

I desire to set up this conception in opposition to the theory of gastrulation which at present prevails. I would mention once more that I reserve for my subsequent paper the full description of my investigations and the detailed statement of proof, as well as the consideration of the literature of the subject. In the present communication I wished to substantiate my view as shortly as possible.

Moscow, Nov. 1892.

LXI.—*Descriptions of some new Longicorn Coleoptera from the Indian Region.* By C. J. GAHAN, M.A., of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

[Plate XIX. figs. 4-7.]

THE new species described in this paper form part of some recent accessions to the British-Museum collection. Those from the collections made by Mr. G. Q. Corbett in Burma and by Mr. A. Bell in South India were presented through the intermediation of Dr. Andrewes; while most of the remaining species described are from the collections made by the late Mr. E. T. Atkinson.

Eolesthes basicornis, sp. n.

Aureo-sericeo pubescens; prothorace lateraliter in medio subangulato et leviter tuberculato; dorso transversim undulateque rugoso, versus medium sulcis duabus antice conjunctis longitudinaliter impresso; elytrorum apicibus anguste truncatis, utrisque bidentatis; antennis quam corpore triplo longioribus, articulis 1^o 3^oque transversim rugulosis, hoc apice subabrupte crassato.

Long. 38, lat. 10.5 mm.

Hab. Andaman Islands (*Atkinson Collection*).

The underside of the head is crossed by a deep intergenal groove, which is followed by a second shallower and somewhat ill-defined groove; both grooves are slightly bowed forwards in the middle. The prothorax is somewhat constricted anteriorly; it is obtusely angulate and provided with a very small tubercle at the middle of each side; it is wrinkled above over almost the whole surface, the rugæ having a wavy course in a general transverse direction; two longitudinal impressions, bending towards the middle line to unite anteriorly, cut off a central space which is wrinkled like the rest

of the surface. The silky pubescence of the elytra is so arranged as to present the appearance of numerous brighter and less bright areas varying in lustre with the direction in which the light falls upon them. The antennæ of the male are about three times as long as the body; the first joint and the third are transversely rugulose, the third joint has at the apex an abrupt ring-like thickening which projects rather more on the outer side; the fourth and fifth joints are also slightly thickened at the apex; each of the joints from the fifth to the eighth is furnished with a small acute spine at the outer apex, and each from the sixth to the tenth is denticulately produced at the inner apex; the third joint is slightly longer, the fourth a little shorter, than the first; the fifth is distinctly longer than the third.

Margites sulcicollis, sp. n.

Niger, griseo sparse setosus; clytris picco-brunneis, griseo tenuiter pubescentibus et fulvo sat dense setosis; prothorace basi apicèquo constricto, lateraliter rotundato, dorso utrinque quadrisulcato, medio sparsim punctato; corpore subtus pedibus antennisque piceis vel nigris, griseo tenuiter pubescentibus; antennis (♀) quam corpore brevioribus, articulis 1°, 3°, 5°que subæqualibus, utrisque quam quarto paullo longioribus, articulis 6° et sequentibus gradatim crescentibus.

Long. 13 mm.

Hab. Paungdè, in Burma (*G. Q. Corbett*).

Prothorax strongly enough rounded at the sides in the middle, narrowed at the base and apex; the disk with two very distinct longitudinal grooves which cut off a median, somewhat oblong, and sparsely punctured area from two lateral plagæ, each of which is traversed longitudinally by three or four narrower and less distinct grooves, the intervals between which are narrow and cariniform, the sides below these areas are intricately and not strongly rugose. The elytra bear punctures of two kinds—larger and less closely crowded punctures from which the suberect fulvous setæ spring, and minute closely crowded punctures occupying the intervals and giving rise to the finer hairs of the laid pubescence.

This species is to be recognized by the peculiar sculpturing of the prothorax.

Nyphasia apicalis, sp. n.

Fulvescens; clytris apice chalybeato-violaceis, utrisque ad suturam breviter spinosis; antennis (♂) quam corpore sesqui-longioribus,

articulis 3^o ad 6^{um} nigris, apice extus spinosis, articulo 7^o brevius spinoso, hoc et sequentibus testaceo-fuscis; corpore subtus pedibusque rufo-fulvescentibus.

Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Canara, in South India (*A. Bell*).

This species agrees closely in structural characters with *N. Puscoei*, Lac., and *N. fuscipennis*, Gah., but has the prothorax somewhat more strongly tuberculate at the middle of each side, the scutellum more prolonged behind, and the elytra each furnished with a short sutural spine at the apex. It may be further distinguished by its coloration, being entirely of a somewhat reddish fulvous, with the exception of a small portion at the apex of the elytra which is violet-blue, and of the antennæ, of which the two proximal joints only are fulvous.

Although this species has the elytra spined at the apices, it accords in other respects much better with Lacordaire's second section of the genus, the remaining species of which have the elytra unarmed at the apex.

Cleonice bivittata, sp. n.

Viridis, pedibus antennisque atro-cæruleis; olytris creberrime punctatis, viridi-opacis, vitta dorsali utrinque æneo-viridi, apice conjunctim subacuminata rotundatis; antennis (σ) quam corpore multo longioribus; articulo tertio quam quarto sequi-longiore, articulis primo tertioque sulcatis.

Long. 19, lat. 4.75 mm.

Hab. Baram, in North-west Borneo (*Everett*).

Head rather sparsely punctured in front, more densely above and on the sides; impressed along the middle in front with a linear groove which extends backwards above, between the antennæ and eyes, as far as the middle of a small sparsely-punctured dorsal area. Prothorax thickly punctured above, except along the anterior margin, on a small centro-dorsal area, and over each of two feebly raised and obtuse tubercles which are placed towards each side. Elytra very closely punctured, of a rather dark dull green colour, but each with a dorsal vitta of a somewhat brassy and brighter colour. The body underneath is also green, but is clothed with a faint silvery-grey pubescence. The legs and antennæ are dark blue, the peduncles of the femora only being greenish. The antennæ of the male are more than half as long again as the body; the first and third joints only are sulcate along their anterior or inner surface; the third is about half as long again as the fourth.

The colour and punctuation of the elytra in this species are very suggestive of the South-African genus *Ochimus*. I am not quite certain that the species is congeneric with *Cleonice vestita*, Thoms. (= *Seuthes sericatus*, Pasc.), as I have no example of the latter by me with which to compare it.

Epepeotes andamanicus, sp. n.

Niger, griseo tenuissime pubescens; prothorace transverso, lateraliter utrinque spinoso, dorso medio leviter transversim rugosulo; elytris punctatis, punctis versus basin asperatis, apicibus sinuato-truncatis.

Long. 25 mm.

Hab. Andaman Islands (*Prof. Meldola* and *Atkinson Coll.*).

Black, with a faint slate-grey pubescence. Head and prothorax almost impunctate; the latter feebly wrinkled over the middle of the disk, armed with a sharp tubercle or spine on the middle of each side. Elytra densely punctured, the punctures being more closely crowded and asperate on the basal portion, and becoming gradually smaller towards the apex.

This species has some resemblance to *Paragnoma nigra*, Thoms., with which it was confounded in the collection of the late Mr. E. Atkinson, but may be distinguished by the shorter and more transverse prothorax and the lateral spines with which it is armed.

Epepeotes uncinatus, Gahan.

A variety of this species, represented by a single female specimen taken by Mr. Alexander Bell at Canara in South India, differs from the described form in having the black spots of the elytra much more elongated; those along each side of the suture especially, forming for some distance an almost continuous vitta. This variety has a remarkable resemblance to *Macrochenus tigrinus*, Oliv., which occurs also in South India as well as in Ceylon. An analogous case of resemblance is furnished by *Macrochenus birmanus*, Thoms., and *Epepeotes guttatus*, Guér.

Macrochenus Atkinsoni, sp. n.

Niger; capitis fronte, lateribus vittaque dorsali, vittis tribus prothoracis (una dorsali, una utrinque laterali), scutello et maculis irregularibus elytrorum fulvo-pubescentibus; corpore subtus nigro, vitta utrinque abdominis et maculis thoracis fulvo-pubescentibus; apicibus clytrorum sinuato-truncatis. (♂) Prothorace

quam latiori sesqui-longiori. (♀) Prothoraco quam latiori vix longiori.

Long. (♂) 23, (♀) 29 mm.

Hab. Andaman Islands (*Atkinson Collection*).

Black, covered with a faint dark grey or brownish indumentum. Sides and front of the head and a dorsal median vitta fulvous. Prothorax with three fulvous vittae, one medio-dorsal, and one, low down, on each side; transversely wrinkled above and rather sparsely punctured. Elytra rather strongly punctured at the base and for a short distance behind each shoulder, more feebly and sparsely punctured over the rest of their surface, especially towards the apex; adorned with a somewhat variable number of spots of fulvous pubescence which are of different sizes and very irregular in shape. The apices of the elytra are sinuately truncate, with the outer angles very feebly denticulate.

This species agrees in its general structure with *M. Guerini*, White, but may be easily distinguished by its different style of marking.

Thestus armatus, sp. n.

Pube fulvo-ferruginea obtectus; prothorace lateraliter in medio valde spinoso; elytris basi minute sat denseque granulatis, fasciis duabus cinereis transversim arcuatis ornatis; antennis (♂) quam corpore duplo longioribus.

Long. 35, lat. 11.5 mm.

Hab. Sandakan, in North-west Borneo (*Atkinson Collection*).

This species seems to have the closest resemblance in colour and pattern of marking to *Thestus onciderooides*, Pasc. The granules on the basal portion of the elytra are closer together than they are represented to be in the figure of the latter species. The present species differs chiefly, however, in having a strong spine on each side of the prothorax. In *T. onciderooides* the prothorax has but a feeble tubercle or tooth on the middle of each side.

Eutania Corbetti, sp. n.

Nigra; capitis fronte lateribusque, fasciis duabus prothoracis medio interruptis, scutello et maculis vittisque elytrorum, fulvescentibus; corpore subtus pedibusque plus minusve fulvescentibus; antennis (♂) quam corpore multo longioribus, nigris, articulo primo crasso, apice late cicatricoso, articulis 3° ad 5^{um} subaequalibus, utrisque quam primo sesqui-longioribus, articulis 6° 7°que paullo decrescentibus (ceteri desunt).

Long. 18 mm.

Hab. Tharawaddy, in Burma (*G. Q. Corbett*).

Deep black; with the front and sides of the head, two transverse bands of the prothorax, one anteriorly, the other at the base, both broadly interrupted in the middle, the scutellum, six spots and two posterior vittæ on each elytron, covered with a dense yellowish-tawny pubescence. Of the six spots on each elytron three form a transverse row a little behind the base, the innermost spot being much smaller than either of the two exterior; two spots are placed obliquely near the middle, with the inner spot farther back than the outer; the remaining spot is small and triangular and is placed close to the suture in a line with, and a little farther back than, the innermost spot of the anterior row. The two posterior vittæ, of which that nearest the suture is shorter and broader, narrow behind and unite at the apical border. The black portions of the prothorax and elytra, which are made opaque by a black powdery or scaly pubescence, are seen to be rather thickly and strongly punctured. The body underneath and parts of the legs are clothed with a less dense pale fulvous pubescence.

The spots and vittæ of this species will probably be found to vary. The entirely black antennæ, together with the style of marking, distinguish it at once from other species of the genus.

POLYTRETUS, gen. nov.

Head with the front rectangular, slightly higher than its breadth, with the antennal tubercles rather prominent, slightly divergent, and at their base approximate, so that the concavity between them is deep and rather narrow. Eyes moderately large, their upper lobes narrow, their lower lobes extending downwards more than halfway to the base of the mandibles. Antennæ about half as long again as the body, with the scape moderately elongate and gradually and not strongly thickened to the apex, where it is provided with a narrow and completely margined cicatrice; third joint about half as long again as the scape; the fourth and following joints gradually diminishing in length; the distal halves of the third and fourth joints thickly fringed with hairs on the outer side. Prothorax slightly transverse, furnished at the middle of each side with a rather short conical tubercle which points somewhat obliquely upwards. Elytra rather elongate, with the sides subparallel and the apices rounded. At the base, between the scutellum and the shoulder, each elytron presents a small angular lobe which projects forwards and slightly overlaps the base of the

prothorax. Legs subequal to one another in length. Intermediate tibiæ with their outer margin entire. Claws of the tarsi broadly divergent, but not strictly divaricate. Prosternal process almost horizontal, being but feebly raised towards the middle of its length; it is very slightly widened posteriorly and just at its hind extremity bears on each side a very small process which does not reach to the free end of the epimeron; so that the anterior acetabula remain slightly open behind. The mesosternum is gradually narrowed posteriorly, and bears a small but distinct tubercle.

This genus must, in accordance with the system of Lacordaire, be placed in the group of the Monohammides, from all the other members of which it may be very readily distinguished.

Polytretus cribripennis, sp. n. (Pl. XIX. fig. 4.)

Piceo-niger; antennis articulis tertio quartoque nigro-fimbriatis; prothorace nitido fere impunctato, disco inæquali, postice tuberculo medio paulo elevato et supra planato munito; elytris fulvo-testaceis, crebre foveato-punctatis, utrisque lineis tribus—duabus dorsalibus, tertia laterali—paulo elevatis.

Long. 11·5, lat. 3·5 mm.

Hab. Mungphu, in Sikkim (*Atkinson Collection*).

Head, prothorax, body underneath, legs, and antennæ black, with a slightly reddish tint at the margins of the prothorax and of the abdominal segments. The antennæ are dull in colour, being covered with a faint blackish pubescence; the third and fourth joints are thickly fringed with blackish hairs on their outer and lower border throughout the greater part of their length. The disk of the prothorax has on each side, in front of the middle, a small convex polished area, which is separated from its fellow by a median slightly depressed area; between the middle and the base there is a median slightly raised area which is flattened and not very smooth above, and which has a rounded and sharply-limited posterior border. The elytra are very strongly and closely punctured throughout, and are entirely of a fulvous-testaceous colour; they are rounded at the apex, and each bears three slightly, and not very distinctly, raised lines—two dorsally and one towards the side.

Anamera fulvescens, sp. n.

Fusca, supra pube fulvescente sat dense oblecta; elytris dense punctatis, viridi-fuscis, fulvo-pubescentibus; corpore subtus fulvo-cinereo-pubescente.

Long. 23, lat. 8·5 mm.

Hab. South India (*Atkinson Collection*).

Head and prothorax very sparsely punctured, covered with a rather close fulvous pubescence; their derm, where exposed by the rubbing away of the pubescence, is seen to have a dark brown colour. The elytra are closely punctured, and are clothed with a pale fulvous pubescence. The underside of the body is paler than the upperside, being covered with an ashy fulvous pubescence. The first joint of the antennæ is dark brown with a grey pubescence, the third and following joints are testaceous with a pale grey pubescence.

Two species only have hitherto been placed in the genus *Anamera*, viz. *A. alboguttata*, Thoms., and *A. concolor*, Lacord. (*Gén. des Coléop.* ix. p. 383. 1), in both of which the labrum is arcuately emarginate and the upperside of the thorax and elytra furnished with rather long, erect, black hairs—characters not found in the present species. But when this species is compared in its general structure with *A. concolor* there seems little reason to doubt that the two are congeneric. The genus *Anamera* was placed by Lacordaire in the group of the Mesosides; but why in this group, rather than in the Monohammides, I fail to understand: the cicatrice of the antennal scape is completely margined, the lateral spines of the prothorax are median in position, the intermediate tibiæ grooved, and the claws of the tarsi divaricate.

PARAGNIA, gen. nov.

Head with the front widening towards the base, with the antennal tubercles prominent, slightly diverging and separated from one another by a rather narrow wedge-shaped interval above. Eyes emarginate, with their lower lobes rather small. Antennæ a little longer than the body; with the scape thickened, slightly curved, and furnished at the apex with a cicatrice the limiting carina of which is incomplete; third joint about half as long again as the scape, distinctly thickened throughout nearly the whole of its length; fourth a little shorter than the third, the fifth and following gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax slightly transverse, somewhat narrowed towards the base; its sides unarmed. Elytra rounded at the apex. Legs subequal to one another in length. Intermediate tibiæ with a distinct oblique groove just below their middle. Claws divaricate. Prosternal process rather feebly arched and narrow between the coxæ, gradually dilated behind up to its posterior border. Mesosternal process narrowing posteriorly, bearing a feeble tubercle between the coxæ.

The shape of the head seems to determine the position of this genus in the group of the Agniides. The absence of spines or tubercles from the sides of the prothorax and the incomplete margin to the cicatrice of the antennal scape are two characters which will distinguish the genus from the other members of the group, and which at the same time seem to point to an affinity with the Mesosides.

Paragnia fulvomaculata, sp. n. (Pl. XIX. fig. 5.)

Ferrugineus; capite fronte crebre minuteque punctulato, lateraliter et supra minus dense punctato; prothorace sat sparse punctato et dense minuteque rugosulo; clytris a basi ad medium grosse crebreque punctatis, subrugosis, pone medium minus fortiter sat denseque punctatis, utrisque maculis 12-14 fulvo-auratis; antennis quam corpore longioribus, articulis 4^o-11^{um} apice infuscatis, basi griseo-entibus.

Long. 14, lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Mungphu, in Sikkim (*Atkinson*).

Ferruginous red. Head minutely and very closely punctured in front, more sparingly and strongly punctured on the sides and vertex. Prothorax rather thickly punctured, and with numerous short and minute ridges which have a general transverse direction. Elytra with very large and closely placed punctures occupying almost the whole of the basal half; behind the middle, and for a short distance along the suture in front of the middle, the punctures are much smaller and less dense, while towards the apex they become still smaller and sparser; each elytron has about twelve or fourteen irregularly arranged spots of golden-tawny pubescence, nearly half of these spots being very small and punctiform. The underside of the body is coloured like the upperside, but the sides of the meso- and metathorax are somewhat blackish.

EUSEBOIDES, gen. nov.

Elongate. Head with the front slightly transverse and somewhat widened towards the base. Eyes emarginate, their lower lobes rather small. Antennæ about half as long again as the body; first joint subcylindrical, reaching to a little beyond the middle of the prothorax; third joint about equal in length to the first, the fourth a little longer; the fifth and following joints gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax cylindrical, parallel-sided, its length scarcely appreciably greater than its breadth. Elytra elongate, gradually narrowing from the base backwards; their apices narrowly

truncate near the suture and prolonged at the outer angles into a rather strong spine; each elytron with a slightly raised and obtuse dorsal carina which runs at a short distance from the suture, and is separated from it by a shallow channel-like depression. Intermediate tibiæ with an oblique groove just below the middle of their length. Prosternal process feebly arched in the middle and rather widely dilated behind. Mesosternum with its intercoxal process rather narrow and almost parallel-sided.

This genus is allied to *Nyctimene*, Thoms., but may be distinguished by its shorter prothorax, the shorter scape of its antennæ, and the relatively longer fourth joint. Its legs also are longer, the hind femora being almost equal in length to the two first abdominal segments, while in *Nyctimene* they are not longer than the first segment.

Euseboides plagiatus, sp. n. (Pl. XIX. fig. 6.)

Fuscus, fulvo-brunneo haud dense pubescens; elytris utrisque plagis tribus pallidioribus—una prope basin, secunda vix pone medium nonnihil albescente, tertia prope apicem quoque albescente.
Long. 16–18 mm.

Hab. Mungphu, in Sikkim (*Atkinson Collection*).

Dark brown, with a not very dense fulvous-brown pubescence. Head thickly punctured. Prothorax somewhat more strongly punctured. Elytra rather thickly punctured, each with three rather ill-defined and somewhat broken patches of paler pubescence separated from one another by two areas covered with dark brown pubescence. The first paler patch, somewhat fulvous in colour, is near the base; the second, of a dirty white colour, is just behind the middle; the third, similar in colour to the second, is near the apex. Breast rather strongly and sparsely, the abdomen more feebly, punctured, each of the punctures being marked in position by a minute rounded dark brown spot.

Enispia bella, sp. n. (Pl. XIX. fig. 7.)

♀. Capite fusco, crebre punctato; antennis 12-articulatis, ferrugineo-fuscis, griseo pubescentibus et sat longe ciliatis, basi dense punctatis, articulo quarto testaceo, albido pubescente et ciliato; prothorace dense cinereo-hirsuto; elytris fuscis, basi et vitta longitudinali, leviter arcuata, rufo-brunnescentibus, griseo pubescentibus et setosis, fascia transversa paullo pone basin et fasciis duabus leviter arenatis paullo ante apicem albidis; corpore subtus pedibusque testaceis, cinereo tenuiter pubescentibus, his longe

setosis; lateribus metathoracis et femoribus quatuor anticis paulo infuseatis.

Long. 8.5 mm.

Hab. Burma (*G. Q. Corbett*).

Head dark reddish brown, very closely punctured and with a thin greyish pubescence. Antennæ longer than the body, twelve-jointed, with the first joint about equal in length to the third and distinctly longer than the fourth, with the joints from the fifth to the eleventh subequal or very slightly diminishing in length, each shorter than the fourth; the twelfth joint distinctly shorter than the eleventh; the fourth joint with its proximal half testaceous and clothed with a whitish pubescence. Prothorax slightly constricted near the base and still more slightly near the apex, clothed with a dense yellowish-cinereous pubescence, which is raised in the form of two small tufts on the middle of the disk; the sides and two small patches near the base are less densely pubescent, are darker in colour, and are seen to be rather thickly punctured. The elytra are mostly of a dark brown colour, with the base, a dorsal (slightly arcuate) vitta on each side, and a narrow lateral border reddish brown; they are rather strongly and thickly punctured on the basal two thirds, with the punctures arranged, some irregularly, others in tolerably definite rows, one of which accompanies the dorsal reddish-brown vitta; the pubescence is mostly greyish in colour, but forms three narrow white bands—one transverse and slightly zigzag, forming a border behind to the basal reddish-brown portion, two posteriorly, which, as they approach the suture, separate from one another and again converge, so as to enclose a somewhat rounded space with a dark spot in its centre.

Eunidia lateralis, sp. n.

Supra pube fulvescente dense vestita, vitta lata utrinque a capite ad apicem elytrorum extensa nigro-fusca; corpore subtus pedibusque cinereo tenuiter pubescentibus; antennis nigro-fuscis.

Long. 6.5 mm.

Hab. Canara, in South India (*A. Bell*).

This species resembles *Eunidia simplex*, Gahan, but may be readily distinguished by the rather broad and distinct dark brown vitta which runs along each side from the head to the apex of the elytra: this vitta has a nearly straight upper margin; it is narrowed posteriorly in correspondence with the narrowing of the elytra towards the apex, and it ends at the angle formed by the slightly curved postero-external margin

of the elytron with the oblique inner or apical margin. The body underneath and the legs are black, with a faint ashy-grey pubescence. The front of the head is grey in its lower portion, fulvous towards the vertex. The antennæ are almost black and are about half as long again as the body.

Glenea Andrewesi, sp. n.

Testacea, pube griseo-cervina sat dense vestita; capito medio nigro-lineato; prothorace vittis sex interruptis aut maculis duodecim nigris ornato; elytris utrisque maculis duabus—una basali, altera paullo pone medium—et postice vittis tribus angustis, nigro-fuscis; apicibus truncatis, extus brevissimo dentatis.

Long. (♂) 11, (♀) 15-16.5 mm.

Hab. Canara, in South India (*A. Bell*).

This species is allied to and rather closely resembles *G. spilota*, Thoms., but may be distinguished by the different position and arrangement of the dark markings on the elytra. One rounded black spot is just behind the humeral depression at the base of each elytron; a second rounded black spot is placed nearer the suture just behind the middle of the elytron, and from near its outer border two narrow dark brown vittæ proceed backwards for a short distance, while a third brownish vitta arises a little behind its inner border and runs close alongside the suture to within a very short distance of the apex. The apices of the elytra are very briefly and scarcely perceptibly toothed at the outer angles.

Glenea Belli, sp. n.

Nigra, dense punctata, vittis maculisque argenteo-viridi-squamosis; elytris lateraliter utrinque unicarinatis, apicibus oblique truncatis angulis dentatis.

Long. 9.5 mm.

Hab. Canara, in South India (*A. Bell*).

Head rather thickly punctured, black, with the sides and two longitudinal bands in front, united across the base, silvery green. Prothorax more thickly punctured, with a median longitudinal silvery-green band and with some band-like spots of a similar colour on each side. Scutellum silvery green. Elytra with a distinct carina on each side separating the vertical lateral portion of the elytron from the slightly convex or nearly horizontal disk. The vertical lateral portion bears two rows of punctures divided by a slightly raised line; the disk is closely and irregularly punctured, with the punc-

tures becoming sparser posteriorly and disappearing near the apex. Each clytron has six silvery-grey spots, of which two are in the same transverse line at a short distance behind the base, the third is just in front of the middle and is placed transversely, with its inner extremity rather close to the suture; the fourth and fifth are smaller and more remote from the suture, the fourth just behind the middle, the fifth about midway between this and the apex; the sixth is at the apex, and from its inner edge a narrow sutural vitta passes forwards for about half the length of the clytron. The body underneath and legs are greyish, with the anterior portion of each of the metathoracic episterna, an anterior band on each of the first four abdominal segments, and the whole of the fifth segment so faintly pubescent as to appear black and subnitid.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIX. FIGS. 4-7.

Fig. 4. *Polytretus cribripennis* (♂).

Fig. 5. *Paragnia fulvomaculata*.

Fig. 6. *Euseboides plagiatus*.

Fig. 7. *Enispia bella*.

LXII.—On some allied Pentatomidæ, with Synonymical Notes. By W. L. DISTANT.

Dalpada mirabilis, sp. n.

Olivaceous green; a central elongate spot at base of head, lateral margins, a central fascia (not extending beyond centre), and a narrow transverse fascia on anterior area of pronotum, five small basal spots and an obscure posterior central fascia to scutellum, lateral margins, apex, and the whole inner area of corium castaneous. Membrane very dark castaneous, its apex paler. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; lateral margins of head, sternum, and abdomen somewhat broadly olivaceous green; sternum with transverse spots of the same colour and with two large black spots between the anterior and intermediate coxæ. Intermediate and posterior femora spotted with castaneous, posterior tibiæ with the base and apex castaneous. *Anterior legs, intermediate tibiæ, and the antennæ mutilated.* Abdomen beneath with a central black spot on the penultimate segment. Lateral angles of the pronotum moderately prominent and nodulose; lateral lobes of the head slightly longer than the central lobe.

