BIOLOGIA
CENTRALI-AMERICANA.

INSECTA.

COLEOPTERA. Vol. IV. Part 3.

RHYNCHOPHORA.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

ATTELABINÆ, PTEROCOLINÆ, ALLOCORYNINÆ, APIONINÆ, THECESTERNINÆ, OTIORHYNCHINÆ.

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1889-1911.
INTRODUCTION.

This Volume, one of five required for the enumeration of the Rhynchophora, was commenced by Dr. Sharp in 1889 and is now concluded by myself. The study of the “Otiorhynchinae Alatae” has unfortunately been delayed for many years, during the publication of Vol. IV. parts 4, 5, and 7, all of which are devoted to the Family Curculionidae. The present Volume, IV. part 3, includes the Subfamilies Attelabinae, Pterocolinae, Allocoryninae, Apioninae, Thecesterninae, and Otiorhynchinae. The Attelabinae are represented by 104 (88 new), the Pterocolinae by three (all new), the Allocoryninae (a new subfamily) and Thecesterninae each by one, the Apioninae by 88 (84 new), and the Otiorhynchinae by 419 (340 new) species respectively; the total number for the six subfamilies being 616 species, with 516 new, and forty new genera. Amongst the 419 Otiorhynchinae, the apterous and winged forms are almost equal in number, there being a preponderance of apterous terrestrial species (Eupagoderes, Epicares, Epagriopsis, &c.) in the arid portions of Mexico and the winged forms (Exophthalmus, &c.) becoming relatively more numerous in the forest regions southward. Taking the Curculionidae as a whole—the subfamilies Curculioninae and Calandrinae, in addition to those worked out in the present Volume,—the number of species enumerated altogether from Central America is as follows:—Vol. IV. part 3, 616; IV. part 4, 1365; IV. part 5, 908; IV. part 7, 344: total 3233. The three other families of Rhynchophora—the Brentidae, Scolytidae, and Anthribidae,—dealt with in Vol. IV. part 6, number 615 species, thus bringing the total for the whole of the weevils up to 3848. The Rhynchophora, therefore, as anticipated (though not to the extent roughly estimated by myself in the Introduction to Vol. IV. part 4 of this series), greatly outnumber the Phytophaga (2619, including the Hispidae and Cassididae) within our limits.
BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA.

ZOOLOGIA.

Class INSECTA.

Order COLEOPTERA.

Tribe RHYNCHOPHORA.

Fam. CURCULIONIDÆ.

Subfam. ATTELABINÆ.

ATTELABUS.

Attelabus, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. xii. 1, p. 619 (1767); Olivier, Ent. v. p. 5.


Attelabus is at present a genus of more than 100 species, distributed over the continental regions of the world, and no doubt numerous in the tropics, as there are many undescribed species extant in collections. South America and the Antilles have yielded at present the larger proportion of its representatives.

Bedel 1 has recently proposed to transfer the name Attelabus to the allied genus Apoderus, on the ground that in the tenth edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' an insect now referred to Apoderus was the representative of Attelabus. In the Munich Catalogue, which I here follow, the origin of the genus is assigned to the twelfth edition of the 'Systema Naturæ'; or the genus may be credited to Olivier, whose work really inaugurated the modern arrangement of the genus and its allies. Either course appears sufficiently satisfactory, and enables us to avoid the confusion caused by Bedel's proceeding [which involves the alteration of some hundreds of names of species of Curculionidæ—Apoderus being called Attelabus, Attelabus Cyphus (emended to Cyphus), and Cyphus Neocyphus], so that I have no doubt the course I now adopt will receive the sanction of Coleopterists.

Attempts have been made in a more or less distinct manner to subdivide the genus; Biol. Centr.-Amer., Coleopt., Vol. IV. Pt. 3, April 1889. BB
but the divisions have not proved satisfactory, and I follow Lacordaire and the Munich Catalogue in using the name in its more extended sense.

I. *Anterior femora without teeth or spines. (Attelabus, auct.)*

A. *Eyes very widely separated, the space between them not carinate; spurs of the anterior tibia of the female placed one in front of the other. (Pilolabus, Jekel.)*

1. *Attelabus sumptuosus.*


*Hab. Mexico (Brit. Mus. ex coll. Children), Ventanas in Durango (Höge).—?? South America.*

We have received only three examples, all females, that I can refer to this species; this sex has the peculiarity that the front tibiae are bimucronate at the extremity, the mucrones being placed at the inner edge, one in front, the other behind.

*Attelabus sumptuosus* has hitherto been only recorded from South America, but I feel sure that this has been the result of error. Gory says, "cette charmante espèce a été trouvée dans l’Amérique méridionale, et m’a été donnée par M. Children de Londres." Now the two examples of the species in the collection of the British Museum are also from Children’s collection and are labelled Mexico, so that it is highly probable that Gory’s example was really from there; this appears more certain when we recollect how vague is the term "Amérique méridionale" used by Gory.

2. *Attelabus viridans. (A. viridans, Tab. I. figg. 1, 1 a.)*


*Hab. Mexico, between Oaxaca and Acapulco, Cuernavaca (Sallé).*

If I rightly apply this description, *A. viridans* is very closely allied to *A. sumptuosus*, and differs chiefly in the coarser sculpture of the wing-cases. It is apparently very variable in colour, some specimens being in this respect similar to *A. sumptuosus*, while others are blue or green, without copper or golden stripe; I think, however, all belong to one species, though this is by no means certain. The structure of the front tibiae of the female is the same as in *A. sumptuosus*.

This is apparently a rare insect, as our editors have received only five examples, and I am acquainted with only two or three others in the collections of the Rev. H. S. Gorham and myself, obtained from old sources.

3. *Attelabus smithii*, sp. n.

Subtus viridi-naratas, supra cupresis, prothoracis basi elytrorumque viridis, antennis pedibusque nigris; elytris fortiter profunaleque punctatis.

*Long. cum rostro 8 millim.*

*Hab. Mexico, Mescala in Guerrero (H. H. Smith).*
Antennæ very short, the fourth joint a little longer than broad, the sixth about as long as broad, the seventh and eighth transverse, the club abrupt, compact, about as long as the five preceding joints, the tenth joint rather shorter than the ninth or eleventh. Rostrum short and broad, only as long as the head: eyes prominent, widely separated, the surface between them rugose. Thorax narrower in front than behind, constricted both in front and at the base. Elytra with a series of deep punctures, subrugose, not brilliant even at the apex.

We have received only two female examples of this species. One of the varieties of *A. viridans* is almost similarly coloured, but I separate *A. smithi* on account of its smaller size and still coarser and deeper sculpture. The cupreous-red parts of *A. smithi* are duller in colour than in *A. sumptuosus* and *A. viridans*, var., and the legs have scarcely any metallic tint.

4. **Attelabus splendens**. (Tab. I. fig. 2, ♂)


*Hab.* Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Chevrotat*¹, *Sallé*).

I have seen only two examples of this species. The female has the front tibiae bimucronate, the mucrones being placed similarly to those of the same sex of *A. viridans* and *A. sumptuosus*; the mucrones, however, are much smaller in *A. splendens*, and the tibia is shorter and stouter and the crenulations on its inner face are much less marked. The male is in an immature and mutilated condition, and has only a single small mucro on the front tibia.

5. **Attelabus klugi**. (Tab. I. fig. 3, ♂)


*Hab.* Mexico (*Klug*¹), Parada (*Sallé*).

6. **Attelabus nigriclava**, sp. n.

Gracilis, aneus, rugosus, griseo-pubescent, antenarum clava nigerrima, elytris singulis puncto depresso fusco. Long. sum rostro 7 millim.

*Hab.* Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

*Var.* Elytris minus profunde rugosis, quasi submaculatis; minus conspicue griseo-pubescent.

*Hab.* Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Antennæ moderately long, the club abrupt, quite black and thus contrasting strongly with the other joints, as these bear much white hair. Head as long as the rostrum; eyes prominent, widely separated. Thorax much narrowed towards the front, but not constricted either in front or at the base, deeply transversely rugose. Scutellum narrow. Elytra rather deeply and coarsely rugose; on the middle of each is a small
round fovea. Legs slender. Male with a depression along the middle of the ventral segments.

We have received five examples of this species, which is allied to *A. klugi*, but differs in a great many minor points, besides the foveae on the wing-cases. Of the variety we have received only one specimen. It is quite possible that it may prove to be a distinct species.

7. *Attelabus differin*, sp. n.
Gracilis, nigerrimus, brevissime punctumque pubescent, subgauae; elytris obsolete sculpturatis.
Long. cam rostro 9 millim.

*Hab.* Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith, June 1888*).

Head elongate, about as long as the rostrum, the eyes convex, very widely separated, the space between them without depressions, rugosely sculptured. Thorax elongate, rounded at the sides and a little narrowed in front, with a feeble depression or constriction in front of the base, the surface transversely rugose. Scutellum narrow and quite small. Elytra elongate, with a distant, very irregular punctuation. Legs long and slender.

This insect has the form of *A. klugi*, but is very different in colour, sculpture, and pubescence. Only one example has been obtained; it is a female, and has the two spurs on the anterior tibiae placed one in front of the other as in *A. viridans*.

B. *Eyes only moderately distant, the space between them carinate; surface pubescent; spurs of the anterior tibiae of the female placed one above the other.* (Himatolabus, *Jokel*.)

8. *Attelabus vestitus*.


*Hab.* Mexico, between Oaxaca * and Acapulco, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Yolos (*Sallé*).

*Var.* duplo minor.

*Hab.* Mexico, Ciudad in Durango, Zacualtipan in Hidalgo (*Höge*).

The sexual distinctions, except in the front legs, are not conspicuous in this species; the female has the armature of these parts very strongly developed, the upper of the two apical mucrones being of unusual size.

The unique exponents from Ciudad and Zacualtipan may not be really conspecific; they by no means agree with one another, however, and if distinct from *A. vestitus* must represent two closely allied species.

¹ Schöniherr writes in this and other cases "Oaxara"; but as there can be little doubt that Oaxaca is intended I shall make this change whenever I have occasion to quote the locality from him.
9. *Attelabus rudis*.


*Hab.* MEXICO (*Sturm.¹*).

This may possibly be a small variety of the female of *A. vestitus*.

10. *Attelabus vinosus*, sp. n.

Rufo-obscures, pubescentia sat dense vestitus; prothoraco elytrisque fortius sculpturatis; scutello subquadrate, hast transverso.

Long. 5 ½ millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Totosinapam, Capulalpan (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Quiche Mountains 7000 to 8000 feet (*Champion*).

Closely allied to *A. vestitus*, but distinguished by the dark vinous-red colour and the much more evident sculpture. The sexual distinctions, except in the front legs, are slight. The rostrum is quite short, thick, the head broad, the eyes placed nearly midway between the front of the thorax and the mouth. The thorax is rather coarsely and irregularly sculptured, without any transverse groove. The elytra are even, scarcely at all depressed behind the scutellum, rather coarsely and irregularly sculptured, the striation quite visible. The front femora are entirely unarmed.

A specimen of this species in Sallé’s collection from Sturm’s cabinet is labelled *A. cinnamomeus*, Sturm; but as this name is not a suitable one—being much more applicable to the closely allied *A. vestitus*—I have not used it. The four Mexican examples before me are all in a bad state of preservation; the description therefore is taken from the Guatemalan exponents, six in number.

11. *Attelabus axillaris*. (Tab. I. fig. 4, ?.)


*Hab.* MEXICO, between Oaxaca and Acapulco ¹, Parada, Yolos (*Sallé*), Playa Vicente (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, near the city, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

This insect shows considerable variation in size and sculpture, but I believe the nine examples before me really represent one species. In some specimens the front tibiae are bimucronate at the apex; these I consider to be females.

C. *Eyes but little separated, the space between them sulcate or carinate; surface without pubescence.* (Xestolabus, Jekel.)

12. *Attelabus heterocerus*, sp. n.

Nudus, nigerrimus, nitidus, elytris singulis plaga magna humerali rufa; antennis articulis 2⁰–5⁰ piccis, clava elongata sed cum articulo ultimo minuta.

Long. cum rostro 5 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula and Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).
We have received only two examples of this insect; they are males, and the peculiarity of the antennæ by which the species may be distinguished from all others of the genus is perhaps less marked in the other sex—the ninth and tenth joints are each about as long as the four preceding joints together, while the terminal joint is small and acuminate, and subconstricted in the middle. In general form A. heterocerus somewhat resembles A. corvinus, but it has a more conical thorax. The head is elongate, and the rostrum short, hardly so long as the head; the eyes only moderately convex, rather widely separated, the space between them depressed, feebly carinate in the middle. Thorax rather long, subconical, almost smooth, there being only a slight sculpture along the base. Elytra with a subobsolete, rather scanty, diffuse punctuation, and also with series of fine, distant punctures, quite obsolete towards the apex; the sutural series is more distinct than the others, but does not reach the apex, and the outer series are so indistinct that they can scarcely be perceived even at the base. The scutellum is much narrower than it is in A. corvinus.

13. **Attelabus corvinus.**


There are important differences between the sexes of this species, the front legs and the thorax, and the various parts of the head, including even the eyes and the antennæ, being longer in the male than in the female: in the former sex the strongly curved front tibiae have a single macro at the apex, and the apex of the rostrum is strongly hidenticate beneath; in the female the front tibiae are bimucronate.

*A. corvinus* appears to be abundant in Guatemala, but from Mexico we have received only seven examples, and only a single individual from each of the more southern provinces.

14. **Attelabus lasicollis.** (Tab. I. figg. 5, 5 α, σ.)


_Hab._ MEXICO (coll. Chevrolat 1), Tacambabo, Acapulco (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Gyllenhal’s description was taken from one male example, and the characters he gives are in part applicable only to that sex. *A. lasicollis* in both sexes may be dis-
tinguished from *A. corvinus* by the smaller size, by the elytra being feebly tinted with blue and the rostrum with blue or green, by the feeble depression on the wing-cases behind the scutellum, and by the existence of some coarse sculpture on the sides of the prothorax. The most remarkable of the differential characters are, however, the peculiarities of the male of *A. lasicollis*: the thorax in this sex bears two large depressions; the head at the vertex has a transverse channel, connecting in front with a longitudinal channel; the rostrum is comparatively very elongate; the head at the sides behind the eyes is deeply excavate and beneath bears two slight angular prominences; the middle of the breast of the prosternum bears also a slight prominence; and the apex of the rostrum bears two compressed or laminate tubercles directed forwards, not downwards. The sexual structure of the front legs is the same as in *A. corvinus*.

Our figure represents a male, and the accompanying outline (fig. 5 a) gives the proportions of the head and rostrum of the same sex.

15. *Attelabus* — ?

*Hab.* Mexico, Tierra Colorada in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single female example. This is probably the exponent of a species very near to *A. lasicollis*; it is smaller, and has the eyes placed nearer to the thorax, but the male should be known before a decision is made about it.

16. *Attelabus callosus*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 6, c.)

*Nigrerrimus, nitidus; elytrorum humeris elovatis et lateraliort compressis; antennarum clava elongata.*

*Long. 6 millim. (rostr. exol.)*

*Hab.* Mexico, Toxpan (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Purula, Coban (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Panamá, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Allied rather closely to *A. corvinus*, but readily recognized by the peculiarly shaped shoulders of the elytra, and the longer club of the antennae; also with other minor, but constant, distinguishing characters. The thorax is polished, and possesses only a very scanty and quite obsolete punctuation. The elytra are rather coarsely striate-punctate at the base, but elsewhere are polished and nearly destitute of sculpture. The club of the antennæ is elongate, its first joint in the male being nearly twice as long as broad. In the male the thorax, head, rostrum, front legs, and antennæ are longer than in the female, the distance between the back of the eyes and the front of the thorax being more than half the length of the thorax; and the rostrum possesses at the apex beneath two small laminiform projections extending forwards: in the female these projections are wanting and the shorter front tibiae are bimucronate at the apex.

Found freely on the Volcan de Chiriqui and at Purula; from Toxpan and Chontales only single specimens have been received.
17. *Attelabus conicollis*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 7, ♂.)
Sanguineo-rufus, nitidus; prothoraco squamli, subconico, parce obsoletisque punctato; elytris subquadratis, pone scutellum vix impressis, punctorum seriisbus tantum ad basin conspicuis.
*Long.*, ♂, 7 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla (Sallé), Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (Blanconeaux); GUATEMALA, El Reposo (Champion), Panzos (Conradt); NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belt, Janson).

Head rather broadly but vague sulcate behind the eyes. Thorax with the usual curved or angulate transverse sulcus very obsolete. Scutellum very broad. Elytra less shining than the thorax, the punctures of the series very fine except at the base; the depression behind the scutellum slight, and not extending so far outwards as the scutellum itself. In the male the thorax, head, rostrum, and front legs are longer than in the female, and the rostrum bears near the extremity beneath two projecting acute tubercles; the antennae are longer in the male, but the club is elongate in each of the sexes, and scarcely shorter in the female.

Our figure is taken from a female found at Chontales.

18. *Attelabus sedatus*, sp. n.
Sanguineo-rufus, nitidus, nudus; prothoraco transversim subconico, impunctato; elytris subquadratis, pone scutellum vix impressis, ad basin seriatim punctatis, preterea fore impunctatis; antennarum clava elongata, laxe articulata.
*Long.*, 3 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpan, Tuxtla (Sallé), Oaxaca, Paso del Macho (Höge); GUATEMALA, Yzabal (Sallé).

One of the smallest species of the genus, and one in which the sculpture of the upper surface is the least distinct. Very closely allied to *A. conicollis*, but not half the size of the smallest individuals I have seen of that species. The thorax is remarkably smooth and even, there being, however, a slight depression or constriction across it behind the front margin. The series of punctures on the elytra are distinct only at the base and near the scutellum. In the male the club of the antennae is slender and elongate, its first and second joints being each longer than broad; the rostrum is furnished with two acute tubercles at the apex beneath; the head is not sulcate behind the eyes; and the front tibiae are slender and elongate, and armed with a single mucro at the apex. The female differs in the shorter, bimucronate tibiae, and the absence of the denticles on the rostrum.

Eight examples.

19. *Attelabus angulipennis*, sp. n.
Brevis, testaceus; oculis parum distantibus; prothoraco conico-transverso, impunctato; elytris ad latera pone humeros angulatis, ad basin subtiliter striato-punctatis.
*Long.*, 3 millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (Champion).
Eyes rather elongate, the space between them not broad, feebly sulcate. Thorax with an obsolete transverse depression across it behind the front margin. Scutellum rather narrow. Elytra with a prominent minute angle directed outwards just behind the shoulder, not impressed behind the scutellum; at the base with distinct series of punctures which become very fine and obsolete behind.

We have received only one example of this obscure insect. It resembles A. sedatus, but is distinguished by the angulated sides to the elytra. It was mounted by its captor on the same card with a specimen of A. corallinus, to which it is also extremely similar, though that species belongs to another group of the genus.

20. **Atelabbus brevicollis**, sp. n.  
♀. Piceo-sanguineous, nudus, nitidus, antennae nigris; prothorace transverso, parce punctato, subinæquali; elytris post scutellum vix impressis, subtiller seriatim punctatis, punctis basin versus minus subtillis.  
Long. 4 millim.  

**Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (Höge); Guatemala, El Reposo (Champion).**

Although we have received only two females of this species there can be no doubt it is distinct from A. consicollis and A. sedatus, owing to its shorter, less smooth thorax. The head is biseulate and rugose between the eyes; the thorax is shining, sparingly punctate, broadly but vaguely transversely depressed behind the front margin, and bears some small irregular depressions. In other respects A. brevicollis is very similar to the corresponding sex of the two species named. The summit of the vertex is rather deeply impressed, which leads to the supposition that the male may have a peculiarly formed head as in A. lasicollis.

The localities for this species are both situate on the lower part of the Pacific slope, and not very far distant from each other.

21. **Atelabbus melanopygus**, sp. n.  
♀. Parvus, brevis, convexus, nitidus, rufus, capite cum rostro antennisque, pedibus, scutello posteroque nigris, femoribus basi rufis; prothorace transverso, lavigato; elytris ad basin seriatim punctatis, ad apicem lavigatis.  
Long. cum rostro 3 millim.  

**Hab. Mexico, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (H. H. Smith).**

Head short, the eyes very near to the thorax, rather widely separated, with a channel along the inner margin of each, and a groove along the middle of the front part of the space separating the channels; antennæ short, with rather large club of three sub-equal joints. Thorax about twice as broad as long, rounded at the sides and narrowed in front, smooth and shining. Scutellum moderate, a little broader than long. Elytra short and broad, with series of distant punctures, which are distinct only at the base and near the suture. Ventral segments and bases of the femora red, the pygidium black.

This species, of which only one female example has been obtained, is allied to the North-American A. analis, but by no means closely.

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22. *Attelabus longiclava*, sp. n.

♀. Rufus, nictidus, rostro, antennis, pedibus elytrumque parte posteriore nigris; antennarum clava graeci, perclongata; prothorace transverso, leviter inaequali, parce punctate; elytris brevibus, ad basin sub-tiliter striatis, pone scutellum obsolete depresso.

Long. 4 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba 1000 feet (*Champion*).

Although we have only a single female example in a bad state of preservation, and it is closely allied to both *A. sedatus* and *A. brevicollis*, there is no doubt it is quite distinct from either. It is at once distinguished from *A. brevicollis* by the eyes being separated only by a smooth carina instead of a broad rugose space; from *A. sedatus* it may be identified by the more approximate eyes, and by the shorter, more uneven, less smooth thorax. The club of the antenna is remarkably elongate and slender, and on this account the species is best placed near *A. sedatus*. The eyes are only very slightly convex; the thorax is foveolate on each side of the middle, sparingly punctate; the scutellum is very broad; and the elytra are very feebly depressed behind the scutellum, striate at the base and towards the suture, elsewhere with series of very fine punctures.

The dark colour of the legs and antennae may possibly be due to decomposition, but the black posterior part of the wing-cases is no doubt natural.

23. *Attelabus ligulatus*, sp. n.

*Sanguinco-rufus, nudus, nictidus; oculis convexis; prothorace transverse, inaequali; elytris ad latera utrinque angulatia prominulis, pone scutellum angusto impressis, striatis, stris ad basin sat profundis.*

Long. 4½ millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Playa Vicente (*Sallé, Hüge*), Cordova (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Coban (*Conradt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

In this species the male exhibits characters analogous to those of *A. laticollis*, and possesses a further remarkable peculiarity, inasmuch as the two tubercles of the under surface of the rostrum are largely developed and amalgamated together, forming a ligula divided at the extremity only, and projecting considerably beyond the mouth. The head is deeply bisulcate between the prominent eyes, rugose in the female, but little sculptured in the male; the vertex in the male is very elongate and curvate, and is transversely and longitudinally impressed. The thorax is short, sparingly and feebly punctured in the female, almost impunctate in the male; but in this sex it bears two longitudinal impressions on the disc, and the oblique lateral impressions are deeper than in the female. The elytra have an angular projection on each side just behind the shoulders, and the inner striae are very deep at the base. The scutellum is very broad and short. The club of the antennae is moderately long. The front femora in the male are angulate beneath; in the female they are formed as in the corresponding sex of the allied species.

Four examples. The only specimen found at Bugaba is a female.