

REVISION OF THE PHILIPPINE SPECIES OF THE GLENEINI (COLEOPTERA, LONGICORNIA)

By CHR. AURIVILLIUS

Of the Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden

The following paper on the Gleneini of the Philippine Islands is based on very rich material sent by C. F. Baker, Los Baños, Luzon, and on the collection of the Natural History Museum (Riksmuseum) in Stockholm.

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Tribe GLENEINI Lacordaire

This tribe of the Lamiinæ is very nearly allied to the Saperdini and differs only by having the middle tibiæ furnished with a distinct furrow or incision on the outer side below the middle.

A rare species from the Philippine Islands (Luzon), described in the year 1841 by Westwood as *Colobothea leucospilota* and hitherto referred to the genus *Glenea*, belongs in fact to a new genus of the Saperdini, and thus is excluded from the Gleneini. I have thought it appropriate, however, to describe that genus in this paper.

Four genera of the Gleneini are known from the Philippine Islands.

Key to the Philippine genera of Gleneini.

- a¹. Elytra abruptly deflexed at the sides; upper surface separated from the deflexed side by one or two keels ending in the outer apical spine.
 - b¹. Posterior tibiæ rounded..... *Glenea* Newman.
 - b². Posterior tibiæ compressed..... *Chlorisanis* Pascoe.
- a². Elytra rounded at the sides, without keels or with the keels not reaching the outer apical angle.
 - b¹. Anterior claw of all the tarsi thickened and bifid, posterior claw simple.
 - Heteroglenea Gahan.
 - b². All the claws simple..... *Daphisia* Pascoe.

Genus GLENEA Newman

The genus *Glenea* is very rich in species, occurring from western Africa through southern Asia to China and Japan and all the

islands as far as New Guinea, New Britain, New Caledonia, and North Australia.

Not less than 51 (54) species are known from the Philippine Islands and nearly all are endemic.

The species have been distributed in four subgenera,¹ of which three are represented in the Philippine fauna.

Key to the subgenera of Glenea.

α^1 . Prothorax widening toward the base with the sides entirely straight.
Eyes not tumid, never more protruding than the temples.

Subg. *Macroglenea* Aurivillius.

α^2 . Prothorax tapering toward the base or at the most cylindrical, always more or less constricted at sides near the base. Eyes tumid.

b^1 . Scape without carina..... Subg. *Glenea* sens. str.

b^2 . Scape on anterior side with a distinct carina.

Subg. *Stirolenea* Aurivillius.

Subgenus *Macroglenea* Aurivillius

The head, seen from above, has a peculiar form, being broadest at base and more or less tapering forward. Tarsi short; first joint of hind tarsi only as long as or shorter than the second and third together.

Key to the species of Glenea Newman (subgenus Macroglenea Aurivillius).

α^1 . Scutellum triangular. Elytra chalybeate with white-tomentose spots.

G. beatrix Thomson.

α^2 . Scutellum transverse, very broadly rounded at apex. Elytra with yellow stripes or yellowish tomentum.

b^1 . Prothorax with five yellow stripes. Elytra each with three yellowish stripes and a common sutural stripe; the discal stripe more or less abbreviated *G. kraatzi* Thomson.

b^2 . Prothorax above entirely clothed with a pale yellow tomentum and marked with two black dots. Elytra also yellow with some black dots and black humeral keel..... *G. sexpunctata* sp. nov.

***Glenea beatrix* Thomson.**

Glenea beatrix THOMSON, Revue Zool. (3) 7 (1879) 4; RITS., Notes Leyden Mus. 3 (1893) 15; KUNTZEN, Ent. Rundschau 8 (1914) 31.

LUZON. MINDORO. BOHOL. MINDANAO.

***Glenea kraatzi* Thomson.**

Glenea kraatzi THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 562.

Male, last ventral segment with a distinct keel near apex.

I wrongly identified this species with *G. regularis* in the Catalogue of the Lamiinae. They are undoubtedly quite distinct,

¹ Aurivillius, Arkiv f. Zool. 13 (1920) 30-31.

and the latter species does not belong to the subgenus *Macroglenea*.

LUZON. "MINDANAO."

Glenea kraatzi Thomson var. *abbreviata* var. nov.

Differt vitta discali elytrorum brevissima, saepe triangulari.
PANAY. SIBUYAN.

Glenea (*Macroglenea*) *sexpunctata* sp. nov.

♀. Oculi supra approximati, vix tumidi; lobi inferiores genis haud duplo longiores. Tubercula antennigera approximata, sulco angulari separata. Caput pronoto angustius. Pronotum basin versus sensim latius, transversum, lateribus omnino rectis conicum. Scutellum late rotundatum. Elytra apice emarginata bispinosa costa humerali usque ad apicem distincta, infra-humerali obsoleta. Pedes mediocres; tarsi breves; articulus primus tarsorum posticorum 2° et 3° simul sumtis brevior. Unguiculi simplices. Virescente-nigra, tomento denso supra sulphureo, infra flavescens-griseo vestita; pronotum punctis duobus elytra punctis 4, duobus majoribus discalibus ante medium, duobus minoribus ad latera approximata pone medium, ornata. Prothorax utrinque vittis duabus, metasternum vitta laterali et abdomen utrinque maculis 4 denudatis aeneo-nigris praedita. Pedes cinereo-pubescentes. Antennae nigrae. Long. corporis 16 mm.

MINDANAO, Surigao, Surigao (*Baker*). Riksmuseum in Stockholm and Baker collection.

Very distinct in its coloration from all other species of the subgenus.

Subgenus *Glenea* Newman sensu str.

This subgenus comprises the majority of the species. The structural differences between the species are as a rule very slight, and I have therefore been compelled to found the smaller divisions mostly on markings and color.

The most important structural differences are the breadth of the front, the length of the cheeks, the relative length of the scape and the third joint of the antennæ, the length of the hind tarsi, and the development of the lateral keels of the elytra. The keels are as a rule two, joined to each other a little before the apex and running to the outer apical spine. The upper or humeral keel is always distinct at base, but obtuse or obsolete

near apex, more seldom very distinct and acute in its entire length. The inferior or subhumeral keel is wanting or obsolete at base but thence more or less distinct, seldom very obsolete or entirely wanting, in which case the humeral keel is very acute and distinct from base to apex.

The pygidium or last dorsal segment of the male is normally entire and rounded, but in a few cases excised at apex and the last ventral segment at the same time with a large lobe on each side.

Key to the species of Glenea Newman sensu str.

- a¹. Derm brilliant blue, chalybeate, greenish or violaceous, ornamented with white spots. Hind tarsi elongate with the first joint longer than the second and third together. Front somewhat higher than broad. Femora rufous.
 - b¹. Tibiæ and tarsi black. Antennæ fuscous. Humeral keel of the elytra united near apex to the subhumeral keel. Last abdominal segment metallic blue..... *G. aphrodite* Thomson.
 - b². Tibiæ and tarsi testaceous. Antennæ brownish. Humeral keel of the elytra ending free near apex. Last abdominal segment rufous. Male, claws appendiculate. Female, claws simple.
 - G. lepida* Newman.
- a². Derm not metallic.
 - b¹. Prothorax and elytra with blue, greenish, or metallic markings, or at least the sides of the metasternum with metallic scales.² Hind tarsi long and slender, bluish white above; first joint longer than the two following together and four to six times as long as broad at apex. Scutellum blue or greenish. Elytra with apical blue or grayish spot.
 - c¹. Elytra without bluish spots, only with narrow sutural and humeral stripes. Femora testaceous..... *G. gracilis* Aurivillius.
 - c². Elytra each with one to six (isolated) blue or greenish spots.
 - d¹. Elytra with only one elongate, oblique discal spot near base. Sutural stripe abbreviated at base, humeral stripe abbreviated posteriorly and more or less thickened at end. Legs black. Pronotum with three bluish stripes. Female, third antennal joint silvery blue..... *G. artemis* Aurivillius.
 - d². Elytra each with two to six isolated bluish or greenish (rounded) spots.
 - e¹. Sutural stripe continuous from base to apex. The markings of the elytra grayish or only slightly bluish. Prothorax with three bluish stripes. Humeral keel of the elytra acute to apex, subhumeral keel behind middle wanting or very obsolete.

² Cf. also *G. tritoleuca* Aurivillius in which the front and the stripes of the prothorax sometimes are slightly greenish.

- f. Elytra with abbreviated humeral stripe, a short discal stripe at base and two isolated spots, the first discal before middle, the second lateral behind middle. Male, femora testaceous.
G. pagana sp. nov.
- f. Elytra each with two spots near base, two at middle and one lateral behind middle. Humeral stripe wanting, represented by the three lateral spots. Legs blackish, femora brownish at base..... G. sordida Aurivillius.
- e. Sutural stripe wanting or only distinct behind the middle. Markings of the elytra blue, greenish, or margaritaceous.
- f. Humeral stripe long and linear, ending somewhat behind middle and followed by a lateral spot.
- g¹. Elytra with a linear discal stripe abbreviated at base and ending near middle; a small lateral spot at end of the humeral stripe G. magica Thomson.
- g². Elytra without discal stripe, instead of with two spots, one before, one near the middle.
G. benguetana sp. nov.
? G. lineella Thomson.
- f. Humeral stripe wanting, represented by two or three large spots.
- g¹. Lateral stripes of prothorax straight and horizontal; dorsal stripe continuous; basal margin not blue between the stripes. Legs testaceous..... G. exulta Newman.
- g². Lateral stripes of prothorax oblique, much lower at anterior end; dorsal stripe often interrupted in the middle; basal margin as a rule with blue or metallic girdle. Tibiæ and tarsi black with pale blue pubescence; femora reddish or black..... G. suavis Newman.
- b. Prothorax and elytra with white, gray, yellowish, brown, or black markings.
- c¹. Elytra with the subhumeral keel distinct and near apex united to the humeral keel, which is more or less obtuse near apex.
- d. Antennal joints (8) 9 to 11 white or pale yellowish. Elytra without spots.
- e. Elytra only with sutural and humeral stripes. Prothorax on each side only with a single free white stripe.
G. astarte Thomson.
- e. Elytra also with a narrow and somewhat obsolete discal stripe. Prothorax on each side with two narrow grayish stripes.
G. quinquevittata sp. nov.
- d. Antennæ not whitish at apex.
- e. Hind tarsi long and narrow; basal joint longer than the two following joints together and four to six times as long as broad at apex.
- f. Elytra with yellow or white spots without stripes. Legs testaceous. Antennæ brown or fuscous.
- g¹. Elytra black. Prothorax and vertex with a single yellow stripe.

*h*¹. Elytra each with three yellow spots, one near base, one near middle, and the third apical.

G. concinna Newman.

*h*². Elytra each with two yellow spots, one near middle, the other apical *G. colenda* Thomson.

*g*². Elytra brown with the apical third black with two white spots. Vertex with two white stripes. Prothorax above with medial line and lateral series of three white dots.

*f*². Elytra at least with sutural stripe..... *G. lusoria* Pascoe.

*g*¹. Elytra with very broad orange yellow sutural stripe. Prothorax entirely clothed above with orange yellow tomentum without stripes. Legs black.

G. bangueyensis var. *nigripes* var. nov.

*g*². Elytra with sutural and humeral gray or yellow stripes; humeral stripe rarely dissolved in spots or obsolete.

*h*¹. Prothorax gray with black mesial stripe.

G. dido sp. nov.

*h*². Prothorax black with three pale stripes.

*i*¹. Elytra with a long and free discal stripe from base to beyond middle and free apical spot; stripes grayish *G. iligana* sp. nov.

*i*². Elytra without discal stripe or only with a short discal stripe at base.

*j*¹. Vertex with a single broad yellow stripe. Mesial stripe of prothorax broad and yellow. Elytra without free spots.

*k*¹. Sutural stripe strongly widened behind the scutellum to a squarish spot, thence constricted and narrow. Humeral stripe linear, abbreviated posteriorly. Femora reddish.

G. minerva Aurivillius.

*k*². Sutural stripe of uniform breadth throughout or gradually broader toward the base. Humeral stripe rather broad and nearly reaching the apex. Legs black *G. univittata* Aurivillius.

*j*². Vertex with two pale narrow stripes or without stripes. Elytra often with free spots or with a short transverse fascia at middle.

*k*¹. Elytra at base with abbreviated discal stripe; their markings grayish. Femora reddish. Male, pygidium excised at apex; last ventral segment cleft into large lobes. Female, third antennal joint entirely blackish.

G. fissicauda sp. nov.

G. lobata sp. nov.

*k*². Elytra without discal stripe; their markings white or yellowish. Sutural and humeral stripes very narrow, linear or obsolete; the latter sometimes dissolved in two or three spots or lines; no other markings or a transverse line at middle.

- Male, last abdominal segment normal. Female, third antennal joint with a bluish white ring at apex *G. tritoleuca* Aurivillius.
- e². Hind tarsi short and broad; basal joint triangular, shorter, or not longer than the two following joints together, at the most three times as long as broad at the apex.
- f. Prothorax above nearly entirely yellow or orange.
- g¹. Head and prothorax with fine black mesial line. Elytra above densely clothed with a yellow tomentum, shoulders and deflexed sides nearly glabrous and blackish.
G. humeralis sp. nov.
- g². Prothorax without mesial line; apical and basal margin narrowly black. Elytra black, each with three white stripes..... *G. flavicollis* sp. nov.
- f. Prothorax striped above or entirely black.
- g¹. Prothorax above at each side with a very broad white stripe and with a black mesial stripe, which is sometimes divided by a fine (interrupted) white line. Elytra black with sutural, humeral, and short discal stripes.
- h¹. Stripes of the vertex parallel. Discal stripes of the elytra narrow and free.. *G. cylindrepomoides* Thomson.
- h². Stripes of the vertex strongly divergent. Discal stripes of the elytra very broad and united to the base of the sutural stripe..... *G. triangulifera* sp. nov.
- g². Prothorax above green or greenish with three pale stripes, the mesial sometimes obsolete..... *G. viridis* sp. nov.
- g². Prothorax above black or brown with pale stripes or entirely black.
- h¹. Elytra red-brown (at least before middle) with free white or yellowish spots or dots; humeral stripes wanting. Legs brown.
- i¹. Apical part of elytra black with a transverse white spot behind middle and a large squarish white spot near apex; no stripes. Vertex with broad contiguous stripes. Mesial stripe of prothorax broad and white; sides white without free stripe.
G. caraga Heller.
- i². Elytra red-brown to apex.
- j¹. Elytra without sutural stripe and apical spot.
G. samarensis sp. nov.
- j². Elytra with yellowish sutural stripe and apical spot.
G. referens sp. nov.
- h². Elytra black, blackish, or fuscous, rarely brown or yellowish in basal third, but in that case without spots or with only a transverse streak at middle.
- i². Upper² lateral pale stripe of the prothorax, if present, nearly quite lateral, at its posterior end placed below the shoulder of the elytra and never in continua-

² If there are two lateral stripes.

tion with the discal stripe. Legs black. Antennæ entirely black.

- j*¹. Vertex with broad contiguous stripes. Prothorax with distinct stripes; the mesial stripe broad. Elytra with rather broad sutural and linear humeral stripes; discal stripes usually wanting. All the markings yellowish gray.

G. intermixta sp. nov.

- j*². Vertex with two narrow separate stripes or without stripes. Elytra without discal stripes.

*k*¹. Prothorax with three yellow stripes. Elytra with very distinct yellow or yellowish sutural and humeral stripes..... *G. commixta* Aurivillius.

- k*². Prothorax above and elytra black without markings or only with very fine and obsolete stripes.

G. maura Pascoe.

- i*². Upper lateral pale stripe of the prothorax nearly dorsal and posteriorly connected with the discal stripe of the elytra or reaching the middle of the elytra between scutellum and shoulders.

- j*¹. Femora reddish. Eyes very tumid. Elytra blackish without markings..... *G. niveopectus* sp. nov.

- j*². Legs black. Eyes slightly tumid. Prothorax and elytra with distinct pale stripes.

- k*¹. Discal stripes of the elytra long, at least reaching the middle or continued by a series of spots.

- l*¹. Discal stripes of the elytra straight, not curved or approaching the suture. Sutural stripe entire. Elytra without apical spot, only lined with white or yellow.

- m*¹. Discal stripes of the elytra thick and short, not reaching to the middle, but followed by a series of spots. All the markings of the upper side sulphur yellow.

G. flavotincta var. *vel* sp. nov.

- m*². Discal stripes of the elytra fine and linear, reaching to the middle or nearly to the apex. Markings gray or whitish.

G. albolineata Thomson.

- l*². Discal stripes of the elytra curved or oblique, approaching the suture. Elytra with apical spot and entire humeral stripe.

- m*¹. Elytra with distinct sutural stripe, which however does not reach the base. Discal stripes curved at base and before middle united to the sutural stripe, thence again free and reaching the apical spot. Markings gray or whitish.

G. curvilinea sp. nov.

- m*³. Elytra without sutural stripe. Discal stripes oblique at base and nearly reaching the suture at middle, thence running close to the suture to apex. Markings of the upper side yellow..... *G. regularis* Newman.
- k*². Elytra without discal stripes or with a very short oblique stripe at base. Female, apex of the third antennal joint white.
- l*¹. Basal fourth of the elytra entirely clothed with a brown or grayish brown tomentum without stripes or spots. Sutural and humeral stripes distinct behind that patch. Stripes of vertex and prothorax brownish.
- G. palauensis* Aurivillius.
- F*. Basal part of the elytra not clothed with a brownish tomentum.
- m*¹. Vertex black without pale stripes. Elytra with the derm reddish brown at base; humeral and sutural stripes very narrow or wanting; no other markings. Prothorax with three narrow whitish stripes.
- G. basalis* Aurivillius.
- m*². Vertex with pale stripes. Prothorax with distinct stripes. Elytra with the sutural and humeral stripes long and a short oblique discal stripe at base.
- G. versuta* Newman.
- c*¹. Elytra with the subhumeral keel entirely wanting, at least behind the middle, and the humeral keel very distinct and acute to the apical spine, rarely obtuse at apex.
- d*¹. Elytra with the subhumeral keel entirely absent and the humeral keel rather obtuse near the somewhat declivous apex. Body with sulphur yellow markings. Elytra without stripes. Hind tarsi very short..... *G. pulchella* Pascoe.
- d*². Subhumeral keel of the elytra wanting only behind the middle; humeral keel very acute at apex. Markings gray or white.
- e*¹. Prothorax black above with three whitish stripes, the mesial broad. Vertex with two contiguous pale stripes. Elytra black, above with a broad discal stripe from base to apex, but without sutural and humeral stripes. Hind tarsi very long; first joint longer than the two following together and five to six times as long as broad at apex.
- G. bivittata* Aurivillius.
- e*². Prothorax cinereous with two oblong black dorsal stripes or spots, reaching neither the apical nor the basal margin.
- f*¹. Elytra not black at apex and without white transverse band behind the middle, cinereous with four large black spots. Sides of prothorax cinereous without black spot. Legs brownish. Hind tarsi long..... *G. cinerea* Thomson.

- f. Apical fifth of the elytra black, anteriorly limited by a transverse white band. Elytra from base to behind middle with humeral, discal (and sutural) grayish stripes. Sides of prothorax with a black dot. Legs black. Hind tarsi rather short..... *G. colobothoides* Thomson.

Glenea aphrodite Thomson.

Glenea aphrodite THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 561.

LUZON, Laguna, Mount Banahao. MINDANAO.

Glenea lepida Newman.

Glenea lepida NEWMAN, Entomologist 1 (1842) 301.

LUZON. MINDANAO. BASILAN.

Glenea gracilis Aurivillius.

Glenea gracilis AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 37.

LUZON. MINDORO. LEYTE. SIARGAO. BUCAS. MINDANAO.

Glenea artemis Aurivillius.

Glenea artemis AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 37.

LUZON.

Glenea pagana sp. nov.

♂. Angusta, gracilis, fusca infra brunnea, infra omnino virescente-argenteo squamosa obsque maculis nigris, supra vittis maculisque griseis aut virescente-griseis ornata. Caput breve cum oculis tumidis pronoto latius, punctatum vittis duabus verticis viridibus ornatum; frons, genae et tempora tota virescentia. Oculorum lobi inferiores magni genis triplo longiores. Antennae ad basin late distantes, fuscae scapo plus minus rufescente. Prothorax subcylindricus prope basin leviter constrictus, punctatus, supra subnudus niger vittis tribus virescentibus, externis lateralibus. Scutellum obtusum vel quadratum, totum viride-squamosum. Elytra sublinearia, apice emarginato truncata, intus dentata, extus spinosa, costa humerali acuta, infra humerali obsoleta, praedita, vitta angusta continua suturali, vitta abbreviata discali ad basin, vitta brevi humerali nec basin nec partem tertiam apicalem attingente, macula discali ante medium, macula laterali pone medium maculaque apicali griseis ornata. Femora rufescentia; tibiae nigricantes; tarsi supra, argenteo-grisei, articulos basalis posticorum 2° et 3° simul sumtis multo longior. Long. corporis 9 mm.

LUZON, Benguet, Baguio (*Baker*). Baker collection; Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Perhaps the male of *Glenea benguetana* sp. nov.

Glenea sordida Aurivillius.

Glenea sordida AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 36.

LUZON, Nueva Vizcaya, Imugan.

Glenea magica Thomson.

Glenea magica THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 563.

MINDANAO. LUZON, "Manilla" (Thorey).

Glenea benguetana sp. nov.

♀. Nigra, femoribus rufis signatoris argenteo-viridibus ornata. Caput punctatum, breve, cum oculis pronoto latius, nigrum genis, temporibus infra, vitta utrinque frontis vittisque duabus postice approximatis verticis viridibus. Lobi inferiores oculorum genis plus duplo longiores. Antennae ad basin late distantes, nigrae articulis 5-11 albido-sericeis. Prothorax leviter transversus, prope basin constrictus, punctatus, fere nudus, niger vittis tribus angustis pectoreque albido-viridibus; vittae externae fere laterales. Scutellum obtusum omnino albido-viride. Elytra versus apicem modice angustata, apice emarginato-truncata et extus spinosa, costa infra humerali obsolete et postice fere deleta, a basi parte quinta apicali excepta rude punctata, in medio vitta humerali nec basin nec apicem attingente, pone medium vitta suturali singuloque maculis 4 viridibus (prima discali ante medium, secunda suturali prope medium, tertia pone medium laterali, quarta apicali) ornata. Pectus et abdomen viridi-squamosa, maculis magnis lateralibus denuatis nitidis nigris ornata. Tibiae et tarsi obscura argenteo-pubescentia; articulus basalis tarsorum posticorum 2° et 3° simul sumtis longior. Long. corporis 9-10 mm.

LUZON, Benguet, Baguio (*Baker*). Baker collection, and Riksmuseum in Stockholm.

Glenea lineella Thomson.

Glenea lineella THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 563.

MINDANAO. Unknown to me.

Glenea exculta Newman.*Glenea exculta* NEWMAN, Entomologist 1 (1842) 302.*Glenea* ? *coryphaea* THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 563.

LUZON, Laguna, Mount Banahao and Mount Maquiling.

Glenea suavis Newman.*Glenea suavis* NEWMAN, Entomologist 1 (1842) 302.*Glenea decemguttata* AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 13 (1920) 33.

LUZON. SAMAR. SIARGAO. MINDANAO.

Glenea astarte Thomson.*Glenea astarte* THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 562.

LUZON. NEGROS. MINDANAO. BASILAN.

Glenea lycoris Thomson.*Glenea lycoris* THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 563.MINDANAO. Not seen by me. = *G. astarte* ♀ ?*Glenea quinquevittata* sp. nov.

Fusca elytris brunneis, supra pallide vittata, infra albo- vel cinereo-tomentosa; antennae nigrae articulis 9-11 albis; femora testacea, tibiae tarsique nigricantia. Caput breve, cum oculis tumidis pronoto latius. Frons subquadrata (♂) vel quadrata (♀), griseo-pubescent utrinque flavido-vittata. Genae albido-tomentosae lobis inferioribus oculorum vix (♀) vel multo breviores. Vertex vittis duabus parallelis ochraceis ornatus. Prothorax prope basin leviter constrictus, basin versus vix (♂) vel leviter angustatus (♀) vitta media lata ochracea et utrinque vittis binis angustis bene separatis griseis ornatus. Scutellum rotundatum ochraceum. Elytra punctata punctis apicem versus sensim evanescentibus, apice oblique emarginato-truncata angulo externo spinoso costis lateralibus apicem versus valde obtusis et obsoletis, brunnea vitta suturali vittisque utrinque binis (vitta discali tenui subundulata, postice obsoleta, vitta humerali latiore apicem fere attingente) griseis. Tarsi postici breves articulo primo 2° et 3° simul sumtis brevior. Long. corporis 10-12 mm.

MINDANAO, Butuan (*Baker*). Riksmuseum in Stockholm and Baker collection.

Nearly allied to *G. astarte* Thomson but differing in having a discal stripe on the elytra, two lateral grayish stripes on the prothorax and the dorsal stripe on the prothorax ochraceous.

Glenea concinna Newman.*Glenea concinna* NEWMAN, Entomologist 1 (1842) 301.*Glenea severa* THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 565.

LUZON.

Glenea colenda Thomson.*Glenea colenda* THOMSON, Rev. Zool. (3) 7 (1879) 18.

MINDANAO. LUZON, "Manilla" (Thorey).

Glenea lusoria Pascoe.*Glenea lusoria* PASCOE, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 3 (1867) 405, nota.*Glenea bimaculata* AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 13 (1920) 34.

Philippines.

Glenea bangueyensis Aurivillius.*Glenea bangueyensis* AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 13 (1920) 35.

BORNEO. BANGUEY ISLAND.

Glenea bangueyensis Aurivillius var. *nigripes* var. nov.

A forma typica differt pedibus totis nigris genisque paullo longioribus lobis inferioribus oculorum triplo brevioribus. Long. corporis 12 mm.

NEGROS (*Baker*). Baker collection.

Glenea dido sp. nov.

♀. Nigro-fusca, infra albido-tomentosa, supra griseo-signata. Caput breve, cum oculis pronoto latius genis, temporibus, vitta utrinque laterali frontis vittisque duabus curvatis oculos cingentibus verticis griseis vel albidis. Prothorax latitudine basali fere longior pone medium leviter constrictus, dense punctulatus, griseo-pubescent vittaque media dorsali basin haud attingente nigra ornatus. Scutellum obtusum, nigrum macula apicali grisea. Elytra apicem versus angustata, apice emarginato-truncata, a basi usque ad quintam partem apicalem rude punctata costis lateralibus distinctis et ante apicem conjunctis, macula apicali vittisque binis latis (discalis postice cum macula apicali conjuncta et humerali ante apicem desinente) ornata; sutura a basi ultra medium anguste nigra. Pedes flavescens-fusci; tarsi mediocres, articulus basalis posticorum 2° et 3° simul sumtis vix longior. Antennae latae fuscae. Long. corporis 11 mm.

MINDANAO, Port Banga. Riksmuseum in Stockholm.

Glenea iligana sp. nov.

♀. Nigra, supra albido-signata, infra dense cinereo-pubes-
cens. Caput breve, punctatum, nigrum, genis, temporibus,
vitta utrinque frontis vittisque duabus approximatis, parallelis,
rectis verticis cinereis. Oculi tumidi; lobi inferiores genis vix
sesqui longiores. Tubercula antennifera late distantia, parum
producta. Scapus antennarum articulo 3° multo brevior. Pro-
thorax punctatus, subquadratus, ante basin modice constrictus,
capite vix angustior, vittis tribus angustis dorsalibus, plus minus
interruptis punctoque laterali cinereo-albidis ornatus. Scutel-
lum obtusum albido-pubescent. Elytra apicem versus modice
angustata, apice recte truncata, bispinosa spina exteriore longi-
ore, vitta angusta suturali, vittis ternis nec basin nec apicem
attingentibus (prima discali, secunda humerali, tertia subhume-
rali) maculaque apicali albido-cinereis ornata; epipleura etiam
ante medium albida; costae laterales distinctae, prope apicem
obtusae et conjunctae. Tarsi postici elongati articulus basalis
2° et 3° simul sumtis multo longior. Abdomen utrinque ma-
culis 4 obscuris fere denudatis praeditum. Long. corporis 13
mm.

MINDANAO, Lanao, Iligan (*Baker*). Baker collection.

Glenea minerva Aurivillius.

Glenea minerva AURIVILLIUS, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 65 (1922) 171.

PALAWAN.

Glenea univittata Aurivillius.

Glenea univittata AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 38, 40.

Glenea univittata ab. *vinculata* ab. nov.

Elytra ad basin vitta brevi discali instructa.

LUZON. MASBATE, Sorsogon, Aroroy. SIBUYAN. NEGROS.

Glenea fissicauda sp. nov.

Nigra, supra albido-vittata et maculata, infra griseo-pubes-
cens aut albido-tomentosa; pedes rufi, tarsi fuscis. Frons
griseo-pubescent utrinque albido-vittata, punctulata, in more
latitudine altior, in femina lata, subquadrata. Genae moris lobis
inferioribus triplo, feminae haud duplo breviores. Vertex albido-
bivittatus, vittis parallelis. Prothorax subcylindricus, ante basin
constrictus, leviter punctatus, albo trivittatus, vittis externis
lateralibus, a supero vix aut salum ex porte discernendis. Scu-

tellum obtusum albido-tomentosum. Elytra apice recte truncata bispinosa spina suturali brevior costis lateralibus distinctis et prope apicem conjunctis, cinereo-pubescentia vitta suturali et utrinque vittis duabus albidis ornata, vitta discali saepissime abbreviata medium haud attingente, vitta humerali ante apicem desinente ibique plus minus incrassata, interdum interrupta linea media basin haud attingente et macula laterali indicata, macula apicali grisea. Tarsi breves, supra griseo-pubescentes; posticorum articulos primus duabus sequentibus simul sumtis haud vel vix longior. Vitta lateralis metasterni maculaque laterales abdominis fuscae. Long. corporis 11-12 mm.

♂. Pygidium apice profunde incisum. Segmentum ventrale ultimum infra fere ad basin fissum, lobis lateralibus maximis, latis, apice late oblique subtruncatis et longe pilosis. Paramera longe exserta, lanceolata, infra pilis longis vestita.

NEGROS, Cuernos Mountains (*Baker*). Baker collection; Riksmuseum in Stockholm.

This and the following species differ from all other forms in the formation of the last (visible) abdominal segment of the male. It is to be noted that similar very sharp sexual differences occur also in some species of the South American genus *Colobothea*.

Glenea lobata sp. nov.

Speciei praecedenti valde similis et affinis. Femina vix nisi elytris subnudis, fortius punctatis vittaque suturali latiore, mas pygidio apice minus exciso lobisque lateralibus segmenti ventralis ultimi apice late emarginatis et utrinque ad angulos productis differunt. Long. corporis 11-12 mm.

MINDANAO. SAMAR. NEGROS, 1 male (*Baker*). Baker collection; Riksmuseum in Stockholm.

Glenea lobata ab. (?) biguttulata ab. nov. (sp. ?).

Pronotum utrinque inter vittas dorsales guttis binis albis notatum.

BASILAN (*Baker*). Only a single male, Baker collection.

Glenea tritoleuca Aurivillius.

Glenea tritoleuca AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 38, 40.

Glenea tritoleuca Aurivillius var. *tripartita* AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 39.

MINDANAO. BASILAN.

Glenea humeralis sp. nov.

Nigro-fusca femoribus ad basin flavidis, supra ochraceo-, infra (flavescente) cinereo-tomentosa. Caput breve, cum oculis pronoto latius, ochraceo pubescens vitta frontis et verticis nigra genisque cinereis. Genae mediocres lobis oculorum parum breviores. Prothorax leviter transversus basin versus angustatus, ante basin leviter constrictus supra totus ochraceus linea tenue media basin haud attingente fusca ornata lateribus infra cinereis vitta nulla laterali. Scutellum obtusum ochraceum. Elytra apice recte truncata extus spinosa supra usque ad costam humeralem dense ochraceo-tomentosa, lateribus deflexis areaque subquadrata humerali denudatis nitidis brunneo-nigris, carinis lateralibus distinctis prope apicem conjunctis. Tarsi breves; posticorum articulus basalis 2° et 3° simul sumtis brevior. Long. corporis 11 mm.

POLILLO (*Baker*). Baker collection.

Resembles *G. sula* Aurivillius from Borneo, but without the lateral black stripe on the prothorax and with the ochraceous humeral stripe of the elytra completely united to the discal area. Also the tarsi are shorter than in *G. sula*.

Glenea flavicollis sp. nov.

♀. Nigra, supra albido-vittata pronoto fere toto aurantiaco, infra dense albo-pubescens vitta laterali, in ventre maculari denudata nigra ornata. Pedes cinereo-pubescentes. Antennarum articuli 1-3 nigri (reliqui desunt). Caput punctatum genis, temporibus vittaque utrinque frontis et verticis albidis; vittae verticis late separatae. Prothorax leviter transversus, supra, dense et laete aurantiaco-tomentosus margine apicali et basali anguste nigris plus minus albido pubescentibus, utrinque vitta infralaterali curvata nigra instructus. Scutellum late rotundatum, albido pubescens. Elytra a basi ultra medium rude punctata, deinde fere laevia vitta communi suturali vittisque binis bene definitis albidis ornata, vitta intermedia discali paullo pone medium desinente, vitta humerali in spinam exeunte et apice cum vitta suturali conjuncta; carinis lateralibus distinctis ante apicem conjunctis. Tarsi brevès; articulus primus posticorum 2° et 3° simul sumtis brevior. Genae lobis inferioribus oculorum haud duplo breviores. Long. corporis 14 mm.

SIBUYAN (*Baker*). Baker collection.

Only a single female of this species is known to me. It differs from all other species of the genus in the color of the prothorax.

No punctures are visible on the upper side of the prothorax.

Glenea cylindrepomoides Thomson.*Glenea cylindrepomoides* THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 564.

LUZON.

Glenea triangulifera sp. nov.

Nigra, supra flavo-albido-vittata, infra griseo- vel albido-tomentosa et nigro-maculata. Caput breve, cum oculis tumidis pronoto latius. Frons latitudine altior, utrinque late flavido-vittata, in medio nigro-vittata. Genae nudaе nigrae (♀) aut tomentosae (♂). Tempora tomentosa. Vertex vittis duabus postice valde divergentibus flavidis, inter eas triangulariter niger. Prothorax albido-tomentosus vitta lata dorsali vittaque utrinque infra-laterali nigris. Elytra punctata, apice truncata et extus spinosa, carinis lateralibus distinctis ante apicem conjunctis, vitta lata suturali, vitta latissima et brevissima discali cum vitta suturali conjuncta et maculam basalem transversam formante vittaque humerali nec basin nec apicem attingente flavo-albidis ornata. Pedes fusci (♂) aut rufo-testacei (♀); tarsorum posticorum articulus basalis 2° et 3° simul sumtis haud longior. Long. corporis 9–12 mm.

MINDANAO, Bukidnon, Tangkulan. NEGROS, Cuernos Mountains (*Baker*). Baker collection.

Easily distinguished from all other Philippine species of the genus by the black dorsal stripe of the prothorax and the broad black triangle of the vertex. The markings of the elytra nearly agree with those of *Glenea minerva* from Palawan.

Glenea viridis sp. nov.

Viridis, opaca (haud metallica) supra albido-vittata, infra dense albo-tomentosa; antennae apicem versus nigricantes; pedes pube tenui cinerea vestiti, femora ima basi testacea. Frons et vertex bivittata. Genae et tempora albida. Prothorax 4-vittatus, vitta superiore latiore. Scutellum obtusum, viride. Elytra apice emarginata et extus spinosa utrinque bicarinata, carinis postice conjunctis et in spinam exeuntibus, vitta suturali (interdum obsoleta) vittisque ternis (discali abbreviata, humerali lata apicem versus dilatata, infrahumerali tenui in mare fere nulla) albidis ornata. Tarsi breves, posticorum articulas primus 2° et 3° simul sumtis brevior. Long. corporis 11–13 mm.

♂. Metasternum in medio foveis duabus contiguis dense fulvo-tomentosis impressum.

SAMAR. MINDANAO (*Baker*). Baker collection; Riksmuseum in Stockholm.

The only species known with a green body.

Glenea caraga Heller.

Glenea caraga HELLER, Philip. Journ. Sci. 19 (1921) 541, t. 2, f. 3.

MINDANAO. SAMAR.

Glenea samarensis sp. nov.

♀. Brunnea, supra vittis et maculis flavido-tomentosis, infra tomento flavescente vestita. Caput cum oculis pronoto vix latius. Frons quadrata griseo-pubescentis, utrinque flavo-vittata; genae griseae, mediocres, lobis oculorum haud duplo breviores; tempora flava; vertex vittis duabus parallelis flavidis. Prothorax subquadratus, prope basin constrictus, flavido-trivittatus vittis lateralibus latis, inter vittas discrete punctatus. Scutellum late rotundatum, totum flavidum. Elytra apicem versus modice angustata, apice late truncata, hispinosa spina externa elongata, carinis lateralibus distinctis postice obtusis, prope apicem conjunctis, maculis quaternis (prima discali prope basin elongata, secunda fere in medio ad suturam approximata, tertia pone medium prope carinam humeralem rotundata, quartaque parva laterali prope apicem) punctaque uno alterave flavidis ornata. Antennae fusco-brunneae. Pedes brunnei tenuiter cinereo-pubescentis; tarsi breves, posticorum articulus basalis 2° et 3° simul sumtis brevior. Abdomen maculis trigonis lateralibus albo-tomentosis, praeterea griseo-pubescentis. Long. corporis 13 mm.

SAMAR (*Baker*). Baker collection.

A single female only.

Glenea referens sp. nov.

♂. Brunnea capite et pronoto nigricantibus, supra vittis maculis flavidis ornata, infra albido-tomentosa. Frons latitudine altior albido-tomentosa vitta media angusta fusca. Genae subnudae, lobis oculorum quadruplo breviores. Tempora flava. Vertex vittis duabus bene separatis flavidis. Caput breve cum tumidis pronoto latius. Prothorax subcylindricus, latitudine basali longior lateribus leviter convexis, prope basin paullulum constrictus, vitta dorsali vittaque utrinque laterali latissima coxas fere attingente flavidis ornatis. Scutellum subtruncatum, totum flavidum. Elytra fere ad apicem rude, ad basin foveatim punctata, apice emarginato-truncata angulo suturali dentato, externo

spina brevi ornato, carinis lateralibus distinctis prope apicem conjunctis praedita, vitta suturali postice in maculam apicalem dilatata maculisque quaternis rotundatis (prima discali prope basin, secunda parva laterali ante medium, tertia fere in medio vittam suturalem tangente, quarta minore laterali pone medium) flavido-tomentosis ornata. Corpus infra in medio pallidius, abdomen maculis lateralibus brunneis instructum. Tarsi breves, posticorum articulus basalis 2° et 3° simul sumtis haud longior. Antennae apicem versus infuscatae. Long. corporis 11 mm.

MINDANAO, Lanao, Kolambugan (*Baker*). Baker collection.

Nearly allied to *G. samarensis*, but probably not the male of that species, the elytra being more strongly punctured and having a distinct sutural stripe, an apical spot, and differently arranged markings. A small yellowish stain at base between scutellum and the shoulders.

A female specimen from Luzon, which differs only by having the front broader, subquadrate with broad medial black stripe, longer brown cheeks, much smaller elytral spots, but these arranged exactly in a similar way, and the ordinary sexual markings, may be the true female of *G. referens*.

Glenea helleri Aurivillius.

Glenea helleri AURIVILLIUS, Cat. Col. 74 (1923) 506.

Glenea scalaris HELLER, Philip. Journ. Sci. 19 (1921) 541, t. 2, f. 4.

LUZON. Not seen by me.

Glenea intermixta sp. nov.

Nigro-fusca (elytris interdum brunneis, immatura?), supra albo-vittata, infra griseo- et albido-tomentosa femoribus ad basin rufis. Caput punctatum cum oculis tumidis pronoto latius. Frons latitudine altior, in medio subnuda, utrinque flavescens vittata. Genae tenues pubescentes, lobis inferioribus oculorum parum (♀) vel plus duplo breviores. Vertex vittis duabus omnino contiguis antice inter antennal divergentibus ornatus. Antennae totae fuscae vel fusco-brunneae. Prothorax subcylindricus vitta lata dorsali vittaque angusta laterali infra pube cinerea, determinata albis instructus. Scutellum obtuse rotundatum, dense albo-tomentosum. Elytra ante medium fortius punctata, apice truncata et extus spinosa, carina humerali usque ad spinam acuta et continua, carina subhumerali obtusa ante apicem omnino evanescente, vitta lata suturali saepissime in medio fasciola transversa connexa vittaque tenui humerali nec basin nec apicem attingente albidis ornata, inter-

dum etiam vitta brevi discali ad basin instructa. Pectus et abdomen maculis denudatis fuscis praedita. Tarsorum posteriorum articulus basalis 2° et 3° simul sumtis haud (♀) vel parum (♂) longior. Long. corporis 9-12 mm.

MINDANAO, Zamboanga, Dapitan, Iligan. BASILAN (*Baker*). Riksmuseum in Stockholm and Baker collection.

Allied to *Glenea commixta* Aurivillius and *univittata* Aurivillius, but differing in having the humeral keel of the elytra sharp to the apex and the subhumeral keel disappearing before apex. The stripes of the upper side are white or whitish, rarely yellowish.

Glenea commixta Aurivillius.

Glenea commixta AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 37, 40.

MASBATE, Sorsogon, Aroroy, Masbate. SAMAR.

Glenea commixta ab. (var. ?) *fasciola* Aurivillius.

Glenea commixta ab. (var. ?) *fasciola* AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 38.

MINDANAO.

Glenea maura Pascoe.

Glenea maura PASCOE, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 3 (1867) 405, nota.

MINDANAO.

Glenea niveopectus sp. nov.

♂. Nigro-fusca, supra fere unicolor infra dense niveo-tomentosa utrinque maculis 4 parvis lateralibus denudatis abdominis brunneis. Caput breve cum oculis tumidis pronoto multo latius. Frons quadrata, punctata, cana, utrinque albido-vittata. Genae et tempora albido-tomentosa; genae lobis oculorum duplo breviores. Antennae totae nigrofuscae; scapus articulo tertio haud brevior. Prothorax subquadratus, supra nigro-fuscus, punctulatus lineis tribus, externis obsoletis, pallidis ornatus, utrinque in lateribus omnino niveo-tomentosus absque vitta. Scutellum latum, obtusum, nigrum linea tenui media alba. Elytra tota nigro-fusca seriatim punctata, apice suboblique truncata angulo suturali vix dentato, externo spinoso, carinis lateralibus distinctis ante apicem conjunctis instructa, unicolora margine apicali tenuissime albido-ciliato. Femora coxae et dimidium basale tibiarum posteriorum rufa; tibiae tarsique fusca; tarsi breves, articulus basalis posteriorum 2° et 3° simul sumtis multo brevior. Long. corporis 8 mm.

BASILAN (*Baker*). Baker collection.

A single male. Resembling *Glenea maura* Pascoe, but at once distinguished by its much broader head, shorter prothorax, reddish femora, and the entirely white sides of the prothorax.

Glenea albolineata Thomson var. *mindanaonis* var. nov.

Violascente-nigra supra albovittata, infra dense albo-tomentosa maculis lateralibus denudatis nigris. Caput pronoto haud latius oculis haud vel vix tumidis. Frons latitudine altior, utrinque vitta albida; in medio punctata, nuda. Genae lobis inferioribus oculorum parum breviores nudaе (♀) vel albo-pubescentes (♂). Tempora vitta obliqua albida. Vertex 4-vittatus; vittae intermediae tenues parallelae, laterales pone oculos breves latiusculae. Antennae ad basin modice distantes tuberculis distinctis, corpore longiores, nigrae. Scutellum macula media apicali albida. Elytra a basi usque ad medium punctata, pone medium fere laevia, apice subtruncata angulo externo spinoso, suturali dentato, carinis lateralibus postice obtusis subaequalibus, prope apicem conjunctis, vittis 7 rectis, bene separatis, linearibus, optime definitis ornata [vitta communi suturali, vitta discali medium (♀) vel apicem fere (♂) attingente, vitta humerali apice libera (♀) vel cum fascia apicali connexa (♂) vittaque infrahumerali inter carinas] margine apicali etiam albido. Pedes cinereo-pubescentes; tarsi breves, posticorum articulus basalis 2° et 3° simul sumtis brevior vel haud longior. Long. corporis 10-14 mm.

♂. Segmentum ultimum ventrale apice convexum vel obtuse carinatum.

MINDANAO, Surigao, Surigao: Agusan, Butuan. SAMAR (*Baker*). Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Baker collection.

Specimens from Bouru differ by having the white stripes of the prothorax much broader and the stripes of the elytra more or less united, at least at apex. In a male from Bouru the last ventral segment is very long, fornicate and distinctly carinate at apex.

Glenea flavotincta var. nov. vel sp. nov.

As a very doubtful form of *G. albolineata* I regard two females, one from Samar in Baker's collection and one from Mindanao in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm. They differ in having all the stripes of the upper side yellow, the discal and humeral stripes of the elytra much broader and posteriorly more or less dissolved in rounded or irregular spots. In the specimen from Samar the humeral stripe is continuous and the discal only at and behind

the middle represented by two or three dots, but in the specimen from Mindanao both stripes are, from the middle, replaced by very irregular yellow spots. The most important difference, however, is that the forehead is much broader and the cheeks are shorter than in *G. albolineata*.

Glenea curvilinea sp. nov.

♂. Nigra, supra griseo-vittata, infra omnino albedo-tomentosa maculis nullis pedibus cinereo-pubescentibus. Caput cum oculis tumidiusculis pronoto vix latius. Frons latitudine parum altior. Genae mediocres, lobis inferioribus oculorum haud duplo breviores. Antennae ad basin distantes, corpore longiores nigrae. Caput totum albedo-tomentosum vitta media verticis nigra. Prothorax subcylindricus, prope basin leviter constrictus, supra albedo-trivittatus vittis externis latis. Scutellum albedo-tomentosum. Elytra apice emarginato-truncata angulo externo spina ornato, costis lateralibus apice conjunctis parum distinctis, vittis ternis (prima lata ad basin discali, mox autem versus suturam curvata et eam usque ad apicem adjuncta, secunda humerali maculam apicalem attingente, tertia latera deflexa fere omnino occupante) maculaque apicale griseis ornata, ante medium punctata pone medium fere laevia. Segmentum ventrale ultimum infra planum. Long. corporis 10-11 mm.

MINDANAO, Agusan, Butuan (*Baker*). Riksmuseum in Stockholm and Baker collection.

Nearly allied to *G. albolineata* Thomson, but distinct by having the discal stripe of the elytra curved at the base and soon reaching the suture. I have not seen the female.

Glenea regularis Newman.

Glenea regularis NEWMAN, Entomologist 1 (1842) 302.

LUZON, Camarines Sur, Mount Isarog: "Manilla" (Thorey): Laguna, Mount Maquiling.

Glenea palauensis Aurivillius.

Glenea palauensis AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 1 (1903) 325, fig. 29.

PALAWAN.

Glenea basalis Aurivillius.

Glenea basalis AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 39.

LUZON.

Glenea versuta Newman.

Glenea versuta NEWMAN, Entomologist 1 (1842) 302; Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 39, 40.

LUZON, Sorsogon, Aroroy. POLILLO.

Glenea versuta Newman ab. *bipunctata* Aurivillius.

Glenea versuta Newman, ab. *bipunctata* AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool.
15 (1923) 39.

LUZON, Sorsogon, Aroroy. SAMAR.

Glenea versuta Newman ab. ♀ *fasciolata* Aurivillius.

Glenea versuta Newman ab. ♀ *fasciolata* AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool.
15 (1923) 39.

MINDANAO. SIARGAO. BASILAN.

Glenea pulchella Pascoe.

Glenea pulchella PASCOE, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (2) 4 (1857) 260.
Glenea vesta PASCOE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1866) 260, t. 28, f. 3;
Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 3 (1867) 411.

MINDANAO. MALACCA. BORNEO. MOLUCCAS.

Specimens from Mindanao have a small sulphur yellow lateral dot on the elytra behind the middle; this dot is wanting in specimens from Borneo and Malacca but still more developed in a specimen from Ceram.

Pascoe altered the name *pulchella* to *vesta* under the supposition that *G. pulchella* Hope was an older name; but Hope's species was not described before 1860, when it was introduced by Thomson as *G. pulchella*. Thomson's species may therefore be named *G. pulchra*.

Glenea bivittata Aurivillius.

Glenea bivittata AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 1 (1904) 326, fig. 30.

PALAWAN.

Glenea cinerea Thomson.

Glenea cinerea THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 565.

LUZON. MINDORO.

A somewhat variable species. The four black spots of the elytra large and squarish or smaller and rounded.

Glenea colobothecoides Thomson.

Glenea colobothecoides THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 562.

LUZON. SIARGAO. MINDANAO. BASILAN.

The following three species are unknown to me:

Glenea glauca Newman.

Glenea glauca NEWMAN, Entomologist 1 (1842) 302.

LUZON, Manila.

Glenea stellata Thomson.

Glenea stellata THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 563.

"BORNEO?" MINDANAO?.

Glenea varifascia Thomson.

Glenea varifascia THOMSON, Syst. Ceramb. (1865) 562.

MINDANAO. ? = *regularis* Newm.

Glenea ana Thomson and *ochraceovittata* Thomson have been reported from the Philippine Islands, but were probably wrongly named.

Subgenus *Stirolenea* Aurivillius

The majority of the species belonging to this subgenus have the same colors and markings as have the well-known *G. cantori* Fabricius from China and *G. angerona* Thomson from Java. Front broad and subquadrate. Hind tarsi short. Prothorax short, strongly constricted behind middle. Eyes moderately tumid. Humeral keel of the elytra ending free near apex; subhumeral keel distinct and acute at apex.

One species only is known from the Philippine Islands.

Glenea (*Stirolenea*) *luzonica* sp. nov.

Nigra, albido pubescens; elytra (parte 5^a apicali nigra excepta) femora et tibiae anteriora abdomeneque rufo-brunnea. Caput albido-tomentosum macula frontis et vitta media verticis nigris. Prothorax albido-tomentosus, supra facia transversa basali maculisque duabus subquadratis ante medium, utrinque in latere guttis 4 denudatis nigris. Scutellum nigrum. Elytra leviter griseo pubescentia macula apicali cano-tomentosa. Latera pectoris nigro-guttata. Segmenta ventralia 1-4 utrinque late denudata. A *G. angerona* Thomson, cui proxime affinis, parte nigra apicali elytrorum multo brevior et signatoris prothoracis diversa. Long. corporis 11 mm.

LUZON, Camarines Sur, Mount Isarog. Riksmuseum, Stockholm, 1 female.

Genus *HETEROGLENEA* Gahan

Head broad with tumid eyes. Hind tarsi short.

Heteroglenea glechoma Pascoe.

Heteroglenea glechoma PASCOE, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 3 (1867) 409; GAHAN, Ann. Nat. Hist. (6) 19 (1897) 490.

Heteroglenea fuscovirgata FAIRMAIRE, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 27 (1883) 53.

MINDANAO. May easily be mistaken for a *Daphisia*.

Genus *DAPHISIA* Pascoe

The species are as a rule smaller than the species of *Glenea* and easily known by the rounded sides of the elytra. Head

broad with tumid eyes. Hind tarsi generally short. Lateral keels of the elytra wanting or obsolete, never reaching the apex.

Key to the species of Daphisia Pascoe.

- a*¹. Elytra truncate or slightly rounded at apex, unarmed. First joint of hind tarsi at least as long as the two following together. Elytra with a broad sutural stripe, a short discal stripe at the base sometimes united to the sutural stripe, a discal spot near middle, a humeral stripe not reaching the base and usually thickened at its posterior end and an apical spot gray or yellowish gray. All the markings sometimes united and nearly concealed by a grayish or yellowish tomentum (ab. *confluens*). Femora pale reddish at least at base..... *D. discimaculata* Aurivillius.
- a*². Elytra truncate with the exterior angle dentate or spined. Elytra without stripes. Scutellum white.
 - b*¹. Larger, 9 to 10 millimeters. Entirely pale brown with two large white spots on each side of the breast..... *D. brunnea* sp. nov.
 - b*². Smaller, 6 to 8 millimeters. Black; prothorax with three white stripes, elytra as a rule with two spots near base and a transverse fascia behind the middle white..... *D. bakeri* sp. nov.

Daphisia discimaculata Aurivillius.

Daphisia discimaculata AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 41.

Daphisia discimaculata ab. ♀ *confluens* AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15 (1923) 41.

MINDANAO.

Daphisia brunnea sp. nov.

♀. Tota testaceo-brunnea, brunneo-pubescens, scutello maculisque utrinque 4 lateralibus pectoris et abdominis (prima in mesosterno, secunda in metasterno, tertia parva in segmento ventrali primo, quarta elongata in segmento ultimo) dense albo-tomentosis. Frons lata, subtransversa, punctata. Genae lobis inferioribus oculorum fere longiores. Antennae corpore parum longiores; scapus articulo 3° haud brevior. Pronotum subtransversum, basin versus levissime angustatus et ante basin obsolete constrictus, ante scutellum albo-tomentosum. Scutellum semiorbiculare. Elytra utrinque a basi ultra medium obtuse bicarinata carinis ante apicem evanescentibus, apicem versus parum angustata, apice truncata et extus spinosa, subseriatim punctata quarta parte apicali fere laevi. Tarsi breves. Unguiculi simplices. Long. corporis 9-10 mm.

SAMAR (*Baker*). Baker collection; Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

A very distinct species, forming a connecting link between *Glenea* and *Daphisia*.

Daphisia bakeri sp. nov.

Nigro-fusca, supra albo-vittata et -maculata, infra albido-pubescentis vitta laterali pectoris et abdominis dense albo-tomentosa; pedes toti pallidi aut plus minus infuscati. Caput cum oculis pronoto latius. Frons subquadrata, punctulata, grisea; genae et tempora alba; vertex unicolor, fuscus. Oculi late distantes, mediocres; lobi inferiores genis duplo (δ) vel parum (φ) longiores. Antennae fuscae, corpore duple (δ) aut sesqui longiores; scapus articulo 3° parum brevior, interdum rufescens. Pronotum dense punctulatum, basin versus leviter angustatum lateribus rectis, albido-trivittatus vitta media tenui vel interrupta. Scutellum obtusum dense albo-tomentosum. Elytra linearia, apice truncata, leviter dentata vel fere inermia, fere ad apicem punctata, griseo-pubescentia (δ) vel subnuda (φ) guttis binis ante medium, macula transversa pone medium albis vel flavidis maculaque obsoleta grisea apicali ornata. Tarsi breves. Long. corporis 6-8 mm.

NEGROS. SAMAR. SIBUYAN (*Baker*). Baker collection; Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

The two antemedial spots of the elytra are obliquely placed, the interior elongate and somewhat nearer to the base than the exterior.

Daphisia bakeri var. *vittulata* var. nov.

δ . A forma typica differt vertice flavido-bivittato maculisque elytrorum flavescentibus. Femora testacea; tibiae et tarsi infuscati.

BASILAN. Baker collection.

Daphisia bakeri var. *semisignata* var. nov.

A forma typica differt macula antemediana interiore elytrorum deficiente maculaque transversa postmediana majore. Pedes toti testaceo-brunnei.

MINDANAO, Surigao, Surigao. Baker collection.

Daphisia bakeri var. *immaculata* var. nov.

Elytris unicoloribus immaculatis omnino pube virescente-grisea tectis insignita.

NEGROS. MINDANAO, Lanao, Kolambugan. Baker collection.

SAPERDINI

Genus PARAZOSNE novum

Tibiae intermediae integrae. Antennae (φ) corpore breviores, articulis 4-11 opacis. Frons inter oculos constricta.

Tubercula antennifera divergentia sulco angulari separata. Oculi emarginati; lobi inferiores subquadrati. Prothorax cylindricus, ante basin levissime constrictus. Elytra lateraliter costato-deflexa, carinis prope apicem omnino evanescentibus, apice truncata fere inermia. Tibiae apicem versus sensim compresso-dilatatae. Tarsi breves; articulus primus posticorum 2° et 3° simul sumtis haud longior.

I have been compelled to erect this new genus for the rare and beautiful insect described and figured by Westwood in 1841 as *Colobothea leucospilota* and hitherto referred to the genus *Glenea*, from which it however differs by having the middle tibiae entire without incision.

The only specimen I have seen is a female and it was taken at Surigao, Mindanao, by Baker. The white markings of the elytra agree rather well with the spots in Westwood's figure.

Parasosne leucospilota Westwood.

Colobothea leucospilota WESTWOOD, Arc. Nat. 1 (1841) 57, pl. 15, fig. 2.

Chalybeate, more or less purple at the sides of the elytra, shining and spotted with white. Front on each side bordered with a fine white line, embracing the outer side of the antennary tubers. Cheeks whitish. Vertex without stripes. Prothorax nearly as long as broad with very few punctures, strongly shining, three small spots above near apical margin and a transverse spot at the base white. Scutellum white, black at base. Elytra very strongly punctured at base and at the sides, shining and without punctures in apical fifth; each with six or seven white markings; a discal dot near base, a short transverse fascia near middle, a lateral dot between the first dot and the fascia, a dot near the suture behind middle, a lateral dot behind the last, an oblique fascia before apex, and often also an apical spot. Body beneath with grayish pubescence along the middle and with white patches on the breast and white apical margins to the first four ventral segments. Femora bluish; tibiae dark violet; tarsi black. Length, 19 millimeters.

LUZON. MINDANAO.