

The contracted and opaque condition in spirit prevents a satisfactory examination of the soft parts, but, as indicated in the outline (Plate VIII. fig. 3), three regions occur anteriorly. These probably correspond to the head, the fin, and the posterior division of the foot.

The occurrence apparently of an example of a group of mollusks formerly unknown in British seas is noteworthy. Hitherto they have been considered characteristic of the pelagic fauna of the more genial oceans, such as the Mediterranean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific. All recent investigations however, tend to enlarge the area of truly pelagic types, and to raise the question whether temperature alone is the cause of the appearance and disappearance of such forms in our seas. It is true temperature appears to have a marked effect on the vertical distribution of certain types and the pelagic ova of fishes; but in the case under consideration the influence of currents is probably of greater importance.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

- Fig. 1.* Abnormal *Thaumantias*, devoid of manubrium and mouth. The reproductive bands meet in the centre. About natural size.
Fig. 2. Mouthless example of *Tima Bairdii*, the central region being imperforate.
Fig. 3. Lateral view of *Atlanta* from St. Andrews. $\times 31$.
Fig. 4. View of the same on edge. The opaque central region is the mass formed by the contracted body of the mollusk. Similarly enlarged.

VII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Longicornia from India and Ceylon.* By CHARLES J. GAHAN, M.A., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Plate VII.]

THE present paper is in great part the result of my work upon a small collection of Longicornia made by G. F. Hampson, Esq., in the Nilghiri Hills, S. India, and kindly placed by that gentleman at the disposal of the British Museum. In the descriptions, however, I have not confined myself to species from the Nilghiris, but have included also species from other parts of India and Ceylon which had already existed unnamed in the British Museum collection.

Prionidæ.

Rhaphipodus subopacus, n. sp.

Capite prothoraceque nigro-fuscis; elytris fusco-brunneis, subopacis,

minutissime et densissime granulatis, circum scutellum lævioribus, subnitidis; antennis dimidium elytrorum paullo excedentibus, scapo crasso, valde et subscabroso punctato, quam articulus tertius fere duplo longiore.

Long. 37, lat. 14 mm., ♀.

Hab. Nilghiri Hills (*Hampson*).

Head and prothorax nearly black; elytra and underside of body dark brown. Prothorax finely and very closely punctulate, with three nearly impunctate shining spaces on the surface of the pronotum (one on each side near the middle of the disk, the third narrow, transverse, basal) and with a small nitid spot on each side external to the discal spaces; with the lateral borders subparallel, not rounded anteriorly, and each provided with a row of small spines, of which that at the posterior angle is strongest and recurved; the obliquity of the margin from this spine to the base also with two or three small spines. Scutellum densely punctulate, with its posterior border smooth and subnitid. Elytra somewhat smooth and shining around the scutellum and on the anterior sutural region, with the rest of their surface dull, owing to its extremely fine and close granulation. Abdomen and sides of breast very finely and closely punctulate, with the posterior borders of the first four abdominal segments impunctate and very glossy, and with a triangular space of the metasternum subnitid and very sparsely punctulate. Legs blackish, with the tarsi reddish castaneous. Antennæ with the scape much stouter than and nearly twice as long as the third joint.

This species somewhat resembles *R. manillæ*, Newm., but is to be easily distinguished by the opacity of the elytra as well as by the greater relative thickness of the scape of the antennæ.

A single female specimen in the collection.

The following fine new species from Ceylon has up to now remained undescribed. There are three specimens in the Museum collection.


Rhaphipodus taprobanicus, n. sp.

♂. Fuscus; elytris castaneis, subopacis; prothorace minutissime et creberrime punctulato, cum plagis et maculis disco nitidis et sparsim punctatis, marginibus lateralibus crenulatis, antice rotundatis; elytris minutissime et densissime granulosis, basi prope

suturam lævioribus, subnitidis, sparsim punctulatis; antennis dimidium elytrorum excedentibus.

♀. Pronoto in medio nitido, tenuissime et sparsissime punctulato, versus latera valde et dense punctato; antennis dimidium elytrorum nec attingentibus.

Long. 60 mm.

Of the same general form as *R. manillæ*, Newm., but much larger, lighter in colour, with well-defined shining spaces on the surface of the pronotum, of which two, trigonous in form, are placed near the middle; the third, shaped somewhat like a bracket (thus ) is placed transversely at the base; with the elytra dull, owing to the extremely small and close granulations, which cover all their surface except a space around the scutellum and along the suture; this space somewhat glossy and sparsely punctulate.

The female differs from the male not only by the different punctuation of its pronotum and the length of its antennæ, but by the sparse punctulation of its prosternum and by the metasternum exhibiting no marked limitation of a triangular smooth space. The last segment of the abdomen in the female is narrower and truncate at the apex; in the male this segment is broader and rounded at the apex.

The third specimen, a small male of about 48 millim. in length, is much lighter in colour than the other two and has fewer spines on the sides of the prothorax.

Prinobius æneipennis, Waterh.

Prinobius æneipennis, Waterh. (*Macrotoma*), Trans. Ent. Soc. 1881, p. 428.

This well-marked species was described by Mr. Waterhouse from a single male specimen. Mr. Hampson has captured a female, of which the characters compared with the male are:—

Size much greater (length 57 millim., width 18 millim.); antennæ smooth, sparsely punctured, not surpassing the middle of the elytra; pronotum nitid, sparsely and feebly punctured on the middle of the disk, strongly though sparingly punctured towards the sides, its lateral margins provided each with a row of small spines, of which that at the posterior angle is recurved and much longer than the rest; prosternum nitid, feebly and very sparsely punctured; sides of breast sparingly and feebly punctured and with a very sparse fulvous pubescence; legs less scabrous.

The genus *Prinobius*, Muls., put as a synonym of *Macro-*

toma by Thomson and Lacordaire, has been restored and recharacterized by Van Lansberge (Notes Leyden Mus. vol. vi.).

Cerambycidæ.

Plocæderus obesus, n. sp.

Hammaticherus obesus, Dup. Dej. Cat. p. 347.

Cerambyx obesus, Cat. Gemm. and Harold, p. 2802.

I do not find that this species has yet been described. It is wrongly placed in the Munich Catalogue, and should be put in the genus *Plocæderus*. Closely allied to *P. ferrugineus*, Linn., it differs by the following characters:—

With a pale castaneous derm, closely covered by a short fulvous-grey pubescence, which more or less hides the colour beneath; with the joints of the antennæ narrowly tipped with black at their apices, and with a narrow line along the suture and the extreme margins of the elytra also black.

The specimens in the Museum collection are from N. India (Darjeeling and Siwalik Hills), Siam, and the Andaman Islands.

Plocæderus ferrugineus, Linn.

Cerambyx ferrugineus, Linn. Syst. Nat. 12th edit. p. 626; Oliv. Ent. iv. no. 67, p. 9, pl. xviii. fig. 134, *a* and *b*; Fabr. Ent. Syst. i. pt. ii. p. 256.

Cerambyx gigas, Fabr. Mant. Insect. i. p. 132.

This Linnean species, whose name seems to have been altogether omitted from the Munich Catalogue, has for a synonym *P. nitidus*, White (*Hammaticherus*). The following manuscript note by Mr. White occurs in a copy of his 'Catalogue of B. M. Longicornia':—" *Hammaticherus ferrugineus*, Linn., Oliv. . . . Near *nitidus*, larger, but may be the same." I have no doubt, having consulted Olivier's figure and description, that the two names refer to the same species.

Plocæderus versutus, Pasc. (*Cerambyx*), the type of which is in the British Museum collection, is very closely allied to, and is probably only a small variety of, *P. ferrugineus*.

The specimens of *ferrugineus* in the Museum collection are nearly all ticketed "Ceylon," two are ticketed vaguely "Ind. orient.," while one is ticketed (doubtless by mistake) "China."

A variety of *P. ferrugineus*, differing only in the colour of the elytra, which is almost black, occurs in N. India (Bengal).

This variety bears the manuscript name *Plocæderus niger*, Chev.

Pachydissus similis, n. sp.

Hab. India and Ceylon.

This species is formed for the reception of individuals having so close a resemblance to *P. indutus*, Newm., that it would be impossible to distinguish them by merely examining them from above. On looking at the underside of the head a transverse groove is seen to cross it from cheek to cheek; in *P. similis* this groove is either perfectly straight, or, if at all curved, has the curvature directed slightly forwards; in *P. indutus* the groove is somewhat deeper and is strongly enough bowed backwards. I can find no other character of any value for distinguishing the two species, and should not have attributed so much importance to the character of the intergenal groove had I found both forms occurring indiscriminately in specimens from the same locality. But having picked out all the specimens, seventeen in number, with a straight intergenal groove, I found that they were without exception either from India or Ceylon; those specimens, on the other hand, with a backwardly bowed groove were from some one of the following localities:—Philippine Islands, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, or other island of the Malay Archipelago. One specimen was ticketed Ceylon and one Hong Kong.

Xoanodera regularis, n. sp.

Nigro-fusca; flavo-cinereo-pubescent; prothorace supra subnudo; disco longitudinaliter et regulariter costato; elytris pube flavo-cinerea dense obtectis, singulisque plaga laterali nuda, nigro-fusca, valde punctata.

Long. 21, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. N. India and Burmah.

Head with a somewhat sparse tawny pubescence. Prothorax rather sparsely pubescent above, thickly enough pubescent at the sides; the disk with four or more straight and well-marked longitudinal ridges. Scutellum and elytra with a close yellowish-grey pubescence; with a dark brown, strongly and reticulately punctured, nude space at the side of each elytron between the base and the middle, and with a small nude spot less strongly punctured on each side of the scutellum. The apices of the elytra obliquely truncate, with the angles shortly dentate. Legs and underside of the body

with a uniform yellowish-grey pubescence. Antennæ in the female not quite so long as the body, blackish brown, with a greyish pubescence.

This species presents the preapical carina of the elytra and the carination of the femora which are characteristic of the genus. It may be distinguished from *X. amæna*, Pasc., which it most nearly resembles, by the darker colour of its derm and by the regular and very distinct longitudinal ridges on the disk of the prothorax. In one specimen, from Tavoy, Burmah, belonging to the collection of Alexander Fry, Esq., there are only four perfectly straight longitudinal ridges on the prothorax, those external to them being more or less wavy; in the specimen from N. India which I have selected as the type there are six perfectly straight ridges, while external to these there are on each side two others which are nearly straight. In *X. amæna* (the type of which, through Mr. Pascoe's kindness, I have been enabled to see) the ridges of the prothorax are not so strong and are all more or less irregular. Two specimens from the Nilghiris agree with Mr. Pascoe's type in this respect.

Gnatholea simplex, n. sp.

Omnino brunneo-griseo-pubescent, absque maculis eburneis.

Hab. N. India (Darjeeling).

With a rather close brownish-grey pubescence. Legs and antennæ with a similarly coloured but fainter pubescence. Elytra with a few scattered somewhat asperate punctures. Prothorax with two rather feeble tubercles placed a little in front of the middle of the disk.

This species has the characteristic mandibles of the genus and agrees generally with *G. stigmatipennis*, White, and *G. eburifera*, Thoms. It wants the ivory spots of the elytra met with in other species, and the elytra present fewer and smaller punctures than in the two species just mentioned.

Nyphasia fuscipennis, n. sp.

Rufo-fulvescens; antennis pedibusque (femorum petiolis exceptis) piceo-fuscis; elytris violaceo-fuscis, opacis, sat dense punctulatis.

Hab. Bombay.

Head, prothorax, scutellum, body underneath, and stalks of the femora reddish fulvous. Prothorax rounded or somewhat obtusely tubercled on the sides, closely punctured above and somewhat flattened on the disk. Elytra densely

enough and finely punctured, dark brown, tinted with violet, the colour changing slightly in different lights; prolonged somewhat at the base on each side of the scutellum, and each provided with a small tubercle at the extreme margin of the base. Intercoxal process of the abdomen somewhat obtusely pointed in front.

This species fits into Lacordaire's second section of the genus; and had that author not described the elytra as "saturate prasinis" I should have been inclined to regard it as his *Nyphasia Pascoei*. His description leads me to believe that the elytra are more closely punctured in his species, which, moreover, is from a different locality, viz. Siam, and no mention is made by him of tubercles at the basal margin of the elytra.

Xylotrechus Hampsoni, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 1.)

Rufo-testaceus; capite longitudinaliter sulcato, obsolete carinato; prothorace fasciis tribus sulphureis, fasciis anticis mediisque interruptis; elytris fasciis quatuor sulphureis—fascia antica lineata obliqua, fascia secunda triangulari, fasciis duabus posticis transversis—apicibus truncatis, angulis externis dentatis; corpore subtus sulphureo-fasciato; antennis dimidio basali rufo, dimidio apicali fusco.

Long. 15, lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Nilghiri Hills.

Head with a median longitudinal groove extending from the clypeus to near the occiput, with the sides of the groove scarcely raised; with a short carina on each side of the front just over the insertion of the antennæ. Prothorax with three sulphur-yellow transverse bands, the first a little behind the anterior border and slightly interrupted in the middle, the second just behind the middle and made up of four spots, the third on the basal border and at the sides united with a short longitudinal spot; with the space between the intermediate and basal yellow bands dull black and sparsely and minutely granulate. Elytra with an oblique black band on each side near the base, these bands meeting at the suture and thence produced forwards and spreading out a little on each side of the scutellum; with a narrow sulphur-yellow fascia occupying the middle of each of the black fasciæ and stopping short before reaching the suture; with a broad sulphur-yellow fascia somewhat in the form of a triangle a little in front of the middle of the elytra; with two transverse yellow fasciæ behind the middle, of which the posterior is less distinct than the anterior. Legs reddish ferruginous, with the intermediate

and posterior femora somewhat infusate at the middle ; with the first joint of the posterior tarsus not quite twice as long as the two succeeding joints combined. Antennæ with the first five joints reddish, the remaining joints brownish black.

I have named this pretty insect after Mr. Hampson, to whose liberality the British Museum is indebted for it.

Lamiidæ.

Pharsalia proxima, n. sp.

Griseo-fulvo et fusco varia ; prothorace supra leviter inæquali nec tuberculato, fulvo-griseo cum maculis duabus nigris ; elytris prope basin valde tuberculatis, singulis lateraliter cum plaga obliqua alba.

Long. 21, lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon.

With a somewhat mixed pubescence of tawny grey and dark brown, with the former predominating on the upperside of the head and prothorax, with two velvety black spots on the middle of the disk of the prothorax. Elytra with an oblique white patch near the middle of each side, and each, at a short distance from the base, with a large obtuse tubercle which passes behind into a feebly raised line extending to near the apex. On the basal part the elytra are granulose and strongly punctured, the punctures posteriorly becoming much smaller. Prosternal process laterally and rather strongly dilated near the middle of its length. Mesosternal process produced in front into an acute conical tubercle.

This species rather closely resembles *P. gibbifera*, Guér., and in structural characters is more nearly allied to it than is any other described species of the genus. It is at once distinguished from it, however, by the absence of tubercles from the disk of the prothorax and by the much more acute tuberculation of the mesosternal process.

Batocera Polli, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 2.)

♀. Nigra ; cinereo-griseo-pubescent ; prothorace antice et postice distincte bisulcato, supra trituberculato, disco maculis duabus luteis ornato ; elytris basi dense et valde granulatis, deinde sparsim punctatis, maculis duodecim majoribus et tribus vel quatuor minoribus albo-tomentosis ornatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis suturalibus dentatis ; antennis fere muticis.

Long. 45, lat. 16 mm.

Hab. Ceylon.

Black; with a thin ashy grey pubescence above and a denser and somewhat darker pubescence underneath. Prothorax with four distinct transverse grooves—two anteriorly and two posteriorly; with two large tomentose luteous spots, which, united anteriorly, are separated behind by a smooth, glossy, rounded, and little raised tubercle occupying the middle of the disk; with a smaller, somewhat flattened, dull black tubercle at the antero-lateral angle of each spot. Scutellum with a white tomentum. Elytra each with six large and one or two very small tomentose white spots; the base covered with large and closely crowded granulations, which extend along the middle of the disk to less than a fourth of the length of the elytra and along the sides to nearly half their length; the shoulders each armed with a small and rather blunt tooth; the apices of the elytra somewhat sinuately truncate, rounded externally, dentate at the suture. Pubescence of the elytra denser along a broad sutural and marginal band. Body underneath with a broad white band on each side, which extends uninterruptedly from behind the eye up to the middle of the last abdominal segment. Antennæ black, with the first four joints smooth, glossy, and having traces of a faint greyish pubescence; with the remaining joints dull brownish black.

This very distinct species I have pleasure in naming after Mr. Neervoort van de Poll, to whom I am indebted not only for aid derived from his published contributions to the subject of the genus *Batocera*, but also for personal help in determining the species of this genus in the British Museum collection.

Cacia signata, n. sp.

Cinereo-pubescent; prothorace supra utrinque nigro-bivittato; elytris nigro-maculatis et pone medium nigro-subfasciatis.
Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Ceylon.

With an ashy pubescence. Prothorax above with two dull black vittæ on each side, with these vittæ slightly irregular in outline and for part of their extent united. Elytra with a small black spot on each side of the scutellum, a spot on each a little behind the middle of the base, a large plagiote spot on each side below the shoulder, with a common sutural spot just in front of the middle, this spot connected behind with a kind of zigzag black fascia, formed by a couple of irregular spots on each elytron; with two black spots on each near the apex. Body underneath ashy pubescent, with glabrous glossy

spots along the middle ; with an opaque black spot at each of the antero-lateral angles of the last four abdominal segments. Legs ashy pubescent, with the third and fourth joints of all the tarsi black, with the apices of the tibiae infuscate, and with a rounded black spot on the anterior side of each of the posterior femora. Antennae with the scape, second joint, and basal halves of the third and fourth joints ashy, the remaining joints dark brown, very narrowly ringed with grey ; all ciliate underneath, with the ciliations denser below the dark and slightly thickened apical halves of the third and fourth joints. Pro- and mesosterna with their opposed faces vertical.

Two specimens in the Museum collection agree in the characters just given ; a third specimen presents differences which may perhaps be regarded as varietal. In this specimen the two vittae on each side of the prothorax are very regular in form and are separated throughout their whole length ; on the elytra the antero-lateral spot is smaller and the common sutural spot is altogether wanting.

Coptops quadrimaculata, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 3.)

Brunneo, griseo fulvoque variegata ; elytris utrinque maculis duabus nigro-velutinis—altera ante, altera pone medium.

Long. 11–15 mm.

Hab. Nilghiri Hills (*Hampson*).

Head almost impunctate ; prothorax and elytra with a few scattered punctures ; prothorax with a single small dentiform tubercle on each side close to the anterior border. Elytra each with two velvety black spots, of which one, larger and transverse, is placed in front of the middle and nearly reaches the external margin, the other, smaller and rounded or irregular in form, is behind the middle and occupies a position nearly midway between the suture and external margin ; all the spots have a more or less distinct narrow border of fulvous. On each elytron between the spots is a greyish patch. On the legs and underside of the body a fulvous-grey colour predominates, the brown being mostly confined to minute rounded spots. The scape of the antennae is fulvous grey, speckled with brown ; the joints from the third are fuscous, ringed with grey at the base.

This species has much the appearance of a *Mesosa* ; but as the head is scarcely concave between the antennal tubercles and the prothorax is provided with a small antero-lateral tubercle, it seems to fit better into the genus *Coptops*. The prosternal process is truncate and vertical behind ; and in

this respect the species differs slightly from the more typical species of both *Coptops* and *Mesosa*. Its nearest ally seems to be an undescribed species from Java (*Anancylus binotatus*, Chevr., MS.).

Thylactus simulans, n. sp.

Xylorrhizæ adustæ simillimus, sed differt prothoracis lateribus spinosis; antennarum articulis a quarto ad decimum apicibus intus acute angulatis.

Hab. N. India (Darjeeling).

Clothed with a thick silky pubescence of a dark brown colour varied with pale fulvous yellow. On the elytra the brown is predominant at the base, the pale yellow at the sides, while posteriorly the colours are so mixed as to present a streaked appearance. Head with prominent antennal tubercles, with the brow between them broadly enough and strongly concave. Prothorax with a strong and rather obtuse spine on the middle of each side, with a paler yellowish line along the middle of the disk, on each side of which some strong punctures are visible. Elytra strongly and sparsely punctured near the base, with the punctures almost concealed by the pubescence; rounded externally at the apex, with each at the suture prolonged into a broad blunt process. Legs short and stout, with the tarsi about equal in length to the tibiæ. Antennæ (♀?) reaching to about two thirds the length of the elytra, with the scape and third joint somewhat thickened at their apices; with each joint from the fourth distinctly angular on the inner side at its apex.

In its size, colour, and style of marking this species bears a remarkable resemblance to *Xylorrhiza adusta*, Wied., but its characters show it to be generically distinct. Unless a special genus is to be formed for its reception, I do not see that it can be better placed than in the genus *Thylactus* of Pascoe. The form of its elytra at the apex is unusual for this genus and agrees closely enough with that of *X. adusta*.

There is but one specimen in the British Museum collection.

The following species, also from N. India, agrees better with the characters of *Thylactus*, and has the general form of *T. longipennis*, Pasc.

Thylactus dorsalis, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 4.)

Albo-flavescente dense pubescens; capitis fronte nigra, sparsim

pubescente et valde punctata; prothorace supra plagis duabus nigris vix pubescentibus et valde rugoso-punctatis; elytris dorso juxta suturam late nigrescentibus, apicibus lateraliter dilatatis, postice valde emarginatis.

Long. 28-30, lat. 8 mm.

Hab. Nepal (*General Hardwicke*).

Front of the head black, sparsely pubescent and strongly punctured; vertex and antennal tubercles with a thick yellowish-white pubescence, with the pubescence so arranged on the latter as to make them appear very prominent and pointed. Prothorax strongly spined at the sides, with a yellowish-white pubescence, with, on the disk, two scarcely pubescent blackish spaces, which are seen to be strongly and rugosely punctured. Elytra with a yellowish-white pubescence; with a broad, somewhat irregular, blackish space along the suture, not continued to the apex; with a broad and rather faint longitudinal depression on each side below the disk, and near the posterior extremity of each of these depressions with two or three feeble cariniform tubercles, which are covered over by the pubescence; each elytron deeply emarginated at the apex, so as to leave a narrow blunt process on the sutural side of the emargination and an obtuse, externally rounded, dilatation on the outer side. Underside of the body and the legs with a yellowish-white pubescence mixed on parts with brown; the abdomen with some scattered, small, shining black spots. Antennæ with the joints from the third dark brown, ringed with grey at their bases.

Rhodopis piperata, n. sp.

R. puberæ similis, differt prothoracis lateribus distincte et valde spinosis; elytris utrinque ad medium basis tuberculatis.

Long. 14-16, lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Nilghiri Hills (*Hampson*).

Head somewhat narrowly and triangularly concave between the antennal tubercles, front and vertex sparsely punctured and clothed with a pubescence which is partly greyish and partly fulvous. Prothorax strongly and rather sparsely punctured above, with a faint greyish pubescence and with three narrow, longitudinal, tawny vittæ; with a distinct and rather strong spine on each side, which is directed very slightly upwards. Elytra with a rather mottled pubescence of grey, tawny, and dark brown; with a tubercle, surmounted by a few small shiny granules, on each side of the scutellum; basal half of elytra sparsely punctured, the punctures disappearing or becoming concealed beyond the middle; apices of

elytra truncate. Body underneath with a greyish pubescence, with some spots at the sides of the thorax and the posterior borders of the abdominal segments fulvous; sides of the metasternum and of a few of the abdominal segments with some small, rounded, denuded black spots. Legs grey, with the tarsi and apices of the tibiæ black. Antennæ with the scape gradually and slightly thickened towards the apex, with the joints from the third ashly towards their bases, and for the rest of their length black; third joint in the male strongly and abruptly clavate towards its apex.

Rhodopis alboplagiata, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 5.)

Griseo-pubescent; antennis scapo et articulo tertio ad apicem (♂) clavatis; prothorace lateribus valde spinosis, dorso fulvo-trivittato; scutello fulvo; elytris brunnescenti-pubescentibus, ad basin et juxta suturam griseis, singulisque plagis duabus dilaceratis albis—altera ante, altera pone medium, apicibus subtruncatis vel rotundatis; corpore subtus pedibusque subtiliter griseo-pubescentibus.

Long. $15\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. N. India (Darjeeling).

Head, prothorax, and base of the elytra sparsely punctured. Prothorax strongly enough spined at the sides, with the spines directed somewhat obliquely upwards. With the scape of the antennæ clavate, with the third joint in the male abruptly clavate at the apex, with the antennæ themselves rather widely separated at the base. With the first joint of the posterior tarsus as long as or slightly longer than the two succeeding joints combined.

Rhodopis albomaculata, n. sp.

Antennis scapo et articulo tertio ad apicem (♂) clavatis; prothorace lateribus valde spinosis, dorso fulvo-trivittato; scutello fulvo; elytris fulvo-griseo-pubescentibus fusco mixtis, cum maculis nonnullis parvis, albo-tomentosis; corpore subtus pedibusque fulvo-griseo-pubescentibus.

Long. 16–19, lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. N. India (Darjeeling, Nepal).

Head, prothorax, and basal third of the elytra sparsely punctured. Antennæ with the scape clavate and the third joint in the male abruptly clavate at the apex. Prothorax with a greyish pubescence above and with three fulvous lines along the disk; acutely spined on each side, with the spines directed obliquely upwards. Elytra with some small whitish

spots, which are not very regular in number or position, but with usually a group of three on the disk of each in front of the middle, and two more distinct and close together behind the middle. Apices of the elytra somewhat obliquely truncate. Posterior tarsi with the first joint as long as the two succeeding joints combined.

This and the preceding species, while not differing sufficiently to be formed into a genus apart, will form a section in the genus, characterized by the clavate scape of the antennæ and the longer first joint of the posterior tarsus.

Cylindrepomus virgatus (Melly, MS.), n. sp.

Supra niger, longitudinaliter cinereo-vittatus; capitis vertice vittis duabus antice conjunctis postice divergentibus; prothoracis dorso vittis tribus; elytris singulis vittis tribus, vitta mediana ad medium interrupta; apicibus elytrorum suboblique truncatis; corpore subtus cinereo-pubescente cum linea pectoris et maculis ad latera abdominis nigris; antennis pedibusque nigrescentibus, scapo antice scabroso.

Long. 15, lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Himalayas.

With deep black and ashy, alternating, very distinctly vittate; with two ashy and three black vittæ on the upperside of the head; with three ashy and four black vittæ on the upperside of the prothorax, and a broad ashy vitta on each side low down. Elytra each with three ashy and four black vittæ, including the black sutural line and the narrow black border externally; with the ashy vittæ all united at the apex, and with the two intermediate black vittæ connected by a transverse bar at the middle of their length. The elytra along the black vittæ seen to be thickly enough and rather strongly punctured. Elytra somewhat abruptly narrowed posteriorly, with a subsinuate and slightly oblique truncature at the apex.

Sthenias albicollis, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 6.)

Parvus in hoc genere, griseo-brunneo-pubescent cum prothorace lateraliter et plaga postica singuli elytri albescentibus.

Long. 10-13, lat. 3-4 mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Nilghiri Hills, S. India (*Hampson*).

Rather small and narrow for this genus. Prothorax whitish at the sides and greyish white along the middle of the disk; with a few very small black spots, of which one at the middle of the base and two near the middle of the disk

are more distinct. Scutellum fulvous, and, in the middle, grey. Elytra greyish brown, with an oblique whitish plaga on each side behind the middle; with two very feeble tubercles (one in front of the other) on each at the base, and with the pubescence raised in two or three feeble tufts on each posteriorly, these tufts being partly black, partly fulvous; with also some small black dots, especially along the suture; with the apices somewhat obliquely truncate, prolonged more on the outer side, and without any sharp angles. Body underneath with a mixed pubescence of whitish, greyish, and fulvous. Antennæ brownish, speckled with grey and tawny, and with the scape at the apex, the second joint, and the base of the third more distinctly white.

The mandibles in the only male of the species which I have seen do not possess the upward processes so characteristic of the males of *S. grisator*, Fab.

Sthenias maculiceps, n. sp.

Apomecyna maculifrons, Chevr. MS.

Capitis fronte griseo-pubescente, genis albescentibus, fulvo-maculatis; capitis vertice maculis duabus parvis nigris; prothorace griseo-brunneo, lateribus subrotundatis; elytris brunneis nigro fulvoque minute maculatis, singulis ad latus plaga maxima griseo-albescente.

Hab. Ceylon.

Head with the pubescence in front greyish, at the sides whitish, with fulvous spots. Prothorax greyish brown. Elytra brownish, with a very large greyish-white patch on each side, this patch abruptly narrowed behind the middle, so that its posterior part is much narrower than its anterior, and with a black spot in the angle above which is thus formed. Breast greyish white, abdomen brownish.

This and the preceding species agree in size and general form, and differ from *S. grisator*, Fabr., in their relatively shorter prothorax, which is at the same time a little more rounded at the sides.

Mispila obscura, n. sp.

Obscure brunneo-griseo-pubescent, fusco et albo vage maculata; prothoracis disco tuberculis tribus parvis; elytris in medio obsolete transverse fasciatis, sparsim punctatis, punctis ad basin asperatis.

Long. 9-13 mm.

Hab. Nilghiri Hills (*Hampson*).

With an obscure brownish or fulvous-grey pubescence, with an irregular transverse band of a scarcely perceptibly darker shade on the middle of the elytra; this band somewhat fuscous on its anterior and posterior borders, where also may be seen a few minute white spots; with a few fuscous and one or two linear white spots on the posterior part of the elytra. Head and prothorax with small and sparse setigerous punctures; prothorax with three small tubercles on the disk and with one or two small fuscous spots towards the sides in addition to the minute brown specks which mark the position of the punctures. Elytra sparsely setigerously punctured, with the punctures somewhat asperate towards the base and becoming very feeble posteriorly. Body underneath and legs (a subnitid spot on the middle of each of the femora excepted) dull grey, with the posterior border of the first abdominal segment narrowly fulvous.

Enispia? cleroides, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 7.)

Capite prothoraceque nigris, dense punctatis; elytris dense fortiterque punctatis, basi rufo-ferrugineis, nudis, deinde transversim fasciatis cum fasciis griseis (vel albis) et nigris alternatis; prothorace subtus nigro; pectore et segmento primo abdominis rufo-ferrugineis, segmentis ceteris nigris.

Long. 8, lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. N. India.

Head and prothorax black, densely punctured. Elytra densely and rather strongly punctured on the basal two thirds, very sparsely and feebly on the apical third; reddish ferruginous and impubescent on the basal third; followed by transverse bands of white and black, of which the first is rather narrow, whitish towards the sides and greyish towards the suture; the second is a broad, opaque, black band, arcuate posteriorly, and with its front margin produced into three angles—one median sutural and one towards each side; this band is followed by a narrow white band, bowed forwards and placed just before the beginning of the apical third; the latter is black and subnitid, with a large pubescent and somewhat triangular white spot occupying the middle of it just before the apex. The underside of the meso- and metathorax and the basal segment of the abdomen are reddish ferruginous and sparsely punctured; the latter is bordered posteriorly with white, the rest of the abdomen behind it is black and shiny. From nearly all parts of the body as well as from the legs and antennæ long fine hairs are given off. Antennæ with the scape subcylindrical and shorter than the

third joint, the fourth shorter than the third, the remaining joints gradually decreasing in length. Femora thickened in the middle; anterior tibiæ strongly enough bowed, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ feebly bowed.

This pretty and interesting little species I place with doubt in *Enispia*, as the form and relative proportions of the joints of the antennæ do not quite agree with those described for that genus.

Eunidia simplex, n. sp.

Supra fulvo-griseo-pubescent, subtus griseo-pubescent; lobis inferioribus oculorum longissimis; antennis fuscis, corpore plus sesquilogioribus.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Nilghiri Hills (*Hampson*).

Clothed with a dense fulvous-grey pubescence above and with a less dense greyish pubescence underneath. Front of head broad and nearly flat; lower lobes of eyes oblong, nearly twice as long as broad. Legs blackish brown, with a faint greyish pubescence. Antennæ with the basal joints nearly black, the remaining joints of a very dark ferruginous brown colour.

M. Lacordaire suspected that the species described from outside of Africa did not belong to this genus. The present species has all the characteristics of the genus.

PEMPTOLASIUS, n. g.

Head retracted in repose, with the front trapeziform, with the antennal tubercles subvertical and narrowly and triangularly separated from each other above. Antennæ a little longer than the body (♂), with the scape rather short and subcylindrical; with the third joint much longer than the scape, the fourth a little shorter than the third, the fifth and following joints subequal and each much shorter than the fourth; with the fifth joint and the apex of the fourth thickly fringed with black hairs underneath.

Prothorax cylindrical, unarmed at the sides, longer above than below, with the sternum surpassing the coxal cavities but little in front.

Elytra convex above, somewhat vertical at the sides, posteriorly declivous, and each with a short obtuse carina commencing at the shoulder and disappearing before the middle. Apices truncate.

Legs subequal, with the femora somewhat cylindrical, with

the intermediate tibiæ grooved, and with the claws of the tarsi rather broadly divergent, but not divaricate.

With the intermediate cotyloid cavities open on the outside.

This genus may be placed provisionally near *Ectatosia*; it does not seem to fit well into any of Lacordaire's groups.

Pemptolasius humeralis, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 8.)

Cinereo-pubescent; prothorace sparsim fortiterque punctato, supra lineis tribus longitudinalibus albis; elytris supra fortiter et dense punctatis, lateraliter minus dense punctatis; humeris glabris, nitidis, nigris.

Long. 13, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

With an ashy-grey pubescence. Head with the front sparsely punctured, the vertex more thickly punctured. Prothorax a little longer than broad, with its sides parallel; strongly and deeply punctured above and at the sides, the disk with three rather faint white lines—one median and one towards each side. Elytra broader at the base than the prothorax, rather closely and strongly punctured above, less densely punctured at the sides, each of the latter with two or three feebly raised lines; with a row of small white points along the disk of each elytron, and with one or two small white spots placed towards the side behind the middle of each; with the shoulders black and very glossy; with the apices of the elytra obliquely truncate. Legs with a greyish pubescence; femora with some scattered minute black points. Antennæ with the scape greyish, the remaining joints (the fifth excepted) pale brown, with a faint greyish pubescence and sparsely ciliate underneath; with the fifth joint and the apex of the fourth black, and thickly fringed with black hairs underneath.

Stibara suturalis, n. sp.

Fulvo-testacea, fulvo-pubescent; prothorace lateribus obsolete nigro-vittatis, leviter tumidis nec tuberculatis; elytris lateribus distincte carinatis, disco obtuse minus distincte carinato, fulvis, cum sutura, vitta longitudinali utrinque et marginibus externis (prope basin exceptis) nigrescentibus; antennis omnino nigris.

Long. 18, lat. $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. S. India (Nilghiris, Belgaum).

Allied to *S. nigricornis*, Fabr. Elytra with the suture and the external margins (except near the base), as well as a longitudinal vitta on each, black; with three carinæ on each, of

which one is lateral and, beginning close under the humeral prominence, extends in a nearly straight line to the external apical angle; the second, just above this, is very feeble, soon disappears, and seems to be a continuation of the humeral prominence; the third is placed about a millimetre higher up than the first and almost on the edge of the disk; along the inner side of this carina is a row of punctures, between it and the middle carina is a second row of larger and more distant punctures, while just beneath the first or lateral carina, near the middle of its length, is a short row of very small punctures. In *S. nigricornis* the arrangement of the carinae and punctures is somewhat the same, but the lowermost or lateral carina of each side is less prominent, especially anteriorly; the median carina is much more distinct and is plainly seen to be a continuation of the humeral prominence; while the third or discal carina is much feebler. The punctures too are much fewer in number and placed more widely apart; but in this respect *S. nigricornis* is subject to vary. In the type specimen of Fabricius there are only four or five punctures in each row, while in other specimens twice this number is reached. In *S. nigricornis* the legs and underside of the body are generally greyish; in the present species they are distinctly fulvous, with the tarsi on their upperside and the abdomen and breast partly black.

From Mr. Thomson's too short diagnosis of *S. lateralis* I am quite unable to determine his species. It is from N. India. The species just described may possibly be the same or a variety of it.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1. *Xylotrechus Hampsoni*.
- Fig. 2. *Batocera Polli*.
- Fig. 3. *Coptops quadrimaculata*.
- Fig. 4. *Thylactus dorsalis*.
- Fig. 5. *Rhodopis alboplagiata*.
- Fig. 6. *Sthenias albicollis*.
- Fig. 7. *Enispia cleroides*.
- Fig. 8. *Pemptolasius humeralis*.

VIII.—Note on *Tealia tuberculata* and *T. crassicornis*.

By G. Y. and A. F. DIXON.

IN a paper published in the 'Journal of the Marine Biological Association' (vol. i. p. 205) Mr. J. T. Cunningham endeavours to set up *Tealia tuberculata* (Cocks) as a species distinct from *Tealia crassicornis* (Müller). Perhaps we may be

