, a band on each side next to clypeus, a reversed T-shaped mark on clypeus, the stem with the end very slender, reaching top of clypeus, but the lower end greatly broadened (with a keel in middle), the lateral arms short; labrum orange, the apical margin dark and the basal spots small; mandibles pale at base; cheeks with long pure white hair. The anterior part of thorax has long white hair below.

CAMEROONS: Metet (*G. Schwab*).

It looks exactly like a female *A. advena* Smith, but the face marks at once distinguish it, and it is very different from male *A. advena*. It is closely allied to *A. albocaudata* Dours, but is more robust, with different face-markings.

Anthophora plumipes (Fabricius)

CAPE PROVINCE: Willowmore, January 1, 1904 (*H. Brauns*).

According to Dalle Torre's Catalogue this was said to come from India, which is impossible. F. Smith says it is in the Banks Collection at the British Museum. I presume that this is the actual type, and it should be examined and described in modern terms. I did not see it when working at the British Museum, as the Banks Collection is kept separate, and it did not occur to me to look for the type of *A. plumipes*. Dours treats *A. atrocincta* Lepeletier as a valid species, with *A. plumipes* as a synonym, in spite of the long priority of the latter. He gives Caffraria as the locality. However, Lepeletier described *A. atrocincta* from a male from Senegal, with white face-marks, and scape yellow in front. The South African form has a light mark on the male scape. Supposing that the South African bee could be distinguished, at least as a subspecies, from true *A. atrocincta*, I thought perhaps the name *A. domicola* Ckll., based on a bee from Benguella, might be applicable, but this is a smaller species, and the very short scape is entirely black.

Male *A. plumipes* from Tenke in the Katanga has only a small light mark on the scape, and the labrum is conspicuously

shorter than in the S. African form. Thus it seems probable that we should recognize several subspecies of this widely distributed bee, and that *atrocincta* Lep. is not applicable to any of those now before me. Which is the true or typical *A. plumipes* we do not know, but if the Fabricius type is found, that point can be settled. It is quite possible that the South African form (from Huguenot in the west to Zanzibar in the east) may need a new subspecific name.

Anthophora spinicauda, new species

♂. Length about 10 mm.; black, with the face-markings very pale yellow, including clypeus (with only a small spot on each side), narrow supraclypeal band, not angulate above, lateral marks filling space between clypeus and eye, sending a line a short distance up eye margin, stripe on scape, labrum and base of mandibles; face shining, but clypeus dull in middle; flagellum short for a male, very obscurely brownish beneath; hair of head and thorax above light fulvous, not mixed with black, of cheeks pure white, of sides of thorax greyish; wings slightly dusky; legs black, hair of middle and hind legs entirely black, but front femora with a long fringe of pure white hair; abdomen broad, covered with ferruginous hair, with an appearance of broad pallid bands; apex with a single median spine. The eyes are dark red.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: Morogoro, June 1 (*A. Loveridge*). Superficially like *A. vestita* Smith, but differing in the black hair of the legs and the apical spine of abdomen. By the black-haired middle and hind legs this resembles the much larger *A. africana* Friese. *A. vestitula* Ckll. was described from the female, with black hair on hind legs, but the hair of the thorax is quite differently coloured.

Anthophora malelana, new species

♀. Similar to *A. ogilviei* Ckll., the face marks as in the male of that species, but with the widely separated quadrate black marks not at all produced downward at inner apical corner; the apical yellow band of clypeus is very wide, and the lateral face marks slope downward from the upper end next to corner of clypeus, but on approaching the orbit, send a pointed projection upward; the labrum is very large, and the basal spots are pale; the scape is light red (a unique feature), with a small

yellow stripe on upper part; flagellum red beneath. Hair of head and thorax above pubescent; abdominal bands five, clear but rather dull white, not flavescent; the fifth band is thin, showing the black surface; hind tibiæ on under side with white hair, on which is a large black stripe, extending nearly the whole length; hind basitarsi with abundant black hair, and no light tuft. Face marks very pale yellow; wings dusky.

BELGIAN CONGO: Village of Malela (Chief Kasende), near the Lubilash River, 5° 40' S., 23° 45' E. (*J. Bequaert*).



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