

ON A COLLECTION OF *LONGICORN COLEOPTERA*
FROM SELANGOR AND PERAK.

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IN giving the results of my work on this small but interesting collection of Longicorn beetles, I have thought it well to prefix a complete list of the species contained in it, since many of these species had not previously been recorded from the Malay Peninsula. This list is followed by descriptions of those species which I consider to be new, and remarks on such others as seemed to call for them. I have added also the descriptions of one or two species collected by the late Mr. W. Doherty in Perak, or by Mr. Robinson himself in the Siamese Malay States. The collection of Longicorn beetles made by Doherty in Perak was a pretty considerable one, and several new species in it yet remain to be described.

I.—LIST OF THE SPECIES.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

<i>Æolesthes holosericea</i> , Fabr.	...	South Perak: Batang Padang, 1,000-2,500'
<i>Pachyteria equestris</i> , Newm.	...	Selangor: Rantau Panjang
<i>Chloridolum cinnyris</i> , Pasc.	...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Chloridolum thomsoni</i> , Pasc.	...	" " "
<i>Prothema humeralis</i> , Pasc.	...	" Dusun Tua
<i>Xylotrechus affinis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Xylotrechus discors</i> , Gahan.	...	" " "
<i>Xylotrechus gestroi</i> , Gahan.	...	" " "
<i>Chlorophorus annularis</i> , Fabr.	...	" Semangko Pass and South Perak: Batang Padang Valley
<i>Chlorophorus sumatrensis</i> , Lap. & Gory.	...	" Dusun Tua
<i>Arcyphorus histrio</i> , Chevr.	...	" "
<i>Arcyphorus conformis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	...	" "
<i>Psilomerus gracilis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	...	" "
<i>Demonax cumulosus</i> , Pasc.	...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Demonax ventralis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	...	" Batu Tiga, near Kuala Lumpur
<i>Polyphida modesta</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Mimistena biplagiata</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	...	" Dusun Tua
<i>Typodryas chalybeatus</i> , Pasc.	...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Noëmia flavicornis</i> , Pasc.	...	" " "

LAMIIDÆ.

<i>Obages palparis</i> , Pasc.	...	Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Epicedia maculatrix</i> , Party.	...	South Perak: Batang Padang Valley
<i>Leprodera equestris</i> , Pasc.	...	" " "

<i>Leprodera fimbriata</i> , Chevr. ...	Selangor: Batu Tiga near Kuala Lumpur
<i>Leprodera epicedioides</i> , Pasc. ...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Anhammus conspersus</i> , Thoms. ...	" Rantau Panjang
<i>Epepeotes luscus</i> , Fabr. ...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Epepeotes vestigialis</i> , Pasc. ...	South Perak: Batang Padang Valley
<i>Macrochenus melanospilus</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Gnoma subfasciata</i> , Thoms. ...	" " "
<i>Sarathrocera lowei</i> , White ...	" Kuala Lumpur, 1,900'
<i>Monohammus serratus</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	Perak
<i>Haplohammus granulatus</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,000'
<i>Haplohommus fistulator</i> , Germ. ...	Pulau Rumpia, Sembilan Ids., off the mouth of Perak River
<i>Orsidis dispar</i> , Pasc. ...	Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Amechana nobilis</i> , Thoms. ...	" " "
<i>Combe brianus</i> , White ...	" Rantau Panjang
<i>Cycos subgemmatus</i> , Thoms. ...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Pharsalia ferruginea</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	" " "
<i>Pharsalia supposita</i> , Pasc. ...	" " "
<i>Syrhopens substrigosa</i> Pasc. ...	" " "
<i>Anancylus basalis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	" " "
<i>Demodes vittata</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	" " "
<i>Atossa spilota</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	" " "
<i>Grammcechus polygrammus</i> , Thoms. ...	" " "
<i>Chceromorpha robinsoni</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	" " "
<i>Iphiothe criopsioides</i> , Pasc. ...	" " "
<i>Pterolophia subtincta</i> , Pasc. ...	" " and Semangko
<i>Pterolophia robinsoni</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	" " "
<i>Sthenias franciscanus</i> , Thoms. ...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Dystasia affinis</i> , Gahan ...	" " "
<i>Nicomia castelnaudi</i> , Thoms. ...	" " "
<i>Cyphoseyla lacordairei</i> , Thoms. ...	" " "
<i>Thysia wallichi</i> , Hope ...	" Semangko Pass
<i>Glenea hebe</i> , Thoms. ...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Glenea voluptuosa</i> , Thoms. ...	" Rantau Panjang
<i>Glenea honora</i> , Pasc. ...	" " "
<i>Glenea funerula</i> , Thoms. ...	" Semangko Pass
<i>Glenea tenuilineata</i> , Thoms. ...	" Bukit Kutu, 3,500'
<i>Glenea obsoletepunctata</i> , Thoms. ...	" " "
<i>Glenea elate</i> , Pasc. ...	" " "
<i>Glenea robinsoni</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	" " "
<i>Glenea virgata</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i> ...	" " "
<i>Glenea saperdoides</i> , Thoms. ...	" " "
<i>Glenea citrina</i> , Thoms. ...	" " "
<i>Oberea limbata</i> , Pasc. ...	" " "
<i>Astathes terminata</i> , Pasc. ...	" " "

II.—DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND REMARKS ON SOME SPECIES PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED.

XYLOTRECHUS CONSOCIUS, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 3.)

Black or dark-brown; with grey pubescence covering the head and most of the prothorax and forming bands on the elytra; body underneath covered with ashy-white pubescence except over the middle of the metasternum and the epimera of the mesosternum, these parts being dark-brown. Front of head constricted between the eyes; furnished with four carinæ, the two intermediate ones united below and divergent above; vertex with a single median very fine carina, which sometimes is obsolete. Prothorax slightly longer than its greatest width, the disc finely asperate, and having three nude black or dark-brown spots, one near the base and one at each side of the middle, the basal spot sometimes being prolonged anteriorly to form a median band. The grey bands are usually disposed as shown in the figure, but the anterior sutural band is often widened out to a greater extent behind becoming more triangular, and the post-median triangular band occasionally spreads out anteriorly so as almost to reach up to the band in front of it.

This species appears to be most nearly allied to *X. pedestris*, Pasc., which greatly resembles it in colour, but differs in the direction taken by the anterior bands on the elytra.

Length 9.15, breadth 2.4 millim.

HABITAT.—Perak (*Doherty*), Penang (*Lamb*); and Bukit Besar in the Siamese Malay States (*Annandale* and *Robinson*).

XYLOTRECHUS AFFINIS, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 1.)

Black; head and prothorax covered with grey pubescence, the prothorax having, however, a nude round spot on each side of the disc; elytra with four bands of ashy-grey pubescence disposed as shown in the figure; body underneath covered with ashy-grey pubescence, the episterna of both the meso- and metathorax being more densely covered with whitish pubescence; legs black, with a faint grey pubescence: antennæ reaching a little past the middle of the elytra, the proximal six joints black, veiled with grey pubescence, the remaining joints pale fulvous. Front of head parallel-sided, not constricted between the eyes, furnished with three feeble carinæ, one median, the others midway between this and the lateral borders. Prothorax distinctly longer than broad, very slightly rounded at the sides, and rather finely asperate on the disc.

This species resembles *X. fluctuosus*, Pasc. (*Perissus*), but is relatively somewhat longer and narrower, with the prothorax less rounded at the sides. In the latter species the second grey band of the elytra has a straight hind border, and the third band is dilated posteriorly as well as anteriorly at the suture.

Length 9, breadth 2 millim.

HABITAT.—Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*).

XYLOTRECHUS DISCORS, GAHAN.

(Pl. VI. Fig. 2.)

One slightly damaged specimen of this species (the description of which, based chiefly on Sumatran specimens, appears in vol. xlii. of the Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova) was obtained by Mr. Robinson at Bukit Kutu in Selangor. The pubescence in this specimen, which is the one figured here, differs slightly in colour from that of the specimens from Sumatra, being of a greenish-grey instead of a leaden-grey or ashy-grey tint. The species is very nearly allied to the preceding one, and it is quite possible that with a large series of specimens for examination, the two forms may be shown to belong to one very variable species.

ARCYPHORUS CONFORMIS, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 5.)

FEMALE.—Head and prothorax black, rather faintly covered with grey pubescence, a large oval spot on the disc of the prothorax and a rounded spot on each side being quite bare of pubescence; elytra dark-brown, with bands of grey pubescence arranged as follows: a narrow transverse band at the base, from each end of which a short longitudinal band runs back, a short sutural band between these two, a slightly arcuate transverse band crossing the whole width of the elytra at about one-third of their length from the base, a triangular band with its base a little way behind the middle and its apex touching the transverse band in front, a large oblong spot at the apex; body underneath grey, with a pale-yellow band at each side of the metathorax and pale-yellow spots along each side of the abdomen. Prothorax entirely covered with shallow punctures, the edges of which form a fine reticulation. Middle femora carinate on each side near the ventral border. First joint of the hind tarsus a trifle longer than the remaining joints together.

Length 9.5 millim.

HABITAT.—Selangor: Dusun Tua (*H. C. Robinson*).PSILOMERUS GRACILIS, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 4.)

Head and prothorax black, the head sparsely covered with ashy-white pubescence, a similar pubescence covering the prothorax at the base and on the lower part of each side; elytra dark-brown, with a testaceous spot on each near the base, the sides bare of pubescence, and the disc covered, in the form of a broad band extending its whole length, with a not very dense ashy-white pubescence; legs and antennæ dark-brown; body underneath black, covered with ashy-grey pubescence. Third joint of the antennæ scarcely more than one-third of the length of the fourth joint, armed at the apex with a long slender spine, which has a slightly thickened and rather blunt extremity. Prothorax and elytra finely and very densely punctate.

This species differs from *P. angustus*, Chev., in having a black head and thorax, and the elytra covered above with a single broad longitudinal band of ashy-white pubescence; the third joint of the antennæ is relatively even shorter than in *P. angustus*, where it is nearly half the length of the fourth.

Length 7, breadth 1.5 millim.

HABITAT.—Selangor: Dusun Tua (*H. C. Robinson*).

DEMONAX VENTRALIS, *sp. nov.*

Black; the head and prothorax covered with grey pubescence, but with two spots or a transverse band on the disc of the prothorax, dark-brown or black: elytra with four transverse ashy-grey bands, the first, which is at the extreme base, being united with the second by means of a short sutural band: body underneath ashy-grey, with the last three segments brownish-black. Antennæ not quite so long as the body in the male, and somewhat shorter in the female; black faintly veiled with grey pubescence, the eighth and ninth joints usually being testaceous or fulvous; third and fourth joints furnished each with a rather long spine at the apex, the fourth shorter than the third. Prothorax ovate-cylindrical. First joint of the hind tarsus twice as long as the remaining joints together.

This species is extremely like *D. tipularius*, Pasc., in form, colour and markings, presenting a difference, however, in the colour of the abdomen, the first two segments being ashy-grey in sharp contrast with the dark-brown of the last three segments. The chief difference is in the length of the antennæ, these being one-third longer than the body in the male of *tipularius* and a little longer than the body in the female.

Length 8-10 millim.

HABITAT.—Perak (*Doherty*); Selangor: Kuala Lumpur (*H. C. Robinson*), and Borneo (*Wallace*).

POLYPHIDA MODESTA, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 6.)

Head and prothorax black, with a rather dense covering of silver-grey pubescence; prothorax with a very narrow glabrous-black band along the middle not quite reaching to the base or apex; elytra metallic-green, becoming steel-blue in places, rather faintly covered with grey pubescence, but having each a denser band of golden or silvery pubescence extending from the base along the middle of the disc up to or beyond the middle; body underneath brownish or black, rather densely covered with silver-grey pubescence; legs brownish-black, faintly veiled with grey pubescence, the middle and hind femora testaceous at the base. Antennæ black or dark-brown, with the seventh and eighth joints, to a greater or less extent, and some of the other joints, at the base, testaceous. Vertex of head and sides of prothorax marked with a few sparse punctures. Elytra strongly, but not very densely, punctured in more or less definite longitudinal rows.

This species is allied to *P. fææ*, Gahan, from Burma, but differs from it and from other species of the genus in having no transverse bands or spots on the elytra, each of these showing only a single longitudinal band of golden pubescence.

Length 9-11.5 millim.

HABITAT.—Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*), Perak (*Doherty*), and Borneo: Kuching (*Shelford*).

MIMISTENA BIPLAGIATA, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 7.)

FEMALE.—Black and glossy: the elytra slightly tinged with metallic-green; and marked each with an elongate spot of a yellowish-white

colour between the middle and the base. Head sparsely covered with ashy-grey pubescence in front; rugulose-punctate above. Antennæ a little longer than the body, dark-brown, with the eighth and ninth joints and basal half of the tenth fulvous. Prothorax strongly but sparsely punctured; furnished at the edge of the disc on each side with an oblique tubercle; marked with a narrow transverse band of silver-grey pubescence near the base and another, interrupted in the middle, on the constructed part near the apex. Scutellum covered densely with white pubescence. Elytra sparsely punctured and slightly rugulose alongside the suture, almost impunctate elsewhere; each sub-acute, but not spined nor toothed, at the apex. Body underneath glossy-black; with transverse bands of silver-white pubescence at the sides of the abdomen, and a curved or oblique band on the hind breast; the prosternum and mesosternum being less densely covered with greyish-white pubescence. Legs brownish-black, with the clubs of the femora reddish-brown; first joint of hind tarsus longer than the remaining joints together.

Length 7.3 millim.

HABITAT.—Selangor: Dusun Tua (*H. C. Robinson*).

This species differs from *M. femorata*, Pasc., in having the elytra less strongly and less thickly punctured alongside the suture, unarmed at the apex, and marked each with a yellowish-white spot in front of the middle.

ANHAMMUS CONSPERSUS, THOMS.

One example of this species was obtained by Mr. Robinson at Rantau Panjang in Selangor, another at Nawngchik: Bukit Besar in the Siamese Malay States. The species was taken in Perak by Mr. Doherty, and occurs also in Java and Sumatra.

Nephelotus licheneus, Pasc.—a species from Borneo, and the type of the genus *Nephelotus*, Pasc.—is hardly distinct from *A. conspersus*, Thoms. *Nephelotus* may conveniently be retained as a sub-genus of *Anhammus* to include *A. marcipor*, Newm., and *A. conspersus*, Thoms., together with the local form *A. licheneus*, Pasc.

MACROCHENUS MELANOSPILUS, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 8.)

Black; head and prothorax faintly covered above with grey pubescence and marked each with three longitudinal white bands; scutellum ashy-white: elytra clothed with ashy-white pubescence interrupted by numerous black spots which are irregularly disposed and somewhat variable in size; head with the front, except in the middle, and the cheeks covered with whitish pubescence; prothorax with a rather broad white band along each side; the sides of the breast and abdomen covered with white pubescence enclosing black spots. Prothorax of the male nearly twice as long as its width across the base, that of the female being scarcely or not at all longer than its width at the base.

Length 22–31 millim.

HABITAT.—Bukit Kutu in Selangor (*H. C. Robinson*), Perak (*Doherty*), Penang (*Lamb*), and Mt. Kina Balu in North Borneo (*Whitehead*).

This species agrees closely in structural characters with others of the genus, and is chiefly distinguishable by the form and disposition of the black spots on the elytra: these spots are irregular in size and shape, some smaller and some larger, with a tendency to coalesce in places. In the male specimen from Selangor which is figured the black spots are somewhat smaller than usual. Pascoe wrongly identified the species as *Mecotagus tigrinus*, Oliv., and under that name has recorded it from Penang (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1866, p. 253). In *M. tigrinus*, which is a Ceylonese species, the black spots of the elytra are less numerous, larger in size and more or less oblong in shape; and the median white band on the pronotum is usually much narrower than either of the other two.

MONOHAMMUS SERRATUS, (Pasc. in litt.) *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 9.)

Black; densely covered above with a fuliginous brown tomentum, which becomes somewhat greyish on the disc of the elytra; the latter marked each with two large irregular, velvety-black spots one just before and the other a little way behind the middle. Head finely and somewhat densely punctate; eyes rather small, the lower lobes not extending more than half-way down the cheeks. Antennæ from twice to twice and a half as long as the body in the male, barely longer than the body in the female. Prothorax finely and rather thickly punctate, the disc with three small feebly raised tubercles. Scutellum fulvous at the sides, black in the middle. Elytra sparsely punctured above and densely and rather strongly at the sides, especially in the anterior half; each furnished with three or four rows of small tubercles, one row extending from the base about half-way to the middle along the middle of the disc, the others placed close to, and on the side, and extending quite up to or beyond the middle, with large deep punctures alternating with the tubercles in each row. The presence of these tubercles, causing the elytra to appear somewhat serrated on each side, is very characteristic of the species and distinguishes it from all others included in the genus.

Length 15–20 millim.

HABITAT.—Penang (*Lamb*), Perak (*Doherty*), and Nawngchik: Bukit Besar, 2,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*).

HAPLOHAMMUS GRANULATUS, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 10.)

FEMALE.—Reddish-brown; the head clothed on top, at the sides and over patches in front, with pale fulvous pubescence; the prothorax covered with brown pubescence mixed with patches of pale fulvous; scutellum fulvous; elytra covered with brown pubescence varied with patches of an ashy-grey colour; body underneath covered with greyish or tawny-grey pubescence; legs grey, the femora having each a dark-brown band at the middle, and the tibiæ being more or less brown towards the apex. Head distinctly, but rather sparsely punctured; eyes moderately large, the lower lobes extending downwards more than half-way towards the genal edge. Antennæ one-third longer than the body, pale grey, with the apical half of the third and following joints dark-brown; first joint subcylindrical, the apical cicatrix narrow and indistinct, being covered by pubescence, and its presence indicated

only by the limiting carina. Prothorax distinctly but not densely punctured. Elytra sparsely punctured posteriorly and somewhat more densely near the base especially on the sides; some of these punctures forming rows which, setting out near the shoulders, approach nearer to the suture as they pass backwards, while at the front edge of each puncture there is a rounded polished granule, these granules becoming gradually smaller as they recede from the base; each elytron slightly truncate at the apex, but not angulated.

Length 16, breadth 5 millim.

HABITAT.—Bukit Kutu in Selangor, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*).

PHARSALIA FERRUGINEA, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 11.)

Black; covered for the most part with pubescence of a rust-red colour, which is varied on the elytra with velvety-black patches, and with a yellowish-white band crossing each a little before the middle from the outer margin almost up to the suture; body underneath with rust-red pubescence changing in part to grey, the abdomen with a row of large transverse glabrous black spots along the middle, and a row of smaller quadrate spots on each side; legs covered entirely with rust-brown pubescence through which short white setæ are scattered. Antenniferous tubercles contiguous or very nearly so; antennæ of the male three to four times as long as the body. Elytra rounded at the apex, furnished each with a basal tubercle, the front face of which rises almost perpendicularly from the basal margin.

This species is closely allied to *P. pulchra*, Gahan, and somewhat resembles it in markings, but is distinguishable from it at once by the ferruginous red colour of most of the pubescence covering it, the corresponding pubescence in *P. pulchra* being of an ashy-grey colour.

Length, 14–20 millim.

HABITAT.—Bukit Kutu in Selangor, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*); Nawngchik in the Siamese Malay States (*Annandale and Robinson*).

ANANCYLUS BASALIS, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 12.)

Black; densely covered with pubescence of a prevailing fulvous grey or greenish-grey tint varied with darker-brown spots and bands. Antennæ with the first joint greenish grey, tipped with dark-brown at the apex, the third and following joints brownish-black, narrowly ringed with ashy-grey at the base; prothorax marked above with four small more or less distinct dark-brown spots—two in front and two, more widely separated, near the base; scutellum grey in the middle, dark-brown at the sides; elytra with a dark-brown angulated band crossing them between the middle and the base, and several less distinctly limited dark-brown spots scattered over the posterior two-thirds. Body underneath covered with grey pubescence along the middle and fulvous grey pubescence at the sides; legs grey, the femora ringed with blackish-brown near the apex, the tibial at the apex, and an outer spot on each near the base blackish-brown; first two joints of the tarsi ashy-white above, the others black. Elytra distinctly but not very densely punctured; each with a short narrow dorsal ridge or crest

extending about one-third of its length from the base and furnished along the top with small, shining, black granules. The presence of this ridge constitutes a distinctive character since all the other known species of the genus have, instead of a narrow ridge, a rather broad obtuse swelling near the base of each elytron.

Length, 10–13 millim.

HABITAT.—Perak (*Doherty*), and Bukit Kutu in Selangor (*H. C. Robinson*).

* CHÆROMORPHA ROBINSONI, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 15.)

FEMALE.—Densely covered with brownish-red pubescence varied with dark-brown spots and bands. Head distinctly but sparsely punctured in front, marked with two dark-brown bands extending along the front and vertex, and with a short band or spot behind the upper lobe of each eye; prothorax with some small dark-brown spots above and a larger one on the anterior part of each side; elytra with a very dark brown, slightly curved, band crossing them between the middle and the base and becoming slightly narrower as it approaches the suture, and with a zig-zag band of the same colour a little way behind the middle, marked also with a few dark-brown spots, of which the most conspicuous are two on each elytron a little before the apex; body underneath covered for the most part with reddish pubescence, the last ventral segment and a large spot on the fore-part of each of the metathoracic episterna being dark-brown; legs reddish, with the apices of the tibiæ and the first two joints of the tarsi, black; front tibiæ with a distinct brush of black hairs along the distal third of the outer face. Antennae about as long as the body, with the third joint almost equal in length to the first and a little longer than the fourth. Prothorax with a small but distinct tubercle on each side near the front border. Elytra strongly but very sparsely punctured, each carinate near the suture, the carina beginning a little before the middle and ending a little in front of the apex.

This species strongly resembles *Chæromorpha balteata*, Pasc. (*Agelasta*), in colour and markings, but is easily distinguishable from it by the presence of the anterior tubercle at each side of the prothorax, and in having the third joint of the antennae longer than the fourth. In *balteata* the tarsi are entirely black, and the front tibiæ without a brush of hairs.

Length 12, breadth 5 millim.

HABITAT.—Bukit Kutu in Selangor, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*).

DEMODES VITTATA, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 14.)

FEMALE.—Rather densely covered with fulvous-brown pubescence, varied with bands and a few small spots of a luteous-white colour. Prothorax with four dorsal bands, the two intermediate ones being in

* *Chæromorpha*, *Chevr. in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Nat. III. p. 613 (1849)*. This genus, briefly characterised by Chevrolat, will include most of the species placed under *Agelasta* in the catalogue of Gemminger and Harold. The characters given by Lacordaire for the genus *Agelasta* apply to the genus *Chæromorpha*, *Chev.*, but not to the type of *Agelasta*.

line with two short bands on the vertex of the head; elytra each with a marginal and dorsal band, an interrupted line of small spots near the suture and a few spots scattered elsewhere. Body underneath pubescent like the upper side, the sides of the prothorax in their lower part, the side pieces of the mesosternum, and two narrow bands at each side of the metasternum, being luteous white; legs fulvous-grey, with the tarsi dark-brown. Antennæ about equal in length to the body; fourth joint slightly thickened, dark-brown in colour, the other joints greyish-tawny or brown. Prothorax feebly and very sparsely punctate, the elytra a little more strongly and less sparsely punctured.

Length 14, breadth 5 millim.

HABITAT.—Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*).

The genus *Demodes*, Newm., is omitted from Lacordaire's "Genera," and is wrongly placed near *Navomorpha* in the catalogue of Gemminger and von Harold. It belongs to the group *Mesosinæ*, and is nearly allied to *Phemone*, Pasc. *Grammœchus*, Thoms, and *Atossa*, Thoms., two genera for which Lacordaire formed a special group—the *Atossides*, are also closely related to it, differing only in having the head narrower and more concave between the antennæ, and the scape of the antennæ usually destitute of an apical cicatrix or carina. The cicatrix is, however, present, though very small and ill-defined, in *Atossa atomaria*, Pasc., and in one or two other species.

ATOSSA SPILOTA, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 13.)

Head, prothorax, body underneath and legs densely covered with greyish pubescence of a somewhat dark shade, becoming lighter in places, notably on the front and sides of the head, and the outer borders of the tibiæ; head and prothorax marked with two diverging white bands beginning between the antennal supports and extending to the base of the pronotum, whence each is continued as a short band passing obliquely above the shoulder of the elytron; elytra covered less densely with brown pubescence, thickly dotted with small irregular white spots from the base to a little past the middle, this dotted area being limited behind by a narrow broken white band or line of spots; each elytron marked also with a strongly oblique and slightly curved white band between the middle and the apex, with some scattered white specks behind the band, and some, forming longitudinal lines, in front of it. Antennæ about equal in length to the body in the female, and longer by the last three or four joints in the male; first joint dark-brown underneath pale-grey above; second and third and base of fourth pale-grey, the rest of the fourth which is slightly thickened, being of a brownish-black colour; fifth grey at base, dark-brown at apex, remaining joints reddish-brown. Prothorax slightly rugose and very sparsely punctate. Elytra strongly but not very densely punctate over the whole of the anterior spotted area, and less strongly and more sparsely behind it.

Length 11–12, breadth 3–5 millim.

HABITAT.—Perak (*Doherty*); Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*).

This species closely resembles *Atossa ligata*, Pasc. (*Grammœchus*), in markings and differs very little from it in structure. In *ligata* the

general tint of the upperside is rather brown than grey, the dorsal bands of the head and prothorax diverge less widely behind and are continued to a greater extent along the elytra; the prothorax has on each side a white band which is continued along the side of the meso- and meta-sternum, the presence of this band serving at once to distinguish *ligata* from the present species.

IPHIOTHE CRIOPSIoidES, PASC.

This species was described originally from a specimen from Borneo. Mr. Robinson obtained a specimen at Bukit Kutu in Selangor, and the species has also been taken by Doherty at Merang in Sumatra.

PTEROLOPHIA ROBINSONI, *sp. nov.*

Brownish-black, rather densely covered with fulvous-brown pubescence; vertex of head and disc of prothorax marked with three narrow longitudinal bands of greyish or fulvous-grey pubescence, the middle band of the prothorax narrower than the other two and separated from each by a narrow dark-brown band; elytra more distinctly brown over a broad oblique plaga on each side; marked with a few small whitish or fulvous spots placed transversely near the top of the posterior declivity. Head sparsely punctate. Prothorax rather densely punctate. Elytra densely and strongly punctate and somewhat granulate near the base, more finely and sparsely punctate posteriorly; each with a very distinct tubercle on the disc a little behind the base, and a carina beginning near the middle and extending on to the upper part of the strong posterior declivity; external to the carina are one or two slightly raised lines. Antennæ of the male not longer than the body; the last six joints ringed with grey at the base. This species is allied to *P. camura*, Newm. (= *posticalis*, Pasc.) which it much resembles in form.

Length 8–12 millim.

HABITAT.—Perak (*Doherty*); Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*), and Nawngchik: Bukit Besar (*Annandale* and *Robinson*).

PTEROLOPHIA SUBTINCTA, PASC.

Praonetha subtincta, Pasc., Tr. Ent. Soc., Lond. (3) iii. p. 170.

To this species I refer, with doubt, three specimens collected by Mr. Robinson in Selangor, two at Bukit Kutu the third at Semangko. They agree with the type from Java in being covered for the most part with a rust-red pubescence, in having each of the small basal tubercles of the elytra capped with a short tuft of blackish hairs, with other still smaller tufts of black hairs scattered over the middle and posterior parts of the elytra. In two of the specimens there are, as in the type, two vaguely limited ashy-white bands crossing the elytra—a broader one before, and a narrower one behind, the middle; but in addition there is a third narrow zig-zag band of the same colour, nearer to the apex, while the sides of the breast also are more or less ashy-white. The third specimen is almost entirely of a rusty-red colour. The species appears to be nearly allied to *P. melanura*, Pasc. (= *P. montana*, Pasc. = *P. quadraticollis*, Pasc.) resembling it in form and puncturation, but differing by the presence of the small scattered tufts of hair on the elytra, and in not having the last ventral segment black. In one respect Pascoe's description of the species is quite mis-

leading. The prothorax is described as "very transverse and remarkable for the angular emargination of the anterior border." Though this, unfortunately, is true of the type specimen described, it is not true of the species. The type is a specimen which obviously had been injured and in which the prothorax had not properly developed, the pronotum being split down the middle, contracted from before backwards, and pushed out at the sides.

DYSTASIA AFFINIS, GAHAN, ANN. MUS. CIV. GEN. xlii. (ined.).

Blackish-brown, covered in part with ashy-grey, in part with tawny and brown, pubescence. Vertex of head, basal joints of antennæ, and six bands along the prothorax, tawny; front of head, sides of prothorax, basal part of elytra, and the body underneath, excepting the abdomen, rather sparsely covered with ashy-grey pubescence; a somewhat ill-defined band of denser ashy-grey pubescence crosses each elytron obliquely just before the middle, the pubescence covering all that part of the elytron which lies behind this band, being mostly of a brownish or tawny-brown colour, mixed here and there with small patches of ashy-grey. Head somewhat rugose punctate in front; prothorax sparsely punctured. Elytra strongly and rather densely punctured, and, near the base, somewhat granulate; each furnished with a small sharp tubercle close to the basal margin, and with a somewhat larger but more obtuse tubercle at a short distance from the base, this tubercle not being tufted with hairs as in most of the other species of the genus. Antennæ of the male not longer than the body, the third and following joints dark-brown at the apex, greyish or fulvous-grey at the base.

Length 12, breadth 5 millim.

HABITAT.—Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*), and Sumatra (*Modigliani*).

GLENEA ROBINSONI, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. VI. Fig. 16.)

FEMALE.—Covered above with a deep-black tomentum; the pronotum with a median longitudinal pale-yellow band which widens out somewhat abruptly near the base; scutellum yellowish-white; elytra each with a transverse spot or band at the middle and another at the apex, yellowish-white; body underneath ferruginous-brown, densely covered with luteous-white pubescence, the sides of the prothorax and the sides and greater part of the front of the head being covered with similar white pubescence: legs testaceous-yellow, very faintly pubescent. Antennæ black, longer than the body by about the last two joints; first joint relatively short, finely punctulate, not carinate; third much longer than the first and a little longer than the fourth; elytra acute at the shoulders, bicarinate along each side, with a row of punctures between the carinæ and another between the lower carina and the outer margin; the disc strongly and rather densely punctured from the base up to the median band; apex of each elytron spined at the outer angle, feebly denticulate at the suture.

Length 12, breadth 3.25 millim.

HABITAT.—Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*).

GLENIA VIRGATA, *sp. nov.*

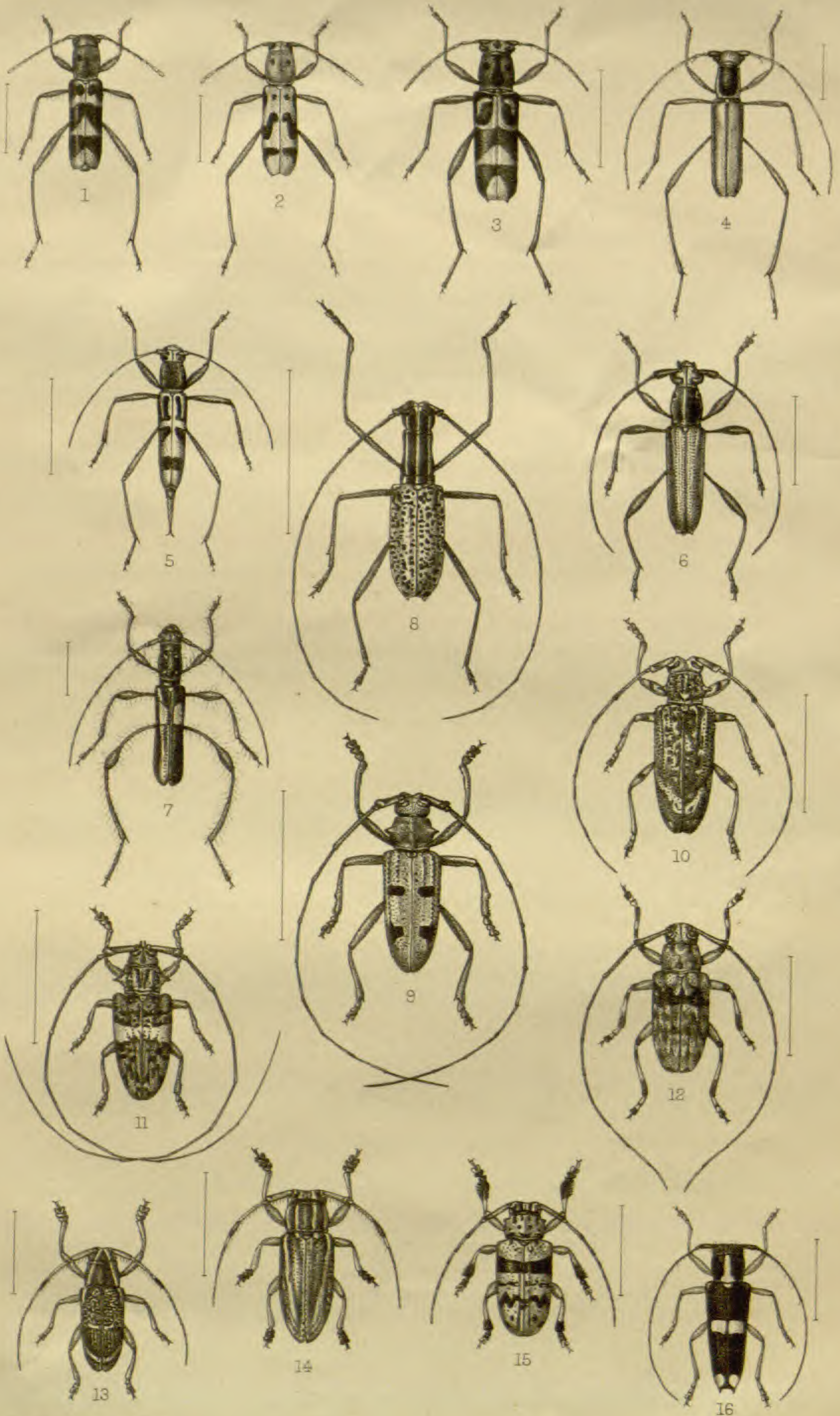
FEMALE.—Black, marked above with ashy-white lines, and almost entirely covered underneath with ashy-white pubescence. Head sparsely punctured, marked with a band of white pubescence on each side of the front, another on each cheek, and two lines on the vertex. Antennæ black, a little longer than the body; third joint much longer than the first or fourth. Prothorax rather thickly punctured, marked above with three narrow bands or lines of bluish-white pubescence; the basal edge, a band on the upper part of each side, and the whole of the lower part, being also bluish-white. Elytra broad in front with the shoulders acute, gradually narrowing posteriorly; the suture, two lines along the disc of each and a short obliquely transverse line just a little before the apex, bluish-white, two lines of the same colour along each side; disc strongly and rather densely but somewhat irregularly punctured, the sides each with two rows of punctures separated by a feeble rather obtuse carina which does not reach base or apex; apex of each elytron armed with a strong outer and shorter sutural spine, the sharp superior lateral carina of the elytron being continued on to the outer spine.

Length 15–17, breadth 4.5–5 millim.

HABITAT.—Perak (*Doherty*), and Selangor: Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft. (*H. C. Robinson*).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

No.	1.	<i>Xylotrechus affinis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 111)
„	2.	<i>Xylotrechus discors</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 112)
„	3.	<i>Xylotrechus consocius</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 111)
„	4.	<i>Psilomerus gracilis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 112)
„	5.	<i>Arcyphorus conformis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 112)
„	6.	<i>Polyphida modesta</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 113)
„	7.	<i>Mimistena biplagiata</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 113)
„	8.	<i>Macrochenus melanospilus</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 114)
„	9.	<i>Monohammus serratus</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 115)
„	10.	<i>Haplohammus granulatus</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 115)
„	11.	<i>Pharsalia ferruginea</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 116)
„	12.	<i>Anancylus basalis</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 116)
„	13.	<i>Atossa spilota</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 118)
„	14.	<i>Demodes vittata</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 117)
„	15.	<i>Chœromorpha robinsoni</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 117)
„	16.	<i>Glenea robinsoni</i> , Gahan, <i>sp. nov.</i>	(p. 120)



Horace Knight scd nat. lith.

West, Newman imp.

NEW LONGICORNIA FROM SELANGOR.