

THIRTEENTH CONTRIBUTION TO THE COLEOPTERA
FAUNA OF THE PHILIPPINES

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TWO PLATES

In this paper I am reporting new species of Cerambycidae and Curculionidae from the Philippine Islands. Unless otherwise stated, the material was collected by A. de los Reyes and A. Duyag, who have previously been collecting for me. It again includes a number of pachyrrhynchids. On Plate 2 are given side views of the new species in schematic form, in the same relative size as in my monograph on pachyrrhynchids.¹ Through the figures the identifications in this group, which contains many species, are greatly facilitated. The types of all species described herein are represented in my collection. The following new species are described in this paper:

CERAMBYCIDÆ

<i>Pseudabryna hieroglyphica.</i>	<i>Proteuclea palawana.</i>
<i>Cylindrepomus sexlineatus.</i>	<i>Acronia luzonica.</i>
<i>Niphonoclea ornata.</i>	<i>Pseudodoliops schwarzeri.</i>

CURCULIONIDÆ

<i>Pachyrrhynchus monilifer stel-</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus reyesi daconus.</i>
<i>lulifer var. neojugifer.</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus iridanus.</i>
<i>Pachyrrhynchus rizali.</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus subpilosus.</i>
<i>Pachyrrhynchus bucasanus or-</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus duyagi.</i>
<i>natus.</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus subspinipes.</i>
<i>Pachyrrhynchus galeraensis.</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus multimaculatus.</i>
<i>Pachyrrhynchus davaoensis.</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus tristis.</i>
<i>Pachyrrhynchus regius var. bo-</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus corpulentus.</i>
<i>ronganus.</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus perarmatus.</i>
<i>Macrocyrthus trilineatus.</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus alabatanus.</i>
<i>Apocyrtus chapmani.</i>	<i>Metapocyrtus breviararmatus.</i>
<i>Proapocyrtus luzonicus.</i>	<i>Celebia samarana.</i>
<i>Metapocyrtus casiguranus.</i>	<i>Coptorhynchus ornatus.</i>
<i>Metapocyrtus herrei.</i>	<i>Alcides duyagi.</i>
<i>Metapocyrtus dibagonus.</i>	<i>Alcides negrosensis.</i>
<i>Metapocyrtus prolongatus.</i>	<i>Alcides subcuprinus.</i>
<i>Metapocyrtus tumorosus.</i>	<i>Alcides lagunensis.</i>
<i>Metapocyrtus mumunganus.</i>	

¹ Philip. Journ. Sci. 23 (1923) 609-673, pls. 1-6; 24 (1924) 309-366, pls. 7-9; 25 (1924) 359-390, pls. 1-2; 26 (1925) 131-309, pls. 1-12.

CERAMBYCIDÆ

PSEUDABRYNA HIEROGLYPHICA sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 6.

Related to *P. luzonica* Schultzze.² Glossy black with white tomentose markings. Head irregularly scattered-punctate, Front with a white longitudinal tomentose stripe extending to the vertex. The latter with a fine glistening longitudinal callosity medially. Prothorax somewhat broader than long, sub-cylindrical, glossy, remotely scattered-punctate. On the sides, next to the anterior margin, a narrow tomentose stripe, and over the anterior coxæ a spot. Elytra faintly glossy, in the basal third irregularly punctate, the punctation coarsest behind the humeral projections, and, gradually becoming finer, continuing on the dorsolateral slope of the elytra to the apical third. In the basal third of the elytra a crossbandlike combination of tomentose lines and stripes partly spotlike expanded. The bandlike markings united along the outer margins by a tomentose line; a tomentose stripe along the suture. Behind the middle of the elytra a further crossbandlike combination of two zigzag lines; from the middle to the apex a narrow sutural and lateral marginal stripe; and in the apical fourth of each elytron two small oblong spots. Femora with several oblong tomentose spots in the basal half. Second tarsal joints entirely and the claw joints partly white tomentose.

Length, 13.7 mm; shoulder breadth, 5.

LUZON, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Balete Pass (*W. Schultzze*).

This species can readily be distinguished from *P. luzonica* Schultzze by the bandlike zigzag markings.

CYLINDREPOMUS SEXLINEATUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 3.

Head, antennæ, prothorax, legs, and underside light red-brown, elytra dark brown with pale yellowish tomentose stripes. Head with a fine sharp median groove extending from the anterior margin to the vertex. First antennal joint externally densely granulate. Prothorax cylindrical, longer than broad laterally, very shallow near the anterior margin, very strongly constricted near the posterior margin all around, and on either side on the constriction a round tomentose spot. Prothorax mesodorsally and on the sides minutely transversely furrowed. Scutellum semicircular, the margins slightly upturned. Elytra, with the exception of a narrow border along the suture and the apical part, densely and evenly punctate. Each elytron at the

² Philip. Journ. Sci. § D 11 (1916) 347.

apex markedly reduced and coming to a sharp point, which diverges from the point of the other elytron. On each elytron dorsally a longitudinal tomentose stripe, which extends from the base to before the middle, then, after a short interruption, continues to near the apical part, and finally, after another interruption, ends as a small spot before the pointed apex. A further, very much shortened, longitudinal stripe lateral and parallel to the first mentioned in the apical half of the elytra.

Length, 13.5 mm; shoulder breadth, 3.6.

MINDANAO, Lanao Province, Mumungan (*W. Schultze*).

NIPHONOCLEA ORNATA sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 5.

Ground color red-brown, prothorax velvety black, each elytron with two small basal black tomentose spots and a large eyespot bordered with light brownish. Head scatteredly punctate, with a narrow, shining longitudinal callosity medially, light brownish tomentose; punctation partly concealed by the toment. The black tomentation of the prothorax on the posterior margin medially interrupted by a triangular light brownish spot, and blending laterally into the red-brown ground color. Elytra pronouncedly and fairly regularly punctate. Of the two basal black tomentose spots on each elytron, the dorsal one is oblong oval and the other compactly V-shaped, lying laterally behind the humeral hump near the lateral margin. The two spots are partly bordered by a light brown toment. Behind the middle a large roundish spot also bordered anteriorly and laterally by a light brownish band; the part of the elytra lying between this spot and the apex, red-brown tomentose, also the legs.

Length, 16.7 mm; shoulder breadth, 5.6.

SAMAR, Borongan.

This species is easily distinguishable from the others of the genus by its peculiar markings.

PROTEUCLEA PALAWANA sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 7.

Black with white tomentose markings. Head intricately scattered-punctate, front of head and vertex faintly white tomentose, lateral margins of front and sides of head more pronounced tomentose. Front medially with a fine longitudinal callosity extending to the vertex. Fourth joint of antenna for three-fourths of its length white tomentose. Prothorax one-fourth broader than long, coarsely confused punctate, with a short compact thorn on either side next to the anterior margin. Toment extremely faint, only partially dense and forming small

white dots dorsally denser and appearing white laterally; a narrow white tomentose stripe along the posterior margin. Elytra pronouncedly and regularly remotely punctate, extremely faint; only the puncture margins more pronouncedly tomentose, and, irregularly scattered over the elytra, small round tomentose spots, which become more numerous in the apical part. On the lateral margin in the basal third a large oblong tomentose spot terminating in a triangular figure. Behind the middle of each elytron a transverse band spreading out in the form of a wedge to the lateral margin. Underside of pro-, meso-, and meta-thorax, as well as the abdominal segments lateral, white tomentose, the legs less markedly so.

Length, 13.8 mm; width, 4.6.

PALAWAN, Iwahig (*C. M. Weber*).

ACRONIA LUZONICA sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 1.

Head, prothorax, and legs glossy black, elytra dull black with a faint and indistinct silver-gray transverse band. Front irregularly, coarsely scattered-punctate, the punctation finer and sparser toward the vertex. The latter with a faintly marked, longitudinal furrow medially. Next to the mandibular base several white toment hairs, and below the lower half of the eye an oblong white tomentose spot. A further small indistinct tomentose spot before the upper half of the eye. Antenna black, the first and third joints below and the fourth in the basal half white tomentose; third to the last joint near the apex sparsely beset with black setæ. Prothorax very glossy, lateral sparsely, scatteredly punctate, sides with a sharply marked anteromarginal groove. Laterally at the posterior margin a white tomentose stripe. Elytra irregularly scattered-punctate and very minutely black tomentose, except a poorly delimited fine light gray tomentose crossband medially. The anterior margin of the crossband is more sharply set off, the former on each elytron has a sickle-shaped white tomentose spot. On the outer margin of the elytra in the apical third a small triangular white tomentose spot. Apical margin also white tomentose. Anal segment with a mesal groove terminating in a triangular depression. The latter white tomentose, and on either side an oblong tomentose patch.

Length, 19 mm; shoulder breadth, 7.

LUZON, Cagayan Province, Peñablanca.

Genus **PSEUDODOLIOPS** novum

Very similar to the genus *Doliops* Waterh. Front of head without longitudinal grooves or callosity medially; eye kidney-shaped, surrounding the antennal base on three sides. First joint of the antenna moderately thickened, smooth, slightly conical, second joint very short; the two together somewhat shorter than the third joint and about as long as the fourth. Prothorax barrel-shaped, a third broader than long, the sides slightly bulging. Femora very pronouncedly club-shaped.

Type.—*Pseudodoliops schwarzeri* sp. nov.

PSEUDODOLIOPS SCHWARZERI sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 8.

Black with white tomentose markings. Head with a tomentose stripe extending from the front to the vertex, sides also white tomentose. Anterior half of the third and fourth joints of the antenna gray-white tomentose. Prothorax finely and moderately densely black tomentose, with a groove parallel to the anterior margin and two grooves parallel to the posterior margin. The space between the anterior margin and the inner posterior margin pronouncedly scattered-punctate. Sides with a large, roundish, partly interrupted, white ringband. Scutellum white tomentose, elytra irregularly striate-punctate, puncturation next to the base coarse, dense and rasplike granulate. Each elytron in the basal third with a broader, somewhat curved, white transverse band extending from the lateral margin to near the suture, and with a narrower crossband in the apical third. Apical triangle with an irregular, oblong spot. Tibiæ in the apical half black setose, especially markedly so at the outer margin.

Length, 10 mm; shoulder breadth, 4.

MINDANAO, Zamboanga Province, Zamboanga.

I have named this species in honor of the recently deceased cerambycid specialist Herrn Bernh. Schwarzer, Schweinsheim.

CURCULIONIDÆ

PACHYRRHYNCHUS MONILIFER STELLULIFER³ var. **NEOJUGIFER** var. nov.

This variety strongly resembles *P. jugifer* Waterh., especially in the elytral markings. Ground coloring glossy blue-black. Scale markings pale greenish, cream-colored, or pale pink. Prothorax with an arrow-shaped longitudinal stripe on the disk

³ Schultze, Philip. Journ. Sci. 23 (1923) 645, pl. 5, figs. 14 and 18.

extending forward two-thirds of its length from the base; on either side of the anterior margin a small crescent-shaped scale spot and on the sides over the anterior coxæ a longitudinal stripe. Elytra, with exception of the following bare spots, completely scaled. A large oval sutural spot in the basal half, and an oblong triangular sutural spot extending from behind the middle to the apex. Besides, in the apical half of each elytron a more or less markedly reduced triangular bare spot. The sutural spots are medially more or less connected with each other.

MINDORO, Puerto Galera, 3 specimens.

PACHYRRHYNCHUS RIZALI sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 17.

Metallic, coppery red shining with pale green scale spots. Rostrum, the apical half swollen, the basal half with a shallow impression and a triangular scale spot cut in two by a fine mesal groove; a small scale swarm below the eyes. Prothorax subglobular, smooth, with a faint anteromarginal groove and a more pronounced posterior marginal groove. Dorsally in the middle, on the anterior margin and on the posterior margin, two triangular rounded scale spots, on either side medially between the anterior and posterior margins, a larger oval spot, and laterally above the fore coxæ a broader irregular scale stripe. Elytra with sharply pronounced striæ which become more pronounced laterad. Each elytron with eleven more or less oval or roundish spots forming three irregular transverse rows, as well as two sutural spots common to both elytra. The basal transverse row consists of three spots, of which the one lying between the second and third puncture rows is oblong-oval, the medial one is smallest and round, the third is large and elongate, lying some distance from the lateral margin. The second or medial transverse row consists of four spots of which three are roundish, the fourth spot, being the largest on the elytron, is elongate and located at the lateral margin. The third transverse row consists of three spots of which that lying near the suture is larger and oval. In the apical triangle is another, larger, triangular spot. Of the two sutural spots one is between the second and third transverse rows and the other next to the apex. Undersides of the prothorax and of the mesothorax scaled, the metathorax only laterally. Terminal abdominal segment smooth medially, depressed and rugose-punctate laterally, on either side with a scale spot. Femora with a spot ventrally next to the apex.

Male, length, 12.6 mm; width, 6.

Female, length, 12 mm; width, 6.

LUZON, Tayabas Province, Casiguran: Nueva Vizcaya Province, Mount Dibago.

This species is related to the species of my group VI⁴—namely, *P. multipunctatus* Waterh. *pseudoproteus* Schultze, and *elegans* Waterh., but may be distinguished from the latter especially by the peculiar markings of its prothorax. In the old specimens the ground color is black. I name this species in honor of the Philippine patriot José Rizal. Collected with *P. rizali* on the same bushes was a *Metapocyrtus* species which has a mimicry relationship to the former.

PACHYRRHYNCHUS BUCASANUS ⁵ subsp. **ORNATUS** subsp. nov.

Glossy dark green with pale yellow-green scale spots which are larger than those on the type species. Prothorax with spots as in the typical form, but without scale stripes at the anterior and posterior margins. Each elytron with eight to nine spots, in two specimens a third, very small spot between the two spots in the second transverse row. The third transverse row, which in each elytron of the typical form has four spots, consists, in the case of these three specimens (four are before me) of *ornatus* of only three spots.

SAMAR, Borongan.

Together with the above species was collected another species of the cerambycid genus *Doliops*, which stands in a mimicry relationship to *P. bucasanus ornatus*.

PACHYRRHYNCHUS GALERAENSIS sp. nov.

Related to *P. erichsoni* Waterh. Head, prothorax, and legs glossy metallic dark blue, elytra dully black, scale spots pale reddish pink. Rostrum in the apical half much swollen, depressed medially and from there to the front with a very pronounced medial groove, under the eye a scale spot. Prothorax subglobular, with a round scale spot mesally on either side and a very large spot above the fore coxæ. Elytra with pronounced puncture rows. Each elytron with eleven scale spots forming three transverse rows. The basal transverse row consists of three spots of which the mesal one is very small and round, the others are large and oblong oval; the mesal transverse row also consists of three spots, of which the medial one

⁴ Philip. Journ. Sci. 24 (1924) 316.

⁵ Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. (1922) 40, pl. 1, fig. 11, female; Philip. Journ. Sci. 23 (1923) 665, pl. 2, fig. 1; pl. 5, fig. 10.

is the smallest; the third transverse row consists of four spots, the spot lying between the fourth and fifth puncture row being the smallest; in the apical triangle is another, larger, triangular spot. Meso- and metathorax each with a scale spot laterally.

Female, length, 13.7 mm; width, 6.6.

MINDORO, Puerto Galera.

PACHYRRHYNCHUS DAVAOENSIS sp. nov.

Related to *P. speciosus* Waterh. and *postpubescens* Schultze. Brightly shining metallic coppery with cream-colored scale markings. Rostrum with a triangular depression, front of head with a wedge-shaped scale spot. Prothorax smooth, with a longitudinal stripe on the disk, extending from the base to near the anterior margin, sides with a large ring-shaped scale spot. Elytra with fine but sharply marked puncture rows. Each elytron at the base with a large irregularly oval ring-shaped spot similar to that in *P. speciosus* Waterh.,⁶ mesally with two subparallel transverse lines confluent, however, along the suture instead of crossing it as in *P. speciosus* and *postpubescens*. These two transverse lines are confluent also at the lateral margin and continuing circumscribe in the apical part of each elytron a triangular figure, again similar to that in *speciosus*. Underside of prothorax and of mesothorax also scaled, metathorax and first abdominal segment laterally with a scale spot. Femora each with a small scale spot below near the apex.

Male, length, 13.6 mm; width, 6.

MINDANAO, Davao Province, Apo Volcano, altitude 2,000 meters (*J. Clemens*).

PACHYRRHYNCHUS REGIUS⁷ var. **BORONGANUS** var. nov.

On the prothorax, discally, the arrow-shaped marking of the type is very much broadened in this variation. The ring-shaped markings of the elytra are smaller, and the large basal ring spot in var. *boronganus* is oblong oval.

SAMAR, Borongan.

The note of Heller⁸ is erroneous in so far as it concerns *P. regius* Schultze from Leyte Island; what is meant is probably the above variation from Samar Island.

⁶ Philip. Journ. Sci. 23 (1923) 657, pl. 2, fig. 23.

⁷ Philip. Journ. Sci. 21 (1922) 579, pl. 2, fig. 6, female; 23 (1923) 657, pl. 2, fig. 25; pl. 9, fig. 14.

⁸ Wien. Ent. Zeitg. 41 (1924) 172.

MACROCIRTUS (s. str.) TRILINEATUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 2.

Dark brown with pale green scale markings. Head, rostrum irregularly scattered-punctate with a shallow, flat impression and a fine medial groove, the punctation diminishing on the front, the latter with a few scattered scales. Prothorax finely and irregularly scattered-punctate, on the disk with an oblong not sharply delimited scale spot, on either side a broad longitudinal scale stripe which is interrupted before the middle, and over the fore coxæ an irregular scale spot. Elytra very minutely coriaceously rugose with indistinct puncture rows. Each elytron between the second and third rows with a longitudinal scale stripe extending from the base to the apex, medially this stripe is spotlike expanded by means of an oblong scale swarm. A further stripe, laterally, next to the lateral elytral slope, which, however, is interrupted, and forms in the basal half two large oblong spots, and in the apical half two small fragmentary spots. A further scale stripe at the lateral margin, interrupted mesally. Mesothorax and metathorax on either side with an irregular scale spot. Inner margin of the hind tibia armed with four blunt teeth.

Male, length, 16 mm; width, 6.3.

LUZON, Benguet Subprovince, Irisan (*W. Schultze*).

In general form this species resembles most *M. contractus* Chev. (= *nigrans* Pasc.).

APOCIRTUS CHAPMANI sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 14, female.

Black with light greenish or bluish scale spots. Rostrum minutely scattered-punctate, vaulted laterally, with a faintly marked mesolongitudinal groove divided from the front by a deep transverse groove. Front scatteredly punctate and scaled, with a sharply outlined mesal groove. Prothorax subglobular, very coarsely and evenly rounded-granulate at the anterior margin, delimited by an indistinct shallow constriction, smooth. Disk with a fine mesolongitudinal groove and narrow scale stripes. Prothorax laterally scatteredly scaled, but over the fore coxæ with a large spotlike scale swarm. Elytra resembling most in form *A. mcgregori* Schultze, very pronouncedly and remotely striate-punctate with oblong scale spots partially arranged in three transverse rows. Each elytron at the base with three irregular scale spots, four further ones before the middle and three others behind the middle; besides, in the apical fourth, a large triangular spot connected at the outer margin to a scale stripe extending to the base. Between the third

transverse row and the apical spot is also a small sutural spot. The above-mentioned spots have the tendency to unite into rudimentary longitudinal stripes. Mesosternum and metasternum laterally scaled.

Male, length, 10.2 mm; width, 4.5.

Female, length, 11.3 mm; width, 5.6.

NEGROS, Oriental Negros, Cuernos Mountains (*J. W. Chapman*).

I dedicate this interesting species to its discoverer, Dr. J. W. Chapman, enthusiastic myrmecologist of Silliman Institute.

PROAPOCYRTUS LUZONICUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 13.

Black, elytra with the exception of the lateral margins, and femora with the exception of the apical parts, and tibia, red-brown. Rostrum minutely scatteredly punctate, at the base divided from the front by a pronounced transverse groove, in the basal part with a fine mesolongitudinal groove crossing the transverse groove and continuing on the front. The latter also minutely scatteredly punctate. Sides of head with several scattered pale green scales. Prothorax subcylindrical, as long as broad, evenly, densely, but shallowly and roundly, coriaceously granulate, the granulation somewhat more minute than in *P. insularis* Schultze; ⁹ side above the fore coxæ with a large spot-like scale swarm. Elytra dorsally flat and uniformly bulging, laterally from the base to the middle pronouncedly divergingly bulging, in the apical fourth laterally compressed so that the latter forms a beak-shaped projection. Elytra very coarsely striate-punctate, the punctures confused laterad. Along the lateral margins several small groups of pale green scales. Meso- and metathorax as well as first abdominal segment on either side with a pale-green scale swarm.

Male, length, without rostrum, 12.5 mm; width, 5.8.

LUZON, Rizal Province, Mount Irid.

METAPOCYRTUS (SPHENOMORPHOIDEA) CASIGURANUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 16, female; Plate 2, fig. 26, male; 27, female.

Metallic coppery red shining; elytra with violet sheen and pale green scale markings. Rostrum minutely scatteredly punctate, constricted in the basal half, with a strongly pronounced mesal groove, which in the male ends at the base, and in the female extends to the front of head. Prothorax somewhat longer than broad, smooth, with scale stripes at the anterior and pos-

⁹ Philip. Journ. Sci. § D 13 (1918) 371, pl. 1, fig. 1.

terior margins as well as a spotlike stripe laterally above the fore coxæ; in the male these markings are reduced and less clearly defined. Elytra irregularly striate-punctate. Elytron in the female with two basal oblong-oval scale spots, and between these a shortened longitudinal stripe extending to the second transverse row of spots. The second transverse row consists of a larger transverse spot on the disk and four additional spots, of which the third, lying near the lateral margin, is larger and wedge-shaped. The third transverse row consists of five spots of which that lying at the lateral margin is very elongate and stripelike. Next to the apex is a larger transverse spot, and in the apical third a sutural spot common to both elytra. In the male the elytral markings are also strongly reduced, in part only fragmentary, the shortened longitudinal stripe in the basal half is absent. Underside of prothorax and mesothorax laterally scaled.

Male, length, 7.8 mm; width, 3.

Female, length, 10.5 mm; width, 5.

LUZON, Tayabas Province, Casiguran.

This species was collected from the same shrubs as *Pachyrhynchus rizali* sp. nov., which it superficially resembles.

METAPOCYRTUS (SCLEROCYRTUS) HERREI sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 18.

Glossy black, covered with pink scale-swarms. Related to *M. celestinoi* Schultze and *chamissoi* Schultze. Rostrum as long as broad, basal half diverging anteriorly, dorsally curved and densely scattered-punctate, with a mesal groove which in the form of a pitlike depression extends to the sharply defined basal transverse groove and then continues on the front. Sides of head with a sickle-shaped scale spot. Front with a larger irregular scale swarm. Prothorax somewhat broader than long, the greatest width at the posterior margin, with shining irregular callosities which laterally disintegrate to tuberclelike eroded elevations. The depressed intervals filled with scale swarms, which are very dense laterally. The sculpture of the elytra similar to that of the prothorax, but the tuberclelike elevations more pronounced and arranged more in a longitudinal striate manner. Each elevation bears a short white hair. The depressed intervals beset with scale swarms, which toward the lateral margins are extremely crowded. Legs beset with fine white hairs.

Female, length, 10.7 mm; width, 5.

SAMAR, Burgos (*A. W. Herre*).

Metapocyrtus herrei may be easily distinguished from the above-mentioned related species by the absence of band markings. I dedicate this species to my friend and former colleague Dr. A. W. Herre, formerly ichthyologist in the Bureau of Science, Manila.

METAPOCYRTUS (ORTHO CYRTUS) DIBAGONUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 12, male; 13, female.

Closest to *M. tumoridorsum* Chevr., although the form of the elytra in the female is shorter and more compressed-ovate. Black with sparse pale greenish white scaling. Rostrum densely scatteredly punctate, and minutely setose, in the basal half with two diverging longitudinal callosities and a mesal depression. Front more coarsely scatteredly punctate, sparsely pubescent, with a fine mesal groove. Prothorax pronounced scarred-punctate and coriaceously rugose; sculpture coarser than in *M. tumoridorsum* Chevr.; several scattered scales only laterally above the fore coxæ. Elytra fairly evenly scatteredly scarred-punctate. From each puncture emerges a short white hair, the pubescence in the apical part somewhat longer. In the female the scaling forms indistinct transverse bands, basally and medially; in the male it is much scattered. The mammælike elongation in the female is less marked than in the above species. The short and compressed form of the elytra of *M. dibagonus* also suggests *M. brevicollis* Chevr.

Male, length, 9.6 mm; width, 4.

Female, length, 10 mm; width, 4.5.

LUZON, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Mount Dibago and Mount Alzapan.

METAPOCYRTUS (ORTHO CYRTUS) PROLONGATUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 16, female; 17, male.

Related to *M. tumoridorsum*¹⁰ Chevr. Black with more or less dense scattered greenish white scales. Rostrum intricate and densely rugose-punctate, sparsely white pubescent, with a shallow longitudinal pit beset with a scale swarm. Rostrum divided from the front by a straight transverse groove. The latter scatteredly punctate and scatteredly scaled, with a very fine mesal groove. Sides of head more densely white pubescent. Prothorax in the male relatively larger than in the female, evenly densely rugose-punctate, moderately densely scatteredly scaled and beset with extremely fine white hairs. On the

¹⁰ Chevrolat, Le Natur. (1881) 382; Schultze, Philip. Journ. Sci. 26 (1925) 180, pl. 2, fig. 17, female.

disk with an indistinct, in the male narrow, in the female broader, smooth longitudinal median callosity. Elytra in the male densely punctate and coriaceously rugose; in the female remotely scatteredly scarred and indistinct striate-punctate, the rugosity only faintly marked. Form of elytra in the male normally ovate, in the female mammælike elongated in the apical part, from there sloping abruptly to the apex. In both sexes the apical part of the elytra toward the lateral margins beset with fine, moderately long, white hairs. Mesosternum and metasternum in the male densely white pubescent, in the female more faintly so.

Male, length, 11.5 mm; width, 5.

Female, length, 12.6 mm; width, 5.5.

LUZON, Laguna Province, Mount Banahao (*W. Schultze*).

The female of *M. prolongatus* sp. nov. may be distinguished from that of *M. tumoridorsum* Chevr. especially by the more elongate form, the fainter sculpture, and the pubescence of the prothorax as well as of the elytra. In *M. tumoridorsum* the scaling of the prothorax is sparser, that of the elytra in the basal part more marked. Furthermore, the form of the elongation of the elytra in the latter species is more dual, in *prolongatus* evenly rounded mammælike elongated. Unfortunately, I have before me only four females of *M. tumoridorsum* Chevr.; namely, one specimen (ex coll. Faust) from the Dresden Museum, without a definite locality, and three from Mount Moises, Isabela Province, Luzon.

METAPOCYRTUS (ORTHO CYRTUS) TUMOROSUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 14, male; 15, female.

Related to *M. tumoridorsum* Chevr., but immediately distinguishable, especially the female, from that species, by the broader, laterally more pronouncedly distended, dorsally somewhat flattened prothorax, similar to *M. brevicollis* Chevr. Rostrum densely and evenly rugose-punctate with pronounced mesal longitudinal groove scatteredly scaled. Front more minutely rugoso scatteredly punctate with a fine mesal groove. Sides of head with a swarm of oblong, pale greenish white scales. Prothorax moderately pronounced evenly coriaceously rugose and scatteredly scaled. Elytra intricate and indistinct striate-punctate, in the male the indistinct interstices somewhat more longitudinally, callositylike raised; scaling indistinct longitudinally striate. In the female the tumorlike or mammælike projection at the apical sutural slope laterally somewhat compressed,

appearing slightly dually rounded. The apical slope similar to *M. prolongatus* Schultze. Apical part of the elytra, especially the sutural slope, beset with longish white hairs.

Male, length, 11 mm; width, 4.8.

Female, length, 11.2 mm; width, 5.5.

LUZON, Rizal Province, Mount Irid.

METAPOCYRTUS (ORTHO CYRTUS) MUMUNGANUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 19, male; 20, female.

Related to *M. virens* Heller. Black with metallic golden or greenish bronze scale markings. Rostrum irregularly scatteredly punctate, with two longitudinal callosities diverging anteriorly and a scaled mediolongitudinal groove. Rostrum divided from the entirely golden scaled front by a deeply marked V-shaped basal-transverse groove. Sides of head also scaled. Prothorax subglobular, next to the base laterally slightly constricted, coarsely flattened granulate; sculpture in the female more faintly outlined. Discal part, with the exception of a narrow longitudinal medial bare stripe, densely scaled between the granulations. A narrow scale stripe at the anterior margin unites on the sides with a large, sharply delimited transverse spot. Elytra strongly but rather irregularly double striate-punctate, with a broad scaled crossband at the base and before the middle, as well as a very large scale spot in the apical third. The bands, as well as the spot, do not cross the suture, but extend only to the second or first puncture row of each elytron. In the female, apical third of the suture with several sharp setæ surrounded by several scales. Apical part of the femora as well as the external side of the tibia with golden scales. Meso- and metathorax laterally also with golden scales.

Male, length, 8.4 mm; width, 4.

Female, length, 9.5 mm; width, 4.7.

MINDANAO, Lanao Province, Mumungan.

METAPOCYRTUS REYESI¹¹ **DACONUS** subsp. nov.

Black, with reddish golden scale markings in position as in the type. The sculpture very similar to that of the latter but more faintly pronounced.

NEGROS, Oriental Negros, Lake Daco (*J. W. Chapman*).

¹¹ Schultze, Philip. Journ. Sci. 26 (1925) 198, pl. 5, fig. 25, male; 26, female; pl. 12, fig. 10.

The above local race of *M. reyesi* is in appearance very similar to *Pachyrrhynchus negrosensis* Schultze and stands in a mimicry relationship to this species.

METAPOCYRTUS (METAPOCYRTUS) IRIDANUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 10, male; 11, female.

Black with light blue scale spots; related to *M. gibbistrotris* Waterh. Rostrum in the male dorsally flat with a shallow impression, minutely scatteredly punctate, divided from the front by a fine transverse groove. The impression with a small scale spot and a small spot at the transverse furrow. Back of rostrum in the female markedly inflated, slightly concave with a longitudinal groove in the basal half; the swelling ends in a blunt tubercle-shaped hump at the base, terraced off from the front; the latter in the male finely and sparsely scattered-punctate with a short mesal groove; in the female, scarred punctate with a long mesal groove. Sides of head with a scale swarm. Prothorax broader than long, the sides evenly rounded, markedly and uniformly coriaceously shagreened, this sculpture coarser in the female and more irregularly outlined. The scale markings consist of an anteromarginal stripe, which on the sides above the fore coxæ expands spotlike and extends to the posterior margin; on either side of the middle, next to the posterior margin, a larger roundish spot. Elytra with marked, somewhat irregular, longitudinal double puncture rows. Each elytron with three transverse rows of roundish or oval scale spots, which are laterally more or less confluent. The first or basal transverse row consists of two spots of which a larger oval lines between the first and third spatia, the other, placed more laterally, is more or less united with a lateromarginal stripe, extending to the apical fourth. The second or third transverse row consists of three spots of which that lying on the disk is roundish, and the other two, more lateral, are more or less crossbandlike confluent with the lateromarginal stripe. In the third transverse row, in the apical third, the external spot is also united with the lateromarginal stripe. Next to the apex is another spot besides the one mentioned above. Posterior elytral slope in both sexes uniformly rounded, female in the apical part with several long white hairs. Legs uniformly white pubescent.

Male, length, 11 mm; width, 4.3.

Female, length, 11 mm; width, 5.

LUZON, Rizal Province, Mount Irid.

METAPOCYRTUS (METAPOCYRTUS) SUBPILOSUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 9, female.

Related to *M. pilosus* Schultze.¹² Black with sparse pale green scaling. Rostrum rugose-punctate, with indistinct longitudinal groove continuing on the front. The latter scatteredly punctate, and, like the rostrum, finely pubescent. Prothorax subglobular, relatively much smaller, in both sexes, than in *M. pilosus* Schultze; uniformly coriaceously rugose-punctate, the sculpture finer than in the above species, with a few scattered scales next to the anterior and posterior margins and on the sides. The gray pubescence very similar to that of *M. pilosus* Schultze, only somewhat finer and longer. Elytra fairly regularly striate-punctate, suture at the base, especially in the female, markedly inflated; the interstices slightly moldinglike raised and faintly rugose, more pronounced in the female. From each puncture emerges a short hair, finer than in the above species. In the female at the posterior sutural slope a slight swelling, beset with a tuft of longish hairs. Elytra with more or less scattered scales on the sides, forming in the female a very indistinct basal, median, and ante-median crossband.

Male, length, 10 mm; width, 4.

Female, length, 10 mm; width, 4.6.

LUZON, Rizal Province, Mount Irid.

METAPOCYRTUS (DOLICHOCEPHALOCYRTUS) DUYAGI sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 1, male; 2, female.

Black with sparsely scattered pale bluish or greenish scales. Related to *M. frosti* Schultze and to *M. elicañoi* Schultze, although closer to the latter species. In the male, rostrum with the mesal longitudinal groove more pronounced than in *M. elicañoi*, before the basal transverse groove on either side swollen, sides before the eye with an oblong triangular pronounced depression; in the female, rostrum in the basal part humplike rounded swollen, also more pronounced than in the above species. Prothorax in both sexes uniformly flattened granulate, the granulation coarser and more flattened than in the above species, and with very fine short white hairs between the granulations. Elytra moderately, densely and irregularly striate-punctate and slightly rugose, from each puncture emerges a fine short hair. Apical elytral slope of the female less abrupt than in *M. elicañoi*.

¹² Philip. Journ. Sci. 26 (1925) 195, pl. 11, figs. 21, 22.

Male, length, 10.4 mm; width, 4.4.

Female, length, 10.5 mm; width, 4.6.

LUZON, Rizal Province, Mount Irid.

METAPOCYRTUS (TRACHYCYRTUS) SUBSPINIPES sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 7, male; 8, female.

Related to *M. spinipes* Chev., and very similar to the latter in scale markings, more elongate in the elytra. Elytra black and legs dark brown. Rostrum densely intricately rugose punctate, with an indistinct longitudinal depression, divided from front by a marked basal transverse groove. Front more sparsely punctate, with a fine longitudinal groove. Rostrum as well as front remotely though evenly beset with fine white hairs which are directed toward the longitudinal middle. Prothorax very evenly rounded granulate, between the granulations remotely beset with fine white hairs, sides with a few scattered pale greenish white scales. Elytra with tuberclelike or slightly rasp-like sculpture coarser than in *M. spinipes* Chev. and beset with fine hairs, which in the last-mentioned species are much finer and sparser. Each elytron with a greenish white scale crossband at the base, triangularly expanded toward the lateral margin, and an irregular scale swarm medially on the elytra, at the lateral margin. In the female the posterior elytral slope at the suture slightly humplike swollen and beset with short robust setæ. Underside and legs also beset with whitish hairs, which are somewhat longer than those of the elytra.

Male, length, 9.8 mm; width, 4.

Female, length, 11 mm; width, 4.6.

LUZON, Cagayan Province, Peñablanca.

METAPOCYRTUS (TRACHYCYRTUS) MULTIMACULATUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 25, female.

Black with pale bronze green scale spots and on account of the markings similar to *M. calavitensis* Schultze in appearance, but immediately distinguishable from the latter by the difference in form and sculpture. Rostrum diverging anteriorly, minutely intricately scatteredly punctate with two more strongly diverging longitudinal callosities which at the base slope off laterally. Between the callosities a slight depression with several scales. Front divided by a deeply marked basal transverse groove, with an indistinct mesal groove densely scaled. Prothorax coarsely and densely flattened granulate with a slight mesal

groove, the granulation on the sides finer, more remote, and more rasplike granulate. At the anterior margin an irregular scale stripe which continues to the posterior margin over the fore coxæ, and laterally from the middle ends as a shortened longitudinal stripe. Elytra coarsely and irregularly striate-punctate with a scale stripe at the outer margin spotlike expanded at the base; a basal spot, with two further spots before the middle and in the apical third, respectively, forming a transverse row, and an oblong spot in the apical triangle. Posterior elytral slope along the suture with a double row of short black setæ, more faintly outlined in the male. Apical third of the femora above with an oblong scale spot.

Male, length, 9.5 mm; width, 3.

Female, length, 10 mm; width, 4.2.

LUZON, Isabela Province, Mount Moises.

METAPOCYRTUS (TRACHYCYRTUS) TRISTIS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 3, male; 4, female.

Related to *M. turgidofemoralis* Schultze and like it of elongate form. Black with cream-colored or pale greenish scattered scaling, and fine, uniform, moderately dense, short gray pubescence. Rostrum finely and densely intricately punctate with two not sharply outlined longitudinal callosities and a dimple which is longer in the male and shorter in the female. Sides of rostrum before the eyes with a deep practically triangular impression. Front divided from the rostrum by a sharply pronounced basal transverse furrow, scattered-punctate and with a fine mesolongitudinal groove. Prothorax pronouncedly and uniformly coriaceously rugose, with sparse scattered scaling, which on the sides becomes denser and more even. Elytra oblong oval, intricately and faintly rugose striate-punctate, in the male less dense and more finely scaled, in the female dense and coarsely scaled. The fine pubescence shorter than that of the prothorax. Elytra in the female at the apical sutural slope with a dual wartlike protuberance, then the suture falling off abruptly and slightly concavely to the apex, the apical part of the elytra longer pubescent and reduced to a blunt point. Posterior elytral slope in the male normally rounded.

Male, length, 9 mm; width, 3.3.

Female, length, 10.2 mm; width, 3.8.

LUZON, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Balet Pass (*W. Schultze*).

METAPOCYRTUS (TRACHYCYRTUS) CORPULENTUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 5, female.

Black with cream-colored scale markings, in the female the elytra of very short compressed-ovate form. Rostrum minutely scattered-punctate, slightly swollen, with two longitudinal callosities converging toward the basal transverse groove, and a longitudinal impression on either side between the callosity and the lateral margin. Front minutely and densely rugose punctate with a fine median furrow. Prothorax very uniformly coarsely granulate, between the granulations sparsely, on the sides more densely, scaled. Elytra faintly rugose granulate, the granulation toward the sides more pronounced and more pointed-granulate outlined, with three irregular scale crossbands confluent along the lateral margins. In the female, at the beginning of the apical sutural slope with a tuberclelike swelling beset with a dual tuft of pale reddish hair. Sutural slope falling off vertically to the apex.

Female, length, 8 mm; width, 4.

NEGROS, Occidental Negros, Fabrica (*W. Schultze*).

A somewhat isolated species.

METAPOCYRTUS (TRACHYCYRTUS) PERARMATUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 21, male; 22, female.

Related to *M. spinipennis* Schultze and *crassispinosus* Schultze. Black with remotely scattered white scaling. Rostrum minutely, densely and intricately punctate, in the male flattened with a small roundish dimple in the basal half, in the female toward the lateral margins more rounded, the rostrum constriction at the base diminishing laterally; above the antennal pit is an impression threaded by pronounced longitudinal rugosities. Front scattered punctate, sparsely beset with white hairs, and with a pronounced median furrow. Prothorax, in the male, broader than the elytra, uniformly densely rounded granulate, between the granulations—which in the male are coarser—scattered white scales and very fine white hairs. Elytra irregularly striate-punctate and faintly rugose with more regular, remotely scattered, white scales. In the female, the suture at the beginning of the apical elytral slope callously swollen and densely setose, but not forming protuberances as in *M. spinipennis* and *crassispinosus*. Apex of each elytron ending in a short compressed conical point. Between the points a triangular interval which is larger than the corresponding one of the female of

the above-mentioned species. Elytra in the apical part, in both sexes, beset with rather long scattered hairs.

Male, length, without rostrum, 8.3 mm; width, 3.5.

Female, length, 10.4 mm; width, 4.5.

PANAON ISLAND, south of Leyte (*G. Böttcher*).

The above species was obtained through the kindness of Hof-rat Prof. Heller, who proposed the name given above.

METAPOCYRTUS (TRACHYCYRTUS) ALABATANUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 23, male; 24, female.

Closely related to *M. macrospinosus* Schultz. Black with golden scaled crossbands. Rostrum in the male somewhat longer than in the female, densely and irregularly punctate, constricted at the base, with a longitudinal impression which is somewhat shortened in the female. Front scattered punctate with a sharply outlined mesal groove. Prothorax densely flattened granulate, as in *M. macrospinosus*, but the sculpture more flattened and somewhat more irregular. At the anterior and posterior margins a crossbandlike, more or less dense scale swarm, which is confluent on the sides. Sculpture of the elytra also similar to that in the above species, but less marked; each elytron with three scale crossbands, basally, medially, and next to the apex. These bands are more or less confluent at the lateral margins. In the female, each elytron ending in a conical point, considerably shorter than in the above species; the points of both elytra are pressed against each other and form a triangular continuation, whereas in *M. macrospinosus* they diverge in the last third of their length.

Male, length, without rostrum, 8.4 mm; width, 3.3.

Female, length, 9 mm; width, 3.8.

ALABAT ISLAND, a part of Tayabas Province.

In its scale markings this species resembles *M. acutispinosus* Schultz.

METAPOCYRTUS (TRACHYCYRTUS) BREVIARMATUS sp. nov. Plate 2, fig. 6, female.

Related to *M. acutispinosus* Schultz and resembling the latter in its scale markings. Black with metallic pale green scale bands. Rostrum densely scatteredly punctate, in the male with a barely suggested mesal groove, in the female uniformly vaulted without a longitudinal impression. Basal transverse groove deeply marked and ending on the sides in pointlike impressions. Prothorax with a sharply defined anteromarginal groove, pronouncedly flattened transverse rugose, in the male

with an indistinct mesal groove. The scaling is more or less dense, crossbandlike at the anterior and next to the posterior margin and confluent on the sides. Elytra evenly striate-punctate, with three not very sharply delimited scale crossbands, which along the outer margin are more or less confluent, also similar to *M. alabatanus* Schultze. In the female the apical sutural slope with a small dual tuft of short cream-colored hair, each elytron ending in a short, compressed, conical, thornlike point. The points divergent and about one-third the size of those of *M. acutispinosus*. Apical elytral slope in the male normally vaulted; apex of the elytra rounded.

Male, length, 7.5 mm; width, 3.2.

Female, length, 9.5 mm; width, 4.

CATANDUANES ISLAND, Virac.

CELEBIA SAMARANA sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 4.

Glossy black, with light bluish and pale greenish white opalesque scale markings. Rostrum dorsally smooth, only along the lateral margins scattered coarse punctures. Prothorax somewhat broader than long, along the middle on the disk smooth, only in the anterior half with a deep, rather coarse punctiform impression which diminishes into a very much shortened longitudinal groove. Laterally from the middle remotely scattered coarse punctation and in between irregularly minutely punctate. Prothorax also laterally from the middle with a longitudinal not sharply delimited light bluish scale swarm, on the sides with a larger irregular pale greenish white scale spot and a further smaller spot above the fore coxæ. Scutellum round, knoblike raised, whitely scaled. Elytra striate-punctate, the punctures coarse and deep. Each elytron with two larger scale spots in the basal fourth, one lying between the second and fifth puncture rows, the other, somewhat smaller, along the lateral margin. In the apical half in the second spatium a longitudinal scale stripe extending to the apex, then bending and continuing anteriorly along the lateral margin to the second third of its length. Immediately before the beginning of the longitudinal stripe in the second spatium, and connected with the latter, a fairly large, irregular, and somewhat more posteriorly a small scale spot. Laterally from the former between the fifth and ninth puncture rows a further, larger, very irregular spot, and posteriorly a small, round, and in the apical triangle an irregular triangular spot, the latter confluent with

the lateral marginal stripe. A small fragmentary spot antemedially in the eighth spatium. The entire underside more or less pronouncedly scaled. Tibia on the underside short, white setose.

Length, with rostrum, 18.5 mm; width of elytra, 7.6.

SAMAR, Borongan.

By its conspicuous markings this interesting species is easily distinguishable from the two other known Philippine species of this genus; namely, *C. merrilli* Schultze¹³ and *iligana* Schultze.¹⁴ With the last-mentioned species and *C. lactospretæ* Heller¹⁵ it forms another link in the chain of New Guinea-Molucca elements in the Philippine fauna.

COPTORHYNCHUS ORNATUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 10.

Glossy black with white scale markings. Rostrum dorsally appearing longitudinally somewhat compressed on account of the large antennal scrobes. Along the lateral margins with a row of coarsely confluent punctures, mesally with a shallow groove. Rostrum divided from front by a V-shaped groove. On either side between this groove and the eyes a small triangular scale patch. Front scatteredly punctate. Prothorax somewhat longer than broad, the sides pronouncedly rounded; laterally, at the anterior margin slightly, at the posterior margin pronouncedly, constricted, flattened on the disk; extremely coarsely, evenly densely, and confluent punctate. On either side of the middle a short longitudinal stripe continuing on the anterior margin and then uniting as a stripe over the fore coxæ with a posteromarginal stripe, which again sends off two short branches on either side of the middle anteriorly. Elytra pronouncedly striate-punctate with netlike scale markings which on both elytra circumscribe about fifteen areas. Each elytron with three longitudinal stripes and lateromarginal stripe. The first longitudinal stripe along the suture, extending from the middle to the apex; the second, in the third spatium from the base to the first fourth; the third in the fifth spatium from the basal fourth to the lateral margin. The longitudinal stripes are united with each other by crossbands, which, however, are partially briefly interrupted or spotlike disintegrated. A crossband at the base, a second in the first fourth unites the short basal longitudinal stripe with the third and then runs to the lateromarginal stripe; a third crossband extends from the su-

¹³ Philip. Journ. Sci. 15 (1919) 557, pl. 1, fig. 16.

¹⁴ Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. (1922) 44, pl. 2, fig. 5.

¹⁵ Mem. della Ent. Italiana 3 (1924) 185.

tural stripe to the marginal stripe; a fourth crossband behind the middle, linearly unites the sutural stripe with the third longitudinal stripe, and then, after a slight curve, with the latero-marginal stripe; a fifth crossband, in the apical fourth, extends from the sutural stripe to the third longitudinal stripe. The underside of the prothorax and of the mesothorax also scaled, metathorax and first abdominal segment only laterally.

Length, without rostrum, 11 mm; width of elytra, 5.7.

LUZON, Camarines Norte Province, Paracale (*W. Schultze*).

Coptorhynchus ornatus is easily distinguishable from the other species of this genus by its peculiar scale markings, which very strongly suggest certain pachyrrhynchids.

ALCIDES DUYAGI sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 11.

Body subcylindrical; related to *A. kalinganus* Schultze. Head, prothorax, and legs metallic shining, brownish bronze, elytra shiny green-bronze, with creamy white tomentose markings. Prothorax evenly densely punctate, on either side of the middle at the anterior margin on the shallow constriction a small roundish, and more laterally, a somewhat larger tomentose spot, at the posterior margin beginning laterally of the scutellum a toment stripe which expands a little toward the sides. Laterally above the fore coxæ a narrow longitudinal stripe. Elytra with very uniform puncture rows, the punctures oblong. Beginning at the scutellum and the suture, directed posteriorly, a narrow tomentose crossband, which, describing a smooth arc, extends to the lateral margin. Behind the middle a further narrow crossband extends laterally from the suture to the eighth puncture row, then bends and continues in the ninth interstice to near the apex, where it unites, in the third interstice, with a short longitudinal stripe.

Length, without rostrum, 11.8 mm; shoulder breadth, 4.9.

LUZON, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Santa Fé (*W. Schultze*).

I dedicate this beautiful species to Anacleto Duyag, who has been my collector for many years.

ALCIDES NEGROSENSIS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 15.

Related to *A. pectoralis* Boh., which it resembles very much in body form, but from which it is easily distinguishable by the markings. Black with pale yellow crossbands. The toment consists of very short hairs covered with a pollenlike substance. Rostrum in the apical half minutely and densely, toward the base coarsely and intricately, punctate. Front very densely punctate and with a dimplelike impression. Prothorax, with

the exception of a narrow border along the anterior margin, extremely coarsely eroded granulate, with a narrow tomentose band in the shallow constriction near and along the anterior margin, and a further band along the hind margin. Both bands somewhat expanded laterally. Elytra with very pronounced groovelike puncture rows, the intervals rounded, pronouncedly moldinglike prominent. Each elytron medially with a cross-band, extending from the second puncture row to the lateral margin and toward the latter wedgelike expanded. In the apical third on the third interstice a longitudinal stripe, which before the apex curves like a short hook anteriorly at the lateral margin. Underside almost entirely more or less markedly tomentose.

Length, without rostrum, 9.8 mm; shoulder breadth, 4.3.

NEGROS, Oriental Negros, Lake Daco.

ALCIDES SUBCUPRINUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 9.

Related to *A. cuprinus* Heller¹⁶ and *kalinganus* Schultze. Metallic coppery shining with cream-colored tomentose markings, in the female the ground coloring with a strongly iridescent violet shimmer. Prothorax densely and evenly punctate, at the anterior margin above the lateral constriction on either side an irregular round tomentose spot, a further crescent spot on either side at the posterior margin, and on the sides above the fore coxæ an irregular spot. Punctuation on the sides more coarse and intricate. Each elytron with nine sharply defined and very regular puncture rows. The individual punctiform impressions elongate, more resembling short dashes. Each elytron in the basal part with a tomentose band, which from the suture extends, circumscribing the scutellum, in the shape of a curve to the lateral margin, but is interrupted between the fourth and fifth puncture rows and thus forms two large transverse spots. A further crossband, curved somewhat forward, behind the middle, extending from the first to the ninth puncture rows; next to the apex a broad V-shaped tomentose spot. The underside of the prothorax and of the mesothorax tomentose, as well as the metathorax and abdominal segments, especially laterally.

Male, length, without rostrum, 13 mm; shoulder breadth, 5.2 mm.

Female, length, 12.7 mm; shoulder breadth, 5.3.

¹⁶ Stett. Ent. Zeitung 78 (1917) 241. Of this species from an unknown locality, I have before me three specimens from Peñablanca, Cagayan Province, Luzon.

LUZON, Ilocos Norte Province, Mount Palimlim, 1 male; Bangui, 1 female.

ALCIDES LAGUNENSIS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 12.

Related to *A. semperi* Pascoe, which it resembles very much in bodily form. Metallic steel-blue with whitish tomentose spots consisting of fine hairs. Rostrum in the apical half very minutely scatteredly punctate, basal half densely and rugose confluent punctate with a shallow mesal groove, which projects to front in the form of a dimple. Prothorax irregularly, minutely, and scatteredly punctate. On either side of the middle and behind the lateral constriction next to the anterior margin with a spotlike expanded transverse band extending to the fore coxæ. A further tomentose spot on either side at the posterior margin and a small round tomentose spot medially above the scutellum. Elytra irregularly coriaceously rugose with fine sharp puncture rows. Each elytron with ten tomentose spots of which seven are irregularly confluent, forming two transverse bands, one basal and one behind the middle. The basal transverse band consists of four confluent spots, of which three form a row; the fourth, however, is confluent with the second anteriorly and extends to near the base. The second transverse row of three spots behind the middle is more uniform. A third transverse row in the apical third consists of two spots and at the apex is another small tomentose spot. Underside of prothorax tomentose, mesothorax and metathorax as well as abdominal segments laterally.

Length, without rostrum, 12 mm; shoulder breadth, 5.

LUZON, Laguna Province, Paete (*W. Schultze*).

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE 1

[Original crayon drawings by W. Schultze. All figures magnified 2 : 1.]

- FIG. 1. *Acronia luzonica* sp. nov.
2. *Macrocyrtus trilineatus* sp. nov.
3. *Cylindrepomus seclineatus* sp. nov.
4. *Celebia samarana* sp. nov.
5. *Niphonoclea ornata* sp. nov.
6. *Pseudabryna hieroglyphica* sp. nov.
7. *Proteuclea palawana* sp. nov.
8. *Pseudodoliops schwarzeri* gen. et sp. nov.
9. *Alcides subcuprinus* sp. nov.
10. *Coptorhynchus ornatus* sp. nov.
11. *Alcides duyagi* sp. nov.
12. *Alcides lagunensis* sp. nov.
13. *Proapocyrtus luzonicus* sp. nov.
14. *Apocyrtus chapmani* sp. nov.
15. *Alcides negrosensis* sp. nov.
16. *Metapocyrtus casiguranus* sp. nov.
17. *Pachyrrhynchus rizali* sp. nov.

PLATE 2

- FIG. 1. *Metapocyrtus (Dolichocephalocyrtus) duyagi* sp. nov., male.
2. *Metapocyrtus (Dolichocephalocyrtus) duyagi* sp. nov., female.
3. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) tristis* sp. nov., male.
4. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) tristis* sp. nov., female.
5. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) corpulentus* sp. nov., female.
6. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) breviararmatus* sp. nov., female.
7. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) subspinipes* sp. nov., male.
8. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) subspinipes* sp. nov., female.
9. *Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) subpilosus* sp. nov., female.
10. *Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) iridanus* sp. nov., male.
11. *Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) iridanus* sp. nov., female.
12. *Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) dibagonus* sp. nov., male.
13. *Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) dibagonus* sp. nov., female.
14. *Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) tumorosus* sp. nov., male.
15. *Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) tumorosus* sp. nov., female.
16. *Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) prolongatus* sp. nov., female.
17. *Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) prolongatus* sp. nov., male.
18. *Metapocyrtus (Sclerocyrtus) herrei* sp. nov., female.
19. *Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) mumunganus* sp. nov., male.
20. *Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) mumunganus* sp. nov., female.
21. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) perarmatus* sp. nov., male.
22. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) perarmatus* sp. nov., female.
23. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) alabatanus* sp. nov., male.
24. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) alabatanus* sp. nov., female.
25. *Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) multimaculatus* sp. nov., female.
26. *Metapocyrtus (Sphenomorphaidea) casiguranus* sp. nov., male.
27. *Metapocyrtus (Sphenomorphaidea) casiguranus* sp. nov., female.

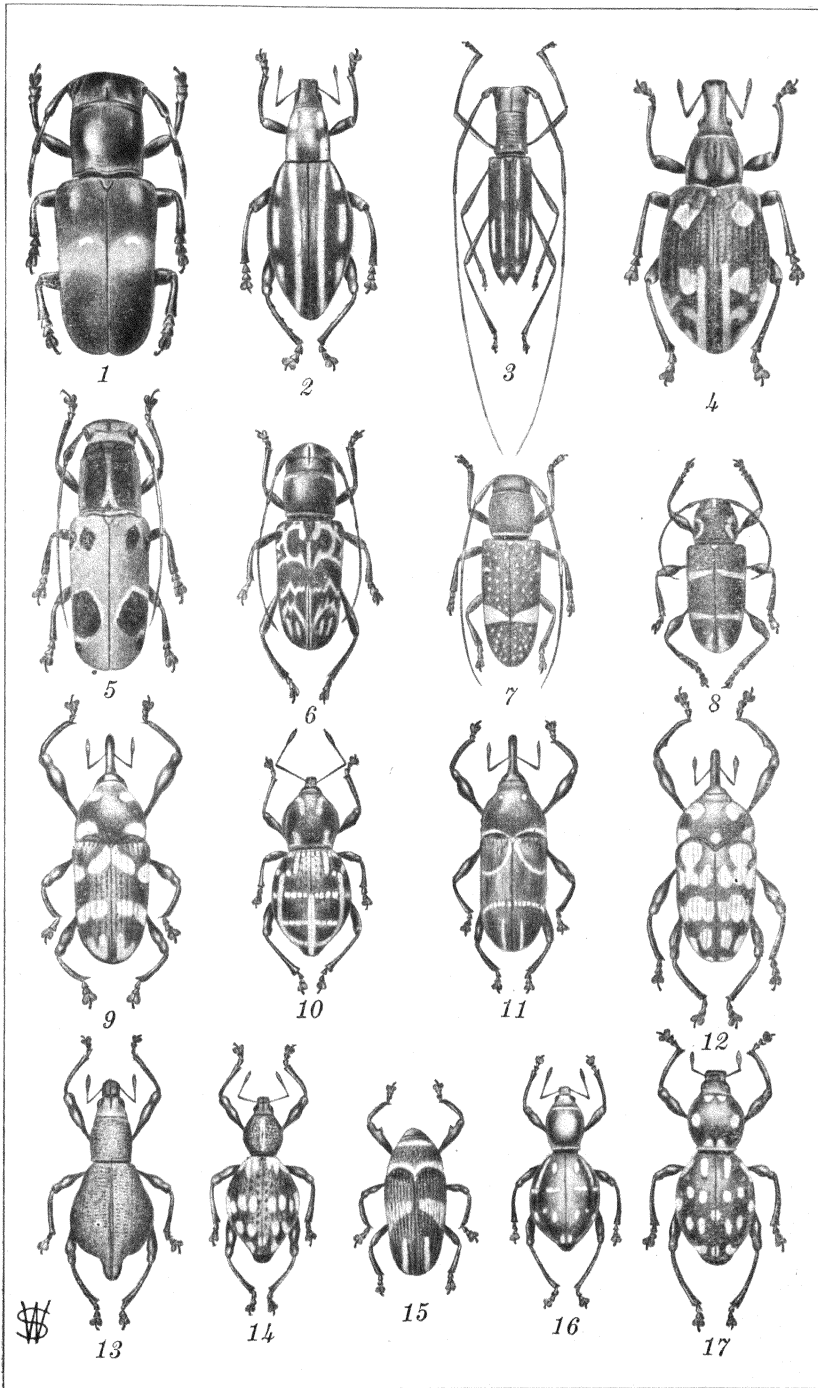


PLATE 1.

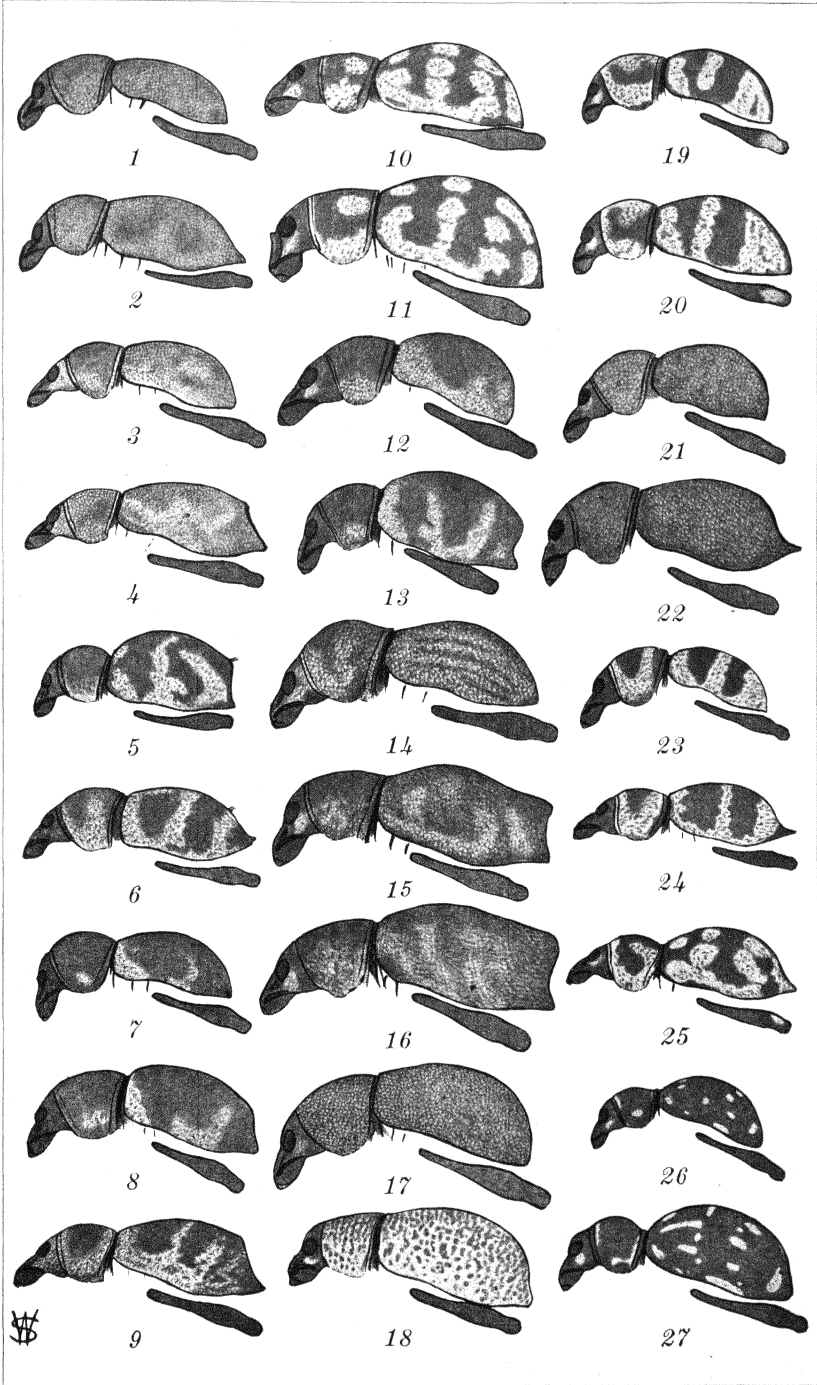


PLATE 2.