

middle, flat on each side. Eyes not prominent. Scutum very convex in front, straight behind; scutellum small. Abdomen lanceolate, extending a little beyond the wings. Legs rather slender; tibiæ spinose. Fore wings opaque, elongate, rather narrow, conical at the tips; costa very slightly convex.

This genus is allied to *Ledra*.

**RHOTIDUS CUNEATUS** (Pl. XV. f. 6). *Fam.* Fulvus, subpunctatus, subtus testaceus; capitis margo anticus nigro lineatus; pedes pallide testacei; alæ posticæ cinereo-hyalinæ.

*Female.* Tawny, minutely punctured, testaceous beneath. Head with a black line across the fore border. Legs pale testaceous. Hind wings cinereous hyaline. Length of the body 6 lines; of the wings 9 lines.

Moreton Bay.

Genus **GYPONA**, Germar.

**GYPONA NIGRA.** *Fam.* Nigra, subpunctata, subtus ex parte sordide testacea; caput thorace paullo latius, vertice arcuato brevissimo, fronte facieque planis; femora basi sordide testacea; alæ anticæ costam versus testaceo punctatæ.

*Female.* Black, minutely punctured, partly dingy testaceous beneath. Head a little broader than the thorax; vertex arched, extremely short, not longer in the middle than on each side; front and face flat. Mouth pale testaceous, extending to the middle coxæ. Femora dingy testaceous towards the base. Fore wings with minute testaceous points, which are mostly along the costa. Length of the body 5 lines; of the wings 9 lines.

Moreton Bay.

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XXVI.—*Notices of new or little-known Genera and Species of Coleoptera.* By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., &c.

[Continued from p. 132.]

PART III.

**MELAMBIA** [Trogozoidæ].

Erichson, in Germar, Zeitsch. v. p. 451.

*Melambia maura.*

*M. elongata*, atra; prothorace vix transverso, lateribus basin versus rotundatis.

*Hab.* South Africa (N'Gami).

Elongate, black; head dull black, closely covered with oblong punctures having the appearance of a small granule in the centre of each, mandibles also covered with oblong punctures except at the bifid

apex; antennæ as long as the breadth of the head behind, the first joint punctured, the rest glabrous with a few hairs only on the club; prothorax shining black with the anterior angles obtuse, the sides rounded rapidly to the base, the posterior angle nearly obsolete, covered with oblong punctures, those at the side only granulated; scutellum transverse, with 6-8 punctures in two rows; elytra dull black, seriate-punctate, the punctures coarse, oblong, and in double lines, the intervals smooth, and slightly elevated; femora and tibiæ simply punctured; body beneath pitchy black with granulated punctures. Length 7 lines.

*Melambia memnonia.*

*M. subelongata*, atra; prothorace transverso, disco subplanato, antice incrassato, basi lata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris obscure fuscis.

*Hab.* Ceylon.

Subelongate, black; head covered with rather closely set, oblong, granulated punctures, mandibles with small simple punctures extending to the bifid apex; prothorax black, slightly shining, punctured as on the head, but less closely, and the punctures with granulated bases confined to the sides, anterior margin thickened immediately above the vertex, the disk flattened behind the thickened parts, side slightly rounded, then shortly curving inwards, and terminating at a sharp angle in a broad base; scutellum transverse, with eight or ten scattered punctures; elytra opaque, nearly black, with a slight chestnut-brown tinge, punctured in double rows, the outer row with its punctures about a third or a fourth of the size of the inner, which latter are more or less impressed on the side of the raised lines between the rows; legs pitchy, the femora and tibiæ punctured; body beneath, under side of the mandibles, and palpi reddish-pitchy, the former with scattered punctures, each nearly entirely occupied by a smooth granule. Length 6 lines.

In the form of the prothorax this species approaches *M. gigas*, Fab., and apparently also *M. striata*, Or., both from Senegal; but the former is larger and more robust, with bluish-black elytra, &c., and the second is distinguished by its more punctured and remarkably transverse scutellum, &c. *M. crenicollis*, Guér., from India, seems to be a smaller species with a differently shaped prothorax, with its sides sufficiently crenated to suggest the specific name.

*Melambia funebris.*

*M. subelongata*, obscure atra; prothorace transverso, disco leviter convexo, basi sublata, angulis posticis acutis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Very like the last, but differs in the following particulars: prothorax longer, more rounded at the sides, and more contracted at the base, slightly but regularly concave over the whole disk, the anterior margin

not in the least thickened; elytra with the lines between each double row of punctures more raised, the punctures (more nearly equal in size) and the lines themselves gradually disappearing towards the shoulder; colour a dull black, without any tinge of brown.

It is quite possible that this may be only a local variety; but, with the members of a genus so closely allied as they are in *Melambia*, this cannot be assumed until we obtain intermediate forms.

## BRONTES [Cucujidæ].

Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 97.

*Brontes lucius.*

*B. ferrugineus*, setulosus; prothorace lateribus denticulatis, dente antico incrassato; elytris striato-punctatis, marginibus infuscatis.

*Hab.* Sydney.

Ferruginous brown, covered with short, dark, setulose hairs; head rather exserted, the vertex somewhat depressed; eyes dark brown; antennæ longer than the body, with a slight greyish pubescence, the first joint nearly as long as the four next together; prothorax rather broadly elongate, covered with numerous large shallow punctures, the sides denticulate, the anterior angle occupied by a strong triangular tooth; scutellum transversely pentagonal; elytra closely punctate-striate, becoming gradually darker towards the sides; legs pale ferruginous; body beneath dull ferruginous, closely punctured. Length 4 lines.

*Brontes nigricans.*

*B. fuscus*; prothorace lateribus denticulatis, dente antico incrassato; elytris striato-punctatis, nigricantibus.

*Hab.* Queensland (Moreton Bay).

Dark ferruginous brown, covered with short, black, setulose hairs; head slightly exserted; eyes dark brown; antennæ longer than the body, the first joint shorter than the four next together; prothorax broadly elongate, rugose, slightly punctated, the sides equally denticulate, the anterior angle occupied by a moderately thickened tooth; scutellum transversely pentagonal; elytra punctate-striate, of a uniform dark brown; legs ferruginous; body beneath dull ferruginous, closely punctured. Length 4 lines.

From *Brontes denticulatus*, F. Smith (also from Australia), the two species described above differ in the comparatively elongate, not transverse, prothorax and other characters. *Brontes militaris*, Er., is smaller and less robust, narrower prothorax, differently coloured, differently punctured, &c.

## INO [Cucujidæ].

Laporte de Castelnau, Etud. Entom. p. 135.

*Ino ephippiata*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 9.)

*I. nigra*, nitida; elytris disco pallide flavescente, abdominis segmenta tria ultima haud obtegentibus.

*Hab.* Dorey (New Guinea).

Deep glossy black; head and prothorax about equal in breadth, finely punctured, the latter very much contracted at the base; antennæ half as long as the body, black, the basal joints paler; palpi pale brown; scutellum black, transversely ovate; elytra narrowed at the base, gradually widening posteriorly, where they are as broad as long, the sides straight, the disk with a large pale-yellow spot occupying nearly the whole of the base, except the shoulder, and expanding below the middle towards the side; part of the third and fourth and fifth abdominal segments dull black, not covered by the elytra; legs light glossy-brown, tarsi testaceous; body beneath paler. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

*Ino trepida*.

*I. fusca*, nitida; elytris singulis flavescente immaculatis, abdominis segmenta quatuor ultima haud obtegentibus.

*Hab.* Dorey (New Guinea).

Dark olivaceous brown, shining; head and prothorax equal in breadth, finely punctured; antennæ about one-third the length of the body, the two basal joints yellow, the remainder black; scutellum and elytra as in the last, but the yellow spot on the latter is smaller, nearly round, and situated below the middle and towards the outer margin; abdomen dark brown, shining, the last four segments not covered by the elytra; legs olivaceous brown, the tarsi paler, inclining to testaceous. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

*Ino* is a very singular genus, and was placed by M. de Castelnau among the Staphylinidæ, after *Anthobium*. The species described by him (*I. picta*) from Madagascar has slightly elevated lines on the elytra, and it is possible that the two described above may hereafter form another genus.

## PHENACE [Dasytidæ].

Head short, rounded in front, the epistome and lip concealed beneath its margin. Eyes large, prominent, entire. Antennæ filiform, distant, arising below the eyes, the first joint rather short, obconic, the second very short, the remainder to the tenth longer and subequal, the last longest of all. Maxillary palpi long, the terminal joint fusiform. Mandibles long, slender. Prothorax rounded at the sides. Elytra broader than the prothorax, elongate. Legs slender; tibiæ spurred; tarsi very long, the basal joint longer than the second.

In general appearance this genus has a wonderfully striking re-

semblance to some of the *Cedemeridæ*; its very distinctly five-jointed tarsi, however, independently of other characters, show at once that it can have nothing to do with that family. But there can be no hesitation, I think, in referring it to the *Dasytidæ*, notwithstanding the structure of the mouth and the presence of two well-marked spurs to the tibiæ: in regard to the first, the lip and epistome are so completely hidden by the scarcely prolonged anterior margin of the head, that, without dissection, their existence can only be assumed; between this margin and the mandibles there intervenes a sort of cavity, and the latter, not being covered in the usual way by the lip, are fully exposed almost to their base. My specimen, which is unfortunately, I believe, unique, was taken by the well-known traveller Anderson, in Southern Africa, in the country near Lake N'Gami.

*Phenace cœdemerina*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 6.)

*P. gracilis*, fuscescens, parce pilosa; scutello elytrisque pallidioribus.

*Hab.* N'Gami.

Slender, dark olivaceous brown, sparsely clothed with rather long, pale-greyish hairs; head and prothorax shining, dark brown; scutellum elongate, rounded below, a depressed longitudinal line in the middle; elytra narrow, elongate, nearly parallel, the shoulders rather prominent, substriate, olive-brown, paler as it recedes from the base; mandibles bright ferruginous; legs reddish brown; body beneath dark brown, hairy. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

#### OCHOTYRA [Lampyridæ].

Head partially exposed, short, broad in front. Eyes very large, contiguous beneath, constricted behind. Antennæ very short, 12-jointed, the two basal thickened, the rest serrated. Prothorax transverse, narrower than the head. Elytra broader than the prothorax, subparallel, shorter than the abdomen. Legs moderately short, all the coxæ nearly contiguous; tarsi slender. Abdomen eight-jointed in the male, the joints gradually decreasing in breadth to the apex.

This genus is allied to *Dioptoma* (ante, p. 118), and the nearest affinity of the two is apparently with *Luciola*, Lap. (*Colophotia*, Dej.). In the only example I have seen of the former the abdomen has been removed, but, judging it from what we now see of this, it is probably also exerted, with the same number of segments—the normal number, in fact, in the males. The females of both are unknown.

*Ochotyra semiusta*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 7.)

*O. pallide fulva*; capite prothoraceque piceo-fuscescentibus.

*Hab.* India (Malabar).

Pale fulvous yellow, very sparsely covered with greyish appressed hairs; head pitchy-brown, concave between the eyes, epistome with

stiff greyish hairs; antennæ not extending beyond the eyes, pale yellow, strongly serrated, broadest in the middle; eyes dark brown, shining; prothorax light pitchy brown, darker on the disk; scutellum rather large, triangular; elytra about twice the length of the head and body together, depressed, and almost concave posteriorly, with elevated nervures in the middle, *i. e.* not extending to the base or apex; legs clothed with stiff hairs, particularly on the tibiæ; abdomen dull whitish yellow. Length 4 lines.

In the Plate the figure of this species is longer than it ought to be.

ETHAS [Tenebrionidæ].

Head elongate, broader than the prothorax, rounded and dilated anteriorly, narrowed into a neck behind. Eyes remote from the prothorax, lateral, partially divided posteriorly. Mentum somewhat pentagonal, narrow at the base, concealing the labium. Maxillary palpi robust, the terminal joint subcylindric, of the labial ovular. Antennæ stout, eleven-jointed, the first largest, the second shorter than the third, which, with the remainder to the tenth inclusive, are transverse and cup-shaped, the eleventh small, shortly cylindric. Prothorax sulcated, subquadrangular, broadest in front, the anterior angles rounded, the sides keeled. Elytra elongate-ovate, wider than the prothorax, ribbed. Legs robust; femora slightly clavate; tibiæ not spurred; tarsi ciliated beneath; prosternum produced, rounded anteriorly.

The ribbed prothorax and elytra will at once distinguish this genus from *Stenosis*, which has exactly the same habit. The structure of the mouth varies a little from that genus, in *Ethas* the large angular mentum filling up more of the oral cavity, and entirely concealing the labium.

*Ethas carbonarius.* (Pl. XVI. fig. 2.)

*E. niger*, subnitidus; prothorace leviter trisulcato; elytris singulis lineis quinque elevatis instructis.

*Hab.* Malabar.

Punctured, black, slightly shining; head convex between the eyes, with three rather shallow grooves, and on each side a somewhat deeper groove in which the eye is placed; prothorax a little narrower than the head, marked with three lightly impressed lines or grooves, the spaces between, especially the two middle, slightly elevated and convex; scutellum punctiform; elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax at its base, each with five narrow elevated lines rather thickened at the suture, but scarcely forming another; legs slightly pitchy; palpi ferruginous; body beneath black, shining, sparingly punctured. Length 4 lines.

*Ethas stenosides.*

*E. niger*, subnitidus; prothorace profunde trisulcato; elytris singulis lineis quatuor elevatis instructis.

*Hab.* Siam.

Punctured, black, slightly shining; head very convex between the eyes, not sulcated; prothorax much narrower than the head, only slightly dilated anteriorly, with three broad and deep longitudinal grooves, the spaces between sharply elevated (with the keeled sides forming altogether four narrow but prominent costæ); scutellum small, triangular; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, each with four raised lines, the two central abbreviated towards the apex, the suture not thickened; legs pitchy; body beneath black, sparingly punctured; antennæ, especially towards the apex, sparsely clothed with rich golden-brown hairs. Length  $2\frac{2}{3}$  lines.

Smaller and proportionably narrower than the last, and readily distinguished by a multitude of characters, although the habit is nearly the same.

#### APOSYLA [Tenebrionidæ.]

Head convex and subtriangular in front, slightly elongated behind the eyes. Antennæ short, eleven-jointed, gradually increasing from the base, the first joint partially concealed by the antennary orbit. Eyes large, round, entire. Epistome and lip short, very transverse. Palpi with the terminal joint narrowly triangular. Mentum transverse. Prothorax subcordate, scarcely longer than broad. Elytra narrow, subparallel. Legs moderate; anterior coxæ large, subcylindrical, greatly exerted; tibiæ spined; tarsi slender.

But for the large and greatly exerted anterior coxæ, I should not hesitate to place this genus near *Calcar*, although the antennary orbit is so contracted as to leave the eye perfectly free, and the epistome, although short, is of great breadth and apparently distinct from the front. Whatever its affinities may be, I cannot myself see, at present, that it can be better placed than near *Calcar* and *Boros*.

#### *Aposyla picea*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 4.)

*A. subelongata*, rufo-fusca, nitida, punctata; antennis ferrugineis.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Rather elongate, subdepressed, shining, reddish brown; head convex between the eyes, and slightly constricted behind them, irregularly punctured; antennæ ferruginous; lip with stiff greyish hairs; prothorax with numerous somewhat coarse punctures; scutellum broadly triangular; elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax, punctured in rather irregular rows; body beneath and legs reddish-brown. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

#### RHYPSMA [Tenebrionidæ].

Head rather broad, convex in front, truncate anteriorly, the epistome and lip inserted beneath. Eyes small, oblong, entire. Antennæ 11-jointed, inserted beneath the broad antennary orbit, half the length of the body, the first three joints longer, the next five submoniliform, the last three

forming a narrow club. Mentum large, transverse. Prothorax longer than broad, subquadrangular, narrowed behind, sinuated in front, longitudinally sulcated. Elytra subdepressed, carinated, scarcely broader than the prothorax, and slightly rounded at the side. Legs rough, moderately robust; tibiæ fusiform; tarsi narrow; the claw-joint as long as the rest together; pro- and mesosterna simple; post-intercoxal plate broadly truncate anteriorly.

Notwithstanding the small size of this insect compared with *Zopherus* and *Nosoderma*, there can be little hesitation, I think, in placing it near those anomalous genera. Judging from the examination of the oral organs made *in situ*, they appear to offer only a slight modification of those of *Nosoderma*, the mentum, however, being considerably larger and in great measure hiding the palpi and base of the maxillæ, the part between its lateral margin and the insertion of the antenna offering a deep cavity, as in that genus, for the reception of its basal joints when that organ is in repose. The propectus has no antennary canal at its side as in *Zopherus*, in this respect agreeing better with *Nosoderma*; on the other hand, the latter has only a ten-jointed antenna, but this is again modified by the fact that *N. obcordatum*, Kirby, has eleven.

*Rhyasma pusillum*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 3.)

*R.* obscure testaceo-brunneum; prothorace trisulcato; elytris disco tricos-tatis, costa intermedia abbreviata.

*Hab.* Para.

Dull testaceous brown, more or less sprinkled with a semicrystalline exudation? head with numerous small granules, and having the appearance of being originally covered with an earthy crust; antennæ covered with granulations, each tipped with a fine hair; prothorax with two curved longitudinal costæ on the disk, nearly meeting anteriorly, the lateral margins flattened and resembling the costæ, and like them crested with a number of small closely set granules, the spaces between the costæ and the margins respectively forming three broad shallow grooves; scutellum transverse, subquadrate; elytra rounded at the shoulder and at the apex, the disk with three strongly crenulated costæ, the outer and inner united near the apex, the intermediate ceasing at two-thirds the length of the others, the external margin also forming a crenulated border, resembling the costæ, the spaces between deeply and coarsely punctured; legs covered with small asperities and cilia; body beneath rufous-brown, covered with numerous granulations. Length 2 lines.

With reference to what is probably an exudation (renewable perhaps at the pleasure of the animal), it has the appearance under the microscope of small particles of brown sugar.

## CHARTOPTERYX [Helopidæ].

Westwood, Arc. Entom. i. p. 43.

*Chartopteryx binodosus*.*C. obovatus*, fusco-cupreus; elytris basi bigibberis.*Hab.* Queensland.

Obovate dark copper-brown, irregularly punctured with numerous nearly erect hairs arising from the punctures; head with a transverse impression above the epistome, roughly but rather sparingly punctured; antennæ black, not reaching beyond the base of the prothorax, the four terminal joints dilated; prothorax transverse, sinuate in front, anterior angles produced, the posterior rather acute, with shallow scattered punctures; scutellum subtriangular; elytra very convex, a large compressed elevated protuberance near the base of each, rather dilated, posteriorly covered with large rough punctures; legs hairy; body beneath less coppery and more slightly punctured, with fewer hairs. Length 5 lines.

This species differs considerably in habit from *C. Childrenii*, West., and in that respect bears a marked resemblance to *Thecacerus binodosus*, Lap., belonging to the same family. It may be necessary eventually to propose a new genus for its reception.

## CYPHALEUS [Helopidæ].

Westwood, Arc. Entom. i. p. 43.

*Cyphaleus insignitus*.*C. ovatus*, niger, subnitidus; elytris viridi-metallicis, nitidissimis.*Hab.* Queensland.

Ovate, everywhere black except the elytra, slightly shining on the prothorax and beneath, the upper surface irregularly covered with deep round punctures, most numerous on the sides of the prothorax posteriorly and base of the elytra, but which gradually disappear towards the apex, the punctures small on the head, prothorax, and scutellum, but nearly all with a stiff setose hair arising from the interior of each; elytra very convex, dark metallic green with purple and violet reflections; legs bluish black, finely punctured. Length 9 lines.

Probably most akin to *C. iopterus*, Westw., but is narrower, with the prothorax more convex, &c. In *C. iopterus*, too, the prothorax is a dark metallic green, and the elytra a very deep purple with violet reflections, particularly at the sides. The figure of Professor Westwood in the 'Arcana,' at pl. 12. f. 1 (not referred to in the text), somewhat resembles the present, but is certainly not applicable to either of the three species there enumerated.

## OSDARA [Helopidæ].

Walker in *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 3 ser. ii. p. 284.*Osdara lævicollis*.

*O. capite prothoraceque nigris, lævibus; elytris subferrugineis, nigro tuberculatis; pedibus rufo-ferrugineis.*

*Hab.* Ceylon.

Ovate, convex; head and prothorax smooth, glossy black, very finely punctured; scutellum small, triangular; elytra pale ferruginous with a tinge of grey, covered with irregular lines of black tubercles which, under the lens, are seen to be composed of smaller ones (from 2-10); amongst these, in the intervals, a few deeply impressed punctures; legs bright reddish-ferruginous, anterior and intermediate tibiæ with a small rounded tooth near the extremity internally; antennæ at the base and palpi ferruginous; body beneath dark brown, coarsely punctured. Length 4 lines.

This very interesting and distinct species agrees generically, except as regards the mouth, which has not been examined, with *O. picipes*, save in the toothed tibiæ, which in this instance can only be considered of secondary importance. Both species have more or less of a gloss, which has the appearance of being due to varnish; the black shining prothorax of the present, however, contrasted with the elytra, is very marked, and recalls many *Adesmia*, to which also it is very similar in form. A single specimen sent by Mr. Thwaites from Ceylon is in my collection.

## OZOTYPUS [Helopidæ].

Characters nearly as in *Osdara*, Walker\*, but differs in the epistome not being separated from the front by any groove, by the absence of the scutellum, by the form of the tibiæ, which are fusiform and attenuated most at the extremity, and by the shortness of the tarsi, the claw-joint being as long as the rest together. As secondary characters, the form is narrower and more convex, the antennæ shorter, and the prothorax gibbous anteriorly. As in *Osdara*, the prosternum has a sharp-keeled process which is received into a corresponding notch of the mesosternum, and the intercoxal plate is broad and rounded anteriorly. The same varnished appearance is also as noticeable, but only on the elytra. In *Ozotypus* the tubercles which cover the upper surface are smaller, more regularly arranged, and each tipped with a short curved hair, which is not the case in *Osdara*. In both genera the tarsi are all nearly of equal

\* For a more detailed description of *Osdara*, see Lacordaire, *Gen. de Coléopt.* v. p. 455.

length, and the penultimate joint is shorter and narrower than the preceding ones.

*Ozotypus setosus.*

*O. ferrugineus, tuberculatus, tuberculis setigeris.*

*Hab.* Ceylon.

Subovate, ferruginous, almost everywhere covered with setigerous tubercles, except the epistome and antennæ; head rather small, slightly concave in front; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, produced into an angle anteriorly, a prominent gibbosity in front partially overhanging the head, and irregularly studded with granular tubercles; elytra nearly ovate, wider than the prothorax at the base, the tubercles closely and regularly arranged in lines (nine or ten on each); legs reddish-ferruginous, rather short, slender, closely covered with small tubercles bearing rather longish setæ; tarsi very short, the basal joint shortly triangular, the rest, except the last, very transverse and clothed with sparse stiff hairs; antennæ rather more than a fourth as long as the body, more claviform than in *Osdara picipes*; eyes brown; mandibles dusky; body beneath dull ferruginous. Length 4 lines.

APOLECTA [Anthribidæ].

Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 3 ser. iv. p. 431.

*Apolecta fucata.*

*A. pallide grisea, nigro varia; capite prothoraceque griseo bivittatis; elytris maculis approximatis; tarsorum articulo primo basi cinerascente.*

*Hab.* Ceram.

Narrowly oblong, with a short pale-greyish pile varied with black; head and prothorax black, with two greyish or dull-white stripes from between the antennæ and eyes, and terminating at the posterior border of the latter; antennæ three to four times as long as the body, black, the last three joints white; eyes dark horn-colour; prothorax longer than broad, narrowed in front; scutellum small, transversely oblong; elytra subovate, dull greyish, with large black approximate or confluent patches; legs black, the first joint of all the tarsi ashy above at the base; body beneath dark brown, slightly shining, margin of the metasternum and of all the abdominal segments greyish. Length 7-8 lines.

This is the largest and most robust of all the described species, and nearest in colour to *A. parvula*, Thoms. The spots on the elytra are more or less confluent according to the individual.

MECOCERUS [Anthribidæ].

Schönherr, Gen. et Sp. Curcul. i. p. 115.

*Mecocerus insignis.*

*M. robustus, griseo-ochraceus, atro maculatus; prothorace paullo longiore quam latiore; antennis pedibusque atris.*

*Hab.* Ceram.

Robust, with a pale-greyish ochraceous pile spotted with black; head with two hairy ochraceous stripes in front, the sides below with deep, coarse punctures; prothorax a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed behind, ochraceous, with more or less confluent black spots; scutellum obscure ochraceous; elytra subparallel, convex, ochraceous, with small black spots, seriate-punctate; legs black, robust, and elongate in ♂, with the basal anterior tarsal joint longer than the succeeding ones (of equal length in ♀, with the two intermediate joints not longer than the claw-joint); body beneath black, the sides of the metasternum and abdomen with a double row of dull ochraceous spots; antennæ black, robust, and three times as long as the body in ♂ (not reaching to the base of the prothorax in ♀). Length 12 lines.

*M. variegatus*, Ol., is distinguished from this by its pale-ashy pubescence, narrower form, antennæ scarcely twice the length of the body, and larger spots. It is not impossible, however, that this may turn out to be only a strongly marked local sub-species.

*Mecoceris maculosus.*

*M. subelongatus*, griseo-ochraceus, atro maculatus; prothorace longiore quam latiore, postice attenuato; antennis pedibusque atris.

*Hab.* Ceram.

Rather elongate, pale greyish, slightly tinted with ochraceous, and spotted with black; head with two hairy, greyish stripes between the eyes, the sides below obscurely punctured; prothorax much longer than broad, narrowed behind, black, a central stripe and two spots on each side greyish; scutellum black; elytra subparallel, slightly depressed, ochraceous with large black spots, seriate-punctate; legs black, in ♂, moderately elongate, slender, the first anterior tarsal joint not longer than the succeeding ones together (in ♀ the two intermediate tarsal joints longer than the claw-joint); body beneath black, the sides of the metasternum and abdomen with a double row of dull ochraceous spots; antennæ black, robust, nearly three times as long as the body (in ♀ extending beyond the base of the prothorax). Length 8 lines.

On a superficial examination this might be taken for a small variety of the above; but in addition to the distinctions noted in the description, it may also be observed that the spots in this species are much larger and form a less numerous series along the suture. Mere colour, in the Anthribidæ, is not to be depended on unless accompanied by a certain variation of pattern, as is the case in this instance.

*Mecoceris allectus.*

*M. subbrevis*, griseo-fulvus nigroque varius; antennis pedibusque nigris, his griseo annulatis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Rather short, with a greyish-yellow pile; head black, an elongate-

obcordate yellowish spot on the vertex, descending between the eyes but not passing beyond them; antennæ nearly three times as long as the body in ♂, black, the intermediate joints greyish at the apex; prothorax as long as broad, an irregular patch on the disk, apparently made up of smaller spots, and occupying its whole length, occasionally two or three smaller spots at the side; scutellum small, triangular, black; elytra short, broadly ovate, greyish yellow, with four principal spots on the disk, the shoulder, a few smaller spots at the sides (sometimes nearly obsolete), and several at the apex black; legs of moderate length, the anterior but little produced in ♂, femora and tibiæ obscurely ringed with grey, the basal and claw-joints of the tarsi ashy, except at the apex; side of the propectus, metasternum, and abdomen closely covered with a yellow pile, a spot on each side of the segments and the middle of the apical one black. Length 9 lines.

In none of the species described above have the males a spined propectus.

#### DÆOTHENA [Anthribidæ].

Head small, not contracted below the eyes, rostrum very short. Antennæ 12-jointed, very slender, much longer than the body, arising from a cavity beneath and a little in front of the eye, the first joint swollen at the base, gradually diminishing upwards, and terminated in a truncated apex, the second as long as the first, but slenderer and obconic, the remainder to the eighth inclusive subequal, filiform, their apices more or less tumid, the apical third of the ninth and three terminal joints forming an oblong slender club. Eyes large, lateral, deeply emarginate beneath. Antennary cavity grooved above. Epistome and lip forming together a small triangle covering the centre of the mandibles. Palpi filiform. Prothorax convex, rounded anteriorly, as wide as the elytra at the base, the carina immediately in contact with the base at the middle, but slightly and gradually diverging towards the side, forming a sharp angle at its flexure, then continued to half the length of the prothorax, where it suddenly ceases. Elytra convex, not gibbous at the base. Legs of moderate length, first tarsal joint elongate.

The insect which has served for the above generic description is exceedingly like *Protædus mærens*, Pasc.\* On examination, however, they will be found to be not even generically identical, the twelve-jointed antennæ and its club, composed not of three only but also by part of a fourth joint, being, I believe, unparalleled among the Anthribidæ, and the emarginate eye and the position of the abbreviated carina being quite different in *Protædus*. I do not here more than allude to the enormous size of the two intermediate tarsal joints, as it is just possible that that may be only a sexual character. The

\* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 3rd series, v. p. 39.

emargination of the eye corresponds to a kind of groove in the upper portion of the antennary cavity, and is obviously intended to allow the antennæ to be thrown well back; this structure does not exist in *Protædus*. Another peculiarity is the form of the basal antennary joint, which has a pyriform shape, but with the small end at the apex, which is the reverse of what generally occurs; but some slight approach to this is made in *Protædus*, where the greatest diameter is in the middle.

*Dæothena platypoda*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 1.)

*D. elongato-ovata*, nigro-pubescentis, albo varia; tarsorum articulis duobus intermediis peramplis.

*Hab.* New Guinea (Mysol).

Elongate-ovate, somewhat sparsely covered with dull black, varied with white, coarsish, slightly curved hairs; head with the pubescence nearly entirely white; prothorax with two large black patches on the disk, divided by a very narrow median line, and two smaller ones on each side; scutellum rounded below, very indistinct; elytra obsoletely punctate-striate, the sides and middle black, the basal and apical portions white with a few oblong black spots; pygidium white; antennæ dark brown, paler at the base; eyes and mandibles black; maxillæ, palpi, and labrum rufous; body beneath and legs white. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Owing to the somewhat sparse pubescence, the darker ground is seen beneath the white hairs, thus giving them a pale-ashy hue. The appearance of the markings seems to show that the proportion of the two colours may vary.

PIGÆIA [Anthribidæ].

Head rather broad in front, the rostrum very short, slightly emarginate at the apex for the insertion of the small epistome and lip. Antennæ short, eleven-jointed, arising from a cavity beneath the rostrum and close to the eye, the first two joints ovate, thickened, the remainder to the eighth inclusive more or less conic, the last three forming an ovate, compact, depressed club. Eyes large, round, nearly entire. Palpi slender, hairy, the last joint of the maxillary fusiform. Prothorax transverse, rounded in front and at the sides, the carina basal, and terminating close to the anterior border of the prothorax. Elytra short, convex, parallel to the base of the prothorax. Pygidium small, narrow. Legs rather short. Tarsi short, the basal joint scarcely larger than the intermediate two. Claws strongly toothed at the base.

A short convex form, very much resembling *Misthosima* in appearance, but differing in the subrostral insertion of the antennæ, the ovate compact club, short tarsi, and other characters. The short, or

rather, perhaps, the entire absence of rostrum will at once prevent its being confounded with any genus having its attenuated club of the same form, such as *Ethneca*, *Penestica*, or the females of *Anthribus*.

*Picnia saginata.* (Pl. XVI. fig. 8.)

*P. breviter ovata*, pube nigra albo maculata vestita; elytris vage seriatim punctatis.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Shortly ovate, covered with a close black pile with white spots; head nearly circular in front, but a little narrowed below the eyes, no raised line, a few white hairs mixed with the black; antennæ not longer than the breadth of the head, black, the club occupying rather more than a third of the total length; prothorax as broad as the elytra, black, passing into white at the sides, with a few white spots on the disk; scutellum transverse, white; elytra black, irregularly spotted with white, especially near the base and apex; body beneath and legs with a close greyish-white pile. Length 2 lines.

ZYGÆNODES [Anthribidæ].

Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 3 ser. iv. p. 328.

*Zygenodes monstrosus.* (Pl. XVI. fig. 5.)

*Z. fuscus*, sparse griseo pubescens; elytris singulis fasciculis tribus prope suturam sitis.

*Hab.* Natal.

Dark brown, with a sparse greyish pile obscurely clouded with dull fulvous; head a little broader than the prothorax, flat and triangular in front, uniformly of an obscure grey; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, the disk irregular, subquadrituberculate; the carina prominent; scutellum triangular, pale grey; elytra not broader than the prothorax, irregular, punctate-striate, on the disk a few raised points, which are rather darker than the rest, and on a line parallel to the suture three dense fascicles of pale-greyish hairs, the first and largest near the base, the other two towards the apex; body beneath brown, with greyish hairs; legs dull testaceous, with darker rings; antennæ pale greyish yellow, the third joint, upper part of the fourth, and fifth near the apex, and the last three forming the club, black; eyes dark brown. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

This curious Anthribid, agreeing generically with *Zygenodes*, differs remarkably in colour as well as in the irregularity of its surface from *Z. Wollastoni*; but that a genus so peculiar should be represented in countries so far apart, although by no means singular, is a fact well worthy of note. It is probable that hereafter the genus may be found to be rich in species; there are two new ones in Mr. Bowring's extensive Asiatic collections, as well as numerous others belonging to genera which I have proposed in this Journal

and elsewhere, and which now contain each but a single representative.

NESSIARA.

Pascoe, *ante*, p. 60.

*Nessiara scelestæ*.

*N. fusca*, pubescens; prothorace elytrisque planatis, his singulis bituberculatis, macula magna communi nigra.

*Hab.* Island of Mysol (New Guinea).

Clothed with very short, dark-tawny-brown hairs; head finely punctured, a single short central carina on the rostrum, dark brown passing into black at the mouth and mandibles; antennæ not longer than the rostrum, brown, the two basal joints yellow; prothorax flattened above, the depressed portion at its junction with the side forming a sharp, irregular, dark-brown or black line; scutellum small, transverse; elytra short, seriate-punctate, the disk depressed, somewhat concave, having an obtuse spreading tubercle at each angle, the middle of the depression with a large subquadrate black patch; legs dark brown, the tibiæ and tarsi ringed with grey; body beneath brownish black, with a very thin greyish pubescence. Length 4 lines.

Not quite so much depressed as *N. planata* (*ante* p. 60), with the median patch of *Nessa centralis* (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 3 ser. iv. p. 329), and much darker than either of them. Among the undescribed species in Mr. Bowering's collections, there is one with the sides of the rostrum dilated in a most extraordinary manner.

GOËPHANES [Lamiidæ].

Head quadrate in front. Eyes small, lateral, reniform. Antennæ setaceous, longer than the body, arising from short, moderately distant tubercles, the basal joint rather elongate, subcylindrical, the third longest, the remainder gradually shorter. Epistome and lip very short, transverse. Mandibles entire at the apex. External maxillary lobe elongate. Prothorax subovate, unarmed. Elytra rather depressed, broadest at the base, the sides rounded, the apex oblique. Legs moderate, femora clavate, tarsi slender, the basal joint of the four posterior elongate. Pro- and mesosterna simple.

In habit this insect resembles *Glaucytes*, but is a true Lamiid, although its exact affinity is not very obvious; for the present, however, I am disposed to place it among the Acanthocinæ, perhaps near *Liopus* or *Ædopeza*.

*Goëphanes luctuosus*. (Pl. XVII. fig. 2.)

*G. ater*, albo variegatus; antennis atris; articulis quarto, apice excepta, et ultimis quatuor albis.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Pubescent, deep black, varied with a nearly pure white (the figure will give a better idea than any description), a few bristly hairs fringing the sides of the elytra; tarsi brownish, and the terminal joint yellowish white; antennæ slightly ciliated beneath, black, the fourth joint, except at the apex, and last four joints white; body beneath pitchy, with a sparse silvery pile. Length 4 lines.

AGELASTA [Lamiidæ].

Newman, Entomologist, p. 288.

*Agelasta Mouhotii.*

*A. cinereo fulvoque pubescens, nigro maculata; elytris fasciis duabus fuscis ornatis; tibiarum apice tarsisque nigris.*

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Sparingly pubescent, the dark shining epiderm everywhere more or less visible; head and prothorax with a thin fulvous pile, spotted with dark brown on the latter; the fulvous passes into ashy posteriorly, and is continued on to the scutellum and base of the elytra, where it is limited by a broad band of dark brown, having its posterior border very irregular; the rest of the elytra is fulvous with a denticulate band towards the apex; and the whole, not occupied by the two bands, is dotted with small brown or nearly black spots, the centres of each being occupied by a shallow puncture; legs ashy, the lower half of the tibiæ and the tarsi black; antennæ scarcely longer than the body, black, the first three, base of the fourth, and the fifth joints ashy; body beneath with a thin ashy pile. Length 5-6 lines.

This very distinct species, which is perhaps most nearly connected with *A. amicus*, Wh., may be recognized by the clear ashy-grey at the base of the elytra, contrasted with the rich-dark-brown band which succeeds. I have dedicated it to M. Mouhot, who, as is well known is now, and has been for some years, investigating the Zoology of Cambodia and Siam.

*Agelasta rupta.*

*A. obscure-griseo pubescens, nigro maculata; elytris fasciis duabus dentatis nigris; tibiis annulatis tarsisque nigris.*

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Sparingly pubescent, dull greyish, spotted and banded with black; head yellowish grey, obscurely spotted; antennæ longer than the body, the first two and basal half of the third joint grey, the remainder black, with the fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and eleventh at their bases more or less ashy; prothorax very short and transverse, yellowish grey, spotted with black; scutellum nearly quadrate, the apex slightly rounded; elytra short, subparallel, irregularly punctured, greyish, a toothed band between the base and middle, and a narrower waved in-

interrupted one towards the apex, with several spots, black, each band bordered with dull fulvous; femora and tibiæ greyish, ringed with black, tarsi black, base of the claw-joint only grey; body beneath dull brown, with a very thin greyish pile. Length 5 lines.

Resembles the last in colour, only it is much less pure, and the elytra has not the ashy base of that species. The prothorax is unusually short for an *Agelasta*.

*Agelasta catenata.*

*A. piceo-fusca*, pilosa, atra, murino alboque lineata; antennis pedibusque annulatis, illarum articulis terminalibus brevibus, ciliatis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Pitchy brown verging to black, with a short close pile, running in narrow, longitudinal, irregular and partially interrupted lines of brownish grey and white, bearing similar lines, or here and there on the elytra spots, of the black epiderm between them; antennæ scarcely longer than the body, more or less brown and black, the fourth to the seventh joints inclusive white at the base, the apex of the latter and the remainder (which are much shorter) densely ciliated beneath; legs greyish white varied with brown; tarsi greyish white, the apex of the fourth joint and claws black; body beneath pitchy black, with a greyish-white pubescence. Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

The specimen described above is probably, from the structure of the antennæ, a female; the same crowding together of the terminal joints is seen also, and in the same sex, in *A. polynesus*, White. Like the last, it was sent from Cambodia by M. Mouhot.

NIPHONA [Lamiidæ].

Mulsant, Longic. de France, p. 169.

*Niphona suffusa.*

*N. fusca*, undique pubescens, supra variegata; prothorace irregulari, lateribus tuberculis duobus distantibus; elytris basi tuberculo parvo instructis, humeris elevatis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Robust, dark brown, covered with short closely set hairs; head slightly gibbous between the eyes, with an impressed longitudinal line, rusty yellow, more or less varied with dark brown; prothorax transverse, narrow anteriorly, the disk irregular, bituberculate at the side; an impressed line posteriorly, rusty yellow, with three longitudinal bands on the disk; scutellum transverse, rounded below, black, the sides paler; elytra much broader than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the shoulders, which are very prominent and produced anteriorly, a small tubercle at the base, covered with pale-yellowish hairs, and irregularly spotted with black, particularly at the base, where they

become more or less confluent, more crowded also towards the apex and at the sides, bordered, particularly on the suture, by a rose-red line, three longitudinal lines of the same colour on each, the middle and exterior extending nearly to the apex; legs rose-red, annulated with black, the last two tarsal joints black; body beneath rose-red, the centre of each abdominal segment black at the base; antennæ with the basal joint shorter than the third, black, the two first and base of the remainder rose-red. Length 11 lines.

Rather larger than *N. thoracica*, Wh., to which it bears a general resemblance, but distinguished by the comparative regularity of the disk, and the absence of the peculiar medio-basal fissure of the prothorax.

*Niphona pannosa.*

*N. subangustata*, grisescente tomentosa, variegata; prothoracis lateribus tuberculiferis; elytris basi piloso-cristatis; tibiis anticis rectis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Rather narrow, the male broader, covered with a dense, very pale-greyish tomentum, spotted with a darker or mouse-coloured grey; head rather small; eyes and lip black; antennæ rather more than two-thirds the length of the body, dark grey with very pale spots; prothorax narrower than the elytra, subtransverse, irregularly tuberculate, especially towards the base, the side with a few short tubercles, partially disposed in two rows; scutellum transverse; elytra broadest at the shoulders, gradually narrowing towards the apex, irregularly costulate especially towards the apex, coarsely punctured, the base on each side with a short, narrow, erect tuft of hair, the apex subtruncate, pale greyish, darker posteriorly, so as to appear as a band, the shoulder sometimes dark brown; legs closely covered with short hairs, pale, spotted with darker grey; abdomen hairy at the sides, with dark-grey spots, the sterna reddish brown with paler spots. Length 8 lines.

*N. cylindrica*, White, differs in its extraordinary fore tibiæ, and in its greatly developed lateral tubercle; and *N. Ferdinandi*, Paiva, in the absence of the basal crest of the elytra, &c. In the latter species the claw-joint is scarcely half the length of the three preceding, while in others it is as long as the rest together,—another instance of the shifting characters of the Longicorns, and so far of greater importance as the large claw-joint generally marks its possessor to be a “twig-climber,” in distinction to the short-clawed species, which are principally found on the *trunks* of trees.

*Niphona excisa.*

*N. angustata*, nigra, pube grisea tecta; prothorace profunde trisulcato; elytris postice attenuatis, apice divaricatis, singulis fortiter emarginatis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Narrow, subcylindrical, black, covered with a short, thin, greyish pile; head rather short, narrowed below the eyes, the vertex lengthened; lip and epistome small; mandibles black, palpi ferruginous; eyes (for *Niphona*) large, black; antennæ shorter than the body; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, constricted anteriorly, the lateral tubercle obtuse, with an indeterminate base; the disk deeply trisulcate, with three or four shorter sulci on each side; scutellum very transverse; elytra coarsely and remotely punctured, a little broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually tapering in nearly a straight line to the apex, which is shortly divaricate and very deeply emarginate, with the two apiculi formed by the emargination nearly equal in size and much produced, the base with two short crests, the inner pilose, at the apical third an oblique indistinct buffish patch; legs and body beneath covered with long greyish hairs. Length 8 lines.

At first sight this species might be readily taken for *N. Ferdinandi*, Paiva; they are, however, abundantly distinct. Touching only a few characters, it may be remarked that the shorter head and larger eye brings this latter organ in pretty close approximation to the base of the mandibles; the palpi ferruginous, not pitchy black; on the prothorax the sulcations are deeper, and the two central elevated lines are entire; the elytra are longer and narrower, the apex shortly divaricate, the emargination very considerably broader and deeper, and the inner as well as the outer apiculus equally prominent and pronounced (in *N. Ferdinandi*, the inner apiculus is sloped away obliquely); there are also the two crests at the base, and the patch posteriorly on the elytra, no trace of either of which exists in *N. Ferdinandi*. Numerous specimens of both species have been received from M. Mouhot.

*Niphona arrogans.*

*N. fusca*, griseo pubescente varia; prothorace transverse sexcristato; elytris rude punctatis, basi latis, apice sinuatis.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Robust, dark brown, with a short, varied, greyish pile; head greyish, with a few scattered punctures; antennæ shorter than the body, brown varied with grey, particularly at the bases of the third and succeeding joints; prothorax transverse, narrower anteriorly, bituberculate at the side, the disk with a series of six short, longitudinal crests, forming a curved line sweeping round from the two lateral tubercles to near the base, greyish, darker or more fulvous posteriorly; scutellum small, very transverse; elytra rugosely subpiculate longitudinally, with numerous coarse crowded punctures, broad at the base, tapering gradually behind, the apex sinuate; legs short, varied with grey and brown, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ black at the apex externally, claw-

joint as long as the rest together; body beneath with a pale-greyish pile. Length 10 lines.

The crescent-shaped series of short crests on the prothorax will readily distinguish this species; the hairs on the elytra appear to be very deciduous, and are generally rubbed off the more prominent portions.

SYMPHYLETES [Lamiidæ].

Newman, Entomol. p. 362.

*Symphyletes pubiventris.*

*S. subcylindricus*, pube cinerascente fulvaque varius; elytrorum lateribus maculis duabus albis; maris abdominis segmento secundo ampliato, densissime hirsuto.

*Hab.* Australia (Kangaroo Island).

Subcylindrical, black, covered with a short, very pale ashy pile, varied with light fulvous, and spotted with coarse black punctures; head rather narrow, the vertex very convex; antennæ nearly equal in both sexes, not so long as the body, dark brown, not spotted, and very slightly ciliated beneath; prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth, the anterior margin scarcely narrower than the posterior, the side a little rounded, although irregularly, the disk with the two usual shallow transverse depressions; scutellum subtriangular, rounded posteriorly; elytra subparallel, the apex entire, several black shining granules arranged in irregular rows, and extending to near the apex, two white irregular spots on each side partially margined with dark brown; legs and body beneath covered with a similar varied pile; the second abdominal segment in the male larger than in the female, and densely covered with short erect hairs. Length 8 lines.

A more cylindrical species than most others of this genus, in general colour approaching *S. fronticornis*, Fab.; but the two white spots on the sides of the elytra will readily distinguish it. The peculiar structure of the second abdominal segment is very rarely met with among the Longicorns, and appears to be confined to the males. There is nothing to distinguish *Symphyletes* from *Rhytiphora*, Serv., except that the latter has not the lateral tooth on the prothorax, which generally characterizes the former; the last joint of the antennæ, "*apice repente curvato*," which Newman gives as a character, is only found in two or three species. How *Pentheia*, Lap., is to be distinguished I don't know; it is a stouter form, with shorter and more robust legs, than either *Symphyletes* or *Rhytiphora*. My *Pentheia conferta* (Aru), from its toothed mesosternum and absence of antennary tubercles, must be excluded from the genus. Perhaps it should be placed near *Coptops*, Serv. The spine on the anterior coxæ of the

males is confined to *S. pedicornis*, Fab., and *S. metutus*, Pasc., and is absent in *S. nodosus*, Newm. (the type of *Symphyletes*); and any reliance on it as a generic character would only tend to separate species which ought to be kept together.

*Symphyletes variolosus.*

*S. subangustatus*, fusco-olivaceus, leviter pubescens; elytris apice sinuatis, bidentatis, fulvo maculatis.

*Hab.* Australia (Melbourne, Moreton Bay, &c.).

Rather narrow, dark olive, shining, with a very thin, scarcely noticeable pubescence, irregularly and coarsely punctured; head rather small, a deeply impressed line between the eyes; antennæ longer than the body, a little shorter in the female, brown, ciliated beneath; prothorax nearly as broad as long, the anterior margin narrower than the posterior, the sides scarcely rounded, the disk slightly sulcated with three indistinct, interrupted, yellowish bands; scutellum transverse, rounded posteriorly; elytra broadest at the shoulder, gradually tapering to the apex, which is sinuated with a short process on each side, almost free from pubescence, except the small yellowish tufts which dot their surface; legs dark olive; body beneath with the pile pale greyish, slightly clouded with buff. Length 6 lines.

A rather common species in collections, and having apparently a wide geographic range. Its nearest affinity is with *S. albo-cinctus*, Don.; but, in addition to other characters, it wants the white band at the sides of the elytra. The females of *Symphyletes* appear to have a longitudinal impressed line in the middle of the last abdominal segment.

ABRYNA [Lamiidæ].

Newman, Entomologist, p. 289.

*Abryna pardalis.*

*A. robusta*, grisecente pilosa, maculis plagisque nigris ornata; scutello tarsisque nigris.

*Hab.* Ceram.

Pitchy-black, with a short, close, pale-greyish pile, and spots and patches of black; head mostly black, the cheeks and vertex spotted with greyish, the epistome clothed with rusty hairs; prothorax subtransverse, with four obtuse tubercles on the disk (1.2.1), the two lateral teeth distinct; scutellum black; elytra rather short, broadest at the shoulders, slightly depressed behind the scutellum, a large black patch externally, a little distance from the shoulder, and rather behind the middle another; antennæ scarcely longer than the body, all the joints from the third to the seventh inclusive ashy-white at the base, the basal joint nearly black; legs with a greyish pile tinged with black, the tarsi entirely black; eyes and mandibles dark brown; body beneath with a sparse dull-ashy pile mottled with black. Length 9 lines.

Some individuals of this species are much darker than others, and the spots more confluent.

*Abryna vomicosæ.*

*A. robusta*, grisescente pilosa, maculis nigris irrorata; scutello grisescente; tarsorum articulis duobus basalibus albis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Pitchy-black, with a short pale-greyish (or inclining to yellow) pile sprinkled with numerous small black spots; head rather broad in front, the spots irregular and confused; prothorax subtransverse, with three obtuse tubercles on the disk (2.1), the posterior divided by a deeply impressed longitudinal line, the two lateral teeth very distinct; scutellum greyish; elytra rather short, broadest at the shoulders, slightly depressed behind the scutellum, clothed with a pale-greyish pile, slightly mottled with a darker grey, and thickly sprinkled with small black spots, which are formed almost entirely by the punctures; antennæ scarcely longer than the body, the basal joint greyish, spotted with black, the rest black, except the second and bases of the succeeding ones to the ninth inclusive which are ashy-white; eyes and mandibles dark brown; legs greyish, spotted with black, the tarsi black, the two basal joints white; body beneath covered with a coarse greyish pile, the sides of the abdomen spotted with black. Length 10 lines.

The difference between this species and the last is greater than might be imagined from a comparison of the two descriptions, but it may be rendered more obvious by remarking that, while the spots are larger in *A. pardalis*, they have invariably around the puncture, which forms the centre of each, a circle of black pile, and that these spots often become confluent, having a more or less patchy appearance; but in *A. vomicosæ* the spots are confined chiefly to the punctures, which then almost entirely constitute the spots; the two basal joints of the tarsi, nearly of a pure white, offer a remarkable contrast to the deep black of the remainder.

From *Abryna*, as originally proposed by Mr. Newman, I think it will be necessary to separate those species which approach *Dorcadion* in form and, except very partially in one or two of them, in the total absence of pubescence. For these I propose the term "*Aprophata*," with the following characters:—

APROPHATA.

Head rounded, not dilated below the eyes in the male, the vertex and front very convex. Eyes deeply emarginate. Antennæ scarcely longer than the body, not arising from tubercles, the basal joint short, slightly incrassated upwards, the third joint longest, the fourth nearly as long, the remainder shorter and subequal. Prothorax more or less quadrate.

Elytra short, ovate. Legs short, robust. Prosternum slightly produced posteriorly; mesosternum with a corresponding process anteriorly. External angle of the anterior cotyloid cavities very large.

The principal points which distinguish *Abryna* from *Aprophata* are the rounded head, especially convex in front and on the vertex, the ovate elytra, and the large angulation of the anterior cotyloid cavities; but the habit is so very distinct that it would be doing violence to all our ordinary notions of generic identity to keep them together, although, it must be confessed, the technical characters are not very important, and perhaps rather questions of degree. I have, however, repeatedly compared all the species one with another, and I find every character, so far as they can be ascertained without dissection, usually considered of generic importance, and not mentioned above, more or less variable. The species of *Aprophata* are excessively rare in collections, very little known, are natives of the Philippine Islands, and have all been described by Mr. Newman in a work which is now very scarce (the 'Entomologist'). The following diagnoses of the three species may therefore be useful:—

*Aprophata eximia*. *A. viridi-metallica*, nitidissima; prothorace elytrisque maculis piligeris griseis ornatis.

*Aprophata fausta*. *A. nigro-chalybeata*, nitidissima; elytris cyaneo-metallicis, immaculatis.

*Aprophata notha*. *A. nigra*, subnitida; sternorum lateribus abdominisque segmento basali margine hirsutis, ferrugineo-fulvis.

The last species has sometimes a slightly purplish tint, and has been recently received from Manilla (*via* Germany), ticketed "*Doliops*, n. s." In this species, too, the two prothoracic tubercles are wanting.

#### METON [Lamiidæ].

Head subquadrate in front. Antennæ setaceous, longer than the body, arising from two diverging tubercles, the basal joint rather short, gradually thicker towards the apex, the third and fourth equal and longest, the rest more or less equal. Eyes small, deeply emarginate. Lip narrower than the epistome. Palpi small, slender, the terminal joint elongate-ovate. Prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth; a short, strong tooth at the side, with small tubercles above. Elytra wider than the prothorax, the sides subparallel, the base more or less crested. Legs robust; tibiæ clavate; tarsi straight, the distal end thickened and covered with short hairs; tarsi narrow, the joints transverse, except the basal of the intermediate and posterior, which are triangular; claw-joint moderate; pro- and mesosterna simple.

I described two species of this genus (but without characterizing the genus itself) in the 'Trans. Ent. Soc.,' 2nd ser. v. p. 42 (July

1859). It seems to be most allied to *Monohammus* and *Dysthæta*; from the former it is distinguished by the terminal antennary joint not being longer than the one preceding (in ♂), as well as by difference of habit, while *Dysthæta*, Pasc., differs from both in the form of the basal joint of the antennæ.

#### MONOHAMMUS.

Serville, Ann. de Soc. Ent. de Fr. iv. p. 91.

Sect. 1. Pedes anteriores maris elongatæ.

#### *Monohammus Hector.*

*M. fuscus*, griseo-pubescent, fulvo varius; prothoracæ lateribus tumido, tuberculo minuto instructo; elytris fulvo irroratis, singulis macula nigra pone medio.

*Hab.* Ceram.

Dark brown, covered with a fine greyish pile, varied with fulvous; head narrow, elongate, with a deeply impressed longitudinal line extending from the epistome to the prothorax; eyes large; antennæ more than three times as long as the body, arising from two approximate nearly erect tubercles; lip and epistome short; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, narrowed anteriorly, swelling out considerably at the side, and armed with a small but very distinct tubercle, the disk with a slightly impressed longitudinal line; scutellum rounded posteriorly, hairy, the centre glabrous; elytra rather elongate, subtrigonate, rounded at the apex, granulated at the base, indistinctly punctured, sprinkled with fulvous, behind the middle a small black spot on each; body beneath dull brown; legs elongate, especially the anterior pair, which have also their tibiæ serrated internally, and armed near the extremity with a short spine, the two basal joints of the tarsi of the same pair dilated at the sides. Length 17 lines.

The above description is drawn up from a remarkably fine male, with the antennæ alone four and a quarter inches long. The female has a smaller prothorax, nearly parallel elytra, shorter legs, and antennæ not more than half as long again as the body. It is allied to *M. Alcanor*, Newm., *bipunctatus*, Schön., and *fulvo-irroratus*, Blount, all of which are referable to M. J. Thomson's *Rhamses*, a genus which I have not adopted, inasmuch as the single character which separates it from *Monohammus*—the spined protibiæ of the male—is so graduated that in some species, *plorator*, *Antenor*, &c. for example, it is difficult to decide if the little callus, which represents the spine, is sufficient to constitute it a *Rhamses*. The habit, too, is just as variable as in *Monohammus*.

## CEREOPSISUS [Lamiidæ].

Head narrow, quadrate in front. Antennæ longer than the body, setaceous, arising from two approximate tubercles, the basal joint elongate, nearly cylindrical, the third longest, the remainder gradually decreasing to the tenth, the eleventh as long, or a little longer. Eyes deeply emarginate. palpi slender, the last joint elongate, ovate. Prothorax small, transverse, narrow in front, gradually expanding into a strong spine, at the side, near the base; the spines more or less connected by a transverse ridge, contracted at the base. Elytra trigonate, convex. Legs short; tarsi narrow, the basal joint scarcely longer than the second, claw-joint elongate. Prosternum simple, slightly compressed; mesosternum produced anteriorly.

*Cereopsius* was a MS. name in use at the British Museum, and adopted by me a few years ago, but has not been published to the present time. The genus is allied to *Monohammus*, differing from it, however, in many characters, as the approximate antennæ, elongate and nearly cylindrical basal joint, the terminal joint also scarcely longer than the preceding one, in the form of the prothorax the whole side swelling out to form the spine, which is placed behind the middle, the trigonate elytra broadest at the base and rapidly receding towards the apex, and, lastly, the shorter legs.

To *Cereopsius* must be referred the following *Monohammi* of Newm.: *M. Elpenor*, *M. Quæstor*, and *M. Lictor*. The first of these is a nearly unicolorous form of *M. Prætorius*, Erich. One of the handsomest of the species has been figured by Mr. White, in the 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' for 1858 (pl. 53. f. 7), under the name of *Cereopsius Helena*. *C. exoletus*, *C. marmoreus*, *C. patronus*, and *C. histrio* have been described by me in the 'Trans. Ent. Soc.' (2nd ser. iv. and v.). It will be necessary, however, to form a new genus for the latter.

## IMANTOCERA [Lamiidæ].

J. Thomson, Arch. Entom. i. p. 188.

*Imantocera arenosa*.

*I. fusca*, fulvescente adspersa; prothorace subtransverso; antennarum articulis septem ultimis unicoloribus.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Pubescent, dark brown, sprinkled above with pale-fulvous more or less confluent spots; head with a deeply impressed line between the eyes; antennæ about one-third longer than the body in ♂, shorter in ♀, the basal joint naked, robust, roughly punctured, the rest with a pale-fulvous pubescence, the third and fourth joints in both sexes dilated at the apex, with a thick tuft of hairs, confined to the upper

(i. e. when the antennæ are projected forward) and apical half of the latter; prothorax scarcely as long as broad, with three or four short irregular transverse grooves, and strongly spined at the side; scutellum triangular, rounded at the sides; elytra not broader than the prothorax (including the spines), slightly round at the side, a large fulvescent patch at the apex, the crest at the base with a row of closely set black granules; legs with a pale pubescence, femora dark brown, tibiæ reddish brown; tarsi covered with a short pale-yellowish pile; body beneath dark pitchy-brown, almost naked, with fulvous spots on the metasternum, and a double row on the abdominal segments. Length 7 lines.

The three species of *Imantocera* known to me have a strong general resemblance, but, I think, may be easily distinguished by the following characters, which I have tabled together:—

Prothorax short, rather broader than long; basal joint of antennæ naked, or nearly so, rugosely punctate.

Last seven joints of antennæ annulated with black and grey.

*I. penicillata*, Hope.

Last seven joints of antennæ entirely pale fulvous.

*I. arenosa*, Pasc.

Prothorax very decidedly longer than broad; basal joint of antennæ pubescent.

*I. plumosa*, Ol.

M. J. Thomson's "*Imantocera plumosa*, Hope? (*penicillata*, White?)," may be, from the "*elytra paulum abbreviata*," *I. penicillata*, Hope, only that the body beneath is not pilose.

A genus of the Baron Dejean's allied to *Gnoma*, Fab., but I believe not yet described, is *Psectrocera*, the type of which, under the name of *Gnoma? plumigera*, has been figured by Professor Westwood in his 'Oriental Entomology' (pl. 5. fig. 3). It has the following characters:—

#### PSECTROCERA [Lamiidæ].

Head not broader than the prothorax, elongate behind the eyes. Antennæ longer than the body, the basal joint pyriform, the third, fourth, and fifth elongate, each bearing a tuft of hairs at the apex. Eyes widely emarginate. Prothorax narrowly elongate, the sides subparallel, unarmed. Elytra short, depressed, slightly crested at the base, the crest granuliferous, the apex rounded, entire. Anterior legs longer than the others; tibiæ of the intermediate pair toothed externally; pro- and mesosterna simple.

There is a second species in Mr. Bowring's collection.

## PALIMNA [Lamiidæ].

Head moderately broad, quadrate in front. Eyes widely emarginate. Antennæ in ♂ twice as long as the body, distant at the base, arising from two short tubercles, eleven-jointed, the basal joint short, subconical, the third twice as long, straight, the fourth shorter, and with the remainder, except the eleventh, subequal. Palpi slender. Prothorax irregular, subquadrate, not broader than the head. Elytra more or less subtrigonate, convex, irregular, much broader than the prothorax. Legs robust, the anterior pair in ♂ elongate, and protibiæ curved; tarsi short, the two intermediate joints dilated, the claw-joint large; pronotum and mesosterna simple, the latter dilated posteriorly.

The type of this genus is *Golsinda tessellata*, Pasc. (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1857, p. 49). At that time *Golsinda* was a MS. name of M. Blanchard's, but recently M. J. Thomson ('Essai Ceramb.' p. 341) has published it with *Golsinda corallina* (White) as the type. But the latter is not congeneric with the species described by me, and hence it becomes necessary to give the former a new generic name. The differences between the two genera are, that in *Golsinda*, Thoms., the basal joint of the antennæ is elongate—as long as the third, in fact—and club-shaped, while in this it is short—not more than half the length of the third—and subconical; the mesosternum in the former is produced anteriorly and bilobed behind, in the latter it is dilated behind, and not produced anteriorly; there are also secondary characters in connexion with the antennæ, prothorax, habit, and coloration. Olivier has given a figure of a female of a species of this genus (*Cerambyx annulatus*, 67, t. 20. f. 151), and described the male, which M. Chevrolat is disposed to think may be identical with *P. tessellata*. I have, however, long been of opinion that Olivier's insect represented another species more nearly allied to, or perhaps identical with, one in the British Museum labelled "*Golsinda reticulata*," White: this agrees in some respects better with the figure; and both are from India, while the species described by me has only been received from Borneo. Another species is described in the Entomological Society's 'Transactions,' v. p. 41 (*P. infausta*).

## CACIA [Lamiidæ].

Newman, The Entomologist, p. 290.

*Cacia histrionica*.

*C. atra*, pubescens; capite prothoraceque lineis tribus, elytris scutellum versus, et fasciis duabus apicalibus albis.

*Hab.* Ceram.

Black, sparsely pubescent, punctured; head with an elevated line

from the inner angle of the eye to the epistome, cheeks, front, and vertex white; prothorax nearly quadrate, scarcely wider than the head, white, with two black stripes on each side; scutellum transverse, rounded behind; elytra rather short, a large trilobed patch common to both at the base, an irregular band at the middle, and two others at the apex, which are more or less connected, white; legs black, the tibiæ obscurely ringed with white in the middle, tarsi with the two basal joints white; antennæ hairy beneath to the fourth joint, the fifth very slightly so, black, the second and third joints at the base and nearly the whole of the fourth white; sterna white; abdomen black beneath. Length 6 lines.

This, so far as the proportions between the two colours are concerned, is a very variable species; it is allied to *C. anthriboides* (see *ante*, p. 130).

ERIS [Lamiidæ].

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 2 ser. iv. p. 110.

*Eris annulicornis*.

*E. brunnea*, griseo pubescens, nigro variegatus; elytris sublatis, griseis, antice maculatis, postice subreticulatis; antennis, basi excepta, totis annulatis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Light brown, covered with a short, close, pale-greyish pile, varied with black; head nearly quadrate in front, pale grey with three glabrous vertical lines, the central one becoming impressed between the eyes, two black spots above the epistome; eyes black, reniform; antennæ longer than the body, black, all the joints except the two basal pale ashy at the base; mandibles black; palpi reddish at the tips; prothorax scarcely transverse, a little narrowed anteriorly, the sides smoky-black, continuous with a black patch behind the eye; scutellum transversely triangular, black, the centre and apex pale grey; elytra moderately wide, subbicostate, indistinctly punctured, pale greyish, towards the base a few black spots, behind the middle a subreticulate black band, and near the apex an irregular transverse line, also black, more or less connected with small spots behind it, faint spots or mark of a pale leaden grey are also more or less mixed with the black; legs rather robust, femora greyish, with a black band near the apex, tibiæ black, the proximal end and middle grey, tarsi black, with the two basal joints more or less white; body beneath grey, the sides with a few black spots, middle of the abdominal segments glabrous, shining black. Length 7 lines.

Broader and generally more robust than *E. anthriboides*, the colours clearer and more defined, the elytra varied with black, and all the joints of the antennæ, except the two basal, ringed with ashy at the base.

## PRAONETHA [Lamiidæ].

Blanchard, Voy. au Pôle Sud, iv. p. 292 (*Prioneta*).*Praonetha subfasciata*.

*P. breviter* subcylindrica, fusca, sparse fulvo pubescens; prothorace subtransverso; elytris medio fascia lata grisea (fere obsoleta) instructis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Shortly subcylindrical, brown, thinly covered with short fulvous hairs; head convex in front, scarcely as broad as the prothorax; prothorax subtransverse, the anterior and posterior margins nearly equal, the sides rounded, sparingly punctured; scutellum rather broad, rounded behind; elytra short, subparallel, irregularly punctured, with a few black shining granules, principally at the base and along the suture, a broad but obscurely defined greyish band occupying the middle third; legs robust; antennæ longer than the body, pubescent, the basal joint opaque brown, nearly glabrous; body beneath reddish brown, slightly pubescent, second abdominal segment densely covered with short hairs at the sides. Length 5 lines.

In many species of this genus the pile is so thin that the derm is seen beneath, thus producing an obscureness and intermixture of colours very difficult to define; the broad although somewhat indistinct band, however, occupying just the middle third of the elytra, in conjunction with its subtransverse prothorax and more cylindrical form, will readily distinguish this species. As in *Symphyletes pubiventris* (ante, p. 339), one of the sexes—probably the male—has the second abdominal segment densely covered with short hairs. *Praonetha*, Blanch., is only distinguished from *Pterolophia*, Newm., by the absence of the crest at the base of the elytra—a very slight character, which, as is expressly stated by Newman, “is sometimes scarcely apparent.” *Pterolophia*, however, appears to me to embrace two forms:—the typical one, including *bigibbera*, *varia*, *dispersa*\*, &c., which are robust, middle-sized insects (5–9 lines), somewhat cylindrical or even compressed; and less robust and smaller species (2–2½ lines) and as decidedly depressed. For the latter I have already proposed the genus *Ropica*. Of course there is nothing satisfactory in such characters when used for the purpose of generic distinction; but in this and in many other cases it is doubtful if any more important ones can be found, capable of embracing a large, or even moderate, number of species. With regard to those names I do not propose any change here: *Pterolo-*

\* The two latter were described by me in the ‘Ent. Trans.’ under the generic name of *Notolophia*. I believe there is no such genus: it seems to have been a slip of the pen for *Pterolophia*. *Prioneta* is probably a typographical error.

*phia*, although the oldest (1842), is almost unknown to continental entomologists, while *Praonetha* (1853) seems to be generally adopted, nor am I sure that *Pterolophia* has not been already used. It is always more difficult to suppress an old genus than to establish a new one.

*Praonetha undulata.*

*P.* olivaceo-brunnea; capite prothoraceque griseo pubescentibus; elytris subunicostatis, apice truncatis, plaga magna ante medium fasciaque dentata apicem versus albescentibus.

*Hab.* Moluccas (Batchian).

Pale olive-brown; the head and prothorax sparingly punctured, and covered with a short thin greyish pubescence, the latter about equal in length and breadth; scutellum transversely subcordate; elytra slightly compressed posteriorly, a broad but slightly elevated carina near the shoulder, with a very thin greyish pile principally at the base and sides, a large oblique patch before the middle and a very irregular zigzag band behind it white; mandibles glossy black; eyes brown; antennæ scarcely so long as the body. Length 8 lines.

Near *P. albosignata*, Bl., and, after that, the largest of the genus.

*Praonetha costalis.*

*P.* rufo-brunnea, pube grisescente varia; elytris tricostatis, costa interiore basi elevata, apice truncatis.

*Hab.* Batchian.

Pale reddish brown, varied with a greyish pubescence; head and prothorax yellowish grey, with small punctures and patches of brown, the latter nearly quadrate, with the sides slightly rounded; scutellum transverse, rounded behind; elytra subtrigonal, irregularly and rather sparingly punctured, tricostate, the innermost costa elevated or forming a slight crest at the base, the intermediate one less prominent than the inner or outer, the apex truncate, greyish, a broad but indistinct rufous brown band in the middle; antennæ longer than the body, rufous brown; eyes brown; legs obscurely varied with greyish; body beneath dull rufous brown. Length 5 lines.

The abdomen, in my example, is exceedingly small and contracted.

*Praonetha penicillata.*

*P.* pallide brunnea, obscure griseo varia; elytris basi subcristatis, postice fasciculatis, apice rotundatis.

*Hab.* Cambodia.

Pale brown, obscurely varied or clouded with grey; head and prothorax of a nearly uniform grey, finely punctured, the latter subquadrate; scutellum slightly transverse, rounded behind; elytra subtrigonal, seriate-punctate, slightly crested at the base, the apex rounded,

obscurely clouded with greyish, the suture pitchy-brown, a short horizontal tuft of palish hairs posteriorly at the point where the declivity towards the apex commences, and below this tuft a short curved pilose line; antennæ a little longer than the body, obscurely ringed with grey; legs and body beneath indefinitely grey. Length 5 lines.

One of M. Mouhot's discoveries, easily distinguishable by the little horizontal tuft on each of its elytra; in some specimens the suture is unicolorous, or there is a dark-coloured patch at the side of the elytra.

*Praonetha ligata.*

*P. fusca*, pubescens; prothorace subelongato, antice angustiore; elytris confertim punctatis, apice rotundatis, postice obscure griseo subfasciatis.

*Hab.* Java.

Dark brown, with a scanty greyish pubescence; head rather narrow; eyes dark brown; antennæ not so long as the body, obscurely ringed with grey; prothorax longer than broad, the anterior border much narrower than the posterior, brown, with two greyish stripes on the disk; scutellum transversely triangular; elytra slightly narrowing from the base, covered with large, deep, irregular punctures, a triangular greyish patch indistinct anteriorly, its posterior edge marking the flexure of the declivity towards the apex, and barely meeting at the suture, the two together forming an imperfect band; legs and body beneath pale pitchy-brown, covered with a close grey pile. Length 6 lines.

I received this species from M. Deyrolle under the above MS. name, by which, I believe, it is known in the Paris collections.

TRACHYSTOLA [Lamiidæ].

(Dejean), Cat. de Coléoptères.

Head moderate, slightly dilated below the eyes. Antennæ not longer than the body, arising from two short remote tubercles, the basal joint massive, gradually thickened upwards, the rest slender terete, the third longer. Eyes deeply emarginate, approximating on the vertex. Labrum and epistome very short, transverse. Palpi slender. Prothorax transverse, irregular, spined at the side. Elytra rugose, broader than the prothorax, sloping posteriorly. Winged. Legs rather slender, tarsi slightly dilated, the basal joint short. Prosternum simple. Mesosternum with a vertical tooth.

Dejean places this genus between his *Chæromorpha* and *Penthea*; the former I do not know, nor has it been published, so far as I am aware: but its affinity to *Penthea* is by no means evident; it seems to me better placed near *Dorcadida* and *Microtragus*.

*Trachystola granulata.*

*T. nigra*, tota pube fusco-ferruginea induta; elytris seriato-granulatis, seriebus duabus regione scutellari abbreviatis.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Black, opaque, everywhere covered with a short, dense, brownish-ferruginous pubescence; head neither punctured nor sulcated in front; prothorax transversely channeled anteriorly, five flattish tubercles on the disc, arranged ∴, a stout spine at the side; scutellum transversely subcordate; elytra a little depressed on the basal two-thirds of their length, rapidly sloping beyond to the apex, on each nine rows of shining black granules, the inner row distant from the suture, and its granules oblong or almost linear, near the scutellum six granules in pairs, the second row of granules from the suture extending to half the length of the elytra, space between the suture and inner row with two irregular lines of impressed punctures, nearly all the granules with a deep puncture behind. Length 11 lines.

This species differs from a Java congener in the British Museum, labelled *Trachystola scabripennis* (Dej.), in the smaller punctures along the sutural margin, in the second row of granules extending to at least half the length of the elytra, instead of only a quarter, and the double row near the scutellum, whilst there are only two or three altogether in *T. scabripennis*. A third species from Borneo, also closely allied, is in the same museum.

## BRIMUS [Lamiidæ].

Head nearly as broad as the prothorax, quadrate in front. Antennæ longer than the body, setaceous, arising from short tubercles, distant at the base, the first joint massive, subcylindrical, the third as long as the first, the rest subequal. Eyes lateral, widely emarginate. Palpi slender, the terminal joint ovate. Prothorax subquadrate, strongly spined at the side. Elytra connate, tapering towards the apex in the male, ovate in the female, the base spined. Legs moderately long, anterior and intermediate coxæ remote, femora subelavate, tibiæ spined, tarsi short. Prosternum simple, mesosternum truncate posteriorly.

Proposed for the reception of *Dorcadion? spinipenne* (Trans. Ent. Soc. 2 ser. iv. p. 252), which I described from a female specimen in the collection of W. W. Saunders, Esq. There are now five examples in the British Museum, and from one of them, a male, I have drawn up the above characters. *Brimus* differs from *Dorcadion* (to which I doubtfully referred it) in the presence of antennary tubercles and the greater length of the mesothorax, so that the anterior and middle coxæ (as well also the posterior) are separated from each other by a considerable interval, not crowded together so as to be almost in con-

tact: the latter character separates it from *Phrissoma*, from which it is also distinguished by its non-ventricose elytra and the absence of all irregularities of surface, except at the base. *Aconodes*, Pasce., to which it is nearly allied, has the basal joint of its antennæ short and fusiform, and scarcely more than half as long as the third. Lastly, *Brimus* has a habit of its own distinct from all the rest of the *Dorcadionineæ*, although the female has a certain resemblance to Mr. White's genus *Dorcadida*.

*Brimus spinipennis*. (Pl. XVII. fig. 5.)

ATHEMISTUS [Lamiidæ].

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., 2 ser. v. p. 49.

*Athemistus pubescens*.

*A. tuberculatus*, pubescens, rufo-fuscus, setosus; elytris pone humeros incurvatis.

*Hab.* Australia (Port Philip).

Rather narrower than *A. rugosula*, covered above with a dense reddish-brown pubescence, and with longer slender erect hairs interspersed; head very convex in front; prothorax nearly round, coarsely punctured, a small tooth at the side, and a tubercle above it; scutellum very small, triangular; elytra covered with numerous irregular granulations, narrowly ovate, very slightly prominent at the shoulder, and rather concave behind it, the apex entire; legs moderately robust; body beneath reddish brown, slightly pubescent. Length 5 lines.

Resembles *A. rugosulus*, Guér. (Parmena), but is at once distinguished by its pubescence. In Major Parry's collection.

ECHTHISTATUS [Lamiidæ].

Head convex in front; eyes oblong, scarcely emarginate. Antennæ setaceous, longer than the body, arising from two diverging tubercles, the basal joint robust and longest, the third with the remainder subequal. Epistome and labrum small, narrow. Palpi slender, the last joint obliquely truncate. Prothorax transverse, strongly spined at the side. Elytra short, ovato-conical, each with a nearly central elevated spine, the humeral angle extending beyond the base of the prothorax. Legs long, robust, femora not clavate. Tarsi with the basal joint nearly as long as the two next together. Prosternum toothed.

The characters which distinguish this genus from *Cerægidion* consist principally in the diverging antenniferous tubercles contrasted with the remarkably erect and nearly contiguous ones of the latter, in the toothed prosternum, and the long antennæ, all the joints of which, except the second, are nearly of equal length; while in *Ceræ-*

*gidion* they are scarcely longer than the body, the basal joint being shorter than the third and fourth, which are nearly equal, and the remainder rapidly diminishing. The habit, however, is so similar to *Ceragidion*, and is in itself so remarkable, that it would be naturally inferred that they were not only nearly allied—as in truth they are—but that they were also natives of the same regions. This supposition is, however, doubtful,—Major Parry, to whom this, I believe, unique Longicorn belongs, having a note to the effect that it was taken from a box of Mexican insects. Notwithstanding, I cannot help thinking that, like *Ceragidion*, it is a native of Australia.

*Echthistatus spinosus.* (Pl. XVII. fig. 8.)

*E. fusco-piceus*, sparse pilosus; prothorace disco subquinqnespinoso.

*Hab.* Australia?

Dark pitchy brown, roughly tuberculate above the interstices, with small patches of short fulvous hairs; head with a V-shaped impression above the epistome; prothorax wider than long, the posterior margin narrowest, the side with a strong median spine, surrounded with tubercles at its base, the disk with short spines, three of which only are at all prominent, two anterior and one posterior, and behind each of the anterior ones two smaller tubercles; scutellum quadrate-cordate, convex, hairy; elytra short, broader than the prothorax at its base, prominent at the shoulder, thence slightly dilating to one-third its length, and gradually rising above into a large somewhat curved spine, then narrowing rapidly to the apex, which is truncate, with the external angle pointed; legs slightly pubescent, the thighs pitchy, tibiæ obscurely ringed with white, tarsi brown; antennæ twice as long as the body; beneath pitchy, with a few dull fulvous hairs. Length 6 lines.

SERIXIA [Lamiidæ].

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 2 ser. iv. p. 45.

*Serixia ornata.* (Pl. XVII. fig. 9.)

*S. rufo-testacea*, sat lata; elytris griseo-cervinis, macula communi basali alteraque pone medium albis.

*Hab.* Moluccas (Batchian).

Rather broad; head reddish testaceous, sparingly pubescent; eyes and mandibles black; prothorax greyish brown, the sides varied with rufous; scutellum transverse; elytra remotely seriate-punctate, pale greyish brown, with a fine silky pubescence, a large and very distinct spot at the base, common to both, and another, on each, behind the middle and towards the side, pure white; antennæ brownish, the third and fourth joints pale at the base; body beneath and legs pale rufous testaceous. Length 4 lines.

This pretty Longicorn connects my *Iolea histrio* with the more

uniformly coloured species represented by *Iolea prolata*, *longicornis*, and others; and at the same time it is so evidently allied to *Serixia*, that I do not see any characters by which they can be kept apart. *Serixia*, as the oldest name, must therefore be adopted. In addition to the characters previously given (Trans. Ent. Soc. 2 ser. iv. p. 45), the genus may also be recognized by the little narrow lobe on the disk of the prothorax posteriorly, but which never attains to its margin.

*Serixia cephalotes.*

*S.* rufo-testacea; elytris, basi excepta, infuscatis, griseo pubescentibus.

*Hab.* Batchian.

Moderately narrow, pale reddish testaceous; head and prothorax obsoletely punctured, finely pubescent; scutellum small, triangular; elytra remotely seriate-punctate, very dark ashy, and, from the varying light of the somewhat silky pubescence, much paler in certain positions, especially towards the apex; antennæ two or three times as long as the body, brownish, base of the first and fourth joints testaceous; legs and body beneath pale testaceous; eyes and mandibles black. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lines.

In one of my specimens the breadth of the head is nearly twice that of the prothorax; in two others it is considerably less, although still exceeding the ordinary size; the antennæ, also, are of variable length.

*Serixia sedata.*

*S.* rufo-testacea, sat lata; elytris grisescente pubescentibus, apice aliquando infuscatis; oculis, antennis, mandibulisque nigris.

*Hab.* Siam.

Reddish testaceous, inclining to ferruginous, with a thin greyish pubescence; head and prothorax with shallow scattered punctures, the latter transverse and narrower than the former; scutellum broadly triangular; elytra seriate-punctate, the apex in some individuals black, more or less brown or entirely concolorous in others; eyes and mandibles black; antennæ greyish brown, pubescent, half as long again as the body, rather stout, the fourth joint with the basal half, and occasionally the bases of the sixth and eighth also, reddish ferruginous. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

The rings on the antennæ are in some examples scarcely apparent.

EUMATHES [Lamiidæ].

(Dejean, Cat. de Coléop.)

Head short, narrower below the eyes. Antennæ setaceous, longer than the body, distant at the base, the first joint of moderate length and thickness, the third longest of all, the remainder gradually decreasing

in size. Eyes large, deeply emarginate. Epistome and lip short, the former scarcely broader than the latter; terminal joint of the palpi ovate, pointed. Mandibles entire at the apex. Prothorax subquadrate, slightly toothed at the side. Elytra subdepressed, wider than the prothorax, the sides gradually rounded to the apex. Legs rather short, anterior cotyloid cavity slightly angulated externally, femora subelavate; tibiæ straight; tarsi narrow, the basal joint of the posterior as long as the rest together, the claw-joint short, claws strongly toothed. Prosternum simple, mesosternum keeled.

The toothed claws, combined with the keeled mesosternum, will distinguish this genus from *Hebestola*, which appears to me to be its nearest ally. *Eumathes undatus*, published by me in the Entomological Society's 'Transactions,' 2 ser. iv. p. 251, I believe to be congeneric with *E. jaspidea* (Dej.).

STERNACANTHUS [Cerambycidæ].

Serville, Ann. de Soc. Ent. de Fr. i. p. 172.

*Sternacanthus Batesii*.

*S. ater*, nitidus; elytris fasciis subintegræ tribus rubris.

*Hab.* Para.

This insect has long stood in my cabinet as *S. undatus*, Ol. Mr. Bates, however, has recently called my attention to the differences between the two; and since that I have seen two specimens of the true *undatus* in the extensive collection of Wm. Jeakes, Esq., and which were formerly in the possession of the Marquis de la Ferté. In the true *undatus* the bands have precisely the undulating character represented in Olivier's figure, and are very different from the nearly straight, although slightly toothed bands of the *Batesii*; the habit is also different; and were the two insects compared, other characters would doubtless be found to distinguish them.

STENYGRA [Cerambycidæ].

Serville, Ann. de Soc. Ent. de Fr. iii. p. 95.

*Stenygra contracta*.

*S. fusca*, nitida; prothorace ampliato, longitudinaliter plicato; elytris medio coarctatis.

*Hab.* Amazons (Napo).

Dark glossy brown, very sparingly furnished with long pale-yellowish hairs; head moderately elongate, roughly punctured; prothorax subglobose, broader than the elytra, marked longitudinally with numerous fine lines or plaits; scutellum triangular, with a greyish-white pile; elytra elongate, narrowed in the middle, prominent at the shoulders,

and raised at the base, the apex rounded and swollen, an oblique narrow yellow basal line, and at about the middle another, but dilated outwardly, the two forming together an interrupted  $\times$  mark; femora moderately clavate, the posterior with a spine at its extremity, tarsi slightly curved, densely clothed with golden-yellow hairs internally on its lower half, tarsi rather short; antennæ with a silvery pubescence, the terminal joints very strongly dilated. Length 11 lines.

Near *S. coarctata*, Fab., but with the prothorax shorter and more rounded at the sides, its surface longitudinally marked with fine, wavy, more or less connected lines; the elytra much longer and narrower, and more decidedly contracted in the middle, &c. &c.

STHELENUS [Cerambycidae].

Buquet, Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1859, p. 621.

*Sthelenus morosus*.

*S. fuscus*, opacus; elytris abbreviatis, singulis maculis elongatis tribus flavis; antennis articulo secundo longiore, incrassato, piloso.

*Hab.* Caraccas.

Dark brown, opaque, with a few stiff black hairs; head wider than the prothorax, and about one-half its length, covered with large, coarse, often confluent punctures, somewhat transversely arranged, especially on the vertex, front slightly concave; lip small, ferruginous; palpi of nearly equal length, pale ferruginous; prothorax nearly cylindrical, a little constricted towards the base, the disk with numerous fine transverse irregular plaits; scutellum rather elongate, rounded behind, somewhat concave; elytra coarsely punctured, much wider than the prothorax, nearly flat above, curved slightly inwards at the side, not extending beyond the base of the fourth abdominal segment, each having three oblong longitudinal patches (the last two nearly continuous) of bright-yellow, curved, appressed hairs; legs rather short, tibiae and tarsi slender; body beneath pitchy brown; antennæ scarcely longer than the body, the third joint thicker than the basal, and largest of all, hairy, the seventh to the eleventh inclusive short and a little dilated. Length 8 lines.

The above applies exclusively to the male; the female is smaller, more ferruginous, with longer antennæ, the terminal joints not dilated, but the third as thick in proportion as in the male. Instead of referring this species to the genus *Sthelenus* of M. Buquet, it will perhaps be thought that it would have been more advisable to have considered it as the type of a new one. I regard *Sthelenus*, however, as very closely connected with *Ozodes*, Lew.; and as in that genus we find the prothorax more or less nodose, and the third (and sometimes the fourth and fifth) joints of the antennæ considerably incrassated,

so we may expect to find the same variations in the present. Beyond this, I see nothing to justify its separation from that genus. My example of *Sthelenus ichneumoneus*, Buq., is from the Amazon Valley, and differs in this respect, that the legs are concolorous, except the posterior, which are somewhat darker.

PHORACANTHA [Cerambycidae].

Newman, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. v. p. 19 (1840).

*Phoracantha superans*.

*P. fuscus*; prothorace parvo, subæquali, leviter rugoso, spina laterali elongata recta; elytris elongatis parallelis, pallide fulvis, basi marginibusque castaneis, apice bispinosis.

*Hab.* Tasmania.

Dark brown; head small, with shallow confluent punctures, an impressed line between the eyes; prothorax small, subequal, covered with coarse confluent punctures, an elliptical space, on the median line near the base, smooth and shining, the side with a slender, elongate, straight spine; scutellum small, triangular; elytra broad, a little depressed, five times as long as the prothorax, pale fulvous yellow, the base and margins dark chestnut-brown, thickly and deeply punctured, gradually decreasing in size and proximity as they approach the apex, each elytron with two smooth elevated lines, not extending to the apex, and terminating in two long acute spines; legs ferruginous, with yellow silky hairs on the tibiæ and tarsi; antennæ ferruginous, covered with a close greyish pubescence, except the basal and second joints, the third to the seventh inclusive armed with a spine at the apex; body beneath pitchy, pubescent. Length 10 lines.

Very distinct, and not to be compared with any other *Phoracantha* that I am acquainted with. The amount of chestnut-brown on the elytra varies.

CERESIVM [Cerambycidae].

Newman, Entom. p. 322.

*Ceresium apiculatum*.

*C. luteum*, subnitidum, punctulatum; elytris lateribus piccis, apice singulatim acuminatis.

*Hab.* Moluccas (Batchian).

Reddish yellow, shining, nearly free from pubescence, covered with numerous small punctures; head not prolonged in front, a short impressed line between the antennæ; prothorax subparallel, darker at the sides, rather longer than broad; scutellum subcordate; elytra slightly lobed at the shoulder, rather depressed, parallel, the apex of each terminating in a sharp submedian point, irregularly punctured, the sides

darker, inclining to pitchy; antennæ, except the basal joint, lower part of the tibiæ and tarsi pubescent; mandibles black at the apex; terminal joint of the maxillary palpi elongate, scarcely triangular, of the labial narrowly triangular; abdomen impunctate, pale luteous. Length 4 lines.

*CLYTUS* [Cerambycidae].

Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth. tom. ii. p. 345 (1801).

*Sect.* Antennæ setaceæ, corpore vix longiores. Prothorax ovatus.

Femora vix clavata.

*Clytus patronus.*

*C. elongatus*, subcylindricus, flavo-aurantiacus; prothorace elliptico-ovato; elytris apice truncatis, externe spinosis, maculis duabus marginalibus obliquis fasciaque postica atris.

*Hab.* Batchian.

Elongate, subcylindrical, pubescent, yellowish-orange, light on the elytra; head nearly vertical, quadrate in front, with a semilunar impression on each side between the eye and epistome; eyes dark brown, tips of the mandibles black; antennæ setaceous, rather longer than the body, a little hairy beneath, the fourth joint shorter than either the third or fifth; prothorax elliptic-ovate, with narrow anterior and posterior margins; scutellum subtriangular, rounded below; elytra rather wider than the prothorax, gradually tapering to the apex, which is truncate, with the outer angle terminating in a spine; each elytron with three equidistant, black spots, the two first oblique (downwards and outwards), not connected at the suture, the third forming a continuous band near the apex; legs rather long, slender; body beneath rather glossy, slightly pubescent. Length 7 lines.

*C. Balyi*, Pasc., is the nearest ally of this handsome species.

*Sect.* Antennæ sublineares, compressæ, corpore vix longiores. Prothorax globosus, postice constrictus. Femora haud clavata.

*Clytus diophthalmus.*

*C. rufo-castaneus*, sericeus; prothorace maculis duabus nigris; elytris brevibus, parallelis, integris, dimidio apicali nigris, valde sericeis.

*Hab.* Queensland (Moreton Bay).

Reddish-chestnut, silky, covered with numerous very fine, erect hairs; head subtriangular in front; eyes reddish brown, tips of the mandibles black; antennæ rather long, sublinear, compressed, especially the terminal joints, the third and fifth of equal length, the fourth much shorter; prothorax nearly globose, except at the base, where it is strongly constricted, the disk with a large black spot on each side; scutellum nearly triangular; elytra rather short, somewhat depressed, the sides parallel, the humeral angle produced, the apex entire, rounded, and very convex, posteriorly (but rather less than the half) black, very

silky, the colour varying according to the light, but bordered obliquely in front by a narrow line of straw-yellow, which ascends parallel to the suture for a short distance towards the scutellum; legs long, slender, compressed; body beneath reddish brown, the abdomen black. Length 7 lines.

A handsome and remarkable species, and not to be assimilated to any other known to me. In outline only it may be compared to *C. thoracicus*; but there the femora are clavate.

*Sect.* Antennæ subclavæformes, breves. Prothorax globosus.  
Femora clavata.

*Clytus stenothyreus.*

*C. niger*; prothorace albo maculato; scutello angustato, albo piloso; elytris planatis, pubescentibus, marginibus apiceque infuscatis; femoribus rufis.

*Hab.* Batchian.

Head short, subtriangular in front, roughly punctured, black, with two white hairy stripes between the eyes and antennæ; eyes rather large, pale fulvous; antennæ black, subclaviform, half the length of the body; prothorax nearly globose, wider than the head, roughly punctured, black, a line at the side and eleven spots on the disk composed of white hairs; scutellum elongate, narrowly triangular, densely covered with white hairs; elytra scarcely as broad at the base as the prothorax, then gradually narrowing to the apex, which is truncate, with the outer angle acute, nearly flat above, and, but slightly, bent in at the sides, pale fulvous, darker towards the apex and along the exterior margin, and very sparsely pubescent; femora short, moderately clavate, yellowish red, tibiæ and tarsi dark brown; body beneath black, the abdomen glossy, with the two basal segments and sides of the metasternum bordered with white. Length 4 lines.

I am unable to compare this well-marked species with any other known to me. The flat elytra very imperfectly covering the abdomen, and in some degree the habit, suggest an affinity, or rather an analogy, with *Stenopterus*, *Thranis*, &c.

*Sect.* Antennæ lineares, breves. Prothorax globosus vel subglobosus.

*Clytus deterrens.*

*C. niger*; prothorace brunneo-rufo; elytris macula subbasali fasciisque duabus, una pone medium, altera apicali, albis.

*Hab.* South Africa (N'Gami).

Head short, transverse in front, black, rather sparsely covered with short white hairs; prothorax globoso-ovate, brownish red, with scattered white hairs; scutellum small, transverse, rounded behind; elytra subtruncate at the apex, black, closely covered with short hairs, a round

spot at some distance from the shoulders and towards the side, a band behind the middle, and another at the apex white; antennæ short, linear, unarmed; legs of moderate length, femora not clavate; body beneath black, nearly glabrous, the two basal segments of the abdomen with a white silky fringe. Length 4 lines.

This species will rank with the common European forms, particularly such as *C. trifasciatus*, *ruficornis*, &c. It is one of Mr. Anderson the African traveller's captures.

*Sect.* Antennæ breves, setaceæ. Prothorax ovatus vel globoso-ovatus.  
Femora haud clavata.

*Clytus notabilis.*

*C. elongatus*, viridi-flavus; prothorace nigro bimaaculato; elytris apice truncatis, fascia basali literam W simulante, altera media angulata maculisque posticis duabus ornatis.

*Hab.* Japan.

Elongate, densely covered with pale-greenish-yellow hairs, and spotted or marked with black; head small, quadrate in front; eyes, mandibles, and palpi horn-colour; prothorax ovate, with two black spots on the disk; scutellum transverse, rounded behind; elytra subparallel, obliquely truncate at the apex, a black V-shaped mark at the base of each, which, barely meeting below the scutellum, form together a rude resemblance to the letter W, behind this there is another band or blotch, zigzag or very strongly toothed, not extending to the side or meeting at the suture, and midway between the latter and the apex is a black irregular patch; antennæ setaceous, unarmed, shorter than the body, black, sparsely clothed with yellowish hairs; legs slender, elongate, black, with a thin yellowish pubescence, femora not clavate; body beneath covered with greenish-yellow hairs. Length 8 lines.

This fine *Clytus* will come into the section that should also contain such species as *annularis*, *signaticollis*, &c. I have not adopted any of the genera of MM. Leconte, Chevrolat, and Thomson, which they have proposed for comparatively a few of the members of the old genus *Clytus*. The species generally comprised under this name, although remarkably heterogeneous in many respects, are connected by characters so intermediate, that it appears to me to be impossible to fix any satisfactory limits to many of these groups. As an example, the genus *Cyllene*, Newm., confined by M. Thomson, as I think it should be, to *C. nebulosus*, is by M. Chevrolat (no mean authority) made to include a number of North American species also. Like *Feronia*, which, after having been divided into some thirty or forty genera by the Baron de Chaudoir, left a large surplusage which could not be placed in any of them, so I believe it

would be with *Clytus*. The genus must be worked out in its entirety, if it is to be divided satisfactorily. Among the *Clyti*, however, there seems to me to be two groups which, by their habit principally, deserve to be distinguished—one *Rhaphuma*, Thoms., including *C. quadricolor*, Lap., *C. leucoscutellatus*, Hope, and *C. placidus*, Pasc., the other, unnamed, comprising *C. lunatus*, Newm., *C. Hardwickii*, White, and *C. cruentatus*, Pasc. Both these groups appear to be well limited and well marked; but their technical characters, I fear, will not be very valuable.

### ZOËDIA [Cerambycidæ].

Head subquadrate in front, constricted into a neck behind. Eyes narrow, elongate, deeply emarginated. Antennæ eleven-jointed, filiform, as long as the body; all the joints, except the second, nearly equal in length, the basal thickened, obconic. Palpi with the last joint narrowly triangular, obliquely truncate. Prothorax nearly as broad as long, narrow anteriorly, a stout tubercle at the side. Elytra broader than the prothorax, subparallel, rounded at the apex. Legs slender; tarsi nearly linear, the basal joint elongate. Pro- and mesosterna simple.

Near *Tillomorpha* and *Euderces*, but differing completely in the form of the head, the prothorax, &c. With *Attodera*\* it agrees in having the prothorax of a similar character, although more robust, and in its neck; but the peculiar round, ant-like head of the latter, and its perfectly entire eyes, place it in a different subfamily. Of the two species described below, I have only seen one individual of each.

#### *Zoëdia triangularis*. (Pl. XVII. f. 3.)

*A. niger*, sericeo-pubescent; capite, prothorace elytrisq; macula magna triangulari rufis; antennis rufis, articulo basali infuscato.

*Hab.* Australia (Melbourne).

Head canaliculate in front, finely punctured, and with the prothorax brownish red, inclining to ferruginous; eyes narrow, oblique, slightly emarginate, pale red; antennæ rather shorter than the body, red, the basal joint clouded with brown; palpi and mandibles red; prothorax longer than broad, swelling out considerably at the side behind the middle, where it is as wide as the head, very narrow and produced anteriorly; scutellum triangular, dull brown; elytra wider than the prothorax, especially at the base, the sides parallel, abruptly deflexed and rounded posteriorly, brownish black, with silky and somewhat silvery pubescence, a large triangular reddish patch, the apex com-

\* *Pseudocephala*, Newm. This name being preoccupied, as well as a more recent one, *Orthocephalus*, Mr. Thomson informs me (*in litt.*) that he intends to propose *Attodera* in his forthcoming work on the Longicorns.

mencing at the scutellum, and extending downwards and outwards to the side as far as the middle, but drawing up a little as it approaches the suture; legs slender, sparsely clothed with long stiffish hairs, tarsi and lower part of the tibiæ pale ferruginous; sterna and abdomen pitchy black; anterior coxæ very large, contiguous, and greatly exerted. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

A single specimen in Mr. Waterhouse's collection.

*Zoëdia divisa.* (Pl. XVII. f. 1.)

*A.* rufo-fulva, sericeo-pubescentis; elytris pone medium, femoribusque, basi exceptis, infuscatis, illis medio litura curvata pilosa instructis.

*Hab.* Australia (Kangaroo Island).

Reddish fulvous, covered with a pale silky or silvery pile; head rather expanded below the eye, canaliculate between the antennæ, which are unicolorous and about as long as the body; eyes slightly emarginate, dark brown; mandibles black at the apex; prothorax scarcely longer than broad, swelling out at the middle into an obtuse knob; scutellum small, triangular, brown; elytra wider than the prothorax, slightly incurved at the side, the apical third brownish grey or pale fuliginous, above which is a darker patch or band, which becomes gradually paler towards the suture, from the side at about the middle a curved line of dark thickly set hairs ascends inwards and upwards, terminating at a distance from the base equalling its own length, and bordered posteriorly by another line of pale yellow; legs dull fulvous, the femora brownish grey, except at the base; body beneath black. Length 4 lines.

A single specimen in Mr. Bakewell's collection.

MESOLITA [Cerambycidae].

Head quadrate. Antennæ setaceous, longer than the body, distant at the base, the first joint short, clavate, the third longest, the rest gradually shorter. Palpi slender, terminal joint of the maxillary ovate. Eyes small, lateral, reniform, widely apart in front. Prothorax ovate, convex. Elytra obovate, swelling out posteriorly, without humeral angles, not larger than the prothorax at the base, the apex divaricate, acute. Pro- and mesosterna simple, continuous (*i. e.* without opposing faces). Legs of moderate length; femora clavate; tarsi gradually dilated to the third joint, the basal as long as the two following, except in the anterior pair.

The absence of humeral angles and the exact apposition of the prothorax to the elytra are the most striking characters of this genus. In these respects it resembles the Dorcadion group among the Lamiidæ; but its affinity appears to be with *Tillomorpha*, *Eudercus*, &c., and therefore allied to *Clytus*.

*Mesolita transversa.* (Pl. XVII. f. 7.)

*M. pubescens*, fuliginosa, scutello elytrisque basi cinereis, his fascia transversa lunata apicem versus alba.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Pubescent, smoky brown; head nearly quadrate in front; prothorax broadly ovate, its posterior margin narrowest; scutellum rather large, triangular, cinereous; elytra contracted at the base, gradually swelling out above and at the sides, attaining its greatest size at rather within two-thirds their length, the basal portion dull cinereous, separated from the rest by a sharply angled or zigzag line, a crescent-shaped white band on the posterior third, the apex simply acuminate; legs rather robust; femora slender at the base; the tibiæ slightly ciliated internally, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ also ciliated externally at the apex; body beneath pitchy, with a greyish pubescence; antennæ with the fourth to the seventh joints inclusive cinereous at the base. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Mesolita lineolata.*

*M. pubescens*, fusca, auro lineolata; elytris basi granulatis; antennis ferrugineis.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Dark brown, pubescent; head in front somewhat transverse, epistome and lip rusty brown, eye bordered with pale-yellowish hairs; prothorax very slightly contracted at the base and anteriorly, its disk with four yellow linear spots (placed :.), and another on each side; scutellum triangular, dull yellow; elytra contracted at the base, the largest portion at about two-thirds the length, with several fine, golden-yellow, interrupted lines, the apex spined; legs rather robust, femora less clavate, but the tibiæ ciliated as in the last; body beneath pitchy; antennæ and palpi ferruginous. Length 5 lines.

## CALLIDIUM [Cerambycidae].

Fabricius, Syst. Entom. p. 187 (1775).

*Callidium inscriptum.*

*C. testaceum* nigro pictum, parce pilosum; prothorace breviter ovato, postice constricto; elytris dense punctatis, nigro fasciatis; femoribus clavatis, ferrugineis, basi pallidis.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Testaceous, varied with black, with long, scattered, very pale hairs; head short, slightly ferruginous, a darker patch on the vertex; eyes large, black; palpi ferruginous; tips of the mandibles black; antennæ longer than the body, the two basal joints entirely, the remainder at the apex, ferruginous; prothorax shortly ovate, contracted behind, very minutely punctured, a short black dash on each side at the base; scu-

tellum long, subtriangular, black; elytra wider than the prothorax, the sides nearly parallel, coarsely and closely punctured, a semicircular band at the base enclosing the shoulder, a zigzag at the middle, and a straight narrow band towards the apex black; legs pale testaceous, the femora clavate, shining, ferruginous, the base pale; body beneath nearly glabrous, brown, darker on the throat and breast. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

The nearest ally of this species appears to be — *signiferum*, Newm., a much darker and differently marked insect. The latter, together with *C. scutellare*, Fab. (— *piceum*, Newm.), is referred to a genus neither named nor described by that author, but for which Mr. White has adopted, also without description, the name of *Callidiopsis* (Blanch.). I don't know what the characters may be which are to distinguish it from the polymorphous *Callidium*. The antennæ and prothorax are as variable as the coloration.

TMESISTERNUS [Cerambycidæ].

Latreille, Reg. An. v. p. 121 (1829), non Serville (1833).

*Tmesisternus exaratus*.

*T. chalceo-fuscus*, griseo maculatus; prothorace valde transverso; elytris fortiter sulcatis, interstitiis elevatis, fasciis griseis interruptis ornatis, apice extus spinosis.

*Hab.* Aru.

Robust, dark bronze-brown, more or less spotted with patches of greyish hairs; head broad in front, narrowed behind the eyes, two slightly raised lines forming a  $\Lambda$  above the epistome, the vertex canaliculate, four to six spots in a line beneath the eyes, two between and four behind them; prothorax very transverse, rounded and narrowed anteriorly in the male, the border in front nearly straight, dilated anteriorly in the female, and the border broadly emarginate for the reception of the head, dull bronze, coarsely punctured at the side, leaving a broad, smooth, shining line in the middle; scutellum transverse, rounded behind; elytra strongly sulcated, the interstices forming broad, raised lines, the central ones more or less united posteriorly and not reaching the apex, the sulcated lines filled in here and there with a greyish pile, forming partial spots which assume the appearance of interrupted bands (two or three—in some individuals scarcely apparent), apex strongly spined externally; legs and antennæ sparsely pubescent; body beneath glossy chestnut-brown, a single white spot on each side of each abdominal segment. Length 9 lines.

The nearest affinity of this well-marked species is with *S. sulcaticornis*, Blanch., from which, amongst other characters, it is distinguished by its metallic colour and apiculate elytra.

*Tmesisternus tersus.*

*T. niger*, nitidus, pube subtilissima grisea tectus; elytris disperse punctatis, apice subsinuatis, muticis, fasciis duabus albis ornatis; antennis, tibiis tarsisque rufo-fulvis.

*Hab.* Goram (Moluccas).

Rather robust, black, shining, the upper surface covered with a uniform, very fine greyish pile, the two bands on the elytra alone have the hairs of a coarser texture; head deeply channeled in front, a nearly straight raised line at the root of the antenna, between them a few punctures only, the vertex scarcely punctured; prothorax transverse, narrowed in front, coarsely punctured on each side, leaving a smooth space in the middle; scutellum nearly round; elytra irregularly punctured, rather convex at the base, the apex subsinuate, unarmed, a pale-greyish or nearly white band at one-third the length of the elytra from the base, another, but curved forwards and narrower, at about the same distance from the apex; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi reddish fulvous, sparingly pubescent; body beneath glossy black, the sides covered with a glaucous pubescence. Length 8 lines.

So very closely allied to *T. trivittatus*, Guér., as, except on comparing them side by side, to be readily mistaken for it; besides certain differences of colour, however, *T. tersus* has the punctures on the elytra irregularly dispersed, not forming two or three rows near the suture, and the apex is entirely unarmed; the vertex and front are also very slightly punctured; the clear reddish-yellow colour of the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi, and the leaden tint of the rest, contrast strongly with the general olive hue of *T. trivittatus*. I may observe here that Guérin's name is singularly inappropriate; the animal has not *three stripes*, but *two bands*. Boisduval has proposed to remedy this by substituting "*bicinctus*;" but the law of priority, I fear, cannot admit the alteration. Another *Tmesisternus*, from Ceram, although sufficiently distinct at the first glance, appears to me to be only a local subspecies of the present: there is the same general disposition of colours; but the two bands are very indistinct, and the spaces between them and the apex respectively occupied by a series of closely arranged stripes of a pale leaden hue. I have seen a number of both forms, but nothing intermediate. There is still another form, from Makian (a small island near Batchian), so nearly concolorous that, except at the apex, no markings are visible without the aid of a lens.

*Tmesisternus herbaceus.*

*T. fusco-viridis*, fusco variegatus; elytris subseriatio-punctatis, apice oblique truncatis, singulo macula griseo-alba pone medium externe notato; femoribus tibiisque flavo-viridibus, tarsis rufo-testaceis.

*Hab.* Mysol.

Rather narrow, shining, dark brownish green varied with brown, with a thin, sparse, greyish pile; head grey, with an impressed line in the middle, and very few punctures on the vertex and front; eyes pale brown; antennæ slender, longer than the body, the basal half pale green, the apices reddish yellow, the remainder darker, brownish, or brownish yellow; prothorax dark green, as long as broad, coarsely punctured, with a smooth median line; scutellum subquadrate; elytra subseriate punctate, one or two faintly raised lines on each, but more strongly marked at the base, the apex obliquely truncate, dark green, behind the middle and close to the external margin a large greyish-white spot, surrounded, but particularly along the side, by dark brown, towards the apex paler, with a brownish indefinite patch; femora and tibiæ pale yellowish green, tarsi reddish testaceous; body beneath glossy chestnut-brown, the sides with a reddish pile. Length 5 lines.

A very distinct species.

SYLLITUS [Cerambycidae].

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 2 ser. v. p. 24.

*Syllitus Parryi*.

*S. fusco-niger*, obscurus; prothorace antice posticeque rufo; elytris singulis fulvo quadrilineatis, lineis duabus prope suturam conjunctis.

*Hab.* Australia.

Dull brownish black; head subtriangular, vertex and space between the antennæ black, stripe over the eyes and rest of the head pale reddish, behind the insertion of each antenna a small tubercle; prothorax finely punctured, about half as long again as broad, the anterior half cylindrical, the posterior expanding into a mammiform tuber, and there nearly as wide as the elytra, the base contracted, the disk with four tubercles, the two posterior largest, the anterior and posterior margins pale red; scutellum convex, rounded, brown; elytra narrow, parallel, each with four pale-yellow, raised, smooth, longitudinal lines, the two towards the suture united near the apex, the third about two-thirds the length of the first, the fourth marginal, the spaces between the lines punctured; legs black; pro- and mesosterna and four anterior coxæ red, metasternum and abdomen black, the latter with a silvery pubescence. Length 6 lines.

This species will be at once distinguished from *S. rectus*, *grammicus*, and *deustus*, not only by its greater size and more robust form, but by its quadrilineated elytra and dark-brown nearly black prothorax. In the fifth volume of the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society,' n. s., I proposed to separate, under the name of *Syllitus*, those species of *Stenoderus* with elevated longitudinal lines on the elytra, from the ordinary red and black ones which constituted the genus originally. The technical characters which distinguish it are perhaps only of secondary importance, as is the case

with many others in the Longicorn families, yet taken in connexion with the fact that one has a type of coloration different from the other, will, I think, justify its adoption.

*Dæsus* [Cerambycidae].

Head rounded, slightly contracted behind the eyes. Antennæ setaceous, distant at the base, longer than the body, the first joint short tumid, the second very short, the remainder subequal. Eyes very large, oblong, nearly entire. Lip very small, rounded anteriorly. Palpi growing gradually thicker, the last joint subtriangular. Prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth, narrower in front, rounded behind, the sides carinated. Elytra wider than the prothorax, parallel, the humeral angle produced. Legs moderate, tibiæ slightly curved externally, their margins tuberculate and fringed with short hairs, the first tarsal joint shorter than the two next together. Abdomen soft.

The above description is drawn up from what appears to be a male, in the collection of Major Parry. It has a striking resemblance to a *Telephorus*, but is related to *Vesperus*, although the form of the head and prothorax is so far different that we miss the slenderness which gives such a remarkable contour to the species of that genus; the presence also of a well-marked carina along the side of the prothorax, which, however, does not extend its whole length, would alone suffice to distinguish it. It may also be noted that whilst in *Vesperus* the tibiæ are slender and perfectly straight, in *Dæsus* they are tolerably robust and curved externally, and the basal joint of the tarsi is shorter than the two next together, which is not the case in *Vesperus*. The form and position of the coxæ, palpi, and antennæ, except that the latter are more distant at their insertion, are so far identical as to call for no further notice.

*Dæsus telephoroides*. (Pl. XVII. fig. 4.)

*D.* testaceo-ferrugineus, subnitidus; elytris breviter pilosis; oculis nigris.  
*Hab.* India.

Testaceous inclining to ferruginous; head, prothorax, femora, except beneath, and basal joint of the antennæ smooth, somewhat shining; elytra covered with very short greyish hairs, and each with three slightly raised lines; body beneath paler, with a very sparse pubescence; eyes black; tips of the mandibles dark brown; head slightly broader than the prothorax, rather convex in front; eyes prominent; prothorax but slightly convex; elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, rather elongate. Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

## AMIMES [Cerambycidae].

Head very short and rounded in front, narrowed behind the eyes. Antennæ eleven-jointed, arising between the eyes from short divaricate tubercles, two or three times as long as the body, setaceous, the basal joint short, narrowly subpyriform, the third twice its length, the remainder gradually longer. Eyes large, prominent, reniform. Palpi slender, pointed. Lip and epistome very short and transverse. Mandibles entire at the apex. Prothorax elongate, irregularly subcylindrical, narrower than the head and elytra, unarmed. Elytra subparallel. Legs slender, basal joint of the tarsi elongate. Anterior cotyloid cavity widely angulated externally, open behind; its coxæ conical, approximate. Pro- and mesosterna simple.

The specimen from which the above generic details have been drawn up was originally described by me in the 'Trans. Ent. Society,' 2nd ser. iv. p. 238, as *Psilomerus? macilentus*. The generic name was a MS. one used for a congener at the British Museum, but, as I afterwards found from an inspection of the true *Psilomerus* at Paris (Jardin des Plantes), had nothing whatever to do with my species. As I cannot refer it to any published genus, a new name has therefore become necessary. With regard to its affinities, I have with some hesitation placed it near *Methia*, Newm., hitherto forming with *Dysphaga*, Hald., a small group, originally proposed by Leconte, and principally characterized by its anterior cotyloid cavities open behind. M. James Thomson in his 'Essai,' p. 128, combines *Dectes*, Leconte, with them; but this and *Dysphaga* I have not seen.

*Amimes macilentus*. (Pl. XVII. fig. 6.)

## MACRONES [Cerambycidae].

Newman, The Entomologist, p. 33.

*Macrones acicularis*.

*M. angustissimus*, ferrugineus; elytris rufo-testaceis, unicastis; tarsis posticis albis.

*Hab.* Australia (Adelaide).

Very narrow and elongate, ferruginous; head punctured in front, deeply impressed between the antennæ, the vertex dark brown; prothorax punctato-granulate, very irregular, with a protuberance at the side near the base, and another on the disk above it; scutellum small, bluish-black; elytra terminating at the end of the third abdominal segment, reddish testaceous, with a strongly raised longitudinal line on each; abdomen above dark brown; legs slender, posterior tarsi yellowish white; body beneath brown, abdomen at the base ferruginous; antennæ not reaching to the end of the elytra, dull brown, the basal joint ferruginous, the three apical yellowish white. Length  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

## ACYPHODERES [Cerambycidae].

Serville, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, ii. p. 549.

*Acyphoderes brachialis.*

*A. fuscus*; capite prothoraceque sericeis, fulvo variis; elytris vitta flavescenti; femoribus intermediis posticisque, basin versus, flavo annulatis, tibiis anticis intus dentatis; abdominis segmento penultimo dente bifido instructo.

*Hab.* Brazil.

Dark brown; head narrow and elongate, a patch of yellow silky hairs between the eyes, dividing into angular branches below them; prothorax ovate, narrower than the elytra at the base, covered with a silky pubescence varied with four rather indistinct yellow stripes; scutellum narrowly triangular, pale yellow; elytra extending to the middle of the third abdominal segment, punctured at the base, a yellow vitreous stripe from near the base to the apex; legs more or less hairy, especially on the inner side of the intermediate and posterior tibiæ; anterior tibiæ with a strong tooth beneath, near the middle; intermediate and posterior femora annulated with yellow towards the base; body beneath dark brown shining, the metasternum varied with indistinct patches of yellow silky hairs, abdomen elongate, very slender, the basal segment narrowest, the penultimate furnished with a broad bifid tooth at its apical margin. Length 9 lines.

The curious bilobed tooth beneath the abdomen is not, I think, a sexual character, as might be supposed, as it also occurs in what appear to be both sexes in one or two other species of this genus. The abdomen is very much attenuated at the base—a character which, in the group to which it belongs, appears to be only of specific importance. I have not seen any other species having the protibiae toothed.

## HESTHESIS [Cerambycidae].

Newman, Ann. Nat. Hist. v. p. 17 (1840).

*Hesthesis plorator.*

*H. niger*; prothorace margine antica, elytrisque macula apicali flavidis; abdomine supra, segmento primo basi tertioque apice, et infra tribus primis flavo marginatis; femoribus rufo-ferrugineis.

*Hab.* Melbourne.

Black, with patches or lines of pale-yellow hairs; a patch of yellow hairs in the concavity between the eyes; prothorax subtransverse, tumid at the side, closely punctured, the anterior margin bordered with yellow hairs; scutellum black, triangular; elytra greyish brown, lighter at the base, shoulder and an oblique line at the apex covered with yellow hairs; abdomen above with the first segment at the base, margin of the third, and beneath the first three at the apices bordered

with yellow hair; legs reddish ferruginous; antennæ black; posterior angle of the metathorax yellow. Length 7 lines.

Differs from *H. mœrens*, Pasc., in the narrower prothorax, longer elytra, the absence of the yellow border at the apex of the first abdominal segment above, and in the first three segments beneath margined with yellow.

DISTICHOCERA [Cerambycidae?].  
Kirby, Trans. Lin. Soc. xii. p. 471.

*Distichocera mutator*.

*D. ater*; prothorace vittis duabus elytrisq[ue] rubro-aurantiacis.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Deep black; two broad lateral stripes on the prothorax, and the elytra, reddish-orange; head produced anteriorly, deeply grooved between the antennæ, a broad longitudinal excavation on each side in front, a silvery pubescence beneath the eyes, which are of a pale horn-colour; prothorax rather broader than long, black, a wide orange stripe on the disk on each side; scutellum triangular, black, bordered with orange; elytra slightly narrowing from the shoulders, the apex subtruncate, the outer angle toothed, each with five elevated lines, the intervals closely and finely punctured; antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body; legs slender, the tarsi fringed with silvery hairs. Length 9 lines.

This is so exceedingly like the female of *Distichocera maculicollis*, Kirby, that it might be very readily taken to be the male if we had not been already well acquainted with the sex of that species.

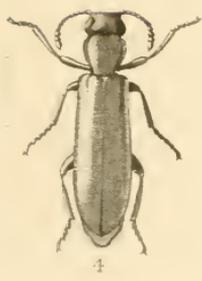
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 1. *Dœothena platypoda*.  
 „ 2. *Ethas carbonarius*.  
 „ 3. *Rhyppasma pusillum*.  
 „ 4. *Aposyla picea*.  
 „ 5. *Zygænodes monstrosus*.  
 „ 6. *Phenace œdemerina*.  
 „ 7. *Ochotyra semiusta*.  
 „ 8. *Picenia saginata*.  
 „ 9. *Ino ephippiata*.

PLATE XVII.

- Fig. 1. *Zoëdia divisa*.  
 „ 2. *Goëphanes luctuosus*.  
 „ 3. *Zoëdia triangularis*.  
 „ 4. *Dæsus telephoroides*.  
 „ 5. *Brimus spinipennis*.  
 „ 6. *Amimes macilentus*.  
 „ 7. *Mesolita transversa*.  
 „ 8. *Echthistatus spinosus*.  
 „ 9. *Serixia ornata*.



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