

54. *Aciptilia hawaiiensis*, sp. n. (No. 138).

Wings above sericeous whity or sandy brown: primaries paler than the secondaries, but with dark brown costal border; a black dot just above the commencement of the cleft between the lobes; anterior lobe fuliginous brown, crossed near its base by an oblique white band, and towards the apex by two obliquely-placed white dots; fringe at apex white; posterior lobe fuliginous brown externally; fringe spotted here and there with white, that of the inner margin with a black dot near the commencement of the cleft, and black spotted with white towards the external angle: secondaries with greyish cilia; a black spot at the second third of the abdominal fringe: metathorax, base of abdomen, and hind margins of the segments white; legs banded above and below with white. Wings below darker than above: body below white. Expanse of wings 6 lines.

Two specimens. "Common on the sea-shore at Uoluolu, Maui" (*T. B.*).

XL.—*Descriptions of two new Longicorn Coleoptera and a new Genus of Dynastidæ.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Lamiidæ.

*Megacriodes Forbesii*, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, pube subtilissima cinerea indutus; thoracis disco macula oculata crocea ornato; elytris basi et sub humeros crebre granulosus, plagis sex albis ornatis.

Long. 22 lin.

Near to *M. Saundersii*, Pascoe (*Trans. Ent. Soc.* 3rd ser. iii. p. 272, 1866); but, judging from the figure (pl. xii. fig. 1), it is a more robust species. It differs chiefly in having the base of the elytra and all the humeral region thickly studded with shining granules. The scutellum is yellow. Each elytron has three patches of white pubescence (which were doubtless yellow when the insect was alive)—the first and second as in *M. Saundersii*, but very irregular in form; the third very elongate, and as if formed of the two apical spots of *M. Saundersii*. The underside is clothed with yellowish-grey pile, with a broad stripe along the side from behind the eye to the apical segment of the abdomen; this stripe is part

yellow and part white; it was probably yellow when the specimen was alive.

*Hab.* Lampong, Sumatra (*H. O. Forbes*). B.M.

*Pæmenesperus Dobræi*, n. sp.

Niger, velutinus, griseo variegatus; antennarum articulo tertio basi apiceque testaceo, articulis sex apicalibus flavis.

Long. 8 lin.

Near *P. voluptuosus*, Th. (Arch. Ent. i. pl. vi. fig. 6), but with the lateral angle of the thorax much nearer the base. Antennæ with the base and apex of the third joint and the extreme base of the fourth pale; half the fifth and all the sixth to tenth joints yellow; the eleventh is yellow, except at the extreme apex. Head black; the face, a central line, a patch behind, and a dot above each eye pale grey. Thorax black, with a line along the anterior margin, another at the base, an irregular line over the lateral spine, and a  $\Lambda$ -shaped mark on the disk grey. Elytra at the base a trifle broader than the thorax, with obtuse but prominent shoulders, black, with a transverse grey band at the base; this descends a little at the suture, dentate along its basal line; at the middle there is a grey line which, commencing on the margin, extends to the middle of the elytron, where it ascends a little, and then turns at right angles towards the suture, where it again descends for some distance and is united to another band, which leads back to the original point on the margin. At some distance from the apex there is an oblique grey band which nearly reaches the suture and then descends to the apex, emitting a small branch about halfway to the apex; there is also a grey spot on the margin close to the apex. The underside and legs are grey, dotted with black.

*Hab.* Gaboon. B.M.

I have only seen one specimen of this elegant species. I have named it after its captor, the late Robert B. Dobree, Esq.

**Dynastidæ.**

BRACHYSIDERUS, n. gen.

General form and characters of *Antedon*. Thorax in the male evenly convex and without tubercle or horn. Ocular canthus with its anterior angle directed forward into a short sharp tooth. Horn on the clypeus a little longer than the head, thick, horizontal, dilated at the apex, which is emarginate, the angles acute and turned slightly upwards. Legs much more robust and more flattened than in *Antedon*,

smooth; the anterior tibiæ broad, with three strong acute teeth near the apex; the claw-joint of their tarsi considerably enlarged, with a strong tooth about the middle; one claw much larger than the other, suddenly bent before the middle, with a strong acute tooth at the base. Intermediate and posterior tarsi with the basal joint short and produced on the outer side into a long acute spine. Body above and below smooth and without pubescence.

This genus should be placed between *Antedon* and *Mitra-cephalus*, differing from both in the absence of horn on the thorax.

*Brachysiderus quadrimaculatus*, n. sp.

Piceus, nitidus; thoracis lateribus flavescentibus macula picea notatis, elytris testaceis, punctulatis, sutura maculisque quatuor piceis. ♂.

Long. cornu excl. 14 lin., lat. 8 lin.

Head pitchy black, nearly impunctate; the horn deeply excavated at the base. Thorax convex, very much rounded at the sides, very thickly, finely, and delicately punctured, the posterior angles obtusely rounded. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, smoky testaceous, not very thickly punctured; the suture broadly and the margins very narrowly pitchy; each elytron has a pitchy black spot on the shoulder and another near the apex.

*Hab.* Amazons.

This species will be figured in the sixth part of my 'Aid to the Identification of Insects.'

XLI.—Description of a new Species of the Coleopterous Genus *Dryops* from Pekin (Family Parnidæ). By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

*Dryops sericatus*, n. sp.

*D. substriato* affinis et similis, magis tamen elongatus; thorace postice paulo angustato, lateribus marginatis fere rectis, ad angulos anticos solum arcuatis.

Long. 3 lin.

This species has the colour and appearance of *D. substriatus*, but is much more elongate and relatively narrower. The most striking difference is in the form of the thorax: this is very little transverse, distinctly narrowed posteriorly, much narrower at the base than the elytra, moderately convex on