

Skull stout and strong, with broadly spread zygomatic arches, expanded nasals, well developed postorbital processes, and broad interorbital region. Palatal vacuities about normal, opposite the first three molariform teeth.

Middle upper premolar about equal to the posterior; middle lower one rather larger than that behind it. Molars large, as in *M. cinerea*, markedly larger than in *M. regina*.

Dimensions of the type, an old male, measured in the flesh:—

Head and body 180 mm.; tail 195; hind foot (s. u.) 27; ear 31.

Skull—greatest length 45.8 mm.; basal length 42.1; zygomatic breadth 26.6; nasals, length 20.7, greatest breadth 6.8, least breadth 3.2; interorbital breadth 8.2; breadth across postorbital processes 10.1; breadth of brain-case 16; palate length 25; length of three anterior molariform teeth 7.8.

Marmosa constantiae is larger, paler, and has a shorter tail than *M. cinerea*, its nearest ally, with which it shares the characteristic shape of skull and nasals. The Bogotá *M. regina* Thos. has a narrower skull, less expanded nasals, and unicolor tail.

I have named this pretty species in honour of the donor of the present most valuable accession to the National Collection, in recognition of her enlightened method of commemorating her late husband's memory.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVII.

Canis sladeni, sp. n., p. 235.

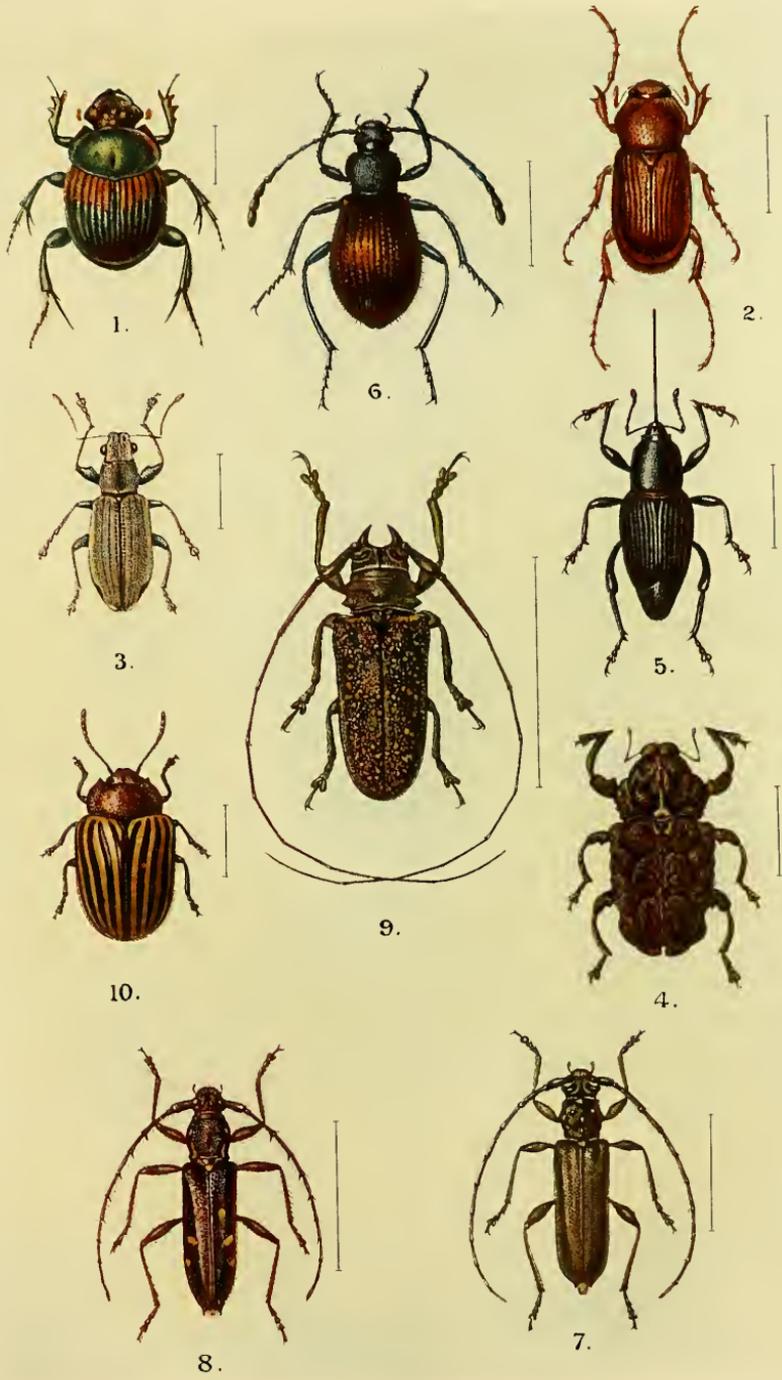
3. List of the Coleoptera collected by Mr. A. Robert at Chapada, Matto Grosso (Percy Sladen Expedition to Central Brazil). By C. J. GAHAN, M.A., and G. J. ARROW.

[Received August 18, 1903.]

(Plate XXVIII.*)

In this collection the Lamellicornia, Longicornia, and Phytophaga are especially well represented; but, since our knowledge of the coleopterous fauna of Brazil is mainly confined to more northern regions, the whole collection, which contains specimens of 175 species, forms a valuable contribution to the materials available for the study of the distribution of South American insects. New species of Lamellicornia, Rhynchophora, Heteromera, Longicornia, and Phytophaga are described, and there are in addition others which, for want of sufficient specimens or other reasons, it is not advisable at present to describe. The earlier groups, as far as and including the Rhynchophora, have been dealt with by Mr. Arrow, while for the remainder Mr. Gahan is responsible.

* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 258.



All the Coleoptera were collected by Mr. Robert in the month of November at an altitude of 800 metres.

In an Appendix a few new forms contained in a collection from Paraguay, simultaneously received from Mr. W. Foster, have been described.

CICINDELIDÆ.

Odontochila discrepans Horn.
Prepusa distigma Dej.

CARABIDÆ.

Brachygnathus sp. near *imperialis* Chaud.

GYRINIDÆ.

Enhydrus tibialis Rég.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Staphylinus sp.

HISTERIDÆ.

Homalodes brasilianus Mais.

NITIDULIDÆ.

Colastus latus Murray.—Murray described this species from Mexican specimens, and gave the name *C. tonsus* to an individual from Brazil, but I am unable to distinguish them and believe all will be found to represent a single widely-distributed species.

DERMESTIDÆ.

Dermestes vulpinus F.

BYRRIDÆ.

Chelonarium ornatum Perty.

EROTYLIDÆ.

Morphoides sp.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

Epilachna cacica Guér.
Poria sp.

PASSALIDÆ.

Neleus punctiger Perch.

COPRIDÆ.

Ontherus sulcator F.
O. sp.
Canthidium sladeni, sp. n.
Canthon histrio Lep. & Serv.
C. chalybeus Blanch.
C. edentulus Har.
C. sp.
Deltochilum fuscocupreum Bates.

- Deltochilum cupricolle* Luc.
Pinotus roberti, sp. n.
P. fissus Har.
P. nesus Oliv.
P. carbonarius Mann.
P. subaneus Lap.
Phanæus mimas Linn.
P. palemo Lap.
P. paleno Blanch.
P. kirbyi Vigors.
Gromphas inermis Har.

MELOLONTHIDÆ.

- Astæna* 2 spp.
Ceraspis cornuta Blanch.
Isonychus griseus Mann. (?).
Clavipalpus tenuis, sp. n.
Liogenys sp.
Lachnosterna fulvipennis Blanch.

RUTELIDÆ.

- Anomala* 2 spp.
Macraspis pantochloris Blanch.
Pelidnota sumptuosa Vigors.—A series of this species
 was obtained showing nearly every shade of metallic
 colouring.
Pelidnota æruginosa Linn.
Leucothyreus pruinosus Perty.
L. sp.

DYNASTIDÆ.

- Cyclocephala* 14-*punctata* Mann.
C. sp.
C. ovulum Bates.
Bothynus ascanius Kirby.
B. sp.

CETONIIDÆ.

- Gymnetis liturata* Oliv.
G. sp.
Euphoria lurida Fab.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

- Naupactus perpastus* Schön.
N. 5 spp.
Pantomorus sp.
Hoplopactus lateralis, sp. n.
Platyomus transversesignatus Schön.
P. argyreus L.
Rhigus latruncularius Perty.
Homalonotus validus Oliv.
Hilipus nævulus Mann.

Hilipus validus Pasc.
H. sp.
Rhinochenus reichei Boh.
R. stigma L., var. (?).
R. 2 spp.
Cryptorhynchus 3 spp.
Celosternus sturio, sp. n.
Centrinus 4 spp.
Copturus sp.
Belopæus niger, sp. n.
Rhynchophorus palmarum L.

ELATERIDÆ.

Chalcolepidius limbatus Esch.
Pyrophorus noctilucus Linn.
P. janus Herbst.
P. sp.
Monocrepidius sp.

LAMPYRIDÆ.

Lucidota sp.

BOSTRYCHIDÆ.

Bostrychopsis uncinata Germ.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Epitragus sp.
Nyctobates variolosa Fab.
N. gigas Linn.
Zophobas opacus Sahlb.
Calymmus cucullatus Pasc.
Scotinus (?) sp.
Uloma retusa Fab.
U. sp.
Camaria levipennis (Dej.).
Strongylium azureum Germ.
S. sp.
Hoploptera sp.

CISTELIDÆ.

Prostenus cyanipes Lucas.
P. sladeni, sp. n.
Lystronychus cæruleus Sol., var.
L. latipennis Mäklin.

MELOIDÆ.

Epicauta atomaria Germ.
E. strigata Gyll.
E. sp.
E. sp.
E. sp.
Tetraonyx sexguttatus Oliv.

PRIONIDÆ.

- Mallophon spinibarbe* Linn.
Anacanthus costatus Serv.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

- Achryson surinamum* Linn.
Hammaticherus lacordairei Gahan.
Butherium corvinum Germ.
Xestia suturalis Perty.
X. polita Waterh.
Sphæron sladeni, sp. n.
Trichophorus electus, sp. n.
Octoplon flavopictum Perty.
Callichroma suturale Fab.
Lophonocerus barbicornis Linn.
Dorcacerus barbatus Fab.
Oxymerus basalis Dahm.
Rhachidion obesum Newm.
Megaderus stigma Linn.

LAMIIDÆ.

- Hypsioma* sp.
H. fasciata Thoms.
Oncideres sladeni, sp. n.
Steirastoma stellio Pasc., var.
Acanthoderes lateralis Bates, var.
Edopeza pogonocheroides Serv.

BRUCHIDÆ.

- Caryoborus* sp.

CLYTHRIDÆ.

- Euryscopa proxima* Lac.
Megalostomis obesa Lac.
Tellena varians Lac.
Urodera familiaris Lac.

CHLAMYDIDÆ.

- Chlamys hieroglyphica* Koll.
C. smaragdina Klug.
C. cistella Germ.
Poropleura cuprea Klug.

CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

- Griburius pretectatus* Suffr.
Metallactus kollari Suffr., var.
M. sp.

LAMPROSOMIDÆ.

- Lamprosoma chamæleon* Lac.
L. viride Lac.

EUMOLPIDÆ.

- Lamprosphaerus thoracicus* Baly.
L. scintillaris Baly.
Iphimeis fulvipes Baly.
Agbalus sp.
Colaspis 14-costata Lefèv.
C. flavipes Oliv., var.
C. sp.
C. sp.
Chalcophana viridipennis Germ.
Eumolpus surinamensis Linn.
E. clavipalpus Chap.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

- Doryphora flavozonata* Blanch., var.
Deuterocampta 12-maculata Stål.
D. musicalis Stål.
D. sladenæ, sp. n.

HALTICIDÆ.

- Crimissa piceicollis* Jac.
Edionychis opima Germ.
Æ. nigropunctata Clark.
Æ. 12-notata Clark.

GALERUCIDÆ.

- Galerucella* sp.

HISPIDÆ.

- Alurnus thoracicus* Perty.
A. nigripes, Guér.

CASSIDIDÆ.

- Tauroma* sp.
Dolichotoma strigata Hoff.
Batonota gregaria Bohem.
B. ensifer Bohem.

CANTHIDIUM SLADENI, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 1.)

C. decorato valde affine, sed plerumque paullo minor, profundius sculpturatum aliterque coloratum. Fusco-viride, capite prothoraceque late viridibus, elytrorum dimidio basali rufo-cupreo; capite sat fortiter punctato, medio leviter tuberculato, clypeo bidentato; prothorace crebre punctato, lateraliter fere regulariter arcuato, postice medio angulato, subtiliter marginato; elytris profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis; pygidio minute punctato.

Long. 7-8.5 mm.

The elytral interstices of this insect are more convex than in any other species of the large genus *Canthidium* known to me.

It can only be compared with *C. decoratum* Perty, these two being the only forms with parti-coloured elytra, at least in the normal condition. In *C. decoratum*, however, the elytra are not coppery, and the posterior half is blue, while in the new species it is green and is bounded anteriorly by a backwardly-curved line. In *C. decoratum* the line of demarcation is angular, and its projection is in the opposite direction, so that it almost touches the base of the elytra at the suture. This line is less distinct in *C. sladeni*, owing to the deeper coppery-red colour of the anterior half of the elytra and their more deeply-channelled surface. The new species appears to be slightly smaller on the average than *C. decoratum*, judging from the series of five specimens of each in the British Museum.

PINOTUS ROBERTI, sp. n.

P. carolino atque eremitæ valde affinis, sed plerunque paullo major; crassus, niger, postice plagis griseis decoratus; capite utriusque sexus ut in P. eremita carinato, maris carinæ angulis paullo magis productis, thoracis lobo mediano minus quadrato, leviter sulcato, sulci fundo absque stria, tuberculo laterali minuto acuto, haud cariniformi.

Long. 27–32 mm.

Hab. Brazil: Chapada, Pará.

This is one of the small group of species in which the elytral striae are posteriorly dilated and filled with a greyish earthy secretion. It is very closely related to *P. eremita* Har., of Venezuela and Colombia, but the average size is rather larger and the thorax of the male shows slight differences of form. The median lobe is more rounded, its lateral angles being hardly traceable, and the longitudinal depression down its centre has no definite stria at the bottom. Above the lateral fossa of the thorax there is a short acute tubercle, which is represented in *P. eremita* by an elongate crest. I am unable to compare the female of *P. roberti* with that of *P. eremita*, the five specimens of the latter in the British Museum being all males; but the sexes of the new species differ extremely little. The head of the female is more elongate and pointed, and there is a broad crest very similar to that of the male but placed farther back. The centre part of the prothorax is only slightly less prominent. There is generally a trace of a median stria, and the tubercles above the lateral fossae are not acute. The elytral furrows which contain the remarkable earthy deposit are larger in the female than in the male in this and the other species characterised by this peculiarity.

Mr. Robert found nine specimens of this species, among which one only is a male. A second male from Pará was confused with our series of *P. eremita*, so that the species is a fairly widely distributed one. Its very close similarity to the more northern form is no doubt the reason for its having hitherto escaped detection.

CLAVIPALPUS TENUIS, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 2.)

Elongatus, convexus, rufo-castaneus; capite parvo, crebre punctato, clypeo parabolico, margine leviter reflexo; prothorace polito, profunde irregulariter punctato, lateribus valde angulatis, angulis anticis et posticis obtusis; scutello utrinque leviter punctato; elytris haud regulariter striato-punctatis, interstitiis minutius haud crebre punctulatis, feminae interstitio secundo lato grosse punctato-rugoso; pygidio convexo, crebre punctato, linea media levi; corpore subtilus lateribusque fulco-pilosis, segmento abdominali 5^o maximo; antennis 10-articulatis, maris clava longitudine ad stipitem aequali; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis, unguibus omnibus fissis, maris tarsis anticis et posticis quam tibiis plus duplo longioribus.

Long. 22-13 mm.

This is a more slender insect than any other species of *Clavipalpus* known to me, but conforms in all essential particulars to the generic type. It is smooth and shining on the upper surface, with rows of deep but rather irregular punctures upon the elytra. The head is small and the clypeus regularly rounded, the prothorax very convex and much narrowed in front and behind, and the elytra long and of approximately equal width throughout their length. The antennae are ten-jointed, but the articulation between the 5th and 6th joints is less distinct in the female than in the male. The former sex appears in this genus to be less easily found than the male, and I believe has not hitherto been described. The enlargement of the terminal joint of the maxillary palpus, from which the genus has received its name, occurs in the male only, but in the present species this joint is of normal size in both sexes. In all the species the 5th ventral segment is very large in the female, and the distinction drawn by Lacordaire between the Macroductylides and Clavipalpides (viz. the absence of this enlargement in the latter) is therefore misleading. The segment is enlarged in both sexes, but especially in the female.

HOPLOPACTUS LATERALIS, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 3.)

Elongato-ovatus, fuscus, squamis griseis vel sulphureo-cinereis, aequaliter sed haud dense obtectus, margine laterali sparse viridi-squamoso, squamis marginem intus attingentibus densius aggregatis, viridi-argenteis, corporis subtilus squamis viridibus et roseo-argenteis, abdomine medio denudato; capite lato, rostro breve, antice vix angustato; prothorace transverso, lateribus aequaliter arcuatis; elytris punctato-striatis, margine obscuriore irregulari, paullo ante apicem subito dilatato; pedibus rufo-fuscis, griseo-setosis, squamis pallide viridibus interspersis, femoribus magis fuscis, anticis intus spino acuto post medium armatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 8-9 mm.

This is the sixth species so far assigned to the genus, and is easily recognisable by the dark external margin of the elytra

expanding just before the apex, and clearly defined by the massing together and brighter coloration of the scales bordering it internally. The head and thorax are rather broader than in *H. injucundus* Schön., the rostrum shorter and the thorax as wide in front as behind.

A dozen specimens were collected.

CÆLOSTERNUS STURIO, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 4.)

Crassus, niger, argillaceo-squamulosus, subtus squamulis pallidioribus vestitus, prothoracis maculis magnis inferioribus lateralibus maculaque parva dorsali albo-flavis, hac sagittiformi ad marginis postici medium posita; elytris nodosis, squamulis argillaceis aggregatis, squamas magnas quasi-piscinas formantibus, videlicet suturalibus 5, quarum 2 internalibus acute tuberculatis, lateralibusque 4, setis minutissimis albidis ubique rare sparsutis squamulisque albidis ad margines lateralia irregulariter aggregatis; capite postice profunde sulcato, utrinque transverse carinato; prothorace medio acute longitudinaliter carinato, antice valde constricto, postice lateribus valde arcuatis et crenatis, angulis obsoletis; femoribus omnibus medio fortiter dentatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 10 mm.

This curious Weevil is remarkable for the manner in which the earthy-coloured scales of the elytra are aggregated into large areas resembling the scales of a Ganoid fish, and separated by a very fine network of black scales. These areas are elevated in the centre, the four median ones adjoining the suture very strongly and acutely. The posterior part of the head is furrowed and transversely elevated on each side of the furrow, and the centre of the pronotum is longitudinally elevated. The only other species with which this can be compared is *C. exornatus* Boh., which is smaller, narrower, and more brightly coloured. In this species also the scales upon the elytra tend to form isolated patches separated by darker intervals. In *C. sturio*, however, the patches have spread over the entire surface and are divided only by extremely narrow lines.

The unique type-specimen is probably a male.

BELOPÆUS NIGER, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 5.)

Ellipticus, niger, nitidus, elytris velutinis, rostro tenue, ad prothoracis et elytrorum longitudinem æquali; prothorace nitido, haud dense punctato, absque sulcis, antice constricto, lateribus ab ante medium fere parallelis; elytris opacis, velutinis, profunde striatis, interstitiis seriatim punctatis, singulo postice arcuate truncato; pygidio velutino et fulvo-setoso, grosse punctato; corpore subtus polito, sterni lateribus abdominisque segmento ultimo punctatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 10 mm.

Hab. Brazil: Chapada, Pará.

In all structural features this insect is similar to the only

hitherto described species of its genus, *B. carmelitus* Gyll. It is larger, however, and has a still more slender rostrum, which in a specimen brought by H. W. Bates from Pará is as long as the prothorax and elytra together. In the Chapada specimen it is slightly shorter. This may be the other sex, but I think most probably both are females. The polished surface of this species, clothed only upon the elytra with a velvety tomentum, and the uniform black colour are quite sufficient to distinguish it.

PROSTENUS SLADENI, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 6.)

Capite pronotoque viridi-cyaneis, capitis fronte inter antennas dense fortiterque, clypeo parcius, punctato; prothorace quam latitudine basis vix brevior, ante medium latiore, supra omnino fortiter reticulatimque punctato; elytris aeneo-cuprascentibus, nitidis, subovatis, valde convexis, fortiter striato-punctatis, intersitiis inter series punctorum punctis minoribus piligeris, humeris utrisque tuberculo conico munitis; corpore subtus pedibusque cyaneis, nitidis, his longis, femoribus modice clavatis subtiliter parce punctatis, tibiis densius punctatis; antennis medium elytrorum paullo superantibus, articulis quinque ultimis sat valde dilatatis, articulo 3^o quam 4^o paullo longiore.

Long. 12, lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Central Brazil.

Head and prothorax bluish green above, elytra bronzy green and nitid. Head closely and rather strongly punctured between the antennæ, the clypeus being as strongly but less closely punctured. Antennæ reaching beyond the middle of the elytra, with the last four or five joints rather strongly dilated and the 3rd joint perceptibly longer than the 4th. Pronotum widest a little before the middle, very slightly narrowed anteriorly, but distinctly narrowed towards the base, where its width is about equal to its length along the middle; its surface strongly punctured all over, the punctures, many of which are setigerous, forming a reticulation. Elytra strongly punctured in rows, with smaller setigerous punctures on the intervals between the rows, each with a small conical tubercle or prominence at the shoulder.

SPHÆRION SLADENI, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 7.)

♀. *Nigrum; elytris aeneo-viridescentibus pube grisea densa et setis rigidis sparsis obtectis; prothorace lateraliter obtuse tuberculato, disco utrinque leviter tuberculato, medio crebre punctulato, plaga parva postico-mediana polita; elytris sat dense punctatis; antennis quam corpore paullo longioribus, articulis 3^o-6^{um} apice vix perspicue spinosis.*

Long. 14, lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Central Brazil.

Black, with the exception of the elytra which have a somewhat brassy-green tint; the whole rather densely covered with a fine greenish-grey pubescence, with here and there some erect fulvous

setæ. The prothorax is obtusely tubercled at the middle of each side, and has two feeble tubercles on each side of the disk; the latter is finely and very closely punctulate, but has a small smooth shining space in its median posterior part. The elytra are distinctly but not very closely punctured, and each has a short exterior spine at the apex and the sutural angle obtuse. The acetabula of the middle coxæ extend outwards to the epimera, the present species agreeing in this respect with *S. cyanipenne* Serv., the type of the genus.

TRICHOPHORUS ELECTUS (Dej. MS.), sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 8.)

Fusco-brunneus; elytris, pedibus, abdomine et antennarum articulo primo plus minusve rufescentibus; pronoto lineis duabus interruptis flavo-pilosis; scutello flavo; elytris utrisque maculis tribus flavo-pilosis—prima ante medium prope suturam, secunda et tertia obliquiter positis inter medium et partem tertiam apicalem.

Long. 15–23, *lat.* 4–6 mm.

Hab. Central and South Brazil.

This species greatly resembles *T. interrogationis* Blanch., but has no pubescent spots on the vertex of the head, and the two posterior spots on each elytron are quite separate from each other. It differs also in that the anterior part of the interrupted yellow or white line on each side of the pronotum lies farther back from the anterior margin, especially in the female, in which it forms a small round spot. The antennæ of the female are a little longer than the body, those of the male very much longer. The species has for a long time been represented in the British Museum Collection under the MS. name I have adopted, and has also been known as *T. 7-signatus* Chev. MS.

ONCIDERES SLADENI, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 9.)

O. fasciatæ (Lucas) affinis, sed elytris haud fasciatis, prope basin densius granulato-punctatis, vittis nigris infra-ocularibus capituli latioribus.

Long. 20–28, *lat.* 8–10½ mm.

Hab. Central and South Brazil: S. Anna da Chapada, Rio Grande.

This species is the *Oncideres maculosa* of Dejean's Catalogue (*nec* Redtenbacher), and appears to be the *Oncideres amputator* of Thomson (*nec* Fab.). It belongs to the section of the genus in which the thorax is slightly wider behind than in front, and in which the frontal processes of the male are directed forwards and downwards. It is closely allied to *O. fasciata* Lucas, but easily distinguishable from it by the absence of fasciæ from the elytra, the latter being entirely covered with sparse fulvous spots with much smaller spots on the intervals between them. The basal margin of the elytra is fulvous, the scutellum grey; the black bands on the head below the eyes are wider than in the allied

species, each being almost equal in width to the eye itself. The front coxæ of the male have a more or less obtuse tubercle at the distal end.

DEUTEROCAMPTA SLADENÆ, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 10.)

Testacea; elytris nigro-fuscis, utrisque margine basali et vittis sex (quarum prima brevissima) aureo-flavis; pronoto medio parce subtiliterque, ad latera fortiter densiusque, punctato; articulo ultimo tarsorum apice subtus bidentato.

Long. 8, lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Central Brazil: S. Anna da Chapada.

Brownish testaceous; elytra blackish brown, each with the basal margin and six longitudinal bands of a golden-yellow colour, the innermost band being very short and narrow; the 2nd and 6th bands unite at the apex, just in front of which they are joined by the 5th; the 3rd and 4th meet a little way in front of the apex, and a short common band unites them with the 5th; distinct rows of punctures mark the boundaries between the alternating yellow and dark brown bands. Antennæ with the first three or four joints testaceous, the rest black; the last five being dilated to form a club. Pronotum sparsely and finely punctured in the middle, strongly and more closely at the sides, near which it is slightly depressed.

In structural characters this species comes close to *D. musicalis* Stål, though easily distinguishable from it by the markings of the elytra, which are suggestive rather of the genus *Zygogramma* than of *Deuterocampta*.

APPENDIX.

Descriptions of a few new Species of Coleoptera from Sapucay, Paraguay. By GILBERT J. ARROW.

The following species were contained in a small but very interesting collection of insects sent by Mr. W. Foster from Sapucay, in the (entomologically) little-known State of Paraguay.

APTERODEMA PARAGUAYENSIS, sp. n.

Ovata, convexa, fusco-rufa, elytrorum lateribus maculæque suturali postice attenuata vage fuscioribus; capite crebre punctato, clypeo magno, margine semicirculari, oculis parvis; prothorace transverso, perspicue punctato, lateribus antice arcuatis, postice parallelis, angulis posticis fere acutis; scutello parce punctato, lateribus valde curvatis; elytris convexis, ubique irregulariter grosse punctatis, stria suturali aliisque indistinctis lateribus fortiter sed parce setosis, ab humeris ad post medium leviter divergentibus deinde regulariter arcuatis, angulis suturalibus fere rectis; pygidio detecto, parce ac minute punctato; corpore subtus fere nudo sed femoribus longe brunneo-setoso, segmentis abdominalibus

libris, œqualibus, tibiis anticis brevibus, validissime bidentatis, tarsis omnibus longis, unguiculis integris; alis imperfectis.

Long. 10 mm.

There are three specimens of this very anomalous little beetle, which seems to form a second species of M. Fairmaire's genus *Apterodema*, although it is not altogether impossible that it may have no affinity with it, since the genus was constituted from a single specimen in such a condition, as the author says, that neither mouth nor antennæ could be seen. Enough is said, however, to show that in declaring its close relationship to *Liogenys*, one of the Macroductylides, M. Fairmaire has entirely mistaken its systematic position, all the characteristic features of the Macroductylides being absent. The specimens before me, which, like M. Fairmaire's specimen, are females, represent a very isolated type, but can only be placed in the *Sericoides*. The elytra are not fused together as in *Apterodema acuticollis* Fairm., but the wings are partially atrophied. There are six free and equal abdominal segments. The labrum is free, subvertical and emarginate, and the labium consolidated, broad, and slightly concave in front. The antennæ are nine-jointed and the claws simple.

A. paraguayensis is rather larger than the Patagonian insect, of a dark red colour, with the margins of the elytra vaguely darker, the dark sutural margins forming a broad band at the scutellum, which they enclose, but narrowing behind. The prothorax is broad behind, and the posterior angles slightly produced as in *A. acuticollis*. The only clothing consists of stiff setæ along the sides and upon the legs. The sculpture is quite different to that described by M. Fairmaire.

I may advantageously take this opportunity of making an observation upon an allied South American genus. Lacordaire and Germain many years ago pointed out the probability that the genus *Accia* of Curtis, hitherto known only from a single female specimen in the British Museum, may prove to be inseparable from *Maypa* Blanchard. Having lately been able to examine a male, I can now definitely confirm this supposition. The genus should be called *Sericoides*, into which must be merged *Accia*, *Maypa*, and *Macrosoma*.

MACRASPIS BRASILIENSIS, sp. n.

Niger, vix nitidus, supra ubique creberrime coriaceo-punctatus; prothoracis lateribus subtiliter rugosis; scutelli medio longitudinalitaliter leviter lineato-depresso; pygidio ubique transverse strigoso; abdominis medio vix punctato, nitido, processu mesosternali recto, haud fortiter clavato; tibiis intermediis subtus fere rectis. ♀ elytrorum lateribus medio haud explanatis.

Long. 20-24 mm.

Hab. Brazil: Ega, &c.; Paraguay: Sapucay.

Although, owing to the confusion which has prevailed as to the not easily distinguishable black species of *Macraspis*, this species has remained without a name, it is a well-known Brazilian insect and evidently ranges over a large tract of country. The specimens from Ega, referred by Mr. Waterhouse to *M. dichrous*, belong to this species. Of *M. dichrous* Mann. the British Museum contains as yet only a single female specimen, exactly agreeing with that figured by Mannerheim. This species is barely distinguishable except in colour from *M. cribratus* Waterh., but may be easily distinguished from *M. brasiliensis* when the specific characters have been recognised. The latter differs from both in having no lateral expansion of the elytra in the female. The male has the last abdominal segment rather less strongly trilobed, the middle lobe being broader and less produced; and in both sexes the rows of large setigerous punctures near the margins of the segments have almost disappeared. The sculpture of the upper surface is almost the same as in *M. cribrata*, but generally rather finer, and there is a very slight but constantly visible linear impression along the middle of the scutellum, which serves to distinguish this species from all the rest.

CYCLOCEPHALA PARAGUAYENSIS, sp. n.

Fusco-rufa, vertice nigro, elytris testaceis; capite grosse punctato, medio leviter longitudinaliter sulcato, clypeo subquadrato; prothorace scutelloque sat fortiter punctatis; elytris annulariter punctatis; pygidio crebre subtiliter punctatis. ♂ unguiculorum anticorum internalium ramis haud valde divergentibus.

Long. 12 mm.

This is one of the closely similar species forming the *melanocephala*-group. Like *C. laminata* Burm., it is distinguished from the other members of that group by the anterior claws of the male, in which the two branches of the inner member are not strongly divergent. From *C. laminata* it differs by the thicker puncturation of the thorax and scutellum and the densely and finely punctured pygidium, which, however, is not rugose as in *C. melanocephala*, *dimidiata*, and *vincentie*. There is no appreciable difference between the two sexes in the sculpture of the pygidium.

NAUPACTUS TUBERCULATUS, sp. n.

Niger, pallide brunneo-pubescentis, capitis prothoracisque linea alba media e squamis rotundatis composita; scutello albosquamoso; elytris costatis, interstitiis squamis minutissimis rufescentibus instructis; rostro paulo lato, lateribus parallelis; prothorace (♂) quam latitudinem longiore, post medium lateraliter valde spinoso, disco leviter 6-tuberculato, tuberculis 4 medio approximatis, 2 pone marginem anticam aliisque minus evidentibus prope angulos, omnibus nudis nitidis; singulo elythro costa suturali aliisque duabus nudis, nitidis

ornato, interstitiis squamulis minutis rufescentibus vestitis, linea albo-squamosa ultra costam lateralem, humeris fortiter extus productis, tibiis anticis intus dentibus numerosis validis armatis; corpore subtus brunneo-vestito, abdominis medio depresso, nudo.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 12.5 mm.

This species is closely related to *N. nodicollis* and *perpastus* of Boheman (the former has no affinity with the species of which it stands as a synonym in the Munich Catalogue, that insect, *leucogaster* Perty, belonging to the genus *Pantomorus*). The lateral spines of the new form are longer than in the other two, and those of the thorax are placed farther back. The thorax is proportionally longer, and the smooth elevated spots on its disc are peculiar to this species, as is the single sharply elevated discoidal costa of the elytron. This costa does not quite reach either the base or apex. The pinkish colour of the scales upon the disc of the elytra is perhaps not constant. We have only a single male specimen.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVIII.

- Fig. 1. *Canthidium sladeni* Arrow, p. 249.
 2. *Clavipalpus tenuis* Arrow, p. 251.
 3. *Hoplopactus lateralis* Arrow, p. 251.
 4. *Celosternus sturio* Arrow, p. 252.
 5. *Belopneus niger* Arrow, p. 252.
 6. *Prostenus sladeni* Gahan, p. 253.
 7. *Sphæriion sladeni* Gahan, p. 253.
 8. *Trichophorus electus* Gahan, p. 254.
 9. *Oncideres sladeni* Gahan, p. 254.
 10. *Deuteroampta sladenæ* Gahan, p. 255.

4. On the Lepidoptera collected at Chapada, Matto Grosso, by Mr. A. Robert (Percy Sladen Expedition to Central Brazil). By F. A. HERON and Sir GEORGE F. HAMPSON, Bart., F.Z.S.

[Received October 21, 1903.]

LEPIDOPTERA PAPILIONINA.

By F. A. HERON.

LEMONIIDÆ.

Stalachtis phlegetonia Perty. ♂.

Acræa phlegetonia Perty, Del. Anim. Art. p. 153, t. 30. ff. 2, 2b (1830-34).

LYCÆNIDÆ.

Lycæna cassius Cramer. ♂♂.

Papilio cassius Cramer, Pap. Ex. i. t. 23, C, D (1775).

Belongs to a section differing from *Syntarucus* in the absence of a tail to the hind wings.