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NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE.

Vol. I., $189+$

# Novitates Zoologicae 

E Fonmal of Zoologe<br>IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRING MLSELH.

The Hox. Waliter Rothschild, ERNST HARTERT, and Dr. K. JORDAN.

Vol. I., 1894.


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## Novitates Zootogicat.

Vol. I.
JANUARY, 1894.
No. 1.

## NOTE OF THE EDITORS.

T may interest our readers to know some of the leading principles of the following short notes. Most of these points of view and theories have so often been disenssed, or are of such eminent practical usefnhess, or else are merely postnlates of logical reflection, that we think it unuecessary to dilate upon them.

1. The basis of truly scientific, systematic work is the knowledge of the species and their geographical distribution.
2. Therefore we onght to distingnish between the different forms, even if their differences are very "slight"-provided they are constant.
3. If very closely allied forms are connected by intermediate specimens (as is often the case in the countries where their areas meet or overlap) it is practically not advisable to "admit them as distinct species, lunt they onght to be degraded to the rank of subspecies.
4. Island-forms, however slight may be their differences, will in most cascs be more readily recognised as worthy of specifie rank than similarly closely allied forms with a mainland distribution.
5. The initials of generic terms are written in Capitals, the specific names with small initials.
6. The anthor's name is put in lrackets if it was originally connected with any other generic term than at present.
7. The term " variety," especially among entomologists, has been indiscriminately nsed to denote an individnal variation within a species as well as climatic or geographical races. We theretore, to avoid all possible errors, have determined to discard the term "variety " altogether. To denote individual variations we shall, in this periodical, employ the word aberration, and for geographical forms, which cannot rank as full species, the term subspecies.

## ÜBER DIE MALAGASSISCHEN LEMURIDEN-GATTUNGEN MICROCEBCK, OPOLEMUR, UND CHIROGALE.

## Vox ( $: ~$ 1. FOlRITH MAJOR.

BEl dinem Bestude des zoologisehen Mnsenms in Tring erregten eminge ) Zwergmakis ans Madagasan meine Anfmerksamkcit, und es whrden mir dieselhen von Herrn Baron Walter von Rothschikd hereitwilligst zur Cusersnchong bud zur Vergleichnug mit dem Haterial des Britisehen Masems: überlassen. whei sich heranstellte, dass die Exemphare von Triug sich auf zwei Arten vertheilen, deren eine in britisehen Masemn uicht vertreten ist, während die zweite ciner vieltach verkamenten art angehört. In der Folge erschien es minschenswerth, die Eutersuchung anch ant die uhbrigen Glieder der kleinen Gropuc von bemuriden anszudehmen, welche nemerdings gewöhnlich in einer einzigen (iattung, Chirngatens. untergehrarht worden. Dise IThtersuchung maste im Britischen Musenm geschehen. mod ich hin fïr fremudliches. Entgegenkommen den Herren Dr. (iinnther und oldtield Thomas \%n Dank verpptichtert.
lch geho zuniehst einen geachichthichen Ưberblick iiber die hierher gelturigen Formen.

Im Jahre 1~12 stelte Et. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (xx.) nach Vechumaren hes Reisenden ('ommerson die Gattmog Cheirogulens auf, mit den provisorischen Arten Ch. major, Ch. medius und Ch. minor, und tem anstriicklichen Bemerken, dass " in Anwetracht ther spurlichen Angaben über die Thiere ('ommerson's ani' immer grosse ['ngewisheit über thisethen herrichen werde." Dio Veröffontliclmag der Zeichmmgen geschah lediglich zum Zweeke, die Anfmerks:mkeit der Reisenden ant diese Thiere zu lenken. Es ist damm anch vergebliche Mühe, dies mit seither bekannt gewordeneu Lemuriden-Arten identificieren zu wollen, uml es wird sidt ans diesem Grumde empfeblen, endlich einmal dem Beispiele \%n folgen, das Et. Geotiroy selbst spriter dnrch Aufgeben der drei Arten gegelen hat.

Et. Geottroy beschreiht 1s2~ (xxii.) die erste greitbare species von c"hirngalens,
 herausgegebenen ersten Auflage der Histoire Vaturelle des . Uemmifores (xsi.) als " Maki nain" antgefihirt und abgeliddet worden war.

In der gleichen Abhandlung von ints wird tïr einen Zwergmaki, unter Fallenhassen von dessen älteren Bezeichmongen, Lomur fmsillus (xvii.. xviii.) mud
 roux "), deren ['nterschiede vou Lemur und Chirogatrus angegeben, und die Vermuthong ansqesprochen, ansser der arwalnnten existiere noch eine zweite Art der nenen (iattung.

Eine sorgfiltige Beschreibung einer anceblich von C/h. milii verschiedenen Art. giebt $1 \sim 3.3$ A.smith (1xi.) unter dem Nameu (he typicus: dieselbe stiitzt sich anf ein von Verrems erhaltenes Individnm, welches im Brit. Mnsenm aufbewaht wird.

1040 füht Wagner (lxii.) je eine Art von (lirogateus und von Microcebus
 rofies geuant wird.

[^1]Von J. E. (tray wird 184" ein Cheiroynlens smithii aufgestellt (xxxiii.), der, wie wir sehen werden, wahrscheinlich identixch ist mit (ieotfroy's ". Microcébe roux." Derselbe Autor fihhrt gleichzeitig eineu zweiten Zwergmaki von Malagasear als Gulago minor ein. Reide Thiere figurieren im folgeudra Jahre muter don gleichen Nament im 'atalog des Brit. Muserms (xxxiv.), und als zweite Art von Cheiroguters: (h. typrichs simith.

180̆l charakterisirt Is. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (xxiii.) eive nene Art, Chirogaleus
 Beschreibung abgelildet worden.
 furcifir, von Is, Geotfor Saint-Hilaire (xxiv.) in die Tribu Lemmine, ueben die
 Gattmg Wirrocelus (einzige Art" 1 r. rmius, Schinz." der "Microcèbe ronx "Et. Geoffroy's) nelen Gralugo, iu die Tribu Guluginu.

Peters stellt 155 : (liii.) die nene Art Hicrocplus myoxinus ant, und rechtfertigt dieselbe durch eingehembe Vergleichong ihrer ünssern mad craniellen Merkmate mit deneu von "M. Musillus" ( $=$ M. smithi).

Gervais giebt 1s.it (xxs.) drei Arten Cheiroyatens: (\% milii E. Geoffir, Ch. furrifer Blainv. 11. 1s. Geoffr., mul Ch. murints "on le Little Macauces de Brown (Lemar merinus de Peunant)," Lemer pusillus Geoffrr, Typus der Gattnug Wierocebtus. Es wird rermuthet, Cheirogalens smithet Gray, sei gleinhtalls syoonym mit "Ch. muriuns," and C'h. typictes smith $=$ ('/. milii (ieotir.


 Simith: mud von Wicroceluns: Br. mmrinns: Blains.: If, myoxinns Pet. Endlich Otolicnus minor ( = Giultryo minor Gray)
 Mrepalemur vereinigt, die folgevilen an : Ch. milli (reotior. ; Ch. finceifer Geoffr. :
 (tray werden fü "Asteb zweifelbafter Yerwandtxchaft" erkliirt. Yon , Wicrocebus hat der glejehe Antor die zwei Arteb .1f. myoxinus l'et. und 1. murimus Mart.
 Ch. typiens Nimith: Ch. smithii Gray. Itie walugassischeu Zworgmakis, nebst " $1 \%$. furcifing Geottr:" werdev in ded Gattmugen Lepilemen' (L. marinus, L. myoxi-


Mivart hat 1 s(fit (xlvii.) muter Cheirmuleres umr die cine Art (\%, metii. Alle iibrigen hier in Botracht kommenden Formen werden der Gattnug Wicrocelons ein-


1ati wird ron trandidier (xxviii.) eme nene Ait von Cheirogntras: $1 \%$. coquerreli I'oll. mit einer kurzen Diagnose eingefihert : diesellee whrde, wie es scheint, von Polleu henannt, aber nicht heschricben.

Bald clarauf erwilunt Grandidier (xxix.) folgende von ihn anf Madarascar beobarhtete Arten von "cheirogutus": 1h. mitii (icoftri.. ("\%. coquereli l'oll.. ('h. rofius (Geoffr. [soll heissen Wagner], (\%, mygocims (Pet.). '\%, farcion (Gerv.) [soll heissen Is. (reotir.]. Es worlem demuach diw bisher erewihnlich zu Microcebus gestellten malagassischen Zwergmakis ebeufalls mit " fheiroguths" vereinigt.

In gleichen fahre $1 \times 6 \pi$ bemüht sich Mivart (xlviii.) durchgreifende ('haraktere

Her Gattnagen Cheirogalens mad Mficrorebus, wie ilieselben von ilom anfgefasst werlen, heranszufinden. Zu ersterer stellt er Ch. miliz, mit dem fraghichen Smonyw (\%, typicus simith, (\%) furrifier. '\%. coquereli: zn letzterer: M. pusillu*. 1\%. smithiii, 1\%. myorinus, 1/, mizor.
sehlegel mid Pollen heschreinem 1-in (lvi.) "'heirogulens fiurrifer" mul "Microcebus coqumbi," mit Buitugung vom Abtildmgen der Thicere mad ihrer schädel.
 you Graulidier kurz charakterisjert: C\%, sumati (xxx.) : (\%, glaroides (xxii.): Ch. adipicuurlutus ( xxxi ) : ('h. rrosslemi ( xxaii ).
 alls Arten ron Cheirogaless: (\%. milii, Ch. typeres und Ch. smilhii; nud als im Britischen Mnseum vorthambene Artew won Lepilemur: L. marinus mud L. /urrifer. Im . Ippeudis des ('ataloges werden vier uen Gattungen anfgestellt: Meroctous

 vorgeselilagen, und fiur (\%/. smithii: Azem".

Im folgenden Jahre ( 1 -il stellt A. Milne Edwards (xlr.) dip Gattungen "rliroqumbe at Mirrncibe" nequen (ialuyo in die Unterfauilie der "Cratuyims," welche als. Section der '. Mactotarses" der, nach Ansscheidung von Chiromys nud Galeopitherres, alle brigen lembridea umfassenden Nection "Brachytarses" gegebübergestellt wird. Des Weitern wird betont, Microcehns (Typus: M. rnfus) stehe deu Thironalen so wahe, hass es ron denselbew micht generisch \%u tremuen sei.

1-2.2 wird vou J. E. (iray (xxxvii.) eine fernere nelle Gattung, opolemar. aufgestellt, mit der species of milio, die aul Tal. LLXX. nud seite rot (schadel) ahgelidatet ist. In der gleichen Abhandlung werlen angelliche lndividuen von
 Foliatel).

Mirart, der allmälig za A. Mihne Edwaras" Ansicht gelangt war, die Untorschisule zwischen "hecroguleus und Microcebus seien nicht stichhaltig, spricht schliesslich, inis (xlis.), seine Clberzengung ans, lass beide nur eine natiorliche (Gattung bilden, welcher der ältere Name Cheirogulens zukomme: letztere wird von ilm. wach Milue Edwards' Vorgang, in die Nähe von fillago gestellt, als zu eiu und derselben Uuterfamilic (Galayinae) gehörig.

Am gleichen Orte werlen die folgenden Ansichten Milue Edwards' mitgetheilt:

1. Die angeblichen Arten ('heiroyaleus (1/icroc.) smithii, minor, myoximus, gliroides, rulus mal pusillas seien sümmotlich Synonyme ein und derselben Art. Mivart shleint dieser Ansicht beizupflichten, da er ron den "so-called species typicus, minor, and smithii" spricht.
2. Ch. milii und (\%. typichs seien Synouyme, was schon vermathungsweise von (iervais mud Mivart ansgesprochen worden war.
3. Ch. matior Genffr. und Ch. adipicrundutus lirand. seien ebenfalls Synonyme vou Ch. milii.
4. $1 \%$ sommati (irami) sei (\%, merlius) (ieoffr.
5. $1 \%$ roquereli Grand. wird fur eine "gnte Art " erklizt.
lñs) fïhrt (iünther (xxxsiii.) eine neme bemerkenswerthe Form als (hirogulens trichotis ein.

Schlegel geht lait (lvi.) theilweise anf Is. Geotiroy Naint-llilaive zuriuck, indem
er zwei hierher gehörige Lemuriden in die Nähe der Gattungen /lapromer murd Lepilemur" stellt ("Famille Fanx-Lémurs, Hapalemor ") ; ftur dieselben werden die Gray'scheu Gattongsmamen acceptiert: Phomer fiurcifer, und Mirace coyumetii. Eine ferbere Gruppe oder Familie, " les Cheirogales, Cheirogaleus," mufasst das eine Geuns Cheirogaleus, mit den Arten (\%.milii Et. (ieoffr., C'\% stumuti Grand.
 (Geoffr:), Ch. myorinus (Peters), r/h. trichotis Günth.

Flower und Lydekker folgen, 1N!1 (xvi.), den nenerı französischen Zoologen, sowie Mivart, indem sie alle hier iu Betracht kommenden Formen in einer Gattung Chirogatens (Uuterfan. Galayinar) vereinigen; und A. Milne Edwards, iudem sie die Zwergmakis "Ch. pusillus, rufus, smithii, ett.," als Synonyme ein uad dervelben Art betrachten.

Die Gattung "Cheiroyaleus" im weitern Sinn, d. h. die verschiedeneu Formen von Microcebus mit umfassend, wird von Mivart (xlix., p. 501) wie folgt charakterisiert: "Schwanz länger als Körper. Obere lncisiveu ungleich, das vordere Paar grösser ; drilter oberer Praemolar viel kleiner als der erste Molar und mit nur eiuem Aussenhöcker: esster oherer Praemolar iu verticader Ausdehnugg so stark oder stärker als der zweite; Hinterinuenhöcker oberer Molareu sehr klein oder fehlend: Gaumen hiater den letzten Nolareu ansehulich verlängert; Praemaxillae stark ansgehildet, mit den Nasalia in $\frac{4}{4}$ ihrer (der Nasalia) Länge verbundeu. Interparietale rorhanden: Mastoidregion des Perioticnu nicht angeschwollen. 'Dorsal- mud sieben Lumbalwirbel.' Ein Intermedium carpi; Länge des Calcanens mehr als $\frac{1}{4}$ der Länge der Tibia hetragend ; Naviculare uicht doppelt so lang als Cuboilemm, manchmal kaum länger als letzteres. Gallenblase mit ihrer Basis mach ruickwärts gerichtet."

Diese Augalen tunterliegen einigen Modificatimen. Was zunächst die verticale Ansdehnung des ohern "ersten" also vordersten Praemolaren (p 3) anlangt, so hleibt derselthe bei einer Form, Mirrorebus smithi, in seinen Dimensionen und namentlich anch in verticaler Ansdehnung stets hiuter p き zurück; Maximum der verticalen Ausdehnung bei Jicror. furcifer und "chirogulens trichotis." Die Mastoidregion des Perioticum ist in eiuem Falle ("Ch. michotis") stark angeschwollen, ohwol etwas weniger als bei Gulago ; in geringerm Maske ist diex der Fall bei Opolcmur thomasi und (). samuti, bud noth weniger bei den verschicdenen unter Microcebes zusammengefassten Arten; während bei Chirogale die Mastoidregion flach oder sogar etwas concay erseheint.

Veramlassung, die Tremmag dieser Lemurideugrappe in verschiedene (fattuagen aufrecht zu erhalten, ward fur mich in erster Linie der autfalleude Unterschied in der Form der Molaren, welche bei Ghiroqule (sernsu strenuo) angenscheinlich rückgelildet sind : die -pitzen Höcker vou Mirrocehus sind zu niedrigen stump fen Huigeln, bis zum theilweiseu Verschwindeu derselben reduciert, derart, dass au deu nutern Molareu, schon in mangekanten Zustand, nur zwei stumpte Anssenhöcker sich undeutlich abheben ; die Unrisse des Zahnes siul mehr oder weniger dreieckis, mit nach vorn gerichteter Spitze; beinahe die qeammote Zahnkrone der unteren Molaren ist von einer napförmigen Vertiefung ciugemommen, deren Rander der Contour des Zahmes parallel verlauten, also chenfalls mit vorderer spitze versehen sind. Die obern Molaren sind im Gegeusatz an Microrphus eiufach tritnberenlar. d. h. der Basalrand ist an der Hinterinuenecke nicht wie bei letaterem Genu- an einem mehr oder weniger stark ansgeljideten Iunenhëcker augenchwollen. Diese
 howit, offenbar hervoremonen durch eine Inonification der Nahruge ; in der That
 Honig, währem die repediedenth Arten won M, horelas nicht nur frogivor, sondern glecelheetigy anch insectivor und carmivor simed.

Nun halten allerdings die zwei Arten, fiir wehthe ich den diray"shen (ratomusnamen ofrelemur adoptiert habe. gerade in der Beschadfenhet der Mobaren mul ansserdem in eivigen anderu Charakteren dir Mitte awischen . Wherorebus und Thirequht: : der schaidel wan "polemur ist indessen so "iquenhiimlich, diass ich die
 Chirogale an verrinigen vermag.

Es kounte cingewendet werden. the nuterscheidenth Horkmale der drei (irnjpen scien מidht hinreichend, am die Tremung in drei (ienera zu rechtfertigen, wahrond die lowtreffenden Ahweichmenen durch Aufstellang von Untergattungen genügenden Ansdruck fanden. Dadneh witrden aber die geqenseitigen Beziehongen der versehiedmen in Frage knmeuden Formen nur matwersichtlicher: mol Übersichthehkeit ist doch Ilauptzweek der Namengelmug. $\ddagger$ Gathongsummen werden auch tam noch beibelablen werlen mïssen, wenu dereinst alle Zwischenglieder miserer heutigen diattnageu bekaunt sein wirden.

Es ist eine granz allgemeine, mau möchte sagen maillkiutiche Tendenz, den Schädcl- mul (ielinomerkmalen kleiner Sängethiere weniger Gewicht beizulegen, als denen grösserer : mun ist es aber wicht gerechtfertigt, ('haraktere nur darum z.1 muterschaiten ofer gänzlich anser Aht an lasem, weil, weacen der geriugen Dimensionon der betreffenden Species, zn ihrer genamern Constatierung die Lonpe erlorderlieh ist. Die dreifache Vergrönermer der Molaren, wie msere Tafel 11. sie darstellt, ist gerade genuigend, die eigenthümlichen Untersehiede \%wivehen den rersehiedenen Formen dentlich vor Augen an dühren. Ware die angegehene Yergrössernug ihre matüliche (irösse. ofer haitten die Zähue gar die Dimensionen ton denen des Tapirs z. B., so wäde nic ein Zweifel an der generisehen Verschimbuheit anfgrkmmum sein. Shmiche Bomerknugen gelten fiar die rohädelmarkmake.
 sein, die anterscheitemben Gelfiss- und schatelmerkmale der drei Gattungen Mionoceluse, Upolemur, C'hirogule in übersichtlicher Form vorkuliihren.

| Microcebes. | UPOLEMLR. | C'HIROTALE. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H.w ort der Molaren charf ind | Beschaffenlicit dur Molares die | Mularen mit medruces. stmmpfon |
| ¢nt\% bervorfetemi. An der Hin- | Mitte baltend zwis beu donen s in | Höckern reswion. dic im Vergieich |
| teranmen ke ler beilen rathern | Mie rucerbus und chiregate. | zu denen ron . Werractors auch ant |
| , bern M. taren ist der fasal ans I |  | Zabl reduriert sind. Alle drei |
| zu einem kivinen Houkur ron |  | obern Molaren tritubereular. |

[^2]Microcebus.
wechselnder stärke ausgebiliket, der bei Chirogale immer fehlt. Bisweilen [unrersehrte obere Molaren von M. minor und M. wy"rinus]ein schwacher Innenböcker auch weiter vorn vom Bitsalrand ahgehend. Mol. 3 sup. trituberculär.

Oberes scbädelprofil gewölbt.

Breite der Frontalia binter den Orbitae das Vier- bis Fünffache ihrer geringsten Breite zwischen den Orbitae betragend.

Öffungen im knöchernen Gaumen relativ gross (bei $M$. smithi viel kleiner).

Hintere Foramina palatina gross.

Ansscre und innere Fliigelfortsätze nach binten stark anseinandertretend: die innern convergieren, die äussem divergieren nach binten (am wenigsten bei M. coquereli, am stärksten bei M. minor und M. myorinus).

Bullae osseac langgestreckt: eine ibre hintern Euden verbiudende Linie trifft den Vorderiand des Foramen magnum, okler überschreitet denselben nach binten (bei den kleinern Arten).

Mastoidregion des Perioticum und angrenzender Theil des Squamosum sclawach convex durch blasige Auftreibuyg.

Processus paroccipitalis schr schwach ausgebildet.

Foramen magnum höher als breit : der nach vorn ahschïssigen Richtung des Hinterhaupts entsprechend iiberragt der Oberrand des Foramen magnum dessen Unterrand weit nach binten (Maximum bei M. smithi).

Höhe des Coronoidfortsatzes am Unterkiefer gleich dmjenigen zwischen Gelenk und Angulns mandibulae (bit Ausuahme von W. furriter. deasen Coronoidfortsatz relativ niedrig und an seiner Basis stark in der Längsrichtung ausgedehnt ist).
schädel niedrig und flach.

Breite der Frontalia hinter den Orbitae weniger als das Doppelte ibrer geringsten Breite $z$ wischen den Orbitae betragend.

Öffnangen im knöcbermen Gaumen winzig klein.

Hintere Foramina palatiua kleis.

Fligelfortritze uugefähr wie hei (himogule sich verhaltend; die äussern ctwas stärker nach answärts geneigt als bei che.

Form and Aus lehnungler Bullae osseat intermediär zwische'u C'kiror gale und Minvertoks.

Mastoidregion des Perioticum und angrenzeader Theil des siquamosum schwach convex durch geringe blasige Auft reibung.

Processus paroccipitalis ziemlich (lentlich ausgebildet.

Forameu magnum höher alsbreit. Im Übrigen Terhält sich fli= O.ecipitalregion internediär zwischen der von Himpocebus und (himyate.

Wöhe des Comonomfort ratzes uhertriftt diejenige awischen Gelenk und Angulus mandibulae.

Oberes schädelprofil schwact gewölbt.

Breite der Frontalia Itinter den Orbitae kaum das Duppelte ihrer geringsten Breite zwischen den Orbitac betragend.

Öffnungen im knöchernea Graumen klein.

Hintere Foramina palatina relativ klein.

Aussere und inuere Fligelfortsätze nath hinten wenig anseinandertretend.

Bullae osseae ziemlich klein und fast kuglig (Längenausduhnung die Breite wenig iibertreffend). Eine ibre bintern Enten verbindende Liuie verläuft cor dem Vorderrandedes Foramen magnum.

Mastoidregion des Perioticum flach orler leicht concav.

Processus paroccipitalis, namentlich bei alten $\delta$, dentlich ausgebildet und scharf.

Forameu magnum kugelruud. oder breiter als hoch, der Oberrant den Interrand wenig nach linten iberragead. Hinterhaupt vertical abfallend.

Höhe des (ronoilfortatze*s geringer als der Abctand zwis he (ielenk uad Angulus mandibulae

## 1. Microcebus minor.



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1835. Wicrocebus mwrimus. Martin (Proc. Zool. Suc. Londom, 111., 1835, Sept. 8, pp. 125-27).
18.58. Microcelus murimes. G. R. Waterhouse (Catal. Mamm. 1/ns. Zool. sore. Lomlon, 2nd ed.,
        18.58, p. 12, No. 8s).
1840. Nicrocebus murinus. Wagner solucber's siugthior. Supplement 1., 1s.40. p. 2-8).
        Pro parte.
1n42. Galeg",minor. J. E. Gray (Amy, May. Nat. Hist. N.. 1812, p. 25j).
1843. Gialago winom: J. F. Gray (List of the Specire. uf Mammaliar in the C./l. of the Brit. 1/us,,
        1843, p. IJ.
1855. Microcrbus иurinus. Wagner (Schreber's Sümgltiere. Supplomeut V.. I8.5. p. 154).
        Pro parte.
18:5 (Jolicmus minor. Wagner (Schreber's S(ugthiere. Nupplement V., 1^55, p. 159).
1.s5bb. Microcebus murinus. Giebel (s̈̈ugrthiere, 185̈b, p. 1014). Pro parte.
18ti3. Lepil,mur murinus. J. E. Gray (Prwe. Zool. sme. London, 1&633, pp, 143, 144).
1mit. Mirrocebus minor. Mivart (Proc. Zuol. Soc. Lumlon, 1864, pp, 615-41).
1867.. Merorpbus menor. Mivart (Pror. Zwol, Nuc. London, 18t7. p. 972).
1868. ?Chimyalus gliroides. Grandid. Coumpt. rend. 14 déc., 1N6s, und . 1mm. Sc. Nat. 5% S. X.
                1868, p. 378).
1&70. Lepilomur murinus. J. E. Gray ('atul. Moukeys, etc.. Brit. Mus., Iא70, pp. 87, 88)
1N.0. Murilomar murinus. J. E. (iray (C'utul. Monkeys, rtc., Brit. Mus, 1870. App., p. [35).
18.2. Marilmmur murinus. J. E. Gray (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872. p. 85:).
1873. Chirogalers mium. Mivart (Proc. Zuol. Soc. London, 1^73, p. 491).
1%73. (%hrogalens pusillus. A. Mitne Edwards (Pmo. Zonl. soc. Londm, 187%, p. 491). Pro parte
1876. :'Cloriroguleus myosinus. Schlegel (Monogr. des Sinype, 1876, p. 326).
189[. ('hirogaleus pusilluw. Flower & Lydekker (Introd. Study of Mammalo, 1891. p. 690). Pro
        parte (implic.).
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Der Artuame marims ist ans den folgenden Griuden zn beseitigen. Martiu (xlii.) nud Witerhonse (lxiv.) geben (ieofiroy fälschlich als Autorität fur deuselben, damit aber immerhin audeutend. dass sie deu "L'merr murinus" der älteru Autoren im Ange haben. Et. (feofiroy (xix.) tuhrt unter den Synonymen seines firtugo mudugusarionsis, dessen Diagnose (" pelage rons : oreilles de moitié moius longues que la tete") weit besser anf Wicrorebus smithi passt, "Lemur murinus P'enu. (Juarli., i., p. $2 t^{7}{ }^{*}$ auf. Die urspringliche Autorität ist iudesseu so wenig P'mmant als Geoffroy. In der cignopsis of Quadruperts (1.) hat Pennant einen .' Taill'ss mancanio" von ''eylon: demaach Loris grurilis, der mit dem Thier von Madagascar absolnt uichts zu schaffen hat. In der zweiten Anflage (li.) figuriert, mit Bezugnahme anf Brown (iv.), ein " Little . Mancouco," den wieder Poddaert (iii.) als Synonym seines "Prosimia spectrum minime" gielst. Brewn seinerseits hat: ". Vıcruco Pen. sign. (guntr. 104," herult sich alsu anf' die erste Auflage Pemant's.

Nun bemorkt aleer Peters (liii.) mit Rechn, dass das Thier von Brown und
 eher ein (ialage) wie ein Microcebus sein kam" ; sotass wir von demsellorn um so mehr ahznsehen haben, da gar keine Angabe uber die Ileimath gemacht wirt.

Die Bezcichnong "Lemue murinus" findet sich zuerst bei J. Fr. Miller (xliii., Tat. XIII.). Das Werk wurde in Lieferungen ansgegeben und 1in. vollendet; jede Tafel trägt die Angalse: "Painted, engraved, and published by J. Fr. Miller areording to the Act," mit machfolgender Jahreszahl, die fïr Tafel 13: 1:7i ist. Graelin hat disen "Lrmuer murimes" Miller's in das Systema Naturae (xxvii., 1. 4. No. i) anfrenommen. Ehenso I'ennant in die dritt" Anflage der Mistory of (Guturtupr/s, won 1:!3; aber, mit Verwecheclung der Miller'sehen Tafelv, weuig-

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5 mant de ot imp
stens in der vorliegenden deutschen Ubersetzung Bechstein's (lii.), wird unter "No. 153. Bicolor Maki. Lemur bicolor," "Miller's I'lates, tals, xiii." citiert, welche sich anf "Lemur murines" bezieht, und mmgekehrt unter "No. 1ist. Murine Maki, Lemer murinus" : "Miller's Plates, tab. xxxii., fig. ii.," welche den "Lemer birolor" darstellt (Miller"s tab, sxxii., pathält iibrigens unr eine Fignr).

Die Cimelia Physiry (xtiv.) sind eine zateite uflage der f'arions s'ulficts, mit Text von Shaw ; die Tafeln sind die gleicheu: die in letaterem Werk jester Tatel beigefügte Bemerkung mit Jahreszahl ist in deu ("imulion anstadiert, in dem vorliegenden Exemplar des "Natural History" Museum"s indess anf dem meisten Tafelu noch theilweise zu entziffern.

Miller's Lemuer murinus wird von Et. Geoffroy ( xviii.) 1raglich, and von Audeljert (i.) ohne Fragezeichen als Synonym des "Lemur yrisr"s" hetrachtet.

Unter der Annahme, dass die Miller'sche Figur das Thier etwa in natürlicher Grösse darstellen soll, und dass die Farben, namentlich tes Schwauzes, "bright ferraginous," viel zu grell aufgetragen siud, könute dieser Lemur murimus wohl ein und dasselbe Thier mit trants Gulugo minor sein: wie denu anch wieder Peters (liii.) betont hat, ersterer sei cin wahrscheinlich zu der Gattung Jecrocebuns gehöriges Thier mat vielleicht mit Gray̌* ('rnluyo minor zu vergleichen. Da indessen Miller's ohne Grössenaugabe gegebenc Abbildung, mud die wach derselbeu, vemzeln Jahre nach der ersten Veröffentlichung der betreffenden Tafel, gemuchte Beschreibung Shaw's mugenügend sind, so miss "Mierocelus murinus Martin" als älteste Bezeichumg unseres Thieres, und als Artuame desselben minor, nach (iray's Ginlugo minor, bet rachtet werden.

Martin's Notiz (slii.) handelt von der Auatomie der Weichtheile; Waterhonse (lxiv.) giebt keine Beschreibung. Gray's fíclugo minor ist wie fulgt charakterisiert : "Pale grey: back rather browner washed, bencath whitish : tail elongated. depressed, narrow. Not more than half the size of trulugo somequlensis" (xxxiii). Bei Be"prechung des Schädels von "Lepilimur merimes" (xxxi.) erkenut Gray ganz richtig, dass derselbe gut mit Peter's Abbildung vou Wicrorebus myocinus stimmt. ein Urtheil, dem anch Mivart (xlvii.) heipflichtet. Dat atuch die aldgemeiuen Dimensionen und die antfallende Länge der (obren beiden gemeinsam sind, wiarde ich nicht anstehen, den Wierncelnes myoxinns als eine Fiarbenvarietiit yon M, minor zn betrachten, wenu uicht einige spater zu besprechende schädelwerkmale in der Abbildung von Peters, die sich geaan awch bei dem einzigen mir zur Vertuggug steheudeu Exemplare vou .1. myoxinus (ans dem Tring Ilusemm) wiederholen, denselben bestimmt vou sämontlichen sidhädelu des 1. minor zu muterscheiden erlanbteu.

Dass die heiden Formen myoxinus and minor in cinander ühergohen, köute man allenfalls ans deu Angaben bei schlegel (lv.) zu entnehwen geueigt sein, ta derselbe den von der Westkïste Madagascars stammenden Bxemplareu vou "Cheirogulens myoxinus" des Leydener Museums folgende Farhoug zuschreibt: "sur le dessous d'un blanc prestue pur et nom pas lavé de ronssitre : sur fes antres parties nom pas thun roux prononcé, mais dun gris plas ou moins faiblement lave de roussâtre ; cette demière teinte predomine tontefois un peu sur la quene." Damit stimmt wenig Peters' Beschrelhug seines Vicrocebus nyorinus (liii.) ; die F'iirbung der Oherseite dieses letztern ist "goltig mit rostbraunem Aufluge, an iler sitirn umt unter den Augen lehafter, an den Küperseiten und an der änsseren Uherdiche der Extremitäten matter"; die des Schwanzes, "glänzeud goldgelb mit rostrothem Anfluge, an der Unterseite beller." so lange daher keine Schaidelbeschereibuugen
 als Synoum won Miomel has miner betrachath．
 ehenfalls mit M．minor illentisel zu seil．Din provisorische Boshreibung，＂plus
 shu le roux，à parties inférienres dion hlanc moins pur，it oreilles trés développées．

 Die mitgetheilten Dimensionen stimmen mit den grozsern Exemplaren von 1／．minor．

Exemplare im Britiselach Muscum ：
 dahres heransgenommen wivde．Madagatear．Von Verrean．Typus yon＂Gulego minor＂Gray．

 Wieror，mermms Martin），von Ifrilemer murinus Gray，Durilcmur murimus Gray．

 aborelildet in doppelt nat．（ir．liei Mivart（P．Z．S゙，1～が，p．（iJo），copiert von（iray
 khein，hat aber bereits das definitive（iebiss．
 heransgenommen．Fort banphin（siudostkiste Madagascars）．Von（＇loisel crhalten． Relativ grosser Nechädel，obwol jiungeres Thier．

 J．T．Last gerammelt．Dem（ichniss nach ältores Thies：
 Elomendaher．

Im Tring Musenm ：Zwoi Bailge mit zngehörigen schaideln von der Sidwest－ kuste．Von last gesammelt．Bin dritter Palg，ohne genauere Angabe der Ilerkunft．

Die ässeren（harakterc von Microcebus minor sind sehou mebrlach besehrichen worden．Dic Fithung der（Oherseite ist entweder vorlactrschend mansgran mit leicht rosthratmem Anflog，und cinem mohr oder wemiger dentlichen，et wat dunkleren Ruckenstreifen，oder dic rosthrame Fiulbug ist mehr anserspochen．Bei den gramen Exemplaren tritt auf der Oherseite des Schwanzes der rostbrame Anflng etwas whehr hervor，mud die Unterveite int etwas heller．bei sammelichen Exemplaren ist der firmud der Ilaare and der therseite den Kïrpers bangran，die Gpitzen hatutig sillern．Wangen，Kehle，Brost，Banch，Unterseite dur Arme und Schenkel，ziemolich rein weis．o．hie und da mit etwas gramem Anflug．Zwisehen den Augen ein weiswlicher Strifen，ülher den Augen，bei den granen Exemplaren，ein rostbrauner Fleck．

Extreme Formen der brwaihnten Farbemmancen kämen，ohme Bekanutschatit mit den Thergangen，keht Verandaswng \％ur Amahme aweier Arten geborn，um so

 einguend berichtet werden ：doch mus：ich hiel ant emige Formeerschiedenheifen dew inchadels bei verschiedenen ludividuen von ．1．minor anfimerksam machen．

 und relativ kurzen feesichtstheil (Tat. 11., fig. 6). Der Baty dienes gleichen lufividums zeigt ron allen iurleru die reinste mansegraue Färlung der Uberseite, mit
 Damphin (südostkïste), Lat dagegen einen kurzeru aber hohen (ichimschailel und lange Nechnanze (Tat. Il., fig. $\overline{\text { n mul }} 14$ ). Am Balg dienes Exemplars ist itie sost branne
 von Gulayo minor Gray, einen hohen und relativ kuzen Gehirnschadel momukn mit einem kurzen Facialtheil Tad. 11., tig. I mad 15) : mol fast gleich verhailt sich der vierte mir zur Verfingmg stehende Bchaidel des Britischen Dusemms, No. is. 12. 24. 49 ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ), der ron Gray mud von Mivart seimer Zeit abgelvillet worlen ist.

## 2. Microcebus myoxinus.

 au Berlin, 16. Juli 1855)).
 Zoolsgie I. saugethere, pp. 14-20. Taf. III.. Taf. IK., 6-9. Berlin, 1*i2).

Ein Exemplar im Tring Mnsenm, gesammelt von J. T. Last an der Südwestknste Matagascars.

Iou Peters ist eine so ansfihbliche Darstellong dieser Art greyeben worden, dass wir mus hier kurz fassenkümen. 1. myocinus ist hisher mor rom der West-mul siulwestküste bekaunt, wo das Thier von Peters entuleckt wurde. Dem Britischen Musemm fehlt diese Form : dagegenfand ich im Musenm zu Tring cinen von I. T. Last in der siodwestkiiste gesammelten Balg mal zugehörigen schädel, welche mit der von Peters gegebenen Beschreibng übereinstimmen.

Wie bereits erwäht, kionute die Vermuthmy entstehen, M. meyosimis sei nichts als eine röthliche Farbenvarietait vou .I. minor: Iudessen zeigt der schälel Abweichungen vou letzterer Art, welche constant zu sein acheinen, dat die Ahbidung bei Peters mit dem cinzigen mir zu Gelsote stehenden schadel iubereinstimmt.

1. Bei IV. myorinus ist die schmane noch etwas breiter, als bei 11. minor ulie Entfernugg ler obern Caminen vob (inabeler grosser).
2. Der hintere Theil des .lochbogeus, von der Abgangstelle des antsteigenden
 des knochernen Gehörgangs, sowic die Bultae ossene sime weiter nach vorn gerückt.

In ersterem Puncte nähert sich 11. myorinms mehr ilem .1/. smithi, in fetzterem entfernt es sich von diesem noch mehr als .1/. minor:
3. Nich dem Exemplare von Triug ist das laterparietale von 3. myoxinus breiter und relativ kurzer.
4. Bei I/ minor ist die Pars mastoideat und ther augrenzende Theil des Siguamosum ein wenig stärker angeschwollen.
5. P 1 sul. von 1/. myoxinus ist mehr in die Quere ausgedehnt und hat sinem stärkeru Inneuliöcker als leei II. minor:

## 3. Microcebus smithi.

Taf. 11., tig. 3, 4. J?, 13.
 11- leçon. 6 juin ( $82^{\circ}$ ).
 $1 \times 38$, p. 12. No. S9).
 Pro parte.


1s43. Cheiroguleus .mithii. J. E. (iray (List of the sppecin. wi Murnmetial in the Cull. of the Brit. Mus.. 1843, p. 16).
1852. Micrucebus pusilhus. W. Peters (Nuturu. Rtise nuch Mosoumbitue. i., Berlin, 1852, p. 19).
1855. Chat gateuv swithii. Wiagner schreber's süugthitror. supplement V.. 1855, p. 150)).
1855. Nicricobus murinus. Wagner (Schreber's Söugthien. supplement V., 1855, p. 1:4). Pro parte.
1856. Wicrocebus marinus: (itebel (Sïugrthici, $18.0 ิ t$, p. 1044). Pro parte.
1863. Cheirugalen smithii. J. E. Gray (Proc. Znol. Soc. Lemdon, 1863, p. 143).
1863. ? Galago meuluguscurirnsis. J. E. Gray (Proc. Zuol. Suc. Lomelon, 1863, p. 14!).

18if. M1, Mrixbus smithiei. Mivart (Proce. Zool. Soc. Lonton, 1864, P. 641).
1s67. Microcrluts pusillus. Mivart (Proc. Zonl. Soc. London, 1867. p. 472). Pro parte.
1867. Micrucrbus smithii. Mivart (Proc. Zool. Sor. London, 1867, p. 972).
1870. Cheiroyuleus smithii. 1. E. Gray (Cutal. Mhakeys, Letumt*, vtc., Brit. Mus., London, 1870, p. $8 \times 1$.
1870. Izemo smuthii. J. E. Gray (C'atal. Monterys, Lemurs, vte., Lirit. Mus., London, 1870. App. p. 134).
1872. Azoma smithin. J. E. Grity (Pioc. Zuol. sor. Lourkn, 18i2, p. 856. Fig. 4. p. 85̄̆) (inchädel).
1873. Chirngaleur smithir. Mivart Proc. Zorl. Snc. Lomdom, 1873, p. 491).
1873. Chirogaleus pusilhs. A. Milne Edwards (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 491). Pro parte.
1876. Cheirogaluи musilus. Achlegel (Monugruphaie des Sirgro. Leide, 1876, p. :266) Pro parte.
1891. ('hiroyatioks jusillus. Flower \& Lylekker (Intronluction to the simuly af Mummals, London, 1s!1, p. (991). Pro parte (implic.).

Da jedentalls zwei Arten malagassischer Zwergmakis mit rötblicher Farbung existieren, nud die Beschreibungen der in Paris befiudichen Individuen cinstweilen nicht genaigen, um Werorehus myneimus :nnszn-chliessen, können die Arthezeichmungen pusillus.s nud risfus, die beide älter sind ads smithii, bis anf $\mathbb{W}$ eiteres nicht borricksichtigt werden. Nolle indessen, wis mir wahrscheintich ist, die Untersnchung des Schaidels ron No. T- "de lancien ('atalogne " im Jardin des Plantesmach 1s. Gentfroy Saint-Ilibaite (xxiv., j). (1) das von Et. Geoffroy Naint-llilaire (xvii.) al- "Maki nain, Lemur pusillus" beschriebeme Iudividumm-die Identitai mit 1/. smeithi nathweisen, so könnte letatere Bezeichnmng doch nur dureh Mirrorebus mefius Wagner (lxii.), crsetzt werden, keinenfalls aber durch \%. pusillus. Lelztern Namen hat Et. (ieoffroy 1 い2n selbst aufgegeben und durch "Microcèbe ron. " ersetza (xxii.) : chenso Is. (ieoflroy lash (xxiv.). Und mit liecht: demm unter der Bereidhunge pesillus werden von Et. (ieoffroy unter maderen anch die beiden von Sonncrat stammenteu ludividnen inbeqriffen, die nach Buffon's Pechreibung (viii.) zwei weit grössere Fomm sind : eine dersellem nach Waguer's Vermuthug (lxii., 1. 2ifi, Anm. 1) wahrseheinlich Cheroynte milia.

Exemplare im Britischen 3lnsemm:-

1. No. 3:. ! . 2f. in Trockener Balg; Shaidel im Angust dieses dahres
heransgenommen. Madagascar. Von Verreaux. Typus von Cheirogalens smithe Gras.
2. No. 5\%. 1~2.26. 2n_ Alcoholexemplar, Nohädel im Angnst dieses Jahres heransgenommen. "Purchased from Zoological Socioty:" Typhs you Waterhonse's Wicrorebus pusillus.
3. No. in. 5. 5. 29. Ausgestopftes Exmplar. (8). Hierzu Sichädul (No. 1544 a), der abgebiddet ist bei Gray (Pror. Zonl. Sor. 1si2. 1. Sots, fig. 4).

4. No. 50. 5. 5. 24. Ausgestopftes Exemplar. Gleiehe Herkunf wie 3. schärlel im Palg.
5. No. i3. 4. 23. 1. Trockener Balg. Hierzu Nichädel und der grönsicre Theil des Skelets (No. 1544 c ). Nadagasear: Vou Botcamk. Augeres Indivilumm.
6. No. 75. 1. 29. ऽ. Trockener Balg. Fchädel in Angust $1 \times 93$ leranugenommen: Hinterhanjt beschädligt. Nidliches Madagascar. Von (rossley.

ㄷ Nu. if. 1. 3l. 16. Trockener Balg. Hierza schaidel, No. 1544 ל, (Hinterhaupt beschädigt). (xesammelt oon Mr. Martin. Malagascar (wahrecheinlich vou (ler Ostkiiste, wo der Gemannte seinen Wohnsitz hatte).
\&. No. if. 1. 3t. 1i. Trockener Balg. Junges Thier: Seljedel mit Milelıgebiss, II 3 noch nicht in situ. (ilciche Herknuft wie i.
9. No. 79. 6. 4. 1. Balg mit darin steckendem schädel eibes ganz jungen Thieres. V'om Rev. Shaw. Betsileo (Central-Malagascar).
14. No. :11. 11. 30. 6. Alcoholexemplar : Schälel in Angust 1x93 heransgenommen. Alteres Thier. Fort Dacphiu (Situlostküste Madagasears ). Von CloiseI.
11. Montiertes Skelet ohne Nummer und Angabe der Herkinft. Junges Thier : doch ist das Geliss vollständig gewechselt.

Währeud the Uuterschiede zwischen Vieroerbas minor aud M. myoxinus geringfügig sind, uimmt $M$. smithi eine etwas gexonderto Stellung ein. I'eters hat vor wehr alis vicrzig Jahren (liii., 1. 19) die Unterschiede zwischen " . . preillus: " mod J. myoxinus mit groner Scharfe wie folgt lervorgehobeu :-
"Durch folgende mehr ofler miuder wesentliche Merkmale unterscheidef sich der Microcebus fusillus von weinem Jicr. myoxinus: Die Ohren, antgeweicht motersucht, siml viel kürzer, nicht eimmal balb so lang wie der Kopf, und bilden im zusammeugezogenen Zustaude unr vier Qnerialten, die schnauze ist spitzer und eiu wenig länger, Uje Schmmrhaare sind rie] schwächer, die Finger mud Zehen etwas länger, die Farbe ist in Allgemeinen dunkler, die des schwanzes wicht merklich von der des Rückens verschiedeu, die duukelo Flecken vor deu Augen ziehen sich bis zu der Nasenknpe him, welche im frischen Zustande schwarz gewesen zn seiu seheint, die Behaarung der inuern Seite der Ohren ist stärker und rostfarlhig, und die Haare des Bauchess sind an ihrer Grundhälfte sammolich lalangran. Anch am schädel ist der schnauzentheil schmaler, so dass die spitzen der Eelizaihue selinst an eiuem in uibrigen grüssorn Nchadel mehr genaihert stebeu als bei 1. myorinus; der vorspringende Theil der Zwischenkiefer ist länger, daher der Alistaud zwischen spiua nasalis ant. uud post. grösser; der Winkel, in welchem sich di* Stirnbeine zwischen di: Scheitedmeine hineinschieben, ist viel stompfer: die Öftnungen im (ranmentheil des Oberkiefers sind sehr viel keiner und endlich ist die Verbiuhngsnaht der beiden ['nterkieferhälften etwas kürzer."

In den gleichen Schädelmerkmalen weicht anch I. minor von .J. smithi ab. l'eters's sehr lestinmte Angaben sind in nenerer Zeit iibersehen worden; mur unter
dieser Anmalme erkliirt es sich, dass die verschiedenen malagasslschen Zwergmakis benerdings rwieder zusammengeworten worden.

Hen ohigen Angaben von Peters kam ich noch die folgenden Schädel- und Gehis:merkmale hinzufïgen :-

Die Orhatalränder der Frontalia sind dicker und starker anfgeholen bei IV. minor, sodass die dazwishen liogenden Partien tiefer erscheinen als bei W. smithi ; diese Depression greift in binigen Faillen ant die hintern Partieen der Nasalia uber. H. myoxinus nimmt in dieser Berichng cine Mittelstellmg awischen den beiden genamiten Arten ein. D)ie (1rhitae sind grisser bei M. smithi. Der dochfortsat\% des Dlaxillare ist breiter (höher) bei W. minor und .I. myocinus. Der knöcherne (rammen erstreck sich hei I/ swithi weiter nach riekwärts über dic Zalmreihen hinans als hei .1. minor mud I/. myncimus (am weuigsten bei letaterem). Die Parietadleiston sind hei diesen heiden Arten der Mittellinie mehr gemähert al bei 1/. smithi. Bei letzaterem ist der tichirnschtidel breit und kuglig. hei IV. myocinus nut M. minor : starker in die Länge amogezngen : es ist dieses cin sofort in die Angen fallemles Dorkmal. Boi den znletzt gemanten Arten fällt das llinterhant nahezn senkrecht ab, hei .1/. smitlii sehraig von oben und hinten mach vorn mod ansem, und os ist zngleich niedriger. Der horizontale Kielerast yon . V. smithi ist linger ond niedriger and sein Unterrand gradliniger als bei 1/. myocimes und 13. inor, der Vordemand des Coroboidfortsatzes steigt bei ersterem weniger steil an als bei don Jetzeren.

Die oberen I nciviven, uamentlich das ivnere Paar, sind schuächtiger hei .W. smithi. P 3 sup, von 1/. smithi ist kleiner als der sleiche Zabn der beiden andern Arten, nud dnrel cine liacke sowohl rom ('aninen als von $p$ ' 2 getrembt, waihrent bei diesen $f^{\prime}: 3$ sup, who Lücke an f, 2 anschliesst. Die Einschnitte zwischen den änsem Höckern der wheren und den inneren Hörlem der unteren Molaren sind tidfer bei $1 /$. minor und I. myoxinus, so dass, die Hocker bei beiden letztern hüher mud spitzer erseheinen als hei U. smith; bei diesem simb die Molaren zngleich meln in die Lange gezugen und erscheinen dither mehr quadratiselh. An den untern Molaren (m 1 nud m ?) von .1/. smithi ist der hintere Anssenhioker niedriger nud länger als der vordere. wahrend dieser L'nterschied lei U. .minor mul I/. myosimes viel wenger ansgesprocheu ist. Peters (liii., p. 1if) gielit von m 1 und m 2 sup. des II. myorinus an, dass sie " wie bei den Makis aussen mit zwei grosen, innen mit zwei sehr kleinen llöekeru versehen" simel, "welche eincu einzelnes mittleren grosen Höcker umfassm." Gleiche Beschaffenheit zeigen die entsjrechenden oberen Molaren von M. minor, d. h. der imere Basalram sehwilt an der Hinterecke starker, vorne sehwaicher, je zn cincm kleinen Hucker an; beide sind an unverselarten \%ialnen dentlich Jurch cinen Einsehnitt getrennt. Bei .K. smithe ist, selbst an ganz intacten Zähnen, hur an der Ilinterinneuseite cin kleiver Höcker nachwedshar, ohwol der Basalrand sich anch wach vorn erstreckt.

## 4. Microcebus coquereli.

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1867. Cheirogah/s coquarli, (irandidier (R"r., Mag. dr Zoologin, xix., 1\times17, p. 85).
18*i7. Chimogulus coquereli. Grandidier (Lbid., p. 316).
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1sits. Wicrocebus coquervi. Schlegel und Pollen (hech. ster lat Panme de .Nomdayuse(e) at de ars
        Mipmoluncrs-2" Partie, "Mammifires et Oiseaux." Layde, 18t8, pp. 12, 13, Pl. VI.
        1'1. V11, fig. 2.1-21).
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1872. Mirza coquerellii. J. E. Gray (Proc. Zonl. Asce, London, $1 \times 72$, i, X.5i).
1873. Chirogaleus cuquereli. Mivart (Pror. Znol. Siut: Londou, 1:73. p. 492).

187ti. Mita coquevelii. Scblegel (Mimographic de sinups. Leide, 1871, p. 321।

## Exemplare im Britischen Mnseum :

1. No. 68. 9. .. 6. Ans Mommondara (Westkixt(4). Von Van l)am (rhalten. Ansgestopftes \& , mit dangethörigem schällel (No. 1.513 (1).
 mit dazngehörigem ticliäde」.


 Schlegel mad Pollen (lvi., 1. 12), mul von Sillegel (lv.) gegehen worden: eint kndorierte Ahbldugg dos Thierps findet sich la+i Schlegel mul Pollen (lvi., Taf. V'l.)

 [uterkiefergebiss.

Entgegen den Angalom von Sidhlegel mul Pollen stelit diese Art durchans nicht dem Chirogute mitio Geoffr. näher als slen Jicroceli. Der (indiruschädel ist. wie im Allgemeinen bei den letzteren, hoch und in beiden Richtungen stark gewölht, beinahe kngelig: die ('oronalnaht beschreibt cinen mach lijnten gerichtetens spitzen Winkel: dieser ist spitzer an dem manolichen fichridel, so dass die läuge des Frontalia, längs iler Mittellinie gemensen, die des weiblichen selaädels nicht merheblich ubertrifft. Dio Frontalia sind bei Merocelues iulerhapt langer als bei den im Folgenden zu besurechendm (ienera. Die Mastnidregion ist in geringem Matase anfgetrieben: das Hiuterhanpt weniger sehräg von linten nud wben mach vorn mul muten algestutzt, namentlich beim weiblichen sichadel, als wir lies sonst bei . Wicrocelhe zn funlen gewohnt sind. Am mänulichen hichädel, von eineun etwas jüngern ludividumm als der weildirhe, ist die Mitte der Frontalia, in der Gegend zwischent fem Ausat\% der Proc. postorlitales, et was convex, vermathlich in Folge von materliegend m Luftsinus.

Das Gebiss aulangend, so ist deu bekannten Verhaltnissen wenig beizufugen. Die Form ther Molaren int die der licromphi im Allgemeinem: olnere und untere Dularen spitzhöckerig; an don obern zwei änsere und ein imerer Hicker, letaterer mit ersteren durch bogige Kanten rerhouden. Der ganze Zahn ist vou einem Cingulum umsäumt, welehes: an der Hinterimenecke von m 1 nul in 9 an emem kleinen Hörker auschwillt. P' | sup, ist schnäler mul kurzer als die Molanen, mul hesteht ants einem stärkern und hoben anssern Hïsker, dem an der lmenseite ein weit sehwacherer angeliget ist. Dia Basis des äussern und der beidens seitlichen Rander ist von einem C'iugulmm nmzoren, weldes am Hinter- und namentlith am Vorderrande des Aussenhörkens etwas stärker ansehwillt. P 2 sup, trägt an tlem Schälel Ko. 1513 einen schwathen Innenhäcker. Die nutern Molaren geben zu keinen lesondern Bemerkngen Veranksing : sib siml wie die obern woth dem
 rückgebillet wie bei letaterem; mas int etwas nach hinten verliugert durelt Vorhandensein eines fouften llöckers (Talon).

## 5. Microcebus furcifer.

1841. Lru $w$ furcifu: Blainville (osteographie des Mamiferes. Primates. Paris, 1841, p. 35, Pl. VII. G. Lemur).
1842. C'heiroqulrus furrifei. Is, (ieoffroy saint-ITilaire ("Note sur plusieurs espèces nouvelles de Mammifires de l'ordre des Primates," Campt. rend. . Icid. des Sc. T. xxxi., p. 876, déc. 1550).
1843. Theiragntens fimeifor: Is. Geoffroy Naint-Ililaire (Cutulogu des Primates, 1851, p. 75).
1844. Cheirngalus fiurcifir. Fervais (llist, wat. Afs. Mammịteres. Paris, 1854, p. 171. Figg.? gr. nat., p. 172).


1845. Lepilemur frucili:. J. E. (iray (Prof. Zoul. Nic: Lemulon, 1863, p. 145).


1846. Chirngulus fierciter. Gıamdidier (Ror, Mag. de Zuol, xix., 1867, p. 316).
 pp. 963-5, [*-hatlel]: fig. 6, p. 973 [Tarsus]).

 tigs. $1 \mathrm{~A}-1 \mathrm{n}$ ).
1847. Lepilemurfurcifer. J. E. Gray (C'ut. of Momkeys, Lemurs, etc., in the C'oll. of the lirit. 1hus., London, $1 \times \mathrm{M} 0$, p. 88 . F'ig. 15, p. st, cop, nach Mixart).
1848. I'haner furcifer. I. E. (iray (Ibir., Appendix, 1870, pp. 132. 13.7).
1849. Phaner fuctitir. J. E. (Gray (Proc. Zool. Swe. London. 1872, p. 855).
1850. Cheiroguleus furcifer. Mivart Prur. Zool. Noc. Lomlon, 1873, p. 492. Fig. 16, p. 5u2, [Tarsus]).
1851. Phanerfureifor: Schlegel (N1 nrographie dos Singen, Leide, 1876, pp. 319-20).

1891 Chirogalens furcifer. Flower und Lydekker (.1" Intenduction to the Nitudy of Mammals living and extinet. London, 1×91, p. 690).

Dieser schöne Lemuride untfernt sich im Schädel nom Gebiss etwas mehr von den iibrigen Jicrocehz, stimmt abor deswegen darin keineswegs, wie Mivart annimmt (xlviii., p. 9ft : "agrees altngether"), wit (\%irogate milii uibercin. Leider bin ich nicht im Stande, den Nehädel dieser Art mit der wiuschenswertheu Vollständigkeit za hespreehen, da mir anser dem schon ven Mivart (xlvii., p. 62? and xlviii., p. 963) benützted Fragrent des Britisehen Mnsenms, No. 1424 a, mur noch ein wenig vollständigerer zwoiter Schädel z.11 Gebote steht, der im Angust dieses Jahres ( $1 \times 93$ ) zu meinen Ginsten dem Balge No, 65. 3. 4. 1 (Br. Mns.) entummen warie. Der schädel von I/. furciger ist ibbrigens bereits viermal abgebillet worden. Znerst yon Blainville (ii., l'l. Vh1.) in Profilansicht ; sudann von Mivart (xlvii.. p. (i2l) das erwähute Fragment, vordere schädel- mad vorlere Unterkiefersegion nebst Ober- mud Cuterkifergebiss, in doppelt naturlicher Grösse; diese Figur findet sich
 nad Polleu (lvi., Tal: V11., tig. la-ld) hilden einen schälel in untürlicher Grösse von oben und von der Seite ab, sammt dem dazn gehorigen Oher- mad Unterkifergehiss. Fadlich hat Mivart (xlviii.. lig. 1-4, 1. $9663-966^{3}$ ) von einem Nehadel den l’ariser Mlusemms vier vergrässerte Ansichten gegeben: von der seite, mit Unterkieler; vem unten : wom when; and von vorne.

Za der von Mivart (xiviii.) gegebenen Beschreibung kann ich Folgendes hinzafuigen. Wie bei I/icrocibi im Allgemeinen ist der Gehirnschädel stärker von vorn nach hinten und von rechts nach links gewölht als bei Chirogrte mad mamentich anch als hei opolemui: Die Coronaluaht bildet nicht wie bei ersteren einen mach
hinten gerichteten, mehr (1f. myo.rimus, minor, coquemeli) onler weniger (.1f. smithi) spitzen Winkel, soulern sie beschreiht eine nath hinten konrese Bogenlinie. In tler ohern Protillinie fällt sofort eine Depression zwischen clen Orhitan anf: nach vorne von dieser Binsenkung erheht sich die obere Schaldelkonton wieder mod the Nasalia beschreiben eine gehogene Linie, sothss das Ganze ringermaassob einer S.hafnase iilnelt. Eutsprechemd der betentenden Vergrössernage lex schriaz nath vorn geriehteten innern Intisivenpares sind die Prapmaxillaw magwoundich stark ansgebillet mul arstrecken wich weiter nad vorn als hei den ambern Arten ; anserdem laufen sie nieht in fine virdere Spitze ans, somlern sind hreit abgesfut\%t. Hiermit mul mit der ansserordentlich starken Fintwikkong des obern 'oninen (her des hintern Pasalhöckers enflohet) und vorlersten Praemolaren steht im Kusaumenhang, lass sich die Facialartie wenigur kegelformig nach vorn zuspitzt und die Zahureihen weniger regelmässig nach vorn konvergieren als bei den bisher bespruchenen Arten : das Dhaxilhere ist lahialwäts vom ('aninen umd vordern Praemolaren angeschwollen. Der mittlere where Pratmolar ( $p$ ") ist mehr sehneilend (seitlich komprimiert) als beid den ührigen vier Arten und besitzt awei dentlicher ansqebildete Pasalhëckerchen (vorne und hinten), welde beide noch stärker hei dem hintersten Praemolaren ( 1,1 ) entwickelt siml. Letzterer Zahn ist chenfalls auffallemd schmal, d. h. weniger als z. B. lef dem kleinern 1/. oquemeli in tho ? ? Die ohern Molaren sind im Verhältuiss zn den Dimensionen des Thieres klein zn neunen: mit deuen ron .1. coqueveli verglichen etwas langer, dagegen wrniger lreit, d. h. weniger in der Querrichtung entwickelt. Wio hei allen ibrigen Microcebusarten hesitzen $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{mml} \mathrm{m}$ ?, ansser den heiden typisehen spitzen Aussenhïckern und dem mit lotzteren larch sine rombere moll hiutere Kanto verhondenen lmonhä̈cker, woh einen von der Basalkante der Hinterimeneeke ansgehenden kleinen Höcker. Lingnalwärts vom tunenhöeker sowie am Vorderrande der Molaren ist die Basalkante wenger ansgebildet als somst bei Jierocebres. II 3 enthehrt. wie gewomlich, des bintern Imenhocker: ; anch hei diesem Zahm ist die Basalkante (Ciugnlmm) schwächer entwiekelt.

In lhereinstimmang mit der grossen Anstehnng der I'ramaxillae simd die untern Incisiven mud Ganinen, sowie die Unterkiefersymphyse, aullallend lang. Wie schon Schlegel umb Pollen (lvi., p. !) vom vordersten nutern Praemolaren angehen, den sie übrigens als C'aniuen bezeichnen, hat dieser Zahn eine mehr vertioale Ridhtung als dies bei den ührigen Jicrochbiler Fall ist. Ehenso zeigen die beiden hintern Praemolaren ron . . furcifer eiuc regelmässigere Kegelform als dio ter ersteren, mond namentlich ist anch der Talon von $p$ I weuger in die laiuge gezogen. Die
 durchans nicht mit denen ron ethiogule zu vergleichen: bemprlsenswerth ist an ihnen nur die krältige Entwicklung des ('ingulum an der Vorloranssenseite, duratt
 knmont. II 3 int. ist im Vergleirh mit dem dor iibrigen Mierochli kn\%: an wenig abgekanten Cebissen ist indessen evidmont dass der fintte llöcker (Takm) keinestregs fehlt, nur ist dorselhe kheiner und mehr in die Mittellinie gerrioct als bei jenen.

Der Coromidtortsatz des [tuterkicfers ist, wie bereite weiter when mwaht, niedrig und lang. Der an don mir vorlicgenden Exemplaren anvolstandig erhatene
 angle of the mandible is secidedly jroducet downards as well as backwards."

## 6. Opolemur samati.

1stis. (hirogulus samatii. firandiclier (Fore. Het\%, de Zool., xx., 1868, 1, 49).
1к-․ ( p. 85 t). Pro parte.
1816. (livogalfns sumutii. Schlegel (. Monayraphie des Singrs, Leide, 1876; P. 325).

Die Sipeces ist von Grandidier mit folgender Diaguose anfgestellt worden: *Obsenre fusco-grisens ; subtas finloesems. Canda crassa olsolete ruleseente. Fasciat alla a fronte media ad masi apicem decurrente. Oenlis nigro circmodatis. Auriorilis panto longioribus quam Chirogali milia.-Long. ab apice nasi ad eandae basin $1!1$ cent.; caudae, 1 i cent. Nabitat flnmen Tsidsibon in littore occidentali Madagas car insulae. - ('e ('hiongale est particulierement remarquable par sa tere yni rappelle celle dum tout jenne chat, et par la grossenv de la quene, qui a $u^{\text {ma }}$, of de coronference: une ćpusse couche de graisse, somblable a celle quon trouve a la quene des mantons du ('ap), lui donne cette dimension anommale chaz les tamoridés. Le proil du corpts, aibsi que de la quene, est assez comrt. Les indigenes conuaisient eet animal sons le nom de liéli-bé-honï."

Den eigenthiambehen Fettsehwanz land der gleiche Antor bei zwei andern im gleichen dahare beschrichenen Lemuriden von Dadagasenr, " Chiroqulus gliroides" Grand. nud "Cherogulns adipicmudatus" Grmmd. (xxxi.). Dersethe wies in der Folge mach (xiv.), dass die Fettablagermog im Schwan\% und andorn Körpertheilen im Zusammenhang steht mit einer Art Winterschlaf. den diese Thiere willrend der trockenen Jahreszeit halten.

Der Gemmanme ofolemur warde vou firay, 1 iniz, in seiner Übersicht der Lemurilen-Gattmugen eingdiihrt (xxxvii., p, $: 49$ ) :
"Opolemse: Tail thick, tapering towards the end. and covered with rather longer hair at tip," In derselhen Jhhandung tiguriert die nene Gattuag in Tribe :3, 'heiroyultinu, mit det Apecies Upolemar milii ; die Beschreihnng, begleitet von eiver colorierten Talel und Abbildngg des schädels, von oben, von der Seite mul vou unten,*
 Mus., No. 15F!! a) gegelph. Fundort, "Moromlava," an der Westkiiste gelegen ; "rhalten som Händler Frank, " who probably had them from the Leyden Musemm." Als Synonym wird Cheirogulems milii Geofir angegebeu, ein bereits von sehlegel berichtigter lrothmm.

Die zahlreichen Fisemplare des Leydencer Mnsewms stammen ebenfalls von
 général swmbluble an Cheir. milio: mats at quene m pen plus conrte, d'une taille moins forte, enfin an jelage en dessons et it la face interne des quatre membres blanchitre, sur les antres parties d'un gris timat guelynotois an ronssatre, avec la pointe dos poils dinn hane argenté. (buene dans tous nos individus thés an mois dianit, grosise ot déprimée, par suite d’un dépoit de arraisse. Jomghenr totale des

()bwohl (iray das Thier mit thinogme milii (Beoffic, zusammenwirit, habe ieh dan von ibm gewiihlem (fattmorsummen beibehalten, da genamater Antor in der ('harakterisierung und Beschreihnng desselben von dem wirkliehen Ch. mitio ganzlich absieht. Üher die Burechtignge des Gattangsuamens Opolemer fiir die

- Angchlich in uatürlicher (irösse, die Abbildung ist aber gug gross ausgefallen. namentlich in dor Profilausicht.
gegenwartige und eine nahestehende Art hake ich mich weiter obno ansgeaprochen, so dass dem dort Gesagten, hier unr Weniges beizufiigen ist.

Dis Kopfform von Gpolemur ist ganz eigenartis, wir schon (xraudidier hei seinem "chirogetus smmetii" hervorgehoben hat: zum Verstanduiss derselben muss der Sehadel zu Rathe gezogen werden. Derselbe ist, mit dem sehädel von thirogate und Microcehus verglichen, niedrig und flach; und obsehon die Jodihogen nicht gespreizter sind als bei Chirropule, ersebeint der Kopf yon "polemer sogar im Yerglaich mit ersturem nicht mur phatt-, sondern anch sehr loreitgedruickt.

Die von Gray hetonte Form des Faedalschälels * erscheint zum Theil dadurch herrorgelmacht, dans der Ganmentheil der Maxillaren and in Folge dessers selloverständlich anch die Zahnreihen wenig nach vorn konvergieren ; znu Theil ist sie turch Polge der starken Verliiugernug der Nasalia nach vorn, wodureh in der Oheransicht des Schädels von opolemele die sieh, so gat wie hei Chirogatn mat Wicrocebus, uach vorn znspitzenden Pramaxillared verdeckt werden. In dep Hanptsache aber bernht die erwahute Form anf einer individnellen Eigenthimlichkeit des rou Gray beschriebenen und abgehildeten Schädels, der won eivem alteu mad kraftigen ludividum stammt, und ist demuath keineswegs besombers charakteristisch für die Gattmag "ponlemur. In Folge nämlich der grossen Answeituug des Juchbegens an dem in Frage steheulen Sehaidel vou (1) semati tritt ersterer bei diesem (in der Ausicht von oben) in einem spitzeren Winkel an dic Maxilla, als dies an den von Gray zum Vergleich herangezogenen Schädeln wan Arten der Gattugen Chirogule und Wicrocelus der Fall ist. Weus man indessen eine grössere serie vou Schiideln iiberblickt, so prgiebt sich eiuerseits, dass bei kraftigeu und alten, hanptsächlich wännlichen Iudividuen von Wicrocehns and Chirngale der Jochbogen elseafalls stark nach anssen erweitert ist aud in Folge dessen sich in einem apitzeren Winkel nach vorn an den Sehadel ausetzt als bei jiingeren ludiviInen: audererseits, dass hei dem shchatel des sugleich zu besprechenten opolersmer thomasi, wou einem weilh hen hudividum, welches juiuger war als das Exemplar von (1. stemuti, der erwähate (harakter weniger ansgesprochew ist als hei letzterem.

Die beides hier nuter Opolemar vereinigtes Arten zeiges mehr Übereinstimmung mit Chirogale als mit Mirroccbus Wie bei Chirogrele sind hei Opolemar die Frontalia küzer und in ihrer hintern Hilfte schmaler als bid arocobus. Die hiuter der Wurzel des Jugalfurtsatzes vom Squamosum gelegene Sicliadelregion ist hürzer bei deb zwei ersten. Andere Übereinstimmungeu derselbeu nuter sich sind weiter oben erwähut worlen. Weun mad daram ans praktischen Riicksiehten die (iattung opolemur anfengeben fier gat finden wollte, so köunteu deren beide Arteu nur mit Chirogale veremigt werden, ninmer aber mit Microrpbus.

Was deu Cbaracter der Mblaren betrifft, so steht das Genns Opelemur iu der Mitte zwischen Microcebus und (Thiroguld, wie letztere (fattungen in dieser Abhaudung aufgefasst sind. An deu wheru Molaren sind die Tuberkel stumper und niedriger als bei Wicrocphus, ohue in dieser Bazidhung die Form derjeniged von Chiroqule an erreichen. Der Hinterinnentuberkel von m 1 und m: hat sehr stark abgenommen mod ist uur noch an in 1 als schwarhe Anschwellung des ('ingulum deutlich. Die Verhiudung zwichen dem unpaaren loneutuberkel und den heilen Aussentuberkelu ist weuiger innig als bei Jicrorphos. Untere Molaren:

[^3]Während bei . Firoocebus noeh durchweg vier Hauthöeker sichthar sind, won denen sich der posterointerne noch am wenigoten selliständig ausgehiddet fimbet, ist dieser letztere bei "polemur mahean vollständig materdrückt; die übrigen drei siml bereits weit stumpler als hei l/ireocrbus, und die Verbindung zwisehen den beiden vordern ist inaiger als bei der letztereu (iattung.

Vorst hende Bemerkungen haben fïr heide Arten gleichermassen Geltang. ben von den Autoren gegebenen anssern 'haracteren von "polemur semuti finde ieh nichts hinzuzufügen; die shaidel- und Gebisamtersebiede zwischen letzterem mut " y , thomasi kommen bei diesem hier muten zur Nrache.

## 7. Opolemur thomasi sp. now.

(Taf. 1.. fig. 1.—Taf. 1I., tig*. ㄹ, 11.)
Die drei Exemplare des Britischen Mnsemms sind rou ('loisel bei Fort Datheh (sindentkiiste) gesammelt.
(1) No. !11. 11. 31. 3. Typus. \& . Troekener Balg mit zngehörgem schädel.
(:) Ňo. !1. 11. 30. 4. 3. Alcoholexemplar. Netuädel im Balg.
(3) No. 41. 11. 34. .). Junges Ivdividum. Alcoholexemplar. Nchädel im Balg.
E.s ist dies cine dem ". samati von (ter Westkiiste uahestehende Form

Kopf breit, ahgeplattet: Schnanze ku\%. Die Oberscite gran, mit cinem ganz schwachen rostloramen Anflug; die Spinzen der Hatre silberschillernd. Oberseite des Kopdes etwas dunkler, Unterseite des Schwanzes etwas heller. //wischen den Augen zicht sich eine etwa sechs Millim. breite weissliche Binde gegen die mackte Nasonkupe hinunter. Eine ebenso gefarbte, etwa sieben Millim. hreite HaLshinde zieht von beiden Seiten mach oben, ohne indessen ein vollkommenes Halsband an hitleu, inders dazwischen der Nacken in einer Ansdehmeng wo etwa zwanzig Millim. gran bleibt. Jiug nm die Augen brannsehwarz; ebenso Beharmug der ziemlich kurzen Ohren brannschwarz. Wangen, lipreu, Kinn, Kchle, Brust, Banch, Inneuseite der Arme und Schenkel, Oberscite der IJände nod Füsse gelblichweiss, auf der Grenze gegen die Oherseite in granweiss ifhergehend. Wïlste an den Fusssohlen wie bei Microcebus und Chirogale, d. h. fïut Wülste vorn, sieben hinten, nieht sechs wie Peters (liii., p. 15) angiebt.

Haasse des erwachsenen Alcoholexemplares (No. 91. 11. 30. 4):--

Länge ron Schnauzenspitze bis Arns


Trockehes Exemplar, No. 91. 11. 30. 3 (Typurs):-
Lange von Schnanzenspitze bis Amus . . . . . . 2.32 millim
Schwanzlinge . . . . . . . . 195 "
 durch niedrigen, abgeplatteten 'erehraltheil und kurze, ziemlich stumple: (iesichtspartic. Das ziemlich breite und kurze Interparietale hat in beiden species die

Form enns glejchschenkligen Dreiecks, mit nach vorn in spitzem Winkel konrergierenden Schenkeln.

Zwischen beiden schädeln lassen sich folgende Unterschiede nachweisen ; vor allem also in den Dimensionen (siehe unten folgende Maasstabedle), die um so mehr ins Gewicht fallen, als der klemere Shehadel von (\%. samati einem alten Individunm angehört, während tun dem weiblichen Schädel von (0. thomasi das Gebiss kamon Samen von Abkanng tragt. Die Ablihlng des Schäldels von (). sumati hoi (inay (xxsvii., p. sjt, fig. J, "opolimur mili"") ist zn gross ausgefollen, mamentlieh die I'rotilausieht.

Bei O. thomasi sind die Nasalia längs der Mittellinie kielartig scharf. Die mach when und vom yom Foramen suborbitale und vor dem lacrymake, in directer Fortsetzmg ron der Wurzelalveold der Caninen gelegene Maxillargrube ist seicht bei O. samati, weit ansgehildeter und tief bei O. thommsi. Der crhalranste Theil des Shädelprofils befindet sich bei eraterem ungefther in der Mitte der 'aronaluaht. bei letzerem nogefähr in der Mitte des Verlanfs der ParietaJnht. Dis hintere Wurzel des dochbogens ist langer, d. W. sie besitzt einen grössem antero-fonterioren Durchmesser bei $O$. thomersi. Die breiteste Sitelle des Sichädels ist hei O. thomersi weiter räckwärts gelegen, d. h. an den Jochbögen, kintor don Orlitae. Bei (). stmuti ist der Uuterrand des horizontalen Unterkieforantes gradiniger als bei ersterer Art, wo derselhe ungefalir in der Mitte seines Verlanfs etwas konvex mach unten vorsinningt.

Gebiss. I' I sup. ist uicht umr absolnt, sondern auch relativ breiter bei $O$. thomati, ebenso breit, d. h. sich cheuso weit linguatwärts erstreckend wie m 1, während $p l$ von $O$. stmati weniger weit bath imnen reicht als m 1 . P: sup. int bei ersterer Art reducierter als bei Jetzterer; hei (). samuti hesitat dieser Zahn einen Innentuberkel, in Folge dessen er nahezn die gleiche Ansidehmug in die Quere besitzt wie p 1. Dem p: ron O. thomusi feblt der lanentulerkel ; p 1 ist circa $\frac{1}{3}$ breiter als $p^{\prime 2}$. Es ist ausser Frage, dass der als p 2 hezeichnete Zahn letzterer Art nieht etwa als Milchzahu hetrachtet werden kanu, da er absolut keine Suraren vou Abtragug zeigt. Endlich befintet sich ber O. somati zwischen
 Millim. Ausdehnung, welches wohl kanm als inditiduelle Variation des cinzigen von diener Art vorliegenden Schadels anzusehen ist.

## 8. Chirogale milii.

(Taf. H., figs. 1, s, !.)
1x21. Maki main. Et. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire \& Fr. Cuvier (/hist. Nat des Mammiteres. Ite eat.. 1821-42, t. ii., live xxxii. Oct. 1821).
 1829, 11 leçon. (; juin, 1世2.2. p. 24).

1833. Cheiragulous typicus. A. Smith ("An Epitome of African Zoology:" South Africen Quert. Journ., vol. ii., No. 1, Part 2. (iare Town, 1833, p. Fol).
1841 Lemer milii. Blainville (Ostéoyraphie ifss Manmifions: Primatess. Paris, 1411, p. 12, Pl. V'l1.).
1843. Cheirogulens typicus. J. E. Gray (List of the Syecimens of . Whamatin in the Coll, of the Brit. MLtro, 1×43, p. 17).





1slit. Chriroutleus milii. Mivart (Proc. Zurl. Soc. Lmulor, 1sis4, p. 1822).


Si: Nit. 5, x., 1sis8, p. 378), teste A. Milne Edwards.
 Mns, London, 1870, p. -8, nee A ppendix, p. 133).


18s7. Chinogaleus milii. schtusver (Die Iffiv. Lemuren, ete, i.. Wien, 1887, p. 40).
Exemplare des Britischen Mluselams:

1. No. 37. 3: ©6. ii. Trockener Balg eines wicht vällig ansquachspuph
 herausenommen: hinten etwas defect. Typus von Cheiroyuless typucus Smith. Madagavear. Von Verreanx erhalten.

 sonst beschaidigt). Jüngeres Thier: die beiden hintern Milchpraemolaren in sitn. "Ankay Forest " (Norlost-Madagasear). Von Robillack erlaiten.
(4) No. A.). 1". A. 1. Alcoholexemplar, erwachsenes ס. Nchädel im Angnst I 493 heransqenommen. Madagasear. Von der \%oological societr, London.
(5) No. ふ. 2. In, 3. Trockener Palg ; Sclädel in Angnst La93 herausgenommen: hinten leschädigt. Tamatave (Nortostkiiste Madagasears'). Vou Consul 1. 11. Maggard.

Ohdiese \%nerst von Fr. Cuvier (ix., sxi.) beschriebene Art identisch sei mit der grösten der drei rou Commerson in Madagascar beobachteten uad fon seinem Zeichner skizaierten Formen,* oder mit der mittelgrossen (lxi.), scbeint mir ganz missig, ermieren zu wollen. Es wïrde aucll uichts an der Sachlage ändern, wenn bei Fort Ihaphin, wo wie es sehejut $\dagger$ die Originale dieser Skizzen gesehen warden, Chirogate milii nachgewiesen werdeu sollte, was bisher nicht der Fall war. Lassen uns doch, wie Schlegel (lv., p, 3e3) erimert, die Angahen Ft, Geofiroy's im Zweifel, in welehen Proportionen die Commerson'schen Zeichangen (xx., Taf. X.) die drei Thiere darstellen, ganz abgesehen davou, dass sirls an deuselhen offembare Ungenaugkeiten nachweisen lassen (xxii., p. : 4, Aum. 1).

Fr. 'uviers Beschreibung des Typus ist uach cinem lebendeu, dem Jurdin des Plantes von Admiral Mitirs $1 \times 21$ ubergelenen Manehen entworfen. Die Bomerknug, dass mänulache und weibliche Exemplare mit einander iihereinstimmen, könnte zu der Annahme Veranlassung gehen, dass damals meniystens noch ein Exemplar in l'aris vorhanden war ; sic bezieht sich aber vermothlich auf eine Mittheilung des (iebers. Et. Geolfroy (xxii., 1, 22) erwähnt wieder nur das eine won Milins herriihreude Thier, dem auch der von Blaiuville (ii.) abgebidete
 von (iondot erhaltenes \& im Catulogue du Dhexérem dhlisfoire Vaturelle (xxiv.) auf.

F'r. ('uvior he\%efichet die Fairlmug der ()berseit" als "gris-fauve uniforme,"
 en dessons." A. Smith (lxi.) bexehreiht ant seinem rh. typirus die Oberseite des K゙opfes, den Xacken, die Intersoapulargegend mind rordere Partie des Ruckens als

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* lierne sicientifigue. i., 1. 1871, p. 1083; und xlviii., 1. \$41.
\(\dagger\) Rever Nientifizue. l. e, p, 10×3. Anm. 1.
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"pale, reddish brown, more or less grizzled with silvery grey," den Rest dpes Rrickens,
 "ashy hrown"; dic Unterseite des Körpers und die Innpuseite der Extremitaiten als weins orler "ashy white." Mivart coustatiert (shviii.) an den Pariser Exempharen di, Färhnog des Riackens als "a delicate fawn lrown." Von den Exemplaren des Leytener Mnsemms bemerkt Śchleg.l (1v.), die UTnterseite des Körpers nud die hmenseiten der Fxtremitäten suien weiss, mit leichtem stich ins (xelhbiche; der Rest des Felles, "dºu gris bruntre lavé de ronssitre, notamment dans nos individus de la côte Onest, of la tête prend mème une tcinte ronsse assez promoncéc." (i. A. Shaw endich besehreilit an cinem lelrenden ludividnm, das ron P. I. Selater fiir Ch. mithi gehalten wird (was nach der hegleitenden Abbidung auch wahrseheinlich ist), die Färbng als "brownish grey colom", approaching to white on the muler parts " (1x.).

Die geringen Abweichnagen in den vorstehenden Augabeu verschiedence Beobachter rechtfertigen für sich allein matülich nicht di. Annahm remchimpner Arten, da solche Variationen sich ausserdem leicht dureh die verschiedene Localitat oder verschietenes Alter erklaren lassen. Schlegels Beschreibung weicht etwas meln al). Der Selädel des von der Sïlwestkïste (Momomulava) stammenden motivilnums des Britischen Mnseums stimut indessen mit ilen iihrireu, die \%. Th. namwerislich in den no:döstlichen Theilen der lnsel gesammelt wurlen, ülnerein, sonlass ich von vome herein wenig gencigt lin, der etwas abweichenden Färhug bei den von der Pasandava-Bai (Nomlwestküste) herrührenden Individuen des Leyduer Mnsenms besonderes Gewicht beizulegen; whe gemanere Vergleichung, namentlich der Scharlel, scheint mir indessen ein lestimmter Entsehecid weht mögliwh.

Ansser dem Typus des von smith beschriebenen Exemplares, besitat das Britische Musemm einen Balg ( No . ss. 2. 18. 3), erhalten von dem seiner 'Zeit in Tamatave (Nordostkiiste) residieremlen Consml Haggard : einen fernern (Nu. s.3. 6. 3. 4), von einem jüngeren Individunm ans "Ankay Forest" (Nurdusten); entlich einen vierten Balg in Alcohol ( $\mathbf{0}^{\circ}$ ), ans dem Garten der Zool. Noc., whe genatnere Angabe der Herkunlt, als "Madagascar." Während N'mith's " (\%, typicus" anch gegenwärtig noch röthlich braun zn nemen und-augenschoinlieh durch Bleichng-das Rothbranu einfömiger uiber die Oberseite vertheilt ist, als dies na:h smiths Beschreihung am frisehen Exemplar der Fall war, ist der llaggard'sche Balg granbrann, mit silberglanzenlen Haarspitzen nal weisser Schwanzanit\%e: und der jüngere ron Robillari grammelte Balg dunkelmansgran: auch dic Unterseite des letatern ist dunkler als gewohnieh, $\mathrm{d}, \mathrm{h}$. Lellgran. Sonst aher vermag ich keine Unterschiede rom Smithschen Dxemplare heranszufinden. Wje dieses, zeigen anch die übrigen anfgeführten Balge an den Hakseiten einen * chrag uad hinten lanfenden Streifen von der gleichen Firlnog wie die Unterseite, sowie eine mehr oler wenger ringlömige sehwarze Umsanmang der Angen. Der Zwischenranm zwisehen den Angen ist heller gefarrbt als die Oberseite des Kopfes, ohne indess ganz weiss zu sein. Simmtliche Bälge zeigen anch ziembich grosse, ovale Ohren, die von Smith alds "membraneons, projecting heyond the firr, aud witls a thin apinkling of short har," beschrielen werden, eine Angabe, die durchans anch anf die iuhrigen Exemplare Anwendung fiondet.
 2s Centim. : die des Schwanzes nugef. ©3 C'entim.
 24 Centim.
 muッllstäudiq.

Dar schüdty des Chirogule milii ist bisher mur dureh die von Blatuville in Seiteuansicht gegebene Abbildang bekannt, sowie darch die anf das Pariser
 mit "Mircurchmes pusillus." die wir Mivart vertanken (xlviii., p. soi') : in derselben
 (in Foramen malare besitach, (\%irogule sich ahoo nicht durch den Besitz eiues soblden rer den genamuten (iatrmugen anszeichuet. Dic hauptsichlichaten
 angedibirt worden, und wir werden and dieseltorn ureh eimmal in einem schlussparagraphen zuriackznkommen haben. Hier handelt en sich zunächst nur um


Zwischen dem sebiadel vom smith:s Typas and dem vom Blainville ahgebildeten vermaty ich keinen Cuterschied uachzuweisen : and ebenso stimmen mit beiden die fibrigen nambalt gemadaten sichadel des Britiseben Musoms, mit einer greich an hesprechenden Ansnahme, iiberein. simith"s "('/\% typreus" ist cin nicht vaillige ausquwachenes Individuum: in beiden Kiefern ist der mittere Mibchpratmolar noh in sitn, währem das noch etwas fïngere Exemplar von Rohilhard (No. sti. 6. 3. 4) noch die beideu hintern Milehzähue trigt. Darnach scheint der Zahnwechsel bei (\%ivorale iu lolgender Reiheufolge vor sich zu whent \%nerst arscheint der vorderste Praemolar (p 3). hierant der hinterste ( 1 1), und shliesslich der mittlere ( P : 2 ). Der hinterste obere Milchpraemolar hesitat, alugesheu ron etwas geringern Dimensionsu, durchans deu Ban dor Molaren, I. h. zwei Auswenhicker und einen Inucnhörker.

An dem zuletzt erwahaten Schadel ist der letze obere Molar (m 3) viel kleiner als in den amdern Schadelo ; er erscheint anch soust verkiummert, sin zwar, dass rechtseitig (vgl. Taf. II., tig. !or) mur cin Aussenhö̈cker vorhanden ist, wihreml sich an dem linkseitigen Zahn (Tal. II., fig. ©c) die Anssenwand rückwärts ctwas melhe ansdehnt als bei ersterem, sodass man hier alleufalls moeh won cinem Rudiment eines hiutern Ansenhäckeps sprechen kann. Shon diese Asymmetrie erweckt don Verdacht, dass wir es hier mur mit einer intividuclen Variatiou zu thun haben, die atherdings in Laufe der Zeit yur völligeu Unterdrünkng von m 3 sup, fïluren könte. Griossmunterschiede dieses Zabns tinden sich auch bei den iblorigen Shbiadeln: m 3 sup. ist an Exemplar von Mourombdava, im Vergheich mit dent
 9. 26. ia. olswol dic Reductiou bei weitem nicht den Grad erreicht, wie bei dem znerst


Thirognle milie stheint ant Madagascar weit verbereitet zn seiu. Üher die gevanere Ilerkunt der altorn Exambare von Paris mad Lonton ist nichtw bekannt. (irandidier citiert dis Art von der Ostkuiste (xxix.), Nich den Fxemplaren des Britischen Musemms kommat dieselle sowhal im Nordesten Tamataye; Aukay

 dass: Chirogule ulipiccurfotus liraudid. (xxxi.) ilentiseh ist mit (\%h. milii, hestätigh, so (ustreckt sich dicese Art lemers der Wentkuste noch viel weiter siidlich als Mouroumlava, wämlich his Tullear. Eudtich scheinen nach den Angaben von (i. A. Shaw (lx.) anch die metrigeren Wahdreqionen des istlichen Betsileo, aksu ('entral-Mandansear, von diener Art lewohnt zu seiu.

## 9. Chirogale melanotis sp. nov.

(Tafel II., fig. 10.)

1872. Cheiroyalens tupicus. J. E. Ciray (I'roc. Zonl. Noc. London, 1872, p siri). Pro parte; Pl. LXXI., pro parte; fig. :3, p. 856.
 also für identisch hält mit Et. (ieolfroy's Uhrirogalens milii, vereinigt or (xxati., xxavi.) mit "Cheiroguleus typicus" simith. awei Exemplare. "alult and younger," von Vohima (Nordostkïste), die durch (troseley an das Britische Muspmm kamen
 sided abgebildet anf dop kolorieten Taf: LXXI. (xxxvii.) : der 'rhadel dew jüngern


Wie suhon ans einer antherksanen Betrachtung der Figur: herworgeht. hat das jüngere Individum mit dor mas łesehaftigenden Grupe absolut nichts zu sehaffon ; es gehört zur Gattung Lepictolem, sombass wir mis hier nitht weiter mit demselben zn befassen baben. Das zweite Exemphar (No. 50. 5. 5. 95), ist nahezn erwachsen: beide mittlern Milchpramolaren ( 1 ? ) des Ltaterkiefers und ter rechte des Oberkiefers siml noch in situ, während der ent prechende Pramolar ( 1,2 ) des linken Oberkiefers moch uicht vollstamlig aus dem Kicfer getreteu ist. Die schädelform wh der Ban der Molareu lassen in diesem Fable sotort erkemen, dass wir einen 'Throgale vor uns halon: immerhin finden sich so erhebliche Abweichnogen von \% milii, anch in den änssern 'harakteren, dass ith mich veraulasst sehe, das Exemplar ('rorsley's moter einem nenen Namen an beschreiben.

In der Farlming des Palges findet sich kein nemenswerther Uuterschied son $\%$ \% milii: die der Oherseite ist hellbrännlichgran, heinahe röthlichqran, die Oberseite des Selhwazes dunkler. Hie Byitan der Haare sind sibhershimmernd, aber in geriugerm Grade als bei jenem. Der Zwisheuramm zwischeu den Augen ist nicht heller getärlt als die Oberseite des K hifes mul der laücken; dagegen findot sich an den Halsseiten der gleche weissliche Nitrefen wie hei $(\%$. milii. Die Unterseita ist granweis:. Das Fell sieht mud fuiht sich weniger wollig au als hei letztgenamnter Art, es ware ehar seidenhatarig zu neunen; namentlich dellet ihm anch die charakteristische wellige Beschaffeuheit, die Fr. C'uvier a. a. O. mit dem Ansdrack yumfi) bezeichmet. Während die Ohren von C\%, milii memtranis nud mit nur spärlicheu Hatren bestat sind, ist bei $1 \%$. molurntis die Iunenseite nul where Häfte der abremmdeten ziemlich grossen Ohren dicht mit branuschwarzen Hatren bedeckt, welehe Färbung gegen die Basis der Ansseuscite in dhe des Pelzes übergelt : bei ('h. milti sind die Ohren eiformig mad lianger (höler) als bei der wenen Art. bei weleher sie wehr in borizontaler lichtung ansgedehat sind. Elenfalls von hramselowarzer Earbong simd die Hare, die ringformig die Orbitae umsänmen und anch hiser dichter stehen ats bei ( $/ 2$. milii. Ton dem montierten Balge won ${ }^{\prime} / \mathrm{K}$. melmotis köncu nar annahermde Maasse gegeben werden: di• Körperlänge betragt nugefahr 20 Centimeter, die des Schwanzes unguthor $2:$ ('entim.

Der schä̈del son (Ch. molenotis zeigt gleidifalls einige Besouderhciten. Wie erwahut, ist das Thier micht wallig ansgewachsen, obwohl es ron (iray als sulches bezeichet wird ; wir haben deu schiadel daher in erster Linie mit dem des Tyms von " (\%. typicus" zu vergleichen, der im srleiden Alter steht, da seine mittlern Milchpracholaren noch aicht gewechselt sind. Den Dinensionen des Endivithums:
entsprechend ist der schädel von ('hirog. melanotis vor Allenn kleiner: ferner weniger breit, shlanker, zjerlicher ; der lacialtheil etwas mehr verlangert mud nach vorn mehr angespitat : die Naseubeine vorn und hinten breiter: die Maxillonasalsutur beschreibt in Folge dessen cincu nach einwärts konvexeren Bogen als hei Che milii. Dis Vrontaha, in der Dittellinie bei letaterer Art kürzer als hei allen iibrigen
 Orbitalrander weniger anfgeworfen. Di- Orbitae und Jochbogen treten weniger mach atmsen ror, die Provessi postorlitakes senken sich daher and rascher nach alhwarts, was namentlich in der Ausicht von hinten dentlich ist. Die hintere Umrandung des kuöcheruen (Gammens springt mit spitzeren Winkel narlı vorue vor: die Foramina palatina posteriora sind so ght vorlanden wio bei (\%, milii, obwoh sie in der UThteransioht der (iray’schen Figur nicht dargestellt simd. Die Bullate osseae sind rundicher mob samme den Meatus anditor. extern. sowie dem Ansatz des Proe. malaris Sunamosi meln nach vorn geriackt, sodass die hinter den erwähnten Theilen gelegene Nehäleluartie bei $\mathrm{r} / \mathrm{h}$, melenotis ahsolut länger ist. Die Ututerkicferhalften siml weniger gespreizt als hei Ch. milii, was selbserständich mit der verschiedenen Brate der beiderseitigen sehädel znsammenhangt ; sogar dats juingere hudividum von Ch. milii (No. *2. 6. 3. 4), dessen Schaidel lürzor ist als der von Ch. melonotis, zeigt hereits cinon gexpreizteren Unterkider. Der horizontale Unterkieferast letzterer Art ist niedriger.

In Brang anf das Gehiss von Ch. melenotis ist, abgeselten von den geringern 1himersimen sämmeticher Zähne, hervorzuheben, dass p 1 sup, sich weniger weit nacls innen erstreckt, indem sein Innenhonker viel schwächer entwickelt ist als bei (\%, milii. Das hintere Pasalhüekerehen ter obern mud mutern ('aninen ist stärker hei ('homelanotis ansgebildet. Der dritte untere Molar (m 8) zeigt bei letzterem cinen dentlich ansgebildeten Schlusshörker (Talon) mul erscheint taher mehr in die Länge ansgezogen.

Fine ron (rramdilier (xxiii.) als Chirogalus crossleyj beschrielene nene Art hat nath der schr knr\%en weiter muten wiedergegebenen Beschreibung einige Älnlichkeit mit Ch. melanotis, indem beide Thiere in der Färbung des labges sowie in der dunkeln Beharmuge fer ( hren ibereinzustimmen seheiuen. Dagegen ist Grandidiers nene Art erhellich kleiner und durch die Kürze des Nehwanzes autliallig: dje "tête
 melanotis; und endlich stimmen anch lie kleinen Ohren des ersteren nicht mit letzterem.

## ANIIANG.

## 10. "Chirogaleus trichotis" (iinther.

 Tafell, ligs. 1 and 2, p. 79 [1Iand und Fuse, vergr.]).
Wer Typms mat zngleich das cinzige bekanute Fxemplan (o) ist im Brit.
 genommen whrde. Letzterer ist in der (iegend des Hinterhantshoches beschädigt, sodass versehiedene Matsse nicht aheremommen werden kömen, Von A. Crossley anf seiner laise von Tanatave nach Mouronudava geammelt, whe genatuere Augabe der Lucalitait (Tamatare liegt an der Nordost-, Mouroundava an der siulwestkiiste!).
1)ie äussern ('haraktere sind ron (Günther angegehen worden. Die Nagel der iihrigen hier behaudelten Arten sind in der Regel ehenso schart zugespitzt wie Güinther sie bei "rh. trichotis" beschreilst nod abbildet ; mur bei opolemur seheinen sie stumpfer, das könnte aber auch individnel! sein.

Ohwohl dieser Lemuride cinige Gehiss- und schädelmerkmale mit M. fierrifer theilt, in geringerm Maasse durch letztere :uch an Opolemur erinnept, ist demnch der Schädel so merkwiordig, dass das Thier wohl einen hesomderen diattungsuamen verdiente; abgesehen rom Ban der Molaren, worin dasselbe atu meisten mit Microcebus übereiustimunt, weicht es mehr von Chirogale, Opolemar und Microrechus $a b$, als letztere nuter sich. Gileifhes gilt fiur mehrere der itussern (haracture.

Der selaadel ist niedrig mud mässig abgephattet, jedoch in dew oberen l'vofillinic weniger gradlinig als bei opolomur. Was ihn besonders anszeichnet, ist die Breite der Gehirnkapsel, namentlich hinten ; so zwar, dass die grösste Breite derselbeu nieht an den Parietalia liegt, somdern hinter denselben, rüekwarts vom tillssern (Gehörgang ; die Ursache ist die starke hasige Anftreibung der Mastoifreginn mad cines Theiles des Squamosum. ]iese Auftreihong erreicht nicht gauz den Grad wie beim afrikanischen (riclatgo, und findet sich anch sonst hei malagrasisehen Lemuriden, namentlich bei Lépidolemur, wo sie von Mivart nachgewiesen wurde : sie ist indessen bri " ih. trichotis" ansqempochener als bei letzterer Gattung, mud namentlich als bei Opolemur onler gar als hei Microcelus: bei chirogute fanden wir keine siur derselben.

Der postorbitale Sehälel ist ansserdem auffallend knrz, mal ebenso dem entspechend die bintere Abtheilnag des Jochbogens. Ein Interparietalo ist rorhanden : dasselbe ist dreieckig, mit mach vorn gerichteter Spitze, ähnlich gestaltet wie hei ${ }^{1}$ polemur, nur etwas mehr in die Breite gezugen. Die Parietalleisten stehen zimblich weit von der Sugittalsutur ab (Maximmm : sieben Millim.), and enden aicht, wie grähnlich, am Interparietale, sondern, in Folge der geringen Queransdehmug des letztern, nach anssen von demsethen, an der Lamblanaht. Fin kleines Foramen malare ist vorhandeu. Din Frontalia sind in ihrer hintern Hälfte breit : die stärkste Einschü̈rung derselben zwischen den Opbitae beträgt ungefähr $\frac{1}{3}$ von derjenigen an der 'oronalnabt. Sämmtliehe aud d m Facialschädel sich hetheiligenden Kuocheu sind stark verlängert : ebenso die P'alatina, welche sich hinter den lotaten Monaren weit nach riickwärts erstrecken : die Gaumenlücken sind kanm siehthar, die hintern Foramina palatina massig gross. Wer knöcherue Gaumen ist schmal und lang: die obern Zahnreihen verlaufen nahezn parallef, im (iegensatz zo der mach vorn konvergiereuden Richtnag, welche ihnen bei (hinoyale, Ipolemur und Mirmocehus cigen ist; J. furcifer allein uähert sich in diesem I'uncte einigermaassen dw vorliegenden Art. Der horizontale Vaterkiefemst ist hiedrig: der foronoidfort satz steigt steiler ath als bei Microcebus.

Trotz des langen Gammens sint die Molaren mol Praemolaren, mit Ansnahme von p 3 sup. und iuf., anffallem klein; die Länge der Backzahurcihe (m 3-p ? ) ist gleich der von Mirroc. minor, dessen Seluadel erheblich kleiner ist ; mul geringer als bei J. smithi. Ban der Molaren wie hei den Microchbi. P l und p:2 suln simd einander sehr ählich, indem der lunenöder des erstern, in Ahweirhung ron dem Verhaten bei deu übrigen hier besprochenen Lemuriden, sehr wenig nad innen vortritt. $P \approx$ hat eine vertical etwas langere spitze als $p 1$. Beile muterscheiden sich noch weiterhiu von Chiroymle, opmlemur, und der Mehrzalıl der Mirmochit, durch eineu kraftig entwickelten hintern Bawablhëeker; nur . H. Fiereffer hietet anch hier wieder einge Älmlichkeit. Das ('ingnlum am Alusenrand von whern und
mutern l'racmolaren nud Molaren ist, wie bei Microcebrs (namentlich if. furcifier) kraftior ausgebildet nod es kommt anch wieder an der Vorderanssenseite materer Molaren beinahe zur Bildung eines supplementären, bou Cinguhm ausgehenden Höckerchens. l her dem obern Caninen zmäehst stehende, vorderste l'tacmolar hat ählichen ban wie ersener, mul nahezn gleiche Starke, also aholich wie bei 1/. furefife: wie hei dieser Art ermangelt auch der ('anine won "r\%. trickotis" des hintern lasabörkerehens. Hinter dem erwähten vodersten Praemolar ist rechts ein kurzes Diastema im therkicfer: links befindet sich an dieser stelle ein anspheincul oinwneliger Zahn, smbass wir anf dieser seite vier l'atmolaren haben, das einzige meines Wissens bekannte Beispicl von vier Praemolaren bei emen recenten Lemmriden. Her betretlende Zahn ist iibrinens im Vergleich mit seinen Nawharn so stark ahgekant, dass der Verdacht entsteht, es möchte sich um einen stehen geblichenen Mikhzahn haudeln, um so mehr da sehom sein einseitiges Torkmmen anf eine Ammalie schliessen lasst. 1) 3 sup. von Wicrorehne (bei 1/. smithi heobachtet) ist deutalls cinwazlig: der vorderste Milchpraemolar von "polemen oud Chirogale ist mir bisher nicht zu (iesicht gekommen. Sollte es sich


* In diesem einzigen Falle ist die grönte Rreite des
heransstellen, dass der in Frage stehende Zahn von "Cl. trichotis" demmech ein Praemolar ist, so hatten wir die Formel der obern Praemokaren lehender Lemnemen
 nur je drei Praemolareu rorhaulen ; aber es fimlet sich jederswits eine Zahnlüeke zwischen dem mittleru und vordern Pramolar.

Son deu beiden obern lacisiven, die nicht dieht znsammenschliessen mud von denen der anssere atuch von dem C'anmen darel eine Liorke getremut ist, ist iler iuncre langer und ctwas stärker als seiu Nabhar. Die untero lucisiven mul ('aminen sind magewöhlich laug, was anth wieder, sammt der Länge der l'interkiefersymphyse, an das gleiche Verhalten bei M. fiercifor eribuert, und mit der angewölnlichen Verlängertug tlex nutern Theils der l'raemaxillae im Znsammeulang steht. Der untere vordere Praemolar ( 1 , 3) ist hoch und ziemliels vertial gestellt ; trotzdem aber ein schwacher Zahns, wie anch sein Nachbar ( $\mathrm{P}^{\prime 2}$ ), olswol derselbe an Hohe den hintersten Pramolar ( $\rho$, 1) erleblich iuberragt : letzerer ist comprimierter als der gleiche Zaln der in dieser Arbeit besprochenen drei Gattongen, und besitat eiuen, im Verhältniss zn seinen Dimensionen, anselulichen biutern Basalhörker.
(Absolute Masse in Mhllmeteri.)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Microcebus } \\ \text { minor. } \\ \text { ot } \\ \mathrm{Br}_{1} \mathrm{M} . \\ 91.11 .30 .7 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Microue bus } \\ \text { minur. } \\ \text { ठ } \\ \text { Br. M. } \\ 3.11 .5 .2 . \end{gathered}$ | Microcebus myuxinus. <br> Trius Museum. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oy olemur } \\ & \text { thomasi. } \\ & \text { f. M. } \\ & 91.11 .20 .4 . \end{aligned}$ | 'spoleminr samati. $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{M} . \\ 7.8 .19 .8 . \end{gathered}$ | Chnogate melanotis. <br> Br. M . $70.5 .5 .2=$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chirogate } \\ \text { nuilit } \\ \delta \\ 8, .31 \\ 57.9 .27 .77 . \end{gathered}$ | Chirogale wilii. $\underset{i 2, \cdots, 1!, 11 .}{\mathrm{Br}, 31}$ | Chirogale nulu. (junior.) Br. ${ }^{1}$. 82.ti.3.4. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chiromale } \\ \text { mulin. } \\ \text { ó } \\ \text { Br. M. } \\ 55.10 .8 .1 . \end{gathered}$ | "Chiromale trichotas." $\begin{gathered} \text { Br. M. } \\ 75.1 .219 .2 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | 27.3 | 27 | 38 | 35, 8 | 41 | - | 19 | - | 510 | - |
| 33.5 | 33,2 | 33,8 | 44.4 | 42 | - | 54 | 53, |  | 56,3 | 37 |
| 3.8 | 9.3 | 10 | 13, | 13,7 | 14 | 19.6 | 19:2 | 17 | 19 | 9.8 |
| 13 | 12.5 | 14,2 | 15,4 | 14,5 | 17 | 16.6 | 18 | 1 1; | 15 | 1.5,2 |
| 11 | 10 | 11 | 12.8 | 11,5 | - | 13 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 1 N .8 | 0.3 |
| 2,7 | 3,5 | 2.3 | 5 | 5 | - | 7 | 5 S | - | $1 \cdot 8$ | 1,8 |
| 8.3 | 7 | 7,2 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 13,6 | 14.5 | 13 | 14 | 9,6 |
| 4.2 | 1 | 4 | 6,3 | 5,5 | 6 | *,3 | 8 | 7.5 | $\therefore, 4$ | 5 |
| 21.5 | 23,7 | 21.7 | 29,2 (*) | 27 | 31.2 | 34.2 | 36 | 31.7 | 38.3 | 23,5 |
| 16,4 | 17.8 | 17,7 | 21 | 21 | - | 25 | 27 | - | 27.3 | 20 |
| 16.3 | 17,3 | 17,9 | 20,5 | 21 | - | 25,8 | 2f.4 | 25.5 | 25 | 19,3 |
| 12.8 | 1],5 | 13 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 16.. | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15.7 | 13,3 |
| 3,3 | 3,6 | 4,2 | 6 | 5,8 | $\times$, | * | s | 7.2 | 8.6 | 5 |
| \%.3 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 9,2 | 10 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 12.1 | (6.) |
| 11,2 | 10, 4 | 11.2 | 15.3 | 1.7 | 18,6 | 21.3 | 21 | 11.3 | 22,6 | 12.7 |
| 5 | t, 8 | 5,2 | 7,2 |  | ! | 10 | 9 | 9 | 111,9 | 5.2 |
| 4,2 | 3 | 4 | \%, 5 | 5,7 | 6.8 | R | 8 | - | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} s, \bar{h} \\ (1.1 .4, \overline{1}) \end{gathered}$ |
| 10.2 | 9,2 | 10 | 13.3 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 17, $\%$ | 1. | 19.5 | 10 |
| 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 8 | 7 | 9,5 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 5.6 |
| 4,3 | 3,7 | 4,3 | 5,4 | 6 | 6,5 | s | -- | - | 8.5 | +. 4 |

[^4]Der bereits erwähnte "Chirogatus crossteyi" Grandidiers ist uns einstweilen unr doreh die folgende lewehreibung (xxxii.) hekannt: " larties suluerieures ronssitres, shrtont sur la tete, parties inferpieures blanchatres. Tête enome, arrondie. ('ercle mir antour des yenx. L"interienr des oreilles est reconvert de poil hron foure, et lenr sommet est horde de noir. Queue rourte et très fouruie. Oreilles petites. Lenguonr du corps, 20 centim.; de la quene, 12 centim. ; des membres antérieurs, ircntim. ; des membres postérienrs, II centim.: des oreilles, 1 centim. Habl. forèts est d'Autsianak." Dis Vergleichung dieser Beschreibung mit der von "Ch. trichotis" nud dem Typus des letateren, ergielt die nahen Bozichugen beider Thiere; massgebond sind dabei der als enorm hezeichnete Kopl, sowie die kleinen, an ihrer Innchseite mit Haren besetztent Ohren. Aneh die Färbong des Balges stimmt bei beiden ïberein : sowie der vollharige sechwanz, der bei dem Ladividum des Britisehen Mtaseums glechlalls hinter der Köperlange zuriocksteht (15: : 149), obwohl der Intersehied nieht so bedentend ist wie bei C\%. croselpyi. Dagegen sind die handriischel an der Inmenseite der Ohreu bei "rh. trichotis" keineswogs dmukeltranu, sthutern gelblichgran, und ebenso wenig ist der Oberrand der (Ohren sehwar\% umsäumt. Ich vermuthe, dass es sich um zwei nahe verwande Arten hamlelt : sulte sidh dies bestätigen, namentlich auch der Sebädel won (Grandidiers Art die gleichen eigenthimichen Nerkmale anfweisem, so wiirde sich dic Aufstellung einer neuen, beide umfassemden Gattung rechtfertigen lassen, wovon ich jedoch vorlänfig, und so lange als nicht reicheres Material vorlicegt, abstele.

|  | SCHADELAAASSE II. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Microcebus } \\ \text { coquereli. } \\ \text { § } \\ \text { Er. M. } \\ \hline-0,1.2 \% . . . \end{gathered}$ | Misrocebus sumthi. $\mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{M}$. 27.0.26.78 | Microcebus smith. <br> Br. M. 55.12.26.281. | Microcebus sinithi. $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{M.} \\ 91.11 .30 .1 . \end{gathered}$ | Microcebus athathi. 13r. 31, ( ${ }^{(1)}$ elet). |  |
| 1. Basalliinge : vom vorlern ouler untern Rande ales Formmen magnum bis zur Porderspitze ler Praemaxillise | $1(16)$ | 104 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2. Lainqe zwischen dem hintern Ende d. ('rista sagitt, bis z. Nasenspitze | 119 | 129.7 | 122.3 | 123,1 | 12.5 | 123.1 |
| 3. Länge der Nasenlseianaht . . | 413, 2 | 42.6 | 39,7 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 35.1 |
| 4. Lainge der Ntimbeinnaht . | 17, 6 | 50 | 12.8 | 47.8 | . 10 | 48.1 |
| 5. Länge der s heitelbeinnaht - | 30,9 | 37 | 43.2 | 44,8 | 47,3 | 10,4 |
| 6. Länge des luterparietale in der Mittellinie | 14,3 | 14.4 | 9 | 4,3 | 9.1 | 10, |
| 7. länge des schuanzentheils . . | 2い, 2 | 33.3 | 29.9 | 31). 6 | 30 | 26,9 |
| N. Lainge der V゙uthindungsuaht dor boiden Interkiuferhiilften | 12,9 | 11,1 | 12.6 | $-$ | - | 15,4 |
| 9. Gröste Breite des shädels. 10. Breite des scloidels zwischen den |  | -1, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 81.3 | $\times 2.1$ | 7s,3 | 75, 8 |
| Process postamditorij des Squamusum | 56,2 | 43,7 | 61.9 | 63,1 | 65.8 | 6\%). 1 |
| 11. (irösste 13r-ite des kichädels an den scheitell:einen | 61,2 | 70.4 | 61.7 | 61, 2 | 71 | 63.5 |
| 12. Broite des sibliidels hinter ifom Ab. gang der Proc. potorbit. der kitirn1 eine | $4, \%$ | 53.3 | 50.4 | 18.5 | 50 | 14.2 |
| 12. Heringzte Firvite zwisehen chern frbita. | 14,3 | 13 | 1: | 13,1 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| 14. Preite zwischern sher Ilinteramsembanis der abron Canimen . | 22,1 | 19,6 | 18.7 | 19,8 | 1 k | 19,? |
| 15. J.ante der obern Zalmreihe - | $42, \times 5$ | 43 | 13.2 | 41.8 | 11,7 | 35.5 |
| 16. Tainue dur drei obern Molaren . | 1s, 6 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 29.2 | 20.18 | 18.1 |
| 1i. 1, inge der droi oherm l'racmolaren | 15, ${ }^{1}$ | 14. N | 11.4 | 14.9 | 11.6 | 1+,2 |
| 18. Lainge dor untern Zatureihe . | 30,7 | 37 | 35, 3 | - |  | 31,2 |
| 19. İinge dur drei untern Mularen . | 20,2 | 20.2 | 21.15 | - | - | 19.2 |
| 21. Iatnge tiur drei mutorn Iramularen | $15, \overline{1}$ | 15.9 | 111.7 | - | - | 13,5 |

## Rückblick und Ausphoke.

Neben systematischen Zwecken whrden im Verlauf dieser Arbeit auch synthetische Gesichtspmokte im Ange behalten. Letztere sollen im Folgenden noch cinmal im Zusammenhang besprochen und besonders betont werten, wobei uns jedoch wegen des engeu Rahmens der behaudelten Formen nothwendige schranken auferlegt sind, obwol wir uns einige weitere Ausblicke vicht versagen kömnen.

Die nahe Zasammengehörgornit nuserer klemed Lemuridengrappe mit dem afrikanischen Geuns Galugo hat ihren Ausdruck durch Versetzing beider in pone Unterfamilie, die der Galuginap, gefandeu. Als Ansgangspmbit für das Folgende mod anm bessern Verstanduiss desselben widd es darmu am Platz sein, wenigstens das Geliss muld deu Schaidel von Gulago mit unsern malagassischen Formen in Kürze vergleichend zu benjrechen.

Was das Geliss der im Vorhergehenden betrachteten Arten betrifft, so stellt Chirogale im Ban der Molaren zweifollos eine Endform in dieser Reihe dar, während Microcebus minor seinen Platz am Aufang der kleinen Reihe einnimmt. Bei jenem fanden wir eine erhebliche Rüekbithng in der Form sowohl als iu der Zahl der den satugethiermolar constitnirenden Hörker, während sich diosellen bei diesem noch ziemlich selbständig erhatren haben. Die Mittelglieder sind in instructiver Weise, einerseits dureh verschiedene Arten von Wicrocelus, anlererseits, gegen Chirogale hin, durch opolemur gegeben.

Galayo geht weiter ïber Microcthus hinans. Als ein anszeichnevder Character

| (Redletionstabelle: Basallinge $=100$. ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Microcebus } \\ & \text { Dinor. } \\ & \text { § } \\ & \text { Br. . } 1 . \\ & 55.12 .24 .41 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Microcebus } \\ \text { minot. } \\ \text { ? } \\ \text { Br. M1. } \\ 91.11 .30 .7 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Microcebus } \\ \text { minur. } \\ \text { ठ. } \\ \text { Br. M. } \\ \text { to. 11. } 5.2 . \end{gathered}$ | Microcebus myuxinus. <br> Tring Musenu. | Opolemar $\begin{gathered} \text { thomass. } \\ \text { ? } \\ \text { Br. Mr. } \\ 9111.30 .4 . \end{gathered}$ | Opolemur samati. Br. M. 72.8 .10 .8. | Chirogale nelano:is. $\begin{gathered} \text { Br. M, } \\ 70.5 .5 .25 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chirugale } \\ \text { milui. } \\ 13 \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{M} . \\ -728.14 .11 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chrozale } \\ \text { mulu. } \\ \hat{\delta} \\ \text { Br. M. } \\ \text { sim. } 10.8 .1 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 190 | 1. |
| 124 | 119, 6 | 121.6 | 125,2 | 117,9 | 117.3 | $\square$ | 113.9 | 112.9 | 2. |
| 36.8 | 35 | 34.1 | 37 | 36, 3 | 38.3 | (10,9 | 34,2 | 38 | 3. |
| 46 | 45,4 | 45, | 52,6 | 41,8 | 40,5 | 3*, 6 | 36,7 | 36 | 4. |
| 3 N | 39,3 | 36,6 | 40,7 | 33,7 | 32.1 | - | 35.5 | 37.19 | 5. |
| 12 | 9,6 | 12,8 | \$,5 | 13.2 | 14 | - | 11.4 | 9,$1 ;$ | (i, |
| 25,2 | 29,6 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 25.9 | 27,9 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 2 S | 7. |
| - | 15 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 115.6 | 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13,4 | 16,3 | $17.1 i$ | \&. |
| 784 | 76,8 | 79,5 | 80.4 | Fib, $k$ | 75,4 | 71 | 73.5 | $76,6$ | $!$ |
| (1) | 58,6 | 6.5 .2 | 65.5 | 55,3 | 58.7 | - | 5.3,1 | 51.6 | 10. |
| 64.8 | 58,2 | 63.4 | 66,3 | 53.9 | 58.7 | - | $5+.7$ | 56 | 11. |
| 48 | 4.5 .7 | +2,1 | $4 \mathrm{~K}, 1$ | 32,9 | 34.1 | 37.5 | 30.6 | 31, 1 | 12. |
| 12 | 12, ${ }^{5}$ | 13,2 | 15,5 | 15, \% | 11,2 | 19.3 | 16,3 | 17,2 | 13. |
| 19.2 | 18.9 | 15,4 | 23 | 21.7 | 23,7 | 20,9 | 2:3.5 | $24 . \mathrm{N}$ | 14. |
| 40 | 40 | $3 \mathrm{~S}, 1$ | 11,5 | 41),3 | 11,9 | 42,3 | 12, | 45,2 | 1.). |
| $1 \times .8$ | 17.9 | 17,4 | 19.3 | 14,9.3 | 19 | 20, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1s.4 | 21.4 | 11. |
| 14 | 15 | 11 | 14, | 11,5 | 15,4 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17. |
| $36, \%$ | 36,4 | 33,7 | 37 | 35 | 31.3 | 313,4 | 36,3 | $3!$ | LS. |
| 20 | 20,7 | 20,15 | 21.5 | $\because 1,1$ | 19,6 | 21.6 | 20.1 | 22 | 19. |
| 16 | 15,3 | 13,5 | 15.9 | 14,2 | 1 6,5 | 14.8 | - | 17 | 20. |

der afrikanisehen Faftung wirl die molarähnliche C'omplikation des hintern oleru Pramolars he\%eichnet ; es ist dies nur cin, mul zarar das ammeisten in die Angen fallente (iliwh einer ganzu lieite in tie gheiche Kategoric gehniager Merkmato der Backzähe von Galago, welehe wir an einem won der Usur noch verschonten (iehis, des fintugo st nequleusis naiher motersuchen wollem.

Die Backzahne von Gulnof haben den allaremeinen ( 'haracter crösserer Krailtigkeit vor denen der malagassisehen Arten romaus: ihre sammeliwhen llioker sind spitzer und schäfer als sellst bei herrorblus minor. Wie oberen Wharen haben eimen kleinen, dem ('ingulum anfitzendon Vombemssemhöcker: derselle ist et was stärker
 Ferner lwsitzen die obern Dolaren von Gutago cinen Yorderzwischenhöeker, den ieh, sumnt dem surigen, bei sämmtlichon Vertretern nuscrer małagassischen Grapue vermisse. Lher Hinterrabl der obern Molaren zeigt in seiner Mitte eine

 dem versehiedenen Verhatem des ('ingulum ind der Hinterspite der Malaren zusammen.

 ist die llinterseite nicht von einem kontinnierlich vertantenden 'ingutnon nmsänmt :

 entgecenkwmemben laiste (welche letatere hei Virrorefos, in Verlindung steht mit dem hintern Anseenhöcker, währeud dieser bei Grulago vom der erwähten Leiste umgaugen wirl). Die lumenhaifte des Hiaterrandes ist son enem lanehig nach hinten rompringenden Cingulum eingenomucu, das aber kcine Verhindang mit
 in der Hitte de: Hinterrandes endet, sadits daturch die starke, übrigens von vome
 211 Stande kommt. Der Hinterimenhöcker ist krailtiger ansgebihet als leoi Wicroerbens: mad tie lunenseite des Vorderinnenhiockers entbehrt des C'iugnlum bei
 Nicrorrbus.

Die Untersuchung des Unterkiefergelisses von Gulayo liefert gleiche Resnltate;
 hinteren Jramolars ( 1 , 1). Letzterer besitzt vier dentlich entwickelte llöcker und motersheidet sich rom den Molaren lediglich durch Versehmaternng semer vordern l'artie, die spit\% nach vorn vorspringt. In den Molaren ist vor Allem das vordere Höckerpar dem hintern gheinwerthiger an Lingsansdehnumg: säumtliche llöcker siml sellstäudiger alk seibst bei Mierocebus minor, umb namentheln auch die imneren krätiger entwickelt. Il :3 besit/t einen sehr starken Schlusshaicker, der ührigens ebentalls an intacten vordern Molaren nachweisan ist, ahlerdings ctwas radimentar und dem hintern Innenhoeker augesehmiegt.

Das (iomeinsame im Banplan der backzähe ven Giultyo, den malagizsischen Formen gegenuber, ist ammath eine noch grössere Kompliation der Nolaren und hinteru I'ramolareu als bef Wierorrbus: es sind generellore Fomen. Die (irimte liur die Berechtigung, eine deratig kompleiertere holarform als den primitiveren Zustand, dip cinfachere als eine spectabisierneg on betrachtom, habe ich an einem :andern Orte entwickelt.* In unserem besonderen Falle werden, denke iehn, se.list
die Vertreter der Trituberculartheorie Bedenken tragen, die Chiroyalr-molaren als eine primitive Form zu betradhten, sondern die Ruicklididung derselbon zugehen ; dann aber ergiebt sich von selhst die weitere Folgerung fiir die ithrigen Formen.

Morphologisch und zeitlich hinter Galago liegt eine Molanform, wie sie etwa (1.r obereocäne Microchoerus srinuceus (xvi. p. 697, fir. 33: B) darbietet, d. h. mit grösserer Selbständigkeit der noeh nicht zu lobi verbundenen Höcker, dic an Kahl grösser sind and nnter sich gleichmässigere Dimensionen anfweisen. Yoon iler Molarform des Wicrochocrus int es nur eineu Schritt weiter zur longitudinalen Anordnung der Höcker (Tinotaxie), der meiner Anffassung gemiss primitiven Form des Säugethiermolars.

Eine ähliche, der vorigen im Ganzen parallele Reihe ergieht sich, wenn wir die Schüdelform ins Ange tassen. Im Vergleich mit Wirroc bus fanden wir hei Chirogule und in höherm (irade hei Opolemer, einen flachen, biedrigen und namentlich in seinem vordern Theil schmalen Gehirnsehädel, der hinten das Foramen magnum so wenig uiberwölbt, dass dasselbe nahezu vertical steht. Bei Wicrocthus smithi, weleher in dieser Beziehung das Extrem muter den . Wicrocebi darstellt, kinstatierten wir bedentendes Üherwiegen des trehirnschidels iiber den Facialschaidel : ersterer ist hoch, breit, und in beiden Richtungen stairker gewölbt als bei Chiroyule und opolemur : bereits die hintere Hälfte des Frontale ist bei M. smithi, im V'ergleich mit jenen, sehr breit und beginnt sich zn wölhen : am Hinterhanpt iiberragt die Gehirnkapsel dermaassen das Foramen magnmm, dass dasselbe beinahe vollstïndig an der Schädelbasis zu liegen kommt.

In all diesen Punkten geheu die kleineren Gulago noch einen Schritt weiter. Der Schädel eines ausgewachsenen ('). senegulensis hat einen guten Theil jugendlicher Charaktere (jugendlich im ontogenetischen und phylogenetischen Sinne getasst) beibehalten. Die Orbitae zeigen weit grissere Ansdehnung als bei den malagassischen Formen, in verticaler sowohl als in horizontaler Richtong. Der linöcherne Gaumen und der Facialschädel sind relativ kurz; die Pramaxillate namentlich siad sehr reduciert. Dureh seine unfangreiche, bohe, breite nul rande Gehirnkapsel, die bereits in der verbreiterten hintern Frontalregion gewölbt ist, mud dermaassen das Hinterhanptsloch überdacht, dass dasselbe horizontal in der Seloädelbasis liegt, erinnert selbst der erwachsene Galagoschädel noch anffalleml an cobliden.

Diese Ähnlichkeit wird noch iiberraschender, wenn wie junge Schüdel in Vergleich ziehen. Das (ileiche gilt aber anch in holem Maasse fiir schädel junger Thiere nuscrer Gruppe, und, soweit ich dies beurtheilen kam, fur jugendliche Schaidel malagassischer Lemoriden im Allgemeinen. Bei einem nahezu reifen Foctus von Propithecus ectwordsi fand A. Milue Edwards, dass das Kleinhirn in ergieligerer Weise von den Ilemisphären des Grosshirns bedeckt wird als beim erwadisenen Indivilum, so dass ersteres in dieser Beaiehung affenahulicher ist als letzteres.* Es ist daher der Schluss mahe gelegrt. dass die bemuriden dureh hochgralige Specialisierang riickgebitdet sind ans Formen, die den amerikanischen Affen micht unaihnlich waren, und duss die afrikanischen Guluyos disser Rainckbihnng in geriugerem Maasse anhoim gefallen sind, als die malagassischen filieder der Laterlamilie.

Mivart war seiner Zeit (xhiii., p. 974) geneigt anzunchmen, Atrika lathe spine Lemmiden ron Osten her erhaten ; dicselben waren dieser Amahme zufolge anf

[^5]Madagascar älter als auf dem benachburten ('ontinente. (irandidier seinerseits scheint die Bozichnngen Madagasears mit Afrika sehr gering anzuschlagen."

Hentzutage + haben wir gute Griude für die Amalane, dass bis etwa zum Mitteltertiar Afrika siidlich von der Sahara und Madagascar gemeinsame Schicksale gehabt haben, d. h. dass eine Latverhindung zwischeo leiden bestand ; dass ferner die grose Verschedenheit in der heutigen Süugethierfama beider Regionen in erster limie zurïckanfihren ist auf eine Iuwasion tes afrikanisehen 'outinentes dureh die Typen der Pikermi- nud Sivalikfana, deren Fehlen in Madagascar die kraftigste stüt\%e fur die Anuahme liefert, im spiateren Tertiir, anf jeden Fall zur Zoit des wheren Ploceän, sei der Zusammenhang Madagasears mit Africa bereits anfgehoben gewesen.

Som fohlen aber ältere Sängethiertypen, d. h. solche, die aicht anf cine suittertiäre Finwanderong ans dem Norden oder Norlosten zuriickzuführen sind, keineswergs ant dem afrikanischen 'ootinent, und zu diesen ältern Typen gehneren sor alten die afrikanischen Lemurideu, die dort mit oben so gutem Rewht als alteinheimisch $z 0$ hetrachten sinu, wie auf Madagascar. Aus der Vergleichung von schädel- nud (iebismerkmalon ergab sich, dass die kleineren afrikanisehen Galugos dem primitiven Typms uäher stehen, als die malagassisehen Galaginut (von den ubrigen Lemorideu Malagasears missen wir bier abseheu), weleh letztere mehr specialisiert siud, und zwar theilweise in einseitiger Weise specialisiert, näulich mehr oder weuiger riickgebildet.

Hiese einseitige Ditferenzierung ist iuherhaupt die Signatur dir fir Mandagascar charakteristisehsten Näugethiere. Das eigenthiumbiche (iebiss von Chiromys haben sehon ('ope $\ddagger$ und spater leche § als Rücklildung gedentet. Der von mir an cinem andern (orte ** vorlanfig besprochene subfossile Lemuroide Megaladupis bietet in (acbiss, weit mehr aber noch im Bau seiner Gehirnkapsel, ein Extrem von Rückbildung, für das unter recenten Placentalicrus eine Parallele höchstens durch Centetes cectudufus, Mitglied der malagassischen Insectivorenfamilie Centefidue, gehoten wird. Letztere gehören mit nichten zu den primitivsten und damit zu den ültenten aller süugethiere, wie angenommen worden ist: wie ich deun anch die Veretigung aller lnsectivoren mit V-fömigen obern Molaren nor als cine kiinstliche Gruppierung betrachten kanu. Die Form der Molaren, sowie die Verkümmerung des Jochbogens bei Centetiden sind nebst audern Schädehmerkmalen dersellen $\dagger \dagger$ Resultate von Ruickbildung, die unabhangig von einauder verschichné, wenig mit einander verwandte Familien erworbes haben könuen. Eupleres endlich ist anf dem Wege, sich an einem Insectivoren zu degradieren, soweit dies äberhanpt einem Viverriden norh moiglich ist. $\ddagger \ddagger$

[^6]Allerlings lehrt die hentige Schule, angeblich anf (irmod theils ontogenetischer theils phylogenetischer Erfahrung, lass kleine, schmale Himkapsel, nielriger Schälel, gralles Profil, lange Schanze und lange Nasenheine characteristische Eigenthïmlichkeiten des primitiven Znstanles ciues Sängethierschädels seien.

Was znoächst die Anrufung outogeuetischer Erfahrong für diese rermuthete primitive Form iles Süugethireschäldels anlangt, so ist ex ja dheh whbl eine allgemein bekante, obschon in ihrer Bedentung wenig gewirdigte Thatsache, dass der jugembliche Sichälel aller Säugethiorordnugen das directe fugenstiick jenes hypothetischen primitiven Zustandes ist : wesshalb ich z. B. denn anch Schlosser (lvii. p. 9) nicht beistimmen kann, dass der Schaidel des Gorilla "im Tergleich zo dem des Menschen moch am primitissten unter allen Anthrummorphen erscheint." Weun man seine Jugenlform erwägt, wirl man zur Uberengung gelangen miissen, dass der fichädel des erwachsenen mänulichen (rorilla der degenerierteste, oder sagen wir, dar am meisten differenzierte unter den Anthropmorphen ist. Wiare Schlosser's Annahme die rehtige, so hiesse das soviel als der junge Gorillaschäldel ist lifferenziert, der erwachsene primitis !

Sodaun lehrt einstweilen die Erfahrug bei emigermatasen bekanten fhyletischen Formenreihen, dass jr weiter riickwärts wir gehen, m so mehr der Gesichtsschälel im Vergleirb zur Gehirnkapsel zuriicktritt. Man vergleiche in dieser Beziehung Myrarothrrium onler Phenupodus mit Equus.

Bei der Aufstcllung oligen Schema's des primitiven siangethierschadels schwebt vermuthlich ein Reptilschädel vor. Welehe Grünule hahen wir aber, eine solche Form als primitiv beim Reptil an betrachten : oter besser, mit welcher Berechtigung diurfen wir den Säugethierschädel von einer so differenzicrten Form des Reptilschärlels ableiten ?

Wem wir den Gehirnumfang tertiärer Sängethicre mit demjenigen ihrer recenten Anverwandten vergleichen, diirfen wir dabei nirht vergessen, dass litztere als Regel griissere Dimensionen besitzen als erstere: und dass erfahrungsgemaiss kleinere Thicre aller Ordnngen obertlachlichere umd weniger zahtreiche Gehirnwindungen aufweisen als die grösseren Vertreter der gleichen Ordnnggen, ohne dass diese Eigenschaft an und liir sich jene zu niederern Formen stempelt. lartet, der solehe vergleichenden Untersuchungen anbahnte,* hat letzteren Punct nicht genuigeml bericksichtigt. Ansserdem fimlen sich nuter den won Lartet angefinhten Beispichen solche, deren genane Bestimmang zu wiuschen iibrig lasst; so die "IVierra rentique" des natern Miocäns, die Lartet mit der lehendeu Virorra genetta in Bezng muf Umfang nud Form des dehirns verglichen hat. $\dagger$

Am meisten anfechthar aber scheinen mir tie an* der lekannten Gehirnform ifer Amblypodr abgeleiteten Folgernugen. Schom lie riesigen l'rogurtionen mul weiterhin die meisten ibrer Charaktere bezengen, dass wir is mit einer ansserorlentlich fruhzeitig mond in anssemorlentlichem Hasse differenzierten Unterordmug za thun

[^7]laben，soklass es sehr gewagt erscheint，ihr winziges Gehirn als primitiv betrachten zu wollen．C＇brigens hat sehon（＇ope den Nachweis geliefert，dass es sich in vor－ liegenden Falle mu eine Regression handelt．＊

Bei Fragen，wie die hier berührten，werden mit der Zeit ohne Zweifel aneh die vergänglichen primitiren Furrhen mud Wintungen，die sich am Gehirn des mensehlichen Foctns zwischen dem dritten und füften Monat zeigen，zu berück－ sichtigen sein，$\dagger$ sowie die sou Beer $\ddagger$ besehriebenen Mierogyri．Vorderhand können wir höchstens vermuthen，dass diesen Bilhungen in der Plyygenese unserer Species ein weniger（phemeres Dasein besehieden war，als dies gegenwairtng der Fall ist．

Ans den vorstehenden Erörternugen ergiebt sich einerseits，dass niedrige Formen nicht nothwendiger Weise zugleich anch primitive sind，sondern dass ilire Inferiorität ein durch Degradation erworbener Zustand sein kan．Sowie anderer－ seits，dass der（aug der progressiven Evolntion won uiedern zu höhern Formen wellsst innerhalb cin und dpsselben Phylums nicht immer ein regelmässiger gewesen sein kanu．sondern muthmasslich sowohl durch Haltepunkte，als anch durch gelegentliche Rückschritte muterbrochen wurde．

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＊．＂But one retrogresive line in this respert is known，viz．，that of the orler Amhlypola，where the orain las become relatively smaller with the passage of time．＂E．1）．（ippe，1．s．e American Vatupalist，

 （．5：96．fix．316（1，515）．
$\ddagger$ Jinroal Inat．Phys．，xaiv．Jomulon and Elimburgh，1890，pp．x，xi．Prof．llowes，der mich auf die Notiz，von Beer anfmerksam gemacht hat，verdanke ich anch don Hinweis anf ein in sciacm Namen von Pedarid（I＇roc．Zand，wor．Lundon．．1N92．p．fil2．fig．i）beschriebenes Kaninehengehirn，dess－＇I Oterfliche wh cinem Furchennetz iilicrangen ist．Demsellien darfte eher die Berleuthug wines memorativen Typus zukommen als die eines prophetischon，wie Behlard anzanchmen gencigt seheint（＂if the furows are an aecidental expression of the prssibilities of moditication in the brain－surface，it is noteworthy that the Rabbit departs very widely from the sinulicidentatr＂${ }^{\prime}$ da die Nager kaum－Daplicidentati so wenig als Simplicidentati zu einer progressiven Differenzierung in dieser Richtung berufen sind．
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## Erklatung der Tafeln.

Taf. I. (J. smit del. and lith)
Fig. 1. Opolemur thomessi u. sp.
Fig. 2. Mierocebus minor (Gray).
Beide Figuren in $\frac{2}{3}$ der nat. Gr.
Taf. II. (Grez. v. II. Grönvold.)
Simmtliche Sehadefansichten in nat. Gr.-Gebisse eirca dreimal vergr.
Fig. $1 u, b$. Chirogale millii Et. Geoffr. © (Br. Mus., No. 37. 9. 26. 77). Fhaidel von ohen und von der Seite.
Fig. :2 $a, b, c$. Opolemur thomasi n. sp. of (Br. Mus., No. 91. 11. 30. 4). Schadel von ohen, von der Seite, von unten.
Fig. 3 a, b. Microrebus smithi (Gray) (Br. Mus., No. 37. 9. 26. 78). Schidel von der Seite und von obea.
Fig. 4 a, l. Mecrocebus smithi (Gray) (Br. Mus., No. 55. 12. 26. 281). Shalel von der Seite, rou oben, von unten.
Fig. 5 a, h. Microcebus minor (fray), \& (Br. Mus., No. 91. 11. 30. 7). Sehädel von der seite und von oben.
Fig. if $u, b$. Microcebus minor (Gray), $\delta$ (Br. Mus., No. 92. 11. 6. 2). Schädel von der Seite und von oben.
Fig. 7. Nicrecebus minor (Gray), $\delta$ (Br. Mus., No. 37. 9. 26. 79). Sehaidel von oben.
Fig. 8 a, b. Chirogale milii Et. Geoffr. (Schadel, fig. 1). Reehte ohere (a) und untere (b) Zabneihe. (Molaren und hinterster Pratmolar.)
Fig. 9 u, b, c. Chirogule milii Et, Geoffr. (Br. Mus., No. 82. 6. 3. 4). Rechte obere (a) und untere (b) Zahnreihe (Molaren und binterster Milchpratmolar) 96 : letzter oberer Molar der linkeu Seite.
Fig. 10 a, b. Chirograle melunotis n. sp. (Brit. Mus., No. 154:a). Reehte obere (a) and untere (b) Zahnreihe (Molaren und hinterster Praemolar).

Fig. $11 a, b$. (upolfmur thomasi n. sp. (Schädel, fig. 2). Rechte obere (a) und untere (b) Zahnreihe (Molareu und hinterster Praemolar).
Fig. $12 u, b$, Microce bus smithi (Gray) (Hobadel, fig. 3). Wie vor.
Fig. $13 a, b$, Nicrocebus smithi (Gray) (Schädel, fig. 4). Wie vor.
Fig. 14 a, $b$. Wicrocebus minor (Gray) (schadel, fig. 5). Wie vor.
Fig. 15 a, b. Nicrocebus minor (Gray) (richadel, fig. 7). Wie vor.

## LEPUS NIGRONUCHALIS sp. Nor. Њy ERN心゙! HAR'TER'T.

Similis Lep. brasiliensi Limn., sed ditfert conspiena stria lata brunnescente nigra ab oecipite ad intra humerns vergente.

THE fur is similar to that of other hates. Colour above hrown, merging into bale ashy above the tail and ou the thighs, irregularly marked with lrownish black. the hairs benge greyish white at base. brownish black at tip, and having a broul buty white subterminal ring. Underfur woolly and of a pale brownish grey colour. ITulerside of the heal, a marrow line rouml the nose, the whole breast and belly as well as the inside of the legs white, tinged with huff on the fore-legs. Neck greyish buff beluw, ashy white on the sides; from the begiming of the occipnt to between the shoulders extends a broad brownish black hand, an incb wide at beginuing, gradnally becoming marrower. Length about 14 inches, tail abont 1 inch ; ears $2 \frac{1}{4}$, whitish at base, brownish in the middle, darker on the tip, and with a narrow white fringe all round. lris brown.

The single specimen which 1 bronght home, a male, seems to be full grown, although the skull shows that it is a somemhat young iudividual.

Uufortunately the sknll is partly destroyed by the shot, and I have not a skull of Lepus brasiliensis to compare: therefore comparative descriptions of the skulls of $L$. nigronuchulis and $L$. brusiliensis will be given later, when I hope to have additional material.

My type of I. nigronuchalis is in the Tring Mnsemun. I shot it ou the island of Aruha, on the north coast of V'ueznela, where it is apparently not very rare, though by no means nmmerous.

Probably the same hare inhabits the island of Curacao, where I saw it several times, but always at such mufortunate moments that I was not able to shoot one.

The Dutch residents an Aruha and comacto call it a rahbit, but it does not burnw like rabbits. It lives in the serub aud among the rocks, resting during the daytime iu its form, like the European hare.

## ON TURTUROENA SHARPEI Salvad. AND OSMOTRERON EVERETTI sp. Nov.

## By THE IION. WALTER ROTHSCHHLI.

(I'l. 111.)

COUNT SA1NADOR1 described Turturoene sharpei very venturously from a beal and neek only in the British Mnseum (Cut. B., xxi. p. 3e! [1s93]). I now find among sume birds collected by the late Emin Pasha a complete skiu of this species, which confirms ('mut Salsadori's opinion. I therefore have much pleasure in completing his ducription and giving a plate of the lird.


Turturoena sharpei Salvart.
Joul. Foreheal ashy grey ; head, hind-ncelk, and sides of the weck bright metallic green, with a violet gloss in some lights. Interscapulary region white, as well as the tijs of some of the green feathers of the lower hind-neck. Bark and wing-coverts coppery-brown, with green and paple reflections on the edges of the feathers. Lower back, rump and upper tail-coverts deep, blackish grey, with the same green and pmple reflectious on the etges of the feathers. Tail greyikh h]ack, with slight olive green reflections and a narrow slaty grey border. Wings hawkish lirown. Throat dark grey ; underside of neck and breast deep slaty grey, each feather with a broad greenish prple border. Lower breast and abdomen werp vinaceous purple, faling into asly grey towards the vent. Under tail-coverts ausd flanks dark slate-grey.

Total length about $12 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, wing forf, tail clamagel, tarsins $11: x$, hill 11.66 .
Hub. Nguru, East Equatorial Afriea, between Ugogo and Uniammeri, collected by the late Emin Pasha (Salvatoris type, Mt. Elgon, Jackson coll.). (To the synonymy must be added: Turterorme delegorgnei Hartl. [nee Delag.] Ahl, noturu: Jer. Bremen, xii., p. 37, 1s!⿰丬, in 4. Beitr. z. Orn. östl. äqnatorial. Länd. und istl. Kïstengeb. Afr.)

Osmotreron everetti sp. nov.
In the British Mnseum there are twenty-two specimens of Osmotreron arillaris from varions localities in the Philippine Arehipelage, whike there was up to three months ago only one single birl from the Suln Islanis. It is not, therefore, surprising that Count Salvadori did not recognise the latter as being specifically distinct. Within the last three months, however, a number of specimens have reached this conntry from Mr. A. Evereft, collected on the islands of Bongao and Sibutn, the sontherumost islands of the Sulu group, of which I have in my collection $t$ wo males and a female. In addition to these I have two specimens, $\delta$ and $\circ$, from Snlu lsland, collectel by Mr. H. Guillsmard, during the voyage of the Marchesa, in los 3 , and I find that all the specimens from the suln archipelago present constant and easily recognised differences from the Philippine lirds, and therefore describe it under the above name.

Osmotreron cetertti resembles $O$. axillaris from the Philippines, lont is altor gether a larger bird; the purplish chestunt mantle is bordered above by a very conspienons interscajulary hand of lavender-grey, of the same colour as the crown; this colour is of a lighter shade than in 7. axilluris, ant the interscapulary band is much less distinct and not so pure grey in the latter. In o. ecerefti the green of the neck and breast is a shade lighter and more tinged with yellow, the abdomen paler and more greyisin along the midde.

I have no female of true (1. axillaris to compare, but the female of (). eceretti seems to be larger, and the mantle much darker wive.

Total length of my O. eceretti abont 11 inches. Wing $6 \cdot 3.5$ to 6.5 ( 9 ( 8.4 to 6.0 ), tail 34 to 3 en , bill $15 \cdot \mathrm{i}$, tarsis 09 . " lris gremish silvery" (A. Everett) ; "iris pearly-green, bill red at hase, blue at tip, feet pale slate" (II. (inillemard).

Total length of my 0 . axillaris from Mindanaw abont 10 inchess, wing 5.9 to 6 inches, tail $3 \cdot 4$, bill $0 \cdot(5$, tarshs 0 : " " ris light blue, hill at base reddish bruwn, feet light greenish-grey " (Dr. C) Platen).

Hubitat of O. eceretti: Sulu Archipelago, Suln, Meimlran. Sibutu, aml Bongao Islands ; of U. cxilluris: Philippines, from Luzos to Mindanao (: and lasilan).

## ON A DESERT FORM OF TURTUR TURTUR (L.).

## By ERNNT HARTERT.

AMONG a nomber of hirdskins from Fan, on the P'ersian (inlf, recently sent to the Tring Innsemm. I was surprised to find an extremely pale turtledore. It is distinguished from the English turtledove by a paler ashy crown, much paler and more sandly-coloured berk and rimp. lighter breast and abdomen, and especially by the wery much pater colour of the cimmanon edges to the seapmlars and wingcoverts. With only a aumber of English specimens of the turtledove to compare, I would have ventured to distinguish the Fao hird apecilically, hut after having compared it with the grand series in the British Masemm, it heeme evident to me that I conld only consider the Fan bird a paler subspecies. It seems that Eastern specimens of Thertur turtur are paler as a rule. The specimens from Fan in the British Masemmare entirely similar to the one in the Tring Masemm, bat the differences are perhap's not so obvions as in the latter, beeamse they are in a less geod condition. The specimens from the Persian hill comntries, from the Kerkhand liver, and from shira\%, are paler than Enropean T. turtur, and somewhat intermediate betweeu T. nutur and the Fao bird. The skin from Turkestan (Prjevalski) is mach like the Fao bird, and but a little more rivid in colonr ; again, those from Yarkand are different from the Enropean bird, and brighter cinumon on the back, seapulars, and upler wing-coverts.

I mame the Fao bird Turtur turtur aremicola subsp. nov., and I believe the hirds from liarkad might also be distinguished subspecifically.

The dimensions of the type of Turtur turtur arenicole in the Tring Mnsenm are as follows :- Total lengtl abont 11 in., wing (6.4.) tail $4 \cdot 4$, enlmen $10 \cdot 6$, tarsus 0.n. English turtledoves have the wing longer.

## ON A SPECLMEN OF CAPRMiULGUS EXZMIUS Tema By ERNST hartert.

IVIlEN 1 wrote ahont this rare bird in This, lsae, p. ご! , and Cat. B., xvi., 1, is63, I knew of three specimens ouly-two in the l'rankfort Musemm and one at Leyden. The Triug Misemo has since aceuired a good specimen, anong some other lifds of the private collection of the late Herr Schitt of Freiburg. colle eted by the African travellers schimper and baron von Miiller. The specimen is Labelled "Nubia." It is probally a younger male, having large white spots, tiuged with hulf, to the lateral rectrices. The outermost primary has a white pateh on the inner weh only, the second and thirs? a white patch on both wehs, the fonrth a buff patch. Wing 7 iu., tail $4 \%$, tarsns $1 \cdot 8$, culmen 6.5 ,

There are no other specimens recorded, to my knowledge, but there are probably some more placed in Continental moseums, and 1 should be very glad to receive notes abont them.

## ON A COLLECTION OF HUMMING-BIRDS FROM ECUADOR AND MEXICO.

By ELiNST AND (!L. HARTERT.

(Pl. IV.)

IN the snmmer of 18.93 the Tring Musenm received the most beantifnd collection of Humming-birds that ever reached Europe. They were enllected by Mr. O. T. Baron, mostly in Eenador, and partly in Mexico and C'aliformia. The most remarkalde character of this collection is their preservation, for they are all stuffed from the fosh in the must lifelike positions, as they were observed by the collector; who shot and stuffed them all himself. They surpass in heauty everything we have ever seen of homming-lirds.

As will become obvions from onu remarks, the collection-besides its external beanty-contains some species of great scientific interest, and even unknown forms.

The enllection was accompanied by a number of nests and eggrs, and ly valuable notes of the collector-which, however, we shonkl have liked more detailed and more complete, as Mr. Baron's experience must have unseiled to him many murecorded facts of the life-history of the leanteons daylight-stars of the Andes.

In onr arrangement of the species represented in this collection we have followed the standard work of Mr. Osbert Salvin in the Cutuloyne of Birds, vol. xvi., but we must confoss that this is merely done for the sake of womvenience of our readers and ourselves, and that-withont presuming to criticise Mr. Salvin's arrangement of this very diffienlt gronp-we do not consider the divisions made according to the prescuce or absence of serrations on the sheath of the maxilla a very fortunate stel, especially as between the sections with the serrate tomia and with the smooth tomia a great number of intermediate forms (Trochili intermedii) had to be placed.

## 1. FRON EOUADOR.

1. Heliothrix auritus (Gm.).

A male and a female from Zamora, on the east side of the Antles, shot on May 16th and in June.
$\because$ Heliothrix barroti (Bonce.).
West of the Andes, on the Rio Pescalo, near Naraujal; shot on February 18th. Also seen there in March and April.
3. Schistes geoffroyi (Bourc. \& Muls.).

A fine group collected at Rio Negro Haciemia, on the lio Pastassal, east of the Andes, in the month of August, wheu they were in good plumage.

## 1. Schistes albogularis (ionld.

Two specimens with the white throat in poor plamage, both marked "fomale," shot at Gualaquiza, Ecnador, at an elevation of 4000 feet.

## 万. Hemistephania ludoviciae rectirostris (Gould).





Ten alnlt specimens from Kamora and hio I'astassa, collected in duly. They were in gool plumage from May to September.

There seems. indeed, to he nothing to distinguish the Eenatorian form from the commou II. ludocirien from Colombia, except the longer bill. Were the difference romstantly as lige as given by Mr. Salvin (l. c.)-i.e., 1 . 3 in., we should be prepared to keep the two forms specifically distinct, but as the length is not always quite the same, and the difference offen moch smaller, as the measnrements show, we think these intermediate forms make it necessary to degrade the Eecuadorian bird to the rank of a sulsurecios.

The ten Eenadorian specimens in the Paron enllection have the exposed enlmen:


Nine (obombian specimens before us (Bugota collections) have the expersed culmen: $1 \cdots \cdots, 1 n ., 1 \cdot 35,1 \cdots, 1 \cdot 3 \cdot, 1 \cdots \cdot, 1 \cdot 1: 1,1 \because 6,1 \cdots 3,1 \cdot 34$.

## f. Chlorostilbon prasinus (Less.).

A small but beautiful series collected in May at Gualaquiza, Eemoulor.

## 7. Thalurania hypochlora (iould.

Rio P'escado, near Naranjal, Eenador.

- Thalurania nigrofasciata (Gould).

Zamora and Gualaquiza. Eenador.
The Tring Musem has received, in exchange, from Count Berlepsels a skin from sianta ('rnz, Bolivia, lahelled as Thaturanin jolshiii Tasez. It is elosely allied to Th. nigrofasciatm, bat the ablomen is distinctly more violet and the green throat and upper breast are slightly tinged with hhish, instead of a more qolden tinge in Th. nigrofascintu. There is also, perhaps, a small difference in size. (See Salvin, Cut. B., xvi., p, it.)
9. Chalybura intermedia sp. nor.

Dhayn: Chulybura supra cividis, gutture anreo-cividi. ablomine caterulescents cel beryllino, cautla cherlyberea, mandibule ad busin carmert.

Hab. Eenador.
Above shining green with a metallic: gloss, darker on the head and mper tail-covects. Thail twep steel-hlue, withont the slightest wash of hronzy green. Wings purplish hack. wing-eoverts like the hack. Throat and upper lireast shining golden grean, abdomen greenish blae, berylereen, or a little more haish (see Rindgw.. Yomen.l. ('ol., Pl. X.. fig. 14). .Ill the teathers of the muder parts very narrowly burdured with btownish grey, llanks washed with brownish grey. Under tail-coverts white. Cpper mandible black, umber mandible flesh-colour tor about two-thirds of its Jength, tip blackish.

This new speciss differs from 'kalybures caernleoyfster (Reich.) from Bogotá, Colombia, in the colour of the ablomen (which is of a rich deep blue in Ch capruleogaster and in the light colone of the under mandible. Besides the white
nuder tail-coverts, which have the well-known floffy character of the genns chrolyburer or Mypuroptilu, seem to be a little shorter than in Ch. cor meleoynstere and ch. butfoni.

It differs from Ch. mochrysith, with which it agrees in the enlour of the ander mandible, in the deep steel-blue colon of the tail and the himish abumen.

Total length abont $4!$ inches.
Dimensions of Chulybura intermedia.


Eight fine specimens, all alike, apparently all males, were shot in luly, on the road from Gnayaquil to Loja, between Pogio and Santa Rosa, in hot country on Banauas.

The generic terms Hypuroptila (Gould, Mon. Trochit., II., Pl. IXXXIX. and text) and Chatybura (Reichenb., Jufiz. Colibris, p. 10) were both intwomed in the year 18nt, and it is probably not posisible to say which one was publisfeed earlier. However, the name of Chulybura ham been in gencral nse for nearly all of the species of the genus, and therefore it is preferable not to alter it ; bat see Salvin, Cut. B., xvi., p. si.

After the addition of this new species, the key to the species of the gemus Chulybura, as given by Salvin, l. c., mast be altered, or rather completed, as follows:-
A. Mandible quite back: under tail-coverts geuerally longer.
". Under surface greeu: ( $\%$ buffoni.
b. Under surface blue: Ch. crreruleoguster.
A. Mandible flesh-colour at base; uuder tail-coverts generally shorter.
c. Under tail-coverts white.
$a^{1}$. Under surface euticely green: Ch. urochrysea.
$r^{2}$. Under surface uot entirely green.
$u^{3}$. Throat and ehest tinted with blue: C $\%$ ismerate.
$b^{3}$. Throat golden green, abdomeu greenish hae: Ch. intermediu.
d. Under tail-coverts purple-black: (\% melonorrhor.

## 10. Petasophora iolata (ronld.

Mr. Baron fond this well-known species all over the Lighlands of Edtumbr, from Riobamba to Loja. They were in good plumage in March ant April.

Nests were found in April and May. One nest, coutaining two cogrs, is a very thick-walled cnp, built of moss, lichen, soft vegetable wool, and a tew hairs; inside lined with soft woolly seeds.

The two eggs measure $10 \times 9$ millimetres, and are white withont gloss, like all known humming-birds' egry.

The nest measures $5 \frac{1}{2}$ contimetres across ontside, the enl $3 \frac{1}{2}$. The depth is not at all great, hint the hottom very thick.

In the birds there is a very remarkable difference in size between the sexes, the males being mach larger, with the wing more than a fentimetre longer, and the liill much longer and stonter.

## 11. Petasophora cyanotis (Bonre. \& Minls.).

Pogio, road from Loja to Santa Rosa, Exador ; July, good plumage.
The female differs remarkably from the male, being smaller, with the wing much shorter, and having a strong. glossy, emprery wash all over the upper parts.

## 12. Petasophora delphinae (Lens.).

In gooxl phmage in July near Zamora and I'ogio, Eenador.

## 13. Pterophanes temmincki (Boiss.).

A nmmber rollected on the summit elose to Kigsig, near C'nenca, in May and Tune. when they were in beautiful plumage.

## 14. Diphlogaena iris (Gould).

('ount Berlepsch (Ibis, lni, p. 395) distinguished the Eenadorian bird subsplecifically under the wame of 1 . iris butheyi : hut, as Mr. Salvin justly remarks (Cat. B., xvi., p. 122), the differences stated there are mut borne ont by the series in the British Musemm.

Mr. Baron collected a fine series in good phmage between san Lucas and Loja, Ecnador, at elevations of 9000 feet. They were always seen in dark cañons, gencrally over water and under overhanging rocks. Nest with eggs fomm not very ligh abose water in the month of December. The nest is built entirely of solt greenish moss, lined iuside with the extremely solt rulons hairs of a kind of fern (0.smumela !). It is ontside $2 \frac{3}{3}$ iuches high awd $\frac{21}{2}$ inches thick, the enp I inch decp and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ broad. The two eggs measure $15 \times 10$ millimetres.

## 15. Diphlogaena hesperus (fonld.

On the road from Naranjal to Cucnea, at elevations of 10,000 feet. In good plumage from October to December.

## 16. Helianthea lutetiae (Delattre © Muls.).

Seven tine specimens in good plumage, shot in Hay between Loja and hamma,
 elevations betwern bano and $12,0 n 0$ feet.

## 17. Bourcieria fulgidigula (ionlt.

From the west sile of the Andes, near Mollitneo, Eenator, shot in December at an elevation oft mon fect. In beantitinl hamage. Seen at elerations of from 6000 to 12,000 tect.
I. Bourcieria torquata (Boiss.).

Shot on the Rio Jastassa, east of the Andes, in July, then beiug in tine plmmage.

Not distinguishable from specimens from Bogota, Colmmbia.

## 19. Lampropygia wilsoni (Del. \& Boure.).

A fine sories from li io Pescadn, at elevations of from 5010 to 3000 feet. In good plumage from January to Febmary.

The difference in size between the males and females is most remarkable, the wing measuring $2 \cdot \sin$ to 29 inches in the former, and ouly $2 \cdot 4$ to $2 \cdot 0$ in the latter.

## 20. Lampropygia columbiana Elliot.

Rio Negro Hacienda and Rio Pastassa, east of the Andes, at clevations of from 3500 to 4000 feet.

As in $L$, wilsomi, the sexes are very unequal in size, the wing of the males measuring 2.95 to 3 inches, that of the females only $2 \cdot 6$ to $2 \cdot$ (measured 1.5 males and 7 females).
21. Cyanolesbia coelestis (Gouli). (Nalvin, Cut. B., xvi., 1. I 39.)

Collected on the west side of the Aules, on the road from Loja and Naranjal to Cneuca, at elovations of from ©nn to (50\%) feet, mostly at inow feet above the sea. In good plumage in April.

This species is clusely allied to "yanolesbia goryo (Reichb.), from Bugotá, but the longer lill, the much browner, somewhat bronzy colour of the underparts, and perhaps larger size in general, serve to distingnish the males, while in the females there is apparently always much white on the breast, which is not the case in the femates of the Colomhian C. gorgo. As these characters seem to be quite constant, there is no reason why they shouk not justify a specific sepration of the Ecnadorian lird.

## 2. Cyanolesbia mocoa (Del. d Boure.).

East from Baños, on the Rio lastassa, east side of the Audes, at elevations of about f 000 feet. Evidently in gool plumage abont. Octoler.

The glittering green tail distinguishes this species from $C_{\text {. corlestis, from the }}$ west side of the Andes of Ecnador, but it is closely allied to the green-tailed
 has no blue spot on the throat, and a longer hill. The fiemales have less white on the underparts than those of $C$. coelestis, and agree in this respect with the females of C. gorgo.
C.emmae Berl. might better he treated as a subspecies, as there seem to be specimens intermediate between ${ }^{8}$. gorgo and C . cmmat.

The following species and subspecies of the gents Cyanolesthin seen to be recognisable as far as our present knowledge goes (see salvin, Cat, B., xvi., 141.13 : to 141; Berl., J.f. O., 189:2, 11. 452 to tist; Tanz., Orn, de P'ron, i., p. 334).
A. (huter rectrices green.
a. Blae gular spot.
$u^{1}$. Under surface pale cinereons, feathers of gnlar spot white at base . . . . C. griseterntris ( Peru).
$b^{1}$. Under surface dull metallic green, feathers of gular spot dark at lase.
$u^{2}$. Tail longer, gular spot saphirc-lbue: (: mocoa (Eenatur). $b^{2}$. Tail shorter, gnlar spot greenish bhe: ('. mocoa smarugdina (Bolivia).
b. No bhe gular spot . . . . . C. emmae (Colombia).
B. Wuter reetrices blue.
r. Blue gular spot, tail shorter. ${ }^{\prime}$. Under surface dull green, bill shorter.
$a^{2}$. Onter and inner rectrices deep blue: C. gorgn (Colombia).
$1 h^{2}$. Outer rectrices hine, inner greenish: C. gorgo margarethat (Caribbean hill-rauges, Venezneła).
b'. Under surface greenish hrown, hill longer: ('. coclistis (Eeuador).
d. No hue gular spot, tail longer: C. caudatu (Andes of Veneznela).

23. Lesbia victoriae (Bourc. © Mnls.). (See Salvin, Cat. B., xvi., 1, 146.)

At high elevations east and west of the Andes. A few were shot near Cuenca. Very plentifnl near liohamba, and at the foot of the Chimborazo. They are in good plumage from Nay to Hecember. Nests and eggs were found in April and May. The nest consists of dark-colotred moss and roots, and is covered with a thin roof of fern leases and moss. It is lined inside with deep, rufons, solt, silky hairs taken from a mountain-fern (Osmunda ?).

The two eggs are small, measuring $14 \cdot 4 \times 3$ millimètres.
The fumale sits on the nest with the tail dounded un, so that the tip of the tail is risible close to the head looking out of the entrance-hole.

## 24. Lesbia gouldi gracilis (Gonld).

All loogotá specimens before ns have the under tail-coverts much greener than any of those from Eeundor, which have them dull buff with a metallie green spot in the middle. This character seems to be rather comstant, and the birds from Bogota bave also, on an average, the bill slightly shorter. It is therefore desirable to kecp the two forms distiuct, at least subspecitically, as there seem to be intermediate specimens in the British Musemm.

The nest is a loose structure of dry twigs, moss, and lichen, nearly guite covered at the tup. The tail of the female, when sitting on the eggs, is doubled ne bevide the berly.

The nest was found at Lofia in April, and contains no coggs. The birds were


## 2.). Metallura tyrianthina quitensis (Gonld).

Met with east and west at different altitudes, but chicfly at edevations of from aloter to 12,000 feet.

Gould (Introd. Mon. Troch, p. iif) and Heine (.J.f. (1., 1~(33, 子. 2l0) declared emphatically that the Eenadorian birds were quite difierent from those from bogota, Colombia, while Nalsin (Cat. B., xvi., p. 153) says they are similar. We hatve 1.5 specimens from Bogota and 12 from Eandor before us, and we must say that we cannot find any difference in colour, lou that there certainly is a difference in size. The wing of all the Eenadorian lirds is ahont (1.) iuch, or more, longer than that of the Bugota hirds, and the hill is ahout oot iu. longer.
 came from lopayan. Before Popayan specimens are actually comparet with others, it is, in onr ofinion, not quite sethed whether they belong to the form of Boguta or to that of Ectandor, because the omis of I'onayan seems partly to

agree as much with that of Ermador as witl that of Porgotá, colomlia, The name of Ornismyn allordi (Bourc., Rer. Zool., 1~:39), p. Bän) applies strictly to the Bogotá bird, anel that of IV. quitonsis to the Ecmaklorian form.

## 26. Metallura baroni Nalvin. (Pl. 1V., figs, 3, t.)

Salvin, Bull. B. O. C., i., p. xlix. ( )iagn.) ; reprinted ILis, 1~93, p. 4ty.
Alult mule. Alrove dark metallice whive with a green tint. Wings dee], purple lown. small cowerts on the carpometacarpl joint pake rufons. Tail like the lack if viewerl from above, shining violet pmple if viewed from bebind. Tail beneath shining metallic green. Under surface like the lark, hut teathers of the lower flanks and under tail-covert, bordered with dark boft, and the entire chin and throat shining violet purple, like " lahlia purple." (Ridgw., Nomencl. Col., Pl. Y1Il., fig. 2,) bnt lighter, this colour reaching to the sides of the neck. Under wing-coverts hronzy green.

Adult femult. Resembles the male, hot all the feathers of the nuder parts with green discal spots and with lonff sulderminal bars. Feathers of the throat with shining viokt-purple discal spots and also with bnff snbterminal bars.

Measurements of Metallural lerrori.

|  | Wing. | Tail. | Bill. |  | Wing. | Tail. | Bill. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | luches. | lvches. | Inches, | $\begin{aligned} & \delta \\ & \delta \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 9 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1 mobes. | Inches. | Inches. |
| $\sigma$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | 0.53 |  | $2 \cdot 26$ | 1.56 | 0.55 |
| \% | $2 \cdot 4$ | 1.55 | 0.53 |  | $2 \%$ | $1 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 51$ |
| ठ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.6 | 0.56 |  | $2 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 5$ | 0.51 |
| \% | $2 \cdot 26$ | 1.5 | 0.5 .3 |  | $2 \cdot 1$ | 1.5 | $0 \cdot 5$ |
| \% | $2 \cdot 26$ | 1.5 | 0.5. 2 |  | 2-15 | $1 \cdot 49$ | 0.51 |
| d | $2 \cdot 32$ | 1.56 | 1.53 |  | $2 \cdot 16$ | 1.48 | 0.52 |
| O | $2 \cdot 26$ | $1 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 55$ |  | $\cdots 19$ | $1 \cdot 48$ | 0.5 |
| ठ | $2 \cdot 32$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | (1-58 |  |  |  |  |

Hills wear Chenca at altitudes of 12,000 feet.
A nest with egg was found in April. It is a lig strncture with the wall elevated behind, somewhat of the form of a clumsy slipper without heel. It consists of moss, twigs, wool, and other similar materials. At the back it is about $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and in tront not yuite $3 \frac{1}{2}$, ontside across $2 \frac{1}{4}$, the ap $1 \frac{1}{4}$ across and $\frac{1}{2}$ deep. The egg measures $1+\% \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$.
27. Metallura atrigularis Nalvin. (Pl. IV., figs, 1, 虽)

Nalvin, Bull. B. O. C., i., F. xlix. (Itiagn.) : reprinted Ibis, 184.3, p. $44 \%$
Adult mule. Above shining bronzy green, with a faint metallic blue tinge if viewed from bebind. Wings deep purple brown, small coverts on the carpo-metacarpal foint rufons. Tail dark shining bronzy green, chaugiug into parplish steel hue if viewed from belind bright metallic green below. Below shiming bronzy green, glitteriug on the throat and upper breast. Niddle of the throat with a hig, deep velycty black patch. These feathers are greyish at base, betore the hack tip an chostnot linfi bar, and between this and the black tip a narrow iridescent metallic line. Under wing coverts bronze green.

Achult jemente. liesembles the male, lut han no hlack on the throat, the feathers there having glittering golden green discal spots and a bright butf
subterminal bare Feathers of the abdomen and muder tail-conerts lomedered with buti. Lateral rectrices tipled with pale hutl:



## 2. Heliangelus laticlavius Salvin.

Salvin. (int. B.. xvi., p. 160, Pl. V.. tig. I (l-!!2).
Thireen wonderfin specimens of this rate hird were enlleded near Loja, in sombern Eenador, at :mon feet in April, when they were in grod plomares.

Adult mole. Aluse shining green with a slight browar hoe, more distinct on the rump. Head and neck hackisb when viewed from in front. I small frontal :pot glitering haish grass green when viewed from in front, hackish green when viewed from ahove or hehind. ('hin blackish. Throat glittering purplish rosy ret. shading into bluish purple towards the ehin. A hrow white pectural band, slightly tinged with bull' on the elqes. Lower hreast and sides of abdomen shining green, middle of alalomeb doal hatt. Ender tail-eoverts dhsky brown, hroully hordered with white. Rectrices purplish hlack, two or three outer pairs with very small bully white tips, central jair dark shining grass green. Wings deep purplinh lnown. Bill and feet hack.

Gne specimen marked "femule" is smaller, and has the glittering spot wo the throat smaller and surrounded with oehraceons butf.


 culmen wis.

## 29. Heliotrypha viola (Gonh1).

Fonud on the west and east sides of the Audes of Eemator at clevations of


A nest with one egg was found in April. It is a soft structure chietly consisting of moss, ontside ornamented with some lichens and very suftly lined with fine worl. It was attached to the top of a branch, is about $\because$ inches high and monares $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. inside across. The eqg is elliptical aud measures 1 .fifi $\times 10: 36$.

## 3. Heliotrypha micraster ((tould).

The name slowld be ofolt ats above, not micrastur, as spelt bly Elliot and Salvin.
 brilliana plomage in Ime.

The adnlt female is similar to the male, lut smaller, loss dant and groener on the head and mper tail-coverts, the glittering spot on the throat smaller, the feathers of the chin white, hatckish at hase, muly a patrh in the middle of the abdomen buff. Salvin's dewription of the femal" in 'at. B., xvi., p. lifis, sepms to be



This species shows that the genera Heliangplus and Heliotrypher wre sery closely allien, as it somewhat counects them.

## 31. Urosticte beujamini (Bonre.).

One specimen from Rio Pescado, Ecuador.
32. Urosticte ruficrissa Laws.

An admirable series from the Rio Pantassa, collected in Anguct, when they were in goud plumage.

## 33. Adelomyia melanogenys (Fraker) and <br> 34. Adelomyia maculata Gould.

There are generally, and atso recently in the Cutulogue of Birds, xvi., pp. 16is, $1 \% \mathrm{H}$, two different forms united under the name of Idelomyite milanoyrnys, one the true A. melenogenys: (described from Bogotai by Fraser, P. Z. S.. 1-+11, p. I~, type in the Liverpool Musenm), of which I. subinue (Boure. \& Muls.) is a synonym, and A. muculuta (lexcribed from Eenador lys Gumh, Mon. Troch., iii., pl. J49).

Mr. Salvin (Cat. B., xvi., p. fin) is, no donbt, right is saying that the largep size and longer bill, which are said to distinguish A. muculatu, are not constantly distinct, but there are other characters that serve to separate the two species.

In A. melunogenys, the pale hasal portion of the rectrices is small, restricted to the part of the tail which is himlen by the under tail-coverts, and brownish huff of colonr. Is A. muculata the pale portion is lighter and of a real butti colnur, and extends far beyond the tail-coverts and over half or more than bali' the length of the rectrices.
 are smaller.

As a rule A. melanograys is deep green above, while A. maculutu is distinctly golden green or bromzy green above. This character, howerer, seems to sary oceasionally in A. mumbluta, lout all .1. mehonoyengs. From Buguta serm to have the upper parts dark green.

Onr tigures on p. it will illustrate the differences. They are most accurately done trom specineus sent by Mr. Baron.

This gentlemau collected A. melunogroys: on the Rio Pastassa, mast of the Andes, at clevations of from $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ on to $i$ ion feet, while be found $A$. mercelutn terest of the Andes, on the road from Luga to santa Rosat and (inayaunil, at clevations of from $50(1)$ to $\quad$ ann feet. He finther assured us that the two species hat ditlerent call-motes.
33. Phlogophilus hemileucurus (xoull.

A single specimen with a dark mater edging to the white tip ot the lateral rectrices, not sexed, trom Ecnador.

## 3i. Agyrtria viridiceps (Gould).

A series in ghon phamge, collected on the lin Preato, on the wist side of the Aules, in lanuary.

## 37. Agyrtria fluviatilis (Gould).

A fine series in goonl plumage. conlected in July and Angust on the Rio Pastassal. and at Zamora and Gualataiza, Echathr. They are all marked " $\delta$," except two marked "o " ly, the colleetor, which have the wing mily : incles, instead of at lant $2 \cdot 2$ in the males, the feathers on the throat and berast distinctly margined with whitish, and distinet grevish tips to the onter rectrices.

3n. Amazilia alticola (xonda.
In fair numbers at Lega, Eenambr, in March and April.
The midelle oft the loreast is pure white, the hases of the feathers blackish: the sides if the hreant glittering golden green, this colonr making an attempt to meet
 stutfed specimens bufore us, but less distinct in poor skins, and it is neither clearly shown in Gould's figure (1/ou. Troch., v., pl. 304), ner deseribed in salsin's description (Cat. B., xvi., 1, 206). The under tail-enverts are white, washed in the centre with pale chestunt, wften with the exception of the longest ones.
33. Amazilia dumerili (hes..).

1u tair plumage in Fobruary, near Namajal aml San Martin. IV. Eenador.
The breast is white, almost encireled by glittering gollen green feathers, the abdomen chestunt. Under tail-toverts white, ouly some of the upper ones washed with pale chestunt in the midlle (ef. (fonld, Ifon. Troch.. v., ph. 305; Nalvin. Cat. B., avi., p. 20:).

The temale is not ynite similar to the mate. The wing of the male is $2 \cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long, that of the female es in., and the ablomen is very pate chestent in the female while it is rich chestunt in the male.

The etuite chestant abdomen of the male is another character to distingnish A. dumerili from A. alticolr, the latter having the abdomen white in the middhe ant only chestunt uear the flanks.

> 41,. Amazilia riefferi (Boure.).
> San Martin, near Naranjal, Ecuador, April.

## 41. Floricola albicrissa (Gonld).

Met with in the hot belt on the west side of the Andes, in Eenador. A series in good plumage collected from May to Angust between Ambocas and Loja.

## 42. Damophila juliae (Bourc.).

Naramal, Benador, at low elevations near to the level of the sea. In good phomage in Fobruary.
43. Polyerata amabilis (tiould).

Three specimens from the Rio Pescado, near Naramal, Bentator, went of the Autes. Nheot in March. (iood plumage.
44. Chrysuronia oenone (Less.).
('ommon on September 2!th, near Zamora, Eenalor.

## THE GENUS EUTOXERES.

When looking over Mr. Baron's collection from Eenador, wo were struck by finding in it three different speeies of Eutorers of the aquilu gronp. They were already put down as three different specins by the collector, who helieved that one was $E$. hiterura, and that the two others were prohably new species. Whe foumd that one was Eutoreres aquila (Bourc.), the secoud F. heterura Gonkl, and the third, in onr opinion, a new species, which we called E. buroni, alter the collector. The former ( $E$. . ctuilu) was procured east of the Audes, the two others west of the Andes. The peculiar E. comhminii (Bonrc.) was not met with by Mr. Baron.

## 45. Eutoxeres aquila (Boure.).

We reepiven a series in tine plumage, collected in Joly and Angnst, on the Rio Pastasia, east of the Amles. They agree eutirely with a good number of skius from Bugotá, Colombia, that we compared. Their rectrices have (as Mr. Nalvin justly described in (het. B., xvi., 1' :(61) the shujts mhite fion ubout half their distitl ends, the web neljoining grantully becoming more hroarlly white towards the tip.

One adnlt male has one of the rectrices aboumally entirely white, while the corresponding one ou the other side is normally marked.

## 46. Eutoxeres heterura Gould.

This species was originally lescribed by Goukl in Anm. and J/ng. I. H.. labis, i., pp. 4.5.

Gonld meutioned the "great variahility in the markings of the tail-feathers," and, in our opinion, confounded two different forms noder his bame, as all subsequent ornithologists alsu dil-manely, oue with a dark greenish-brown tail and with large white tips to the onter rectrices, which on the onter weh, have the white colour terminated by a trausverse edge : aul another sjectes with ab olive-grey tail, and with very small white tips to the rectrices, if auy. Buth these forms were received and dexcribod origiually by Gonld, and both are among his types in the Britinh Mnsenm. Therefore it lremmes-as wo single specimen was marked as "type" by the author-difficult and arbitrary to those who distinguish these two forms which of them should be regarded as typical E. heterura teoud.

We think that the form with the dark greenish-brown aal, and with the large white tips trausversely elged on the onter web of the conter pair of rectrices, is by far the commouer in collections ; aus in most collections only this one is represented as E. heterura. Noreover, Gonlll first of all mentioned, l. c., l. 45.) the form with the big white tips. We therefore thiuk we sanuot be blamed if we chonse to restrict the uame of $E$. heteroru (ronld to this species.

This, then, is distiugnisined from E. aquilu (fiom ('ofombia aud the east side of the Andes in Eenador) by the shuftes of the mertrie's beiny white for liss then helf of their distal ends, cend the white: on the onters wethes of the lateral rectricess berise detined transcersoly. Besides, it must be mentioust that the tail-feather: are more attemated towards the ends, atharacter only visible in somper individuals in the two allied species, bot apparently always prouomesel in $E$. hiterurt. so semal anthors stated that the ceut ral spots to the feathers of the under surface are buff, while they are white in E. aquilu. 'Tlisis sorms to be wrong, as we have secon specimens ul' E. aquile with a distinct lnuff enhour ou the breast-finathers, and specimens if E. heferurn that had them as white an my individuals of $E$ L. "quilu.
 1. satrini to be identical. It least, one of us, who most catetully examined the Fpecimens in the British Jusenm, was not ahle to make out the slightest ditherenees hetween the two. Mr, salvin ('at. B., xvi.. p. Phe) is fully right in saying that
 however. says that the colour of the ceutial spot- th the almbminal feathers is different, luing louff in $E$. leterero and white in $E$, walrimi; bat one wi the hirds from ('akwerora. l'anama, in the British Insemm, seems to be the baflest of all, ame this Chatacter is, we belicte, variable, and perhaps due to age.

Onr figures, which we have drawu with the greatest dare and without any exaggeration. will, we trust, hetter "xplain the differences of the three species than our descrip,tions can.

The bahitat of $l:$. hetermm is somewhat phazling. for the sperimens in the British Musemm are said to the trom "gnito and Sarayan, on the east side of the Amles, while Mr. Barm tomnd $E$. "quil, on the cast sitc of the Aurtes, and recordeal $E$ : hetacuro from the Rio Pescado near Naramal, west of the Andres. He adds, "In goot plumage from lareh to July. Xeating approximately April and May."

## 4. Eutoxeres baroni sp. nos.

Fasily distinguished from the two allied species loy its olive-grey tail, with a fatat greenish metallie hue only, if any, and with amall white tips to the rectrices, sometimes restricted to the rentral pair and sometimes altogether absent.

Mr. Baron sent these alsin from the Rin Pescado, near Naranjal, and noticed that they were in good phmage from Mareh to July, and that their nesting seasom was April and Mix.

We may mention that the Hom. Walter kuthschild, who took much interest in the collection and our work on it, quite agrees with us, that these three species are distiuct.
4. Threnetes cervinicauda Gould.

Gualauniza, Rin Pastassa, east of the Andes. Inly.

## 4!). Phathornis yaruqui (Bonse.).

A series from the Rin Pencalo, near Nananjal, collected in July.
Provided 3r. Baton has not wrongly dissieded the specimens, the female is not similar to the yongg wale, bat closely resmbles the adult mate, obly diflering in a slight! more distinet galar stripe.

## 3). Phaethornis guyi emiliae (Boure. © Muls.).

This form is only distinguishable from $P$. guyi in fully adnte sperinens hy at blue tinge, instead of a green one. on the miner tail-werers and the hase of the rectrices. but sonetimes specimens seem to lue hardly distinguishable. The ey probahly graule intu each wher, atul it is therefire, purhats, wise to lollow (irat


 Triniand and Vionemela, in his collection, which came from Borota.


1. Tail of Cutoxpios aquite from above.
2. ,. ., " hetroura,
3. " $"$.. baroni .. ..
4. " "Adelonyia muculate from below
5. , " "melanoypnys "

The lemale of this species remomble the yomg male (which is apparently -utirely similar to the yonng lemale) in colour, haring the bronl butt or peot terrugimons pestucular and malar stripus a palargrey hreast, and the lower abdomen hroaler and more pronounced fermgions thaty. hat in the narrow-pointed shape of the rectrices it ayress with the ablult male, the yonur birds having the central rectrices much longer and much brouker.

Mr. Baron collected a series of alult and immature specimens, near Zamora in Beuader, hluring the month of May. He alser fomen a nest. The hest comsists af black dry roots and moss, is not lined, and sparsely ormamented with light coloured lichens on the onside. it is thin and transparent oumany places.

## i). Phaethornis syrmatophorus Gonld, and

52. Phaethornis berlepschi sp. иом:

There are, in our opinion. from (ioud up to the present time, two different species united under the nanue of Phuithorsiss syrmatophorms Gonkl. One is slightly larger, has the midfle of the abdomen pure white, the flanks rieh butf, the romp and upher tail-coserts deep tawny orlmaceons. This is nu dount, according to the fignre and original deseription of (Gould (Contr. (1.n., Is.n, p. 129, and Mom. Troch.. i., pl. 20, 1852), the typical P. syrmatophorus, atthongh among the spechuens of the liould collection in the British Musemm, there are also specimens of the second species. The latter is slightly smatler, has the middle of the abdonarn not distinetly white, the romp, like the back and the "pper tail-coverts of a rich ochraceous butl (but neither this wor the trine $P$. syrmatophoress has them
 lateral rectrices are paler, passing into whitish on the pair next to the elongated central pair. In this species all the feathers of the maper parts are munch more dictinctly margined with buff than it is the case in $P$. syrmatophores. We uame it after our esteemed friend, the well-kuown Trochilidist. Graf Hans von Berlepsch.
 $\because$ : to $3 \cdot 4$, the exposed culmen $1 \cdot 6$ to $1 \cdot 6$, while in $P$. berlipeschi the witg in
 species rucasured).
$I^{\prime}$. syrmatozhorns was collected in Jnly and Angust (in the must perfeet plumage) (wo days of travel east of Banos, on the lion l'astassat, cetst side of the Andes. P'. berlepschi was found in Jannary on the Jio l'escado, west of the Ander.

In The IImmeny Bird, i., p. 17 (1sen, Mr. Buncard descritued a smppoded new species of Phepthomes under the name of $P$ ' colembiunmes. This name was given
 There was. from the deseription, as suspicion that Boncard's spectes might be onn $P$. berlopserti : but the author, to whom we are much obliged tior it, withingly lent us his type for comparison, and we foum it to be an muthbtent, thagh somewhat immature, speeimon of the true $P^{\prime}$. syrmatophorns, with the deep tawny orhercens rmmp and neper tail-coregts. Yonuge $l^{\prime}$. syrmotophorms have the throat and breast dnoky and the feather of the mper parts tringed with butl, but the rump and tail-
 does uo louger comsider his $I$ ' rolumbinnms a valid species. His bird is one of the well-known trade-skins from bogoti, which, for the mont part, are cotlected in the valleys north of that town.
73. Phaethornis superciliosus (Linn.) (\%).

There is on single specimen shot in Mas at Naramial, uear the Row Pescado, which seems to belong to this -pecies. Wr will spaak of this biral again, it comparison of turther material shond alter our opinion about it.

## 54. Pygmornis griseigularis ( $4,0 \mathrm{mld}$ ).

A fine series, shat in May nent Zamora, Benalor. This sperios ran adways easily be distiuguished from $P$. striigularis hyy its mfons muder surtace.

## 5.). Pygmornis striigularis ( (xomid).

Kio Pescad, near Naranjah, Fenador, Jannary: This suncie* can always easily be distingnished from $P$ '. griscignluris lyy its mneh more greyish breast and abdomen, and by the under tail-coverts being dull whitish instead of rufions, as in P. arriseigularis.
is. Campylopterus villavicencio (Bourc.).
One male and two thmaler, in good phmaye, shot at Zamora, Eonador, in May. The females have the wiug uine millimetres shopter than the male.

ㅈ. Aphantochroa hyposticta (ionld.
Kamora, (ithalmfiza, Rion Negro Hacienda, Rior Pastassa, fuly amb Angnst. The female is eutirely similar to the male.
S. Urochroa bougueri (Boure.).

Ou the Rio Pastassab, 以ast of the Andes, at elevations of $\ddagger$ mon feet, fuly send to Jnly 3uth in good plumage.

The series contains two adult males and sis adult females, all sexed by the collector. The wales agree with Axalu's deseription (Cut. B., xvi., p. 3n I) : the females have a chestunt fratch on either sile of the gape, but otherwise they are similar to the male. The extent of the blak on the onter rectrices varies in the males as well as in the females If trochron limenen of Lawrence (Ame. Lye. N. Y., viii., fr. 45) is a distinct species, all there opecimens would belong to it, but acerding to Elliot and Salvin the names of $l$. bomumori and $t$. leurnere rafer to one speces.

## 59. Docimastes ensiferns (Boiss.).

A small series was collecten between Oetoher and December, when they were tonus to be in pertest plumage. They were ohserved on both sides of the Audes at elevations of from somo to 12, , 10 m fiet.
 mastes schliephuchi, and Berlepseh and Taczanowai degraded it to the sulneperitic rank. The differeuce seems to lay only in the kager leak of the Eenaulorian bird, but this character now seems fo no not at all constant, although the majority of the Eemador hirds maty have a longer beak.

## (9). Heliodoxa leadbeateri (Bure: d Muls.).

East sloges of the Andes in Bemador, Kamora, (inaliapuiza, Rio Nugro, near Rio Pastassa.

Iu good jhmage from May tor ineptember.

## （i）．Heliodoxa jamesoni（Bumre．）

Wist slope of the Ande in Benador，Kio l’aralo，Nimanal，太inu Martin． In fair plnmage in Jannary．
fie．Phaeolaema aequatorialis（iomht．
 Fobrmary．
（i3．Lafresnaya gayi（Bomre if Muls．）．



The whole series belongs to typical $L$ ．grais．and not one to the doubtfol torm

（it．Oreotrochilus pichincha（Bunre d Nuls．）．
From the momenas near＇nencat to the（＇himborazo，at elevations of＇from


Mr．F＇．（＇．Lehmann，of I＇opayan，when visiting the Tring Mnsenm，coutirmed Mr．Barmis statement ats to the distribation of＂）pickimelne．He has collocted
 Piehinchas．
（5is．Oreotrochilus chimborazo（Delattere id Bumes）．
 November．In monlt in duse and Angnst．

The nes is 4 inches long，but wery thick at the buttom，so that the rup is omly I？inch thep Gutside measme acrose $\frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ inches，inside $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inch．The two eggs measure $1: \times 11$ millimetres．The nest is louilt of mose，wool，and a fine shord grass．and mot very strongly wovel together：

615．Rhamphomicron stanleyi（Buntr．d Muls．）．
 tonlected ingook phmage in April am Neptember．

A nest was fomm in April．It was phed in the fork of a brands，and is bile of muss and ronts，and lined inside with cotton．It is atront ：inches high，and just as wide ：the enp is $\frac{3}{3}$ incld deeph，and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch wide．

The ege meature $1.5 \% \times 10.5$ millimetres．
（ia．Rhamphomicron herrani（ 1 ）lattre d Bemes．）．
An almirable series from the hills at sigsig，south－east of（＇nenea，at


## （fn．Rhamphomicron ruficeps（（fould）．

A single rery tine adolt male firm Luja．Eenador．It is entirely similar to males from Bolivia in the British Masomm．We believe it has nof yet been recorded trom Entaldor．
（：1）．Patagona gigas（Vicill．）．
I series of sexeal atult specimens shot at Riobamba，benadur，in May and Jane and our young male shot in the middle of Inne，all at elevations of from somen to 10，品晎 feet．

The sexes are similar, but the roung male is miform theop rufons heneath, with only some very narrow whitish edges to the feathers. Alow it has a streak of white along the back and rmmp, while most of the teathers are mhend with white. those of the liead with rulums.

T1) Aglaeactis cupreipennis (Bumre. © Muls.).
 Loja, in the month of February, when they wopr in grond phuage.

The Eenador birl has been scparated trom the 'olombia hirt mulde the mame
 seem not to be coustant. Fomm suremens from bagota, ('obmbia, have the umber parts and throat just as dark as those from Ecmaher : there in nu difference in the
 bird; and some specimens from Bugota haye the wing longer than must of an Ecuador hirds.

A mest was fomed in April. It is a leantifal roundin structure, comsisting of very fine rafous and black mess and tibres. plabsely ornamented with light-coloures swall leaves aul lichens, linet with at womertinly sult and elantic rutoms-cobured material, alparently the hairs of'some "(Ammenden or another ferm.

It meatures above mutnide across ${ }^{2} \frac{1}{2}$ inehes, the cup $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and mearly as depl.
i1. Klais guimeti (Burrc. di Mnls.).
Sosen specimens shot in May wear 'hamora, east of the Andes.

## i? Eriocnemis smaragdinipectus (tronld).

A mumber of maten and femalex, collected near Loja and 'rencon at clovations


## 73. Erionemis evelinae sp. nov.

Nimilis of E. gorlime (Boure.), sed rastro breviore, manlibula al hasin (armeat (audac tectricibus splentiomions, petore obsomiore.

One single specimen, warkel fot trom the lio Pastassal. Whe hater catrotully compred it with the sperimens of all allied spreies in the British Mnseum and at Tring. as well as with all cleseriptions and figures, and find that it agroms most with the female of $E^{2}$, gorlimi, but differs in its shorter hill, iu the basal half of the mantible being flest colour, and in the more brilliant gliteriug greet entowe of the "per tail-enverts.

Ahove shining grass graen with an slight brouzy the more "fistinct on the neck. Ulper tail-coverts and a few of the last fathers of the lower hack hrilliant glittoring. even muh more brilliant than in the abult males in the British Mnsenm. 'Tail deep steel hhe. Wings purplishblack. A tiny white spot buhiul the ere. A shont huff streak from the haral region downwards. Theot and beant dauk hownish green, each feather being tark at haw, buff tuwark the tip, amb having a dark
 dark grey at basc. Tibial tuft suow white. Fudur tail-covert wioht blate, sfighty: glittering, more blaish under it cottain light, fringed with grevish hatl:
 bill 103 .

Named in honour of the sister of the uwner of the Tring Vasemm.
it. Eriocnemis luciani (Bumre.).
 at elevatious of 10,000 and 10.0 an feet.

Besides these lirds we have betore us mue specimens collected by buckley m Ectauler, but in only one of all of then we can perceive a slight bronzy tinge on the central rectricers, is mentioned by salvin, fout. R., xvi., p. 336.
i.). Eriocnemis lugens ((zomld).

Syumym $f:$ squamata (iould, I Siu.
I fine series colleetel on the lion lastassa (east of the Andes), in Juty and Angust, prowe that brionememis lugens (fomhl, 1-ill is the fomale of be spurmmeta (Goulit, la(il). Mr. Barou always saw the two anplosed specips tugether, and pairius. While the male ( $E$, squomutue has the tibial tufts partly white amd partly pale chestumt. the female ( $E$ : lufros) hats the tibial tuits pure white. Be wides the latter has the wing two or three millimetres shorter, and perhaps the eoppery glos: less briqhit.

The name of $E$. lngeres, athourh wiven to the lemale, must stand, as it has uine years" priority.
76. Panoplites matthewsi (Boure.).
'obllecterl in April, when they were in very good phmage, at loga mod ('nenca, Ecuador.

## ii. Spathura melananthera Jard.

In the hot amed in the wam belte of the western slopes af the Ambes of Ecmador.
 plumage firom dune to sebtember.

- Spathura solstitialis fiomld.

East slopes of the Audes in Ecoador. Zamora, Sabanilla om the road from
 in May and dune. In gend phmage until October.
i!. Calliphlox amethystina (Gm.).
Zamora, Ecuador. A mmber eollected in September. in lairly good phmaye.
-1). Acestrura heliodori (Boure).

-1. Acestrura mnlsanti (Bunre.).
Sear Pogin, on the romds from Santa Rosa to haja. and Luja to Riomamba, at elevations of from sonto 1 le, wow feet. In good phange from April to september.
-2. Chaetocercus bombus (iondt.
Rion Pencado and l'ugio. A nmmber collecterl in fuly, but none of them in perfect phumage.

## -3. Myrtis fanny (Lers.).

 fhmage from April to september. A nest with $t$ wo gonug hirls was fiomd on the Ist of April. It is a emical strueture attaehed to some upright (wigs, and consists
of fine vegetable wonl, ormamented outsid with light-colourend lichons. The nestlings are ableady feathered, and resemble the adult fimate, lont the feathers ahove have rufons buff edses, and the under parts are more rufins bufl.

## -4. Lophornis stictolophus Nills. d Ellint.

A number, wollected near Zamora, Ecuator. in reptember, when they were in goonl phamage.

This species is kuown from Venezucla and folumbia, and Bouearl ( frin. Il/me. B., j. 38) recorded it from Eemador. The sperimens agree entirely with skins from ('olumbia.

## *.). Popelairia popelairii ( I м B Bn.)

Prymmerranthe popmlnisii Salvin, Cat. B., xvi., p. 42x.
A fine series from the past slopes of the Andes in Ecnador, shot at Zamora, Gmatarniza, Rio Pastassa, in the warm region. In good plamage from May to ()etober.

Nif. Popelairia conversi (Bomrc. \& Muls.).
Prymenecantlue conerersi (Buare. \& Muls.) Nalvin, C"et. B., xvi., p. 4.3u.
Naranjal, Ecuador. Feloruary in perfect phmage.
Berlepech and Taczanowski ( $P$. Z. s., 1Ans, p, ouni) distinguished the Ecnadorian bird moder the name of Gouldien comersis monntorimlis, but it cannot be separated: and 'oment Berlepsch kindly wrote us that he himself' dues no longer considep it it distinct subsprecies.

## II. FROM MEXIOO ANI) C'ALIFORNIA.

## 1. Chlorostilbon auriceps (Gonld).

Sear (hilpancingo, state of (inerrero, Mexico. A nest was fomud in (letulner.
It is a thiu-walled pan, constructed of wery thin grasses and hairs, lined inside with is silky kind of conton, evilently from an Eriouldmatron tree. Ontsids it is ornaneuted with large leaves and pietes of hark. From bottom to tol it mensures only $3 \frac{1}{2}$ centimetres and $\frac{1}{2}$ across. The eup, measures $2 \frac{1}{2}$ across. The two eggs are very timy, and measure $3 \times 2 \cdot 5$ millimètres.

## 2. Jache nitida Nalv: \& Goolm.

In fair phunage in June at lhos Arroyon, mar Acapulco, Guerrero, Alexico.
See salvin's remarks on the specios. C'at. B., xvi., pp. 62 and 133 . In Biol. (entr. Amer. the same author called the specion .I. Iombleditifi (Bomere.) thas miting J. doulberlayi and .J. nitivlio.

## 3. Phaeoptila sordida (fionld).

Zumbaygo del hio and ('hilpancingo, state of Cherrero, Mexico, Jambary.

## 4. Eupherusa poliocerca Elliot.

Thilpancingo, Mexico, at devations of somo to Foto teet.
The female (nnknown acending to ('it. B., xri., p. it) differs much from the male. It is above shining grass-green with a golden gloss. Silles of the breast shining grass-green. ('hin, throat, breast, abotomen, and under tail-coverts dasky white. Wings reef fimplish brown, secombaries dull chestumt, wingecoverts like
 tail-teathers pure whate, with shoning orren borders on the onter wehs, sery small and almost obsolete on the ontermost pair, beooming gradually broader towards the middle : thiml jair from ontside with a big mark of shiuing green on both wels,
 patch and a portion of the shatt white near the hase and tijped with white.


The pest was fomme in wetuber. It is a marvellons romul structure of moss, ontside ornamented with lichens. mostly of at whitish colons. insikle lined with the

 4 millimètres.

## $\therefore$ Petasophora thalassina (N゙, ).

Mr. Baron fomm this specie common in the (hilpancingo Monntains in
 were found from U Dotober to Sovember. (he nest sent is built of tine brown moss, and ont side ornamented with leates hanging long down from the walls of the ting best.

The two roge measure $1+\times 9$ millimetres. Ther sexes ditter greatly in size, the mate having the wing abont oto di millimetres lenger. The female has also mope of a golden wanh aluoe and below, and the bill and the tail shorter.

## 6. Cyanomyia viridifrons Phliot.

Thas very distinct speles was collected in mumers at Knmpango del Rion and narar ('hilpancingo. Stato of Guerrem, Mexico.
$\therefore$ Amazilia cinnamomea (Lers.).
A fine series in good plumage, collected in Jhue at Dos Aroyos near Acapmeor, (inerrero, Mexico.

## * Amazilia beryllina (Licht.).

 feot in Jaunary, when they were in good plamage.

A nest was fombl in (Hetoher. It wat placed on a thiek branch, is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inelh high and just as wide, hat the enp is very shallow. The structure is rery strong, and comsints cbiefly of fine grass and fibres, lont is covered outsje entirely with lightconlomred lichens. and lined inside with the solt silly rotton and seeds of some compunite plout. The twe egess measmre $13 \times$ vil millimetres.

## 6. Floricola longirostris pallidiceps (fould).

I tine scries from ('hiljameingo, state of limerrero, Mexico, at ebations of

('ompared with a creat number of skins from ('olombia and Venezuelat the birds from Mexien have not ondy the crown paler green and less blaish, but abou the thonat a little more rosy and less of a viold tinge in it. It is, therebore, adrisable to keep the Mexican bird distinct, and as there is, aceording for silvin
 sulsperitically.

## 11). Basilinna leucotis (Vieill.

(hilpancingo, Mexico, at elevations of fonn and sum tom. ('ollected trom O.tober to December, when they were in goorl phomage. A next with mestlinge, which resemble the female, was foum in Jamary.

The nest is very solt and weak, and comsists of cobwels, rosy-colourent cottonwool, muss, and other very solt materials, forming as whathe con of litthe mone than $\because$ inches diamuter.

## 11. Phaethornis longirostris (Less. © Del.).

Fons ahlult hirds from The Arroyos, near Chilyaucingo, state of (xumero. Mexico.

They have the tips of the lateral rectrices all pare white. Nuecimens from Sinta Marta, N. ('olombia, have the same tips all louff.

## $1 \because$ Campylopterus hemileucurus (Licht.).

From dme to November, in goxl plumage, near ('hilpancingo, llexion,

## 13. Eugeues fulgens (心w.).

 fret, in the month of Ontuber, when they were in good plumage.

## 14. Coeligena clemenciae (Less.).

 in octolore.
15. Delattria margarethae Nals. if (form.
('hilpaneingo, Nexico, at elevations of from fimoto vinoleet. In hest phmage in Uctoler.

## 16. Lamprolaema rhami (Less.).

('hilpancingo, Mexico, at elevations of from simm to athm fert. In sucul phamagn in October.

## 1i. Tilmatura duponti (Les. .

From (hilpancingo, Mexien, in goxd phonase from Angnst to berember:

## 1ヶ. Selasphorus rufus ( $\ddagger$ m. ).

A series of adult males from l'alitinna, Narch to september. Nests ant nges were fond in April and Nat. The nest is a wouderfal solt structme of green moss, interwoven and lined with the sultest regetable wool. Ontside it is $\frac{13}{4} \mathrm{inch}$ high and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch browd. The $\mathrm{cmp}^{2}$ is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deej and $\}$ inch across. The two rages are rather short, and measure $11 \% \times$ in millimetres.

## 19. Selasphorus alleni Henshatw.

A tine series from (alifornial.
This distinct species was first mentimand ly Aud., Ois. Ior., i., p. I:33. I'l. L.NII.


 $11,12,13$.) This is the syomomy as weted by salvin, fít. B., svi., p, 39 , and an
 with this view. If this is right, the bird in question mmst be callal

Selasphorus sasin (Less.) without doubt. There is, however, a possibility, that Leson described an immature pecimen of $N$. rujus : and we therefore leave it to others to decide this question, and at present aecept Henshaw s name.

The fomale of Seluspliorus allemi $H$ (ensh. has the rectrices broadly tijped with metallic green, the lateral pairs with white; the thenat is white with rows of spots of a dall shining green, all the feathers being whit" with a large subterminal spot of dall shining greed ; on the hower part of the throat is a small spot of glitering red. These specimens are all alike, and therefore we camont think that they are yonng males: besides, they are shot with finl-phmaged ohl males.

A nest with young was fomd in April. The nestling resembles the abovedescribed smposed female, but is more brownish abowe and below and has no glittering teathers. The nest is lined with the softest vegetable wowl, omt side ornamented with leaves, lichens, and tibres of the boolah.

## 24. Trochilus colubris Limu.

Collected in October amil Decemlare, near ('hiphancingo, Mexico, at plevations of sum feet.
21. Trochilus alexandri Boure. A Muls.

A tine series. in good phmage, collomed in ('atifornia between April and Angust.

Nest and eggs in May. The nest is a carions longish structure. It is fin millimetres long, attached to a perpendicular twig, at the top 34 mm . hroad, attemating towards the end, where it is only 10 mm . broad. The cop measures 20 mm , across, and is 19 deep. The nest consists of a fine and soft yellow kind of wool, and is at the lower end ormamented with some leaves. The eggs measure $13 \times<$ and $136 \times 85 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## 22. Calypte costae (Bourc.).

A wondertul series from ('aliforvia. Nest and eggs found on the first of Inne. The nest is a rounded decp anf, demsely wowen together, of cobwebs, hairs, soft wool, and feathers, very sparsely mamented with moss and lichens. It is
 egg meanures $13 \times \times \mathrm{mm}$.

## 23. Calypte anna (Less.).

A fine series from C'alifornia, where they were observed all the yoar romod. Nest aud egge were fimul from February to Jube. The nest has the tirm of a chaffinch's nest, and is 40 mm . long, 46 broad, 20 inside across. It is hilt of the solt wool of the silk-cottou-tree, mons, roots, feathers, etc. It is covered ontside with lichens, lined inside with cotton-woml and leathers.

The cags mensine $13^{\circ} \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## 2. Atthis heloisae (less. d Delattre).

Near Chil pancinge, Mexice, at elevatinus of zow, feet, from duly to Nowember, when they were in excellent phmage.

## 2.) Stellula calliope (Gould).

A series of this fovely tird was collected on the siema Nevada of "alifornia in July.

## NOTES ON SPHINGIDAE, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NETV SPECIES.

Bi THE IION. WALTER ROTHSC'HILO.

(1’l. Y., VI., VIl.)

HAVING just completed arranging the Sphingidar in the Tring Musenm, in which arrangement I employed Mr. Kirly's catalogue of Hotoroctor, I find I have the following notes to make, and ia (seventy-seven) new specios to deseribe.

Mr. Kirby enumerates 913 species in his catalogre. Of many of these 1 ean give no opmion, not having seen specimens, hut out of these !is suecies is? (fiftytwo) are certainly either bad species or ouly loeal subspeeies, so that sijl species are loft, which, together with the it (seventy-seren) new ones I im duscribing, makes a total of 43 species. The eollection at Tring contains 603 species, represented by abont 4.50 specimens, and in addition to the types of the species describel in this faper, possesses the types of the following :-
('ephonodes veuata (Feld.).
" woodfordi Butl.
Hemaris pelasgus (Cram.) = synonym of II. Metopsilus fusimacula (Feld.), thysue (Fabr.).
Macroglossa pylene Feld.
,, melvus Feld. $=$ syuouym of $\mathbf{M}$. milvas ( Boisd.).
Macroglossa rectifascia Feld.
Stenolophia tenebrosa Feld. $=$ synouym of S . restituta (W̌alk.).
Pachygouia magna (Feld.).
Amphion nessus (Cram.).
Lophuron pasillum (Feld ).
Cormipalpus succinctus Feld. = synonym of Unzela japix (Cram.).
Triptogon danum (Cram.) $=$ synonym of $T$ ocypete (Linn.).
Triptogon fegeus (Cram.). " camertus (Cram.).
" lyetus (Cram.).
Tylognathus scriptor Feld. = synonym of Aleuron prominens (Walk.).
Alenron smerinthoides (Feld.). philampeloides (Feld.).
Hemeroplanes triptolemus (Cram,). " oicln= (Cram.).
Theretra aeson (Cram.).
," cajus (Cram.).
" draucus (Cram.).

Theretra anubus (Cram.). ". hystrix (Feld.).

Ampelophaga dolichoides (Feli.).
Deilephila daucus (Cram.) = synonyw of 1 ). lineata (Fabr.).
Pholus crautor $($ Cram $)=$ synonym of J'b. achemon (Drury).
Argeus phorbas (Cram.).
Daphnis angustans (Feld.). ," protrudens (Feld.).
Everyx myron (Cram.). " choerilus (Cram.).
Ambulyx tigrina Feld.
., subocellata Feld.
" eurysthenes Feld.
Nyceryx hyposticta (Feld.).
Eurypteryx molucca (Feld.).
Nephele morpheus $($ Cram. $)=$ syanym of N didyma Fabr.
Cocytins medor (NtrJl) $=$ synonym of C . hydaspus ( (ram.).
Cocytius cluentius (Cram.).
Phlegethontius haunitnal (stoil).
Sphinx lanceolata Feld.
Gargantua gordius (Stoll).
Phryxus caicus (Uram).
Leucophlehia heughni (Feld.).
 (Kinly), for on comparing ipecimens and the two descriptions carefnlly I lind they agree almont exactly.

In ('ephammes, I am forcel to rednce C.apus (Boishl.), r. virescens (Wallengr.), and C. continis (Boisid.) to the rank of snbspecies only, for not only do they agree with r. hylus (Linn.) in having white legs, palpi, and under surface of thorax, hut there occur in different parts of Africa all the intermediate grades between these threc forms, as well as between them and C. hylax (Limn.), whieh itself also oceurs on the mainland of Africa.

## Cephanodes lifuensis sp. nov.

Stands exactly intermediate between C. uroodfordi Butl. and C'. buchlandi Butl., but is much swaller. Wings similur to those of' $r$. buchtenti Butl., while the markings of the hrot, thorax, and abdomen are exactly like in r'. woodfordi Butl., only with the addition of a white band on the second aludominal segment. Underside of head, thorax, legs, and palpi, lemon yellow; underside of abdomen, miform maroon rel.

Expasse, w. 2 inches $=5.3$ millim.
Meth. Lifiu, loyalty Islands.

## Cephanodes simplex sp. nor.

(Pl. V., fig. 1.)
Hings ilentical with those of C . hylus (Linn.).
Heal and thorax lark olive green : cubdomen, russet orange, anal tuft black with orange centre. Whole under surface of leatl. thorax, and ablomen deep orange yellow, as are also the legs and palpi.

Expanse, 2 inches $=51$ millim.
Hub. Lifu, Loyalty Islands.
This species is not closely allied to any other of the genus.
In the gemus Macroglossa I/. melous Fell. (in coll.) is a synonym of J. melrus Boisd. Mr. Kirly has no mention of M. meleus Feld., either as a synonym or as a opecies. The extreme variation to be fomm in M. croms Walk. is very remarkable. In a series I have just received from Mackay, Qneensland, 64 in numbrr, no two are alike; in some the transverse bands are wanting, in others broken up into spots, and lastly in some these bands are nearly donhle the usual width.

## Macroglossa kiushiuensis sp. nov.

This magnificent species is nearly allied to M. rectifoscia (Feld.) and M. sagre Butl., but is larger and more distinetly marked.

Forenting.s blackish grey with a large subenstal patch of lighter grey, ronuing lraek from the apex to alont one-third the leagth and about two-thirds the width of the wing. Two broal back hars cross the forewings, enclosing a band of pale grey ; the inner bar is very conspicnons and sharply defined, but the outer one is somewhat elouded and indistinet. Several thin and irregular gigzag lines cross the dise of the wings. Hindwings hack, crossed by a band of bright orange yellow from the centre of the imer margiu to the anal angle. Head and thorox dark grey, with a central narrow hack line and two large triangular hack patches running up from the base of the wings.

Ildomen dark grey, with a very large hack anal tuft and four large lateral tufts of the same colour, lut tipled with yellow. On each side of the first
abdominal segmeut is a small orange-coloured dot, and on both sides of the second and third segments are large round patches of bright orange.

Expanse, 25 inches $=0.3 \cdot 5$ millim.
fab. Kinshin, Nouth Japan.
Macroglossa loochooana ip. nor.
Very near to IIf. pussulus (Drury).
Forecings deep greyish black instead of maroon lrown, as in that species. Basal third crossed by an <-shaped bant, instead of being wholly black. Central land pale grey instead of brownish pink.

Apical patch dark grey borlered with black insteal of brown. borderell with a zigzag black line.

Hinduings yellow, with black base, and a much wider and more convex black border than in M. passalus (I)rury).

Head, thorax, and abdomen greyish brown, with fonr orange abdominal lateral spots, and a hlack anal tuft.

Expanse, 2 inches $=51$ millim.
Hab. Loochoo Islands.

## croglossa moluccensis sp. nov.

Nearest to 1/. finfeicuredete Bntl., bnt differs from it in having the formenys more nniform brown and crossed by fewer of the iarlistinct pale lines so couspicmons in that species. The kimutuing are much more yellow in colonr and have the black basal spot aud outer border moch narrower and more sharply defined than in 1f. fulcicaudetr Batl. Also the ablominal orange lateral spots are smaller and the anal tutt is black, with a narrow orange border instead of being wholly of a fiery orange, as in $1 /$. fulcicoudatu Butl.

Expanse, 2 inches to $25=51$ millim. to $63 \cdot i 5$.
Hub. New Guinea, the Moluceas, Lifn, etc.
Macroglossa lifuensis sp. nov.
Nearest to W. errans Walk., lut the gromal colomr of the formeng.s is a moch darker grey, and the zigzag marks are less numerons, and almost obliterated. Apical patch black. Basal third crossed by a more indistinet biack enered bar, and the central silvery grey band is dnller in colonr and much more contracted in the ceutre, which gives it an hour-glass shape, while in M. errens Walk. it forms: either a straight band or two spots, and is sometimes absent altogether. The hinduings have a much broader hack borler, and the hrud, thorate, and chdomen are almost muiform greyish llack, instead of silvery grey, as, iu . M. orrons Walk.

Expanse, " iuches $=51$ millim.
Hab. Lifin, Loyalty Islands.

## Macroglossa dohertyi s1. nov.

(P]. V., fig. 2.)
This very fine insect resembles nothing I have ever seen or heard of.
Forcuings chocolate brown, crussed by two dirty white tramswerse hands, and with a brownish orange subapical round spot. Ifinduings orange with a back border.

Ihrad and thorar brownish dun, or yellowish grey. Abdomen brown, with two lateral orange spots, and a large anal tnft of a creamy luff colone.

Expanse, $\ddot{\sim}$ inches $=51$ millim.
llul, Amboyna (coll. W. Doherty).
Macroglossa pseudogyrans s1" nov.
(Pl. V., fig. :3.)
This species is the nearest ally of 1. gyrans Walk., lout can at a glance be distinguished from it by the absence of the conspienous white patch on the sixth and sesenth segments of the abdomen possessed by that species. It also is distinguished by the ahseuce of all the faint, hair-like, zigzag, transerse lines, which are present on the forewings of Jf. gyrans Walk., the forentings in the new species heing uniform dark hrown, slightly marked with greyish hrown regular bands. In IV. gyrans Walk. the limelvings are deep rufous, gradually shading into chocolate brown tomards the margins of the wings, while in the present species the linduings: are deep hrown with a central band of olivaceons orange.

In W. gyroms Walk. the sides of the three first adominal sogments are marked hy a conflacht rufons hrown patch, while in M. psendogyrenses each of the first four segments of the abomen has a separate romed hright arange spot on cach side.

Expause, $1 \because$ inches $=3 \because \pi$ millim.
Ifuh. Dili, Flores (coll. W. Doherty).

## Macroglossa burmanica sp. nov.

(Pl. V., fig. 3.)
Differs from its nearest ally W. fervens Butl. in having only the basil half of the hintwings bright rufons, the outer half grumally shating off into deep brown to the onter margin.

The foremings also differ in being uniform greyish brown, crossed by ferm thin, zigzag, 子atck lines, and in baving a single black subapical dot.

Head and thoras deep brown.
Abromen hrown, with the sides of the first three serments orange; last segment before the anal one white : anal tuft wery large and deep black.

Expanse, $1 \cdots$ inches $=31 \cdot$ millim.
H!ıb. Burmah.
Macroglossa similis sp. nov.
Nimilar to the last, bnt with forewings withont markings, and uniform brown, slightly clouded with grey. Himturings olivacons orange with a broad, rufousbrown border.

Abrowen withont the white segment and with two rafous patches ou each side.

Fxpanse, $1 \cdot 3$ :5 inches $=35$ millim.
Hul). Uinainissa (cull. W. Doherty).
Macroglossa inconspicua sp. nov.
Similar to M. lifurnsis Rothsch., hut has the forevings more uniform brown, ouly very slight!!y shated with grey. The hincheings lave, moreover, a mucd narrower black border, and the abdomen is very pate grey.

Bxpanse, 20.2 inches $=5 \cdot 4$ millim.
Hab, Ilamholdt lay, N. New (ininea (coll. W. Doherty).

## HYPAEDAL1A.

At last a second species of this extraordinary genus has heen discovered, amd even more lizarre than II. insigmis Butl.

## Hypaedalia butleri sp. nov.

(Pl. V1., fig. 4.)
Forenings black, crossed by seven irregular, narrow, and zigzag transverse lines. Apical third, irregularly hutched with dirty brown between the three onter transwerse lines.

Hindurings backish chncolate.
Head and thorax olive green.

- bedomen olive brown.

Expanse, 3 inches $=265$ millim.
Hab. Aburi, West Africa : named in honour of Dr. A. G. Butler.

## STENOLOPHIA.

Stenolopherr is a gems founded by Felder in the Reise cler Norare Lep ${ }^{\prime}$, iv.. t. $8 \%$, f. 3 ( 18.4 ), on a single specimen. From the drawing uo one possibly combld identify the insect, but I find on examination that the type is a very damaged specimen of the dark variety of Perigonia restituta (Walk.), much pratched and painted up. Therefore it most stand ats

## Stenolophia restituta (Walk.).

## PERIGONIA.

I have to describe the following species:
Perigonia jamaicensis sp. not.
Similar to $I^{\prime}$. luscon (Fabr.), but has several well-markel proints of difference.
Forenings crossed by a very wide and distinct dark hown bar, while in P'. lusca (Fabr.) the wings are uniform greyish brown, crossed by seven fant zigzag, hairlike lines.

Ifinducings differ in havinys a much larger and paler grey latch wear the aund angle, and the yellow spot at the angle very distinct.

Expanse, $2 \times 5$ inches $=50.9$ millia.
Ifub. Jamaica.
Ot the genus Pterngon I have two new species to deseribe.
Pterogon clementsi pow.
Near to $P$. ohscurns Mab., but differs in its smaller size and mate indistinct pattern and colour.

Forenings brownish grey on hasal twothirds of the wings, arossel ancl marked by a large umber of partly oblitemted spots and streaks. Apical third se]arated from the basal portion of the forewings by an oblique ducelate baud. and is of a brownish ochre colour, with a broad pinkish brown border and at sulsapical round spot of chocolate brown.

Ilinduings reddish ochre, crossed by two darker zigzag lines and with a heary brown border. Whole body brownish grey.

Hab. Sierra Lenne.
Nimed in honour of Dr. ('lements, who has done so much for our knowledge of Sierra Leone entomology.

Pterogon lasti :p, nov.
( ${ }^{\prime}$ l. Y., tig. j.)
Forewings deep brownish grey : basal two-thirds marked with three or four narrow, darker. tramserse liues, Aprical third is separated from this hasal portion by a large tramsterse back $V$-shaped mark. This apical thiril is pale grey, slightly clonded with darker grey.

Hinduings orange, with a submarginal band of chestunt red and a heary black border.

Whole body reddish brown.
Expanse, $1 \cdot 5$ inches $=3 \times 25$ millim.
Hab. South-west Madagascar (coll. Last).

## Cypa olivacea sp. nov.

(Pl. Yll., figs. 6 q-6a ${ }^{\text {o }}$.)
This species is the most distinct as well as the largest of the genus.
Male.-Foremings olive brown on the basal two-thirds of the wings, erossed ly three irregular transverse bars of a dirty butl colour ; apical third dirty bufl crossed by two zigzag bars of olive brown, and profnsely vermiculated with a mass of tiny dots of the same colonr.

Hindwings deep olive brown, slightly flushed with rafous.
Head and thorax brownish olive.
Abdomen rutons.
Female.-Forewings uniform olivaceons buft, with only slight indications of the prattern as seen in the male; apical third of the forewings profnsely freckled with minute black specks.

Hinduings brown.
Borly ralous.
Expanse : male, 2.5 inches $=63 \%$ millim. $;$ fem the, $3 \%$ inchen $=99 \cdot 25$ millim.
Hab. Borneo (and Sikkim, tide Feld.).
One of my specimens was collected by Mr. Cator in Central North Borneo, and the female was in Felder's collection without a name.

## LOPIIUR(ON.

I have five new species of the genus Lopheron to describe.
Lophuron pulcherrimum sp, nov.
Forminys: gronnd colour silvery grey; near the lase a small romed brown -pot. The wings are crossed by two wide greyish brown transwerse bands, and between them a hairlike, backish grey line. Hallway between the onter brown hand and the apex there is a large hack spot just below and reaching to the costa.

The outer margin is strongly scallopeed, and there is a pale brown patch ruming from the margin fito the wing : fringes dirk brown. At the angle of the juner margin there is also a dark brown pateh.

Hinduings rosy salmon red, with white fringes, and an extra large grey and black obsinlete ocellus at the anal angle.

Hend and body, silvery grey, with a rufims brown dorsal line down the centre Expanse, 2 inches $=51$ millim.
Hub. Namaqualand.

## Lophuron maculatum si. nov.

Forewings chocolate grer, with a black stigma with whitish centre in the cell. Tust in front of the cell is a large dark chneolate wedge-shaped patch roming from the costa to almost the centre of the wing. Almost tomehing the apex is a smaller chocolate patch, and romaing from the outer margin to the cell is a broad har of pale chocolate. Across the wing run five hairlike, half-obliterated transverse lines.

Hindurings greyjsh chocolate, with a dark grey border and a narrow, dark grey submarginal bund across the wing:.

Head, thorax, and abdomen dark rosy grey.
Expanse, 225 inches $=514$ millim.
Hob. Natal.

## Lophuron magnificum si], nov.

(P'l. V., fig. i.)
Foreuings pale grey, with a triangular dark olive patch near the centre of the wings, and rouning from the costa almost the entire width of the wing; in the centre of this patch is a white dot.

There are two indistinct zigzag lines of deep brown crossing the forewings transversely near the base, and three oblong olive patches, wore or less defined. along the inner margin.

Hindwings base brilliant yellow, remainder cinuabar rell, with a large grey latch at the anal angle crossed by three back bars.

L'ulerside: forewinys grey, basal half-orange, and a large black blutelt in cell, with a white spot in centre. Hinduings grey, with white dot in centre.

Houl grey, thorar greyish olive, with pale grey centre.
Abdomen grey, with three dorsal longitudinal rows of indistinct olivaceuls ilots.
Expanse : mate, 1.55 inches $=44.6$ millim. $;$ femate, 2.25 inches $=52.4$ millim.
Hab. Namaqualand.
Lophuron inornatum sp. now.
( ${ }^{\prime}$ ]. V., fig. -.)
Forexings pinkish grey, crossed at the base ly two indistinct dark grey zigzag lines: inner margin blackish grey, with a white patch a third of the length from the base.

Apical patch sharply ent off from the rest of the wing by a diagomal hack streak, and the tip of the wing slightly clonded.

Hinduings dull rufous chestunt, with a dark brown borler.
Head and thorax rations grey.
dorlomen pale groy, freekled with black.
Expranse, $1 \cdot 6$ inches $=4+6$ millim.
Hub. Namaqualand.
Lophuron pseudopylas sp. now.
This species is somewhat difficalt to deseribe owing to its comsiderable variability. I have picked out from a large series the two extremes.

## Suremex 1.

Fonevinus deep, lirownish grey, crowsed ly a number of hairlike transverse lines. From the centre of the outer margin to the costa along the onter etge of the cell runs a broad black band. Beyomel this. to the apex, the gromad colone is muth darker than the rest of the wings, and is crossel by two zigzag, ill-detined liues.

Hinduings: hasal half hright yedlow, onter half dull greerish brown, with 1 wo darker narrow lines crossing the wings, and which take their rise at the anal angle.

Hecel, thorene, atud chblomen dark grey, variegatel with finint brown marks.

## specham 2.

Foreacinys unitorm dark brownish grey, with the transverse hairlike lines alunst olliterated. The transerse bar and the anical pertion of the wing loyomd it uniform deep brown.

Himdxings orange rellow, with deep rufons border, and only a slight indication of the imer of the two transverse lines, the outer one being entirely absent.

Heat and body the same ass in No. 1.
Expanse, 1.5 iuebes $=4+6$ millim.

## DIODOSIDA.

In. Standinger has distributed, under the name of Sophele follure, it very large species of this genns. Its size fan have been the only reason, for it is absolntely unlike a Nephele in strueture. I do not believe it has heen phblished, but as 1 am not snre, it may for the present stand as Diodoside jallo.e (Stand.).

I have the two following sipecies to describe:-

## Diodosida uniformis sp. nov.

Foreuings: muiform greyish black, elonded with a mumber of indistinet larker markiugs.

Hindwings dark olive brown.
Head and thoras deep, hrownish hark.
Abtomen clay hrown, variegated with dark hairs.
Expmase, 205 inches $=07$ millim.
Hal, Nierra Leonc.
Diodosida brunnea sp. nov.
Formings rosy chucolate, fowdered with grey soales, tud a large darker chocolate and wedre-shaped bloteh ocemying from the conta downwards nearly the whole centre of the wiug. There are also a nomber of nearly obliterated marks of the same colour all over the wings.
llinderings reddish chocolate, becoming grever towads the amal angle. Frimse of himdwings white.

Head and thorm, bright chocolate red.
thedome'n wrey.
Expmse, $\because 2$ inches $=$ ol millim.
Hub. Namaqualand.

## TR11'TOGON.

Bere we have several things to mote.
7: lyctus ('ram.) is the temale of his T. gorgon, thal therefore mist sink at a synonym.

Mr. Kirly has male a blnuder in miting $T$. fegers (tram.) to $T$. lugubris (Liuu).
T. fegens ('ram.) is confined th the island of Jamaica, and is a wery guod species.

Boisdusal's T. luctursiss and T. fegeres appear to me to be species not yet in English collections, aud onght to be looked into.

## ALEURON.

Mr. Kirby here pats Tylogmathos seripfor Feld. as synouym undur 1. iphis (Walk.), while it really is a symonm of A. prominens (Watk.). A. butlori kirdy is not an Aleuron, but a Hemeroplunes.

## ('ALLIOMA.

1 fiul in a large collection of Sphingidae from Aroa, Veneznela, al fine series of' ('allismas, among which is a specimen of $C$. lutescens Butl., deseribed from Hayti. (C. licustus (stoll) is pale and washed out compared with Brazilian and llonduras specimens, bat the C. purcae (Fabr.) are larger, darker, and much more variegated than nsmal. (. pluto (babr.) ( $=$ C. thorates (lliuln.)) are very bright green and gigantic iu size.

I have three species to describe:
Callioma drucei $\%$. nov.

## Nearest to C. adulia Druce.

Forentings bright olive green, insteal of yellowish olive, as in adalin Druce, arossed by two curved chocolate transverse lines in the centre, instead of three straight ones, as in adalia. Near the base are also two iustead of three transverse lines. Stigma in the cell white instead of llack, as in mduliu. Thee black patch in adalio near the onter transverse line is missing in my new species, and the apex is romuled off instead of hooked, as in crdutir.

Hindwings in adulia brownish back, with an orange patch at the aral angle, while in ('. drucei Rothsch. they are plain blackish brown.

Head, thorace, and cbolomen bright olive, with a faint brown line down the centre of : Ablomen.

Ciuterside in C. adulin, basal half of foremings black, rest orange freekled with red and with three transverse chestnut red lines halfway across the wings. A deep red patch along the outer margin and a green apical bloteh. Hindwings orange freckled with red, and with a broad red border. Across the centre of the wings is a red lamul. In C. druee hasal half of forewings dark grey : outer half green with two transverse lhack lines. Hindwings greenish yedlow freekked with black, with a broad green border and two transsersw back lines.
l'ulerside of loody in C. arlation butif: : in C'. druer yellowish grenn.
Expanse, 2.2.5 inches $=\pi \cdot 4$ millim.
Hab. Rio Demerara, British Ciniana.
Callioma grisescens sp. nov.
Foremings pale lavender grey, with a browner patch at the base. A large white stigma in the cell and a dark brown trausverse hand just inside it. Brown shadings all over the outer half of the wings, aud a dark brown mark in the deep-cut apical augle.

Imentuings lowight chestnut red, with a buff patch at the anal angle and a big back spot ruming into the wing trom it.

Head. thorax, and abdomen nniform lavender grey.
Expanse, :. 5 inches $=(63 \% \%$ millim.
II ClU.?
Callioma ellacombei sp nos.
Male.-Foretrings decp brown mottled with vinaceons grey; stigma in cell silver, and shaped like a mark of interrogation opside down, thas ;- l'rom the onter edge of the rell almost to the centre of the outer margin runs a bar of hark. From the apex to the sentre the onter margin is oceupied ly a large curved chocolate fatch, bortered on the inside by a line of rinacens grey.

Hinducings, hasal two-thirds bright yellow, bordered with a narrow lone of fiery red, very ill-defined ; onter third black, with a large chestmet patch near the apex, and a vinaceons grey streak moning into the black from the anal angle.

Heal grey.
Thorax lrown with grey centre.
Ahdomen grey, with three small black dots on third, fourth, and fifth segments.
t'uderside, lasal half of forewings orange yellow, rest of forewings and hindwings cincreons brown, with a number of irregular and faint transverse lines.

Body grey.
Female.-Similar, lant forewings all hrown exeept the silvery stigma and the oblique black bar; hindwings bave the onter thind all black, and the fiery red band liroader.

Expanse. $\cdot 2 \cdot 75=7 \times 2$ millim.
Hub, San Domingo (fide Felder) and Aroa, Venezucla.

## HEMEROPLANEN.

Of this genns: I have nothing to say, only to describe a new species.

## Hemeroplanes ornatus sp. nov.

(Pl. V1., fig. 9.)
Very similar to $H$. triptolemus (Cram.). It differs from the latter in all the markings being much aceentnated; and instead of being picked ont in two or three sober shades of hrown, these marking: are richly varicgated with green, pink, and chocolate. The silver stigna in the cell is much shorter and rounder than in II. triptolemus (Cram.). The two most striking differences, however, are; first, the longitudinal central dorsal stripe on the alndomen in $I$. ofnatus is green, while in 11. triptolemes it is grey: : and, secondly, H. Triptolimus has a golden ring romod cach abriominal segment, while in $I I$. ornatus these rings are absent, and only represented by three lateral yellow streaks on the sceoud, third, and fourth segmonts. I have added on II. V1., dig. 10, a figure of II. triptolemus for comparison.

Expanse : mate, $3 \cdot 25$ incles $=83$ millim. : fomale, 45 inches $=115$ millim.
Iad. Venezuela and other parts of South America.

## CHOERUCAMPINAE. <br> TIIERETRA.

Here I have ten new species to describe, and a nomber of remarks to make. Theretra lewisii (Butl.) cannot be separated even as a snbspecies from T. elpenor Linn., and mast be relegated to a synonym. Of the gromp allied to 'T. thyplin (Linn.) I have a number of forms from all parts, very different in most cases ; but I dare not describe them, as I have in nearly every case all the intornodiate grakes. T. minor (Butl.) and T. major (Butl.) must sink as synonyms of T. lincosic (Walk.), for I have them and every intermediate form from one locality in the Khasia Hills. T. jocuste (Drnce) is a Derrapsa, and not a Theretron at all. T. ignét (Butl.) is only an aberration of T. scrofa (Boisd.), as I have all intermeliate forms.

Theretra rufescens sp. nor.
(Pl. V1., fig, 11.)
Formings orange chestnut, with a large patch of darker chestnut in the cell ; and the apical third of the wing is also shaded in an ill-defined way with darker chestuut. Whole of the forewings vermiculated all over with dark chestnat frockles.

Hinderings deep black, with a small sulphur yellow tuft at the lase of the wing, a large yellow $V$-shaped mark near the anal angle, and a yellow fringe. Head and thorax ruddy chestnut.
Abdomen ruddy chestunt, with a llack patcli each side of the first segment.
Expanse, 4 inches $=10:$ millim.
I/ $\alpha b$. British Guiana.
Theretra obliterata sp. nov.
This highly interesting species is another proof of the remarkable connection between the West African tana and that of the Indo-Malayan region, for it is clearly very closely allied to T. clotho (Drury).

Forewings dusky buff, with a small black stigma in the cell. From the apex to the imer margin runs obliquely a transverse dark grey line very moch obliterated. A still more obliterated transverse line runs from the outer edge of the cell to the inner margin.

Hinducings also dull buff, lont so covered with long dark grey hairs that the gromed colonr is almost invisille, except round the margins and at the anal angle of the hindwings.

Hecal and thorax buff, slightly freckled with dark grey.
Ablomen bnff.
Expanse, 3.5 inches $=59.95$ millim.
Hab. Sierra Leone.
Theretra catori sp. nov.
Foremings: Inffy olive, banded and frecked with choolate hrown. A black spot followed by an oblifue line at the apex.

Hindrings deep brown, with a cream-coloured enstal margin. In the middle of the wings is a large black patch, and from the anal angle an indistinct and clonded band of pale pink runs up into the wings.

Body yellowish olive.
Expanse, 4 inches $=10 \cdot 2$ millim.
Hub. Central North Borneo (coll. ('ator).

Theretra staudingeri sp. now.
This species I received from Dr. Standinger, under the name of Cherorempue cyrem. However, Choerocrmper cyrene Westwool is an insect trom Java, aud dusely related to $T$. (Choorocompfr) clotho (Drury), and has certainly no connection with this American species.
('hoeroctrmpu cyrene l)ruee (nec Westw.) certainly comes from ('hiriqui, but is quite distinct trom Th studingeri, the name mprene being already preocenpied by Westwood, Mr. Kirby very rightly renamed it Theretra dreces.

Forexings greyish green, costa and large pateh in cell bright olive green. From the apex to the centre of the inuer margin the forewing are frossed oblinucly ly a transverse deep green line, bordered ou the inner side by a line of pale greenish grey and on the onter side fading away gradnally into the greyish green gromed eolour.

Hindurings, black, with an olive grey central bant and an olive grey onter margin. Abdominal margin buff.

In ard and thorex bright olive, borlered with olive grey ; centre of thorax also olive grey.

Abrlomen at the juncture with the thorax olive, lading gradually away inte reddish buff.

I'nderside deep rafons freckled with black, and all fomr wings edged with deep grey.

Expanse, 4 inches $=102$ millim.
Hub. ('hiriqui (fule standinger).
Theretra striata w, nov.
Formings buffy brown, more olive near the hase and on the contat. Wings erossed by five oblifue transverse lines.

Hinduings black, with a yellowish buff band starting from the anal angle and crossing the wing alnost to the ajex.

Heced and thorws dull olive, with whitish pink borders.
Abdomen brownish buff, with three somewhat darker longitndinal doral lines.
Expanse, 35 inches $=-9 \cdots 5$ millim.
Ilib, Japan.
This species is close to $T$. limeose Walk., but differs in pattern, and is barely three-fifths the size.

Theretra javanica nov.
Similar to the last, hut much larger.
Fonemings greyish buff, with six obliqne transverse olive areen bands, of which the one ruming from the apex to the centre of the inner margin is much the widest and most distinct.

Himedeings black, with the anal angle and abdominal margin staw yellow.
Itrad and thora, deep grev:
dbdomen deef gree above, pale bnif on the sides, with deep brown dorsal longitndinal strijes.

Expanse, 45 inches $=115$ millim.
Ihob. .lava (coll, Webster).
I believe this will eventually prove merely a snbspeeies of T. limesa Walk., hat I at present keep it distinct, becanse 1 have not seen any intermediate forms.

Theretra olivacea sp. nov.
Ground colour of the forewings olive pink, shading into derp olive towards the costa. In the cell is a small romd lhack stigma. From the apex to the eentre of the imer margin of the forewings rons a hroad ollique transverse line of bright olive green, and on each side of it three hair-like lines of the same eolour.

Hindwings black, with a lroad central hand of olivaceons haff.
lhead and thorax olive green, with centre and lorders pinkish grey.
Abdomern pinkish grey, with darker central line and a big olive fatich on "akl side of the first and second segments.

Fxpanse, 3 inches $=76 \cdot \overline{7}$ millim.
Inhb. Sao Paulo, Brazil.

## Theretra guianeusis sp, nor.

This species is nearest to Theretrat cerutomioiles (Grote and Rob.).
Forenings in $T$. reratomivides lmffy hrown, while in the new species they are very dark chestant brown : lont the most conspicuons difference is that the three central ohliqne transverse lines which start from near the apex and reach to the centre of the inmer murgin run almost perfectly straight in T. gnumensis, while in T. ceratomioices, about a thirl of their length away from the inner margin, they curve sharply inwards ant then ont again, enclosing a large pale buff area.

Hinderings black, without the vermiculated brown borler which is present in T. cerutomioides. The bull land on the hindwings also meheh narower aud atmost completely obliterated, and the spots near the lase and at the ambangle are much smaHler.

I'rederside: forewings much more miform red and black, the freckles and vermiculations found in $T$. ceratomioiles bring ahsent.

Hinderings very dark, with two distinct black longitudiual bands.
Itrad, thorax, and abdomen similar to T. cerotomioiles, lat all markings larger and more accentuatel.

Dxpanse: T. ceratomioides 4 inches $=102$ millim. ; 7. ynimmensis 5 iuches $=$ $1: 2.5$ millim.

Ilab. British Guiana.

## Theretra perviridis sp. nov.

(Pl. V., fig. 12.)

Forewings olive green, with the custa more tawny. From the apex to the centre of the lindmargin run several parallel wlique trasserse lines of a dark green calour, the exterior whe heing hroadest. Stigma in cell hlack. Outer maryin deeply hooked at the apex.

Minducings: Lase pale butf, rest olive green, with large triangular spot in the eentre.

Inderside pale oehre yellow, demsely freeklet with blatk Finemy spots and erossed over hoth pairs of wings ly two indistinct transverse lines.

Head, thorece, and ablomen olive green, gradually shating offi into tawne.
Expanse, $2 \cdot 9$ inches $=$ it millim.
Hab. Aroa, Veneznela.

## Theretra lifuensis sp, nor.

Nearest to T. elotho (Drory).
Forewings buff, with prale olive transerse oblique band from the apex to the centre of the imner margin. The forewings are also much more densely powdered with blaek seales than in T. clotho.

Hinduings : in T. clotho the hindwings are llack, with an irregular greyish-buff patch ruming up from the anal angle into the wiug ; in T. lifuensis, on the other hand, the hindwings are bright buff, with a black patch only at the base of the wings.

Head and thorax dnll olive, with white borders.
Abdomen brownish buff.
Expanse, 3 inches $=765$ millim.
Hab. Lifn, Loyalty Tslands.

## METODSILUS.

Here 1 have two species to describe, and the following olservations to make :-

Pergesa fusimucule Feld. is a trme .Hetopsilus, and not a Plitompelus, as Mr. Kirly says.

Philumpelus dolichoides Feld. is undoubtedly an Ampelopheng", and has nothing whatever to do with Metopsilus.

## Metopsilus albomarginatus sp. nor.

Forexings: ground colonr deep olive brown, fading into pmrplish grey on the onter balf of the wings. On the half of the wing inside the stigma in the cell there are three irregnlar rows of black dots, and the apical half of the forewings has three transerse bands of black spots. The costa is broadly creamy white, and the onter margin has a deep reddish fringe.

Hindwings hiack, with a yellowish bnff border next to the forewings and a buff pateh at the anal angle.

Heced and thorots chocolate brown, with a white border.
. Drdomen pale hrown.
Expanse. $t$ inches $=102$ millim.
Heb. Khasia llills, Assam.

## Metopsilus aurantiacus sp. nov.

Foremings pale olive brown, with darker clondings. A romnd black stigma in the cell aud an irregular brown pateh extending from the cell to the inuer margin. Submarginal band at the onter margin silvery grey.

Mendurinys: hack, with broad central dull orange band.
Head, thoror, amd abdomen olive brown.
E"ulerside: formeings, basal half olive grey, apical half orauge, with a heary silvery grey horder and dotted with black.

Hindreings similar.
Thoruar and abdomen bright pink, orange red at the sides.
Wxpuse, 85 inches $=5925$ millim.
Hab. : (coll. Feld.).

## PANACRA.

Here I only have to describe ten new species, and to remark that I have seven $P$, lignorice Walk. from Mackay, qneenslaud, almost black.

## Panacra natalensis s. nor.

## (Pl. V., fig. 13.)

Forewings: basal third blackish, variegated with grey, with a large ereamy buff patch, brownish olive behind, and terminated by a blackish brown spot at the costa. Fonr oblique transverse lines extend from near the apex to the hase of the inner margin. They are black and curved near the apex, and the spaces between the two exterior ones pale buff, the rest of the wing outside these lines liackish, with a large irregular patch of pinkish buff.

Hindurings blackish lrown, with some creamy louff markings, the frout margin whitish, and two indistinct submarginal lines.

Uuderside creamy huff, variegated with pale tawny and grey: fonentings. crossed by five lines, the centre one of which is darkest : limdwings crossed ly four lines parallel to the onter margin.

Body brown, variegated with buff, and with two dorsal longitudinal lines on the abdomen and one on each side of it.

Expanse, 19 inches $=4 \times 5$ millim.
Huth. Natal.
Panacra rosea sp. nov.
(PI. VI., fis. 14.)
Forenings pale rose pink, with a broad batk hand extending oblinuely from near the apex of the costa to the base of the inner margin, with three fine harlike lines rmming the whole of its length on the ontside edge: moreover, the stigma in the cell is almost joined to the lase of the wing by a tine blate line.

Hindwings: basal half greyish brown : apical balf rose pink, with pinkish red submarginal band.

Uuterside: forewings, basal half pale grevish brown, faintly marked with round darker freckles ; apical half reddish or vinaceous buff, hearily freckled with linear black dots.

Hinduings vinaceous buff, closely freckled with black dots.
Iterd, thorax, and abdomen, above rosy pink, with two darker dorsal marks; below rinaceons brown.

Expanse, $\because \cdot \sim$ inches $=6 \times 9$ millim.
Hab. Lifn, Loyalty Islands.

## Panacra lifuensis sp, nos.

Male.-Forenimgs pale silvery grey, with a hack stiema in cell. From the apex to the centre of the inner margin exteuds oblipuly a transverse line of brown, lordered on the imer side by three hairlike and wery fine lines of dark grey on luffy yellow ground. At the inuer angle is a black patch of extremely variable extent, as shown by nearly thirty-five specimens I fossess.

Hinduings deep brownish grey, with a pale band extending up into the wing from the anal angle to the apex.

Head and thorax pale qrey.
Abromen yellowish grey, slightly vermienlated with darker grey.
Femile--Similar to male, bot generally darker, and with a slight dhsh of pink all over.

Expanse, 2. inches $=03 . \%$ millim.
Iluh. Lifu, Loyalty Islands.
Panacra griseola sp. now.
somewhat similar to P. lignoria Walk.
Formings.-Male deep grey, a wide belt of white with greyish elouding occprying two-fifths of the wing. From the apex to the imer angle extends a hackish submargiual line; and inside this, reaching to the eentre of the inuer margin, are fonr curved hair like dark lines. In the middle of the wing, behind the stigma in the eell, is a lonod irregular back band, extending fonr-tifths the lengtli of the wings.

Hintuinys dark grey, with a black streak moning from the anal angle to the apex of the wing.

Iferel and thorns blaek, with troo white longitudina! lateral bands starting in front of the eyes and extendiug back to the juactmre with the abdumen, and with a number of greysish longitudinal streaks.

Abtomen dark grey, variegated with lighter marks, and with a central black dursal line.

Female. - Simidar to male, but paler and much larger.
 Hab. Lifin, Loyalty Islands.

Panacra pseudovigil sp, nov.
This little species has a great resemblauce to $P$. vigil (Guér.), but is barely half the size.

Foreuings dull whitish gres. From the base of the inner margin to the costa
 lhack baud. The stigma iu the cell is a very small black dot. From the apex to the centre of the imner margin two hairlike oblique transverse lines exteut. At the angle of the inner margin and at the apex are two black spots or patches.

Ilinducings dark grey. Almost to the apex there extends from the anal angle a black submargiual hand.

Ihred and thorme deep grey, with whitish borders.
Ahfomen grer, freckled with white and brown sueeks.
Female.-Nimilar, but larger and daller in colom.
Fixpanse: mule, $1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{5}$ iuches $=4.6$ millim. ; female, $2 \cdot 25$ iuches $=5 \% 4$ millim. Hob.:

## Panacra butleri sp nor:

Foremings tiery orange, with three fame crimson brow bands axtending from the alues to the inuel margin. From the apex to the angle of the imer margin in a deep wal dark grey patch forming a border to the forewings on the onter margin, and there is at black dot (stigma) in the cell.

Hinducings greyish black; anal angle and a central band extending from it halfway to the ajex of the wings, dull orange.

Head doll red, bordered by two grey lines.
Thorux fiery red, with a grey line down the centre.
Abdomen grer, with two dorsal longitndinal red bands.
Cudirside rellow, with two transverse oblique black bands across both pairs of wings.

Expanse, $2 \cdot 05$ inches $=5 \cdot 4$ millim.
Hab.:' (marked Asia Or. coll. ('arstanjen).
Panacra dohertyi sp. nov.
This very carions species is almost exactly intermediate between the genera Panucre and Angonye. It has the angnlated forewings of Angony. with the pattern and coloration of Panuera.

Forewings dark grey. A longitndinal black streak, abont a quarter of an inch long, runs from the base outward to the inner edge of the cell. From the costa just belore the apex five narrow black lines close together extend obliqnely across the wing nearly to the base of the iuner margin. There is a small black stigma in the cell. A short zigzag white streak reaches from the apex to the outside black transverse line.

Hindwings greyish black, slightly freckled with grey and buff towards the outer margin.

Head and thorax dark grey, with paler borders.
Abdomen on the top grey, with transverse narrow bands of orange browu, on the sides reldish brown, spotted and freckled with grey.

Expause, 3 inches $=76.5$ millim.
Hab. Gunong Jjau, Perak.
Panacra variegata sp. nov.
Nearest to P. scopularis Walk.
Forewings bright rosy grey, marked at the base and along the costa with several olive and black spots. At the apex is an olive brown patch, followed by a whitish mark. Across the cell from the costa to the inuer margin a broad band of olive brown crowses the forewings obliquely, and has at the inuer margin two larker patches. At the angle of the inner margin is a large irregular olise brown spot, and from the outer margin a large wedge-shaped olive brown patch extends inwards into the wings.

Hinduings dull grey, variegated with orange brown.
Head olive brown.
Thoras grey in the centre, olive browu at the sides.
Abdomen yellowish grey.
Female.-similar to male, but with a more rufous tinge.
Expanse, 2 iuches $=51$ millim.
Hab. Philippine Islands.
Panacra perakana s 1 , nov.
Forewings brown, crossed in front of the cell by a brownish black oblicque transverse band composed of three or fom lines. Apical thirl greyish pink. with an olive hrown patch along the outer margin and two smaller rond spots of olive brown near the apex.

Ifinduings deep hrown, with a wide yellow border along the sides of the abdomen and a yellow streak extending up into the wings from the anal angle.

Heal and thorax pinkish grey.
Abdomen ou the dorsal surface pale grey, ermually deepening into rinsty chextunt ; sides pale brown, variegated with rel aud white dots.

Expanse, 2.5 inches $=133 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{~T}}{}$ millim.
Hub. (iunoug Jjan. P'erak.
Panacra hamiltoni p. nov.
Ipperside: formeing. dark dive grech. hasal fifth blackish grey, crossed hes several indistinct black trausverse lines: median purtion of the ensta greenish yellow, freckled with hack. aud mited to a tramsperse central hand of the same colour, which is slightly motled with grey. On the ourside of this streak are three fine hair-like obligne and transverse lines exteming from the sempe of the inner margin to near the alex, where they are couved in cowards the costa. A whitish buff marginal fatch close to the inner ande at the outnide of the exterior black line is extended to the inner hack line between the thind and fourth uervoles. There is a small angular dark olive green mark at the apex.
/linduing.s greyish walnat brown, with the area near the apex mottled with ochre, hackish brown, and butf, the buff colour coutined to a submarginal line which stops at the third uerrule.

I'merside: ground colonr of forercings cinnamon brown, the marking similar to thone on the upger surface, but much fainter and less detiued. Basal half of hindurings yellowish butl. tiuely vermiculated with black: apical half drab grey, crossed by three fine tratuswerse black lines.

Hecel, thorax, aud abdomen tawny olive, with black hind dges to the segments and a dorsal stripe of vinaceons cinnamon, below bunt

Expanse, $\because \because 3$ iuches $=5 \infty \div$ millim.
//ab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

## ANGONYX.

Angonyx boisduvali sl. nov.
Foremings pale greyish olive, crossed in the centre by a transverse line of black. Behind the black line is a large bloteh of pale lavemler colour, separatel from the costa by a rond patch of deep olive and by a band of the groumd colour from the outer margia. From the apex obliqnely to the edge of the lareader bloteh there extends a zigzag black line.

Hintuing. greyish olive, with a pale grey pateh at the anal angle and a brown border. A pale buti streak extending into the wing from the anal angle.

Head greyish buft, thorax dark olive, abrlomen pale greyish wive, with a uarrow rust-red ring between the last two abdominal segments.

Expanse. 3 iuches $=76.5$ millim.
Hub. Gualalcanar, Nolomon Islands (coll. Woodford).
Angonyx splendens sp. nov.
(Pl. V., fig. 15.)
Fonewings deep grey on the basal third, strongly vermiculated with a paler colour. From the centre of the inner margin of this grey portion an ohligue black zigzag line extends to the ajper edge of the cell, then curving romal this back line runs longitudiatly to the ceutre of the outer margin. The apical two-thirds of the forewings are divided by this line iuto two irregular parts: the one nearest the
costa is greyish olive. vermiculated with hack, and has a whit, bloteh halfway between the apex and the ent of the cell. The part nearest the inuer margin is dnll pink, with a namber of partly obliterated whive lines anl streaks, and with a chocolate brown patch at the angle of the inuer margin.

Hinduinys blackish grer with a central baul of fiery orange, extendiug right across the wings from the anal angle.

Chderside deep grey varied with deep red patchek.
Heul aud thoraic depp wasy grey, with lines of dirty white and two patches curving outwarls towarts the lase of the wings.

Abdomen gre tish brown, with a muber of darker vermicnlations. Down the centre extends a uarrow dark line, aud on each side are several partly obliterated orange patches.

Expanse : mule, 25 inches $=63 \%$ millim. $;$ fimale, 3 iuches $=765$ millim.
Hab. Queenslaud.

## DEILEPHILA.

Here $I$, esulue Boisd. is not a species, but one of the hybrids befreea D. euphorbiae (Linn.) and D. hippophues (Esp.).

## Deilephila wilsoni ap. nov.

Hitherto a single species ouly of this geuns was kuowu from the Sandwich Islands and named br Dr. A. (i. Butler /heilophiler calidn (Ann. Not. Hist. [5], vii., p. 31: [ $15 \times 1]$ ). In $1 \sim 90$ after Mr. scott Wilsou's return from these islands I received from him a few insects, among whiciu were several 1). linerta (Fabr.), one f). culich Butl., and a specimen of a new species which I now have much pleasare in naming after hims.

Forewings greyish brown with three blackish bauds, having more the aspect of large blotches. The first is at the base, the second in the centre (and which includes a grevish brown patch at the costa), aul the third extends from the out side of the second, between the third and fourth nerviles, to the apex. The cell contains a blackish patch.

Homelwings brownish hack, with a hroad baud of rufons armage asteuding across the wings, aul is slightly narrower at the thal angle thau at the onter margin.

Lenderside dees fermgivons, with a broal margin of brownish black, both wings crossed by two parallel transperse liues of back

Body deep brown, with a white border each side.
Expanse, 32 inches $=-1 \% 6$ millim.
Horb. Hawaii, sitndwich Islands (coll. scott B. Wilsou.)

## DUP(.

One new species.

## Dupo domingonis sp. nov.

Nearest to Lupo limme (Grote and Ron), but has several very sharply defined differences.

Foremings in 1). limes are marked by a distinct lavender grey border along the onter margin, and the pale transwerse band extends lrom the apex of the wing to the
middle of the inmer margiu, and in joimel io the hase of the wing by a hroad longitulinal band and to the costa, one-tinuth trom the apea, by a come-shaped shot hand. In /I. dominyonis there is mu marginal or submarginal border, and the transerse land does uot start from the arox but one-fourth nearer the base. and extemla from the costa to the inner margin, fully we-third nearer the onter margin than II. lemen. thus curting off the apical thive of the wiugs into a wide brown border, which is marked with two large aud irregnlar solver grey patches.

Ifendeongs yellowish green at the base in II, llomingons and lark the two black bands which are present in //. linnei. "hater half of the himbings in the wew -pecies grevish brown with a wory larse paok patel at the anal angle, and a square blaek blotch behind it. which is smaller thau in I/. limen. A narrow black line extends entirely across the wings from the aual angle.
 marks are mucl wider aud more histivect.

C'uderside in D. linnei dull hrown : in II dominyomis bright pink.
Expmane, 4 inches $=102$ millim.


## ECCHLORON.

E. lacordairei (Buisll.) must sink as a synonym as it is indistinguishable from E. meqaera (Liun.).

## DARAPSA.

D. davidi (Oberthiir) is not a Davensa at all, but belongs to the genus Pterogon.

## Darapsa schausi sp. nov.

## Searest to \%. surence (Drnec).

Forencings gronnd colomr, iustead of grey as in 1/. sumnu, is greyish hrown. The olive patch at the hase of the forewings in $1 /$ sumen (1)race) is matirely wauting in this spectes, and the two transerse hars in front of it are scarcely indicated in /\% schausi (Rothech.). The brond olive green haud which in //. suan Drace) (russes the wings, trausversely, ontside the cell, is replaced in II. schomsi Rothseh. lyy three transverse rows of blackish hrown, halt-moon shaped spots.

Hivetuings, it the new species, black, with an olivaceous bull' mark extenaling from the mal angle aceross the dise of the wings.

Head and thorax dark olive bordered with white, and sariegated rafous orange hairs.

Whfomen paler olive, fading off gradually into olive brown.
liuhtorsulp. wings and body pate orange, densely freckled with grey.
Expanse, 3 b inches $=x .2 .5$ millim.
Ital. Rion Januiro (I'etropolis).
Note. I have received Darops" ('hoerocampa) tymuthes (Buisid.) from Aroa, Veneanela, in considerable numbers, and bave seen three specimens frou Trindad, and several from Costa Rica, while the typ: is deseribed as from Brazal.

## DAPHNIK.

D. pallescens Butl. is lounded on a dwarfed and imperfect specimen of 1). mainnificu Butl.
D. hypothous ('ram.) has been stated to have berm faken in seotland. and is recorded as at brown variaty of /I, merif (Limn.). I have seen the specimen; but I filly b blieve it is either an eseaped artificially reared one, or got changed by accilent. I have two new species to describe, and a new sulspecies.

## Daphnis gloriosa sp. nov.

This species is nearest to $I$. mugmifion Butl., but is much larger, and the pattern is very different and more blurred.

Forewings in It. maynitica pale olive, with a bromuish fringe ; in /I. glominan they are deep, blackish green. In I. glorionst the dark oval pateh at the base of the forewings is not abruptly separated from the thorax by a lonff blotch. as in I). maynifica, but muly shows a paler mark for half' its dianneter. In //. maynifict there is a ristinct pinkish buff trausverse baud in front of the oval patch which merges into the paler coloured costa: while in D. yloriow there is a pale brown baud, tinged dull rose, and which has very indefinite heallines. D. mugnifion, the central area of the foremiugs, is secupied by a hnge olive green patch, merging into a lavender colonred borch which extends to the outer margiu: in 1).gloriosa, on the other hand, the central patch is grecuish black, and the bloteh which reaches to the outer margin is indistinet in outline and of a dnll brown colonr. In the apical third of the torewings the pate central oblipue line which exteuds fron the costa to the onter margin is quite straight in $D$. mayrifico, while in D. gloriosia it is lohdly eurved outwards.

Hindwings: in \%. gloriose the pale hairlike line, which extends from the aual angle to the apex in D. mugnifica, is entirely wanting, and the central black patch is much larger in the new species.

Head and prothor $x$ in $/ 1$. mannifion are grey, and the thomen is grey in the centre and olive at the sides, while iu $/$. gloriosin the hered and thoraic are uniform dark olive.

Ahelomen in 1). magnifico olive buff, while in $1 /$, yloriose it in blackish olive.
Expanse, $5 \cdot 5$ inches $=141 \cdot 25$ millin.
Had. N. Borneo.
Daphnis torenia Druce snbsp, rosacea subsp, nov,
This uew form mas considered by Mr. I)rnee the same as his //. torenia from Fiji. I believe, however, that it stauds intermediate between $D$. torenia and $D$. ungustans Feld., but only separate it subspeeifically from the former, aud I think when we come to breed them we shall find some of the species only aberrations. and, moreover, I have typical l/. toremia from Lifin.

Forewings difter from D. "ngustans anl II. tormin in their bright, rosy pink groand colunr. On the forewings the central dark olive trausverse line which is in front of the olive basal hloteb in $1 \%$. "nayastuns. is ahsent in this form, aud in the place of the large wive grech central patch $/ 1$. subs.s. rosimce, a narrow olive wedge-shaped bar, widest at the costa, and the dark area beyond fiades of ${ }^{\prime}$ into the rosy gromad colour.

Hindecings in $D$. ungustuns dark olive hrown, crossed in the centre by a
narrow cream-colourcel band. which epreals ont at the anal angle into a broad light grey patch reaching uearly to the base of the wing, while in the form 1 am deseribing the hase of the wings is black, and the rest is bright brownish pink with a transverse, narrow, paler band. and the anal angle creamy buil.

IIparl and thorax of the new form. deep manse pink with chocolate side patches, while in 1 . "nquestans they are lavender grey with the side patches bright olive.

Abdomen deep olive brown in $D$. angestans, while in the new form it is pale rosy hrown.

Expanse, $3 \cdot 5$ inches $=-9 \cdot 2 \cdot$ millim.
Hab. Lifu, Loyalty Islands.
Daphnis chimaera sp, nov.
(Pl. V1., lig. 16.)
Forexings pale nehraceous buff, with the nervule, blatkish in the ceutre. The costa dotted with blach. and with 1 wo rpots of the same colour near the apes. A fant, almost obliterated dark line rans oblignely from the apex to the third nervule, and there is a hlack pateln at the angle of the inuer maryin. Near the onter margiu there are a large number of tiny linear black dots.

IInduring. brownish hack, with the front margin pale ereamy butt. There is a large submarginal oehracems fixcia, broadest at the amal angle, and bordered with a narrow black line.

Conderside pale nehraceons, baw blackish lurown, and all wings Ireckled with black and with iwo transurse row of blakk apots.

Hend, thorow, and abriomen pale ochraceons butl, with three brown fasciae near the base and siles of the thoras.

Expanss, $3 \cdot 7$ inches $=\$ 4 \cdot 35$ millim.
Hab.?

## A MBCLICINAE.

## AMBLYPTERUS.

Amblypterus pacomers Moner was fonded on specimens from the Andaman lsands, but 1 have a latge series from Java, Burnen, and the Khasia Holls, and also a harge series of A. pamopes Stoll) from Bhatan, (eylon, Java, Amboyma, and elsewhere ; and from the intermediate character of many of the Borneo and Jara specimens 1 am compelled to mite the two species, and the simgle species most stand ins Almblypterus panopus (stoll).

## AMBLLYX.

In this genus, unfortmately, I have much to alter. A. mender (Boisd.) is not an Ambulyse at all, but at true 1 lurumber. I have all the intermediate forms between A. lycidus Boistl., A. ros Burm.), and A. tithomen Kirl), so these three names are synonyms of one species, which must stand as Ambulye lycilus Boisd.
 bergeri Drem, and Grey, so the sperdes mast stand as Ambulys schouffelberyori
 Feld., while on comparing Fohlers type and at mmane of spermens of A . suborellenta, collected by Mr. W. Doherty, with A. tarbuth Butl., I tind the datter to
be a good and distinct species confinel to India and Assam, while A. subocellata is from Java and the neighlowing i-lanls.

Ambuly.c aurifennes Moore. A. sericetipmenis Butl., A. rhotoptera Moore, A. consornguis Butl., A. macetifer" Walk., A. leturate Bntl., and A. Lahora Butl., must sink as species and rank as sulnpecies of $A$. sulstrigilis Westw. : and I even think they are barely smburperies, for uf most of them I have specimens and intermediate forms, all taken in Sikkim aud the Khasia Hills. I have five new species to dexcribe.

## Ambulyx amboynensis sp. nov. <br> similar to A. subocellater Feld. <br> Forewings uaform ochraceons brown, with a central black stigma in the cell

 and two boldly concave dotted ill-defined lines across the dise of the forewings.Hindroings buffy orange, with a barrow brown margin and two central darker bauds across the wings; the outer one consisting of small black half-moon like spots joined together, the inner one lreiug a straight line.

Head, thorax, and chbdomen odsraceons brown.
Expanse, $3 \cdot 5$ inches $=95.63$ millim.
Hab. Amboyna (coll. W. Doherty).
Ambulyx dohertyi 51 nov.
Formings greeniah brown, with a purple grey band a ftater of an iuch wide crossing the centre. Apical patch large and of a purplish grey colonr. From the apex to the unter ealge of the inuer margin extends a couvex brown band. The costa has three irregular greenish patches, aud on the imer margin is a blackish patch about one-fifth from the edge.
/linducings orange hordered with brown, the onter edqes deeply scolloped and the fringes grey. The aual angle has an irregular grey and black patch, within which is au imperfect and small ocellns.

Head pinky grey, thorax purple grey with green margins, cthdomen purplish lyrown.

Expause, 4 inches $=102$ millim.
Hab. Homboldt Bay, N. New Gninea (coll. W. T)oherty)

## Ambulyx japonica sp. unv.

Forewings yellowish grey, marginal and suhmarginal area from the apex tu the onter point of the inner margin brownish grey, with a distinct hack convex land separating it from the paler general colomr.

The forewings are also crosed by at broal sub-hasal band of greenish olive colonr, and there in a central hlack stigma in the cell.

Hinduinds greyisb pink, with a heaty blark border and some irregular dark spots and hauds on the dise of the wings.

Head and thorax: grey, with chestunt borders: chblomen grey, with two lateral orange spots on the fifth abdominal ring, and a dark brown tip.

Expanse, 3: inches $=$ anen millim.
Hak. Kinshin, Nonth Japan.
Ambulyx schausi sp. nor.
Nimilar to A. pulmeri Bosisl.
Foreuings, bowever, crossed by a umber of hairlike, zigzag lines. Basal
area, instead of havwg three chocolate brown spots, is erossed by a heary continnous dark broma band, and there are three dark patches ou the inner margin instead of oue.

Hindwings inore yellowish red than in .I. pelmeri, and the marrinal and two central bands narrower and more zigzag than in that species. The pink apex of A. palmeri also is wanting it A. sheausi.

Expanse, 4 inches $=102$ millim.
Hab. Petropolis, Rio Jaueiro (coll. schaus).

## Ambulyx trilineata sp. now.

Nearest to I. plarida Moure, lint only half the size.
Forewings similar to A. placide in marking, but much darker in colour, and more elonded.

ILindwings orange with a black border and three zigzag, irregular lines across the dise instearl of two, an in A. placida.

Expause, 3 inches $=76 \cdot 5$ millim.
Hab. Kiushin, South Japau.

## ORYBA.

From a good series and from caretully comparing Boisduval's description of O. robusta I am forced to sink (oybra imperialis (Druce) as a symmym of O. robuste of Walker. 1t, however, Poisduval's identitication is wrong, there are two species in Brazil, as I have (). imperintis from British Guiana and trom Brazil, while my specimeus of 0 . achemenides (Cramer) came from 'Trinidad.

## NEPHELE.

One new species to describe:
Nephele aureomaculata sp. nov.
This very distinct species iwhahits the Upper Congo and has no near relative.
Foreuings deep backish hrown, ending in a harge diamond-shaped grey pateh extending the whole width of the onter margin. In the centre of the imer margin is a large round blotch of a brownish orange colour.

Hindwings blackish brown.
Head and thorax bromnish black.
Ablomen, brown above, with alteruate black and white transwerse stripes on the sides.

Expanse, 3 inches $=76 \cdot 5$ millim.
Hab. Upper Congo.

## SPHINGINAE.

## blLUMIA

1 received large numbers of this geuns hom Aroa, V'enezuela, and fond them exceedingly variable. I think from the great variety it will eventually be found that /I. brecemargo Butl. and /I. refesens liutl. will have to sink as synonyms, for they are, in my upinion, mere aberations of /I. florestan (roil) and $D$. hechenel (Walk.). V'enezuelam specimens of $D$. albiplage ( $\mathrm{W}_{\text {alk. }}$ ) are fully a third larger
than the Brazilian ones, and generally mach paler in colonr, thonst one of my six Veneznela ones is the darkest I have ever seen ; the expmase of the tiwu largest is $:$ inches $=17 \times 5$ millius.

## MEGANOTON

Here I have four species new to science to chescribe.

## Meganoton cocytioides sp. nov.

This is the largest of the gems, and curionsly like a ' 'moykes in its markings. Forecings clay brown, powdered with grey scales, giving the winge a manhlenl appearance.

There is a vary large white stigma with a black ring rmun it in the cell, and joined to the costa by a very broad and short obsique hack bamd. On the nuter edge of the cell is a back spot. From the consta, a tometh from the appex, springs a broad, heavy black hand, which bohdly enrves romud iuto the wing and with its other extremity joins the apex. Betwen this band and the cell the forewings are crossed transversely ly tour indistinct batals of brownish, halfmoon shaped spots; from the apex to the angle of the inner wargin there extends a submarginal row of hack spots. Un the dise of the wiags the two central longitndinal lines, so characteristic of the genus, are increased to an enormons size and are extremely broand.

Hindneinys blankish brown, hase deep grey, abtlominal margin very broad and pale grey. There is an indistinct pale band across the dise of wings, starting from the anal augle.

Head and prothorce lyrownish.
Thorax in the centre brownisu red, sides velvety black, with a white land at the base of the wings and a dark grey band separating the red centre from the black.

Abdomen greyish brown on the dorsab surface with a narrow black line down the centre. On each side is a hroad and heavy black longitudimal baud, aud belus this, on each side of the first fon abdominal segments, are round cream-coloured patches set iu a black ring, exactly as in Corytims cluentius of ('ramer.

Underside uniform brown, with whitish yellow fringes, ab daslı of white year the base of the hindwings, and basal two-thirds of imer margin of forewings butf.

Borly suow white.
 millim.

Hab. Fort Mackay, Queensland.

## Meganoton distiuctum sp. nov. <br> (Pl. VII., tig. 19.)

Forewings silvery grey with taint and slightly darker clouding-. From the apex obliquely to the onter edge of the eell there exteuds a slightly zigzag black line. Within the cell is au iudistinct round dark grey stigmal.

Hindwings dark blackish brown, fixdiug into silser? grey on the portion wearest the anal angle. The fringes on fore- and kimetuengs ate evenly and alternately streaked black and white.

Head, thorax, and ceblomen silvery gres.
Expanse, $4 \%$ inches $=11+\%^{\circ}$ millim.
Hub. Nurth Queensland.

## Meganoton lifnense w. nor.

(Pl. V'll.. tiv. :20.)
Female.-Forewings greyish white, erosed by nmerons gigray. ndintinct brown tramserse lines.

Hindurings brown, with mill-defined grey patch at the anal angle.
Head aud thorox white, with two black thlts at the juncture with the abulomen.

Abrlomen yellowish grey, with three longitndinal dorsal brown stripes.
Mate, similar to the female. hat hats the ground colour darker, and the markings more sharply defitmed.

Expanse: male. 3 iuches $=76.5$ millim. : pemale, $3 \cdot 7$ inches $=45.63$ millim.
Hah, Lifu, Leryalty Islamels.
Meganoton khasianum sp. nov.
This very ablerrant species has much the aplearance of Daremma hageni (Grute).

Foreainge reddish brown, clonded with grey and striped and noted with black; in the cell there is a round white stizma in the centre of a black ring, and there is a back pateh a fourth from the base of the inmer margiu. Aiter the cell the wings are crossed by three heary bint indistinct aigzag hars, in between which are pale grey areas.

Hindurines dark brown.
Head and thores dark brown.
Abtomen baler hrown, with a central black line and some lateral irregular white dots and black streaks.

Expanse, 4 inches $=102$ millim.
Hab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

## PSEUDOSPHINX.

In this qenms $P$. obsemre Butl. must sink as a synonym of $P$. Atrio (Limm.), for in a large series from Aroa, Veneznela. I have specimens ranging in colour from the palest $P^{\prime}$. tefrio throngh every intermediate form to $P$. obscurca, aud two specimens are much darker than $P$. obstur", beiug nearly hack.

## MACROSILA.

Teneznela ypecimens of $1 \%$. leftherei (Gnér.) are very small aud pale in colonr.

## Macrosila rotundata sp. nov.

(Pl. Vll., fig. 17.)
Forecongs fale grey, douded and streaked with darker grey and with two central transwerse hrom lines, starting from the costa atont a third firom the base. and crossing obliquely to the centre of the cell, where they join aud exteme as a broal brown land at right angles to the eentre of the enter margin of the forewings. There are also fwo zigzag, thin, transerse lines crossing the eentre of the mings, aud a white round stigma is in the cell.

Hinduings brown, with a large greyish patch at the anal angle.
Head gres.

Thorox greer, with hlack eirele all romud.
Addomen grey, with six alteruate brown atul white jatches on avel sile.
Expause, $3 \cdot \%$ iuches $=92063$ millim.
Hab.?.

## PSEUDODOLBINA genms nov:

Nearest to Apoculypsis, but differs in its small size, short and not pointed wings, and straight-cnt margins.

Distribution same as single species.

Pseudodolbina veloxina -p. nov. (Pl. V I., fig. 1※.)
Foreneings greyish black, crossed hy nime indistinct wary transerse lines of a brilliant black colomr. A ronnd white stigma in the cell.

Hindwings dark lnown, with an indistinct blackish and grey mark at the anal angle. Fringe buff.

Hend and thorax greyish black.
Abumen mixed greyish hrown intl hack, with an indistinct orauge round hloteh on each side of the first abdominal segment.

I'nderside all wings deep brown, yellowish at the hase and on the costa. Palpi, legs, thorax, and abdomen hright yellow.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

## (0) YTIUN.

The genus Cocytins is a very hard one to work unt, although the nmmer of species is small and the species themselves are gituts. Althongh the umber of species is so smatl, and fortunately the number of synouys is also very limited. there have been a mulner of most reprehensible errors committen in connection with this genus.

First of all the name Corytins godertio (Boishl.) has been since nuiversally adplied to a Central Amerieau species which mome resembes Boishaval's figure than a fly does.

Theu Mr. Drace figures the true (': yonturtii (Boist.) in the Biologin 'entrallAmericana nuder the aame of C . rimlaris (lintl.).

Then Mr. Butler places as the male of hin f. mivelarise the sprecies falsedy known as $C$. yoldartii, and which 1 am describing as new mader the name of $C$ : affinis.
r. rimataris (Butl.) is a goorl and vers distinct speries. which ean always lue
 vol. ix., is very bad.

Lastly, Mr. Kirby has not been careful in looking up, the three namo (': medor

C. medor (stoll) is the samu as ('. hydrispus ('ram.), and so the two species must staud as C. antuens (Drary) and t'. hyduspones ('ram.).

## Cocytius affinis :] hos.

Forexeng.s olive hrown, variegatel with olive tree. - the are crosead by whont eight black ondulated liues, two of which are haval and une submarginal. The. latter is much more wavy than the rest. Ot the remaning tive lines, wich arms the wings at right angles the the ind at, and eatmb from the wosta to the inuer margil. two are situated rear the outer edge of the cell and the rest millway botween the cell and the sobmaryi al lius. Bosides these lins there is a blak mudulated streak exto diug from the submarginal line hetween tom tirs and second bervule: to the apex. and there are a momber of margital angulated spots. Somb of the hack lines and marks are berderen with greyish butt.
 ('entre of the wing between the nervulas entird transparent. Anal angle marken with some grey and black streaks.

Cuelersed, brownish black.
Foreximes, with a large ochraceous pathly behind the cell: biadwings. satue an above.

Thorer hlack, tiuged with dark olive green, an al a loggitudinal hauk pateh at each side.

Abromen same colour, with two black lateral lines anel three ochracems, yellow patches on cach side.

Ilnl. ('entral America and North Venegnela.
This species is miformly mueb smaller than ('. cututes, and of a more olive green colomr.

## Cocytius magnificus sp, nor.

(Pl. VIl.. tig. 21.)
This species is mulonbterlly the finest of the genns. It is nearest to C . molkern Buisd.), but can be at oure distingminhed hy the more sharply detined pattern, aud the bright reddish maroon of the markiness, instemb of dull black as in $C$. aratheri.

Forewing. gallstone yellow, varicgatenl with zigate streaks and marks of purphish maroon. From the costa run three pairs of irregular maroon straks halfway across the wing.

Within the cell is a whitish stigma bordered with maroon, and from the cell there extend towards the outer margin the two characteristio longitalinal stripes, also bright maroon in colonr, as is also the basal half of the imer margin.

Hindumg. base orange yellow, ruming in as streak down the abdeminad uargin haltiway to the amal angle. (entral area of wings almost transparent greyish brown, with lighter mark and a yellowish patel in the amal angle. Gnater third of wings bright red maroon. Fringers of all wings spoted with purple and yellow alteruately.

Heud and thorms sallstone yellow, heavily margined with purple.
Abromen gallstone yellow, with four lines of pater yellow aud a spot of yellow on each side of "ver! segment.

Expanse, $60^{\circ}$ inches $=1650^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ millim.
Hab. Britisla (iniana.

## PILEE\&FTHONTLLN



 $P$. conroleuli that I almost shomld be justitiod in realncing them to symonms.

I have a specimen collected at sierta bune low De. W. (i, ' lements, which is undeubtedly a typical $P$. momitioi Butl., so that this species has a moch wider range than was supposed, and I believe pveutually will prove to be merely a dimorphic form of $P$. finteinotutu (Butl.). From Aron, Veuezuela, 1 have two fine sperimens: of $P$. orhus (Klug.), which litfer from the typical Hunduras form in having a brilliant rulous chestmat ground colonr in the forewings insteal of dull brown, and the spaces between the bands of the bimitwings, insteal of being dull brownish gres, ane yellowish chestant.

Among my series of $P$. rustich fiahr., from Venezuela are two specimen very like my new $P$. hurterti: but 1 do mot think that species oceurs ont of Boname, and being isolated ou an island, it, in my upiniou, is a good speeies, aud these fioms from the mainlaud are merely woru and abraled second brood specimens.

Phlegethontius harterti sp. mov.
Similar to $P$. rusticu (Fabr.), Lut smaller and paler.
Formeings pale gres, crossed by a number of darker grey and pale butf zigzag transverse lines, A darker patch in the cell.

Hinduings dark brown, with a large black-and-white patch at the anal angle.
Hered aud thorax pale brownish grey:
Abdomen greyish brown, with three yelluw patches on each side, and two ruws of white spots, as in $P$. rustica.

Expanse, +75 inches $=121 \cdot 2$ millim.
Hab. Buasire, Dutch Thest ludies (coll. Hartert).

Fowecings grevish buff, variegaten with hack, and crosed by a umber of illdetined transverse blackish lines, which are more strongly marked uear the mosta than mear the inuer margin. Gur of these lines is situated near the base, two very obligue oues a third from the base, and three at right angles to the costa locyond the centre of the wing.

There is a submargiual undnlated black streak extendiug almost to the outer margin between the fourth and fitth uerviles, and haviuy a longitudnat streak extending from there to the alex, and which in shgitly augulated. ('ell has a patch of greyish batf shining throngh from the under surtace.

Hindueings blarkish browu. with the lnae and an almost obliterated submarginal haul grevish buff: tirst nervure greyish lutf, marked with tour blackish brown dots.

I'rederside miform dull brown; lindwnge with a greyish bati abduminad margin and a slight paler brown submarginal haud.

Hochl and thoorac deep) brown, witi a black streak wis ewch side.
Abdomen blackish grey, the four tirat argment- haviag on eawh adde at rom.l yellow batch with a black ring romed is.

Expanse, $+\because \%$ incles $=10 \%$ millim.
Hab. Honduras.

Phlegethontius lixi w. nov.
Foreverngs dull gree, with a romm whit, stizma in the cell. Between the costa and the hase of the well are some almost efliaced hawkish grey patches, and between the cell and the outer margin the forewings are crossed by three very indistinet Wary backish-grey transwerse bauls.

Hinturing: dull grey, with $t w n$ darker and one paler grey band extendiug from the anal angle almost right across the dise of the wing.

Thoriex and head dull gres. with twin gold yellow thits on each sile at the juncture with the ahdomen.

Abdome'l. centre and last two ablominal segments fale grey, sides with cleven alternate hroad black-and-white bands.

Interside miform deep brownish grey: hindwiugs with a narrow black central hand: head, thorax, and ablomen marhled grey and white.

Expanse, 4 iuches $=102$ millim.
Mab. Nicura, British New Guinea coll. Lix).

## SPHINX.

Two new species to describe.
Sphinx fasciatus sp. nov:
Forencings greyish brown, with a large transverse belt of dark hrown oceupying the central area of the wings. The forewings are also marked and arossed ly a number of zigzag paler and darker marks.

Hinduings brownish grey, with three broad but indistinet black marks.
Head and thoras deep brownish grey.
Abrlomen piukish brown, with a row of elespu alternate large hack-and-white square patches on each side.

Expause, $4 \%$ inches $=114 \cdot 5$ millim.
Hab. Lifu, Loyalty Islands.
Sphinx cossoides sp. nor.
(PI. V11., fig. :2.)
This most aberrant species looks like a (\%assus or large Zenzera.
Formeings greyish hrown, with ab obliyue, andefined hroad hand of pale grey lengthways occupying the centre of the wing. There is a dull hack stigma in the cell. From the costa near the apex to just inside the angle of the iuner margin there extends a zigzag transwerse hack line, and ontside that, from the apex along the onter margin, is a broad grevish black lowder, which ends in an imperfect grey and blaek oeellus at the angle of the inuer margin.

Hindurings white, with a wide black border.
Head ami thoras hack, with the sides ot the thorax whitish grey.
Abrlomen dorsal surtace blake, densely fowiered white seales : sides of abtomen white, with a black spot on each side of the first tive segments.

Expause, $2 \cdot \pi 5$ inches $=$ il millim.
Hab. ('astro Parana, Brazil.

## DILOPHONOTA.

The late Mr. H. Elwards, when he was last in England, pointed ont to me that there were many tow many surecies of this genns distinguished, and that a great many intennediate forms necturect. This 1 quite agread with, hut 1 mantained
that those species which necurred in sparate localities were distinet all the same. Now, however, my ideas have been entirely changel ly reading from Arom, Venezuela, all tha named forms, and must of the intermediate forms. so that the entire genus wants revision ; and I tind that ont of filteen speries anmerated by Mr. Kirby only five can stand as good specips, so that the symonyuy is as follows: -

1. Jiloplionota allo (Liun.).
2. II. pictu ( (replo).
3. II. Lessumazii (Buish.).
aberr. 1. mertumae (firote).
+. D. ohsectere (Falme.).
aberr. 1. aenotrins (stoll).
aherr. : Ə. pmenens (Fahr.).
aberr. 3. meluncholien (tirote).
alerr. 4. omphenteqe (Boist.).
aberr. is. rhuebus (Boisd.).
aberr. 6. jeniphae (Boisd.).
aberr. i. Aomingomis Butl.
aberr. x . jiesta H. Edw.
4. II. gutturalis (Walk.).
aherr. 1. pallidu (tirote).

## 1/AXDUT'MNAE

## MANDUCA.

Here both 1/. sty.r (Westw.), and 1/. medlusir (Pati.) decar in West ('hina. and intermediate forms, so that 1/. medues (Bntl.) must sink into at symmom of J. styx (Westw.).

## SMERINTHINAE.

## METAMIMAS

In this genus 11. banksian' (Boisd.) is only a colour alerration of the frmale of II. anstrulasiene (Don.) : and II. ambiniens (Feld.), is not a Iletrmimes at all, Jont as trie 1 Ifarembif.

## (LANHA AND BANANA.

The genera Clunis and Botsianu have lwen confinsed and misalpplied so often that it is not smprising that Mr. Kirly, with all his multifarions duties and orcopations, sloond, in trying to straghten ont the tangle, have tallen into a fresh error.

Mr. Kirby also muites (: nicoburexsis (Nchwar\%) to C. phalaris (('ram.). This is quite wroug, for it is much nearer to C. bilinemta (Walk.) : and the lattor, if they
 from the Nicobar lskands differ somewhat in size, enhome, and markiug from typical C. bilineatu, 1 prefir to regard C. nicoburmsts as a distinct speciess for the present. As Mr. Kirby conrectly states, Clamis was fommed by Hibmer on sphine phetoris (tram., but Besionn deuculion Walk., on which Walker fommend the gemes Busiano, is evidently of the same genms. Xow the African speries of busmmen are very different, and much noarer to l'spmosmerinthes: so the way to clear up, the confinsion, to my mind, is to unite all the ludo-Malayan species mater the head of Clanis, and to put the Atrican species into a new genns, P'seuloclenis.

## PSECDOMAANIN qem. nov.

 Clomes in colour and markings.

The syopses of the two genera will stand thus:-

## CLANLS

Clanis phataris ((ram.).
C. piepersï (suell.).
C. bilineata (Wralk.).
C. micoliaremsis (N゙clıwarz).
C. unchulosa Muore.

Clanis gigantea sp. nov.
This species is at onee dist tinguisbable from C. bilineutu (Walk.), and C. undulosu Mnore. by its very narrow and pointed wings and much larger size.

Male,-Forewings bright pinky brown, iustead of clay gres, as in C. unchuloza and C. bilineata: the winge are much narrower and more pointed, but the apex is not produced as in the two allied species. Onter margin cut quite straight and not enrved ontwards, as in C. bilineata and C. undulosa. Seven transwerse rows of half-monn-shaped dark spots cross the forewings.

Hindwings basal balf black, while in the two allied species there is only an oral black patch at the base. Apical hall pinkish rust rel, croned by an indistinct line of half-moon spots. ('ostal and aldominal margins buff.

Heail, thora, and abdomen pale pinkish brown.
Female-Forewings deep chestnut red, pale towards the base, and with a huge patch of pale brownish pink along the costa, enclosing the cell, and occupring the central areal of the wings for tro-fifths of their wilth.

Hindxings chestant red, with a large patch of roddy brown at the base of the wing :

Head, thorax, and abdomen rose bay or brown pink.
C"nderside.-Mule. pale bromnish rellow, with a wide black band reaching from the base of the foremings halfway along the centre of the wings. A large subapieal and suboostal hotch pale grey. Across the lorewings rnos a single blackish grey transerse line, and across the hindrings there are two snch lines. Female, unitorm brownish orange. with the subaprical blotch greyish pink. The transverse lines, which show distinetly in the male, are only faintly indicated in darker orange.

Expanse: male, $6 \%$ iuches $=165 \%$ millim, : jemate, $;$ iuches $=17 \times \cdot$ millim Hab. Nikkim, and Khasia Hills, Assam.
C. cervina (Walk.).
C. semifertens (Walk.).

Clanis bicolor sp, nor.
Forewing. uniform reddish browu, with a darker brown blotch at the apex.
Itindwings deep crimsou.
Head, thorax, and abdomen reddish brown.
Culerwid brownish buti, basal half of forewiugs crimson. (Obliquely from the base of the cell to the apex of the forewings a dark bromu line extends.

Hindwings have a patch of crimson at the anal amole. Expmene, $8 \cdot \pi$ inches $=!5 \%$ millim.
IIab.?
(: rrusta (Butl.).


## PSEUBOU 'TANIS.

P'sentorlenisp postion (Walk.) (Type of the gemans).
$P$. abyssimich (Luc.).
P. stigmaticn (Mato).
P. Gusumlis ( Walk.).
P. udrensonier' (Buisd.).

## LOPHOSTETHUS.

Lophostethus carteri sp. nor.
This species is very elosely allied to L. dumotiniz (Latr.), bout has some very constant differences.

In L. dimolimi, the Jarge lark patch survouding the eell, and octmpying nearly one-thirl of the formings, is dark hackish brown, only hecoming gree on the costa, while in L. carteri it is almost the same as the rest of the wings, heing only enclosed in a narrow haek lorter.

In $L$. dumolinii, the two pale transverse liness near the base of the forewings are manch closer together, and the onter one, which joins the eentral dark patch, is much more kigzag than in $L$. centers.

In $L$. dumntinii, the large patch near the centre of the onter margin extends inwards towards the esutral dark patch, which it almost joins, and arross the pale transwerse zigzag line which crosses the wings between the two patehes: while in L. forteri it stops showt near the salmarginal lomerer, so that the pale transwerse lin is duit" separate from luth the dark patches. The large arrow-shapmel stigma in the cell in the $L$, raterer has a much shorter central projection than in $L$. dremolimio. The limeduings of $L$. dhmolinii are crossed by central transverse bands of ith-lletiued whan, whik in $L$. couter, they are whilly withont markings, and of a miform brownish grey.

On the under surface the differences are moch more aceutnated. in I. . drmotimi the under smface is brownish bufl, with a distinct pale transverse enrvet line crossing both wings, aud a dark brown patch near the centre of the costa, and a similar oue on the hindwings; while in $L$. corteri the constal pateh is ahonst obliterated, the transwom line ends halfway across the forewings, and on the hime wings it is quite straight, while the brown pateh is lengthemel out into a earvet trausverse line, which cuds at the anal angle. The sromm colour of the entire insect is brownish grey, strongly suflinsed with buff in h. dremelinii, while in $L$. cartert it is dark shate gres, suflined with hrownish grey, and the yellow ammixture is entirely wating.

Hab, hames, West Africa.

## 1.ANG1..

1. Khasion Moote is not a good species ; it was fommed on a very large and strongly marked female, which had been so damaged by mites that it was not wonderfinl that Mr. Moore mistork it for a new insect: so that the spectes must stand as follows :

Latmgier av"azeroides Moore. aberr. Khesimen Moore.

## MARUMB.1.

Here 1 have a lot to alter. Nr. Butler has alrendy remarked that many of the named forms wond probably thrn ont mere local races. I lave reenived large series from China, Japam, and the Kihasia llills, and 1 find that a great many so-ealled speceies are not even snlspecies, bint only aherrafions, and must stami as follows :-

Mormember guschlifuritsthic (Brem. \& Gires).
aberr. 1. comploress (Willk.).
aberr. : roxeipenmis (Butl.).
aberr. 3. celiephron (Poisd.).
Marumbe spurvehius (Mén.).
aberr. 1. piceipemis (Butl.).
Marumbe dyrus (Walk.).
aberr. 1. smensis (Butl.).
aberr. 2. ceylunica (lintl.).
aberr. 3. fuscosrens (Bntl.).
aberr. 4. sithetensis (Putl.).
aberr. S. orims (Butl.).
aber. 6. massurichsis (lintl.).

## SMERINT1]UN.

S. cutunticus Aust. is a bant species, as all the charaeters which are said to distinguish it are fonnd in some of my English specimens, and I have carefnlly compared specimens from Agiers with Enropean. Eusmerinthes astorte Streek. is identical with smerinthes ophthalmiens Boish.

## ('rESSONLA.

C. motimsomiz lintl, and C. pullems (Streck.) are not species, but merely subsipecies of $\overline{\mathrm{f}}$, juylanulis ( Ab ). d smith.).

As an Appendix to these Notes, I aukd here "A supplementary List of Splangidae," by Mr. W. F', Kirby, which, fogether with the new species described by me, brings the Chatograe of the sphingidite complete down to December 23 rd , 1~!33.
ENPLANATION OF PLATES V．，VI．，AND VII．
PLATE V ．
Fig．1．Cephonodes simplex sp．nov．
PAGE ..... 15i；
．2．Macroglossa dohertyi sp．nov． ..... 6
．3．，$\quad$ humbanica sp．nov． ..... （ix
，＂ 5. Pterogon lasti sp．nov．
．$\quad$ ．Lophuron magnificum sp．nov． ..... －1
s＊＊．＂inornathm sip．nov． ..... ． 1
，．12．Theretra perviridis sp．nov． ..... 7
，，13．Panacra matalensis sp，nov． ..... $\div 9$
，1s．Angonyx splendens sp．nov ..... い
，23．Macroglossa pendogyrens sp．hov． ..... 6．
PLATE VI．
Fig．4．Hymadalia luntleri sp，nov ..... （i9）
，．9．Hemerophanes ornatns sp nov． ..... it
＂ 10 ．，triptolemas（C＇ram．）． ..... 4
，11．Therefra rufescens sp，nov． ..... －
＂14．Panacra rosea sp，nov． ..... －9
，16．Daphnis chimaera sp．nov． ..... 8
，1s．Psendodollina reloxina sp．now． ..... $!1$
PLATE V゙H．
Fig．6．（ypa olivacea \＆spr．nov． ..... ： 11
＂Gir．＂，＂子 sp．nov． ..... T11
，＂1i．Macrosila rotundata sp．nov． ..... （10）
，19．Meganoton distinctum sp．nov． ..... －9）
，＂20．，＂lifuense sp，nov． ..... 90
，21．C＇ocytins magnificus sp．nov． ..... 92
＂22．Hphimx cossoides sp．nov． ..... ！ 4




## SUPPLEMENTARY LINT OF ハPIIINGIDAE：

By W．F．KIRBY，F．L．S．，F．E．心．，ETC．

（The references to the genera and the numbering of the species refer to Mr．Kirby， Catalogue of 1892 ）．

Genus Hemaris $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{l}$ m．<br>（r＇ut．Lep．／Ket．，i．，pl，62 I－627）．

14．If．fuciformis lium．
Nucroglossn fincifiormis vur，hrumeobusulis Stand．Romanoff；Mem． Lép．，vi．，p． 241 （1892）．

Amur．
15．II．suunelersii Walk．
Hemartis sumatersii Mamps．，Funn．Brit．Ind．IInehs，i．．111，119，120， f． 68 （1892）．
20．I1．uffinis Brem．
Macroglossa affinis zur，confinis Stamd，l．c．，p．240（1892）．．．．Tixuni．
31．II．rubre Hamps．l．c．，p． 120 （1892）．．．．．．Kashmir，Balta．

> Genus Macroglossa Sicop.
> (r'rt. Lep. Het., i., एp, 629-633).

4．M．troylodytus Boise．
Macroglosse belis car．troglohlytes Hamps．，Ill．Lep．Met．13．MI．，ix．． 1．58，．，t．157，f． 6 （1893）．
6．II．racilluns Walk．；Swinh．Cut．Lep．Het．Oxf．，i．，p．8，t．1，f． 3 （1892）．
1̈̈u．M．semifusciute 1Iamps．，Furm．Inrit．Ind．Noths，i．，p． 115 （1892）．E．Pegn，Labuan．
21．M．belis Linn．
Macroglossa belis 11 amps．，l．c．，pp．113，117，f． 137 （1892）．
21a．M．belia Hamps．，l．ć，p． 114 （1～92）；Ill．Lee．Met．B．M．，ix．，p．5R，
t． 157 ，f． $15(1843)$ ．．．．．Ceylon．
22e，Jl．hrmite Siwinh．，l．c．，p．5，t．1，f． 2 （1892）．．．．．．Sumatm．
24ヶ．M．lebrosィ h＇wiцh．，l．c．，p． 5 （1892）．．．．．．．．Bourn．
24b．J．innesitutce Swinh．，l．c．，1． $0(1892)$ ．．．．．Dorey．
35a．M．limuta swinh．，l．c．，p．F，t．1，f．1（1892）．．．Javat．
37．M．glaисорter＂Butl．
llamps．，Ill．Lep，Het．B．M．，ix．，p． 58 （1893）．
（64．M．（？）ulluarli All．，Bull．S＇nc．Ent．France，lxii．，p．hii．（1893）．．．Seychelles．
65．M．approximans Luc．，Quenstazter，May（1891）．．．．Queensland．
66．M．tenehrosa Lue．，l．c．（1891）．．．．．．．．Queensland．
67．M．lineatic Lac．，l．c．，（1891）．．．．Queensland．
68．M．（！）nigre Cosm．，Le Nat．，xiv．，p． 280 （I×92）．．．．．Rommania．

> Geuns Rhodosoma Butl. (fut. Lep. Hit . i., p. 633 ).

1．R．triopurs Westw．
Rhodosomat triopus LIamps．，Furm．Brit．Iml．Moths，i．，plp．122，123，f． 71 （1892）．
（trons：Sataspes More．
（＇＇ut．Lep．Het．，i．，p．633）．
1．S．infermulis Westw．
Nataspes infernalis 1 lamps，Fuun．Brit．Iul．Moths，i．，P1．121，122，f． 70 （1892）．

# （ienus Rhopalopsyche But） 

 （r＇ut．Lep）．／／et．．i．，p．6．34）．2．R．nycteris К゙oll．
Rhopulopsyche nycteris 1 Hamps．，Faun．Brit．Ind．．1／othes，i．，p．111，f．G6（1：92）．
Gemus Cypa Walk． （1＇ret．Lopp．Het．，i．，1，6．小1）．
2．（＇．decolor Walk．

（ienns Pterogon Boisid．
（＇at．Lep）．Het．，i．，pp，（639，641））．

（ienms Abrisa Kind）
（r＇at．Lep．／het．，p．（i．il）．
1．A．sculpter Fehl．

（iemus Diodosida Walk．
（（＇rt．Lep）．Met．．i．．p．6．t2）．

（J593）．

Gameroons
8n．D．funehris 11oll．，l．c．，p，310，t．15，f．4（1893）．．．．Henita．
13．1）spiritus 11011．（Ocytin s．），1．c．．1＇．339，t．15．1．9（1803）．．Ogove．
14．I）．rudiate K゙alsch（Ocyton r．），Eat．Vachr．，xriii．，p．116（189\％）．W．Afriea．

# （ienus Antinephele 11oll． <br> （（＇ut．Lepp．Het．，i．，ppl．642，643）． 

5．A．achlom 11oll．，Eal，Spars，iv．，1，310．t．I5．f．G（1N93），
Kenit：（？）．
6．A．merrecile lloll．，l．c．，f． 7 （1893）．

> lienns Gurelca Kirl).
> ('at. Lep, /Iet., i.. p. (6.ts).

I．（f．hyme Walk．
Laphurar h．Mph．Rommenoff，Vém．Líp．，vi，p，3，1．1，f．2（1892）．
limislocth．Hamps．，Form．Brit．Iuck．Wothe，i．，p，111，f， 65 （1802）．

> (ienns Acosmeryx Rowish.
> (f'rt. Leep), Mot.. i., 1. 6. 6.1s, 6.19).

1．．I．ancers Stoll．

12．A．mivtura Walk．
A cosmerya mictrom Swinh．，Cut．Wep．Het．Onf．，i．，p．9，t．1，f． 7 （1892）．
Gemus Theretra 11 iilm ．
（＇（at．Lep）．／Iet．，i．，H），6．49．（660）．
150．7＇．rosithe swinh．（＇hetproctamper r．）．r＇at．Lif）．Ifet．O．df．，i．，p．1fi （1592）．．．．．．．．．Pram．Msille I
16．Th．thyplia Iinn．


f． 26 （ $1 \times 93$ ）．
（by）on．
4.3. T. jreponict Boishl.



75и. T. insuluris Swinh. (1haer.j.), l. c., p. 1* (18)? ) . . Ceram, Kè.
107. T? nessus Imu.

117. T. chribinen Luc. (G1\%uernoampe c.), 'meenstumer, May, 1891. . Queensland.

11s. T'. Iuteatincta Lue. ( 1 buer. l.), l. c. (1891). . . . . Queensland.
119. T. queenstandi Lue. (Chuer. q.), l. c. (1891).

Cienns: Elibia W:alk. (f'ut. Lep. Itet., i., I. (itiz).

1. E'. dulichus TVestw.


> (renus Panacra Walk.
> ('at. Let. I/tt., i., IP, 662-663).

(6. P. rariulose Walk.

Swinh., l. c.. p. 13, t. 1. f. 1 (1892).
1シュ. $l^{\prime}$. miru Swinb., l. c., f. " (1892). . C'ape lork.


(ients Angonyx Boisd.


1. A. testricer Wialk.

Angouy.r: testecer Hampis., F'mun, Lirit. lmu. Nutks, i., 1, 101, f. 58 (1892).

> (itom- Deilephila Ochs.
> ( ('et. Le'l'. //et., i., MJ'. 664-668).

1. 1). licornice Esp.

2. D. tithymuli Boisd.

Veilewhith tithymali Holt White, Butt. und Moths of T'eneriffe, p. 67, t. $4, \mathrm{t} .4(1893)$.

17e. U. enphortiondes Swiuh., Ciut. Lep. Met. (1.cf.. i... !. 22 (1892). . Jip:1u.
Genns Daphnis 11 tibn.
(t'ret. Lep. Het., i., 1'1. (671-672).

1. D. nerii dimn.

2. 1). plecide Walk.

Daphnis placida Swinlı, ('at. Lep. Het. U.'j., i., P. 24, t. 1, I. S (1892).
Genus Ampelophaga lirem. \& Girey.
(' ct. Lep. I/et., i., p. 673 ).

1. A. mbigenose Brw. \& Grey.

(ivuns Amplypterus Hiiln.
(!'at. Lep). Ilet., i., 1. 67t).
2. A. peropues Stoll.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ienus Ambulyx Westw. }
\end{aligned}
$$

15．A．substrigilis Westw．
Mamps，Faun．Brit．Iud．Moths，i．，1．77，f． 19 （1892）
27．A．guessfotltii Dew．

I canth．y．c．gigus Auriv．，l．c．，xiii．，p．L＇セ2（1892）．
Cameroons．
Ac．gressfehtii－muriv，l．c．，xii．，p．22ธ，t．1，f． 1 （1s．91）．

> Genus Nephele Hiihn. (C'at. Lep. Het., i.. 1'p. (69-681).
sa．S．puchyderma Kasch．，E＇ul．Nachr．，xviii．，p． 180 （1～92）．．．W．Africa．
16．I．dielymat Fabr．
Vilu：al．Nphina hespera Filnt．
Nephele hespera Hamps，Fuun．B）－it．Ind．，i．，p＇，I08，1． 133 （1892）．

> (ienus. Meganoton Bonisd. (C'at. Lep). Ilet.. i., pp. $682-683$ ).

7．11．discistriga Walk．
P＇seulosphinx discistriga Hamps．，Ferm．Brit．Incl．Moths，i．，II．105， $106,1.61$（1892）．

Gienus Dolbina Stand．
（C＇at．Lep．Mel．，i．，p．685）．
1．D．euncoei stand．
Stand．，Romemoff，Mén．Lép．，vi．．1．2̨21（1892）．
2．D．eccucta staud．，l．c．，p．222，t．1，F． 1 （1892）．
Vladivostok．

> (enus Apocalypsis Butl.
> (C'ut. Lep. Met., i., p. 686 ).

1．A．velow Buth．
Hamps．，Futn．lirit．Iut．Moths，i．，p．1107．I． 62 （1892）．
Genus Phlegethontius $11 \mathrm{ii} h$ ．
（＇at．Lep．Het．，i．，pp．687－69（4）．
10．I＇．morgenii W：Ik．
Amphong，r：morgani Ausiv．，E＇nt．T＇ulstr．，siii．，p．183（1892）．
36．P．convolueli Linn．
Protoparse convoleuti llamps．，louen，Brit．Anel．Mothe，i．，p．103，E． 60 （1892）．
42．P．（？）distincte Luc：（Sphinsod．），Qucenskender，May，1：91．
Queensland．
43．P．（？）eremophilue Lttc．（Sphinax c．），l．c．（1891）；Proc．Linu．Noc． ぶ．今，H：（2），vi．．1．278（1891）．

Queensland．
44．P．（？）metrmorate Late．（א́plikex m．），Proc．Linn．Soc．I．．S．It．（2），vi．， P． $278(1891)$ ．

Queenshanl．

## （ienus Sphinx Linn． <br> （（＇ct．Lep）．Het．，i．，Hp．600－69＊）．

2e．s．jeunckii Nrum．，Eint．Sews，iv．，p． 133 （1893）．．．Kansas（＇ity．
23．Siphine ligustri Lim．
Var，a，stpheiner l．acti：cematrensis Ulnoth．
stizul．，Romrnofi，Mém．Líp．，iv．，1，2こ0（1892）．

## (ienas Kentrochrysalis Nitatad.

(C'ut. Lep, IJct., i., , , 693).

1. H. strecheri sitaud.

Staud., Liomunoff, Mém. Lip, iv., 1, 220 ([892).
(tenus Hyloicus II ibu.
(''at. Lep. /Iet., i., IP' 693-695).
1a. II. concolor Hamps. (I'sembosphine c.), Fuen. Brit. Ind Mothes, i.. p. 506 (I892).

Simla.
7 er.:II. griseu Hamps. ( 1 'seulosphine g. ), l. c., p. 104 ( $1 \times 92$ ).
Kulı

> (ienus Sphingulus Stand.
> (Cat. Lep. Het., i.. p. 695).

1. S. mes staud.

Staud., Romenuff, Mem. Lep., vi., p. 227 (I\&y2).
Gienus Manduca IIiilm.
(C'at. Lep, Met., i., I1]. 701, 70I).

1. M. sty,r Westw.

Acherontiu sty.: Hamps, F'cune. Brit. Ind. .1Yoths, i., P, 67 f. 40 (1892).
Gents Psendosmerinthus Butl.
(''ut. Le ), Het., i., 1, 703).
9. I'. perpultile Holl. (Dewitia f.), Lint. Sews, iv., p. 341, t. 15, f. 5 (1893).

Benita.
Genus Daphnusa Walk.
(fat. Lep. Het., i., 1. 704).
4. I) porphyrice Butl.

11:mps., Fuzn, Brit. Int. Moths, i., 1. 73, f. 44 (1892).
Geuns Langia Moore.
(C'at. Lep. Ilet., i., 1, 705 ).

1. L. zenaeroides Moort.

Mamps., Fuer. Brit. Inet. Joths, i., pf. 73, 74, f. 45 (1892).
Gienus Marumba Moose,
(C'at. Lep. Iet., i., 1p. T106-708).
11. M. guschkemitschii Brem. if (ivey.

Simerinthers \%. rear. curstanjoni Śtaud, Romanoffi, Mém. Lépo, vi..

$$
1.234(1892)
$$

Amur.
24. M. dyrue Walk.

Smerinthus typres 11amps, Foune. Brit. /uct. Moths, i, 1pl. 69, 70, f. 42 (1892).
Genus Amorpha Hiibu.
(Cet. Lep. Met., i., p. 710).
3. A. tremulae Fisch.

S'merinthus t. v. ctmurensis staud., Roumctuofi, Mèm. Lép., iv., P, 232 (1892).

Amur.

## NEW SPECIES OF（OLEOPTELiA

<br>

かと いた，た。JいにいいN．

［

 ditferent islamels of the oriental region．The new＇＇raidue of that conlection

 f\％rysometidue will suon be dealt with by several specialists．I loope to twe able to give in finture full lists of the coleoptera obtained by Mr．WV．Woherty in every ishand he visited，ats far as the results of his explorations are rontained in this Museum．

Most of the species describell below are from Timor：The collection firom this island，thongh not cousisting of a great number of specjes，proves to bo of great interest as regards the geographical astribution ot the coleopterit in the Oriental reginn，and imlicates a rather close relationship of Timor to New（iniuca aurl the uorthern parts of Anstralia．I here，mention that Mr．WV．Duherty disconered in Timor two remarkable Anstralian gewera，Aridters and sigllitus．both of which are represeated in the collection by one new species，and also fonnd Purpuricemus quentrinotatus White，Tillomorphere moestula White，and some other forms bitherto known only from Australa or New Guinea．

## Cicindela timoriensis sp．แм：

C．infra ohsctare viridis，promn cyanescens：latro，mandibularum basi．palpis labialibus（articulis ultimis obsorioribns exeptis），palparum muxillarium hasi
 losinm，juxta oculos irregulariter striatum ：anteumate artionlo tertan yatroo longiore，
 ante medium，antice et postice motice const rictus；clytranigro－ianeat，versus apicem minute dilatata，lumeris fortiter rotundata，atngelo suturali breviter dentata，mar－ gine apicali minnte serrata，pumetata，momollis punctis viridibus magnis ad basim ot juxta suturam diortiter impressis instrueta，singulo plytm tribhs siguaturis allis notato：mactala humerali puactiformi，foscia metlana transersa at extremum mar－ sineu externum dilatata primo usigue ad medium disci obliqua，dein sat abrnpte versm pusticmu flexa，apice recurvatat hamata，maculat apieali lumata extus ohligne versiss liscom extensa，margine externo angnsto inter fisciam et aphoalem lanalan pro maximatrarte ablo．Infra pabe albo－cinerea sparsim vestita，fomoribus viridi－ atereis，tibiss（apicibus exceptis）picen－brunncis purpurascentibus，tarsis viridibus aut violaceo－spheis．

Long．fo mm．，chyti：6，lat．3．
Median points of the antenuace sometimes pitchy brown ：fonnth joint about $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter than the thiml．Of the markings of the elytrat the matian trasverse faveia is
 white line ; this line is intorrupted in two specinens: of the apical marking. Whech
 Fischer), this suldiscal streak is broader and shorter than the marginal part. On the disc belore the midule is a small white spot in one specimen.

IIth. Timor (W. Doherty).
To he placed best, I believe, alter 1: p"upillater Nohamm.

## Therates punctipennis ット. ию:


 intus breviter spinosio calla hamemati et siguaturis lutcis, primat pone callum
 praterea medio post maculan thansersam phag nigrencente. ('apot inter wenlus hongitudinaliter striatum, prothoms medio partuu rotumlatus, wytrab manimo sat dense purctata.

Long. 1 t mm., clytr. 15, latt, :3,
Hearl bluish green : month ferruginoms, with the tif of amulibles and palpi Inown or hackish; firont rather regulaly striate hetween the eves, vertex irregalarly aud feebly wrinkled. Prothorax of the colour of the heak, longer than hroul, moderately biconstrictel, rather feelly comes, with the siles a little rombled; dise with an obsolete melian line and some feeble trausverse wrinkles. Elytra ferruginons, with the tipl of the shoulders, a suall swot behind the latter, a narrow transerse and somewhat devated median marking, exteuding trom the miter margin th the middle of the disc, and with an apical sublateral macula, mitons hoff; thin apical spot is rounded in front and strongly harrowed behind; the gromud colour is uearly black behind the median macnla ; base of each elftron depressed beside the shoulder and in front of the midle : punctuation dense, chictly at the depressed parts; markings impmotate ; apex strongly romeled exterually, shortly toothed at the sinture. Legs mutons lonfi, almost rufinm; tip of all joints of the tarsi slighty tinged with black: siles of the metastermum also backish.

Itrh) Sanghi I. (IV: Doherty).
This specien is chately allied th Th, bellutus Bates, from the Philippine Istands. It ditfers, however, from this form chiefly in its less momed prothom, whelt denser panctnation of the elytra, and in the pater colour of the hind tarsi.

## Brachinus timoriensis sp. ног:

$B r$ : capite brmueo, juxta ocolos dense rugosu-pmuctato et imperand frontis medio sparsim functalato, vertice sat dense rugato-punctato: palpis et matennmum
 ribus: prothorace mifu-luteo, pustice valde attennate, cordabs, lateribus antice rotumdato, postice rectn, basi trmueate, disco mugose punctatu; elytris nigris pulse thavencute vestitis, versms basim panlo angusatis, leviter ruguse punctatio, singulo elytro striis circiter octo obsolete elevatis. et carina latemali acuta; meno et metasterno bigro-piceis, iu melin pallidis; alsdomine densiter practutu, picennigro, segmentorum margine apicali brumeonpicen: pedibns luteo-rutis.

Long. i mm., elytr. $4 \frac{1}{3}$, lat. $3_{3}$.
Mouth pale pitchy brown ; clypus emarginate, borderal with pitels hrown.

First joint of the linownish autentan rufons buff. like the leys, third and fourth somewhat darker than the remaining goints, tirst and thimd almost equal in length, and longer than the others. Prohhorax ats long as broad, auterior margin slightly cmarginate. hind angles rectangular: dise rugosely punctured and somewhat transversely wrinklal. Suture of elytra posteriorly very indistinctly bordered with rufons.

Hrb, Timar W. Doherty)

## Lebia acutangulus sp. now.

L. rufal pulbesceus: elytris nigris, marginibus et in singulo clỵtm maculis duabus Inteis, prima antemediana inter strias secuudan et sextam, semada subapicali inter snturam it strian quartam, aotatis. Labrum apice paulo rotundatum, angulis subrotundatis: capmp puctatum, juxta oculos parmm eormgatum : prothoran transversis. rugosu-pmotatns, antice valde rotundatns, pootiee attenuatus. :mgndis posties acntis prominuli: : lasi utringue ad angulos fortiter simata, parte mediana prodncta, trmucata; scutellum ingnstum, rufim : clytris subovata, versus apicem dilatata, basi profinade emarginata, humeris rotundatis, apicibus obliguce sinuatotruucatis, angulis internis sulbotundatis, striata, interstitiis phactatis; infra sparsim minnte fructatit.

Long. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ mam., elytr. 3, lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
Palpi, legs, and hase of the antenne paler than the prothorax. Apex of the clytra with some large romudnd pmetures, the centre of which is elevated: the first macula of the elytra is somewhat romed in front. The second marrowest at the suture ; size of the maculate slightly sariable.

Hab. sumbawa (W. Doherty).

## Sarrothocrepis bimaculatus s. nov.

$\therefore$ fallide rufus, glaber: oculis et macnla rotundia post medium chytrorum singulorum sita nigris. Labrmu angulis auticis rotundatis, margine apicali utrinque minute sinuato. ('aput fronte panlo transerse corrugata, vertice minute sparsim punctato. Anteunae elongatac, articolis tribus primis chartigne busi ghabris lateis. Prothoras postice dilataths, angnlis antieis rotundatis, phesticis obliquis subrotmdatis, dinco transverse leviter eorrugato-punctato. Elytra omnino dense minute punctata, lata, laterilms antien prosticeque fortiter rotundatis, ad apicem leviter oblique emarginata.

Long. $-\frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $\mathrm{h}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, lat. $4 \frac{3}{4}$.
Palpi, base of the antemace, prothoras, and legs a litule paler, abdomen a little darker than the elytra ; prothoras brodest near the posterior angles.

Elytra broadest beyond the middle, a little longer than broad; shonlders strongly romaded, alex obliguely and feebly sintate, wot trmate, covering the whole of the last abdomiual segment; punctuation a little stronger in front of the afee ; dise with trace of four obsolete lines; unler surface smonth.

Ilab. Snmbawa (IV. Doherty).
Sarrothocrepis m-nigrum ap. nov.
$\therefore$ luteorolus, glather, supra densiter minutissime puctatus: sentello, pertoris lateribus, afomineque brmmeoniceis, elytris post sentellum macula obsoleta
 subtruncatum, angulis vadde rotnulatis. Froms utrinfore anl ocnlormen medium
 angulis anticis nullis, pustice vix attenuathe, augulis posticis ubliquis parum rotundatis. Elytra oblonga, Lasi minute emaryinata, lateribns antice panlo atynstatis, homeris rotmolatis, apice oblipue simate, angulis rotmodatis, regulariter striata, interstitio at hasim prom convexis.

Long. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. $2 \frac{3}{2}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{3}$.
Pale rufons, elytra almost bulf; scutellum, base of the elytra roumd the scutellum, sides of the sterna aur abxlomen pitchy lirown ; a swall groove at the lase of the prothorax on each side in the midule loetwees central line and angle, aurd a zigzag fascia behind the middle of the elytra pitcloy black. This transverse land, extending from one onter margin to the other, is shaped like the letter $\mathbf{M}$, but is broadest in the midlle and a little dilated on the suture. ('entral line of the prothorax abloreviated in front and behind, the minal transwerse grooves near the anterior and posterior margin obsolete.

Ifth. Tenimber (W. Doluerty).

## Morio simulatus sp. nov.

1. niger, nitidus, pedibus obscure rufirpiceis: fronte utrinque sulcata, suleis postice dilatatis (parm minns ut iu . M. orientulis Dej.), prothorace lato, vix cordato, angulis anticis vix porrestis, subrotundatis, posticis ohlipuis, margine auteriore ad angulos anticos lreviter marginato (ut in .If. cordicollis; 'haud.), elytris striis profundis, stria septima distincta, trilms primis (juxta suturam) apicem versus nm obsoletis.

Long. I5 mm., elytr. 9, lat. 43.
This form is closely allind to $1 \%$ orientulis Dej. in its size and in the shape of the frontal groeves, but serems to me to be a distinct spereies, as it dithers in the following characters. The grooves of the frout are not 'tnite sis much widened behind as in M, mientulis Dej., the prothorax is less rumuled at the sides, less attenuated beliucl, the anterior angles monch less prominent, and the posterior oneoblifne. There is no sliglit emargination in front of the small tonth at the tip of the angles: the margined part of the anterior margin extemds only to the marginal groove, wot to the neck; the elytra are more strongly and mitormly striped, the interstices more convex, the three first stripes mot obsolete in frout of the apex, and the serenth quite distinct.

From 1/. corticollis 'hand. it may be distinguished loy the shape of the frontal sulei, and by the prothorax not being corlate, etc.

Ilub. Timor $=$ Deli (IV. Doherty).

## Morio gracilis sp. nor.

1/. minor, niger, nitidns, ore (mamblibulis exceptis), antenarnu baxi, pealibns-
 angustis ad apiecm paule dexusis: prothorax antice sultrumeatus, angulis anticis nou porrectis, posticis submectis, lateribus subrotumatis, margine antertiore ntrinque ab angulis usque an impressionem marginato: elytras striatio, striis levitel punctatis, prima et secunda ante apisem fere ohsoletis, septimat leviter impressa.
lamy. Fiz mm.. elytr. i, hat, $3_{1}$.
Resembles. I/. luzonirns ('haud., lat is smaller. the prothoras narrower, less attemated behind, and marginate from the anterior angles only te the groove at the front margin. The elytaz are yunctate-striate, with the two first stripes nearly absolete in tront of the apex ; the third stripe also faint, and the seventh shighty impressed.

Iab. Tewimber (IV. Hoherty).

## Stomonaxus minor sp. nos.

St. niger, nitidus; antennis perdibusume rufo-testareis, pabis pailidioribus. Froms utringue suleata, suleis hrevibus: prothoras bateribus auruste maginatis, submotmatis, amgulis anticis subrotmatatis, posticis obliquis minnte dentat is ; linear mediana antice uon, postice mimate dilatata: suleis disci profimotis, medinm prothoracis non attingentibs: suleis margimabons fere mollis. Elytra lationdine multo longiora. limmeris apiceque motmatis, Lateribus subparallolis: fortiter

 segmenta basaliter et lateraliter phateta.

Longer. $4 \frac{1}{3}$ mm., elytr. $3 \frac{1}{3}$, litt. $\because$
Epper lip boader than long, dark pitehy bown : fomat growser of the lead rather shart, not extending heyond the middle of the eyes. Prothoras wore
 heomming ohsoldt in front, the dixcol growes much brouler than the reatral one, but velatively marow and short, not retching the middle of the dise : outer margin
 some pranctures in front of the ensal cavities.

Hab. Fimbawa (W. Dolerety).

## Stomonaxus abruptus sp. nov.

No, higer, uitidus: wre, antemis pedibusfuc rufo-testaceis, balpis pallidioribus. Labrum subemarginatum. Sukei fromakes breves, prolundi, ocnlorum medinm pabo suprantes, postice divergentes. I'rothorax laths, lateribus antice valde rotundatis, postice ohliquis, ante angnlos poaticos mimnte sinnatis, angulis anticis prominnlis rotmodatis, posticis oblinuis leviter deutatis, sulco mediano profundo, antice abrupto, snleis intormediis grofundis, fere nsume ad disci medinm ascendentibns. Elytra oblonga, hasi truncata: bumeris prominnlis rotundatis : bateribsos fere parablelis; postice subito rotundata: diseo nsine ante apicem subconvexo, dein subito derlivi; protonde strita, striis obsolete pmetatis, interstitios convexis. Tibiae anticae exths ante apicem Jidenticulatate ; (ठ) tarsormm anticormm articnli trianguariter dilatati prostermum anto coxas panceis functis instructum.

Loug. i) $\frac{1}{4}$ mu., elytr. :3, lat. :2.
This species may be atsily recoguised hy the pernliar shape of the elytan, which appetar to be abhreviater, being abruptly romuled and shelving ofl at the apex.

Hab. Tenimber (IV. I)oherty, Jute to July Is:I2).

## Stomonaxus convexior sp. now.

St. niger, uitidns: palpis, antemuis, pedibnspne rufo-testaceis; lahno longitudine vix latiore, fronte ntriuge profnude late suleata, sulcis longis, olliquis ; prothorace sulco mediano profumdo, sulcis iutermediis profundis, longis, usque trans disei medinm ascendentilas, lateribus: late marginatis, aequabiliter rotondatis: elytris convexis, rotmdatis, latitndine vis longiorims, striis profindis mosolete pmetatis, interstitiis laevilns fortiter convexis; abdomine rnguloso-phactatn, segmentor nltimo lateraliter pancis pmotis instrncto; tibiis anticis extus biblentatis, ( उ ) tarsormm anticornm articnlis extus triangulariter dilatatis.

Long. 6 mm., elytr. $3 \frac{1}{3}$, lat. $2 \frac{3}{4}$.
Upier lip pitchy brown, a little lroader than long, rectangular. Median joints of the autemae darker than the remaining ones. The onter howler of the broad and deep frontal grooves forms a cmspicmons raised tine, which extembs beyout the end of the groove; the gronves are broulest hehind, and rather obligue. I'rothome twiow as hroad as the head, mueh lroader than hong: median groove scareely abbreviated in front, hroad and deep, espucially its midde part; latural snlci also broal. Strinso of the elytra very deep, and the smooth intorstices strongly convex. Prostermal process with a reuifurm impression. Ponetuation of the abolomes rather flense and somewhat rognlose, except in the mildle of the segments ; the altimate segmenf with some panctures muly at the sider.

Itab. Smblawa (W: Doherty).

## Stomonaxus similis sp nov.

S\% niger, nitidus: ore, antennis pedibusque ratis, palpis panlo pallidioribns. Frons utrinune sulcata, sulcis arenatis, linea minta abs sulcis ad oculorom marginem postiom descendente : wonli prominnli. Prothoras latitudine fere dmplo lomgior, capite (cmon ocolis) dimidio lation, lateribus rotnudatis, angnlis anticis sulmotmotatis, posticis vahle mbiqnis, in dentem parvmu prodnetis, linera mediana angnstissima post medinm minime dilatata, sulcis iutermediis brevilos, angustis, suleis marginalibus angustis. Elytra lateribns sulparallelis, humeris apiceqne mondatis. striata, striis leviter pmetatis, interstitiis subconvexis. Mctastormmen ablomon

 dilatati.

Long. 6 mm ., clytr. 4, lat. 3.
Similar to St. minor sp. Lov., but differs in the larger size, in the shape of the frontal groover, in the more prominent eyes, in the prothorax being proportionally: broader and laterally more rombled, with the diseal grooves is little longer: the fore tihiae have six or seven small teeth at the onter edges, the mper ones of whifh are placed towards the back of the tibia, and the apex is more dilated than in st minor: the joints of the anterior tarsi of the umbe are more triangular : the last sermem of the ablomen is pmetnated nearly all over, and the prosternm is mot phoctured in front of the coxal cavities.

St, stricticollis Dej. is another allied species, bat its colom is mach more ratoms or brown, the median liue of the prothorax is boader, the sides of the clytar are less parallel, and the interstices of the elytral stripe less comver.

IVab. Burn (II. Woberty).

Orthogonius aequistriatus sp nor.
1). nigrophicens: autemis palpis pectibnstue phas minnse brumen-piecis. labrum subtruncatnm. 'aput sulco transerso profmodo, sulcis longitudinalibms (juxta oculns) fere ohsoletis instrnctum, valde rugulosum, sparsatim pmotatum. Antennae articulo primo erlindrico, seemdo bresi comico, tertio primo nou loneriore, conico, quarto al nomm incrassatis. ultimo longiore. Prathomx longitudine dnjofor latior, antice paulo emarginatus, hasi leviter bisimata, lateribns valde rotundatis. late explanatis, marginatis, angulis anticis valde rotmulatis. posticis subotmmatis, linea mediana comspicna antice nom abhreviata ; sparsatim, lateraliter pando densins punctatus, practerea disen striis transensis levilus irregularibns instructam. Sontellom triangolare, jarmm cordiforme. Blytra hasi trumata; humeris prominnlis rotnodatis; lateribus pamallelis, ante apiecm late simatis: angulis suturalibns in dentem brevem productis, exterioribms rotundatis: striata, striis leviter pmetatis, interstitiis acyualibus, subempexis, lavilus, septimo ad hasim :angustatu elevato, secmudo punctis tribus impresis. Ablominis segmentum nltimmen in medio tnbereulatum.

Loug. 14 mm., (l)ytr. "). lat. (i.
Nisles of the prothorax somewhat pitchy: base with a transwerse groove, which is slightly (urved in the middle, and with a small but rather deep) impession at each side, midway between ceutral line and angle. The stripes of the wytra are of miform breadth, except the first, which is narrowed from before the middle to the apux, and the seventh, which is uarrowed and a little raised at the hase.

IIab. Halmahera (IV. Doherty).
Distinguished from the other species of the same size chicefly by the interstices of the elytra being equal in brealth.

Colpodes pleuralis sp. 110v.
('. tibiis extus cmaliculatis, tassis posticis fortiter hisulcatis, metasterni epplenis elongatis, tarserum posticormu articulo penultimo extus valde lobato: rufo-picens, submitidus, capite, prothoracis disen elytrisque nigrescentibns: prothorax subcordatus, longitudine latior, angulis posticis obliquis, lateribus dense ponctatis: clytan strinta, interstitiis planis, pestice pance consexis, tertio punctis tribus impressis, fumto primo ad striam quartam sitn, ante apicom simuata, apicibns soblotmadatis; sterna laterilms grosse, almbminis segmenta dao prima lateraliter rugose punctata.

Long. $9 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. ( $1 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 33 .
Belougs to the gronp of Colpodes which has the epiplenra of the metasterum clongate, the tibiae canaliculate, the tarsi bisuleate, and the peantimate joint of the hind tarsi strongly unilebed.

Pitely brown, somewhat shining, with the palpi, antennae, the lateral margin of the protheras, the epipleura of the elytrand the legs rufons ; and with the head, prothoras and elytra blackish. The prothoras, having the frowt parts of the sides athd the fore angles rounded, is shortly cordate, with the hind angles ohliefue but distinct; boader than long, and punctnated at the sides, with the punctuation especially donse amd coarse in the flattened grooves near the hime angles: the dise has slight transerse wrinkles and a deep modian line. The elytrate are simply striate, the intersties slightly convex at the extreme base and at the apex: third interstice with there panctures, the first standing beside the formth stripe: sides
of the elytra broally and rather feebly simate in front of the apex ; sutural angles distinetly, but mot strongly rounded. Nides of then sterma emasely, those of the two first alulominal segments rugosely pmatured: "piplenrat of the elstra somewhat rugose anteriorly.
/linh. Timer (IV. 1 Noherty).

## Tachys dohertyi -p. nov.

 trausversm, panlo emarginatum : sulci frontales simplices, lneves, portice enrvati : antennae elongatae, versus apiecm minime incrassatae: prothoras transversms, lateribns antiec valde rotundatis, postice angustatis parmm obliquis, angulis anticis subrotmdatis, postieis subrectis, haml acntis: elytra oblonga, laterilus paabu rotundatis, ante apicem leviter sinuatis, disco deplanato, sutura parmm impressa, stria prima distincta, secunda obsoleta, octava justice eonspicua.

Long. ? mm., elytr. $1 \frac{1}{3}$, lat. \&.
Head a little more rumons than the prothoran ; the suture narrowly bowlered with rufons; legs pale hoff. [1per lij, short and transverse, scarcely emarginate. Auterior angles of the prothorax not so strongly rommed as in T. trechiformis sip. nov. Elytra trnneate at the base: shonlder angles romuded only at the ontside.

Hab. Timor (IV. Doherty).
 formis sp, now., not only in rolour and size, but especially in the shape of the frontal groores and prothorax, and in the seulpture of the elytral.

## Tachys bembidiformis spl. nuv.

T. arneo-niger, nitidissimus, palpis, auteunarum basi pedibnsyne luteis; lahro, mandibulis coxisine rufis ; elytris singulis macula anteapieali lntea notatis. Lahrum truneatnm ; sulci froutales breves, dņ̧licati, paralleli, usqne ad basim episfomatis lescendentes. Prothorax couvexus, cordatns: lateribus sat late marginatis, antice vakle rotundatis, postice nsque ad angulos posticos obliguis : angulis posterioribns carinatis, dentatis, anticis subrotundatis; linea mediana leviter impressa, disen autice impressione transsersa mulla, suleo lasali transverso profnote miseriatim junctato, foveolis in angulis distinctis. Elytra prothomee multo lationa; lasi lata, troncata: hmmeris prominulis rotundatis: diseo sex striis profundis lapevoms instructo, interstitiis eonvexis: stria sutnrali ad apicem integra, ad basim ralde. cateris bawaliter gradatim minus, abbreviatis, seeunda al sextam jostice ablureviatis, oetava integra.

Long. $:-\frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $I \frac{1}{2}$, lat. I.
Elytra nearly as broad at the lase as in the middle; the seventh tripe wanting. the eighth conspienons and rather deeply impressed.

Hab. Tenimber ( $\mathbb{V}$. Doherty, , fune to July l-9').
Similar in appearance to Enropean species of Lejo Meg.

## Tachys trechiformis s]. nov.

$T$. palide rufins: palpis, antemis pedilusque luteis: clytris plaga commmi in medio sutnrac infoscata, apicibus pallidis. Antemae elongatae, lahrum subemarginatum : wenli nigri, prominuli ; sulei frontales longi, weules postice amplectentes. Prothorax transwersus, cordatus, antice lateribus angulisume roturatis, pustice angnataths, angulis posticis rectix, acmis: hasi trumeata, margine angustissimu
hasali punctato, angutorum sulecs profimalis. Plytrat oblonga, phanata, hasi fruncata, fateribns lere parallelis, sugnlo striis dorsalibus ynatuor instrncto, practerea striis quinta ad basim distimeta, ortasa antice ohobleta, pestice comspiena.

Long. :2 ${ }_{3}^{3}$ min., elat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$. lat. 1 .
 p. itf ; it diflers chiefly in the elytra, mach hatwing fome distinct stripen and the legiming of a fitth.

Frontal groowes not qnite extending to the anterior margin of the epistome, paralled and deeply impressed hetwen the eyes, and posteriorly arved round the eyas.

Hob. Timor W. Doberty).
Tachys aeneus Pat\% alı. biplagiatus ab. uov.
T. aphens Putz., simillimns, diftert abl hate voceice elytro simgulo ante appem macula flavo-lutea uotato.

1 cannot give aty other chatacters of this timm diflerent from those of $T$. "rnetw Putz, as 1 hawe not yet licen able to compare the single sperimen of the Musemm's collcetion with a trin' 'T. armerns. For the present I notice the form as heing an alocration of T. aruens.


## Berosus elongatulus spres.

B. ohlongus, huridus, subuitilns, panctis nigris instructn- ; elyt ris singulis tribus maculis valde ohsoletis obseris. prima antu, tertia post modimm, secmuda in medio ad narginem lateralem sitis ; antenuarm clava fiseescente : articulis ultimis palporum maxillarinm apicibns nigricantibus. l'apht sat sparsim punctatnm, interstitiis lacribns, lineis transersis ma ante ombos fere ohsulcta, secmuda sul, prothoraris marginem antiom distiueta, ntrispue lineis per lineam longitudinalem mediam conjunctis. J'rothorax tramsersns, angulis anticis fortiter, posticis obtusis minns rotnadatis, punctatns, interatitis singnlis punctis majorilns instructis, sontelnm longe triangnlare, punctatmen. Elytra punctato-striata, interstitios seriatim pmoctatis,


Loug. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $3 \frac{1}{3}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
luterstices of the elytrat with one nearly regular row of functures, and with
 the first and third are noar the suture. one butiore, the other beyond the midne, the secoud sulmarginal in the midthe the third most distimet. Ilind tarsi somewhat pitchy bruwn.

Herb. Timor (W. Wherty).
Obrium longicolle sp nes:
Pl. VIII, fig. 1.)

 apicem conjunctis. 'aput inter senlos parum depressum, line a fongitudinali mediana
 armato. Prothorax clongatns, in medio parmm rotundatns, postice angnstatns, diseo fere plano, utrinque leviter impresso, minutissime rugnlosns, fontellun clongatum, postiee panlo augustatmon : apiee suhrotumdato. Elytra pestice dilatata, irregulariter striatn-phoctatal phactis parmu grossio ; simgulo apice monnato.

Long. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. $3 \frac{2}{3}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{3}$.
Pale buff, thinly clothed with a short pubescence. Two somewhat ill-defined pitchy hrown streaks, one at each side. continued from the anterior margin of the prothorax to near the apes of the elytra, tow h the outer margin of the elytra just before they curse romul tuwards the suture, where they meet each other. Antenuae twice as long as the budy; lasal joints fringed underneath with sparse long hairs ; scape somewhat davate, third fint longer than the furth and shorter than the fitth. Prothorax three times ats long as lonad; dise with a ferble impression at each side, atd with a faint tubercle in front of it. The punctured rows of the elytra are not quite regular, and become ohsolete at the apex.

Femora somewhat clavate. hind oues extendiag to the tip, of the elytra.
Hab. Timor (W. Doherty).
This form is very remarkable as regards the length of the prothorax.

## Syllitus adonarensis sp. nov.

(Pl. VIll., fig. '9.)
б早. S. nigro-brunneus : capite, prothorace, sentello pedibnsque rufis vel ferrngineis. Capunt densiter punctatum, inter taberes antenniferos concavim. Prothorax elongatns, densiter ponctatus, antice vix constrictus, post medium parnm rotundatoampliatns: disco inaequali. Scutellum latitudine longins, subtruncatum, densiter punctatum : lateribus fere parallelis. Elytra elongata, antice pank angnstata, densiter sat grosse punctata; apicibus singulis subrotnndatis: sutmra et margine externo carinatis: practerea singulo elytro tribns carinis acutis et inter secundam et tertiam cuarta bumerali abbreviata instrncto, interstitio secundo in medio dilatato et impresso. subtus bresiter pubescens.

Long. $i_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. 5, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Dark brown. llead rufons, sometimes ferrnginous, coarsely and rather densely punctate, chiefly on the rertex ; median line anteriorly rather deeply impressed, and obsolete on the vertex. Antennae brown, abont as long as the body; scape elongate, almost clavate, and finely punctate. Prothorax of the colour of the head, coarsely and densely punctured, twice as long as broad; sitles somewhat dilated, romoded in front of the hind angles, scarcely constricted anteriorly : dise somerwhat nolulose, especially behind.

Elytra dark brown or almost black, elongate, and a very little narrowed towards the base, densely and strongly punctured : each alex slightly rounded; suture, outer margins, and threc carinae on each elytron sharply elevated: between the second and third carina is a short homeral one: the carinat lnown: secoud interstice dilated in the middle, where it has as short impressed line.

Metasternm dark lrown, abdomen nearly hlack; legs similar in eolour to head and prothorax.

Horb. Adonara (W. Doherty).

## Merionoeda flavipennis sp. nov.

## (Pl. Ylll., fig. 8.)

W. nigra. ('ajut ad ondormm margines iuteriores et posteriores fortiter cor-rugato-punctatum : medio inter woulos parme elevato, vertieis medio latvi. l'alpi picei. Prothomax (supra et inftra) ruto-ochacelus, antice constrictus, tubereulis parm fortiter clevatis, inter tubercula paucis pmotis grossis instruetus: basi in
medio producta, utrinque sinuatn, pilusat. Sentollom piemo-nigrum, panlo pilusum, apici medio impressum, subbilobom. Blytra ehracea, breviter hirsuta, ablreviata, fortiter subulata, putice carinata, puntis grossis instructa; hmeris promimbis tere lacribns. Subtus brevi pube grisea tecta, abdominis segmentum secmutum postice cilios longis flavis vestitum. Femora postica parmm dense fortiteryne punctata, clavata.

Black. somewhat shiming. Upper lip transserse, with large panctures; epistome sparingly pouctured. Front anterionly deogly impresed : behind the impressin carinate, with a strong pmetuation and some longitulinal irregular wrinkles let ween carina and eyes. Antenme extending to the apex of the elytra, scape a little corved, and ponctmed at the upperside : finurth and all followinge joints with a groove near the apex. Prothoras with five tubereles: one in the middle being mome raised behind the centre of the diwe than in tront, one on each side of the dise mont elevated of all, and one on the vertical part of each side : between the tubercles are some punctures and hairs. Punctures of the elytra strong, forming rows hare and there, the interstices of which are a little elevated, experially one in the middle of the dise : the apieal carina is smonth, the shonders nearly inpunctate. Hind tibiae slightly curved and denticulate, with one long ontar and one short inmer spur in the mult, with one long onter spm in the femente.

Auterior cosare rellowisk.
IIth. Timor (W. Doherty).
In general appearance this spectes is similar to hoytusin fulripermis Pase.. lant it is a troe . Verimortha in the ahnormal structure of the ablomen, with black head and legs.

Polyzonus dohertyi sp. nov.

## (Pl. VIIl., fig. 4.)

$P$. caeruleo-viridis, jubescens. ('aput fortiter rugulosu-punctatum, antenaae curpore parum longiores, articnlo primo glaboo thensiter rnguso-punctatu, tertio quarto sesifui longiore, quarto quinto sexto nltimoque inter se ae; palibns, septimo al decimum hrevioribns. Prothorax pube aurea tectus, minute rugnlosus, latitudine longitndini aequali: lateribns autice subrotnudatis. in metio angulatis, postice attenatis. simtellum fere glabram, nitidum. apise rotundato, medio depressione levi instructum. Elytra elougata, versus apicem panlo attenuata, rugnhesopmoctata, hasi fortiter rugosa, tribns lineis elevatis ubsoletis instructa; humeris rotundatis: singulo apice oblique rotundato; nigro-pubescentin, duabus lisciis flaro-lutcis latis ornata, prima ante, secunda post medium sita. sultus tine punctulatus, argenteo-cinereo-pubesceus.

Corporis partes glabrae bitidae.
Long is mm., elytr. $12 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3 \frac{3}{4}$.
llead with a transverse and slightly impressed line in front of the antemnary tulners, and with a rather deep longitndinal madian groove. Palpi pitchy black, wandibis lindy punctured, black at the tip. First antemad joint and the base of the thim glabrons, the remaimer of the antemae clothed with a batk pabesence. Sides of the prothorax augled, nearly tubercled. in the middle. Pubescence of the elytra black, except the yellow-buff bands, whinh are covered with a yellowish pubescence.

Body loneath finely punctuatel: prosternum somewhat corrugated, glabous and
shining before the roxal cavities. Base of the femora, the tibiae, and tarsi hackish; femora nearly glatorns, slightly clavate, the hind mes extruding to the base of the fitth aldominal segment.

Mab. Timor (IV. Doherty).
Named in honour of the collector.
This slecies and another trom Natal ( $P$. fmbinollis Pasc.) have the prothorax clothed with a golden pubescence.

## Clytanthus perornatus sil. nov.

Cl. nioer, infra pulbe flavo-grisea. sujura flava vextitus. Prothorax fascia transwra mediana uigra : scutellum flavam ; elytra apice Havo et signaturis flavis oruata, sciliset : macula basali scutellum amplectente, fascia posthmerali arcuata, ad suturam fom macula basali coujuncta, fascia postmediana transerea, ad sutneam non interrupta, minime curvata : apicibus janto emarginatis bilentatis.

Long. It mm., nlytr. 9, lat. $3_{4}^{3}$.
Head, antennae, and noder surface clothell with a yellowish grey pubescence, which is thin at the base of the antemnat, at the base of the abdominal segments, and on the legs : tarsi ashy grey : five or six last joints of the antemare whitish.

Antennae short, searcely longer than half the hody, first joint only a little shorter than the third: hairs of the apices of the joints thin. Prothorax almost subglohose, broadest a little beyond the mildle. Scatellum transerse, somewhat broaler in the middle than at the base, the sides and apex rounded. Elftra three times as long as broad, slightly narrowed towards the tip; the latter somewhat emarginate, not oblicuely truncate ; the tooth at the sutural angles short, and rather thiu; that at the exterual ones broad, and rather short.

The pattern of the elytra is nearly the same as in the Enropean Cl. cerbasci (L.). ILub. Timor (W. Doherty).

## Clytanthus pileatus 5 . uov. <br> (Pl. Vlll., fig. न.)

C7. niger, infra pule pallide flava, snpra suhanrantio-flava vestitus. Antenuae elongatae, filiformes, articulo tertio primo multo longiore. Prothorits ovalis, parum rotuudatus, maculis tribus migris notatns, una mediana orali, nna in ntronge latere irregulare plus mimuse rotundata. Scutellum basi excepta flavim, semicirenlare. Elytra elongata, cyliudrica, apicims obligne subtruneatis, angulis, internis dentatis, exteruis acutis sed uon dentatis: extrem" apief et fasciis tribus transersis flavis ornata, prima basali recta, marginem basalem non attingente, ad bumeros anguste interropta, versins suturam tenuissime protunde incessa, secunda antemediana ad sutaram interrupta, ad marginem lateralem angustiore, tertia postmediana iu sutura versus anticnm longe anguste prohnctas: area parva apicali flava obliqua emarginata.

Long. $13 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. -, lat. 3.
Autenuae filiform, reaching the jostmedian yellow band of the elytra, apices of the third and two tollowing jointe with some rather long setarems hairs. of the three prothoracic maculac, which sometimes are connected, the central ous is longer than broal, and romuled, the lateral ones are irregular and oblique, romeded in front, and emarginate or truncate behind. Legs slender, femora a very little thickened.

The pubercence of the uppre surface has a tinge of ormge.
IIab. Timor (IV. Doherty).

Clytanthus t-nigrum s]. now.
(Pl. Vlll., fig. 6.)
(\%. niger, infra griseo-flavo-pubesceus. Prothorax walis, fascia nigra transversa in medio versus marginem loasalem dilatata, mitatns: sentellum transversum. flavescens, apice rotundato; elytra hasi ad sentellnm, apice, fasciis dualms flavis, prima ab anguln infrahumerali aroutim ad suturam ascendente, secmada postmediana trausversa recta ad suturam parum dilatata, unn interrupta; elytrornm latera fere parallela: apices obliyme troueati, augulis acutio.

Long. A mm.. clytr. i, lit. $\because$
Black: lumb, antenate, and muder surface of the body clothed with a greyish pubescence, which is Ienser at the sterma, alnlomen, and filth and sixth antemal joints. Third joint of the auteman as long as the first : tip of autename not quite reaching the postmedian baul of the elytra. Prothorax longer thau broad, romaded at the sides, a little marrower in front than at the lase: the transwerse black marking of the disc extembed in the mithle to the basal margin, the marking being shaped almost like the letter T. Apical angles of the elytra sharp, but wot produced into a twoth. The first band of the elytra runs from the base of the omer margin romm the shonder to the suture, withont reaching the latter, and is not connected with the sentellar macula; the postmedian band is a very little curved.

Ilab. Timor (II. Doberty).
Rhaphuma nigripes sp. now:
$R h$. placide Pasc. similis, sed ilffert (inter alia) prothorace protice utrinque gntta allro-Hava motato, pedibus uigris.
$R h$. niger, prothorace elytrisque rnfo-mehaceis: singulo clytro matula bicolorea mediana antice lnteo-flava postice nigra notata ; fascia anteapiali nigra al suturam parum angustata, apice ipso luteo. Tibiac anteriores nigru-picene.
('aput jube ciuereo-flavat vestitum: frons tricarinata, inter antennas transwerse elevata; verrex pone ocnlos pancis punctis instructus. Antenmat clytrormm laseliam nigram anteapicalem attingeutes. Prothorax oblougns, lateribus aequabiliter smbrotmolatns, disco antice linea mediana slahra. Sentellum paulo transversum, nigropicenu, apice rotmudatum. Elytra elongata ; apices trancati, augulis parnm productis. lutra cinereo-pobescens, leusiter puctata nt pedes, punctis ad sternornm latera grossioribus ; basis segmentormm abdominalium glabra.

Loug. 11 mix., elytr. it , lat. $\because_{5}^{4}$.
Prothorax a very little narrower in front than at the base: dise with a faintly raised median line, the anterior part of which is glahrons. Sutural angles of the elytra a litele more prodnced than the external ones. Fore tibiae black, with a tint of pitchy brown.

I/ab. Fimor (W. Doherty).

## Aridaeus timoriensis sp. nov. <br> (I'l. YllI., fig. ï.)

I. aurantio-rufins; antemis, pedibus, prosturni margine pustico, mesnsternu, metasterno (manda laterali excepta), elytrormm mandis, nigris : paljis sentellopue nitro-piectis. Caput frontis margine antico depresso parmm exatyato, linea mediana impresta, dense rugulost-phactatum. Antenate elongatae, corpore duplo (8) ant panlo (8) longiores. Prothoran pilis longis sparsim vestitus, plongatus, reticnlatus,
positice constrictus; disen post medimm ntrinque callosu. Elytra clongata, versns apicem paulo augnstata, grosie duse rigosu-panctata: singulo lateraliter siriis duahs vix elevatis: hasi emarginatia: lomeris prominnlis rotundatis: apice truncato, extus valde dentato, intns recto ( $\delta$ ) ant subrotumdato ( 7 ) : basi ad scutellum angustissime ot apice late bigris, aute medium fascia trausversa tul suturam valde interrupta ( $\delta$ ), ant non interropta et ad suturam cum marnla hasali connecta sagittaeformi ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ).

Long. 1; mm., elytr. 101 ${ }^{2}$, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
IInb. Timor (W. Doherty).
Varies in size, like the other species of this Anstralian genus.

## Periaptodes buruensis sp. nov.

$P$. densiter grisen-pubseens, pilis setulnsis plus minusve sparsim tectus; scapo leviter transverse rogato; prothorace sparsatim grosse puactatn, pancis gramulis iustructo. Elytris humeris granulosis breviter dentatis ; apice truncat., extus dente brevi instructo ; macula nigra cirenm scutellum semicireulare, fascia obliqua postice obsoleta ah margine subhumerali ad suturte medium descendente brunneo-bigris, notatis.

Long. 311 mm., elytra 21, lat. !
Of nearly the same size and outline as $P$. lictor Pasc., it is distinguished trom this species by the shape of the basal macula, by the sparingly granulated prothorax, by the seape having some transverse wrinkles, and by the apex of the elytra being shortly spined externally.

Hab. Burn ( W. Doherty).

## Homonaea uniformis sp. not.

(Pl. VIII., fig. A.)
II. ruto-nigra, palpis, antennis, tibiis tarsisque rafesceutibns; sppra dense flavo-cinereo-, infra cinereo-pubescens, multis maculis minimis glatoris et punctis nigris notata. ('aput functin singulis grossis, linea media antice obsoleta, inter oculos sat profunde impressa, utriuque juxta oculornm lobos soperiores tuberculn distincto instructnm. Antennae corpore longiores, artienlo tertio scapo fere triplu longiore. Prothorax longitudine dimilio latior, antice emarginatns, basi utringue subsinata, lateribns antice attenatis, postice ampliatis rotundatis, dente sat ohtuse armatis. linea media leviter elevata. Sutellum transversum, rectaugulare, medio glabro. Elytra latitudine (ad homeros maxima) tripho longiort, apirem versins fere aequabiliter attenuata; apice truncato, angulis suturalibns fere rectis, exteriorilms subrotundatis ; singulo elytro octo-carinato, carinis aatice posticerue abbreviatis : panctis sparsis grossis pube tectis. Intra fere omnino laevis, medio glabra : ablominis segmento 'quinto obsolete, ultimo farim prolinde emarginatis : processu mesosternali elevato. P'eles autici elongati, femora postica medimu abdominis segmenti tertii attiugentia.

Long. 2* mm., elytr. 20, lat. i.
The whole of the dise of the elytra aniformly puhescent, whilst the remainder of the elytra, and espucially the saque of the autennate, heal, under surface of the body and femora, are speckled with small black ghatrons spots. (Hi the eight carinae of each elytron the secomd and fourth are somewhat more raved; the punctuation is coarse at the basc of the elytra, finer at the sides, and very sparse in
the middle mear the suture and at the apex, the punctures being almost emtidy coueealed by the pubesceuce.

Huh. Naughi I. (IV. I Noherty),

## Amblymora uniformis s1, nov:

 tecta. C'aput fromte dense fortiter punctatum, vertice lacri, inter ornhoram fobse superiore punctis grossis instructum; sutcllum trapeaitorme: elytra antice irregulariter, postice fore striato-pumetata, immannata.

Long. $11 \frac{1}{2}$ rum., rlytr. $-\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $4 \frac{1}{3}$.
Black: antenuae, legs, and elytra reldjsh, the lase of the latter (in one specimen the whole of the (elytrat) aud the thickeud patts of the temora more blackish; the yellowish cinereons pubsesence is very dense, a little more andy on the auder side. Front strongly and densely punetned, with the punctures somewhat confluent here aud ther" : vertex with some puctures only between the upper lobes of the eyes. I'mettation of the prothorax strong and somewhat erowded, bot dense. Sicntellum impunctate, trapezifiom, browdra than long ; hind augles a little roumbent. Pueture of the elytrat strong and irregnlar at the base, gradually becomiug fiver towards the apex, and forming some irregular rows near the suture, the intorstices of which are fantly raised.

IHCb. Burn ( $\mathbb{W}$. Doherty).
('hiefly distinguished by the uniform yellowish grey pmosecence, withont auy spots or hands, aud by the punctuation of bead and prothorax.

## Apophrena grandis s. nov.

1. bigra, spawim cinereo-sfumma, antemarnu artiendormon basi grisen-
 minas dense quam in vertice ponctatum, linea media levissime impressa in rertice postice ohsoleta. Autenuab corpore phas duplo hongiores, scapo versus apicem breviter incrasato. Prothorax elongatus, grosec punctatus, parmm transerse conrngatus, antice paulo, postice vix constrictus, finea media antion obsobeta posice larum elevata, irregulare. Sutellum trapezaidale, truncatum. Elytra post homeron parm augustata, ante apicem tere simata; apicibus extus fortiter dentatio, intus subrectis: fortiter striato-punctata, punctis ad basin parmm conflachtibns,
 segmentum primmu lateraliter pancis pustis growis instracta. Wenli simplices.

Lang. 13 mm., elytr. $0 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Midale of the femora a little darker than the remainder of the leces. Apical margins of the ahdominal regrents armowly bordered with rufons butl. Elytra striate-punctate, but the rows of punctures are not quite regular : each clytron has two hand and shathow longitndinal impressions extending from lodere the midthe to the apex ; the base has traces of an elevated line.

Ihab. Sanghi I. (IV. Woherty).
The singhe specimen of this tine species has the prothorax somewhat rubbed; examples in entirely good conditiou may have the sides of the prothome more deasely sytuments.

## Glenea timoriensis sp. nov.

> (Pl. Vill., fig. 9.)

Gl. nigra, mandis flavis ant grisen-flavis ornata. ('apht geni- lateribnsque frontis deuse, fromis medin sparsim flavo-cineren-pubescens, vertice atrinume linea angnsta minute arcuata grivecoillas. Prothmax linea merlia, lateribns, margine postico subflaris, plaga laterali ni marginem auticum ni posticnm attingeute nigra. Neutellum, basi nigra excepta, flavesceus. Elytrum singulum bicariuatum, apice extus fortiter, inths leviter sinosum, maculis quiuqne subflavis ornatum. prima humerali liueiformi. seemula in fuarta parte antica inter carinam et suturam orata, tertia mediana trausversa, suturam tere attingente, quarta ante quiutam partem ultimam ad ürinam ovata, quinta rotuudata in apicis angnlo externo, sitis; sntura grisea. Infral lomenenigra, pube grisea (lateraliter Havesceute) vestita : metasterno et almominalibns segmentis lateraliter macnlis glalris notatis; temoribns rufescentibus, tarsis et tibiis nigris.

Long. I() mm., elytr. i, lat. :3.
Body beneath brownish hack, coverpd with a whitish pubescence, which is sparse in the midlle of the metasternum, at the base of the first abolominal segment and on the last one. The metasternm and abdomiaal segments have a glatrons: lateral spot in nearly all specimens of the collection.

The colom of the spots and streaks varies from yellowish grey to yellow.
Hab. Timor (W. Doluerty).

## Glenea suturalis sp. nov.

(Pl. VIIf., fig. 1(1.)
Gl. nigra ; 1ralpis testaceis: elytromm margine declivi, abriomine pedibangue rufo-brnuaeis. C'aput utrinque vitta alba longitudinali, vittis ad autennarum tuberes nou interruptis, in vertice approximatis. parallelis, sparsatim puctatum. Prothorax allo-luten-pmbescens, ntringne maculis magnis duabus ugris ni marginem anteriorem ni posteriorem attingeutibus, nna majore discoidali, secmuda minore laterali, notatus. Scutellom alho-hateo-pmbercens, apise subrotundato ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) ant trumeato (of). Elytra licarinata : apicibus subtrmeatis, angulis externis fortiter, internis minns deutatis: tota sutura, linea ad carinam ad humero uspue fere ad aphem descendente, in dinco duabor macnlis parvis albo-luteis, makula primat whlonga basali, secouda mediana suturali com sutura confluente.

Iufra deuse, abdomine farm sparsim, $]_{\text {mulusens. }}$
Loug. 11 mm ., elytr. A, lat. $3 \frac{1}{4}$.
Pabescence of the muler surface sparse at the base of the abdominal segments. Tarsi, first segment of the abdomen. and sometimes the fore tibiue, blackish.

Hob . Allonara I. (IV. Doherty).

## Oberea difformis p . nos:

 apicibus, * capite geuibusque rutis. Breviter griseo-pubescens, suprat pilix sat longis bigris vestita. ('upht sparsatim, iuter ocnhormm lohos superiores densins arosse punctatom. Antenta zigrae, corpore panlo longiores. Prothoma ingustus, hatitudine lougior, postice parm emstrictns, lateribus vis subrotundatis. parsatim grose pmactaths, diseo parum tramserse cormgatus. Scutellom fere quadratmo,
 exths fortiter acole mucromatis, intus leviter dentatis: groser striatopmactata, interstitios angustissimis partim hasaliter clevatis. subtus lateraliter ganctis grossis sparsis instructa. Femorat postica ahbminis segmenti secundimedinm ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) ant basim (8) , attingentes.
o Loug. 10t mm., elytr. ©, lat. $1 \frac{1}{3}$.
of Long. 13 mm ., elytr. 10 , lat. $1 \frac{2}{3}$.
Black: clothod underneath with a wery short and thiu pubenceuce, and above with some long hack hairs. Front convex, with a fine central line slight ly impressed anterionly, and more strongly so on the vertex. Suture and the first, thid, and fifth interstices of the elytra somewhat raisel, experially at the frase. The whole of the auterior femora, the intermediate obes exeept the base, and the tij) of the hind femom, rufons in the male, while in the female only the uttermost tip of the femora is reddish.

Hab. Timor (W. Doherty).

## Oberea bipartita sp. nov.

7. O. rufo-fulva, anteunis brumeo-nigris, articulo septimo luteo, bouo medio brunneo ; elytris postice et lateraliter, abdomineque (segmento primo pallide fulvo excepto) nigricantihs.

C'aput sal sparsatim, vertice inter orulos lensius punctatum. Prothorax longitudine latitndini atequalis, lateribns parnm irragulario, autice et postice vix angustaths: diseo param transverse corrugaths et sparsim punctaths. Scutcllum suhnhauratum, emarginatmm. Elytra elongata, apice oblique sinata, angulo suturali hraviter arnte, externo late deutata, grosse striato-punctata, apice fere impunctata, inlerstitiis partim carinatis. Latera metastemi sparsim, abdominis densius grosse punctata.

Long. 1: mm., elytr. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 2.
Upper surfuce slothed with sparse lung hairs, underside covered with a fine short pubescence. Nedian line ol the head feebly impressed, and obsolete in front of the frothorax. Aut wune exteuding wearly to the tip of the clytra. The later a little narrowed behind the shoulders, their fulvous colour gradnally shading offe inte the black of the apieal part :und sides; the hackish colour extending laterally nearly to the shoulders. First and third interstices of the punctured roms of the elytra somewhat clevated. Sternat similar in colour to the protherax ; first abdominal segment and legs a little paler: posterior margius of the remaining serments of the abdomen fecbly tinged with hrown.

Ilah. ('elebes (IV. Dolierty).
Distinguished from the allied species with the seventh autemal joim luteons, by having the anterior thalf of the under surfice of is tawny colour and the posterior balif black.

Nove, -The following two species belong to a small collection from Deli, N.E. sumatra, while the thind, from Timor, has been in the Mnsemu a long time.

Thylactus lateralis : P . nov.
The pule hruneco-nigra densa, praterea singulis pilis grisen in fronte densiter situs vestitus. D'alpi rufi ; mantibulac lasi fortiter inuctatae, apire lacves. Dhtemarum articuli tre hasales catus brmuei. C'apm fortiter punctatu-rugatum,
froute phamen, fertioe mutice triangulariter impressum. Prothorax grosse cor-rugatu-punctatns, disen migro-brumuens, lateraliter biger, liuea laterali angusta longiturimali parm ohligua lutea ab margiue antion trans dontem lateralem versus hmeros ascembente omaths. Seutellum medio, impresinm, augnste rmarginatum. Elytra pauetis dispersis grossis instructa, apice sat abompte slilatatal, recte truncata, parte dilatata extus longitudiualiter miunte whiqne truncata: utrinque plaga magna ante medinm latiore ah, hmeris usinge at partem dilatatem apicalem extensa luteo-sericea. Metasterum of medium abdowinis segmenti primi ot tarsi pube Iuteo-tinlvescente vestiti.

Long. :2 imm., elytr. 20, lat. (all hmm.) ^.
First joint of antennae lroalest at the tip, with a kerl-like line at the outside formed by a fulvons and long ponbescenee. Such keels of hairs are alsa fiomod at the sides of the prothoras and on the tibiae. l'unctures of the base of the elytra mach smaller than those of the prothorax, ansl becominy still smaller towards the apex, arranged in irregular rows.

Ilab. Deli (Snmatra).
Oberea libellula $\%$ not.
(). nigra. ('apat rufo-ochracenm, fronto subconvexmm, inter oculos lougitndinaliter canaliculatum. Antennae elytprom apicem fere attingentes, nigw-brunueae, versns basin mifae, scapo asl basim sat tenni, leiude pram incrassato, articulo tertio breviore, 'fuarto aequali. Prothorax parmu latior fuam lougus, antice et pustice constrictus, rufurtestaceln, impunctaths. Sentellnm et pars suturae postscutellaris albo-sericeo-pubescentes. Elytra elongata, medio sat angustata, apiee minute dilatata ; apinibus ohlique troncatis, angulis internis dentatis, externis acute mncronatis: hasi grosse seriatim punctata, dimidio postico impunctato. Iutra minutissime punctulata, pancis punctis grossis instructa; metisterni pars lateralis postica et ahdominis segmentum primum margiue postica ad latera uigro execpto -densiter luteo-allo-sericantos. Alnlomeu valde elongatum, elytris duplo longius, sesmenti sexti parte dorsali conspicua.

Long. $29 \mathrm{~mm} .$, elytr. 13 , alxl. 2! , lat. $2 \frac{2}{3}$.
Head fuely punctured, with some larger puictures, esprecially at the inucr margins of the eyes : the median line ransed on the furefront, rather broadened and impressed between the anteunae, and becoming very taint ou the vertex. Basw of antennate rofons, the remainder of the anteunae betoming more and more bakish towards the 1ip. Prothoran comstricted in tront, transwersely depressed at the base ; almost impmuctate, with a tew scattered photures on the disc, each bearing a loug bair : hasal depression rugose. Elytra covering ouly the three basal segments of the long alshmen. Pro- aud mesosternam yellowish rufons: anterior legs pitchy black, with the femora rulous: hiud femora reaching the base of the second abdominal segment.

Hub. Deli (Snmatra).

## Oberea abdominalis np. nov.

1). rubrotestacca, capite, antemis, elytris, pedibusque (femoriluns exceptis) nigris. Prothoras elongatus, transerar corrugato-pmactatus. Elytra abdemmis segmenti guarti basim attingentes, antice fortiter striato-punctata, apicibus impunc-

grossis instructa: femora ${ }^{\text {bostica }}$ aldominis segnenti secundi hawim attingentia ; abdomen clouratum.

Long. 17 mm., elytr. 10, aldel. 10, lat. $1 \frac{9}{3}$.
Ilind margins of the abdominal serements and the mpher surtare of the fourth and filth more or less black. Head with large seatered punctures, the intersties of which-chiefly on the comex front-are fincly punctulated; the central lise obsolete towards the epistome sapu of antemate-both antenaze are broken at the eighth joint in the single specimen in the Mnsenm's collection-thickened and somewhat shorter tham the thisd joint. Prothomex much longer than broad, with the sides almont straight : strongly enongh but rather sparsely gunctuited, with the interstices of the pumetures covered again with an extremely fine punctuation : punctures of the dise comspiononsly transwerse. Elytra somewhat loroder at the base than the prothorax, barrowed behind and ineurved at the sides: cach elytron hears a distinet median keel. with three rows of punctures inside the keel and three untside.

The maler surtace is fincly jumetured, and has also some large seattered pmotures. Ahduminal segmento about eqnal in length.

Hab. Timor.

## NEW Species of the genus scymnus kugen. FROM THE EAST AND NEW GUINEA.

(Pl. VIII., figs. 10-21.)

## By DR. K. JORTAN.

11ORKLAG ont the chleopterons insects recently taken in the Indo- and Aostro-Malayan Archipelago by the well-knowa cuthmologist and excellent rollector William Doherty, of ('inciunati, L.N.A., I fond a mather large number of specimens of the genns Srymmes: Kugel. As we know many species of Scymmens from ''eylon aud the sonthern aud central parts of the Asiatic coutinent

 I-(56). ('rotch (Rev. Corcin., LNi3), Weise (Hor. S. E. Rosx, sxiv.), and as ouly a very few species are described until to-day from sumatra (Gorham, Not. Leyd.
 (Bohemann, ibid.), it may prove useful to give the descriptions of those suecies from the East in the Mnsemm which are nem, as far as 1 am aware.

The well-known specialist the Rev. N. A. Gorbam, deseribing three Srymmux
 Anisoscymnus for So, rufipes Fabr. which he says will he well represented in the Malay Archipelago. But he has not deseribed any species. I do not ser that the panctnation of any of the three species here described is ' moxpmat 'rither in the size of panctares or in the mode of it dist rihation."

I may add that I have not been able to find characters common to the sprecies on the East Indian Archipelage which 1 have before me, sufticient to justify the fomme ing of the genhe Imisosseymmus. Indeed, there are species with a very remarkable
" nueymal" fmetnation, as ther have at the base of ench clytron, besiles the nsual punctuation, a momber of larger punctures with the exterion borker more raised (which give the punctures a semilunar apperamee), firming one or two short rows not extending, in front, to the basal margin, and ruming nearly to the middle of the
 closely allied to Enropean ones than other species withont that "mumpul" pructuation (Sce abpervols, dolmertyi, ete.). Moreover, an some sureies have only me row of punctures (for example, is: miplicatns) othere sight traces of muss mon, while others again-althengh closely allied with regard to other important elamacters have no traces of rows, I believe it eertain that the existence or absence of rows of ponetures is merely a specific character, and that there is no neerl to pout those species into different gencra.

The punctures of the metasternum * of most of the species described in the following paper are of the same semilunary shape as the larger punctures ou the elytra, and their arrangement may give as specitie characters rather easily to be seen. Another very important character of the species is the shape of the "coxal liue" engraved at each side of the tirst abdominal segment. The coxal lines, beiug more or less semicircular figs. I! and 21) in many species, have in S'c. cherrans and its mearest allies (S'. dohertyi, bimpressus, conformis, sternotis, corions) their exterior part close to or condluent with the hind margiu of the segment (fign. 1 r and J\&), a character mpon which Mulsant fonnded his sul)-genus Thomus (Specc, Gol. Tri. Sic., ]nol, p. (51), and I am wot quite smre whether Ifiomus may be only a section of Serymmes or a different genns. In studying S'c. aberorons and its allies, I fond that their anteunae proved to be a little longer than they usually are in Enropean and Axiatic true Scymms, as chiefly their third joint is rather slender and long (figs. 12, 13, and 14); the second joint, being narrowed at the hase, is very distinctly separated from the first: the latter is much slenderer in Si: cherrons and its allies, than in some Brazilian Hiomus. I have examined with regarel to this, question. The last antemary joint is rather broad, amel strongly truneate at the apex, especially in $S^{c}$. "berrons atuel rareans.

The mantihlos have the tijust sery slightly hifid in sis dohertyi (fig. 15), that, looking at the broal side, we may sarcely soe the bifid waracter: the hifareation is strouger and more evidont in Sc: foriuns (firs. 1(i), bat not at all so stromg as in
 allies have the tij) of the posterior episterna (figs. it and 1a, hoader and more straightly troncate than in the case in true Srommens.

Most of the Fastern species I have seen are very courex, some nearly hemispherical (cf. (forlam, l. c.) ; but that is ant a tharatur common to atl of them, as for example s'c. thomusi is teehly convex and rather ohlug.
I. Coxal liues reaching the himl margin of the segment, with their exterior portion parallel to the hind margin, or confluent with it.
A. Elytrat black, with the apex testaceoms.
". Prothorax testaceons.
" Elytra withom impression at eanh side of the seatellam, si\%e more

$b^{\prime}$. Elytra with a slight impression at each side of the mentellum, sian about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ minu. : Sc: bimppressers sly nov.

[^8]b. Prothorax back, al lemat in tront of tha sentellum.
$\because$. Heall Wack: S' stormatis sp mons.
$d^{\prime}$. Heal testacems.
"". l'unetmation of "lytra not at chase as that wh the prothorax ; size more than 巳2 mm. : Sto rarians sp now.
$b^{\prime \prime}$. Punctuation of elytra quite as clese as that of the prothoras ; size $1 \frac{3}{7}$ mul. : © contheres sp. nov.
13. Elytra with tinlvons bands, or at least with two fulvons spots: Sce dohertyi sp. nov.
11. Coxal lines reaching the hind margin of the segment or mot, with the ex-
terior portion more or less roming fowats the base of the segment.
C. ('oxal lines raching the hime margin of the segment.
r. Fxterior portion of the coxal lines Hexmse, not reaching the hase of the segmeut : 心. flecuosms spo now.

1. Faterion portion of the coxal lines hearly straight, reaching the hase of the segment.
 prrakensis sp now.
$f^{\prime}$. Epiplenra of the metastermm black: size ahont $2_{4} \mathrm{~mm}$. : Sc. grumtios spu. nov.
1). 'oxal lines not reading the hind margin of the segment, reenrving tuwarls the base it abont $\frac{3}{3}$ the length of the segment.
P. Prothorax miformly testaceons, rufons, ir pitchy.
$g^{\prime}$. Elytra withont short rows of punctures.
$c^{\prime \prime}$. Base and apex of elytra rufons: Sc. socius $s p$. nov.
$\prime^{\prime \prime}$. Elytra black, with the apex only rubous.
$a^{\prime \prime \prime}$. C'oxal lines incouplete, with the exterior portion scarcely arcoate.
$\pi^{2}$. A small space at the base common to both elytra smooth. legs prate ochrerms: Sc. hrexis ip nov.
$h^{4}$. Elytra withont a smooth space at the base, legs rufiotestaceons: Nc. hemorrhous "p, nov.
$b^{\prime \prime \prime}$. Coxal lines complete: Sc. conformis sp, nov.
$e^{\prime \prime}$. Elytra and prothorax browil: .c. br"meels sp. nov.
$i^{2}$. Each ejytron, in front, with one or two short rows of larger phactures.
$f^{\prime \prime \prime}$. Rows very irregnlar and indistinct ; size more than $\geqslant \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. : sc. grossus sp. nov.
$g^{\prime \prime}$. Interior row only distinct, the exterion onc obsolete: sc. dubius sp. now
$h^{\prime \prime}$. With two distinet rows.
(e"'. Elytra black, with the apex rufons: S's. thoracicalis sp, nov.
$d^{\prime \prime \prime}$. Elytra milormly pitehy brown : Ac. celehensis sp. nov.
2. Prothoras bicolorons, with : black or pitchy-black patch in front of the sentellum, or nearly ruite black.
$i^{\prime}$. Elytra withont short rows of punctures.
$i^{\prime \prime}$. Ely tra testaceons, with the suture brown: Ne, chinensis sp, now.
$h^{\prime \prime}$. Biytra blark, with the ajux rufo-lestareons.
$r^{\prime \prime \prime}$. Strongly consex, clytra mimutely punctuated: Sc. oralis sp. nov.
$f^{\prime \prime \prime}$. Slightly amvex, elytra strongly phanetured: Cic. thomensi sp. nov.
$k^{\prime}$. Earh elytron with one distinct row of larger puncturs at the hase. $l^{\prime \prime}$. Coxal lines with their exterior part abruptly dectivons: SC. miplicutus sp. now.
$m^{\prime \prime}$. Coxal lines semicircular : Sc mhomentrotis ap nov.
$l^{\prime}$. Each elytron, in front, with two distinct rows of larger pmotures
$n^{\prime \prime}$. Elytra very fincly corrugate, searcely pmoctuatel : sizp ahom -2 2 mm . : Sr, norcepquinear ap. nov.
$0^{\prime \prime}$. Elytra listinctly and rather densely punctured.
$q^{\prime \prime \prime}$. Prothorax havk, with the anterior margin and the foreangles narrowly rufons: S\% gibbosus spo now
$h^{\prime \prime \prime}$. Prothorax rufons, with a large black mamla in iront of the scutellum: Sc. wrispi sp. nov.

## 1. Scymnus aberrans ip. nov.

(Pl. V'IlI., figs. 13 and 16.)
$S_{c}$. niger ; capite, prothorace, clytrormm epipleuris et apice, ablomine pedibusque luteis, meso- et metasterno nigro-brmuneis ; griseo-pubescons, walis, antico et postice abrupte rotundatus, suhconvexus. Prothorax angulis anticis rotundatis, onlormm partes posticas tegentibus, lateribus antice panlo rotmdatis, postice fern rectis, minnte pmoctatns. Elytra minute, prothoraci parmu fortius punctata. Metasternum ad latera dense et parmm grosee, in medio sparatim et mimus grosis, abdomineque sparsatim punctata. Line coxales intus arcuatae, extus com sugmenti margine posteriore conflneates.

Long. $2 \frac{3}{2}$ mm., elytr. $2 \frac{1}{5}$, lat. 2.
Black, with the head, prothoran, tip (abont $\frac{1}{10}$ of the length) and eppleara of elytra, abdomen and legs of a buif colour, with the antennae and legs very pale : the meso- and metasternum dark brown ; the basal margin of the pothoras in front of the scatellum very narrowly, and the first segment of the ablomen slightly pitchy. Ovate, with the sides of the elytrat somewhat sinuate, the outline slightly ronnded at the sides, and strongly rounded in front aud newr the apex on the elytra. The prothorax findy and rather sparingly puctnated, with the fore margin covering about half the eves, with the fore angles depressed and romuded ; the sides fechly ronnded in trout, nearly straight towards the posterior aggles; with the base sinnate at each side and produced in front of the seutellum. The pructhation of the elytra somewhat stronger than that of the prothorax, bont not dense, as the interstices are mach larger than the panctures. Metasternm with the sides densely and rather coarsely, with the middle more sparsely and tinely phoctured, and the very centre of the middle smouth : besides the panctnation there is a momber of irregular tramserse and exwedingly fine ridges on the metasternmm. P'motnation of the ablomen tiue and sarse, scarcely denser at the siden. The coxal lines have the interior portion arenate and the exterion ons contluent with the hind margin of the segment.

Hub. Hmmioht lay, New (inimal IV. Woherty, lage).

## $\because$ Scymnus bimpressus．サ・ ルパ

$\therefore$ niser，griseo－pubescess，bresiter oratus，subonvexus：capite，prothorace， elytrormm apice，abdomiue（hasi pirea excepta）petibusifue luteo－testaceis．1＇ro－ thoras angulis anticis depressis，vis prominulis，subotundatis，modice dense subtiliter panctatus．Elytra prothoraci densins of farum grossins punctata， singnlum ad hasim juxta seltellum parva impresione transersa instractum． Metasternm parmm fortiter consexm，redio minute sparsatim，lateribus panlo densins of fortins punctatum．Ablomen ad basim sparsatim，apicem vershs dense punctatum．Lineat exales intns arenatae exths chm margine posteriore segmenti comfluentes．

Loug． $1:$ mon．．elytr． $1 ?$ lat． $1 ?$
Bhark，short ovate，rather convex．covered with a greyisla zmbescence which has a taint yellowish tiut on the testaceons parts of the body．The head，prothoras． tige of the dyta（very narrowly）．legs，and abmomen testacems，with the first segment of the abdomen pitchy：the meso－and metasternm brownish black．The prothorax rather finely and mot very densely fmentated，with the fore angles rombed and sarcely prominent．The elytra have the punctuation somewhat stronger and denser than the prothorax ：ench elytron has a small transverse impression at the side of the sentellam．The metastermm consex，with the mildle finely and very sparsely，and with the sides a little more coarsely and clowely punetmated，besides which there are some very fine transwerse wrinkles．The abdomen has the ponctuation sparse on the first segment，deuser on the remainder． The coxal lizes have the interior fortion curved，the exterior onc confluent with the hind margin of the segment．

Hab．Humbildt Bay，New（ininea（II．Doberty，149：）．

## 3．Scymnus sternalis sp．nov．

Sc．niger，ovalis，subconvexns，sparsim cinereo－phbescens：ore，antemuis， tibiis tarsistue lnteis．prothoracin margine autico et elytrorum apice anguste， lemoribns abdomineque（segmento frimu nigro excepto）piceis．Prothorax margine gostico utringue sinmatus，media somellum versus dilatatus．sujra parmm grosic ef dense，prothorax elytris grossins pmetatne，punctis leviter impressis．Infra punctis grossis instrnctns，ablominis segmenta tria nhima densias et minus grosse jmuctata．Metasternm medio convexnm，nou impressum．lineae coxales scgmenti marginem posteriorm attingenter，intus arcuatale，extus margini postico parallelae，abbreviatae．

Long，：mm．，elytr． $1^{33}$ ，lat． $1^{-}$．
Black．molerately convex，sparingly clothen with a short greyish pubescence． Month，antennae，tibiae．and tarsi luteons；the anterior margin of the prothoms and the extreme tip of the elytra，the femora，and almbomen（exept the first segment， which is lhack）mfo－testaceons，somewbat pitehy．The posterior margin of the prothorax sinnate at each side and widewed in from of the sentellom．The ponctnation of the prothorax is distivetly coarser tham that of the elytra，and all punctures are bot slightly impressed．The elytra have no rows of punctures． Aletantrmm with the midlle convex，not impressed，and rather comesely punctuat col． with some wholete transerse wrinkles．The tirst segment of the abdomen alsu with its middle a litrle convex，nearly as coarsely pmetnated as the metastemme：
the three last segments morn densely and finely punctured. Cosal lines reaching the hime margin of the segment, with their interior portion arcuate, their exterior purtion straight, parallel to the hime margin of the sergment, and abbreviated.

Itul, Malay Penimsulat.

## 4. Scymnus varians sp, bov.

## (Pl. Vlll., figs. 14, 16, 1\%.)

Sc. niger, parmon longe pubescens, hreviter ublongus, monlice convexus: \% capite, prothorace (mamala hasali semicironlare nigra exespata\% prosterno, alulomine (xpgmento primo piceo excepto, perlibusine testaceis : \& aplite, prothoracis augulis anticis et margine angusto antico, femornm apicibus, tibiis, tarsis abdominetge lasi pirea excepta) testaceis. supra dense et fortiter punctatns; prothorax ad angulos. anticos rothudatos depressus, laterihns panla rotnudatus, basi utrinque simata. Elytra lateribus in medio vix roturdata, tuberenlis homerormm prominulis at panctatis. Metasternum ad latera parnm fortiter dense, in medius sparsim subtiliter punctatnm, spatio angnstissimo mediano ante marginem posticmm sito laevi. Ablomen puactis parum grosis dense mstructum. linean coxales intus inchatat, extas com margine posteriore segmenti conflrentes.

Long. $2_{1}^{1}$ mam., elytr. $1 \frac{3}{3}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{3}$.
Black, somewhat ollong, monlerately convex, covered with a rather long greyish polescence. The mate has the heal, prothoras, forr hreast, adomen, and logs testaceons, with a large llack and semicirenlar macula at the base of the prothorax in frout of the sentellum, and with the first segment ol the abdomen a little pitchy; the female has the head, anterior margin and fore angles of the prothorax, the ahdomen, cosae, tip, of the femora, all the tibiae and tarsi, pale testaceols, with the base of the abdomen pitchy. The fore angles of the prothorax somewhat depressed and romaded, the sides slightly but distinetly rounded; the lase siunate at each side, the puctuation very deuse and rather coarse. The elytra have the puncturen nearly as strong, but not su cfose, as the prothoras; the bumeral tubercles prominent and pmetnated. The metasternom is a little depressed in the midde, and has an exceedingly fine median line: its sides are strongly, the middte rather sparingly and finely puctnated, with a small and very narrow space in tront of the hind margin smouth. The punctuation of the aldonen is coase and close. The coxal lines have the interior portion curved, the exterior one confluent with the hind margin of the segment.

Hub. Humboldt Bay, New (tninea (II. Doherty, 小! は2)
5. Scymnus confluens f . nov.

Sc. niger, grisen-pubescens, hreviter ovatus. panlo convesu- ; capite, prothoracis angulis anticis, pedibus ablumineyue rufu-teataris, femoribus et abotominis hasi piceis. P'rothorax elytrapue densiter gromes punctata; prothoracis angulis anticis depmessis snbrotundatis, basi hisimmata. Metastermm latoribus phuctis grossis,
 areluatae, extns cum margine postico contluentas.

Loug. $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytt. $1 \frac{1}{4}$, latt. $1 \frac{1}{4}$
This form resembles very mach the female of the foregoing spectes sic: varians), but as it diflers in being much simaller, shorter, and less conves, in the
punctuation of the elytra being quite as strong and chose as that of the prothoras, it may be considered ad distinct apecies.

Hab. Inmboldt Bay, Ni•w Guinea IV. Inoherty).
6. Scymnus dohertyi j . nov:

Pl. V'lll., figs, 12, 15, and Is.)
 et fasciis dimbas trabsersis, latemaliter ablureviatis, in sut na interruptis, testaceis. supra tense et mimute, infra grosse (metasterni medio miunte) punctatus. Lineak coxales intus arcuatac, marginem segmenti postienm attingentes, extns margini posteriori parallelat abheriatace.

Elytrormom coher variat :
(ii) Elytris nigris, apice of fusciis duabns transversis lateraliter abhreviatis, iu sutma interruptis testaceis (forms. typ). .
(b) Elytris nigris, singulo maculis Mualus rufis, apice testaceo.
(c) Elytris testaceis, basi et fascia ante-apicali uigris: in medio fascial ruf(o-picea, ad sut nram interrupta, indistincta ant obsoleta notatis.
(d) Elytris uigris, fasciis duabus exths arcnatim connectis apicerpe textaceis.
Long. $1 \frac{7}{4}$ mm., clytr. $1 \frac{3}{8}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{4}$.
Rather strongly convex, short orate, clothed with a short greyish pubescence. Testaceous, hase of the ahdomen somewhat pitchy ; densely and finely punctured above : body beneath tather coarsely punctnated, except the middle of the metasternum, where the punctures are fine. Coxal lines reaching the posterior margin of the segment ; their interior part evenly eurved, the exterior portion parallel to the hind margin and abbreviated. The colour of the elytm varying as described ahove.

Hab. Tenimber Is. (Wr. Doherty).

## $\therefore$ Scymnus flexuosus sp. 110 s

(Pl. V lll., fig. 19.)
$S_{C}$. ater, ovatns, subeonvexns, dense pubescens : capite, prothorace, elytrorum apice abdomine pedilusque testaceis. Prothomx pastice un latior quan antice: laturibns parmm rotundatis; angulis anticis prodactis fere aentis, posticis rotnudatis: basi utrinque sinata, versus sentellum dilatato-rotundata; dense pmetatus. Elytra prothomei fortins puctata: singnlom antice seriebus dnabus purtorum grossornm instructum. Betasternum lateribno dense et grosse, medio minus dense sod multo grossius et parum sermam punctatum: spatio parvo mediano laevi. Abdominis sagmentan primun cateris grossius, sed minns dense punctatum. Lineae roxales marginem posteriorm segmenti attingentes, parte interiore leviter arenata, parte mediana margini parallela, part. exteriore declivi, flexnosa, ablreviata.

Long. $2_{3}^{1}$ mur., elytr. $1 \frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1 \frac{3}{5}$.
Black, wate, densely covered with a greyish pubseence. Heal, prothoma, apex of the elytra, abdomen, and legs testaceons, with a slight tiut of pitch-colomr. The prothorax is rather finely pmotured, aud las the sides a little romuded and not dilated towards the base; the anterior angles are prominent and somewhat acote. the posterior ones romeded: the lase simate at eardi side, and producel and romuled ill fromt of the sebtellum. Filytra more strongly purthated, carh with twor rows of
larger panctures aear the suture, leing distiuctly divergent in front, the interior one uearly extending to the scutellun. Metasternum with the sides very densely, the middle less densely but more coursely pmoctuated, with the panctures forming irregular rows : a small triangular space in the midale of the metasternum smoth. Aldomen densely, the first segment more coarsely and less densely punctuated. The coxal lines extending to the hind margin of the segment, first slightly carved, then parallel to the hind margin, and lastly strongly declivoms and flexnose, abbreviated, and reathing neither the onter margin nor the hase of the segment. IIub. Perak.
The shape of the prothorax and coxal lines is very remakiable in this species, which, as regards its colour, is elosely allied to sic. thormermes sp, mov. (Hescribed below).

## 8. Scymnus perakensis sp. nov.

Se. niger, breviter oblongus, subcouvexus, cinereu-pubescens; capite, prothorace, elytromm apice, abdomine pedilmsque testaceis; metasterni lateribns anguste piceis. Prothorax minute, elytra parum fortiter puctata, singulum ad basim striis duabus punctorum grossormm instructum. Metasternmm medio spatio ovali laevi, vix impresso: punctis grossis instructum, fere seriatim phactatum. Ablomen dense et parum grosse punctatnm. Lineae cosales completae, marginem posteriorem segmenti attiugentes, partibus medianis margini parallelis, leinde segmenti augulos auteriores petentes.

Long. $2 \frac{1}{5} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. $1 \frac{3}{4}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black, densely covered with a rather loag greyish pubescence; short oblong, rather convex. The head, prothorax, apex of elytra (about a tenth of the leagth of the elytra), abdomen, and legs testacens., epipleura of the metasternum pitchy-colour. Prothorax produced in front of the scatellam, finely puactuated; the punctures of the elytra somewhat stronger. Each elytron has two short rows of larger punctures at the base aut a distinct trace of a third one. Metasterumm very coarsely pmetnred, with the pmetnres forming rows, which are curved and more or less longitudinat ; in space in the middle of the metasteronm smouth, sharply limited at the sides ly the inner row of punctures. Ablomen densely and rather strongly pmetnated. ('oxal lines extending to the hind margiu of the segment, first arenate, then parallel to the margin, and lastly strongly declivons, running to the fore angles of the segment.

## IIal. Perak.

There is one specimen which has the apex of the elytra more broally testacems, and this colour ill-defined ; the first segment of its abdomen is pitehy.
('losely allied in colour to S': Hexuoses *p. now, and Sc. thoracicatios sp. now, from which it differs in the shape of the coxal lines; besides this charater, it may be at once distinguished from both species by the much more ohlong shape of the body, and by the punctnation of the clytra and metasternum.

## 9. Scymnus grandis sp. now. <br> (I'l. V1ll., tig. 20.)

Sc. niger, griseo-fubstens, walis, convexns; fapite, prothorace, mytrorm apice, abdomine pedibusifur rufo-testaceis : abduminis segmento primo medio piceo. frothorax puctis minntis instructns: elytra sharatim punctata, singnhm ab
 Metastormman ad latera fortiter detsic．in medto arensitus seriatim punctatum， －bation median triangulare laevi．Lineat coxales comphtae，margincm posterinem swmenti attingentes，inths arematae，＂stus fere rectac，dectives．Ahbomen dense fortiter pmetatnm．

 prothorax，apex of elytra（ahont ：af the length），abomen，and legs rufio－ testacpons：the midalle of the fint segment of the ahdume blackish piteltecolour． Prothorax tinely aul densely pucthated all wer，with the fore angles prominent and their tijus somewhat romded．amb with the base sinnate at each side．Elytra with the midhe sparingly and the sides more densely pronctured，the punctures heing small and circular ：each chytron has two mows of larger pumeture and trace of a thire one：the rows are rather longe ：and，in front，somewhat garallel to the suture：an whong spare at the suture between the inaer rows，common to both dytra，nearly smooth ：the afex not cosering the hast segment of the alodomen， and having the sutural angles sounded．The pumetnation of the metastermum strong and coarse，and very deuse at the sides：the panctures in the middle of the meta－ sternum are very large，and fom irregular rows ：a space in the middle swooth and triangular．The abdomen is also densely puetuated，hat not quite so coarsely as the metasterumn，and the midalle of the first segment has the punctures a little less dense．The cosal lines are completr，reaching the hind margin of the sarment，and have the interior portion slightly curved and the exterior one nearly straight and declisuns．

Hub．Martapma，S．E．Borneo（IV．Moherty，ふ！（！1）．
11．Scymnus socius sp．nov．
（Pl．VIII．，fig．：1．）
Sc：niger，pubescens，breviter ovatus，convexus：capite，prothorace，dytrormm
 dytrormm basi angusta of seltello ferrngincis．supra minnte，dytra grossins： pmetata：intra zarnm grosise of deuse pmotatus：metasternum medio linea minutissime impressat instructum．linem roxales semicirculares，segmenti marginem posteriorem non attingentes．

Long． $1 \frac{1}{5}$ mm．，elytr． $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ，lat． $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ．
This species is allied to－ ，thommiculis，from which it may be easily distin－ gnished by the elytra having no rows of puctures and being marowly rnfols at the base，and by the cosal lines having their onter portion more curved．

I／ub．Martapura，太．E．Boruen（W．Doherty，心绀）．

## 11．Scymnus brevis sp．nor．

šr：Intells：elytris（apire lutw（xerptu），segmento primo abdominali meta－ stornopue nigris：grisen－pmbescens，brevitur couvexus．Prothorax justice antu seutellum leviter productns，dense et sat minute，elytra tortins puctata，hace antice spatio parvo lacvi sharali iustructa．Intra parmu crasse，in metasterni medio vis
 attingentes，extus obligtae，abbreviatat．

Long. $2 \frac{1}{4}$ mm., elytr. $1 \frac{3}{\frac{3}{3}}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{4}$.
 aud the first ahdominal segment hack ; scuterlum and posterior epistema pitchy hack. Short ovate, strougly courex. covered with a greyish pubescence. Upper surface pauctured all over, with the punctures of the elytra somowhat comase : a small space at the hase, common to both mytra, is impuctate. Elytra withont rows of punctures. Metastormm coarsely puctured, convex in the midille, and searcely with a trace of a median impression. First spqment of the abdomen also somewhat convex ; ablomen aut so coareely phacturedi as the metasternum. The cosal lines have a very remarkable form : they do wot reach the apex of the segmeut and are evenly curved iuteriorly : their exterior part is tirst nearly straight aud parallel to the himd margin, then arched abd abbreviated, ending farther from the base thau from the exterior margin of the segment.

Hab. Borneo.

## 12. Scymnus haemorrhous sp. now.

So, biger, subeonvexus, ovatus, griseo-pulsescens: capite, protborace, elytrorum apice, abdomine (segmentis inobus primis nigris exceptis) perdibusque rofo-testaceis. Prothorax dense suhtiliter punctatus, angulis anticis parnm productis fere acntis, lateribns fer rectis, basi utrinque sinuata. Elytra prothorace parnm grossins fumetata. Metasternum ad latera modice grosse, in medin fere sparsatim, autice subtiliter punctatum, subconvexum, non impressum. Abdomen dense, segmenti primi medin sparsatim punctatnm. Lineae coxales marginem posteriorem segmenti non attingentes, incompletae, intus arcuatae, extns obliquae, abbreviatae.

Long. : mm., elytr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{4}$.
Black, with the head, prothorax, tip of elytra (alont $\frac{1}{+}$ the length), aldomen, and legs rufotestaceous: the first segment of the aldomen and the hase of the second black. Ovate, rather convex, convered with a short greyish pubescence. The prothorax has the fore angles a little prominent and rather sharp, and is very slightly uarrowed behind, with the sides beally straight, the base produced in front of the seutellnm and sinmate at each side: densely corerel all over with rather fine punctures. The elytra are more coarsely panctured, and have no rows of punctures. The metasternum is convex, iteseid of a median line or impression, densely punctured at the siles, the punctuation strouger aud less dense in the middle before the hiud margin, anl much tine towards the mesosteruma. Abdomen densely phoctuated, with the puoctures sparsip in the middle of the first segment. Cosal lines incomplete, not reaching the hind margin of the segment, with the interior protion arcuate, the exterior ous oblifge and bot extending to the lateral margin of the segment.

This specipe agrees with the preceding in the shape of the cosal lines; it has.
 colour of its hend, prothorax, lige, "tio.. is mow more rufons, and the seatellom and siles of the metasternum are black.

Se. thorucimelis, deseribed below, is nearly of the same colone, but has a shurter shape, complete cosal lines, and rows of punctures on the elytra.

## 13. Scymnus conformis sp. nov.

Sc. niger, sulnconvexns, Ireviter ovatns, griseo-pmbescens : eapite, prothorace, elytrorum ajice, abdomine (searmento primo medio brunneo-piceo excepto), pedibusque testaceis. Prothorax modice dense subtiliter punctatus : angulis anticis subrotundatis vix promimulis; basi bisinuata. Elytra non dense, prothorace parum grossias, ad suturam lere sparsatim punctata. Metasterum ad latera dense fortiteryne, in medio minus dense puuctutum, postice in medio spatio parvo angnsto laevi instructum. Abdomen shotiliter, segmenti primi medio sparsatin pmatatm. Lineat coxales completae, semicirculares, marqinem posteriorem segmenti non attingentes.

Long. "~mm.. elytr. $1 \frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black, rather convex, short ovate, (avered with a greyish pmbescence. Head, prothoras, tip of the elytra (abont $\frac{1}{3}$ the length), abdomen, and legs testaceons; the first segment of the abdomen pitchy mown, with the midule more backish. The prothorax mather finely and not very densely pmetnated, its fore angles slightly prominent and romnded, the hase simate at each side. Elytra a little more coarsely panctuated than the prothorax, the panetures rather sparse at the suture, denser towards the sides: there are nu rows of panctmres, and there is no smooth space at the base. The metasternum has the sides densely and strongly, the middle more sparingly pmetnated; a very narrow space in the centre before the hind margin smooth. The pmotnoss of the abomen dense ant rather fine, sparse in the middle of the first segment. The coxal lines are complete, forming at rather flat temed are, extending only to two-thirds of the length of the segment.

Mab. Martapura, s.E. Borneo (W. Doherty, I891).
A* regards the pmostmatiou of the elytrid and the colour, this speries is allied to Sc. kuemornons, from which it may be at snce distinguished by its shape being evidently shorter, the cosal lines complete, the pumetures of the metasterumm not finer towards the mesostermm than bebind, etc. It dithers from ic. brecis in the punctnation of the elytra and metastermm, in the shape of the posal lines, the colomr of the sentellom and metasternum : from Sre thoruciculis in the elytra laving uo rows of pmetures, ete.

## 14. Scymnus brunneus forham.

$$
\text { (Sot. } /, y d . \text { I/As., INA. . ], 125.) }
$$

There are in the cothection wade by William Doherty in the Tenimber Istands three specimens which tgree with the deseription of Sc: bruntues frork. from sumatra. The coxal lines, not mentioned in the description, are complete, not readhing the hind margin of the seguent, with the exterior portion less curved and more declivons than the interior one.

## 15. Scymnus grossus sp. nov.

S'r, niger, ovatns, convexns, densiter phlescens: eapite, prothorace, elytrormm apice, abdomine pedimsinue rifo-testaceis, mesosterno et lateribus metasterni brombeopiceis. Prothorax dense sat minute, elytra subtiliter, al basim fortins et minns dense punctata, antice spatio oblonge shturati laevi instrocta, boc sjatio punctis grossis series irregralares formantibs cincto ; elytrortum apicibus rotmadatis, abdominis segmentmm ultimm nom tegentibns. Metasternmm dense lortiter
punctatum, spatio mediano snlmotondato impunctat", liuea mediana iudistincta, instractum ; abolomeu dense fortiter purctatum. Limear coxales semicirculares, fere completae, marginem posticum segmenti hand attingentes.

Long. $2 \frac{4}{5}$ miu., elytr. $2 \frac{2}{2}$, lat. $\sim$.
Black, with the head, prothorax, tip of the elytra (ahont $\frac{1}{5}$ the length), abdomen, and legs rufons, with the mesosternm and sides of the metasternum pitchy brown. Ovate, rather short, opjer and under surtace covered with a long pile. Probliorax densely but not coarsely puncthated ; its fore angles prominent, with their tip ronnded; the base prodneed in front of the scutellum and sinuate at each side. Elytra rather finely (at the base coarsely) and not densely pumetuated, with a nomber of larger punctures which are arranged in 'pite irregnlar basal rows, extending in front to the snture and smrounding a smooth sutum space. The last segment of the abdomen is not coverel by the elytra, as ihe apex of each elytron is rather strongly romuled. Wetastermm densely aud coarscly punctured, with a nearly rombed smooth space in the middle. Abdomen coursely and rery densely punctured. Coxal lines not reaching the bimb margin of the segment, almost semicircular, hut externally not quite extending to the base.

IIGb. Martapma, S.E. Bornen (W. Doherty, 1s91).
Differs fimm Sc. gronclis sip. now. in the coarser pmactuation of prothoras and dytra, in the elytra having only guite irreqular sows of punctures, in the metasternum having a rounded smonth space in the middla and being pitehy hrown at the sides, in the semicircular lines not reaching the minal margin of the segment, atul in some minot characters.

There is one specimen from Martapura which is smaller, and has the whole metasternum pitchy lrown. But as I cannot find other characters iu which it differs from Sce grossics, it may be considerel to he only a small specimen of this specis's with the colour not quite developed.

## 16. Scymnus dubius sp. nov.

Sc. thoraricalis sp. nov. affinis ; ditfert: major, forma ohlonginre ; singulo elytro una serie dintincta punctorum grossormm instructo, secunda obsoleta; metasterno medio linea, non spatio triangulare lacvi ; elytromm apicibas minns late testaccis.

Long. 'a mm., elytr. $1 \frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
This species is closely allied to Sc. theruciculis sp. nov., both in pract natiou of the upperside and in colour. It is distingnished hey the farger size, the more oblong shape, and by the elytra having only one distinct row of pmetnres; moreover, the metasternum of Sce dubius has uearly the whole middle punctuated, having only it very narrow and somewhat impressed smooth median line. As the exterior part of the coxal lines is less declivons, the lines seem to be less strongly enrved. The apex of the elytra is not so hroadly testacens. as in $S^{c}$. thoraciculis sp. nov.

Hab. Perak.

## 1\%. Scymnus thoracicalis sp, nov.

So. niger, cincreo-pubestens, breviter ovalis, forliter convexus: capite, pruthorace, elytrorum apice, ablomine (segmentis prime piceo-nigro, secundo piceo exceptis) pedibusque luteo-flavis. Prothorax basi aute sentellom rotundatodilatatus. Supra minute ponctatus, singulo elytro ad basim duahus seriebus puktormm crassornm instrncto; infra dense punctatus; metasternum subeonvexmm,
medio fortiter et oldigne sernatim punctatum, spatio metiano purvo trianenlare laevi. Linear coxales rompletae, tore semicirculares, marginem posticum sucgmenti won attingentes.

Long. it mman., elytr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$. lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black. rather sparingly eoserel with a shom greyish polesesence; orate and
 and ablumens pale sollow; the first ahdominal segment bhackish, the second pitelyy hrown. Scutidlum pitch-hlack. [pper surface finely functured. Elytra with four short haisal rows of pmotures near the sullure, two on each elyeron ; the rows are oblipte, a litrle arched and rather stomgly cousement in frout : the sutural space hetween the two inner row infunctate. Bud? beneath somewhat more strongly puretured than above, with the punctures ref emarse in the middle of the metasternm, and arranged in whigue rows; metasternum withont a median impression, lont with a triangular smonth space in the middle. C'oxal lines almost semicirenlar, not rearhing the posterior margin of the segment, with the exterior part more declivons than the imer oue and rather straight.

Ilab. Borneo.

## 1s. Scymnus chinensis sp. nov.

sis mfonestacens, ovatus, ]rarmm convexns, pule griseo-flava vestitus. Prothorax brunans. lateribns et margine antico angusto latens, dense fortiter pmestathe: basi ntringue sinnata. Elytra macha anguta suturali triangulare bramea notuta, fortiter sat ruguse ponctata. Metastornum brumenm. passim punctis sat magnis instrnctum, mediana linea longitndinali fontiter impressa. Ablomen dense punctatum, scegmentis primo brmmeo, sermade pallidiore. Lineac coxales complatae. marginem posticm segmenti uon attingentes, semicirchares.
lomg. 1 年mo.. elytr. $1 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Rufons, envered with a short yellowish arey pmosscence: wiyhtly couven. avate. Prothoras strongly punctured all aver, hrowith. with the sides broadly: and the anteriow margiu wery marrowly mfons: the base sin nate at each side aud producel in frout of the seutellum. Elytrat rulons, with a long and narrow rriangular ill-defined warkiug on the shture of a brown celeor ; coarsely and a
 renthont bere and there, which gives the elytan is feelly rugese appeatane : there are nurows of punctures. Metassernum brown, coarsely and thickly punctured. and slightly rugose especially at the sides the midlle longitudinally impreswal. hout wot smooth. Aldomen strongly and wosely functured, with the first segment hrown and the second pale brown. ('oxal lines complate, wot reaching the hind margin of the segment, strougly and ratlee miformly areherl.

Ilab. "( "hima" (withont exact localite).
it ditlers from the very closely allied Emoje:m $S$. weturalin ('Thmin.) whiefly in the sherter shape, the paler collour, and in the funstation of the midde of the metasterum being wery much closer and coarser.

## 19. Scymnus celebensis s. wow

 pectibus anticis at intermedios rutis, posticis braneo-piceris, omnibus tarsis rutis. Supra sat sparsin of sultiliter punctatus; singulum elytrm basaliter juxta smentm


Metasternmm melion firtissime dense punctatum, spatu mediand angulare latevi. Linear eosales marginem postiom serment mon attingentes, semicirentarpo

Long. $2 \frac{1}{4}$ mim., elytr. $1 \frac{2}{3}$, lat. $1 ?$
Of a deep tawny colour, clothed with a rather kng pile; strongly ennvex, not very densely and abost finely punctured above. Each elytron with two rows of larger punctures at the hase ; the iuner rows of looth clytrat limiting a nearly smouth sutural space common to both elytra. Netasterum densely and, in the middre. very coarsely pmetured, with a small and somewhat triangular median space befure the hind margin smonth. Segments of the abdomen narowly hordered with pale pitchy brown. Fore aud intermenliate legs rufous, speckled with jitch-colour; Limed legs pitchy brown : all tarsi rufons. ('oxal lines not reaching the hind margin of the segment, almost somicienlar, but exterinlly not quite extending to the base of the segment.

Hab. ('elebes (II. Wuherty).

## 21). Scymmus oralis 11 . nov.

Sc. niger, deusiter cineren-pubescons, ovalis, fortiter convexus; ore, anteunts, prothoracis angubis anticis et nargine anteriore angnstissime pedibasplae rufotestaceis : ahdomine picen, hasi nigro-picea. Sinpra minutissime, infra wetasterni lateribus grosse, medio et abdumine minns grosec, junctatan. Lineae coxalen completae, semicirculares, marginem posteriorem segmenti non attingeutes.

Long. $\because \frac{1}{3}$ mm., elytr. $1 \frac{2}{3}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black, strongly convex, wate, clothed with a cleuse and rather long grevish puhescence. Antennae, mouth, fore margin of the prothorax (uarmoly) and it, anterior augles, and the legs rufu-testaceons ; fore legs paler than the other ones; the base at the aldomen pitchy blick, the three last segiments mfons. Upper surface with a very fine puntnation; the elytra without short rows of purctures, but at the base with a small and nearly smooth space common to both elytra (as in Sr: breris). Body beneath, chiefly the prosternm and the sides of the metastermm, rather strongly and coarsely panctnated ; the middle of the latter and the first segment of the abdomen have the punctures sparser and finer ; a slight depression in the middle of the metantemum before the bind margin smooth. Coxal lines complete, semicircular, not reaching the hind margin of the segment.

Hab. Teuimber ( W . Doherty).

## 2I. Scymnus thomasi op. nov.

SC. piceu-niger, ferp niger, honge pubescens, pauhe conrextr, oblougus: ore, prothoracis margine antico et lateribus, elytrormu et abubumin apicilons pedibnsqu-piceo-testaceis : antennis, thbiis tarsisthe testaceis. ('aput et prothorax sparsatim et minute puactati ; prothorax postice purm angustans: : angulis posticis rotumdatis: basi ant" sentellum leviter dilatata. Blytra prothomace fortins punctata. praterea functis grosis instructa. Metasternum lateribus grosse, medio leviter of
 pmetatum: linear wates semicirenan's, marquem posticum segmenti now attingentes.

Long. :2 mm., clytr. $1 \frac{3}{3}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{3}$.
Dark pitclyy black, eavered with a rather lomg pubescence, whong, slighatly convex. Thes toonth, prothomax exept a very latge makent in front of the sentellum), anex of the "lytra (ill-ldinet), last scgment of the abobmen, and legs
pale pitcley hrorm; tibiac, tarsi, and anteuna almost Intenus. The havl aw finely and sparingly punctuated as the frothorax ; the lattor, haviug the posterior angles strongly rommed, sems to low narrowed posteriorly: it hase is slighty dilated in the midlle. The edytra more strongly pmetured than the prothorax, withont short rows of punctares. Motasternm with the siles coarsely and the middle tinely punctuated : a very fine median line slightly impressed. Abdomen densely puncthated: (oxal lines semicirenlar, complete, not reaching the bind margin of the segment.

Hab. Nias (J. IV. Thomas).

## 2.. Scymuus uniplicatus sp. nov:

Sc. niger, infra piceo-niger; hreviter ovatus: cinereo-pubescens: capite, prothoracis margine antico et lateribus tenuiter, abdomine (hasi excepta) temoribnstule rufo-testaceis: ore, antennis, tibiis tarsiscupe hateis. Prothorax angulis anticis fortiter rotumdatis, basi medio prolucta, utrinque simuata. Supra dense parum rugose punctatus, clytris singulis basaliter breviter mistriato-punctatis, Lace stria obliqna ; spatio suturali inter strits sito imponetato. Netasternum medio param impressum, fortiter punctatum, punctis forma sat transversa. Abdomen segmentis primo et secundo medio sparsim, lateribun dense fortiter punctatis. Lineae coxales marginem posteriorem segmeuti non attingentes, intus oblique arcuatae, extus subito declives et leviter impressae.

Long. $1 \frac{3}{4}$ mun., elytr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black, covered with a greyish pmbescence ; under surlace dark blackish brown ; last serments of the abdomen, femora, head, narrow fore and onter margins of the prothorax, pale rufons; mouth, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi of' a buff colvur; hind femora a little darker than the others. Sides of the prothoras almost straight ; fore angles rather strongly ronnded, pesterior oues sub-rectangular; middle of the base somewhat dilated. Elytra more coarsely and corrugately punctured than the prothorax, each with one short row of punctures at the hase ; since the interstices and exterior borders of the ponctures are distinctly raisel, the row forms an elevated line; at sutural spare between the two rows smooth. Hiddle of the metastermm visibly impresserl, and very coarsely, hat not densely panctured; sides finely punctuatel. Nibde of the two basal sirgments of the abdomen sparingly hut coarsely, the rest of the abdomen densely punctured. Coxal lines not reaching the hind margin ot the segment, with the interior part slightly arched, and the exterior one abruptly declivous and becoming obsolete towards the middle of the segment.

Hub. Malay Peninsula.

## 23. Scymnus rubroventralis s?, hov.

Sc. higer, ovatus, convexus, pube brevi cinerea deuse vestitus; capite, prothorace marginibus latis lateralibos et margine antico angusto, elytris apice, pedihus, abdomineque (segmento primo uigro-piceo excepto) rufis. Suprat minute punctatus, elytra ad basim una serie punctorum grossorum instructa. Metasterumm fortiter punctatum, medio ante marginem postionm pance deprestum, spatio mediano triangulare laevj et linea mediana tenuissima instructum. Abdomen modice grosse, segmento pimo medio sat sparsatim, punctaturn. Linear coxales completare, semicirenlares, warginem posticum segmenti nom attingentes.

Long. $1 \frac{2}{3}$ mm., elytr. $1 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{6}$.

Black, ovate, moderately convex; densely duthed with a short greyish pubescence. Head, apex of the elytra-abont : the length-legs, ablumen, sides of the prothoras, broadly and its frout margin narrowly rufons; first abdominal segment pitch-black. [pper surface rather finely punctured; elytra with some scattered large punctures, and each with one distinct row of pmeneres at the base and traces of a second at the ontside of the first. Metasternom coarsely punctured ; the midlle posteriorly feebly depressed, with a fine central line and a triaugular smooth space. Abdomen also rather coarsely punctured, with the puctures sparser in the middle of the basal segment. Coxal lines not reaching the hind margin of the segment, semicircular.

Hab. Timor (W. Doherty).
This small species differs from its nearest ally, Sc. smmerensis Gorham ( + ), especially in size and punctuation.

## 24. Scymnus novaeguineae sp. nov.

Sc. niger, deuse pubescens, parum oblongus. ठ modice convexns ; caphite, prothoracis margine antico angusto et lateribus, perlibusune testaceis, femoribns posticis nigro-piceis ; of fortiter couvexns, ore, prothoracis angulis auticis, tibiis tarsisque testaceis. Prothorax dense modice fortiter punctatus ; hasi medio producta, utringue sinnata. Elytra minute coriacea, pmotis indistinctis, siugulo ad basim sericbus duabus pumeturnm grossorum instructo. Metasteruam grossissime juuctatum, medio leviter impressum ; linea ungustissima longitudinali, spatio mediauo paruru rotundato laevi. Ablomen ad latera lense, in medio sparsins prnctatum. Linear coxales completae, marginem posteriorem segmenti non attingentes, parte iuteriore exteriore decliviore.

Long. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. 2, lat. 13.
Black, somewhat obloug, corered with a greyish pabescence which has a yellowish tint on the last segments of the abdomen; couver, especially at the lase of the elytra. The single specimen, which I smppose is a mulf, has the anterior margin of the prothorax exceedingly narrowly and the fore augles broully rutous, head and legs the same, and hind femora pitchy brown. A second specimen, perhaps a jemale, is mnch more convex, and has ouly the mouth, antenuae, tip of the auterior angles of the prothorax, tibiae, aud tarsi rufous, aud all femora pitchy black.

Prothorax covered throughont with moderately large panctures: the bane rather strongly produced in frout of the scutellum. Elytra devoid of a distinct pmethation, except the usual two basal ruws of pructures, and their derm of a finely shag reened appearauce. Metasternom coarsely and, at the sides, densely punctured ; the punctures of the middle arrauged in some more or less transverse rows ; ceutre slightly depressed, with a fine median line and a rather large aud somewhat rounded smooth space. Abdomen strongly and densely pouctured, wore sparingly so in the middle. Coxal lines complete, not reaching the posterior margin of the segment, with the exterior part less arched and less declivous than the interior one.

Hab. Humboldt Bay, New (ininea (W. Doherty, Is 9 ).
2\%. Scymnus gibbosus sp. иоч.
Sc. niger, brevitcr ovatus, convexus, griseo-pubesceus ; capite. prothoracis margine antico of angulis anticis, clytrorum apice, alodomine (basi picen-nigra excepta), pedibnsque rufo-testaceis. I'rothoracis basis ante scutellam producta, troucata. Elytra prothoraci densius punetata, singulo striis duabus punctorum
 interiores winutissime punctate. Wetastermum lateribms densier groses medio farum sparsius punctatum : spatio meliano triangulare laesi: linea longitudinali impressa. Atulomen dense grosse puctatum. Lineate cosales completace, marginem posteriorem momonti fere attingentes. exthe paulo archatare.

Lomg. : mm.. elytr. 1\% lat. 1
Black, with the head anterior margin and fore amgles of the protberax, tip of elyta (abont of the length), ablomen, and lege min-tentacens: first abdominal aegment pitchy hack, ecomd pitchy lawn. (lothed with a greyish puhestence. short wate, comsex, with the elytral somewhat athoty raseed behind the sentellum. Prothoras rather strof sly producel and truncate in fromt of the sentellom, less deusely and coarsely functured than the elytra. Fach of the latter with two distinct tows of large pmenemes at the base extembing to the midlle of the dise, and with traces of two other rows: : the space at the suture betwem the rows, common to bath elytra, very finely punctuated. Metastommu with a coarse fad dense puastuation at the sides : the midlle with less chose punctures, with a triangular smonth median Apace and a fine median line. Abdonen comsely and densels punctured. Coxal lines completc, nearly reaching the hime margin of the segment, runing for a little time parallel to the hind marein, where the? "prem athe latter, and then extending duwn to the fore angles of the serment in an almost straight line.

Ifah, Bantam, Java.
 in the disinet punctuation : from s. whererentralis spor. it may be differentiated by its size, shape, aml pmethation.

## 26. Scymnus weisei sp, nov.

 phas magna antesentelare uigrab exepta-elytrorm ajper, prosterno pedibuspue rufo-testaceis: © abdomine hasi picen, apice pallide testaceo: + ahdomine fere nigro, apice piceo. I'rothorax insi utrinque simathe, dytris pando minus fortiter pmatatus : illis singulis ad basim dualms sericbus purtorm grossomm instructis. Motasternum grosse phuctatum, medio spation minuto lacri, linea mediana minntissime impressa instrutum. Abdomen tortiter punctatnm. punctis in medio segmenti primi pram sparsins sitis. lineae coxalen completares semicirenlares. marginem posticum semmenti nou attingentes.
= Lang. : mm., elstr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{3}$; © paulo min⿻川.
Plack, clothen with a grevish puherconce. Thber surface densely zunctured throtehout, with the pmetnation af the dytra a little stronger than that of the prothorax: Fats elytron with two short mows of larger purtures at the base near the suture. Metastermm enarsely pumetured, with at very small :mat narow smoth :inaer in the middle, and with a slighty impressed median line. Widdle of the first ahemmad sermont less densely phetured than the rent of the ablomen. 'oxal lines complete, semicircular, mot rearhing hae himl margin of the segment.

Heal, prothorax, tile of "alytra (ahout $\frac{1}{x}$ of their length), prostermana, and lears rufo-testaceons, sumewhal pithly in the jemole ; prothorax with a large back mactila in front of the scutellom extending nearly to the anterier margin : abdumen of the mald pitchs brown at the hase. rufore at the apex ; that of the fimale almost. hlack, with the apex pitcley hown.

Ify), Sumbawa (WI. Muherty).

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## ON AFRICAN LONGICORNIA.

(PI. IX. and X.)

By UR. K. JORDAN.

DURING the last year the Triny Musemm received several enllections of ('oleoptera from West Africa, containing many interesting aul new specios. Besides some smaller lots of loeetles from different localities of the ('ougos li., trom ('ameroons, Old ('alabar, jhathurst ( W . Atir.), aud Accra, the Musenm aequireal extensive collections from Lamda, French Loamgo, (Gold ('oast, and Nicrra Leoue. Especially rich is the material collecten by A. Nucquerys during his visit to the Upper Kniln R. in French Loango, and mont of the new species deneribed in this paper are from that locality. The collection trom sierra Leobe, made by Dr. W. G. (lements, represents a fine series of species of nearly all familien, and includes may peculiar and hitherto muknown forms.

Having now worked out the Lougirornia of those chllections, together with the African material of this family already contained is the Musenm, I give a list of the known species in addition to the desmiptions of the new firms ; the known species ticketel " W. Afr." (withont exact locality) in the Musenm's collection are left out, excent at rery few the occurrence of which in West Africa is of interest. Some Sontl and East African torms are added.

Intending to give a fuller acconnt of the geographical relations of the West African beetles, when the whole collection is worked out, I here mention only some of the most striking facts derived chiefly from our kuowledge of the African C'rambỳidae.

The abore-mentioned localities belong to the " West African subreqion," the boundaries of which almost exactly agree with the limits of the rauge of the Buprestid genns. Inlorlis in Atrical. This gemus is vere abnadant in the southern districts of the Palaearctic Region, and rames over East and south Atrica in a large number of species. The whole forent region of Thest Afriea from Neuegambia to Angola, as well as Benguela, is chatacterized by the total absumee of Julorlis. One species (J. aequinortiolis 'Oliv.), necurs from Senegambia to Abyssinia and Egypt, and the somthern limit of its range may agree with the umithem houndary of the West Itricau subreqion. The districts somb of the Sahara orctupied by this
 R. Bowdler Sharpees "Sndanese Subregion," which separatps the Wist Atrictan Subregion from the great descre, and oxtends from sumequmbia as far as Abysinia. (Wwing to our perent ignorane of the bangieorn timnat of the sindan, Nobia, and Abresinia, 1 cau ald ouly two spories of ' 'erambycimi and three Lamioni, the ocenrreuce of which seems to me to be mearly restricted to the Fudamese sul)-





strigosers (fiyll.) from the rlistricts of the sonegal R. represented in Alsyssimia ly a
 to note, that the genera f'ontharocnemis. Coelodon, and Parlydiswas, which range over E. India and the castern and sonthern parts of Afriea, are also fomed in Senegambia, while they are eridently abent from the West Afrian subregion. The coleopterons fauna of the districts hetween the Boune R R and sokoto is of a West African type, as lar as I can tell from a umber of suecies that form part of the collection made hy Mr. J'. Standinger during the expedition of E. Hartert and P. standinger to Kano and sokoto (1-s.i-(i) : many ol' the species are identical with either those from Nierra Leone, or from the (inde] Const, or lrom the Kniln R.

The southom bommlary line is usmally said to agree with the Quanza R. Our collection from Lamba is confined to such species as are either identical with, or closely allied to, species from the Congo R. or French Loango (Kniln R.), and includes scareely any routh or East African form. When we come to examine the Longicomia deseribed from "Augola" we find them mostly of the West Arican type, as well as those known from the L pher pranza R. : but we also find the tama of these districts already intermingled with a mmber of decidedly South or East African genera, as I'ligllornemu, 'lostromerus. I'hrissomu, and some others, a tact which shows this comutry to he at the jumetion of the W"est and Sonth African fatma. These lapts render it probable that the northern parts of A Agola ats a whole should go with the $\mathbb{W}$ est Ariean subregion, and that we have to fix the limit of this subrecion sunth of the Quauza R.; but at present we cannot exactly determine the sonthern bondary, even it there is an exact parting lige, especially as most of the Longicornia known from this district have no other locality given but simply "Angola." The collections, however, mate in this comery incline me to suppose that the benndary line may rommence at the coast sonth of the Quanza, and that inland it bomds sonthward about as liar as the thirteenth degree of sombern latitude, and then enrves northwards to the Epper 'ongo.

The districts of the L'per Congo, near the Stanley Falls, exhibit a Went African coleopterons lama intermingleal with decidedly East Afriran types, while at few Went African forms (for example Alecostopis) range as far mat as Nyassa land.

The West African Longicorn fauna has a large series of characteristic forms, hesides may gencra of a wider range. If we omit the new genera propesed in this paper, and also those ocenrring only in Senegambia, we find at present more than io genera confined to the West African subreqion. The great feature of the Longieorn finnat of these districts is the abundance of '"allichromini. A series of genera of this conspicmons gronp is pecnliar to West Africa, as Omoptycha. Dictator. Synaptola, Cloniophorus, Rhopalizus, Eulitopus, ete., while others (as Oxyprosopus and Euporms:) here occur in a large nmmber of species, but are also represented by a few forms in the south and East of the continent. Then there are the lycitorm ('erambyeini Amphidesmus and Thastellopterns. and the remarkable genera Allogrster, Ptycholuemus, Dechuenorlerus, and others. Among the Lamiimi we meet with many peculiar forms, as licphorn, Anausesis, Petrognath", Protonarthron, Plectroscapus, I'lagiomys. Eurysops, Pinacostirna, Acridocephutu, etc., and find the following groups to lee prevailing: Monahammini. Prosopocerini, Sternotomini, Tragocephotini, I'hrymetini. C'rossotini, and superdimi. The I'rionimi bave five genera peenliar to West Africa, two of whicle (Anorme and Sobrmes) are of great interest, being withont close relations to any other Prionid genas known at present.

Of the genera not restricted to the West African Subregion, Parandra, Mallorlon, Liopus, and Psiuphurochers are Neotropical types: the genns P Parmallom, ummerons species of which are described from America. occmps also in West and South Africa, in the Oriental Region and on the Saudwich Is. ; Mallorlon is represented in Alrica by one species ranging over the whole Aethiopian Region, ly a second in S. Africa, by a third in Aralia, and is also found in Anstralia; Liopms and P'suphorochous occur in West Africa in two species each, and are likewise represented in the Pulaearctic Region ly some forms, two of which (Liopus nebulosus (L.), and Acmenthoderes (Psuphurochrus clacipes Nelimank.) are common emongh and have as rather wide range.

The occurrence of East Iudian of Oriental types in the fauna of West Africa, well knowa in other classes of animals, is also met with among the Longicornia. The decidedly Oriental genera Buforeru, Leprodira, Olencramptus, and tiltheor are represented ( Clener by a great number of species) in the West African sumregion, While they are absent from the rest of the continent. Then we find Sthemirrs ocenring in West Africa and the Oriental Kegion, with the aumber of specios almost equal in both districts, and meet with mayy forms of the widespread geuns Monohammus buth in E. Iudia and W. Atrica, and it is very remarkahle to note that these genera are not yet fomd in the eastern parts of Africa. The prolicu-gronp of Callichroma is chsely allied to the Oriental genns Chloridolum: and, lastly, of the West Atricau gemts Mecostospis, two species are sail to weem in B. ludia. If we further take into consideration the affinities of the Oriental Lomgicorn fauna to that of East and Sonth Africa-called further on "E. S. Africa" -and also to that of all the African continent south of the desert, we shall find one striking fact.

The genera Cunthurocnemis, Megopis, and Philaynthess have in E. India ansl Africa (excluding W. Africa) almost the same mmber of species, and therefore may be called "Eastern Afro-lndian" types ; the Oriental genera Puchydissus and Ginutholou are represented in E. S. Africa, while on the other hand Homaloluchmus of E. S. African type occurs in East lndia. 'The genas Polyzonus of the Oriental Revion is rery closely allied to the E. S. Africau genms. Ambis. All these forms are entirely absent from the West African Sinbreginn (exclnding the districts of the Senegal R.).

Of the genera ranging over West and E. N . Atrica aul the oricutal Region, one (Plocederus) may be called a West-Africau tyle, three (Promeces, Rhuphidopsis, and Fimilliu) :ure tharacteristic E. N. Africau forms ; theee again (C'optops, Proometha, and Apomecyna) are Oriental genera, and one (Sypserhec) is a decidedly Aefhiopian genns; further we find one genus (Xysfrocer(t) represented by a good momber of species, both in the Aethiopian and Oriental Regions.

The West African Longicorn launa indules therefore seveu Orieutal genera and one "Western Afro-Intias" genus, while only two West African genera octur in the Oriental Region; of these forms six are absent from E. S. Africa. On the other hand, we know at present in the Lungicorn fanna of E. S. Africa tive Oriental genera, and meet with three genera of" "Eastern Afro-ludian "type, while four E. S. African genera are representel in the ()riental Region ; of these forms six again are absent from the West African sulregion.

These numbers will be altered when our knowledge of the Aethimpun fana has increased, but they are enongh to show, that West Africa and E. A. Africa hoth have athinities to the Oriental Region in almost the same degree, lout in a quite different
manner. The Oriental types preatil as regards the relations hetween the West African subragion and the Oriental hegion, while the " Eastern Afro-Iudian" and E. S. Alrien genera together are predomimant in the atfinities of E. S. Afriea to the Uriental Recion.

## lRIGNINT.

 ('atalogin!).
K゙niln.
$\therefore$ Cacoscelis oedipus Newmu.
Magalies Berge (Transvaal). Rivermale (f'ape (obony).
3. Cacoscelis lacordairei Pasc.

Transvaal.
4. Tithoes yolofus (Dalm.).

Nierra Leone.
5. Tithoes frontalis Har.

Upper 1 'ongo.
There is one specimen from Sierra Ceone in the Musemm's collection, which 1 refer with smape douht to this species : its eyes ars a little smaller and the mandihes mach longer than in the examples trow the Ther "ongo.
(5. Dorycera spinicornis (Fabr.).

Bathust (W. Afr.). Axim (W. Afr.), Kuiln.
$\therefore$ Macrotoma palmata (Fibrr.).
Nenegal.
s. Macrotoma prionopus White.

Nierra Leone, Kuln.
9. Macrotoma infans Wnet.

Knilı.
11. Macrotoma viridesceus sp. now.
: . 1/. nigru-picea, subnitida, elytris intor eostas haud nitidis et conspicme
 apice emarginato, pacis purtis instructo; elytris antice fortiter, dein usque ad apicem minutissime densitur granulatis, diseo phatuor contis bromeis fortiter elevatis, ad costarm latera serie irregulare panctis grossis.
lange. is man. elytr. 3i, lat. 15.
Pitch hack, shining, with the antenuae (except their seape) and the contare of the elytra brown: the space between thesp costae not shining, with a distinet tint of a sage greend monr. Head strongly pumetured; a deep groore between the ever puctulated ouly mar the wargin of the latter: the antemary tubers with a (a)arse lanethation. Siape of the intennae short, somewhat thitkened towards she tip', coarsely and rather densely puctnated, and with a tuberele hebind fle middle. l'rothorax enuvex, with the sides strongly declivons, the angles nut recurved, the marginal tenth acote but wey shent, the posterior the bongest : the dise longitudinally and in front transverely impreseal, nearly withont puntures bebiad; sides of the prothorax very comady punctuated, with the pmetmes conthent. soutellum
 parallel, with the base rather strmoly elevated near the sontellum amb shombler. grambated, these grambes monderately st rong at the hase, then fereming estremely dense and fine, sud wanting at the extreme apex, which is coarsely smen mely pranctaated ; the sutare and the outer burder, as wall as four carinae on sach detron, elevated, the carinae obsolete on the base, with al somewhat irregutar row of coarse practures at each side. Fure margin of the prostermim fringed with yellow brown hairs, the pubescence of the mefasterum dense lmownish hlack. that of the almbomin of the same colonr, but very sparse, whilst the coxam aud trochanters are wotheet with a yellowish grey pubsence. Process of the prosternm excavated near the apex, with the tip, strongly reenreal, ferming a strons tulercle in frout of the mesosternam. The latter rather hroal and examatel. Fore tibiale with coarm pructures and gramules ; their inuer and onter celges shortly denticulated : anterior femora beneath with tubereles at the hase, with teeth near the apex. Intermediatu femora and tibiae with short teeth at the iance edge, the tibize, moreover, with sharl tnbercles all over. Hind femora with very short tecth at the inuer edge. hind tibiae withont teeth, bout covered with acate granmes.

Hub. Knilu (A. Mocquerys. lade).
A very conspienons speciss. which may be easily distingnished by the efytra having strongly elevated motate. with the iuterstices of a pecaliar greenish colnar.

## 11. Erioderus hirtus (Fabr.).

Magatier Berge (Transvaal).
12. Aulacopus thoracicalis sp. nov:
A. ater ; prothorace antice vix angustato, lateribus dentionlatix, lentibus anticis latioribns, angulis pusticis recurvatis, fortiter punctato, flisen fere laevi, ut ringue pone medium punctato, hoe spatio punctato postice versus latera survato, praeterea disen lateraliter spatio longitnatinali impresso, punctato, postice enm area punctata submediana fere mito. Elytra grosse pmotata, postice liviter rugulosa, sutura bidentata, singule quatuor striis leviter elevatis, dhalms basinu attingeutibns. Processns prostervalis augustus, marginatus.

Long. 19 mm ., elytr. 1:3, lat. 5.
Black, shining, coarsely pmetuated, with the phactures scamer hetween the eyes, on the dise of the prothorax. on the seutellum, and on the elytrat hehind the sentellum. Prothorax nearly as broad at the front maryin as at the base, the sides with short teeth, wanting in front of the hiad augles, the anterior teeth rather broad: the disc has a peculiar structure, there being two areae of punctures at each side, the first punctnlated space heginning near the front margiu, running along the sides of the midde line and curving lehind towards the sides, where it is almost anited with the second area at the sides of the thise : both streak-like punctured areat are almost entirely surmonded with a smosth space. Sontellum semicirenlar. Elytra toothed at the sutural andes, comes, with the sides parallet ; eache elytron with form slightly raised limes, two of whel "xtend fo the hase. Prostermun
 and tip. Metasternum and apex of the ablomum with yellowish grey hairs. All femora with some condre putheres at the iuner edges, efsempere ahumst sumoth; the tiblate with coarse punctures.

Hub. Gold Coant.

## 13. Mallodon downesi Hope.

Sierra Leone, Gold C'oast, Kniln, C'ongo, Loanda, Natal. Nossibé, Békilas (Madagascar).

## 14. Colpoderus substriatus Har.

Gold Coast (2ठ, 1\%).

## 15. Colpoderus laevis sp. nor.

of 9 . . piceo-niger, snbnitidus: scutello lacvi, ad smmam lasim pnoctnlato, elytris minntissime reticulatis, vix rugnlosis, bancis pmetis instructic, diseo striis vix eleratis.

ठ mandilonlis prominalis, arenatis, deplanatis : antemis corpore fuarta parte longioribus; prothorace lateribns postice sinnatis, ante simm loreviter dentatis. angulis posticis acutis, latitndine ad angulos anticos maxima, disco punctis minutissimis instracto, adl latera rogoso-panctato.
of antennis elytrorm medium parom snperantes: prothorace lateribas irregnlariter denticnlato, angulis anticis sat prominentibns, post angnlos anticos sinnato.

万. Long. 29 min., elytr. 17, lat. $8 \frac{1}{3}$.
¢. ., 43 .. , , $96, ., 14$.
This species is closely allied to C. substriotus Har., from which it differs especially in the flattened mandibles of the male, in the antennae of the male being moch longer than the body, in the elytra having slight traces of raised lines only in the middle of the dise, and very faiut and searee rugosities in both sexes, so that the elytra are mon more shining than in C. substrintus lar.; the prothorax of the male toothed at the sides in front of the siuns, that of the female with the whole front part dentienlated, anl with a small simus behind the anterior angles: the punctuation of the abdomen is fimer than in ('. sub.striatus: Har.

Hah. Kniln (1ठ, 2q. A. Mocynerys, 1~(1) ), ('ongo (18).
16. Anoeme gahani sl. nov.

ठ ㅇ. 1. rufo-ferrnginea, pubescens, mandibularnm apice, ocmlis antemistue nigris. C'apot canalicnlatum, deuse granulato-panctatum; prothorax transversas, antice constrictns, lateribus parmm rotondatis, demse gramuato-pmetatns; clytra parallela, dense grosse punctata, sutura margineque laterali carinata, carina media a hasi usque ad apricem conspicua, apicibas singulis rotundatis; metasternum et abrlomen nitida. primum sparsim, altermn sparsissime punctatum.
long. $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm} .$. elytr. - , lat. 3\}.
Rasty rulons, clothed with a somewhat sparse pulsescence, which is denser at the head and prothorax. Head extremely closely pmetate-gramulate, the punctures coarse on the antennary tubers. Tip of the maudibles hack, middle of the head canalienlated, forefront rather excavated. Antemme black, abont a third longer than the !looly in the mule, as long as the body in the femule: the seape thickened, strougly granulated, and half as loug as the third joint, the latter longer than the fonrth, the following joints gradnally diminishing in leugth, the last the same length as the ninth ; the third to eleventh joints strongly canaliculated. Prothorax punctategramulate like the head, transterse, constricted in fromt, with the front margin searcely cmarginate, and the sides rounted ; the dise somewhat cousex at each side, with a slight middle line. S'entellum punctuated, somewhat triangular, with the tip looully romuled. Witytra parallel, with the losal margin nearly straight :
densely and very strongly punctuated all over; the shoulders rounded, each apex obliqnely rounded : the suture, the onter margin, and a diseal carina on each elytron rather strongly and sharply raised ; this diciol carina extends from the base to the apex, and is obsolete only at the extreme hase and tip. Metasternmm shining, rather finely pmetulated, the pmetmess sparse in the middle. Ardomen also shining, with tew punctures. Femora and tibiae compressed, the latter deusely graunlar.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Nocquerys, 1心!
This is the second species of the grants Anome (rahan (Tr. L. sim.. 1-th, p. 299), which is fommed on a hack specios deseribed by (hevrolat under the name reme nigrita (Ker. Zool., 1×ñ5, 1. 1×3).

Named in honour of Mr. ('harles .J. Gahan, to whose belp, in comparing ons species with those of the British Ilnsenm collection I ove no very mueh.

## ('ERAMBY('IN].

Saphanidus geu. uov.
Hirsutns, capite postice coarctato, oculis magnis, genis fere nullis, antennis articulo tertio scapo duplo lougiore, prothorace lato, lateribus rotundatis, merlio spina armatis, elytris parallelis, subeonvexis, apicibns singulis acuminatis, processu prostemali brexissimo, coxis anticis contiguis, coxarum anticarmm caritatibus extus fortiter angulatis, femoribns validis, posticis abdominis apicem fere attingentibus.

Closely allied to Saphames Latich.. from which it differs in the long pmbescence, in the longer antennae, the third joint of which is longer than the fonrth, in the smaller eyes, which are much more separated underneath, etc.

## 17. Saphanidus viridescens sp . nor.

ㅇ. S. infra brmnens, supra obsemre viridis, witidns. Antenate nigro-brnnneae. corpore longiores: prothorax longitndine tertia parte latior, disco sat depresso, parum inaequali, lateribns fortiter rotundatis, medio spina acuta sed brevi armatis: scntellnm elongatum, apice rotundato: elytra subconvexa, pnuctulata, ad apicem fere laevia, lateribus prallelis, postice rotmolatis, apicibus acmminatis, siugnlum elytrom disco qningue striis impressis, interstitii* ( 4 ) convexis, postice abhreviatis. Prosternm leriter strigulosum, sparsim granulatum : metasternum dense grannlatnm; abdomen sat sparsim punctulatnm, segmento yninto apice leviter late emarginato; pedes brunneo-nigri, femora basi et apice extremis exceptis rufonehracea.

Loug. 1s mm., elytr. 1:32, lat. $4 \frac{3}{4}$.
With a moderately strong and mot very dense pastmation: clothed with blackish hrown erect hairs of two lengths. Upere sutace dark green, shming, especially of the elytra. Head impressed in front of and behind the antemary tubers. Antemare dark hackisb hrown, with the tip of the teuth joint reaching the apex of the elytra, the scape feehly thickened towards the tij, strongly punctured, a little shorter than the fourth joiut. Prothoras two-thirls as long as broal: the disi nueven, with some faint impressions : the sides strongly romded, with a rather thin and sharp tooth in the middle. Sentellam much longer than hroul, rather triangular, the apex ronnded. Elytra somewhat courex, esectially belinal : the apex commonly ronded, and produced at the sutare into a sharp sfine : each elytron with five longitudinal and slightly inpressed stripes and the trace of a sixth, the interstives of which are cousex. Uuder surfice brown; prosternum with tine transverse ridgen
and faint gramules: mesn- and metasternm densely granular: abdomen punctured, its fith segment slighty emarginate. Largs bakish brown ; the femora (save their tip) rufons whatacens.

Hub. Landa ( 1 of).
1-. Hypoeschrus strigosus abyssinicus subel. now.
Ih. strigoso liyll. simillimus, sed dilutior, ]rothoracis laterilhus vix rotnmetatis, elytris leviter tricarinatis, carioa exteriore ohsoleta, omnilms versus apicem obsoletis.

Long. 14 mm., elytr. 11', lat. $3 \frac{1}{3}$.
This form is paler than $H$. strignosus fyll. : the raisent lines of the eletra are focble, with the apiend part chanlete: the whele exterior line is obsolete, and entirely wanting at the base. The third juint of the antomace is urarly twice as loug as the seape, the forrth and fifth joints a liftle shorter than the third. Prosternum with transverse striae and some gramles.

Hub. Alyssimia, Bahr-el-Ahiad (Henglin).
1!). Paroeme semifemorata (herr.).
Kuila, Oquwe, and IPper C'ongo.
In the specimen from the Upher ('ongo K . the back apical portion of the femora is moch less extended than in those from Kniln and Ugowe.

## 23) Paroeme annulipes ( (llevr.).

Ggowe.

## 21. Xystrocera cyanella (hevr.

Kniln. One male and two females, which are slightly difterent from the type in the British Mnseum ('ollection: the head, prothorax, and sides of the elytra are furple volet, not blue an they are in the type specimen ; the protloras has no trace of a taised middle line. One of the two females has the underside more or less pitchy hrown, with the aldomen Inteons. This form, which I la not consider to bee a distinct species, may be mamed

Xystrocera cyanella abl. luteiventris now aherr.

## 2. Xystrocera minuta sp. nov.

67. 68. viridis; vertice, frothoracis margine angusto antico et disco, elytrorum lateribus pedibusque riolaceis. (aput graunatam. Prothorax laterilms beviter rommatus, dense punctnatns ; ठ disen spatio corditiomi nitide sparsim grambato ; of disco sparsim granulato, graunlis transverse dispositis, metio bevi. Flytra granulata. Prosternum gramlatum, antice regulariter striatum. ठ alsh, minis segmenti ultimi parte dorsali elongata rotmodata purnm spatuliformi.

Long. 12 mm., elytr. 4, lat. 3.
(ireen, sumewhat shiniag. Head entirely gramuar, the vertex parple violet. Autennale black, the basal joints strougly granular. Elytra graunlar, the granules stronger at the lase and suture, the sides and the whole abex dark violet : each elytron with two acrvales. Sentellum green, with mimute graunles. Uuler surface hinish green, or green with a tint of olive. Lags hare or greenish blue.
6. Prostermum broader at the auterior margin than at the base, with the sides nearly evenly ronuded : densely pmetulated ; a broad discal area corditorm and graular, this area counected in the midde line with a narow and triangular
space, which is also gramnlated ; leth grannlated spaces are violet for the most part, and their gramules form irregular thanserse rows. The dorsal part of the ultimate segment of the abdonen elongate. and rounded at the apex.

ㅇ. Prothorax sparingly granlatod, the grandes forming irregular transerse rows; impressed at each side in front and in the mildle of the diss, these impressions smooth. Prosternum minutely striate all over, the striae stronger at the fore margin, and intermixed with some grannles.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Mocgnerys, 1~g2).
In oue mule the temora have a rufons ring near the middls. Has the appearance of X . cyanella 'hevr.. from which it differs in colomr, in the strneture of the prothorax of the male, in the structure of the prosternum, ete.

## 23. Xystrocera lateralis ('hewr.

Kuilu, Gaborn.
Varies from golden green to greenish bhe: the legs are black, or entirely rafous, or blaek with the middle of the femora rafors.

## 24. Xystrocera velutina sp. nov.

 medio impresso et taevi ; autenuis nigris: scutello laevi : elytris sutura lateribusque nigro-velutinis, disco sat parsim graunatis, pedihns nigris.

ठ prothorace laterilms jostice rotmodatodilatato. densiter menctulato. diseo impressione lyriformi auren-uitida. parce grannlosa: prosterno densisime minute ponctuato, antice striato ; abrominis segmenti ultimi parte dorsali elongata, apice paulo emarginata.
of prothorace lateribus leviter binohlusis, disco antice ralle constricto, pone constrietionem dilatato, sparsim graunlato, in constrictione et in disei medio laeri, prosterno sparsissime gramlate, antice striato.

ठ. Long. Z3 mm., elytr. $15 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 5.
ㅇ. ., $20 \quad, \quad, \quad 18$, .. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Wule golden green femule greenish blne or blue. Head strougly granulated, the vertex impressed and smooth between the upper hobes of the eves. Antenate black, their scape greenish blue. Sontelhum greeu, with harkly any graubles. sinture (save the apex) and sides of the elytra elothed with a hack velvety pubescence: dise golden and shiuing, covered with stroug but rather sarse grannles : a lougitulinal liue in the midule of the dise conspianomsly elevated. Metastermu and ablomen black, clothed with a grey puhereeuce. Lege black, their hind tilsiae searcely dilated towards the apex.
d. Prothorax as long as broad, with the sides ronoded and dilated, especially before the hase, very denscly punctulated: a lyrifurm impresion on the disc golden aud shiuiug, covered with sparse gramles ; each side has two small and rather decply impressed grooves, one at the side of the other, and a third in front of them near the anterior margin. Prosterum punctured like the prothorax. with a few granules, the antrior black part regularly tramsersely strate. Dorsal part of the last segment of the ahmomen chongate amb alightly emargimate.
9. Heal and prothorax with a tint of parple. Prothorax hroader than loug, shining, covered with sparse granules; the rather broad and strong eonstriction in front, and the middle of the dise suonth. Prosternam sparingly grambated, with the anterior black part atriate.

Hab. Kniln (A. Mocquerys, I-n2), Gold C'oast. Acera (W. Afr.).
Two specimens, ohe lahelleal "(Fold l'oat" and the other "Acera," both females. are dark blue: that from Acera has the head and prothorax strongly tinged with fiery purple.

Allied to I. Aricittatn (bned., the mate of which is not yet known.

## ?.) Xystrocera similis :1. wor.

ठ'. 1. anren-viridis, nitila. ('aput gramulatum. vertice medio laevi impreson: antomate nigrae: prothan laterilus patro rotmolatus, densisime punetulatus. diseo antion et lateraliter gramulato, medio lievi. Scutellum breve. granulosum. Elytra lateribus et hasi fome sentellom minute of dense, diseo grosse ot sparsibs gramulata. Prosternmm transerso depressmm, minnte punctulatum, antice striolatum. Metasternum et almbuen nigra, segmemti ultimi aldominalis parte dorsali clongata, apior subrotudata. l'eles nigri, lemora medior mfa, tiliar posticae ruforpicear.

Loug. $15 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., लlytr. 11 , lat. $3 \frac{1}{3}$.
Golden green. shining. Head gramlated, with the middle of the vertex impressed and smeoth. Antennae black, somewhat pitchy. Prothorax as loug as broad, very densely pmetulated at the sides; this punctulated part of the prothoras extemels in the front constriction towards the dise. where the punctulated area is rounded and shaply limited; the dise and a natrow space at the anterior margin sparingly gramuated ; the middle of the dise entirely smouth, with a small impression in froht of the sutellum : the sides are slightly romuded, with a bunctiform impression in the middle. Sontellum gramulated, short and hroard. Elytra dark green hehind the sentellum and at the sides: these parts finely and densely grambated; dise much more strongly and sparsely gramular, with a raised line : apex almost smooth at the snture. Prosternum finely purtulated, with itanterior hack portion regularly striate: transwersely impressed, this impression narrowly dilated behind in the middle. Dorsal part of the mltimate segment of the abdomen elongate and subtroncate, with the angles strongly rombled. lacs black, feelly tinged with hrown : middle of the femora rufous. litud tihiad hrownish pitche.

Female unknowu.
Ituh, Kivilu (A. Mocquerys, Ia9*).
Resembles small specimens of X . latoralis ('hevr. ; hat the pmotulated area at each side of the prothomax extemds not so far towards the middle line of the dise, aud therefore both subdiscal areae, approximated in X. lateralis ' 'hevr., are rather broadly scparated in . . simitis sp. now. Moreorer, the scatellmm is shorter and loroaler, the grambes of the elytra are sparser, and the prosternum las the aborementioned impression which is wantiug in N. Tatertlis Chevr.

## 26. Xystrocera emarginata sp. nov.

万. 1. viridis, subnitida. Frons gramulath, vertex grosse pmotulaths, medio impresione laevi instrnctus. Antemae nigrae. l'rothorax densiter pmotnlatus. laterifus impressome pmetiforni, diseo spatio uitido fere lawi autice bibobo. Scutellum higrim, punctulatum, apice roundato. Elytra rugoso-grambata, sutura angustissime nigrescente. Prostermm densiter punctulatum, antice nigrom, depressum, striatum. Abdominis segmenti ultimi pars dorsalis profinde emarginatio. Pedes rnfo-testacei. Temornm tihiarnmque apices nigri. tarsi pirennigri.
lamg. 14t mm., elytr. 10. lat. :
Freen, with the head, prothorax, and abdomen rather shining. Il ead canaliculate, with the frout sparingly granulated, and the vertex coarsely jourtuated, impressed and smonth between the upper loles of the eyes. Anteman hack. Prothorax constricted in frout and posteriorly, ats long as bowd: sides not rombled, with a small round growse: dise with a large and atmost smonth shining area, whieh is sharply limited, browdest and bilobed in front, biangular at its sides, and josteriorly very narrowly dilated tuwards the base. Scutelfum black, shining, sparingly panctulated : its :upex romuled. Elytra ragosely granulated, the suture very narrowly bordered witla blaekish blue. Prostermm functalatel as the sides of the prothorax: the anterior part hlack, depressed, and tramsersely striate. Metasternom and abdomen black. Dursal part of the last segment of the abdomen very deeply emarginate bilohed. Legs very slender, expecially the hind tibiae, which are not broadened toward, the tip: apex of the femora and tibiae and all tarsi brownish black or hlack, the remainder of the leg. rutons.

Hab, Kniln (A. Moequerys, I【!
Easily distinguished from small males of $r$. /tferalis Chevr, and from $X$. similis sp. has. by the senlpture of head and prothorax, by the shape of the last segment of the aldomen, and by the slender legs.

## ?2. Xystrocera laevis ip. mow.

d. l. viridis, nitidns, capite muthoracerne paulo cranescentilms, metasterno abdomineyne nigris. ('apur medio fortiter canaliculatum, fronte granulata, vertice haevi, antemmis nigris. Sontellum lape : elytra sat sparsim gramatopobuctata, lateribas postice transerse ragulosis. Prosternum deusiter punctulatum, antice nigrum et leviter striatnm. Pedes nigri, conas quatuor anticat, ut femornum omnium medium, rufae.
8. Prothorax globosns, densiter punctatns, diseo impressione lyriformi angnsta. lateribus impressionibus tribus puthetiformibus, omuibas impressionibus nitidis, paucis gramolis instrnctis. I'ars dorsalis segmenti ultimi abdominalis elongatorotundata, emarginata.

ㅇ. Prothoras lateribns of disco inarynalix, lateraliter granulaths: segmentum ultimum abtominale apice emaryinatum.

Long. © 5 mm., elytr. 17. 3at. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Green, feebly tinged with olive green and golden, shining. Head, prothorax. and prosternm bluish green in one mali. Head canaliculate, front densely granulated, vertex smouth. Antemac black. Prothorax of the $\delta$ glolose, with the dise somewhat depressed, densely pmetulated: a narrow, almost lyriform, impression on the disc, two prantiform grooves in the middle of each site. and u small lateral growse near the front margin, shiming and very sparsely granulated. Prothoras of the of shorter than broal, with irmoular impressions: dise flattened, with a longitudinal tubercle at each side posteriorly; slightly transwersely rngulowe, sides of the dise sparingly grambated, midde if the dise sumoth. Sentellam with a few panetares. Elytra rather spariugly gramlate-junctulate, the punctures denser at the suture and sides, the latter tramsersely rugulose posterionly. Prosterum deusely pumetulated in the $\delta$, transwomely rugulose and sparingly grambated in the $q$. its front margin black and striated in both sexes. Metanternam and abdomen black, extreacly finely punctulated, and clothed with a grey pubescence at the sides. Legs black, with the four anterion coxat and tae midle of all femora
rafons on brick red: hind tilian fechby diated towards the apex. Domsal part of the last segment of the aldomen of the of elomgate, with the apes rounded laterally, and emarginate in the midnc: the ventral part is also slightly emarginate. The last segment of the of emarginate.

Hab. Kuilu (A. Mocquerys, 1-92).
Distinguished trom other greem species of this gems chiefly by the sparse pmoctuation of the elytra, and by the shape and structure of the prothoras and last aldominal segment of the $\delta$.
2. Xystrocera femorata ("hewr.

Sierra Leone, Gold C'oast.
29. Xystrocera senegalensis Klug.

Gold Coast.

## 30. Xystrocera marginipennis Murray.

Cameroons Mits.
31. Taurotagus subauratus Gahan.

Two specimens from Bogos, Abyssinia.
32. Taurotagus brevipennis Gahau.

Sierra Leone.
33. Taurotagus vestitus sp. nov.
q. T. uiger, densissime qrisco-olivaceo-viridi-suricms, colore pro luce variante; antemuis articulo tertio scapo vix longiore; fronte merlio late impressa; prothorace longitudine rulto latiore inaryuali, fere subrectangnlare, diseo convesu; processu prosternali postice tuberenliformi.

Long. : ${ }^{7}$ mm., elytr. I, lat. M
Black, densely clothed with a greyish olivaceons: green pubescence, shot with gellowish and chocolate reflections; the latter takes the form of three indistinct transverse bands on the elytra. Middle of the front of the head stromgly impressed : metian sulcus of the heal ohsolete on the vertex posteriorly. Antenam broadeacd towards the tip, a fometh shorter than the body; third juint a little longer than the scaje and as long as the fifth. Prothorax transerse, marly rectangular, the sides faintly hisinnate, the dise convex and uneven, Bach elytron hats two feehbe bervules ; the apex is entirely romded; pmetuation extremely tine, but there are some stronger putuctures all over except at the apex. Process of the prosterum produced posteriorly into a broad and ronnded tubercle.

Hab. Sierra Leone (Dr. (llements).

## 34. Taurotagus klugi Lac.

Hombasa (E. Afr.), Rustenburg (Transvaal).
35. Plocederus chloropterus Chevr.

Kuiln and Upper Congo.
33. Plocederus melancholicus Gahan.

Nierra Leone.

## 37. Pachydissus furcifer sp, иow

 farmo incrassatis: prothorace leviter imenulariter plicato, suleo medin antiee simplice, deinde biturcato ; elytris apicilns singalis ante longe bispinosis: capite infra inter onlos transverse biplimato : prostamo plicatara lugat transversia.

Long. 2: mm., elytr. 1 , lat. $7 \frac{1}{2}$.
 at each side of the front, feebly sulcate between the upper bobes of the eyes; its mulerside with two strong and straight transverse folls, separatel from each other by deep transverse grooves. Eyes large, the simm between eye and antenna clothed
 joints somembat thickenef at the apex, the thime joint moch longer than the fonth.
 in the mildle: dise with two longitmdinal grooves, beginning at the busal transverse sulcts, being tirst parallel, then abruptly eonvergent. and lastly, before the midule, conflnent, and forming a short midule saleas close to the anterior const riction of the prothorax ; the space between the gromses is pentagomal (like this $\perp_{\perp}$ ) and withont wrinkles. Scatellum broal and mombed. Apex of eath elymon trmate, with the angles protuced into two long and rather thin tecth. Prostermm with it deep amd broad transverse groove ; the prokess momber belind, bint nearly vertically dedivons. Leqs paler than the body, whont carinate.

Mab, Bahr-el-Abiad, Abyssiniad (Hemgliu).
35. Pachydissus (Derolus (izhatu) subaureus spr. nov.
7. $l^{\prime}$. niger, smbareo-pubeselas : capite infra maltiplicato ; fronte Inrevi : fros thorace transerse jlicato, plicatrois postice in disci medio iuteruptin : elstris pome
 Mocessu prosternali postice abruptreacelivi, fere verticali, temoribns leviter carimatis.

Long. 2x mm., elytr. 19, lat. $-\frac{1}{2}$.
Bhak, covered with a colden pmbesceuce. Front of the head very short : numerside of the head with many feeble and transerse grooves and wrinkles, Eyes larqe. Antenuat a fouth shorter than the bobly, with the third joint abont a half as long again as the fourth, and scarcely thekened towamls its tip. Prothorax with transverse wrinkles, which are quite inegular anterjorly, and almost regnlar, strong, and oblique posteriorly : the last of the posterior wrinkles obsolete on the dise and intermpted in the middle. Elytra pmotuated at the base, especially hear the suture: each apex oblinnely troncate, with the sutural angle spined. Prosternal process rather narrow, and abruptly and ahmost vortically declivons posteriorly. The anterolaterul process of the metastermm distinct, and netrly tonching the mesosterum.

Hob. Bahr-el-Abiad, Aloyssiniat (Henglin).
39. Pachydissus (Derolus) arciferus điahan.

Bahr-el-Ahial, Abysiniat (Henglin).
t!. Ceratophorus hirticornis serv.
Gold Coast, K゙uilu, Liper Congo.

## 41. Cordylomera nitidipennis serv.

senegal, logos (Abyssinia).

## 4．．Cordylomera（？）apicalis Thoms．

Knin．A single female，which I reter with donbt to this spectes．
Sternangustum gen．nor．
₹．Capite inter antemas camalienfato：fronte subverticali．impressa：tuberculis antemiferis parvis：antomis corpore quarta parte brevioribus，articulis basalifus subtus modiec pilusis，sapo aremato，articulo tertio acequali，articulis a－-14 apicibus intns acnte prombetis：prothorace nowluloso：edytris dongatis，parallelis，apice commuiter rotmonatis；processu prosternali lamelliformi．postice subverticaliter declivi：cavitatibns coxaram antiarmm postiee apertis，exan fortiter angulatis． processin mesosteruali parum angusto ；femoribus apicem versus leviter incrassatis， posticis abdominis segmentum frartum attingentibus：tarsis brevibns．posticis articnlo primo secundo et tertio breviore．

To he placed after Didmpurcontho Newm．

## 43．Sternangustum brunneum sp．160

f．St．hmmenm．griseo－pmbesens：antemis articulo tertio quarto duplo Jongiore；prothorace latitndine panlo lourince，lateribns medio minute rotndato， disco binodnloso ：elytris sutura apicemp pallidiorilans，sat quosse punctatis，punctis versns apicem minorihms，jedibns pallidis．

Long．I－mm．，elytr．13，lat．43罂．
In＇a cimamon calour，with the lase of the antemace，sutural part and apex of the elytra，and legs（except the tip of the femora）paler；（lothed with a gres pubescence，and likewise with single loug hairs，shietly ou the abdomen．Head sparingly panctured，midile of the rettex impunctate：upper bobes of the eyes widely separated fiom each other．Scape of antenmae distinctly arcuate，the second joint nearly half as long as the fourth，the latter searcely longer than half the third．Prothorax a little longer than broad，obsoletely punctured：the sides feebly ronded and slightly modnlose in the middle：dise with five smooth and glabrous tubereles，one at each side in frout of the middle romuled，the third in the central line behind the middle elougate，and one at each side betore the base deeble， besides oue slight and trauswerse tuberels in tront of the sentellnm．Sontellno as long as broad，with the apex romuded．Elytra strongly punetured．the punctures finer at the arex，each foncture giving origin to a sotulase hair．Prosternm with irregnlar and feehle transwerse wrinkles．Metasternm and ablomen with very few distiuct pmethres．

Hab．Kinilu（．1．Mocquerys，Ins $)$
Agnitosternum gen．nov．
（＇aput supra fere phamm，fromte vix declivi，oculis supra approximatis， tubereulis antomarmomentis：antemae elytromm apiecm vix attingentes，scapo conico arenato，y⿴囗十力 quarto tertio longiome of＂tuinto breviore，cacterin decreseatilas．Prothorax sul）－ rectangularis．Scolthom improsum．Elytra paraltela．Processus prosternalis brevissimns fire nuthes，coxarnm anticarm cavitates extus valde anguatae，coxae quatnor antical conicum ：femora apicem virsms leviter incrassata，tarsi postici


Allied to Andsumpstor beer．，before which it mas he placed．

## 44. Agnitosternum apicale sp. nov.

7. A. brunuenm, pilosum. Caput minutissime canalicudatnm, densiter ermundatopunctatuns. Antennae articulis quatnor primis nigro-hirsutix. Protlorax fere qualratus, densiter gramulato-punctatus. Sentellnm lapee, apice rotundato et nigrescente, Elyta nigro-irmona, aprore et disci parte postbasali padidiorilous, deuse pmetata, apicibns singulatim oblifur rotundatis. Infra parnm bitidum : prosternum minute transverse strigulosum: metasternum et ablomen phnctulata: pedes brmunei, femormu medio paldidiore, femora postica segmenti tertii ahdominalis basim attingentia.

Long. $13 \frac{1}{2}$ mom., elytr. 10, lal. 2!
Rufons brown, clothed with rather strong hairs, some of which are long, chiefly on the elytra and aldomen. Heal and prothorax very densely granulate-pmetate, the former with a feeble longitudinal groove. Antenuae a little shorter than the body; the four basal joints thickened and villose with strong hairs, the fifth joint fringed underneath with long hairs, whilst the remaining joints have short and rather sparse hairs : scape strongly puctured, a little shorter than the fourth and a little longer than the third joint, the fifth longest, the remaining joints gradually diminishing in length: the tip of the fourth and fifth joints Warkish browu. Protherax as long as hroad : the sides all lut straght, the dise rather flattened. Scutellum somewhat excavated. the hlackish apex ronuded. Elytra parallel, dark brown, the apical fifth and a patch on each elytm behind the base of an ill-definen! pale brown colour; densely pmetnated, the interstices slightly transversely rugose: the dise with a fine raisell line. Ituder surface shining, prosternum faintly transversely wriakled: metasternmen and ibdomen ohsoletely punctured. Legs dark brown, the middle of the femora paler.

Huh, Kuiln (A. Mocipuerys, la! ${ }^{2}$ ).
45. Anisogaster brunneus sp. no:.

ठ f. A. hrmanens, cineren-serimans. C'ipht medio leviter canaliculatum ; froms antice impressa, profnode franserse suleata : vertex poue antennas pancis gramis insi ructus; prothorax longituline parmm latior, antice posticeque constrictus, hateribus medio tuberenlo rotundato, disco multinodnloso: scutellum apice panlo dilatatorofundatum ; elytra hameris monndatis pronimentibns, apicilns acmuinatis, pustulata, punctis versus apiem sparsis, disen postice heviter mucarinato. Sturna sparsim grannlata; abdomen $\delta$ segmentis subemarginatis, ultimo truncato: of ultimo quarto mnlto angustiore, tertio quartopue apice fimbriatis.

Long. 16 mm ., elytr. $11 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $4 \frac{1}{4}$.
Dirty brown, densely clothed with a shorf, atshy grey, ant somewhat silky pubescence. Head finely camaticulate, with a lew granules chielly hehind the antemary tubereles. Basal joints of the antenuae sparingly and minutely granular. Prothorax biconstricted, the sides with a strong hat rommed tuberele: the dise aodulose, and very sparingly and finely grannlated. Seatollum longitudinally impressed, with the apex romoded and faintly dilatem. Elytra a little attenuated towards the tip, pmotnated, their apical part slightly rngene: the base truneate. shoulders roundel, eublatex andely pointed : dise of each elytron with two feebly raised lines. Sterna rery sparsely grambated. The last aldominal segment of the male truacate, nearly rectangubar ; the ablomen of the fomete bulbose, the fonrth and fifth segments mach narrower than the two lasal ones, the third excarated at
the alpes, pattly comering the fometh: the second and thirl rather densely tringed at the apea with hag athd stong yellowish hairs. F'emorat clavate, the junterion ones -broken in the mille specimen of the female reaching the apea of the third segment of the ablomen.


## 46. Anisogaster robustus sif. 16 .


 prodnctis.

Long. f! minn. elytr. 13, lat. $+\frac{1}{2}$.
lu colonr, puhesconce, and form similar to the precesting apecies. It is more robust, the ant matae hate stronger gramules, the penthorax is a little louger and the lateral taberele less broad and more ante. the scutellum broader at the apex, and the elytra peoduced into at rather long and slanp ajecal tooth. The femora are strongly clavate, the posterior mose reaching the tify of the clytra.

Hab. Axim (II. Afr.).
Antennica gern. uov. TYy
Frons brevis, antice transwersim sulata, antenmam thberenlis muldic: ant enname articulis $1-5$ incrassatis, iultur pilosis ; prohboras longitadiue paulo latior, parum nodulosus: elytrat postice parmu dibatatab, singulun apice rotumathom: processus prosterualis lameliformis ensis glohulosis valde superatus, foxarum anticarme "avitates extus valde angulatae, postice apertane: 子 abolominalihus segmentis phathor primis atringe impressome punctiformi of ad hane impressionem tuberenlo minato
 mento primo recmude dupho longiore, sermudo tort jomberpier fimbriatio. tertio postice
 meuti quarti apicem attingentia.

Resembles the alnere-described genus , lynitostermem in the pecculiar form of the batal joints of the antebuae, and the genna Anisognester beyr. in the shape and st ructure of the ablomen of the female.

## f. Antennica nigripes \% Hov.

(P1. 1N., tig. 4.)
ठ f. A. pallide ferrnginea: capite antice et postier phas minusve nigro: antemis nigris. $\delta$ medion fulvis; prothorace medio of utringue supra cosarmm cavitates nigro: scotello nigw, fermgineomarginato, apice rotundato; elytris apice, sen dimidio apicali, nigris, singalo disco leviter biearinato, omnino sat grosse punctatis: corpore infra parum nitido.

Loug. 13 mm ., elytr. 9, lat. $\mathrm{E}_{\frac{2}{3}}$.
Ferruginons, without glass on the marerside, shining beneath. [1prer surface clothed with an extremely short and dense puhescence: ablomen with some longer hairs : the alnex of the seeond segment fringed with yellowish curled lairs: the third segment also fringend. but the hairs almost setacesus and of a dark brown colour. Head and prothoms withont a distinct pmetnation. Antenme black, those of the $\delta$ a third longer than the boly, those of the of almont extemding to the tije of the elytra: the sixth and two following joint, black, or-chisfly in the male-more or less fulvons: scape and thime joint nearly equal in size, ronical; the fifth cylindrical: the five thickened lasal joints very densely fringed muderweath with long
black hairs. l'rothorax constricted in frout and at the base: the sides somewhat angulaterl in the middle: the dise Hattemed amb slighaly himodulose at the sides ; of the three longitudinal black fasciac one is placed in the midnle, broandert in fromt. and one at each side abowe the coabal cavities. Sintellum black, harrowly hordered with ferruginons: its agex rombed. Elytra rather coarsely pmetnated all over : the apical hall, or ouly the apical tith, hack : each elytron with two elevated lines, which are abbreviated posteriorly. Prostermm fermginous, its hind margin hack, the fom anterior coase also more or less fermginons: the rest of the muler surlace, as well as of the legs, black: in the single $\delta$ the base of the tibiar is hrick real. The lmushike tuft, of hairs at the sidn of the smanl lateral holes of the abdomen of the $\delta$ are back.

The colonr of the head varies as follown :-
Hewl black, with two small ferruginoms spots in frout ; head ferrusinous, with the front margin and a spot in the middle of the vertex black.

Hah. Kuiln (A. Mocrperys, Is ${ }^{2}$ ).

## 45. Antennica lutea nl. wor.

 elytrorumque apex nigri ; metastermm, abdomen, tibiarum et femorum pasticarmm apices piceo-brumиei.

Long. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $5 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Difters from the precediug species in its much paler colour and matler size; the thickened basal joints of the antenate are relatively more sleuder; the sisth and seventh joints are contirely luteon (the following joints are wanting). The lateral black fasciae of the prothoras very feeble; the scatellum shorter, its apex more trucate; the messternum and legs lutcons ; tarsi, metasternum, and abdomen brownish black. The brushlike tults of the :bulominal tubercles yellowish grey.

Heth. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 1s! 2 ).

## Delagoa gen. bus.

Omino singulis filis longis vestita : thberenla antenuifera fere nulla ; ocnlornm Iotio superiores parvi. late distantes ; antemar articnlis tertio quarto (puinto apice spinesis; prothorax elongatns; elytra parallela, upicihn singulatim rotmolatis:
 processmu prosternalem panlu superantes: fepora clavata, pestica segmentum "fartun abdominale attingentia: tarsormm postionom articulns primus seanden parum longior: abduminis segmentom primm sormulo tertia farte lomgius.

Allied to C'resium Newm.

## 49. Delagoa fenestrata sh) now. <br> (Pl. 1X., fig. ə.)

I. rufo-testacea, omaino singulis pilis lougis griseis tecta, subnitidat. Vertex et prothorax reticulati ; auteuna nig rae, articulis , fuature primis grosse purtatis : prothorax clongatus, biconstrictus, lateribns mediu suhnotumbatus ; acotellum grisenpubescens ; elytra lemse grossissime punctata, nigra, singulo disco macnlis duabus. maguis testacein, prima elongata abl hasi usique al medium se extendente. secmuda anteapicali ovali ; pedes nigri, femora mesio testacea.

Loug. 11 mw., elytr. $2 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{4}$.
Rufons brick red, somewhat shiming, all parts clothed with single long grey
hairs. Antemat black, with a tint of brown f the fum basal joints deasely mgosely pmetured. 'Prothorax half as long again an broad, reticulated. slightly biconstricted, the sides witl very obtuse angles in the middle. Sentrllum rufons, with the margins backish. Elytra hack, coarsely and rugusely functuated, the anterior margin of the hasal punctures somewhat ratised, which gives the base at gramular appearance : the pmoctures diminishing in size towards the apex. Each elytron has two large brick red machlace on the disi: the tirst is clongate and extends from behind the hasal margin to the midde, the secom anteapical amd regularly elliptic. Prosternmm transersely rage abdomen saringly punctuated. Legs black, the middle of the femora rufons brick red, tarsi dark pitchy lirown, with the two lant jonints paler.

Hab. Delagra Bay.

## Ceresida gral now.

 late distantes: antenna ( $\delta$ ) corpore luphe, ( \& ) dimidin longiores, qlabrate, articulis tertio, quarto, quinto intum sobdentatic, tertio arelato at seapo duplo longiore: prothoras lateribus leviter motumbatus, diseo deplanato: sentellum hreve, subro-tomdato-truncatnm: elytra wrens apiem jurum attemata, apicibus singulatim rotmodata: procesins prostermalis lamelliformis, fostice subverticalia, processns mesosternalis at angnstus ; cavitates coxarum anticarum extms angulatae, postice apertae: fomora clavata. postica ( $\delta$ ) abluminis apicem. sell (of) segmenti tertio apicem attiugentia.

To be placed betiore firesinm Newm.
ㅇ․ Ceresida suturalis sp, now:
(Pl. 1N., fig. 1.)
 impunctatum: prothoras laterihus atomahiliter suhotundatns, of latitndine quarta parte longior, \% longitudine latitulini aepmali. disen fere plano sentellum transversmb. sultrmatam, nigricans; elytra sutura marginibneque externis nigricantilns. hasi trmeata, hmeris prominmis rotmolatis. irregulariter pmetulata, singulmo diseo nervo consjieno elevato instructum. Prosternum punctatnm et (ठ) transvern mgosum : metasternm lateribns punctatum ; abdomen minntissime obsolete junctatom.
long. 14 mm., elytr. 14, lat. $3 \frac{1}{4}$.
Ferraginons, lensely elothed with an extremely short and tine erey pubescence. Head with obsolete punctures on the vertex, chicelly in the of, the remainder impmetate ; a fine middle sulens not extombing beyond the small npper lobes at the eyen. scape of antemake grambate, the second joint relatively long. Prothorax finely phactured, abont a martor longer than broad and slightly biconstricted in the $\delta$, searcely longer than broad and constricted only at the base in the of the sides feehly rounded, the dise flattened. Seutedlum black, a little broader than long, the sides romsded, and the ajex feebly trmenate. Elytra blackish brown at the suture aut outco margins, punctulated, with the interstices much larger than the pmetures ; each elytron with a distinet raised nervole in the middle of the dise. Prosternum pmethated atod transversely winkled all over ( $\delta$ ), or only in tront ( 8 ). Legs rufous, the base and tip of the femomand all tarsi dark brown.

Hhth. Knilu (A. Hoe gnerys, 1~9z).

## i3. Obriaccum fuscatum Chevr.

There are some examples from Bogos (Abyssinia) which 1 have to feler to this species, as they pretty well agree with Cherrolat's type.

## 22. Chlorotyse vesparia Pace.

(ape Colony.

## Psebida gen. nuv.

ㅇ. Gculi parvi, minute emarginati ; antemarum thbercula parra distantia;

 gnlum apice rommatum : processins prosternalis fere mullus: cosarmm anticarmo matates extms ralke angulatace postice apertae, coxis subconicis; mesostermm inter coxas valde depressum : pedes antici breviores, postici elongati, femora clavata, tibiae posticar archatae, tarsi brevissimi : ablomen segmento primo uagho. secmulo, tertio, quarto villoso-fimbriatis, secundo at quartu medio impreasis, tertios apice fortiter excavato.

Allied to P'sebium Panc., from which it chiefly ditters in the leugth of the antenual joints.

## 53. Psebida flava sp. nov.

(Pl. IX., fig. 3.)
f. I’s. tlatva, villosa; cumnilns tilnic, farsis posticis antemnisque (hasi excepta) nigris: alis posticis atris ha-i luteis: prothorace longitudine vix latiore, jostice leviter constricto, hateribus panlo rofundato. diseo lateraliter incouspiene nodnlosin; elytris hmoeris carinatis.

Loug. $14 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., Hletr. $4 \frac{1}{3}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Yellow with a tint of fralvons, clothed thronghout with long erect hairs. Tij, of mantibles black ; heal with a tine frontal onlens, finely and rugusely functured. Antennae black, the scape and second joint inlvons. Prothorax a little broaker than long, trmueate in front, constricted posteriorly, hase slightly romuded before the seatellum ; sides fechly rounded, dise meren, sentellum nearly as broad as loug, with the apex romuled. Elytra not longer than head and prothorax together, covering only the hase of the first abdominal segment : the shonlders have an acute carina. The first segment of the abrlomen is large : the second, thirk. and fonth are villose, and fringed at the apical margin ; the third is deeply and brombly excavated posteriorly ; whilst the secom and fomrth segments have a brand impression. In this structure of the ahdomen $P s$ bidne them is simular to females of Anisoguster Deyr. Posterior tihiae hack and curvel, their extreme base finvous. Hind tarsi clark brown above, yellowish hrown nuderneath, with the claw joints tinlvons.

Hah. Kuiln (A. Motquerys, 1a92).
Sute.- Of the following genera belonging to Lacondaire's gronp Crellichromides, 1 give some of the principal characters in order to show which forms I bave referced in this paper to the different genera. I hawe to propose some new gemera as maty of the new speries do mot fit in any of the genemathero known.

## Eugoa Fährs. Type: ľ. Itulmane Fährs.

'Cheeks a little difated and prominent in fromt : antemat thick, wheh shorter than the bordy in both sexes, with the smape without toothlike process at the apex:
sides of the prothoras dilated, not tonthed : dytra rather liroad and flattened :
 than the abdomen: tibiae withont a sharp keel at the outside.
it. Eugoa dalmanni Fährs.
Delagoa Bay.
Omoptycha Qued. Type: O. falkenstimin Qued.
Nimilar to Ergon, latt the antemary seape is foothed, and the anterion coxal cavities are open belind. Ifole with the dorsal part of the sixth ahdominal segment conspicnons.

## 55. Omoptycha clementsi sp. nor.

(Pl. IN., tig. ...)
ㅇ. U. nigro-cyanea. ('aput orhracenm : vertex niger: antennae ferrugineae, versus apicem parum brnunescentes. s'apo leviter arcuato, apice fortiter dentato, elytrormapicem sumerantes. Mandbulae externe excavatue. Prothorax lateribus fortiter rotundato-dilatatus, niger, macnlis tribus whaceis, dnabus ad latera, nua parva media ante hasims sita, disco trituberenlato. scutellum nigrum. Flytra eranea, macula subhmerali ochracea, minute tlensiter aremulato-punctata, singulum obsolete trienstatum, costic postice abbreviatis. Sterna fermumena phais nigris notata, prabe laete aurea restita : abdomes nitidum, segmentormm apicibns pilis hrnnueis. Pedes favo-ochracri. Partes nigrae ot cyaneat pube wigra, partes ochraceae pube flara restitae.

Long. 44 mm., elytr. 33, lat. $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
Heal whraceons, vertex amb tip of maudhles black. Mandihles strongly excavated exterionty, the base of the inner edge strongly depressed. Antemuae oehraceons. heroming brownish towarals the ares. extending heyond the tip of the elytra: the scape finely panctnated and slightly arenate half as long as the third joint and ahout equal in length with the fourth. Prothorax black, constricted anteriorly and at the hase: it from margin, as well as that of the prostemm, fringed with shont yellow hairs: the sides atrmgly dilated. the dilated part romoded and hearing an whracens macnla: lise with the anterior constrietion deep amd hroad, and with three slightly raised modesities, one at each side broad, and ome in front of the seutellmm smaller, the lattor ritons. Fcutellum black, narrow, and triangular. Elytra densely and finely shagreenel, cyancons, with an ohraceons marginal spot underncath the shoulders; the sides parallel : ach apex obliquely rounded: the shonders are prominent. and their tips rombed; each elytron with three slightly raised hroad stripes, albereviated much bofore the apex, the intermediate the longest, the sutural the shortest. l'rosternmm llack, with a large transerse ochraceons patch in front of the coxac. Nesostermum almost ochraceons, whilst the metasterom is vehracoons with a brand black band anteriorly, its eqiplenra and hind margin lordered with hack. Abdomen cyaneons. glosis, with few punctures. chicfly near the apical margin of the segments, these punctures giving origin to hown hairs: the fifth (last) segment much narmower than the fonrth, its apex romuled. Lags pale ochracems. The hack aud blae parts of the bodr-except the abdomen are chothed with a blak and short velvety phesceuce ; the welvety pmasence of the ochraceoms mamatae is of a rifla golden colour.

Hob. Siepra leone (1)r. (lements).

## 5 (i. Omoptycha mirabilis sp. $11 \times$.

 pressum, non excavatum. Antennae testacteace, seapor vix areuato, apich dentato. Prothorax niger, lateribus fortiter dihatatis, parte dilatata antice aboupte constricta, prominente, antice et postice constrictus: disen postice elevato, medio carimato. Sentellum nigrom, triangulare. Elytra prothorace panlo latiora, parallela, apicibns oblique rotumatis, singulum leviter tricarinatmu; minute punctato-chagrinata, epipleuris antice parmm rufescentihas. Prosterum nigrum, margine antico teprigineo, densiter punctatn-chagrinatum: mesosterum nigram, medio wehraceum : metasternm ochraceum, antice et lateraliter pro maxima parte nigrom. Abdomen grossissime punctatum, segmento quinto emarginato, sexto parte dorsali brevi rotnndata, yuinto et sexto fermgineis. Pedes testarei. Nigro-velutiad. sternorum partes ochrareae pmbe flasa rentitre.

Long. 35 mm ., elytr. 25, lat. $\sqrt[3]{3}$.
Head hrick red, with the rertex and tip, of mandibles bhack: transversely impressed hehind the epistome, which is somewhat elevated ; the trons nearly plain, not densely bot rather strongly punctured : the antemary tubercles fine! shagreened. Dandihles covered with dense elongate punctures it the ontside. Antenuae-lroken at the sixth joint in our specimen-testacems, the scape seapeely aremate and not densely punctuated, with it very feehle longitndinal groove. Prothorax black, constricted in front and it the hase, the front coustriction deel and hoad on the nopersidn; flee hase with a decth transverse growse ; the disce elevated in front of this sroove, its mildle cariuate: the sides of the prothorax strongly dilated, the dilated part straight in the midlle, oblique posteriortr. and strongly produced in front into a romaded lohe. Nontellun triangular and narow, hack, its margius slightly pitchy brown. Elytra cranenns, the outer margins in front narrowly bordered with ferruginons; finely shagremed : each elytrons has there raised lines, the iutermediate of which extends to the ahlignely romuled apme. Prostemum strongly pmactuate-shagreened, like the dilated pait of the siles of the prothorax ; hack, with the front margin ferrnginons; mesostormm hackish, with a brick red macula in the middle; metasternom ferruginons, its front portion :amd sides neally hack. Alomen huish hate, somemhat shiming, with the fitth and sixth segments ferrughons; the punctures are very coarse and conflome here and there ; the filth acgment broadly lout not deelly emargimate, the chorsal pat of the sisth small and romaded. Leg's testacems. Ponly alwse chothed with at short
 a silly y yellow pubescence.

Hub. One specimen labelled ". West Alrica."
Mecosaspis Thoms. Type: 1/. ciolurea Thoms.
Mazale elongate am trianghlar: antennae thick, almost reaching the tip of the elytra: sides of prothoras with a conical tooth; sentellinu long ; blyta barrowed behind : anteriur mosal awities dosel posterindy ; prosternal procoss tubereled hehind: foms anterior fomora chatate, simate at the apox or torethed, himed oues sleuder, foothed or mot; finu anterior tibiae sharply carinate.
$\therefore$. Mecosaspis atripennis ( H lope).
Nenequal. Siertat lane, Gohl Coast

## $\therefore$ ․ Mecosaspis magnifica sp. nor.

(Pl. IN., fig. 6.)
\&. ./. cyanea, capite, prothorace, elytrornm hasi nigro-velutina: antemis nigris : palpis peclibnsque flavis : aldomine amescente: mesu- et metasterno et abdomine pobe lame aurea vestitis. Elytra punctulata: femora postica clongata, dentata, dytrormm apierm superantia.

Long. 35 mm ., elytr. 资, lat 9.
Rieh hhe. head 'save the front), prothorax, and base of elytra very chosely covered with a black welvety puhewcence. Namdibles very long : mutenate black, not quite reaching the apex of the elyta. The prothorax almost of the same shape and structure as that of M. arripermis (Hope). Sentellum not very long, with a few ridges ouly. Elytra extromely minutely and densely panctulated sm the pobeceseut hasal part, the rest with a moch epraser and stronger punctuation. Tuberele of the prosternal process very strong; the remainder of the under surface brassy, elothed with a rich golden pubescence. Legs yellow, the posterior ones very slender; hind femora slightly but distinctly toothod near the apex. extending beyond the tip of the elytra.

Hab. "Afr. oce."
54. Mecosaspis chalybeata White).

Gold C'rast.
Callichom" chalybectum White (Lonyic. V11. 1., p. 159) is a true Mecosaspis, and has the priority over Mecosospiss chulybeatu Thoms. If the latter really belong, to this genus, it has to be renamed.
(i). Mecosaspis violacea Thoms.

Two -pecimens from ('ameroons, which I reter to this species, have the upper side glossy bluck, tinged with olire green.
$\sqrt{ }$ in. Mecosaspis croesus Bates.
Sierra Leme.

## fiz. Mecosaspis rugosa s. nov.

6. M. riolacea, antennis pedihnsplue nigris. ('aput sparsim minute functnlatum, vertiee inter oculos laese. Prothorax fer laevis, disco sparsim punctulatus, lateribus fortiter sat wutu tuberculatus, supra postice ntrinutue impressus, impressionibus transerse dispositis, just impresiones phicatura sat fortiter elevata, lineat media pone constrictionem anticam impressa. Sontellum hasi heve, dein plicatum. Elytra sparsim punctulata, densiter rugosa, lere coriacea. hufra sparim, tarsi densiter atho-cinereosericantes: abdominis segmentum sestum lateribns parum rotundatum, apice truncatum, heviter pmarginathm.

Long. 30 mm ., elytr. 24, lat. ${ }^{\text {S. }}$
The Whe eohom changing into greenish hitue here and there: the tobercle of the broal process of the prosternm rather small.

Hab. Gold Coast.
Allied to $1 \%$. velarern Thoms... from which it may he casily ditterentiated by the strongly ruguluse elytrat, its shorter shape, and its amall prostemal tuherele.

## (i3. Mecosaspis viridis sp. nov.

ㅇ. .1F. viridis, subtns parum anrata, prothorace elytristue (fiascia longitudinali in disci medio exeppta) sparsatim nigro-velntina. ('apht frontis meriou sparsissime punctatum, tere lawe, antemuarm tuberonlis densiter minute pmotnlatis : antennae nigrae, elytrormm apicem fere attiugentes. lrothorax fortiter biconstrictns ; discon elevato plano, antice posticerue verticaliter dorlivi, miunte punctalato, linea angusta media autice impressa laevi: lateribus postice panlor transworse plicatis, dente laterali ef spatio circumdentali laevibus ; constrictione jostion in medin miplicatn.
 prosternalis fortiter toberonlatns. Netastermm et alulomen purctis siugulis grossis instructa, praeterea densiter minntissime punctulata. Pedes nigri, fomora postiou ante apicem emarginata, abdominis apicem panlo smperatia.

Long. 311 mm ., elytr. 21), lat. N $\frac{1}{2}$.
Differs from $M_{\text {. chrysogastor Bates, its nearest allied speries, cliefly in the }}$ much finer punctuation of the heul, in the prothorax transversely plicate at the sides posteriorly, and in the colour being of a monch less golden tint.

Heth, ('ongo (withont pxact locality).

## 1)4. Mecosaspis rufipes sp. nov.

8. 1/. 'ranea, antemmis pedibusque rufis, smpra sparsissime nigropuheseens. Fapht tubereulis antenuiferis verticeque dense miuntissime, epistomate fortins sed sparsins punctatnm. Antenuae corpore yninta parte breviores. Prothorax lateribus fortiter tuberculatns, tuberoulo apice subrotundato; disco subplanato, dense minutissime punctnato, postice lateraliter transverse irregnlariter plicato, linea media antice impressa postice fere laevi instructo: spatio circum tuberenlum laterale sparsissime punctulato fere laevi ; constrictione basali lavi. Scutellam sat breve, basi punctulatum et transerse rugnlosum, limidio apicali transverse plicatum. Elytra minute punctulata; punctis an latera, ad hamim juxta humeros, phe basim atl saturam sat densis, in discu iunlto sparsiorihns, lateribns praterea tenuiter strigulosis. Sterna et abdominis latera subtiliter griseopulresceutia; segmentnm guintum abdominale subtruncatum, angulis rotmolatis. Processus prosternalis postice couspicue tubermbatns. Femora ynatuor antica clavata, ad apicem fortiter simata, snodentata; perkes postici densiter minute puncmlati, fulso-pubescentes, fomoribus elytrorm apieem non attingentibus, ad apicem vix sinnatis, tarsis posticis grisespubescentilns.
long. 29 mm ., elytr. Is, lat. is
Antennary tubereles, vertex, prothorax, and elytra (save a longitndiual discal areat clothed with a rather sparse hlack velyety pmbescence. Legs rufous, tip of the femora, and the tarsi for the most part rnfons brown. Antenuae clothed with a fulvons pmbeseence which passes iuto a bhakish eolone viowed from ditherent sides.

Hab. Gold ('oast.
Its nearest allied species is M.utripennis (Hopr), from which it is distinguishat -besides colour and puhescence by the strong bont blunt lateral tuborele wh the prothorax, the shorter mamblhes, shorter elytra, aud shorter hind femora.

Cumaltera gen. nov. Type : C. mbustur sp. nov.
Alied to Mecosaspis Thoms.. but the senteflum is short, the hind femora are much shorter than in Merostapis, and all femorat are st rongly toothed.
(i5. Cumaltera robusta spo nov.
8. (. viridis, carmescous, antemis pedibusque nigris, femuribus medio rutis, tarsis argenteo-pilosis. Jrous fortiter impressa, inaejualis, vertex medio laevis, jostice minnte pumetalas, sparsim nigro-veluthus. l'rothorax fortiter bisnleatoconstrictas, disen elevato, convexo, pantice -latcralitur ahmpito, utrinque parmm migro-velutino et wimutissime densissime ponctulato: linea media glabra nitida, sparsim rugulow-punctulata, antice impressa : hateribus dente magno acuto, ante denteru plicatnra valde obsoleta instructis, ciremm dentem glabris, laevibus; constrictione autica laevi, postica irregulariter triplicata. Scutellum apice plicatum, linea media protunde impressa. Elytra lmmeris promimnlis, valde rotundatis, fortiter sed won dense trausverse pulatorngosa, singulam in basis medio, snb humeros, ad sutnram post medium sharsiu nigro-velutimum et minutissime pmetnlatum. Sterua abdominisyne latera breviter argenteo-pubescentia.

Long. 44 mm.. elytr. 31, lat. $1 \because$
Green, upper surface tinged with hlne. under surfuce with a tint of golden colour. Frout anteriorly rather deeply impressed; mithont a transverse line behind the epistome : the longitudinal median groove not extending beyond the anterior margins of the eyes; the punctuatiou rather sparse and tine, finest and dense on the antennary tubercles, excejt at their tip, which is nearly smooth. Vertex smooth in the middle, finely punctured and prosescent posteriorly. Autennae black, reaching the middle of the elytra. Prothorax strongly constricted in front and at the base: the front constriction smooth, the postorior one with three abbreciated earinae, one above in the middle and one at each side, nearly tonching the first with the disal partion ; the lateral teeth stroug and anonte, with an olsolete fold in front of them: the tubercles as well as the space snrromding them shining and smooth, with a very few puctures only : disc elevated, convex, extremely finely punctazted, and clothed with a thin black velvety probescence: its median line glahrons, shining, and impressed in front, with some obsolete wrinkles and punctures ; the hind margin of the dise vertical at the sides betore the basal constriction. Somtellmu triangular. with a deep longitudinal grone: sides with some coarse panctures, apes thasversely wrinkled. Elytra anteriorly much broader than the lase of the prothorax, narrowed behind, transversely rugosely punctulated ; the shoulders prominent and rounded; a very narrow sutural area, extending from before the middle to near the apex, tiuged with llue, very finely punctulated and thinly clothed with a tine black julescence: each elytron has also a black pubescence and a minnte pmotuation in the midde of the base and wuderneath the shonders. Uuder surface minutely punctulated. Prosternum violet in the middle, with some transrerse wrinkles; metasternum with at few larger pmetures. Sterna and sides of the abdomen chothed with a silvery pubescence. Legs black, middle of the lemora rafous, tarsi silvery white.

Itah, (singo (without "xact locality).

## Synaptola Bates. Type: S. brexicomis Bates.

Allied th. Mecosospis Thoms. Antemare short in both sexes : sides of prothomx rombend or bluatly tubarcled, not toothed ; sentellam short : clytra eonvex; prosternal procens tobereded hehind or evenly arched : all femora strongly tonthed,

## ;6. Synaptola brevicornis Bates.

## Sierra Leone.

Three specimens are greenish blue tinged with purple, two entirely green.
(6). Synaptola brevis sp nor.

ठ. S. viridis, subnitens, autemnis pedibusure nigris, corpore iufra et tarsis pube argentea vestitis. ('aput dense rugulosn-punctatum. antenuarum tuberenlis densins minntins punctatis. Prothorax tuherenlo laterali valde rotuulato, sine dentis restigio, hiconstrictus, "mstrictione antica supra obsoleta, hasali vix pheata, densiter minute rugulnoo-punctulatns: linea disei metlia ot impressione laterali supra tubercnlum fere laevihns, nitidis. Scutellum rugatum, sparsissime punctatum, medio laeve. Elytra omnino dense rugnloso-pmotata, panctis ad basim param minutioribus. Processus prosterni aequabiliter arenatns. ('orpms infra minutissime densiter punctulatum, singulis punctis grossis.

Long. 2.5 mm., elytr. 16, lat. 6.
Distinguished from the other speeies of this gems hy its uniformly green colour, which has only a very slight tint of blue, by its black antemnae and legs, the silvery pubescence of the tarsi aud muder surface, by the shape of the prothoras, and the evenly rounded jrucess of the proxternum.

Hub. Sierra Leone (Dr. (lements) and Gold Coast.

## 6. Synaptola minor sp. nor

d. A. brecis forma et colure simillima, sed differt corpore minore, sparsins pmetato, processu prosternali postice nigro valde convexo, fere tuberculato.

Long. 20 mm ., elytr. 12, lat. 5.
The panctuation of the prothorax, and of the base and sutural part of the elytra sparser than in S. brecis: the sentellum smooth: aldominal segments scarcely panctured in the midille: prosternum convex, its proeess raised in the middle line, convex posteriorly and nearly forming a tnbercle.

Hab. (iold Coast.

## 69. Synaptola pubiventris sp. nor.

子. S. cyaneo-virilis, antennis pelibusque nigris, femoribms unatuor antieis medio, pubro-testaceis, tarsis posticis argenteo-pilosis. Prothorax biconstrictns. lateribns paucis punctis instrnctis, valde rotmodato-dilatatus, sine tubercule, dorso leviter transverse rugulosus et panctatus, sparsim nigro-velutimas; linea mediana rix glabra et laevi. Soutellum triaugulare, antice punctnlatmu, basi medio lacee, postice transverse rngnsum. Elytra confertissime punctulata, sparsim nigro-velutiua Prosternm tramsterse rugosnm, postice tuberenlo distincto inmida. Ahdominis segmenta postice emarginata. Infra pube longa griseo-lutea vestita. Femora fortiter dentats, minute spar-im punctulata.

Long. 2t mm., elytr. 15, lat. (6.
Blnish green, with a tint of gollen on the muler surface. Head elongate: cheeks before the eyes, and the from puntnlated : finefront notehed in the middle: vertex transversely rngosely purctulated, with a very small and narrow smonth space between the eyes, clothed with a thin black velvety pmbeseence like the prothorax and elytra. Antemathe black, wot quite reaching the tip of the elytra; third joint as long as the fourth and tifth together. l'rothorax slightly constricted in front, strongly at the base : sides dilated and romed. nearly inpmactate, withont
tobercle: dise somewhat clevated, plain in the middle, vertically declivons in front of the basal constriction, finely traswersely rugulose and punctnlated: the central line somewhat glabrons. hut not quite smooth. Ficutellom triangular, punctured, middle of its hase imponetate, apes with transverse wrinkles. Elytra densely rngosely pmetulated. Prosternum punctulated and transwersely rugose, its process strongly convex posteriorly, and forming a broal and bunt tuberele. Under surface clothed with long hafi grey hairs, which are dense at the apex of the ahbminal segments. The latter emarginate. Legs black, middle of thr minntely panetured femora brick red, hind tarsi silvery pubescent.

Hab. Kniln (A. Moequerys, 1-92).
Differs from S. armipes Pates in the shape aud sentpure of the prothoras, in the process of the prosterman, phteceence of the under surface, and in the form of the abdominal segments.
71. Syuaptola rugulosa Pates.

Kniln.
Philematium Thomson. 'Type: 'erambyx femoralis Uliv.
Simitar to Callichromu serv.: lant all femora simate at the apex. and the prosternal process convex or tubereled behind.
i1. Philematium imperator Thoms.
Upper 'ongo.

## 2. Philematium mocquerysi sp. now.

$\delta^{\text {o }} 7$. I'lı, cyaneo-siride, autemis pedibuspue nigris, femoribus (basi apiceque exceptis) rutis, tarsis argenteis. supra sparsim nigro-pubescens, infin griseusericans. Antemarmm tuberes dense minate punctulati. Prothorax biconstrictas ; disco elevato medio plano, antice postierque verticaliter declivi, sultiliter pmetnhats, lateraliter postice transwerse plicato: linea media antice impressa laevi; lateribus dente acuto et plicatura magni, hactibns, ante deutem pancis punctis, instructis: constrictione hawali dorsaliter miplicata. Sentellum transerse plicatum, triangulare. Blytra minute transerse punctnlato-rugulosa, antice al suturam satio minus rugoso. Femora omia acute dentata.

Limg. :2timm., elytr. 16, lat. T.
Varies from bluish green to gremish blne, with the muder surface greener. Pubescence of the upperside short, thin and velsety black; that of the muderside denser and silvery grey. Antemae and legs hack, femora-exeept their hass and tip-rufons, tarsi silvery grey. Head transversely impressed in front of the eyes. rather coarsely punctured; antemary tobers somewhat depressed, finely and densely ponetulated: the punctuation stronger in one specimen. Lateral tooth of the prothoras and the fold in front of it nearly impunctate: dise elevate, it.s centre almost pain, finely pmotnated, transversely wrinkled laterally and posterionly: hasal constriction micarinate in the middle. sentellma trianglar. irregnlarly punctured and transwersely wrinkled. Elytra very densely transversely proctulate-rngose. the ridges a little less deuse and somewhet stronger behind the scatellm. Trostemal process with a slight hat distinet tuberele posteriorly. All femora sharply toothed near the apes.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Moequerrs, 1892).

## i2. Philematium longiceps sl. nov.

6. $P / l$. virule, inlra aureo-nitens, antemnis pedibnsque rufis ; mandimulis fortiter elongatis (ut in genere Mecosaspis Thoms.) : Pronte antice rugata, pustice minutissime phactulata : prothorace surara at ante dentem lateralem impreson at laevi, diseo postice transverse plicato, antice ruguloso, at ntriuphe ad lineam mediam farnm gilhose, constrictione hasali miplicata: sentello loggitudiualiter rugaso, punctulatu, triangulare, apice oltusu: elytris sutura flavogrisescentilns. "relserime rugulosu-punctatis, post meatellum sat rugusis: corgwe infra pule luteat vestito. processu prostemali postice modio convex, fere tuberculato, abdomine segmentis $4^{\circ}, 5^{\prime}, 6$ late sed mon $]^{r o f n d e}$ emarginatis. femoribus fortiter dentatis, posticis abdominis apicem minime superantilns.

Long. "S. mm., elytr. 15, lat. 6 .
Head long, reminding one of Jerosemphis Thems.. with strong punctures and irregular wrinkles on the anterior part of the foost, finely and densely pructured between the eyes. Sides of the prothoms noarly impructate, with a few wrinkles: a curvel groove above and in front of the sharp lateral tooth entirely suoth and shining: disc sumewhat giblons at parh side close to the anterior constriction, transversely wrimked. these wrinkles feelhe and irregular in front, regular and strone tuwards the hase. Prothorax above at each side, and elytra clothed with a thin black pubescence: suture with a rallowish grey pabescence. Tibiare and tarsi covered with an ochacerms pile.

## Hal, Sierra Leone.

Distiuguished from the other species of this gemas ber its elongate hoald, and its entirel! rufons antemae and log ${ }_{\star}$.

Callichroma Nerv. (ner Latre)." Type: ('erombyx seturalis Fahr.
Antemane slemer, lomger than the burly, at least in the mole: prothomax laterally tonthed or uot so: sontellum short ; prostermal process regnlarsy arched; four antrion femora clavate or sublavate, hime temora slemder, not simate at the apex : Lear antorior tibiae, or all tibiae carinate : sixth abdominal segment of the merle conspictuons, sometimes rather long.
some of the spectes hitherto referred to C'allichromu, do not fit into the genas -for example, C. cuncum Fahrs., '. guemèn Whit"-and had better be separated. Bates, (tahlan, and other excellent specialists printed out the following species, standing in the Munich Catalogue umber Cullichrome, ats lelonging to other genera: calcuratum ('hevr. is a Philemutinm, chatybeatum White a Mecosispis, chrrori White a Philematium, fubricii schönh. an Oryprosopus, yoryi W'hite is a true C'ellichromo,
 moxernem White an Aphrodisiem, speriosum Dalm. an Cryprosopus, aud rirens 1. (from Africa oce., not from Amer. mer.) a Philenutiom.

## it. Callichroma afrum (L.).

## Sierra Leone, (fold 'oast, and ('ameroms.

One fermale specimen from the Gold 'oast ditfers l'rom the other examules I have seen, in laving the colonr of the antemane and legs pale rulots, and the wrinkling of the prothorax quite obsolate in the middle. I propose to mame thit form C'ullicheome ufrum abb, obsoletam.

[^9]
## :5. Callichroma concentricale :1. now

$\delta=$ C. "frum (h.) simillimum, sed differt colore sulara ohseuriore, infrat tortins arato, alklowine domsiter hrmen-sericante: prothorace plicaturis disei corvatis, anticis concentricalibus.

Long. S: mm., elytr. $1+\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 5 .
1'rothoras loss golden aud shining than in ('. "from (L.), elytra darker, their pmuctuation a little stronger, the muler surface-especially of the abdomen-more Golden than in ('. "frum, and very densely clothed with a rather long silky brown pubescence. The wrinkling of the prothorax is of : pleculiar form. The whole of the dise is densely transversely plicate, the wrinkles almest straight at the frout margin, and close to the lasal constriction ; the remaining wrinkles concentrically surrounding two small tubercles behind the anterior constrietion. of these wrinkles the innermost are circular, the external becoming more and more elliptic. la C. afrum (L.) the wrinkles are all transverse, even those behind the anterior constriction. As I have been able to examine about one hundred specimens of C. comentrivale, all of them having the same structure of the prothorax, I have no donbt that $C$. concentricale is a distinct species.

Hab. Kailn (A. Mocquerys, lsoz) and Loanda.

## 76. Callichroma chrysogramma ('herr.

Kuiln.

## ㄷ. Callichroma piliventris Bates.

Knilu, Gaboon.
i- Callichroma socius sp. now.
Q. (\%. aureo-viride. (Genis ante oculos pause punctniatis; fronte sparsatim pmetulata, antice depressa et transwerse rugata : autemis migris, scapo fere colludrico, rugoso-punctato. Pruthorace value dentato, ante dentem picatura distineta instructo, biemstricto, lateribus lapribus, suprat ad marginem anticum transerse plicato ; thisco mediu parum phanato, postice utriugue elevato, verticaliter declivi ad constrictiouem basalem, wholete transrerse rugese, medio punctulato-ruguloso, fube uigra sparsa vestito, linea media glabra antice heviter impressa, hasi fortiter unicarinata. Sentello triangulare, sparsim rugoso-pmetato; elytris pube nigra, ad suturam flava, vestitis, minutissime densiter rugulosu-punctulatis, juxta seutellum spatio glabro rugoso. Lufra subtiliter grisco-pubescens, abdomine sparsis pilis longis ; pedibns nigris, femornm medio rutis.

Long. 24 mm., elytr. 55 , lat. . $\mathrm{b} \frac{1}{4}$.
This: is one of the species which are allied to C'. pilicentris Bates, in having the middle of the black femora rutons and the abdomen--besides the nsmal fine and short pubescence-clothed with longer hairs. The shape of the prothorax is nearly like that of C'. afrum (L.) ; the hind part of the dise is elevated, forming a told at each side close to the basal constriction ; this foll is vertical posteriorly.

Hob, (ameroons (2 $q$ ).
79. Callichroma cranchi White.

Kuilu and Loanda.

A1). Callichroma virescens sp. nov.
ठ. ('. virile, infra sat anratum ; autemuis nigris : perlibus rufis. ('aput rugose puactatum, inter acnlos pancis striis longitndinalibns instrnetum. Prothoras biconstrictus, disco pustice verticaliter declivi, irregulariter transverse strigosus, in disci medios siue striis, sed minnte pumetulatus: dente laterali et plicatura ante emm lapvibns: sula basali multiplicato. Elỵtra subtilissime rognluso-punctulata, distiucte mululata, vix nigro-velutina. Subtus sparsim griseo-phlescens.

Long. 30 mm ., elytr. 20, lat. A .
Green, above slightly, muderncath more strongly tinged with golden. . Intemae black, legs rufons, unger surface sparingly clothen with a fine and shont black pmbescence, mulerside with a whitish grey phbesconee. Heal deeply impressed in front, irregularly and magosely pmotured, with some lougitudinal wrinkles at the antemary tubers: cheeks striate, with a finely punctulated space near the base of the mandibles. Prothoras liconstricted; lasal coustriction with many striae, the centre me of which forms a rather sharp carina ; dise transversely plicate, the st riae regnlar elose to the hasah constriction, more irregular at the sides and in front, whilst the middle of the dise has moly short and entirely irregnlar wriukles and very fine purtures ; sides of the prothorax also sumewhat wrinkled, but the lateral tonth and fold smooth. Elytra exceerlingly finely phactnlated and rugnlose, the punctures more or less confluent, with some more conspicnons wriukles near the sentellum ; there are many slight impressions which give the elytra an mondating anparame. Cuder surface finely punctulatent, with some striae at the anterior margin of the prostorum, and with some larger pmetnes in front of the hind coxar. Wisth segment of the ablomen conical, its extreme base rufoms.

IIth. Gold ('oast (1 $\mathrm{J}^{\circ}$ ).
Allied to ' . arenchi White. but the colonr is muth greener, the pubestence much sparser ; the soulpture of the prothorax aud the colone of the last ablominal segment wre also different.
-1. Callichroma rufipes Kolbe.
(tulll linant (many examples).
$\therefore 2$ Callichroma fuligineum Gahan.
Bogor, Aby"sibia (10 specimens).

## s3. Callichroma prolixum Bates.

Kuiln, Lower and Upper Congo. In one of the whole of the dise of tha prothoras is regularly plicate.
4. Callichroma collare sp. nov.
(Pl. MX., tig. i.)
子多. C. laete anratnu; vertice, pothoracis parte antica, elytrorm lateribns et basi, autenuis pedibusque violaceis, tarsis posticis argenteis. (apat minute puctatum, fronte fortissime impressim, genis rugulose striatum. Prothorax fortiter dentatus, plicatura laterali valida instructus, diseo medio bitnberculatns, postice regulariter transverse plicatns. Fintellum liuca mediana impressa, punctulatum, postiee mgatum, uitidum. Elytra subtilissime rugulose panctulata. Infra uinutisnime punctulatna, argenter-pubsesens, femora punctis minutis iustructa.

Long. 36 mm., elytr. 20, lat. $\mathrm{m}_{4}^{3}$.

Head finely punctulated ; forefront green, shining, somewhat ruguluse: vertes violet, with a green samoth sace betwen the upper lohes of the eyes. Antemate backish blace, seape rather smooth, notehed at the base, third juint much longer than the fomrth. Nearly the whole of the dise of the prothorax dark blae, the sides and hase golden and glonsy : interior and basal constrictions deej) : lateral tonth and fold strong: diee regalarly transersely wrinkled, with two smooth tubercles behind the anterior constriction, with the space loctween atso smooth; basal grown with one achte carina. Sentellam golden, shining, slightly rugulose, its midde line impresed. Elytra golden green, sancely shiuing, the green colour of the sutural part gradnally shading off into dark blne at the sides and apex; fiucly rugosely pumetulated. Body beneath ginlen, minutely punctulated. elothed with a fine silsury pubercence. Head underneath with straight transserse striae. legs blue, femora finely pmeturel, hind tarsi white; posterior femora extendiug a little beyond the tip, of the elytra in both sexes. Last abommal segment of the mute rather small, its dorsal part ronnded at the sides, fifth segment faintly emarginate.

Hab. Kuilu (A. Moequerys, 1592).

## 8.). Callichroma discoidale Bates.

Kuiln and C'ameroons.

## 76. Callichroma imitator sp. nov.

\&. C. infra aurco-viride, albo-griseo-sericans. (baput viridi-igneam, splendens, irregulariter rugulosu-punctatum. Antemare sat valida, nigrae, seajo violaceo fortissime rugoso-punctato. Prothorax igaens, nitilus, regulariter transverse plieatus ; disco mate medinm sipatio fere laevi pance pmactato: biconstrietus, lateribus valde dentatus. Neutellum viride, punetnlatum. Elytra violaco-nigra, sutura viridi-minantia, confertissime minime rugnloso-punctata. Intra densiter subtilissime purctulatum, pedibns cyaneis.

Long. 31 mm., elytr. 21, lat. 64.
Head igncons, glossy, tinged with green on the ejpistome and antennary tubers, irregularly punctuatel, the impressed part of the front almost smooth, wertex also puneturel, somewhat rogose bet ween the upper lobes of the eyes. Autemase rather thick, extending far beyoud the tip) of the elytra, hawk, the sape bluish and very rugose. Prothorax bright igueons, wery glossy, regularly plicate; a rather small space on the dise before the midule nearly smoulh, with a few punctures ; hasal constrietion with three or fonr wrinkles. Soutellam green, rogosely punctulated at the sides. Elytra hhish black, suture rather aarrowly bordered with bhish green. Body beneath golden green, clothed all over with a fine whitish grey silky pmbescence. Legs blue: ancex of the anterior and intermediate tibiae, and tarsi covered with a hrownish pubesceuce.

## Hab. Gold ('oust.

lts nearest allied species is ('. sultrutulum White, which Las likewise the head and prothorax jgneons, and the elytra bluish black with the suture green; but ('. sulcatulum is less robust than C: imitutor, the lateral teeth of the prothorax are slourter and the strncture of the latter is different.

## 7．Callichroma tricolor sp．nov．

才．C．elongatum，viridi－auremu ；capite，prothoracis parte autica，seapo，elytro－ rum lateribns pedibnsine violaceis ant migro－violaceis．（apat mgulose punctatm， tronte fortiter transverse impressum，impressione laevi．Scapms antemarum valde ragosus，Prothoras lateraliter et at hasim ignelus，hicoustrictus：lateribus modice dentatis，laevibns：disco regnariter trausverse plicato，antice laevi．scutellum igneum，dense subtiliter transverse rugulosinm．Elytra angnsta，prothorace vix latiora，subtilissime rngnloso－punctulata ；parte sutnrali lata violaceo－viridi．Infra minutissime punctulatum，singulis purtis grossis iustructum，griseu－albo－sericans． Femora quatuor antica subtus fortiter ragush，postica minute puctulata．

Long．ais mm．，elytr．17，lat． $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ．
In coloration somewhat recalling Enpores strengulatus Serv．
Allied to C．sulentulum White，as well as to C＇．imitutor sp．nuv．：distinguished from both species by its peenliar coloration，slender shape，strougly rugose antennary scape，and by the sculptine of the prothoras．

Hab．Lukolele（UPper Congo）．
s．Callichroma sulcatulum White．
Sierra Leone．
89．Callichroma micans Hope．
Cape Const Ciastle．
（\％）．Callichroma coloratum sp．uov．
万星．C．variicolor，capite，prothorace sentello pue splendens．（＇ayont fromte parm longitnlinaliter strigulosum at pance punctulatum，ant fere laeve，vertice inter ocnlos laeve，sulco merliano autice et postice ahbreviato．Autcunab nigrap ant violacen－aigrap，saloo ragose functato，apice subdentato．Prothorax laterihns fere laevis，dente laterali sat parvo et acuto，plicatura ante dentem obsuleta，sur，mumino regulariter trasverse striatns，phst medium spatio trimgidare laevi mstractus． Scutellum sparsim puctulatum．Elytra densiter aequabiliter transverser rugulosu－ puctnlata．Pedes nigro－violacei，tarsis aigris，femoribns dense punctatis．Infra sultiliter griseo－argenteo－p mbescens．
＇＇olore variaus：
1．（＇apite et prothorace auratis，seutello anren－virili，elytris lapte purpureis（typle）．
$\because$（＇apite，prothortec scutellonge auren－viridibns，elytris nigro－atatuleis， lateribns apiceqne nigro－violaceo－purpureis．

3．Capite prothoraceque igueis，sutello aurato，elytris laete viribi－caerulen－ centihus，laterilmas at apice violaceis．

4．（＇apite purpuren－obscoro－viridescente，prothomace nigro，lateribus purpura＊－ cente，scutslo igneoraturato，elytris viridibns，apiee violaceo－nigris．

Long． 2981 mm．，elytr．1i，lat． $4 \frac{3}{4}$ ．
The smonth area of the prothorax varies in size ：in 1 wo moles it exteuds from the base to the anterior eonstriction，in other specimens it reaches only the middle of the dive．Hear aurl prothorax nsually very glossy，but in on specimen the prothorax without glows．The proxtermum has a fine and dense purtuation，and some transveree wriukles ：the protured area is limited at the sides by a reyularly chrved impressed line in the male．

Allied to C＇．epriscopale（＇hevro，from which it ditters－inter alith－in having the
sides of the prothoras and a triangular area on the dise smonth. from (? cherysmapis Bates it may lie distinguishad by its smaller size, its coloration, and the silvery grey pubencence of the mader surfare.


## !1. Callichroma edentulum in. 12os.

(PI. IX., fig. s.)

 fronte longitudinaliter et antice paulo trawserse strignlosmon; tuberilns antemiferis $1^{n s t i c e ~ l a e v i l u s ; ~ a n t e u n a e ~ n i g r a e, ~ s e a j o ~ r u g u s o, ~ a p i e c ~ a c n t e ~ s u b l e u t a t o . ~ P r o t h o r a x ~}$ elongatus. laterilols tubercolo sat obtuso laevi instructus. edentatus. omnino ragulaniter transerse stratns, disei medio singulis striis longitndinalibus. Scutellnm punctatum, medio linea lawi. Elytra caerulescentia, lateraliter violacea, sutura ab fuinto parte antica nisque ad apicem late sat sparsatim grisen-flavo-pubescentia. Prostermum minute pmetulatum, parum trausperse rugulasum. Varis sergentum sextum abluminale parum rufin, quintum emarginatum. Infra subtiliter nlbusericaus. Pedes nigri, femorilus infra rugulose phactatis.

Long. $17 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., wlytr. 11. lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Head bhish greme transversely depressed and somewhat wrinkled follind tho eqnistome, the medinn smlens cuding at this growe: the declivons part of the front longitudinally striate, posterior side of the :utembary tubern smowth. Auteman black, seape mgonely punctnred, with a rather prodnced and arnte tooth at the apex : third joint longer tham the fourth. Prothorax green, slighty tinged with golden, somewhat shining like head and scutellum; broadest behind the middle, the basal coustriction expecially strong ; sides swollen and smooth in the middle, withont a tooth; upherside with regular transverse ridges all over, some of which-chicfly some of the posterior ones-are curved in the midile and ron along tha central liue. Sontellum green, panctured, with a smooth middle line. Elytra darker green, the sides broadly lwrdered with violet, especially towards the apex; the suture rather broadly clothed with a fine thin yellowish mbescuce, except at the basal tifth; this pubseent area somewhat mudalated with many obligne aud feeble impressions. Body beneath green, tinged with hhe, thothed with a short grey silvery pubescence, abdominal segments with some long hatrs. Prosterum trausversely rugose. Sisth abdominal segment of the male short, rufons, fifth slightly emarginate. Legs bhack, femora beneath coarsely and rogosely pmotured; hind tibiac with a long carina, as the fowr anterior ones.

Hab. Kniln (A. Mocquerys, 1ay:).
Allied to U. episcopule Chevr. It may at once be distingnished from (: episcopale and its congeners by the form of the antemal seape, and by peculiar shape and wrimking of the prothoras.

## Cloniophorus Qued. Type: © Cl mechor; Qued.

Antennae shender, surpassing the tip) of the elytrat in both sexes, seape short and thick, tonthed at the apex. l'rothoras toothed at the sides. All femora strongly elavate, or himl femora hess so, the later longer than the ablomen ; four anterior tibiae carinate ; anterlor coxal cavities closed behind.

## I2. Cloniophorus aurifer s. now.

(Pl. 1X., fig. 11.)
ठ 7 . Very dosely allied to (\%. mechori Qned., trom which it differs in the following characters: millle of the front without lougitudinal wrinkles, vertex entirely smooth in the midulle, the diseal impunctate area of the prothorax extending far beyoul the middle, the golden sutural macula of the elytra much shorter than in Cl. merhomi, with its anterior margin nearly straight ; the fon anterior femora are rather comrsely grambated.

Hah. Kuiln (A. Mucfuerys, ł心!2).

## 93. Cloniophorus tricolor sp. nov

(Pl. LX., fig. !.)
す\%. Cl. infra anreo-viridis; capite, antenuis pedisque cyaneis; prothorace aurato-virili, antice purpureo-violaceo-sitido: tytris violaceis, plaga magna suturali viridescente. Frons lougitudinaliter irregulariter ragoso-striata; vertex laevis. Autemae articulo quarto tertio paulo breviore. Prothorax paucis granolis minntissimis, antice et postice striis transversis, lateribas dente minuto, instructus. Scntellum impressum, tere lave. Elytra densiter et sat grosse transverse rugulosogramata, basi medio fere laevia. Prosternum deusiter subtiliter graulatum ; metasternum gramlis irregulariter transversim dispositis instructum, abodomen pauce pructulatum, $\delta$ segmentis quinto et sexto trmucatis, vix emarginatis, of segmento fuinto truncato, tertio longitudine aer puali.

Long. 14 mm., elytr. 10, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Head greemish blue, passing into violet in some specimens: front irregularly lougitudinally plicate; millle of the vertex smooth, sides of the vertex with th coarse punctnation. Antennae bloe, tinged with violot, nearly hlack towards the apex; of third joint as long as the fifth, longer than the fourth: of third joint longer than the others. Yrothorax gollengreen, its front part blue with a tint of jurple, shining; transversely striate in frout, aul also with some tramserse wrinkle close to the basal constriction : dise with a very few graunles, almost smooth; lateral teeth small. Sentellum green, impressed, slightly rngulose at the sides. Elytra purple violet, with a broad sutural and ill-clefined dark green area, extending from behind the base to the middle ; very densely and rather coarsely transversely punctulate-grannlate, a basal space rather shining and with a few granules only. Prosternum of the mal, trausversely striate in front, the remainder finely and densely punctulated; the pumetured area anteriorly exteuded to the middle of the sides of the prothorax (in front of the lateral teeth), and sharply limited laterally : in the fomale the prosternum is irregularly striate, and densely muctured ondy in the centre. Mesosternum, sides and anterior portion of the metasternmm tinely punctulated, the rest of the latter covered with sarse gramulex, which are arranged in irregular transserse rows here and there. Ablomen shining, almost impmetate in the midlle, densely punctured at the sides. Sixth abdominal segment of the mate very small, its ventral phrt scarcely visible, fitth seyment trmeate, with at taint emargination. In the female the difth segment is truncate and as long us the third. Femora coarsely grambated, hind ones extembing beyond the apex of the elytra both in $\delta$ and $\$$. Body benenth greeu, leebly tinged with gold; sides clothed with a fine whitish pubescence.

Hah. Kinilu (A. Mocpuerys, 1-92) and Loanda.
In the epecimens from Lommathe hhe disual portion of the prothorax has some slight rugosities.
94. Cloniophorus plicatus sp. nov.

ठ \& . $1 \%$ aureo-viridis: capite, prothoracis margine anticu, clytrorm lateribus et apicilms, pedilnsyne cyaneis. Froms antice sparsatim punctata, medio striis singulis postice comvergentibus : vetex tire regulariter transerse striatus, medio sat havis. Prothorax transerse striatus, spatio antico violacen laevis, lateribus ante dentem plicatura sat magha instructus. Scatellom impressum, singulatim punctatum. Elytar justa suturam sparsim subtiliter nigro-whotina, densissme functulatogranulosa. Prosterum transerse striatum: metastermum dense punctatum, lateraliter postiorque transerse picatum : abdominis scgmentum primum dense puntatum, pracerea lateraliter transerse strigulonm, caetera segmenta sparsins punctata, moris. पuintum profinde. sextum levins emarginatum, sexti parte dorsali "hongito-rotumiata: feminate sogmentom quintum apice roturdatum, neelio minute incessum. Femora postica abdominis apicem panlo superantia.

Long. 20 mm ., elytr. $13 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Head hue sparingly punctured in frout, with fine trontal longitudinal wrinkles which are convergent posteriorly; weck and vertex transersely striate, middle of the latter with a smooth area. Antemac bluish, gradnally becoming black towarls the tip) ; base of the seage almost impunetate. Prothortax golden green, regularly transversely striate, the anferior protion blue and smouth; the fold in front of the lateral tenth rather strong. Seutellum goviden green. almosi smooth, impressed as in the other specien of this gemus. Elytra dark green, faintly tinged with golden, apical part blue, sides lomdered with hane ; "hothed with a thin black velvety pubescence near the suture: the latter itseft glahrons. Body lemeath golden green, with the front margin of the prosternum hack, and the tip of the abdonen bhish green. Prostornm transernely ruguse, motasterum mother densely panctuated, with some wrinkles laterally in front of the posterior coxar. First abolominal egment choely phetured, and also wrink ded at the sides: the rematimer of the abdomen sparingly punctured. Finth segment of the mole deeply emarginate, sixth slightly emarginate, with the dorsal part elongate and romded ; fifth segment of the fomme rounded at the apex, with a narrow emargination. Leys bloe, tij of the for anterior tibian and the tarsi clothed with a brownish yellow pubescence. I'ulesecence of the sterna thim and yellowish grey: Ilind femora extending only a little beyond the tije of the elyt rat.

IUh, Kuilu (A. Mocquerys, In 92 ).

 antice sparsim practulatam, inter aculos longitndinaliter ragosum, genis of rertice pone obulos $q$ ronse punctatum, vertior medio beve. Autenas versus apicem nigrae, seapm brevi, fortiter rugato, apice dentatu, hasi profunde impresso. Prothorax auratus, lougitudine latitodini aequali, lateribus subrotundato-dilatatns, medio tuberculatus, irrogulariter transerse plicatus, ragis phas minnse curvatis, posterioribus in disci medion vernas antiom ascendentilns. Sentellom laeve, viridesens. Elytra area sufurali elongata versus posticum attemata viridana, hasi medio sat sparsim punctata, dein creberrime transerse rugulosil, ad apicem punctulata. Infragriseo-albosericans, prostermm transerse moulosm, femora sublavata, rugata.

Lomg. 15it man., elytr: 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 33

Head greenish hue ; epistome with tine sparse phuctures ; choeks and vertex behind the eyes strongly punctured; fromt saringly and ferbly transwersely wrinkled clase to the epistome, longitndinally plisate in the middee and ammst smooth near the cyes: molemeath the eyes are some strone wrinkles. Auteman bark, howish at the hase; seape stmagly punctulated aud rususe, with a deep uotch at the hase. Sides of the prothoras rommed heleind the middle, dilated into a short tuberle: the transverse wrinkling of the prothoras irregular, sume of the wrinkles interrupted here and there, all of them interrupted in the middle of the dise; some of the posterior ones eurved at the central line, atml roming along towards the front : a space at the anterior margin, and a second at the base mearly smooth. Sentellom blaish grean, and impunctate. Elytran narsely punctured in the midde of the laxe, densely punctuated at the apex, the remainder pumetnlated and densely transersely rognlose ; a long and narrow sutural areab, broadest in front aud orcupping the second and third quarter of the suture, is green, with a tint of gotden. Under surface lanish green, dothed with a fine greyish white pmbescence Legs hane; femora densely rugose, rather slightly clavate, at Jeast lens thickened utar the apex than in other aprectes of rlumiophores.

Hal, (ongo (Stanley Pool).

## 96. (?) Clouiophorus parva sp. nuw

 strigulosa, vertice medio lapvi : satporngoso-pmetato, dentato: prothorace elongato, lortiter dentato, tramsremst plicato, spatio laterali ante tuhereulnm et tisci medio (alb margine antion usfue al hasim) lapvi; sentello hati; elytris multis striis minntis transwersis et punctis circularibus sat magnis all hasim sparsithim dein dense instructa,
 grosse punctatis, tibiis intermediis carinatis.

Long. 14 mm., elytr. 9, lat. 3.
Head violet bloc, slightly shining: front longiturinally striate, vertex with large circular and slightly impressed punctnres, lat impunetate between the upper lobe of the eyes. Ant minae dark blne: scape wery coarsely punctnated, and produced intora touth at the apex. Prothoras golden, sumewhat hrass, shining, longer than hroal, feebly Liconstricted, stromgly toothed at the silles, and with it rather obsolete fold in front of the lateral tooth; the wrinkling quite irregnlar at the sides, somewhat more regularly transverse on the disc ; a rather large space at the front margin, the whole of the middle of the dise and the sides in lront of and behind the lateral tuhercle smooth : basal constriction with two or three wrinkles. Seutellam bhisfi green, impunctate, rombled, and depressed. Elytra also bluish green, with the sides and apex hlue. Thee elytra have a peculiar sculpture : they are transwersely and rugosely striate; the striae, comected with each other, are sparse at the hase, dense in the middle, and obsolete at the apex ; moreover. there are many large circular and rather deeply impressed puactures, which become more and more obsolete towards the mgulose apex, Base of the elytrit rather shining. Boty beneath dark blue, clothed with a thin grey pmbercence. Sixth negment of the abdomen of the mule small and romded, the fifth slighty emarginate.

Hab, K゙milu (A. Mocquerys, 1892).
Reminds one of Promeres. The femora are much more slender than in the other species of Cloniophorus, so that I have doubt if this species would bot be better made the type of a new genus.

Eulitopus Bates. Type: Litopus ylabricollis Marray.
Antenae long: scape not toothed; front carinate at each side: prothoras hiconstricted, sides withont toberele: fonr anterior temora strongly clavate, posterior ones sleuder, reaching heyond the tip of the elytra: first joint of the hind tarsi much longer than the three remaining joint together. of ultimate abdominal segment with the dorsal part very mohe eularged.

# 97. Eulitopus glabricollis (Mnrray). <br> Boputo (Upler Congo) [and Gold ('oast?]. Only 3 malcos. <br> 3. Eulitopus seminitidus Qmed. 

Kuiln and Loaula. A large series.
E. glabricollis and $E$. seminitidus may be easily distinguished inter atia by the coloration of the elytra. In E. glabricollis the green colour of the sutural part of the elytra is sharply separated from the violet blue of the lateral parts at the diseal nervole, whilst in E. seminitidus the dark green of the lase aud suture gradtally shades into the dark blue of the apex and lateral margins.

## 99. Eulitopus tenuis sp. nov.

ठ多. E. cyaneo-viridis; capite, prothorace, antemis pedibusque cyaneis, elytroram apicibus et lateribus violaceis. ('apmt fronte minute punctulatum ; prothoras biconstrictus, sparsim punctulatus, in constrictione basali param plicatus, laterilus antice sat angustatus: elytra sultilissime ragulosa; segmenti sexti abdominalis maris pars dorsalis elougata, subconica.

Head somewhat clongate, finely panctured: pruthorax broadest near the posterior constriction, the sides moderately roundecl, rather gradually uarrowed towards the front, not nearly st ahruptly constricted anteriorly as in E. ylubricollis and $E$. seminitidus. ln colour similar to E. seminatiders; bat the lose of the prothorax, the sentellum, and under surface is nearly olise green, not golden green. Host of the specimens are smaller than E. seminitidus, but the smallest of the latter are not larger than the biggest of $E$. temmis. The males of both species may be differentiated by the shape of the enlarged dorsal part of the sisth ablominal segment and the ontline of the poothorax, the females by the colour and the shape of the prothorax.

Hab. Loanda (more tham 30 sperimens).

## (101). Eulitopus gracilis sp. nov.

E. infira viridi-cyauels: capite, prothorace pedibasque obsere cyaneis, elytris parpureo-violaceis, sentello viridi. (ajut elongatum, sparsatim minnte punctatnm. Antenme eorpore fere senqui longiores, seaper cylindrien grosse puctato. Prothorax sat pyriformis, patce punctatus, ad basim pancis striis transversis, nitidus. Fontellum laeve. Elytra valde elougata, creberrime transerse rugoso-phnetata; singulum apice aequabiliter rotmudatum. Femora quatuor antica fortiter clavata, pustica elongata, sat gracilia.

Long. 19 mm ., elytr. 13, latt, 3.
 and tarsi nearly hack: seatellum green. Head shining, ahmost impuctate ; matennary tule-Ps somewhat more densely phactured: cheeks coarsely punctured behind the
eyes and somewhat wriukled ; throat concentrically wrinkled. Scape of antennab slenter, almost eylindrical, coarsely lut not densely pmetured. Prothoms stightly biconstricted, broader posteriorly than in front, almost pryifirm: pmothation excecdingly sparse ; basal constriction with some transverse wrinkles. Ncutellnus triangnlar, and smonth. Elytra rather strongly and transversely rugate-pmetate ; dise with a fine nervale. Under surface greenish hha, finely and chasely phuctulated all over.

Hab. Kniln (A. Hoctuery*, 1~92).
Oxyprosopus Thoms. Type: Cerambye corruleres. Oliv.
Front and mandibles plongate, forming an acnte triangnlar muzale ; antennate thick, alrout as long as the body or shorter ; prothoras and elytra convex, the former romed or tubercled at the sides: anterior masal cavities closed behiml; fom anterior femora clavate or subclavate, posterior wes slender: sixth abdominal segment of the male conspicmons.

## 101. Oxyprosopus cylindricus Bates.

Sierra Leme.
1ば. Oxyprosopus caeruleus (Oli».).
Senegal.
143. Oxyprosopus speciosus (1)alm.).

Nierra Leme.
104. Oxyprosopus viola sp. Hov.
q. O. purpureo-violacens ; antennis pedibnstue pro farte nigricantibns. Frous impressione transversa laevi instructa, sat sparsatim junctata : antemarmm tuberes. minnte densiter punctnlati ; vertex metio laevis. Antennarmm seapus cylindrichs. Prothorax post medium rotundatu-dilatatns, antice posticeque angustaths: diser farum convexo, ad hasim abrupte declivi; minute parum conlertim punctulatus. parte dilatata infra impressa. sioutellum minntissime fmuctulatum, pube nigra vestitum. Elytra minute di-perse, pro parte densius, punctata, interstitiic punctis multo majoribus. Subtus jube grisea parsatim vestita.

Long. $\because 6 \mathrm{~mm} .$, elytr. 1s, lat. $5 \frac{1}{2}$.
The single specimen I have before me seems to be roblued, as the prothorax and elytra have only traces of' a black velvety puhescence here and there, whilst the pubescence of the sentellom is dense. The specties may be distingnished partienlarly by the shape of the prothormx, and by the pmetuation.

Violet, with a tint of pmrple; antenuae and legs blackish. Head with a smonth tramserse impression in front; the punctuation rather sparse before, and very dense and fine hehind the impression ; middle of the vertex nearly impunctate. Antemase extending almost to the tip of the elytra; the scape cylintrical. Prothorax hroarlest beyond the midde, whers the sides are swollen, finely punctired all over, and somewhat rugose at the sides close to the anterior margin, the panctures rather sparse in the middle, esperially near the lase ; sides somewhat wrinkled in front of the tumid part : dise convex, vertical at the base. Sentellum finely punctulated. Elytra minutely and rather sparingly punctudated, with the interstices much larger than the fometures, and with faint transerse rugosities here and there. Borly bencath extremely fincly punetured, duthed with a short silvery gres pubesence, panctuation of the femora comasel.

Hab. (xinld Coast.
105. 0xyprosopus myrtaceus sj. nov.
8. O. viridi-cyanens; antemnis pedibusque violaceis; snıra acynabiliter sat dense nigro-velutinus, infra argenteo-sericans, valde elongatus, fere cylindrichs. ('aput elongatnm, tronte punctatum, tuberibus antenniferis densiter minute ponctatum. Prothoras latitudine parmm loggior, laterilms tumido tuberenlo distincto ; disen postice utrinque sat dilatato, convexe. minute ruguleso-punctates. Sicutellum rotun-lato-triangulare. Elytra subtilisime punetulata. Tarsi quathor antici intra flavescente-grisei, postice infra argentei.

Long. ar mm., elytr. ? ? , lat. S.
Dark green, tingel with blue : the whole of the upher surface elothed with a moderately deuse hatk welvety pulsesence. not roncealing the senlyture. Front of the head and mandihes elongate: mper lip blie, pnoctured, and somewhat trumate anteriorls, rommed at the sides: cheeks and forefrout rugosely punctuated, centre of the front less panctured : punctuation of the antennary tubers very fine and dense. Antemac darlk blue, not reaching the tipe of the elytra : scape finely pmetnred. Prothorax longer dhan hroal, finely pmotnlate-rngose all over, except a narrow smonth space above the lateral tuberele ; anterior constriction slight and, especially on the dise, broad and flat, basal constriction stronger : sides in front of and close to the lateral tuherele ammerwat simate; dise elevated and dilated posteriorly. Scutellnm triaugular, sides and apex feebly but visibly rounded. Elẹtrar elougate, almost cylindrical, very finely rugulose-pmetnlate. Uuder surface clothed with a fine silvery pulrseenee, mixed with longer erect black hairs: the seulptore almost concealed ly the pulescence, except on the prosternum, which shows some obsolete transerse wrinkles in front. Sixth segment of the ablomen ( $\delta$ ) with the dorsal part rombed at the apex, the rentral part very short, fifth segment slightly emarginate. leges dark blue: muler surface of the fon anterior tarsi yellowish gres, that of the hind tarei more silvery.

Hab. Lamada.

## Cons Ambrys <br> 1uf. Oxyprosopus glaber sp. nov.

+. (). aureu-viridis, minute earulescens, nitidus ; autennis puedibusque nigris ; lemoribs medio rutionestaceis. ('apur antice thanserse ragatum, punctatum, vertice medio lacve. Antemarnm sathm mgono-panctatus. Prothoran lateribns dilatatns, valido taberento tumido et ante thinerenlmu picatura transversa instructus, biconstrictus, lateratiter fere impunctatus, fiseo narsim punctatus et sparsim leviter mgatus, medio laevis. Fontellum triangulare, pauce punctatum. Elytra elongata, lateribus antice lere jamallela, postice sat valde angustata, apicibus singulis parum amminatis, vix subrotumdatis ; minute sat sparsim rugulosa et punctuata, diseo leviter binervatit. Infira minuto pmoctulatns; tarsi grisen-sericantes.

Long. 2: mm, elytr. 24, lat. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Green, shining, somewhat golden, and here and there tinged with blue. Upperside glabrons: under surface with trates of a short grey pubescence at the sides. Head punctulated, strongly rugose on the lorefront; antenuary tubers consex anteriorly ; middle of the vertex smoth. Antenate five-sisths as long as the body, black; scape scarcely toothed at the apex, rugosily pmet mated; third joint as long as the lourth and filth together. Prothorax biconstricted. basal constriction with some wrinkles: sides nearly impnetate, dilated, bearing a strong and blunt tuberele and a broad and slightly elevated fold in frout of the tuherele: dise sparingly
puctated, especially posterionly towards the sides, where there are mane slight rugosities. Rentellum triangular, almost impubate. Dlytra convex, nearly parallel, rounded and narrowed posterionly, each apex very feebly romuded, ahmost acmanate; transversely rugulose and sparingly puncturel, the panctures ohsolete at the apex ; suture depressed before the apex ; dise with two shight nervules. Inderside finely punctulated ; legs black, middle of the femora testaceons; tarsi, especially the intermediate and hind ones, silvery grey.

Hab. huanda.

## 10:. Oxyprosopus brevis N1. nov.

? . O. viridis, aureo-nitens, supra pube sparsissima higra, intra sat densi et longa grisen-sericea, vestita. Mandibulae elongatae, apice abrupte arcuatac. Caphat medio profunde camalionatum, hoc sulco antice et postice fortiter ahbreviato; fronte antice densins quam in medio punctulata: vertice inter orolos transverse rugato, genis infra oculus striatis. Anteunale sat crassan, corpori fere ampales, nigrae, scapo hrevissimo, incrassato, apice extus dentate, parum ruguloso, and basim excavato, articulo tertio scap plas daplo longiore. Prothorax latitndine brevior, lateraliter antice diatatus, medion tubereulatus, postice fortiter constrictus, lateribns deuse plicatis, diseo melio subtiliter ruguloso. Sentellun triangnlare, sat magnum, dense pumetulatum. Blytra creberrime suhtiliter rugnlost-punctulata, apice commoniter rotumatit, versus posticum attematis (fere ut in genere Rhopalisus Thoms.). Prosternum rigose punctatum, parnm franserse strigulosim, processu angusto, plano meso- et metasternm et abdomen densissime minutissime ragulosor punctata ; segmentum ultimum adominale leviter emarginatum. Pedes uigri; femora medio rubro-testarea, quatuor antiea chavata, postica minute incrassata, clytrormm apicem surerantia; tibiae pusticae fortiter compressace, wersus apieem parum dilatatae.

Long, "3] mm., clytr. 14, lat. s.
Sertex impressed and longitudinally and transeremp irregularly wrinkted between the uper lobes of the eyes. Sides of the frothoran with dense regular wrinkles, some of which turn romed the lateral tubercle at its mplerside; hatsal constriction with two raised lines; dise finely transversely wrinkled, in the middle tinely rugulose : four anterior tarsi, and the tip of the anterior and intermediate tiliae clothed with in fulvons grey pubsecmen; himl tarsi greyish white.

Heth. ('ongo (Stanley Falls).
This short Uayprosopus reminds one of likopalizus Thoms. as regards the shape of the elytra.

Rhopalizida geu, uov. Type: liko veridemets. wow.
Nimilar to Rhoprlizans Thoms., but the hind femora not clavate, slender.
> tli-. Rhopalizida viridana sp. nor.
> ( $\mathrm{l}^{\prime}$ l. IX., fig. 1].)

Rih. viridis, parum aurata, supra marsa pube nigra, infra densiore argenter vestita: antennis peclibusque nigris parmm violaceis; femoribus medio rubro-rufis. Caput fronte dense, vertice densissime punctatum, sul) oculos striatum. Prothoras convexus, sultilissime deusiter punctatus; hasi marginata, muplicata; lateribus fere aequabiliter rotmodatis. Sicutellum triangulare, hasi dense punctatum. Elytrat postice attenmata, apice commmiter rotmadata, angulis suturalibus subrotumdatis.
long. 16 min., elytr. lin!, lat 1.

Dark greea, with a slight tiut of golden, clothed alone with a very sparse and short black pubesence. Midhle suldos of the head extending a very little beyomd the anterior margin of the eyes; front densely and rather coarsely punctured ; mitennary tubers as well as the vertex minutely and closely punctulated, the latter transuersely impessed between the mper lowes of the eyes, with the eentre of this impression smoth: cheeks wrinkled. I'rothorax strongly and evenly rommed at the siles; anterior constriction olsolete, very densely and mimutely punctured, as is the whole of the dise : basal constriction strong, finely rugulose, impunctate, feehly glosey, with one transerse carina ; punctuation of the rounded sides coarser and less dense. Noutellum tinged with gralden at the apex, ruguse. with the lasal part
 with a slightly raised mervale extending from the middle of the base to the apex. [nder surfier extremely finely and rugosely punctured, cowered all over with a short sikery grey pubesence. Legs bluish black: femora, except the base and apes, redish, posterion one extending somewhat heyond the tip of the elytra. Antennae bluish black, a little slorter than the bobly; scape short, somewhat arenate and rugosely pumetnated, notehed at the hase : third joint not quite so long as the fonth; the remaining jointe grablatly diminishing in length, exeppt the Cleventh, which is as loug as the seventh.

Rhopalizus Thoms. Type: ('rombly, nitons Fabr. ( $=$ Cullichrome checroluti Thoms.).
 rounded or swollen at the sides, not abereled ; antertior coxal cavities opren hehime : all femora strongly clavate, tibiae unt carinate; sixth abdominal scerment of the male inconspicnons.
109. Rhopalizus aureolineatus si. nov.
f. Rh. anreo-viridis: elytrormu margiubas externis et sutura obscurionibus: antemis pedibusque nigris ; femoribus puatuor anticis medio, posticis medio infla, rufis. (apmot dense grosse punctatum; prothoras dian parm convexns, densiter grosse punctatus, antice parum irregulariter, of in Dasis comstrictione, transworsim plicatns, constrictione antica olsoleta, dinco sine linea sumbia laevi. Elytra versus apicem attenuata, densiter grose transersim rugono-punctata, juxtat suturam of al latera sparsim nigroveluthat.

Long. 17 mm., elytr. 11, lat. $\frac{43}{4}$.
The hind femora ate entircly back in one specium from damda, nearly blatk in two exampes from kinilu, and have a rather large rufous macula muderneath in the type sperimen from Galwon.

Hab. Gahoon (type), Kuilu (A. Mooquerys, 1~a゚), and Loanda.
 sculptnre, and are nearly as strongly attemated towards the apex as in litho witens (Fabr.) ( = checrolati Thoms.), and the colour of the femora is diflerent.
110. Rhopalizus euporidus :1\% nor.

ठ 7. Kh. viridis, cranescens; capite volaceo, lougitudinaliter striato- (ठ) ant ruguloso-punctato ( 9 ) : thtemis nigris, scapo violaceo; prothorace parnm aurato, dorso antiee capitis eolore, irregulariter phicato, antice et in comstrictione basali regulariter tramswrse plicato; sentello acute triaugulare, fere latevi ; elytris lateribus
uigris, ad suturam et justa humeros nitidis, confertinsime grosse punctatis ; prostrom
 pedibus nigro-cyancis, temorilos eyameis.

Loug. 1., mun., elytr. !t $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 4 .
Head blae, with the front somewhat grassy and greenish ; front lomgitudially finely striate in the melle, rugosely punctured in the fimole; cheeks wriuklel. Antennae almost back, with the scape blae and strongly rugnse; in the mul mot guite twice so hong as the loody, in the fomme rxtending maly a little beyond the tip ol the dytra. Prothoras grepa, tiugel with golden, with a large violet blaw patel at the from margin: striate anterionty and in the basal ennstriction: the latter is strong, whilst the anterior one is rather feeble, but conspionoms on the mperside: the whale of the dise eovered with rugositios smb fine gramber, which firm irregular wriukles. Elytra dark green, sides and alpex bromly y mall hack, suture aum extreme base shiniug ; densely retionlate-punctate, the pmotures circular and deeply iupressed; dise a little elevated. I'nder sutace green, tinged with hlue, chothed with long whitish hairs, whish are spurse on the abdomen. l'osterum rogosely punctulated in the mule, the prometured area extending to the lower portions of the siles of the pronotum, where it is sharply limited les ath ingraved lius: rugosely striate in the femule. Legs black, thickened parts of the femora violet llae.

Hub. Ǩulu (A. Moçurers, 1s:9?). Eight specimens.
similar to fik. coloratus ©ued., from which it may her listiuguished by the structure of the prothorax and elytra.
111. Rhopalizus nitens (Fabre). Syn.: Rh. cherrolufi Thoms.

Luanda, Kıulu, Gaboom, Aecrat (IV. Ajr.).
Euporus Serv. Type: Ľ. strantulutues Serv.
Similar to hihopalizus. Thoms., but the antenuate of the firma's are thickened towards the apex, or at least not attennated : scope slemder, withont sharp apical tooth; prothorax long, strongly biconstrictel: anterior was carities chosed behind ; four anterior tibiae carinate.

## 11ミ. Euporus strangulatus Serv. Syu.: likopmlisus trimolor Harrold.

 whilst the prothoras is igneons in the specimans from the C pler (aurl lower?) fongo.

## 113. Euporus singularis sp. 120\%:

 (apite et prothorace igneis. Frons dense grusse phoctata, utringue carinata: prothorax tortiter biconstrictas, medio rotumbatus, diseo sat deplanatus, irrewulariter grossissime pauctatus, antice utrinque antio parvo latevi : sutellum elongatun. acutum; elytra rugulose pmetata, humerin laevibus; suhtus conspicne punctatns, prosterno fortiter ruguloso.

Long. 15 mm ., elytr. : 9 , lat. 3.
Larger than E. ignicollis. P'asce, from Natal, to which it is similar in colour; the prothorax, howerer, has a prite diflierent shape and structnre. l'uactuation of head and prothorax very strong; the latter strongly hiconatided, with the sides
dilatent atul remberd, the dise rather phath. Sentellum long and ande; sides ferbly convergent from the hase to about the midde, where they suddenly become strongly consergent, so that the outline of the sentellom neanly lorms a pentaron.

11\%. Euporus similis \$p, bor.
7. E. viridis; eapite. prothoracis parte autica, clytrom lateribus et apice. antemis pedibuspue volaceis. Froms utingue carinata. Drohboras spleudens, "longatus, modice biconstrictns, medio leviter rotmadatus, grosissime pumetatus. antice lacuis. Bilytra subtilisime punctatorogulasa, humeris laevibus, nitidis. Prosternm grosse rugulosum; metantornum ef aholomen pancis singulis pouctis minutissimis instructa, nitida.

Loug. 15 mm., clytr. !, lat. 3.
Il ead how, tingen with green at the anterion maryin, emarsely lant not densely punefuated: front with an ande carina at pach side; vertex impunctate in the midale. Antennae blackish hare seape rugose, with a rather leeble cieatrix. Prothoras golden green, tinged with blue in the centre, the anterior part violet blue; sides slightly romuded in the middle; dise with very eoarse purtures, which are rather dense posteriorly ; anterior constriction impuctate, or sparingly ponetnatel here and there. foutellum green, triangnlar, and ande; the sides a little curved. Elytra dark green; sides and apex dark hate; shoulders almost entirely sunoth and shining; the rest of the elytan punctate-rugate. I uderside goldon wrean, shining; abdomen with a tint of blae. exeept the basal segment. l'rasternam ragose: metasternum and aldomen scareely phatured. Lass dark violet blue.

Meth. Kuilu ; is females (A. Morfuerys, Rese).
This form resembles small green specimens of Ex. stranquelutus sers: ; howerer, the prothorax is mull more clomgate, and its sides lese romded, the seape of the antmane mach more shoder, and the third joint relatively longer.

## 115. Euporus nasutus (qued.

Ǩniln.

> 111; Euporus plagiatus (1)alm.).

Sierral Leme.

## 11i. Euporus brevicornis (Fabr.).

Nierra Leme.
Litopus serv. Type: L. violare"s serv.
Antemae narrowed towards the apex in the male, not attenuated or a little thickened at the apex in the frmale; seape tonthed at the apex ; prothorax hrowh, its sides rounded ; femorat clavate.
11. Litopus virens sp nov.
 nigris, pelibns rameis; sutura pule anreo-ilasa, tarsis tibiisque brmmeroflava, corpore inlm argentea, supatarsa nigra vestitus. ('ajut functis magnis circularibns inst ructum, epistomate subtiliter punctulatum, line media moticr abhreviata, in vertiee obsoleta, impressh seaphs antemarnm cicatrice magna anta, fortiter ruguloso-punctatns. l'mothorax latitndine panlo brevior' lateriluns tumide dilatatis,
 Soutellum pance punctulatum, trimgulare. Elytra densiter sultilissime punetulaturugnlosia. Femora quatnor antica grosse pmotata, postica sulotilius punctulata at infra leviter multituberenlata.

Lomg. :3 mm., elytr. 1t, lat. is.
(ireen; heat, protherax, and sentellum hatish green and a litfle glassy: scape of antennae, frmona, and hind tibiate blne, the remainder of antrmane and the four anterior thinae black: the lattor, as well as all tarsi, clothom with a brownish yellow phbesceace. I pher surfius with traces of a black pubssenee : suture hordered with dense and short golden hairs; muder surface silvery grey. Head covered with large circular and slightly impressed punctures, and sompwhat rogulose behind the antenary tubers: median sulcus abbreviated in front and obsulete on the vertex. Autenare reaching the apex of the elytra, the scape coarsely mose, with a strong acnte cicatrix. lothorax conspienomsly ant rather regularly reticnlated, a very little shorter than broad, sides dilated and romuled, the tip of the dilated part almost forming a tubercle. Fobtellum triangolar, sparingly pronetured, the apes aente in one specimen, blant in the other. Elytra wery finely punctulate-rngulose. Process of the mesostermm more raised than in south African precies (L. latipes, dispur, etr.). Four anterior femorn coarsely punctured ; posterior ones finely phetulated and rough mulerneath, with many very short and thin tubereles.

Hab. Kuilu (A. Hocquerys, Ja92).
In two specimens from the same locality the four anterior legs are reddish, with a tint of violet blue.

Eximia gen, nov. Tyue: Li. triculor sp, nor.
8. Antennar extending to the tip of the elytra, thick, not attenated towats the apex : scape fyriform, notched at the base ; eiratrix limited by a strones shar] carina, which is proincel into a tooth; third joint much longer than the fourth; seventh to tenth juints rather short, triangular and acnte at the apes: protherax similar to that of Rhopmlizus Thoms., lut with the sides difated into a blont tuberele: anterior cosal cavities open lichind : fith aldominal sesmond narrow, longer than broad, with the sides parallel : all femora clavione, tihiar unt earinate.

Tho lue pheed after Litepus.
119. Eximia tricolor sp, now.
(1'l. IX., fig. 13.)
¢. $E$, anteo-virilis. ('apht violaceo-nigrum, fronte igneu-turalum et nitidum, utringne carinatum, pance punctulatmon, sulco mediano antice et postice fortiter abhreviato, pertice medio impmotatum, grais dense striatum. Prothoras latitudiue longitudini aequali, beviter hicomstrictus, lateribus medio tuberculatus et antiee plicatura sat magna laceri instruetus, pance punctulatns, ignco-auratus, whargiuem anticmu plaga lata fostice ronndata purpuren-violacea parum ignci notato. Sentellum auratmm, laeve, nitidum. Elytra virilia, pube lorevissima nigra sparsim restita, sufura of margine lasali et disei medin glahra, suldiliter rogose functata, rugis antise al suturam sat grosis. P'osterum densiter transerse rugatostriatum. Abdomen lateribns dinse, metio pharsatimpunctatum. Femom violacea, postiea infra temiter spiundosa, tibiae et fursi nigrescentes. Corpore inlta argenteopmbescente.

Long, 1!t mm., elytr. 1:3, lat. fif.
(rolden green, howl and prothorax shining. Head lhack, tinged with vioket; median sulens strongly and ahmpthy abbreviated anteriorly and on the vertex : front golden, with a tint of igneons, "specially on the antemary tubers, acntely carinate at each side and fincly and sparingly punctured ; vertex all but imponetate: throat igneons, and densely plicate like the checks. Antemaw black, tinged with violet : seaje narrowed at the base, coarsely mgose, and half as long as the thind joint. Prothoras grolden green, as bong as hromb, rathere feelly liconstricted : sides with a hont tooth-like taberele and with a fold before the middle ; puoctation extremely sparse; disw more convex posteriorly than in front, with a large, fiery violet patels at the front margin, not cuite extending to the middle of the dise and ronuled posteriorly. soutellum golden green, shining, impmuetate. Elytra dark green, clothed with a very short and thin hack puldescence, which is wanting at the suture and on the midile of the dise: finely rugate-punctulate, the rusosities charser near the seutellum. Itnder surface covered with a silvery grey pulescence. Prosternum murosely plicate: motasterum and sides of the abdomen densely punctulated, sarsely so in the midlle of the latter. Femora greenish hene, four anterior ones with sparse, hind ones rith denser functures, the latter finely spined mulemeath: tiliae and tassi nearly hack.
 other ; the measures of the first are given above.

Hospes gen: nor. Typ : II. nitidicollix sp. now.
Head withont transwerse impressed line hehiml the 'pistome : frout somewhat mongate ; antomac thickencol towards the apex, as lomg the the bly or a little longer: seape toothed at the apex ; third joint longer than the foneth; front margin of the frothorax rombded above, sides with a distinct tulnerele ; elytra commonly romoded at the apex: anterior coxal cavities closed hehind; all iomora clavate: fome anterior thitao with a short or long earina.

To be placed atter E.rimio.

> Hospes nitidicollis sp. nov.
> (1’t. IX., fị. 12.)
8. II. virielis, farmm anratus; antennis pertibusque migris: tibiis quatuor
 leviter abloreviato. sicagus antennarnm fortiter rngulosns. I puthotas latitudine longior, singulis puntis instructus. nitidns, antice panlo, fostice forditer constrictus, dente latesali tumido. Fentellam berese rotundato-triaugulare, nitidum, pance punctatum. Elytra sultilissime rugosiopuctata, sutura nitida, hateraliter parmm fyanescentia. subtus argenteo-scricens ; soquenti sexti abdominalis pars ventralis minima, dorsalis major. Tarsi et tibiae phatmor antione pube brmmeo-flava vestitace. boner 14 min., elytr. 32, latt. 3.
Green, with a tint of goldon, shining on heak, profhorax, sentellum, and suture. Hed finely and sparsely phetulated ; median subcus somewhat abbrevated in front, strongly so puterionty, not reaching the himl margin of the uper lobes of the eyes. Intomate black. The slom and very rogose seaple has a strong cicatrix. Prothorax buger than brom. hienotricted, with the front constriction very obsolde ; finely ant very sparingly punctured : dise with some fine transerse wrinkles at the sides: lateral teath hout amb standing a little behind the middle, the fold in front of the tooth fichle, stutellum shont, sides somewhat romed and
sparingly punctured. Elytra very fincly and closely rugatepunctulate. Body beneath rovered with a silvery pulbescence. Laegs hack; fomr anterior tibiae and extreme base ol the femora with a tint ol juitchy lrown and clothed with a brownish yellow pubeseane : fom anterior timora rather coarsely lout mit densely pumetured; pmotures of the lind lemora close and mimute.

Hub, Kniln (A. Moequerys, Ister).

> CLo人Lopitcrus
> 121 (Hospes gracilis sp. 11ms.
p. I/. virisis: rapite achescenter: prothomee macola antica, elytris hasi, lateribus, apice, sutura, femorilmsque nigro-violateis ; antemuis tibiis tarsis ng gris; seapo parmm violaceo, tarsis posticis pole sat longa allat sericeis. Frons longitndinaliter striata, vertex medio latris, capitis sulens merlins antice et postice valde ablorevatus. Prothorax subnitiohs, latitndine longior, al marginem antionn et ad latera lacvis. diseo regulariter transerse phicatus, striis medio rersis antiomm curvatis; liconstrictus, Iateraliter dente sat acnto, ante dentem pliwatura tmmida instructus. Soutellum laeve, uitilum. Elytra subtilissime rugato-puntata. Femora mimute punctulata. Variat: antennarmarticulis lasi rufis.

Long. 12 mm., elytro s, lat. $2 \frac{1}{4}$.
Head elongate and somewhat prolonged into a mazzle, dark green, with a tint of olive ; front longitndinally plicate, vertex smooth, the longitndinal middle groove of the head deep and abbreviated in front and on the vertex. Anteman longer than the body ( $f$ ) ; scape rylimbical, arcuate, abd rugsely punctured, scarcely toothed at the apex ; third joint slightly enrvel, alont twice as lomg ats the scape. Prothorax longer than broad, with a feelhe auterior and strong ha-al eonstriction; the smonth and glossy sides have at home and rather blout tuath and, in front of the tooth, a distinct fohl ; the whele of the dise, except an small epare at the anterior margin, regularly pliate; the wrinkles beginning at the sides, at first being transverse, then corving towards the front, rmming along the middle, and anteriorly recmering towarls the sides ; colour of the prothorax green, tingral with wollen at the sides; a large macula at the anterior margin, rounded posterionly, dark violet bhe, hordered with igheons. Sentellum showth and shining, with

 the base nor the apex and not quite extending to the suture. Boxly berteatlo dothel with a silvery pubsesemes. Fithth segment of the alnhomen rombed at the apex. Femora violet, tinely punctulated; thbace and tarsi havk, himl tarsi cowerel with a rather long silky white pubseence.


## 1थ. Hospes punctatus \$p nov.

ㅇ. II. obsente anreoviridis; capite obseme viridi; antemis pedilmspue piceo-
 leviter impressis instructum. Autumace scap gronse jumetato, parnm tramssersa rugato, articulo tertio seato duplo lengiores. Prothorax latitndine minute longior,
 supa et infra tulnerolum albo-sericens. Foutellom trimgulare, lacer. Elytia densissime punctnlata, transerse mgulosa, siugulum disen linea levoter elerata. Intra sparsim alho-sericens: segmentum ablominale guintum apiow rotumbatm.
long. 14 mm, elytr. 91, litt. :31.
 and monder surface. l'onetures of head and prothorax circular and rather feehy impressed; very dense on the prothoras, so that the latter has a retienlated
 they are contlonent in the basal twothieds, this part of the elytra is transersely rugate-punctate. I'rosternum rugulose, some wrinkles at the anterior margin neally regularly transerse. Antemase and legs hack, with a tint of pitchy lorown, chictly at the lase of the tarsi ; the thickened part of the femoma tark green, nearly hack. ('ieatrix of the antemitry seape strong, prombed into a sharp erest. Nides of the prothorax somewhat triangularly diated, with a conical tuberele and with two spots of a white silky pmbescence, one underneath and the wher abowe the tubereld : there is mo lateral fold in front.

Hal, Knilu (A. Noepmerys, 1-9:).
In senliture and form of the antennae amd tegs similar to litopus cirens sp, uov.

## 123. (?) Hospes hypocritidus sp nov.

p. II. ohseure viridis, infra sat amratus: antennis pedibuspue hmoneo-nigris. ('aput sulco mediano profumbo antice et postice abbreviato instractum, fronte sigarsiuss quam vertice phactatum, phectis sat maguis rotumdis. Antennaw corpore parmm longiores, scapo rogoso-punctato, cicatrice magua, articulo tertio scapo dupho longiore, $:$ ad fom apicibns triangulariter acnte dilatatis. Prothorax hasi emstrictus, lateraliter post medium anguloso-ililatatus, longitudine paulo angustior, panctis rotnudis sat sparsis, utrinue juxta medimm disci densins sitis, instructus. Scutellum triangulare, fere lace. Elytra creherrime rugulosippuctata, disen linat levisime Hevata, margine externo et apicali mimete cyuncentia. Sterua alhosericea, ablomen ghabrum, panee minute punctatum, tarsormm posticorum articulns prims caeteris tertia parte hugior.

Long. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., chytr. A!, lat. ?
Sibes of the prothorax angulated, not tubereled : the tip of the angulated part clothed with a white silky pubescence similar to that of the sterna. Punctuation of the front of the heal sparser near the eves ; middle line of the prothoras ahmont smonth, whilst the remainder of the dise is punctured, the punctures dense fowards
 apex of the last ahdominal semment rombed.

This form reminds one of the darks green species of the gams: Ilyparmifes Fahes.
 is the anterion coxal cavities are not chosed, and the tibiae not carinate.

Griphapex sell. wet. Type: Git, sratellaris spo mos.
Autemat thickened towaris the apes : scape narrow, eylinditah, with a very chort tooth at the apex ; third and all following joints strongly longitndinally growed, thiad to fifth with a sharp aphal tooth: sides of the prothorax without tuberele ; apiees of the elytra trumeate, with the outer angles toothed; all fimort sube lavate : four anterior tiliare carinate ; first joint of the posterin tarsi longer than tho thren following tugether. I'nderside of the head concex; anterior coxal cavities elosed.

To be placed after Mypocritess lahrs.

## 1 $\because 4$. Griphapex scutellaris sp. nor:

i. (应: obsemre viridis, parmm anratus; antemis pedibusqu" cyancis: tibiis at tarsis ferm nigris; corpore infra et sentello allo-sericeis. ('aput densiter, verticis medio parmm sparsius sposse punctatum : fronte elongata ; snleo medio antice at postice alhreviato. Antemae seapo dongato, eylindrico, fortiter rugoso-punctato, artiento tertio sapo minnte longiore. Prothoras longitndine parum angustior, bateribus medio rotundatus, antice keviter, ad basim distinctins wonstrictns, densiter erosse pmotatus. Seufellum sat magnum, triangulare. Elytra versins apicem barm attemata, lasi recta, lateribus postice parm cyanescmia, apice angulo suturali minute rotundato, exteruo in dentem latum, sed non anatum, proubto ; crebrrime raguloso-pmetata, disco linea longitudinali levissime elevata. Infia tortiter lense punctatus, frdibss fortiter rugato-pmetatis, tibiis apicilns et tarsis iafra pube latea vestitis.

Long. $11 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $6 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. ${ }^{\circ}$.
Upper and under surface of the mesusterumm, especially the sentellum and the "piplena, densely clothed with a white silky pulvescence; the rest of the under surfice as well as the dilated part of the sides of the prothorax have the same pubescence, bat wary much sparser.

Ilill. Cameroons.
Helymaens Thoms. Type: Litopers notuticollis Perr.
Antennae thickened towards the apex ; seape withont tooth; eyes large; checks short: prothorax rommed at the siles, snboonvex; elytra truncate at the apex; anterior coxal cavities opeu; femora clavate ; four anterior tibiac carmate.

## 12.). Helymaeus pallidiventris sp, now.

II. niger: slytris violaceis; antennarum baxi, abrdomine pedibusque palli,k rutis: tiliis ommibus ef tarsis posticis nigro-brumneis. ('apite et prothorace grosse reticnlato-punctatis, hoe lateribus aemabiliter rotmulato ; elytris grosse et protimbo reticulato-punctatis: sternis pube griseat, abdomine pule lntea restitis.

Lang. 14 mm ., elytr. 1", lat. f.
llad and prothorax black, llensely reticnate-phonetate, the punctures large, rircular, and slightly impressed. Antemat black, the three hasal joints and nearly the whole of the forrth-in one specimen also the base of the fifth-pale rufors; seveuth to tenth joints broadly triangular, the last deeply emarginate at each side. Prothorax eveuly romded at the sides. Scutellum hlack and impunetate. Elytra bue, retimbate-punctate, the punctures very decply impressed. Sterma black, in one specimen with a techle tint of pitchy lrown. Prosternum rugulose; metasternm covered with a dase whit" pubeseence nearly concealing the rather olsoblete
 the hiackish tarsi and hind tibiac. Posterior tomora slightly chavate; all femora comen ly phuctimed.

Hnh, C'all raria.
Ihiffers from its marest allied yweies, It. perestris. Dase., chiefly iu the colour of the antmmae, under surfice, and hind legrs.

## 1:i. Semanotus ferrugineus spor.

Q. S. fermuinels, antemis pelihnsune nigris: capite camalienlato post antennarum tubcres uifrimue parmm granalato; prothonace antice constricto,
 minute dilatat is，rugose pronctatis．

Long．1：mm．，elytr．！，lat．：33．
 entirely black．Head finely longitmanally camaliculate，with a transverse groove in front and with some grambes behind the antemary tulners．Antemae a little longer than the houlg，third joint as long as the seape．Grothoras imponctate， constricted anteriorly and at the hase，with a monlosity in the middle of the siles ； dise thberded in front of the soutellum，and with a transerse median fohl，which is interrufted in the centre；median line very fine，and distinct only anteriorly aul outhe basal tuberele．Soutellum slightly trmate．Elytra a little dilated posteriorly，strmgly aud densely puctured，and sumewhat rugose ：the punctures loss dense at the romuled and prominent shombler angles and at the extreme apex． Bowly beneath elothed with a rather ling pubencence，saringly punctured：prostermm with extremely fine wrinkles．

Ifab．Kivilu（A．Morquerys，1－9゚）．

## 1ミ．．Oedenoderus sphaericollis（hevr．

Nierral Lente（A．Mocquerys）．

## 1こ．Xylotrechus gahani Dur．

Ǩniln．

## 1®9．Xylotrechus anguliferus ：p．nov．

ठ 7．．T．niger，sparsatim grisen－pubescens ；prothorace disen rugoso．macnlis． ma mediana bilaha，of ma in ntrofue latere flexuosa nigris ；olytris matenlis rufu－ testaceis griseo－pukescentibus，prima elytris commoni postsentellare magna，secmila sulhumerali parva，hac postice cum macula tertia antemediana anguliformi conmecta； praeterea faseia transyersa postmediana ad snturam parum dilatata．Infra margine fostico metasterni et segmentornm duorm primornm abxlominalium griseo－allo．

Long． 12 mm．，elytr．te，lat， 3.
Batck，elotheal with a rather thin grey pubescence．Lateral rarinae of the front fechly thexuse．Prothorax eomes，sides rombled，expecially in front of the hasi：dise ragose，with three hamk spots，one in the middle hilobed josteriorly， and one at cale side ：the latter spot is ohligue aml a bittle corved，extending from the sides of the dise towards the shonlder angles：pulbescence closer in front of the sentellnm．S＇entellam romoded，bordered with greyish white hairs．Elytra black， with rufons maculae and streaks；these markings and the hasal portion of the onter margins covered with a grey pmbescence；the apex has also some grey hatrs．of the markings the first is a large oblong macula common to botla elytra and not quite reaching to the mithle of the sume ；then there are two very small sots，one beneath and the other above the hmmeral angle，and an anguliform line，with the point of the angle sliected thwards the hase，stambs slose to the first macula， and is fosteriorly eomected with it ：a transverse postmetian hand a little ahbreviated at the outer margins，slightly dilated，and not interronted at the sutnre；cad ajex trmeate，with the angles shortly pined．The whole of the hind margin of the metasternm and the sides of the hind margins of the two first abdomimal serments densely covered with a white pmbescence；upper surfare of the last serment white．Hind femora of the male extembing beyond the tip of the alx lomen．

Muh.. Kuiln (A. Moegnerys, la!e).
Allied to .l. gationi bur., from which it chicfly differs in the markings of the "lytra, as 1. yuthomi has a sutural median macula shapeed like the head of an arrow stamding lufere the pastmedian fasciat.

## 131). Xylotrechus socius :p. now.

f. I. niger, griseo-pmbescens; fronte carinis lateralins arenatis; prothoracis laterilms antice fere rectis postice rotmatis, disco ragoso ; prothoraris et elytrurum simuaturis of in K . angelifertis sp, nor., femoribus ratis, apicibus nigris.

Long. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. f, lat. $2 \frac{2}{3}$.
This species bears a very close resemblance to X . cungulifieres ap, nov. ; lut the lateral carinar of the front are mond more arenate, the sides of the prothemax much less romuled, nearly straght anteriorly, and the femora are rutuns, with the tip, of the four anterior and the apical half of the posterior ones blark.


## 131. Xylotrechus reichenowi Qued.

Kniln. (iround colour of the elytra blaek, with a distinct tint of blue in the three specimens of the Mnsenm.

## 132. Xylotrechus x-maculatus sp. nov.

(Pl. LX., tig. 14.)
$\delta^{7}$ f. . . niger, eiuereo-pnbeseens; fronte carina media olsoleta, earinis Jateralibns mullis ; prothorace medio maculis dabas parvis elytrisque faseiis nigris. fascia prima josthmerali anguliformi, secnuda ah hmmero al suturam, leinde ab sutura al marginem externmm obligne descendente, tertia elytris commmi sutarali sagitachirmi ; elytrorm apicibs ohligne trmucatis, intns breviter, extus longe spinosis: mesosterno et segmentis doulns primis aludominalibns lateraliter alloumaculatis.

Long. 11 mm., elytr. 7, lat. 3.
Black, clothed with a dense ashy grey pubeserner. Head with an ohoolve median carina; of the lateral ones there is scarcely a trace. Prothorax convex : sides more ronded posteriorly than before the middle ; centre of the dise with it transverse Jlack manla, lehind which is a faint grey ejot : sides of the lase with a small white spot close to the margin. Surutellum grey: Elytra with an auguliform marking at the sides behind the shoulders ; anotion line, ranning from the shoulder to the suture and thence to the onter margin, forms a second angle ; the latter, together with that of the other elytron, forms an $x$-shaped mark; a postmedian hroad transserse fiscia in the shape of the head of an arrow. Apex of the dytra feebly consex, ohlifmely truncate, the onter angles strongly spined, the inmer ones shortly so. Sides of the posterior part of the meso- and metasternm and of the two lasal segments of the ahamen densely cosered with a white ] mbescence.

133. Xylotrechus mocquerysi nl. 1い以
(Pl. IN., fig. 15.)
9. 1. niger, olivared-cineratomberens: fronte ntringue leviter carinata, marina media ohsoletas prothorace medio macola duplicata, laterilns macula minima, nigris motato: elytris macula postsentellare ferrngiuea el laseiis nigris motatis,
nempe': linea angnliformi in hasis medio, fascia angusta oblidnan sutura al marginem exteriorem doscendente, fascial postmediana transersa lata ; eoxis et ablominis segmentorm apicibus parmm picen-brumeis.

Long. $9 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. ti, lat. $\because 3$.
Black, with the cowae, trochanters, hind margins of the ahdominal segments, and the tip ot the last joints of the antemae somewhat pitelhy brown ; clothed with a rather dense olive grey polbesomee. Lateral carimae of the front straight amb fecthle: mexlime carina obsulete. Sikles of the prothorax ronnded pesteriorly, mueh less so in tront: anterior margin narowly fermginons; a doblded macnla on the dise and at very small spot on atach side hatak, Sentellum semicircular, entirely pubesernt. Elytra consex at the apex and suhtmmeate, with the onter angles spined, and with the sutural ones a very little produced; a fermginons, somewhat triangnlar, macula hehind the seutellum, and two black transverse bank are common to hoth elytra: the tirst hanl is natrow, anguliform, with the point of the angle standing on the suture in front of the middle and divected towarts the base, the second broad and straight, 9 ralually shading ofl posteriorly : moreower, there is an angulitorm line in the middle of the base of cath elytron, with the point of the angle also directed towarls the base; the pithescence of the apual part of the elytra is clarker at the tip than in front of it.

Mrab. Kuilu (A. Muequerys, I.ay?).
Named in honour of the collector.
Plagionotulus gen. nov: Type: I'l. lyria'n sp, nor.
('apite parvo : fronte plana, ant" oculos subcarinata : antemns brevibus, valle approximatis, artienlis simplicibns, extos ad ajncem vix triangnariter prodnctis, scapu cylindrico, articuto tertio pank longiore : prothorace globoso, waite multo lathere chytris fortiter convexis, unicibus trumeatis : tarsis posticis articuln primo dambus sequentibus multo longiore.

Distingnished ehafly by the narmo land with the front thattened, and hy the aproximate antemat.


> 1:34. Plagionotulus lyricen sp. nor.
> (1?. IX.., tig. lif.)

I'l. niger, pmber grisea et olivaceogrisea vestitns; prothorace metienlato; sentello margine excepto nigro ; elyfis fascia trathsersa mediana in sutura nsipur ad scotellum ascendente nigra, has faseia macnam fere lyriformem ineludente, praeterea linea hamerali nigra notatis: chytrorm apice sparsim pubeseonte, trmeato, extus fortiter, intus brever spinoso: meso-metasterno bateribus ablomineque segmonti primi parte apicali allis.

Long. 1 it $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr, fil $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 3.
Blark, clothed with a grey pulneseoner, whioh has a distinet olivaceons tint (an head, prothorix, and hase of the "lytis. Dasal hall of the antenna black, the remainder white ; seape longer than the thiod joint. Prothorax a little broader than long, regularly retienlated, with the mesles of the net very feethy impressed. Soutellum rommed, a very little triangular : back, the margin bordered with an olivaceons grey bubescence. Apices ult the elytra trmeate, the onter angles strongly tonthed, the sntmal ones with a fant tooth only, the margin between the teeth a very little rounded ; a black transwerse antemedian fiscia, common to both elytra,
extending on the suture to the suntellum, and incluting a lyriform grey marking, the tip of which does not 'fuite reach the scutellum ; the pubescene denser beyont the middle than at the apex, so that there is an ill-defined postmedian transwerse grey lant ; each clytron has, morenver, a humeral longitudinal black streak, the inside of which is comected with the large antemedian hack macola dyy a very fine latk line.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 149)
 belongs to this gents. There is a mistake in the alove-cited description of this *pectes, as only the apical half of the first abdomiual segment is white, whilst the second segment is llack.
13.). Plagionotulus cinerens sp, nov.
$P l$. niger, pube cinerea vestitus ; prothorace minute granulato; elytris apicilns sulrotumetato-truncatis, extus spinosis, macula hmerali parva, fascia ohliqua ab basi fere ad medinm marginis externi descendente athe bifureata, fastia secmbla mediana elytris communi sagitaeformi in sutura usine ald scutellum ascendente, nigris oruatis, his fasciis ad marginem exteriorem connexis ; mesostorno et metasterno macula laterali abdomineque segmenti primi parte apinali allis.

Long. 9 mm., elytr. ${ }^{\circ}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
black, clothed with an ashy grey pmbescence. Neape of the antemae as long as the third joint. Prothorax finely gramur, a little more romuled posteriorly than lefore the middle. Narkings of the elytra simitar tor those of the preceding species, hat the humeral line is short, and the large black sulp-basal haud sends out on cach elytron a fine and short line which does not quite extend to the fasal margin.

U䄷, Delagoa Bay.
Denticerus gen. nor:
liffert a genere praecedente antennarm articulis apice utringle dentatis, articulo tertio scapo longiore.

## 13i. Denticerus reticulatus $\times 1$. nos

I). niger, cinereo-puleseens : antrmarm articufo tertio scafo sessui longiore: prothorace reticulato, medio macula transersa indistincta nigra ; elytris macula parva basali, et fascia lata metiana transersa versus seutellum dilatata, nigris ; apice pance pubescente, subnigro; mesu- ct metasterno abdominisine segmento primo lateraliter :ulho-maculatis.

Long. : mm., elytr. 4! , lat. ".
Black, clothed with an asby grey pubescence. Front deusely and rugesely pmetnred; antennae reaching the midlle of the elytra, teebly pitchy, chiefly at the base ; thard joint elongate. Prothorax regularly and rather itrongly reticulated. Scutellum triangular, black. Elytrat ohlingely trmeate at the apex, rather strougly toothed af the outer angles, and teelly so at the inner ones, with a broat black fransverse median band, which is narrowly diated on the suture towards the seutellum and is bordered with white hairs, chiefly in front: before the band in the middle of the lase of each elytren is a small inconspienons black spot; the grey pubescence sparse at the apex, the latter almost batak. The tirst ablominal segment bears a white spot at carll side, or its whole posterior part is white.


## 137．Apiogaster rufiventris l＇err．

K゙uilı．
1：S．Apiogaster minor ：1．110v．
1．higer：clytris nigro－viridibus；femorum quatnor poationtum hasi at fotis tibiis quatan posticis ratis：capite prothoraceque densiter grose retionlato－ puntatis；hoc latituline duplu lengiore，posice leviter constricto，lateribus at linea anteschtellare longitudinali allo－sericeis ：schtello transereso，trmatato，albo；＂lytris hasi rectis，lateribus merlio vix angutatis，apicilus extus acme sphosis，antice reticulato－pumetatis，rersus apicem subtiliter rugulnsis；infral lateribus aboo－ $\mathrm{I}^{\text {whemerens．}}$

Long．if mm．，clytr．4，lat． $1 \frac{3}{3}$ ．
 phectured，with a short and fine median line：vertex，prothom，and base of the clytrateticulatepmetate．＇flaid joint of the antemate a little longer than the thickened scals：fifth to tenth joints acute at the inside of the apex．L＇rothorax about twier as long an howad，slightly constricted at the hase：sides a little monded， the vertical parts of the sides－as well as the prosternum，exeppt the fromt margin and a short lougitudinal line in front of the sentellum，white．Soutellan white． trausverse，and truncate．Elytaia a vory little narrowed in the middle，with the sides ronded before the apex，the latier with two long spines at the onter angles ；hasual margin stralight ；dise of each elytron longitulinally impressed．Under surfice ＂lothed with a white pubescence at the sides．Four hime tibiate and the base of the fom hiud femora rafions：tarsi brownish black．

Hab．（ratwon（A．Mocquerss）．

13！．Ptycholaemus maculipes Thoms．
Kuilu．
141．Ptycholaemus simplicicollis Thoms．
だ

## 111．Ptycholaemus lativittis Ilar．

（＇ongo（exact locality \％）．
f4․ Amphidesmus platypterus Westw．
Kıiln and Lomada．
Two specimens labelled＂Congo＂lave a different pattern of the elytia ；the hasal black region is reduced to a sutural patch，which is very narrow in one of the 1 wo examples．

## 143．Amphidesmus westermanni（Gaćr．）．

Axim（II．Afr．）．
1\＆4．Diastellopterus clavatus（（＇lewre）．
（1）owe li

## LAMHNV.

## 14.). Apomempsis bufoides *j. nov.

 matate. ("apite fronte promude punctato, inter antenas parmm concavo. Autemis articulo tertioncapo fere dmbo longiore. l'rothorace longitudine latitudini ateynati, laterihus roturdato, medio mnispinoso, disen vis nodoso, ]mactis, grossis instructo. suatello brevi, lato, rotundato. Ehtris punctis protimdis magnis, versus : ipirem minutioribus, instructis, instertitis noduluso-elevatis; singuln elytro monunlis mferculis prope suturam, seriation dispositis, instructo, mo postmediano parmm majore. Femoribos et tiliis ammono nigro notatis.

Leng. 13 mm , elytr. s, lat. j.
Lise of the prothoras with only a trace of a traberele at each side in frout, and with a very faintly raised median line. The punctures of the elytab very large ard deep, except at the apex, where they are muth finer and also sparser: the interstices of the punctures are raised and form here and there distinct rombded inherdes: the fulsercles of the dise near the suture somewhat stronger and arrauged in two rather regular rows: the first tubercle of the inner row placed at the hase, the second to fourth in front of the middle, one close behind the other, and the last and largest tuberele sitnated beyond the middle; a seeond and rather inconspicuons row placed on the mildle of the dise at the outside of the tirst consists of thue feellhe tubereles. All these tubercles only moderately raised and wore or less ronnded, mot pwinted or crested.

Hab. K゙niln (A. Mocquerys, 1~92).
Similar to A. bufo (Cherr.), but differs trom this species in the shorter jrothomax, in the ronded scatellom, and in the elytra not being impressed at the base and having the tubercles less raisend.

## 141. Apomempsis bispinosa sp. now.

A. nigra, sordide russorgriseo-squamosa, nigro-varisgatio. Fronte sparsim phactulata. Antennis nigris, articulis ? , 3, i, i ipicilns grisejs. Prothorace longiturine latitudini aegnali, sarsim pructulato, disco levissime rigiblonso; lateribns cariua mediana lispinosa armatis. Scutello longitudine parmon fatiore, augulis posticis fortiter rotnudatis. Elytris nou giblosis, ad aptem deflexis, fost hasim transerse depressis, sat oparsim. antice grossins quam postice, punctatis ; singulo elytro tubereulis quatuor validis carinacformilns, tribus prope suturam, una inter secundum of tertinm param versis externm, sitis, fratereat multis tufereulis parvis instructis. Pedibns nigro-innmatis, tibiis intermediis ad apicem sinuatis.

Long. 15 mm. , clytr. 10, lat. if.
Clothed with wood-trown scales, which are arranged in three streaks on the vertex, and in one browl median hand on the prothorax; a large pateln at cath wide of the prothorax and two patches on eache elytron, whe situated in the midfle, the other in front of the apea, are more or less indistinct and of a hrownish black colour ; the whole of the mper surtace, moreover, parti-eoloured with hack. Antennace black, with the tizh of the third and fonrtls joints and with more than the apieal half of the fifth and seventh covered with a grey pubescence; third and fourth joints together scareely as long as all following joints. lrothorax with a feetbe impression at each side of the middle of the dise, and with three extremely
faint dopal swellings. Elytra parallel, and commomly romuded at the apex, their sutural part almost horizontal from the hase to beyoud the middle, then rather
 the first row, begiming in the middle of the hase, consists of three short and strongly raised keels. the anterine of which hears three sharp tuhereles; the second row, at the ontside of the tirst, consists of abont seven tubercles, the posterior of which is largest and placed a little behind the seend (antemedian) tuberele of the tirst row : the third row commences at the shoulder and emsists of about ten tubereles, and the fourth row bexins atso at the shoulder and its thenereles gradually become minute behind; moreover, there are three or four faint tubereles at the base near the sentellum. Ahdomen with back spots; femora with one, tiblae with t wo blackislı rings.

This species is dillerent in its general appearance from d. hafio (theve.) and bufoides spo nove, ats the elytat are bot hameed ; it alsen liffers in the intermediate tilaite being sinmate at the apex.

## if?. Apomempsis trispinosa s. mw

 punctis grossis instructa. Antenuis articulo tertion "puatuo dimidio, is and 11"' simul sumtis parmm longiore. Prothorace longitmine fere dimidion latiore, dison leviter trigibboso, indistincte nigro-bimaculato, lateribas medio, erista fortiter clevata trispinosal armato, spina antica minore. Sentello fere semicirenlare. Ehytris hrevisimis, convexis, post medinm parnm gilhowis, pone hasim parmm transersi depressis ; singulo elytro tuherenlis in sex serichas dispositis instructo: serin prima prope sut nram tuberculis duohns, serie secmula tuberculis octo, anteriore tuberendo in hasis medio sito lifido, tnberculis 2, 3, 4 magnis, cateris parvis; sericbus $3 *$
 sionem hasalem incipicutibus, porm tuberenlis sat minutis: sorie sexta tulnerulis septem et spia acuat humerali; elytris medio sat sparim, lateratiter pundundias densius parmo seriatim puctatis. Femoribus et tibiis medio amnk nigronotatis.

Long. 6 min., elytr. t, lat. 3.
This species with three lateral spines on the prothorax is perhats the same which Latcordaire mentions in 'icurco ('olempt., ix. 1, p. 2i-, note (2).

## Praouethida gen. пov.

Diflert is genere I pomempsis Pase.: Octilis divisis: prothorace disco fortiter chevato: processu prosternali transerse mevato acuto hitubereulato.

Type : Praonethicta thormeimetis: sh, how.
The elytra are longer that in Apomempsis; the sides of the prothras are bearly straight and have a lecble trace of a tuberele.
la gencral ajpearance the speces deseribed below reminds one of Pronether lase.

## $1 \ddagger 3$ Praouethida thoracicalis p . uov:

$I^{\prime}$. nigral, sordide grisen-sqummensa, bedilme hreviter setulusis. ('ibute inter
 tertio et quarto conjunctis ommibus sequentibns simul sumtis multo longiorihus. l'rothorace fortiter dense punctato, disen fortiter elevato, clevatione higrat antice
bituherculata, lateribns tuberculo minnto submediano armatn. Scntello quadrangulare. Elytris parallelis, postice commmiter suhtruncato-rotundatis, ante apicem fortiter declivibus : sat dense, lateraliter parum soriatim punctatis ; singulo elytro crista hasali mediana fortiter elevata lii- vel trifida, crista humerali obsoleta. 5 tuherenlis postmediauix, sic: $\because$ dispositis instrncto. Tarsis brunded-uigrin.

Long. 12 mm ., elytr, $4 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Clothed with dirty grey scales, shading off into brown and black, and with sparse short whitislo sutnlose hairs, which are denser enjecially on the apex of the elytra, on the under surface and legs. Front of the heal with rather closely set deep punctures, rertex with some practures only between the eyes. The discal elevation of the prothorax is highest in front and gradually declivons towards the base; its anterior margin is impressel in the midkle. Scntellam quadrangular, with the angles somerbat ronded. Elytra mith a transrerse greyish baud behiud the middle, and with the apex also pmbescent gres. (ot the tive postmedian tubercles of each elytron the two posterior ones are larger than the three anterior.

Intermediate tibiae a little curved, aud slightly constricted near the tip.
Hab. Kuiln (A. Mucquerys).

## 144. Leprodera congoana Duviv.

(ameroons.
145. Monohammus x-fulvum Batex. Ogowe, Kiniln, Congo, and Landa. Apparently a rather common species.
146. Monohammus centralis Duviv.

Axim (W. Afr.), Gold Coast, Kniln, and Loanda.
147. Monohammus ruspator (Fabr.).

Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, ('ameroons, and Knilu.
14. Monohammus ruspator ubl. basalis Chevr.

C'ameroons.
14.9. Monohammus griseoplagiatus Thoms.

Gold Coast, Ogowe, Kniln.
1.0). Monohammus irroratus 'hevr:

Sierra Leone.

## 151. Monohammus cineraceus si. nov.

J f. . I/. niger, infra aequahiliter cinereo-pubescens, snpra cinereo-irroratus. Capite pancis punctis instructo: antemis fulvis, ncapo nigro, minute densissime punctulato. Prothorace dorso inaequali, sparsim puuctato. sentello apice rotundato. Elytris irregulariter, wersme latera seriatim, punctatis, apicilms singulis rotundatis. Tibiis tarsispue frilvis.

Long. 21 mm., elytr. 15, lat. i.
Upper surface ashy grey, with many black spots, which almost form two transverse bands ou the elytra, one in front of, and one behind the middle. Front of the head with a few punctures, vertex with smme punctures only in the middle. Antenare tawny, the tip of the joints a little darker: scape black, covered with fine
closely placed punctures, intermixed with some larger ones; mee and a half as
 densely palescent at the sides than in the midille. Blytra pmotuated : the pmetures serially arranged at the siles, and faintly umbilicate at the base.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 1-a\&).

### 1.2. Monohammus fulvaster sp. nos.

8. W. niger, fulvo-cinereo-pmaseens, maculis vittis, pue pallide ochraceis
 iustracto. vittis tribus longitudinalims ochmade-luteis notato. Antemnis corpore
 Prothorace longitmine paulo latiore diseo medio ante hasim thberculato, sparsissime
 mediam, una laterali ntrinue sul, dentem sita. Soutello subtriaughare. Elytris and suturam barmu depressis, apicibus subtumatis, augulis suturalibus rotundatis, externis breviter dentatis, sat temifer et parmo seriatim pumetulatis, multis manlis pallide ochraceris motatis.
lang. f. mm., elytr. 10, lat. st.
The prothoracie tubercle on the dise near the hase is feeble, but still visible: the lateral teeth are a litfle curved. Soutellum impunetate, of a somewhat triangular shape, with the alex romoded. The puctures of the elytra are fine. and here and there serially arranged; those of the hase coarser and somewhat umbilicate, with the interstices raised to slight transerso wrinkles, especially near the sentellum : the suture feehly depressed, and the third interstice of the punctured rows somewhat raised. Ender surface impuctate, clothed with an mifernaly obloured pmbescence, which is a little more finlvons at the tip of the tilnate.

Hub. Kinilu (A. Mocquerrs, 1~92).

## 153. Monohammus griphus ip. nov.

8. .1. ater, infra griser-, supra nigro-pubescens et allo-variegatus. ('apite fascia transersa ad frontis ef groarum marginem sita, vitta mgnsta in utronne latere verticis ad oculorum marginem, allois notato, pancis panctis profindis instructo; antebuarum tuleribus impunctatis. Antemis corpore sesqui lungioribus, articulis hasi albis. Prothorace diseo inaeguali, clente laterali valido, paucis punctis profimdis instrocto; utriuque supra deutem lateralem fascia recta longitudinali alba ornato. scutclle rotmudato. Elytris basi deuse grosse. apicem vershs minutins, punctatis; facita ab humero usque ad sutnrate mediman desceudente, nbi parum obsoleta, plagis irregularibus una ante apicali, semnda apicali, albis notatis.

Long. 15 mm. elytr. 13, lat. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Ulperside with a deep black pubseceuce. Frout of the head with some sparse punctures: antemal tubers impunctate; a tramserse band at the margin of the checks and front, and two narrow oblique streaks: bordering the upper lobes of the eyes of a white pubescence. Antemae halt an long actain as the hody, with the lases of the third and three suceeeding joints white; scape. second and seventh joints also somewhat whitish at the hase. Prothome with scattered puctures and with threr taint smooth nodosities on the dise; lateral teetli large; siden with an almost atraight hand sitnated above the lateral tooth. scutellom impunctate, romaled, tringed at the margin with ashy grey hairs. Elytra very faintly trmate at the apex, consely punctate, with the panctures hecoming tiner fowards the apex;
each elytron with an obligne white hand extending from the shonlder to the middle of the snture, with the fosterion part less sharply marked; and with two white patches, one small, sit nated at the apes, the other larger, rearhing the outer margin and almost rearhing the sutnre, placed in frout ot the apex; hesides these markings there is a rather sparse white pubescence hehind the sentellum and in the midele of the sides. Borly benoath with a groy pubescence, which is denser at the sides of the sterma and first abdominal segment. Legs also pubescent grey. with a black ring near the apex of the femora; tibia white in the midille.

Hat. Kıiln (A. Mocquerys, lage).
Resembles Griphuammus ligutus sp. nov.. but is a true Monohermuns: with a declivons mesostermm.

## 154. Noserocera tuberosa Bates.

Knilu, Gabrom, (ameroons.
Griphammus gen. nov.
Tibiis intermediis incisura distincta instructis, mesosterni processu prodncto antice verticali, prosteruo inter coxas plevato suleatn. Smo cicatrice valida instructo: ondormm parte iuferiore transversa; fronte brevi ; prothorace disco inaeguali, lateribns dente mediano armato: peelihns anticis (ठ) leviter elongatis, tarsis simplicibns.

Type: Griphummus ligntus spr, nov. from Knilu,

## 155. Griphammus ligatus sp. uov.

(Pl. X̌., fig. 1.)
б早. G. ater ; fascia alba antiee eapitis marginem frontalem cingente, dein lateraliter trans genas et prothoracem nsque ante elytrorum suturae medinm continne ascenclente, ornatns. Antenuis (ठ) corpore dnplo, (f) tertia parte longioribns, scapo densiter minnte punctato, articulis hasi allis. Prothorace longitudine vix latiore disso impressioue magna hand profunda instructo. Sentello rotundato. Elytris postice albo-variegatis, irregulariter seriatim pmetatis, interstitiis prope suturam parum elevatis: apicilns trmeatis. Corpore infra lateraliter (abdominis segmentis 3 et 4 exceptis) albor-pmbescente.

Long. 1s mm., elytr. 12, lat. 6.
Black, somewhat glossy ; with a white continuons band, bordering the front margin of the hearl, then moniog from nullerutath the eyes beyond the prothorax -including the lateral tooth to the sutnre of the elytra, ending there in front of the middle. Head with fine and sparse punctures. Antemae of the ot twice (or more) the length of the boily, those of the femate a third longer than the holly: Prothorax with a large aud transversely wrinkled discal impression, which is contimons with a short longitndinal median groove in tront: with enarse punctures at each side close to the base, aud with some scattered punctures elsewhere, chiefly above the hateral tecth. Fintellum roundol, with a very few white hairs at the sides. Elyra irregularly punctured at the sides, seriately panctured near the suture, with the interstices (ahout 4) of the rows raised, expecially in and beyond the mildle: the sutural region hetween the white bands, and the space at the ontsitle of the bands black, the remainder of the elytra irregularly spotted with a white pubesernce forming a couspicnons white apieal patch on each clytron tonding in front a bluck putch. Under surlace
sparingly pubeschut, almost qhabron*. Nides of the motastermum, whe themal margin of the first abdominal segment, and of the hasal margin of the second and of the last serment with a white pubescence. Femora with a rather inconspionons ring near the aprex.

Hab. Kıilu (A. Mocquerys, Iマ 92 ) and Lomada.

## 1.)6. Bixadus sierricola White.

Niorra Leune and Gaboon.
The hlack sutural mark varies very marh in size : in one of the specimens from Gaboon this patch is almost alsent.

## 157. Domitia lupunaria Thoms.

Kniln.

## Prodomitia gen. nov.

9. Tibios intermediis incisura profunda instructis, mesosterno angrasto, thberculato, woulis parte inforiore serticali, antemuis articulis basalibus brevissime ciliatis, elytris suriatim punctatis: corpore toto pilis squamiormihns albis alisperse vostito.

Type: Prodomitia cinered sp, nov. from Kinilu.
Diftorn from Iomitia Thoms, in the atrow and somewhat declivons mesosternum braring a tuberele in the midnlle, and in the scate-like latirs of the buty.

## l.s. Prodomitia squamigera sl. घov.

 variegatis. ('apite impunctato, sine snlen mediane. Antomis corpore quarta parte longioribus. artionto tertio scapo tere dupho lougiore, artionlis hasi at summo apice griseis. Prothorace longitndine latitudini aequali, antice et postice recte truncato, suleis transversis dumbus anticis in diseo obsoletio, duobus postiofs profundis, dente laterali valido instrueto, impunetato. Sentollo rotundato, densissime griseo-pmbescente. Elytris - triato-punctatis, panctis al apicem irregnlarihns, apicihus singulis truncatis.

Long. 13 mm.. elytr. 9, lat. 4.
black, antemate and tibian with a very feehle tims of pitchy: The scale-like white hairs abseut from the antennare except the scape. Disc of tha prothormx with a taint impression ou each side. Neutelhm as long as broal, romoded, covered with a very dunse whitish puhescence, except in the middle of the base. Elytra rather inconspicmonsly spotted with greyish-white hairs, especially at the sides: the punctured rows are not quite regnlar ; the extreme lase and the apex irregularly punctured, with the auterior horder of the basal phuctures each raised into a feeble grauble: interstices of the panctured rows somewhat raised bear the suture. Uuder surface nuiformly pubescent ashy grey.

Hrb. Knilu (A. Mocquer!s, $1 \times\left(y^{2}\right)$.

## 159). Aderpas brunneus Thoms.

A good mamber of speennens from Kinizn and Gaboon seem to mo to belong to this sectes. Eaveh elytron has four real keets, two of which are teeble, whilst the other speotes of this genm bear some trequently interrupted lines formed by au erect phbescence. On the ton of the keels are rather strong sefnlose hairs, which also mat be found-but are mach less conspicuons-in A. lingolaths (Chevr.) and in A. subjosciafus sp. поை.

## 16\%. Aderpas lineolatus ((hevr.).

Gold Coast. This species, placed in Actonthorimus in the Manich Catalogrue. agrees in all generic charmoters with the other species of Aclerpers.

## 101. Aderpas griseus Thoms.

Kuilu.

## 16?. Aderpas subfasciatus sp. nov.

A. picen-niger: antenuis, ablomine perlibnssue rufesceutibus; griseo-albopubescens. ('apite et prothorace fere aequabiliter pubesceutibus ; antennis articulis hasi griseis : sentello triaugulare, lateribus rotundato: elytris hasi grosse, apicem versus minute punctatis, alho-variegatis, fascia trausversa, elytris communi, autemediana. sat inconspiena, et maculis duabus postmedianis tmascerse dispositis olisacen-brunneis : infra minutissime densissime punctaths.

Long. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. $i \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
This species is closely allied to A. yriseus Thoms. but it may be kurwn by the dark pitchy colour of the boly, with the antemate, legs aud abdomen reddish, by the even pubescence ol head and prothorax, and ly the more slender and less convex elytra with a different style of tharkings. The elyra have a trabsverse olivacenns brown hand before the middle, abbreviated at the sides, and two spots of the same colour behind the middle of each elytrou: the white spots are very small. Whilst A. yriveres Thoms. has two median and one anteapical spot somewhat endarged. d. lineolatus (Chevr.) is also closely allienl, and difters chiefly in the falvons grey pubescence, in the coarser punctnation of the elytra, and in the apex of the latter being feebly emarginate, with the onter angles somewhat produced.

## 163. Aderpas punctulatus s 1 , nov.

A. brunuen-niger. sparsim grisen-albo-pnbescens. Antennarmu scapo articnlo tertio jaulo longiore: protherace puetnato, lateribns smbrotudato, inermi; seutello subrotudato, apice medio minute angulato. allon-marginato: elytris densissime grosse punctatis, mimute allo-maculatis, maculis unomullis post seutellum et posi medium sitis param conspicnoribus : tibiarum apicibns tarsisque uigro-pilosis.

Long. ; mm., elytr. 5, lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
Base of the antennae and the tihiae mone reddish than the remainder of the body. The pubescence is rather sprse, and forms indistinct and very small white spot* on the elytra ; one or two of the spots belore the mildle of each elytron. aul some more beyond the middle and at the sides are more conspicnons. The very deuse panctures of the elytra are arranged in rows here and there: one regular row at the suture extends from the middle to the alex.

Hab. Kuiln.
The dense punctuation of the elytra is the primeipal character, by which this small form may he easily distinguished from the other species of the genus hitherto known.

## 164. Acridocephala variegata Auriv.

C'ameroons, Kailu, and Loauda.

## 165. Coptops aedificator (Fahr.)

fold Coast, Old ' inlabar, ('uncroms. Kinin, Loanda.

16i6. Ancylonotus tribulus ( Fabr .)
Grold I'oast. Knilu, C'ougo, Loanda.
113:. Oeax lichenis Euviv.
Gold ('oast aud Ǩnilu.
fin. Lasiopezus variegatus (Frur.).
Gold f'uast. Ofowe, and Loauda.
This species is omitted iu the Catal. of Gemm. aud Harold.
169. Lasiopezus nigromaculatus Qned.

Kuilu.
1:0. Tecton quadrisignatum 'hevr.
Kinila and I'ameroons.
1:1. Prosopocera bipunctata (1)rury).
Accra (IV. Afr.), ''ameroons.
1:2. Prosopocera ocellata ("hevr.
Kniln.
1i3. Prosopocera antennata Gahan.
Sierra Leoue.
1it. Prosopocera signatifrous Duviv.
Gold Goast.
1.5. Prosopocera punctulata sp. not.

ठ ㅇ. P. infra olivaceo-luteo-, supra lateo-flavo-pulbescens. Fronte sparsim punctulatia, vertice laevi. Antenuis brunneis, ( ( ) corpore plas yam dimidin. (o) parnm lumgioribas, articulo tertio satapo duplo longioribus. Prothorace longitudine latiore, deute laterali parvo armato. Elytris angulis suturdibns in dentem prodactis, multis guttis puetifurmibns-singula qutta punctum impressum incladente-nigrobrumeis, irregulariter dispositis, motatis. Tibiis tarsispue ruto-brimmeis.

Long. 23 mm ., elytr. 1f, lat. , .
Derm of a brownish black colour ; antennie, tibiae and tarsi more rafons brown. I'pher surfice clothed with a retlowish huff pobesennee, which has a tint of orange on the elytra. Fiape of antenuar densely granulately pancthated ahore, half as loug as the thirk joint, or slightly longer. Dise of the prothorax with the auterior transwerse groove strongly bent backwards in the middle, with a secoud lat short trausberse growe close hehind the median part of the first, and with an irregular shallow and merou impresion at cach side behind : these impressins as well as the posterion parts of the sides of the prothorax somewhat puncturet. Elytra irfegularly and sparsely punctured, the punctures near the basal margin with a granule in frout : earli pmeture stomated in a very small spot of a blackish hown pabescence: apices with a short pointed tooth at the sutural angles. Under surface miformly olivacon- butf, with an inconspienonsly darker mark at the sides and in the middle of the abdominal segments.

Hab. Kıilu (A. Mospnerys, lade).

## 176. Prosopocera grisea sp. bow.

ㅇ. $P$. wiger, grisen-pubescens, nigro-olivaceo-variegata. Fronte graunlata. Autennis conpre quarta parte longioribus, seapurtienlo tertio breviore, minutissime punctulato, praeterea pancis pauctis grossis iustructo. Prothorace sulcis transversis anticis dorso obsoletis, disco lateraliter spatio gramulato. Elytris angulis suturalihus rectis, lateribus usque al apicem deuse grossissime, versus suturam sarsim et minutins, punctatis. Iufra pulse parum flarescente restita; abdomine segmento ultimo apice emarginata.

Long. 21 mm ., elytr. 14 , lat. $7 \frac{1}{2}$.
Head and prothorax with a short grey pubescence: elytra dark olive, spotted with grey. Head with an pxtremely tine fonctuation, and with dense minute granules on the front : with a longitulinal faint groove at each side of the front, curved and duore densely phbescent : and with a small whitish grey spot iu frout of each antennal tuber. Grooves of the prothorax very feclle on the upperside ; a small hrownish area at each side of the dise densely grambar. Elytra somewhat narrowed behind, with the apices rommonly ronnded, aud with the sutural angles rectangular : the front border of the basal punctures of the elytra raised eath into a miunte gramule : at the sude behind the shoudter of each elytron stands a small and rather incouspimons brownish sjot. [Tuder surtace dothed with a grey pubescence. which is slighty tingel with buff: the pubescence somewhat denser at the siles. Legrs spotterl with brown.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, Is92).
The coarse punctnation of the lateral fart of the elytra from the base to the apex, in addition to the feeble auterior transsere grooves of the prothoras, will be sufficient to distinguish this species from any other of the geuns Prosopocerr.

## 17.. Prosopocera alboplagiata sp. nov.

\& . P'. nigro-brumea, olivaceo-brunneo-pubescens. Autemis corpore brevioribus, seapo articulo tertio paulo longiore. Prothorace lateribus playa magna mivea, autice versus discum asceudente, infra emm phaya nivea meso-metasternali mita, wotatu. Sutello niveo, rotundato. Elytris sparsissime punctatis, and humeros pancis granulis glabris iustructis, macula hasali piriformi commoui, marginem basalem uon attinqente, et plaga magna laterali mediana niveis, praeterea panctis duobns uigris, uno laterali posthumerali, uno discoidali submediano, notatis.

Loug. 2~ mm., elstr. (2), lat. 11.
Clothed with a mummy lrown pulnereeuce. Heal with an extremely fine punctuation, and with some roarse scattered puctures, chiefly between the anteuare and near the upper lohes of the eyes. Prothoras a third broader than long, with the anterior transerse groove rather strongly curved on the dise : the latter with a broad shallow median impression, with a feeble and somewhat obligue lougitudinal groove at each side of the impression, amd with another obligne and rather deep groove runing from the basal constrietion towards the sides; the spaces between the grooves somewhat raised; lateral tecth placed near the hasal constriction; the whole of the siles coveral with a snowy-white patcls extenting upwards to the disc anterioly ; midule line alson fiebly white in front and at the base. Elytra with sparse punctures, and with some glabrons black granules at the shoulders; there are three markings of the snow y-white colour of the lateral pately of the prothorax.
one of them is hasal aud sutural, auteriorly just tonching the scoutellum, rounded in front and harrowed thehimp another i- phated at the side of rach elytron. wenpying the suedian half of the lateral part of the elytra, and extemding int mally beyond the middle of the dise : two bhack romulet spots ato - ituatel at the margin of the median patch, one lateral placel buhimit the shonder, the socond smaller and les- sharply marked on the dise in from of the middle. Sides on the mesonternum and the anterior part of the posterior episterum sumy white.

Hibl. sierral Leone (1)r. ('lements).

## に. Prosopocera fryi Murray.

Kuiln.

## Agnitogaster gru. nov.

 nullo : abdomine segmentu ultimo impressioue 3 -timmi densiter pilosa, vel antice pilosa postice glabra. instructo: tihiis carinatis.

Type: A!mitogester rariequtus. -p. nov., from Kuiln.

## 129. Agnitogaster variegatus sp. uov.

A. nigro-hrmuens, suphatube aigro-olivacea vistitus. ('apite fronte gramulato, pone oenlos grisen. Antemis corpore parm loughrims, articulis basi griseis, scapu brevi, grannato, artioulo tertion sapo thplo longiore. Prothorace dente laterali parmm arenato armato. antice ef pastice transversi bisulcato, disen medio suleo thanswerso sat inconspicum parmu areuato instructo; laterihus griseo-pubescentibus. juxta dentem phactin grosis instructis. Blytris apice communiter rotundatix. augulis internis subrotumbatis, lateraliter grosse, versus suturan minutins at sparsius punctatis; dimidion antico grisen-et nigronlivanen-variogato, plaga magua homerali et dimidio postico nigrondisaceis. parum praccipue ante apicem prope suturam griseo-variegatis; singulo elytro punctis duobus incouspicnis nigro-oli ateeis notate, uno laterali ponthmmerali, secmude discoidali antmuediano. Iufra grisescens.

Loug. 1if imm., elytr. 11. lat. is.
Sape of antenate short, granulated and punctulated, with a st rougly grauular cieatrix. Prothoras twice as broad an long, with the basal margin slightly simate near the siles; lateral teeth curvel aml rather thin; sides with some eorrse punctures behiml and moderneath the tuhercle. Scutellun as long as broad, romeded at the apex. Pmetnation of the elytra stronge but not close at the sides, fiver and sparser near the suture, espectally towards the apex, the punctures arranged in short rows here and there. Interion half of the elytra grer, tincly spotted with dark olive, inchuding a large hmmeral dark olive patch, which is sometimes extended to near the sumbe: postorior half dark olise, with many suall grey spots, especially hear the suture; obs of the spots is usually larger and sitnated near the suture at the heginuing of the apical ynarter. Rach elytron bearing two dank olive ant rather inconspichons spots pared as in $P$. hipenctuta, ocellata, antemnutia, etc. : one example is devoid of the discal spot. Under surtice uniformly puberent grey, with a tint of olive. The villose hairs of the impression of the last abdominal segment of at butf colow.

Hub. Kuilu (A. Mucpnerys, Loye) and Idamda.

149．Agnitogaster fasciatus sp how
 frome graunlata ；vertice lanevi．Antemuis corpare puarta parte homsioribus，scapo granuloso，articuln tertin stapo triplo longiore，articulis basi griscis．Prothorace basi fortins ronstricts quam antiee，laevi，lateribus parm rotnudato，inemi． Scutello rotnudato．Glytris sparsin purtulatis，apicibus singulatim rotumbatis， fascia basali commmi ad humeros abhreviatio，facciat transersa uediana ohliqua ad suturam inturruptas，macula auteapicali in singuli elptri medio sita，margine apicali，macolisyne duabms parvis lateralibus，ma sul－，ma posthmorali，griseis notatis．Infra grisen－puhesens：ablominis segmenti nltimi impressionis parte postica rufo－ochraceo－pilosa．

Loug． 16 mm．，elytr，11，lat．5．
Sides of the head grey，rertex with an exceelingly fine and incomspionons panctuation．Scape of antemae very short，uot reading the front margin of the prothoran．The latter grey at the sides，and with a dark olivaceons hame ；the first of the two anterior trausverse grooves depl，the secomb feeble，and both of them wholete on the dise ；basal margin simate at cacla side．Elytra with a sparse prnctuation，which is almost emcealed by the putbescence；with a basal straight grey band，extending from cous shombler to the other，and not turching the hasal margin，and with another braad and somewhat ohlipue grey modian band，in－ termptor at the suture，and mot quite extending to the onter margius of the elytra：besides these bands there are some markings of the solone of the bauds ： a small spot mudnerneath the shoulder，a romuled lateral mambal in front of the median band，some very small lateral spot，lehind the baul，aus it large macnla sitnated in the midille of the wise in front of the apees ；the apical halt of the suture and the apical margin are also phassent grey．

Under surlace grey；posterine part of the impression wh the last abdominat segment conered with ochraceons rufons hairs．（Cariun of the tibian very conspicnoms． Onter edges of the intermentiate tihiae clothed with a mommy brown phbescence．

Hab．Nierral lenue．

## IN1．Alphitopola bipunctata＇llums．

Kinilu，Bopoto（Upper Cougo）．
1ぶ．Alphitopola pallida Thoms．
Ugowe．

## 1．3．Alphitopola flava sp．nov．

d．A．ruft，infra olivacen－flavo－，suprat flavo－tomentosa，antemis pedibnsiuse pube grisea vestita．Intennis corpore tertia parte longioribus．Prothorare tiveciis duabus dorsalibns antice approximatis，at fascia in utropue latere sub，tuberembm sita obscore olivaneis，praterea macnla parva nigra tuberenhm minutissimum laterale incladente，notatos．Seutello truncato，latitudine longitndini appuali．Blytris elon－ gatis，grosse sat dense，vershs shturam sparsius，phactatis，manino flavo－varisgatis． macula magna antemediana，secundit anteapicabi，dncoidalibus，Ravis．

Loug．1：mm．，elytr．1之，lat．is．
Tomentam of the opyer surface canary yellow．Autemate reaching the apex of the elytra with the eighth joint，thinly grey pubescent．The tomentum forms two large diseal spots on cach elytron，one of them situatel in front of the middle，louger
than hroad and somewhat oblique, the other ronnded. and placed before the apex: the rest of the elytra hrownish [mberout. amd demel! parti-coloured with canary yellow. Theler surface elothed with an olivaceons yellow pubescence. Legs thinly pubencent gree; onter edges of the tibiat and nuder surface of the tarsi tawny ochraceons.

Mab. Kniln (A. Mueqnerys. 1-9! $)$.
 in the prothorax having a black soot at each side, and in the elytra being longer and more coarsely punctured.

Ocularia gen, ие心.
Seapus cicatrice aperta, mondis divaricatis simplicilus, thbiis intermedion incisnrat distinctar instructis.

Genis compressis. ormeis somplicibus, frontis lateribus rotundatis; antemuis corpore triplo vel quadruplu longioribus: prothorace capite (enm ocndis) molto angnstiore. lateribus inermi ; procesibns frosterni et mesusterni angrstis: pelibus anticis dongatis: tarsis anticis tilais panlo breviorilms. subtus longe pilusis, articule, primo elongato, jarum armato. Tyje: O. upuctio sp, now, from Gaboon.

The even are devoid of nyper lohes, but there is a fine line rumning uy from the eye to the vertex. In general appearance the opecies described below remind one very much of the geuns Xyste Pance from the Malayan region: but they monot be phaced in the gronp " Saperdides" of lacordaire, at the antemal scape is cicatrised and the intermediate tibiae are grooved. Ucularia may provisionally be pat in the gronlu, "Prosopocérides."

1-4. Ocularia apicalis ns. 1nov.
(Pl. X.. fig. 19.)
O. nigro-brumsea, clytris fulvornfis, temuter irviser-puhescens. ('apite medio (analiculato: : antemin nigris vel nigro-hrunuris, corpere qualruplo lougioribus. articulis: - interdnm dilutioribus, seapo prothoraris lawim attingente. Prothorace antice of postice trancato, all hasim comstricto. lateraliter subrecto. longitudine latiore. Sentello nigro, subrotundato. Elytris autice ad suturam planis. phitice convexis, apicilus truncatis, acematiliter et jarmm serjatim punctatis.

Long. i mm.. eletr. $4 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
Varyiug in colour from back to rnfons lrown. Head with a fine smooth median line. Prothorax black, or brown with the centre of the dise of a blackish eolour: broalest near the front margin, constricted at the base, transwersely channelled anteriorly as woll ax in the lasal constriction; the anterior channel shallower than the gosterior one, and becoming obsolete on the dise. Extreme apoex of the clytrat backish, suddenly narrowed and a very little prolonged, with the angles nearly rectangular.

Leg. black or brownish black, with the thine bsually of a somewhat pater colour.

Hab. Gaboon and Ogowe R. (A. Mocenerys).
145. Ocularia bruuuea sp nov.
O. rufu-testacea; antennis (urticulorum smmma hasi excepta, corpore infra, femormm anticorm hasi, jerlibisfue quatuor posticus nigris, ahdomine apice rufo. Elytris apicibns parum ollique truncatis, angulis fortiter rotumbatis.

Long. $5 \frac{1}{3}$ mum., elytr, $1^{\frac{3}{4}}$, lat. $1 \frac{2}{3}$.

This species has a close resmblance to small specimens of the foregoing oue. from which it maty be disting anshed by the following chataters: Upper surface mitormls rutons brick red: antenna black, with the extreme base of the third and all following joints rufors. Apes of the elytra somewhat oblinnely truncate, not prolonged, and strongly ronnded at both angles. Under surface black. with the ajex of the abdomen rufons. Legs. litack, anterior ones (exefot their base putons.

Hab. Gaboon (A. Moequerys).
1~6. Ocularia cineracea *. nos.
1). obscure brumea, pube cinerea variegata ; capite medin camadiculato ; antenmis torpere triplo longioribns, samo rufo; prothorace longitndize latiore, lateribns levissime rotundato, hasi constricto, antice et pustice transverse sulcato, sulco antico dorso obsoleto; scutello latitudiue longiore, apice rotmulato : elytris omaino dense practatis, apicibus parm oblique truacatis, angulis suturalibus fortiter, externis minns rotundatis.

Loug. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. 3, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Blackish brown, with the antennal tubercles, the two tirst joints of the antenuae and the extreme base of the other joints of a ratoms colour, with the legs and siden of the under surface almost black. Elitra densely punctured all over, clothed with irregular patches of a gres puhescence. The apex on the elytra is shaped as in O. brannea sp. now., but the onter angles are less romuded. The soutellum is longer than in the other two species, and the antemae somewhat shorter.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 1s92).
This small species will be casily recognised by the densely punctured elytra, and by the grey pubesconce of the latter confined to spots and suall patches.

## 1si. Zographus plicaticollis Thoms.

C'ape of (rood Hope and Transwal.

## 1N. Pinacosterna nachtigali Har.

Kniln, Congo, and loandit. A large sumber of speciucns, which vary iu mee and shape, as well as in extent of the tawny pubescence. sides of prothoran with or withont tawny pubescence ; elytra with one or two tawny spots eaclo, and party or totally sjotted with grey. Front of the head grey or tawuy. sterna with the whole of the sides tawus, or only spotenl with tawny. Abslomen spoted with tawny at the sides, or nuiformly black.

1s9. Sternotomis chrysopras Vivet.
(iohl C'uast, Ogowe, Kuilu, Congo, and Lomenda.

$$
\text { 19\%. Sternotomis bifasciatus (Fabr.) }(=\text { imperialis (Fabr. }) \text { ). }
$$

 Loauda.

1:1]. Sternotomis variabilis (neel.
Bopoto (Upper ('ongo).
192. Sternotomis tagarvei Wentw.
('umeroms, ) gowe.
113. Sternotomis dubocagei ('мן!"r.

Lukolele and Bopoto (Ulper ('ongo).

104 Sternotomis virescens Westw.
(Fold C'oast and ('onge).
1!5.) Sternotomis callais Fairm.
Kuiln, Congo, and Lomula.
196. Sternotomis mirabilis (Drury).

Sierra beolle, (rold Coant, and Congo.
1!1: Sternotomis cruxnigra Hople.
Sierra heome.
1! M. Phosphorus angolator ((1liv.).
Gold C'onst.
199. Phosphorus gabonator Thoms.

Kıuilu.
2(1). Phosphorus jansoni Chesr.
Sierra leone.
201. Tragocephala buqueti Thoms.
(Galnom, Knilu.
2い…Tragocephala guerini White.
Kuiln.
20:3. Tragocephala senatoria 'hevr.
Old Colabar.
204. Tragocephala pulchra 1 . 110r.
(Pl. X., fig. ?
 muitis, vertie utrinque vitta olligna postice latiore, prothomace lateratiter fascia longitndinali dentem bateralem nom includente.- elytris -utura at mannlis tribus anteapicalihus. tomento thbdominis et peedimm griseo-caernleis, Elytrormm lasciad antemediana al linmeros basim attingente metasternopue cimmameis.

Long. 23 mm ., elytr. $1 \%$, hat. \%.
Front with a rather narrow streak at ench side ruming from the himd angles of the cheeks to the anterior fart of the vertex: louth streaks are mited between the antenary tubers, sentellm pubescut like the suture. The brom hrown band of the lasal part of the elytra slades off inte blash gerey at the shomlders: it is narrowly interrupted at the suture and includes a large aud rounded black sentellar spot; tip of the shoulders also hlack. Base and sides of the abdomimal segment clothert with a huisth grey pubesenere: eath segment with a hlack spot at the sides.

Hah. Lukolele (Upper ('ongo).
Allied to $T$. buqueti Thoms. and $T$. senatorin ' 'loever.
205. Tragocephala caerulescens sp. nor.
(Pl. X., fig. B.)
ㅇ. T. atra: fronte verticeque utrinque vitat longitudinali obliqna, protlorace lateraliter lascia longitudinali lata, elytris fiacia transversa lasali ad humeros hasim
attingente, fascia postmediana valle ohliqua monsta, macula aromata antepicali (in singulo (dyton), ante hane maculan dnabms mandis parvis, conpereque infra caernleoglancis. Metasterno lateraliter macolat angusta nt abhomine sogmentornm medio et wandis lateralibus atris. Antemonis corpore parum hrevioribus, clytrix ham and humeros impresso-emarginatis.

Long. 27 mm ., elytr. 1! , lat. $7 \frac{1}{2}$.
The ontline of this peentiarly montreal nonmis is almost like that of $T$. yumpini White, which likewise has an oblique land on the front of the heal borderines the anterior margin of the cheeks and ending in front of the antenary tnber ; the base of the elytra is decply emarginate near the shonlders in both species.

In T. reneruleserms the prothoracic vitta includes the hack lateral tuberele: the basal fascia of the elytra is narrowly interruptel at the suture and bears a whort line in front (on each elytron) rmang toward the sentellom ; shoulder ingles black. The second hand narrow, beginning abore the apex of the tirst alobominal segment, at first somewhat straight and then strmyly oblighe.


## 21\%. Tragocephala occidentalis sj), nov.

T. nigra : tota fronte, wertice urinque vitta obliqua, prothorace fascia laterali postice latiorn, olytris corpererge intra pallde grisen-fulvis ; elytris maculis nigris notatis, prima commum cirenmscutellare, secnula humerali mizutissima, tertia fosthumerali ad marginem exterinem sita, quarta suturali lata triangulare, antice rotmonata, fere ah medio nsupe ad apicom extensia: praeterea clytrorum warginis extemi tertia parta apicali, abdominalinm segmentorm maculis parvis laterabibus et medionigris ; clytris ante median matula parva commoni brunnea, Antennis corpore longioribus : prothorace dente lateralis postmediano timmido apice trmenco.

Long. 22 mm ., elytr. 16 , lat 7.
Hrt. Congo (exact lowlity ?).
Allied to T. mniszechi Thoms. from Natal.

## 21\%. Tragocephala gorilla Thoms.

A small serien nt sjecimens from different localities, thongh tonsiderably varying in size as well as in pattern of elytra, are to be mefereel, I helieve, to this specien.
". In the typical form with the markinge of an ochraceons colour, the longitudinal hroad hand of the elytrab includes three black spots at the sides, the first of them in placel on the shoulder angle, the thied almust in the middle of the elytrou: pubesrence of the nuler surface olive huff, tinged with tawny: Gold Coast.
b. Colour of the markings and muder surface olive yellow. Ogowe R .
c. Third lateral spot enlarged. (iold coast and Kuilu.
d. This spot enlarsed and monected with the black region of the suture. (iold ' Oanst.

2リス. Tragocephala mocquerysi sp. now.
7. T. atra: fasciis maenlisule flavis moata. Fronte ante onfos linea brevi of in medio vitta nsque ad verticem extensat, sertice ntriughe vita oblipua ; prothorace fascia laterali (postice allida) ot macmla antesentellare, elytris hasi vittis duahts longitudinalibus, una media basim uxtreman non attingente, seennda subhmerali ad marginem exteriorem sita, fascia transertab medianal fere divisat in partes tremaculaque anteapicali llaris notatis. Praterea elytro singulo post tasciam
 metasterno macula elougata laterali, sarmentic abouminalibns medio of macolis lateralibus uigris, segmenti utimi macula laterali et caterorum segmentorum basis
 parom longiore, dente laterali postmediano sat brevi.

Long. If mm., elytr, 1?, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Hul. Ognwe R. (A. Moçueres. l-g2).
Nimilar in shape to $T$ ' gatuthen ('herer.. but difterent in colour ant pattern of the markings.

## 249. Tragocephala confluens ap. nov.

8. T. atra ; lronte phaga magna triangulari, vertice nt rimure vitta obliqua sat lata, prothorace fascia laterali pone dentem parm angustata, elytris fascia basali ad suturam vis interropta-angulis hmeralibus at spatio circhm sentellun nigris.fascia mediana oblipun al suturam dilatata, in singulo disco cum lascia basali connexa, maculaque anteapicali sat magua nelaraceis albo-cinctis. Post tasciam elytrurum medianam in singulo elytro puctis trilms albis transwerse dispositis; prothorace medio ante basim macnla parva alba : sentello apise pance grisen-pubescente. Nternis et abdominis segmontis secmade al yhartnm lateraliter ochraceis of nigro-matodatis: segmentorum lasi et medio, of segmenti uttimi macnla laterali griseis. Pedibns griseo-pubescentilus, femoribns macula ochracea ornatis. Antennis corpore paulo lirevioribus : prothorace dente laterali postmediano miunte arenato.

Aberr. a. : Elytrorum fascia hasali ad suturam valde intermpta et cum fascia mediana hand connexa.

Aberr. b. : C't sub a, sed prothorace sine macula basali.
Loug. 22 mm., elytr. $16 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $7 \frac{1}{2}$.
Hab. Gold Coast, Gaboon, Ogowe.
The rariety mentioned subtb "is closely allied to T' corstna Thoms.; its shape is, however, more slender, and the bands of the elytra are bordered with white. Scentellum sometimes entirely lack.

## 210. Tragocephala castnia Thoms.

Nierra Leone and "Congo."

## 211. Tragocephala ochracea sp. nor.

\& 7. nigra, fasciis maculisque ochraceis ornata. Froute ante ocnlos linea lata transversa, medio fuscia longitudinali lateribus parallelis; vertice utrinque fascia obliqua. Antenuis ( $\ddagger$ ) corpore brevioribus. Prothorace utrinque lascia longitudinali deutem lateralem inclodente. hor acnto, distincte arentoto, postmediano, apiee nigro ; hasi ante sentellum emarginata ; longitudiue latitudini fere aryuali (dentitns hateralibus exelusis). Elytris basi uchraceis, spationd sentellum et angulis bumeralibns nigris exceptis, laseia submediana sat angusta, ad suturam versus prosticmm dilatata, macula anterpicali sat magna irregulare. ante bane maculam duabus (in singnlo (elytro) puctis ochraccis, angulo suturali albo-marginato. (orpore infra whraeco-tomentoso ; metasterno lateraliter macula longitudinali abdominispue segmentis medio et macula laterali glabris nigris.

bistingus-hed from its nearut allied specips T. elomutu sp. bos: by the somewhat stonter form, the darker yellow colour of the laud and muler surfice, the
shape of the frontal marking, the shortor :antemar, and by the latoral tecth of the prothorax being acuter and more armate ; moreover the hack space near the scotellum is much smalles, and the apisal spot larger.

Frour T. chastuia Thoms. it again liffers chiefly in the form of \{ he lirontał markine, in the much straighter hasal hand of the dytra, in the median band being : tho straighter and narrower, and in the longer prothorax.

Hub. Kuiln (A. Mocyuerys, laye). Only Pemate specimens.

## 212. Tragocephala elongata si, nov.

ठ ${ }^{\circ}$. T. nigra, supra nigm-, infra viridi-griseo-pmbesceus, fasciis et maculis pallide tlavis muatia. Fronte plaga magna, vertice of frothorace ntriugue lascia longitudinali, fasciis jrothoracis fone tuberenlum faterale allidis. Efytris fascia tramsersaz basali juxta humeros hasim attingente (humerali anguln ipsu nigro) minnte archata, taseia mediana traus wersa ad sutmam parmm rershs pestichm dilatata, macula anteapieahi jurva longe ovata, pallide Havis, ante maculan anteapicalom umo vel dnobus pmuctis allhis notatis : : mgulu suturali anguste allo-margizatn. Netasterno lateraliter phaga hongitudiuali abdominispue segmentis merlin et faterilns: macnlis glabris migris notatis. Antemis of enpore tertia parte fongiomilms. of
 minnte cmarginata, dente laterali parnu pust medinm situ: elytris elongatis.

Long. l! mm., elytr, 14, lat. $9 \frac{1}{3}$.
Pubescence of all specimens of the large seriex in the Musemms mollection grey with a eonspienons tint of a greenish colonr, sometimes shading into tawny. In some examples the shonlder angles, msually black, are colonred like the basal fascia at the elytra. The pale yellow pateh at the front varies in size, being in some specimens rather narrow and triaugular, and in others large and with the tip extending berond the antemal tubercles: the streaks of the vertex are afso smemhat variable in breatth and length.

Hob. Kiniln (A. Mocgnerys, 18.! $\%$ ) and Loanda.
The basal fascia is interputpent at the suture in ome specimen, which moreover is somewhat stonter than the others, and between the two prarts of the band are two -mall white spots, one on each side of the suture.

Allied is T. castmin Thoms., but the shape is much more steader, the porthorax and elytra are relatively fonger, the bauds of the elytran are straighter, and the apical spot is narrower and more longitudiually placed.

## 213. Tragocephala nobilis (Fahr.).

Nierra Leone, (rold ('onst, Knilu, and "Conge,"
214. Tragocephala phidias sp. nor.


 gineis. Autenuis conpri aemalibus: prothoracts tuberculd laterali postmediano obtusis.

Jong. 1: mm., elytr. 1:. lat. s.
F'ront of the head, except the amennal tubercles, it longitudinal and somewhat (b)tique st reak at each side of the vertex, a broal lougtudinal band at the sidwe ot the prothorax, a very hroad tramserse band on the elytratextending from the middle twothirds of the distance to the apea, aud the onter margin underneath the shoulder
of a fertuginoms colour, the remamber of the mper sn face hlack. Prothorax as long as browl, with a short and home tuberele in front of the basal constriction. Elytra almost parallel, with each apex rather regularly romuded. Under surface howaish black, coxae and ablomen rufous : sterma and legs elothed with a baekish pile; ablumeu with a findons grey pubescence, except the apex, where the buirs are black.

Huh. Ogowe R. (A. Moequerys).
Allied to $T$. yalathea 'hevr., from whieh it may he distinguished by the ditferent pattern of the elytra.

## 215. Tragocephala basalis sp. uov. <br> (Pl. A... fig. 4.)

ठ. $T$, atrat : genis folvozallis: fota fironte, vertice utrinque pone senlos vitta ohlipua, prothorare fascia laterali elytrisutu patide whaceis. Elytris matenta cir(rmsentellare, pmeto humerali, mathla suturali antemediana commani rectangulare. altera macola posthomerali ad marginem extermum sita quadragulare, phe quam tertia parte apicali (sutura et dabus macnlis parvis in singulo clytro excentis) nigris. (oupore infra griseo-fulvo-tomentoso: metasternu macnla laterali et ablominis maxima parte nigris. Antennis corgore tert ia parte longioribus: prothorme dente laterali post medium sito.

Loug. ls mm., elytr. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat, $-\frac{1}{2}$.
The large black sutural macula of the elytra is connectel with the black space round the seutellum by a narrow line roming along the suture; the blate apical third includes two small ohlong spots, the first silvery, the second of an orange colour. Hind femora with a black spot: abdomen back, the base and the lateral parts of the apical margin clothed with it tawny white pubescence.

Hab. Kuiln (A, Mooquerys. 1 (12) .
Allied to T, grathen (hevr., as regards the narrow shape, bat quite different in pattera.

## 216. Tragocephala grisea sp. nov.

\&. T. fnlvo-griseo-pubescens ; antennis, capite inter antenuas et in verticis medio. prothorace fascia mediana longitndinali, elytris hasi extrema, angulis hmeralibns. suturae dimilio antico tasciisque dnabus transversis nigris, faseia prima fost hasim. secund latiore post medium sitis. Ablomine medio et macnlis lateralihus nigris sel atris. Prothorace rugoso ; antemis validis ; processu mesosternali sat angusto, prosternali fortiter versus anticmu producto.

Long. 23 mm ., Hlytr. $16 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. S.
[pper and muder surface covered with a dense grey pubescence tinged with tawny. The longitulinal black band on the mildle of the vertex and that of the prothorax rather narrow. The anterior transverse band of the clytra uarrowed at the outer margins, hroaldned towards the suture; behind the secoud band are three small hack spots on each elytron, one on the dise, and two at the outer margin, these latter placed me far behind the other. The middle of the abdominal segments glabrons (rubbed ?) : each segment with a triangular black spot at the sides.

IIrh. Delagoa Bay.
Allied to T. Nucalis White. The splecies of Tragocephulu with thick antemare, and uarow mesusternal process [ TV. jummen (iory, ducolis White, duplnis Thoms., formos, (oliv.), and others」 form a rather natnral gromp of this gemms all these allied species arr from hast and South Africa or from Madagascar.

Kuilı.
21\%. Poemenesperus laetus Thoms.
218. Poemenesperus taeniatus sp nov.
( P ]. X., tig. . t .)

 11 hasi, articulis or and ann apice extremo, articulis os ad $10^{m o n}$ totis allis. Prothorax fascia laterali longitndiuali atha : disen antice et justioc franserse bisuleato ; dente laterali sulmediano, lomgo, farmm aremato. Senfollom magnum, rotundatnu. Elytra faxeia angnsta alla ab hasi prope humerns oblique ad sutnrae medinm, dein
 transversa oldigna lineiformi mita "st : siugulo elytro praterea maenla rutmondata parea alla ante apicem notato. Meso et metasternmm lateraliter alba. Abromen lateribus, ef pedes albo-macmlati. Processus prosternalis angnstus, mimberenlatns, cosas nom smerans ; mesostematis valde productus, tulerenk longo apice rotmodo armatns.

Long. 15 mm. elyfr. lly, lat. .
Black, clothed with :a very short and fine black pmbescence. Front covered with short and sparse white hairs, which are denser at the imer margins of the efere, and at the front margins of the cheeks. Upperside with a narrow longitndinal white strak at eab side, rming from behind the mpper lobes of the ryes along the sides of the prothuras to the shoulders, and from here ondignely to the middle of the suture, then going parallel to the suture and ending at the beginning of the apieal fourth of the elytra, where it is mited or nearly muted with a transwerse land. The latter is also white and rmos from the siles of the elytra above the base of the second abdominal segment somewhat oblifnely towards the shture. The longitndinal band is broadest on the prothorax, and inelndes the back lateral tonth as well ats a black basal spot behind the tooth. Sjots at the sides of the abdominal segments small, those of the last segment larger. Anterior and intermediate legs clothed with a sparse white pmbescence, which is somewhat denser in the midille of the femora and tibiae; hind femora entirely white, hind tibiae with at white ring. Upperside of the two hasal joints of all tarsi more or less white. Front of the head with a dense and wory fine punctuation. Lateral teeth of the prothorax placed a little beyond the middle, large and somewhat arcnate. Sentellom with traces of a lasal white spot. Elytra coarsely, towards the tip more findy panctuated, with the punctures very dense in the midlle towards the sides: tip of each elytron somewhat trumeate. Process of the prosternm narrow, hearing a rather sharj tuberde between the coxar ; process of the mesostermm strougly prodnced monderneath and distinctly compressed, romuded at the tip. The white lands are sometimes tinged with yellow.

Habl. Kailu, and Ogowe R. (A. Moecpherys, Iソ9:).
The shape of the prothoras and the structure of the pro- and mesostermom are difierent from that of the type species of the genns (Pocmenesperus lavtur Thoms.).
219. Poemeuesperus ligatus \%p. now.
(Pl. X., fig. ii.)
 articulis tertio et quarto apice extromo, quarto et quinto extrema lasi albis. Prothoma marginitms antico of fustico alhis, his fasciis transersis supra coxarm
(avitates mutis: dente laterali valufo, alento. conico, arenato. Elytra suturae dimidio hasali et fasciis duatho alhis, fascia prima ahs margine externo ante medimm usque ad suturam post medium descendente. seconda primat parallela anteapicali suturam non attingente ; singulo elytro praeterea getta parva alba in angulo suturali, et ma vel duabus macnlis mimutis post basis medium sitis notate, imerdum sine macolis hasalions: functatione antice grossa, dein minntiore: apice singulo minute emarginato. Infra sparsim albo-pubestens: meso et metatermi lateribus albis: abdomine allo, segmentorm margine apicati nigro, parte nigra ad latera dilatata.
6. Procestis proserualis transerse eleratus, compressis, metio parnm taberenliformis: meostornalis latus, valde versins infra productns, ajice rotudaths. antice rerticalis.
f. Processus prosternalis transorse elevatus, compresine, arote bitnhereulatus: mesostermalis latns, valde prominens, antice vertiealis of excavaths, versus posticmu declivis at convexus. wargine antion motndato.

('lothed with a fine gray pubencence. Front with a white streak at cach side, bordering the cheeks and the eyes : base of mandibles alow white. Auterior and posterior ronstriction of the prothoms white, hind margiu itself marrowly hark: the basal white band broadened in front of the sentellmm. Soutellan broader than long and rombled, white near the apex. The tirst of the two marrow white streaks of the elytra begius-with its hime margin-at the sides above the tip of the metasternal epistermm, the seeom athove the third abdominal segment. First segment of the abomen with a sianse pubseence: the other segments white, with the apical border, aud with a semicireular lateral spot mited with the apical margin, back. Legs greyish white, spotted with hatk. 'Two hasal joints of the tarsi white above.

Mab. Kuilu and Ogowe R. (A. Mocquerys).
Though the proces of the pro- and mesosternmon of two merle specimens: are grite different ferm those wif three femente "xamples, I have no doubt that these -arecimens belong to me species, as there is no uther lifference betwen them, either in shape and structure or iu patiern of the markings.


 pone nenlox a parte superiore oruloram ad genarum marginem deacendente. Prothorace marginilns antion of hasali ochraceo-huteis: dente laterali fortiter arcuato. Blytris spasim punctatio, whacen-fulvo-marmoratis. Processun posternali lata, forma carina transersap : mesustornali valde elevato, hato, antice verticali et parnm concavo.

Lang. lis mm. elytr. 11, lat. (61.
Antebnac patiely back. Anterior and hasat margins of the prothoran bordered with whenemens hall: these two tramsume hands are narrowest on the dise, and mited above the coxal cavities, sontellom very broad and rounded. Blytra marbled with ochrons tawny, streak-like markings, which are mostly transverse, and more or less conducht ; two of these streaks ferm a rat her conspicnons mamsverse modian band, inchoditur four hack spots on ach elytron: another streak, sitnated in front of the apex near the onter margin. is ahmost circular, and comprises
one black spot. Alxdomen witha hlack :ppical suot at wach side of the segments. Legs with a black ring in the middle of both the femman and tilize. Tarsi blakk.
$H_{t+1} b_{\text {. }}$ Lukolele ( $\mathrm{U}_{\text {pper ( }}$ (ongo).
 from this species in colem and pafteme the metastornal furecos, fors, is a litfle broader and less devate.

## $2: 1$ Poemenesperus marmoratus sf. nor:


 toto vertice, pancis punctis al orolorm partos sureriores iustracto. Antemis artienlis duohns primis nigris, tertion of yuarto brmomis, caeteris odhramis. Prothorace laevi, dente laterali parum arenato armate, dorso fasciis curvatis flexuosis et maculis nigris et linea mediana olivacen-grisea notato. Elytris margine hasali prope hmmeris impresso, latmilns retronsum pance attenuatis, usyue ad apicem prolimule purtatis, aficions singulis farmm truncatis, dease confluenter nigro-variegatis, macula commmi pustlmasali, fascia flexnosa posthmerali, fasciab angulata postmediana suturam non attingente, bigris conspicnis. (ionpore iufra patilmsíne sparsins nigro-maculatis; ablumine lateraliter maculis wajoribus nigris notato.

Long. 15 imm., elytr. 12, lat. 6iz .
First segment of the abrlomen with the basal part of the sites black, the other segments hearing two hatek spots at pach side, one of them basal, and thr other apical, and sitnated a little more towards the middle. The process of the prosternm bears twe short tubercles between the coxae (as the of of $P$. ligntus spl, nor.): the mesosternal process is large convex, vertical, and exearatel in front.

Hub. Kailu.
This speciex reminds ond very much of Phrynter nigropilosu Auriv., Puchystolu mimicu Bates, and other forms of a similar colon and style of marking, hut it is a true Tragocephalid with divergent claws.
$22 \%$. Poemenesperus phrynetoides *3. 1แw.
$P$. niger' ; dense olivacen-grimo-pubescens, nigro-marmoraths. ('upse postice fere toto nigro. Antemis articulis tribus primis nigris, a atopis wehratois. Prothorace dorso linea mediana impresis instracto, fortiter mgato, dente laturali ralido prum arenato armato. Neutello semicirculare. Elytris margine basali prope homeros impresis, ad hasim densius, versus apicem sparsim profinde punctatis, punctis nigris, apicibns minnte emarginatis, fiscia transyersa posthumerali irregulare ad suturau late interrmpa nigra. whatic. lufra nigromarmoratns: femoribns macula basali uigra notatis: tilois apicilms julse fulsa vestitis. Processu prosternali tuberculo intercosali sat acuto instructo; wesusteruali valido, longe perrecto, sed non achito.

Long. 를 1 imm., elytr. $13 \frac{2}{2}$, lat, $-\frac{1}{2}$.
[rout of the head ashy, with some fieble blackishl suots, amd with a very fince pmotuation: vertex and neck black, with some small greyish spots in the middle. Extreme tips of the antemal joints clothed with a white pubescence. Dise of the prothorax strongly rugose, with aut impressed midhe line, and with two transierse and somewhat oblique impressions at each side: the lateral teeth stronge, somewhat chrved, not pointed, and placed in the middle. Elytra wery taintly narrowed hehind, strongly punctured at the base, the functures arranged in three rows behind the
shoniders, and more fincly and sparsely punctured towards the apex ; the punctures are blaek, and contluent here and there. bath elytron with two black patches behind the shoulder. forming a kind of transwrse band, and behind this band with an ashy grey patch : in from of the apex is sitnated a rather inconspienons angulated transerse band. Cuder surface and legs marbled with hack; midite of the metasternum nearly mitermly olivacens ashy grey. laterexall tulerede of the prostermum strong, surpasing the enate: mesusternal process very muth raiserl, longer than broad, with the tip romeded.

Reminds one atise very melh of I'hruncta and P'uchystoln.
$\because 23$. Nyctopais mysteriosus Thoms.
Kniln.

### 2.4. Nyctopais mysticus *p. nov.

of. N. niger : infral cinereopmbeseens et nigro-maculatus. I'rothoran fascia laterali sult dentem lateralem sita autice et pastice versins dorsmu enrvata, tiveia secunda supa coxarum cavitates, notatus. Elytra fascia basali marginem basalem hand attingente ad humoros ablreviata, secunda mediana marginem lateralem non attiugente; praeteran singulo elytro macula parsa posthumerali laterali, at mone apicem multis maculis minntis, notato; fasciis et maculis griseo-tlavis.

ठ. Loug. 11 mm ., elytra i, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
o. , $10, \quad, 11,, \frac{11}{4}$.

Differs from N. mysteriosus Thoms. in the prothoracie lateral band ronning noderneath the lateral tnoth, and being corverl towards the dise in front and at the base, with the anterior part dorsally not extending to the middle of the margin. The hasal faseia is placed farther from the basal margin than in 1. mysterinsus: the middle band does not extend to the onter border, and the new species has a marginal spot hehind the shoulders whind is wating in N. mysteriosus. The elytra are of the same form as iu the latter.

IIab. Gold C'oast.

## $\because 2.5$. Nyctopais fasciatus sl. 110 v .

N. niger: fronte, antenarmm articnlaris ! et 10 (apicibns extremis exceptis) et toto 11 , prothoracis margine antico et lateribus-liselia lougitudinali sub dentem lateralem nigra, elytrormon fanciis, una basali, altera mediana, et macula moneapicali irregulare et pancto in apicibus, griseo-alhis parom cacruleseentibus ut corpore infra; sternis et abdomine lateraliter maculis nigris motata, praterea abdominalinm segmentornm medio nigro; pedilms nigro-macnlatis. Elytris lateraliter grosse. vershs sutnram mimutins punctatis.
loug 1 i mm., elytr. $11 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $13 \frac{3}{4}$.
The pulbescence of the front extruding just to the fine transverse groow between the antennal tubercles. Lateral hand of the prothoras including the tooth, the tip of which is black. Auterion tramserse haud of the elytra abbreviated at the shonders, raching the basal margin near the sentellom; the second band situated in the middle, a little areuate laterally; the macula in front of the apex forming an irregular third band, including some black punctures.

Hab. K゙nilu (A. Mocquerys, 1a? ).
Differs from N. mysteriosus Thoms. in its proportionally longer elytra, with a diflerent colour and pattern of the markings.

Armatosterna gen. nov.
Differt a gencre Cullimation Blanch. processa prosternali tulereulo verticali acnto intercosali coxas fere superante armato.

## 22(i. Armatosterna spinifera sp: nor:


 vittis duahns longitndimalibus nigris notato; prothorace vittis quinque nigrobrunneis, inter vittas albo-pubescente, lateribns tulserculo sat lato et hrevi armato; seatello triangulare, nigro-lormneo; elytris macula communi triangulare ab sentello usyne fere ad medium et marginis lateralis et suturae extensa, angulo humerali fascianue anteapicali parmu arcuata lmoneo-nigris; regione inter hanc fasciam et basalem macnlam trimgnlarem plaga irregulare albo-pubescente rel man onlis minntix allis, et maula parva suturali aigro-brumea notata; basi grosse deuse punctata, punctis versus apicem sparsis et minutis; singulo apice emargiuato, intus lureviter, extus longe dentato. Infra nigrescens, spassim grisen-alho-pubescens, lateraliter maculis allois notata.

Long. 16 mm , elytr. $10 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. is.
Vertex with one blackish streak at each side lehind the antenuae, and with ous or two behind the cyos ; the sparse white palescence of the head draser between the streaks. Tip of the antemal joints black; the last five joints entirely black, or with a reddish spot on the underside; fourth and filth joints, or only the fifth, white muderneath. The white pubescence of the prothorax denser anteriorly and posteriorly between the streaks, and especially so above the coxal cavities. Panctures of the elytra coarse at the lase, arranged in rows near the shonlders, ljecoming minute and sparse from lowind the midde, and nearly wanting at the apex. Elytra with a broad triangular blackish patch at the base, common to both elytia, extending from the scutellum almost to the mildle of the suture, ami laterally so before the middle of the onter margins, with the bumeral side somewhat incurved; the shonlder angles, a transverse band liefore the apex, and a small spot at the sutnre behind the middle also blackish or brownish black; the space in front ol the ante-apieal hand hears an ill-defined triangular white pateh, or some small and more or less confluent white spots. Body beneath hlackish laterally, clothed with a sparse white pubescence, forming spots on the sides, chiefly on the abtomen. Femora blackish, with reddish spots.

## Itub. Kniln ( $A$. Mocquerys, 18:9) and Loanda.

('losely alliel to Armutosternu buquetianct (White) (in the Munich Catalogn" as Tragocephute butuetirnum White), from which it is distinguished by the langer tubercles of the prothorax, and ly the apex of the elytra being prowned into a long spine at the external angles; the basal regin between the shoulders and the triangular patch has no white pulescence, and the dark pateh itsell' is moch better defined in the new species.

22:. Armatosterna buquetiana (White).
Gold Coast.
:2en. Callimation gracile spon.
(. pallide rulrum, grisescens, wougatum. Verticis prothomacispиe quinцue vittis lomgitudiaalibus contimis, sutello, elytrontam maculis parvis trihns suturalibus elytris commmilns, tribus vel quattur lateralibus angulerge humerali,

 therax lomgitudine pablu latior, deme haterali hrevi armatus: Ilytra jarallela, ad sufuram depressis, seriatim punctata, apice lapevia, cugulo suturali acuts, hand dentato, exterione dentato. Infra lateraliter nigrescens, parmm allow-maculatom. Pades rubri.

Long. $15 \frac{1}{2}$ mus., elytr. $1\left(0 \frac{1}{2}\right.$, lat $+\frac{1}{2}$.
The redilish parts chothen with a fine fulvons pubeconce; elytra, especially their posturim pertion, sides of the under sarface, and legs somewhat spotted with a white puhesence. Vertex with tive longitudinal blackish brown hands conthet as tive bands of the same ewhar on the protherax. with the spaces between more or less white, more su at the sides of the prothorax. sicutellum triangular, batkish lorown. Ot the sutural riots of the elytra, common to both elytra, the first is somewhat trangular, placed hehind the sentellam; the second whong, almost in the midde: and the third the smallest, behind the mildle. At the onter margin there are four spots: one, faint, daced on the tip of the shembler: as scond hehind the shoudder, transverse and a litthe colved; a flime in the middle, maited in whe specimen with the second smaral spen: anl a fonth in from of the ajex, transverse, nearly reaching the suture, hroadest and blackest at the outer margin. The rows of puncture of the elytra rather requar ; almost the whole of the lant thirl impunctatr, or nearly no. Vuder surhere with a white streak above the anterior cosal caritios, continned to the metasternme s sides somewhat blackinh. Legs micolerons, with a faibtly harkish spot at the anterior femora and tiliae. l'rocess of the prostemm romderl; that of the mesostermum rather marmow, horizontal, and produced into a shopt tuberele.

Hob. Kinilu (A. Moequerys, lsaz).
Lux gen. now.
Oculorun lobis interiaribus magnis promimulis; genis brevissimis ; tuberibus antenuiferis sat longis : antennis artieulis tartio et quarto aepuabibns; prothorace lateribus inermi ; processn prosternali angusto, sulcate, rotundato; mesontemali jarum declivi, tubereulo parvo armato.

Allied to C'allimetion Blancho, hut distinguished from this genus by the abovementioned chamaters.

### 2.29. Lux pulchra *1. Bus.

 grothoras disto inaegualis: sentellmu apice rotmulatum. Blytra growe dense
 communibus notata; apice subtranath-rotumdato. Matasti-rmun antion et mesosternmm allo-maculata; praterea illud utrinque macolis daabus nigris motatum. Abdominis segmenta spice albo-fulvo-pubescentia.

Long. fis mm., elytr. 1)! , lat. A.
Blakish brown, with the elytra of at redler colour; chothed with a whits and redish pubsence, forming hands and apots. Head decply impressed betwen the antennal tubereles, and with a fine transerse groove immentiately in front in the eyes.. Prothorax a little longer thatu froad, slightly biconstricted ; dise faintly
 three hamls and two spots, all eommon to lwoth elytra, reddish and borkered with
a whitish prosescence: the first land phacen at the extreme base and externally ruming from the inside of the shomber angles to atont the end of the anterior quarter of the onter margin; the secom haud parallel to the first, begiming behind the postsentellar spot and united at the external margiu with the thind hamb, which reaches the suture at about the beginuiug of the apical fifth; apical margin of the elytra clothed with a reddisb and white pulsescence.

Hab. Gold C'oast.

## 

 viridilno parm fulvescentibns ornata. ('aput virile, vertice nigro, wenlis viridicinctis. Prothorax fasciis duabs transersis nigris motatus. Elytra liseciis transversis, una lamali, secmuda mediana, mactuane magna mbligna anteapieali ornata, inter fascias ef ad apiesm viridi-marmorata : sparsim phactulata.

Long. : 't mm., elytr. li, lat. $i_{\frac{1}{2}}$.
Farying in the frattom of the clytrat. The apical macula is wanting in mo melt - becimen; in another example the modian hand is also wating.

Ifrb). Kıniln (A. Mloequerys, か92).
In shispe closely allied ti) $\mathrm{l} / \mathrm{h}$. pulchella (Westw.), lant the colour is different. and the pmetnation of the sides of the elytra is much finer and sparser.

Sote.-. The genus Chariesthes Cherr., omitted ly Lacordaire in liis Cremert des Conlioptires, seems to me to be wrongiy paced by its anthor in the group sirpertini. The claws are divergent, mot divaricate, at in the trace supmerimi, and the intermediate iblime are grewed, unt simple. These characters, in atdition to the restamgnlar front of the head and the horseshoc-shaped impression between the antenuac, indicate a close relationshif of Cheritsthes to Lacordaire"s "Tragociphalides" as well as to his "Apmécynides." In the latter gromp there is indeed a gentiAphominstas Thems., to whiche 'heniesthe is very clusely allied; lont sinee the Masemm collerting contaius a rather large nomino of difterent forms which are similare to Churiesthes as well as tor Phymetosterner Cast. and lihuphichopsis (icmst..
 in the group of " Tragenephadiden " atter the genus Rhen pheidopsis.

1 have to pronse two uew gencra for some of the sperien hitherto plared under thariesthes, together with some new ones, and give the followiug synomis of the geuera :-


Grathe cieatrice parva instructo, clytris ange rotundatis vel subacmunatio, processurn jonternali rotnudato, mesosternali dedivi vel subverticali non tubereulato.
II. Graciella gen. unv.

Type: (\%rriesthes concinm Chevs. (l. r.. 1, 3lio).
Scapo sine cicatrice, elytris aphe 1rmeatis, proces.n pronternali rotundato, mesosteruali subverticali, margine rotundato.
111. Murosternum gen. nos:

Type: Chariesthes datmanni ('lievr. (l.e., 1', 31.5).
 frosternali et mesortemali clevatios, antice perpendiculatis.
[V. Apheniastus Thoms. (.1ch. Ent., ]\&iか, ii., p. 191).
Type: Aphentast me retilus spe now. ( - I. rebbidus Thoms. Mere ('herr.) )
Feapo sime cicatrice, mytis singulis apice rotumbatis vel smbacutis, processu prosternali rotundato, mesusternali antice verticali, margine rotundato.
231. Chariesthes elegans sp. nov:
 primo ot sectund testaceis. ('uput inter antemas matonla transersa brumeat antatmon. Prothorax vittis quingne longitudinalibus brumeis ornatus. Scutellum hrunnem, medio viridi-pubesens. Fiytra signaturis alloo-viridibns motata, seilieet: macala primat sat magna elytris ammuni endiformi, seatellum amplectente, plernmque ad suturam interrupta, secunda juxta humernm ad marginem hasalem sita parva. tertia elongata jone homerum ad marginem exteriorem, yuarta mediana wata prope suturam, quinta postmediana parva rotnodata marginali, praterea phagi magua anteapieali irregulare ab margine laterali fere ad suturan exteusa, duo puncta nigra (in siugulo elytro) transwerse disposita inchudente; tertio puncto uigro post humerum ad latus sito.

Variat: (a) forma (ypica macnlis separatis ;
(b) maculis tertia et quarta conflueutihns;
(c) punctis uigris anteapicalibus conjuactis ;
 brnunea interanteniali.
Long. 111 mm., elytr. 7 , lat. 3.
Heal with a brown band between the autenuae, and mstally with a second bat ill-detinel one in the centre of the front. In most ipecimens the lense of the third and forrth antenal joints of the brick red colour of the two basal ones. Sides of the elytral somewhat darker thau the dise, and almost blackish before the large apical pateh. The latter simate behind, and this sints also sonnewhat blackish. The first broun band, oldignely roming trom the shonkler to the suture, sents out a fiue brown line to the lasal margin near the shonders, and is nsally connected with the posimedian broun hand by a seemad line.

The small form, mantioned alowe under (d), may be another new species, but as the Musenm contains a single spectmon only with impertect antemate, I refer it to C Che requms.

This speeies diflers from its nearest allied torm, Ch. lathesimu Bates, ehiefly in the colow of the antemate being rufols only at the two basal joints-in a few examples the base of thirl and tonth joints is alsor rufons - in the wanting on' ant antemedian diseal black opot on enel elytron, and in the somew hat ditle rent patern of the markings. As these differenees are found in a dozen specibens, I ragard C \% elegrass as a distiuct species.

## 23: Chariesthes laetissima bates

In one rather small specimen from Kuiln the humeral oblique brown streak is not extended to the suture, and tioe pentmedian transwerse biturcate band is very narrow. Another specimen trom 'ameroms has the greenish pubesence ocenpying nearly the whole oft the elytra; there is scarcely a trace of the humeral brown band, and of the secoul streak only the lateral part is visible. la all specimens the black inot, of the elytra are sharply marked.

2:33. Chariesthes bella ( $\left.\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{lm}.\right)$.
Nioma leme. Two male specimens are of a very pate colner, the legs and lasin of antemaze being almost bnff; in both the hmaeral obliqne rulons buff streak is very small, in one of them realnced to a harmon and short spot; the transverse median hand is also very short.

## 234. Chariesthes bella carissima (Westw.).

some specimens from Delagoa Bay differ from the typieal form from Nierra Leone in the pubescence being of at ashy grey culorr, with a slight tint of pearl blue; the bead has one spot only on the liout, the scape of the antenmae is much stronger, the scutellum is rutircly rulons, and the rulons bands of the elytra are much broader than in t'\%. brella.

I refer these specimens to Westwood's Nimporeln carissimut. (Aun. Jhay. V. II., viii., 1841, p. 124), which I lelieve is a local form of Lemin bellue Dalm.
:35. Chariesthes freya 1 . nov.
(Pl. X., figs. $\times$ and 9.)
 uigro. Antennat nigrae, of corpore dupln et dimidio, of dnjulo longiores. Prothorax dense albo-viridi-tomentosus, fascia lata mediana nigra notatus. Scutellum nigrum. Elytra tertia parte basali pallide nehracea, deinde nigrae, fascial transversal plas minusve flexnosa in elytrorm gnarta parte apicali sita et (in siugulo elytro) macula parva anteapicali griseo-caeruleis ormata. Meso- et metastermm lateraliter virides-centi-tomentosa. Tarsi brumei vel nigro-lrumei.

Long. 9 mm. , elytr. 6, lat. $\because \frac{2}{2}$.
Third and lourth joints of the black autemae sometimes pitehy. Sientellum black and romuled. Elytran a little less convex than in the other npeeies of Chariestlies. Sides of the prothoras msally with only me black spot in the basal coustriction, lont sometimes with a secoud one in the anterine constriction.

Habl. Kuiln (A. Mocfnerys, $1 \rightarrow 92$ ).

## 230. Chariesthes antennata sp. 1uv.

子 7 . C\%, Havo-frumea, puln virili-alla vestita. Antembis, clytrornim apice tansisque nigris. Vertice et prothorace quinegue vittis hronneis, elytro singulo macolis quinque viridi-albis uotatis, seilicet : prima basali clongata prope suturam, secmoda jarva sul, homernm, tertia posthmerali ovata, cum prina commexa, yuiuta anteapicali magua autice roturdata, pustice angulata, extus profnudissime sinnata, fere amnuliformi. $\sigma^{\circ}$ Antenuac corpre plas triplo, 9 plus duplo longioribus.

Long. 10 mm ., elytr. i, lat. 3.
Yellowish brown, with the njper lip, mandibles, antenuale, apical part of elytra, aud tarsi black; with a whitish pubescence that hats a feeble tint of green, this pabexcence contined on the clytra to a nomber of apots. Head withont a trims werse brown marking between the antenna, but marked with two hrown spots or one short transerse band in the centre of the front; neck brown, vertex and prothorax with five longitndinal and coutinnons hrown streaks. Antemmal tubercles Drown. Sentellum regularly romuled at the apex, clothed with at rather sparse whitish pubescence, which is absent in some specimeus. Of the five markings of each elytron the first is phaced close to the sentellam and suture, and is longer than broad, prointed behind ; its sumal margin is straight, and the exterior one oblifnely
romuded. the semme in rery -mall, and stand umderneath the shonder: the thirel is owne. lomyer than bromblateral, and antemedian; the fonth is median and sutmal, similar in shapee to the third, and connected with the first basal yout the fifth is largest, anteapimat, amt almost of the shape of the letter (', hut browler in front and fointed pesteriorly.

Hat, ( )hd ( 'alalar:
This speeies may be easily distinguishat from wher forms with a somewhat vimilar style of marking by the intemae being very long in hoth sexes.

## 2:3: Chariesthes formosa ip nov.

 dioribus. Antumis nigris. C'apite inter anteman fiscia hmunea motato. P'mothace
 duatus communhons, prima basili soutellum ampleotente, all suturam sat late

 angulnm hasaletw, tertia intemediana subnata frou' warginem exteriorem, gharta Jateradi postmediana rotmodatit, quinta sutmali parmon post maculan quartom sita paral, sexta anteajicali ohliqua, suturam of marginem extemum hamb attingente.
 funtat ol sexta comfluentilous.

Long. ! mme, elytr. (it $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. :3.
Similar to Ch. luetisximo bates, but differs chietty ith the pattern, and in the (antierly hawk colome of the antemate.

23- Chariesthes quadrivittata j ). uov:
उ 7 . C $\%$. pallide firruginea, pule viridi-sulfureat watita. ('apite macula frontali

 piceis. Sentello sulfureo. Elytris mandis viridi-sulforeis whatis, prima commun
 suma angulum humeralem sita, quarta ante mediana laterali parum whigna, plaga
 in singulo elytro dus maculas nigras inclulente, man linciformen suturatem, altaram 1 riangularem lateralem.

Lomg. ~mm., elytr. $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2 \frac{3}{3}$.
The large patch which ocenpies nemly the whole of the pasterion latio of the elyta is nearer the midne wh the suture than om the sides, and is emarginate anterionly. la one specimen the postachtellar elongate mark and the apical patch are contueted with eath other. The two black markings near the apex are variable in form, and heing conthent in one specimen, bave ahmost the shape of the misical letter ó

Hah. (Gahnum.
1ts nearest allied species is (\%. (Lumiu) amoenu (Dalm.), the prothorax of which has also fom brownish vittae The latter suecies wats the small frontal spot, and bears on the base of the elytra a small grecoish yellow mathing, not oevoring in Ch. querfricittuta ; the sentellum is also different in oolour, being entirely cowered with as sulphur or primrose yellow phasseence in $\mathrm{C} \%$. qumbricittuta.

## 23: Chariesthes nobilis N 1 . 14 m . <br> (Pl. X., fig. ..)

 bronnemm, inter antennas et in verfice nigrom, mama parva clengata alla inter
 nigrae ; seapo, articulis scemudo toto et tertio basi lutm-rufis. Prothorax dnalons maculis nigris motatns, una dorsali ad marginem anteriorem manna, semuda parva in medio laterno sita. Elytra angulo humerali nehracea, singulum elytrom maculis tribus nigris notatum, prima laterali antemediana, secunda antemediana disconduli, tertia laterali jostmediana; practerea in suturace medio macnla nigrab emmonni rotuma ; parte apicali nigra duabme maculis allis transerse dispositis ornata. Intra lateraliter allaz.

Lomg. ! ! 等 min., elytr. (63, lat. $3 \frac{1}{3}$.
The white probescence has a vary faind tint of yellow, chiedy on the heal. Front of the head with a longitndinal median brown band, wot exteuding to the anterion margin of the epistome. Autenmal tubors black, like the vertex, the latter bearing a narrow longitudiaal white elot. The domsal black marking of the prothoran extending leyoud the middle of the thine reatellum white, ahmost semicircular. The apacal guartur of the elytra hack, with two white spots on each clytrou placed in the middle of the binck rewion : one, rom outer margin; the secomb, at lithe longer than the first, near the sutne Sides of the under surface white, excelt the base of the second, third, and forrth abrdominal segments, where the white pulsescence is wanting.

Hab. Kuinn (A. Mocquerys, 1\$!

## $2+1$. Chariesthes multinotata ('hevr.

Kuilu. Onty one specimen of rather small size, the head of which wants the black spots met with in 'herrohat's type : its elytra have eightecus spots, not twenty, as the first lawal one on each elytrom is wating.

## Graciella gen. nov.

For generic charaters see 1 , : :
2 4 . Graciella concinna ( H hevr.)
Kuila, Ugowe R., Fermando Po.

## :24?. Graciella compacta sp. uns.

 ad trontis latera et inter oculormm partes superiores if lunt oculos allum.
 rotundatum. Blytra macnlis tribun commmilns: allois, prima parva antemediana, secnuda medianab rotunda, lertia anteapicali ind suturam minute interrupta ; practerea singulun elytrom maculis fuinque notatum. una lasali prope sentellum sita rotumda, cateris lateralibus, una pusthmmerali paria, spomala majore, rotunda, antemediana, tertia postmeliana sat parra leviter trassersa, fllarta anteapicali minuta, posthmerali mulachuali. lutra literaliter alha.

Long. $9 \frac{1}{2}$ mon., elytr. $6 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $33_{3}$.
Soale and second joint of the blackish brown antemate of a tawny whreons wohor, with a slight tint of rufons. Heal with a straight white band at each side of the front, extending firom the antemal tuber to the base of the constome:
vertex with a white mark betwen the mper parts of the eyes, diviled into two short lohes lehind. Schtellum of the colonr of the elytra. The latter with three white and rounded spots on the suture, common to both elytra, the tirst the smallest, the secomd the largest, and the third somewhat interrupted at the suture; besides these markings there are five white spot- on each elytron: whe beside the scutellm, cirenlar, tonching the basal marrin, and form along the side, the secoud of which, phaced in front of the middle, is the largest and of a circular shape. Punctuation of the elytra strong and rather thick, the punctures hecoming sparser and smallur towards the apex. Ahdomen somewhat darker than the remainder of the hody: the posterion parts of the segments laterally ensered with a white puhescence as the sides of the sterna.

Hab. Ggowe R. (A. Mocynerys).

## ¿43. Graciella trivittata 1 p nos.

子早. (i. ferrnginca. Antemat nigro-brumeae: capht album, in frontis medio et inter autenats nigrnm. Prothoras albus, vittis tribus latis bromneis notatus. Blytra grusse punctata, dnalns maculis suturalibns, elytris communibns, prima minuta posthasali, secunda majore mediana circulare, praterea quinune maculis in singulo elytro notata, ma hasali prope sentellum maxima, tribns lateralibns, prima minuta porthmerali, secunda antemediaua, maxima, rotunda, tertia parnm minore postmediana, macula yuiuta apicali parum triangulare.

Long. a mm.. elytr. 5 , lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
The basal spot of each elytron ocompies the whole of the extreme hasal margin from the scutellom to the shoulder, and is more rounded at the ontside and behind thas towards the suture.

Hub. Kinilu (A. Mucquerys, 1~! ${ }^{2}$ ).
Allied in colour and pattern to Gr: concinnet (Chevr.), from which it may be easily distinguished by the prothorax laving only three longitndinal brown bands.

## 24. Graciella zanzibarica sp. not.

б. '1. ferrnginea, perlihns pallidioribus. (aput allom, linea mediana frontali et fascia transversa interantemali brmmeis notatnm, sertice bronneo macula sat magna interocnlare allan. Antemac fermgineac, articnlis apice nigrescentibus. Prothoras allos, fasciis longitudinalibus tribus brmmeis ormatns, mediaua lata in medio disci sat fortiter dilatata. Elytra albo-macnlata, tribus maculis commonibus suturalilus, et quinque in singulo clyt ro, notata.

Long. $15 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. 4, lat. ${ }^{2}$.
Fernginous, with head and prothorax of a brownish colour, and with the tip of the antennal joints, erpecially of the last ones, blackish. The front of the head, except a longitudinal median streak, the checks, a hand behind each eye, and a somewhat triangular and rather large spot in the middle of the vertex, densely covered with a white pubescence. The median band of the prothoras broad, narrowed in front and behind; the lateral brown streaks anteriorly somewhat bent apwards. Nentellmm ratirely ferrnginous. Elytra with three sutaral ronnded markings: one rather small spot placed hehind the base, a second behind the middle, broader than long, and a thirl situated in front of the apex, teebly interrmited at the suture: each elytron bearing, moreover, five white spots: one at the base near the sontellum, of an almost semicirentar shape, and four along the sides, the tirst of them small, standing lehind the shoulder, the second placed almost in the middle, large and
romul. the fifth in the onter angle of the apex, and the fouth in frout of the fifth. Siden of the meso- and motanterum and of the posterior margius of the fome hasal abrlominal sugments covered with a white prabescence, tifth segment of the ablomen with a white sjot at each side. Lees ochreons.

Heb. Zauzilar.
In pattern of the elytra closely allied to Fi: concinn" (Cherr.), differing, howover, from this species in the colom of the antemue and in the style of marking of the prothorax. From frro treittatio spo nor.. again, it may be distiugnished by the colow of the antemae, by the form of the prothoracie brown bands, and ly the pattern of the elytra.

Murosternum geш. пою.
Eor generic characters see p. 215.

## 24.). Murosternum mocquerysi sp. nov.

(Pl. X., fig. 10.)
I/. fulsum. ('apite ballide ochraces, vertice orhraceo, post oculos purto nigru notato: autemis nigris, scalo parum rugnloso, infra falvo. Prothorace flavo, lateraliter macnla basali alba iu elytrornm lasim continuata mrato. Elytris nigris. fascia oldigur a sentello ad margiuem exteriorem descendente, macola minatia antemodiaua elytris commun, fasciaque transversa postmediana ochraceis. Metasterno et abkmiae bigris. Pedibns quatuor anticis rufu-fulvis, posticis nigris, tarsis posticis fulvescentibns.

Long. 11 mm ., elytr. $\frac{21}{2}$, lat. 4.
Head pald ochreons, clothed with rather sparse white hairs on the front and cheeks; a small spot behind each eye of a black colour. Antenuae black, a third longer than the body : scape tawny on the underside, aud punctulated abme, with the apex somewhat rugose and granular. Anterior constriction of the prothoras very feeble, aud the anterior transverse groove entirely disappearing on the mperside; sides with a white patch at the base, which is continned to the base of the elytra at the inside of the shonlder. Scutellum ochreons and semicircular. Elytra with an oblique ochraceons band ruming from the sentellum to the onter margin, bordering the lawal white markiug, aud laterally shading off into white, chiefly towards the base, nuderneath the shoulders; the remainder of the elytra black, except a small spot stauding almost in the midhe mon the suture and a postmediau trausverse band, which are both of inn ochreons colour ; this baud a very little curved on each elytron, aud not quite reaching the external margins. Apex of the elytra with a grey pnbesceuce. Meso- and metasternum white, with a faint tiut of olive buff. Abdomen black; the apex slightly pitchy, and clothed with a somewhat greyish pubescence. Auterior and intermediate legs tawny ochreons; posterior legs black, their tarsi brownish, with a butif-oloured hird joint.

## Hab. Ogowe R. (A. Mocqnerys).

246. Murosternum molitor sp, nov.
M. brunumm, pube alba vestitum. Antemis nigris, articulis basalibus pulbe parum viridescente, ut tarsis supra, oruatis. Vertice pustice iu medio et prothoracis trilus vittis longitudiualibns bruncis. Noutello suhtrapezoidali, sparsim alloupubescente. Elytris signaturis bromeis notatis, in singulo elytro prima postscutellare et seemada antemediana linearibus, tertia lougitndinali lineiformi ab hameron neyne
trans medinm descendente ot parmm flexnosa, practerea macolis ailons wel quathor irregnlaribns parvis persmedianis. Pedibus fulvis, tarsis obsembioribus.

Loug. 11 mm ., elytr. - lat. 43.
Derm hrown, densely enverel with a white pabescence, whieh is faintly tinged with greenish lonif, chicfly on the antemare and tarsi. Head wanting the white pubesernce in the midde of the sertex immeliately in tront of the prothorax. Antename black, abont a fifth longer than the body. Anterior transwerse groove of the prothorax rery distinct, even on the upherside, and the basal one still stronger: of the three longitndinal brown streaks the mediath one is hroad and narrowed at the base. while the laterab ones are narrow. Scute llum math broader than long, almost of the shape of a trapezinu, and clothed with sparse white hairs. Each elytron bears some brown markings: one standing behind the satellnm. of at short linear shape : a second also linear, extending from the shonlder beyond the middle of the elytra, and shighty thexuse ; a thind linear, but shomt, phaced near the suture in front of the middle; and thee or fom irregular spots, smatl and placed hetween apex and middle of the elytra. Puhesernece of the under surface mudh sparser than that of the upherside, so that the colour of the derm shows through, especially in the middle. Legs tawny, with the tarsi somewhat darker. Mesosterum vertically precipitons, somewhat eltwated, and with the margin ronnded.

Hul. Kailu (A. Mocquerys, Nare).

## 24\%. Murosternum pentagonale - 1 . nov:

(PI. X., tig. 11.)
I/. obsenre brunuenm, pulbe ochraceo-allat vestitam. Antemnis uigris. (dapite vertice macnla jarva. prothorace linels quinque, hrmnecis notatis. Elytro singulo signaturis brumeis ornato. scilicet : matentis prima jostbasali diseodali lineilormi (b)tiqua, secunda posthmerali marginali minuta mitmoda, fortia parva rotunda post primam sita, ctarta mediana laterali pentagonali macnlam orhrace-alham inelndente, fuinta parva lineiformi postuediana subsuturali parmm madulata, sexta transworsa anteapicali subflexnost, snturam et marginem rxternmm attingente, septima aricali com anteapieali at suturam of latne conjuncta. Tarsis nigris.

Variat: prothoracis fasciis brumeis laterahibs fere evanceentibus, chytrorma linea bumerali com macena pentagomali conjunta.

Longr. 111 min., clytr. $7 \frac{1}{3}$, lat. 4 .
Blackish hown, covered with it dense pubescence of a batl' colomr. Autennac back, more than half as long again as the bocly. Vertex with a brown spont in front of the prothorax. The latter with fise rather narrow and baekish brown strakk, one of which is placed on the vertical part of the sides, stopping short before the base. fontelmu densely covered with a buff pulescence. Suture of the edytra from the seatellum to the middle, and some matrings on cach elytron dark brown; the longitulinal anterior line an well as the transerse median and sutural aud the anteapical linest markings are somewhat waved, the first of them wory laintly so. Lequ of a tawny colone, with the tarsi blakish.

Hab, Ogewer R. (A. Montherys).

## これ, Murosternum dalmani (Cherr.).

Nerra Imme and (iohd foast.

## 249. Apheniastus rutilus (1) Hex

 ad octarnm hasi piscis, quarto iufra hasi allo-pubescente. l'rothorax inpmuctatus, dorso ante constrictionem basalew impressione parva iustruths. Blytra jumetata, interstitios ponetis multo majoribus. Prosterum in ntranme latere maconlat allba, parmm ante angulnm extermm taxal atvitatis sitab, uotatum. Meso- of metasternm lateribus allo-pmbescentia, hoe nigram, illud testaremm. Pondes nigri, femoribns anticis inlrat fulvin.

Loug. 12 mm ., elytr. 9, latt. $4 \frac{3}{4}$.
Usually the fourth antemal juint only is white molerneatlo, lat in some examples the four haval joints are more or less white on the unterside. The protherax, thongh mifolorons in bost specimens, beats somotimes a stuall white *post on cach side near the anterior margin.

Hab. Kniln athe Ogowe R. (A. Moequerys).
This species ingees quite well with Thomson's description and ligure of Ilapheniustus mbirlus Thoms. (mer ('luevr.) given in Atroh. Entom., ii., p. lyz,
 Thoms. Syn. : II. refirs Thoms." As far as I am aware, Thomson never pul)lished a species of IIuphernimstis under the mame ul' rafies. ('lhevrolat's II.




25. Apheniastus aualis sper.
 apice brmnen. Prothorace fassiis tribos longitndinalibus sat incemspicnis fermgineis, praeterea in ntropue latere lisecia nigra, uotato. Elytris sat sparim purtatio. aphee nigris. lutral niger; prosterm at mesustarai medin of femorilhis quathor anticis rulis.

Long. A mu., elytr. 6, lat. ? $\frac{1}{2}$.
Uper surlace, except the black apex of the clytra, clothed with a palw odirems pulescence, contined on the prothoras to foms lengitndinal hands. Sisapuaud second joint of the antennae black: thied to sixth joints pale rufons, with the apices blackish: the remainder lackish: autemate a quarter their longth longer that the botly. Nentellnu slightly trapeziform, and romaded at the apex. Pumetures rather strong at the base, dimmishing in size towarks the afex, and with the interstices larger than the punctures. Apex of elytra, abomt a quarter the length. of a black coloms. Netasternm and alodomen alsu back. Four anterion femora rufons, with their tip blackish : tibace and tarsi and the hind legs pitchy hack. Under surlace with sparse grey hairs, whill are muth closer at the sides of the metasterum.

Hab. Sierra Leme.

### 2.1. Apheniastus apicalis \%. 1u\%.

 quarto basi luteo. Elytris sat sparsim punctatis, apice nigris. Infra niger, mesenat metasterno lateraliter einereo-pubescentibus. Pedes nigri.

Leng. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. $7 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.

Antenna back．the time the length of the bedy in the $\delta$ ，and one－mat－ lalf time in the of，lasal half of the fourth juint of a louff colour．Prothoras withont lougitudinal streaks，except a faint and more or less blackish median line， which is a little more conspinons near the front margin．fontellum romuded． Elytra with a seattored punctution：the apical jart（about $\frac{1}{3}$ tha the length of the （elytra）of a hatack colone．L＇ader surface and lags hack：midale of the prostermm pitehy．Desonternm somewhat sarsely，and the episternal of the metastermm demstly ashy grey fulesemt．

Hab．Siera Lerme．
2r．2．Proctocera senegalensis（Thoms．）．
Kuiln，（iabon．
2．3．Proctocera scalaris（＇hevr．
（iohl Coast，Kniln，Gabuen．
254 ．Diastocera trifasciata（Falm．）．
Nierra Leone，Smegal．Bahr－cl－Ahian（Henglin）．
2．．．．）Ceroplesis quinquefasciata（Falr．）．
Bunoto（Tper Congo）．
20n．Ceroplesis fissa Ilar．
Bopmo（ $\mathrm{U}^{7} \mathrm{p}$ per（＇ongo）．
2．5：．Ceroplesis orientalis（3fbst．）．
Bopoto（C jpier C＇ongo），＂Congo，＂（iaboon，Augola．
ぎッ．Ceroplesis mechowi Qued．
Pojpoto（Upher（imgo）．
259．Ceroplesis minuta sp now．
8．C＇nigra：antenarum tuburibus verticalibas apuroximatis．Prothome latitndine bongitudini aequali，hateribsis vix．derso distiucte transverse bisulcato vel biconstricto，tubercolo laterali mulla，disen pance irregulare，pratipme ad lasim minute transersim strignloso．Scontelo apice truncato，augulis rotmonatis． Elytris dense rugose punctais，toto maryine laterali．apice，cuinque fasciis traus－ versis fere requariter dispositis rufis，prima et secmada，fuarta et yuinta ad suturam nnitis，prima in medio com ramifieatione onligue versus sentellum directat suturat parum rufescente．

Long． $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ ．，elytr． $11 \frac{1}{2}$ ，lat． $3 \frac{3}{4}$ ．
This very small und arrow species is allied to（＇．quinquefasciate（Fabr．）as regards the natrow hands of the elytra；but it may be at once distinguished by its size，by the alsenee of a distinet lateral tooth on the prothorax，the latter having only a slight trace of a tabercle behind the middle of the sides，and by the onter margin of the elytra being cutirely rufons．

IIab．Natal．
？ in＇$^{2}$ ．Moecha hecate（＇hevr．


261．Gnathoenia irrorata sp．nov．
3．（i．nigran：cinereo－pubescors．supra multis pilis erectis vestita．（＇apot olivacen－brumemm，distinete canalicmatum．Ponthorax cappitis molore，disco spar－
 sat magno；hasi transverse sulcata．Elytra mimute nigro－brumeu－macnlata，basi extrema comspicne graunlatio．grosse punctata，post basim sulito minutins punctulata： callo hmmerali tuberculato．

Long．1s mm．，elytr．12，lat．＊．
Antemat black，witla a feeble tint of pitelyy colome：hase of the foints a little greyer than the remaining．The spase and minute puctnation of the prothoras is stronger above the lateral teeth．Fintellum olivacems hrown，with the sides gres． Elytra covered with a grey pmbescence am with very small brownisl black sions， which are sompwhat denser in the midile and at the appex ；hase comrsely punctuated． the punctures confluent at the shoulders，the interstices forming grannles chiefly at the basal margin aud muterneath the shomkers，the latter braring a rather strong tubercle．Bohind the hase the punctures dimiaish in size rather suddenly；and are minute from the middle to the tip．Each puncture of the upper surface hears a short and hark setulose nair．Under surfare manally chothed with an axhy grey puhescence：apex of the nltimate segment of the ablomen covered with longer hairs of a somewhat finlvous colonr．Apical jart of the thibe black，except the extreme tip，where the hairs are vellowish，as in the middle of the intermediate tibiae and on the maderside of the tarsi．Nesusternal process with a blunt tuberele in front．
$H_{n}$ ，Kniln（A．Mocquerys，ls92）．
Its nearest allied species is Gh．renered Thoms，，which has the punctnation much denser and coarser at the sides of the prothorax，the hasal transverse groove shallower，the pmetuation of the apical hall of the elytra coarser，with the punctures forming short rows，chiefly near the outer margins．The setuluse hairs are sparser in $G$ ．cemeren，and the elytra of the latter are spotted with a white pubsencere，the spots arranged here and there in longitudiual rows．

26．Gnathoenia albomaculata Qued．
＂Congo．＂

## 263．Gnathoenia venerea Thoms．

＂（＇ongo，＂Ogowe，Knilu，and Loanda．
I have some doubt if the specimens from Knilu aud Loanda really helong to $G$ ．renerea，as all examples of the very large series have a more or less large irregular white patch on each elytrom in front of the middle．The greyish pubescence of the middle region of the elytra is absent in most specimens，aud the clytra are a little more convex and slightly longer than in the specimen from＂f＇ongo．＂I propose for this form from Kuiln and Loanda the ame（r．reneren ab．alloplugintu．

## 26t．Gnathoenia bialbata Fairm．

Kuilu and Loandu．A large series．
265．Eurysops esau（herr．
（ioll（＇oast and Knilu．
2665．Phryneta aurocincta Gilér．
Nierra Leme，Gaboon，and Bahr－el－Abiad（Heuglin）．
?hi. Phryneta spinator ab. obscura (1hiv.).
Grold t'onst and Bopoto (Tpler C'ongo).
2in. Phryneta macularis Har.
Bopoto (Upler ('ongo).
269. ? Phryneta coeca (hewr.

Ogowe.
2?い. Clireostes obesa (IVentw.)
Magalin' Perge (Transvad).
$2 \pi 1$ Homelix liturata (wned.).
Kıilu and " ('ongo."
This spuecies is wrongly placed. 1 helieve, in the gemas Eurysops Thoms. It diflers from this gemse in tho form of the heml, structure of antennae and mesothorax, etc.. and agrees quite well with Homelix.
?2. Homelix variegata sp. nov.
H. bramen-nigra, pube grisen-huten varicgata. Antenuis micoloribus, nswne ad apicem crasis. Prothorace disco medio depresso, tquadribulboso; dente laterati subrecto sat brevi, hand acnto. Elytris post medinm nommullis maculis bmomenbigris notatis, basi sat seriatim fowolato-pmetatis, pmotis profunde impressis rotnodatis, sed sub lumeros transversis densissimis, versas apicem multo minutioribns. Procesis prosteruali longo, areuato, mesosternali brevissimo.

Long. 2 a mm., elytr. 1-, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Clothed with a greyish baff pmbescencr, and spotted with black, blackish brown. and grey. Strneture of the prothorax similar to that of Eurysops lituratu Qued., but the grooves are less deep and the bultons parts of the dise less raised; the hateral teeth rather short and somewhat blunt. Punctures on the base of the elytra rombled and vary deep, those behind and under the shonders distinctly transeerse and very deep. Fach elytrou with au irregular macma hehind the middle, and with a smaller one in tront of the first near the suture ; both spots ill-detined and brownish hack. Legs lensely spoted with black; siles of each abdominal segmenf with a rombed blackish spot; pro- and mesonternum with a longitudinal streak of a whitish thil colonr, rather feelde on the prosternum.

Hub. Kiviln (A. Nocituerys, ta92).
This species is a true Homelix as regards the form of the head and antemune and the strmeture of the pro- and mesosternmm.

## 273. Synhomelix annulicornis (f hewr.).

Nierra Leone.

## : 74 . Pachystola erinaceus sp. nov.

I', nigra: pulse sordide grisco-brannea nigro-variegata obtecta, supra pilis arectis lonuis grispis et brnaneis vestita. l'rothorax multi-taberculatas, tuberculis lateraliter validis. Elytra fere parallela, usque trans medium tuberenlata, deiu sparsim punctata. Proeessns prosterni rotnodatus, mesosterni dedivis medio profunde sulcatus. Abdominis segmenta lateraliter macula nigro-brumea motata, segmentum nltimum medio profinde impressum.
l.ong. 30 mm.. elytr. 22, lat. 11.
（＇overed with a greyish brown juheseence shading off into black，chiefly on the uper surface．The sembse hairs of the mudersile brownish grey or grey， those of the upperside loug，erect，and hrown；hesides these hairs the upper surface， expeeially the elytra，has shorter crect hairs of a whitish grey endomr．Dise of prothorax with large tubercles at the sides，three of which are more raised；those in the middle of the dise teeblar ；the tuhercles are punctured；the anterior trans－ verse grove obsolete in the middle；the lateral teeth lyoad at the hase，and sudtenly narrowed in the middle．Sentellum longer than broad，strongly rounded at the apex．Elytra fir more that half their length covered with shining round tubereles，which are denser and larger at the lase，and smatler and sparser in the middle：punctuation very scarce，more conspicmons and denser at the ajes．

Hab．Taveta（E．Afr．）．
Allied to P．fultiginosa Chevr．
2i5．Pachystola lapidosa Thoms．
Gold（＇oast，Cameroons，Loanda．

## 270．Pachystola texata（Cherr．）．

Kuilu．
？i：．Pachystola tibialis sp．uov．
？．$P$ ．wigra；olivacen－ciuereo－marmorata．（＇apite minate punctnlato，medio subtiliter canaliculato．Antemis scapo nigw，articulis $2^{\circ}$ et 3 brunneis，caeteris ochraceis．Prothorace laevi，lateribns medio dente valido aento armato．Sentello rotundato．Elytris parallelis，justice rotundatis，apieibns paulo oblique truncatis， punctulatis，punctis in guttis olivaceo－cinereis sitis：singulo elytro macula parva subhumerali，macula transversa magna antemediana，ilnabus maculis postınedianis transverse dispositis，una laterali transversa parte discoidali jarmo versus posticum directa，una suturali rotunda pance versus anticum sita，cum illins parte discoidali fere mita，nigris notato．Infra uigro－marmorata ：tibiis tarsisque mbro－fulvis．

Long． 21 mm．，elytr． 14 ．lat． $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ．
The black markings of the elytra are arranged almost as in $P$ ．signaticornis （Chevr．）．The lateral spot underneath the shoulder small and romded，the secoud macula in front of the middle transverse，neither reaching the onter margin nor the sutme，and hroalest towards the suture ；the lateral postmedian patch also transverse，touching the outer margin，and its diseal part somewhat bent towards the tip of elytra ：the postmedian sutnral spot rounded，and placed in front of， but eluse to，the discal part of the prostmedian pateh．

Huh．Kuilu（A．Moequerys， $1 \sim(2)$ ）．
2こ．Pachystola signaticornis（（＇bevr．）．
Sierra Leme，Gold（＇oast．
？\％）Tomnoscelis biemarginata（hevr．
Sierra Leone．
2い）Protonarthron diabolicum Thoms．
Ggowe，Kuilu，Loanda．
$\because 2 l$ ．Protonarthron subfasciatum sip nor．
万 f．Pr．densiter griseo－flavo－pulesscens，uigro－maculatum，supra pilis singulis longis nigris vestitum ；genis rectis：antenuis nigris．articulis tertio et gnarto intra
pance coliativ, 3 ad ultimum lasi alhis: prothorate pratato, hasi modice constricto, lataribus fere rectis, antier latiore, disors utrinum irreculariter trimaculato: sentello grised, aphe trucato-marginato: elytris pmactatis, nigro-marmoratis, ante et post medium manenis et trastersis faseiis notatis, angulis sumalihus subrotundatis.

Long. 13 min., dytr. !! hat. f.
Head punctured, clothed with a denar yallowish cineroms pubsecence: with a tine glabrons median sulcus: cheeks short and not dilated. Nandibles smonth as in Pr. decoblicum Thoms. (Whilst they are lomgitndinally striped or rugose in all *pecies of Acmorero Thoms. that I know). Antentar of the male scarecly twice as long as the bedy. those of the fomente a third longer that the hody: scape glabrons, finely aud transersely rogate-gramulate, with a few hairs underneath: third and fourth goints fringed with tather -parse hairs, the fifth has also some long hatirs: base of the third and all following joints white. Prothorax punctured all over, with the pmetures smaller than the interstives: broader than long, browdest in frout, slightly constricted at the hase and nearly straight at the sides; the colour similar to that of the head : dise with a row of three irregular hack maculate at each side. Sentellum grey, as long as hroad: the apex subtruncate and fechly emarginate. Elytra puct ned like the prothoras, the pmetnres forming rows here and there, and each giving origin to an erect black hair: pubescence yellowish ashy gree, variegated with hlack patehes and spots, which almost form two irregular transverse bands, one in front ott, and ome behind, the middle; the base also black beside the scutellum, and the anex has one larger black spot and a smatl one in frout of it : besides these markings which seem to be constant, there are some more small spots, chiefly in the middle. Puhescence of the nuder surface similar in colour to that of the upperside. Notasternum punetnered laterally: abdomen with long grey hairs: the extreme base of the abdomimal segments, a small spot on the posterior femora, and the tip of the tibiae back.

The relatively short antennae of the math, with the basal juints sparingly fringed with long hairs, give this specties an appearance which is somewhat different trom that of $P^{\prime} r$. diabolirnm Thoms: ; but, in other respects, it agrees quite well with this species, so that there is no doubt that both speeise beloug to unc genths.
(iohl $C_{\text {'nast, Kniln, Loanda. }}$
2-3. Acmocera compressa (Fabr.).
Gold (inast (common).
2-4. Acmocera olympiana Thoms.
(rohd C'oast, Kuilu.

## 28.. Acmocera varians :1 nov.

of A. atrat : plus minnse qrisen-pubsens: capite minutiswime junctulato: rortice medio densins phesconte: prothorace brevi. imponctato. domt. laterali masi approximato: seutello subtrapeqoidali: elytris convexis, basi spurim. medio grossins densius puntatis, apice fere impunctatis: colore variante:
(a) Elytrin atris, sparsissime grisen-pubescentibus, fascia postmediana transversal lata atra, linea ante hane fasciam sita at macola irregulate lasali juxtu sutnran of lineal anteapicali undulata, griseo-allhis, notatis : forma typien:

(c) signaturis ut in (a) et (b), sed dytris practerad duse griswo-pubencutions;
(d) ut sul, (b), sed lincis grisen-ahlis al suturam carvatis of unitis, in singulo elytro signatoram subsirvolarem fermantilns:
 uigra albo-marginata ; macula hasali et limea anteapicali valde obsoletis.
lang. 16 ma., elytr. 11, lat. 6.
 ance as regards the pattern of the wytra, that I at first beliaved them to reppencat three distinct species. Bont as the pmotuations, the wotliue of the prothoras. the form of the elytra, the shape of the frmoran ette.. are entirely the same in a goosl nomber of specimens of the sarions fomens, whins they are different in the of her *pecies of this genns, I amsider all these different-hokiugs specimens th helong to one species, esperially as thereare exabolles with an intermediate coloration.

Ponetnation of the head exeeslingly fine : midhe of the vertex and sometimen a
 with the tip of the thire joint haek. Prothorax about a third sharter than houg, imponctate, with a deep trassersa groove in front and at the hase: lateral teeth close to the hasal comstriction. Sontellum trumeate at the apme. Elytra conven. narrowed towards the tip in the mul; mush less so in the iemalc: lase beside the sentellum, apex, and sometimes the lasal impression near the shomber almost impmoctate, whilst the miklle of the dise is rather coarsely aml more deusely pmotured: in specimens with a close pmbescence the pmotures seem to be smaller, as they are more or lase concealed ly the hairs. Vemom rather shomder: posterion ohes with a liack ring near the apex.
 and ( $/$ ) $)$.

## 286. Acmocera convexa sp. wos.

 capite utrimure sub wenlos liuca griseab motato: froute figutata; vertice media
 prothorace latev, disco eonvexo, pancis macmis paris notato, dente laterali hasi approsimato, parnm arcuato; sontello apice trmucaro ; elytris consexis, humero minute rotundato fere recto, parmm $\mathrm{p}^{\text {ratim }}$ grandato-punctatis, apies commmatus rotundatis, macnlis parvis plas minnse transersis, ante apicem limann transworsam iuronspicuam undulatam formantibns, motatis: femoribus sut grabililons, medio anmulo nigro ornatis.

Long. 14 mm ., elytr. $9 \frac{1}{2}$, tat. in $\frac{1}{2}$.
Black, covered with a lowninh and smomewat ashe phessence. Front of the head finely and rather densely grambated: vertex smooth, with fiue punctures only behind the eyes : two small spots in the ernatre of the frent, and the midhe of the vertex more densely phberepont. Duteman and legs with a grey puberoence: the base of the goints whitish: the apes of the third ome hark and chotherl with hack hairs; the tip of' the fourth and fitth also more or less haskish. l'rothorax im-
 phaced close to the trasal constriction, and somewhat cursed. Fentellum traporiform, brouder than longe Elytra consex, distimetly narowed beland, with the shonders slighty remoded ; interstices of the punctures harger than the proctures.
the anterior border of each of the latere somewhat elavated and formines a small gramule. Spots of the dytra small, arranged in inconspienous trausterse lines hore and there, one of which near the apex is a little more distinct: apex marrowly bordered with a grey pubescence.

IIab. ('ameroous.
Similar in colnur to d. undulatu Qued., from which it is distingnished by the much shoiter neck of the male, by the shape and structure of the frothorax, elytra, and femora in both sexes.

28\%. Acmocera undulata fined.
Kuilu, " ('mongo," Loanda.
288. Acmocera bimaculata Thoms.

Knilu.
289. Acmocera isidoris ('hevr.

Grold C'oast.
291. Acmocera apicalis sp, nov.

ठ. A. atra: griseo-pmbescens: geuiv non dilatutis: prothorace impunctato, latitndine parma breviore, dente laterali parvo sat obtuso, basi approximato; clytris humeris prominulis carinatis fere rectis: basi sparsim, medio densius grossins punetatis, apice litevibus, macuła irregulare humerali, fascia postmediana ar suturam parm interrupta, fasciaque apicali atris, notatis; abdominis segmentis lateraliter spatio parvo et toto segmento ultimo sparsins pubescentibns, nigris ; femoribns subpednaculatis.

Long. 14 mm., elytr. 3, lat. 5.
Black, clothed with a grey pubescence. Head finely fmuctured : the cheeks straight. Prothorax abont three quarters the breadth long, impunctate; the lateral teeth conspicumsly short and rather bhut. paced close to the basal groove. shonlders of the elyta prominent and carinate: punctuation parse at the basce, a little denser in the middle, and almost eutirely wanting at the apex of the elytrom; of the black and shiniug markings of the latter the humeral macnla is irregular, the postmedian fiscia is broadest near the suture, where it is marowly intermuted, and does not quite extend to the outer margin; the postmedian and the apical fasciae are separated only by a nurrow oblique grey band; femora distinctly chavate.

Hab. "Congo."

## 291. Acmocera aberrans sp, nov.

ठ f. A. nigra; cinereo-pubesceus; capite punctulato: genis rectis : auteunis piceis, ( $\delta$ ) corpore fere triplo, ( ${ }^{2}$ ) dimilio lougioribns, scapo fere rylindrico, densiter punctulato: prothorace brevi, autice transverse bi-, hasaliter misuksto, parsis ime nigro-punctulato ; dente laterali apice truncato, hasi approximato : scutello trapeziformi : dytris rersus apicem in utropue sexu attematio: hnmeris subreetis carinatis; grosse punctatis, apice fere hevilus: fincia transwersa posthasali indistincta nigrescente of maculis parsis griseis ornatis ; femoribus subclavatis.

Long. 11 mom., elytr. i, lat. :3木年.
Black, densely formed with an ashy grey pubeneence. Basal joints of the autennae fringed underneath with long hairs: these hairs ate not denser at the tip of the third joint, as they are in other species of Acmocera. Prothoran a third
shorter thau broarl, strougly emstricted at the hasc, and deeply trausversely bisuleate in front. Elytra with an ill-defined straight and transverse blarkish band hehind the base, and with some very small yellowish grey spots in and liehind the middle, these spots almost forming a postmedian mulnlate transerse streak. Under surface uniformly grey; third and fourth joints of the tarsi and the tip of the four posterior tibiae dark hrown.

Hub. Kuilu (A. Nocquerys, 1892).
The slender scape of the antemnae, the straight cheeks not being dilated, and the truncate lateral teeth of the prothoras are very remarkable in this species.

Discoceps get. nov.
ठ ㅇ. ('aphite inter antenas concaro: I'route rotundata, verticali, plana ; genis et venlis carinatu-compressis; antennis infra (articnlis septimo ad decimom minus) fimbriatis ; prothorace brevi, lateribus dentato : seutello rotundato; elytris convexis, basi justa humeros impressis; tibiis carinatis, iutermediis incessura valde obsoleta instructis: femoribus clavatis.

The peculiar shape of the head is the priucipal character which distinguishes this genus from Acmocera.

## 292. Discoceps fasciatus sp. nov.

of of. /I. miger, cineren-pubescens, sparsis pilis nigris erectis vestitns. (aput medio leviter canaliculatum. Antennarum articuli quintus, septimus, bonas, ultimus nigri. Prothorax longitndine duplo latior, dente laterali conien purum post medium sito. Elytra fascia lata antemediana finlva, et ante apicern maculis minutis griseis notata, convexa, grosse, versu* apicem disjurse, punctata,

Long. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$, elytr. $6 \frac{1}{4}$, latt. $4 \frac{1}{4}$.
Head finely granulated, with a transverne impression behind the antemal tubercles; the longitudinal impressed line mure or less obsolete. Antennae half as long again as the body in the mule, a little longer than the body in the femele: ashy grey, with the tip of the third and fourth joints and the whole of the fitth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh less puhescent and almost black. scutellum nearly as long as broal, rounded at the apex. Elytra convex, chiefly at the base, narrowed towards the ajex, especially in the mule: comssly and somewhat rugosely punctured, with the punctures unequal in size: shoulder not profluced : a broal and rather straight band in front of the middle tawny ; apex spotted with gres. Under surface aniformly ashy grey : extreme tip of the tibiae clothed with a black pubescence.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, ] w (w) .
Resembling Eumimetes heroldi Qued. in size as well as in colour.
Latisternum gen, nov. (1.mocerinorum).
8. Fronte magna, genis dilatatis, ocnlis disisis ; antenaarum scalpu elongatn; prothorace dorso trituberculato, dente laterali valider armato; elytris basi latis, cuneatis; processibus prosternali et mesosternali latissimis. depressis: tihiis sine carinis, intermediis apicem vershs profnode incisis.

Differs from Acmocern especially in the entirely divided eyes, in the broal and flattened process of the pro- and mesosternum, and in the tibiae being devoid of a carina nawally met with in other genera of " Acmocérides."

## 2!13. Latisternum pulchrum sp. $w x$.

\&. L. niwrum, fulvo-cinereu-pubescens. ('apite genis el fronte pancio punctis nigris. vertice pour ocnlos duabus fasciis longitudinalibus luten-grimin uotato. Antennarmm scalo prothoracis medium attingente. Prothomacis basi utrinque
 tuberculis pesticis et deutibus lateralibus validis jmuctis nigris instruetis. Sentello maguo. rotundato. Elytris brevibus, versus apicen atteunatis, inter humerum et sentellum tuberculo sat acho iustructis, punctulatis, bisi grambato-punctatis, maculis transwersis lateo-griscis er higris ormatis. P'edibus nigro-aunulatis.

Long. $1:$ min., elytr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 8 .
Scape of the antemaze slender, very finely punctaated. with some gramules and trauserse wrinkles at the inside. The longitmbinal trouses at eam side of the front of the head narrow and straight, stamding at right angles to the transerse groove behind the epistome: mildle groove of the beal fechle anterintly. Pubesence of head aud prothorax some what paler here and there. Fach elyton with five small black spots, one placed behind the schtellum aud including a grey spot, a secoud behind the shoulder, two at the beginuing of the last third, and one before the apex at the onter margin : each of these spots tonches a grey spot which stands in front of the black oue, and in the miklle of the elytron aud uear the apex are some more grey markings. Famora :mbl thine with twa black rings each.

Hohb. Loauda.

## 2! 4 . Olenecamptus triplagiatus $: 11$. nov.

0. rufo-brumbens, antemis peditusque pallidioribus, griseo-pubescens. Vartice albo: antenuarum scapul granulato: prothorace retrorsum augnstato, biconst ricto, trausverse plicato; scutello rotnodato, basi excepta albo: clytris punctatix, puctis versus apicem minutis, macula basali communi us phe ad utrospue humeros exteusa, postice roturlata, fascia jostmediaua commani margines laterales non attingente, albis ornatis.

Loug. I6 mm., elytr. 11, lat. 4.
Brown, with the upper surface of a paler hown colonr, and with the atutenate and legs rufous bulf; chothed with a fine grey pubescence. Byes strongly comvex. Vertex white, with a very feeble tiut of buff. scape of antemate atrongly gramular. Prothoras as long as broad, marrowed behind, covered with transverse ridges. Scutellom rounded. with the apieal half white. Elytra beariug a large lasal patch, extenting from one shoulder to the other and wouded behiud : auther harge patch sitnated begome the middle, also (ammon to botle elytra, much hrowler than fomg, sumewhat ronuded at each side and not extending to the lateral margius; both patches are coloured like that of the vertex, and are bordered with a harrow dark brown line.

Hab. Giold C'oast.
2:\%. Olenecamptus albidus *p. nov.
() hrmumes ; corpore intra, capite auteunarum seapu jiceo-nigigis, autemis pedibusque pallite fulvin: pube alba vestitus. Fronte et genis sparsim athotomentosis, macula postuculare et vertice albis. Prothorace latitudine longiore, albo, vittis brumbeis notane, ma mer Lana antice abbreviata, what laterali, una suprat coxak cavitatelu sita. Acutello rotundato, albo, basi brunueo. Blytris parallelis,
apicibus singulis acuminatis ; :hlis. marginifus brouncis: singulo elytro macula diseoilali minnta antemediant cum margiue temiswime counexa, fascia : thenstir postnediana parm obliqua suturam non attingeute dom margine conflume factia transersa arenatal antenpicali coun margine ef suturae parte lormuna apicali conflnente, brumeis untate. Infral lateribus allon-maculatus.

Long. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $\triangle \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 3.
Brown, with the head, scape of antemate, and muder surtace fiackish with the remainder of the antemap and the ligs pale tawny: clothed with a white pubescence. Head sparsely pmbescent on the front and cheek, with a small spor behind each eye and the whole of the vertex white, except a very small brows sipot on the vertex cluse to the prothorax. Autemae $1 \frac{1}{3}$ the leugth of the body, with the scape strongly gramar. Prothoras longer than froal, white. with five brown bands, one median and abbreviated in front, one sitnated in the middle of cach side, and one immediately alove the coxal cavities, the latter less marked than the whers. Elytra pointeal at the apex, coarsely punctuated, with the functuren rery dense at the sides; white, rather narrowly hordered with brown at the base, sides, and apex: each elytron with three markings of the brown colour of the derm : one small spot sitnated on the dise in tront of the middle, comected with the brown margiu dy a very fine brown line, a transverse and rather narrow band behind the middle, somewhat oblique, not extending to the suture, and nuited with the margin, and finally an auteapical transverse narrow streak, laterally mited with the margin, cmrved on the dise, and connected with the snture, the apical part of whieh (from this band to the tip) is also trown. Uuder surface white on the sides of the meso- and metasternum, the latter with a brown lougitudinal mark; sides of the abdominal segments with a blackish spot surroumled with a puhescent white space.

Hab. Knilu (A. Mocquerys, 1~92).

## 296. Anauxesis atrata Chevr.

## Kuiln.

## 297. Anauxesis calabarica Chevr.

Sierral Leone, Kuilu.

## 2!5. Frea basalis sp, nor:

ठㅇ. F. nigra, deusiter cinerco-tomentosum: capite sparsim punctato: antennis ( $\delta$ ) corpore duplo, ( 8 ) parmm longioribna, artientorum apibibns nigeris ; prothorace nigro-punctan, suleis transversis antieo et postico in medin sat carvatis, dente laterali postmediaue subaculo minute arenato ; seutello longitudne dupho latiore ; elytris basi parnm Havo-tomentosis, ommino maculis parvis ablis ornatis, grosse et parum coufertim punctatis: metasterm lataraliter allon.

Long. 16 mm ., elytr. 11, lat. i.
Black, covered with a wery shom ashy grey pubescence. l'unctures of the tront of the head and prothoras hack, somewhat crowded on the elytra, and very coarse lout not dense at the hase of the latter. The numerons. small white sinte of the elytra are mited here and there, and form very short and irregular transyerse linear markings. Tip of tibiae and the tarsi bhack.

Hab, Knilu (A. Moequerys, fase and Lomdab.
In some specimens ticketed "(ongo" the spots of the elytra wre almont entirely wanting.

As regards the shape, this speries is allied to $F$, marntirnomis Fhoms., but the lateral teeth of the prothoras are very much shorter, and the antenume of the mate are much longer than in $F$. maculicornis, while the puacturation and colour are also dillerent.

## 29!. Frea leucostictica (White).

(rold C'oant. (I'nder Phymutosterne in the Munich Catalomue.)

## 311. Frea malachitica sp. nos:

(1'l. N., tig. 13 .
ठ ㅇ. F. nigra, pube griseo-viridi vestita: "apitr pare punctato: antennis nigris. articulis hasi viridi-griseis, ( ( ) corpore quarta, ( $~$ ) sexta parte longiorilus: prothorace nisro-punctulate, dente laterali postmediano vix arcuath; sentellu longitndine tertia partu latiore; elytri- densiter punctati-: hamerin obliqutrmanatis binodnlosis: tibiis exth. basi apiceque nigro, imermediis practerea medio grisco-pnbescentibus.

Long. 1: mw., elytr. I?, lat. i.
Hab. Kuilu (A. Jocquerys).
Easily distiugnished from all species of frem hithern kuown by the pectiar rerdigris colomr of the pubescence.

## 301. Frea grisea :]. nor:

 pance punctata: antenac (o) dytrorm medinm attingentes (d incompletae), articolis quinto ad decimm brevissimis. Prothorax suleis transversis antico et fustico dorso parum ubsodetis, disperse punctulatus, diseo impunctato, convexo, dente laterali postmediano Levevi. Scutelmm valde transversum. Elytra "onvexa, justa humeros deviter impressa, lmmeris rotundatio, punctata, punctis post humeros najorilons.

Long. 12 mm., elytr. !?, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black, ewered with a short ashy grey pubsecence. Punctuation of the frout of the head conspicaons, but very sparse. Fifth joint of the antemat half as long as the third, fifth and followiug ones grabaally diminishing in length. Prothorax narrowed towards the front margin. Sontellum nearly three times as brod as long in the of, not quite so broad in the $\delta$. Under surtace mitormly asly grey; femora with some blackish spots.

Hab. Cameroons and Gaboon.
Its nearest allied species is $F$. semilis (White), from which it differs in the very short antemate, in the more convex prothoras, with the lateral teeth swaller and closer to the base, in the elytra being couvex even at the base and having the shoulders much less prominent, and in the less well-manked spots of the efytra.

Frea senilis (IVhite).
Sicrrat Leome. (Phymetosterna stmilis White of the Munich Catalogue.)
$30 \because$ Frea sparsilis spo now.

 "pice uigri. I'rothorax domen lateraliter fascia irregulare longitudinali bi-interrupta,
 laterali magno areato instructus. Elytrab retrorsum parum angustata, multin maculis parvis in medio plas minusve contluentibns nigris aut wivaceo-brumeis notata, panctis rotmadis protumde impressis conspicmis, interstitiis punctis duplo majoribus instructa. Corpus infra et pedes aequabiliter tumentosi.

Long. 1: mm., elytr. 1?, lat. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Similar in colour and shape to Eumimeters sputiset (Klog.), but it is a true Frpen, and closely allied to $F$. muculicornis (Thoms.). Narrower and less convex than F. maculicornis (Thoms.). Head with two small black spots in the centre of the front, and with two larger ones on the vertex. Lateral teeth of the prothorax relatively larger, the pmotnation of the elytra more conspicnons, and their markings smaller and denser, particularly at the base, than in $F^{\prime}$. muculicornis. The apex of the mesosternal process narrower, amd the temora uniformly pubescent.

Hab, Kuiln (A. Mocquerys) and Loanda. Many sperimens.

## 303. Frea maculicornis Thoms.

Kniln, "Congo," Loanda.
304. Eumimetes attenuatus sp. nor:
o ㅇ. E. niger ant piceo-niger, olicareo-cinereo-tomentosns. Frons 1 runctulata; antennae corpore dimidio ( $\delta$ ), vel ( 8 ) parmon longiores. Prothorax longitudine dimidio latior, antice et postice transverse suleatus, sulcis dorso parum curvatis. minute olivaceo-guttulatns, lateraliter punctis dianersis et dente mimuto instructan. Sentellum fere semicirenlare. Elytra retrorsmo sat fortiter ( $\delta$ ) ant parum ( 8 ) angustata, confertim punctulata, punctis ad hasim majoribus, multis maculis parvis griseis notata. Pedes antici ( $\delta$ ) elongati.

Long. 15 mm., elytr. 11, lat. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Antemal joints black at the tip, six basal ones demsely tringed underneath with hairs, being longer on the fifth and sixth juints than on the finegoing ones. Scotellum broader than loug. Elytra narrowed and declivous from the base to the tip, chiefly in the male; their pmetuation somewhat crowled, and rather coarse at the base. Anterior legs of the mole elongate, the anterior tiliae cnrved, and the third joints and the under surface of all the tarsi blackish; apiees of the tibiae also black, with the extreme tip clothed with fulvons hairs like the apiees offthe tibiae and the underside of the tarsi in the femold. Ultimate aldominal segment of the male emarginate, with the apical part densely clothed with fulvons grey hairs.

Hub. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 1.92) and Loanda.
30). Eumimetes haroldi Qued.

Kuilu, Loauda.
30f. Eumimetes curta ( 'herr.).
(fold l'oant. (Phymatosterna centa (hevr. of the Munich "atalogue).
302. Crossotus cristatus ap, Hov.
of f. C: niger, cinerombescens, pube bronea inconspicne matculaths. Frous punctulata, Prothorax sulcis transversis antico et postico dorso levibus, deate laterali valido obtuso : disco lateraliter sparsim migro punetnlato. sontellum upice rotnulato-trmenatum. Elytra humeris prometis, basi medis tubercnlo albo apice nigro-penicillato, post Jasinu crista Inevi longe nigwopilosa, praterea tribus tuberculis parvis uigro-pilosis armatis, duabus transverse dispositis pone medium, tertia
miunta in quarta parte apicali sitis: hani grane punctata, pat anqulos humerale fortiter grambata, pumetis versus apicem mintioribus.

$$
\text { loug. } 16 \mathrm{~mm} \text {., elytr. 12, lat. -. }
$$

Pubescence whitish ashy grey, tingel with tawny brown, this colone forming faint spots chiefly on the vertex, prothorax, and sentelnm. . Inteutace rather short and thin, extendiug only a little heyond the tip of the elyta in the mate, and reaching somewhat loyont the mudde of the elytra in the femede. The tubercle at the basal margin of the elytra is rather high : the secomb, placed hehind the first, forms a shent crest, densely covered with rather houg and entirely hack hairs. Of the two pastmedian thancles the outer one is the smallest. Besides these tubereles. there are three faintly ratised lines on batle fytron, becoming somewhat more conspicums here and there where their pubserne is a little ereet. The pructhation very sarse athl conflumt behind the shoulder angles, with the interstices partly lorming erambes. Uthler surfaer uniformly grey: legs with some small dark spots; tarsi beneath tawny hown: last ablominal segment of the male with a dense grey pile.

Hab. Kimin (A Monquerys, Isy) ).
:3N. Crossotus robustus : p. मov.
 - pansim limbriatis, frothorace lateribns bituberculate, disconsentellopue albo-grisels. sentello ipice roturdato.
bong. In mum., elytr. 1:3, lat. -
Stonter than C'plumoses serv. Pubescence gres, bootled with hrown ; dise of prothorax and sentellum conspichonsh grevish white. Third autenabl joint longer than the scape. Siles of the prothorax with a secom largetoothlike toberele in front of the nsual lateral tomth: the tuburcles of the dise less transserse and more raised than in ( $:$. plumosus. Tnberves and penctnation of the elytra as in C. plumosus ; lout the tip of each elytron is trumate, with scarcely a trace of emargination. Unter edges of the intermentiate tibian clothel with a black pile.

Hab. Senegal.

## 309. Crossotus virgatus Qued.

## Gold Const and Kuiln.

la one specimen the secoul bacal tult of back hairs is almont absent. and each elytrou has three feeble but distinct raised lines formed by a somewhat erect pubescence.

## 310. Crossotus irroratus sin nov.

 thorax lineis tribus indistiuctis obscuris; diseo convexo, nigro-pmetnlato. Neutellman griseo-albun, linea media angusta olscura. Blytra antice qrosse, versis apicem miunte punctata, basi medie tuberenlo acnto nigro apice glabro armata, mediana plaga transwersa irregnlare obsomat, et liucis longitudinalibus ex maculis parvis alternatim
 tertii nigri.

Long. 14 mm., elytr. 10, lat. $15 \frac{1}{2}$.
 sumewhat pitchy, lase of the goiuts whitishe grey. The central one of the three dark
dorsal streaks of the prothoras narrow, and in one specimen ubsolete. Scutellum broader than loug, rectugular, and whitish wray, with a narmw ant short brown median line. Elytrawith oue tubercle ouly : this is placed in the middle abow bohimi the basal margin, and is glabrons at the tip : :un irregular transwerse brown patch-like baud in the middle of each elytrom, reaching the suture or mot, seems to me to be constant. While another lont very feble band in from ot the alex is fomud ouly in one specimen of the collection. Each elytron with some lougitndinal streaks formen ly small berowish spots. alternating with whicish grey ones. Femola nasially nuiformly gree. in one specimen with two hack spots. Middle of the tibiae paler than the base.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Moequerys, 1 4y ) .
Allied to C'. cirquetes Qual.. from which it may be casily distinguished by the alsence of a second tuberde behind the hase of the elyta and by the stym and marking on the latter.

## 311. Crossotus collaris (hewr.

(ameroons and Ogowe.

## 31:. Crossotus unifasciatus ('Thoms.)

Kailn.

## 313. Dichostates nigroguttatus s1. nov.

oi ․ I. brevis, infra grisen-alho-, supra mivacen-brunnen-pubescens of griseovariegatnas. Prothorax inermis, margine antico ntrinque pone oculus subacnte minute tuberculatus, basi subrecta : dorso sparsim punctulato. Neutellnm transversum. trapeziformi, longitudine dhplu latins. Elytra in basis medio tuberculo grisen-brunnen-puleseente armata, juxta humeros leviter impressa; singulo elytro dualms guttis rotundis densiter nigro-pilosis ornato, prima posthasali, secuuda minore postmediana, inter ghtas plaga griseo-allat sat conspicua, apien griseo-allo-irrorato ; sat aequabiliter punctata, punctis poue homeros parm confluentilns. Pedfen nigroguttulati.

Long, It mm., "lytr. 8 $8 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Upper surface olivacems hrown, with the sides of the prothorax, a barge region in the middle of the elstra, and the apienl part of the latter conspienonsly marbled or irrorated with greyish white. Prothorax convex, hasal margin faintly widened in front of the scutellmm. Elytra almost werlep-shaped, with the shonder angles romuded ; miformly punctured, with the puncture eondment behind the shonders: the latter hearing some grannles on the onter streep part.

Hub. Kuilu (A. Moequerys, Is92).
One of the short species having the prothorax withont the nsmal lateral teeth.

## 314. Dichostates lobatus sp. nov.

© f. II. Inevis, niger, multis maculis minutis orviseis ant flawn-griseis ventitus. infia laterilns fulvo-pubescens. Prothorax convexns, lateribus, smototudatus: hasi versus sentellum dilatata et transerse strigulosa; diseo lateraliter disperse sparsim pmoctulatos: margine antico post weulos tuberenlo sat maguo armato. Scutolhum longituline triph latims. Blytrat hrevia, minute convexa, humeris prominulis ofliqus truncatis, basi fortiter transyerse rugata, sulh hmmeros parmm granulata, dein grosse punctata : singulo elytro macula antemoliana rotmadata thlva, et grata postmediana parva pube precta nigrat tecta, notato.

Long. $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. 111 , lat. $\backslash \frac{3}{4}$.
Epper side and legs feoldy spoted with grey or fulvons grey, some of the spots on the vertex and two on the prothorax near the front margin more conspintons. Prothoras distinetly narrowed towards the anterior margin; base simate at each side, the median lohe bearing threr transverse grooves, two of which are more distinet than the third, and finely tramswersely striate. Nhonlders of the elytra prominent and oblignely trumate, their posterior angle produced into at strong tuberde. Apical margin of the elytra chothed with a black pile. Sides of the under surface tawny pubescent, with some small and glabrous black spots.

Hab. Kıilu (A. Mocquerrs, lane) and Ctper Congo.

## 315. Dichostates acuminatus sp. nov.

6. ID. brevis, higer, temissime griseo-maculatu-pmbescens, infra lateraliter pube finla tectus. Prothorax laterilns retrorsmm diatatis, aute constrictionem basalem fere tuberculatis, margine antico post ocnlos tuberenho sat acnto armato. Sentellum transversum, apice minute rotundato. Elytra hmmeris sulmotumlatis, sutura pone sentellum parum elevata, cmeiformia, antice grossissime rugato-punctata et parnm graulata, dein ad latera grossissiuce densiter, :ud suturam sparsias et parum minutins punctata : singulo elytro duabius guttis, mediana fulva at postmediana nigra, parvis rotundis notato.

Long. 4 mm., elytr. $6 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Prothorax strongly and eveuly dilated hehind, aud ahruptly constricted at the base: the latter slightly widened in the middle, with two transerse grooves. Punctuation of the elytra very coarse except at the suture hehind the middle, where the punctures are rather minute: the punctures confluent at the base, forming irregular and more or less tramserss groowes. with the interstices raised and, thiefly moderneath the shonlders, somewhat gramhar. Second spot of the elytra formed ly erect tleep hack hairs.

Hab. Knilu (A. Hocquerys, lay:).
Allied to $I$ ). Lobatus sp. nov., from which it may be distinguished by the shape of the prothorax and the romded humeral angles. The anterior spot of the elytran, standing in the middle in /\%. "rumimutus, is larger in I/. Lulatus and placed somewhat in front of the middle. ['uder surtace alike in both species.

Cincinnata gen. nov. (Crumortinorum).
Fronte parmm consexa, genis rotundatis, oculis parvis divisis, antemmis conpore longioribus, scapu elongat", prothoracis Lasim subattingente, omnibus articulis iufra fimbriatis, l'rothorace inermi, subrectangulare. Femoribus brevibus validis.

Sear bumimeten Lacord. from which it differs in the romuded eheeks, in the antemae having a muth longer scape and all the joints fringed underueath with long hairs, in the prothorax being almost straight at the sides and without thbercle, and in the depressel process of the pro- and mesosternm.

## 31t. Cincinnata fasciata sp. иом.

(Pl. N., fig. 14.)
ठ7. ('. niger. griseovel cibereopulescens. ('aput medin tembiter canaliculathm, fest tuberes antmaiforos sule transerso instructum, impunctatum.
 leviner areuatio, ationlis basi dem-ins pubencentibns. I'rothorax longitudine tertia
parte latior, antice et postice truncaths et transverse suleatns, laevis. Sentellnm apice tomentosnm. Elytra hasi troncata, potrorsum leviter attenata, couvexa; shiseriatim granulato-pmustata, interstitiis maculis minutis griseis, ante apicem nomullis distinctionibus uotatis; faseia transpersa postbasali antioe nigra pustice grisea sat lata ornata. Metasternum densiter grisen-tomentosum.

Long. $15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 6 .
Head and prothorax without distinct pmotuation ; seape of antennae trausversely ruguse and gramular. Dise of prothorax trith a taint transverse impression in the midlle, besiles the anterion and posterior transerse grooves, sentellam a little hroader than long; the apex truncate, with the angles strongly ronuded. Elytra convex even at the base ; shoulder rectangular with the angle it self romed ; punctuation megnal, there being large and minute punctures, arranged in more or less regular rows, the interstices uf which are spotted with a fulvons grey punescence. Therer surfaee with longer and xarse setaceom hairs, expecially on the from of the head and on the base of the elytra.

Itab. Knilu (A. Moequerys, 1~! ${ }^{2}$ ).
Mimiculus gen. nov. ('rossotinormm).
 prosternali rotundato, mesosternali ieflivi.

## 317. Mimiculus maculatus sp. now.

8. 11. nigel, griseo-pulescens; fronto pancis punctis instructa; antemis articulis apice nigris, scapu fere crlimbises ; prothorace pronctulata, diseo utrimpe nigro; elytris profinde phatatis, al humeros et in medio macula magna irregulatre nigra, aul suturam maculis parvin notatis ; infra aequabiliter grisells.

Long. 9 mm ., elytr. f, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black, clothed with a grey (somewhat ashy) pubesceuce ; tip of the joiuts of the palpi rufons ; antennae with the middle of the third and the tip of the fenth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and eleventh joints black. Prothorax evenly pmotured, blackish on the sides of the disc. Elytra with deep romed punctures, the centre of each functure bearing a grey scale, the interstices larger than the punctures. Each elytron with some small brownish black spots in the middle near the suture, aud with two irregular large patches of the same colour, one phaced on the shonlder and the other leyond the mildle of the dixe.

Hab, Kuiln (A. Мосquerys, Isiv).
Bourbonia gen. икr. (? Hehererinorum).
Coxarum intermediarum cavitatilns clausis, tibiis intermediis extus incisis. monglis divaricatis. Autemate enpore longiores, articulin tertio al sextun apice longe pilosis. Prothorax margine autico post oeulos bituberenlatus, lateribus merlion dente obtuso armatns, disco multituberculatus. Scutellum emargiuatum. Elytra hasi prothorace tere inplo latiora, retrorsum attenala, gramulato-tubereulatat. Prosins pro- at mesosternalis depressi.

## 31 N . Bourbonia bifasciata sp. 112s.

B. atra, hrunuen-pmbesens. Froute quatuor, vertice datus lineis griseis
 tomentosis, apice (praceipue tertion and wextmon) nigro-pilests. Prothormee griseotomentoso, tuberenlis glabris. longitudine quarta parte latiore, antice sat fortiter
transverse sulcatn．linea media irregulate elevata．sentello apice nt rimque hrmenero－ piloso．Elytris anguli sutumbibus loviter dentatis，tuberenlis ylabris，nomullis confluentilnts，duahns fastiis transwersis griseis ornatis．Prosterno rugoso；meta－ sterno sparsim tuberchato；alolomine medio lacsi，lateraliter pancis punctis grosis instrteto ：fimornm of tihitrom apicibus tarsisque nigris．

Long．2e nom．，dytr，lit，lat．J＂．
Ifub．lisle de Bourbun．
This wery guter specien does nat gnite tit into the groutp of＂Hibescides＂of lacordaire，as the intermediate tibian have a deap incision．

## Lagrida gen．aov．（？Hehecerinorum）．

of．Suno sine cicatrice，mugulis divaricatis，tibiis intermediis simplicibus， coxarnm cavitatim＊intermedianm elansis．Fronte rectangulare ：newlis emargi－ matis；antennis（ 8 ）corpore hrevioribus，articulis ．j－11 brevilus；prothorace antice et postice lortiter transerese hisulcato，lateribn dente valido arenato armato； elytris prothoracis hasi multolatioribus，consexis，hrevibus（forma generis Letgrida）； processu prosternali anguhaliter arcoato：cosis anticis fortiter angulatis，processum prosterni nou superantilus ：mesosterno ant ien fere vertieali，nargine rotmatato．

I cannot find any genus of $L$ ermeimi to which Lagrider is allied．As regards the charactors of the stape，intermediate tihiae，and claws．I provisionally place it in the group of＂Hobesecides．＂though its gencral aprarance is quite different from the species of this group．

## 319．Lagrida rufa sp．nov． <br> （Pl．X．fig．1 $\because$ ．）

q．L．rufo－fulva．pube sparsa grisea vestita，auteunis pedibusique nigrescentibns．
 impressa archata interantemali iustructum．Anternarum seapus elongatus，lere eylindrichs，articulo tertio atequalis，quarto medio rufo．Prothorax laevis，antice ef fostice transverse bisulcatns，margitue basali ntrinque parum sinuatns，lateribus dente magno achto arenato armatus．Scutellum truncutnm．Elytra Iatitudine （ad hasim）diplo longiora，singula apice rotundata，dense grosse panctata．

Long． 12 mm．，elytr．9，lat．i）．
Head with a horseshoe－shaped impression letween the antennae，as it is fomal in the Prosopocerini and Trayocephatini．Midalle of the fourth joint of the antemae on the materside and the tip of the eleventh rufons；third and fourth joints fringed underneath with anme short inairs．Prothorax half its length broader than long ；of the fom transerse chamels one is phacel near the anterion and one near the fosterior margin，and the others in front of and behind the lateral teath：the damods are deep，even on the dise．Sollellum as long as broad， truncate at the apex．Under surface impmatate．Lewn hackish；the femora， paticularly the anterion ones，rulous beneath．

Hab．Kuiln（A．Mocquery＝，に92）．

## 3こり．Theticus denticollis sp，nov．

Th．niger，puthe grisea parum flaverente vertitus：antemis pedibusque brumbers．（＇aphe punctulath，vertice antice impresso．Antemis articulis apicibus dense pruberentibus．Prothorace lougitudime multo latiore，sat dense punctato．
diseo tuherenlis duohs instructo. Sentello fere semicirenlare, apice parum elevato. Elytris apice communter rotmodatis, fortitor, ad suturam parmu seriatim, ]unctatis; singule elytro tuborenlo carinadimmi basali autice pot postice fortins elevata, tnberculo postwediano carinacformi parum minus clevato, armatis.

Long. $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. f, lat. $2 \frac{3}{4}$.
Pubescence somewhat spotted with brownish blak and yellowish grey. Elytra with two exceedingly faint mised lines at the ontside of the posterior keel-like tuhercle.

Hんて, Kıuln (A. Mocquerys, 1~92).
This specties differs from Th. bistrimodulus (Qued., which alsi) has two tulberdes on the dise of the prothorax. chiefly in the elytra having each only one postmedian tubercle.
:21. Theticus similis spo now.
Th. denticollis sp. nor. affinis, sed differt: prothorace hand tuberculato, elytrom cariua bavali breviore, uon sulninterrnta, simplice, carina posteriore longiore.

Long. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $4 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{3}$.
The punctuation of the elytrin is somewhat more regular and denser than in Th. denticollis sp. nov., the pructures being arranged in mows even on the middle of the dise. The anterior crest is vertical behind and tutted with a black pile; the postmedian carina is long and more strongly dechivons behind than in front, with the most clevated part black, whilst the anterior declivons portion is whitish.

Hab. Gathoon (A. Moequerys).

## 322. Theticus biarcuatus Thoms.

Kniln.

## 323. Praonetha cristata sp. nov.

$P$. bromen-nigra, pube sordide grisen-flawa vestita, nigro- of fulvo-variegata. Antennis infra sat tortiter ciliatis, scapo articulo tertio fere aemali, quarto arenato. Prothorace versus posticum parmon attenato, diseo sat gibheso, medio lungitudinaliter depresso, plaga magua mediana longitndinali alta notato. Sentello rotnondato, allo, apice finloo-maculato. Elytris macula sentellare alla untatis ; singulo elytro tuberculo basali albo-piloso. sutura et quatuor lineis irregularibus elevatis, his lineis multis eristulis nigro-pilosis instructis.

Long. 14 mm ., elytr. 10, lat. 5.
Brownish black, clothed with a tawny grey pubescence, mottled witl black and tawny, and also with short and white setnlose hairs; the pmescence is olive grey round the punctares of the elytra. Head impnactate. Base of the antemal joints grey. Prothorax a little narrowed towards the base, and feebly ronuded anteriorly, with an ohliqne deep transverse gronve near the lase ; dise swallen, and longitudinally depmesser! in the middle, sparingly junetured. Sontellom longer than broad, and rounded at the apes. Suture and four lines on each elytron raisel and clothed witls tufts of hlack hairs : the tirst ked is much more raised at the lase, fomming a eonspicuons erest, tuftel with white hairs anterionly, and somewhat corved hehind the base, ending in a rather strong tubercle at the beginuing of the apical 'quarter : the seeond ked is a little shonter aud very teehte from behime the base: the third is stronger than the second, conding is a tubercle placed in front of the apex; and the
fourth is also feeble from the lase to behind the middle, and amls in a second anteapinal tubercle. Under surtare almost miformly dirty yellowish grey.

Hah), (iold ('oast.
Easily distinguished from $P$ ? lichenen Dus, hy the sompture of the elytra.

## 3:4. Belodera subfasciata sp nov.

B. brunven-nigra, olivaceocineren-pulsescens. ('apite inter antemas fortifer impresse et punctato. Autenais corpori aegualihus, infra breviter ciliatis, hrmancis, articulis hasi luteis, tertin parum aremate. l'mothrace latitndine parmom hreviore, matice fortins puam postice constricto, impunctato; leate laterali mediano parmm aremato. Sentello laten-allen-pmbesente, apice rotundato. Elytris apicibns subtrumatis, a basi at apicem gradatim leviter attematis, subconvexis, lumeris momblatis, antice seriatim, postice irregulariter sat charsim photulatis, parm olivaren-bromen-varicgatis. in singulo elytro macnlat ohliquat mediana et mavela antrapicali nigronolivaceis sat incomspicnis nutatis. Infra arpmahiliter pubescens: tibiis tarsisique plas minuswe rufis.

Long. 9 mm., clytr. $6 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 3 .
('lothed with an olivaceons ashy grey pubescence; elytra particoloured with dark olive brown: prothorax and two markings on each elytron also dark wise brown. The first patch-like mark is obligne and placed in the midhle ; the secom is more rounded, aud stands in front of the apex. Pubsecone of the soutellum wive
 with a few (three or four) punctures at each side, and with smme taint spots of a paler pulnesceuce. Pumetnation of the elytra rather fine, irregular at the apex, and nearly regularly serinte in fromt : there are almat six rows of punctures between sutine and slosulder.

Hab. Craboon.
Boloder" Thomus., Syst. Ceramb., IMist, p. 112 = Stenosom, Muls., 1-39: Ntenosumur Leach, Crustucen, IN].5, has the priority of date.

## 325. Sophronica punctata sp. nor.

S. hrmanea. sparsin cinereopmbescens, suprat ilensissime tortiter punctata. Ocalis magais, genis hrevisimis; tuberibns ant muferis deplanatis. Autemnis corpore multo hogioribs, intria sparsim longe ciliatis, articnlo tertio et seapo et articulo quarto breviore. Prothorace antice et postice suheonstricto, lateribus medio parum rotmulatu, inermi. Scuteflo rotumbato. Elytris elongatis, apicibns angolis extemis subacominatis; singulo elytro lineis tribus of sutura (basi excepta) elevatis. Tihion carinatis, anficis et posticis arenatis, anticis extus serratis.

Lons. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. 5, lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
'lothed with a sparse bat rather lone pmbescence, which forms some very faint "prots on the apical half of" the elytrat (ahout thee on each elytron, athe arranged in one row). Pumetnation very dense, with the panctures somewhat conthent on the prothmas. The latfer a little longer than broad, with the anterior and posterion constrictions lyoul and shallow; disc depressal, expecially in front and heliuad. suture, exeept the basal purtion, and three lines on each elytron, rather feebly raised, and the lines interrupted here and there. Onser edges of the fome posterior tihase elothel with short bristles.

Hab, Kıiln (A. Mocquerys, Isaz).

## :326. Sophronica pilosa sp nov

S. nigro-brunnea, fere nigra, sparsim griseo-pubrecens. pilis lomgis hunneonigris et grisejs sat dense vestita. ('apite fortiter punctato. Antemis seapo artienfo tertio lougiore Prothorase fortisime parmo conflnenter punctato, longitudine latitudini nequali ; lateribns rotmulatis. Elytris apicilnss singulis subrotmutatis, fortifer seriatim pmatatis, suthrat interstitiis: $1-4^{\circ}$ elevatis. antice et postice abhereviatis.

Long. 13 mm., clytr. 9, lat. 33
Brownish black, clothed with a sparse grey pubescence, which has a faint tint of buif, and covered with rather deuse and long hairs, which are partly grey and partly hrownish; wearly all the hairs of the antenne are blackish, those of the head aud prothoras grey. Heal strmgly panctured, with the front conves and much hroader than long. Antemap shorter than the booty, with the scape a little lenger than the third joint. Prothorax as long as broad, with the front margin feebly romuded and the hasal one straight. Sentellum romded. Elytra somewhat narrowed behind. with each apex strmgly romuled externally. less so at the suture; pmetnation eoarse hat ont lense, aud gradually becoming finer towards the apex, irregular at the sides, seriate near the suture: the interstices of the panctured rows, fone on each elytron, and the sutnre elevated, exeept in front and behind.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 1s92).
39:. Hippopsicon lacteolum Thoms.
Sierra Leone, Kniln.
$3: \times$ Hippopsicon luteolum Qued.
Gaboou
Anauxesida sip, now.
Genlis divisis, parte superiore minnta; anteunis longissimis, infra, vel iufra et supra, hirsutis, scapo elytrorm hasim attingente, articulo tertio quarto aerpali vel paulo longiore ; elytrormo apicilns emarginatis, quadrispinosis.

Type: Anamxesidia cunerta sl. Dov.
Allied to Inyllisia Pasco, from which it differs chiefly in the antennae heiug fringed at least at the base. in the long anteunal seape extenting beyond the sentellum, and in the spined apices of the elytra. The two speries of this genus remint one very much of Ancoresis Thoms. by their elongate shitpe ats well as by the white colomr of one of the alpical jomts of the antenvae.

3:9. Anauxesida cuneata in nov.
A. piceo-nigra, irregnlariter dense puctata, cinpreo-pmbescens, fasciin longitudiutilns sat inconspicuis glabris notata. Fronte parmu eonvexa. Autemis compore plusquam triplo longioribos. articulis primis infra ciliatis, tertio ad sextum hasi extrema palligle pireis, nomo phasplan dimidio apicali lateo, alho-pilaso. Prothorate leviter biomstricto, laterihns levismme rotundatis, latitntime quarta parte lemgiore. Sentello romudato. Elytris retrorsim gradatim angustatis, apicibus simatio, angulis fortiter spimesis: diseo plano; lasi juxta humeros impresca ; lateribus deflexis. Femoribus tibiisque pro maxima parte piceis, tarsis nigro-brimueis.

Lomg. 10 mm., elytr. न. lat. ...

The very fine ashe grey pubescence ennfined to three longitudinal streaks on the prothorax, and to some ineonspicuons hongitudinal and more or less conflome bands on the elytra. The pmetuation rather strong and thick. Front of the head somewhat eonvex, with a fine smoroth median line. Neape of antenate distinctly thickened towards the fil, a little longer than the third joint, and the latter a little longer than the tourtis. The lase of the elytra sumewhat impressed behind the sentellom and close to the shomblers; each elytron with two feehly raised lines towards the sides. Leqs more or less pitchy, with the tarsi of a darker colomr. Tip, of the tibiae clothed with a golden pile.

Hah, Kıiln (A Nocquerys. 1~! $)$.

## :3:\%. Anauxesida lineata pr. nov.

1. nigra, cincreu-pubescens. ('apite fronte fere plano, sat minute punctulato. Antemnis corpore duplo ef dimidio longioribns, omuino birsutis, seapo valde elongato, articulo tertion pirum longiore hoc ynarto panlo longiore, nono (apice extremo exeppto) allo at albo-hirsuto. Prothorace latitudine duplo longiore, autice et postice vix constricta, lateribns recto, grosse conflnenter punctate, sutelle romudato. Elytris retrorsmm leviter attenatis, sat dense, ad apicem sparsim ponetatis, apicibns emarginatis, angulis fortiter spinosis.

Long. 13 mm ., elytr. 3, lat. \&.
Black, clothed with a fine ashy grey pubescence, which is confined to three longitudinal and rather inconsjienons streaks on the vertex, prothorax, and eaph elytron. Sicape of antenuat feebly and gradnatly thickened towards the tiph, half as long as the elytra. Panctuation of the prothomas stronger than that of the hatad. Dise of the elytar flattened, with a slight longitudinal impression in front; suture also somewhat impreseed hehind the sentellum; punctuation dense and rather strong, finer and sparser at the apex, with the punctures of the sides arranged in irregular rows. Prosternm transersely seriately panctured. Hind femmaraching the apex of the second aldominal segment.

Heb. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, $1 \frown 9 \%$ ).

## 331. Hippopsis nematocera Gnér.

Nierra Leone.
332. Psapharochrus eximius sp, nov.
\&. Ps. brunneo-niger, antennis pedibnsyue rufescentibns, femorum parte incrassata nigrat iufra olivaceo-grisen-, supra olivacen-linlvo-pubescens, supra griseu-raricgatus. Fronte et verticis parte anteriore singulis punctis grossis instructis. Autenmis articnlis hasi griseis, scapo ad hasim et toto articulo tertio longitudinaliter sulcatis. Prothorace carina mediana acata armato, disco ntriugne nolositate sat magna instrncto, in depressionibus dorsi grosse et parmm dense punctato. S'cutello apice leviter emarginato. Elytris dense grosse punctatis, apicibus augulis externis productis, suturalibus rotundatis : sutura nigro-gutulata : singulo elytro faseta transversa postmediana angnsta valde oblijpu nigro-brunea ni suthram hi marginem externmm attingente, notato of dnohns carinis levibus diseoidalibus instrocto, carima interiore ad basim sat fortiter elevata et parum serrulatio, exteriore ante medimm obsoleta. Femoribns pusticis ad basim carinatis.

Long. 15 mm., elytr. 11, lat. ©星.
Head with large and deep scattered phuctures, especially near the eyes on the frout and vertex, and in the midrle of the tront ; neck, cheeks, and antemal tubers impunctate; with a grey streak before cach antemal tuber and with the space between the antenuae also somewhat densely pubescent grey. Jnints of the antenmae smooth ; tip of the lasal, and hase of all the joints grey : third joint and base of the seape with a longitndinal groove. Lateral teeth of the prothorax conical aud almost pointed at the tip; the pubescence of the dise feebly particuloured with grey near the mediau carina. Scntellum grey aloug the median line, longer than broad, with the apex truncate and slightly sinnate. Elytra coarsely and densely punctured, the punctures becoming sparser behint near the suture, which is snmewhat depressed, each pusture giving origin to a short, scale-like bair ; of the two fueble carinas of each elytron, the interior one is strongly raised at the base, and bears graunles: the second is entirely obsolete on the lasal half of the elytron ; in front of the aprex there is the trace of a third and lateral raised liue. Each elytron with a faint grey longitudinal amb somerlat curved streak between the discal carinae in trout of the middle, and with a second streak of the same colour before the first near the suture ; these markings are not very conspicnows, as the remainder of the elytra is particoloured with grey : two other streaks, also rather incomspicuous, of a harkish brown colowr : one ranaing from the milllo of the interior cariua ablignely backwards to the side and not reaching the lateral margin, the scomed standiug in front of the apex. Uuder surface unitormly pubescent olive grey. Tibiae with two slight olive tarny rings.

Hab. Kuiln (A. Mociperys, 1×92).
This is the seconl African species of the Americau gemns I'suphtriochrus; the first species known from Africa was Ph. gorille Thoms.
333. Liopus mocquerysi *1. иor.
(Pl. X., fig. 10.)
 medio huteis; fulvo-cinereo-pubssceus, nigro-brimneo-maculatus. Prothorax dente laterali versus posticmm directo armatus: elytra minnte et irregnlariter pmetata. singulo disco lineis tribns vix elevatis instructa, post medium fascia transversa angusta in dised curvata nigrad uotata. \& Alndominis segmentum ultimum tobiforme.

ठ'. Long. !s mm., elytr. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{3}$.
Pitchỵ brown, with the month, lase of antennal joints and femora, and the middle of the tibiae of a buff colonr; clothed with a tine and somewhat silkygrey pubescence, which is tmged with tawny. Prothorax aud elytra minntely spotted with black, the elytra, tow, bearing a narrow transserse postmedian streak, which is curved on each dise. Head and prothoms without distinct punetration, except the basal constriction, which bears seme transwersely arranged larger
 tip of the remaining joints hackish. Scutchlum somewhat varying in shape, the apex being sometimes emarginate, sometimes nourly rounded. Elytra rather finely and irregularly pmetulated, each with traces of three raised lines.

Hub. Kuilu (A. Mocquerys, 1892) and Loauda.

## 334．Liopus africanus x］．now：

（Pl．X．，fig．16．）
 femorumque basi ef tibiarum medio lnteix：fube grisea parman thavecente vestitns， allumariegatus．Fatuo nigro－brumeo，elytrorum basim attingente．Prothorace diseo punctulato，constrictione hasali punctis profimbis instructo，dent，laterati
 hasis medio firtins elevata：irregulariter pmetato．post hasim depresso．hau theres－ sione ntrisque elytris commun atho－pubesente：fost ham phaqam athescentemo fascia obliquat uigrescente ef in apice macnla nigra antice probe alla cincta，notato． of．Segmentum abdominale ultimum tubiforme．

Long． 11 mm ．，elytr．－．lat． 41 ．
Dark brown，with the midde of the under surface ahoost black．Antrmane Wack，the extreme base of the joints of a buff colomes．＂xcept the scape，which is cutirely brownish black．Lateral teeth of the prothoran varying in size．Schtellum longer than broad，with the sides nearly straight and with the apex either emar－ ginate，or trmucate，or slightly romadel．Elytra with a large and very shallow impression is front of the middle，common to looth，and rather thinly covered with a whit＂pimesornee，this white patch bordered behiud with is transwerse and some－ what whique hatakish band；apex of each clytrou with a black spot，not quite reaching the suture and spotted with white before this macula．Fawh elytron bearing two distinct keels，both of them stopping heyoud the middle，the iuterior one more raised in frout of the depression；punctuation irrequar，and sparse at the apex．

Hoth．Kuiln（A．Moequerys，Ind\％）and Lomada．

## 33\％．）Exocentrus nonymoides sp，nor．

 prothorace post dentem lateralem versme proticmm directum simato：elytris seriatim， ad suturam irregulariter，puctatis，pmetis antice parmm grossis，apicibus fore haevibus，interstitiis griseo－maculatis；singulo elytroncto seriebns pilorman arectorum setaceormin vestito．

Long．it mon．．elytr．is，lat． $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ．
Dark pitchy back，clothed with a fine dark hrown palsesence intermised with grey．Base of the antemal joints grey．Hawd and prothoras axtremely tinely and densely jumetnated；the lateral teeth of the prothorax long and slarp，directed backwards．Snouthum triagular and rounded at the tip．Elytra spotted with grep， with ratber regular rows of punctures，except quite near the sutare，where the puctuation is irregntur ；the pmotures rather charse at the base，and becming finer behind ；the alex itself almost impmatate ；cach elytron has eight rows of long setulose hairs．Midde of the tilnae gres，their tip and the upher surface of the tarsi back．

Hoh．Kuiln（A．Hocequerys，トロツe）．
Recalls the genus Songma lianc．，but is a trae birocentrus．

## 3336．Exocentrus grisescens ip．nov．

 varlegatus；antebarmu articulin basi grisecis；prothorace post dentem lateralem
 setarenrum restitis，inter has series subtiliter punctulatis；tiliis rutis．

Long． 7 mm ．，elytr： $5 \frac{1}{3}$ ，hat． $2 \frac{2}{3}$ ．
Differs from the precealing species chicfly in the shorter and more annex elytra，with a very fane and guite irregular puctuation．

Hab．Kuiln（A．Mocquerys，Iかり2）．

## 33\％．Exocentrus brevis sip nos．

б．E．brevis，nigro－brumans，griseo－variegatus；ore，antenarmm articulormm （scapo incluso）basi，femorum et tibiarum hasi extrema rutis；（apite prothorure deusissime gramlatis；elytris grosse seriatim ponctatis，apice lavilms，is serielns pilormm setaceormu longornm vestitis．

Long． 5 mm ．，elytr．t．lat．$z^{2}$ ．
Pubescence sparse somewhat tinged with olivacems：elytra intocularly sputted with grey．Sides of the prothomas slightly angulated in front of the tooth，with the latter rather suddenly directed backwands．Sentellum grey．Elytra densely and coarsely pmetured，with the ：upex almost impunctate：the pmuctures somewhat umbilicate，and arranged in not ctuite regnatre rows ；suture and midele of the dise very faintly depressed，sides rather sumbemly vartion．

This form may be easily distiuguishod from the other African specten of this genns by the gramur head and prothond，amd by the peculiar ontline of the latter．

## 33n．Exocentrus subfasciatus spl nov．

E．brumens，sparsim grisen－pubessens；ore，genis，antennarmm articnlomm， feworam tibiarmogne basi hateis ：capite prothoraceque impunctatis：elstris minnte punctulatis，post medium taseia elytris commoni litteral $M$ simili notatis，subenovexion， pilis erectis setaseis nigris in as serielns dinpositis yestitis．

Long， 5 mm．，elytr．$+\frac{1}{2}$ ，lat．$\because$.
Brown ；with the montly，latse of all antenual joints，and of femora aml tibiae
 thomacic teeth rufors．Pulvescence rather shame．Pase of the antennal juints grey． Lateral teeth of the prothorax wory sharp，and dirmetel to the shombler ：angles of the ＂lytra．Nontellum litchy aul somewhat triaugular．Elytra with a transrerse harkish zigzag streak，extending from one outer margin to the other and similar in shape to the letter M．Each clytrom hears right rows of arect setulose hairs： the interstices hetween the hairs of the same row elothed with a very fantly erect grey pubescence．Tip of the tibat aul tarsi hack．

Hab．Kıiln（A．Nocquerys，1ヵs2）．
The single specinen of the collectinn seems to he a femule：the antenate are imperfect，and the ablomen is eaveren with gam，so that 1 cammon make ont the sex．

## 339．（\％）Exoceutrus antemalis sp．1ゃv．

 extremin tarsisphe putis．scapu subagro，elytrom lasins attingente．＇rothorace lateribus sat recto，dente antchasali triangulare lato，herev，apice achto，armato： constrictione hasali punctis protundis transwerse dispositis iustructa．Dlytris


Long． 4 min．，clyir．：3，lat．1！．

A very peruliar spocies an recrards the long and thin antemate not fringed muderneath with hairs, and of three times the length of the hody: the antennal scape much thicker than the remaining joints, and extembing to the lase of the elytra. Black. clothed with a fine hack pmbescence, and barticoloured with grey on the elyra, the grey hairs confined to sume faint transwerse streaks and sponts. Antenace tawny, with the second to fourth joints and the base of the remaining ones of a rafous colour. Jrothorax only a little shorter than broad, the sides romuded in front, straight in the midde, with the lateral tooth placed immediately before the basal constriction. Punctuation of the uper surface very inennpicuons, even on the elytra, except the basal groove of the prothomax, which bears deeply impressed pmetures. Tarsi rufons.

This species does uot fit in the genus Ehocentors Muls, ami may be the type of a new geuns allied to Aculolept, Pase. : but as: I have ouly a siugle specimen before me, I provisionally refer the wecies to Exocentrus Muls.

## 341). Glenea gahani sp. nov.

(Pl. X., fig. 1i.)
々. Gl. nigrat ; fronte, genis, taseiisıue duabus in verticis medio sitis griseis, macma froutali mediana rotmonta nigra. Anteunis nigris. Prothorace eapitis colore, maculis quatuor nigris uotatu, drabus discoidalibus approximatis et ma in ntriusque lateris medio. Sentello semicirculare. griseo. Elytris postice bicarinatis, apicilos truncatis, angulis iuternis brevitur sed ande, externis longe dentatis; griscis. atrat apicali densius pubescente: singulo elytro duabus maculis anteapicalibns nigris motato, mat sat ineonspiena parva ante aream apicalem, secmoda transversa multo mathere marrizem exteriorem attingente in illa area, sitis. Gorpore inlra lateribus pube griseo-flavescente vestita.

Long. 12 mm ., elytr. $\stackrel{1}{2}$, lat. 3! 3
Frout of the heal, cheeks, two lougitudinal streaks in the midde of the vertex comflonent between the mpper lobes of the cyes, the prothomas, sentellum, and the apical quarter of the elytra densely covered with an ashy grey puhesecmere which is slightly tiuged with butt. Frout of the head with a black spot in the midtle. Punctuation of the head sparse and coarse. Antennae of the length wif the lendy (\%). Prothorax a little shorter than brom, hroadest in front, and lechly narrowed tewards the hase: with four black spots, one placel at each side, of a round dod shape, and two in the centre of the dise, rounded anteriorly and pointed behind. Elytra pubercent grey, with the pubescence a little denser at the suture behind the seutellum; rather sparsely punctured, especially towards the sides, with the punctures arranged in irregular rows, esjecially at the hase; the interstices much larger than the phactures: each clytron with two lateral keels posteriorly, and with two hack spots, one immediately in l'ront of the apical grey region, small and rather tiedly raarked, the seconel in the midst of the same region, of it transverss shate, extending to the outer margin and also nearly to the suture. Fach apex trumeate, prodnced into two pointed spines, the exterior of which is probuged.

Sides of the meso- and metinternum (except a black longitndinal streak) and sides and apical maryins of' the abomiual segments covered with a grey pubescence like head and prothorax. B'ubescence of the legs sparse.


The pubscence of the vertox has a tawne tint in one suocimen. I have much pleasure in naming this species in honour of Mr. 'lanles. J. Gahan fir aid derived from his contributions to onr knowledge of this pretty genus.

## 341. Glenea lunulata p . nov:

8. Fi. nigra, infra medio pedibnsitue rufis, clytris ad sentellum intenspiente brumescentibns. ('apite macula in genis sita, fascia fromtali in utronpe latere, vitta oblique ntrinque in vertice, prothorace utrinque fitsciis duathe longitndinalihus, elytrisifue signaturis et sutura allis. Singulo elytro signaturis quatuor notato, prima in medio basis sita lineare lungitndinali, sectunda prope bumerom liueare, prima multo brevior, tertia mediana transversa, suturam non attingente. fere semilnuare, quarta sublaterali anteapicali parnm rotmudata; autice uni-, pustice lateraliter bicarinato, disco an carinam longitndinatiter protunde impresso: anice bispinoso, spinis acutis.

Loug. 12 mm ., elytr. $8 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black, with bands and spots of a white pmbescence. Heul with srattered punctures, somewhat crowded here aud there; with a white band at each side of the front, a spot on the cheeks, and all oblifne streak at each side of the vertex, anterionty bordering the upper loben of the eyes. Scape of antennae with a fine punctnation and with some large punctures. Prothorax as long as broul. constricted before the base, and slightly romaded at the siles: with two longitndinal and lateral streaks, one immediately above the coxal cavities and the other almost on a level with the shoulders. Scatellum rounded, aud clothed with a white pubesceuce at the posterior margin. Elytra sumewhat brownish on the lase close to the scutellum; the white pubescence of the siture rather sparse posteriorly; each elytron beariug four markings, $t$ wo of which are longitudinal and of a linear shape ; the first a little longer than a quarter the length of the elytra, placed in the middle of the base and begiming at the extreme basal margin : the secoud at the inside of the shonlder, shorter than the first : the third transverse, stauding in the midde, tonching the carina lhat not the suture, sumewhat roundel in front and sinute behiud; and the fourth alsu tomehiug the carina, placed in the apex, and of a somewhat rounded form. The tij, if each elytron truncate, with both angles *harply spined, and with the outer spiu prolonged. Under storlime rufous ; sides and the whole last segment of the abdomen black or nearly sor, the former clothed with a white pubesceuce $\mathrm{l}^{2} \mathrm{~g}$ s rufous and sparsely pulescent, with the claw joints of a pitchy colour.

Hab. Kıuiln (A. Mocqnerys, 18块).
Similar in strle of marking to $G$. mellu ( 1 hever.), Int different in colour of the legs and in the number of the spots of the elytras.

## 342. Glenea puella (Chevr.).

Cameroons. Oue specimen ouly, which agreen with Chevrolat's type.
343. Glenea puella ab. assimilis ab. nov.

A guxd unmber of specimens from Kiviln ditler constantly from $\theta$. prella ('herr.) in the following charaters. The size is sumewhat larger ; the front of the head has a longitudiual thand at each side insteat of being antirely greyish white pubescent ; the middle streak of the prothoras is much natrower and in some speci-
mens almost abeba, and the sembellom is pubserent white only at the tip. Sine I have seen only two specimens of (i. peellu (Chewr.). I am doulthin whether to separate the form from Ǩniln as a distinet speries or ats an abrution.

Ни九. Kuilu (A. Mocquerys, 18!2)

## 344. Glenea ossifera *1. nov:

(Pl. X., fig. 1-.)
\&. (f. nigra, fasciis of macolis allhis ornata. ('aphe ad nt rapue latera fasciat longitudinali a frontis margine aution usinue ad prothoracm sontinuata, non intermpta, praterab macula in genis sita, motato. Prothorace septem vittis alhis ornato, unab in utrinsine lateris medion sita obsoteta. Sentello apice allo. Elytris sutnra et margive apicali et (in singula elytro) signaturis quatnor allois mimute thavescentilns: vitta longitndinali hasali mediana ad anicem dilatata, sat ossiformi, linea angnsta lengitudinali ad hasim prope hamernm incipiente nsipue multo trans
 nou conflucute, linea mutespicali tramsersa, ohliqua, brevi.

Long. 1.5 mm., elytr. II, lat. \%.
Derm entirely black, clothed with a white pubescence of a feeble buff tint, confined to lines and spots on the mper surtace. Heat with a spot on the cheeks and with one longitndinal streak at each side of the front, contimued th the posterior part of the vertex, the two streaks approximate on the vertex and not interroptend on the antenal fubers: mock with a very marmo streak hehind each eye. Autemme shorter than the boly. Prothoras with a narrow median streak, a band at each side of the dise, rather broal and somewhat dilated at the hasal margin, with another broud band above the coxal cavition aud a slightly marked streak in the middle of the sides. Suture - especially immediately befose the middle - and apical margin of the elytra white pubseent : weth elytron hearing four markings. whe linear and lomgit ndinal, of abont a yoarter the length of the elytra, placed in the midale of the hase and somewhat dilated at the tip: a socond line, mucl) natrower than the first. rousing from the base near the shomber to about the heginning of the apical fnarter ; a third linear but transerse and ohliqne marking standing in the middle of the apical fifth; and lastly a romeded ofot hevend the middle near the suture. The truncate tip of the elytra with shost and shar'p sutural spines and with mok longer outer ones. Puntuation of the elytra regular at the sides. with oue panctured row in the white lateral line. Sides of the under surface white: each ahdominal segment learing a black lateral spot, which is deeply sinuate in fromt of the last segment. The latter truncate, with the angles produced into a short tooth.

Hab. lomada.
Allied to for, orenutue ( ('hevr.) ats well as to fr. puella (thevr.), bot is easily distinguished from both of them by the pattern of the elytra.

## 345. Glenea atra *1. nov.

子. Fr. at rab fasciis of maculis alhis ornata. Copite fasciis duabus inter tutemas intermptis et manula in qenis sita notato. Prothorace vittis quinence, practerea in utrinsque lateris medio macula (vel tascia :) obsoleta motato. Seatedlo alto. Elytris maculis 12 (in singulo elytro (i) signatis, nempe: primat lineare basali median longitudinali, elytrom tertia pal fere longiore, tribus macolis parvis prope carinam in impersione longitminali profandi diseoidali sitis, quinta postmediana
justa suturam, rotmulatio, sexta pustrema antupheali, minuta, fransyora; sutura alba : siugulo apice oblipne emarginato, intus acmmato, cxtus spinosu. Abdominis segmento ultimo apice emarginato, angulis rotumatis. Antenois (o) coprore longioribus, articulo octaro elytrorm apicem attingentibns.

Long. 15 mm., el بtr. 10, lat. 5.
This form differs from the preceding species in having the vittan of the head interrupted at the antenal tulers, in the seutoflnm being entirely covered with a white pubescence, in the hasal linear marking of the elytra heing longer and marrower, and in the sides of the dise of the elytra hearing three small spots instearl of a loug thiu line. The usual longitudiual impressiou beside the (arina of the elytra is very deep in this species, and the apices are ohliguoly emarginate. The last abdominal segment without spines at the apex.

Heb. Cameroons. Two mules.
In general appearance this specties is so closely allied to the preceding, that I have some donbt it the almo e-given differences are of sperifie or sexual chararter, and it is posible that $G$. netre may turn ont th lee the monle of ' $t$. ossifern.

## 34;. Glenea giraffa (Dilm.).

## Gold C'oast.

## :34. Glenea mephisto Thoms.

Kuilt. The f wo hasal streaks of each elytron vary in length, and are sometimes conflnent, or almost sn, with the wedian sumts.

34s. Glenea occidentalis sp. nov.
of f. Ar. nigra. ('apite interdnm picescente: geuis, froutis lateribns, vertieis quathor vittis luten-cinereis vel cinereis. Autcunis nigris, corfore $(\delta, \%)$ parum
 antice linea median inconspienal laterum colore Sutello apive lutenorinereo. Elytris rufis sparsim luteo-cinereo-pulescentilns, ad hasim striato-punctatis, apice sulitroncatis, intus acute dentatis, extus louge spinosis; singolo elytro macula mediana magna transversa parom ohlifua, suturam nou attiugente, noteth, area apmali elytri tertia parte wempante macnlam subrotndam cinereo-falyam vel rineream includente, nigris, hac area com macula mediana sul, carinam lateralem conjucta. Infra rufa, lateraliter luteonecinereo- vel ciucreu-pubescens: sternis lateribus, abdomme toto segmento ultimo, (ateris segmentis macula laterali nigris, vel nigricantilots. l'edibus totis rutis.

Lour. of 11 mm., elytr. \&, lat. $3_{i}^{3}$.

$$
\text { \& } 15, \quad, 11,, 4 \frac{1}{2}
$$

The hack or hrownish median hamb on the front of the head hears a grey pubescence on the middle line, especially lehind. Soutellum of a black or loown colomr, clothed at the apex with a more or less sparsi butb' pile. 'The median black mark of the elytra is very large, amd ocempies abont it guarter of the leugth of the elytra; the mark is slightly whligne, and dwes not anite extend to the suture: the apical black region inclules a more or less rommad spot coloured like the base of the elytatand placed close to the apical margin. Sides of the elytra underucath the cama are either hlack from before the middle fo the ales, or entirely hrown.

Hub. Kuiln (A. Morpmerys, lase), Lomula, ('ameroons, Hhl (Gabatr, and Liberia.

This species closely resembles fi. quinquelineatu ('hevr.), but is usually smaller, with the sides of the prothoras bearing two black lines instend of one, with the rufons space between the two back regions of the elyta mach smaller, the onter spine of the apox much longer, and the functuation of the elytra much finer. Moreover, the prothorax han ouly a trace of a grey median line: the auterior and posterior margins of the median blark mark of the elytra are more or les parallol, standing somewhat obliguely to the suture, and the apical spot is more or loss rombled and situated close to the apical margin of the elytra.

## 349. Glenea quinquelineata ('hevr.).

('ameroms Mts. and OH1 Calabar.

## 3.1\%. Glenea gabonica (Thom:).

Nierra Leoue.

## 351. Glenea cana kp. nov.

ठo. G. nigra. ('apite in geuis mama sat magua, vittis duabns in vertice approximatis. griseis notato. Prothorace vittis quintue qriscis ornato, ma media, una utrinque dorso-latcrali, una utrinque snpracoxali, Elytris ruto-testaceis, sparsim griseo-putrescentibus: fascia lata antemediana in sutnra leviter interrupta, edytrorum quintam jartem ocenpante, et (glarta parte apicali uigris, hace regione antice in sutura sinuata maculam albo-griseam includente : sutura inter medianae fasciap partes, et diseo ad hujus fasciae marginem posticum deusins griseo-atho-pubesceutibus.

Long, 13 mm ., etytr. 9, lat. t.
Antemae rearhing beyond the tip of the elytraz in the male, and not faite so long as the hody in the femule. Heal with a large white spot on the cheeks, and with two white streaks on the front, which are continuons above with two white lines on the middle of the vertex. Prothorax rather coarsely punctured, with three white streaks on the dise and one band at each side immediately above the coxal cavities. Sentellum hack. Elytra mons, with a distinct tint of hrick red, clothed with a fine whitish grey jubescence, which is denser at the suture, especiahy botween the two part: of the antemedian hatek area, and at the hind margin of the latter; the functnation cuarse, but rather sparse, the punctures arraged in rows at the base -six rows between suture and shoulder. Tip of each elytron obliquely emarginate, with the sutural angle proluced into a hroad and pointed tooth, and with the external one spiucd. Sides of the under surface greyish white; metastemum with a hack lateral streak; fon hasal segments of the abdomen with a black basal mark at each side: the remainder of the under surfuce clothed with a rather sparse whitish grey puhescence. Lags back, with the trochanters and kners somewhat rufons.

ILub. ('amerons.
Differs from (r. quiaquelineata (('hewr.) in the hark colour of the legs, the shape of the median hack region of the elytra, and in the firm of the apical greyish spot ; the phisacence of the elytra is also different, and the punctuation of the base of the elytra is much more regular.

3is. Glenea fasciata (Fahr.).

Tiold $1^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ anst.

## 353. Glenea (\%) sylvia Thoms.

I refer with doult to this species some specimens trom the (bold Coast, as the are in a rather bad combition.

## 35t. Nupserha vittata in nov.

of of. N. nigra. Capite ochraceo, macula maga froutali, vittis slualms occipitalibus, maenla postoculare ante prothoracem sita nigris notato ; trontis lateribns et macula in genis sita albis. Antennis nigris, articulis quarto ad septimum griseosericeis, scapo elongato, articulis primo tul tertium infra longe pilosis. Prothorate ochraceo, latitudine parum longiore, disen duahos lineis, laterihns fascia lata nigris notato. Scutello ochraceo. utringue liuea nigra notato. Elytris orhraceis : parte apicali (parum minus ymam dimidio) nigra ; opicihns truncatis vel emargiuatis, angulis externis longe spinsis, internis phs minnse acuminat is ; fortiter seriatim punctatis, apice extremo fere impunctato: singulo elytro tricarinato, spatio inter cariuas primam et secundam post medium elevato. ' 'orpore infra pedibusipue nigris, prosterno, mesusterni modio fimoribnspue quatnor anticis infra surdide lateis rel nehraceis.

Long. $10 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $2 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 3.
Mouth hackish brown, with the palpi of a paler colour. Base of the mandibles, epistome, sides of the front, cheeks, a stroak above the four anterior coxae, and the apical margins of the abdominal segments clothed with a white pmeseroce. The hack streak behind the upuer lobe of each eve roms along the sides of the midde line of the prothorax to the sutellum, and horders the latter. Elytra somewhat more narrowed behind in the of, than in the of their tip slightly emarginate or almost straightly trmeate, with the onter angles strongly spined in all the specimens, and with the sutural angles nearly rectangular or produced into an shont spine. Coxae and trochanters pitchy black, or nearly of a bulf colons. Fitth ahdominal segment of the mule somewhat elongate, flattened in the milldle of the apical part, and trancate, with the angles romuled; the sixth (ilorsal) segment feeldy emarginate. The fifth segment of the female canaliculate ; its apical margin romded, with the mildle somewhat straight. Antemate of the of extending leyoud the tip of the elytra, whilst those of the of only reach the tip).

Hob. Ogowe, Kuiln (A. Moeqnerys. 1892).
This species reminds one of Symnupserka, by hasing the basal joiuts of the antennae thickened and fringed underneath with loug hairs.
355. Nupserha antennalis sp. nov.

ठ if. N. ochraceo-lutea. ('apite fortiter punctato. Anteunis nigris, articulis $x$ - 11 luteo-albis, ultimo apice nigro. Prothorace ronvexo, medio lere carinato. lateraliter gibboso, liortiter punctato. Scatello apice rotundato. Elytris nigris, inter suturam et costam modiam lutescentibus et griseo-pubescentibns; hasi extrema lutea; apicibus oblique subemarginatis, fortiter quadridentatis: lortiter seriation punctatis, summo apice laevibus. Metasterni parte postica vel lateribus nigris. Abdomine segmento quinto leviter late cmarginato ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) vel sulnmargiuato ( $\%$ ), sexto ( $\delta^{\prime}$, parte dorsali) parvo emarginato. Tibiis tarsisque nigro-piceis vel fere nigris.

Long. $\delta 10 \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. $7 \frac{1}{2}$. lat. 2.
" $\% 17,0 \quad$, $12, \quad, 4$.

Ochreons linff, with the muler sirface more buff, clothed with a rather hong pile. Head eomease low ween the antemate, coarsely punctured, with the punctures denser on the front than on the vertex. Antemae extending heyond the apex of the elytra in buth sexes- reaching the apex with the ninth joint in the male, with the tenth in the female black, sometimes a little pitchy: eighth to eleventh joints very pale butl, almost white, with the tip of the elesenth badk again. Prothorax a little brouder thau long, coarsely and densely punctured; midtle of the dise raised and somewhat keeded, and its siles sumewhat swolleu at the lase. Sentellum almost triangular, with the apex rommed. Each elytron with two keels, one lateral and one distal: in large specimens there is a third but very teeble keel between the discal one and the sutme. Elytra narrowed behind, black, with the extreme hase of a bufl colour, and with the impressed part - between suture and diseal carina-more pitchy, and cluthed with in grey puhescence; the punctuation is strong at the base, finer towarls the apos, and quite absent at the extrome tip. Metasternum black or hackisli, with the front part lutenas, or of a buff cokour, with the sides backish behind. Alnhmen slightly pitchy at the sides of the second and third segment in one specimen : apex of the fitth segment teebly and
 slightly emarginate again. Apionl half of the bour anterior tibia, the whole of the hind tibiae, and all tarsi hawk or pitchy black.

Hab. Kuilu (A. Mocquerys, 1ay:).

## 3.\%. Nupserha capitata sp. nov.

Differt a N. antennalis s]. nov. : rapite nigro, fortins punctato, elytrorm carina laterali lortins elevata.

Loug. 1 l mm., elytr. ↔ lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
This form differs from N. anternalis sp. nov, wnly in the above-mentioned characters, and is otherwise so dosely allied to this speries that I have some donlt whether it is a distinet speeies or omly a variety.

IIah, Kaihn (A. Mocyuerys, Latis).
35:. Nupserha bidentata (Fabr.).
('ameroons.
3.). Nupserha basalis Erichs.

Benguelia.
359. Nupserha deusta (Dalm.).

Sierra Leme.

## 361). Nupserha (!) bidentula (1)alm.).

Some specimens from tameroons and (bywe ( $\delta \delta \delta q$ ), with a black spot in the middle of the vertex, seem to me to beloug to this species.

36i. Nupserha puuctata sp. nov.
8. A. Inten-ochracea. ('apite furtiter punctate, macalis quatnor nigris, una pootice in madio frontio, secmulat pentice in vertion, ma wholeta ut rimque pone achlos sitis, notato. Antemis blytrorum apicem pance superamtibus, nigris, parmm picescentilno, articulis 4 - i phas minnsve sordide hateis. Prothorace grosse sed parmm :parsins quam cajite fanctato, dorso ut ringue macula rotumba, lateribus
supra coxarum cavitates macula majore basali nigris notato. sentello apice subrotundato. Elytris singralis carinis tribus instructis, carima interua leviore, apice fortiter bidentatis, phus quam tertia parte apicali nigris. Pro- of mesosterno luteis, hoe lateraliter nigro; metasterno nigro, macula triangulare maurn laterali lutea notato: :abdomine nigro, segmentis tertio pt quarto apicibus pallide fialvis, quinto ad apicem impresso, shhemarginato, sexto etiam subemarginato, angulis rotundo. Femorilms lutris, intermediis parte apicali superiore posticis dimidio apicali nigris : tibiis anticis luteis. parte apsali antice piceis, intermedis picen-nigris lasi pallieliorihus, posticis totis nigrix ; tarsis lormneo-nigris, apicibns nigro-brmmeis.

Long. A mm., elytr. $5 \frac{3}{3}$, lat. $\because$ ?
The black spot on the frout of the head stands farthor hehind than in $X$. bidentula (Dalm.), as it is placed just on a level with the anterior margin of the meper lobses of the eyes. The scape of the antemae is shor and slightly piritorm: the fourth joint, except the base, aul the fifth, exee it the apex, are of a buth colom ; the sixth aud seventh are more hrownish luth, whilst the following joints are pitchy black. The punctuation of the elytra is strong, evell at the apex.

Huh, Ntanley Pool ('ongo).

## 36\%. Paroberea obscuritarsis (('hevr.).

Old C'alabar. This species belougs to Paruberea kollbe, the males of which bear two short spines on the metasternm, close to the impressed middle line. These spines are not mentioned by Kolbe, hat I tind them in this and the following species.

## 3i3. Paroberea fuscipes Kollur.

Two specimens from sierra beone agree with a pair from Bismarkburg (from the Borlin Musemm) : but the pmetnation of the front of the heal is mnels sparser : that of the elytra is irregnlar at the snture and sides; the legs are darker, and entirely black in the fimule.

## 364. Paroberea similis sp. nov.

$\delta$ of. Differt a $P$. juscipes Kolbe: prothorace parm longiore, clytris quarta parte apicali nigris, regulariter seriatim ponctatis.

Long. 1. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. $11 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{4}$.
Head and prothorax somewhat more rutons than the elytra. The prothoras is a little longer than in $P^{3}$. fuscipes Kolle. The punctnation of the elytra is regular, even sear the scatellum and the onter margius, and hecomes slightly irregular at the legiming of the hack apical region. The latter occmies at quarter the length of the elytra.

Hab. Kniln (A. Mocquerys, lasz). Many specimens, which all have the ahovegiven characters.

## 36(5.). Synnupserha frontalis sp. nus.

q. S. ochracea. Labro et clypen nigro-momeis. ('apito nigro: fironte, genis.
 mediano notatit. Antenuis nigris, articulis quato et quinto (apire excepto) orharcts. I'rothorace lateribs pance rotundato, forso utrinutue punctio duobis nigris, uno ad marginem antichm, secundo of hasim sito, et lateribns tascia lata supaconali mgra, notato. sintello apice nigro. Elytris apicilus obliyne truncatis, angulis acnte
dentatis. tertia parte apicali nigris: singulo elytro hicarinato, grosse, ad apicem minntins, punctato. l'rosterno. mesostemi parte interenali, femorilmspue anticis infral brunneo-ochraceis. (coxis anticis piceo-nigris, guathor posticis bruneen-piecis. Andomine segmento quinto truncatn, ad maryinem apicalem impresso, sexto (parte dorsali) parvo, subemarginato.

Loug. 11 mm ., elytr. A, lat, $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
Head densely and coarsely ponctured. Antemae extemding to the - ip of the elytra, with the whole fometh juint and the hasal half of the tifth ochreoms loff. Prothom: as long as browl, slightly biemstricted: lateral region between the auterior and basal hatk sunts covered with golden silky pubesence like the ochrons parts of the head. Each elytron with two strons lateral keels, and with a fine raised line near the suture. L'uderside of the head, the prosternm, intercoxal part of the mesosterum, four anterior coxar and all trochanters, and the under surface of the fonr auterior temora of a more or less wherems hrown or pitchy hrown colom ; the remainter of the under surface and legs black.

Ifrh, Kuiln (A. Morquerys. 1ad2).
1 refer th this specics, with some doubt, iwo smaller mate specimens -one from ('ameroons and the other from " (ruinée." The frontal part of the head of these examples is elongate, the hase of the fometh to sixth intemal joints pale ochreons. The two black soots at pach side of the prothorax are connected by a slight hackish brown streak, the legs and ablomen are more fitehy, and the abdomen is narrowed towards the apex, with the sixth segment very short and somewhat rounded at the tip.

## 3tif. Synnupserha cylindrica spor.

S. supra ocbracea. (apite fronte, parte postoculare, verticis vitta lata mediana, nigro. Autemis migris, hrevilns, articulis scapo excepter compressis, infra pilosis. Prothorace latitudine breviorn; fascia mediana dorsali et lateribus totis sapra coxat migris. Siutello nigro. Elytris uninta parte apicali nigris, convexis, sulbcylindricis, afficibus valde ohlique trmucatis, angulis dentatis, irregulariter grosse phuctatis ; singulo tricarinato. 'orpore intra nigro ; prosterno et medio mesosterni luteis: pedibns nigris, femoribns quatuor anticis infra sordide luteis; abdomine segmento quintor canaliculato, apice emarginato.

Long. 1: mu., elytr. !, lat. 3.
Head black; its underside, a narrow line at cach side of the front, bordering the inner margin of the eyes, and the vertex-except a broad black median streak-of an ochreons cohour. Mouth baek, with the palpi luteous at the base and pitchy at the apex. l'ubescence silky binfl lehimd the eyes ; puct uation coarse and thick, vertex with very large shallow punctures between the oyes. Autename black, extending only a little beyond the midalle of the elytra, with the jointo thick and, especially the third to sixth, compressed. Basal joints somewhat villose, and fringed moderueath with long hatirs. Prothorax a fourth broader than long, sparingly pmetured, aud clothed with a golden silky jile at the sides of the dies; a median streak aud a broad lateral band, tonching the coxal cavities, blawk, the rest ochreons. Sentellum quadraugular, black. Elytra convex, a very little dilated behind, with the sides romuled near the apee; the tip of each clytron vary oblignely truncate, with both angles shortly spined; the pumstuation irregulan, strong, and thick: cach elytron with three discal carina, with the four interstices, het ween these carinae and the raised suture and onter
margin, almost "mbal in hrealth. Thuler surface hack, with the middle of the proand mexosternum, all trochanfors and the und wside of the fome anterior femora more or less buff colonren, with the coxat pitchy. Fifth : thdominal segment with it fine longitudinal greove, and with the apical edge emarginate. Himl femorat reaching the apical margin of the seecond ablominal segment.

Hon\}, Sierra Lome.

## 3ii. Nitocris dux sp, bev.

 fortiter et sat dense pmotate. Prothorace antice orhraceo, pumetio grossis inst meto. Sicntello albescente-sericeo. Elytris angustis, merlio valde attematis, postice parman dilatatis, apicibus rotmulatis, hand margimatis, fortiter dense pumetatis, levitor micarinatis. Abdomine segmentis prinu toto, semblo medio argenteco-albo-sericeis, quarto et quinto (et ठ sexto) heriter allou-seriseis. Prosteruo, coxis ot femoribus ynatnor anticis whaceis, femorilus posticis matium ( $\delta$ ) wil (f) fere apicem segmenti secmuli alxlominalis attingentibns.

ठ. Segmento quinto abrlominali elongato, ad apicem impresso, margine apicali medio sat profinde sinnato: sexti parth dorsali clongata, apice rotmulata, partem ventralem amplectente.
O. Segmento quinto abdominali apice medio in processum setigerum producto.

Long. A2! (abl. excoptu) mm., elytr. 17, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Black, shining, with a very slight tint of otive green on the base of tha elytra. Fonr or seven hasal joints of the autenae back or werly back, the remaining joints tawny, tip of the last joint backish. Auterior part of the prountom-abont a third the lengtll-its siles for the most part, and the whole prosternmm, of an ochreons colome. Elytra reaching the base of the fifth abdominal segment, strongly and densely pmotured, with the punctures fiuer and sparser at the apoex; the discal impressinu deap, but the keel heside it distinct only anteriorly. Femora and coxae of the fom anterior legs ochreous, their tibiae brownish hack, and their tarsi blackish brown, with the third ind fourth joints alinost tawny ; hind legs Hack, the tij, of their tarsi somewhat tawny. First segment of the ablumen silky white, eromel segment with a silk? white pubescence in the middle, ant with a small tawny soot at cach side: third ebtirely black or slightly sllky white like the remainder.

ठ. Fifth abdominal segment elongate, with a longitudinal impreswion, which is broader near the apex and does not extend to the hasal margin ; its apex narrowly. lout rather deeply, sinnate ; dorsal part of the sixth segment also elongate, excavated anderneatlo and concealing the ventral part.
9. Fifth segment somewhat conical, produced at the apex into a tonth-liki process, haring many short bristles: the whole apes usually villose, with hoge hairs.

Hall, Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 1~リン2).
May be easily recognised by the long abdomen amd the rommed apex of the elytra.

3in. Nitocris princeps op nor.
 testaceis. Antomis versus apicen fulvis, tarsis et elytromm apmebns parum fulseschtibus: scutello griseo-sericoo: abdomine sagmentis primo et secundo
argenten-sericoms. Flytris sifatio posiscoutellare sat magno laevi nitido, medio angnstatis, postice dilatatis, apicilnis emargimatis. Frmoribns posticis apiepm segmenti secomdi abduminalis attingentilms.
8. Fegmento quinto ahbominali ayice anguste simato: sexto parvo, parte dorsali patce prominente, formesernte, aptere vix enarginata.
7. Segmento quinto medio levisime depreso, apice suhtrmanati-marginato, prgidio brumeno.
houg. 22 mm., elytr. 1i, lat. 1! .
Closely allied to the preceding -pector, from which it difters in the following
 in front; elytra much hroader, with a much larger smouth spare hehind the sontellum, and with the : pices rmarginate : the two basal segments of the aladomen entirely silky white, with a tint of huti: the $t$ wo last segments shomer than in 1. duc, aurl of a difterent lom and structure ; hag. hatk, hind femora a little longer than in N . dux.


## 349. Nitocris regina sp now.

P. X. atra, nitida. ('apite ochraceo, fronte ot verticis medio punctulato. Antenuis versus: apicem finkis, somp ochraceo, macula nigra notato. I'rothorace antice et roto prostemo orhraceis. Scutella allor-serieen. Blytris medio modice attematic, postice dilatatis, parmm brunnescentibus, apicibus emarginatis, spatio hasali sentellum amplectente hapri. Ahdomine segmentis primo et-hateribus exceptis-spemulo albo-sericeis, ultimo (o) ante apicem mimute constricto, wh apicem leviter transerse imperso, hasi canaliculato, apice truncato. Ommibns. coxis et femoribus quatuor anticis ochraceis. Femoribus ponticis apierem segmenti secundi abdominalis attiugentibus.

Heb. Kuiln (A. Moctunerrs, $1 \times 92$ ).
 and two lasal segments of the abdomen, hut dillering from that species in the timer punctation of the heal, in the colomr of the antennal scape, in the broader, and, at the apex, emarginate elytra, and in the form of the broaler and trmeate last segment of the aldomen. From N. minceps spl nov.. to which it is allied in the broad form and peenliar colour of the elytra, which are glossy black, with a feedle tint of olive green, it may be casily distinguished lye the diflerent colour of the prosternum, four anterior legs and sapu, and by the finer punctuation of the head, the trumeate last segment of the ablomen bearing a transwerse impression close to the apex, and by some minor characters.

## 3:1. Nitocris coelebs su, 11w

ठ. N. atra; capite, prothoracis parte autiea, prosterno, quatuor femoribns anticis ocluracen-lutcis; antemus fulvis, versms basin nigris. ('apite fronte lapvi, wertice inter oculos pancis puctis instrncto. Prothorace vix punctato. Sentello alho-serices, elongato, apice rothodato. Elytris hasi excepta brumeo-nigris, medio sat fortiter attematis, portice parm dilatatis, apicibus ohligne emarginatis, ynadridentatis; singulo elytro juxta impressiouem sutmalem leviter carinato. Abdomine scegmentis primo et (lateribns exceptis) secmuto atho-sericeis, tertio quartoque macula laturali apicali ochraceo-anreo-sericea notatis: quarto margine apicali, puinto
marginibns apicali ct lasali fulvencentibus, yuinto (3) impressioni levi triangulare basim non attingente instructo, margiue apicali ventrali anguste, dorsali latins emarginato : sexti part dorsali sat parva, apice rotundata. Femoribus posticis apicem segmenti seenndi abdominalis attingentims.

Long. 20 mm , elytr. 15, lat. 4.
Posterior trochanters ochreons: mesosternman and apex of the two hasal segments of the abdomen somewhat pitchy. Punctuation of the front of the head very feeble.

## Hab. Gold ('nast.

This species differs from N. regina sp. nov. in the smaller size, in the the black colour of the antennal scape, in the thin and fourth alodominal segments bearing an wheons mark at each side, in the very feed le punctuation of the liont of the heakl, and in the longer scutellim.

## 3:1. Nitrocis atra sp. now.

 femoribus pratnom anticts nehraceis; antemis versus apicem fulvis, basi excepta pallide ochracen-tomentosis : abdomine segmentis primo et secmalo lutero mimute olivaceo-) sericeris, segmento , pminto medin rufo. ('apite inter autenmas sad fortiter impresso, fronte sprsim, vertice infer nenlos mensims fortinsque pmetato. Prothorace sparsim, ad lasim groswisime dense pmetato, latitudine longitulini fere acquali. Sicutelon apiew trmento, phus mimsve flavescente-sericen. Elytris modio angustatis, pustice dilatatis, dense, al lasim juxta humerns sat irreguariter, fmustatis: apicilns late, parum oblique, emarginatix, angulis acutis ; singulo elytro antice obsolete micarinato. Abrlomiue segmento fuinto (o) iufra canaliculato, and apicem transverse impresso, margine apicali late emarginatn: parte dorsali :al apicem parte vertrali multo angustiore. Femoribns josticis alnhominis segmenti secmudi apiepm attingentibns.

Long. 1: mu., elytr. 12, lat. :3.
Head ochrems, rather strongly roncave between the antemae. First joint of the latter rutions ochreols, its upperside more or less hhekish brown: second and four or five snereerting joints black, the remainder tawn. I'rothorax at little longer than brow, with a sparse and somewhat crowded punctuation. the punctures dense and very coarse at the lase. Elytra densely funetured, with the punctures imregular at the hase near the shonder; the aplees hroadly and sonewhat oblinnely amarginate, with both ingles frowneel into at short pointal tooth: the sutural depression rather deep anteriorly, lordered with a slight kerl, which is more distinct in front of the middle. Prosternmm ochreons anteriorly and in the mildle, with the wehrems region somewhat extemed up to the dise at the front margin; mesosternm hadk, tinged with tawuy. Two lasal segments of the abdomen silky white, faintly tinged with olive; third, fourth and filth scgments biack with a tint of brown, midule of the fifth rutons: the hatter with a lomgitndinal chanmel. deepest in the midille, with the :picial margin somewhat reenved and hroally "marginate - and with the apisal pat of the lateral margin bent above : domal part of the fifth segment strongly convex, and rufons near the apex, with the apieal margin somewhat flattened and emarginate, and narrower than the ventral part. Femora and coxat of the four anterion legs orineons, with the tarsi more or less tawny, l'osterior femora just reahing the apex of the second abdominal segment.

la one specimen the shoulders are brown; in a secomd the mest stornm. pusterion coxac, and trochanters mehreons, athe the posterior tarsi of a taw endons.

## 3:2. Nitocris frontalis sp. not.

ठ 7. K. atra : capite, prothomecis et prosterni parte antica, swam antemarmu ochraceo-flavis; roxis, femoribus anticis, tarsorun apicibus sordide nirro-fintwis: elytrorams sutarae parte basali, abolominis seqmentis tribus primis-lateribus tertii exceptis luteosericois, parum olivaceis. Gapite inter antembas parmo depresso, fere plano, fronte convexo, sat dense punctatu. Prothorace parmm sparsim et crasse punctato. sentello apice subrotundato. Blytris medio attenuatis, postiere dilatatis ; singulo bicarinato, apice parmo ohlique cmarginato, augulis acuminatis. Abdomine segmentis gharter et quinto pube param ciucracea obtectis; quinto brumescente, ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) impressione triaughatio bisim uon attingente instructo, apice truncato, ( 9 ) : pice leviter cmarginato, partedorsali ( 6 f) sortide lutem, subrrmeato. Femoribus posticis abdominis sogmonti sectundi marsitem apicalem attingentibus (ठ) vel fere attingentibus ( 7 ).

Loug, IS mm., elstr. 1:3, lat. 313.
The pmbescence of the soutchlom is of a dark butk colonr. The putethation of the elytra is regular at the base.

Itah. Kuiln (A. Mocqnerys, Is!)?
Differs from its wearest allied species, N. cetre sp. now., in the sparser and more regular punctuation of the clytrat, in the colom of the prothoran, prosternum, atud fon anterior leys, in the tilth ahdominal segment heing devoid of a transwers impression at the apex, and lating the apical margin not recursed, sud in the suture beimg clothed anteriorly with a silky butf pubescence.

## 3:3. Nitocris servilis nip. nov.

f. 1. atra, elytromm basi parmo olivacea ; capite, prothoracis parte zurica. prosterus, antennarum seapo (apice excepto) of artionlis ?"一l!". pedibus anticis. coxis intermediis ochracetis ; sutello alho-olivarco-scriceo ; abdomine segmentis. $1^{n}$ et $2_{20}$, et segmentorm $3^{\prime \prime}$ et t'medio albo-ciuereo-sericeis; tarsis plas minmse fulvonigris. Capite inter autenas concavo, sat dense grosse panctato. l'rothorace latituline
 latitudine longiore. Elytris medio modice attennatis, postice dilatatis: singulo carinis duabns obsoletis instracto: apicibus oblique subtruncato-emarginatis, angulis externis saturabibus multo longioribns: ad basim sat sparsim requlariter seriatim punctatis. Abdomine segmento ultimo (f) versus apiem parum angustato. medin leviter (amaliculato, apice parmm impresso, margine apicali subemarginato; parte domsali convexa subtruncata. Femoribus posticis apieem segmenti seemudi abdominalis haud attingentibus.

Long. $1: \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. 121, lat. 23 ${ }^{3}$.
Ton black and glossy elytra have a peculiar ofive green tiut, such as may be
 legs, posterior trochanters, and the lant ablomital sergent are feebly tiuged with tawny. Most of the long hairs of the abhomen, expecially at its anex, arte of a buff colour.

Hab, K゙uilu (A. Mocturys, lay2).
The prothorax is as long tas in J. "tow spo nove, atul somewhat longer than it 1. froutulis sp. nov., with the upperside similar in colom to that of N. frometion;
whilst the under sufface is eoloured as in $x$. atom. The antomad are a little longer than in both species. The forclegs aw ochaceons, with the tarsi feebly tawny,
 ochremus colour.

## 3it. Nitocris thoracica sp. иен.


 ferrugineis vel wehraceis: his segmentis pallide auren-sericeis, canteris margine apicali, quinto medion rufur-brmenes: tibiis guathor anticis, temomilms pontucis, tarsis omnibns nigro-fulvi*: antenuarm satpo supa bigro-brunaeo, iulta ferngineo. Capite inter antennas concavo, sjarsim, inter oculormm partes superiores densitns, punctato. Prothorace latituline quarta parte longiore, constrictione lasati (t dormo postice ad latera grosse punctato. Sont ho apice param cinermeo, leviter depresso, trumeate, levissime brunescente ut chytronm margine extremo basali. Elytris medio modice attenuatis, postice dilatatis, hasi sat sparsim, leiu denss punctatis: carinat internat aute madium distincta, externa in medio comspicua : apicibus late et parnm obliqne subtruncato-emarginatis, angulis lentationarix. Ablomine lasi vix comretatn, segmento rusinto medio depresso, margine apricali parum rechrvato, medion leviter emarginato, parte dorsali truncata : segmento sexto parvo, medio emarginato, angulis rotuadatis. Femoribus posticis segmenti tertii ablominalis hasim attingontibus.

Long. 1\% mm., elytr. 12, lat. 3.
IItab. Ogowe (A. Mocquerys).
This form differs from N. atret ip. mov., to whith it is chosely altied, in tha longer prothoras, in the sparser panctuation of the lase of the elyta, and in the cohour of the prothoras and two basal segments of the abolomen.

## 375. Nitocris leonis sp. now.

ㅇ. $N$. atra ; capite, protheracis farta parto antica, prosterni parte anteconali, scapo infra ochraceis; femoribne anticis andide luteis: sut ma pune sentellam at abdomine segmontis duobus primis argenten-sericeis, quinto parum pincen ('ipite inter antemas parmo comavo. puctulatn. Jrothorace lationdine parm breviore, singulis punctis profmelis instructu. Sontello uigro, azpice rotmadata. Elytris modio molice angustatis, postice dikatatis: apicibns obliyne emarginatis, angulis dentatis; dense, and basim sparsim, pmetatis: singulo duatnos sarinis levibus instructo. Abdomine segmento quinto (of ) and basim temissime canalicnato, versus apicem parmm angstato, margine apicali merlior levissime siunato; pagidio picesrente, sultrumeato-emarginato. Femoribus pasticis ahomminis segmenti scendi modium vix superantilas.

Leng. 1.) mm., elytr: 11, lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
The suture is clothed with itm ashy silky pile immediately loehimd the sentellam, as in A. fromtalis sp, how Smaller than the preceding specins, with the antenuat
 it is distinguished by the sape of antemat lewing firrugitons malerneath, ly the pronotum with the anterion finutla (mot halif) celurems, by the suture hearing an ashy silky pulesence behime the sentellmon, by the uperside of the abdemen (exeept the pygidinm which is somewhat pitehy) ant the vental parts of the third and liourth segments being entirely back.

Heb. Nierra leone (Dr. (1mments).

356．Nitocris patricia（＇hev\％
sierra Leone

## 3：－．Nitocris buettneri kolle

Sierra beone，and＊＇ongo：
In one specimen ticketed＂ $\mathrm{II}^{\text {．Atr：＂the pumetuation of the elytra is denser }}$ than in the other examples，their apiees are slightly emarginate，and the hime temora blackish only in the middle．

及2，Nitocris comes－11，
 testacen ；abdumine segmento tertio nigro，macula marna medianat triagulare lutera wotatu，quinter latiore yuan in N．comtessa，in basis medio parmm fulvescente，margine apicali testaceo．

Loug．N2 mm．，clytr．lis．lat． $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ．
Larger than N．comtesset Kothe．The scape of antenmae of a hrick red colour， except a hack spot on the uperside．I＇rothmas brader than in ．．comess＂，the elytra more dilated near the apex，the colour of the abdomen different，and the hast segment hroater，and hess narrowed at the apex．

Heb．Sierra Leone．
3：9．Nitocris comtessa Kolbe．
Two specimens from Kiuln agree with the description in all charaters，exerpt in the colonr of the antennal scape．Which is yellowish for the mont part，and in that （1f the fouth abdominal segment，which is almost totally black．

Sall．Nitocris punctata sp．uov．
9．N．rufoneluracea．（＇apite punctis profondis instructo，genis impunctato， parmo transverse striguloso．Antemnis nigris．Prothorace grosse dense punctato． Scntelio triangulare ：apice subrotundato，flavo－allo－sericante．Blytris brumeo－ nigris ：quiuta parte basali rufu－celhracea，manla triangulare communi latiore quam Jongiore anteapieali aurantiosericea，maconla suturali sat parva posthasali alhido－ flavo－sericea；seriatim，al apicem irregulariter，punctatis，punctis ommino grossis： apicibns recte emarginatis：singulo elytro ad suturam longitmbinaliter imprenso， prope impressionem antice leviter mixarinato．Alxdomine segmentis primo et secuudo luteis，dawoargenteo－sericeis，tertionigro，macula laterali apicali sat parva anrantia notatu，quarto totu migro，＂ninto ajice leviter cmarginato，nigro，macula hasali hateralisat magna thavo－argentea ornato；pygidio modio fulvescente．Pedihns rufo－nehraceis；pedilns postipis tibiis nigris，tarsis brmmen－nigris，femorims segmenti tertii alxominalis hasim attingentibns．

Long．こ̈＇mm．，elytr．1亏，lat．S．
Antennae black，clothed with an ashe pubescence，except at the base；sape densely and，chiefly at the apex，rugosely punctuated．Elytra strongly narrowed in the middle，and dilated near the apex ；the rellowish silky spot sitnated on the suture behiml the base at the beginning of the barkish brown part of the elytra is rather small，and does nof extend to the sentellum；the anteapical spot is alsu small，and has the shape of a somewhat hoad triangle ；the pmothation is coarse and dense，and becomes irregular and more minute behind the anteapical mark：the apices are emarginate，with both angles almost equally protnced．The posteriur episterna with a feoble yellowish white silky spot in front．First segment of the
abdomen rather slightly narrowel, of a buff colon like the secomb, both segments clothed with a yellowish white silky mbeseence. Tip of the tilhare and the tarsi brown or blackish ; fosterior thiae black, except the extreme base.

Hab, Kuiln (A. Mocynerys, 1*92), and Old ('alalar. 'mly femeles,
sometimes the posterior tip of the episterna of the metastermm is lownish or hackish, and the middle of the third, fourth and fifth abdominal segments is faintly tawny. In one specimen from ohd Calabar the underside of the antennal seape is tawny ; the basal silky spot of the elytra atmost reaches the sentellum ; the three last abdominal segments are slightly buff at the extreme lase.

Differs from $N$. culoratu Thoms, which also has the dyytra for the most part blackish hrown, chiefly in the deepr and conspicuons pmuctuation of the heat and prothorax, and in the third and fifth ubdominal segments heariug a yellowish spot at each side.

## 38. Nitocris suturalis sp. nov.

 inter antennas concavo, medio canalicnlato. Antemnis nigris, articnlis.) - 11 ciucrenpuhescentibns. Prothorace ifonse grosse pmotato, latitndine panlo longiore. Sentello apice angulis rotundatis, medio levissime simato. Elytris medio leriter attenuatis, postice pance didatatis, brmmen-migris; quarta parte antica sulsanguinea, ad suturam einereo-sericeis, apicilns ohbiqne subtrumato-emargimatis, donse grosee soriatim, ad apicem irregulariter minutins, funetatis; singulo elytro leviter bicarinato, prapterea linea parmm elevata and hasim inter suturam at carinam priman sita instructo. Abrlomine segmento primo levissine comarctato, ad latera anreosericeo; $\delta^{\circ}$ segmentu quinto partibus ventrali of dorsali, et parvo segmento sexto subtronato-rotundatis. Femoribus posticis aldominis secmenti tertii medinm fire attingentibus.

Long. $14!$ mm., elytr. $10 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2 \frac{2}{3}$.
The pructuation of the head and prothorax stroug and thick, even on the vertex; the median line of the prothorax aul a small space at each side of its base impunctate. The antennae, except the four hasal joints, and the whole sutmral depression of the elytra clothed with a tine ashy grey and silky pile. The sixth ahbominal segment of the male is short, aud, like the dorsal part of the fifth, somewhat fulvons. The fifth segment (ventral part) has neither a channel nor an impression in both sexes.

Hab. Kuilu and Ogowe (A. Mocipuerys).
38\%. Nitocris angustior sp nov.
ठ. A. ruhro-ferroginea. Capite inter antemas parmm concavo, medio camaliconato, fronte pmetato, vertice postice laevi. Antennis nigris, articnliss - 11 fulvis. Prothorace latitndine longiore, dorso sparsim, laterifos parum densins punctulato. satello subtriangnlare, apice rotmatato. Dlytris modio leviter attenatis, postice purnm dilatatis, brmmeo-nigris, sexta parte hasali mbro-ochracea, macula elongata postsentellare suturali commoni anreo-sericea notatis ; apicibus oblique emarginatis, angulis acnte dentatis; dense grosse pumetatis: singulo elytro hicarinatn, carinat discoidali antice comspiema, postien obsoleta, Abdomine Iasi levissime coaretato, sagmento primo amreosariceo ; (quinto ventrali apice parm angnste sat protumbe simato, forsali et segmento sixto (brevissimo, fulvo) levissime late marginato. Thiids tarsisgne parm tulvis, tibiis posticis fere nigris, femoribus posticis abuminis segmenti secundi apieem attingentilons.

Loug. $11 \frac{1}{2}$ mma., elytr. $-\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1 \frac{2}{3}$.
Head pmeturen, with the cheres and tha middle of the sertex in front of the pronotum implantate. Aatemate reaching the apes of the elytra with the tip of the ninth joint : four apiral joints tawny, clothed with atn ashy butf puhescence. l'rothorax ahout a fourth longer than home The reddish whemes colour of the hase of the elytra grablually shades off into the hatk of the remainder; punctuation of the elytra strong and thick, and yoite irregular in the setural depression trom hefore the millle, and at the :Lpex. Ventral part of the filth abdominal segment simate in the midde of the apisal margin, withent a chamel or impression. Dorsal part of the sixth seqment were short, forbly emarginaterameate, and of a backish tawny colour.

Ithb. Ogows (A. Macsparys).

## 383. Nitocris basalis thevr.


The specimens from Nierra Leone are much smaller, and more especially narmerer, than those in the Britisu Masem collection (includiag ('hewrolat's type), and than our speetes from (abloon aud Kuilu, and have a logger fifth abdominal segment. They lolong perhans to a distine species, or form a local race.
384. Nitocris tibialis Kolle.
" Bomeé." This species was collected ly P. Stamelinger during the expedition of
 of the Bennii $k$.
38.3. Nitocris brevior 5. unv.
\&. N' mbroferruginea. ('apite medio canaliculato, inter antennas minnte inpresson, sat dense phuctalato. Antennis nigris, corpore quinta parte brevioribus. Prothorace latitudine longitudini ampali. supra sparsissime punctato. sentello flavo-anren-pmbescente. Elstris sexta parte basali testaceis, dende nigris, versus apicem braneo-uigris, mealio levissime attenuatis, postice parum dilatatis, apicibus valde oblifae emarginatis, angulis dentatis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, antice prope suturam lacevibun nitilis: singulu elytro sat fortiter bicarinato. (orpore intra pallide testacen, ablomine hasi vis eraretate, segmentis duohes basalims luteis, caneteris nigris, medio et apice tertii fuartique, basi medionue quinti fulvis; quinto deviter camalionlato, apiee sultrumeato-emarginato); femoribus posticis abolominis segmenti seamali apicen attingentilus: fodibns Inteo-testaceis, femoribus pallidioribns.

Loug. 11 mm., dyte. $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. :2.
(heeput, middle and sides of the prothoras and the hase of the elytra with a rather strong gloss. Thre panctation of the land dease. and that of the prothorax very spares. The keels of the elytrat rather strong : the a foex is wery ohlipuely emarginate and its onter angles bear a rather loug tonth; the lirick red colone of the lame is sharply limited posteriorly and extends farther behind at the sides than out the dise.

Mil), sierra leone. Three fementes.

## 386. Nitocris pacoei Thoms.

Nierra Leone, (zold C'onst, Kiniln.
The single specemen from Kiviln liffers somewhat from the examples from the

the lasal hrick rel region of the elytra is shorter ; the ajex of the latter is a little less strongly emarginate, and the punctuation of the head much coarser.

## 35\%. Nitocris lutea sp. nov.

ㅇ. N. Intea. Capite prothorarerpe deuse punctulatis, illo medio canaliculato, inter antenuas plano, hoe latitndine lireviore. Antennis nigris, versus ayjicem parum brmmescentibus, Scutello latitudine longiore, subrectagnlare. Elytris nigris, fuinta parte lasali Jutea, medio leviter attematis, bostice parnm dilatatis, apicibus oblique emarginatis, angulis Jrevibus acutis, fortiter deuse ponetatis; singulo elytro cariua discoidali antice sat conspicaa postice obsoleta instructo, basi inter hanc carinam et suturam parum elevata. Abdomine hasi levissime coarctato, segmento quinto quarto duplo longiore, $\mathrm{f}_{\text {hst }}$ medium trausverse constricto, apice levissime late emarginato. Tiliis apicims tarsisque nigro-fulvis. Femoribus posticis hasim segmenti quarti abdominis attingentibus.

Long. 9 mm., elytr. 7, lat. :.
This rather short species has a dense punctuation on head and prothorax; the median channel of the front of the head is obsolete anteriorly; the discal carina of the elytra is distiuct on the hasal half, and obsolete posteriorly ; the lateral keel nsually found in species of Nitocris is absent ; the punctuation of the elytra is very coarse and, behind the middle, somewhat rugose.

Mub. Ogowe (A. Mocynerys).
Distinguished from N. bresalis Chevr. ly the shorter prothoras and elytra, the much paler colonr, and ly the structure of the elytra, and minor characters.

3sn. Nitocris discoidalis sp. nov.
f. N. latea. Capite tuto vertice et antenarum tulerculis apicilus nigris, dense grosse, jracterea in interstitiis minnte junctato, verticis medio sine punctis grossis. Antennis nigris, corpore $\mathrm{p}_{\text {nrom }}$ longioribns. Prothorace fortiter panctato, latitudine vix longiore, disco macula magna rotunda nigra notato. Scutello apice leviter emarginato. Elytris retrorsum sat fortiter attematis, ante apicem leviter dilatatis, bigris, lasi luteis; siugulo elytro vitta longitudinali, in impressione disci sita, apicem fere attingente pallile lutea; apicibus obliqne truncato-emargiuatis, angulis modice dentatis; fortiter, in disci impressione sparsins, punctatis. Abdomine basi haud coarctato, segmento tertio lateraliter macula migrescente notato, quinto apice leviter simuato. Tibiis apicibus tarsisjue nigris, femoribus posticis ablominis segmenti tertii basim attingentibus.

Long. 17 mm ., elytr. 12 , lat. 4.
The lasal seventh of the backish elytra of a buff colour ; the whole discal impression wecupied by a longitndinal pale buff band, which almost reaches the apex; the punctures of the impression black or nearly so, and more regular and much sparser than those of the blackish lateral parts of the elytra. Dach elytron feebly caribate beside the impression and near the outer margin. Sides of the metasternum with rather deuse and coarse panctures, whilst the sides of the ablomen are also coarsely, but sparingly punctuated. Abdomen somewhat narrowed behind, with the fifth segment almost twice the length of the formoth.

Hob. Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 1ヵ9 ).

## 3~9. Ecphora latefasciata sp. nov.

ㅇ. E. ferruginea; capite juter et jest conlos, antemis, prothorwe in utroque latere fasciis duabus, elytris basi et apice, metasterno pedibusque nigris; fimmoribus anticis et intermediis rufis. Elytris retrorsum jarum dilatatis, singulo tricustato.

Long. Ifs mm., elytr. 1:2, lat. $7 \frac{1}{1}$.
The hack inter-antemal region of the head interrupted in the middle by a longitudinal fermginous streak. l'unctuation of head strong and sparse, with the interstices finely punctulated again; between the antennae is a broad and shallow impression bearing a fine median channcl. Antenae black, surpassing the middle of the elytra; scape densely junctuated and somewhat wrinkled; base of the fourth joint rutons. Prothorax punctulated; the discal process very large, covering the sentellum and the sutural part of the base of the elytra, somewhat compressed, and notehed liehind; lateral tuberele a little bent backwards ; the sides with a fold in front of, and with a very brobl and deep groove immediately behind, the tubercle; dise with one back streak at each side ; another black and much broader band places moderneath the lateral tubercle. Elytra somewhat diated behiml, with a lungitudinal impression behind the shoulders near the outer margin; punctuation dense and rather strong ; each elytron with two keels ncar the suture and one near the onter margin, all vanishing before the apex, a fourth and very sloort. keel raming lotween the second and third near the apex; basal and apical parts (notiquite $\frac{1}{3}$ the length) of the elytra black, the suture blackish brown, and the humeral keel more or less ferrnginons. Sides of the mesosternum and the whole metasternum black; abdomen ferruginous, with the base of a blackish brown colour. Legs black, with the four anterior femora rufons.

Hab. Ogowe R. (A. Moequerys).
390. Ecphora analis sp. nov.
\%. E. ferruginea: eapite inter et pone onnlos, antennis, prothoracis fasciis quatuor, elytrorum sutura et quarta parte apicali, mesosterno (medio execpto), metasterno, abdomine pedihusque nigris, femoribus quatuor anticis basi fermgineis. Elytris retrorsnm panlo dilatatis, singulo tricostato.

Long. 15 mm ., elytr. $10 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $6 \frac{1}{4}$.
Head ferrnginons, in front of and between the antennae, and also on rertex and neek of a black colonr, with a ferruginons median strak extending from the forefront to the prothorax ; coarsely punctured, and depressed between the eyes. Autenase black, extenting beyond the middle of the elytra; seape densely pmetnated; base of the fourth joint rufous. Prothorax ferruginous, with two black longitudinal streaks at each side, one discal and one lateral ; median process large, compressel, and notehed behind, with some large punctures posteriorly; lateral tooth short; sides with a fold in front of, and a deef growe behind, the teeth. Elytra ferruginons, rather coarsely punctured, with the suture and the apical fourth hack; each elytron bearing three keels, two of them near the sutnre, and one near the outer margin, all vanishing at the base and apex, and an impression behind the shoulder near the outer margin. Under surfate and legs black; prostermm, middle of the mesosternm, and four anterior femora (except their tip) of a ferruginous colour.

Hab. Sierra Leoue (Dr. ('lements).
391. Ecphora testator (Fubr.).

Nierra Leone, and Kuilu.

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# Novitates Zoologicae. 

## Vol. I.

APRIL, 1594.
No. 2.

# DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA 

OBTAINED BY W. DOHERTY IN THE MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO.

By MARTIN JACOBI, F.E.S.

TIHE collection of Phytophaye, sulmitted to me by the Hon. Walter Rothschild for examination, and contained in that gentleman's mnseum, was made hy Mr. Doherty, bartly in the already explored greater islands of the Malayan Archipelago, and partly in those smaller and nearly unknown islands in which, as might have been expected, many new species would be found. Although Mr. Doherty state: that Phytophaga were found to be compratively searce in the islands lying south of those which have been explored by Mr. Wallace, it is proballe that this is only the case during certain periods of the year, and that amongst the small species a rich harsest may yet be expected by a resident collector. As it is, more than a hundred new species are here described. Besides these, a few others from Queensland, Burmah, etc., have heen added, which were obtained at ot her times hy Mr. Noherty and certain ot her collectors.

## CRIOCERINAE.

## Lema nigrilabris s. nov.

Antennae (the basal two joints excepted), the lahrmm, underside, and leg- black; heal and thorax rufous, elytra metallic greenish blue, strongly punctate-striate, the ninth row entire.

Length 2 lines.
Head broad, not constricted behind the eyes, impunctate, the space hetween the eves raised into two tuhercles, lower fortion of the face and the labrum black, antemae nearly extending to the middle of the elytra black, the basal two joints rufous, shining, the third and fourth joint equal (apical joints lroken ott), thorax slightly hroader than long, moderately constricted at the sides, the hasal sulcus deep, the anterior angles obtuse, the surface with a few punctures, placed in rows at the middle of the dise ; seutellum rufous, its apex rather pointed ; Hytra with a rather indistinct depression near the suture at the have, strongly and clo-ely punctate-striate to the
ialex, the interstices costate at the latter place; underside and legs black, thinly dluthed with greyith fubesome.

Hab. Nias I. (coll. I. W. Thomas).
Very similar in coloration to several south American species, but differing from it Eastern congeners in the black clypens and labrum, colour of the antennae, etc., antl comparatively -mall size ; $I$. horoorutu baly has the head constricted leehind and a longer thorax.

## Lema imitans sp. nov.

Lower part of face, the antemnae, breast, and logs harek; head, therax, and alulomen rufous, dytra metallic blue, deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the interaticen cortate at the alex.

## Length 2 lines.

This species, although clowety allied to L. nigrilatris, difters in the following way from that species:-The basal joints of the antennae are hack, as well as the following three joints (the rest are wanting), the anterior angles of the thorax are - lightly tuberculiform, and the surface is entirely imfunctate; the scutellum is distinctly truncate at its apex, the elytra are more strongly punctured anteriorly, hut the punctuation gets finer towards the apex ; lastly, the abdomen is rufous.

Heb. Nias I. A single sjuecimen (coll. I. W. Thomas).
Lema celebensis sp. nov.
Fulvour, the apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi black, thorax longer than broad, inmmnetate; elytra violaceous blue, finely punctate-striate, abdomen cothed with yellow pubescence.

## Length 4 lines.

Head deeply constricted hehind the eyes, the latter deeply notched, antemae rohust, short, fulvous, the third and fourth joints alike (the tro apical ones broken off); thorax subcylindrical, longer than broad, moderately constrieted at the sides, the hasal sulcus deep, the surface entirely impunctate; scutellum obscure fulvous; elytra with a distinct depression helow the base, the latter distinctly, the rest of the surface very finely punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to the apex and closely phaced in striae, the interstices impunctate and slightly costate at the apex; underside and legs fulvous: rather sparingly clothed with golden yellow pubescence, the apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi black; porterior femora extending to the first two abdominal segments.

Hab. Celebes. A single specimen.
To be separated from any of its nearly similarly coloured allies by the elongate thorax, and by the colour of the tibiae and tarsi.

## Crioceris thoracica sp. nov.

Broad, robust, black, thorax with a double row of punctares, suhquadrate, elytra fulvous, punctured near the suture and at the base only, underside clothed with greyish 1 rubescence.

Length $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines.
Head deejly constricted belind tbe eyes, the space surrounding the latter rugose, labrun fulvous, antemae not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints shining, the others pubescent, łonger than broal ; fourth joint nearly twice as long as the third, thorax nearly subquadrate, the sides but slightly fonstrieted at the middle, the surface without sulcus, shining, black, the middle near
the anterion margin longitudinally depressed. but the sides of the depressom raised anteriorly, the dise with two fine rows of punctures s sontellan piemons, pmbeseent; Wytra very broad, the hase slightly depressed near the sutnre with a lew widely phaced phactmes which sarcely extend to the midhlle, rest of the enface cutirely impunctate.

Hab. Itumbott lbay (New (iuinea).
This speries serms very distinct from ('. spmipunctata, subpolita, and inipresse, the underside is entirely black and las no yellow pabesconce arranged in patches, but is unitomly and thinly covered with grey hairs, the thorax is peculiarly eonatructed on aecomt of the raised anterior suce, amd the etytral punetuation is antirely obliterated at the sides and below the middle, the antennae have the joints also more elongate than in the allied suecies. C. obleterata baly has similarly pmetured elytra, hut the antemat have differently proportionate joints, the thorax is of different structure, and the general coloration is distinet from the present species.

Crioceris divisa sp. nov.
Finlvous, antemae ohscure fuscous; thorax subyuadrate, impunctate, elytra with a few punctures near the suture, rufous, a transverse hand at the bave and a romd spot near the apex blaek.
length 4 lines.
Head deeply constricted behind the eyes, the latter wry prominent, deeply notched, supra-ocnlar grooves very deep, antennae extending a little heyond the hase of the elytra, the basal four joints fulvons, shining, the third and fourth equal, slightly longer than the seeond, the following joint: pmescent, elongate, stained with fuscous above; thorax not longer than hroad, the sides morlerately deeply constriet ed, the surface not very convex withont basal sulens, impunctate, with the exeeption of a single row of fine punctures at the middle of the dise ; scutellum fulvous; flytra with the hase slightly raised near the suture, the surface entirelv impunctate, with the exeeption of three short rows of punctures near the sut ure, the row nearest the latter eontimed in shape of a stria towards the apex, the lateral margin thickened, the fernginous colour of the dise is interrupted at the base hy a transeres htuish black hand, extending to one-third the length of the plytra, another roundish suot is placed near the apex; underside and lega nearly glabrous, fulvous; mexostemom trumeate in front.

Hetb. Wandesi I. (New (iunea), A single secimen, distinguished hy it * -y゙utem of coloration.

## CRYPTOCEPHALINAE.

Melixanthus rothschildi ap. now.
Fulvous, the antemae (the hasal joint excepted), the afex of the femora, and the tibiae and tarsi black; thorax impunctate, elytra finely pumetate-striate.
length 2 liner.
Of convex, cylindrical and parallel shape, the head flat, saringly and finely punctured, eyes kidney-shaped, long, broadly cmarginate, the inner angle of the emargination aetute, mandibles black, antemae seareely extenting to the mildle of the elytra, baek, the basal joint fulvons, the second small, the thime twice as long, the fifth and following joints flattened and dilated; thorax verv convex and cylindrical, the sitles strongly deflexel, the posterion angles acentely pointerl, po-tarior margin not
dentate, slighty ohligue at the sider, the surliche smooth, shining, fulsous, entirely impunctate ; sutellum small, triangular, raised posteriorly ; elyt ra eylindrical without any depresion, finely punctate-striate, the punct ure di-tinet nearly to the apex, the interstices flat, impunctate, fulvons, the extreme hasal margin black, pegidium and underside paler ; ponternum broader than long, its poterior margin slighty concave.

Hah) Martapura (s.E. Borneo).
Although the prosternm in this -peceies in not of the typical thape, the short and dilated antemase seem to proint to Melixanthens as the more suitahle geuns for its reception ; the species may be known by the impunctate interstices of the elytra and the colour of the tifiae and tarsi.

## Melixanthus timorensis :1, now

Bluish Wack, the haval joint: of the antemate fulvons; thorax clowely strigorepunctate at the sides, the dise nearly impunctate, elyta finely punctate-striate, the interstices conrex at the sides.

## length 1 line.

Heal deeply inserted into the thoms, impunctate, eyos rather closely aproached, antemnae short, the lower five joints fulvous, the sixth black, the ot her joint: wanting; thorax nearly twice an hroad as long, strongly deflexed auteriorly, with an obsolete ohlique depression near the posterior angles, the diec impresed with fine elongate functures, which are crowded at the sides and deeper, forming longitudinal strigate. thee centre of the dise nearly devoid of punctures; scutellum narrowly ulongate ; elytra cylindrical, the shoufders prominent, the surface finely punctate-striate, the sides more strongly pumetured and the interstices contate; leg hack; prostemum longer than broad, flat, strongly lunctured.

Hab. Timor.
Ibstinct from $M$. mimutus by the elongate pmeture of the thorax and the entirely black colour. A single specimen.

Melixanthus minutus s 1 . nos.
I'iceon- below, greenish black above, the antenuae (the apical joints excepted) and the legs fulsous, thorax closely punctured, the sids. strigose, elyta distinctly lunctate-striate, the interstices costate at the sidens.
l.ength $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head greenish with a slight fulsous tint, distinctly punctured, latrum fulsou*. antemae -hort, scarcely extending heyond the thorax, all the joint short, the lant six thickened, blackish, the others fulsous; thorax transwerse, subcylindrical, the sides romuted, the median lohe acutely produced, the surface more or less closely phactured. the punctures more closely placed and larger at the sides, where the interstices are mome s. lem at rigose; scutellum very narrow and pointed, elongate; elyt ra cylindrical, the punctures strong and regular, closely approached, the interstice costate at the sides, slightly conves at the dise; legs short and stout, fulvons; ; prosternmm slightly longer than broal, its apex truncate, its surface punctured, with an obsolete trauseree groose nar the hase, the colour more or less fulsous.

Hah, Tenimber; Jume, July.
There is some slight difference noticeable in the punctuation of the thorax and the elytra betwern the three specimens before me, also in the colour of the antemae. which are fulsous in one instanee; but 1 think this due to variation or to sexual differences, an atructural differences seem to la absent.

## 

Lepina aureovillosa sov.
 joints of the antemae dark, thorax closely mgose-pmotate, elytra strongly functured in closely aprroachet semi-regular row - lemora dentate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 line.
Itead finely and closely pmatmed, flothed with gohlen emwed seales, clypuras broader than long, without seales, fulsous like the labrum, antemar not exteroding to the middle of the elytra, futvons, the last five joint thickened and darker, the second joint strongly thickened but short, the third and the form following joints clemder, but scarcely longer than the second ; thorax subeylindrical, about me-half broater than long, the sides without a distinct margin, the surface closely rugose-pmonctate and furmished with golden, short adjuessed and curved seales; elytra with the shoukler: prominent, comex, closely phactured in rows near the sutare, more confosely and strongly at the sides, the interstices not fostate, lut similarly sealy like the rest of the mper -urface; anterior and posterior femora with a listinct tooth, tibiae not emarginate at apex, claws hifid; jostemum hoad, ragosely punctured.

IIral. Tenimber.
This mall species, which semms to me to enter the genus Lepind, maty be princially known by the gollen thort cales of the thorax and elytra.

## Aulacia brunnea s. nov.

Uvately romuled, comrex, fulvous, temminal joints of the antemnae black, thorax remotely puntured, elytia strongly, semuregzarly punctate-striate, femora more or les: juiceous.

Letugth 1 line.
Head flat, impunctate, pristome rparateal from the lace by a tranoverse depresion, clypens broad, with a few punctures, antemme extending to the midule of the elytra, hack, the lower six joints fulvous, terminal joints slighty thickened, the thime and fommlender, equal; thomy thee times broader than long, narowed towards the front, the sides sightly rounded, the surface rather remotely but distinctly punctured; elytra convex, pointed at the apex, the shoulders prominent, the punctures strong, and rather regularly placed in rows, the outermon row deeper than the others, the interstices impuretate; postemum very broad, moch broder than long, hreast and femora more or less piceons, rest of the underside and the tibiae fnlvons, the intemediate tibiae not emarginate at ther alex.

Hub. P'rak Malay P'minsula).
This gennw is deseribed by Baly as having the intermediate tihiae "marginate at the apes; this is, howerer, only sometimes the case, since Baly has lescribed we -peries with entire tihiae, and the present one is of simila stroture.

## Corynodes subcostatus p . nov.

Wetallir green, thorax dark blue, finely and very dosely fanctured, elytra reddish euprexas, finely and thmotely pmetate-striate, the sides with twe lohg costap. the hase with an elongate tuberele, claw alpendiculate.

Latigth $1 \frac{1}{2}$ linera.
 with a longitudinal groove. clypeus separated by a detp tran-verse groove, broader than long, finely rugosely pmotured ; labrom black. antemae hlui-h hack, thes lasal joints greeni-h, the second staned with fulvous, the terminal tive joint = brombly dilated, pmplish; thorax twice as broad as long, the stem but moderately deflexed, distinctly rombled at the middle, dark blue or greenish, strongly and dosely pronetured, the punctures round and deep, and more clowely placed at the sides thath on the dise, the intersticen also with some smatl pumetures ; elytra with a distinct transerse depression below the hase of hright coppery colour. the sut ural and lateral margins metallic green, rather regularly, strongly, but not very clo-ely pumetured in single rows, the shonder, in shape of a short ridge, the sides with two more or luss distinct longitudinal ridges extemding nearly to the apen, the hase with another elongate tuberele or short costa plaeed in front of the shoulder: ; maderxde metallie ereenish, elothed with whitish pubescence, dintinctly dunctured.

## I/ab. Celehers.

The bright cupreons colour of the elytra and their hasal tuhercle, the punctuation arranged in single rows, and the very clonly, rather evenly and strongly puncturert thorax will distinguish this peepes; the variety only differ- in the entirely blue colour.

## Corynodes unituberculatus $=11$ nor.

Metallic violaceous Inne, lead and thorax strongly aud remotely punctured, elytra with batal depresion, moderately strongly punctatestriate in single rows, the sides with a distinct tuberele below the sloulder, visible from above, claws appendiculate.

Length 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ liues.
Head strongly but not very closely phuctured with a longitudinal cental groove, the clypens seprated from the face by a transerse groove, more closely punctured than the heal, autemae rxtending beyoul the midalle of the elytra phrplish, the lower six joints shining, greenish, the temminal five joints but very moderately dilated longer than broad; thorax about one-half broader than long, subeylindrical, the sides straight, the surlaee remotely punctured at the disc, all the margin: nearly impunctate; elytra with a rather deep depressiou below the base, regularly and rather finely punctate-striate, the rows of very mearly equat distance excepl those nearest the suture, which are armaged in one donble row, the shonders prominent, and followed hy a distinct tubercle wear the lateral margin; the hast elytral interstice longitudinally costate, underside aud legs lhaisla.

## Hab. 'Timor.

From the many deseribed species, the present one may he principally known hy the long and but little dilated antennat and the wry distinct elytral tuberele whieh is visible from above, and projects distinctly from the sibles of the elytra; this tubercle, althongl, aboo present in many other species, is in this one mueh more prominent.

Cleorina puncticollis pres.
(H)ecure greemish back, ahove metallic green, antemme black, the basal joints fintrons; thorax coarsely punctured, the phactures confluent at the sides ; elytra strongly punetate-atriate auteriorly, the interatices bory minntely punctured.

Lengtl $1_{2}^{1}$ line.

Head finely and remotely punctured, the clypens not separated from the face, it, anterior edge deeply coneave-emarginate, lahrom and jaws black, antennae with the terminal joints. thickened, black, the lower three joints fulvous; thorax strongly transerse, narrow in front, the sides nearly straight, the surface depply impremed with large punctures which are confluent at the sides, and where the interstices are also thickened ; sentellum impunctate; elytra hroader at the base than the thorax, with a rather deep basal depression, the shoulders prominent, the punctures deep anteriorly, more finely posteriorly, the interstices scarcely raised, with the exception of a short oblique conta below the shoulder:; underside blackish with a motallic green gloss, legs entirely metallic green.

Hal. Perak.
Principally distinguished by the coarse and semiconfluent pranctuation of the thorax in connection with the metallic green colour.

## Scelodonta celebensis sp, nor:

Metallic green, ahove bloish green, antennae (the hasal joint excepted) hack, head and thorax rugose, elytra strongly punctate anteriorly, more finely so ponteriorly: the interstices fimely punctured and transer-ely rugose at the base.

Length 21 line:.
Head closely and strongly rugose with the usual central groove, clypens triangular, rngone punctate, hounded by deep kateral groover, antemae slender, extending beyond the base of the elytra, black, the hasal joint metallic green; thorax one half broader than long, widenerl at the middle, the surface closely punctured and transversely strigose; scutellum subpentagonal, rugosely punctured; elytra narrowed posterionly, scarcely depressed below the base, the latter strongly punctured in rows, the interstice transversely rugose and longitudinally costate, also finely punctured, those near the apex concex, a strongly raised costa runs from the shoulder downwards towards the alex ; underside covered with whort white pubescence, greenish, tarsi dark blue.

Itrl. Celebes. A single specimen.
The umiform blue or greenish colour of this species and the fiuety punctured tlytral interstices selarate $S$. celebeusis from S. pulchella baly and other olecies; there is a very indistinct metallir greeni-h hand visible acrow the basal portion of the elytra, when seen in a certain light.

Cleoporus timorensis sp nor:
Below piceous, above greenish atneous, antemae black, the hasal joints fulvous, thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra sery strongly puctate-striate, the interstices convex, legs fulvons.

I'cis. (11). Entirely fulvour, more or less stained with aeneons.
Firr: (b). Head and thorax fulyous, elytra aeneous.
Lengtl $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head nearly impunctate, the clypens separated from the face by a triangularly emarginate groove, broaler than long, with a few fine puncture, it: anterior margin roncave-emarginate, ohlignely shaped at the sides, the eyes preceded ly a deep sulcus, labrum fulvous, its anterior edge trilobate, antemae, not extending to the middle of the elytra, hack, the lower five joints fulvons, all the joints of nearly equal length, the apical ones thickened; thomas one hall broaler than long, the sides
trongly deflexed, the anterior angles sinuate hehind the eyes, the surface clocly panctured, the interstices rather irregularly wrinkled or convex; scutellum hroader than long; Hytra, with a very obsolete deprenion helow the hase, very strongly and deeply punetate-striate to the alex, the interstives (especially at the sides) slightly convex, with a few fine punctures here and there; legs rohust, fulsons, the four posterior tiliae emarginate at alnex, elaws bitid ; prostemum broad, widened posteriorty, strongly pmetured.

## Heb. Timor:

Allied to C'. bedius Lefers, lan differing in the nearly impunctate head and the different senlpture of the thorax and elytra; the colons of the antenuae and the decp ponetures of the elytra and their consex interstices selarates the species from ('. leferrei Duriv. The amome of metallic aeneou- in the fulvons varicty varies greatly, and is sometimes only visible at the head or part of the thorax ; these fleefimens make the impression of heing immature; in the variety ( 1 ) the head and thoras are fulvous as well as the legs.

## Nodina tricostata s.

Below blacki-ll, the antemae and legs fulvous, ahose aeneons, head finely, thorax distinctly punctured, elytra strongly ponetate-striate, the sides with thee very trongly raised longitudinal co-tae.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ line.
Ifead finely and aringly pmetured, with a short suldes above the eyes, lahrum fulsons, antemae short, not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the joints gradually thiekened towards the apex, suhnoniliform, the terminal joint elongate; thorax strongly tramserse, the sides rounded, narrowed and deflexed in front, the* -mface not very closely hut distinctly impressed with oblong punctnres; elytra strongly convex, pointed at the apex, moderately strongly pmotate-striate, the sides with three or four strongly raied costae not extending to the base or apex; the legs fulvous, the four froterior tibiae emarginate at the alex, prostermm broader than long, finely ponctured, anterior thoracic episternum concave.

Hab. Talaut (1sland of Lirung or Salibaho, in the Talant gromp, N.E. of Aangir).
I have placed this small species in Notinu on account of the general shape and structural characters, but neither Baly nor leferre mentions any sulcus above the eyes which 1 find several other species of Sorlinu prosess (N. chalcosoma Baly, for instance, of which I powess a typinal yecimeni); nor cau the antemme be callecl filitorm, as described by authors, since the joints are short and often moniliform. Edistus lefevre seems a better place for these species, but the author describes the thorax as angulate, which is not the ease in Soctince. N. tricostate is much distinguished hy the elytral lateral costae.

Dematochroma timorense s. nov.
Obseure testaceons, the terminal joint of the antemae hack; thorax parallel, atrongly and clocely punctured, elytra semipmatate-striate. the interstices at the -ides and apex co-tate.
length 2 lines.
Uf elongate and parallel thape, the head rather closely and strongly punctured. more efecially so between the eyes, the latter sinuate at their inner margin, anterior margin of the clypeus deeply tri-inuate, palyi lifiform, antennae extending heyond the middle of the elytra, te-taceous. the apical joint nearly hack, the third joint one half
longer than the second, the fouth and following joints sameely longer, the apical ones shightly tapering or rather thimer tham the intermediate ones; thorax at leat twice as hroad as long, not narrowed in front, the sides rather strongly romuled and obsoletely sinuate, narrowly margined, the surface mesenly and strongly punctured; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, without hasal depression, closely and strongly punctured, the punctures arranged in rather irregular slightly geminate row: anteriorly, singly near the apex, where the interstices are convex; tibiae not emarginate at the apex, the first joint of the posterior tassi as long as the following two joints; prosternum rather broal, truncate at the have and slightly widened there.

## Hetb. Timor.

The single specimen obtained seems to me to enter the gemus Dematochioma on account of the characters 1 winted ont ahore; it resembles closely $D$. brunnerm Fabr., but is smaller and differs in the equally wide not anterionly narowed thorax.

## Dermorhytis longipes si. nov.

Greenish hack, ahove metallie dark green, the hasal joints of the antemae fulvous; thorax transwere, finely and sparingly punctured, the sides subangulate, elytra with deep, basal depresion, strongly junctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices snooth, femora with a minute tooth.

Length 2 lines.
(If oblong, subpuadrate shape, the head distantly puncturth, the epistome not separated from the face, clypens sarcely more clowly punctured, labrum fulvous, antemae slender, extending beyonl the mildle of the elytra, hack, the lower three joints fulvous, third joint double the length of the second, as long as the fourth joint. terminal jounts slightly thickened ; thorax twier as broad as long, the sides rounded. slightly angulate at the middle, the dise with a transerse groove parallel to the anterior margin, finely and remotely punctured; elytra much wider than the thorax very deeply depressed below the base, the shoulders prominent, the puncture very derp, anteriorly, diminiwhing towards the afex, and arranged in rows near the sut ure. more irregularly and more coarsely towards the sides, the interstices not rugose exeept to a slight extent helow the shonkers; legs elongate and slemder, the intermediate tihae emarginate at the apex, the posterior ones entire, claws alpendieulate; prostemum longer than broad, coasely jmetmed, anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

Hetb. Ruhy Mines (Burmah).
This compratively small species possesses all the characters of the genus, but is devoid of the elytral transerse rugosities to he fombl in most ol its allies.

Colaspoides malayanus s1, not.
Netallic green, antennae jurplish hlue, the basal juint: fulvous, the first metallic above, thorax strongly and rather closely punctured, elytra deeply punctate-striate auteriorly, the interstices strongly convex from the midde downwards, and transersely. raised at the sides in the female.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Heal deeply and closely punctured, with a very deep longitudinal groove at the bertex, elypeas sparingly punctured, starated from the face by a transerse groone. Gabrum and jaws piceous, intemae extending to the middle of the elytra, the hasal joint metallic greenish hack, the following form joints fultous, the rest huish black:
thorax twice as hroad as long, distinetly narrowed in front, the sides rounded, the surface strongly hut not very closely punctured; elyta convex, def hy punctate-striate anteriorly, the intertices longitudinally convex towards the apex ; legs metallie green, tarsi huish.

Hab. Martaphra S.E. Borneo .
In spite of the great resomblane in erolpture which this species has with ('. Loportei, C. cognatir, and several other ynecies deseribed hy me, 1 must again separate it on aecount of the colon of the antemne and the anteriorly narrowed thorax ; in none of the nearly similarly senlptured species, is the basal joint of the antemae metallic green. $C$. ratilesi baly has also differently coloured antemnte, and the punctuation of the thoms is quite distinct.

## Rhyparida fulvicornis s.]. nov.

Black, shining, antennae fulsons, head finely strigose, thorax impmetate, elytra with hasal depresion, distinctly junctate-striate anteriorly, the posterior portion very obsoletely punctured.

Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.
Head opaque, vers minntely punctured ant finely obliturly strigose, the epistome not selarated from the fate, with a few fine punctures, antenme fulvous, the terminal joints sometimes slightly darkened and widened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides rather strongly widenerl and rounded at the middle, greatly deflexed anteriorly, thw -uface shining, hark, impmetate with the excepion of a few very minute pmetures near the sides; sentellim not longer than brod, smooth, its apex rounded; elytra with a distint depression lelow the have, very shining, the functured striae distinct anteriorly, nearly ohsolete below the midule; femora unarmed.

Mah. Batchian (1;atjan)
The finely strigose head, the shining and widened thorax, and tho fulvons antemae will separate this specie. from ally of its congeners.

## Rhyparida sangirensis sl. now.

Broadly ovate, fulvons, heal and thorax brownish, wery closely pmetured, clytra pmetate-suleate, the interstice consex, antemate at bong as the boty.

Length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ liner.
Head closely and distinctly punctured, wer large, distinctiy notehed, the epistome sparated from the face by a distinct groose, jaws piecons, antemat extending to the apex of the rlyta, fulsons; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly romdet, but slighty narrowed towarl- the apex, the surfaere elosely functured, longitudinally striguse at the sides; elytra slightly boader than the thorax, without any basal depresion, the funetnation arranged in deeply impressed sulef, the interstices consex, cortate at the sides, the eighth and ninth rows of pmetures only extending mowarls to the miklle, the hameral callus impmetate; femora marmed.

somewhat similaty scmbtured as $R$. (lhoytorns) pimguis Baly, hut a true lhyperida, and distinguishad by the close punctuation of the head and thorax, the strigose side of the latter and the sculpture of the elytra.

## Rhyparida rothschildi sp. nor.

Entirely fulvous, head and thorax opague, finely gramulate, elytra shining, distinctly punctate-striate anteriorly, the apex uearly impunctate, femora unarmed.

Length 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ line.
Head very finely granulate, impnetate, with a short central groove, epistome separated from the lace by a transerse groose, hoader than long, entirely impunctate, its anterior edge deeply concas e-emarginate, antemae two-thirds the length of the hody, slender, fulsous; thorax strongly transverse, the sides rounded, widened towards the base, rather strongly narrowed in front, the surface very minutely granulate and finely punctured, only visible under a strong lens; elytrat not wider at the hase than the thoras with a slight deprewion below the have, the anterior portion rather strongly punctured, the punctures fntirely obsolete at the apex, the interstices not sulcate.

Hab. Halmaheira.
Closely allied to $R$. opucicollis Baly, but much smaller, and toe epistome seprated from the face, the elytra slining, not gramulose, and the interstices not snleate; the unarmed temora distinguish this species from several others similarly coloured.

## Rhyparida balyi fl. nax

Below piceons, ahore ohscure dark afeous, ba-alt joints of the antennae flavous, thorax transverse, rather strongly punctured, elytra without hasal depression, strongly punctate-striate; legs fulvons or piccons, unarmet.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lines.
Head closely and rather strongly punctured, olatue, the epistome sejarated from the face by a distinct transserse groose, subpuadrate, the sertes with a central equally di-tinct groove, antennae searcely extending to the middle of the clytra, bale fulvons, the terminal joints fuscons; thorax twice an broad as long. the sides rounded, narrowed in frout, the surface irregnlarly hut rather strongly and elocely punctured; elytra not depressed helow the base, strongly functatestriate, the interstices slightly costate at the sides.

Hab. Tenimber (= Timor Laut).
Nuch smaller that $R$. righorenea Baly, the elytral intepstices not punctured.
Rhyparida suturalis :14. nov.
Fulvous, head and thorax closely and strongly pmetured. Alytra strongly punctate-striate, the sutural and lateral margins piseosu-
length 1 line.
Head strongly but remotely pumetured, the elistome not separated from the lace, the lower eight joints of the antemat Havons (the rest broken off') ; thomas scarcely twice as looad as long, the sides oboletely angulate below the middle, the surface closely impressed with deep ollong phot mere; reutellum black; elytra with a slight depression helow the hase, very deeply punctatn-striate, the aprex more tinely punctured, the suture and the lateral margin pieente; sides of the brea-t of the same colour; legs Havons, the posterior fomora with a small tooth claw hifid.

Hutb. Tenimber. A single sperimen.

Rhyparida timorensis ip. nov.
Elongate, parallel, whenre fulsous, the heal impunctate, antennae with the sixth and seventh joints piecous, tram-verse, clowely and distinctly punctured, elytra with a sight hasal depresion, finely functate-striate at the base, the lower portion nearly impunctate.
length $1 \frac{1}{1}$ line.
Head oprague, impunctate, with a short eentral groove, the epistome broader than long, sejarated from the face by a transwres groove, finely granmate with a few minnte punctures, its anterior edgre deejly concave-emarginate at the middle, eyes very large, antemae extending to the middle of the elytra, pale fulvons, the sixth and seventh joints nearly hack, the second joint mnch thinner hut nearly as long as the hasal one and but slighty shorter than the third joint ; thorax (wice as broad as long, widened towards the base, the sider romded near the latter place, hut almost straight at the anterior portion, the anterior angles rounded, the proterior ones dentate, the surface closely and distinctly frunctured, the punctures rather more crowded on the dise and of partly elongate shape, the middle of the disc obscme piceons, the margins paler, an obsolete transterse depression is also visible helow the anterior margin at the sides; elytra not wider at the have than the thorax, parallel, rather convex, the hase with a light depression at the sides, the punctured striae nearty indistinct helow the middle; femora marmed.

Hab. Timor.
The impunctate head, long second joint of the antemare, shape and junctuation of the thorax, parallel fytra and the general small size, oparate this species from any of it - mmerou- congeners.

## Rhyparida inornata nov.

Fulvont on ohecure testaceous, head convex, finely punctured; thorax transerse, very closely and rather strongly phetured, elytra with slight baval depression, rat her otrongly punctate-striate, the punctures nearly absent at the arex. femora unarmed.

Length $1 \frac{1}{4}$ line.
Uf nearly parallel shape, the sertex convex and finely punctured, the epistome separated from the face, broader than long, with a few fine punctures, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvons, the fouth joint one half longer than the third one; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded below the middle, lyot alightly narrowed in front, the surface closely and strongly puctured, epecially so at the sides; elytra somewhat flatened, with a slight depression helow the hase, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the purtures gradually diminishing towards the apex; proternum subquadrate, nearly impunctate.

Hitl. Tenimber.
"lowly allied to $R$. lemorensis, hut the head punctured and the thoras scarcely narrowed in from with more strongly rounded sides.

## Rhyparida angustata ⒈ now

Narrowly flongate, pale fulvon: head and thorax impunctate, opaque, sytra wot depressed helow the bave, strongly punctate-striate, legs elongate; posterior ficmora with a minute tooth.

Length $1_{4}^{3}$ line.
Of parallel, narrowly elongate shape, the head opraque, entirely imprunetate, clypen: not separated from the face, forming one plane surface, impunctate, eye: with a narrow hut deep sulens ahove, antennae extending heyond the midale of the elytra, the third and fourth joints very elongate; thoras twice as broad an long, the sides rounded, not much narrowed in front, the surface opague, pntirely impunctate, elytra not wider at the hase than the thorax, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures getting as usually finer towards the alex; legs elongate, the posterior femora extending slightly heyoud the elytra in the male, armed with a minute tooth, abdomen in the same sex deeply longitudinally concave through its entire length, the anterior margin of the first segment produced into a rounded lobe between the thighs.

Hab. Andai (New (ininea).
The entirely impunctate head and thorax, the narrons elongate shape, and long femora, as well as the curions structure of the ahdomen in the sumbe, distinguish this specier.

## Rhyparida pictipennis slo nor:

Fulvous, clypens selarated, head and thorax impunctate, olraque, the latter with some piceous spots, elytra strongly punctate-striate, opapue, the interstices marked with irregular back longitudiual stripes, underside and the femora spotted with hack, the latter marmed.
langth 2 lines.
Head opacue, impuctate, clypeus distinctly separated by a deep simate transerse groose, rather broader than long, with a few strong punctures, palpi long and slender, antemate long, fourth joint much longer than the third, following joints more or less stained with fuscons; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, slightly marrowed in front, all the angles tuberculate, the surface opraciue, entirely impunetate, fulsous, the sides with a small black spot, the dise with a double $W$-shaped mark; scutellum about as hroad as long ; elytra with a slight depression below the base, strongly $j^{\text {unnctate- }}$ striate, the prometures indistinct only at the extreme apex, opraque, fuspous, the inter-tices marked with haek, longitudinal hands of different length not extending to the hase or apex, the sides of the breast, the base of the last abdominal segment and the cosae more or less marked with hlack.

Heb. Humboldt Pay (New Guinea).
The elytral markings of this species vary greatly, and form in some specinems more or less conflumt patches, but in no instance do they extend to the base and apex ; the $W$-shaped double mark of the thorax is also sometimen reduced to sots only.

## Rhyparida nodostomoides s., now.

Testaceous, shining, clypeus not separated, head impunctate, thomax with a few punctures, the siles angulate below the inidile, elytia strongly punctate-striate with a shallow hasal depression, femora unarmed.
length $I_{2}^{1}$ line.
Heal ratlier convex, entirely impunctate, the dypels not segarated, antennae fulvons, extending heyond the middle of the elytra, the third joint shorter than the fonth; thorax 1 wice as broal as long, the sides with a narrow margin, distiuctly
angulate immediately helow the middle, the anterior angles -ubtuberculiform, the surface impunctate, with the exception of a few strong pumetures at the sides; elytra sareely wider at the bave than the thorax, thebly depressed before the middre, the punctures deep and rather distantly haced anterionly, nearly obsolete helow the mildle; prosternum slightly concave, impunctate.

Hab. Wandesi 1. (New (iuinea).
The shape of the thomax in this species agrees with that of $l$. entellicoll is Baly, but in that insect the lead and thorax is eoassely punctured.

## Rhyparida adonarae sl. nov:

Fulvolls, opaque. dypens not separated from the face, head and thorax imfunctate, elytra strongly lunctate-striate, black, the base narrowly, and (sometimes) the apex, fulvous; femora unarmed.

Lengt $1 / 1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head entirely impunctate, the elypeus not separated, impunctate, antennar fulvous, thorax more than twice as broal as long, the sidex rather strongly rounded noar the base, narrowed anteriorly, the auterior angles slightly thickened but not promenced into a tooth, surface entirely impunctate, opaque, fulvous; scutellum broader than long, its apex rounded, fulvons; elytra not wider at the base than the thomax, without hasal depressiou, moderately strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely so towards the apex, black, the basal margin, and (in one specimen) the apex, fulvous.

Hab. Island of Adonara.
Distinct from $R$. sulcicollis Baly by the non-sejarated clypens, the want of the thoracic depression and its impunctate surface, from $R$. pictr Baly by the want of the elytral depression, differently coloured elytra and their sculpture. $R$. dimidiatipernis Baly differs in the distinctly separated clypens, the narrower thorax and the colom of the elytra which are fulvon* at their anterior half.

## Rhyparida andaiensis sp. nov.

Testaceous, head impunctate, opaque, thorax strongly transverse, minutely and subremotely punctured, elytra with basal depression, punctured within the latter only, rest of the surface nearly impunctate; femora unarmed.

Length $1 \frac{1}{3}$ to $1 \frac{1}{3}$ line.
Of rather short and broad shape, the vertex opaque, impunctate, with the usuad groove, clypeus distinctly separated from the face, scarcely longer than broad, distinctly but not closely punctured, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints stained with fuscons, third and following jointequal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly narrowed towartthe apex, somewhat ohlique, rather abruptly rounded aear the base, the surface rather shining, finely and not closely punctured, the punctures of rather flongate shape, the margins nearly impunctate; dytra shining, the hase raised and boundert helow by a depresion, the interior of the latter with a few deep punctures and a hort row extending upwards in front of the shoulders. the rest of the surface nearly entirely impmetate.

Mah. Audai (New Guinea).
This species has more the appearance of a Notlostome from whieh the bificl chaws at once separate it ; R. parvole Baly seem- dosely allied, but has an impunctate thorar and twothed femora.

## Rhyparida atra sp. nov.

Black, basal joints of the antennae fulvons; thorax finely and remotely punctured at the sides, the disc nearly impunctate, elytra with bava depression, strongly punctate-striate.

Length 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ line.
Head finely and remotely punctured at the vertex, the clypens not seprarated, without any traces of sutures, a little mons strongly punctured than the heal, antemae extending to the middle of the elytrat, the lower five or six joint fulvons, the others black (sometimes entirely fulvons), third and lourth joints slencler, equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior portion of the sides rather strongly deflexed, the laterat margin very slightly rounded except near the hase, the angles. obtuse, the surface very finely and sparingly punctured on the dise, the sides scarcely more closely but more strongly punctured; sentelhm broad; plytra convex, with a rather deep hasal depression, the shonlders prominent, the surface very shining, black, very strongly pmetate-striate, the punctures slightly finer towards the apex; legs pitchy or black, the coxae more or less fulvous, prosternum finely rugose.

Hab. Humboldt Bay and Andai (New Guinea).
The deep black and shining colour and the sparingly punctured thorax, the dise of which is nearly impunctate, will help, to distinguish this species. The elytra in some specimens have a slight bluish gloss.

## Rhyparida plebeia sp. nov:

Black, shining, head impunctate, more or less fulvous, basal joints of the antemae fulsous, thorax very finely and evenly punctured, elytra with a deep basal depression, distinctly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punetures nearly obsolete towards the apex, the interstices flat, impunctate.

ס. Thorax transverse, the sides strongly rounded, the anterion tibiat with a minnte tooth at the middle.
?. Shorter, the thorax less transverse, the base of the femora and the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi more or less fulvons.

Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.
ठ. Head opaque, impunctate, with a short central groove, the clypeus separated from the face by a deep transverse groove, about as broal as long, distinctly but remotely punctured, labrum fulvous, palpi sleuder, pale fulvous, antennae exteuding to two-thirds the length of the elytra, the lower six joints fulvons, the others black, the base of each joint more or less fulvous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, shightly narrowed in front, the anterior angles rounded and obsolete, the posterior ones dentate, the surtace finsly and not very closely pmetured, the dise a little less elosely than the sides; seutellum not longer than broad; elytra with the basal portion raised, and bounded below by a deep transverse depression, the apex rather pointed, the punctures regularly placed, stronger within the depression than towards the apex; the anterior tibiae longitudinally suleate, rohust and slightly widened anteriorly with a -mall tooth at the middle of the onter margin; prosternum widened at the base, impunctate.

Hab. Humboldt Hay (New diuimea).
The shining back colon of this species, the finely pronetured thorax. and the
touthed anterior tibiae of the mule will a--i-t in the recognition of it the impmetat, head and the distinctly separated clypens, hesides ot her differences, separate R. plebein from $R$. Inemmea Baly. The gemale is much shorter, the thorax is more narrowed in front, and the lege are generally more or le-s marked with fulvous; the booth of the anterior tihiae is also aheent.

## Rhyparida curvipes :.f. not.

Black on dark huish or pmrjlish, the autenuae dark fulvous, thorax strongly and closely punctured at the sider. alytra very deeply punctate-striate, all the femora with a long spine.

Length 1 line.
Head strongly and rather clowely puctured, Muish, the clypens not separated from the face, labrum piceoun, palpi fubous, antemate extending beyond the midelke of the elytra, fulsons, the termiual joints thickened, longer than hroud, thoras twice as hrowl as long, the sides slighty rounded and narrowed in front, the surface very closely and strongly pumetured at the sides, more remotely at the dise where the punctures are of traneverse or ohlique shape ; elytra withont depression, convex, pointed at the apex, impressed with large, round and deep punctures, bhack, shining, the sides near the margin with two or three longitudinal costae; femora fusiform, $\jmath^{\text {mup }}$ pish, armed with an acute -pine, the posterior tibiae strongly eurved at the base, the third tarsal and the claw joint fulvons, closely phescent helow; prosternum twice as hroad as tong; dlaws bitid.

Hthl. Ilumholdt Bay and thland of Iohie (New (ininea).
This small species has quite the aprearance of a Stethotes, hut possesses all the characters of Rhyperited, although the prosternum is much broader than usual ; it might, perhaps, find its place hetter in a new genus on account of this difference and the shaper and structure of the legs.

## Rhyparida prosternalis sp. nor.

(ireenish piceous, basal joints of the antemae and the legs obse ure dark fulsous, above metallic blackish green, thoras strongly punctured at the sides, the dise *aringly puctate, elytat deeply punctate-striate, proxternum with the base acutely hidentate.
6. Posterior femora extending to the end of the elytra.

ㅇ. l'osterior femora muel shorter, general shape hroaler and more robust.
length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 31 lines.
Head fimely and rather closely punctured, epistome transerse, separated from the face by a transerse groose, sparingly punctured, mandibles blark, palpi fulsous, antemate two-thirds the length of the body, the basal four or five joints fulvous, the rest hack, all the joints, with the exception of the secont one, very elongate and slender; thorax one half broader tham long, the sides evenly but not strongly rounded, scarcely marrowed in tront, the surface strongly but not elosely punctured at the sides, the middle of the disc very sparingly and tinely punctured, all the fimetures of meven si\%e; seutellum snbpentagonal; elytra convex, withont basal thepession, deeply and closely punctate striate, the punctures large and romnd but diminishing towards the ņex; legs elongate, futsons, femora unarmed; prosternum widened posteriorly, the bave slightly emarginate, the posterior angles produced into an acute point; mulerside piceons with a metallie greenish tint, glabrous.

## Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

The exceptional shape of the prosternum in this species would justify the erection of another genus for its reception, but all other structural characters agree so completely with Rhyparichs that I have thought it best to retain the species for the present in that genus; the female insect has a broader thorax, and the posterior femora are much shorter than in the male, but the prosternum agrees with that sex.

## Rhyparida longipes si nov.

lark fulvous, the apex of the femora and of the tibiae piceous, head finely punctured, thorax transerse, minutely and remotely punct mred, subopaque, elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely so posterionly, anterior legs clongate, their tibiae curved and dilated at the apex ( $\sigma^{\circ}$ ).

Length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lines.
Of rather elongate and porteriorly pointed shape, the vertex convex, finely and *paringly pmactured, divided from the clypeus by a bilobed transverse groose, clypeubroader than loug, rather concave with some deep pnoctures, its anterior margin but slightly emarginate, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvou*; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded and gradnally narrowed towards the front, angles tuberculate, the surface slaringly and finely punctured on the disc, the margins uearly impunctate; scutellum not longer than broad; elytra with a slight dejression below the base, rather opaque, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures gradually finer towards the apex, interstices flat and impunctate; legs elongate, the posterior femora extending to the apex of the elytra, unarmed, anterior femora thickened, their tibiae elongate, curved and dilated at the apes.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).
Allied to R. tibiculis Baly, but of fulvous instead of jiceon: colour, the thorax mnch more finely and sjaringly punctured, the anterior legs in the male more elongate; from $R$. bremnert Baly, which has also dilated tibiae, the present species differs in the well-selarated clypeus, the broader scutellum, and the feeble depression of the elytra; the dark colowr of the apeex of the femora and tibiae is sometimes nearly obsolete; female slecimens have a much broader thorax and non-dilated legs.

## Nodostoma multicolor sp. nov.

Broadly orate, testaceous, the head greenish, thorax transrerse, subangulate before the middle, impunctate, with two piceous spots; elytra finely punctate-striate, flavous, the basal, sutural and lateral margins and a transwerse band below the middle, greenish aeneous.
length $1 \frac{1}{4}$ line.
Of broadly ronnded and convex shape, the head impunctate, testaceons, with it metallic greenish tint at the sertex, the eyes surrounded with a distinct narrow sulcus extending downwards to the base of the antemae, the clypeus not separated from the face, labrum testaceons, antenuae extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the seven terminal joints gradually thickened; thorax three times broader than long, the sides angulate near the base, the surface nearly impunctate, a few fine functures only being visible with a strong lent here and there; the dise flavons, the margins narrowly greenish black, the sides with an elongate short spot, placed at the basal margin but intermped anteriorly ; scntellum greenish aeneous; elytra with a deep depression below the base, the shoulders aho bounded hy a deep longitudinal
groove within, the dise finely punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete beluw the middle, flavous, the margins rather broadly, and a tranverse band below the middle, greenish aeneous.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Berneo).
Nodostoma acutangulum sp. nov.
Testaceous; thorax convex, remotely and distinctly punctured, the sides angulate hefore the base, elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the apex impunctate, the hase convex, the shoulders obliquely tuberculate, followed by another tulercle.

Var. Elytra with the suture and lateral margin narrowly back.
Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head with a few fine punctures, not transversely grooved hetween the eyes, antennae extending heyond the elytra, the fifth and following joints distinetly widened, thorax twice as broad as long, the surlace couvex. distantly punctured, the sides obliquely narrowed towards the apex, angulate below the middle, the auterior margin followed by a narrow, punctured transverse groove; elytra with the basal portion distinctly raised, rather strongly punctate-striate to near the middle, the apex impunctate, the shoulders thickened and obligue, with a small tubercle placed immediately below ; prosternum subquadrate, with a few 1 ,unctures.

## Hub. Sumatra.

Closely allied to N. bituberculatum Jae. from Ceylon, hut the head finely not strongly punctured, the antennae shorter, the thorax quite differently punctured and the femora without tooth; the lateral tubercle of the elytra is visihle, when the insect is viewed from above.

Nodostoma staudingeri sp. nov.
Pale fulvous, head and thorax coarsely and distantly punctured, the latter angulate helow the middle ; elytra with deep depression, punctured anteriorly only.

Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head very remotely and strongly punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, similarly punctured, jaws very robust, antennae fulvous, the terminal joiuts stained with fuscous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly angulate behind the middle, the surface convex, remotely impressed with deep punctures, the anterior portion without any transverse groove; scutellum rather longer than broad, its apex ronnded; elytra with the hasal portion strongly raised and bounded by a deep depression helow, the latter with a few deep punctures, as well as the sides anteriorly, and the deep groove which limits the humeral callus within, the rest of the surface nearly impunctate, the suture aecompanied by a deeply impressed line; from the shoulder runs a short oblique costa to the lateral margin ; femora unarmed.

Hab. Perak.

## Nodostoma purpureofasciatum sp. nov.

Black, above metallic green, basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thoras deenly loveolate-punctate at the sides, elytra deeply punctate-striate, the base swollen, purplish as well as the lateral margin.

Var. lilytra entirely metallic green, the sides excepted.
Length $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
Head closely punctured, the vertex strigose at the sides, clothed with short greyish puhescence, epistome not separated from the face, the latter flat, labrum and
palpi fulcous, antemae robnst, extending beyond the midulle of the elytra, the luwer four or five joints fulvous, the others: black. gradually thickened ; thorax twice a* broad as lung, convex, the sides slightly rounded, scarcely narrowed in front, the surface very strongly fovedate-punctate at the sides, more sparingly and fimely punctured at the dise, interstices at the sides convex, often confluent ; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the ba-e wollen, the shouklers prominent, the dise very deeply punctatestriate, the punctures much finer towards the ajex, the sides with a narrow longitulinal purplish stripe, extending to the apex, the base also often of the same colour, and the dise with an indication of another more or less distinct purplish spot; prosternum broad, defply punctured.

Hel. Andai (New (ivinea).
This is one of the smallest species of the genus known to me and nearly allied to $N$. viridiomatum, N. extnescens Baly, and several others, but smaller than any of them, and the elytra of different coloration, especially in regard to the lateral purplish stripe ; the species has quite the appearance of a Cleorinct, but the shape of the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum, which is not at all convex, prevents the species being includer in that geaus; in $N$. evenescens the thorax is much more coarsely punctured throughout and the coloration is different.

## CHRYSOMELNAE.

## Augomela flavicornis s1, nov.

Metallic purplish below, legs golden greenish, antennae pale flavous, above metallic violaceous blue, thorax with a few punctures only, elytra with a deep lateral depression, strongly punctate-striate.

Length $3 \frac{1}{3}$ lines.
Head purplish blue, impmoctate, clypeus separated behind by a deep transverse groove from the middle of which a longitudinal groove runs mpwards towards the vertex, labrum fulvous, antennae pale flavous (the last three joints broken off); thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight, slightly rounded near the anterior angles, the latier distinct but not produced, the surface metallic hup, nearly impunctate, the have with some few rather deep punctures, the extreme margins purplish; seutellum triangular, purplish; elytra with a deep fovea below the shoulders, moderately strongly punctate-striate, the punctures finer and more closely placed posteriorly, the extreme apex impunctate, abdomen purplish, breast and legs greenish with a golden yellow tint, prosternum bilobed at the base, its apex convex, truncate.

Hab. Queensland (Australia).
At once distinguished from any ol its allies by the colour of the antennae.

## Phyllocharoides gen. nov.

Body elongate, palpi ovate, antennae moniliform; thorax transverse. elytra pmitate-striate, claws bifid, prosternum elongate, its base truncate, the anterior cosal cavities closed.

The genus propsed here agrees with Phyllochuris in the moniliform antennae and the closed anterior coxal cavities, but differs in the ovate not claviforme palpi and the hifid claws; this latter character distinguislles the genus also from Chalcolempre and most of the allied genera. Austratice, which has also bifid claws, differs again in the filiform antennae, open cosal cavities, and other details.

Phyllocharoides abdominalis s. nor:
Metallic dark hue, antemate black, tarei piceons, abdomen fultons, thorax, sparingly and finely punctned, elytra regularly punctate-striate.
length $1 \frac{3}{8}$ to 2 lines.
Head impunctate, metallic blue, frontal elevation, absent, clypeus very hroadly subtriangular, labrum piceons, its anterior edge fulvous, terminal joint of pabpi elongate, subovate, antemae not extending to the middle of the elytra, hack, the hasal joints lhuish, third and the following joint equal, terminal joints slightly wiclened, last joint longer than broad; thorax rather more than twice as broad an long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior margin concave, posterior margin slightly produced at the middle, the surface unerenly and finely punctured, a little more closely so at the sides, the middle of the dise nearly impunctate; scutellum slightly longer than hroad, its apex rounderl; elytra searcely wider at the base than the thoras, metallic blue or violaceons, the sides slightly depressed below the shoulders. the surface regularly and distinctly punctate-striate, the apeex nearly impunctate; underside and legs metallic blne, ablomen fulsous.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea), September-l totober.

## HALTICNAE

## Lactica sumbawaensis s]. nor.

Grate, consex, rufou, the terminal joints of the antemae black, head and thorax impunctate, thoracic suleus oboolete, elytra metallic blue, finely pmetured.

Length $1 \frac{13}{2}$ to 2 lines.
Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles rather feebly raised, broad, carina ahment, clypeus convex, antennae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, hack, the lower four joint, fulsons, the second joint thickened, hut slightly shorter than the following two joints. all the joint rather robust, thorax at least twice as hroad as long, the sides rather rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior margin broadly lout slightly produced at the middle, the surface convex, impunctate, or with some extremely fine punctures visible only under a strong lens, the base with a sery shallow transerse sulcus, hommed laterally by a more distinct perpeudicular impression, sentellum nearly black; elytra convex, without basal impression, slightly widened towards the middle, the surlare metallic blue, rather closely and finely functured with some irregular rows of larger punctures intermixed ; molerside and legs rufons, the prosternum elongate, with a central raised riclge, the first joint of the pooterior tarsi as long as the following three joints toget her.

Hob. sumbawa.

## Lactica bipunctata :p. nov

Fulvous, the ajeex of the tibine fiscons, thoras impunctate, the basal sulcus sery shallow, elytra very finely and closely punctured, a round spot near the apex of each "lytron, black.

Length $1 \frac{3}{3}$ line.
Head impunctate, frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, carina rather obsolete, antemae robust, exteuding beyond the middle of the elytra, flawous, the third and fourth joint- equal, the following gradually alongate, pubescent; thorax twice as broad ats long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles ohlique, the surface impunctate, with an ohsolete transwerse suleus not quite extending to the lateral margin; sentellum broad, elytra with the shoulders rather produced, finely and
closely puncturel, each with a round black spot near the ajes: peterion femora but morlerately thickened, the apex of the tibiate obseure fuscons, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints.

Heb. Timor.
A nearly typieal species with strongly romaled sifes of the thorax but rather obolete sulcus, the carina hetween the antemae also much lesominent than usual; a single specimen is contained in this collection.

## Aphthona dohertyi p. now.

(ireemish or bluish black below, ahove metallie blue, the hasal joints of the antennae and the anterior leg. (more or less) fulvons, thorax finely and maringly pametured, elytra more dixtinctly and rather closely punctate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
Of consex and subyslindrical shape, the head impunctate, the frontal tubereles -mall but distinct, the clypeus rather strongly raised; antennat extending to about the middle of the elytra, the four or five basal joints flavous, the rest black, the second and the following two joints nearly equal, the others more elongate; thoras about one half broaler than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, slightly thickenel, the surface rather convex, extremely tinely and rather sparingly punctured near the basal portion; elytra without hasal depression, very finely punctured in semiregular closely approached rows, the lateral margin accompanied by a deeper row of punctures; the anterior legs fulvons, the posterior femora metallic bluish, their tibiae piceons, the first joint of the pusterior tarsi as long an the following three joints.

Hub. N. Manipur (Assam).
This is a very small species, of nearly cylindrical shape and unform metallic greenish or hatue colour; in one specimen the anterior legs are nearly entirely piceous, hut otherwise there is no difference.

## Aphthona glabrata *. nor:

Piceous below, black alove, shining, antemae (the hasal joints excepted) fulvous, long and slender, thorax and elytra entirely impunctate, posterior tibiae dilated at the ajex.

Lengtl 1 line.
Head entirely impunctate. without any frontal tubercles, clypeus swolleu, triangular, ileflexed anteriorly, palpi robust, antennae extending heyond the middle of the elytra, the basal four joints stained with piceous, the others fulsons, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth joint, the fifth and following joints elongate, nearly equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the siles strongly leflexed, very sliglitly rounded near the base, obliquely shaped anteriorly, forming a distinct angle before the middle, poterior margin lnoadly rounded and slightly protuced at the middle. the surface mearly impunctate, a few very minute punctures heing visible near the have when viewed with a strong lens; scutellum broader than long; elytra slightly broader at the have than the thorax, convex, nearly parallel, shining, hack, without any depression, entirely impunctate; pesterior femora strongly incrassate, their tihian greatly widened towards the aqeex, sulcate, the apes with a distinct spur, their extreme base obseme fulvons, the first joint of the fwiterior tarsi nearly hall the length of the tibiar ; frowtemum narrow.

Heb. Vartajum (C.E. Bomeo).

## Longitarsis malayanus .ll. not.

Pale fulvous, the thorax brouler than long, impunctate, elytra very elorely functured in semiregular rows.
l.engtl: $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Heal impunctate at the vertex, the frontal tubercles oblique, not very distinct, antemae extending beyond the midtle of the elytia, pale fulsons, the seoond and third joints small, equal, the following joint, hut slightly longer; thorax abont one-third broader than long, not narrowed in front, the sides very slightly rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the surface impunctate; elytra wider at the hase than the thorax, the shoulders ohlique, not prominent, the apical portion rather obliquely pointed, the sufface proportionately strongly and very closely punctured in semiregular rows; bosterior tibiae slightly curved.

Hab. ''enimber ( = Timor lant).
This is a small species, closely allied to $L$. wallacei baly from ('elehes, hut lass than half its size, and with differently proprortioned joints of the antequate ; $L$. quadraticollis Jac. from Japan is more finely and distantly punctured.

## Eucycla metallica sp. nov.

Rounded, very convex, piceons below, antennae and legs fulvous, joints 7, 8, 9 of the anteunae black, thorax and elytra purplish, the former impunctate, the latter finely punctate-striate.

Length 1 line.
Head deeply inserted into the thorax, impunctate, eyes large, elyeus Hattened, bounded at the sides by an oblique ridge, its surface inpunctate, ohscure fulvous, antennae very closely approached, the hasal joint extremely long, slightly curved, the third and following joints shorter than the second one, moniliform, the seven terminal joints thickened and widened, the seventh, eighth, and ninth black, the others fulvous; thorax purplish blue, strongly transwerse, the middle widemed, the posterior margin broally produced at the middle, anterior angles ohlique, the sides sliglitly romoded, the surface impunctate, with the exception of some scarcely perceptible pauctures when viewed under a strong leas; scutellum black; elytra finely, regularly, but remotely punctate-striate; their epipleurae very broad, concave; posternmm longer than broad, mesosternum nearly insisible; legs fulsous.

Hab. sanghi ( $=$ sangir $=$ sanguir $=$ sangi).
A single specimen, closely allied to $E$. maleyuere bac., but of half the size, the antemme differently coloured, and the elytra more finely lunctured.

## Sutrea celebensis :1. nor.

Hhoally ovate, fulvons or flawous; thoras very linely and closely punctured; elytra black, rery minutely punctate.

Length 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Head impunctate, the frontal elevations thattened, carina ahsent, the antennate extending heyond the middle of the elytra, the lower four and the terminal two joints, fulvous, the others luscous, third and fourth joints equal, elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounderl, the posterior margin somewhat hroadly prodneed at the middle, the anterior angles broally obligue, the surfase rather conves, very finely and dosely punctured, a short oblipue depression is placed near the posterior augles; sentellum hoadly trigonate; elytra convex, widened
towards the middle, black, still more finely punctured than the thorax, their epipleuras very broad and concare; posterior tibiae curved, mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together.

Hob, Celehes.
Nearly allied to S. violuceipennis Jac., but differing in the colour of the antemate and elytra, in the finely punctured thorax and in the colour of the underside; the larger specimen has the abdomen partly piceous, and is of robust and broadly widened shape.

Sutrea sexmaculata s.j. nor.
Black, antennae fulvous, thorax and the four anterior tibiae flavous, elytra nearly impunctate, black, two spots placed transversely at the middle and another, semilunate, near the ajex, whitish.

ठ. The last abdominal segment with an elongate triangular impression.
Length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lines.
Head impunctate, black, the frontal elevations in shape of two elongate raised ridges, carina short, strongly raised, clypeus flattened, black, like the labrum, palpi Havous, antemae entirely fulrous, third and fourth joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles oblique, posterior ones produced outwards into a tooth, surface impunctate; scutellum broad; elytral punctuation only visible under a strong lens, two small spots at the middle and a semilunate transverse spot near the apex, yellowish white; breast, abdomen, and posterior femora black, the last abdominal segment of the mole with a long, triangular, and deep excavation, exteuding the entire length of the segment.

Hab. Andai and Humboldt Bay.
S. sexmaculuta agrees in the prattern of the elytra with S. hexcuspilota Baly, but differs in the fulvous antennar, the black head and underside, the scarcely perceptibly punctured elytra, and in the male sexual character, which differs from any other species of Sutrea described, in the elongate shape of the sulen of the medial lobe of the last abdominal segment.

Sutrea impressa in, nor.
Black, the basal joints of the antennat, the clypens, and the anterior legs testaceons, thorax whitioh, with a central back bateh, elytra finely and closely punctured, black, a transverse :pot at the middle and a round one near the apex white, the sides at the latter phace with a longitudinal depression and a short costa.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Head broad, the rertex black, impunctate, frontai tubercles transverse, yeilowish white like the clypens, labrum black, antennae extending beyond the middle of the Mytra, obsenre fulsons, the aphical joints darker; thorax twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides almost straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface very minutely and not very closely pumetured, yellowish white, the middle with an ovate or oblong black patch, pointed posteriorly, posterior angles not produced; elytra slightly depressed below the hase, closely and rery finely punctured in somewhat regular rows, each elytron with a transerse spot at the midde not extending to either margin, and a small romed spot at the apex, whitish, the outer edge of this apical spot is hounded by a short costa preceded ly a longitudinal depression; underside and the posterior femora black, legn obscure fulvous.

Itoh. Humboldt Bay (New dininea).

There seem only to he jemale specimens hefore me, and it is probable that the mule is devoid of the elytral apical conta. S. impressa agrees in coloration with S. colleris dac., but in that pecies the head is entirely black, the thorax is finely rugose, and the general size of the insect is larger.

## Sutrea biplagiata sp nov.

Fulvons, the terminal joints of the antennae, the breast, abdomen, and the posterior femora black, thorax impunctate, elytra black, scarcely perceptibly punctured, a trigonate transerse band hefore the middle, narrowed at the suture, fulvous.

Length 2 lines.
Head impunctate, the frontal tubereles rather obsolete, antemmae filiforn, fulvous, the last two joints hlack, third and fourth joints equal, elongate; thorax twice as hroad as long, parallel, the sides romaded, the surface impunctate; sentellum fulvous; elytra slightly wilenell at the middle, nearly impmetate, hack, each elytron with a transverse rather broad fulvous band commeneing at the sides and extenling nearly to the suture, where it is much narrowed; the lower margin of this band is straight, the upper one ohliquely shaped ; the anterior legs and the posterior tibiae are flavous, the posterior femora black; the first joint of the posterior tarsi is as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Batchian.
Distinguished by the nearly impunctate upper surface, the shape of the elytrahand, and the black underide.

## Sutrea collaris Jac.

Two specimens oltained in Humboldt bay differ from the type in having two separate elytral white spots instead of a band at the middle, the antennae are also entirely fulvous, and the thoracic spot is of more rounded shape, the underside and legs are partly obscure fulvons instead of hack. Both specimens seem to he females. They may he local varieties of S. colluris, or possibly another closely allied species.

## Sutrea dimidiatipennis Jac.

Specimens from Amdai and Humboldt Bay, in which the amount of fulvous at the basal portion of the elytra varies greatly; the variety with eutirely black elytra was also obtained at Humholdt Bay.

## Microsutrea gen. nov.

Borly ovate, palpi rather rohust, antennae very long and slender, the third joint elongate as well as the following ones, thorax without depressions, transserse, parallel, the anterior angles oblique, elytra finely punctate-striate, their epipleurae broad, continued to the apex, poterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiac widened, longitudinally but not detply channelled, the apex armed with a small sur; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together ; claws appendiculate ; prosternum proportionately broad, the anterior coxal cavities elosed ; the first abdominal segment more than twice as long as the following one.

The insect for which I propose the present genus resemblas, in its general shate and that of the thorax, the genus Sutrer, from which it is distinguishert by the elosed anterior coxal cavities; from Cerotrus Jac., the long third joint of the antemace and the armed posterior thiae will separate it, while Arsipode differs in the shape of the thorax and its perpendicular groores.

## Microsutrea violaceipennis s. nur.

Fulvons, the antennae not quite reaching the apex of the elytra, thorax finely and pparingly punctured, elytra violaceous blue, finely punctate-ntriate.

Length $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head not longer than hroad, eyes large, surrounded by a narrow sulcus, the vertex impunctate, frontal tubercles entirely obsolete, carina acutely raised, clypeuswollen, narrowly transerse, penultimate joint of the palpii thickened, antennate extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the first joint moderately long, the second half its length, third and following joints. elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface rather convex, without depressions, extremely finely and sparingly punctured; elytra metallic violaceous blue, with a slight depression helow the hase, very finely punctate-striate ; underside and legs fulvous.

Hub. Ilumboldt Bay (New tivinea).

## Sebaethe longicornis gen. nov.

Ovate, pale testaceous, antennae very long and slender; thorax flattened at the sides and at the base, impunctate; elytra very minutely and closely punctured.
langth $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lines.
Head impunctate, the frontal elevations very strongly raised, eyes very large, clypens with an acutely rained ridge, antennae nearly extending to the end of the elytra, testaceous, the third and following joints very long and slender, equal ; thorax strongly transrerse, the sides flattened and rounded; the middle of the base with a transverse depression, the surface entirely impunetate ; elytra nearly parallel, narrowly. margined, extremely finely and closely punctured, the interstices finely longitudinally: wrinkled.

Hab. Talaut (sland of Lirmg or salibabo).
Although this species is very closely allied to S. celebensis Jac., S. pullida, and one or two others, the very long antrmae and the eqnal length of the third and following joints and the depressions of the thorax will distinguish it ; in the two specimens the elytra besides being finely practured show short longitudinal wrinkleover their entire surface, a senlpturing also quite different from any of the allied species.

## Sebaethe bipustulata sp nov.

Ovate, black, head and thorax impunctate, elytar scarcely perceptilily punctured, Hack, each with a large ovate pale flavous spot at the mildle.

Length 2 lines.
IIcb. Perak.
This species at first sight seems identical with s'. luscu Fabri., but the constant differences in more than six speeimens which are before me seem to prove that the insect is specifically distinct ; in S. luscu the head, the three lower joints of the antennae and the thorax are fulvous; in the present species they are entirely hark, the pale elytral patch occupies the entire posterior portion in S. lusce, and is eoncase at it * inner margin near the suture; in S. bipustulutu this pateh is of broadly tramverse shape, leaving the apea for some distance of the black ground colour, and having it: greatest width near the lateral margin.

## Manobia pallidicornis sp, nor:

Black, shining, the antemae (the last joint excepted) and the tibiae fulsous, thorax impunctate, elytra with hasal depression, defply punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the sides.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ line.
Uf subquadrate-oblong shaje, the head impunctate, eyes large, with a single small fovea above their imer margin, frontal elevations small, oblique, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, pale fulvous, the terminal joint more or less darkened, third and fomth joint equal, slender, the following joints gradually thickened; thorax one half hroader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface with a very deep tramserse, slightly sinuate groove, the interior of this groove punctured, rest of the dise impunctate; elytra with a deep hasal depression, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides longitudinally costate; tibiae and tarsi more or lers fulsous.

Hoh, Andai (New (ininea).
This is one of the smallest species of the genus, and may be recognised by the entirely fulvous antemae and the more or less similarly coloured tibiae and tarsi.

## Manobia maculata spor.

Fulsous, the eighth and ninth joints of the antennae hack; thorax transverse, impunctate, deeply transcersely suleate; elytra deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the sides (connected with a spot helow the middle) and the apex black; underside spotted with hlack.

Length 1 line.
Head impunctate, with a short oblique groore near the inner margin of the eves, frontal tabercles olsolete, antenuae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the eighth, minth and part of the tenth joint black, the second and following joints nearly equal in length, terminal ones thickened; thorax abont one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, widened towards the ajeex, the anterior angles oblique, the surface conver, impunctate, with a deep transverse, sinuate sulcus near the base extending to the sides; sentellum small; elytra with a deep basal depression, the base itself raised, strongly punctatestriate within the depression and at the sides, the punctuation much finer posteriorly, the sides with a strongly raised costa from the shoulder towards the apex, hack, connected with a transterse spot below the middle, the extreme apex also black; underside fulvons, parts of the breast and abdomen and the apex of the posterior femora black.

Hab. Sumbawa.
In one specimen, the elytra are withont the black apex and the underside is unore of a uniform piceons colour. If. maculuten differs from any of its allies in the pattern of the elytra.

## Acrocrypta apicalis s. nor.

Foulvons, antennae (the hasal and apical joints excepted) black, head and thorax impmetate, elytra strongly consex, finely and closely punctured, black, the extreme aurex fulvon.

Length 3 ! lines.

Hearl nearly inserted in the thorax, the vertex with a few fiue punctures, the eyes very large, the sace dividing them narrower than their diameter, clypeus thiekened, palli, strongly swollen, the last joint extremely small, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, the basal threw joints fulvous, the second and third joints very small, moniliform, the following triangularly widened, blaek, the last two joints fulsous; thorax very short, more than three times broader than long, slightly widened at the mildle, the sides rounded, the posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, the surface not perceptibly punctured, fulvons; seutellum impunctate, fulvous: elytra romded and convex, closely and finely junctured, black, a small apical spot futsous, their epipleurae of the same colour, concave; legs and underside fulvous, sparingly puhe-cent.

Hab. Celehes. A single specimen.
The small thind joint of the antennae in thin eprecies differs in size from the typical form in which this joint is double the leugtl of the second; in the eolour of the antenuae and elytra this speeies also differs from its allies.

## Nisotra terminata aj, nor.

Fulvous, the antennae (the four first joint: exeepted) black, thorax extremely fimely punctured, elytra metallic blue, the extreme apex fulvous, the surface sery finely and closely punctured.

Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.
Of orate shape, the head impunctate, a single forea is placed close to the inner margin of the eyes, a short oblique ridge which joins the elypeus is placed at each side at the base of the antennae, labrum fulsous, with a row of deep punctures, antemae not extending to the midile of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvons, terminal joints gradnally thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the side rather strongly rommed and widrued at the middle, the anterior anglen ohlique, the basal and the anterior margin with a short perpendicular notch at each side, the surface ouly perceptihly punetured, when seen under a strong lens; scutellum short, broader than long, fulvous; elytra slightly widened at the middle, very finely, elosely and rather irregularly punetured, the punctuation nearly obsolete at the apes, the sides below the thoulder impresser with a rather deel, row of short punctures, the apex fulvous, this colour extending a little upwards along the side.

Hab. Timor.
The colour of the antemae, extremely fine puctuation of the thorax, and the lulsous apex of the elytra will separate $\bar{N}$. termenatu from any of its allies.

## Nisotra nigripes ris. nor.

Subquadrate-ovate, black, the head, thorax and the hasal four joint: of the antennae fulvous; thorax very finely punctured, elytra dark blue, purctured in irregular rows, the interstices minutely punctate.

Length 1 line.
Head broad, impunctate, the frontal elevations obsolete, antemma estemding to the middle of the elytra, hack, the lower four joints fulvons, terminal joints robust ; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides straight at the hase, slightly subangulate before the midelle, the anterior angle- broadly ohfique. the anterior margin with a sery deep and rather long perpendicular groove at each side, the posterior margin with another but very narrow and slightly impressel]
groove, the surface very finely and sparingly punctured ; sutellum obecure fulvous: elytra irregularly punctured in double rows, the interstices minutely punctate; underside and legs black.

Hab. Ruby Mines (Burmah). A single surecimen.
Irineipally distinguished lyy the colour of the underside and legs.

## Nisotra brunnea s. nor:

Wvate, fulvons, the apical joints of the antemnae black, head and thorax nearly impunctate, elyta very finely geminate prustate-striate.
L.ength $1 \frac{2}{2}$ line.

Inead impmetate, frontal tuberckes absent, the space between the antennae carinate, antemace extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, black, the lower five joints. lulvous, the third joint slightly longer and more slender thau the second; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the bave, rounded before the middle, with a narrow margin, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, the surface with a deep oblique groove at each side of the anterior margin, the posterior one with a perpendicular notch, the dise with a few minute punctures; elytra pointed at the apex, the shoulders scarcely prominent, the surface elosely and finely geminate, punctate-striate, the interstices witls a few miunte punctures, slightly convex at the sides.

Heb. Deli (Sumatra) and Tenimber.
Distinct from $N$. badir Har. by the colour of the antemae and taris.
Orthaea burmanica sp. nov.
Black, the hasal joints of the antennae fulvons, thorax finely and closely punctured, bluish-blaek, elytra convex, metallic blue, strongly punctate-striate in irregular double row, the interstices sparingly pmetured.
langth $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Of suberlindrical, convex shale, the head broad, impunctate, with a hoad sulcns above the eyes, labrum piceous, antemat robust, extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal three or four joints fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal, thimer and hut slightly longer than the second one, terminal joints thickened; thorax twice as hroad as long, the sides uearly straight, the angleacute, thickened, the surface transersely fonvex, tinely and closely pmetured, the have with a sery hort indistinet perjendicular groove at each side; scutellum hack; elytra geminate punctate striate, the interstices very sparingly and finely. punctured; underside and leg: hack.

Hab. Ruby Mines (Burmah).
Like the typical speeies, deseribed hy me and also obtained at Burmah, O. bromenice may be known ly the sulcate head and punctate-striate elytra; it differ in colour and the geminate punctate sculpture of the elytra from O. vivinlipennis.

Allomorpha timorensis s. nov.
Narowly elongate, fuscous or back, finely pubescent, the antemnee and legs fulvous; thorax and elytra not visibly punct ured.
length 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head impunctate, finely phesent, eyes large, frontal tubercles very - mall,
carina acutely raised, clypeu* narrowly transserse, obscure fulvous, antemnae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulsous, the terminal joints slightly darker, the third joint longer than the second, but slightly shorter than the fourth joint ; thorax subquadrate, the sides straight, the anterior angles obliqne, the surface not perceptibly punctured, finely pubescent, dull blackish; elytra of the same colour and sculpture ; leg: fulvous, the posterior femora strongly incrassate, their apex black.

## Hab. Timor.

This is the second :precies of the genus (described by me in the Amals of the Grenoo Museum, 1892) ; it agress entirely in structural characters, in the finely pubescent npper surface, the want of any perceptible punctuation, and the clowed anterior coxal cavities; from A. sericect the pesent species is at once distinguished by its opacpue nearly black colour of the upper surface.

## Podontia nigripes sp. nor.

Hark brown, antennae fulvous, the apical joints darker, thorax with a few punctures, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, leg. black, the hase of the femora and the apex of the tibiae, fntvous.

Length 4 to 5 lines.
Of broad and parallel shape, chestnut brown, the lead impunctate, the antennat ratending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal three joint, black fourth joint slightly longer than the preceding one; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded in front, the anterior and posterior margins with a perpendicular groove at the sides, those of the former extending uearly to the middle, the others much shorter, the rest of the surface nearly impunctate, with the* exception of a row prunctures placed at right angles at the anterior grooves and a few other punctures near the hase; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the intersticeimpunctate and convex, especially so at the sider; legs rohust, the aprex of all the femora and the base of the tibiae hlack; the last abdominal regment of the mule incied at each side, the median lobe subquadrate, its apex truncate.

Hab. Tenimber; June, July, 1892.
This species resembles $P^{\prime}$. Atrove Baly and $P$. lutea Ohiv., but differs from either in the colonr of the legs and the strongly convex elytral intertices; the thorax in $P$. ftav, is impunctate and differently scuptured ; the legs in the present insect are short and robust, and the posterior femora of ovate and incrassate shape. There are ten specimenhefore me all agreeing with each other.

Lypnea (?) nigra s. nov.
(Hblong-ovate, black, shining, base of the antemate fulvous, thorax subpuadrate, punctured at the base only with a lateral obsolete depression or transverse groove, elytra regularly puactate-striate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
Similarly shaped to a species of Aphthone, the head impunctate, the frontal rlevations narrowly transverse, clypeus margined with testaceous, anteunae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints testaceous, third joint slightly smaller than the second and much thiuner, following joints but little increasing in length, the terminal ones thickened ; thorax oue half lroader than long, tramsersely convex, black, shining, the sides straight, slightly widemed towark the
apex, anterior angle- oblique, the disc convex, impunctate, the base with an obsolete transverse groove at the sides only, visible merely in a certain light, this portion distinctly punctured; scutellum very short, transverse; elytra seareely perceptibly depressed below the base, wider at that place than the thorax, regularly punctatestriate, the punctures rather strong and distinct to the apex, the interstices flat except at the ides, where they are slightly costate; posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tihise with is small spine, the firt joint of the posterior tarsi slightly longer than the following joint, the knees slightly stained with fulvous; prosternum longer than broad, the anterior coxal cavitics open.

Hetb. Halmaheira.
This small species possesses all the structural characters of Itypued baly, from New (iuinta, but it resembles entirely a species of A phthond in thape and size; it is therefore quite distinct in that respect to Baly's genns, and represents probably an allied form, especially on account of the very obsolete thoracic suleu-. In the absence of more material I have placed it provisionally in the present genus.

## Docema apicicornis ip nov.

Oblong-ovate, piceons, antennae fulvous, the apical four or five joints hack, head and thorax fulvous, mgosely punctured, elytra piceous, closely and strongly punctured ; legs more or less fulvous.

Length 1 line.
Head impunctate, fulvous, frontal elevations distinet, short, elypeus triangular, antennae closely apmoached, long and robust, the first two joints thickened, the following three joints thinner, of equal length, the terminal four joints thickened, black, extending to the middle of the elytra; thorax nearly twice as hroad as long, transversely convex, the sides straight, obliquely angulate anteriorly, the surface rugosely punctured and mrinkled, with an obsolete depression at the sides near the hase, fulvous; elytra convex, subeylindrical, elosely and strongly but rather evenly and regularly punctured, piceous; first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; anterior coxal eavities open.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

## Docema angulicollis sp. nov.

Obscure piceous or dark fulvols, antemae thin, nearly hack, thorax -trongly punctured, the sides angulate hefore the middle, the base obsoletely suleate, elytra very strongly and closely punctured.

Length $\frac{3}{3}$ line.
Head finely and springly punctured, eyes large, antennae feeble, extending only a little beyond the hase of the elytra. black, the second and third joints equal, the temminal joints searcely thicker; thorax twice as broad as long, transversely eonvex, the sides straight, anteriorly obliquely angulate and followed by anotber angle near the middle; the surface strongly and closely punctured with a shallow but distinct transverse groove near the base; elytra convex, piceous, the suture more or lesis fulvous, the surface punctured tike the thorax; underside and legs obscure fulvous.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).
The doubly angulate sides of the thorax, short antemae, and the distinet thomede suleus distingruishes this species from the preceding one.

## Xenidea pusilla sp. nov.

Black or piceons, ahove metallic blue, antennae (the apical joints excepted) fulvons, thorax very strongly and subremotely punctured, elytra convex, strongly and depply punctate-striate, the interatices consex.
l.ength 1 line.

Head impmetate, metallic blue, the frontal elevations narrowly oblique, joined in front, bounded behind by a dee? obligue groove, eyes very large, antemae closely approached at the have, fulvous, the apical joints more or less fuscons, first and second joints thickened, third thinner hut scarcely so long as the second one, apical joints thickened, the last one fulvous again, extending nearly to the middle of the elytra; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, consex, the sides straight, distinctly angulate before the middle, ohliguely shaped from there to the apeex, prosterior margin roundly produced at the middle, the surface strougly but not elosely phnctured, the pmetures irregularly distributed, the base with a very obsolete transverse groove; scutellum small, black; elytra consex, subeylindrical, the sides with a feeble depression helow the base, the surface very strongly and deenly punctate-striate, each elytra with ten rows of pructure: (including the short subsutural one), the interstices rather strongly costate; tibiae more or less obscure fulvous, sometimes the knees and tarsi of that colour ouly ; posterior tibiar deeply sulcate, armed with a curved spine.

Heb. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).
Principally distinguished by its small size.

## Xenidea brevicornis ap. nov.

Obscure fulvons, the intermediate joints of the antennae, hack, alpical joints white, thorax finely and remotely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides costate.

Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Of convex and parallel shape, entirely fulvou*, the head impunctate, the space hetween the eyes obliquely grooved, the groove hounded by narrow ridges, the clypeus: with some deep punctures, anteunae not extending to the middle of the elytra, the hasal four joints fulvons, the following ones black, the apical two joints whitish, third and fourth joints slender, equal, the following ones dilated; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, slightly narrowed at the base, obliquely angulate before the middle, the posterior margin produced at the middle, the surface with a small impression at each side, finely and sparingly punctured ; elytra with a sligbt depression below the base, the shoulders prominent, the surface deeply and regularly 1 ,unctatestriate, the punctures rather distantly placed, the interstices near the lateral margin costate.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).
Smaller than X. purpureipennis Baly, the general coloration different and that of the antennae; the same differences and the much shorter antennae separate the species from any of its allies.

Chaetocnema tenimberensis sp. nor.
Below black, the antennae, anterior legs, and poterior tibiae fulvons, aloye aeneons, head and thorax strongly and closely punctured, elytra strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head closely and rather tinely punctured, the frontal tubercles very small, lahrum hack, antennae not extending to the middle of the eiytra, fulvous, the third and fourth joints thinner than the following ones, equal, terminal joints thickeued; thorax twiee as hroad as long, the siden straight, the anterior angles oblique, the suface crowded with strong punctures, the base with a very narrow and sometimes oholete transserse groove, which is bounded at the sides by a small perpeodienlar notch, the basal margin seareely prominent at the middle; scutellum small; elytra with a very shallow depression below the lase, only visible in certain lights, of elongate and posteriorly pointed shape, the surface monlerately convex, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the punctures scarcely smaller than the space dividing them, the interstices longitudinally costate, especiatly so at the sides and apex, at the latter place the punctures disaphear entirely, and only deep, striae are visible, underside blackish, femora piceous, tibiae more or less fulvons, the posterior ones rather ohsoletely notehed ; prosternum strongly rugose-punctate.

Hab. Tenimher.
The costate elytral interstices and the impressions on the thorax prineipally distinguish this species.

## Crepidodera sumatrana sp. nor.

Black below, the head and thorax fulvons, the latter impunctate, elytra metallic bue, very closely punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured.
length 1 line.
Oblong, pointed posteriorly, head impunctate, fulvous, the fubercles obsolete, labrum black, antemar black, the lower four joints fulsous, the third joint more -lender than either the second or fourth, terminal joints distinctly thickened, extending only below the hase of the elytra; thorax twice as broad as long, consex, the sides scarcely romnded, the anterior angles oblique, forming a distinct tooth before the middle, the surface with a deep transverse sinuate sulcus, bounded at the -ide- by a perpendicular groove, the space behind the snlcus stained with fuscons, rest of the surface impunctate; scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, pointed at the apex, the surface sery closely and semiregularly punetured, the interstices also closely and very minutely punctate; underside and legs hack, the knees stained with fulvous; thorax below of the same colour ; prosternum longer than broad, obecure piceous.

Hab, Sumatra. A single specimen.

## GALERUCNNE

## Ordes humboldti sp. nov.

Fulvons, alxdonen hack, thorax bifoveolate, distinctly punet ured, elytra metallic blue or green, strongly subgeminate-punctate, the interstices finely punctured, the lateral margin fulvous.
length 4 lines.
of elongate, medially not widened shape, the head impunetate, reddish fulvous, -hining, lahrum testaceons, antennae searcely extending to the middle of the elytra, entirely fulvous, the apical joints slightly stained with fuscous, third joint oue half longer than the second, but one half shorter than the fourth joint, the others gradually -horteutd ; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the base, suhangulate at the middle, the anterior angles slightly produced forwards,
the surface irregularly, remotely, but distinctly junctured, the -ille with a deep fovea, a short transverse depression is also visible near the anterior margin and at the hase ; scutellum fulvous; elytra bright metallic hlue or greenish, strongly panctured in irregular double rows, the interstices also finely punct ured, the lateral margin flatemed, strongly punctured aud of futous colour ; breast and legs fulvous, ahdomen black.

Hokh, Humboldt Bay (New (iuinea).
This species can only he compared with O. subutenea Jac., likewise from Xew (ininea, to which it seems closely allied; but in that speries the terminal joints of the antemmat are black, the thorax is much less transverse and the elytral pumetuation is fine, although also geminate; the tibiae and tarsi are also piceons in $O$. suthuenea; for all that it is posible that 0 . humboldti represents hat a local variety of the other species. $O$. limbortu llanch, has entirely differently seulutured elytra.

## Oides dimidiaticornis sp, no:.

Broadly ovate, fulvous, the intermediate joints of the antenuae black, thorax transverse, finely punctured, the sides dilated, elytra dark hluish, tramserely depressed helow the base, clowely and finely punctured, the lateral margin obscure fulvons.

## length 4 lines.

Head impmetate, fulvous, the frontal tuhercles transserse, clypeas thickened, transverse, flavons, terminal joints of the palyi dilated, antennae extenting heyond the middle of the elytra, the hasal and terminal three joints flavons, the others black, third joint very elongate, slightly longer than the fourth, the following joints one half the length; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, ant widened at the middle, the surface convex, flattened at the sidex, finely and rather clo-ely punctured, the anterior margin deeply coneave, the jwiterior one nearly straight; scutellum triangular, its ateex pointed; elytra slightly widened towards the middle, with a rather dee], hut narrow transverse depression below the base and a broadly flattened lateral maryin of fulvons colour, the rest of the surface dark hlui-h, closely and distinctly punctured, their epipleurae very hroad and concave, continued helow the middle, the inner margin phaced rather deeply inwards; legs slender, tibiau unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tari as loug as the following two joints, claw bifil; the last aldominal segment of the male with an intermerliate sulcate lobe of transverse shape, the sides of the segment deeply incised.

Hab. Celeles.
Principally distinguished from other nearly similarly coloured species by the long third joint and the colour of the antenuae, and the deep depression of the elytra, also by the shape of the thorax.

Oides unifasciata sp. nov.
Black, ablomen flavons, thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra very fincly and closely punctured, reddish fulvous, a broad transverse hand at the middle black.
8. Metasternum narrowed and strongly produced in fromt, it - apeex truncate, last abdominal segment with a transverse median lobe.

Length 5 lines.
Broadly ovate, convex, head black, impunctate, shining, clypens st rongly triangularly raised, antennae not extending to the middle of the etytra, black, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax athont three times broader than long. narrowed in front, the sides rounded at the bave, the anterior angles distinct hut mot
produced, the surface finely and cosely punctured; scutellum pale fulvons, longer than hroad; elytra seareely hruater at the hase tham the thorax, slightly widened towards the middle, consex, the surface punctured like the thorax, the anterior and posterion thirl prortion, reddish fulvous, the middle oceupied by a broad black band extending across the elytra to either margin, the elges of this hamd rather irregular ; underside flavous, the brea-t sometimes and the legs hack.

Itrh. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).
Distinct lrom any of its allies in the pattern of the elytra, also in the produced metasternum, which nearly resembles the genus (erochron atthough less pronomiced.

Ordes suturalis s. now.
Black, heal impunctate, thorax flatons, finely punctured, elytal very closely and finely punctured, Havous, the sntural and lateral margins very narrowly and rather obecmely piceons, metastemmen strongly produced.
l.ength 4 lines.

Elongate, scarcely widened posteriorly, consex, the head back, impunctate, frontal tubereles transerse, joined in front, clypens triaugular, antemnae extending heyond the middle of the elytra, black, the fourth joint double the length of the third, following joints equal ; thorax three times broader than long, the sides slightly rounded near the hase, but little narrowed towards the apex, anterior angles not produced, but distinct, surface strongly, but remotely punctured ; scutellum broad, hack, it: aleex romded; elytra darker thau the thorax or of the same colour, very finely and elo-ely punctured, the extreme margins very narrowly piceous, underside and leg: hack; last abdominal segment of the intele with a medial lobe, the surface of which is concave; metasternum strongly raised, trumeate in front.

Ith. Itmonoldt Bay (New Guinea).
This epecies agrees in the shape of the metasternum with the preceding one, and ought perhaps to be placed in another genns, although the other structural characters agree with oudes.

## Oides clypeata st. nov.

Black, the clypens, antennae, thorax, legs and sides of the breast Havons, thorax minutely punctured, elytra bluish or black, finely and closely punctured.
length 4 to 5 lines.
Heat black at the vertex, impunctate, the frontal elevations, clypeus and hathon Havous, antemare extending leyond the middle of the elytra in the male, dark finlvous or flavous, the fourth joint one half longer than the third, the fifth equal to the third joint; thorax narrowly transwerse, parallel, the sides and the angles slightly rounded. anterior and pooterior margin nearly straight, the suface with a few minute punctures and an obsolete depression at the sides; scutellum triangular, flavous; Hytrat wielened at the middle, very evenly, closely and finely punctured, with a deep depression helow the shonlder and a broadly flattened margin; underside black, the* dile of the hreat and the legs thatons, the last alxhominal segment of the mate flavous at the apex, the latter concave-emarginate.

Hah. Itumboldt Bay (New (iumea).
Two femele opecimens which I received from Dr. Statinger, and also obtained in New Guinea, are larger, have blackish elytra and flavou- antemae, but differ in no other way.

Oides flavofasciata s1, nor.
Black, the thorax and the breast flavous, elytra finely and closely pmeturen, hack, the extreme hasal margin and a transverse band below the middle, flavons.

Length 3 lines.
Of narrow, convex and scarely widened slapre, the liead black, impunctate, the antennae extending to the middle of the elytra in the malle, Wack, pubescent, the third and fourth joints erqual, terminal joints shorter, slightly dilated, the la-t joint fulvous; thorax rery short, three times broader than long, the sides rounded, the anterior margiu concave, the posterior one parallel, the angles obt nse, the surface without depressions, flavous, extremely finely punctured ; sentellum flavons, its apex piceous; elytra finely and closely punctured, the basal margin and a narrow transserse hand immediately below the middle, not quite extending to the lateral margin, flavous, this band is of slightly oblique shape, very little widened at the spture, and has its edges irregularly notelied; below black, the breast and the four anterior femora below, flavous, legs clothed with yellow pubescence, elytral epildemate flavous, concave.

## Heb. Andai (New Guinea).

(losely allied in coloration to $O$. terminata Jac., but in that species the low rer portion of the face is flavous, the baval joints of the antennae are fulvous, the base of the elytra is broader marked with flavous, and the transerse hand is placed lower down and much wider.

Oides bimaculata slo nov.
Elongate, scarcely widened, pale fulvons or testaceous, terminal joints of the antennae fuscous, thorax finely punctured, elytra more strongly and very closely punctured, each with a small black spot near the apex.

ठ. Last abdominal segment with a medial transverse flattened lohe.
우. Elytra with a longitudinal costa at the sides, last ablominal segment depressed at each side.
l.ength $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines.

Head impmetate, testaceons, frontal tuhercles transserse, clypens triangular, swollen, antemae nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, pale flavous, the terminal joints fuscons, the fourth joint twice the length of the third, the fifth equal in length to the third joint; thorax twice as hroad as long, of equal width, the sides slightity rounded at the base, nearly straight from the middle to the alex, tha anterior angles not produced, rather obsolete, surface with a few rery fine punctures only at the sides; elytra very slightly widened at the middle with a rather broadly Hattened margin, extremely closely and rather finely but distinctly panctured, each elytron with a small black spot of elougate or subtriangular shaje placed at the sides near the alrex, the suture at the latter place is also obsoletely marked with piceous; underside and legs entirely flarous, the lant abdominal srgment in the male incised at each side, the median lobe broader than long, its apical margin sinuate.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).
smaller and of more elongate and less widened shapee than O. bipucnotuto Fabr.; the elytral spot also small aml generally triaugular, the mule with shiming elytra and with an indication of costae, the latter in the femele very distinct, but not extending to the apex, the elytra in the same sex opaque; in one specimen there is an additional small elytral :pot placed at the middle; the thorax in the female is also much more transterse with stronger rounded sides.

Oides dohertyi :1. nov.
(1)selure flavous, terminal joints of the antemae fuscous, thorax impunctate, Alyt ra very fincly and closely punctured, the apical third portion more or less stained with violaceous hack.
length $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
(Oblong-ovate, widened towards the middle, the head impunctate, palpi swollen, mitemae extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints fincous, the fourth joint double the length of the thirl and longer than the fifth; thorax short and transerse, the sides slightly and evenly rounded, the middle not widened, anterior angles not prominent but distinct, surface with a transverse depression at each side near the anterior margin, entirely impunctate; alex of the scutellum slightly roundef; elytra very finely and closely punctured, with a violaceous black oblong patch near the apex, not extending to the middle, this spot sometimes much reduced in size and not well defined at the margins; last abdominal -egment of the mule entire, with a narrow central groove.

Hetb. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).
(losely allied to O. dimidiata Blanch., O. nigroplagiatus Jac., and one or two other species, but differing in the long fourth joint of the antennae, the much shorter elytral apical siot, and its colour.

## Aulacophora apicipennis sp. nov,

Flavous or fulvous, the antennae long and robust, elytra black, very finely punctured, the extreme apex flavous.
d. The lavt ahdominal segment deeply longitudinally suleate.
i. The antennae shorter and less robust, the last abdominal segment simple.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
$\delta$. Of narrow and nearly parallel shape, the head impunctate, the antennae extemding below the middle of the elytra, flavons, the third joint very long, slightly longer than the fourth and as long as the terminal four joints; thorax twice as broad as long, flavous, impunctate, the transverse sulcus deep and straight; elytra slightly widened posteriorly without basal depression, finely punctured, black, the extreme apex flavous, this colour extending iu some specimens a little way upwards along the suture.

Hab. 'Tenimber, June to July.
This is one of the smallest species of Aulecophore, and may be known from its congeners with hack elytra, in having the apeex of the latter to a small extent of fulvous colour, and in the long and robust antennae.

Aulacophora subcaerulea sp. nov.
Dilated posteriorly, rufous, the lalorum, antenuae, the four anterior legs and the postorior tibiae black, thorax finely punctured at the sides, the suleus interrupted medially, elytra bluish black, searcely perceptibly punctured.
$\therefore$ The anex of the last abdominal segment trilobate, its middle lobe broadly sulcate.

ㅇ. The lat abdominal segment slightly emarginate at the middle.
langth $4 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Hab. Humholet lay (New (ininea).

I must separate this species from A. hoisluvali and allied species on account of colour of the antennae, legs and elytra, and the much less deeply sulcate thorax, the sulcus of which is broadly interrupted at the middle; the elytra have a distinct basal depression, and are of a less intense black and less shining than is the case in 1. boisduvali; they also have a slight dark bluish tint, and their punctuation is only visible with a strong lens.

## Aulacophora apicalis Jac.

Specimens obtained at Humboldt Bay and Adonara, which I refer to this species differ in being much smaller ( 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines), in laving the dise and hase of the thorax sparingly punctured and the antemnae either fulvous or black; the latter organs extend to the end of the elytra; the mule invect han the anal segment of the abdomen trilobate, the intermediate lobe heing deeply sulcate ; in the large promineut eyes, the narrow elytral epipleurae and other particulars, the specimens agree with the type.

## Aulacophora militaris sp, not.

Fulvous, the labrum black, thorax impunctate, elytra without basal deprewion, minutely punctured, black, a transserse band acrow the middle and the extreme apex, fulvous.

Abear. The labrum flavous, the antennae more or less fuscons.
ठ. The trilobate apical segment of the abdomen with its middle lobe deeply longitudinally sulcate.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).
Closely allied in coloration to A. froulutente Jac., insularis Jac., instabitis Baly, rubrozonute Blanch., and albofisciatu Baly, but to be separated from either by being only half the size, from A. froudulentu in having simple not dilated antennae, and from the others in the male sexual character; the fulvous hand of the elytra is of a redlish tint, narrow, with its anterior margin very nearly straight (in one specimen it is concave-emarginate near the suture), and the posterior one dentate at the middle, only the extreme apeex of the elytra are fulvous to a greater or smaller extent; I cannot find any other differences in the aberration excejt the fulvous not black lahrum. All thene closely allied forms are however so variable and their -eparation is so difficult that great numbers of specimens are required to understand the value of this variation in regard to specific distinction.

## Aulacophora nigroplagiata no. nor.

Fulvons, thoras impunctate, elytra closely and finely punctured, without basal depression, a transterse band at the base and a rombded spot near the apex, black.
$\delta^{*}$. The third joint of the antennae slightly widened, longer than the fourth, apical segment of the abdomen trilobate, the median lobe longer tham broad, very slightly concave.

Length $2 \frac{1}{3}$ lines.
Head flavous, impunctate, frontal elevations broad, transverse, not very strongly raised, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae fulvou* (the apical joints sometimes obseme furcous), third joint longer than the fout h, thorax more than $t$ wice is broad as long. the anterior angles deflexed, rather obsoleti, the transverse sulens straight, moderately

4nep, not extending to the lateral margin, the surface with a few punctures near the anterior angles. rest of the dise impmetate ; scutellum fubvous; elytra closely punctured, the basal band oceupies about one-third of their length, and extends to the lateral margin, the fosterior spot is oblong, rather large, and does not tonch either margin.

Hub. Itumbuldt lay (New Guinea).
t'losely allied to A. analis Weher, A. wilsoni baly, and A. approximutu baly, but much smaller than either of these species, and differing in the entirely thasons or fulvons colour of the underside and legs, and in the plane, not sulcate, intermediate lobe of the last ahdominal segment in the mule; from il anstrocaletonica Montr. the present species differs in the entirely flavous head and underside, also in the mule -exual character.

## Aulacophora australis blackburn.

Mr. Blackburn, in the P. Limi. Soc. S. S. Wales, 1891, considers this speciox to tre but a variation of A. cuntis Weher, which camnot be the case, since the antennae in that species are simple in both sexes, the same organs having dilated joints in A. eustralis.

## Aulacophora papuana now.

Flavons, antemae (the basal joints excepted), the labrum, the apex of tibiae and the tarsi black, thorax and seutellum flavon-, elytra black, finely punctured, abdomen and pygidium bartly or entirely black.
8. Last abdominal segment trilobate, the intermediate lobe not longer than hroad, its surface flat with a slight transserse groove.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ liner.
Head impunctate, flavous, labrom black, antemae extending nearly to the end of the elytra, black or fuseous, the basal three joints more or less stainet with flavous, third and fourth joints equal ; thoras twice as broad as long, the transerse sulcus straight, extending to the sides, the latter slightly angulate before the middle, surface with a few fine punctures anteriorly only; sutellum tlavous; elytra not depressed below the base, shining, back, finely and somewhat regularly punctured in rows; underside tinely pubescent.

Heb. Andai (New Guinea).
I am ohliged to separate this species from several others mearly similarly colonred on accomit of the partly hack tibiae and tarsi, abdomen and pygidium ; it is much smaller than A.nigrivestris Boisd. with which it otherwise nearly agrees, and differe from that species also in the black pygidium and labrum.

## Sastra metallescens sp. nov.

Obscure testaceous, the tibiae black, antennae obseure fulvous, thorax depressed at the sides and middle, strongly punctured, subangulate at the sides, elytra finely and clowely punctured, findy pubescent, with a metallic greenish gloss.

Length 4 lines.
Of rohust, convex shape, the head impunctate, frontal elevations feebly raised, clypeus phane, eyes large, palpi filiform, the temmal joint ovate, antemate very *ender, nearly as long as the hodis, fulvons, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth and the longest ; thorax twiee as hroad as long, the sides widened and ohtusely
angnlate before the middle, from there to the hase slighty narowed, the amgles acute but not protneed, the surface with a franswerse, oblinne and rather deeps depression at the sides, and a longiturinal posteriorly wirmed sulerus at the middle. strongly and rather closely punctured, shining; sentellnm longer than broad. pubescent ; elytra convex, very finely, chowly and evenly punctured, elothad with rather long but thin whitish puhescence: tibiae luscons, firat joint of the posterion tarsi as long as the following two joints, claws bificl, anterior "oxal eavities opsen.

Hobb. Martapma (S゙E. Borneo).
The ohturely angulate thorax, the fine elytral punctuation, and the sight metallie glosis of the elytra will help, to distinguish this specjes.

Sastra bicostata nos.
Obscme testaceons. the antemae, tibiae and tarsi black, thorav deen! y hiforeolate. rugosely punctured, the sides angulate, Hytra metallie greenish, the sides purplish. finely pubescent and closely punctured, the sides with two longitudinal costae.
length $4!3$ lines.
If posteriorly wirlened shape, the lead testaceous ragow at the vertex, frontal tubercles strongly mised, trigonate, eyes large, wyeus deflexed, swollen, te-taceons, palpi stember, antennae extending heyond the middle of the elutra, black, the basal joint testaceons, third joint twice as long a* the fourth joint ; thorav searcely twier as moad as long, ohscure fintrons, the sides angnlate before the midkle, the dise witla a derep lateral forea and a longiturlinal groove at the middle, tather strongly rugosely photured, anterior augles tuberculiform ; scutellum broad, testaceons; elytra rather flattened, marrowed near the hase, ohecurely depressed below the latter, the surface very closely, finely, and somewhat rugoswly punctured, clothed with thin greyish pubescence, the sides with a short costa at the middle and another from the shoulder nearly to the apex, the space in front of the ont side costa penpendiculayly deflexen; elytral epindenre fulvons, ablomen and the thiae and tarsi blackish; first joint of the posterior tarnit as long as the lollowing thes joints logether.

Hath. Intail (New (ininea).
('losely allied to $s$. costatipenuis lac.. but differing in the sugose sufface of the thorax, and in having two insteal of three elytral costae, which ate not joined, hint run parallel to each other, the inner one commencing a little before the midfle, and neither extending yuite to the ajex.

## Galerucella amboinensis :1. nov:

Pale fuscons or testaceous, finely sericeons, the intermeliate joints of the antemae black, thorax transwerse, finely punctured, obsoletely depressed laterally, elytra dothed with silky pubescence, each elytion with a shont ronta at the hase.

Lengtla 3 lines.
tof nearly parallel shape, the head sameely preqpibly frumemed, the fromat tubereles and the earina distinet, antemmae stember, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the basil two aml the apieal fom joints pale lindvons, the others hack, the third joint more than wier the length of the second, but shortor than the fourth joint; thorax twice as boal as lomg, the sides nearly straight, subagulate before the midhlte, the dise finely phomeremt, with a shatlow depression at eatels side; elytra densely chathet with fine sorictons yellowish pubesemee, very ohaletely longitudinally sulate. with a short conta at the middle of the hase ; the first joint of the
boterior tansi nearly as long as the following juint: together, claws hifil, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Amboina.
The colour of the antemae, sarecly impresed thorax, and the shont elytra costate dietingui-h well this precies.

## Galerucella wallacei haly.

Tentaceon-, elytra fuscous, finely sericeons, mandihulae rohu-t, the head with one. the thorax with three fuscons spot-, elytra clothed with greyish pubescerner, findy. coriaceolus.

Length $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 liner.
If hroad, robust, and rather convex shape, the heal broad, minutely punctured at the rertex, the latter with a romd fuscous spot, frontal tubercles distinct, tran-sererly ohligue, clypeus triangularly raised, mandibles robust, the apex angulate, labrum transverse with a row of punctures, anteunae extending a little lu-low the middle of the elytra, fuscous, the basal three joints testaceous, third joint slightly longer than the fourth, the apical three joint. thimer than the intermediate ones ; thorax twice and a half brotuler than long, the sides angulate at the middle, the angles ohtuse, the surface finely phercent, with a transverse hroad but rather shallow depres-ion extending across the entire disc, testaceous without perceptible pubescence, the sides and the middle with a round fuscous spot ; elytra eutirely clothed with fine yellowish grey pubescence, oprapue ; underside and legs testaceous, tarsi fuscons, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Itumboldt Bay (New (ituinea).
The size, robust mandihles, and the absence of any visible punctuation dist inguishes this species; in some specimens the labum and the apex of the maudibles are black. I have given here a more detailed de-cription of thi- species than the author, for ithetter recognition.

## Galerucella marginipennis :\% nor.

Whacure testaceons, tinely pubereent, the antemare (the haval joints excepted) and two spots on the thomax, black; elytra obecure fulvous, the have and a lateral etripe, ohecure fuscous. the lateral margins testaceous, tarsi black.

Length :3 to $3: 3$ lines.
Of rather consex, broad and posteriorly slight ty widened white, the head tentaceous, scarcely perceptilly punctured, the froutal elevations small and indistinct, the antenuae extending to the middle of the elytra, hlack, the lower three joints more or less testaceou, the fourth joint slightly longer than the third; thorax more than twice as hroad as loug, the sides rounded at the middle, the angles ohsolete, the -urface very fiuely and closely rugose-punctate, with a shallow depression and a blackish pot at each side, finely pubescent; scutellum black; elytra very finely rugose and punctured; elothed with short greyish pubeseence, obscure pale fulvous, the basal margin and a pooteriorly narrowed stripe at the siles (more or less distinct) fuscous; this atripe extends. from the shoulder to the sut ural angle ; extreme apes of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Hob. Halmaheira.
Although closely atlied to severat other arecies, the present one may he principally distinguished by the coloration of the thorax, the latter segnent having only 1 wo
spot-instead of the usual three, and being impressed with a shallow forea at the sider only, none being seen at the middle, and by the coloration of the elytra and tassi the female insect is of a more posteriorly widened shape than the other sex.

## Diorhabda inconspicua :1. nov.

Chicure testaceous, finely pubescent, head with one, thorax with three longitudinal piceons marks, elytra fuscous, very finely and closely punctured.
lengtlı 2 lines.
Head finely rugose, the rertex with an obscure linsous or piceous spot, froutal elevations rather obsolete, transverse, clypels raised, antemae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, rather robust, testaceous, the ajex of each joint fuscous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the fourth twice as long as the third and the longest; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, finely rugose-punctate and pubescent, the silles rounded at the middle, the surface obsoletely transsersely sulcate, an obscure longitudinal hand at the sides and at the middle, fuscous; elytra clothed with very short and fine greyish puhescence, brownish fuscous, very finely rugose, the shoulders stained with liscous; underside and legs testaceous, the breast with a dark greenislı tint ; anterior coxal cavities elowed.

Hab. Tenimber.
A species, principally distinguished by its comparatively small size.

## Coelocrania malayana sp nov.

Pale fuscous, finely pubescent, hearl amb thorax slining, the latter with two transverse depressions, impuhescent, elytra finely coriaceons, clothed with yellowish puhescence, claws appendiculate.

Length $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to 3 lines.
Elongated, slightly widened posteriorly, head perpendicular, scarcely punctured on the vertex, frontal tuhercles in shape of narrow semicircular ridges, the lower portion of the face forming a single piece with the front, smooth, shining and extending between t e antemuar, its lower edge straight, antemaae two-thirds the length of the elytra, olsicure fulvons, the third joint sery elongate and longer than any of the others; thorax scarcely twice as hroad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles not produced but distinct, the surface smooth and shining, nearly impunctate, with a broad transverse sulcation anteriorly and another smaller one at the base, interrupted laterally, the posterior angles also preceded by a distinct depression; contellum sulquadrate, its apex truncate, pubescent ; elyta sery finely wrinkled or corinceons, clothed with short yellowish pubescence, their epiplenate continued to the apex; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the porterior tarsi rather longer than the following joints together; anterior coxal cavitien open.

Hath, Celehes.
This species is the secomb of the gemes known to are; it agrees in all structural characters with the type from New Guinea deseribed by me in the Genocr Ahents, 18sti. The structure of the head, unique amongst (he Gulerecinae, the smooth thorax and pubeseent elytra, in connection with the appendiculate claws, form a tumber of characters which will distinguish this genus.

Luperus metallicus \%. nov.
Metallic hine or green, the anteman, tibiae and tar-i hack, thorax paringly ant tinely pmotured ; elytra hright eupreons, elosely and distinctly punctured and obsoletely longitudinally enleate: ahdomen fulsous.

Length 2 to 3 lines.
of elongate, posteriorly slightly widened shatw, the head impmetate, violaceous or purplish, the frontal tubercles small hut strongly raised, labrum and palpi black, the latter slender, antemae not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the fourth joint distinctly longer than the third one, the following joints equal ; thorax nearly fuadrate, rather convex, the sides rounded, the surface finely and sparingly punctured, purqlish or metallic blue; sentellum purplish, its apex slightly rounded; flytra hroador at the base than the thorax, wery slightly depressed below the bane, hright cupreons, extremely clowe and more distinctly punctured than the thorax, with traces of longitudinal sulcation at the posterior portion, their epipleurat hroad, continued helow the middle; the hreast and the femora metalic blue or green; posterior tibiae mucronate, their first tarsal joint as long as the following two joints together, claw : appendiculate ; the anterior coxal cavities open ; abdomen fulvons or flasous.

Hebl. Sumbawa.

## Luperus excavatus np. nov.

Fulvous, the antennae and the tarsi nearly black, thorax with an obsolete depression, impunctate, elytra very finely pmotured, fulvons, a transverse spot or hand at the hase and the fosterior half more or len piceou -

ס. The lat abdominal segment with a very deep ohlong "xatation, stained with black.
length $f$ to $1!$ lime.
Head impunctate, fulvons, eyez large, frontal tuberctes distinct, transverse, labrum dark, palui hack, carcely thickened, antemats oxtending to the middle of the plytra, piceous, the haval juints more or less fulvons, the second joint small, the thirit one half longer, the fourt has long as the preceding two joints toget her, the following joint-rather thiekened; thorax about one half hroader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the angles obtuse, the surface with an obsolete depression at each side, impunctate, fulvous; scutellum obseure piceous; elytra searcely perceptibly punctured. fulvous, a narrow transwere hand at the base and the entire festerior half obscure piceous, their phiplemas entirely obsolete below the middle; legs slender, tibiat mucronate, the firs joint of the foeterior tarsi longer than the following joints together, claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities opron.

Itah. Tenimber, June, Iuly.
The male of this small species is much distinguished by the very deep and large exeavation of the lat ahdominal segment whirh oceupies half of the entire ahdomen; the edges of this excavation are raised and achte, and the arex is truncate; in the femole the same part is simple; the abdomen in both eever i - -tained with picenus at the hase and at the ajex.

## Luperodes obesa -p. nov.

Wrate, widened posterionly, piceous, lower portion of the face, the antemae and the legs more or hese llavons, thoms back, frongly pmetmed, elstra convex and widened at the middle, black. punctured like the thorax.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 line.
Head impunctate, entirely or partly flavous, the exes sery large, occupsing the greater part of the sides, the intermediate space very narrow, clypeus smooth. antennae very closely atmpoached, flavous, extending to the middle of the elytra, the first joint very long and slender, the second and third small, equal, the fourtlo elongate; thorax twice as lroad as long, transversely convex, the sides rounded, the anterior angles oblique, posterior and anterior margin not produced, the surface without depressiou, closely and strongly panct ured ; elytra without depression, convex, slightly ( $\delta^{\top}$ ) or strongly ( $\%$ ) widened towards the middle, elosely and strongly functured; underside piceous, tibiae more or less flavous at the base, tarsi entirely of that colour, the first joint of the posterior tarsi sery long, mueronate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New fivinea).

## Luperodes variabilis sl. मov.

Fulvons, thorax subyuadrate, impunctate, elytra finely punctured, fulvous or hack.

Var. (a). Elytra black, the hase more or less fulions.
Ver. (b). Elytra fulvous, the sides black.
Length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines.
Head impunctate, the frontal elevations indistinct, antennae extending to twothirds the length of the elytra, fulvous, the fourth and following joints stained with fuscous at the ajex, the thind joint shorter than the fourth; thorax about one half hroader than long, the sides slightly rounded as well as the posterior margin, the angles obtuse, the surface impunctate; flytra slightly widened posteriorly, with it very obsolete deluession below the base, extremely finely punctured, entirely fulsous, black, or with different amount of either colour, their epipleurae continued below the middle; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints, tibiae mucronate.

Hub. Celehes, Talant, Sangir.
Of less convex shape than $L$. proeustus Motsch., and diftiering from that species in the colour of the antennae, the more square-shaperd thorax, and the depression and coloration of the elytra.

## Eumoea fulvicollis :p. no:

Fulvons, the vertex of the liead, the antennae and legs black, thorax fulvons, deeply bifoveolate, nearly impmetate, elytra black, closely punctured, the base depressed helow, the sides with three longitudinal costae.

Length ar lines.
Head impunctate the vertes black, the elypens testaceons, strongly swollem, palpi piceons, antemnae black (the last three joints wanting), the third joint more tham twice as long as the second joint, equal to the fourth in lengtly; thomas transverse, the sides nearly straight, the dise with a deep lateral fovea or sulcation which is interrupted at the midelle, with a lew rery tine punctures, slining, finlions: scutellum fulsous, broad, its apex rounded; clytra widened prosterionly, with a distinet lateral rather broad margin, depressed helow the base, dosely and fintly pomoturad, black, the sides with thee longitudinal costae, the intermediate one of which extemb-
to the shonlder, the others are ahreviated in front, and none extend to the apex; underside fulvon:, legs black.

Ifrb. Andai (New (ininea).
1 only know the femate of this species, of which a single example is before me.

## Eumoea viridiornata :1\% nov.

Flongate, metallie green, the antemate and tarsi dark purplish, head and thorax impmatate, the latter deeply bifoveolate, elytra finely pumctured, fulvous, the extreme hase, the apex more or less and the lateral margin at the base, metallic green.

I'er. Elytra fulsous, the hasal margin metallic green ouly.
Length 4 lines.
Head broad, metallic green or purplish, impunetate, clypens tlavons, tahrum black, frontal tuherelew trigonate, strongly raised, antemace extending nearly to the end of the elytra, dark purplish, the third joint shorter than the fourth, the following of nearly equal length, apieal joints thimer and shorter; thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior margin deeply coneave, the sides stightly constricted at the hase, subangulately widened before the middle, the anglen tubereuliform, the surface deeply transsersely sulcate, impunctate, the sides with a deep round lovea, bright metalic green with a slight purplish glos, scutellum not longer than broad, its apex rounded, metathic green; elytra slightly depressed below the hase, fulvous, the basal margin connected with a narrow lateral stripe extending helow the shonlder and the apex. metallic green, the suture at the base is also of the same colour for athort distance; the four anterior femora more or less fulvous below, rest of the legs and the underside metallic green.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New (ivinea).

## Momaea costatipennis sp nov:

Flavons, the lower part of the face, the antemae, tibiac and tarsi hack, thorax with deep, lateral and medial sulci, elytra purplish violaceons, finely punctured, the -ide- with a longitudinal costa ( 8 ) or without costa ( 8 ).
length 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Head impurtate at the vertex, the latter flavous, dypeus and lahrum hack, frontal tubercles Arougly develoned, black, antemate two-thirds the length of the holy, black, third joint double the length of the fourth; thorax transerse, the siden oboletely angulate before the middle, the dise deeply transersely sulcate at the sides, and longitudinally grooved at the middle, impuntate, with the exception of a few punctures near the anterior angles, shining, Havous; scutchlum flavous; elytra with it depression below the hase, and another more obsolete one below the middle, finely and closely pmetured, the sides with a longitudinal costa from the shonkter to below the middle; underside and the femora flatous, tihiae and tarsi fuscous or black.

Hab). Humboldt Bay and Andai (New (iuinea).
1histinet from 3. viridiperenis Baly and M. gracilis Duviv, by the costate elytra, from the fomer also by their colour, the smatler size and fulsous femora, and from 1. Fracilis by the fine pmetnation of the elytra; in one specimen (the sex of which 1 cannot determine, hut which is probahly a make) the elytra lave no costa.

Pseudoscelida gen. nov.
Elongate, antemae in the mule very long and slender, clothed with long hairs, thorax subquadrate, deflexed in front, obsoletely foveolate. elytra shining, fintly panctured, their epindeurae prolonged, leg. slender, tibjae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; claws appendiculate. anterior coxal cavities opem.

The long and pubescent antemane in the mule, the lairs of which are not closely adpressed, but form long projecting friuges, resemble those of Ifyphuenia, but in that genus the anterior coxal cavities are closed; from Mimustra the present genu: differs in the shape of the thoma, which is deflexed anteriorty, resembling C'erophysir in that respect, and has only two obscure foveae, instead of being sulcate at the entire surface; the genns will enter the twelfth group of 'hapuis' arrangement, the Scelidinue.

## Pseudoscelida pallida si. nov.

Pale testaceon*, the antennae, tibiae, tarsi, and the breast black, thorax and Hytra scarcely perceptibly pmetured, shining.
$\delta$. Antennae as long as the body.
Q. Antemnae much shorter, scarcely pubescent.
length 2 to $: 3$ lines.
$\delta$. Head impunctate, eyes very large, occupying the eutire sides, closely approached, clypens rather strongly raised, fralpi robust, antemnae as long as the body, black, the first joint elongate, the second extremely short, the following joints long, equal, furmished with long projecting hairs; thorax searcely broader than long, the sidestraight, deflexed anteriorly, the surface with two shallow foveae, which nearly unite at the middle, impunctate; scutellum broad; elytra only visibly punctured when -een under a very strong lens, jate, testaceons, like the rest of the mpler surface; the breast, tibiae, and tarsi black.

Hfeb. Martaןura (心.E. Borneo).
Atysa affinis sp nov.
Black, thorax scarcely depressed, finely rugose, elytra finely pubescent and coriaceons, obscure fulvous, the apical portion black.
¢. Elytra with three longitudinal costae.
Length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ hines.
Of narrow parallel shape, the bead broad, finely rugose, the antennae nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, hack, the terminal fonr joints obseure fukous, third joint very long, slightly longer than the fourth, the intermediate joints shightly widened, terminal joints thimer; thorax transverse, very slightly sulcate, finely rugose throughout, black, sometimes partly fukous; the sides slightly widened and rounded before the middle; scutellum futvous; elytra finely pubescent and rugose, obscure fulvons, the apical third portion black, the anterior edge of this colonr concave, aud extending a little way uprards at the suture.

Heb. Andai (New (iuinea).
Evidently very closely allied to $A$. terminulis Baly (of which a two-line description is given by the author), and of the same coloration, but smaller, the antennae with paler terminal joints, the thorax scarcely sulcate and more finely rugose, and the dark apical portion of the elytra differently separated from the fulvons part. In
A. terminulis the dark line of spparation is consex; here it is concave, and extend- a little way upwards along the suture; the female is of larger size, the thoras is more distinctly depressed at the sides, the scutellum is darker, and the elytra have three thinly raised costare, placed at eyual distances but not quite extending to the apex ; the antemase are also shorter, and the anterior tibiae are slighty stained with fulvous.

## Cynorta facialis Baly.

Of this specie- a mule and female specimen were obtained hy Mr. Woherty, at Tameang dajang, Borneo. Baly did not know the female insect. It differ: from the other sex in the shape of the clypens, which, instead of being impressed at its uper half by a deep fosea in the mole, is here raised into a sharp, ridge. In other respect: the femble agrees with the mule except in having shorter antemnae ; in Baly's type these were incomplete. In the sercimen hefore me ( $\delta$ ) they extent nearly to the end of the elytra, are entirely futrous, and have all the joints, with the exception of the small second one, of very nearly equal length ; the thorax is given as impunctate by the anthor; in the Bonean specimen some fine punctures are visible anteriorly; the appieal elytral spot is also not hack, as described, hut of a dark violaceous tint.

Cynorta lateralis sp, nov.
Elongate, fulvons, the breast and ahdomen blush black; thorax finely punctured, hi-impressed; scutellum hack; elyta closely and finely punctured, with some depres--ions, the sides below the middle and the ajex greenish blark.

Length 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Of elongate and depmesed shape, the head impunctate, the frontal tubercle: strongly raised, elypeus triangularly raised, antennae fulcous, very -lender, extending nearly to the end of the elytra; thorax longer than broad, subpuadrate, the sideshightly narrowed at the hase, the surface extremely finely and rather sparingly pumetured, with two fovea at the middle of the dise; sentellum black; elytra with an ohsolete oblipue depression at the base and another of elongate shape near the sut ure helow the middle, elosely, fuely, but more distinctly punctured than the thorax, futsous, the sides below the middle with a greenish black band, which widen: and extends to the apical angles ; first joint of the posterior tarsi very elongate.

Heb. Sumbawa.
Distinct by the black breast and abdomen and the shape of the elytral hand. There seem to he only female specimens before me.

## Cynorta longicornis sp. nov.

Piceous, head, thorax, and the legs fulvous, antemae longer than the body ( $\delta$ ), elytra closely functured, fultous, the sides with a greenish black band from the shoulder to the apex.
hength $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Narrowly elongate, the head impunctate, the vertex with a slight purplish gloss, antemae extenting heyond the apex of the elytra, fuscons, the basal joints obseure fulvous, the intermediate joints slightly curved; thorax rather longer than broad, very finely punetured and gramulate, with a shight purplish gloss, obsoletely biimpressed at the disc ; scutellum fulvous; elytra very elosely and distinctly punctured, fulvous, the sides oecupied by a posteriorly widened greenish hack band extending to the aprex ; breast and aldomen more or less picenus, legs fulvon-.

I/(v). sumbawa.

Cynorta basalis =f. nor:
Flavons, the lreast and abdomen hluish black, thorax not iouger than hoad, biimpresed, elytra oboletely costate and closely punctured, fulvous, the hasal and lateral margins greenish hack.
length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Head impunctate, antenate fiasons, extending slightly beyond the elytra; thorax subcuadrate, Havor-, finely granulate, and with a few fine punctures, the dise foreolate at each side; elytra with traces of thin longitudinal costae, closely punctured, the dark greenish black hand occupying the base, the sides, and apex.

Heb. Pura I. (hetween Alor and Pantar), October 1891.
The thorax is not so long as in the preceding species, and the elytra are differently seufitured and colomed. I ingle slecimen.

Cynorta granulata sp. nor.
Black, the femora testaceons, thorax finely granulate and punctured, nearly black, biforeolate, elytra greenish aeneous, semi-regularly punct ured, the interstices slightly convex and finely granulate.

Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head impunctate, finely gramulate at the sertex, the latter metallic greenish, frontal elevations ohsolete, lower portion of the face with a semicircular ridge, clypentriangularly raised, latrom fulvous, carities of the antennar of the same colour, antennae long and slewler, black, the first joint elongate, cluh-shaped, the second sery short, the third one half shorter than the fourth joint, the ot hers of equal length; thorax slightly longer than broand, the sides straight, a little narrowed at the base, the surface with two small but deep foveae, finely gramulate and punctured, greenish black; elytra elongate, parallel, rather more strongly punctured than the thorax ; the interstices obsoletely longitudinally costate, finely granulate, the apeex with a few stiff hair- ; legs pale testaceons, femora and tarsi slightly danker, first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following ones ; coxal (avities open.

Hulb. Martapura ( (..E. Borneo). A single specimen.
Malacosoma unicolor spr. nov:
Elongate, suleylimbical, entirely flavons, terminal joints of the antemae fuscous; thoras sulyuadrate, impunctate, elytra very finely and closely punctured.
length 2 lines.
Head broader than long, impunctate, the frontal tuhercles transerse, strongly raised, clypeus consex, rather broadly dividing the frontal elevations, palpi rather robust, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra in the mole, rohust, flavous, the apical three or four joints nearly black, third joint one half longer than the second hut slightly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax tran-versely consex, more than one half broader than long, the sides strongly, the posterior margin less strongly rounded, the suface impunctate; elytra very closely and tinely punctured; tibiae with a very short spine; prosternum very narror, but distinct and consex between the coxae, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hch. Tenimber and Amboina.
Closely allied to II. perveulir fac., but the antennae differently coloured, the thorax without depressions, and the elytral punctuation diminishing, not increasing in depth towards the apeex.

## Malaxia dilaticornis sp. now.

Narrowly elongate, black, the lower part of the face, the thorax and the legflavons, elytra metallic green or bronze, finely pubescent and rugose.

Yor. Thorax black.
ठ. The lourth and the three tollowing joint of the antenmae transversely dilated at the apex.

## length $1_{4}^{3}$ to 2 lines.

§. Head finely rogose, the vertex black, the lower part flavous, frontal elevations. abient, antenmae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two joints fulvous, shining, the basal joint very strongly inerassate at the afex, the second small, the third shorter than the fourth, the latter widened at the apex, the following three joints transwomely dilated at the apex only, terminal joints normal and shorter; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides constricted at the base, the surface with a shallow longitudinal depresion at the middle, finely punet ured and pubescent, fulvonor black; elytra very finely rugose, metallic green : moderside black, legs thayous.

Hab. Timor.
The mule of this species may be at once distingui-hed by the structure of the antennae, but I know of no character to -eparate the femule from several of it a allieexcept perhaps its general small size.

## Astena maculipennis sp, nov.

Fulvons, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi black, thorax transverse, the dise with at transverse depression, impunctate, elytra blnish blach, closely punct nred, the suture with a pear-shaped fulvous spot at the bave, abdomen flavous.

Leugtb $2 \frac{3}{4}$ lines.
Head impunctate at the vertex, the latter falvons, lower portion of the face piceous, frontal tubercles transverse, carina acntely raised, elongate, extending to the elypeus, labrum jiceous, $1^{\text {nalpi subclavate, antennae very closely approached at the }}$ hase; the lower six joints black, the rest wanting, first joint very elongate and slender. second, short, third one half longer than the preceding joint, fourth shorter than the fifth; thorax transverse, nearly three times broader than long, the sides straight, the angles rather obsolete, surface with a transverse sinuate depression, not extending to the sides, impunctate ; scutellum fulvous ; elytra widened posteriorly, very closely and rather strongly punctured, bluish. the hase at the suture with a short, posteriorly widened fulvous mark, extending to ahont one-t bird the length of the elytra, their epiplenrae broad, concave, nearly disalpearing helow the middle; legs elongate, fulvons, tibiae and tarsi black, all the tibiae mucronate, the tirst joint of the posterior tar:i much longer than the following joints, elaws ajpendiculate. anterior coxal cavities open.

Heb. Humboldt bay (New (ininea).

## Leptarthra fasciata - $\mu$, nov.

Black, ahove falvous, thorax sparingly punctured, with a transverse violaccous band, elytra strongly and irregularly pmetured, with a transverse band at the base, another before and a third below the middle as well as two small spots near the apex, violaceous blne.

Length 5 lines.

Hearl bluish black, impunctate, antemnae long and sjender, black, the third joint double the length of the second ; thorax subguadrate, one half hroader than long, the sides straight at the base, dightly simuate at the middle, the angles distinct hut mot prodnced, the surface with a transerse depresion near the anterior and po-terior margins, and a fovea at each side. rather maringly punctured at the sides, with at hroad violaceons transverse band, not extending to either margin; seutellum black; elytra fulvous, strongly, irregulanly but not very closely punctured, with a tran-verse violaceons hand at the base, and two others of narrower shape hefore and below the middle, none of the bands extend to the margins, two small shots (ometimes absent) are placed at the apex.

Hab, N. Manipur (Assam).
This speciew hears a great resemblance in regard to colomtion to Meristu fasciutu Hope and M. frutemalis Baly, but may be at once distinguisherl from either by the aljendiculate not bifid claws, also by the much longer and less transversely shaped thorax.

## Sastroides indicus rp. nov.

Broadly rohnst, obscure pale fuscons, thorax with three dejressions, rather strongly punctured, elytra very closely punctured, clothed with thin whitish pubescence.

Length $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lines.
Head strongly and closely punctured, palpi moderately rohust, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, obscure fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the fourth, the apical joints shorter, more or less fuscous; thorax twice as hroad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, the disc with a lateral and a hasal depression, shining, rather strongly but not very closely junctured; sentellum broal, its apex truncate ; elytra much broader than the 1 horax, convex, with a slight depression below the base, the sides rather broadly margined, the functuation rather finer and much more closely placed than that of the thorax, the pubscence thin and grevish. the epinleurae hroad, continued below the middle; legs obscure fulvons:

## Hab. N. Manipur (A×am).

Closely allied to S. unicolor Jac., but with shorter antennae and longer third joint of the latter, the epipleurae of the elytra broader, and extending norly to the apex, and the general size of the insect larger.

## Haplosonyx wallacei s], nor:

Black, above testaceons as well as the basal three joints of the antemae, thorax with a few punctures only, elytra finely semi-geminate-punctate, the inter-tices also tinely functured and slightly longitudinally costate.

Length is to 6 lines.
Head impunctate, terminal joint of the palpi piceons, antennae fu-cons or hack, the hasal three joints fulvous, the third joint slightly longer than the second one in the mate, twice a- long in the femule; thorax transverse. more than twice a- broad as long, the side: constricted near the lase, the anterior angles rounded and thickened, the prosterior ones froduced, the dise with a moderately deel' sulcus at the -ides, uenty impunctate, a few punctures being only visible within the lateral depressions; sentellom fulvous; e eytra much broaler than the thorax. the hasal prortion slightly raised, the punctuation fine and arranged in closely apmoached rather imegular double
rows, the interstices also finely punctured here and there aud with traces of longitudinal costae, more distinct in the fenale; underside and legs black.

Itub. Deli ( (unnatra).
1 must separate this suecies from $H$. sumutrae Weber and several other of its allies on account of the colour of the antemnae, the searcely punctured thoras and the fine and nearly irregular pmetuation of the elytra which in II. sumatrue show weli separated donble rows of punctures, these in the present epceies being difficult to define ; the thoras in II. sumatrue is also much more closely punctured, and the antennae with the exception of the apical joints are fulsous. II. fraterna Duvis. differs in the black sentellum, colour of the antemar, and the strong elytral punctuation.

## Haplosonyx nigripennis .lac.

Of this species sereral specimens are contained in this pollection from Celebewhich agree with the tyje, but in others, obtained from the same locality, the elytra are blue instead of lack, and the antemae have the last three instead of four joints Havous; in some slecimens only the terminal two joints are of this colour. 1 am , however, mable to tind any other differences of importance whatever, although those mentioned above are constant in all the specimens, which I do not at present feel justified in separating.

## Microlepta palpalis 1 . nos.

Fulvous, antennae and the abdomen piceons, palpii incrawate, thorax finely and sparingly punetured, elytra dark blue, closely and atrongly puucturet.

For. The autemae and aldomen fulvons.
Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{3}{4}$ line.
Head impunctate, the froutal tubereles transserse, the space between the antemnae carinate, impunctate, terminal joint of the palpi strougly incrassate, antemate slender, as long as the body, piceous, the basal three joints sometimes fulvons, the first joint very long and slender, the second one minute, the third twice as long, the fourth ats long as the preceding two joints together, the others slightly shorter; thorax trausverse, twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the surface rather convex, very sparingly and finely junctured, fulvons or flavous; scutellum black; elytratark blue, clowely and rather strongly punctured ; legs fulvous, the first joint of the posterior tibiae longer than the following joints together, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hoch. Batchian.
Closely allied to M. cueruleipentis Jac. from New (ruinea, hut differing in the strongly thickened palpi, the impunctate head, as well as in the colour of the antemae and abdomen of the typical specimens; the long first joint of the antennar and of the pesterior tarsi form some of the characteristic marks of distinction of this genus.

Microlepta tibialis sp. now:
Black, the basal joints of the antemnae and the tibiae more or less fulvous, lower part of fate and the thorax tlavous, the latter imp,unetate, elytra dark hluish, strongly and semi-regularly punct ured.
l.ength $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the sertex black, shining, lower portion of the face forming a single piece, flavous, frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, "yes large, ant,mnat closely approached at the base, slender, extending to the end of the clytra, the hamal joint very long, thickened at the apex, black, the second short, frltous, third double
the length of the preceding lout half the length of the fourth joint, fulvous at the base, black at the apex, the following joints similarly coloured; thorax twice as loroad as long, parallel, the sides nearly straight, slightly rounded before the middle, the surface impunctate, rather consex, shining, Havous; scutellum black; elytra with is rather distinct depression below the hase at the suture, dark blue or violaceous, strongly punctured in closely approached rather regular rows; legs slender, the anterior tibiae entirely and the base of the others more or less fulvous; first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints.

Hub. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).
Differing from M. caeruleipennis Jac. in the impunctate head, differently coloured antennae, the impunctate thorax, and the colour of the tibiae; the female insect is much larger, the elytral are less distinctly depressed below the base, and much more closely and more irregularly punctured ; in botio sexe the pygidium is black as well as the underside.

## Microlepta pallida s], nov.

Flavous, antemaw extending beyond the elytra, slemler; thorax sulnjuadrate. impunctate, elytra extremely finely and sparingly punctured.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Of subeylindrical and convex shape, and uniform flavous colour, the head in$l^{\text {runctate, }}$ the eyes very large, the intermediate space narrower than their diameter, forming a nearly contiguous and plane surface, palpi acutely pointed at the terminal joint, antennae very closely approached, longer than the hody, the first joint extremely long, curved, the second short, the following joint, nearly as long as the first ; thorax scarcely one half broader than long, the sides very slightly rounded, the surface impunctate; elytra convex, slightly widened posteriorly, without hasal depression, scarcely perceptibly punctured; tibiae mucronate. the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws al! memliculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Perak.

## Anthipha longicornis s], nor.

Testaceous, above fulvous or black, the second and third joints of the antennate very small, thorax nearly impunctate, elytra closely and strongiy functured.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
llead impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, moderately raised; the antennae extending to the end of the elytra, black, the first joint flawous below, the second and third very small, equal, the fourth joint extremely long and the longest; thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides nearly straight. the angles obthse, the surface rather courex without depresions, impunctate, with the exception of a few very tine punctures at the sides ; elytra without depression, rather strongly and closely punctured.

Heb. Sumbawa and Sangir ( $=$ Sanghi).
This Anthipha resembles in coloration several ot her species from the bast, hut differs from any in the very long antennae and their short second and third joints: the black specimens: were ohtained at sumlawa only, the fulvous ones are from sangir; both forms agree in the structure of their antemme and other details, but the former are in all instances incomplete, so that 1 cannot say anything about the lengtla which prohably varies in the different sexes, but 1 think 1 an right in consildering hoth forms as representing the same species.

## Anthipha apicata sp. nov.

l'icens or black helow, alove fulwos, thorax with a few line punetures, depressed at the sides, elytra closely semi-punctate-striate, a shot at the base, another helow the middle and the extreme apex black.

Ver. (11). Elytra without spots.
lotr. (b). I'nderside futvons, alytra mongoted.
Length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines.
Head impmetate, forcolate between the eyes, the frontal elevations strongly raiech, antennae fulvous, the second and third joints short, nearly equal, a little longer in some specimens ( 8 ?): thorax rather more than twiee as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the auterior angles slightly produced outwards, the surface with a few seareely pereeptible punctures and a transverse depression at each side. fulvous; elytra widened and convex towads the apex, rather strongly and closely pumetured in semiregular rows, not depreswed helow the have, a spot of variable size and shape at the lave. another transersely shaped below the middle and the apex of each elstron black; breast and the abdomen more or less hack, legs fulvons.

## Itub. Sumbawa.

The bi-impresed thorax, want of an elytral hasal depression, and the spot at the extreme aleex of the elytra, together with the colour of the underside. distinguisles this species from others nearly similarly coloured; the unspotted varieties which I possess from the same locality prove the variability of the species, and can only be di-tinguished from other: by the structure of the antemae and thorax. There seem to he only female ipecimen: lefore me.

## Authipha sangirensis sp. nor.

Broadly ovate fulvous, the antennae and the tibiae and tarsi black, thorax impmatate, elytra strongly and closely semi-punctate-striate.

Length 2! lines.
Head impunctate, frontal tuhereles narrowly oblique, antennae black, the second joint very short. the third twiee as long, the fourth one half longer than the preceding joint, the following three joints equal, the rest broken off; thorax nearly three times: lroader than long, the anterior margin deeply roncave, the sides straight, the surface impunctate, without depression, elytra rather convex, without basal depressiou, strongly and closely punctured, the punctures arranged in semi-regular rows, the apex very ohsoletely pmetured, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle, tibiae and tar-i Wack, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints loget her.

Hab. Sangir (= Sanghi = Sanguir).
Principally distinguished from other nearly similarly coloured species by the colour of the antmmae and tibiae, the non-impressed thorax, and the strongly punctured etytra.

Solenia elongata : 1 , nov.
Of narrowly elongate shape, black, the first three joints of the antemae, the head, thorax and lege fulvons, thorax finely and sparingly pumetured, elytra regularly and chosely punctate-striate, metallic blue.

Length 1! line.
llead impunctate, firontal elevations and clypens strongly raised, fulvous, ant mate robu-t, extemding to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three
joints fulvons, fourth joint slightly longer than the third one; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior angles slightly prolnced outwards, the surface convex, very minutely and sparingly punctured, the hasal margin with a very short perpendicular groove at each side; sentellum black; elytra rather pointed and clongate, metallic hue; breast and abdomen black.

## Hub. Andai (New Gninea).

In the black underside, this speeies resembles S. armensis Jac., hut the latter is of a much more ovately romden shape, and the elytra are mote distantly punctured; the colonr of the antemate, elongate shape, and the regular punctuation of the elytra will hell, to separate $S$. elongate from its congeners.

## Solenia punctatissima sl' nor.

Elongate, fulvous, the terminal joints of the antemae fuscous; thorax transverse, very finely punctured; flytri hluish (sometimes stained with fulvous). very closely and irregularly junctured,

Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.
Head impunctate, frontal tubercles strongly raised, the anteman extending berond the middle of the elytra, fulvons, the apical four or five joints obscure fuscons, the third joint double the length of the second one; thorax strongly transersely consex, twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, the surface very minntely and rather closely punctured; the posterior margin with a very short and indistinet perpendicular groose at each side; scutellum fulvons; elytra narrowly elongate and nearly parallel in the mole, more distinctly widened posteriorly in the femcole, metallic dark hlue, more or less stained with fulvous, very elosely and irregularly punctured; underside and legs fulvons.

Hab. Tenimber.
Of more elongate and parallel shape than any of its allies, and distinguished ly the fine punctuation of the thorax and the very clowely arranged puncture, of the elytra, which in some specimens are almost of fulvous colour ; the antennae also are rather robust and differ in colour from those of its congeners.

## Solenia caerulea nor:

Elongate or suhovate, metallic dark bur, the hasal joints of the antemnae and the tibiae and tarsi fulvous, thorax impunctate with a short perpendicular groove at each side, elytra distinctly semi-punctate-striate; abdomen black.

Lengtin 1 to $I_{2}^{1}$ line.
Head impunctate, shining, metallic blue, the frontal elevations strongly combex, carina acute but short, palpi robust, antmmae extending to rather more than the middle of the elytra, hack, thu lasal three joints more or less fulvonthe third joint one half longer than the second but shorter than the fourth joint, the following joints not thickened; thorax transersely conses, at leath twice as hroal as long, the sides slighty rounded, the angles acute but onot prominent, the hasal margin with a very short perpendicular groove at cath side, only visible with a strong loms, wist of the surface impunctate, metailic Whe; scutellum lroadly trigonate; mytat hoader at the hase tham the thorax. sightly widened towards the middle, painted at the apex, the surface comex,
without any hasal depresion, impresed with numerous somewhat regular rows of fine hut distinet punctures, which get somewhat finer and more irregular towarls the apex; elytral pipleurae distinct to the apex, breast biuish, abdomen black, finely transversely wrinkled, legs fulvon*, the femora with a more or le-s distinct bluish jatch, tibiae unarmed, the fire joint of the posterior tarsi as long at the following two joints together, claws aplendiculate, prosternum distinct lutween the coxae, longitntinally grooved, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Holl. Temate and Hahnaleira.
The shape of the present species is more elongate than ovately rounded, as in the type; the thoracic grooves although very small are nevertheless present, and the distinct prosternum is another character not frequently met with in the tialemeinar.

## Solenia dilaticollis sp. nov.

Ovate, fulsous, thorax widened in front, impunctate, elytra metallic bue, fincly and rather closely and regularly punctatestriate; underside more or less linepols.
l.ength $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.
of slightly medially widened shape, head impunctate, froutal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised, autemale entirely fulsous, third joint one half smaller than the fourth, ferminal joint wanting; thorax rather more than twice as hroad as long. the sides very strongly rounded from the middle towards the apex, narrowed at the hase, the surface transerely convex, eutirely impunctate, the hase with a very short perpendicular notch at each side; sentellum fulvon: its apex obtusely rounded; elytra with brominent subtubercular shoulders, the apex conjointly romaded, the punctures fine and rather regularly placed in rows. their epipleurae very broad, concave; last ablominal segment of the thate slightly sinuate at its anterior margin, the sides with a small incision; sides of the breast and ahdomen piceous.

Heth. Humboldt lhy (New (ivinea).
The rounded and anteriorly widened sides of the thorax in connection with the impunctate surface of the latter and the fulvons antemnae seprates this -Hecies from any other, notably S. celehensis Jac., which it resembles in coloration ; in one specimen the antennae have the third and fourth joints equal, the lat extends to the middle of the elytra; this specimen is probally a female.

## Solenia terminata :p. nov.

Uvate, widened at the middle, fulvous, the breast piceons, thorax transverse, very minutely punctured, elytra closely and finely punctured, metallic dark bine, the apex fulvous.
length $1 \frac{3}{1}$ line.
Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised, clypeus triangular, impunctate, palpi strongly incrassate, antemate noarly extending to the rod of the elytra, entirely fulvons, all the joints from the third, of nearly equal length; thorax nearly three timeshroaler than long, the anterior margin deeply coneave, accompanied by a narrow hut deep groove, the anterior angles ohligus, the sdes strongly rounded, the surface very minutely lint not very closely punctured, with a short perpendicular notch at ach side of the basal margin, the sides alio
accompanied by an obsolete longitudinal inpression; sentellum liakons, its apex hroadly rombet ; elytra widened at the middle, closely and fincly hut distinctly punctured, the ajex with a short transverse fulvons hand, legs robust, fulvons a* well as the aldomen, breast nearly black; the last abdominal regment of the mote with a very short incision at wach side. the median bohe mueh broaker than long.

Hab. Andai (New (ininea). A single specimen.
Easily distinguisted by the colour of the antemae, their length and the fulvons apex of the elytra, from any of its rongeners.

Ochralea imitans sy. nov.
Fulvous, the antpunae, the breant, and the tibiae and tarsi hack, the liead and thorax rufous, the latter rugosely punctured, elytra very closely punctured, pale fulsous, narrowly margined with hlack.

Length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines.
Elongate, convex, the head nearly imponetate, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, eyes large, antemae slender, black (the baval joints sometimes fulvous), second and third joints short, nearly equal, fonth and following joints very elongate; thorax twice as hroas as long, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one and the siles slightly rounded, the dise with an obsolete transserse depression at the sides, rugosely punctured, the anterior half rufons, the hasal portion paler; scutellum black; elytra convex, slightly widened poxterionly, sery closely aud strongly punctured, all the margins narrowly back.

Ifal. Perak.
0. imituns closely resembles (). metryimuta Jac, but differs in its smaller size, the black antennae, tibiae and tarsi, and the closely rugose thorax.

## Candezea bimaculata Jac.

8. Head with two conical tubercles on the vertes, antemae, with the third joint but slightly longer than the second, elytral costae ahsent.

Vor'. The elytral basal band eutire, without enclosing a fulvons apot, or trifureate.
Hab. Humboldt Bay and Anlai (New (iumea).
The type of this species, leseribed by me in the Genor Annats of 1886 , from female specimens, is very different from the other six obtained hy Mr. Doherty, on arcoment of the tuherculate vertex of the hean, which is quite an exceptional structure amongst the numerons (ialerncilar. In regard to colour the present species seems also subject to great variation; in some specimens the basal black hand of the elytra is divided into three short stripes, while in others it is entire. Typeal eluecmens with a fulvous spot placed within the elytial hand were not ohtained; in some the four posterior femora are only hack at the base, and the ablomen is aloo shotted more or less at the milalle with the same colour. I have, howerer, not much donht that all are varieties of my species, as structural differences sepm not to he present : the femeles have the elytrat costate at in the type, while in the mules they are nearly -mooth. In one or two instances the elytral hand only occupice the hasal margin, as in Monolepta besimurginata Boisl.; lint in that speeies the elyita are finely and (losely pmotured, of a very pale tostaceoms, and tha gemeral size of thu insect is smaller and less robust.

## Candezea nigripennis :1. nor:

Flavou or fulvons, head and thorax impunctate, elytra hlack, shining, finely and closely ${ }^{\text {munctured, breast more or lews hack. }}$
length 2 lines.
(1f ponteriorly widened shape, the head impmetate, frontal tubercles distinct, clypus rather hroad and flat, eyes large, antemate extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvons, the first joint long and slender, the second one half shorter than the third, fourth joint one half longer than the third, pubesent like the following joints; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the disec with a slight transeree depression at the sides, impunctate, flavous; scutellum hack; elytra consex, widened posteriorly, closely punctured, black, shining, their epinleurate continued below the middle; underside and legs llavous, breast back.

Hab. Humholdt Bay (New (ininea).

## Candezea terminata :1. nos.

Fulvons, the base of the head, the autennae and the pesterior tarsi hack, thorax with an obsolete depression, finely punctured, elytra closely and semi-regularly punctured, fulvous, the apieal half or third prortion black.

Vor. Head entirely fulvous.
Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.
Head impunctate, froutal tuhercles strongly raised, clypeu: broad, impunctate eves large, antemate extenting to the middle of the elytra, back, the serond and third joints short, the latter slighty louger than the second one, following joints pubescent, elongate; thorax one half broater than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded, the angle obtu*e, the surface with a transverse depression, not extending to the sider, finely and sparingly punctured; elytra wider at the hase than the thorax, elongate, rather convex, more distinctly punctured than the thomax, the punctures arranged in rows, the interstices more finely and very closely punctured. the prosterior half or third of their length black; underside and legs flavous or fulvons, the apex of the porterior tibine and the tarsi more or lew hack.

Hah, Itumboldt Bay (New Guinea).
Closely allied to ('. apicalis Jac from Burmah, but the thorax with a transverse depression, and the entire apes to a greater or smaller cextent black.

Candezea hirsuta :f. nov.
(h)seure testacens or fuksus, finely pubescent, thorax rugosely punctured, the sides and two spots at the middle piceons, elytra pulescent with irregular longitudinal markings, not extonding to the apex.

Length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lines.
Head tinely punctured, the frontal elevations distinct, antemane extending beyom the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the third joint twice as long as the second, the fourth as long an the precesting two joints toget her ; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight, the pooterior margin slighty rommed, the surlace closely rugose-punctate, somewhat pneven, the sides narrowly, and two shots near the middle of the dise piceons; elytra convex, nearly parallel, clowely pubescent and very finely punctured, with some wery obectre longitudinal stripes or erot- of
irregular shape, abbreviated before the apex; the metatarsus of the posterior legs sery long.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New (xuinea).

## Candezea flavofasciata sl nor.

Head and antemae hlack, thorax flavous, obsoletely deprewed at the sides, impunctate, elytra rather strongly and closely punctured, black, a transverse band at the middle, Havous; underside and legs rufous.

Length 2 lines.
Head impunctate, hlack, eyes very large, frontal tuhercles strongly raised, cariua also acutely raised, antennae robust, black or obsetre fulvons, the third joint twice as long as the second, pubescent like the following joints; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight at the bare, slightly rounded in front, the anterior angles thickeved, obtuse, posterior margin slightly oblique at the sides, the surface obsoletely depressed at the sides, impunctate, or with a few fine punctures, flavous; scutelfun flavon: ; elytra closely and strongly punctured, somewhat arrauged in row-, the interstices also very closely and more finely punctured, the basal and apical third, black, the middle occupied by a transerse flavous band, which is slightly narrowel at the suture; elytral epiplemae broad anteriorly, extending below the middle, underside rufous, the first joint of the porterior tarsi half the length of the tihia, apical segment of the abdomen in the mole, trilobate, the median lobe concare.

Huł. Andai (New (iumea).

## Candezea hirtipennis sp nov.

Elongate, obscure fulvous, pubercent, thorax finely wrinkled, ohooletely lepresed, elytra very finely rugose and puberent, thie base fuscons, the posterior two-thirds obscure fulvolus.

Ver: Elytra fuscous, the suture narrowly fulvons.
Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Head impunctate, frontal tubercles small but distinct, carina strongly raised, eyes large, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the others long and slender, equal; thorax twice a broal as long, the sides straight, the posterior margin romded, the surface finely punctured and rugose, fulvous, the sides with an obsolete depression, the disc olaringly pubescent ; scutellom fulvous, triangular, elytra sculptured like the thorax, clothed with rather long greyish pubescence, fuscons or flavous with the basal portion fuscons only; abdomen spotted with finsous at the sider, rest of the underside and leg. pale fulvous.

Hub. Audai (New (ruinea).
The elytral epipleurae in this aprecies are broad at the base, and are continued below the middle.

## Candezea variabilis sp nor.

Yale testaceous or furoun, finely pubescent, thorax very finely and closely puncturefl, elytra finely rugose-punctate, with an elongate spot at the bave, another at the sides, and an obscure mark near the sut wre at the middle.

Fery. (a). Elytra without spots, but with a short sutural stripe at the bave.

I'tr: (b). Larger, without any markings.
length 1 to $1 \frac{3}{4}$ line.
Head rather elongate in the innle, shorter in the femente, nearly impunctate. frontal tubercles distinct, elypens swollen, triangular, antenuar filiform, extending heyond the middle of the elytra, testaceons, the second juint, the third one half longer in the tuale, equal in the other sex ; thorax about one half broater than long. the sides nearly straight, the angles not produced, the surface irregularly and somewhat rugosely punctured with an oblique deluression at the sides, elytra finely and very closely punctured and finely gubescent with a short piceons stripe from the middle of the hasat margin downward and a similar one at the sides at the middle; another small ohscure mark is placed near the suture at the middle ; elytral epipleurae hroad at the have, continued below the middle, posterior tihiae with a long spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi, much longer than the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Tenimber and Ternate.
There are great differences to be seen in regard to size and markings in the -pecimens luefore me, the smallest only measuring one line and prosessing the elytral markings which are absent in the other specimens. In some the pulescence is also much more distinct on the thorax and elytra than in others, one specimen having a hlack pegidium. The last ahdominal segment of the male is incised at each side ; the median lobe is flat and subquadrate.

Candezea castanea sp. nov.
Dark hrown, shining, antennae faler, thorax subpuadrate, distinctly and closely punctured, elytra nearly as closely and more strongly punctured, with a hasal depression.
hength $1 \frac{1}{4}$ line.
Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles transerse, distinctly raised, the carina acute, the clypens flattened, eyes large, antennae slender, filiform, gale fulrous, the haval joint very long. slightly curved, the second short, the third one half longer than the second, the fourth twice the length of the preceding joint, the following joints equal (the last two wanting) ; thorax one half broader than long, the sides stightly rombled, the angle not produced, the swface rather convex, elosely and distinetly punctured, the punctures of unequal size, sometimes nearty coufluent ; elytra broader at the bave than the thorax, with a distinct depression below the base, the punct nation strong and not so dosely phaced as that of the: thorax, their epipleurat continuer helow the middle; legs slender, the posterior ones with a long spine, the first joint of the prosterior tarsi nearly half the length of the tibiae, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Tameang Lajang (N.E. Borneo).

## Candezea minuta sit nov.

liccoun helow, above ohscure testaceons, thorax distinctly punctured with a transerse depression, the lateral margin often ficeou-, elytra rather strongly punctured in semi-regular rows, the sides and apex more or less obseure fuscous.

Length! to $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
of convex. posteriorly slighty widened shape, the head impunctate, frontal elevations and carina well detined. antenme testaceous, the second and third joint:
equal, short, the former joint thickened, fourth joint double the lengtly of the third, terminal joints broken off; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the surface with a rather deep transverse depression, extending to the sides, strongly punctured; elytra withont hasal depression, shining, rather strongly punctured, more finely so towards the aleex, the sides and apex more or less strongly marked with fuscons; underside, especially the breast, piceous, legs flavons.

Mab. Andai (New Guinea).
The very small size of this species and the obseurely coloured sides and alex of the elytra will help in its recognition.

Cneorane borneensis sly nov.
Elongate, metallic dark blue, ahove metallic green, antenuae, tihiae, and tarsi black, thorax subquadrate, very sparingly punctured, elytra rugosely punct ured.
length 2 lines.
llead impunctate, frontal elevations transerse, eyes large, antennae long, extending nearly to the eud of the elytra, pubescent, the second and third joints small, equal, the fourtli longer than the two preceding ones together, and the longest. terminal joints cylindrical, elongate; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sidenearly straight, slightly narrowed at the base, the anterior angles not produced, but distinct and slightly thickened, the surface rather convex, without depression, metallic green, the disc with a few fine punctures; scutellum black; elytra wider than the thorax, parallel, strongly punctured in rery closely approached irregular rows, the interstices rugose; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; posternum not visible between the coxae, anterior cavities open.

Heb. Martapmra (心.E. Bomeo).
I have already described in the frenout Anmuls, 1885 , a species of Conporome, but provisionally, of similar construction as the present slecies, inhabiting New (inmen. In both insects the antennae resemble those of a ipecies of Ozoment. ('. borneensis differs from ('. semipuspuren in the colour of the lead, thorax and elytra, and in the very sparingly pmactured thorax, also in the colom of the legs.

## Monolepta sangirensis nov.

Entirely bate flarons or testaceous, thorax obsoletely sulcate and springly junctured, elytra vely strongly and closely punctured, the interstices minutely junctate.
length 2 lines.
Of posteriorly widened shape, the head impunctate, eyes large, the frontal tubercles oblique, rather small, antennate extending loevond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the second and third joints small; thorax one half hroader than long, the sides straight at the hase, slightly rounded at the middle, the posterior margin ohliquely shaped at the sides, the dise with a transerse suleation across the middle, nearly extending to the sides, with a few fine pmetmes; elytra widened and strongly convex, strongly, closely and somewhat rugosely jumetured, with some other minnte punctures on the interstices ; the first joint of the ponterior tarsi much longer than the following joints; elytral epipleurae broad at the hase, indistinet below the mildle.

Hab. Sangir $(=$ sanguir $=$, 'anghi $=$ Sugi $)$.

The uniform flavou- enlour and the strong elytral punctuation in connection with the sulcate thorax will distinguish thi :pecies from any of its allies, of nearly similar coloration.

## Monolepta obscuromaculata $\$ 1$. nov.

Testaceons, liead impunctate, thorax with an ohsolete depression at the dice, finely punctured, elytra finely and closely punctured, with three or four narrow ubsenre piceous striju-, flaced longitudinally, and interrupted before and below the middle.

Ver. (e). The elytral markings very obseure or entirely ahsent.
l'ar. $^{*}$ (b). Entirely flavous without markings.
langth I to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transeres, strongly raised, clypeus not separated from the face, smooth and shining, eyes large, antemare extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvons or testachous, the terminal joints sometimes stained with fuscous at the almx, basal joint long and slemer, the second half the length of the third, the latter joint one half shorter than the fourth; thome one half hroader than long, broader in the femmle, the sides and the anterior and posterior margins nearly straight, the surface somewhat unesenly punctured and slightly wrinkled with a more or less distinct transverse depression, the sides and the dise sometimes obecurely marked with jiceons; elytra rather more distinctly junctured than the thorax, al=o somewhat wrinkled, the base with three short longitudinal stripes, whieh are continued at and helow the middle, forming more or less comeeted elongate obscure piceous markings; underside and legs entirely textaceous.

Heth. Andai (New (ibinea).
It is possible that the elytral markings in this species are sometimes more intense; in only two specimens hefore me are they at all marked, all the rest show no markings but differ in no other way. I cannot separate specinens of entirely flavous. colour from the tyle with which they agree entirely, althongh the elytra show traces of pulescence; these specimens may or may not helong to a closely allied form.

## Monolepta inornata il. nov.

Elongate, consex, uniformly testaceous, thorax obsoletely depresed it the sider, minutely panctured, elytra more distinctly and extremely chasely puct ured.

Length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Head impunctate, the frontal elevations, contiguous, trigonate, carima acnte, eyelarge, closely approathed, antennae with the hasal joint elongate, the second short, the third one half longer, the fouth longer than the preceding two together, the terminal joints wanting; thorax one hatf broaker than long, the sides romded, the porterior margin prokluced at the midde, the dise with an obsotete transerse depression at the middle, not extenting to the sides, very finely and closely punctured; elytra convex, wery shighty widened posteriorly, the panctuation a little stronger than that of the thorax and extremely closely placed, their epiplemare indistinct below the middle; the metatasens of the penterior legs very elongate, anterior coxal cavities chosed.

Heb. Batchian.

## Monolepta timorensis sp. nor.

Testaceons, the apical joints of the antennae fuscous, the head with one, the thorax with three black spots, finely punctured, elytra finely and closely punctured, a ring-shaped hand at the ha*e, a spot at the sides, a dentate band near the apex, and the latter itself black; tibiae and tarsi black.

V'ti. Thorax and elytra nearly unspotted, underside and legs fulvoln.
length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head impmetate, with a hark spot on the vertex, eyes rery large, antomat black, the lower fomr joints finlons, the second and third joints nearly equal, the fonrth as long as the preceding two joints together; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, ]arallel, the sides slightly romded, the surface somewhat convex, finely rugovepunctate, a spot at the sides and another at the iniddle, black; soutelhmm black; elytra finely punctured, a spot on the shonldey and a semicirenlar hand at the hase from the middle of the latter and extending across the suture, a sot at the lateral margin at the middle, a deeply indented hand below the middle, not extending to the sides and the apex, hack; the breast and part of the abdomen as well as the tibiae ant tarsi black.

## Metb. Timor.

The flytral hand at the luse is in come specimens rednced to a spot only, and the amount of black at the upher and moder surface is equally variable.

## Paridea quadriplagiata sl. nov.

Black; thorax impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate, elytra finely punctured in row , hack, a large ovate pateh at the middle and the apex, whitish.

Length $7 \frac{3}{4}$ to 2 lines.
Head impunctate, deeply grooved hetween the eyes, the frontal elevations transverse, anterior margin of the elypeus, te-taceous, palpi incrassate, antennae rather rohust extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the third and following joints noarly eqnal, black, the hasal joints fulvous below; thorax one half hroader than long, the sides straight at the base, widened towards the middle, the dise transversely sulcate, impunctate, black; elytra punctured in closely approached rows, hack, a large ovate patel at the midnle, not extending to either margin, and a round shot at the apex, yellowish white; the last abdominal segment Havous at the -ikes, trilohate in the male, the median lohe, concave.

Hub. Ruby Nines (Burmahi).

## Prasyptera rugosa sp. nov.

Flavons, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi more or less fuscons, rertex of head purplish, thorax rugose with some greenish spots (sometimes indistinct), elytra closely rugose and wrinkled, obseure greenish aeneons. oparpue, abdomen spotted with hlack.

Length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lines.
Posteriorly dilated, the head impunctate, Havoms, the rertex metallie purplish or grewnish, frontal elevations and earima strongly raised, antemate noaly extending to the end of the elytra. fuscons or nearly back, the second and third joints short, equal, fourth and following joints long and slender; thomx one half broader than long, the
sifles straight, the preterior angle: oblique, the surface closely rugose, flavous, with a -light metallic greenish tint, the dise with three (somet imes conlluent) greenish spot-, placed trangularly, seutellum aeneous; elytra sculptured like the thorax, very ohscure dark aeneous, alulomen strongly dilated, the segments spotted with black at the sider, pegidium obscure fuxcous at the apex.

Hat, Humboldt Hay (New (iuinea).
At once to be separated from any of its allies by the entirely rugose upper surface, the colour of the head and thoras.

## Prasyptera abdominalis .j. uov:

Fulvons, the antemae (the last two joints excepted) and the abdomen black, thorax with a transerse sulcus, fincly punctured, elytra metalic greenish, finely and thosely punctured; legs more or less stained with hack.
length 4 to 5 lines.
(If ponteriorly strongly diated shape, the head fulsous or rufous, impunctate, frontal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised, carina acotely raised, the clypeus rugose, labrum back, antennae elosely approached at the hase, hack, the apical two joints whitioh, extending to the apex of the elytra, the hasal joint extremely long and slemder, the fourth doube the eength of the third joint ; thorax three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the angles tulserculiform, the surface with a deep, tramserse depressiou at each side, finely and irregularly punctured, the amount of the punctuation differing in the specimens; scutellum fulvoas, smooth, its apex pointed : elytra dark metallic green, finely and closely punctured, the apex of each somewhat tromeately rombled, breast fulvous, anterior femora more or less stained with back, the other legs nearly entirely of that colour.

Hab. Ilumboldt Bay (New (ininea).
To be separated from its alliew by having the two terminal joints of the antennae $1^{\text {ale }}$, and by the entirely back abdomen and nearly similarly coloured femora.

## Platyxantha dohertyi sin. nos.

Elongate, fulsons; thorax impunctate with two impressions, elytra minutely and clovely punctured.

Lengtl 4 lines.
ठ. Head impunctate, the frontal clevations tramserse, strongly raised, elypens $t$ riangular, swollen, third joint of palpi rather rohust; antemmae slender, extending levond the middle of the elytra, fulsons, the first joint elongate, thiekened at its apex, the second short, the following joints elongate, nearly as long as the first, thickened at the base and apex; thorax subquadrate, one half iroader than long, the sides constricted at the hase, widened at the middle, the dise entirely impunctate, -hining, with two deep impressions; scutellum broad, its apeex sligltly rounded; Hytrat not depressed ledow the base, the latter broader than the thorax, the surface sery finely and closely pronctured, their epipleurae broat, continued below the midale; tibiate marmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi, louger than the following joints; claws appemdienlate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Heth, Si E. Bomeo (Tameang Lajang).
The mifurm coloration and the thickened haw and apes of the joints of the anternae in the male separates this species from other nearly simiarly coloured;
the last abdominal segment in the mule has a short incision at each side and itsurface is slightly coneave.

## Tebalia (?) varicolor -1, nor. *

Elongate, testaceous, antemare slender, thorax transerse, finely puncturet, elytra fuscous or black, closely and distinctly punctured; posterior femora partly hack.

Tor. Entirely pale tertaceous.
Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
llead impunctate, the eyes accompanied by a groove near the inner margin, frontal tubercles trigonate, short and broad, antemae extending to twothirds the length of the elytra, flavons or piceons, the fourth joint slightly longer than the thirt one, hoth joints elongate; thorax twice as broat as long, parallel, :lightly narrowed at the middle, the sides rounded, the surface very sparingly and finely functured; scutellum broal; elytra without basal depression, very closely and rather strongly punctured, their epiplemrae broad and continned to the apex; poterior femora strongly incrassate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together ; mosternum rather broad; anterior cavities closed.

Hab. Amboina, Ilalmaheira, Batchian.
1 refer this species to Fairmaire's genus which the author founded on a species from China; the present insect agrees in structural claracters with the description of the author, althongh the latter has omitted to state the length of the metatarsus of the posterior legs; T. caricolor semm very rariable in colour in regard to the elytra and legs, which are either black or testaceous, as well as the antennae.

## Metellus laevipennis Jac:

Of this species described by me in the dimuls of the Genon 1/useum, 1886, there are now both sexes before me, which bave heen obtained at Deli, North-West sumatra. The mule agrees with the type, hut has the hasal three joints of the antennae flavous and the excavation of the third dilated joint, back within; the fencte has simple antennae; the elytra are scarcely preeptibly punctured at the middle only in these specimens, so that the name laevipemis scarcely applien to them.

## Syoplia javaneusis Jac.

A single specimen of this species has heen obtained at Timor by Mr. Woherty; it only differs from the type in having piceous antemae. The anterior coxal cavities have heen deseribed by me an being open ; this is a mistake, the reverse in the case, they are closetl. Syoplit is one of the rare instances among-t the faltrucinae having punctate-striate elytra.

## Macrogonus gen. rov.

Subyuadrate, ovate, very convex, $l_{\text {nalp }}$ i not thickenol, the terminal joint- oblong, trmoate at its apex, antemate widely semated. filiform, rather robmet, eyes longer than hroal, thorax transverse, deeply biforeolate, the side- produced into an aente

[^10]triangular tooth; elytra broader than the thorax, punctate-striate, leg- moderate, tihiar simple, not suleate, tarsj of nearly equal length, the third joint deeply hiloherl, claws separated. simphe; proternum narrowly elongate, rather convex, mesosternum subguadrate, dilated postriorly, sulcate, first abdominal segment double the length of the second at its middte prertion.

It is not easy to find the proper position for this genus. which stamds unique in the shape and structure of the thorax amongst the Phytophaga; the nearest allied genus seems to he Macrolema Baly, likewise inhahiting Queensland. The thorax in that genus ic, however, puite differentls shaperl. but shows some affinity ; the anterior cosate in the present genus are likewise transwerse.

## Macrogonus submetallicus sp. nov.

Netallic dark blue, the head and thorax very sparingly funetured. the latter deeply bifoveolate, dentate at the sides, elytra fulvous with a metallic gloss, rather finely punctate-striate.

Length $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 lines.
Head broad, but slightly constricted hehind the eyes, finely hut distantly punctured, with an elongate triangular depresion extending upwards to the vertex, the anterior portion of which is very deep, anterior margin of the clypeu* concave at the middle, oblique at the sides, labrum and palpi bright Havous, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, opaque, dark purplisl, the hasal joint thick, metallic hue, the thircl and fourth equal, one half longer than the seeond, the lower six joint a -hining ; the rest opacpue; thorax ahont twice as hroad as long, metallic blue, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one broadly rounded at the middle. the sides produced into a broad triangular large tooth, the surface with a deep, fovea at each side and a few rather deep puuctures, the dise rather flattened, each angle furnished with a single seta; seutellum longer than broad, its alex rather jointed, metallic blue or green; elytra broader than the thorax, subpuadrate, the apex hroadly rounded, fulvous with a distinct metallic gloss, the sides with a more or lese dietinct fovea at the middle, the surface rather closely and finely punctured in not very regular rows, the lateral margin thickened, underside and legs: metallic hlue ; proternum distinct, elongate, rugose; femora rather thickened.

IIab. Queensland (Australia).
In one ajecimen the antennae are rather shorter than in the other. hut 1 see no other characters to separate the sex, and am not certain in regard to the latter.

## AN ACCOUNT OF A COLLECTION OF OIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA

MADE BY MR. W. JOHERTY AT HUMBOLDT BAY, D[TTH NEW ( 1 LJNEA , AND IN NETGIBOLRLNG IALANDS, IN THE MLSELM OF THE 1RONOLRABLE WALTELR ROTHSCHILI' AT TRLNG, W'1TII 1)ENCRIPTONS OF NEW SPECIEN.

By H. GRose SMIT11, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., Etc.

TIlls Cohlection was formed by Mr. W. Noherty in the months of september and October 1892 , and contains a large number of new and scarce species, of many of which there are long series, for the most part in the finest possible condition.

The series of Lyeaenidae and Hesperidae are particularly noticeable in these respects. The Danaidae are numerous, and in this and other families, where very minute differences are considered sufficient to constitute speeies, and where, even in undonbted species, the variations in the number and size of the spots and in other characteristics are almost intinite, considerable difficulty has been experienced in identifying and separating many of them.

In such cases rerbal deseriptions without figures are inadequate to depict, with any degree of certainty, the distinetions existing hetween elosely allied forms, which, even with the aid of carefully drawn and coloured figures, may sonnetimes be confounded.

Some of the new species in this paper will be figured in Mr. Rothsehild's Novitates Zoologicas, and others I propose to figure in my Rhopalocera Esotice from time to time as oplortunity arises.

Except where otherwise specified, the locality of the captures is Humboldt Bay.

PART 1.
PAPILIONTDAE.
PAPLIJONINAE.

## 1. Ornithoptera pegasus Feld,

The two suots on the unverside of the posterior wings of the male are rather more conspicuous than in Mr. Felder's figure. The jemules agree exatly with his figure of that sex.

## 2. Papilio pandion Willace.

A goorl series of both sexes. In the mules the oblique subapisal hand of white spots on the auterior wiugs, which is so conspicuous in P. ormenus (iuérin, and other deseribed species of this gromp, is reduced to a fow indistinct grey markings, more or less olsolete, but represented in all the surecimens: beyond these to the apex and partially along the outer margin, the rats of grey seales on each sale of the veins are rather conspienons.

There are two forms of females. The first form is searecty distinguishable from the same sex of $l^{\prime}$. wegpus Donovan, and from the dark form of that sirx of $I^{\prime}$. ormennes. The second form resembles the variety named I'. Amenga heisd.

Hah. Buth sexes from llumboldt layy, and one jemule, of the cemumg liom, from Mansinatn.

## 3. Papilio othello s1, nor.

Vals:-Cherside: hoth wings hrown hark. Antertor wings dusted with a few lighter hrown scales towards the apex. Posterior wings with the dise crossed hy a whitish band as in $I^{\prime}$. pendion, hut somewhat narrower, that part of the hand which lies between the submedian nervure and the immer margin mearly ohoolete, with a few blue seales helow it.

C'uderside: both wings brown. On the anterior wings towards the alpex are rays of grey seales divided by the norvores, and a small patch of similar seales between the second and thirl subeostal nervules. The dise of the posterion wings is erossed by a curvel row of narrow indistinet bluish grey lumbes, the two lowest being dubble; above the anal angle is an indistinet red pateln crowned with an indistinct har of hlue stales.

Fevale.-There are two forms of this sex; the one resembles thu dark form of the femele of $P^{\prime}$. pendion, hut the sqots are whiter, more distinet, and more extended inwardly; on the posterior wings the white central area is more romeded, the white radiating hars of that portion of the white central area which lies heyond the cell being concave and more clearly dedined at thrir outer ends; there is a submarginal row of narrow ferruginons red hmmles hecoming ohsolete towards the anal angle, where there is an interruptend red spot with a few blue seales above, followed by another larger patch of the seales betwen the submediau nervure and lowest median nervule.
thderside as ahove, the white spots being very distinct. (on the posterior wings is a curved submarginal row of red lomular poots, above which is a row of narrow blue lumules.

The other form of the female resembles the amangue form of the precening species but is whiter; on the uperside of the posterior wings the whit, arra below the diseoilal nervule and thenere to the abdominal margin is extended nearly to the outer margin. At the anal angle is a large tawny patela divided hy a hack bar centred with hue scales, another tamy patch butween the submedian nervure and lowest median norvole, abose which is a large batek patch with a few lolue scales at its uyper end, and a row of thee indistinct fuliginous patches between the suceeding nervules, the two mpormost manty ohsolete.

Ciderside: both wings as above. l'osterior wings with a sulmarginal row of lumbes, the three uplermost ferruginons red, thence lnecoming more dithsed and bright tawny to the anal angle, where that colour extems upwards partally along the abluminal foll; between the tawny spare and the white central area is a row of dark hrown black spots of irregular size and shape, the two uppernsest merging in the brown black of the co-tal and apical area.

Expanse of wings: mole, 33 inches; femule, 4.1 .
Heth, liak.
The mute differs from $I$ '. pendion amd the allied species chiefly in the total absence, on the anterior wings, of the suhapical ohlique bar of white spots, of
which there is no trace, and on the posterior wings, in there being no red spot above the anal angle, and on the underside both wings are dark brown instead of black. In the specimen before me the discal band is whitish hrown, probably a discoloration arising from damp.

The femetles differ as ahove described. Both sexes are also smaller, and the wings are comparatively hroader.

## 4. Papilio thule Wallace subspee nov. leuthe.

On the upperside of the anterior wings the 5 to 7 sjots in the cell of Thule are absent. The posterior wings resemble the variety "A" of Thule, described and partially figured by Wallace, the diseal spots being confluent and forming a broal hand. The pale markings on both wings are whiter than in the typical form of $P$. thute.

A considerable series of this subspecies intuces me to give it a name. In my collection I have a specimen from German New Gininea, in which there are five spots in the cell of the anterior wings, and the whitish green bars hetween the median nervules are rery strongly developed. The type specimens of the two varieties figured by Wallace in the Transuctions of the Lirenecan Society, sol, xxw, are in the Hewitson Collection at the British Musenm.

## 5. Papilio deiphontes Wallace.

One sluecimen only, from Ternate.

## 6. Papilio euchenor Guér.

A fine series of both sexes.

## 7. Papilio ambrax Boisd.

A long series of both sexes.
8. Papilio albinus Wallace.

A good series, including two females, which only differ from the male in being lighter brown.

## 9. Papilio beccarii Oberthür:

A long series of hoth sexes in which the specimens agree very closely with Monsiemr Oberthiur's figares in the Ammels of the Genoa Musemm. This species is very close to $P$. severus Cramer, hat the auterior wings are shorter and not concave on the outer margin.
10. Papilio parmatus Gray subspec. guineensis Sitandinger.

Two specimens only.
11. Papilio codrus ('ram, subsure. celebensis Wallace. Three specimens from Biak.
12. Papilio codrus Cram. subspec. gilolensis Wallace.

One specimen.
13. Papilio agamemnon Linn.
1.1. Papilio pamphylus Feld.

## 15．Papilio ulysses linn．

A good series，all moles．

## 16．Papilio godartianus Lucas．

A long series of hoth sexes from Mansinam and llumboldt Biat：

## PIERINAE

## 17．Delias aruna Boisl．

There is a fine series of this species，inchnding one specimen of a variety which is buff coloured on the upperside，and on the underside of the posterior wings the basal and discal patehes of colour are pinkish orange．In the females the basal half of the posterior wings is mostly white tinged with pale yellor，but in one specimen it is bright yellow．

## 18．Delias cruentata Butl．

A fine series of both sexes．The female is yellowish white on the upper surface， with the dark margins on both wings very much narrower than in the allied species $D$ ．mysis Fahr．，and the submarginal row of white spots near the apex of the anterior wings is much less distinct．Also near to D．laru De llaan．

## 19．Delias abnormis Wall．

Five specimens，all males．
20．Delias euphemia sp．nor．
（Pl．XII．，figs． 1 and 2．）
Male．－LPperside：hoth wings white．Auterior wings with the costat margin narrowly，apes rather more broadly，and outer margin narrowly hack，the black apex being iudented between the veins，the black subapical hand on the underside showing indistinctly through the wings．Posterior wings with the outer margin narrowly and towards the anal angle rather more broadly greyish hlack．

C＇mulerside：anterior wings resemble II．butyoe Boisd．，but the suhapical dark band inside the white spots extends rather further along the outer margin．On the posterior wings the submarginal baud of red spots gradually narrows towards the apex， and the black band inside the spots is less arenate towards the inner margin，ceasing hetween the lowest median nervule and the submedian nervore．The yellow hasal area is more extended and comprises nearly the whole surface as far as the dark band．

Female．－じクグクside：both wings grevish brown，irrorated with grey scales towards the hase，the abdominal foll of posterior wings being nearly white．Anterior wings with in suhapical curved row of six lemon coloured spots，the second spot being the most elongated，the first and third of same size，the fourth and filth smaller，and the sixth，the lowest，hecoming oholete．On the posterior wings is a sulmarginal row of six pale orange coloured spots dentate out wardly，thowe nearest the anal angle smallest and least distinct．

Uudersinte：anterior wings resemble the fromele of $D$ ．lucyoe，but the inner edge of the black band，which covers the apical half of the wings，is less irregular and not dentate；the baval half of the wings is dusky white．tinged with yellow towards the
hase. l'osterior wings with the hasal half bright yellow, the onter half hown black with a very broad submarginal band of confluent red soots widening towards the anal angle where the red colour gradually merges into the baval yellow.

Expanse of wing: : 35 inches.
Hub). Jiak.
Near $I$. hagoe Wall. ; the prineipal difference consists. in the row of orange spots: on the posterior wings of the femete of $D$. enphemite, which are not represented in that sex of $I$. begoe. A series of two males and two femules is in the collection.

## 21. Delias dorothea Mitis.

Two femules are in the collection. It is very near to Delius emaiana Olnerthir, but differs in having the oblique dark haud at the end of the cell elongated to the dark outer-marginal band on the anterior wings, and on the posterior wings the marginal band is broader and extends round the wings to the apex. On the underside it elosely resembles $D$. dice Vollenhoven, but the dark apical and outer marginal area of the anterior wings is less extended and tapers sharply to the end of the summedian nervure. On the posterior wings the dark outer hand is narrower, and on both wing: the spots in the dark area are pale yellow and less distinet.

## $2 \because$ Delias euryxantha Homrath.

Two males and three femules of this fine species.

## 23. Appias ada.

One ferncte only:

## 24. Appias liberia Cram.

Two examples, both mules.

## 25. Appias celestina Boisd.

A good series of both sexes.
26. Appias paulina Cram.

A long series of hoth sexes from the Island of Biak.

## 27. Appias korridona s1. nov.

Female.-Upperside of hoth wings yellowish white, very broadly bordered with brownish black which extends over the outer third of the wings. on the anterior wings the dark border extends over the basal half of the cell, the disco-cellular nervules are marked with a narrow black streak, the inner edge of the dark horder parallel with the outer margin is irregular, slightly indented between the middle and lowest median nervules, and there is an indistinct patch of grey scales ahove the unper discoidal nervule. On the pusterior wings the innor edge of the dark horder is irregularly defined and irrorated with the yellowish white scales of the basal two-t hirds: of the wings.

Linderside: the dark border towards the apex of the anterior wings is tinged with purplish white, in the middle of which is an incheation ol two whitish spots; the base of the wings and alout one half of the cell and the space above is pale
vellowish orange, the dark streak at the ent of the cell is indistinet. (on the posterior wings, the surface is sericeous, and the broad dark marginal band which cosers the outer third has a glosey purplish tinge; the costal margin is narrowly yellow.

Expanse of wings: $2 \frac{1}{3}$ inches.
Heb. Korrido.
One specimen only. Nearest to D. zemboanga Felder.

## 28. Appias saina sp. nov:

Male.-l"perside renembles A. mariae semper, but the white spot between the two mper median nervules of that species is absent, and the two spots towards the apex of A. Saim are less distinct, the black apical area of the anterior wing* and the black thargin of the posterior wings is somewhat narrower.

On the underside of the anterior wings the apex is glossed with light pmophish brown, with the two white spots sery indistinct; the basal area is tinged with yellow. In A. mutriue the three white spots are much more distinet, and the hasal area is white. On the posterior wings the whole of the surface, excejt the dark marginal border, is yellow; in the dark border, above the mpermost median nervule, is an indistinet yellowish white spot.

Female.- $C^{\prime}$ puerside resembles the male, but the white area is more tinged with yellow. On the anterior wings the black apical area is centred with six white spots, of which the two mplermost are somewhat elongate and confluent, the third is distinct and oval ; the three lowest, which are parallel with the outer margin, are smaller, the lowest being nearly obsolete. On the pusterior wings the dark marginal hand is hroader than in the male and more diffused inwardly.

Limerside: anterior wings with the five upper suhapical white spots confluent, and densely dusted with yellowish scales; the sixth suot is distinet and searcely separated from the white area by a few dark scales; the white area is tinged with yellow, more brightly so towards the hase; posteriur wing: bright yellow with a broad sinuate dark band crossing the onter third from the costa at the apex to near the abdominal margin ; the outer two-thirds of this band is densely irrorated with yellow seales, which form irregular and ill-defined somewhat conical confluent pots between the veins, having their bases on the margins.

Expanse of wings: $2 \frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Hab.: mule, Humboldt Bay; female, Biak.
Two mules from the former place and a femule from the latter. It is possible that the latter is not rightly " narried" to the former, and that each sex may bo entitled to a different consort; but the general configuration of the black marginal area of hoth sexer is similar, and in the absence of the opposite sexes from the same localities: 1 am induced to place them together. The femule is much less hroadly margined with black than the same sex of A. mariue, and is not milike the femule of A. eya lhoisd. on its upper surface.

## 29. Belenois pallida sp. nov.

 Anterior wings with the hase and contal margin to half its length densely dusted with grey seales, thence to the apex and along the outer margin broadly back; the inner edge of the black area, which is very irregular, extending acros the apex, at
hatf the distance between it amd the eall, and tapering gradually to the outer angle where it is narrowest. In the apieal black area are six white streaks, the first. fourth, and sixth heing nearly obsolete. On the posterior wings the broad dark band on the underside with the light apots in it shows indistinetly on the imer side of the Hack marginal band.

Underside: anterior wing: as above, but the apical white streaks are enlarged into a row of broad spots, the three uppermost of which are hright yellow ; the lower spots are white and almost cover the black marginal band, whiel is reduced on its. inner edge to an irregular black streak, hecoming obsolete below the lowest median nervule. Posterior wings bright yellow with a broad brownish black band, the inner edge of which is very irregular, and rather deeply indented between the two upper median nervules; in the dark band is a row of six indistinct yellow spots, that next but one to the anal angle being almost ohsolete.

Female.- Chperside: both wings browner, the submarginal row of white streaks in the male being developed into a row of seven large yellowish white spots extending from the costa to the submedian nervure. On the prosterior wings the orange spots in the underside of the hand are represented by four yellowish white spots, of which that nearest the anal angle is the smallest.

The underside resembles the male, but the yellow colonring is represented by orange, and on the anterior wings the linear inside edge of the outer marginal haud is contimued as far as the suhmedian nervure.

Expanse of wings of hoth sexes: $2 \frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Hab. Biak.
Six specimens, of which two are females. Nearest to B. nubis Lue., B. lutilintbutre Butl., and B. argnuta Grose Simith.

## 30. Belenois dohertyana sp. nov.

Male.-L1persite: both wingsereamy white with broad black margins. Auterior wings with the base and costal margin to two-thirds of its lengtl irromated with grey scales, thence to the ajex and along the outer margin to the outer angle broadly black, the imer edge of the black area deeply indented between the veins. In the black area towards the apex of the anterior wings is an oval white spot with au indication of two other spots, represputed by a few white scales ahove and helow it. The hack hand on the posterior wings is somewhat irregular on its inner edge, the broader dark hand of the underside showing indistinctly within its inner edge.

Underside as alove. On the anturior wings the hasal area is yellow, dusted with hack scales on the costal margin. Towards the ajex between the subcostal nervules are two yellow spots, the mper spot the smallest. Posterior wings hright yellow with broader hlack margins than on the upperside, somewhat deejly indented on the imner edge between the lower discoidal and npper median nervules.

Fenale.- Resembles the mule on hoth sides, but the hack marginal hand are wider, and the white area is tinged with yellow on the uplerside, the posterior wings heing orange yellow; the three sulapical spots are more distinct and yellow.

Expanse of wings of hoth sexes, 218 inch.
The male is in the collection of Mr. (irose Smith from New (ininea, the exact locality being unrecorded ; the femente is also in Mr. (irose smith's collection, and there are seven specimens, apparently all femules, in Mr. Doherty's collection. It is nearest to B. ruchel Boisd.

## 31. Elodina hypatia Felder.

A series of nine specimens from Biak, Mausinam, and Humboldt bay:
32. Elodina bouruensis Wallace.

A series of hoth sexes, which agree with specimens in my collection captured and named by Mr. Wallace.
33. Terias virgo Wallace.
34. Terias puella Boisd.

I have much doubt whether this species is distinct from the preceding. It is rather larger.
35. Terias hecabe Lim.

The specimens in this collection are probably identical with T. diverst Wallace. some of the females are white, others tinged with yellow, others lemon yellow, showing that no reliance cau be placed mon Wallace's ground for distinguishing it from $T$. hecube. I quite agree with his remark that the infinite varieties of $T$. hecube camuot profitably be seprated.

The specimens are from Korrido, Mansinam (the femalo with a dark pateh near the apex of the anterior wings on the underside), Salwati, Jobie, Yamma (all femules, Iusky white), and Humboldt Bay (lemon yellow).

## 36. Terias blanda Boist.

One specimen only, very close to Mr. Distant:s figure of T. cullivoluns liutler ; but on the muderside, at the apex of the anterior wings, there is an indistinct rufons brown patch.
37. Terias pumilaris Butl.

One specimen only, a female from Johie.
38. Terias sp. (?).

1 am unable to identify this. On the upperside it resemhles $T$. smilax I) on. and $T$. australis Wallace; but on the underside there is an entire absence of markings, as in T. inconuth lintl. and T. venuta Moore. The mate is pale lemon yellow, and the femule is dusky whitish yellow. It is smatler than any of the above-named species. A specimen of each sex is in the collection.

## 39. Eronia argolis Feld.

##  LIMNANAE: <br> 40. Nectaria durvillei Boisd.

There are two forms of this species, a good series of pach. The paler form is from liak, ind agrees very closely with Roindurat's ligure; but the dark band of black spots which obliquely crosses the wings from near the middle of the costa to the outer angle is somewhat narrower, and that part which lies within the cell does not extend so far down it towarls the bast: The dark form is from Mansioam, and is the variation named. . selkerensis aphed 1r. Staudinger.

## 41. Nectaria agelia (iolt.

Two specinens from Gani and Iobie.
42. Ideopsis hewitsoni Kinsch.

Two sjecimens from Biak.
43. Radena sobriua Boisd.

A long series from (rani and Mansinam.
44. Radena turneri Butl.
45. Tirumala hamata MeLeay:
46. Anosia plexippus Linu.
47. Salatura mytilene Feld.

Four specimens from Mansinam.
4. Salatura mytilene Feld. subspec. nov. jobiensis.

Male.-L'pperside: on both wings the spots are more conspicuous than in S. mytilene. On the anterior wings there is an additional spot near the middle of the costa, another about halfway across the disc between the middle and lowest median nersules, and two others in the interspace heyoud it. On the posterior wings inside the sulmarginal row of spots is one additional row of double spots between the veins, inconspictons in the mule.

Chderside: the spots as on the upperside, and larger than in $S$. mytilene. (on the posterior wings is an obscure white streak inside the end of the cell, with a row of sagittate white markings in the angles of the veins beyond the cell; the two unnermost the largest and most distinct.

Expanse of wings the same as $S$. mytilene.
A mute from Jobie, and a fernule from Ron.

## 49. Salatura biseriata Butl. <br> 50. Salatura nubila Butl.

From Yamma and Gani. One specimen only from the last-named locality, in which the white sagittate markings between the veius outside the cell are abseut.

## 51. Salatura philene Cramer.

The specimens are more fuliginous brown than in Cramer's figures, and the apical area of the anterior wings is less black; but 1 am mable to separate them from that species or variety. 'lhey agree with the specimens under this naue in the British Museum.

## 52. Asthipa kirbyi sp. nov:

Male--lopersite is scarcely distinguishahle from A. sehenkii kech., thut the lyatine portion of the wings is less brightly suffused with yellow, and on the peterior wings the hyaline spots or slaces which surround the cell are much more restricted

The underside resembles the upperside, but is whiter, and on the posterior wings the spot which lies between the costal and subcostal nersures is considerably less elongate.

The fermule resembles the mule, hut is paler, and the wings are more rounded.
Expanse of wings : mule, $2_{5}^{5}$ inches; female, 23 .
A good series of both sexes.
EUPLOEINAE.
53. Hamadryas zoilus Fahr.
54. Hamadryas assarica (ram.
55. Hamadryas mysorensis standinger.
56. Oranasma compta Röher:

A series of seven males and five females from Timor Laut. It is a somewhat rariable insect. In one specimen of the mate the outer row of spots on the margin of the posterior wings is not confluent with the land, and several of the mules have only one spot beyond the cell. In some of the females the white central spots on the underside appear on the mpperside.

I have placed it provisionally in the gemus Oranasma; probably a new genus should be made for it, as it does not exactly correspond with that or any ot her of the described genera. ton the uperside it bears a strong superficial resemblanee to Culliploea visendi, hat there is no hrand on the anterior wings.

## 27. Patosa batesi Feld.

A long series of hoth sexes.
5.s. Sarobia confusa Butl.

A long series of hoth sexes.

## 59. Gamatoba aethiops But1.

A long series, all males.
Hab. Johie, Ron, and Itumboldt Bay.
60. © Gamatoba melinda sp. nov.

Female - Ulperside: hoth wings hown, the out er third being much paler, with a row of spots across the disc towards the outer margin, and not extending beyond the lowest median nervule. On the anterior wings the spot bet ween the two upher median nervules is out of line and furthest from the outer margin. On the posterior wings, the phots between the lowest discoidal and the median norvules are double, those between the diseoidal and upler median nervules being conlluent, the others being separated.

Uuderside: both wings with the rows of spot= as above. On the anterior wings there is a spot in the cell and two others heyond it, between the median nervules, an elongate pale strak below the cell and the imer part of the lowest median nervule.

Expanse of wing: : $2{ }^{5}{ }^{7}$ inches.
One speeimen only.
61. Gamatoba cerberus liutl.

A long series of hoth sexes. One of the mules has a submarginal row of spots: similar to the females.

## 62. Andasena orope Boisd. <br> (63. Chirosa netscheri snellen.

All the specimens are paler towards the outer margins thau in Mr. Snellen's figure.

## 64. Chirosa tenebrosa :p. nov.

Male.-Upperside: both wings hown as in C netscheri, but faintly tinged with pink with purple reflexions, paler towards the margins, the pale area on the anterior $_{\text {ne }}$ wings being wider and more rounded near the apex, and on the poeterior wing* being somewhat narrower than in that species. Anterior wings are rather straighter on the imer margin, the apex is more rounded, and the brand is more elongate and narrower.
$L^{\top}$ ide lerside hrown, ilmost unicolorons, but somewhat paler towards the outer margins, except at the apex of the anterior wings. On the anterior wing the space between the submedian nervure and the inner margin in hrownish slate colour, a bluish white spot near the end of the cell, two spots beyoud also hluish white, the uppermost heing almost obsolete, a larger brownish white spot in a straight line below them between the two lowest median nervinles, two minute white spots near the apex - one abore, the other below, the lourth subcostal nervule. Posterior wings with a slot in the cell and seven others in a curved row beyond, all bluish white.

Female.-The upperside resembles the mule, but is somewhat rosy brown and paler. The underside is as in the mule, but there are two additional spots on each side of the upier discoidal nervule, the lowest heing very minute, the two subapical spots which are on the mule being almost obsolete, and an elongate white streak above the submedian nervure. Poterior wings are paler towards the outer margin, near which there is an additional row of two small white spots between each vein from the apex to the uplper median nervule, inside which is another row of four spots, one between each vein.

Expanse of wings: 3 inclies.
Near to Ch. netsehori, but on the underside that species is much paler towards the outer margins of hoth wings, which are, on the posterior wing, very pale whitish brown, and in its female on those wings there are no submarginal rows of spots,

Two mules and two femules are in the collection.
65. Chirosa lachrymosa sp. not:

Male,-Upperside: hoth wings brown, the brand on the anterior wings rather longer than in C. tenebrosa, the brown colour withont purple reflexions and not tinged with pink.

Cuderside paler than (\%. tenebrosa, especially towards the outer margins; the minute subapical spots on the anterior wings of $C$. tenchrost are absent. (In the prosterior wings hetween the discoidal nervules is a row of white spots on the dise, the submarginal row of spots in ('. tenebrosa not heing represented.

Expanse of wings: $3 \frac{1}{5}$ inches.
Hab. Jobie. One example mly. Very close to C'. tenebrosa.
66. Chirosa punicea n. nov.

Male. L'pperside: both wings dark prune coloured brown with purple reflexions. Anterior wings with the ajpieal and outer marginal area paler pruse, irrorated hetween the median nervules with whitish scales; towards the apex is an ollicue row of three small spots, the middle spot indistinet. On the posterior wings the costal region is pale, the central area darkest, growing paler towards the outer margin.

C'nderside brown, tinged with prone coluur. Anterior wings darkest in the middle, a small sjot in the cefl, three spots heyond in a row undemeath each other, the lowest the largest and ovate, across the afeex the three slots are as on the upperside with an additional small spot below them between the lowest diseoidal and upler median nervules. P'osterior wings with a spot in the cell, and heyoud it a row of six spots curving round it ; the wings are darkest across the dise towards the apex.

Expratse of wings: 3 inches.
One male only.

## 67. Chirosa bruno sp) nov.

Male.-Lpperside hown, with a faint pumble reflexions, paler towards the apex and outer margins. Anterior wings with the apical pale area centred with a row of seven or eight indistinctly marked frinkish white spots commeneing letween the second and third subeostal nervules, and emrving in a line following the onter margin.

Cnderside: anterior wings with a spot in the cell and three beyond it, as in Prunosa; the subapical row of shots is more distinctly marked than on the upperside. forterior wings with a spot in the cell and five spots beyond it, and two minnte spots hetween the discoidal nervules, two narrow grey lines in the fringe hetween each vein.

Female.- Cpperside resembles the male, but is somewhat paler. On the anterior wings the subarieal row of sjots on the mule is represented by six spots all larger and more distinct, except the third, which is minnte. The hasal two-thirds of the wings are darker, and in certain lights suffused with purple.

C'nderside differs from the same sex of ('. tenebrosa in the snbapical cluster of white spots on the anterior wings, and on the posterior wings in the ahsence of the two snbmarginal rows of spots in $C$. tenebrosa, and the fringe is marked with narrow white lines.

Expanse of wings : $2 \frac{7}{8}$ inches.
A good series of hoth sexes. The species is sery near to C' tenebrosa and C'. $I^{\text {menicea. }}$
68. Chirosa lugubris sp. nor:

Malk:-liperside: both wings brown. The posterior wings paler above the costal nervare, and beyond the middle to the outer margin. The brand shor as in C. inorost and in the same position.

Enderside duller and less rufous hrown than in ('. morost l'ntl. Anterior wings with the inner marginal area beyond the submedian nervure pale slate brown, a spot in the cell and three beyond it as in $C$. monosce, but the upper spot is very minute and the lowest is smaller than the middle spot, and round, not elongate, outwardly as in that species; the brand is represented ly a small dnsky spot, and (wo minuth spots cross the wings near the apex. Pusterior wings with the spot in the cell and fise spots heyond it as in C'. morose, a submarginal row of thee spots towards the
apex, instead of two spots in (. morosa, and five minute spots on the margin, one above the upper discoidal nervule, the other four being in pairs between it and the lower discoidal, and between the last named and the muer median nervules.

Females- - Pherside dull hrow, rather paler tomards the outer margins. P'osterior wings with four white spots between the reins towards the ajex. the two middle spests the largest.

Caderside: both wings paler brown than in the male. (on the anterior wings: aeross the dise beyond the cell are five spots. the two uppermost the shallest and eurving inwardly. One spot towards the ajer above the upher discoidal mervale, a submarginal row of four minute spots in pairs between the median nervules, each pair with a single spot inside further from the margin. Posterior wings with the soots as in the male, but the row of sots near the margin as well as the imer row extend round the wings.

Expanse of wings: male, 2z inehes; female, 3.
Two males and a female from Biak, and one mule from Humboldt laty. Near to $C$. morose and $C$. pierettii, but rather larger.

## 69. Chirosa fuscosa sp. nov.

Male. - Cporerside: both wings brown as in C'. luyubris, but less pate towardsthe anal angle of the posterior wings ; the brand is further from the margin than in that species and longer, but shorter than in C' metscheri and C'. tenebrosc.

Lbulerside darker than in ( $\therefore$ lumbluis. Anterior wings witlı a poot in the cell, and three spots beyond it ; a submargiual row of minute spots, the first commencing below the third subcostal nervule, and thence, following the curve of the onter margin, between the reins to the lowest submedian nervule, the second and fourth being obsolete. Posterior wings with a spot in the cell and a curved row beyond as in C. lugubris. A row of fom larger and more conspicuons spots crosses the dise towards the outer margin hetween the veins, the first being below the costal nerviure.

Female- - Cherside duller and paler brown, paler also towads the outer margins.

C'ulerside with spots as in the male. On the anterior wing the submarginal row is only represented by two or three very minute spots ; a longitudinal grey streak below the median nervure and lowest submedian nervule, inner marginal area pale greyish brown.

Expanse of wings: $2 \frac{5}{5}$ inches.
Hab. Korrido.
Nearest to $C$. bumbris and ('. temebrosa. 'Two males and two fromes are in the collection.

## \%0. Saphara olivacea sp. nov.

Male.-I'puerside resembles $S$. treitschkei Boish., but the wings are rather more alivaceous. Auterior wings with a spot in the cell ant one beyond it, as in s. treitschkei, but without the grey strak hetween the lowest median nervale and submedian nervure. Posterior wings with a small sjot on the dise on each side of the discoidal nervule.

Underside: both wings more olivaceous green than in $\mathbf{S}$. treitschbei, the armeous coloration extending more over the anterior wings towards the base, the area of which, from the lowest median nervule to the inner margin, is darker, Posterion
wings with a spot in the cell and a row of tive spots heyond it, all smaller than in $S$. treitschkei, heyond which on each side of the diseoidal nervule are two other small spots.

Female.-l'pherside resembles that sex of $S$. treitschked, but on the anterior wings near the apex are two white spots of considerahle size, the uphermost the larger, phaced obliquely on each side of the upper discoidal nervie. On the posterior wings the row of tpots outside the cell on the underside is represented, the three uipermost being indistinct, the two lower by two white spots. Outside this row, about halfway between the cell and the outer margin, is another row of seven spots, the three uppermost, hetween the costal nervire and the uiper modian nervule, harge and oval, the four lowest, in pairs, are amost linear, and are situate between the middle and lowest median nervules, and between the last named and the sumedian nervure respectively.

Ciuderside: with spots as on the mperside, and on the ponterior wings there is also an additional spot inside the cell.

Expranse of wings : $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Hub. Humboldt Bay and Biak.
Very near S. treitschiei, and as variable as that suecies. The absence of the grey streak below the cell of the male, and the additional onter row of spots across the disc of the posterior wings, which is more or less uniformly represented on each side of both sexes, has induced me with reluctance to describe it as distinct. The subapical white spots on the anterior wings of the typical femele are not represented in any of the other females. A series of three males and four females comes from Humboldt Bay; a male and femule from Biak are smaller and browner, and on the mute there is an indication of the grey streak below the cell, which is entirely absent in the mules from Humholdt Bay:

## 71. Calliploea dudgeonis sp. nov.

Male.-Lpherside resembles (. saundersi Feld., but the wings are shorter, broader and paler towarts the outer margins and more pinkish violaceous, on the anterior wings the spots in the submarginal row which crosses the dise are more pinkish violaceons and are liftle snffinsed or tinged with white.

Inderside less pinkish brown thau in that species. On the anterior wing* between the two lowest median nervules near the median nervure is a conical white spot, and towards the margin there are two minnte spots hetween the discoidal nervules. On the posterior wings is a subuarginal row of four small spots situate hetween the costa and the upper median nervule.

Female.- ltpperside resembles $C^{\prime}$. Kirschi Moore, hat is darker towards the hase with the outer third pate pinkish grey, in which the submarginal rows of spots on hoth wings are sitnate. Posterior wings with the sumarginal row of four or five white spots gradually becoming ohsolete towark the anal angle.

Ľuderside: both wings paler than ahove, gradually shading on the outer third into pale grevish hrown tinged with pink in which are sitnate the submarginal rows of white spots; those towards the anal angle of the postarior wings becoming obsolete. On the anterior mings is a conical white spot in the same situation as in the mule.

Expanse of wings: $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Three males and four femules. Some of the frmales are darker towards the outer margins than in the type specimen.
72. Calliploea lucinda sp. nov.

Males- Clperside: anterior wings fuliginous brown at the outer margins, gradaally hecoming paler to the eentre, where it shades into jinkish white irrorated with grey scales; this colour pervading the cell, the costal region in the midlle, and a somewhat restricted space beyond and below the cell, which is more thickly dusted with brown scales than the interior of the cell. Posterior wings fuliginous brown on the margins, beeoming paler internally; the glandular patch is large, extending over the cell and a space beyond and above it and is boff coloured.

L'mlerside: u’per wings fuliginous lrown, a large pale buff patel extending inwardly from the median nervure to the inner nargin and outwardly towards the anal angle. Posterior wings darker fuliginous brown than the anterior wings, two white pots at the base and one bluish white spot towards the apex between the two upper costal nervules.

Female,-both wings fuliginons white tinged with pale opalescent pink, with brown reins, costal and outer margins brow. Anterior wings most lroadly so at the apex, inside which is an indication of the curved row of five small white spots on the underside. On the posterior wings the submarginal row of white spots on the underside show through the wings in a similar way.

Cmulerside: both wings pale fuliginous brown dusted with pinkish white towards the outer margins, which are narrowly bown; the space hetween the cell and the inner margin is pale brownish white extending to the outer angle; there is a subapical row of five small white spots between the veins, and another soot ahove the costa, between the first and second subcostal nervules. On the posterior wings is a subapical row of four white spots, and a row of minute spots close to the margin, from the plper median nervule to the anal angle, two between each rein.

Expanse of wing*, $2 \frac{3}{5}$ inclies.
One mule ant a long series of females, one of which is very much browner on the puperside, and entirely brown on the underside, except the pale space helow the cell on the upper wings. In some of them the spots on the underside do not show through the wings. In general apmearance both sexes strongly resemble the next meecies ; it is a much smaller species.

## 73. Salpinx swierstraae snell.

A long series of this remarkable butterfly of both sexes, which vary considerably in the extent of the pinkish white slading on the mperside of the anterior wings, but are all more or less tinged with it. Mr. snellen has deseribed it as a variety, but the above characteristic, as well as the moch brighter brown of the margins on the mperside, and on the underside the deeper shade of hrown on both wings, the absence of the spot in the middle of the sosta, and of the submarginal row of spots on the anterior wings, and the submarginal row of spots on the posterion wings being reduced to three or four only towards the apex, are sufficient to constitute it a distinct species.

## 7.t. Salpinx perdita liatl.

One male example onls, from Kiorrido.
7.. Salpinx traducta sp. nor.

Male.-Lperside: anterior wings bright brown, darker velvety brown in the middle, an oval bluish white spot between the lowest median newule and submedinn newne, a submarginal row of bluish white spots between the seins curved at the ajex aul following the outline of the wings helow, the lowest spot heing sit nate het ween the two lowest mediau mervules, the third, sixth, and serenth the largest : posterior wing with the lower half of the cell and a narow sace below it wery dark velvety brown.
loudersite: dark lirown, the apieal and onter marginal area of the anterior wings somewhat lighter, the space between the eell on anterior wings and the inner margin $z^{\text {rale }}$ whitish brown, except towards the posterior angle; a small spot hetween the two lowest median bervules, and a submarginal curved row of small white spots, the third and fourth the largest ; a mall spot ahove the costa between the first and second subeostal nervules. l'osterior wings with three minnte skots between the upher subcostal and npper median nervules, the mpermost the most di-tinet.

Female.- I'perside paler than the male. Anterior wings with the dark velvety central area less restricted, covering the whole of the wings, excent the costal area and the outer third of the dise ; two indistinctly marked brownish white spots towards the afex. On the prosterior wings the imer two-thirds is dark welvety brown.

I'nderside paler than ahove, expecially towards the outer margins. On the anterior wings is a small spot hetween the lower and middle median nervales, and a subapical eursed row of five white spots. (1) the posterior wings is a curved sulmarginal row of three white spots, situate betwen the upper subeostal and the discoidal nervules.

Exprase of wing: : 25 incles.
Hab. Yamma (one femele) and llumboldt lay.
Near to S'. groefficha llerr.-Schäfto, S. lizme Boisd. and S. perdita, but a much brighter brown than the two last, the onter margins paler and more gohlen. In some of the males the sulmarginal row of spots on the mperside of the anterior wings is marly ohsolete, aud there is no hine sinot betwen the third median nervule on the "flerside of the anterior wings of the fermete as in that sex of $\mathbb{S}$. lixme, which is also very much darker and less bronze coloured than the fomule of trulucta.
76. Salpinx minima wos.

Male. Chmerside: hoth winge fuliginons brown, with the hase cotal and outer marginal area of the anterior and the abdominal area of the posterior wings paler, a jinkish orate spot on the dise of the anterior wings a little below the lowest median uervile ; on the posterior wings the lower part of the cell and a space a little helow the median nervure is backish brown.

U'ulerside: both wings fuliginous brown, darker in the middle ; a mimute white spot between the third and fourth subeostal nervules, anul a dusky spot between the seeond and third median nervnles on the anterior wings, and two mintere spots between the sulecostal and discoidal nervules on the posterior wings.

Expranse of wings: 17 inch.
Near to si. perdite Buther, but half the size, and differs on the underside. In general appearance on the mperside it resembles Colliplopa seluhandu Kirsch and ('. purmila Butl.
77. Salpinx callithöe Boisd.

Two -pecimens from Mansinam.

## 78. Salpinx hansemanni Honrath.

There is a series of twenty-one specimens of this grand species in the collection, of both sexes. The metes vary considerably, some being of the form reprenented hy 1)r. Staudinger in Iris, under the name of S' dursteini ; ot hers: have a single row of spots round the dise, situate alout halfway between the pale hlue area and the outer margin, and in others there is a second row of smatler spots near the margin, more or less constantly represented. Of the femoles there are three forms, the typical form figured hy Mr. Honrath in the Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift, the porterior wings being broadly radiated with white, the form figured by D . Standinger in $/$ ris, under the name of dursteini, and the third form having the anteriur wings brown, with purple reflexions, a bue batch with some scattered blue scales romd it at the end of the cell, and a curved row of six bhe hars or streaks outside the cell. Ther lars are irregular in shape and more or less connected by mattered blue scales, and in one specimen there is a submarginal row of hlue spots. The posterior wings are hrown, very pale towards the costa, darkest in the lower two-thirds of the cell and the region round it, with three pale blue streaks outside the cell, and lying hetween the diseoidal and median nervules; there is also a faint indication of a submarginal row of pale spots. This buttertly is very near $S$. mesocula. Voll.

## 79. Stictoploea inconspicua Butl.

A series of six males.

## 80. Stictoploea aethiopina sp. nor.

Female.-Cpuerside: both wing: dark lrown, paler towards the onter margins, the spots on the underside showing faintly. Anterior wings with a round white spot, a little beyond the middle of the costa between the first and second costal nervules. Posterior wings with an ovate hrownish white poot in a similar position.

Chderside with a spot in the cell, another between the first and second subeostat nervules, a curved row of six spots heyond the cell across the disc, the first indistinct ahove the costa between the second and third subcostal nervnles, the other five between the discoidal and median nervules, the four uppermost being flongated, and the two lowest round, followed towards the outer margin hy another curved row of seven spots, the first near the costal margin, the lowest between the niddle and lowest mertian nervules, a sulmarginal row of six minute white spots between the veins, the first sitnate above the uppermost median nervule, a long whitish streak below the cell reaching nearly to the hase, the space below which to the submedian nervure and extending nearly to the outer margin is dusky grey, the area below the submedian nervare to the imer margin is hrownish white. Posterior wings with a small spot in the cell, a row of seven spots beyond and curving round the cell, beyond which across the dise is another row of apots. letween the veins but not extendiug beyond the submedian nervure; another row of small spots in pairs hetween the reins near the margin and likewise ceasing at the submedian nervure.

Expause: $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Huth. Mansinam.
Two examples only. It is not mulikely that this is the fermerle of s. eomenperne. hot on the underside the spots are more abundant, and the pale strak below the cell is much more elongat ..

## ACNAENNAE.

8. Acraea andromache Fahr.

## NYIPIIALNAE.

82. Cethosia cydippe Linn.
subspec damasippe F゙old.
Subspec. chrysippe Falu:
The series inchades females in which the usual hazal red colour on the mplerside of loth wings is represented by a dull brown similar to the feame of the subspece. C. Bernesteini Feld.

## 83. Terinos tethys Hew.

A fine serios of this beautiful hutterfly of hoth sexes. Mr. Hewitson's deseription and figme in the Zoologicul Societys Proceerlimgs is that of the mule. The femule is somewhat pater than the male, and aross the miklle of the eell and the costal margin above there are in certain lights two patches of hilliant purple seates; and further along the wings, just before the pale apical patch, are three similar patches of furule scales, one above the costal nervure, the two others below it in a transerse direction.
84. Cynthia arsinoe Cram.
85. Cirrochroa regina Feld.

A good series of this fine insect.

## 86. Cirrochroa imperatrix sp nov.

Male. - Cpporside: both wings dark velvety steel blue. Anterior wings, with the basal third steel blue, somewhat iridescent; the middle third dark velvety bue, in some lights almost black; the outer third paler steel blue than the basal third, and iridescent ; costal margin, apex, and outer margin almost hark. Posterior wings resemble the anterior wings, but the dark velvety area is not so wide, and encloses atross the dise a row of indistinct indescent steel blue lnundes, those betwern the median nerviles the most allarent. The palor stee hlue marginad area is traversed by a somewhat narrow modulated dark land, and the onter margin is the same colour. The abdeminal fold is somewhat rufons, a colour which slighty pervades the costal athd basill portion of the wings.

Lrutervilp: similar in markings to ('. regine; the steel bune band which crosses both wings is narrower, and its inner sith is much more narrowly bordered by irideseent white. The area beront the hand is darker brown than the basal area, and only laintly tinged with violaceons, the corresponding area in (\%, reginu being mond darker and more strongly pervated by that eolour.

Fixpanse of wings: $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Huh. Biak.
Gue example only:

87. Atella arruana Felder.<br>88. Messaras lampetia Linn.

From Mansinan, Biak, and 'Ternate.

## 89. Messaras turneri Fell.

From Johie and Humboldt Bay.

## 90. Messaras cyclotas s] nor:

Male.- Both wings very mneln as in M. turneri, but paler brown.
Irpersite: on the anterior wings the pale fulvons band across the dise is more edrved on its imer side and less curved on its outer side. On the posterior wings near the outer edge of the pale band, which is somewhat narrower and more irregular on its inner eflge than in M/. turneri, is an indistinct narrow fuscous band, interrupted by the reins, outside which is a row of indistinct fulvous lmulpox centred with dark brown spots, between which and the margin is a fuscons land centred with lumar bars of a lighter shate.

L'mberside paler than above, the pale hands on hoth wings being tery clearly defined on the imer site by an irregular fulvons line, in a somewhat oblique direction from near the centre of the costa to the summedian nerrure, and thence on the posterior wings to the anal angle. The area in both wings between this line and the hase is considerably darker than the pale hand. The outer third of the wings beyond the pale band is crossed with a row of dark brown spots as in M. turneri, smrounded with bright fulvons, on each side of which is an indistinct row of fureons markings, a submarginal row of indistinct lunules the same colour as the band with fuscous bars at their base. The outer third of both wings is searecly tinged with violaceous. On the posterior wings the , ale hand is considerally restricted, the row of spots across the outer third is crowned with pale lunules which are less areuate tham in M. Turneri, and the pale lumules hevond the spots are rather more arenate. The femule resembles the mutle.

Expanse of wings : 2 iucher.
Hab. Biak and Korrido.
It is near II. turneri, but smaller, ant the rufous brown lasal aren is much more extended on both wings, and ats outer edge on the mulerside is more clearly defined.

Four metes and two females are in the collection.

# 91. Symbrenthia hippocla Fehl. <br> 92. Junonia velleda Fabr. 

93. Junouia iona sp. nor.

C'presside: hoth sexes resemble .I. antigone Foble., hat the lasal hall of the wings is paler olivaceons, and the onter half is darker brown than in that sueceies. On the anterior wings the spots which cross the dise betwern the rostal nervure and the middle median nerrule are considwally smaller, and thare are no white markings on either side of the large ocellus leetween the midlle and lowest median nervules of the female.

Ithderside more fuliginous and less rufous brown than in J. antigone.
Expanse of wings: mate, $2 \frac{1}{5}$ inches; female, $2 \frac{1}{3}$.
A series of five males and one female; the males do not vary.
94. Precis hellanis ferd.

## 95. Precis hedonia limn.

## 96. Rhinopalpa algina Boist.

97. Doleschallia comrii (ionman and salvin.

Two males and a femmle.
98. Doleschallia dascon (iodman and Salvin.

A long series of metes and one femme.
99. Doleschallia norna (rose smith and Kirhy.

Two specimens, a mule and a femute. They are rather smaller than those figured in Rhopulocern Exotict.

## 100. Hypolimnas bolina Limn.

A pair. The blue spots on both wings of the mole are almost entirety aboorbod by the white centres. The femete is wory dark, there being only a faint indication of a brown patch on the immer margin of the anterior wingtowards the outer angle, and the posterior wings have no white rentral patch and only a faint indication of a blue band across the dise.

## 101. Hypolimnas alimena linn.

The mules are in the ordinary form ; they have no white in the discal blee band towards the costa. There are two forms of the femete, one dark blue black, with three or four white spots in the discal hand towards the apex, faintly edged with bhe; the other form, M. evemita of Butler, is brown, with the apex of the anterior wings pale tawny, in one case nearly white, and the outer third of the posterior wings is darker tawny:

## 102. Hypolimnas lutescens Butl.

One specimen which agrees with Mr. louther's type, except that the inner edge of the obligue pale fuliginons hand towards the apex of the anterior wings is not quite so clearly defmed; it is one of the many forms of the femule of II. anomuln of Wallace, and is not connected with $I I$. wlimente, to which speciess, muder the variety $I V$. punphyrin ('ramer, Mr. Butler says it is allied. In my collection is a specimen from Ruhiana Lagoon, solonon tsands, collected hy Mr. Woodford, which entirely agrees with this specimen, except that the suter area of the wings is not quite so fale.

## 103. Hypolimnas panopion sp. nos.

Malf.- Cherside : anterior wings dark brown, more rufous tham in II. tydect, with an indistinct subtriangular rufons pateh on the inurr margin, a little before the outer angle. Posterior wings, with the baval third and a rather hroad hand on the onter margin, the same colour as the anterior wings, the space het ween being briglit fulsons, in which is sitnate a row of baw spots, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are nearly ohsolete, the second, third, sixth, and seventh heing large, and coutred with a siohaceons white dot. Ther second, third, nul sixth spot- are ahome equal in size, and
the serenth is smaller. Across the dise is a large violaceous tawny patch mearly straight on its inner and curred ontwardly on it : outer margin.

Underside fuliginous brown. Anterior wings, with the apical third much paler; an ill-defined hrownish white space abont the middle of the costa, two violaceons white patcher on the disc beyond the middle situate on each side of the lowest median nervule, beyond which, on each side of the submarginal fuscons line, are two brownish white streaks ; a few white scales near the hase outside the costa, under which, along the top, of the cell, are two spots and two patches of white seales. On the posterior wings the fulvous space is pale tawny white, the three upper and two lowest spots much larger and surrounded with a fulvous zone; the two middle spots are absent.

Female.-Both wings more fuliginous brown ; anterior wings with a broad ohlique land of white from the middle of the costa to a little hefore the lowest median nervule, divided by the brom veins; the onter edge of the band very irregular and merging into the fuliginons apical area, which is paler than the base; a dusky brown patch along the inuer margin, which extends upwards nearly to the lowest median mervule; an indistinct row of gale whitish lines extemds from the middle to the outer angle inside the submarginal dark line. Posterior wings resemble the male, hut the fulvous area is paler ; there is no discal violaceons or white $1^{\text {natch }}$, and the middle spots are not obsolete, as in the mule, but are smaller thau thore above and below them, though not centred with a white dot.

Underside: anterior wings with the white hand as above, in other respects: resembling the mule. Posterior wings also resemble the male, bnt the middle spots are represented.
l:xpanse of wings: mote, $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches; femule, $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Very close to H. pondarus Linu. and H. tydec Felder, and intermediate between them and $H$. deois Ilew. I have had some leditation in describing this as a species in a genns in which hoth the spots and colouring are so inconstant; hut a long series from llumbolit Bay, in which there is little variation in either sex, induces me to consider it sufficiently distinct either as a species or subsurecies. I am aware that this species is in many collections under the uame of $H$. deois.

## 104. Mynes geoffroyi Gnérin.

This is the typical form, with the hasal and middle portions of the underside of the posterior wings of both sexes black. In some of the wale specimens the black horder on the mperside of the posterior wings is sery much hroader than in others. A considerable series of hoth seses is in the collection.

## 105. Mynes semperi staudinger.

I have followed Dr. Standinger in allocating this name to the form in which the underside of the posterior wings of hoth sexes is centred with white, slading into pale yellow in the cell, beneath it towards the anal angle, and to the abdominal margin, though 1 consider it doublful whether it is a distinct species. The specimens approach very closely to Mr. Semper's figures of Mymes gueirini Wallace, No. I0. 11, and I2 on P1. IX. of the Journul des Musenm Godefiroy; bat on the npperside the snbapical white spots on the anterior wings are very indistinct, and the marginal black band on the posterior wing* continues broadly and nninterruptedly to the anal angle, being margined with grey more narrowly on its inner side. On the underside the basal red streak on the costa of the prosterior wings is uniformly smaller, and the
hack band along the costa of those wings in the mules is wider than in Mr. Sempers tigure No. 11, hat in the femules is of the same width. 'The suffinsion of yellow over the greenish blue anal area is scarcely visible.

## 106. Neptis antara Noore.

One specimen fron (iani.

## 107. Neptis consimilis Boisd.

A long serios, in some of which the pale brown olligue band towards the ajex is confluent with the discal hand of the same colour ; in others they searcely tonch each other, and in the third form they are quite separate. There is a dwarf, loss than half the size of the largest rfecimen; but 1 im unable to find any distingnishing characteristic apart from its size.
108. Neptis shepherdi, Moore.

A long series:

## 109. Neptis heliopolis Felder.

One example only.
110. Neptis papua Oberthiur.

I long stries of both seses. The white band which crosses the posterior wings is of variable width, especially in the male.

Hab. Mansinam and Itumholdt Bay.
111. Neptis satina sp. nov.
(I'l. XII., fig. 3.)
Male.- $l_{l}$ perside: both wings velvety black. Anterior wings without any markings in the cell, with a large white spot on the dise, divided by the middle median nervule, edged extemally with blue scales, beneath which, rather nearer the lase, is another white spot divided by the submedian nervure, the lower part of which extends inwardly along the imner margin, edged on both sides with blut scales. Towards the apex, between the veins, are two curved rows of white spots, three spots in each row, the spots in the inner row the largest and most elongates, those in the onter row small, beyond these near the margin are two small elnsters of white scales, nearly obsolete; a narrow white streak on the margin at the abex. Between the middle median nervule and submedian nerrure are two submarginal hluish white narrow straks. Posterior wings with a white band across the wings from about the middle of the costal margin to about the middle of the inner margiu, and a faint indieation of a row of pale spots towards the outer margin.

C'nderside: looth wings brown black, with the spots and markings glossed with greenish blue. Anterior wings with a greenish blue streak in the cell and beyond it, divided in the middle by two dark lines, the outer part of the streak sharply pointed and extending some distance over the dise, three rows of pots beyond, three in the inner row between the lowest subeostal and the discoidal nervules, the two outer rows extending along the outer margin to the posterior angle, the three uppermost macular, the others elongate and more or less connectedt; those furthest from the outer margin rather boad, and edged internally with greenish hlue, the spots hotwem the median nervules, as on the upherside, edged exterually with greenish bhe, the
spots helow nearly obsolete; the space between the lowest median nervule and the inner margin almost devoid of seales over the baval three-fourths. Postorior wings with the white hand as above, edged on each side with greenish blue, a streak on the costal margin at the hase, and another below it along the costal nervure, two submarginal bands divided by the veins and a narrow streak just before the outer margin, all greenislı blne.

The female resembles the mate, but the wings are romnder, and the spots and hand are larger and wider. On the underside the greenish blue gloss extends in some lights over the whole of the wings.

Expranse of wings : $2_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ inches.
A long series of this is in the collection. It is nearest to $N$. venitia Limm. and N. brebissonia Boisd.

## II2. Neptis venilia linn.

A long series from Biak, Korrido, Jolie, and 1Lumboldt Bay.

## I13. Neptis anceps sp. nov.

Male.-Upuerside: both wings dark brown. Anterior wings with two minute blue spot: in the cell, two beyond it hetween the lowest sulicostal and urper discoidal nervule, the outermost centred with white and a triangular blue patch, laving its apex between the two uppermost median nervules, and its base on the immer margin about its middle, a submarginal row of eight white ronnd spots, the lowest almost obsolete. l'osterior wings with an irregular blue bar before the middle, commencing below the lowest subcostal nervule, where it is narrowest, and becoming wider towards the inner margin when it becomes pale; a submarginal row of small white spots, those in the midtle the most distinct.

Culerside brown, with three spots in the cell and one beyond, and an indication of a second and a submarginal row of spots ; all the spots larger and more distinct than on the mperside and faintly tinged with blue, a grey streak and a ferw scattered grey seales at the base. Potterior wings with a grey streak, followed closely by a broad grey band exteurding partially down the inner margin at the base, and a submarginal row of bluish white spots larger and more distinct than on the upperside ; incisions on both wings dotted with white.

Expanse of wings : 2 inches.
I have considerable hesitation in describing this as a speeies distinet from N. cenilin, but the wings are shorter and lroader than that species. In some of the mules there are white spots in the blue bands, varying in size and number, hat in no specimens so wide as the white sjots in the blue bands on $N$. veniliu, and on the underside of the posterior wings the hands which cross the wings are barrow.

## 114. Neptis ganina $\%$ nov.

(Pl. XII., fig. 4.)
Male.-Chperside dark hrown, faintly tinged with pmple. Anterior wings with two indistinct violaceons grey pots placed obliquely between the lawest subcostal and upper discoidal nervules, and a sulmarginal row of similar indistinct spots mose or less olsolete. Posterior wings without any markings.

Underside: both wings purphish brown, pater than on the upherside. Anterior wings with two spots in the cell, that nearest the hase indistinct, and a pale brown
curved treak at the end of the cell ; two spots alhove the maper diseoidal nervule and two below it, the lower spots phaced obliquely below the mper spots, the outer spots larger; a large star-shaped spot on the disc between the two lowest median nervules, and two other smaller and oval shots on each side of the submedian nersure, nearer the base. A submarginal row of whitish streaks or epots, the spot hetween the nipuer and middle median nervule ont of line, and rather further from the margin. Porterior wing; with a row of indistinct whitish spots between the veins beyond the middle.

Female.-lhmavide: anterior wing, with two small white spots in the cell, and two pairs of spots heyond, the outermost larger ; a minute white spot on the dise between the midtle and lowest median nervules, and a sulmarginal row of small bluish white spots. l'osterior wings with a rom of indistinet whitish blue spots heyond the middle.

Undersite resembles the mute, hut the spots are larger, whiter, and more distinct. On the posterior wings before the middle is an oval white spot between the lowest sinbeostal and the discoidal nervules, and an indication of two other spots between the succeeding veins near the cell.

Expanse of wings: male, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; female, 25.
Hub. Gani.
Three specimens: oue mule and two fenules. Near to N. eblis Butler, of which there is a specimen in the British Museum, and another in my collection, both from New Ireland.

## 115. Neptis dorcas sp. nov.

liperside: with spots and markings very like N. preslini Boied.; but the wings are browner. On the anterior wings the basal streak in the cell is less linear, and is truncated at its outer end, the spot in the cell heyond it is larger and more quadrate ; the onter pair of siots between the median nervules are larger, and the submarginal row of minute spots and streaks, which in N. proslini follow the ontline of the outer margin, is almost obsofete. On the posterior wings, in phace of the white oval pratch which covers the middle part of the posterior wings of $\mathcal{N} . \rho^{\text {moteline }}$, there is a rather broad white longitudinal hand, divided by the black veins, which erosses the wings before the midlle from the first subcostal nervile to near the inner margin. The upper spot in this hand is sejarated from the next, except towarts the hase; the next spot, which traverses the cell, is elongate beyond the cell and outwardty acute; the other spots below the cell are narrower and diminishing to the immer margin; heyond the middle is a row of subtriangular white spots, larger and more distinct than the row of spots in a similar position in N. praslini, which are linear and less distinct; beyond this is a subnargiual row of white streaks as in $N_{\text {. proslini. }}^{\text {. }}$

Cuderside: anterior wings resemhle $N$. moslini, but the basal streak in the eell is more dilated, and covers its entire base; the other spots and markings very much as in N. proskini, hat whiter. On the posterior wing- the outer edge of the longitudinal white band which erosses the wings, as above, is very irregular and less defined than the oval jutch of $N$. prestini ; the spots are also whiter.

Expranse of wings: $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Hrab. Biak.
Two specimens; in one of which the triangular spot beyond the cell of the anterior wings is elongated, and extends outwardly as far as the outer side of the two diseal spots helow.

## 116. Symphaedra aetion Herr.

A long series of hoth sexes. There are two forms of the femmle, neither of which agree exactly with Mr. Hewitson's type. In one form, which in other respects is nearest to the type, the second and third jots in the band beyond the end of the cell on the anterior wings are obsolete, hat the pale hand in that situation on the monerside is faintly discerned. The spots in the curved row of spots beyond are narrower and less distinct. In the recond form on the anterior wings the spots at the end of the cell are well represented. On either side of the submedian nervole, a little heyond its middle, are two spots or clnsters of seales diviled by the nervmre All the sots above named are briglst yellowish stramineous, as is also the hand on the posterior wings before the middle. This band is much narrower than in the typre, and its outer is very nearly parallel with its imer margin. On the undersite neither of the forms differ to any apreciable extent from the type, but on the mulerside of the posterior wings of the second form the stramineous hand is represented hy a large patch of scattered yellowish scales, on the inside of which are two bright yellowish stramineous spots, on either side of the discoidal nervule, which vary in size in each of the three specimens.

If there had been in the collection a mule, which might have been specially attributed to one or the other of these forms, or if either had been captured in a different island, 1 should have considered that it might fairly be accepted as a distinet species.

## 117. Cyrestis acilia (iodart.

The femule is paler than the mule, and the inner edge of the white discal hand is more irregular.

Hab. Jobie, Yamma, and Humboldt Bay,

## 118. Cyrestis laelia Felder.

One example, from (iani.

## 119. Cyrestis biaka sp, nov.

Male.- Upperside: both winge rather pale fuliginous brown, crossed in the middle by a broad white band, the band on the anterior wings being of almost imiform width, and on the posterior wings gradually tapering to a point a little above the anal angle; halfway between the white band and the onter margins is a row of round black spots surrounded with bright lulvous rings, on the inner side of which is a narrow stripe of brownish grey markings, those on the anterior wings lunulate; ontside the row of spots on both wings are two similar stripes; the markings across the basal portion of both wings resemble C. Lueliu and $C$. strigute Felder.

L'uderside very much paler, with markings as ahove.
The fomule does not differ from the male, hut is rather paler.
Expause of wings: $1 \frac{7}{8}$ inch.
Melo. Biak and Korrido.
This species is near $C$. lcelire and $C$, stoigutu, but is smaller and ] bler. It also differs from C. luelice in the fourth spot in the snbmarginal row of spots on the antcrior wings, being of the same size and shape as those above and below it, in the fulvous rings round the spots being brighter and more distinct, and in having two narrow brownish grey stripes outside the spots instead of only one. It differs from (? strigutu ins the white
band on loth wings heing very much broader, and in the band on the pheterior wings gradually tapering to the anal angle, the white band in C's striguta being of almost miform width throughont. There is a long series of this species in the collection.

## 120. Cyrestis achates Butler.

A long series agrees with Mr. Butler's type specimen in the British Museum. C. hylets of Clerck, as so named in the Hewitson collection, is a darker insert, and is identical with C. rudis of Felder. This species is the sam" as C. nedymnus Felder, from (ierman New (iminea, with the type of which in the Felder collection, now at Tring, I have lately compared it, and Mr. Felder's mame sinks into a synonym, Mr. Butler's deseription having the priority in date.

## 121. Minetra aspila łlonrath.

A long series. In a female speeimen the uppermost of the two conical spots between the discoidal nervules on the underside is represented on the upperside by a round white spot abore the upper discoidal nervule.

# 122. Helcyra chionippe Felder. <br> One specimen of this scarce and beautiful species. 

## 123. Apaturina ribbei liouler.

A long series of both sexes.

## 124. Charaxes cimonides sp. nos:

Male.-lymerside: hoth wings elosely resemble C. cimon Feld.; they difter in the following particulars :- ©n the anterior wings the inner edge of the dark brown band whieh covers the outer third of the wings is, towards the costal margin, less extended inwardly between the lowest subeostal and the diseoidal nervules; these nervules are crosed obliquely by two dark bars situated in the ferruginous brown area which covers the inner twothirds of the wings, just before it joins the dark outer bar ; of these bars the upper is comma-shaped and placed obliquely, the lower is more linear. (bu the posterior wings the dark outer area is also more restricted towards the costa, and less defined towards the anal angle, where the fermginons brown of the inner area extends into it along the veins towards the outer margin; there are two lunulate brown streaks between the middle median nervule and the submedian nervure near the margin, and two minute white dots at the anal angle which are smaller than in C. cimon; the other white spots which are situate in C. cimon further along the wings being absent.

Claderside: both wings darker than in C. cimon. On the anterior wings the dark line which crosses the wings from about the middle of the costa to the lowest discoidal nervule is angulated in the middle instead of almost straight as in C'. cimon, and there is a submarginal row of glaucons sericeous spots which is not represented in that speeies. The spots in this row are largest and more conspicuons towards the apex, and gradually hecome obsolete: towards the outer angle. On the posterior wings the sericeous band which crosses the dise beyond the middle is narrower, the white spots and markings in it are smaller, and the pale submarginal band of C. cimon is in cimonides nearly the same colow as the rest of the wings.

Expanse of wings: : $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Three examples, all males. Very near to $C$. cimon, with the type of which species, in Mr. liothsehild's collection, it has been compared. It is also very near C. "ffinis aud C' putuensis of Butler. It differs from the former in the dark outer bands being of more miform width, and from the latter in having the two dark bars aeross the discoidal nervules on the uprerside of the anterior wings, which are not represented in $C$. popuensis.

## 125. Charaxes jupiter Butl.

Three specimens.
126. Prothöe australis Guér.

Four males.
127. Prothöe mulderi Voll.

One male from (iani.
128. Prothoe hewitsoni Wallace.

Four males and one fenutle.
129. Prothöe dohertyi sp. nov.

Male.- Cperside very close to $P$. hewitsoni, but the lacteons transverse white band of spots very much narrower, the spot between the lower discoidal and upper median nervules being reduced to a triangular spot distinct from and smaller than the two spots above and below it; the latter are half the size of the corresponding spots in $P$. hewitsoni; the lowest spot is triangular and the same size as the other triangular spot, and also distinct from the spot above it ; there is a subapical row of five minute dots.

Underside: anterior wings with the spots in the narrower transverne band confluent, and ceasiug on the submedian nervure, where it does not extend into the lower part of the submarginal row of spots, and the two triangular spots are more diffused than on the upperside; the row of grey markings outside the band is broader and more distinct, and exteuds down to the lowest median nervule. The markings on the posterior wings are searcely distinguishable from $P$. Lewitsomi. It is probably only an extreme variety of that species; it is the same size.

## 130. Prothöe schönbergi Honrath.

Two mules and one femule; the femme has a violaceous tint.

## MORI'HIN゙AE.

## 131. Morphopsis albertisi.

Two males and one femule of this fine species.

## 132. Hyautis hodeva Hew.

A long series of hoth sexes. 'The males are mostly darker than Mr. Hewitson's type; and in one femule specimen, on the upperside of the anterior wings, the area beneath the cell, and the lowest median nerzule to the inner margin is fuliginous greyish brown irrorated with grey seales.

## 133. Tenaris domitilla lkew.

the mule specimen only, from (iani.

## 134. Tenaris dohertyi sp nor.

Male-- C"merside: anterior wings fuscous, baler in the middle and below the cell to the inner margin. losterior wings white, broadly hordered with fuscous, which extends from the alex to nearly hallway below the large ocellus, which is situate on the dise hetween the two lowest median nerwules, and extends heyond them on each side. The pupil of the ocellas is broadly black. with a white iris, and is surrounded with a broad briglit fulvous zone, which extends below the ocellus to the outer margin, thence narrowing to the anal angle, the onter margin beyond the zone being narowly brown; the dark hand and apical ocellus on the underside show indistinetly through the wings.

Underside: anterior wings, ha*al and apical third, darker fuscous than on the mpperside, the middle third sorklid white, whicl, commenees near the costal margin, a little before its middle, and extends over the onter third of the cell and the centre part of the wings to the anal angle and the inner margin, being depply indented where it crosses the cell. P'osterior wings with the inner half from the middle of the costa to a little alrove the anal angle dark ferrnginons, the outer margin of the dark area, which extends vertically across the wings, being irregularly indented but well defined; the outer third, in which is situate a large subajieal ocellus, narrows gradually down the wings, ant ceases on the margin just before the middle median nervule. The intervening space is brownish white, and extends ronnd a large discal ocellus to the outer margin below it, where it extemb: inwardly to the anal angle; the space below the ocellus to the angle brightly ochraceous. Both ocelli have a narrow lunulate eluster of blue seales situate in the black bupil, and are surrounded by ratler narrow fulvous zones, which are surrounded by dark ferruginous rings.

Expanse of wings: 4 inches.
Hab. Korrido.
Three specimens of this heantiful and distinct species, all moles.

## 135. Tenaris honrathi staudinger.

Three mules and two femules. The menles on the upperside agree with int. staudinger's figure, but on the undersifle the dark fuseous borcher extends round the wings to the anal angle smromoling the fulvous zone of the discal ocellus, this zone not being extended to the inner margin. I cannot, however, consider this variation sufficient to constitute a distiuct species. Dr. Standinger has sent to Mr. Rothschild other specimens from (ierman liew Guinea, under the nume of "vors." shorrensis, in which the fulvous zone, though extended in the direction of the inner margin (in one speeimen baving in the zone an additional black soot with a white iris, of which there is also an example in Mr. Joherty'seollection), (lops not go beyond the submedian nervule. The females are identical with the specimens of that sex sent by Ir. Staudinger.

## 136. Tenaris gorgo kirsch.

Three males and a fernule. In one of the urtes, on the muderside of the anterior wings, there is a grey spot sitnate on the dise betwern the two lowest merdian wervules.

## 137. Tenaris catops West wood.

1 am mable to separate $T$. splpme Westwood from this species. There is a long series of hoth sexes, in some of which the discal ocelli on the underside of the posterior wings are represented on the mper side with more or less distinctuess, and either with or without fuscous rings romd them. T. putmphetgus Kirsely ako appears to be identical.

## 138. Tenaris microps 51 . hov.

Male.-Lpuenside: hoth wings fuliginous grey. Anterior wings with the outer bart of the cell and the dine from the upser median nervule to the imner margin cordid white, the reins orer the pale prace grey. Posterior wings with the basal third grevish white slading outwardly into the luliginons grey of the outer area.

Cuderside: anterior wings as ahove but the pale -pace extends mpards nearly to the conta. looterior wings with the cell, except at the base, and the space above it nearly to the costal margin, and the dise greyish white shading into the fuliginons grey of the ahdominal and onter area, which is more or less irrorated with grey seales; towards the apex, between the subcostal nervules and exteuding above and below them, is an ocellus, considerably smaller than in other species of the group, having a white ocellus and narow blae ring, and surromnded by a rather narrow pale fulvous ring hordered outwadly with a dark fnliginous ring ; between the median nervules across the dise are two smaller ocelli, pupils bhe with a white iris, and surroundet with a narrow black ring, ontside which is a dnsky fulvons ring, both the diseal ocelli being surromeded by. a rather broad dark fuliginous zoue.

Expranse of wings: $3 \frac{3}{8}$ inches.
Gne specimen only. In the size and coloration of the ocelli on the underside of the posterior wings this differs from any other deseribed species; on the upperside it somewhat resembles $T$. goryo, but the anterior wings are longer, and the pesterior wings are less irrorated with grey soales at the anal angle.

## 139. Tenaris kirschi standinger.

Five mules and one femmle; the latter and one mule heing from korrido.

## 140. Tenaris rothschildi sp, nov.

Male - Clyerside: hoth wings white, with the costa, apex, and imer margin of the anterior wings brownish grey, the two latter mather broadly. Persterior wings with the onter margin marrow? y, rather more hroadly towards the apex, brownish grey; between the two lowest median nervales is a black acellus having a white iris, partially surromuded with lhuish grey scates.

C"mersiale: anterior wings an above, exeept that the inmer margin is mot dnoky. Posterior wings with the base aml costal margin rather broatly, and onter matgin towards the apex narrowly, brownish groy: Acro-s the dise is a curved rew of fise

which are again surrounded by narrow fuscons rings: the futvons \%ones surrounding the two upper and the two lower ocelli respectively being contluent; the fulvous zone round the middle ocellus is distinct, of the ocelli the uprermost and lowest are the largest and equal in size ; the three onthers are much smaller and are connected by the fuscons rings.

Female.- $l^{\prime} \eta^{\prime} \eta^{2}$ erside: anterior wings resemble the mule, hut the inner marginal dnsky hand is more dilated. The posterior wings are margined very broadly with fuliginons greyish hrown, in which is situate the back oeellus with white iris as in the molle, with an indistinct ${ }^{\text {rale }}$ greyish ring jartly surronnding it.

I'uderwide as above; but the ocelli on the posterior wings are larger, and the fuliginous greyish brown area is irrorated with grey seales.

Expanse of wings: mule, $3 \frac{1}{8}$ inthes; femule, $3 \frac{5}{5}$.
A fine pair of this remarkable insect. In the arrangement of the spots on the underside of the posterior wings, it resembles a varicty of $T$. dimonn llew.. in which the middle orelli are all developed and are surromded by a common fulvous zone.

## 141. Tenaris dimona Hew.

A good series; among them is the saricty or aberration ahose (sub $14 t)$ referred to.

## 142. Tenaris bioculatus Guérin.

A long series of this species. The femules are much darker on the posterior wings than in Mr. Hewitson's figure; on several of them there is an indication of a third blue spot. In some of the males the dark band which smronms the posterior wings on the underside is very hroad.

## SATYRINAE.

## 143. Lethe europa Fabr.

One sperimen only.

## 144. Mycalesis melanopis Godman and Salvin.

A long series of both sexes, which, though larger than the specimen figured in the Proceedinys of the Zoological suciety (1880, Pl. LN1., fig. 2'), resemble it in every other respect. It may here he mentioned that in the description of this sinecies there is a clerieal error, it heing referred to l'l. LYI., fig. l, whereas it is fig. 2 of that llate; fig. 1 being Lemprolenis nitidu, in the description of which there is a corresjonding error.

## 145. Mycalesis fulviana :1, nov:

Malf.-- Cpperside: hoth wing: lnight rufons brown. Anterior wings, with the costal area, upper part of the cell, apex, and outer marginal area broally dark brown; the hatal part of the bright rufous area is rather darker than the outer part, the darker part leeing rather clearly defined transersely across the wings; a black spot centred with a white dot between the second and third median nervules, with a scaredy visible ring round it, is situate in the pate area, which extemb narrowly beyoud the ejot. Ponterior wings with a row of sputs across the dise, the three uppermost more or less olsolete; the fourth spot is large and black, with a white dot in the centre, and surrounded
with a lright fulvous zone, margined narowly with dark hrown; the fitth spot, between the lowest median nervule and submedian nervure, is small, centred with a white dot and a rather darker fulvous zone ; outer margin rather broadly hrown, paler towards the anal angle, in which are two sinuate lines, the imer line the broader.

I'nderside: both wings biscuit colour, crossed with two reddish hrown bars from the costa to the sulmedian nervure; the imer har crosses thee cell on both wings itbout its middle, and is rather narrow; the outer har lies heyond the cell, and hecomes broader in the middle. There are two sinuate narrow limes before the margin, which is bromn, and in the sace hetween them and the bars are two rows of hack spots, centred with white dots, and surrounded with narrow brown rings. Those on the anterior wings are four in number, and lie between the upper discoidal and lowest median uervules, the lowest spot being the largest and the two middle spots. the suallest. The spots on the posterior wing are six in number, the fifth spot heing large and the others of an almost unitorm size. The rings round the upper five spots are contiguous; the lowest is separate.

The femule resemhles the mule, but is paler on the mprerside and rather darker on the underside.

Expranse of wings: murle, $1 \frac{5}{5}$ inch; femule, $1 \frac{3}{4}$.
Nearest to 11. mehuder, Boisd,, but brighter fulvous on the upperside, with broader brown margins on the underside. The ground colour of the wings is paler, and deroid of any violaceonstint. In the row of spots on the posterior wings the third spot is romad and not out of line, instead of heing narrowed and elongate inwardly, as in I/. mehuderf, and in that species there is an additional spot at the anal angle. It is also near M. messulinu Standinger; but on the upperside the dark brown marginal border of the anterior wings does not extend inwardly helow the discal spot, and the underside is not at all violaceous, as in that species.

## 146. Mycalesis elia sp. nov.

Male.-lpperside resembles M. fulvirmu, but is less rufous. The anterior wing. are crossed heyoud the middle by a vertical narrow brown line, which, helow the third median nervnle, curves outwardly and then sharply inwards towards the submedian nervure. In the paler fulvous space beyond this vertical line is a black spot centred with a white dot and an indistinct curved line outside it, situate between the middle and lowest median mervules; and there is another similar spot situate in the apical dark brown area, surrounded by a rufons ring. On the posterior wings are thees ocelli beyond the middle; the middle larger than the uper one, which is rather larger than the lowest spot. Ahove the mper spot is an indication of several other spots.

Couderside: both wings resemble M. anupitu Aloore in coloration, the basal twothirds being bright yellowish brown bordered by a vertical darker brown line; beyond this to the outer margins the wings are paler. In the middle of the pale space are two rows of ocelli, between which and the margins are two sinuate narrow brown lines. On the anterior wings the ocelli are five in number and contignous, situate between the lowest subcostal and lowest median nervules, the second and fifth heing the largest. On the posterior wings, which are crossed before the middle by an undulating, somewhat indistinct narrow hrown line, the ocelli are six in number, whereof the first, fourth, and fifth are the largest and nearly equal in size, and the second and third are very small.

Female. On the upperside hoth wings are more fuliginous hrown and less rufous than in the same sex of M. fulviaun. On the anterior wings the space inside the vertical line is very fuliginons; the spots are as in the male, with the addition of a small hack epot centred with a white dot on each side of the subapical spot. On the poterior wings is a row of six oetlli heyond the middle; the first is indistimer and ahout equal in size to the filth spot; the second is small, the third and fourth gradually hecoming larger, the fifth the largest, and the sixth the size of the third.

Inderside: on the anterior wings the inner two-thirds are fuliginous, bordered with a rufous dark line: a simuate dark streak crosses the ecll. Bevond the rufons tine is a broad pale biscuit coloured space, in which are situate the row of spots, as in the mate. Beyond this fale space to the outer margin the wings are again fuligiuous. hordered internally with a narrow sinnate line, and traversed before the onter margin hy another narrow line. The posterior wings are similar, with the spots as on the upperside. Before the middle is a marrow sinuate dark line from the costa, crossing the cell and a little beyond it.

Expanse of wings: male, $1 \frac{5}{3}$ inch ; female, $1 \frac{7}{2}$.
Nearest to $M$. fulviun", but cquite distinet.

## 147. Mycalesis shiva Boisd.

Two mules from koon and salawati.

## 148. Mycalesis manipa Boixd.

Two mules. 1 cannot separate this from $M$. dridis Hew. Both species are, in my opinion, identical with M. sirius Fabr.

## 149. Mycalesis lorna sp. nov.

Male--LIqerside differs from M. shime in not having a subapical spot on Ite anterior wings, and on the posterior wings in having a row of five soots abross the disc, the first small, the second, third, and fourth increasing in size, the fourth heing the largest, the fifth being the same size as the second; all the spots are surrounded by a bright fulvous zone.

L'adpreside: both wings more rufous than in S. shieq. There are fise spots in the cliscal row of spots on the anterior wings, the second and third conflnent, all the sfots lexing sitnate in a zone of fulvons rings which are confluent with eath other. On the proterior wings in the diseal row of spots the second spot is less ont of line, and the third and fourth spots are larger than in M. shive, the pate space in which they are sitnate heing narrower and straighter, and the fulvous zones romul them brighter.

Frmale. L'pperside: hoth wings pater tawny hrown than in M. shiru, with a broad, rather fuliginous white hand extending across the dise and on each side of the diseal spot and a little below it, where it shades into the ground eolour. looterior wings with a discal row of five spots (in one instance six pots), the tirst small, the secoud, third, and fourth inewasing in size and situato under each other, not out of line as in the femate of $M$. shecer.

Underside: both wings with the rows of spots as above, situate in a hroad fuliginous white space, and with an additional spot near thee apeex of the posterior wing: nearly equal in size to the largest spot; the cell of hoth wings is crossed at the middle from the costa to near the middle of the inner margin by an irregular brown streak; the ends of the cells are also marked by a brown streak.
lexpanse of wings: mule, $1 \frac{8}{4}$ inch; femele, $2 \frac{1}{4}$.
Five mules and three femeles from Korrido. lohie, and Humboklt loay. Near M. aethiops butler, and M. shive boisd., which two surecies are exceedingly close to each other.

## 150. Mycalesis comes sp. nor.

Male.- C'merside: near to M. fulvidnue, lut duller rufons brown aud smaller. (on the anterior wings the dark apical area extends inwardly nearer the end of the cell, and the black discal spot is more surrounded by the dark colour. On the posterior wings there is only one spot on the dise which lies hetween the two lowest median nervules, and the zone romed it is scarcely visible.

On the umdersile the ground colour is pinkish grey on both wings. The third spot in the discal row on the anterior wings is obsolete, and the row of spots on the posterior wings is somewhat curved.

Female.-Much darker and more rufous than M. fulvionet, and the area in which the discal spots are placed is almost the same colour as the basal part of the wings, but across both wings there is a faint indication of a dark streak. There is no zone round the discal spot on the anterior wings, and the zone round the spot on the posterior wings is much darker.

Cruderside with the spots and bars as in M. fulviance; the space in which the discal spots is situate is the same colour as the ground colour of the rest of the wiugs, and is more violaceous than in M. fulvideut.

Expanse of wings: mule, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch; female, $1 \frac{5}{8}$.
One untrle and two fermales.

## 151. Mycalesis phidon Hew.

152. Mycalesis eminens Staudinger.

From Biak and llumbold lay. A long series.

## 153. Mycalesis mynois Hew.

A long series of hoth sexes, from Wetter and liti.

## 154. Mycalesis perseus Fabr.

## 155. Mycalesis medus falr.

## 156. Lamprolenis uitida (iodmas and Salvin.

A long series of this fine species of both sexes. The femule is much larger than the merle, and is without its heantiful metallic lustre. On the upperide of the anterior wings there is a subapical hack spot centred with a white dot,
and surrounded by a Fulvons zone, and on the posterior wings there is a similar mot hetween the two lowest mediau nervules. but twice the size of the sjot on the anterior wings.

157. Melanitis amabilis Boisd.<br>158. Melanitis constantia 'ramer.

159. Melanitis solandra Fahr.
160. Melanitis leda Lim.

## 1 (iI. Hypocysta osyris Boied.

A long series. Ir. staudinger proposes to make two species of this, hut I am unable to separate either of them from $I /$. osyris, after comparison with specimens sent to Mr. Rothsehild by that gentleman. Dr.staudinger has named the specimens from German New (ininea $H$. ixis, aud a slightly different form, rather larger and hacker, from I)utch New Guinea, he calls II. seropis.

## 162. Hypocysta haemouia Hew.

Four slecimens.

## 163. Hypocysta hygea llew.

Seven specimens from Humholdt Bay and one from Iohie.

164. Ypthima aphnius Godart.<br>165. Ypthima arctous Falr.

## ELYMLIINAE.

## 166. Elymnias thryallis Kirsech.

There is a long series of this spepies, all femetes, whiclo exhibit a considerable variety of coluration. some resemble the typical figured form, being fuliginous greyi:h loron with the lower part of the cell and of the dival area to the immer margin on the anterior wings sordid white, tinged with browu towards the hase; in others the wings are dark brown, with the lower portion of the anterior wings paler whitish brown, and in at third form the wings are entirely brown, shating towards the onter margins of both wings into pate lirown. In some of the specimens there is on the anterior wings, a little hevond the middle, a row of four or five greyisll white spets between the weins across the dise, more or less clearly marked. The thisl form maty prosibly be attributable to a separate specios; hut in the absence of any mentes I hesitate to describe it as such. This species in its several forms mimics Himduy" usipetes 1few., Sorrolin confusu Butl, and several other species of Euploeinue.

Nole.-I think it is very probable that the next species, E.glanconia standinger, is the male of this species, and then the femules have not only the thee forms helfore alluled to, but alvo the state coloured form mentionel in comeetion with
E.glauconia. The spots on the upper as well it on the under sides correspond in all the four forms, though those on the upper side are more or less inconstant, and in some cases are obsolete. As regards the coloration, there is an analogous variation in the bluish and brown tints in the case of the females of E. meltene Hew., and several other allied species, while the femule of $E$. viridescens, lepeafter deseribed sub No. 169, aftords the analogy for the hrown form, of which possibly a blue or slate coloured form may hereafter be discovered.

## 167. Elymnias glauconia Staudinger.

A goorl series, including two femules, which are paler and more slate coloured than the mules, with lale patches on hoth wing.

## 168. Elymnias viridescens sp. nor:

(Pl. XII., figs. 5 and 6.)
Male.-Uppersile: both wing greemish velvety black. Anterior wings with the costal margin, apex, and outer margin shading into dusky bluish green. Pooterior wings with a broad pale dusky greenish grey hand extending over the outer third, broalest at the anal angle, the dark groud colour, extending partially along the reins across it, the grey hand is margined outwardly rather broadly with darker greenish grey.

Cnlerside dark velvety brown, becoming paler towards the outer and imer margins on the anterior wings; along the apical third of the costal margin, the apex, and outer margins, is a series of grey minnte soots and markings, clustered closely near the apex, and gradually decreasing along the outer margin. On the posterior wings the grey band is represented by an irregular pale fuliginous band, the imer margiu of which is irregularly defined and interrupted by the ground colour shading into it; the reins across the pale space are black, and the onter margin is rather broadly dark greyish brown, in which are a few prale grey streaks and dots, three bluish white spots across the upper lart of the wings nearly parallel to the inner margin. that nearest the hase the largest, the third the smallest.

Female.- Lpperside bright brown, with the green space on the male represented by pate somewhat golden brown, which extends along the costa to near the apex, thence cursing round parallel with the onter margin to the outer angle, where it is broadest and palest. Posterior wings with the haval half hrown shading into pater brown over the di.e, and thence to the onter margin broadly fuliginous brown.

Conderside: hoth wings very much as on the upper side, but the pale outer area is rather wider and whiter, with marginal grey streaks and dots is in the mule, but more numerous; the bluish white spots nearly parallel with the inner margin on the posterior wings, as in the mule.

Expanse of wings : mule, $2 \frac{1}{8}$ inches ; femule, $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
A long series of mules and two ferweles. Nearest to E. pupuce Wallace. In the colouring of the anterior wings of the mule it somewhat resembles E. gltenconiu. It is a much smaller insect, and quite distinct from it.

## 169. Libythea geoffroyi (iculart.

One mate and two femules.

# NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF GEOMETRIDAE. 

Hy W. W. IRREN, M.A., F.E.S.

TTHE tyses of the speces here recorded ats new are all contained in the liothechild Musemen at Tring. 'lo these descriptions are added diagnoses of new generah, and a lew rectifications of generie and specific names, with critical notes where necessary.

##  <br> Oenochromidae Meyr. <br> Nearcha ursaria finen.

Guemfe"s description of ursmin is taken from a of the examphes in the british Insemm, four in number, are all $\delta^{\pi} \delta$, agreeing exactly with his deseription of the $q$. In these, however, all the nervmes of the forewings are thickly traced with hair-like scales, and the neuration itself of the lower nerves is subject to atm amomatous distortion, so striking that, did it ohtain in the of, 1 think Guenée would hardly have failed to observe it. The snlmedian nerve, the summedian fold, and the first median norvule are all three abroptly hent downwards beyond the midtle of the wing towards the anal angle. This distortion is more especially noticoable in the ease of the first median nervule, which runs at a strong angle so as almost to join the fold. The forewings are, as (inenée states, mueh more strongly faleate than in butiotarin.

1 imagine, as Mr. Meyrick makes no montion of these amomaties in his descrijtion of bufferlerim, which he makes identical with urserite, that he has nerer seen the underside of Walker's four $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\circ} \delta$. Tharee of these Walker himself referred to buffaler rie and one to mrserite, and then added. "These sueeies seem to be identical."

## Antasia nom. nov.

Darantasia (Wlk., xxvi., p. 1743 , nom, praeoc.).
This name of Walkers camot stand, as he had already used it (.Jomin. Linn. Soc, iii., p. 1N6) for a totally different insect.

Lyrcea (W'lk., xx., [1. 259, 1860 ).
Mryrick erects a family for the insects of this genns, Lyrerilare; but, as the (hemochromidue, the majority of which are endemic to Australia, Tasmania, and New \%ealand are, ats far as neuration grees, a somewhat loosely defined family, it seems to me preferable, at all events at present, to inchale the present gemus Layrem in it.
 Butler, and usturia WIk. to alectoreria Wik. as one species, to which he adds as a second Ifemerophilu hemiptrooriu Guen. (whieh I have not seen), which he had previonsly separated under a new generic mamu Xypiductur. I consider achioburian Feld. decidedly distinct from the Walkerian species. It is very variable, but achroervien has at distinet angulation in the outer margin of the forewing, white alectorarit Wik. is always larger, inwabable, with searesty any markings, and the costal edge red, expecially at the hase. I staria Who, the typot which is in the loritish Maseum, and
is the ouly one I have sepn, meny lar a form of achroiaria Felf., hut it seems donbtful. It differs from all forms of that speries that have come under my notice, by having a hroad central shade on hoth wings. As Meyrick makes all four species identical, it is imposible to say to which his description of the larva of alectormin in Tronsuctions of the Sem Zealmond Institute, 1889, 1. 220, really refers. Meyrick formerly included two otlee Walkerian species under ulectorurize Wlk.-viz., Aspilates (?) primuth Wlk., xxiv., P. 1076, and Endropin mixturid Wlk., xxvi., 1. 1506 ; hat these, hoth $\delta^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$, are given by Walker as having pectinated antennae, which at once precludes their identity with any sjecies of Lyrcert.

## Sarcinodes punctata sip nor.

Forewings pinkish grey; dusted towards the base and costa with dark seales; costal region red hrown, diffuse ; the lines thick, dark reddish brown, edged internatly with paler ; firs tine at one-third, angulated below the corta ; second straight, oblipue, from beyond the middle of the costa to before the middle of the inner margin ; between these lines a distinct black cell spot ; third line from the alex to two-thirds of the inner hargin, with a paler internal edging than either of the other lines; subterminal line represented by a series of white dashes on the veins, each with a black tiy, externally. Hindwings with two straight oblique lines, one near the hase before the cell dot, the other ahout the midhle; space heyond it more dusted with blackish atoms, and with the subterminal line more strongly depicted than in the forewings. Heat, thorax, and abdomen concolorons with ground colour. I'nderside pinkish; the first line not rejresented in either wing; the second a straight reddish line; the third a series of distinct hack spots on the veins, on a paler-sealed line; sulsterminal line sinnous denticulate ; hindmargin beyond it reddish hrown or fnlvous. In the hindwings. the basal half is more or less hroken up, with pale ochreons, and the outer half deejly suffinsed with fulvons brown.

One of froun S.E. Borneo ; allied to S. requilinenta, bat sufficiently distinct.

## Alex (W1k., xxvi., j. 1754).

Type: A. nigrozonate Wlk.
In Alex the nemation of the hindwings is different in the two sexes. In the of the radial rises, as in both sexes of Gimomene, from the middle of the discocellular. In the ot it start. from near the base of the suhcostal nervule, and out of it, instead of, as is usually the cave, out of the discocellular itself. The of has the antennae shortly and regularly jeectinated.

Of the two species, that from the islands is a much brighter-looking insect than the hudian. 'the types of both migrozonntu Wlk. and continucrit Wlk., hoth in the Saunders collection at Oxford, are from surawak. In Mr. Rothschild's collection are seven $\delta^{\circ} \delta$ and two of from $s$. C'elebes, a o from Baram, a of from Amboina from the Felder collection, and another $q$, marked $\delta^{\circ}$, and recorded, undoubtedly by mistake, as from lrazil, which is the type of Drepenodes albicorctich Feld. These all agree $1^{r e c i s e l y}$, except that the Amboina specimen has a large dark, roundish discal spot on the forewings, insteul of the ustal small linear oue.

The hadian species varies both in siz and coloration, and still more in the distinctness of the markings. The smaller examples, all $\delta^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$, are dark grey or whiti-h grey, with a pink tint, hut without any fulvons tint. The larger ones, both $\delta \delta$ and
of $q$, are more or less sntinsed with fulvons, and in some cases have the oblique dark line all but obsolescent. The synonymy of the island species will he as under:-

Alex niyrozonette WTk., xxvi., p. 1754, ठ Sarawak.
Orgulime contimueric W7k., xxxv., p. 1617, o sarawak.



#### Abstract

Alex indica sp. no: Wings, in the larger type form, and especially in the of, grey, with more or less of a fulvous tint, bnt never nearly so bright as in the island form, nigrozonuth Wik. In this larger form, which is as large as migrozonctu, the markings are almost precisely the same as in that species; but the brown black ollique line is manifestly edged externally with a bright reddish fulvou* line, which shows plainer in the o ; the whole surface is more thickly sprinkled with dark grey transverse streaks. In the smaller form, which seems to be confined to the $\delta \delta$ alone, the fulvous suffinsion is quite absent, and the dark markings proportionally developed. In hoth forms an aberration oceurs in which the dark ohlique line is entirely wanting in hoth wings, to which the name obsoletu may be applied. I have seen no instance of this in vigrozonute.

A long series from the Kbasia Hills.


## GAMORENA.

Gamoruna (Moore, Lep. Coll. Ath:, p. 265).
Type: G. palpuriut WIk.
The nemation of the hindwings is alike in both sexes, the radial rising in math case from the middle of the diseocellular. The o antennae are simple, but finely pubescent.

The it of Gemonuna may be distingnished from those of Alex Wlk., from which they are otherwise inseparable, by the course of the subterminal line of dark spots. This in Gomorunce roms parallel to the hindmargin; in Alex it is incurved near the costa.

Gamoruna aemula sp. not.
Forewings pale grey, thickly strewn with dark grey and backish transterse striae, espeeially towards the hindmargin: conta dotted with back. Basal line indicated only by black spots (not always present in of) on the median nervure. submedian fold, and inner margin. An indistinet, blackish, diseal ipot (very indistinct in \&), external line straight, from hefore apex to two-thirds of inner margin. fawn colonred, edged externally with paler, and marked with hlaek dots on reins (those in of very small), whieh is followed by a dull grey diffuse shade, which sometimes ends on imer margin in a round black blotel. Ilimbings like forewings, but with central line less distinct. Itnderside paler, with hack strigae and diseal epots only. Vertex of head, antennae, thorax, abdomen, and legs grey; face and palyi hack; tongue and pectus yellowish white.

Expanse of wings: 44 to 48 mm .
Five $\rho ?$, one $\delta$ from South Africa.

## Conolophia gen. nov.

lorewings with costa straight, convex just before ajex; hindmargin ohlique, slightly howed: mal angle ohtuse. Hindwings with hind margin rounded and slightly elthwed ; pal 1 i rostriform, black ; longer in of than of ; tongue present ; antemae (?). Neuration: forewing with first suhcostal free; the rest on a comwon stem from near the end of cell. The imer margin of the hindwings in the $\delta$, at about halfway, possesses a raised cone of scales, which stands vertically to the phane of the wing.

Type: Conolophiu conscitarict Wik. (Panugra).

## Loxorhombia gen. nov.

Forewings with costa abruptly convex at hase, then straight to ajuex, which is bluntly rounded; hindmargin vertical above, more obique helow, where it hecomes suberemulate. Hindwings with costa straight; hindmargin produced into a prominent sharp tooth at the end of first subcostal ; thence sinuous, concave towards the tooth, convex towards the anal angle. Antemae of of pectimated, the pectinations fiue, straight, oblique; forehead projecting somewhat helow; tongue present; $\mathrm{p}^{\text {ala }}{ }^{\text {ni }}$ projecting beyond face; second joint lairy ; third joint long, pointed; hind tibiae, not thickened, with four spurs. Neuration : forewings, first median from two-thirds, second from seven-eighths, third from end of cell ; radials as usual; fifth subcostal free from seven-eighths; the other four on a common stem from two-thirds, which anastomoses with, or approximates to, the costal. Hindwings with costal running parallel to subcostal for quite half the length of cell.

Type : Lovorhombia idea swinhoe (Panugra).
Heteralex gen, nov.
Forewings rather elongate ; costa very faintly curved from hase to apex, which is shortly and acutely proluced; hindmargin obliquely bowed, slightly indented immediately below aprex; hindwings ample, with hindmargin well rounded; antenuae (ठ) unipectinute; palpi porrect, lut only reaching jnst in front of face; in shape like those of Alex and Gemorunu; hind tibiae with four spmrs. Legs and abdomen long. Neuration : forewings, cell laalf the length of wing; discocellular angulated, the lower limh oblique; first median nervule at two-thirds; second and third together from lower end of cell; lower radial from centre of discocellular; upper and fifth subcostal from the upper end of cell; the others on a common stem from a short distance hefore end. Hindwings: cell not half as long as wing ; discocellular angulated; suhcostal arched upwards, and approximated for some little way to the costal ; subcostals from tol end of cell; medians as in forewings.

Type: Heteralex asperst sp. nov.

## Heteralex aspersa sp. nov.

Wings whitish, mottled with ochreous grey or fuscous dots and striae ; a straight dark fuscous line from just before apex of forewing to the middle of the imer margin of hindwing, followed by a darker tinge than the rest of the wing ; a small dark dot near the hase of forewing, and three more in a curse relresenting the first line ; a distinct black cell spot; from the base an interrupted dark grey shade stretches below the costa as far as the cell, a row of minute black dots at base of fringes, between the weins; hindwinge like forewings, hat the cell spot not so plain; fringes
all comeolorns ; thorax and ablomen whitish gres; antenne yellowish. I'nderside whiter, with the markings darker and more contrasted; in the forewing a enrved row of fincous dots on the veins precedes the olligue line; in the hindwing a strongly denticulated line follows it.

Fxpanse of wings: $\delta, 34 \mathrm{~mm}$.
One of from Padang Rengas.
Monotaxia gen. nov.
Forewings with costa straight; convex only just before apex, which is not proluced; hindmargin oblique, curved before anal angle; hindwings with hindmargin rounded. Antennae of $\delta$ mipectinate, curved ; apical one-third filiform ; palpi not long ; porrected ; second joint hroad; third short, drooping; tongue present. Netration: forewings, first median at three-fourths, second at nine-tenths, third from end of cell; fifth subcostal at nine-tenth:; joint stem of the other four at thyee-fourths. Hindwings, like those of Loscorkombine Warr.

Type: Monotnsin rectilinecter (iuen. (C'ressyme).
As (inenée's genus Cussymut is a mixture, his first species must be regarded as the type. It therefore becomes necessary to find a fresh generic tem for this -peciex, the $\delta$ of which was unknown to Guence.

## Palaeaspilates gen. nov.

Forewing: elongate, triangular; costa nearly straight; apex blunt; hintmargin obliquely curved ; hindwings with hindmargin entire, rounded; ó antemae phmore, rather long; palpi short, straight ; third joint invisible; tongue present; lind tibiae not thickened, with four spurs. Neuration: cell half as long as wing; discocellular convex; first median at three-fourthe, second just before end, third from the end of cell; lower radial from centre of discocellular, upper from three-fourtlis of the discocellular ; last subcostal from top end of cell, and from the same point, or ouly just before it rises the common stem of the other four. Hindwings: costal approximated to subcostal for some little way near base ; two subcostals on a very. short stalk; radial from middle of discocellular; medians as in forewings.

Type : P. inoffensus. nov.
Palaeaspilates inoffensa sp. nos.
Foremings dull olive yellow, thickly dusted with fine grey atoms; a thick diffiuse straight grey exterior line from two-thirds of imer margin to corta before apex, heeoming obsolete hefore reaching the costa; a dark grey discal yot, and a very faint curved basal line. Jindwings the same colonr, but without markings. I'nderside like mper, but all the markings darker. Head, antemae, thorax and abdomen concolorous.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm .
One $\delta$ from Kinysma ('ape Coluny), from the Felder collection.
superficially exactly like a dull looking Aspilates gilvervire.
Panagropsis gen, nor.
like Gimmoruna Moore, but distinguished by the $\delta$ antemnae which are fully pectinated.


The only African species which Guence puts into his genns l'onutgor, and that the second group, is stermin, which he comprares with, and considers to he probally a form of, the common Enropean P'amigrel peliortine (Lozogrommut). All the rest belong to one or other of the Anstralian genera of Oenochromiclue. The African species, which is here put forward under the new generic tem of Pronmpopsis, has the $\delta$ antemare pectinated, and the radial of the hindwing present ; but is devoid of the tufts of hair on the underside of the hindwings, which ocenr in the Australian genus Nemehn Meyr., the species of which have, like Promayropsis, peetinated antennae in the $\delta$.

Dolerophyle gen. nov.
Forewings elongated, ample; costa strongly curved from hase to apex, which is sharp and slightty produced; hindmargin ohlique, and eurved just before the anal angle. Hindwings oblong, the costal and inner margins being nearly parallel; hindmargin slightly curved. Antennae ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) curved, with very fine pectimations (or long eiliations), gradually decreasing to apex; palpi porrect, weak; tongue present; legs long and weak; hind tibiae with four spmrs. Neuration as in Achlorve (inen.

Type: Dolerophyle me9ismitu WIk. (Oxydiu).
superficially this insect reminds one of Ocydlin, but the whole structure is much weaker.

The synonymy of the only species is as follows:-
Dolerophyle nerisaria.
Oxydia (?) nerisuria Wlk., xx., p. 223, $\circ$. Type in S.C. Amazons.
Budara conversata Wlk., xxri., p. 1690, ó. Type in Fry ('. Kio Janeiro. Gynopterys tendinaria Feld., Reise Nov., Pl. ('XX111., fig. : 's. Tyle in R. ©.

## Achlora Guen.

Of the five speeies which tiuenee placed under Achlorw be knew the of of one only-viz., cuprectiu: of which he descrihes the antennae as finely and shortly pectinated, and draws attention to the tuft of hair on the underside of the hindwings in this sex. He also implies that the palpi in the of have a very much longer terminal joint than in the $\delta$. Both perigertrit Guen. and cuprectriu Gnen. agree in these points: a third species, almost certainly hübner's injunctoriu, is without the tuft of hair; all these three species have the lines and discal spots well marked on the underside. Guence's other two species helong to quite another genus; cf. Pycnoncur, Warr.

As Gnenée knew the $\delta$ of cuprervit only, I propose to name that species as the type of the genus.

Dolichoneura gen. nov.
This genus resembles Pycnoneure Warr., but the shape of wing and memation is the same in both sexes, resembling that of the of of Pycnoneurer. There is no thickening, nor contortion of the veins of the hindwings in the $\delta$.

Type: Dolichonewre ulbidentutu sp. now:

## Dolichoneura albidentata sp. nov.

Wings dark monse eoloured, slightly glossy the lines sinuous, whitish; lirst at one-third, geminated; second at two-thirds geminated, angnlated below the costa, then parallel to the hindmargin; subterminal single; underside dull monst ecolour withont markings. Head, thorax, and alnlomen all concolorons.

Fxpanse of wings: $\delta, 34 \mathrm{~mm}$; $\%$, 3timm.
A pair from hio Demerara.

Dolichoneura innotata als now,
W⿵ings dull monse coloured, with sarcely any markings: a darker cell spot in the forewings, followed by a curved, very indistinet dentieulated darker line, which also erosses the hindwings about the middle. Ilead, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Lnderside paler, with no markings.

Expanse of wings: $\delta$. 42 mm ; 9.38 mm .
A bair from lio I Demerara.
Neither of the two examples is in very good eondition; fresh sperimens would probably show some more distinct markings.

Eucteuachlora gen. nov.
Resembles Achlowe Guen., but the forewings are more prointed, and the antennar of the $\delta$ are rery fully pectinated to the apex, the pectinations themselves finely ciliated; hindwings of $\delta$ without tufts of hair lemeath.

Type: Euctenuchlom caenotriatre. Feld. (Achlore).

## Leptoctenista gen. nov.

Forewings ample; costa slightly arched near hase and before apex, nearly straight between ; apex shortly and finely produced; hindmargin strongly eurved. and slightly indented below apex; anal angle squared. Hindwings triangular; costal and inner margins vearly straight; hindmargin very slightly enved. Antennae of $\delta$ regularly ciliated, the ciliations oblique and gradually diminishing towards apex ; palpi ucurved in front of face; basal joint hairy, second and third smooth; tongue present, hind tibiae not thickened, with four spurs. Neuration: cell half the length of the wing; discocellular straight; first median at two-thirds; second just before the end, third from the end of cell; lower radial from centre of discocellular; upper from top end of cell; last subcostal from before ent, bueurved towards the others; fourth rising in front of fifth, anastomosing with the costal, and with the others leaving it at equal distances. IViadwings: with costal and subeostal slightly approximating near base; lirst subcostal just before end of cell; medians as in forewing.

Type: Leptoctenistre calermia WHk. (Gymoptery.r).

## Panulia gen. nov:

Fiorewings ample; costat gradually, but very slightly, emred from base to apex, more convex just before apex ; ajex blunt ; hindmargin hardly perceptibly indented immediately below apex, then slightly bowed, and afterwards ruming oblínely to anal angle. llindwings broad; hindmargin irregular, and slightly
projecting opprsite the three median nervules; anal angle square. Anteunate, of filiform with very short and fine ciliations, appearing pubescent; palpi stout, upeurved in front of face and applied to it ; third joint small, obtuste ; tongue present; himl tibiae of of considerahly thickened and hearing a pencil of hairs, with four slurs, the upper pair of merpual length. Abdomen with lateral and ventral tufts of hair. Hindwings with a large curled wisp, of hair on the immer margin just before the middle; a flat tuft on the median nerwure before the first median nervule on the underside; another on the third median nervule; and a hed of woolly scales between the first and thirl nervules. Neuration: forewings, cell not quite half the length of wing ; discocellular obliquely crescentic ; first median starting at three-tuarters, second close before the encl, third from the lower end of cell; lower radial from centre of discocellular ; upler from tol, angle of cell ; last subcostal from just before the end curved upwards and approximaterd to the common stem of the other four. Hindwings with costa quite free; first subcostal and second median each starting jnst hefore the end of cell.

Type: Pemulier achlorariu sp, nov.
The genus is manifestly related to the second section of Guenée's Achlorat (that for which I retain his name), and also to Noreit WIk.

## Panulia achloraria sp. nov.

Wings chocolate grey, immaculate; the lines, discal spot, and hasal line of fringe red brown; first line at about one-third, curved and slightly wavy; second at two-thirds, at first outwardly, then inwardly oblique, forming a hlunt curve at one-third from the costa; discal mark curvilinear, following the discocellular; fringe concolorons, with a slightly paler basal line beyond the dark brown line. Hindwings the same, but without the first line; abdomen concolorous, the tufts blackish brown. U'nderside duller, not so reddish tinged, with similar markings, Pal $_{1}{ }^{1}$ nearly black.

Expanse of wings: $\delta^{7}, 52 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Several of ot, but no f, from S. Celebes, taken by Doherty. A dull coloured but tine insect.

## Pycnoneura gen. nov.

d. Forewings elongated; costa straight till whortly before alex, where it becomes abruptly convex; apical region proluced; hindmargin helow apex shortly vertical, then obligue and sobconcave to anal angle, which is well marked. Hindwings broad, triangular; lindmargin gently rounded, with both angles strongly marked, the anal angle being somewhat produced longitudinally. Anteunae filiform, pubescent; palpi slender, upeurved in front of face; terminal joint short, acute; tongue present ; hind tiliae with four spurs. of with forewings broader, less elongated; the apex acuminate, sulfalcate; the hind margin ohliguely curved from just below a aex to the anal angle. Antennar filiform, simple. Neuration : forewings, cell only two-fifths of the wing; discocellular oblique, paretlel to hindmetrgin, slightly angulated in middle. First median nervole before half, second at ahout three-fonrths, third from lower end of cell; lower radial from the angulation of the discocellular; upler from the top end of cell; last subcostal from hefore end of cell, apquximated to the common stem of the other four. and terminating below the a!nex. Himblwing with neuration somewhat distorted;
cell hardly one-fifth of wing; discocellular hent ; costal wein free, hut approximated shortly to sulveostal near hase ; second subeostal apmarently rising from the uly 1 er part of the discocellular; radial from the angulation; third metlian from lower end of cell, straight ; first and second from shortly hefore the end, at evell distances, suddenly curved downwards after starting; all the nervures are thickened lreneath with seales, the submedian heing especially noticeable; the costa of the himelwings is bulged between the base and centre. Th the of the neuration and clothing of the hindwings is simple, as in Ichlore Guen.

Type: I'ycnonewra oxypterarin Guen. (Achlora).
This new genus is necessary for (iuenée's first section of Achlorra.

## Racasta W\%.

Racresta Wlk., xxiii., 1. N30.
Syllexis Gnen., lhurl., ii.. 1. 50.
Guenér's second species of Sylleris, sputiartin, of which Walker's Ritcustu culererize is a synonym, is not congeneric with his first species, which is the type of the genus, and Walker's name Rucretat will supersede it.

## Abraxaphantes gen. nor.

Forewings with costa gradually arched; apex rounded; himdmargin obliquely curved; hindwings with hindmargin curved, and interior angle somewhat produced; abdomen of $\delta$ long and slender; palpi porrect, long, plumose; tongue present, slender; antennae in hoth sexes unipectinate. Neuration: cell more than half the length of wing, the margins approximating towards the end; first median nervule at two-thirds; second at five-sixths; third from lower angle of cell ; radials as usual ; last four subcostals on common stem, which is approximated to the first. Hindwings with costal approximated to sulhostal for half the length of cell ; first subcostal from well before the upper angle of cell; radial from centre of discocellular ; medians as in forewing:

Type: A. perampla Swinhoe (Abraxas).

Anisopteryx japonensis sl. nov.
The same size as $A$. nescularite of Europe. Both wings dull smoky grey, without any admisture of ochreons or fuscons, which appears in the forewing of aesculeriu; central fascia scarcely darker than the rest of the wing; its inner edge more oblique, less angulated; no dark discal spot, but the discocellular indicated by a cursed dark line; hindwings with only a trace of a slightly darker diseal spot.

Two ठठ from Japan.

## Egea Dup.

1)uponchel astablished the genus Eyen for desprtaria Frr. $=$ culminaria Fversm., and also phaced in it, wrongly, another species, provatu, which Gueuée says he (l)uponchel) had not seem. Ite must in that case hase chameterised the genus from cuminuria, for which 11. A's later name Eremics is therefore not required. I'ravata is the type of Hübner's genus Ithysiu.

## S'bramily EL'MElelNAE.

## Mecoceridae Guen.

Eumelea Westw., Dunc. Mat. Libr', xxxvii., p. 215.
The name is thas spelt, and the derivation appended in a footnote, " cỉ $\mu \epsilon \lambda^{\prime} \lambda \epsilon a$, phral of $\mu \epsilon \lambda o s, "$ in allusion to the long legs and antemae of the species of the genus. th thee plate, however, which immediately precedes the deseriptive letterpress, the word is spelt Eremeliu. This is manifestly a typical error, and, in face of the positive explanation on 1. 215, cannot be allowed to stand.

## Eumelea degener sp. nov.

3. Forewings yellow, wholly suffused with bright rosy; the three lines finely $l^{\text {morple rosy. Hindwings rather deeper rosy. Underside dull yellow daphled with rosy, }}$ with the lines purple rosy.
or. lale yellow, dusted with rusty atoms, with the lines ru-ty grey, the subterminal heing composed of small hotches, which are sometimes sulcontinnons. On the underside these blotches have a purplish tinge.

Expranse of wings: $\delta^{0}, 34 \mathrm{~mm}$; ; $\circ, 36 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Distinguished at once ly its dimimutive size.
Several examples, all from Lifu.
Eumelea obliquifascia sp. nor.
Forewings: $\delta$ orange thiekly suffused with rosy, so that the ground colour is almost lost, except at the extreme apex ; costa blackish; first line lardly indicated; discal ringlet fairly distinct ; second and third lines purple rosy, the second ruminy obliquely from costu to inner margin, parallel to the hindmargin. Hindwings: o like foremings, with two lines less diatinet. Forewings: of yellow, with the markings rusty red; hindwings the satue. In this sex the yellow ground colonr is ouly slightly dusted with rusty atoms. 1istinguished from all other species by the direction of the second line.

Expanse of wings: $\delta^{\prime}, 52$ to 56 mm .; $\uparrow, 58 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Four $\delta \delta{ }^{\circ}$ and one $q$, from Felder collection, from Amboina. One of the $\delta \delta$ is labelted Eumelen rostlit ('ram.; but they do not answer to 'ramer's figure any more than ot hers of the genns.

## Hedyle Guen.

Hedyle (inen., Phal., ii., p. 521.
Type: II. helicomurin (Guen., 1.c., p. 522.
Guene knew only the $\delta$. To the partieulars of his diagnosis must he addecl : antemare of of lectinated as well ats $\delta$; neuration of hindwings in $\delta$ simple.

## Hyphedyle gen. nor.

Resembles Merdyle (inen., in laving the himbings of the $\delta^{\circ}$ simple; hut differs from that genus in the structure of the antemae of the $\delta$, which are thickly ciliated, net pect inated.

TYpe: IIgnhedyle rubedinarial W"lk. (I'hellinorles).

## Phellinodes (iuen.

Phellinodes Guen., Phal., ii., 1', 52.).
'TYpe: $I$ '. sutellitintu finen., l.e., ll. X.I., fig. 8 .
The genne may be at once spparated from Medyle Guen. and Myphealyle Warr. by the distorted nenration of the of hindwings. (inenée, after describing sutellitiotu, gives the type as a $\delta$; but in lis previons remarks on the genus he lancuts that he had ouly a single mutilated specimen, of which the sex was douht ful. It would not he wrong. I think, to conclude that the specimen was a $f$. as Ginevee would have been almost sure to remark the peculiarity in the neuration in the $\delta$.

## Phellinodes hedylaria ip. nov.

Forewings whitish, suffised toward: the costal and inner margins with pale brownish, and crossed by mumerons simous black transwerse strite, which towards the costa and inner margin are thicker and partially confluent; the dise and lower part of the hindmargin remain clearer white ; apex of wing occupied by a yellow brown :jot, edged with blackish striae; before it, on the costa, is a large pure white triangular hloteh. Hindwings with the dise whitish speckled with blackish; costal, lind, and inner margins broadly hordered with brownish grey, which is somewhat dappled towards the anal angle. Htad, thoms, and ablomen fuscous grey. I nderside very much like upper, but the dark horders of the hindwings are wauting.

Expanse of wings: 56 mm .
One example from sonth America.

## Almodes terraria.

| Almodes terraria | (inen., Phel., i., l. 390 | S. Domingo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ,. , | Wlk., xxii., p. Gos |  |
| Polysemia stelliclurin | Guen., Plat., ii., 1. 4io) | S. Domingo. |
| ", ", | Wlk., xx\%., p. 1372. |  |
| Borrmin squameigera. | Feld., Reise Vov., I'l. CXXIT., fig. 11. \% | Bogota. |
| Cibleriar bulteolata | II. S., (or\%. Bl. (('uba), No. 5 ¢ | ('uba. |
| " $\quad$ " | Guudl., No. 409. |  |
| , . . | Moeschl., Portorico. 1. 2\%2 | Portorico. |
| Eigurial ersmeomut | Druce, Biol. Contr. Am. Lep, Het., i p. 79 , Pl. X1XTII., figs. 24, 25 |  |
| . cruleinu. | Druce, Biol. Centr. Am. Lep, Het., ii., 11. XLVIll., fig. 21, only |  |

## Polysemia carinenta.

Phul. geom. curinentu Cram., P'ty, Ex., ii., 1.47, Pl.CXXVIll.,
fig. F . . . . Coromantel loast (?
Boarmia , Wlk., xxi. p. 3 , 0 . .
Hiyocoetis carinentaria llïb., Verz., 1. 316 . . .
Bortrmia ", Guen., Phal., i., 1. 210 . . Surinam.
Phaluent corinata lỏab. F.. S., 146 . . . .
I'olysemiat limeries Guen., I'tet., ii., p. 451, o . . S. Ioningo.
, "
Wlk., xxv., p. 1372

Engmear hoyotreric. Wlk., xxxv., P. 1598 . Bogota.
Iruee, Biol. Centr. Am. Lep. Met., ii.,

1. 78, ll. MLIIll., fig. 20, ㅎ.

The above synonymies will, I believe, be fommel correct. Almorles (inem. las pectinated antemme in the $\delta$; in Polysemin they are armed with fascioles of rilia; both possess a radial in the hindwing, and are akin to the genera Mecoceros (inen., and Ametris Hüh. ('ramer's locality for corimente-the 'oromaudel coast is almost certainly an error. Ginebée even makes it Surinan, from whence most of Cramer's species came. Two more genera ol linené's, ('motrichu and Oilysice. are almost certainly referable here; 'Taiti, the lowality given for (rrotrichat liconmořu, being probably an error for Haiti.

## Subfamily orthostixinat.

Orthostixidae Meyr.
Desmobathridae Meyr. Celerena pallidicolor spr. nov:
Wings $b^{\text {nale }}$ primrose ; eosta of forewings concisely black from hase ; a broalish, slightly ohlique black bar just before the middle rons from the costa, where the lasal black costal streak stops, to the anal angle; its ontside edge is straight and well defined, the imner edge diffuse; alex broadly black, connected with the central bar by a narrow black curved spaee at the anal angle. Hindwings with the hindmargin broadly black at the alex, only balf as broad along the hindmargin. Ileat, thorax, and abdomen pake primrose. Underside like uprer. The pale apical blotch of the forewings between the central har and the dark apex is large and lroader at its end above the anal angle than on the costa.

One \& from Waigion, from the Felder collection, abont the same size as perither f'ram. Easily distinguished from all other species by its pale primrose ground colour.

Celerena stenospila sp. nov.
Forewings dull dark, hrownish grey, with the hase from the imer margin indistinctly yellowish as in perithen ('ram. The yeltow apieal marking is very narrow, not more than half as broad as in perithert. Hlindwings yellow, with a blackish borrler, which is broader than in any example of perithen. One o example from Amboina, from the Felder collection.

## Naxa guttulata 1 . nov.

Wings smoky white; base of costa black: all the spots smoky grey, blurred; the laval and subterminal laterally produced; the terminal serite romoler, and also the dhseal spots; the smallest sereies of the genus.

One of from Borneo, mmamed, in the Fekler collection.
Two others, also $\delta$, from lomeo, in the British Museum.

## Hemigymnodes gen. nov:

Forewing: with costa faintly curved thronghout; alex blunt; hindmargin ohliquely curved, nore ohbinte in the lower half than in the upper; lindwing.
rather narrow, the imner margin short ; hindmargin weakly rounded; saling thin, and rather glossy ; paipi short, not reaching beyond face; anteman ( $\delta$ ) with tine pairs of curled cilia; tongue present; legs weak; hind tihiae, as far as can he sern, with only one pair of sprrs. Nomation: forewings, cell half as long as wing; first median nervule at four-fifthe, second shortly hefore cmot, third from end of eell; lower radial from centre of discocellular, mper ratial from upper angle of cell; fifth subcostal from just hefore end of cell, curred mpards and closely approximating to common sem of the next three, which rum shortly into costa from this common stem; first suheostal apparently free from the base, rumning close to the subeotal nervire as far as and of cell, and alproximating to or anastomosing with the stem of the next three herond the cell. Hindwings with eostal united to subeostal by a lar near hase; two subsostals on a rather long common strm; radial from centre of discocellular; medians at in forewing*.

Type: Hemigymnodes nitidle sp. nov.

## Hemigymnodes nitida s. nov.

Wing: dull grey, semitramsarent, each with a pale discal spot. The forewings with another slightly jaler spot on the middle of the inuer margin; underside the same; ablomen and legs concolorons with wings; heal, face, hhorax, pectus, and hase of last abdominal segment dull orange.

Exjuanse of wings: 30 mm .
Two of $\delta$ from Costa Rica.

## Mimaletis gen. nor.

Superficially very mueh like aletis llibh, hut differs in the neuration, and in the of antemace. In the forewings the costal and first subcostal mervule are mited from near the hase, and the of antemae are shortly and stoutly pectinated, as in Terime Wlk., not beset with fascicles of cilia.

Type: Mimaletis posticu Wlk. (Aletis).

## Mimaletis humilis sp. nos:

f. Forewings orange red, apical one-third hack, its inner edge rumning from just beyond the middle of costa, oblique and slightly irmgular, to the anal angle, forming at small blunt tooth inwards in the cell ; in this apieal third an oblique oblong white bloteh, consisting of four obleng blotches divided by the two radials, and vertically beneath it a small white sjot. Hindwings with hindargin bordered with hack, more narrowly tham in IV. postica Wlk., with five white horseshoe shaped marginal markings; its inner edge consists of regular eurves, as in A. helcitu limn.; a small romd liack phot at end of cell, which apuars much further from the lindmargin than in postict Wlk., owing to the narrowness of the marginal hand. Underside like mper. Head, thomas, and aldomen (aparently) Wackish; but there may have heen a series of white domal spots when fresh.
txpanse of wing : 52 mm .
One of from the Gaboon liver.
Cartaletis gen. not.
Near Alelis Haib., hut differing esperially in the structure of the of antemac, which are strongly prectinated, instead of hearing faseciches of cilia.

Type: ('artuletis libyssen Hopli. (Aletis).

Leptaletis gen, nov.
Intermediate between Certaletis Warr, and P'uraptychodes Warr., agreeing with the former in nemration and antennal structure, and with the latter in the very much weaker build and consistency of the wings, and in the character and variability of the markings and colouring.

Type : Leptuletis rariabilis Butler (Aletis).

## Leptaletis pallida spor.

Forewings white, orange at base : costa and apical third smoky black, the lattes with two larger and two smaller white spots; hindwings white with a hlack horder. the inmer edge of which is marked with a series of wedge-shaped projections.

Slightly smaller than $L$. varituritis Butler.
A pair from Nierra Leone. One of in British Museum.

Paraptychodes gen, nov.
ठ. Forewings triangular ; costa straight, convex at base and before apex, which is buntly rounded; hindmargin oblique, somewhat protuberant below apex ; inner margin convex; mal angle lardly marked; forea present. Hindwings small, rounded; inner margin with a semi-elliptical flap, which is folded over on the underside, the space alove it on the upper surface heing marked with blackish scales; antennae jrectinated, the pectinations stout and short; palpi weak, porrect; tongue present; hind tibiae thickened, with two short spurs; hind tarsi short. Neuration: forewings with cell two-thirds as long as wing ; the margins approximating towards end ; discocellular irregular in shape; first median nervule at three-fourths; second at seven-eighths; third from end of cell ; lower radial from the centre of discofellular, uner from upper angle of cell; third, fourth, and fifth subcostals on common stem rising a little before end of cell at the point where the subcostal nervure is bent downwards; second subcostal at seven-eighths; first at three-fourths; the latter free, the second anastomosing with the stem of the other three. Hindwings : costal and subcostal approximated for half the length of cell ; two subcostal uervules from upper angle ; radial from centre of discocellular ; first median at half ; second at seven-eighths; third from end of cell.
f. With wings longer and narrower; hindmargin of forewings not protulerant helow apex ; antennae with short strong pectinations.

Type: Paraptychodes tenuis Butler (Aletis).
Bntler's examples of temuis were all $\circ$ o + , as also the type of Hampson's fulme. which seems identical.

Palaeomystis gen. nov.
Forewings ample, elongate; costa straight in the middle, arehed at hase and convex before apex, which is slightly and biluntly produced; hindmargin sinuous. incurved beneath apex, then bowed, and oblique ahove the anal angle, which is still distinct. Hindwings narrow, the apes ahnost more falcate than that of the forewings; hindmargin sinuous; anal angle ronded off. l'alpi very short, not reaching front of face; antennae simple, thickened in $\delta$; tongue present : lind tiliae of o with fonr spurs. Neuration: forewings, cell half the length; discocellutar
angulated, the lower arm ohligne ; first median at half; seamel a little before, third from, the eud of cell; lower radial from a little ahore the angulation of the diseocellular; upper from the top end of cell ; last four subcostals on common stem ; first frees. Hindwings: dis'ocellular angulated, the lower arm, in the $\delta$, itself bent ontwards ; costal approaching subcostal a little way from hase ; first subcostal well before the end of cell, serond from end, ruming nearly into the middle of the hindmargin: radial from the bend in the lower arm of the discocellular; third median from lower end of cell ; first and second at even distances shortly before the cond, both running into the inner margin, which is eut away and leaves no room for an interior vein, excejt quite close to the margin. In the of the lower arm of the discocellular is straight, and the radial starts from the angulation, while all the three medians run into the hindmargin. Scaling semidiaphanous.

Tyle : Polacomystis falcatriris Moore (L'roptery.r).
Archaeopseustes gen. nov.
Forewing: ample, triangular, with costa nearly straight, consex just before apex, which is bluntly rectangular; hindmargin eveuly and obliquely curved; aual angle rather prominent. llindwings rather short and narrow, in comparison with forewing*; hindmargin rounded. Forehead Aloping; face strongly and bluntly protuberant; antennae ( $\delta^{3}$ ) stoutly bipectinated to near the apex ; tongue present ; palpi horizontak, second joint woolly, terminal small, smooth ; all femora and pectus hairy ; hind tibiae with four spurs; aldomen with slight lateral tufts. Neuration: forewings, cell not half the length of the wing; discocellular crescent shaped; first median nervule at three-fourths, second just before, third from, the end of the cell ; lower radial from centre of discocellular ; upler from upper angle of cell ; last four subcostal nerviles on a common stem, starting from close to angle of cell, second learing first, fifth next, third and fourth parting shortly before apex; first subcostal free, from just before end of cell ; hindwings with costal shortly approximated to subcostal near bave ; both suhcostals from top end of cell ; rest of neuration ats in forewing:

Type: A. (tmpliticata Wlk. (Abraxas).
Tosaura (?) pallida s.le nor:
Forewings white, with a tinge of yellow, sparsely sprinkled with olive fuscous atoms; first line indicated only by an inwardly oblique blackish costal bloteh; second line hy a similar hut rather broader one on the costa ; a faint olive pateh in the centre of.the wing, and is small darker one on the inner margin ; hindmargin with a small dark bloteh ahoye and below the elhow; fringe dark, except at the elhow. Hindwings with a pale olive furcons fascia at two-thirds from the hase. Head, thorax, and abclomen concolorons with forewings.

Expanse of wings: $2 x \mathrm{~mm}$.
One of from dapan. Thue example alove deseribed is a good deal worn, but is manifestly a distinet species. I am not certain that it is a true Toscure, as the pahpi appear to be much longer than in the two Indian speeies of the genus, and more rostriform.

## Desmobathra plana nov.

Wings all def gellow above and below, with no marking- whateser except two small hown costal spots, which indicate the origin of the transerme hines. Head. thorax, and alklomen concelosons.

Fippanse of wing.: 22 mm .
Two ơ' ${ }^{\circ}$ from lifin.

## Scbamily Pseddoterinfine.

## Actenochroma cristata sp nos.

Wings dull olive green, with indistinct darker green transverse mottlings; costa of forewings hardly shouldered at base, and slightly concave in the middle; costa itself concolorons with ground colour, hut mottled with dark; basal line almost obsolete; exterior line denticulate, indistinct, expressed by black dashes on veins; submarginal line indistinct, expressed by pale blotches; space between exterior and submarginal lines darker, especially just level with the cell and ahove the inner nargin, where the markings hecome diffusedly blackish; basai line of fringes incomplete, shown only by black dots between the denticulations. Underside bright, prale ochreous, with no yellow tiut ; spots and submarginal band strongly black, the latter tinged with reddish; cell spots of the upperside small, black, with raised scales.

From Bhotan, Sikkim, S. Celebes. Many $\delta^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$. This, perhaps, is identical with subtepens Wlk, from Borneo.

Actenochroma flavibasalis sl. nov.
Forewings greenish white, with dark green mottlings and suffusion; this suffusion is most evident at the hase and along the costa of the forewings ; a dark green curved basal line, starting from a deeper green spot on costa, and nearly tonching a dark green discal elongated spot ; second line dark green, strongly denticulated ; a wayy green subterminal line; fringes pale olive green, preceded by a row of dark green spots between the veins; the first line is preceded on the inner margin, and the second line followed on the inner margin, and in the centre by patches of mixed reddish and blackish scales. Hindwings like forewings, but without the dark basal line and its reddish blotch. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale green, mottled with darker. I'nderside pale straw colour, strongly snffused from the hase outwards with orange yellow; a large black oval discal spot in forewings; a broad black fascia, which in the forewngs has its inner edge sinnous, and contains a pale apical patch, and in the hindwings has the inner edge perfectly straight, and the onter deeply and evenly dentated.

One ${ }^{7}$ from Java.

## Actenochroma subochracea p . nov.

Forewings yellowish green, mottled with darker green and blackish; costa flecked with blackish; hasal line blackish, straight, interrugted, mixed with piukish scales; a small black discal spot; second line hachish, denticulated, with a few pinkish scales iu the denticulations, followed by a more or less contiuuous series of hlotehes, consisting of blackish and pinkish scales ; a summarginal line of blackish slots; fringe concolorons, with a blackish lunule at the base hetween the veins, and a minute black dot at the end of the reius. Hindwings like forewings, but with the hase more mottled with darker; hindmargin deeply and irregularly crenulate. Ilead, face, and thorax dark green; antennae and abdomen paler and more ochreons. Inderside testaceous, strongly suffused, especially towards the hindmargins, with reddish, which more or lews breaks up the hackish marginal faccia; all the wins reddish; a large round blackish cell spot in both wings.

Several of from the Khasia lills.

## Actenochroma subopalina sp. nov.

Forewings dull green, very finely dusted with blackish atoms; costa very minutely mottled with blackish, exeept towards apex, where it is more evidently marked with blackish and pinkish; hasal line hackish, mixed with pinkish seales, forming two or three indistiuct curved tecth; a small hackish discal dot; second line blackish, denticulated, followed by a band of contiguous blotehes of pale pinkish and blackish seales; submarginal line obsolete; fringe concolorons, with a small dark spot at base between the seins. llindwings the same, but with the hase for some distance a mixture of blackish and pinkish scales. Hoad and thorax green; abdomen and face paler. Underside delicate pale opaline greeu; in the forewings with some sparse darker mottling towards the hindmargin; both wings with a largish ronnd black cell spot, and a pinkish brown fascia towards the hindmargin, whieh has both margins in the forewings diffuse, but the inner margin on the bindwings coucise.

One of from the Klasia llills.

## Dindica marginata sjo nos.

Closely related to Dindica polyphaenaria Guen.; forewings precisely the same, except that the dark costal blotel beyond the exterior line is wanting. llindwings much brighter orange, with a minch narrower black border; which is not mueb wider at the anal angle than at the inner. Underside with the basal two-thirds brighter yellow; the back fascia in both wings touching the himdmargin throughont, and leaving no white included spot; that in the forewings heing donble the width of that in the hindwings. Ahtomen beweath and on sides bright orange.

One $\delta$ from $\therefore$ ('elebers, the same size at polyphumaria (inen.
Pingasa candidaria sp. nov.
Like erenaria Guen., but decidedly larger; the hindmarginal area much paler, the lines and discal dash more strongly expressed; the black fascia of the underside more restricted, and no trace of yellow at the base of either wing.

Expanse of wings: $\delta, 48$ mim. ; $+5 \times \mathrm{mm}$.
Soveral examples of both sexes from Australia.
Pingasa cinerea sp. nov.
Forewings silvery grey, densely dusted throughout witls darker olive grey scales; first line fire, dark grey, tinged with reddish, forming two rounded projections, between costa and inner margin; second line fine, blackish, denticulated, followed by a darker shade, in which are some pinkish scales; fringes pale grey with a fine dark hasal line; discal dot small, dark, inconspicnous. Hindwings the same, but more thickly dusted with darker scales, especially in the costal region, and with moro decidedly pinkish seales beyond the second line. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale grey, dusted with olive fuscous; the face and abdomen paier than the rest; tufts of the hitdwings and crests of ablomen whitish. Inderside dull whitish, tinged with cinereous in the forewings especiatly ; a broad, smoky black hindmarginal fascia, touching the margin throughout, and heaving the fringes whitish; forwings with costa and diftuse cell mark smoky black.
(the of from Anstralia.

## Pingasa javensis il nor.

like erenaria Guen., but praler; the haek faseia of the monderside narrower ; wo yellow suffusion heneath near the base ; diseal spot of forewing a almo-t obsolete.

Several specimens from Java.

## Pingasa latifascia sl. now.

Forewings whitish ochreous, mottled all over witl pale olive green seales; costa dark greenish grey ; first line greeuish, forming two larger teeth, and one smaller above the imer margin; discal mark greenish, linear, oblique; second line denticulated, dull greenish, followed ly a suftinsion of dark green and rust coloured seales; submarginal line paler, denticulated; tringe whitish with hackish blotches at base hetween veins, Ilindwings like forewings, but withont basal line. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale whitish ochreons; face with a black har at top. Underside white, hardly tinged with ochreous along the costa of both wings; with a large blackish oblique cell mark in forewings, and an almost imperceptible one in hindwings; a very broad black marginal faseia, coneisely edged internally and touching the hindmargins oplosite the cells.

One of from Batchian.
Akin to dispensutr Wlk.

## Pingasa rubicunda (1), not:

Forewings ochreous white; costa pale greenish; first line dark green, forming two large and one maller tooth; discal mark elongated, hent, dark green; second line black, nearly straight for the upper two-thinds, then inclined inwards, throwing out small black teeth along the reins hindwards; from base to this line the whitish ground colour is sparsely dusted with greenish seales; hindmarginal area dull pinkish grey, mottled with paler and mixed with greenish; smbmarginal line pale, dentated ; fringes whitish, snffused in part with pinkish, with an irregularby defined blackish basal line, which swells ont more into poots between the reins; inner margin dusted with bright rosy scales. Ilindwings like forewings; in the middle of the hindmargin of hoth wings is an irregular paler hloteh. Head, face, thorax, and patagia whitish ochreons; abdomen the same, hut suffused down the baek with dark fuscons green suales. Inderside pure white, suffused with yellowish towards the base, with black eell spot to forewing, and a broad black submarginal fascia, which tonches the hindmargins at the anal angles and apposite the cells.

Several examples, all $\delta \delta$, from the Khasia llills.
This species comes near rufofusciatu Moore, hut is distinguished at once by the darker sealing, and the rery broal and distinct black fascian of the muderside.

## Pingasa subdentata rlp nor.

Like crenaria Gutn.; distingnished by the following pronts: the external margin of the hack fascia of the underside is irregularly dentate; the hase of both wings beneath is more largely suffused with yellowish; and the hindwing: beneath have a distinct black cell spot, which is absent in the allied forms.

Several examples from s. ('elebes.

Pingasa venusta il nov.
Forewings with the central space, which is much constricted, white, dusted (specially along the costa and inner margin with ochreous olive scales; basal area and broad marginal field olive yellow, tinged with cinereous and with delicate transverse dark striae; the yellow tint being condensed along the veins, which are almost orange; two transverse lines, very distinct, black; the first at oue-third slightly. curved and nearly vertical, forming a single tooth inwards above the inner margin; second, before two-t hirds, curving inwards, and twice as near the first on inner margin as on costa ; bluntly toothed exterually ; subterminal line indicated only by a row of strong tecth; the space between it and the second line greyer than the space beyond it to the hindmargin, which is clearer yellow, except at anal angle, where there is a greyish pateh; fringes yellowish, with a dark spot at base hetween the denticulations. Hindwings with no white central space, the hasal two-thirds heing entirely suffused with coarse olive and whitish scales; second line blackish, distinctly denticulate, but not nearly so strongly expressed as in the forewing. Head, face, antennae, thorax, and abdomen concolorons with the yellow ground colour of wings. Underside pure white, the basal area largely and evenly suffused with dull yellow; a broad black submarginal fascia, not touching hindmargin except oprosite the cell of the forewing*: cell spot of the forewings large, irregularly lunular, showing faintly on the upperside; cell spot of hindwings small, faintly visible ahove.

Two of drom Sikkim, one larger than the other.
Expanse of wings : 46 to 50 mm .

## Subamily tiEOMETRINAE.

Iotaphora gen. nov.
Forewings ample, elongate; costa fatintly curved; apex rounded; hindmargin rat her strongly curved ; anal angle rounded off. Hindwings rather long; hinduargin well rounded, waved; antennae in $\delta$ shortly pectinate for three-fourths; in of thick. simple, minutely subserrulate; palji short, hardly reaching in frout of face, which is rounded ; tongue present. Neuration normal ; discocellulars both angulated, the lower arm very oblique.

Type: lotaphora iridicolor Butler (Panaethia).
Calleremites gen. nov.
Forewings with costa nearly straight, becoming slightly convex towards apex; bindmargin evenly and rather obliquely curved; inner margin somewhat convex. Hindwings, with hindmargin well romnded, the anal angle produced; inner margin straight; both wings beneath, with the basal area clothed with short furry scaling; palpi stout, ascending, porrect; third joint hent forward, short, and obtuse; tongue present ; face rounded, slightly protuberant ; antennae ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) quite simple. Neuration : discocellular of forewings augulated ; that of hindwings running throughont obliqnely inwards ; cell two-fifths of the length of the wing ; first median nervule at two-thirds, second and third from the lower end of cell; lower radial of forewings from slightly above the centre of the discocellular; upper radial from top angle of cell; fifth subcostal out of the common stem of the last four at one-third, rumning into lindmargin some way below apex. In the hindwings the costal curves away from the subcostals, which are shortly stalked.

Type: C. suborneter ip. nov.

## Calleremites subornata sp nov.

Forewings pate olive ochreons, tinged with luteous towards the hinclmargin and at the anal angle, with a few fine prale transverse striae; haval hall of the wing crossed hy a dark fuscons ohve lascia, the margins of which are concave, its imer margin rumning from the costa at one-sisth to the inner margin at one-third, the outer from about the centre of the conta to nearly two-thirds of the inner margin ; the fascia is thus twice as broad on costa as on the imner margin, and narrowest below the median vein. Hindwings similar, but the dark olive fascia extends quite to the base; fringes luteous; in the pale outer half of both wings the dark fascia of the underside shows through. I'nderside quite different ; pale drahhish ochreons; hase of hoth wings broadly tinged with bright yellow; a large pear-shapesl black cell spot on both wings, and a broad diffuse hlackish fa*cia along the outer half, not reaching the hindmargin nor the costa of the forewing. Face tawny ohive; palpi darker : vertex ochreons ; collar and thorax bright yellow ; ablomen worn, probahly concolorons with wings.

Expanse of wings: 64 mm .
One of from Sikkim, in the Felder collection.

## Aporandria gen, nov.

Forewings ample ; costa straight, convex only hefore alpex, which is subfalcate; hindmargin howed; anal angle square. Hindwings broad, with the hindmargin entire, rounded, but with a blunt elhow in the middle. Antemae peetinated in both sexes; palpi porrect, twice as long in $\circ$ as in $\delta$; forehead with a pointed projection below, which in the of is conspicuous and one-third the length of the palpi; tongue present; legs short ; hind tibiae with four spurs; scaling dense. Hindwings with a paler, semitransparent patch at the base, the discocellular enlarged and heset with raised scales, and followed by a small round transparent pateh. In the hindwings hoth subcostals, and the second and third median nervules, are on a longish stalk.

Type: Aporandria speculurir, Guen. (fieometra).

## Rhodochlora gen. nor.

Forewings ample, triangular; costa nearly straight, more convex hefore apex, which is a little produced, hut not acutely; hindmargin oblignely curved; inner angle almost rectangular. Hindwings broad, with hiudmargin well rounded, and with slight elbow in middle; antennae ( (f) simple, hut thickened towards base and minutely serrulate; the basal joint somewhat enlarged, and with a minute tooth in front; palpi long, prrect; tongue present. Neuration normal ; xaling fine and solt ; the hindwings with a semitransparent gatch at the bave.

Type: R. roseipalpis Feld. (Achlore).
The genus is evidently related to Aporandria speculuria (inen., from India, which Las a similar semitransparent space at the hase of the hindwings: but in it the of antennae are subpectinated. The o will probably show more definite peculiarities.

## Rhodochlora brunneipalpis sp. nov.

Nearly related to R. roseipulpris Feld., from Venezuela, but with fewer marking. Forewing* of the same pale apgle green, but with the veins yellowish or reddish, +npecially on the under surface, whereas they rmain white in roseipalpis; in this:
last the redelish denticulated exteriur line lum a strongly marked erescent just ahove the inner margin, which is filled up with white succeeded by a reddish blotch of roundish shape, which is partially contintued upwards as a reddish shade beyond the exterior line itself. In brmencipulpis, the mescent is much finer, and the red spot heyond hardly pereeptible, and not prolucel; hesides which it is decidedly uearer the anal angle than in roseipennis. Llindwings entirely pale green; whereas in roseipentis the pale space at the base is followed by a broad reddish shade; underside of both wings whitish green; the tip of the hindwings hrownish; this brown spot is alsent in roseipenmis; palpi dull red brown. Thorax and ahdomen whitish green.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm .
(lue of from Liio Demerara.
Besides the difference in coloration, there appears to he a slight hut appreciable difference in the shupe of the wings. In roseipenmis the costa of the forewing is Atraighter; the hinduargin is straighter and more olligue, and the hindwings show the clbow much more phainly:

Pareuchloris gen. nor.
Distinguished from Euchloris by the of antennae being distinctly pectinated, though sometimes (as in vernaria) shortly so; in the hindwings the hindmargin is more or less distinctly angulated or elbowed in the middle, whereas in Liuchloris it is quite romul.

Tyler : Pareuchloris cernaria limn.

## Opisthotia gen. nov.

Forewings with the costa faintly eurved; apex hardly pointed; hindmargint curved, faintly waved; anal angle distinct. Hindwings with the inner angle rounded, the anal angle produced into a short ear-shaped lobe; hindmargin elbowed at the end of the third median bervule, on each side of which it is concave; mutennte of $\delta$ pectinated, the prectinations moderate, even, pubesent ; tip filiform ; palp ${ }^{\text {pi }}$ short, hardly reaching in front of face; tougue present ; hind tibiae slightly flattened and thickened, with two pairs of short spurs. Neuration normal ; scaling fine and - larse ; the surface of the wings, esjecially on the underside, iridescent.

Type: Opisthotia lumidilinea Moore (Grometre).

Ornithospila gen. nor:
Forewings ample, triangular ; costa straight till just hefore anex ; hindmargin corved, subcenulate, more distinctly just lolow apex; anal angle well marked. Hlindwings broad, with hindmargin waved, and a blunt but distinct elhow at the end of the third medjan vein. Antemae ( $\delta$ ) luet inated, the peetimations short, even, and $p^{\text {pubseent } ; ~ t i p, ~ f i l i f o r m ~ ; ~ p a l p i ~ p o r r e c t, ~ r e w h i n g ~ b e y o n d ~ f a c e ~: ~ t o n g u e ~} p^{\text {rewent } ; ~ h i n d ~}$ tibiar with two pairs of spurs; scaling tine and dence; discocellular of hindwings hiarcuate, marked above with red brown; markings two transerse denticulate deep green lines.

Tyle: O. avicularia (iuen. (Geometra).
The ㅇ is not known of any species of this genms, as far as 1 can ascertain.

Urospila gen. nov.
Near to Ormethospilu Warr., but distinguished in two points; the lindwings have a more prominent projection at the end of the third median nervule, containing a black brown suot as in Cropteryc. The markings consist, not of deuticulated green lines, hut straight white lines, as in Meyalochloro Mevr.

Type: U. lineata Moore (Geometra).

## Chloroglyphica gen. nor.

Forewings with costan straight to the apux ; aqex itself hent round: hindmargin at first vertical, with two minute cremulations, then straight and oblique to the anal angle, with even a faint indentation between the second and third median seins; anal angle square. Hindwings broad; lindmargin with a distinct tooth in middle ; ahove which it is slightly sinnots, and quite straight below it to the anal angle which forms a right angle. Palpi ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) stout, porrect, short; third joint quite small; tongue $p$ resent ; antemuae of $\delta$ shortly and regularly pectinated; lind tibiae in the only of examined with three spurs. Neuration normal ; sealing as in Thalassoles, but denser and more varied.

Type: C. variegata Butler (Loxochila).

## Paramaxates gen. nor.

Akin to Doothia Warr. Forewings with costa arched from base to apeex, which is blunt and not produced; hindmargin strongly dentate; two teeth more prominent than the rest, one at the end of the fifth subcostal nervnle, projecting heyond the apex, the other at the end of the third median; between these two the margin is lunate; helow the middle tooth it is very oblique and deeply dentate. Hindwings with hindmargin deeply dentate, and a longer bunt tooth at end of the third median : antennae, palpi, and legs as in Doonbiu; scaling thick and coarse.

Type: P. vaguta Wlk. (Macaria).
Paramaxates vagata W]k. celebensis subsp. nov.
Wings above more olive green than in either of the two lndian forms; hase of the hindwings dull rosy, with black transserse striae; a broad hack submarginal fascia on the hindwings. Underside whiter than in the Bhotan form, less so than in that from the Khasia Hills, with the black suhmarginal fascia of the two wings as in the former. The specimen, a $\circ$, is somewhat worn, and an exact comparison is impossible. It is the only $q$ of the species I have seen, all the rest in the Rothschild collection, seventeeu in number, being o $\sigma^{\circ}$. Froms. Celehes.

Paramaxates vagata Wlk. khasiana sub:-1. nov.
Generally smaller and paler green than in the type form. Underside with the black fasciae very much narrower, in some cases. veduced to a mere black streak.

Several specimens from the Khasia Hills.
Chlorodontopera albiguttata sp. nov.
Forewings dull green; basal arca paler; first line consinting of small curves, nearly vertical ; exterior line dentate, starting from costa at two-thirds, and attaining the inner margin at two-thirds, apmoaching the first line ahore the imner margin ;
space between the two lines darker grean, oprecially along the edges of the lines: *pace beyond the exterior line paler, but gradnally darkening again up to the - theterminal line, which is represented by a series of dull white lunulate spots; basal line of fringe dark green; fringes pale oehreons, with a darker medial line, and the extremities of the tectly cinereons; a very distinct ovate hack cell spot with a pale ochreous centre; hindwings the same. Head. thorax, and abdomen (prohably) concolorous with ground colour of wings, but in the type faded ochreons. I'nderside dark olive green, with the basal line olnolete, but the palaspaces margining the exterior and sulmarginal lines clear white and wery conspichous ; no trace of cell spots in rither wing.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm .
One of from ladang.
A very distinet and pretty species, expecially umbemeath.
Dooabia gen. nov.
Forewings with costa strongly curved from base to alex; apex minutely produced; hindmargin denticulate-crenulate, with a larger, more prominent tooth at the end of the third median nervule, below which the margin is more oblique than above it; anal angle distinct. Hindwings with the hindmargin produced into a very long pointed tooth at the cod of the third median nervule, denticulate(renulate on either side of it ; palpi porrect, short ; the third joint short, drooping; tongue present ; antennae simple in of hind tibiae with a pencil of hairs, anl two pairs of spmrs; scaling fine and thin.

Trye: Doocthice virillate Moore (Ennomos).

## Agathia diversiformis sp. nov.

Wings pale apple green; forewings with the costa dull whitish grey, as in codinu swinh. a deep pmplish hack hasal spot, which does not reach above the median, hut is mneh more prolonged along the inner margin than that in codint; an irregular, nearly sertical olive grey fascia at one-third, and heyond the middle a broad olive grey fascia occupying nearly the whole onter half of the wing, connected by a similar coloured bloteh with the hindmargin above the ellow, above and below whieh is a narrow green space; the inner edge of this broad fascia is deeply indented hetween the second and third medians, and on the sulmedian fold is joined to the first narrow fascia; some small green pots occur in the middle of the hroad fascia, and a green space below the costa; fringe greyish white, dark grey at the elbow. Hindwing: with the extreme bave hrown; the imuer margin, a hlotch on it near the base, and a very broad laseia, olive grey; this fascia contains near its imer edge a curverd dark streak from the imner margin, and some black linear dashes on the vein-; anal angle purplish grey; fringe whitish grey at the interior angle thence to anal angle dark purplish, preceded by a hroadish purple black line. Face pale below, cinereons purple above, as is the vertex; collar grem; thoma purplish; abdomen green mottled with olive grey. I'nderside pate whitish green, with a broad purplish grey submarginal fascia, of which the inner half is the darker, the onter half having a smeared look, and connected with outer margin by a darker purplish streak; fringe of the lindwings purplish black.

Expanse of wings: 50 mm .
(has of from barjiling.

Bistingnished from all other species hy the outline of the wings. In the forewings the hindmargin is huntly angled at the end of the third median, above which it is vertical, and helow it oblique. In the hiudwings the lindmargin is perlectly straight from anat angle to the end of the second subcostal, exceptet for a small projecting tooth at the end of the third median.

Lophochlora gen. nor.
Forewings elongated: costa gradually consex; ajex prominent; hindmargin with the upper half nearly vertical, then suddenly oblique and waved; inner margin somewhat convex. Hindwings narrow, with the hindmargin deeply indented between two jrominent teeth at end of the lower subcostal and third median. Forehead flat; palpi short ; antemnae of $\delta$ simple; hind tibiac rather thickened, with fonr spurs; ablomen with suberect erests of hairs on segments 8,4 , and 5 .

Type: L. cristifera Wlk. (Thulere).
Lophocrita gen. nov:
This genus, which in other respects resembles Lophochlorn Warr., is characterised by the subserrate ciliated antennae of the $\delta$, and the recurved crests of hairs on the hack of the abdominal segments.

Type: Lophocrita wadifera Whk. (Thulera).

## Berta (?) discolor sp. nov.

Wings rather dark sandy ochreous (? green when fresll), with the lines consisting of a series of discomected white lunate spots; fringe concolorons, as are the thorax and abdomen; vertex ano shaft of autemae white; muderside entirely pinkish white.

Expranse of wings: 24 mm .
One of from ladang.
Lasiochlora gen. now:
Forewings with costa stightly shouldered at hase, and then faintly cnrved to apex, which is pointed, and subfalcate; hindmargin curved and faintly waved; anal angle ronnded. llindwings with hindmargin waved, and a slight tooth in the middle at the end of the third median nervale. Palpi porrect, short in both sexes; antemnae pectinated in hoth sexes; tongue weak; scaling rather coarse and lax. Neuration : cell half as long as wing; discocellular angulated, the lower arm ohlique. Forewings: first median at five-sixths, second at seven-eighths, third from lower end of cell; radials as usual; last four subcostals on common stem; first subcostal anastomosing with costal. Hindwings: costal anastomosing with subcostal for half the length of cell, just as in the IIydriomeninae ; subcostals both from end of cell; medians as in forewing.

Type: Lasiochlore diducte Wlk. (Geometre).
Agraptochlora gen. nov.
Forewings slightly convex at base of costa and hefore apex, the costa between straight, or even slightly indented; apex hlunt, slightly produced; hinhonargnn curved, with a slight bend in the middle, below which it is more obligne; anal angle
distinct. Hindwings with hindmargin well rombled, slightly waved. Autemae (f) simple; palpi excessively short, not half reaching front of face; tongue small and weak; abdomen erested above. Neuration normal ; scaling close and somewhat coarse; wings without markings.

Type: Agraptochlora subasperse sp. nov.
It is rather mensatisfactory to form a new genus upon the deseription of of only; but the gencral appearance of the two species which I refer to this genus, coupled with the extreme shortness and weakness of the palpi and tongue, seem enough to warrant it.

## Agraptochlora marginata sp. nov.

Wings decp greern, without markings; [ringe dult reddisl, with a broad dull vellowish hasal line : costa of forewing: ochreons yeflow. Inderside pale gilded green, with the fringe as ahove; hane of costa of forewings reddish; head and thorax green ; abdomen ochroous; face, legs, and 1 nalpi red ; antemac brownish ochreous.

Fxpanse of wings: 36 mm .
One \& from Tiapang.

## Agraptochlora subaspersa sl. nov.

Wings pale apple green, withont marking*; costa of forewings ochreous; fringe with dark brown interrupted base fine, and (apparently, as the fringe is worn) a central dark line as well; vertex, thorax, and base of abdomen green; rest of abdomen ochreous dusted with reddisl brown; face and palpi red brown. Underside $1^{\text {nale }}$ yellowish green, sparsely dusted with reddish brown striae.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm .
Whe of from sis Africa.
Eucyclodes gen, nor.
Forewings with costa quite straight till just at alpex ; apeex hlunt ; hindmargin well rounded; anal angle indistinct. Hindwings with full-rounded hindmargin; anal angle somewhat produced and sfuared. Antemae of $\delta$ pectinated ; palpi rather short, third joint minute ; forchead with a smatl triangular horny projection ahove; hind tibiae of $\delta$ with four spurs and a pencil of hairs. In the hindwings the two subcostals and two last merlians ate on a short footstafk; sealing dense.

Type: Eitcyclodes bupresturia Ginen. (Phorodesmu).
Euloxia gen. nor.
Forewings clongate, costa faintly corred from base to ayex; apea distinct, but not acute; hindmargin obliguely eurved; anal angle distinet, but rounded. Hindwings dongate, with rounded hindmargin. Antennae of $\delta$ broadly peetinated to the $\mathrm{tip}_{\mathrm{p}}$; of of simple; palpi very short, not reaching leyond face; hind tibiae with two pairs of spmrs phaced near together; scaling tine and smooth; markiugs eonsist of two ohlique sinuous lines. Nearation: first median in both wings at fire-sixths, second and third both together from lower end of cell ; two suheostals of hindwing on a short footstalk.

Type: E'ulorin fugitivariu (inen. (Iodis).
A :mall Australian gemn of wak-winged insects.

## Leucoglyphica gen. nov.

Forewings with costa strongly arched from base to apex ; apex prominent ; hindmargin obliquely curved, faintly elbowed in the middle; anal angle well marked. Hindwings kite-shapeel, with a prominent angle at end of third median nervule; anal angle decided ; internal angle rounded off; antemae of $\&$ filiform ; of os sbortly and thickly peetinated along the baval half; apical half filiform; palpi porrect, short, and thiek in $\delta^{\circ}$; longer and more slender in $\%$; tongue present; hind tibiae in $\delta^{\circ}$ with four short spurs. Neuration normal; discocellular of both wings marked with an oblique white line.

Type: Leucoglyphicu pullescens 11mpisn. (Geometru).

## Mixolophia gen. nov.

Forewings with costa nearly straight, shouldered at the extreme base and convex before apex ; apex prominent ; hindmargin oblique, hardly curved, suberenulate : anal angle prominent. Ilindwings kite-shaped, with subcrenulate hindmargin : a prominent blunt tooth at the end of the third median nervule ; anal angle square. Antenuae ( $\delta^{\text {) }}$ ) minutely subserrate and ${ }^{\text {mbeseent }}$; palpi short, porrect, rostriform ; tongue present; basal segments of abdomen with three curved tufts of hair, the central one black; anal segment prolonged. Neuration normal ; cell two-fifths of the length of the wings.

Type: M. ochrolreute sp. nov.

## Mixolophia ochrolauta ip. nov.

Wings dull green. Forewings with costa spotted narrowly with dark fuscons: and f ale ; a narrow exterior ochreous line curved outwards, and slightly hut irregularly wavy to the third median nervule, thence running parallel to hindmargin ; anal angle occupied by a large ochreous hotch, which extends mpards to the apex as a narrow streak along the hindmargin; apical veins ochreous; a dark curved line at base of fringes, with a minute dark dot at the end of each vein, the dots hecoming larger and the line obsolescent towards the anal angle; fringe orhreous, tinged with grey. Hindwings the same, but the basal green four-fifths pear-shaped; the ochreons line much broader, the ochreons space at the anal angle more developed, and another smaller one at the internal augle; an oval white, raised discal spot. Abdomen ochreous, tinged with greenish grey bavewards; the first aud third tufts ochreons, the central one blackish; thorax dull green; face reddish; vertex white. I'nderside pale whitish green, with the ochreons line showing through.

Expanse of wings : 32 mm .
One $\delta$ from Bhutan.
Ochrognesia gen. nov.
Forewings with costa mainly straight, couvex from have, and before apex; hindmargin obliquely curved. Hindwings narrow, oblong; hiudmargin with a blunt elbow at the end of the third median uervule; inner margin cut away. Antennae of $\delta$ simple; palpi quite short, slightly aseending; terminal joint invisible; tongue present; hind tibiae with four spurs. Neuration normal; cell two-fifths of the length of the wings.

Type: O. difficta Wlk. (Comibaenu).
Walker's type of $O$. difficte was from North (hina. Bremer's Phorodesmu gratiosariu from East Siberia is the same insect.

## Osteosema gen, now.

forewings broal, trimgular; costa faintly curved throughout; more convex hefore apex, which is blunt ; hindmargin not oblique, slightly howed; anal angle well marked. Hindwings broad, with hindmargin rounded, and a slight angulation in the middle at the end of third median nersule; anal angle widened and produced; antemae of of short, with regular short curved ciliations, which decrease gradually towards the alex ; $1^{\text {nalp }}$, short, fechle, not reaching beyond face (in $\delta$ ); terminal joint short, drooping. I'nderside of athdomen furry; hind tibiae with two pairs of spurs.

Type: O. sanguilineate Moore (Comibaena).

## Thalerura marginata sp. not.

Of the same size, and shape, and colour as T. acutissime $W 7 k$. , but the fringe, instead of being yellow, is iron grey, without a dark basal line, and with white dots at the ends of the veins; the exterior line is distinct, and denticulatc, not broken ${ }^{11}$, into spots; the yellow costa is ouly spotted with darker just before the apex. L'nderside pale bluish white, with un trace of cinereous suffusion on either wing.

One of from Phatan.

## Thalerura prasina sp. nov.

Wings deep gras: green ; costa of forewing ochreons, dusted with dark atoms; fringe yellow with a dark purple basal line, interrupted by yellow dots at the end of the veins, and with dark marks oplosite these dots; no distinct transvers. lines, but traces of whitish spots on the reins; hindwings the same. Thorax green; abdomen cinereous reddish; face reddish with the lower part white; vertex and shaft of antemnae white. Underside pale bluish white, with the fringe and marginal line as above.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm .
One of from Bhutan. Distinguished by the bright green ground colour and absence of markings.

## Gelasma irregularis sp. nov.

Wings dull greyish green, covered with a multitude of small white simons strigae; first line vertical, sinuous; second line ohlique, flenticulate and sinuous; the intervening elace darker green, still darker close to each line; the first line edged internally, the second externally with whitish; a pale green discal ocellus edged with darker; lindwings the same; fringes concolorous. Thorax and abdomen cinereons green; vertex whitisl. Luderside dull greenish white.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm .
Gne $\delta$ from Bhutan.
Akin to glauceria Wlk., but the exterior line mueh more irregular, and nearer the hindmargin.

Hemistola Warr. (Po. Z. S., 1893, 1. 353).
The $f$ in this gems hat pectinated antemae, tike the $\delta$.

## Hemithea rubrifrons ${ }^{5} 1$. mov.

The same size and colour, and with similar markings to $H$. distincturia Wik., but the face, palpi, antemae, legs, and costa of forewings are brick red ; the costa spotted with black; vertex, thorax, and basal segunents of abdomen green; rest of abdomen pinkish grey.

One $i$ from Bhutan.

## Subfamily Astheninae.

Acolutha gen. nov:
This genus is closely related to Aguihesa More, hut is at once sepraralke by the $\delta$ antenuae, which are pectinated.

Type: Acolutha pictaric Moore (Emmelesia).

## Laciniodes gen. nor:

Forewings ample, triangular; costa straight, but convex at the hase and before apex, which is square; hiudmargin curved, with a slight elbow in centre. Hindwings with a similar slight elbow, subcrenulate, with a larger and deeper excavation opposite to the cell. Antemnae simple but slightly pubescent in $\delta^{\circ}$; palpi short, porrect, blunt ; thickly but laxly scaled; tongue present; hiud tihiae with four spurs. The transverse marking. form a lace-like pattern iu the ruarginal half of the wings.

Type: Laciniodes plurilinecria Hoore (Somutina).

## Zola gen. nov.

Forewing* elongate; costa slightly shouldered near the base, and convex before aleex, which is slightly produced; hindmargiu curved, more obliquely hefore the anal angle, which is nevertheless well marked. Hindwings elougate, with the hindmargin rather irregularly rounded. Forehead flat, vertical, with some projecting scales below ; palpi triangular, drooping, hairy; antemuae of $\delta$ serrate, pubescent, rather thick; of $\frac{+}{}$ filiform, slender; hind tibiae with four spurs. Neuration: first median at four-fifths, second just before end, in both wings; last subeostal of forewings from just hefore top, end of cell ; first four on common stem; in the hindwings two subcostals on short commou stem.

Type: Zola terromert Butler (Ozola).

## Orthoclydon gen, nov:

Forewings elongate, triangular; costa scarcely arched; apex prominent; hindmargin oblique. Ilindwings triangular, the angles rounted; hindmargin nearly straight. Palpi very short ; tongue present ; antennae of of simple; of $\mathrm{o}^{\circ}$ plumose ; hind tibiae with four spurs. Neuration: fell not quite half as long as wing ; first merlian at three-fourths, second a littlo before the end, third from the ent; the
medtan being hent slightly inwards at the origin of each; lower radial as usual ; upler radial and last fonr subcostals on a common stem from the upper end of cell ; the radial parting almost at once; the seond and fifth, the third and fourth from the same point; first subcostal free, rising long before the end of cell. Hindwings with costal anastomosing witly sulcostal almost to end of cell; the $t$ wo subeostals on a short eommon stem: medians as in forewings; sealing sinooth and glossy ; markings a series of oblique, pratlel lines.

Type: Orthoclydon profefectata Wlk. (Acidalia).

## Poecilasthena gen. nov.

Forewings elongate, triangular; costa nearly straight, eurved slightly at hase, and before apex ; apex blunt; hindmargin obliquely curved; anal angle distinet. Hindwings kite-shaped, with a short, but distinct, blunt projection in middle of hindmargin, on either side of which it is nearly straight; wings semidiaphanous, traversed by a series of oblique, sinuous lines. l'alpi very short; tongue present; antennae simple in hoth sexes; hind tibiae of $\delta$ with four spurs. Neuration, as in Asthenc.

Type: Poecilasthema pulchreria 1)bld. (Acidalia).
Phrudoplaga gen. nov.
Forewings elongate ; costa slightly enrved at base and before apex, which is rounded; bindmargin obliquely emred. Hindwings narrow, with the hindmargin rounded, and subcrenulate or wayy. Palpi very short; tongue present; antenmae (f) with the edges of the joints slightly prominent; minutely pubeseent; wings. :hickly sealed, with pairs of undulating metallie lines. Neuration: ecll hardly one-third the length of wing. Forewings with first median at five-sisthes, second and third close together from lower end of cell ; radials as nsual ; five subeostals, as far as ean be seen withont denudation, on a common stem from just hefore end of cell; no areole diseemible. IIindwings with the two subcostals aud last two medians on a common stalk; costal anastomosing with subeostal to near the end of cell.

Type: Phrudoplaga argentifilata Feld. (Acidulia).
Epicyme atrostrigata sp. nov.
Pale grey brown, with a slight reddish tint ; erossed by wayy blackish streaks, which form a hasal, median, and submarginal band; the outside streak of the hazal band, and the inside one of the other two being most distinet; a black cell spot, and row of marginal black dots; hindwings the same, but with no hasal hand. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous, the latter with two rows of hack dorsal spots. The hack undulating streaks are very variable, and in some specimens are quite ahsent, the streaks being merely a little darker than the sround eolour.

Expanse of wings : $\delta,{ }_{2} 0 \mathrm{~mm} ; \quad 8,22$ to 24 mm .
A good series from tweensland.

Atopophysa gen. nov.
Wings ample; forewings with costa arcled at base and hefore apes; hindmargin obliquely eurved; hindwings with rounded hindmargin, Forehead
produced below; palpii porrect, rostriform, forming at shelf in same plane as forehead; tongue present; antennae simple, thicker in $\delta$ than $\circ$; hind tibiae with four spurs. Forewings of of with a long oval bladdery fovea on the submedian nervure close to hase, the nervure apparently dividing and forning the edges of the fovea, which is margined with a layer of flat scales on the under surface.

Type: Atopophysa inelistincta Butler (Scotosia).

## Eschatarchia gen. nov.

Allied to Chulyboclydon Warr.; but the frontwings are more falcate; the hindmargin more strongly elbowed in the middle; the lindwings with hindmargin suhcrenulate and produced into a decided angle in the middle. The neuration also differs; the cells are equally short; but in Eschuturchice in both wings the median is bent inwards at its extremity, and the second median nervule rises from the bend just before the end of the cell. In Chulyboclydon, the median nervnre is straight; hoth the second and third median nerviles rise from the end in the forewings, and are short stalked in the hindwings.

Type: Eschatarchia lineate sp. nov.

## Eschatarchia lineata sp. nov.

3. Forewings stone colour, pinkish tinged, dusted with fuscous ; costa brownish; two or three indistinct hrown curved lines near the base; two obliqne parallel brown lines beyond the cell dot; a curved reddish brown thick line from just before apex to the lindmargin above the elbow, and from below the elbow to the anal angle; fringes dark grey, with a dark brown basal line. Hindwings with two parallel brown lines across the centre; two less distinct and more curved towards the hindmargin; a thick reddish hrown shade along the hindmargin, thinner above the elbow than below. Thorax and abdomen concolorous; the latter with two rows of dark dorsal spots; thorax in front tinged with hrownisls; face hrown ; vertex white. U'nderside dull stone colour with traces of darker suffusion near the base, and of dull cross lines.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm .
One $\sigma$ from Japan.

## Placotome gen. nov.

Closely allied to Polyzesiet Swinh., hut distinguished by the peculiar excision of the forewings in the $\delta$ (? and $\circ$ ). The costa suddenly lnglges ont at three-fourthe, and the edge is bent over, while the rest of the costa alplears to have been cut straight off; two of the subcostals run into this pojecting part, and other two ohliquely into the apex.

Type : Placotome truncapex Swinh. (Polynesia).
Pseudasthena ochracea ip. nos.
d. Forewing yellow, crossed hy a series of mandating, barily denticulated, orange or fuscons orange lines, forming a more or less distinct hasal patch, central fascia, and submarginal fascia; a darker diffuse horizontal subcostal streak; when the orange is mised with fuscous, the lower part of the central fascia is wholly filled up with fuscons; the centre of the lascia olten hears a finscons streak, which is sometimes extended to the hindmargin; and the harginal dots are then
also fuscous. Hindwings the same, with a darker hasal streak. a pot on imer margin, and a streak from anal angle to the centre of the lindmargin; a small hack cell spot in each wing. Inderside dull straw colour, with the markinggreyish fuscons. Itead, thorax, and abdemen yellow, mottled with orange.

Expanse of wings: ? 4 mm .
A long series, all ob from the Khasia llills. Two specimens, also of d, from the Fild, collection, labelled sikkim, are as much as 28 to 30 mm . in size, but camot be separated.

## Pseudasthena (?) plumbacea sp. nor:

Wings dull liver colour. with a pinkish tinge, and slightly glosy; erossed by a series of darker simmons. curved lines; four sertical near the hase, before the diseal mark, which is blackish, linear, and vertical ; five beyond, these being curved outwards in the upper half of the wing, and sightly wavs; between the fourth and fifth of these, opposite the cell, is a pale yellow spot; fringe and extrome hindmargin yellow, with dark dashes along the hase of the fringe. Hindwings the same, but with no rellow spot ; and the fringe wholly yellow, with no darker dashes exeep two in the centre of the hindmargin. Head, face, thorax, and abdomen concolorons with wings; frontlet, and shaft of antennae white. Uuderside dnller throughout.

Expanse of wings : 26 6 mm .
the $\delta$ from New (iminea.
1 place the species provisionally in Pseudusthena, from its resembance to grataria Wlk.

Psilocambogia hyriaria nor.
Forewings bright yellow, with the costa and four irregular bauds dull blood red. Hindwings the same, the costa not red; the hasal bands are rarely well defined, except on the inner margin of the hindwings; the exterior and submarginal hands are edged irregularly ; the fourth is a narrow marginal streak.

Expanse of wings : 12 to 16 mm .
Two $\delta \delta$ from Feld. collection withont locality; one if from int. (ieorge's, maller than the two of $\delta$.

## Omphacodes gen. nov.

Forewings elongate, twice its long as hroad; costa straight ; ajex blunt, rounded; hindmargin oblicque, hardly eurved ; anal angle obtuse. Hindwings elongate, hindmargin rounded. I'alpi very short; antewate of $\delta$ rither simple, thick, or with short servations, which are finely pubescent; tongue present ; hind tibiae of o with four apurs. Forewings green; hindwings white. Neuration: eell lalf as long as wing ; tirst median at five-sixths, second close before end of cell, third from find : discocellulars angulated; lower radial from the uper half, at in the Geometrinace. Hindwings with the costal anastomosing with subcostal to near the eud of cell ; two subeentals on a long stalk; radial and medians as in forewings.

Type: Omphecoles directe W?k. (Nemoria?).

## 

Phthonoloba gen. nor.
Forewings with eosta curved throughout; hindmargin obliquely curved; apex rectangular, not acute; anal angle rounded; imer margin two-thirds as long as costa. Ilindwings of ordinary size, with rounded hindmargin. Abdomen of $\delta$ very long, the two middle segments abuormally lengthened, as in Tatosoma Butler, from New Zealand; legs long and slender; hind tibiae with one jair of spars; antennae thick and simple, annulated above; palin long, rostriform, as in Remodes. Neuration: forewings, first median nervale at hall; second and third from end of cell, running concave to each other; lower radial from centre of transverse vein ; accessory cell large; first subcostal nervule from before ajex of aecessory cell; second, third. and fourth on a common stem from the end ; filth a little below the onter angle; mper radial from above the upper angle of cell; first median at two-thirds, second just hefore the end, third from the end.

Type: Phethonoloba decussath Moore (Siaris).
The diagnosis of this genns was accidentally omitted in Procerdings Zoological Nociety, 1893, 1. 363.

## Phthonoloba curvistriga sp. nov.

Like the Indian species, $P$. decussutc. Moore, in coloration, but differing in having the edges of the central fascia and the lines next adjacent, formed of symmetrical simple curves, whereas in decussatu each curve is irregularly broken and angulated. The hiudwings are much darker, lyownish grey.

A pair from Gunong Ijan.

## Remodes cinerosa.


These Nilgiri specimens are all larger than Walker's Ceylon examples of remorlesariu, much less green, being thiekly spinkled with dark grey; they all show a clear pale sinnous subterminal farcia, like the Anstratian cetustatio Wlk., to which they seem nearest allied. The o $\delta$ have the cleft in the forewings evident, and the hind tibiae are armed with a thick tuft of hlack hairs.

Two ठす ${ }^{\circ}$, one +

## Sauris dinen.

This genus difters from Remodes finen., in having the hindwings of the $\delta$ mall, but not distorted, with a small indistinct lobe at the hase. The third median nervule is wanting in the hindwings.

Holorista gen. nor:
Alied to Remodes diuen, with which it agrees in all roserects, except that it is withont the incision in the lindmargin of the forewings of the $\delta$, which characterises that genus.
'Tyje : H. prohoscirlaria Wlk. (Sanris).

Isosauris gen. not.
Near Pacrophylla Blanclk, but differing in the fullowing point: :-antemae in both sexes simple, not thickened; hindwings in $\delta$ without additional inner lobe; hindwings in both sexes with one nervule absent (frobakly the third median), the radial starting from the transserse vein halfway between the centre and lower end of cell ; in this respect, it ןrobably approaches Rhopralodes (inell. though Guenée says that in that genus it is the inderendent that is wanting.

Type: Isosauris hastigera Butler (Oporabia).

## Toxopaltes gen. nov.

Distinguished from Tomopteryc. Philippi, in laving no cleft and additional lobe in the hindwings; hut the hindmargin of the hindwings is produced in the middle as a sharp point, with the margin on either side curving away, just as in Holoriste Warr., from India.

Type: Toxopaltes botulata Feld. (Tomoptery.ar).

Triptila gen. nor:
Distinguished from Rhopalodes Ginen. by the presence of a distinct radial to the hindwing, which Guenée expressly states to he absent in that genus; distinguished from Tomopteryx Philippi by the absence of the cleft in the hindwings; characterised positively by the possession of a very large superincumbent lobe on the hindwing*.

Type: Triptile virescens Philippi (Tomoptery.r).

## Stbamily EICRETINAE.

Carsia perelegaus sp. nor.
Allied to phegiatu. Linn., which ocenrs also in Afghanistan and India; but the transverse bands are finer and paler; the whole ground colour is more pinky; in particular. the exterior line which forms the outer edge of the middle field is much less sharply angulated. There is no trace of dark or black at the rise of the lines on the costa, nor in the apical streak.

Expause of wings: 34 mm .
Several examples from Japan.

Docirava affinis (!) sp, nov.
Closely allied to $D$. vetstatu Wlk., from Indiat, of which it may be merely a local form, but the difference is constant. The two pale lines across the forewings are more slenuer; the central fascia formed by these lines is not edged within the lines by a broadly darker shade.

A long series from ('entral China and two from Japan.

## Lissopsis gen, not.

A Suuth American genus, allied to Marmoptery, Pack., from North America, aud to Siont, of Europe. Histinguished by the very fine, smooth scaling, and especially by the antennte of the $\delta^{*}$, which are densely and shortly serrate.

Type: Iissopsis columbet Butler (Siona).

## S'bamily I RAPTERYGINAE.

Euctenurapteryx gen. nov.
A genus of much stouter build than L'rapteryc leach; more thickly sealed. Antennae of $\delta$ deeply pectinated ; of of buntly serrated. Hindwings with at short bhut tail, the hindmargin on either side of it leeing irregularly waved.

Type: Euctenuraptery.r muculicauduria Motsch. (Acнени).

## Tristrophis obtusicauda ip. nor.

Of the same size and shape as $T$. weneris Jutler, but with the usual markings of Urapteryx-viz., two broadish, transterse, brown grey bauds, with a smaller cell dash between them, and two small reddish dots before the abbreviated tail; hat the antemae, as in veneris, are laminated.

Several examples from dapan.

## Urapteryx fulvinervis s 1 , nov.

Like $U$. poduliviutu Gnen., hat smaller ; the apical third of the forewings varied with a number of transverse rusty fuscous striae, but without any third line, ats in podaliviata. The hindwings are still more different; the tail is only half as long as in podaliviate ; there is no trace of the pale grey curved line which in that species precedes the second rusty line ; along the inner margin there runs a distinct rusty line from base to outer margin, and the three median nervules are all rusty; the tail *pot is blackish, not red, and the numerous ochreous fuscons striae that fill the space before the tail extend upwards towards the imer angle. The stripes throughout are redder than in pordaliriatu.

Expanse of wing : 40 mm .
the ${ }^{\circ}$ from Padang.

## Brachurapteryx gen. uov,

Differs from the Palaearctic genus Crapteryc. Leach, in that the tail of the hindwings is reduced to a mere angular projection; the auteunae are thicker, and the position and direction of the lines are dissimilar.

Type: Brachuraptoryc heviaria Hül). (Therinite).
Callurapteryx gen. nov.
Like Bruchuroptery.x Warr, a new-world geuns, but distinguished from it by having the antennae of the $\delta$ pectinated. The character of the markings, however, is quite enough to distinguish it from Euctenuropteryx, the East Asiatic gemus, which also has pectinated antennae in the $\delta$.

Type: C. seturniaria 1. S. (Uropteryx).
Phrygionis 1lüh. (Verz., p, 307).
At 10. 291 of the Verveichniss Hübuer gives Eulepillotis with three species-nz., ilyrias ('rann., politia (ram., and alabustreria litih. Of these politia Cram. has been removed to Nephelolenca; Eulepidotis must therefore stand for ilyrias and alabustraria. At p. 307, under Phrygionis, we have also three species-viz, cultavia lläl., corimut (ram., and julitumitu stull. Uf these the lat two are congeneric
with the two alhowementioned :precies of Eulemilotis. Phaygionis is therefore left
 must sink.

## Galactopteryx gen. nov.

Foremings triangular; costa mearly straight, convex just hefore apex, which is hlunt; hindmargin slighty curved, with a scarcely perceptible elbow at the end of the third median nervule. Hindwings kite-shaped, with a short tooth, or merely a prominence in the middle of the hindmargin. l'alpi uperved in front of face, the terminal joint very minute; autemate of $\circ$ simple, minntely subserrulate, of $\delta$ armed with fascicles of cilia: tongue present ; hind tihine of $\delta$ with four spurs. Neuration normal; scaling thick and glossy, white. Closely related to Gonorthess Butler, but distinguished by the of antemne. which in (ronorthus are strongly pectiuated.

Type: Galuctopterys ppenicillatu sp. nov.

## Galactopteryx curvistriga sl' nor.

Wings milk white ; like G. yenicillate, hat differing as follows: co-ta of forewings not yellow, hat pure white, as are the fringes; lines of the forewing ochreous, not gres, ruming from inner margiu hefore anal angle to the costa, not erect, but parallel throughout to the hindmargin. Hindwings the same; the second line forms no spot on the inner margin. Inderside wholly white. Thoras and abdomen white, only autennae and face appearing slightly luteons.

Fxpanse of wings : 36 mm .
One ơ from liao Janeiro.
The hindwing* in this species have only a slight prominence instead of an angle in the middle of the hindmargin.

Galactopteryx (?) nigricornis :1. not.
Wings and hody all milk white, the extreme hase of the co-ta of formings alone being hack; collar, face, hase of antenuae, and outside of palpi also black; antemae themselves lateons.

Expanse of wings : 36 to 38 mm .
Two of if from the lelder collection, one of which is marked Bogota.
In the absence of the of lhave quarifel the gems, though I have little doult that the species helong: here.

## Galactopteryx penicillata wor.

Wings milk white; costa of forewings narrowly yellowish, sometimes with a dark dot or two laintly visible; from the inner margin hefore the anal angle rise two erect fuscons grey streaks, which hardly reach heyond the middle of the wing, both towards the middle hecoming broken into two or three smaller streaks, Hindwings the same, hut hoth streaks more distinet, and nearly parallel to hindmargin ; the outer one on thes imer margin forms a dark spot; fringes of hoth wings pale ochreous. Thorax and abdomen white; face, antemate, palpi, and inside of legs Inteons; \{of, of head, hase of antemmae, and knees hlack. L'nderside pure white.

A $\delta$ withont locality given; a f from the Felder collection marked fayeme.
Fxpanse of wings : $\delta, 36 \mathrm{~mm}$; ; \& : 34 mm .

Pityeja pura sl, nor.
Ground colour pure white, not orange; markings the same as in histrionnrith 11. s., hut rather more distinct. In the hindwing the orange is confined to the marginal area, and the black markings in it are plainer.

Both sexes, without locality, from the Felder collection.
Druce treats this as a mere form of listrionoria, and sleaks of the orange tint as variable ; but in all the examples in the Rothschild collection the orange is similarly restricted, while in all the specimens of histrionorio that I have seen the whole hindwing is orange.

## Thinopteryx citrina sp nov.

Like protoraria Feld., from the Philippines, with which it has hitherto been confounded; in size it is decidedly smatler. The whole of the under surface of both wings is clouded with dull grey blotehes. In the forewings the first line is nearly straight, and reaches the inner margin well hefore the middle; whereas in $p^{\text {ratatoratit }}$ this line is very distinctly bent outwards in its loser half, and reaches the inner margin about in the middle.

Common in sikkim and North India.
Thinopteryx praetoraria Feld. (Rrise Soc. I'l. CXXII., fig. 13, of ).
The tyle, from the Felder collection, is a sery large example ; a $f$, from the Philippines, quite distinet from the jale Indian form which has been litherto mistaken for it. It may be distinguished at once from all the other forms by the shape of its basal line, which is not, as in the rest, straiglit, but simuous. The muder-ide is pure clear yellow, with only the suhmarginal fascia dark; in the pale yellow form from North India, citrinu Warr., the whole under surface is saried with dull grey hlotehes. In the liothschikl collection is also a o from S. Celebes, which agrees well with the Philippines type.

Pareumelea gen. nov.
Forewings ample; costa strongly convex ; apex hunt; hindmargin whlicuely curved; in o with a slight elbow opposite the cell; hindwings rounded. (In the $\delta$ of one species the forewings have two slight concavities, and a prominence below the apex ; the hindmargin thence eut straight off to the anal angle.) Palpi ascending : second joint thickly scaled ; terminal joint smaller, distinct, smooth ; antemnar of ot subserrate beneath, and shortly eiliated; neither the antennae nor the legs nearly so long as in Eumeler. Hindwings without a radial; himd tibiae somewhat thichened.

Typee: Pureumelea fimbrintu Cram.

## 

Angeronopsis gen. nov.
Forewings ample ; costa nearly staight: apex hhut, not produced ; hindnargin strongly curved ; anal augle well marked. Hindwings with full rounded hindmargin ; $\delta^{\circ}$ antemate three-fourt his an leng as forewings, filiform, minutely subdentate beneath, with rery short fine bristles; these in of hardly perceptible; palpi thick, hairy beneath, slightly uperved to dace ; terminal joint invisible; tonguelresent. Nemation as in P'ulyus.

Type: A.pertextaria 1tüh. (Ifypoplectis).

## Hyphenophora gelt, nor.

Forewings ample; costa weakly arehed; apex blunt, almost rounded; hintmargin entire, curved. llindwings with hindmargin eutire, well rounded. Antennate simple in both sexes, long; palpi prorect; tongue present; forchead slightly protuberant, rounded; hind thiae of $\delta$ with four spurs, the last pair quite short; leg: and alodomen loug. Neuration: forewings, cell barely half the length of wing; discocellular obtusely angulated ; first median nervule from three-fifths; second and third from end of cell, the third close belind the seeond; lower radial from angle of discocellular; upier from upher end of eell; last three suhcostals on a common stem from shortly before end of eelt, the subeostal nervme at its origin heing slightly bent inwards; the fourth subcostal branch runs into the apex, and the third very short into the costal margin; first and second subcostals on a common stem, which anastomoses with the costal. Hindwings with the median nervules as in forewings, the two snbeostals answering to the second and third medians; sealing fine amd close; hoth wings with a submarginal line of metallie spots shaped like a hyphen.

Type: II. perlimbata Guen. (I'clyas).

## Hyphenophora palumbata sp. nov.

Wings pale dove colour; costa dotted witl blackish; a black distinct cell -pot; submarginal metallic line as in perlimbate tiuen.; on the inner margin of forewings before the submarginal line is an aboreviated pale wellowish oblique fascia form marking, and a shorter one on the costa of the hindwings just helow it. Head, abdomen, and underside, as well as fringes, coneolorous.

Expanse ol wings: 46 mm .
One of from R. Niger.

## Ballantiophora innotata sp. nov.

7. Extremely near B. gibbiferata lineu. Costa of forewings more namowly and paler gilded; both wings withont any darker shading before the lindmargins, and withont the black spots at base of fringes; fringe of forewings golden; of hindwings pure white; the spots forming the transverse lines are smaller and more regularly placed; towards the hindmargins of both wings are some scattered vers fine gilded atoms, not strigae, as in gibliferata.

One of from Petropolis.

## Leuciris gen. nos.

Hiabner, in the Verzeichiss, p. 307, gives under Chyysocestis, aumaria ( = aume (ram.) 2962, and concinnaria Hib. 2963. ()f these concinnaria was mentioned and figured first, in the Zutraige, i., p. 32, No. 100 , figs. 199,200 ; awraria oecurring in iii., 1). 39 , No. 296, figs. 591,592 , But the two species are not congeneric. ('onsequently concinnaria must be taken as the type of Chrysocestis, to the "xelusion of fimenée's snbsequent Wolyhdophora; "rara Cram. thus becomes the type of P'thas Guen. The two species fimbriaria ant fimbrialis stoll., though called rhrysocestis by Walker, have no right whatever to that name, and a new one becomes neeessary. Werrich Schaeffer's chrysotaenia ramot be employed, as the two species referred by him to that genus are cultrata lliib, and formosorute ('ram.

## Stenoleuca gen. nov.

Near Lenciris Warr., hut distinguished by the shape of the forewings, which are hardly a third as wide as the hindwings, mneh elongated; costa arebed and convex in its onter half; apex prolonged, but broad, and bluntly rounded; hindmargin very oblique ; inner margin only two-thirds as long as costa. Hindwings very hroad, quite as broad as long, with hindmargin elliptically rounderl. Palpi exceedingly minute; antennae of $\delta{ }^{\text {mblussent, as in fimbialis stoll. }}$

Type: S. distorta sp nov.

## Stenoleuca distorta :p. nov.

Forewings pearly white, with the costa brilliantly golden to beyond the middle, thence to alex luteous; hind border luteous, straight, edged internally by a dark shaded, silvery margined, metallic line; this line rums from the costa hefore the apex to the inner margin hefore the anal angle, and as the lindmargin of the wing is very oblique, the lnteous horder of the wing is broader on the costa than at the inner margin; a row of gilded lozenge-shaped xpots towards the ontcide of the luteous horder, the lower seven in a direct straight line, the uppermost at an angle with the rest; a dark indistinct cell-streak; fringes white, Hindwings like forewings. Thorax and abdomen white; collar, face, and antennae luteous. Underside dull white, with all the markings showing dull ; costa of forewings in hasal balf hronzy fuscous.

Expanse of mings : 21 mm .
One ơ.

## scbamir palfidnNiaE.

This subfamily is characterived by the absence of the fremalum.

## Argyroplutodes gen. nov,

Distinguished from the allied forms by the elongated forewings with guite round apex and hindmargin, and by the transverse lines of silver-studded spotacross them. The character of the markings recalls Plutorles.

Tyle: A. limbognttata Felder (Palyas).

## Argyrotome gen, nov.

Forewings with costa gradually curved; apex blunt; hindmargin corved. Hindwings with hindmargin fully rounded, entire. Antemae simple in both sexes; prap,i porrect, short; tongue present; hind tibiae of $\delta^{\circ}$ with four spurs. Nemation normal; sealing glossy. Ilistinguished from its allies hy having a large ocelloid marking on discocellular of forewings, and no metallic ocellus on hindwing*.

Type: A. miru Oberth. (Ephyret).

Argyrotome notata sp. nov.
Wings pure white, with a few scattered hrown scales; the lines indicated ly brown spots; the first lyy three spots, a small one on the subcostal, and two largor ones on the median and submedian, the fomer at the origin of the first median nervule; second line curved, gently denticulate, forming spots on the veins, atal
almort obsolete hetween them; a large irregularly rounded ocellus on the discoeellular, which is prolonged as a brown bloteh, nearly to tonch the exterior line; marginal line and spots between the wins red bown. Hindwings the same, bot without cell apot, and all the spots less distinct. Face, jappi, and antennae brown; all else, and underside of wings white.

Expanse of wing : 3.4 mm .
()ne of from Petropolis.

This must be allied to Ophethutmophore allut Druce.

## Ophthalmophora (ium.

For the majority of the species placed by tiuenée in his gems of this name, Hubner's earlier term Opisthoxid will have priority. These all have, as far as is at present known, simple antennae in the $\delta$; but for alecteria, the $\delta$ of whieh has well jeectinated antemae, Guenée's generie name may fairly be retained.

## Scbamily PLITODINAE.

Archiplutodes gen. nor.
Closely allied to Plutodes Guen., and Micronissa Swinh., laving, like those genera, uniseriate pectinated antemae in hoth sexes. The hindwings are fully rounded. In markings it is aluudantly distinct; these consist of a series of dark fransverse nodulating streaks, and a large discal sumt.

Type: A. prasine Swinh. (.1sthena).

## Scbamily Jembininaie.

## Bapta distans sp. nor:

Very close to B. mytyluta Guen. (= margarita Moore) from India; as in that species the fringe is pure white with no trace of a dark basal line; but the wings are not so iridescent. It may be distinguished by the course of the second line, which is not only further from the hindmargin, but runs exactly parallel to it on both wings, exeelt on costa of forewings where it is evidently recurved basewards. In the lindwings of mytyluter this line approaches the himdmargin towards the anal angle; ahdomen (f) dark grey.

One of from , lapan.

## Bapta foedata spow.

like B. termesctu in thalse, but deciledly smaller in size; both wings thickly clusted with dirty grey scales; an indistinct darker exterior Jine, formed by the agglomeration of these seales, and ruming parallel throughout to the hinduargin. Forewings with a small black cell dot; fringes white with a fine fuscous basal lime. T'nderside shining white, the hasc of the forewings suffused with cinereous.
(lue of from Jilpan.

## Bapta ochrilinea pros.

of the same size and shape as B. temeretu, shining white, sparsely sprinkled with suall black atoms, and with a stmath and indistinct dark diseal spot in eath wing. No distinct trace of a transers. line. Bacal line of fringes pale rust colour, fine and coneise; extreme edge of costa of forewings yellowish. I'mlerside of hoth wings pure whits.

One of from "thina," withont more precise locality:

Bapta undilinea sp. nor.
Forewings and hindwings silky white, sometimes with a faint indication of a dark cell dot ; foremings with costa narrowly dark; a fine pale fuscous line runs at ahout three-fourths larallel to the hindmargin of loth wings, and is therefore curved on the lindwings. In one specimen the space hetween this line and the lindmargin is heset with dark scales, which are arranged somewhat in a fascia. 1lead, thorax, and abdomeu silky white; face red hrown. l'nderside wholly silky white.

Expanse of wings : 30 mm .
Three ot $\sigma$ from Novo Frihorgo, Petropolis, and A. Paolo respectively.

## Deilinia (?) punctata sp. nov.

Forewings chalk white, with fomr rows of dark spots, the first three fuscous, the last, marginal, black; these row: are parallel to the lindmargin, but the costal spot of each row is very much nearer the have than the nest; that of the third row forms an oblique costal dash; and the first of the marginal hlack row in on the costa hefore the apex; the fourth spot of this last row is rery small, and hoth the third and fourth are wauting in the other rows. Hindwings the same, but with only three roms, the basal row being absent; a large, blackish cell spot in each wing; fringes white. Head, thorax, ahdomen, and underside all white. Inderside of wings whte, with cell spots and marginal row of spots also marked, the others only showing through; costa of forewings at the extreme hase hlack, and the ha-al region of forerings freckied with fuscons.

Expanse of wings : 30 mm .
One of from Japan.
In the absence of the of the jovition of this species mnst not be considered quite certain; but though differing somewhat in the claracter of the markings from other specien of the genus, 1 am fainly sure that it belongs here.

## Eugonobapta gen. nov:

Forewings elongate ; costa curved thronghont ; alex blunt ; hindmargin enrved obliquely. llindwinge with the hindmargin huntly produced in the middle. l'alpi very short, not reaching front of face; tongue present; antemae simple, thick, laminated; hind tibiae somewhat thickened, with forr spurs; scaling thin and loose. Neuration : cell more than half the length of wing : first median of lorewingat two-thirds, second close before end, third from end of cell; median nervare slightly, subcostal nervure very much, bent inwards, towards the end ; lower radial from the middle, ulper from the top of the discocellular: fifth subcostal from the hend in the subcostal nervure, clostly approximated to the stem of the other four, which rises still further hasewards. Hindwings, medians as in forewings; first subcostal from lefore end of cell.

Type: Eugonobupta wivosarian liuen. (Acidulin,.
Leucetaera gen. nor.
Near Bopte stph. Forewings with costa straight, curved only at hase, and before apex, which in slightly produced, thit hlunt; hindmargin bowed, with a perceptible bulge in the centre; anal angle well marked. Hindwings with the limdmargin rounded but bulging in the centre. Antenuate simple in both vexen,
not so stout as in Bupte; palju considerably larger and mere developed; upraised and elosely appressed to face; second joint thick and well sealed; third minute; tongue present; markings, an oblique line from hefore apea of forewings to just before anal angle of hindwings.

Type: Lencetnere inametu WIk. (Acirlulia).
Physostegania gen. nor.
bike Stegmide (iuen. in most respeets, but the forewings have at the base an exaggerated fovea, which reaches from the median vein across the submedian fold to the submedian sein, the upper hall being thickened externally and dothed with a small tuft of seales heneath; the palpi are shortly rotriform, and porrect, reaching in front of fice.

Type: Physostegmain mestuluriw Ginen. (Stegomia).
Heterostegane aurantiaca sp. nor:
Wings hright ochreous, irrorated with dull orange. Forewings with costa dark brown; an indistinct nearly straight dark brown basad line at one-third, a second at three-fourths more distinct, running into the anal angle, and connected by similarcoloured horizontal streaks with the hindmargin, opmosite the cell and above the anal angle; between the two darker lines is a still more indistinct denticulated orange line; fringe hright ochreous. Hindwings the same, Head, face, thoras. and abdomen ochreous, mottled with orange; the collar darker. l'nderside duller, with the lines marked in brown.

Expanse of wings : 24 mm .
Several $\delta \delta$, from the Khasia Hills.

## Heterostegane hyriaria sp. nov.

Wings pale jinkish ochreous, sparsely dusted with ferruginous red; costa of forewings diffusely darker; a eurved inner line at one-third, hardly reaching the inner margin; an irregular distinet red brown line at five-sixths, connected with hindmargin along costa, and opnosite the cell; tringe concolorous, with a lerruginous hasal line, and a ferruginous dash opposite the cell. Hindwings with two indistinct emred central rust coloured lines, and a distinet ferruginous basal fringe line. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorons with wings. Underside pale straw colour, with all the markings dark brown, and much mottled with dark brown seales, more especially near the base of the forewings.

Fxpanse of wings : 24 mm .
Several examples hrom Japan.

## Heterostegane quadrilineata sp. nov.

Wings pale wood colour, sparsely sprinkled with dark ferruginous scales, and with the lines all pmrplish ferruginons; a short mark etose to the base; first line at one-sisth, angulated helow costa, then vertical ; second before the middte, nearly vertical, broader on costa ; third just beyond the middle, finer and zigzag; fontlit submarginal, irregularly vertical, and bent before the anal angle, connected with hindmargin by lemuginons streaks ofposite the cell and ahove the anal angle; hindmargin with an additional dark ferruginous line; fringe concolorons, mottleal
with dark fermginons. The ferruginous dusting is thickest along the reins, and along the submedian fold forms a continnous horizontal line. Hindwings the same, with all the reins towards the hindmargin fernginous. Head, face, thoras, and alxlomen concolorous, mottled and streaked with ferruginons. Underside of wing. pater and duller, with the markings also duller.

Expranse of wings: 22 mm .
Three o J J, two from Gunong Ijau, and one from lhorneo.
Ninodes gen. nov.
Akin to Peratophyge Warr., hut with normal neuration-iz., the lower radial from the centre of the discocellular, the upper from the upper angle of cell. Like Peretophyge with a strongly marked fovea at base of forewings. Palpi quite short and weak, porrect, hat hardly reaching front of face; antemnae of o simply pubescent ; legs short; hind tibiae with four spurs; scaling much coarser and laxer than in Percetophyga, the lines metallic.

Type: Ninodes splendens Butler (Ephypa).

## Peratophyga gen. nor.

Forewings with costa straight till shortly before apex, which is blunt ; hindmargin well rounded, oblique just at anal angle, which is rounded. Hindminge with lindmargin rounded. Palpi upraised in front of face, short ; the third joint minute; tongue present ; antennae of $\delta$ subserate with curled cilia; hind tibiae of $\delta$ long with two pairs of spurs, placed close together. Neuration: forewings, the two radials on a short common stem rising from the upper angle of cell; last four subeostals on common stem; first subcostal free. Forewings with a strongly marked hyaline fovea on the submedian fold.

Type: P'erctophyge reratu Moore (Aciltalia).

## Xenagia gen. nor.

Forewing* with costa more curved than in Parasynegict Warr., the apex rather more prominent ; lindmargin entire, obliquely curved. Hindwings ronnd, not elongated, with entire hindmargin. Palpi shorter than in Paresynegio, especially the third joint; forehead produced; antennae mell pectinated. Neuration; first median in hoth wings at three-fourths of the cell ; scaling close and thick.

Type: Xenngia vitticostatu Wlk. (Hyperythra).

## Xenagia vitticostata.

Hyperythro vitticostete, Wik., xxvi., 1. 1497. TType in B. M. . Darjiling.
Moore, Pr. Z. S., 1867, 1). 619
". " Swinh., C'ut., No. 3155.
 fig. 4 (nec. Wlk.)
Swinlı., C'rt.., No. 3587
I think the above synonymy will be fomd correct. How Mr. Butler came to confound Walker's Caberodes infixaria from Veneznela with this species I am at a loss to conjecture; the description is utterly unlike. This same Darjiling insect has likewise been identified with ctmptogrammaria Guen., from Borneo, which, however, seems to me rather a Syncgie, akin to, if not identical with, Walker's imitaria lrom Ceylon.

## Borbachodes gen. แル,

Resembles Borluchu Moore, having like that gemos unjpectimate antennae in the $\delta$, hat characterised by the presence of a small bladdery pmatule hetween the submedian rein and the imer margin at about one-fift hrom the base.

TYp": B. parlalis Feld. (Anisodes).
Syntaracta gen. nos:
Allied to Synegicu (ruen., but the pectinations of the $\delta$ antennae are considerably more developed, and the wings are wholly without trace of the peculiar pustule which forms the distinguishing characteristic of that genns. The markings are also much more complex.

Type: Syntarachr hadussi Butler (Anisodes).
Syntaracta aemula sp. nov.
Wings pale ochreou*, quite sparsely mottled with dull ferruginous; costa slightly darker, especially at hase, and metallic; lines obsolde in their upper half, or nearly so, edged below with dark hrown; the second line in the middle connected by a thick dark brown blotch with the lindmargin; a smaller, dark brown, snbapical bloteh; submarginal line ferruginous; fringe pale with dark black brown dawhes at the base between the veins, which are followed by darker spaces in the fringe. llindwings the same; the first line showing only as a brown bloteh on the inner margin; the subapical blotch larger than in the forewings. In one of this bloteh is continued across the submarginal and second hand so as to unite with the imner margin, and in the forewings the lower half of the space between the second and submarginal lines is dark grevish fuscons. Underside paler and dulter. In the markings of the head, thorax, and ahdomen this species resembles imitorite Wik., but I can hardly consider it a form of that species; it is always smaller and jaler ; and the obsolescence of the limes fowards the costa forms a good distinguishing point.
the $\delta$, two of from Ceylon.

## Syntaracta obscura sp nos.

Invariahly larger and duller than examples of imiteria Wlk., from Ceylon ; costa of forewings dark fuscous, but not metallic; the two lines both thicker; the dark submarginal fascia always distinet. I'nderside in particular much duller, with the markings very inconspimons.

One of, four if from the Nilgiris.

## Syntaracta ocellata sp. nov.

Ground colour bright yellowish ochreous, mottled with orange, with the markings fuseous grey; costa fuscous grey; basal line curved, thick, fuscons grey, with three hlack dots on its inside edge, on the subcostal, median, and submedian veins respectively; soeond line, like tirst, from three-fonths of coata to two-thirds of innes margin, with dark spots on its outer colge on all the veins, making it appear denticnlated; a dark fuscons irregular submarginal fascia, followed hy a pale suhmarginal line; hindmargin with three suall dark fuscous patches; lringe mottlerl, fuscous and bright ochreous, with a row of small dark dots between the veins at the base. Hindwings the same; a small hackish
cell spot in each wing. A suffused lorm occurs, in this as in other species of the genus, in which the anal region of hoth wings, and the imer margine partially, are suftused with fuscous grey; in all examples, a small pate ocelloid pot appears in the middle of the sulmarginal line, on cither side of which is a dark furcons blotch. Head, thorax, and abulomen bright ochreons, mottled with orange ansl fuscons gres, like the wings. Inderside paler, more straw colonr, with all the markings dark fuscous, and proportionally more distinet.

Expanse of wings: 46 mm .
One $\delta$, three $i+i$, from timong ljau.

## Syntaracta omissa slo nor.

Wings pale ochreous, with ochreon- fuscons mottlings, and fasciae; first line darker fuscous, twice curved, preceded by a paler, but not always distinct, fascia of ummottled ground colour; second line darker fuscons, denticulated, followed by a similar drace of umottled gromed colour; the first line is followed, and the second preceded, hy a shade of ochreons luscons; a submarginal, and marginal, simons edged fascia of the same ochreous thseous, between which the snbmarginat line is more or less visible as a subeontimuns row of pale spots; fringe ochreous fuscons, mottled with lighter, with no darker hasal line; costa dotted with dark fuscons, lout not itself darker, and searcely metallic except at the extreme hase. llindwings the same; a distinct dark fuscous cell spot in fach wing. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorons with wings. Underside the same, but paler.

Expanse of wings : $\delta$ ㅇ, 32 to 50 mm .
The largest of the Japanese species, and guite distinct from hulussa Butler.

## Syntaracta varians sp. nov. and aberr. lineata.

Of five $i f$ from (iunong Ijan, only two are alike; one, the lightest, has a pale yellow ground colour with ferruginous freckles and markings, and the costa slightly darker; this comes nearest imituria Wlk. from Ceylon, or rather between it and Syneyid. botydurin Guen.; in two others the markings are greyinh fuscons. and the ferruginous dots less conspicuous; in the fourth the ground colour in straw colour, the whole surface mottled and variegated with blackish fuscou* atoms, the two lines being denticulated and edged with hackish; while in the fitth all denticulation is gone; the costa is black brown ; the two lines have become hlack brown straight markings, and comnected with the hindmargiu hy two black hrown streaks in each wing. These vary al-o in size, the first being about as large as imitarice, the others snaller, the fifth being the least of all. Not one of the five can fairly be placed with the Ceylon imitaria, and I see no reason for not considering them to form a plecies (or, at all events, a race) apart.

Five of from Gunong Ijav. The filth I propose to call aherr. linenter Warr.

Parasynegia Warr. (Pr, Z. A., 1893, 1. 413).
Forewings ample, clongate; conta all hut straight, slightly curved at bate, and conves just before apes, which is bunt ; hindmargin ohliquely eurved; anat angle distinct. Hindwing broad, with both angles somewhat produced ; hindmargin suberenulate, more distinctly so towards the apex. Forewings with forea now
base; and with a very murls enlaryed tlat scaly retinaculum, which reaches below the median win. Antemate in of fully pectinated, the tip filiform; in of simple; palpi porrect, ascending, rather stont; second joint long and thickly sealed; third joint shortly hutton-shaped, deflexed; tongue bresent; hindlegs long; tibiae with two pairs of slurs, not thickened. Neuration: cell hardly half the length of wing; tirst median from one-half, second just luffore end. third from the end of cell; radials normal ; last four subcostals on a common stem. Hindwings with two subeostals from upper angle of cell.

Type: Parasynegia pluristriaria Moore (Anisodes).
As the diagnosis referred to above is incomplete, 1 give this fuller one now.

## Parasynegia macularia sp. nor.

Wings yellow, thickly mottled with bright reddish orange; forewings with costa dark fuscous; first line represented by an agglomeration of the orange speckles, except on costa and inner margin, where there can be seen a short dark fuscous spot, or streak; second line represented by a broad oblique irregular fascia, blackish at its edges, containing a horizontal blackish streak along the upper radial, and a roundish olive grey patch between the first and third medians, below which it is deflected inwards, and forms a dark irregularly triangular patch along the imer margin from the first line to beyond the middle; the streak on the npper radial is continued irregularly towards the hindmargin and apex; and the grey bloteh is also comnected by a fuscons shade with the hindmargin ; fringe yellow, chequered with darker, with small fuscous dots at the base, at the unds of the veins. Hindwings with a broadish fuscous lasal streak; traces of two irregular, sinuous, central lines, and an irregular suhmarginal fuscons fascia, which forms a blotel on the costa hefore apex, and some larger fuscous blotehes in centre of hindmargin ; both wings with distinct black cell dot. Head, thorax, and ahdomen yellow, sery much mottled with bright reddish orange. Face, tips of palpi, and collar all bright orange. Underside dull straw colour, with the markings and mottlings fuscous grey.

Expanse of wings : 50 mm .
One of from Sikkim, in the Feld. collection.

## Parasynegia purpurascens sp. nov.

Wings pale yellow, with dull purple or blood red markings and suffusion; forewings with basal half more or less covered with dull red striae, which are congregated at abont one-third, so as to form a curved hasal line; a broad curved dull red fascia beyond middle comected by two irregular and similar roloured blotches with the hindmargin, one lowards the apex, the second below the middle; fringe yellow, slightly mottled with reddish. Hiudwings with the lase dull red, and a similar band along lindmargin from apex to anal angle; rentre of wing occupied by a reddish lascia, consisting of four smaller maculate latcian; hoth wings with a small black eefl spot. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish, mottled with reddish. Underide paler and duller, the markings greyish finsons, not reddish.

Expanse of wings: 28 mm .
One $\delta$, from lchang, in very poor condition.

## Parasynegia submissa now.

Wings yellowish ochreous, speckled with dull ferruginous and fuscons; lines of forewings diffuse and indistinct ; first near hase, angulated helow costa; second thick. diffuse, from two-thirds of eosta, below which it is incurved, to one-hall the inner margin, connected with hindmargin twice, by an oblique irregular patch opposite the cell, which mons ul, into the apex, and by a broader batch hetween the seond and third medians; fringe yellow, chequered with fuscons at end of veins; a small black cell spot. Nindwings with a fuscous basal band; an irregular finer one before middle, containing in its sims a distinct hack cell spot; two more rusty fine denticulaterl Lines beyond, and an irregular fuscous shade from apex to anal angle, forming a blotels in the middle; fringe as in forewings. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorons, and mottled with ferruginous. Lnderside duller, with all the markings reproduced in fuscous; the cell dots black.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm .
Whe of from the Khasia llills. Intermedhate between lidderdalii Butler and erythre llampson.

## Subfamily BRAC'TNAE.

## Automolodes gen. nov.

Wings ample, lens elongiterl than in Wilioniu ; costa of forewings nearly straight, ajex hlut; lindmargin lightly emred, much tes oblique than in Milionice. Hindwings with hindmargin sherenulate. Antemate simple in both sexes, hardly pulbescent in $\delta$; palpi short; hind tilhae rather swollen. Neuration : cell hardly half as long as wing; in Miliontia it is decidedly longer; the median and subcostal nervules not hent in at their fuds, the last two median nervules and the two subcostals in the hindwings rising together from the end of the cell. The whole neuration is weaker ; the scaling velvety atnd non-metallic.
'Yyer: Automolodes vecuna Druce (Bociraza).

## Panaethia atramentaria s. nov.

Wings deep purplish black, with a very indistinct paler parplish curved streak towards the hindmargin ; veins also indistinctly purphsh. lliudwings with an additional purplislı hand near the hase. Underside wholly dull black. Head, thorax, and legs dull hack; last five segments of aldomen deep yellow.
o f. Expanse of wings : 50 mm .
Five example: from Engano.

Craspedosis undulosa spov.
Wings slaty hack. Forewings with a dull prale streak from the cent te of the base; a distinct white bloteh bevond midille, not touching costa; its inmer edge -traight and vertical for two-thirds, then olslique outwards; its onter edge waved, ohlique ontwards for two-thirds, then oblicue inwards; subtemminal line whitish blue. heginning helow the costa as a strongly kigzag streak, aml ending as a sinuous thin line at anal angle. Hindwings with baval area llack, distinctly divided off from the white central area, which is broad, and projects outwark in the centre, as two suall teetl, subteminal line bluislo white, wased, entire ; last two ergments of
abtomen yellow athone Indersite like upher, hut the sulterminal line ouly indicated on the inner margins.
lixpamse of wings : 56 mm .
the $\delta$ from South Celebers.

## Bursada concinna rit nor.

Tlusely allied to B. hieroglyphet WTk. = restiginta snell., hat brighter coloured, with all the black markings narrower and neater.

Whe example from the Felder collection, from the Phitippines.

## Stenele Wilk.

Wings ample. Forewings: costa nearly straight, convex before apes, which is ronnded and bhnt; hindmargin oblijnely curved. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded. Palin weak, horizontally porrect ; third joint drooping ; tongue present : antennae in $\delta$ fully preetinated ; in of also peetinated. but shortly : hind tibiac with four short spurs. Neuration : cell two-thirds as long as wing ; discocetlutar straight, or slightly eursed. Forewings: first median from two-thirds, second from seveneighths, third from lower end of eell ; lower radial from centre of discocellular, uppur radial from upper angle of cell ; last four subeostals on joint stem from hefore and of cell ; first subeostal free. Hindwings with costal straight ; subrostal arehed at base. and approaehing eostal near lase ; two subestal nervules from end of eefl ; medians as in forewing.

Type: Slenele broustula Wik. ठ only.

## Stenele obsoleta sp. nov.

Forewing. deep coppery red, with the costal and apical one-third black, the edge of the latter mueh ats in S. trenslate Wlk., showing a quadrate spot on the discoeellular; the three pale spots also as in translate Wlk., hut the lower pair smaller; subeostal vein mot blackened. Hindwings with a narrow irregular black border, which throws out four long teeth along the co-tal vein, the two subcostal nervules, and the first median; a narrow linear tooth along the second mestian, and a blunt triangular one along the third ; instead of a spot, only a faint horizontal dark dash aeross the discocellular. Antemas black; face and vertex white: thorax and abdomen ahow dult reddish; sides of ahdomen greyish llack. I'nderside like upleer.

Expanse of wings: 56 mm .
One of from South America, without further locality.

## Hyalostenele gen. nor.

Forewings elongate, narrow; costa straight till shortly hefore apex, which is huntly rounded ; himdmargin very obliquely curved; anal angle rounded off. Hindwings elongate; immer angle hluntly rounded; inner half of hindmargin neaty straight. Antenmae of $\delta$ pectinated; palpi jorrect, rather tong, very slender, the joints distinct ; tongue present ; cyes large; hind tibiate with four short spurs; sealing sparse; the wings semidiaphaneus. Neuration: forewings, cell more than half the length of wing, its margins inclined inwards towards the end; first median from onehalf, second from sesen-eighths, the median itself inclining inwards from its origin; third from the end; lower radial from eentre of diseocellular. curving downards;
upper radial from tol end of cell; first subcostal at three-fomths, second at seveneightlis, the first anastomosing with the costal and the second; common stem of the other three subcostals rising halfway between second and end ; the subeostal nervure hent inwards at its origin. Hindwings: contal approximated to subcostal for some distance ; two subcostals on a rather long stem ; first median at one-half, second jnst hefore the end, the median nervure being bent inwards at its origin ; third median from the end; fold of the cell produced as a false rein, which in one speries is curved ${ }^{11}$ wwards and joins the lower subcostal, and in the other is curved downwards, and reaches the lindmargin close to the third median.

Tyle: Ifyclostenele lutescens Butler (Stenele).

## Hyalostenele oleagina p. bov.

Wings pale oily yellow, semidiaphanons. Forewings with the costa rather broadly deep black; apical half smoky black containing three oblong elliptical transjarent blotches heyond the cell, selarated only by the two radials, and a series of six white spots lying in a curve that runs parallel to the hindmargin, the top four of which decrease in size from the uppermost one, and the two at the bottom are largest; base of the inner margin smoky black. Hindwings like forewings, with a broad costal, and a still broader hindmarginal back border, the latter containing five white spots. Head, thorax, and ablomen hlack; inner orbit of eyes and a s $1^{10 t}$ on each side of thorax white: tongue yellow; legs black. Underside of abdomen yellowish; underside of wings like upper.

Expanse of wings: 60 mm .
One $\delta$ from Colomhia.
Agirpa gen. nor.
Girpa Wlk. (xxxi., p. 209; num. prawoc., cf. Włk., xı., 1. 1849).
The hindwings have no true radial ; the antennae of the $\circ$ are pectinated, bat more shortly than in the $\delta$; the costal and first subcostal of forewings are united from the have.

## scbamhy ABRANiNAE.

## Zerenidae Anct.

Cistidia Hül. ( ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ erz. 1. 1:4).
Cramer's figure of Phal. stratomice exactly depicts the species called $\mathrm{J}_{\text {tithoren }}$ agrionides by Butler, except that the antemae (ol the $\delta$ ) are represented as pectinated; and that this was not a mistake of the artist is proved by the text, where Cramer expressly call. them, "plumacées." But there can he little doubt that the antennac affixed to the specimen figured were artificial. In the Felder collection there are several old specimens-some of them marked as Cramer's-in which a plumelet of a bird's feather has heen attached to do duty for the lont antenna. If the plate in question is examined carefully the resemblance of the antennate of stratonice, as there depicted, to such a plumelet, is apparent at once. The antemasare really club-shaped, and hont at the apex, without any pulescence; in Hellhia, thongh swollen tomards the apex, they end in a point, and the shaf is risibly pubescent.

## Halthia comaggaria dinen.

The fact of tinene's querying the aperies as from the East Indies will account for it:s non-recognition hy all the authors who subsequently remamed it. There can be no doubt that Guence's deseription refers to the form called Exurymede by Motschmlsky, that being the $\delta$ of Europpyle Menétr. In this Ammr and Japan form, as also in Felder's intervapteria, the two large white blotches which form the central fascia of the forewings, are never separated, but always coalescent, aut the corresponding fascia of the hindwing is always broad, and has its two edges parallel. In the usual Chinese form represented by Walker's lithosiaria, and in examples from Thinet, the two bluteles of the forewings are always separated by the confluence of the black from either side, and in the hindwing the fascia is sinuous, narrow, and sometimes almost or quite obsolete. In hoth forms the $\&$ \& as a rule, show more white than the od $0^{\circ}$. The name should be erased from swinhoe's Cutalogue of Indian Moths. I have said above that Felder's intermutaria agrees with the Amur and Japan forms, rather than with the Clinese. A word with regard to this is necessary. In the IV. E. M., 1862, 1. 39, the type is deseribed as a $\delta^{\circ}$, and it is added, "This species does not seem rare on the mountains of the province: Tsekiang." "on Felder's type label on the insect, Tsekiang is also given as locality ; but above the large type label is a smatler one containing the word Japan. Now at the head of the article in the IV. E. M., p. 22, after speaking of the insects reeeived from China, the lelders say, "we add a few insects sent by Ir. Siebold from Japan." It seems to me, therefore, permissible to doubt whether the insect said to be from Tsekiang, and made the type of intermepterice Feld., really came from that place; it is quite possible that examples of the two forms came from both places, and that the type labol referring to an insect from one locality was inadvertently placed on the pin of an insect from the other. Moreover, the description agrees well with the Chinese form lithosiaria Wlk., but does not agree with the particular insect marked as type by Felder, and figured in the Noverra Reise.

## Omophyseta gen, nov.

Forewinge with costa slightly eurved, more strongly at apex ; apex blnnt ; hindmargin obliquely eurved. Hindwings with hiadmargin rounded. Palpi very short and weak; antennae of $\delta$ tinely pmbescent; hind tibiae thickened with four short spurs; hindwings with a very well marked shoulder near the base of the costa. Neuration : cell more than half the length of wing; first median at three-fourths. second shortly hefore angle of cell, third from the angle; radials as usual ; first snbeostal uervule represented by an oblique har from the second to the costal; third. lourth, and fifth on a common stem from close before upper angle of cell ; second comeeted by a short oblique bar with the stem of the third and fourth, just after the origin of the fifth.

Type: Omophysete triseriaria H. 心.
Omophyseta albiplaga sp. nov.
Forewings hlack; in the $\delta$ with two white spots near, the hase separated by a black one; in the of the black slading preelominates to such an extent that only two small white dots are visible, one close to the base, the other, wedge-shaped, at base of the cell; a large ohlong whit, bloth in the cell, and another below it hetween the
median and submedian ; a still larger white bloteh in the dise leyond the cell, which in the $\delta$ is round externally with a small black indentation on it. inner edge; while in the $\circ$ it is broken up into three oblong blotches, the centre much the largest, lyy the black scates on the third median nervule and upper radial ; a subterminal series of seven oblong white spots in the $\delta$, much smaller, except the lowest, in the $\%$; then $\delta^{\circ}$ has also a thin curved white line above the lowest spot, which is wanting in the $\circ$. Hindwings white with a hroad hlack margin, containing six squarish white spots, which are likewise much reduced in the $\rho$; the extreme base and the costa black; in the of a hlackish blotch on the interior margin, and another above the end of cell, with the reins spotted with black hetween them. Head and face yellow; thorax black spotted with yellow; base of patagia yellow, their tips black; abdomen yellow, with black rings, and black spots between the segments. Underside like upleer, but the black duller. The wings of the of are broader and darker altogether than thosiof the $\delta$; in the of the hindmargin of the forewing is consex, in the $\delta$ straight.

Expanse of wings : $\uparrow, 60 \mathrm{~mm}$; $\delta^{0}, 50 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Tbree specimens from South Celehes.
Percnia confusa sp. nov.
Forewings white, slightly tinged with yellowish towards the base; markings consisting of grey spots and blotches, sometimes confluent, sometimes distinct ; costa at base grey tinged, with three oblipue hlotches, tending to form interruptel lines across wing, but broken in the middle; a round discal spot, in the of separate, in the of united with a central costal blutch; exterior line indicated by an irregularly geminated curved series of grey spots, more or less confluent, and hroader on costa and inner margin; lindmargin and fringes grey, with a white indentation in the middle; the lower half in the of less confluent. Hindwings the same, but the whole basal half white. Underside like uplゃr, but the grey markings rather larger. Face ochreous; thorax and ahdomen ochreous, spotted with black; the former partially suffinsed with yellowish.

Expause of wings: 5 ² mm.
One $\delta^{\circ}$, one $\circ$, from lndia, without exact locality.

## Metabraxas clerica Butler inconfusa Warr. subsps, nor.

Two ${ }^{*} \delta{ }^{\circ}$ in the Rothschild collection: one from Chang-yang, the other from Thibet, deserve to be separated as a variety. In them the exterior donble row of spots is distinct throughout, not rmming into one another, or suffused; while in the hindwings the intermediate series of the three rows of spots along the margin, which in the type form from Japan is always more or less irregular, and blotehed, consists of regular spots, placed precisely in the intervals bet ween those of the outer and inner rows ; and in the Thibet specimen is not only very faint above, but quite absent on the under surface. Both specimens have in consequence a much neater and regular appearance than the type form, which is always blurred. They, in fact, approach the Indian species, regularis Wiur.

Xenoplia gen, nor.
Intermediate hetwen Metuhruxus Butler and Percniot Guen.; distinguished by the of antennae, which are armed with short oblique fascicless of cilia, which are themselves also finely ciliated, or pulkscent laterally.

Type: X. foraria Gum. (Perenim).

## Xenoplia subfumida sp nov.

Forewings chalk white; suffused with smoky grey ; with five row ol smoky grey spots; the first near the base ; the second before the middle; the thirt simmous leyond the middle; the fourth subterminal parallel to the hindmargin ; the fifth marginal at the hase of the fringes; the spots of the third and fouth series are more or lesis conflnent; betwern the fourth and fifth, and along the costa, are a lot of small grey fleeks; fringes pure white. Jindwing white, without any smoky suffinsion, with three rows of spots, one central, curved; the second sultterminal, the third as in the forewiugs marginal; a small dark grey cell spot in each wing. Thorax and abdomen white with black spots. [uderside the same, but duller.

Exparse of wings: 44 mm .
One of from the Khasia Hills, and a of from Warjiling.

Pogonopygia gen. nov:
Forewings of $\circ$ broader than those of $\delta$ : costa gradually curved before aln $x$, which is rounded; hindmargin in \& simply oblique; in the $\delta$ the forewings are blutly sublaleate, and the lower two-thirds of the hindmargin slightly eoneave. and altogether much more oblique than in $f$; lindwings rounded. Antennae filiform; in $\delta$ slightly pubescent ; palpi short, stumpy; the thiral joint not listinguishable; tongne present ; thorax hairy beneath; hind tibiae ol $\delta$ short, swollen, with two pairs of spurs, and a brush of dark hairs; abdomen of $\delta$ bencath with large latal, smbapical, and anal tufts of hairs. Nemration normal.

Type : Pogoropygia khasiane Swinhor (Abraxas).

Dilophodes gen. nov.
Akin to Pogonopygir Warr., but without the exaggerated anal tufts of that genus; a pair of dark tufts of hair beneath at the hase of the middle legs, and a lateral one hehind the third pair; abdomen heneath with segmental rings of hatir; forewings shaped alike in both sexes; antennae of $\delta$ with very distinct tine eiliations; hind tihiae swollen, with two pairs of spmes, and a short brush of hairs at the top.

Type : Dilophodes eleguns Butler (Abraxas).

## Heterabraxas gen. nov.

Forewings ample; costa strongly and evenly arched from base to apex; apex blunt; hindmargin slightly enrved, not very oblique; anal angle well marked. Hindwings broad, their hindmargin well rounded; a small projection at the end of the first subcostal nervule. Antennae pectinated in both sexes; shorter in the of palpi thick, short, hardly reaching beyond face, terminal joint indistinguishable; tongue present ; abdomen of $f$ short, stont.

Nenration as in Ilbraxas.
Type: Meterahraras spontoncuta Wlk. (ibraras).

## Abraxas illuminata -1. now.

Bazal patch and aual bloteh large and diffuse; the latter not lyoulencal on the inner margn of the hindwings; markings dull leaden gres; a series of costal slots, often confluent into irregular blotches; an irregular grey blotch at end of cell (in which the discocellular generally is left white), with one or two grey blotches obliquely helow it ; hindmargin dark grey, with still darker spots, and a dark grey blotch in the middle; alex with a lot of small grey spot:, which are sometimes conflnent; exterior line consisting of large grey spots, sometimes preceded by an incomplete series of smaller ones. lindwings with a curverl irregular double row of spots, the three pairs nearest the imer margin more or less confluent with a blotch, whicb, however, is not widened on the imner margin hindmargin with a series of subcontiguous grey lumules, a grey costal poot, a small slot on inner margin, and sometimes traces of one or two intermediate ones.

Expanse of wings : 60 to 62 mm .
Sikkim; Darjiling.

## Abraxas pancinotata sp. nor.

Basal patch and anal hotch large, and irregularly ronnded; the latter on the hindwing also widened along the inner margin; sots and markings pole leaden grey; a large central grey blotch hefore the end of cell, followed by a smaller one beyond it, and continued more or less irregularly to the inner margin; exterior line of grey spots curved, sometimes geminated and horizontally confluent ; precerled on costa by the usual conspicuous grey costal bloteh; hindmargin and fringe grey, preceded loy a confused series of irregular small grey spots. Hindring* with a sulmarginal curved series of grey spots, often geminated, preceded hy a small grey spot on inner margin and on costa; hindmargin with detached grey lunules.

Expanse of wings: 52 to $5 t \mathrm{~mm}$.
Klasia Hills; Darjiling : 'Tlihet.


#### Abstract

Abraxas suffusa :1. nor. 'losely allied to pancinoteta Warr., but slightly smaller; all the markings dark: leaden grey, and more extended, the basal and anal patches all much blacker; the discal patch is often largely developed, and the whote of the apical region more or hese filled up with dark grey; exterior line formed of oblong grey blotches; lindmargin with a usually prominent dark grey patch about the middle. Hintwing. as in puncinotata, hut with a large grey bloteh on the costa, which is poduced more or less contiuuonsly to the grey bloth on the inner margin. several specimens from Thibet. It seems to he a parallel form to Butler's mironden from Japan, which also occurs on the Khasia llills.


#### Abstract

Abraxas intermedia sp nov. Distinguished at once by the shape of the anal blotch of the forewings, the eflges of which are ohliquely sinuous, and which is connected alove with a smaller irregular shaped greyish bloteh; exterior line represented by a curved series of small grey irregular dots, sometimes almost obsolete ; a few grey costal sputs, partially ronfluent in middle, sometimes with a lew diseal spots hedow them; the


usual large costal spot before the exterior line distinct ; himenargin clouled with leaden grey from anal angle to just before aprex. Hindwings with an inregular triangular blotch on imer margin, with traces of a curved line of dark spots, hut these more often than not obsolete; fringe with dark discomnected hlot chere.

Expanse of wings: $\delta, 54 \mathrm{~mm}$; ; ${ }^{\circ}, 56 \mathrm{~mm}$.
subathu.


#### Abstract

Abraxas disrupta not. Anal patch narrowed and ohlique in both wings; costal markings much reduced; a small diecal blotch comected with a costal blotch ahove it, and having another ohliquely helow it ; exterior line of small grey frots; as a rule, the whole wing is covered with small detached irregular grey spots; hindmargin dark grey with a grey hlotch about middle. Hindwings with an irregular double row of grey spots, the anal blotch narrow; the central blotehes variable; sometimes ouly a costal and inner marginal blotch; sometimes two or three intermediate, and at others none at all. In three of from the Khasia Hills the smaller spots are abeent, and the anal blotch is slightly, hut only slightly, expanded, on the forewings, white the diseal leaden spots are more developed.


Expanse of wings : $\delta^{*}, 50$ to $5(5 \mathrm{~mm}$; ; $\%, 58$ to 60 mm .


#### Abstract

Abraxas determinata $\cdot \mathrm{f}$ now. Allied to intermedia Warr., but smaller; the amal bloteh variable; generally narrow and oblique, now and then broader and more conspicuobs, hut never large and swollen; hasal blotel restricted, usually with a dark curved edge from the costa; costal iprots cariable ; one in centre, generally comnected with a discal blotch. which is very irregular in size and shape, and generally has some sualler grey hlotches helow it ; costal exterior spot distinct ; exterior line of spots also distinct; hindmargin and fringes narrowly grey; a dark grey blotch in the widdle; apex generally pale. Hindwings with narrow anal bloteh, and cursed row of grey submarginal spots; a grey ipot on costa and inner margin; hindmargin with more or less connected dark grey hlotelees, which in pale specimens are nearly obsolete.

Subathu; Khasia Hills. Thowe from the latter locality slight!y more strongly markecl.

Fxpanse of wings : 48 to 50 mat.


## Abraxas symmetrica :1] nor:

(If the same size and shape as $A$. determinutu, but with all the markings much darker and more dereloped; basal patch and anal patch dark, the latter obloug and ohlique; conta well epotted with dark leaden grey; discal hloteh large, comected with central costal spot, and in the $\delta$ with a horizontal extension as far as the basal patch, continued beneath as a narrow somewhat looken grey hotch to the imer margin; the emb of the discal hoteh bevomd the cell is protuherant, and contains within it a small white apot; exterior line double towards the costa ; apex with several small grey shots; hindmargin narrowly grey, with a hroader spot in the middle. Hindwings with the exterior line of spots double, in regular pairs on the reins; an imer grey line, starting vertically from the costa and then bent nearly at right angle towark the imner margin; hindmargin with dark grey Wotches.

One of 48 mm., one \& 46 mun, from the Khasia Hills.

## Abraxas latifasciata sp. nov.

This may be only a dark aberr. of suspecta, lut it does not seem to orcur in China. All the markings are much darker leaden grey; but in particular the exterior band of spots becomes conflnent aud hroad, while the discal spots often form a second dark and irregular band; the band of the hindwing is similarly exaggerated ; this darkening is, howerer, chiefly confined to the of ; the of are only slightly more marked than in suspecte, but on the other hand they are almost as large as the $i f$.

Several examples of both sexes from Japan.
Expanse of wings : 46 to 48 mm .

## Abraxas fulvobasalis sp. nov.

In this form the darker markings are more or less obsolencent; the basal patch is always margined with black, hut within the margin is almost entirely reddish fulvous; the central costal spot is quite small and dark in the $\sigma^{\circ} 0$, sometimes more diffuse and inregularly elongated in the o $q$; the exterior band of spots is distinct, the spots themselves elongated and rarely confluent; hindmargin narrowly and concisely dark, with sometimes a small dark projection in the middle. Hindrings with the exterior band distinct, of single spots; with a large interior subcostal spot, and a smailer one on the inner margin.

Expanse of wings : 36 to 48 mm .
A good series of both sexes from Japan, the C'orea, and ('hina.

## Abraxas suspecta sp. nor.

Like miramk Butler, but much smalier, the $\delta^{7} \delta$ oceurring as small as 38 mm ., the of reaching 50 mm . It is possible that these are a second hrood of miranda.

Examples of this form oceur from various parts of hoth China and Iapan.
Abraxas deminuta snbsp. nor.
This appears to be a still smaller and neater form of suspectce. The central costal bloteh is much reduced in size, and is proportionaily darker and more concise in outline, often assuming a hooked shape, and rarely connecting with the smaller spots below it, except now and then in the $f \circ$ ? the exterior hand in both wings is dark and well marked. The series from Geman is smaller than that from dapan, most, if not all, of which examples are from Hakone.

The smallest (rensan ot expands about 34 mm., and the largest Japan of about 48 mm .

Abraxas degener sly nov.
White with pale grey markings, like those of leonurdime Koil., of which it may he ouly a still smalier form.

The smallest of is only ahout 3.4 mm., the largest ahout 44 mm . All are from China, and all ${ }^{\circ} \delta$.

## Abraxas incolorata sp, nor.

Wings dull whitish; spots pale grey; base of forewings yellowish, edged with a enred dark grey line interrupted in the middle: costa near base with some small irregular grey spots, one round ane standing hy it self below the cell on the submedian
fold ; discal spot large, grey, with another above it on the costa, each followed by a secoud; these later two reprent the exterior line, which is further indicated hy two minute dots on the second and first modian nervales, and a larger one on the submedian nervure; submarginal lint represented by a regular series of eight grey spots, the upper fonr close together and directed ontwards; the lower four further apart directed inwards. and placed on the three median nervules and submedian nervure respeetively; this row in precerled hy a small spot mear the costa and a larger geminated one on the consat an irregular series of grey sots immediately before the hindmargin. Hindwings with a regular submarginal row of ronnd grey spots and a single one on the middle of the costa and inner margin, some small grey spots at the anal angle and along the hindmargin. Inderside like tuper. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow, with darker spots.
lixpanse of wings: 50 mm .
the of from dava.
Near uryamla Cramer, but apmarently distimet.

## Abraxas flavisinuata nov:

Wing; white, with dark smoky grey markings; a dull yellow basal lateh. extending twice as far along the costa as on imer margin, edged with smoky grey, and followed on the costa by an irregular lot of small grey spots; cell spot circular, with a backish central nucleus, mited with costa by a dull grey bloth, and beneath it obliquely with a curved grey line, which reaphear: on the inner margin ; exterior line yellow, sinuons, preceded by eoutiguous roundish dark grey blotehes, and followed by contiguous oblong ones, the line and the botches suddenly ceasing just above the middle of the wing; two large grey blotehes on the eosta before apex, the inmer one with a smaller blotch below it, the two together being the temmation of the inner line of biotches, the larger one before the apex representing the outer line; hindmargin irregularly and narrowly dark grey, with a few irregular grey spots before it near the anal angle. Hindwings with small grey discal spot, and eurved spries of grey spots hetween it and hindmargin, that on the inner and contal margin geminated ; costa, immer, and hindmargins all dotted with grey spots, those on the hindmargin forming a more or less contiguons narrow line; thorax and head dark; patagia yellowish; abdomen absent. [nderside of wings like uprer.

Exjanse of wings: 52 mm .
One from lapan.
This species is, of eourse, nearly allied to grossularintu L., hut is quite distinet from any known form of variation of that speeies. It comes very elose to my species 1. metremorplir, from sikkim.

Abraxas fasciaria (iuen, notata nul)ip. nov.
Forewings white; markings paie leaden colour: extreme base and three interrinted fasciae leaden coloured; the third of these faseiae is attenuated on the right wing, and represented by a costal spot on the left ; a large leaden diveal spot ; a broad sinuous leaden exterior fascia, marower towards costa, where it is preceded by a costal and subeostal spot, the latter nearly tonching it ; an irmegular submarginal faseda of leaden pots; fringe leaden coloured. Hindwings the same, hut with the markings rednced; only two ill-defined basal fasciae, and the esterior fascia represented by a series of subeontiguons rommlish hlotehes. Face dark; vertex orange; thorax and abdomen yellowish, with hack spots. Inderside like mper.

One of from the Nilgiris, among fasciarit, from Wr. Lindsey's collection ; smaller than the ordinary of of that species, and slightly larger than the of. It may prove to be distinct when more examples are compared.

## Abraxas (?) concinna sl' nor.

Forewings chalk white, with dark grey markings, which are slightly tinged with reddish brown ; hasal third irregularly filled with greyish markings, giving a gemerally mottled appearanee, especially towards the costa, hounded by a darker curved band consisting of irregular shaped blotehes, that on the costa the largest, subquadrate; a smaller one beneath it in the middle roundish; central area pure white, followed by two eurved bands of small round greyish spots, the second of which forms a larger irregnlar dark hotch in the middle of the wing ; apical area and space at the anal angle more or less filled up with dark grey ; between them a white unsuffused blotel in the middle beyond the dark bloteh of the second line of spots; subterminal line whitish, distinct, denticulated across the dark ulper and lower grey suffusion ; fringes: dark grey, except the small space at the outside of the whitish patch, which also remains white. llindwings like forewings, but with the anal angle only suffused with grey; fringe white, narrowly marked with dark grey at the ends of the veins, and with a series of broad coutiguons grey lunules at the base. Head, palpi, and antennae dark grey; face narrowly white; thorax grey mottled with whitish; abdomen yellowish, with black dorsal llotehes. I'nderside like upuer; رectus aud abdomen beneath yellow ; legs yellow; the first and second pair much suffused with blackish.

Expause of wings : 50 mm .
One of from Thibet.
The species may be easily recogniswd by the sery veat and symmetrical grey markings; it does not seem closely allied to any other species.

Abraxas membranacea nor.
Wings very translucent, glossy, thinly scaled; the veins yellowish; the whole wings exceedingly pale greyish ochreons; extreme base and costa of forewing: greyish; a faint grey diseal spot, and heyond it an indistinct sinmous grey line; fringe slightly darker. Hindwing eutirely without markings. llead, face, collar, and thorax yellow ; patagia whitish; ahdomen pale mouse colomr, white beneath.

Exprase of wings: 30 to 38 mm .
A pair from Oinainissa.
The consistency of the wings recalls Nudnria mumelrau.
Veniliodes gen. nor:
Resembles Zerenopsis and Diptychis; but the apex of hoth wings is more pointed; the bindmargin less oblique; the wings themselves broader in proportion : the antennae of the $\delta$ are shortly, but stoutly, pectinated; himl tibiae not thickened; discocellular with the lower arm only slightly oblique.

Type: I'melindes purtherario Feld. (Lomuspilis).
Veniliodes inflammata in nov.
Wings deep tawny yellow; markings black; a large spot at the base; an ollique basal fascia formed by two spots, one costal, vertieally oblique; the ot lere on the submedian fold laterally elongated ; at one-third of the conta an oblique
small sugar-loaf thaped botch, pointing to a round shot on the median, vertically berneath which is another on the sulmedian fold; at one-half and three-fonrths two more spots of the same shape, but more elongated, the first followed by two round spots, one on the smbmedian, the other on the fold; these two are followed immediately by a similar pair close to the anal angle, containing a smaller oval spot between them; the latter is followed at the middle of the hindmargin by four spots phaced quadrangularly, the two lowest conflnent, the outside upher one smaller than the rest ; apex and apical half of hindmargin with the fringe back; lower half of fringe concolorons. Hindwings with apex back, and seven spots, one at the costa, one at the anal angle, three round ones, forming an equilateral triangle in the middle of the Lindmargin, and two smaller ones. one discal, the other beyond it : fringes yellow except against the black apical blotch. Inderside precisely similar. Head, face, tongte, antemae and thorax black; collar, palpin, and patagia orange fulvous; abdomen yellow with broad black seguental ringabove: legs cinereous.

Expanse of wing: : : 8 mm .
Whe $\delta$ in the Feld. collection from sunth Africa; placed among l. pentherariu Feld. That species has the fringes black except for a short space at the anal angle, and all the markings plumbeons; selinutu Feld. has the fringes of hoth wing: wholly dark.

## Zerenopsis gen. nor:

Resembles Diptychis Feld., with the following differences: the discocellulat is angulated, especially in the hindwings, where the upper arm is short and vertical, the lower oblique and three times as long. Neuration of hindwings in उ normal; antemae alike in both sexes, thick, laminated.

Type: \%. leopardime Feld.
Xanthabraxas gen, nor.
Forewings with costa very convex, ahnost shouldered at base, and again convex before apex, which is bluntly rounded, and not pointed; himdmargin uniformly enved. Dindwing with their hindarargin well rounded. l'alpi weak, -uhrostriform, horizontally porrect; third joint hardly visihle, slightly drooping; tongue weak; antennae of $\delta$ thickened and laminated; hind tibiate of $\delta$ not thickened, with two pair of sjurs; abdomen long. Neuration: cell two-thirds as long as wings; discocellular hardly augulated in middle: lateral margins of eell towards the end indined inwards; first median nervule from beyond two-thirds; second at seven-eighths; third from lower angle of cell; lower radial from middle of discocellular; upper from top angle of cell ; common stem of last four subcostals at seven-eighths; first subcostal free. Himbings: costal elosely approximated to subeostal for half the length of cell.

Type: I. hemionulu Guen. (Almoras).

## Panthera conglomerata sp. now.

Wings bright pale straw yeflow; marking: fuscots puphe-viz., a smatl hasal patch; a cursed, darker edged fascia with three darker central spots, not quite touching imer margin; an elliptical contal bloteh, also dark edged, and containing the large dark diseal spot, and a broad irregnlar marginal band, formed by the
conglomeration of all the other untal blotehes, leaving only a small yellow spot neer the lindmargin ahove the anal angle. Hindwings with a large rond discal spot, a costal blotch ahove it, and a roms hotch on imer margin above the anal angle; anal angle itself oconsied ly a larger romdish spot; marginal lascia, ahout half as hroad as in forewing*, with a small yellow spot on the hindmargin below the apex. Underside the same. Head, thoras, and ahdomen fuscons grey; anal tuft and sides of pectn- beneath yellowish.

Expanse of wings: 46 mm .
One $\delta$ in Feld. collection without locality; another example in the british Mussum is from Bogotá. I think this form must be considered to indicate a good species; the ground colour is decidedly paler and less yellow than in any of the other forms, and the markings are in moportion darker and deeper. The outline hasewards of the marginal hand will no doubt vary in different examples. according to the size and shape of the conglomerated spots.

## Subramly NEPHODINAE.

A groul of American genera, in the $\delta^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$ of which, instead of the fovea of the forewings, there exists a short unconnected oblique har, sometimes wery indistinct.

## Carpella angustilinea $\mathrm{s}_{1}$. nov.

Forewings satiny white, with the marking- precisely the same as in districtu Wlk., but only a third as broad and very concise.

One $\delta$ from south Ameriea, without exact locality.

## Carpella innotata sp. nov.

Wings pure silky white ; the costa of the forewings narrowly black from base to aluex. The of has the antennae pectinated, but more shortly than in the ס. I lave not seen a $q$ of any of the other three species of C'rerpella.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm .
Whe $\delta^{*}$, one of from sonth America.
Carpella (?) nubilata sl. nov.
Wings dull silky white, with the costa broadly but concisely, the hindmargin diffusedly, smoky grey; an irregularly wavy whitish subterminal line is visible through the grey; two smoky grey brown lines; the first, vertical, at one-third, finer than the second, and incurved slortly at costa and inner margin; the second thicker and darker, straight, from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, where it is twice as near the first line as on the costa ; the smoky hue of the costa, just before this line, extends as far as the cell; fringe smoky grey. llindwings white, with a single central straight smoky grey line and grey fringes. Face and collar dull smoky grey; palpi and antennae hlack; tongne yellow; thorax and abdomen lnteous grey. Underside: forewings with first line absent ; the second, the costa, and a large sul)apical blotel dark smoky fuscons: hindrings with the costa diffusely, the central line, and an additional submarginal curved shade, smoky.

Expanse of wings : 52 mm .
One $\delta$ from South America.

## Nephodia 1liil.

Three species are referved by llibner to this geuus in the Zutrigge, iz, mubiluris, ii., 1. 32, No. 198, figs. 39., 396; aerinatia, iii., p. 16, No. 226, fig. 4.51, 452 ; and vuporariu, iii., p. 22, No. 235, figs. 4i5, 4i6. Of these the first, mubilurith, is also mentioned in the Verz., p. 312, No. 3017 , and this will stand as type of the genus. Among the species placed by Guenée in his Nipterin occur some with the of antennae pectinated like the $\delta$, and others with them simple. I am not aware that the $\$$ of Hubner's type species mubiluria is known ; but the figure of the $\delta$ is so manifestly akin to discolorariu II. H., which has peetinated antennae in the $q$, that I have no hesitation in retaining the name for this group; in which case Guenée's generic term Nipteria may be reserved for those species which have the antemate of the $f$ simple.

Nephodia styracaria :p. nov. (Morritz MLs in Feld. coll.).
Extremely like incolorariu Guen., and of the same size ; bul the tint is more Inteons, less grey; and the antennae of the $i+$ are pectinated.

No doubt, from their great similarity, the two species are often confounded, (specially the oठ".

## Nipteria grisescens sp. nov.

Wings silky grey, without the lnteous tint of vulgaris Warr., from which it also differs by its larger size and in baving the lines of the underside more apparent above. Inderneath, the line is not marked by black dots on the nervules, but by a broadish dark fascia, and the wing is generally much more thickly mottled and shaded with grey or fuscons.

Expanse of wings: .70 mm .
Three $\delta^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$ and two of from Brazil.

## Nipteria vulgaris sp. nor.

Like ceminuria Hiib., and ahout the same size; not so silky in aprearance, and with a slight but pereeptible ellow in the hindmargin ; more thickly scaled throughont, and not showing the pale space along the inner margin; instead of a curved dark shaded line as in crevinuriu, the line is fine, straight, and oblique from the costa near the apes. On the underside it is well marked by black points on the veins, whereas it is not represented at all in cerinuriu.

Two $\delta^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$, four $\circ$ of from Petropolis, santos, and sito Paolo.

## Nipteria munda sp. now.

Forewings silky grey, paler in the median area ; a distinct and comparatively large, blackish cell inot ; an oblique dark line slightly waved from the costa before aluex, which becomes obsolet, on reaching the third median nerwhe. Ilindwings with only the cell s.lot. I'ukerside more striated, with the line marked distinctly, lant more thickly, in hoth wings.
lexpanse of wings: 34 mm .
Two ơ d from sao Paolo.
The smallest species of the genus.

## Hyalospila gen. nov.

Forewings elongate : corta straight, evenly curved in the apical third; apex ronnded, blunt : hindmargin ohlique and slightly curved : anal angle distinct. Hindwings elongate with lindmargin romded. Antennae of $\delta$ strongly jrectinate ; jalpi porreet, slender, upemed ; tongue prent ; hind tiliae with four -jurs; wings hyaline, very thinly scaled, almost tramsparent; forewings with the foseal bar very faint. Neuration : forewings, cell two-thirds as long as wing, constricted towards the end; first median at five-eighths, second at seven-eighths, third from lower end of rell; first and second concave upwards, third concase downwards: lower radial from centre of discocellular; upper from top end of eell, both concave downwards; last three subcostals on a common stem from the last hend of the subeostal nersure ; first subcostal anastomosing with costal, then with second suhcostal, and finally with the third. Hindwings with costal and subcostal approximated for nearly half of cell ; first snbcostal and second median nervnle from hefore end of cell.

Type: II. hyalaria II. S.
Hyalospila distans sp. nov.
Near to II. hyalizaria H.s., but smaller; the second crowband of the forewings. nearer the first, starting from the coota at two-thinds, and reaching the inner margin also at two-thirds, less cursed outwards and not touching the hindmarginal horder above the anal angle ; costa of hindwing: more hroadly hlackish.

Expanse of wings: 44 mm.
One $\delta$ from santos.
Penthophlebia gen. nor.
Forewings elougate; costa straight for two-thirds, then curved; apex hunt; hindmargin obliguely curved. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded. Antennae of $\delta$ pectinated ; palpishort, slender ; tongue present; hind tibiae with? four spurs. Neuration: forewings, cell half the length of wing; first median at two-thirds, second just before end, third from end of cell; lower radial from centre of discocellular, which is straight and nearly sertical ; mperer radial from the common stem of the last three subcostals, which starts from end of cell; first subcostal nervule anastomo-ing first with costal, theu with recond subcostal, and ?again with third. Hindwings with costal shortly approximated to subeostal; two subeostal nervules on a common stem; medians as in forewings. Forewing w with the foveal bar tell marked.

Tyle : Penthopldethin rondirtar Feld. (:Gemussat).
Stibaractis gen. nor,
Forewings with costa gradually carved, ajex hunt, but squared; hindmargin vertical in the atical half, then curved ; anal angle distinct. Hindwings with rounded hindmargin. Antemae ( 7 ) subserrate, with short bristles; tongue preent; palpi short, thin, porrect. Neuration as in Myulospila, in the main, but the cell not so long; the diseocellular eurved and much more oblique; the second median and common stem of last three subcostals rise much nearer the end of cell, especially the latter ; all the veins are thicker and stouter, and thickly marked in black.

Type: Stiburectis dioptis Fold. (Gemussu).

Dyschoroneura gen. nov.
Allied to Perigremme (iuen., alike in size, shape of wings, and general structure, and in nemation except in one particular point, which is enough to characterise the genus. The first median win of the forewings, instead of starting at balf the cell and ruming straight, is suddenly deflexed from the median just beyond the hasal fovea so as nearly to tonch the submedian fold, above which it runs parallel, to the hindmargin. In the hindwings the position of the first median is quite normal.

Type: Dyschoronewa obsolexcens sp, now:
Dyschoroneura obsolescens is. nor.
Forewings dingy white, with the rosta, fringe, and veins luteous-hiscons. Hindwings the same. Inderside with the costa, hindmargin, and aper broadly fuscous; this fuscons tinge shows through on the upperside as a hluish grex. suffusion. Thorax and abdomen dull whitish ; face and collar dingy luteous; palpi and antennae and outside of leg. finsous.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm .
One of from Santa Rosa.

## Myrmecophantes gen. nov.

Wings ample, elongate. Forewings with costa straight except at the extreme base and before apex ; apex howt; hindmargin obliquely rounded. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded. Thorax and abdomen umsually slender; face and eyes large; antemae of o well pectinated : ? no forea at hase of forewing:

Typre: M. albifascia Mssn. (Genust).

## Inca gen. nov.

1 propose this name provisionally for a genus to contain two species which Mr. Drnce calls Nephodice, but in which the figure represents the $\delta$ antemae as simple.

Type: Inca oreades Druce (Nephorlia).

Bombycodes Guen. (Phul., ii., p. 219).
In his diagnosis of this genus, Guenée states that the hindwings possess a radial; this is true only of his third species, cyprovia, the locality of which was doubtful, but which he was inclined to refer to America, as being the habitat of the other two species. We now know that cypretria is an Indian species, and identical with Walker's priously described Naxu textilis. If Guenée's genus be retained,--with the correction that the hindwings are without a radial,-it* position will be here; and the type will be 'ramer's festiva, with which Gumer's "spilarict is identical.

Neuromelia gen. nov:
Wings ample; costa slightly curved; apex hlunt, sometimes much rounded; hindmargin obliqucly rounded. Hindwings with rounded hindmargin. Antenale of o pectinated, of of simple, slightly thickened; palpi short, not extending
heyond face. Neuration normal; in the of forewings the uncomected oblipue har exists in the siot where the fovea unally stamds, as in Genussu Wlk. and other allied genera. Wing* white with darker veins aud no ot her markings.

Type: N. selectata Guen. (Scoria).
In several of the species which 1 have placed in this genns the of of are not at present known, and their position must therefore be considered provisional only.

## Neuromelia (?) fumosa sp nov.

larger than $N$. sericee ; smoky grey. darker along costa and hindmargin of forewings; veins darker; costa, at the hase itsell, black; thorax and abdomen concolorous: face yellowish. Underside mealy white; foreleg. externally tinged with fuscous. In the forewings the apex is unnsually rounded.

Two $\delta \delta$ from south America.
The generic position must remain doubtful till the if is known.
Neuromelia (?) obfuscata no. nov.
As large as festier ('ram., but dull grey; not so smoky as in fumosa Warr': reins yellowisk; costa of forewings black from buse to apex; face dark fuseons; apex of forewings produced, blunt ; hindmargin oblique. I'mberside yellowish white; legs, on the outside, black.

One of from South America; i not seem.

## Neuromelia sericea s. nov.

Larger than N. impositorict Wlk.; costa of forewings narrowly blaek from hase to near :llex : conta itself straighter than in impositoria; apex rounder; lindmargin less oblique. Tuderside white; anteman and tarsi black, or haek marked.

A pair from south America.

## Subamily BISTONINAE.

Amphidasydae Auct. Eubyjinae Warr. (Pr. Z. S., 1893).

## Amraica recursaria.

Boermen recurstrite Wlk., xxi., 1, 374, . Tyle in S. C. . Central India. Swinh., Crt., No. 3335.
.. ferrolevete Wlk., xxvi., 1. 1536, 9. Type in B. M. India.
". "swiul., Cat., No. 3322 .
.. solivetgerive Wlk., xxxv., p. 1586, \%. Type in B. MI. Java?
,. ponderatu Feld., Reise Nov., PI. CXIV., fig. 18.
Type in R. C. . . . . . Cochin China.
Amaice fortissima Moore, Lep. Coll. Atk., p, 24.5, ठ . . Bengal
Amruea .. Swinh., Cat., No. 335 .
The type of pomleratu Feld. from Cochin Chinat is certainly referable to the Indian species, and not to superons. Butler. Besides the difference in the dipection of the exterior line as it leaves the costa, the Indian species always shows a large distinct eell spot above, which is only visible beneath in the Jajamese species. C'ol. Swinhoe's identification of Moore's fortissima, of which $\delta 0^{\circ}$ mly are known. with Walker's earlier species, represented by i o only, is undoultedly correct.

## Phthonosema gen. nov

Allied to Ammica Hoore, but with the $\delta$ antemame hipectinated plamose : forehead flat ; 1alpi short, porrect ; tongne developed; no fovea in lorewings of $\delta$; lind tihiae of $\delta$ rather thick with forr spurs ; ovipositor of of exserted.

Type: Phthonoscmert tentimustriel Brem. (Amphinlusis).

## Blepharoctenia gen. nov.

Allied to Buourf Wik., but reparated by the structure of the $\delta$ antennae; in Buzura these are pectinated, the pectinations being oblique in respect of the shatt, tipped with a tuft of cilia, and laterally ciliated; in Blepharoctenir the pectinations are quite short, perpendicular to the shaft aud with much longer tufts of cilia; the pectinations decreasing gradually in size to the apex, whereas in Buzura the apical fourth is simple.

Type: B. bengaliaria Guen. (Amphidasys).
N.B.-B. the betorin Oberth. = regulis Moore, is an exception to both genera; the $\delta$ antennae being slarply subserrate, and the tufts of cilia rising from the serration:.

## Blepharoctenia arenosa :1\% nov.

Forewings pale ochreons dusted with dark atoms; the lines as in contcotarin Whk., but finer and less distinct; the first preceded by a blackish, not ochreons, shade. Hindwings muclı suffused with darker and more thickly dusted with black atoms; the line only distinct near the anal angle; hindmargin there paler; no cell spot on either wing. ["nderside with the markings stikl less distinct, and with only a faint ocelloid cell spot on the hindwings. Mead, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous dusted with darker atom:.

Expanse of wings: 85 mm . ?
One $\frac{q}{}$ in Felder collection, recorded from, Java. Nearest to my species insularis from Nias Island, hut quite distinct.

## Blepharoctenia insularis sp. 310v.

Wings pale ochreons, suffused throughont with yellowish and densely mottled with black atoms; basal line indicated only by a dark bloteh between the median and smbmedian veins, followed by a short fine line; no exterior line, but instead an undulating hackish shade from the anal angle nearly parallel to hindmargin and ending opposite the cell in two darker projections, followed by a similar donble backish blotch on the hindmargin; the blackish shade edged with a paler line. Hindwings with a slightly darker ochreons fascia edged witls paler, and running right acrose the wing; indications of a dark grey obiong cell spot. Underside mach more thickly strewn with black atoms and strise, with the black shade of the forewings much more strongly marked; hoth wings witly a large blackish cell spot. Head, thorax, and ahdomen ochreous dusted with darker atoms.
lixpranse of wings: 88 mm . $\%$.
One of from Nias Jsland.
Althouglt I liave not seen a $\delta$, the resemblance of the insect to coutectoriut Wikis so great that there is little clonbt that it belongs to this genus.

## Buzura pura sp. nov.

Wings glossy, bale ochreons, with no dark mottling whatever; lines indistinctly yellowish ochreons; basal line tine; central line sinuous, rather thicker; subterminal forming a broadish fascia with undulating margins; fringes also yellowish ochreous. U'nderside of wings and ahdomen pale ochreous, momarked. Head, face, and thorax yellow ochreous.

Expanse of wings: it mm. $q$.
Thren io of from Gouth Celebes.

## Iulotrichia gen. nov.

Akin to Buzure Moore, but characterised by the extraordinary development of the antennae of the $\delta$. In these each joint bears a pair of very long approximated fascicles of cilia on rach side, at riglt angles to the shaft; these are very strongly ciliated both laterally and vertically, and diminish in length sudtenly at base and towards apex, which is quite simple; the hind tibine are weaker than in Buzura, with fonr spurs.

Type: Iulotrichia buzurata sp. nov.

Iulotrichia buzurata sp. nov.
Forewings whitish ochreons, much dusted with fuscons atoms; first and second lines bromn, the first wary, the second dentienlated; a dark linear cell mark; sul)terminal wavy; fringes concolorous, with a row of dark round dots at base. Hindwing. the same, with the two lines nearer together, expecially on iuner margin. Underside dull whitish ochreons, without markings. Ilead, thorax, and abdomen concolorons: antennae rufons.

Expanse of wings: 54 mm .
One of from Oinainissa (Timor).
The specimen above described is considerably worn, and when fresh was probahly much better marked.

## Megabistou gen. nov.

Forewings with costa strongly and abruptly shouldered at base, then straight to apex, which is much more prominent than in Biston; hiulmargin obliquely curved, and very faintly wavy. llindwings with the apex prodnced, and hindmargin only faintly and somewhat irregularly curved. Head, palpi, pectus, and legs all hairy; costa of forewing near base fringed with hairs ; antennate of ox extraordinarily plumose, as in Ereura, to which genus this by the shape of the hindwings makes an approach. of like $\delta$, but with simple antennae.

Type': M. dorriesiaria Christ. (Boarmiat) $=$ Biston phumasariat Leech.

Amorphogynia gen. nor.
Intermediate between Apocheima Hiib., the $\circ$ of of which are almost cont irely apterous, and Biston Leach, where they are as amply winged as the of $\delta$.

Type: Amonhogynia necessarite Zcll. (Biston).

## Amorphogynia necessaria \%ell.

\%eller, who unly knew the $\delta$, at first considered this species only a varicty of hirtaria, but in 1849 he made it a distinct speeies. From a remark of diuenée. it would appear that Lederer also did not believe it to be distinct, until he himself captured a $\circ$, and then he agread with Zeller's opinion. This of figured in the Amu. S. Bely., 1865, Pl. 111.. figs. 11, 12, and is, I believe, the only of known. It would seem to have been given by Lederer to Zefler, and is now in the British Huscmm collection. To this specimen, contrary to his nsual practice Zeller had atfixed no label indicating the donor; hut it is palpably the original from which the figure in the Belgian Anmules was drawn, and mnst be considered the type \& . \%ellur's original of type is labelled Ephesus.

## SUAFMMLY AN('UTIN゙NF.

Selidoseminae Meyr. part. Boarmidae Auctores.
Elphos albifascia sp. nov.
Resembles procellosa Warr., lnt, instead of the eurved pale fascia of that species, with a broad oblique white faseia stretehing from the costa between the discal spot and exterior line to the anal angle, the edges heing somewhat irregular. T'nderside ol both wings as in procellost, but the forewings having the oblique white fascia plainly marked.

Expranse of wings: of 9.90 mm .
Two of from Gunong ljau, and one of from the Felder collection, said to be from Assam; also one of from S. 'elebes.

Distinguished from procellose by its oblique white fascia and larger size, but helonging to the same group, in which the limduargins of both wings are low strongly denticulate.

## Elphos megaspilata sp. nov.

Akin to E. puedicelata Wlk., but smaller ; all the markings mnch darker. while the ground colour is whiter. The nuderside has the spots and haek markings larger and ampler ; and the underside of the hindwings is less mottled with grey.

Four of from the Klasia llills.
It may, perhaps, be only a local form of pardicelata Wik.

## Elphos moesta sp. nov.

Wings wholly dull smoky slate colonr, with yellow scales and mottlings intersyersed; all the lines blackish edged with paler slate colour. Underside as iu frocellose Warr., hut with still less white showing on the forewing, along the costa, and in the dise, and there much mottled with smoky grey.

Jixpanse of trings: 84 mm .
Oue $\delta$ from Gunong ljan.

## Elphos obliterata sp. nor.

q. Wings white, motted with furous and dull yellowish; franserse lines as in the allied species, the first preceded ly a clear white space, the second with nearly all the upler two-thirds ol literated, the white gronnd colour forming a broad fascia
from costa above the discal mark to the anal angle, where it contuins an indefinite fuscous blotch; discal spot ocelloid, oblique, comnected with a dark costal spot; apical one-third dark fuscous, mixed with dull yellowish, the sulterminal line pater, ill-defined. Hindwings white, mottled with fuscons and yellow, more thickly towards hase and hindmargin; the yellowish scales are arranged indetintely as thres curved fasciae; no trace of the central black denticnlated tine. Head and thorax fuseous. Abdomen grey. Underside white, mottled with fuscons. Forewings with a broad backish hindmargin, which leaves a whitish space at apex and anal angle only, and a smaller spot helow the middle. Hindwings with a narrower suhmarginal fascia, followed by a series of broad whitish horseshop shajed blotehes hetween the veins, excerpt oprosite the cell.

Almost as large as hymenaritu.
Three examples in the Feld. collection without locality, but placed along wit $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{t}}$ others recorded as from Assam. A $\delta^{*}$ from N. Celehes evidently belongs here; this in much darker tham the $f$, with a well marked broad pale fascia which does not reach tlur anal angle. The hindwings are almost wholly smoky fuscous. Felder's of $\delta$ are prohally also from Celebes.

## Elphos procellosa sp. nov.

Foremings smoky purplish grey, with an irregnlar cursed pale yellowish whit, fascia-formed space hetween the discal spot and the exterior line, broadest on costa, and not reaching the inner margin; in a few cases the basal portion of the wing is varied romewhat with paler markings. Underside of hindwings wholly smoky grey, with a still darker border, which leaves some dult whitc hunular blotehes along the hindmargin and forewiug*, with the marginal hand similar, but with the hasal area lescompletely smoky, being white with fuscous blotches heneath the jale fascia of the upperside.

Expanse of wings: 78 mm .
Six $\delta^{7} \delta^{\pi}$, four from the Felder collection said to be from Assam, one from the Nilgiris, and one from Kandy. Much smatler and more sombre looking than E. hymenuria. The hindmargins of the wings suberenulate only.

## Xandrames curvistriga sp nor.

Forewings whitish, suffused witl $l_{1}$ pale testaceous and fuscous, and mottled with dark fuscons strigae; hasal two-thirds and apical region darker, the intervening space whitish, running from costa quite to hindmargin, where it extends from anal angle to halfway up the margin; basal half of wing pale testaceous mottled with darker streaks, with an ill-defined brownish vertical line ; cell phot large, elongated, Hackish fuscons, traversed by the central shade, which at it : lower end makes a short sharp bend basewards, then mons as a slender streak to imer margin before the anal angle; unal exterior line alsent ; subterminal line pale, curved from the costa as far ats the white hotch in which it is lost, preceded by a decp, finsons costal blot ch, and followed by a pater fuscous one, reappearing below the white bloth as a sinnous line terminating at the anal angle; space immediately preceding it dark fuscous; the whit. bloteh at the anal angle beyond it containing some terataceons marks; fringe preceded by dark lunules between the veins, which are most prominent at the end of the white bluteh. Hindwings testaceous fuscous, faler towards the hare, and deepening into dark fuscous hefore a pale subterminal line, which starting from the costa before the
apex runs slightly sinuous to the lindmargin opposite the cell, then irregularly straight to the anal angle; cell spot dark brownish; faint indications of a central line shown by dark streaks on the veins. Head, thorax, and abdomen testaceons mottled with darker. U'nderside the same, but duller.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm .
the of from the Khasia Hills.
Much the smallest of the genus, and distinguished at once by the pale marginal line of the hindwings.

## Mesastrape gen. nov.

Like Erebomorpha Wlk. in all respects, hut the of has antennae very well pectinated, though not quite so strongly as the $\delta^{\circ}$. The of of fulyurite has them quite simple. The wings of Mesastrepe are also shorter and broader by comparion than those of Erelomorytue.

Type: M. consors Butler (Erebomorpha).
Fulgurari, WIk. is, I have no doubt, also a Mesastrope; a closely allied species to it, from Thibet, at present undeseribed, has pectinated antemmae in the $q$; the of of fulgurentice is, I believe, unknown.

Duliophyle gen. nor.
Nearly allied to Xandremes Moore, but with the forewings broader, and more rounded at the apex, and especially distingnished by the of having simple antonnae instead of pectinated.

Type: Duliophyle agitutu Butler (Bortmia).

## Sinameda geu. nov.

Distingnished from Medasinu Moore by the double toothed prominence in the middle of the hindmargin of the hindwings, and also by the much smaller size and more distinet markings.

Type: Sinameda basistrigaria Moore (Hemerophila).

## Racotis boarmiaria Guen. obliterata subsi]. nov.

(inenée, in his description of boormiaria, says that the dark horder of the wings on the underside does not at all points touch the hindmargin. If the examples from $\therefore$. India and 'eylon be taken as answering this description, the two forms from N. India must be separated as subspecies. In that which I call obliterata, the dark fascia is more or less broken up hy the paler ground colons. This is more especially the catse in examples from the Khasia Hills, though in one instance from Bhotan the dark fascia is all but entirely obliterated.

Racotis boarmiaria Guen. plenifasciata subsp. nov.
In the majority of examples from Bhotan and Darjiling the dark border of the. moderside of the wings is very broad, deej, black, and contiguous to the hindmargin throughout ; a single specimen also from the Khasia Hills agrees entirely with these broad banded forms; while in a few cases from Darjiling, though the band is equally. broal and hack, it has a tendency to become paler towards the hindmargin of the hindwings in the neightourboert of the anal angle.

## Racotis sinuosa sp. nov.

Like bourmiurin Guen., but larger. The discal spots in both wings ocellond and larger, more distinct. Underside with the ground colour very mench suffused with dingy cinereous; the marginal black horder hroad, touching the hindmargin, ans] leaving a large whitish apical bloteh on the forewings, and a small pale bloteh below the apex of hindwings. In the forewings the imner edge of this fascia is not straight, but irregularly sinuous.

Gue $\delta$ and one of from North India.

## Darisa fasciata sp, nov.

Forewings pale dull ochreons, thickly dusted with fuscons; lines dark brown : first near base, forming a small subcostal angle, and running obliqnely inwards. prereded by a fuscous olive shading; discal spot round, nebulous; second line rums at first outwards, forming a rouuded angle opmosite the cell, then obliquely inwards to the submedian lold heneath the discal inot, where it curves again outwards; this line is followed by a broall fuscons olive fascia, which is connected with the hindnargin opposite the cell and towards anal angle, and is homded by the indistinct subterminal line. Ilindwing the same, but with no hasal line, and the discal spot smaller. Underside like upper, hut a little duller.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm .
Whe of from Nikkim, in Felder collection.

## Darisa interlata sp. nov.

Forewings whitish ochreous, dusted with fuscous strigat ; lines dark fuscous; first near base, at one-fourth, forming two sinuses outwards, freceded by a thicker fuscous shade, which reaehes neither inargin; an indistinct rertical central fuscous shade, which is curved shortly outwards round the dark lumular cell spot; exterior line irregularly dentate and simnous; rms vertically or slightly inwards from costa, then outward* for a similar distance, then vertically again till near the iuner margin, where it curves inwards to some distance before anal angle; marginal area suffused with fuscous olive ; a dark brown costal subapical spot, and a dark hrown clond below it ; fringe with a dark base line, which swells out into spots at the veins; subterminal line hard! $y$ indicated. Hindwings the same, hut without first line and median shade : the exterior line evenly curved and strongly dentate. [inderside paler ochreons, dusted with fuscous. Foremings with a broad dull fuscous marginal band, which contains three paler spaces-one at apex, the second juat below the middle, the third before the anal angle. Hindwing* with the hand confined to the costal half of the wing, and not reaching the hindmargin.

Expanse of wings : 65 mm .
the of from Sikkim, from the Felder collection.

Paradarisa gen, nov.
Mistinguished from Datrist, Moore, to which it is certainly allied, by the $\delta$ antemaer, which, instead of heing fectinated, are only sloortly ciliated, as in Ectropis IIub).


## Alcis angulifera liutler ab, albifera aberr. nov.

Six of $\delta$ from Shikotan and one $\delta$ from Nemoro have the central band between the discal spot and the subcostal sinus of the exterior line quite white, unclonded by the grey suffusion; and the central shade, instead of enrving round the discocellular -pot, passes through it or only just outside. A $\&$ from Japam, without more precise loeality, has the whole of the central hand whitish, while in one wing the central shade passes inside the discocellular marking; this is pobably the of form answering to the above $\delta \delta$. Fiven in the type form, the of o (which alpear to he far rarer than the $\delta^{\circ} \delta$ ) have the central field much paler tham the $\delta \delta$.

## Cleora ('urtis.

The application of the generic term Gleora to the lichen-leeding surcie of Boarmia Tr. was an error of Guenee's. ('urtis, in introlncing the genus (Brit. E'nt.. Pl. IAXXVIII.) gave only one species, cincturit, which mnst remain the ty]re.

## Cleorodes gen. nov.

## Cleorodes lichenaria.

Meyrick has separated this species from those usnally allied with it, but made it a Cleoru. This is completely wrong, as the type of Cleor't 'urtis mas cinctaria.

I prope the ahove name for lichentria.

## Ectropis grisescens :p. nol.

Distinguished from ercellens Butler by the smatler size, the entire absence of the dant hotch in the middle of the exterior line, as well as ly the line itself heing mowh less sinuate and dentated, in which character the other lines agree. Underside without any markings, hat a dark line along the centre of each wiug.

Expanse of wing : $\%, 46$ to 52 mm .
Four if o -three from Ningloo, and one from llakodate.
The example from Hakolate, which may be called aberre obliqua, shows this simple formation of the cross lines much more plainly than the others.

## Phthonandria gen, nor.

Agreeing in most respects with Ifemerophila stpho.. hut distinguished hy the ? autemae, which are pectinated. thongh less strongly than in the $\delta^{\circ}$.

T'ype: Phthonushria atrilineata Butler (Hemerophelte).
Ephemerophila gen, nor.
Near akin to Hemerophila, but with narrower, more elongate wings. Buth wing* elbowed at the end of the third median nervile, and with the hindmargin deeply dentate. Hindwings with two larger teeth at the end of the first subcostal and third median nervules.

Type: Eiph homerevin Moore (Hemerophila).
Hemerophila subpilosa - $110 \%$ :
ठ. Red hrown, dusted and suffused with darker and blackish; lines and markings exactly as in canidorsetel Wlk,, but a smaller and weaker insect. May be distinguished by the underside of the wings, which from base to outer line are nearly straw colour, hardly duted with darker, and by the hairy under swface of the hindwings.
light $\delta$ o from the Khasia Illls.

## Gasterocome gen. nor:

Forewings elongate, triangular; conta straight till shortly befier apex, which is bluntly rounded; hindmargin oblique; anal angle well markel. Hindwings ample, with romded and slightly waved hindmargin. Forehead prominent bolow; palpi porrect, shortly rostriform; tongue present; antemae of $\sigma$ sery demsely hut finely ciliated ; hind thiare thickened, with two pairs of short spurs; abdomen of $\delta$ beneath with a thick tuft of haire in the middle; forewings of $\delta$ withont fovea. Neuration: forewings, eell not half as long as wing; discoceltular curved, hardly inamgulated; first submedian just beyond one-half; second and third from lower end of cell; radial nomal; first subcostal fres, from seveneighths; second (?) missing ; the other three on common stem from just hefore uprer angle of cell. Hindwing* with costal and subcostal very shortly approximated ; two suhcostals, and two last merlians from same point.

Type: Cresterocome pemoservire Moore (Cleora).
The scaling in this genum is sparse, so that the wing. especially towards the hase, appear semitransparent.

Paralcis gen. nor.
Allied to Gusterocome Warr., lout distinguished by the of having a very strong raised forea on the forewing; antennae of $\delta$ armed with pairs of fine curved cilia, much as in Myrioblephorre Warr. ; palpi hairy, porrect, last joint hidden; alxlomen of $\delta$ with no tnft of hairs on the underside, bat with the anal tuft well developed. scaling and neuration as in firsterocome.

Type: Paralcis conspicunta Moore (Henophra).
Ascotis margarita s1, nos.
Wings white forewings with costa and alex spectled with fuscons; banal line much as in selesterien lliah., double, and obliquely curved inwards; an indistinct central shade; discal spot narrow, sinuous, white, with dark margins; exterior line sinnons, hlack, but not denticulated, as in selemertir ; suhterminal line whitish, farallel with hindmargin, with a dark fnscons shade on either side; some small lhack spots along the base of the white fringes; a small ohloug black dash at the hindmargin above the mper radial. Ifindwings with a nearly straight dark central line before the indistinct white dark edged cell spot; a back hardly denticulated onter line, followerd by a dark grey parallel shade; subterminal line as in the forewings. Underside white, the lines showing indistinctly throngh; cell spots blackish. Apex of forewing* with a black blotch from costa to hindmargin, leaving the apex itself white. Ifead, thorax. and ahdomen whitish, speckled with grey ; the abdomen with the segmontal divisions grey; tarsi ammlated with grey.

Expanse of wings: 50 mm .
One $\delta$ from Weat Java,

## Ascotis sordida 5 ? $130 \%$.

Wings rerdid grey, finged with luterous; finely spected throughout with hackish atoms, which here and there are donser: costa streaked with fuscom:; discal spot dark with paler centre; a row of dark spots along base of fringes, which are roncolorons; no trace of any transwere lines. Hindwings with a large
dark discal spot. preceded by a thick diffine back shate, and followed by ant indistinct slightly denticulate onter line; base of fringes with dark spots as in forewings. Inderside with all the discal spots large and dark and a narrow dark subapical shade, which is also risible ou the upprerside. Heat, thorax, and abdomen concolorons with wings, but more mottled with fuscous.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm .
One $\delta$ from Gensan, Corea. It is just possible this may be a diminutive ill-marked -pecimen of selemuria. I have, however, seen no intermediate forms.

Chogada fuliginosa il. nov.
Forewings dark smoky grey; hasal and exterior line hackish, the former curved outwardly, dentate sinuons, enclosing a somewhat darker basal space; the latter dentate, ohlique, and forming an angulated sinus beyond the cell; cell -pot large, sooty hack, placed on a very fine dark central shade; a blackish subterminal shade, edged exterionly ly a paler, regularly dentate, subterminal line; a series of blacki-ln, paler edged lunules before the dark grey fringes. Hindwing, the same, hut without any hasal line. Head, antemae, thorax, and abdomen all very dark smoky grey. Underside dull dark cinereons, with the eell spots very distinet, the exterior line indistinct. The of is slightly paler throughout.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm .
Four examples from Engano.

## Iridopsis gen. nor.

Differs from the Fast Indian and Malayan genus Choyrula in having longer and narrower forewings, more smoothly and thinly scaled, with the wing membrane showing decidedly iridescent. The antennae of the $\delta$ are differently pectinated, the pectinations being shorter, more regular, and straight, not curving or twisted.

Type: syrnimain Guen.

## ribbamily Fllonilnate. <br> (Fitlonidue Auct.) <br> Metarranthis gen, nov.

Wings hroad; forewings arehed at base, then straight, or even slightly incmrved in midlle, to apex ; apex rectangular; liudmargin strongly howed; anal angle distinct. Hindwings broad. with full hindmargin, which is rather indented below apex. Antennae of $\delta$ strongly pectinated to apex; of o acutely serrate; palpi stont, porrect, or inclined upwards; terminal joint short, blunt; tongue present: scaling demse. Neuration: forewings, cell broad, rather more than half as long as the wing; first median nervule at three-fourths, second at seven-eighths, third from lower end of cell; radials from centre of discocellular, and top end of cell respectively; first and second subcostals free; last three on a common stem rising some little way hefore end of cell. Hindwings without radial; contal approximated to subeontal for about half the cell; first subcostal just before end of cell ; medians as in forewings.

Type: M. obfirmarite lliih. (Epirventhis). Now that pulveratu, the type of Epirruethis, is transferred to the Orthostirimue, a new genus is necessary for obtermurice llül.

Megaspilates gen. nor.
Forewings ample; costa faintly convex at hase and apex ; apex prominent, blunt; hindmargin curved, more obliquely in the lower half; anal angle well marked. Hindwing* broal, both angles rounded; lindmargin cursed. Palpi porrect, slender, long, estending lalf their lengtli heyond face; tongue weak; antennar of os strongly pectinated, the pectinations ciliated finely; of of shortly and evenly pectinated; abdomen stonter and stronger than in Aspilates. Neuration normal. scaling fine and close, somewhat glosey:

Type: Megaspilates mundataria Cram.

## Biclavigera gen. nov.

Near to Orgyiodes Feld., hat without the hairy pectns and thorax; face large, rounded, and protuberant ; palpi distinct, short, stout, third joint invisible ; himd tibiae with ouly one pair of spurs; fore and laind tarsi (? middle) ending in a double claw.

Orgyiodes Feld. (Reise Nor., ii., p. 3).
Forewings elongate; costa convex near hase, and hefore ajex, slightly incurved letween; apex blunt, romd; lindmargin well rounded; anal angle fairly distinct. Hindwings broad, with well romnded hindmargin, and square anal angle. Antennae of' o phumose; pectus, face, and thorax very hairy, the short palpi quite lidden; hind tibiae of $\delta$ with two spurs. Neuration: cell three-fifths as long as wings; first median at three-fourths, second just before the end, third from the end of cell; radials as usual ; common stem of last four (? threce) subcostals some little distance before end; first subcostal free. Hindwings with costal closely approximated to subcostal for half the length of cell; first subcostal leaving just lefore end of cell; medians as in forewings; markings much more oblique than in the allied genera.

Type: Orgyionles caporiti Wlk. (Filloniu?).

## Aspilates hesperis :1\% nov.

Forewings deep sandy yellow; costa pale ochreons dotted with fuscous; fringe concolorous; a slightly darker yellowish brown ohlique line from almost below the apex to the inner margin, near which it becomes indistinct. Hindwings yellowish white, without any markings. Palpi, face, and thorax concolorous with forewings; abdomen with hindwings. Lnderside of hoth wings rather bright yellow pales towards the inner margin; costa of forewings mottled with brown; the line and discal spot distinct, brown. On the lindwings there is a large brown discal spot, amb a brown line from the ajes reaching half across the wing to the anal angle ; the discal spots show faintly throngh on the upper surface.

Expanse of wings : 34 mm .
Several of of from the Canaries.
Nearthria gem. nov.
Wings shajed, coloured, and marked very much like Aspilites, but differing in the palpi and of antennae. The palpi are short, and porrect, scarcely reaching the front of face; the antennae of the $\delta$ are heset with shorter, curled pectinations, which interlock at their apices.

Type: Aerorthria lucticiaia Butler (Axpilutes).

## Lissoplaga gen. nov.

Forewings elougate; costa laintly consex near bane, and hefore apex, straight, or slightly incurved, hetween; apex bunt, romeded; hindmargin romaded; anal angle distinct. Hindwings as long as forewiugs, the imaer angle produced, and much rounded; hiudmargin slightly curved. Antemate of o minutely pubescent; of of simple; palpi porrect, reaching heyoul face; lower part of face with a projection of seales: tongue present ; hind tibiae with two pairs of surs. Cell half as long as wing; first median from three-fourtlis, recond elose betore end of cell, third from end ; radials as usual; last four subcontals on a common stem from before angle of cell. llindsings with discocellular angulated; costal inproximated to subcostal from near hase to hall the cell ; subcostals on a short footstalk; medians as in forewings. Forewings of of with a not wery distinct fovea near base: : scating smooth and thin.

Type: Lissopluyzedmondsii Butler (Fílonia).

Psilaspilates gen. nor.
Near Aspilates, hut distingnished at once hy the antennate of the $\delta$, which are not pectinated but thick and laminated ; the palpi are much broader and shorter, with the last joint drooping ; hind tibiae with four spurs.

Type: Psiluspilates butyrasn Butler (Lozognormmu).

Sumamhy semiothisidie.

## Macaridae Auct.

Dissomorphia gen. nov.
Forewings triangular; costa nearly straight, consex shortly before apex, which is very bluntly rounded; hindmargin in of scarcely jereeptibly excavated below apex, and with a very faint elbow ahove middle ; in $\%$ with a decided exavation, and a strong footh above middle. Hindwings with a small tooth in middle of hindmargin in $\delta$. the margin ahove it hardly wavy, and straight below it ; in of with a strong tooth, and the margin visibly crenulated. lanpi long, rostriform, porrect ; forehoad thfted at hase ; tongue present ; antemae of $\delta$ thick, armed with curved farcicles of dilia; of of very minutely serrated. Nemation normal.

Type: Diswomorphit custralioriat Guen.
A development of Nemiothism, and confined to Anstralia and Tammana.

## 0xymacaria sen. nov.

Forewings ample; the costa strongly arched at bast and comex before apex ; "asex produced, acute, subfaleate ; hindmargin ineurved below apex, then slightly lomging, and again curving to the anal angle. Hindwings broad, with a distinct tooth in middle of himdmargin; the hindmargin cursed ahove it, and straght below it. Forelead slightly promincent: palpi thick, prrect: tongue fresent; antennae of of shortly and regularly pectinated; of of finely subserrate. Nemration normal.

Distinguisherd from the allied senera by the antemae, and the shape of the forewings.

## Gonodela albipuncta.

Wings grey brown, faintly purplish tinged, with numerous dark finseons transerse striae; lines dark brown; first near base, angulated noar costa; second in midwing, straight and nearly vertical ; third oblique outwards from costa, forming a blunt angulation, then incurvel to imer margin before anal angle, where it is indistiuetly geminated; beyond the angle is a long oval white spot; fringes chequered with dark fuscous, preceded by a rather thick black basal lince Ilindwings the same, without the hasal line, and the outer line straight and seminated throughout. Thorax and abdomen concolorons with wings; head, face, and collar fulvons. Underside bright yellow, with the marginal area darker, mottlod with dark fuscons; the apical white sjot repeated.

Expanse of wings : 30 mm .
One o from (innong ljau.

## Subfamly CATOPVRJilinate. <br> Petrodava Wlk.

'losely allied to Myperythre (inen., but the $\delta$ is entirely withont the varions *exual charaeters which distinguish that genus; in the hindwings the cell is half as long as the wing, while in Hyperythra it is only two-tifths.

Type : Petrodtava alhosigmeth. WIk., xxvi., ]. 16 ī6.
This type of Walker's, from an mknown locality, has hitherto remained mique: a $\delta^{\circ}$ and two of \& from bathurst, in the liothechild collection, are blainly identical : the $\&$ is paler and more yellowish. To this genus will belong also Butlen's. Mrican leucicolor, and Swinhoe's Indian species kitastence and phoenic.

Tycoonia gen. nov.
This is intermediate between Hyperytho (iuen. and Syrwhodin Itub., on ther one hand, and Petroduece Wlk. on the other. The $\delta$ has a thickening on the submedian fold near the base, clothed with smooth appressed scales on the underside, and marked by a donble fold of somewhat raised seales ahove. In all other respeets it agrees with Petrodura.

Tyle: Tycoonia obliquat sp, nov.
Tycoonia obliqua sp. nos.
Resembles the Indian species Petrodava khasiand Swinh. and phoenix swinh.; hut may be distinguished at once by the eourse of the central line, which does not run parallel to the exterior line, but is nearer to it on the costa than on the inner margin.

Two ठ ठ', one 9 , from Japan.
Caenarthria gen. nov.
Like Petiodava WIk., but the antemae of the of are very strongly beetinated.
Type: C. haturate Wlk. (IIyperythra?).
Bithiodes gen. nor.
Intermediate between Probithia Warr. ( = Bithia Wlk.) and Luwiaria Wlk. The antemae of the $\delta$ are simple as in Luxiaria, but the hindmargin is not erenulated; the angle of the hindwings is at the end of the second subeostal vein instead of the third median.

Tyle: Bithiodes ineractate WIk. (Jcidalia).

## Probithia gen. nor.

This genus differs from Lrusiavice Whk., both in outline of wings and in neuration. In Probithia the hindwings are decidedly angulated, the hindmargin on either side of the angulation being fairly straight; the neuration in the $\delta$ is (fuite normal, the nerves all rumning straight. In Luxiaria, on the ot her hand, the lindwings have the lindmargin more or less strongly cremutated, never angnlated; the neuration of the hindwings in the $\delta \delta$ is distorted; the cell is short and broad; the costal and subcostal are upcurved near base, and bent downwards leyond the cell; further, the $\delta$ antemae are simple, while in Probithice they are long and strongly serrated.

Type: Probithia exclusa Wlk. (Bithia).
Walker's name Bithiot (xxxv., p. 1599) is preoccupied ; cf. Moore, C'eyl., iii., 1. $45 \%$.

## Luxiaria fulvifascia sp nov.

Forewings ochreous, suffused, and dusted with dull fulvons, without any grey or cinereons admixture, as in fasciosa Moore. The forewings narrower, with blunter apex, and less incurved hiodmargin; traces of a lulvous ohlique basal and central line; the whole basal area and costal region is much dusted with fulvous; exterior line more distinct, starting from a triangular costal fulvous spot; marginal space, except at apex, fulvons, the apex and central fascia remaining paler. Hindwings with an indistinct central, and three distinet submarginal and marginal fulvous hands. Face, antemae, aud thorax fulvous. Underside yellowish fulvons, with the basal and marginal areas dark fulvous; the lines and fasciae dark fulvous and more distinct. Forewings with a clear median line and discal spot.

Fxpanse of wings : 36 mm .
One $\delta$ from Sumatra, from the Felder collection.
Distinguished from fusciosa Moore by the narrower wings, absence of grey coloration, and rounded hindmargin of hindwing, which shows no trace of a tooth in the middle.

## Subfamily ENNOMINAE.

## Krananda diversa sp. nor.

Smaller than $k$. semihyalina Moore, with less irregutar hindmargins, the suhapical projection of the hindwings being, in particular, greatly reduced. Forewings with the hasal area filled up with hrown, like the marginal ; costal half of the inner edge of the marginal horder much more oblique, nearly parallel to the direction of the lindmargin. Ilindwings with a broad irregularly ontlined central band fuscous; marginal border with a large projection in the middle running ont into the lyaline space, whereas in semihyalina it is the hyaline space which there protrudes into the dark horder. The line of white sulmarginal spots is much less distinct in hoth wings.
lexpanse of wings: 50 mm .
One $\delta$ from the Felder collection, nn named, from Sikkim.

Trigonoptila gen. nor.
Forewings much elongated, the costa very mnch longer than the imner margin. costa straight from base to just hefore apex, where it becomes shortly and suddenly convex; apex hont; hindmargin straight, very oblique; anal angle well marked. Hindwings broader than forewings, kite shaped; the costa sinuous, slightly eoncave in the middle; hindmargin excised between the costal and first suhcostal, at the end of which is a blunt tooth ; thence to anal angle almost straight. Ablomen of $\delta$ long ; antennae of $\mathrm{o}^{7}$ with short ciliations, decreasing towards the tip; forehead rounded, rather prominent, with a short projecting rostrum of seales on its lower edge; palpi short, porrect, hairy beneath, the last joint short ; tongue present; forewings with it small forea; hind tibiae thick, with four short simors. Neuration normal.

Type: Trigonoptila latimarginaria Leech (Franmuln).

## Zanclopera gen, nov.

Forewings elongate, slender ; costa straight for four-fifths, then convex to apex, which is prominent, but blunt; hindnargin obliqne, sinuons, being gently concare below apex, and again more slightly above the anal angle, which is well marked. Hindwings with costa straight; a very prominent tooth hetween the two subeostals, the hindmargin ahove it being slightly coneave to the costa, and below it perfectly straight to the anal angle. Abdomen long, slender ( ( ) ; forehead flat, retreating below; palli exceedingly short, not reaching front of faee ; tongue present; antennae. of $\delta$ very finely but thickly ciliated, the ciliations rather long; hind tihiae of ठ thickened, with four short spmrs; forewings with small fovea. Neuration normal.

Type: Zanclopera falcata 1 1. nor.
The genus is akin to Trigonoptila Warr. and Krancudn Moore.

## Zanclopera falcata sp. nor:

Forewings pale ochreous, flushed with defper ochreous, or pale tawny, and sparsely dusted with blackish atoms ; costa paler, dotted and spotted with blackish; snbeostal area deeper ochreous ; no visible inner lines ; exterior line, fulvous at the costa, eurver in above the anal angle, and forms a black oblong spot on the inner margin, with two black dots above it on the second and third median nervules; space immediately beyond this line warmer ochreous, becoming paler again before the fringes, and shining whitish towards the apes; fringes warm ochreons, with their tips hrown. Hindwings with the line faintly reproduced, but straight, with some small dark dots towards the inner margin, and the ground colour deeper heyond it. Thorax and abdomen ochreous; face reddish. Underside the same, hut with the mottlings and the line stronger and darker, brownish hlaek.

Expanse of wings : 36 mm .
Oue $\delta$ from Khasia Hills.

## Geolyces nom. nov. <br> Geolyces attesaria WIk.

Lyces had becn already nsed by Wratker himsell (ef. Cut., ii., p. 366) for a distinct group of South American insects. Its employment again for the Congo attesaria (Wlk., xx., p. 249) is, therefore, impossible.

## Metoxydia delineata nov.

Forewings pale yellowish ochreous, with darker ochreous clonds, and dusted with brownish atoms; all the lines brown ; first line near base forms two strong angulations. out wards, and is closely followed hy a second line. the costal arm of which is thick. the lower part thinner, incmred, and touching the lower angulation of the firs line : median vein and hase of the thres snbmedians brown ; exterior line, oblique below the costa. forms a short angle towards hindmargin, nearly meeting an oblique brown streak from the apex ; then is incurved to just beyond the middle of the immer margin, where it is followed by a small brown blotch; subterminal very indistinet, whitish and wary; two small round brown fots on lindmargin, beneath apical streak; fringe brown ; discal spot slistinct, blackish. Hindwings with only the diseal spot distinct, and bevond it an obseure fine wayy line; three brown spots below apex; fringe hrown. Face, thorax, and abdomen coucolorous with wings; palpi and antennat hrown.

Expanse of wings: 46 mm .
One of from dimong ljau, distinguished from the Indian species by the quite simple apes of the hindwings.

## Homoeoctenia gen, nov.

Forewings with costa straight for three-fourths, then gradually convex ; apex blunt, hardly produced; hindmargin ohlique, faintly concave below apex. Hindwings ample, with hindmargin entire, well rounded. Antennae ( $\delta^{*}$ ) well pectinated; palpi thick, short, porrect : first joint hairy heneath, second globose, third quite small ; tongue present. Xeuration normal.

Type: Homopoctemia subtlarata Feld. (Nambames?).
This genus resembles Panisala lloore in genoral, but differs in the outhe of the wings.

Calladelphia gen. nov.
Ikin to Inalime Noore. Forewings with ajex much more acute; hindmargin more incurved. Hindwings with the subapical angle much more prominent ; ant ennae of $\delta$ strongly pectinated ; the pectinations themselves finely ciliated laterally and at apex. Neuration as in Drelime.

Type: ('. patmarire Feld. (Delima).

## Dissoplaga gen. nov:

Forewings with costa rather strongly arehed at base, then straight or even slightly concave before apex, which is produced as a huntly rounded projection; hindmargin faintly indented below apex, then strongly bowerl, and shighty coneave again hefore anal angle, which is well expressed. Hindwings with well rounded hindmargin. Anteunae of ot simple, slightly thicker towards bave; palpi short, porreet third joint hardly visible; tongut present; hind tibiae of of not thiekened, with two pairs of spurs. Seuration normal.

Type: Dissoplaga santguithee Noore (Cimicodes).
The genus superticially reminds one of Omiza Wlk., hat is distingnishted by the simple antennae in both sexes.

## Dissoplaga sanguiflua Moore.

(it) P'urpurascens aberr. nov., ठ. Both wings almost wholly suffused mitlz deep dull purple, tinged in places faintly with olive, the oblipue line remaining olive, and the space immediately before it paler purple.
(b) Olicescens aberr, nov., ठ. The red tints wholly absent from both wings, the colour heing pale yellowish ochreons, tinged throughout with olive. The underside of this form is much paler than in the type form, while in purpuraseens it is much deeper.

Of both aherrations, as of the type form, I have only seen $\delta^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$. Mooress type is recorded as a 9 .

## Nothomiza gen. nov.

Forewings with costa arched at base, slightly concave in middle; apeex blunt, hardly prodnced; hindmargin curved, more obliquely in it: lower half; anal angle ronnded. Hindwings with well rounded hindmargin. Palpi short, porrect, terminal joint not discernible; tongue present ; antennae minutely subserrate, in if with a short lristle to each serrature: in $\delta^{\circ}$ with ciliated fascicles of cilia. Neuration: in the forewing, the first subeostal nervule is free, the remaining fom on a common stem rixing lefore the upher end of the cell, the second and fifth rising nearly together, the third and fourth separating some distance be youd.

Type: Nothomizu costulis Moore (Cimicodes).
An eastern geuns, comprising three or four species, all reldish with yellow enstal markings, and the ordinary lines indistinct. In the type species costalis Noore, the apex of the forewing in the of is slightly more produced, and the hindmargin helow it more indented than in formosu Butler.

## Mimochroa gen nov.

Forewings triangular; costa straight, curved slightly at base only; apex slightly produced, rectangular; himdmargin with a decided elhow at the end of the third median nervule, vertical ahore, ohlique below it; sometimes slightly wasy; anal angle well marked. Hindwings with hindmargin wavy, and a small angulation at the end of the third median. Palpi porrect, second joint hairy; third small, pointed; tongue present; antennae of $\delta$ well pectinated to near the apex; of ot simple; hind tihiae of of with four spars. Nearation normal ; sealing clow and dense. Upperside dull colonred; underside yellowish.

Type: M. Drisipunctu lloore (Endropite).

## Mimochroa viridescens spl, nor.

Forewings grey, sometimes whitish grey, dusted with daker tramserse striae. and sutfused with various shades of olive; the lines dark olive; the first at onethird, angulated helow costa, then roming vertically or slightly oblique inwards, to the inner margin ; second line from near latore apex, forming a blunt elhow below rosta, them eurving inwards slightly concave to the midalle of the immer margin; space from hase to second line generally filled up, with dark olise green. but this is variahle; sometimes the inner margin is much paler; sometimes the onter half of the fascial is alone darker, and the rest tinged with reddish; marginal space grey or whitish grev, with apex narrowly, and two diffuse patches abore anal angle, darker olive; sometimes with traces of dark spots between the weins; fringes
dark olive. Hindwings with a central dark olive fasema, the inner edge of which is straight and the outer angulated in the middle, and joining the inuer edge at costa and inner margin; marginal spee as in forewings, but with the dark spots more distinet, and with one in the middle always dark and vivible. Face, phlin, and frout of thome yellowish olise; themx darker olive; abdomen paler. Underside delicate yellowish olive, motled with dark grey; the second line distinct, reddish parphe, edged diffusely with whitish; a whitish sulfusion at the anal angle of forewings.
(I) the same size and markings as atmonteriltit luther, hat at onee distinguished by the colour of the upper and under sides.

Four of of from the Khasia Hills.

## Mimomiza gen nov.

Forewings triangular: costa straight; aprex not produced, slightly more aente in of than in $\delta$; hindmargin olliquely eurved ; in of with a slight ellow in midhte, and the anal angle more developed than in of. Hindwings broad, with rounded hiudmargin, whieh in of has a similar slight ethow to that in the forewings. Palpi shortly rostriform, terminal joint longer in of than of tongue present; forehead slightly produced heneath; anteunae in of simple; in $\delta$ pectinated, with apical quarter simple; hind tibiae of $\delta$ not thickened, with four spurs. Nemation normal.

Type: Mimomive cmenturia Moore (Cimeicoters).
An East Indian genus, distinguished by the triangular forewings with quite straight eosta; sharp and promineut apex, marked with an oval, white edged, costal spot ; and bright yellow colour.

## Hygrochroa punctifera :1\% nov.

Wings yellowish ofhreous, flushed with deeper in the middle, powdered with minute brown dots and transerse striae, which lie thickest at the base of the eosta : a small dark brown cell spot ; exterior line indicated by a slighly eursed row of small brown spots phaced on the veins; fringe lnownish. Hindwings, like forewings, with the row of spots more distinctly marked. Heal, thorax, and abdomen concolorons; antemathownish, with the shaft paler. T"uderside stmewhat paler, with the exterior line of sjots repeated, aud a faint trace of a central dark line, which in the forewings is guite interrupted in the middle of the wing.

Pxpanse of wings: 34 mm .
One of withont locality.

## Hygrochroa versicolor sp. nov.

Forewing: purplish grey, interspersed with dull olive, and pate silvery grey shades; eosta dull olive; base mixed with fulvons; the lines indistinct, hut all rising from oblique whitish costal streaks, which are edged with olive; first line "dging a slightly darker hasal pateh; exterior line whitish interrupted, sarting lueyond twothirds of corta, angulated shortly bencath it, then ruming obliguely inwards to the inner margin before two-thirds; a small dark erll spot, crossed by a seareely distinguishable angulated olive central shade; submargimal line whitish near costh, apmently merging in the exterior line, but reatly low in a targe like grey pateh which ofenpies the marginal space ahove the anal angle, and has a small tawny patch ahove
it close to the submarginal line ; apical region pmrplish; fringes dark reddish brown, with some white suhapical dawhes. Hindwings like forewings, but the whole imer margin olive green ; crossed by two lines, the first at one-third, thick, diffuse; the second at two-thirds, finely denticulated, edged extermally with paler, and internally with olive. Head, thorax, and ahdomen (fadeii) probably olive green; antemae brown. Underside pale silvery like grey, with all the markings rich brown; dusterl with blackish atoms, expecially along the veins, which are silvery white; some olive costal patches, and a suffusion of mixed olive and reddish grey in the dise, and along the hindmargin of Jorewings; hindwings with a row of olive patches leyond the second line.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm .
One of from Padang.
The lindmagin of the hindwing is straight from the anal angle to the end of the third median vein, but is followed by one deeper excavation than is seen in sytingerial Limn.

## Leptodontopera gen. nov:

Forewings ample; costa nearly straight, faintly convex just hefore apex; hindmargin strongly denticulate, the teeth at the end of the upper radial and third median nervule being larger than the others; upler half nearly vertical, lower half oblique ; anal angle nearly rectangular. Hindwings still more deeply denticulate than forewings, the tooth at end of third median the longest; buntly rounded at the imer augle; more square at anal angle. Antemase of of strongly pectiuated; of if filiform, simple; palpi short, thick; terminal joint minute; tongue present. Neuration normal.

## Type: Leptodontopera decoratra Moore (Selenici).

A genns of Wast Indian species, much less strongly built than Odontopteru steph., and recalling somewhat Hemerophile steph.

Leptesthes gem. nov.
Forewings ample ; costa straight for three-fourths, then strongly consex ; ajex curved, blunt ; himdmargin with a short but deep excavation beneath apex opposite the cell, a broad blunt elbow at the end of the second and third median nervules, then oblique and slightly concave to anal angle, which is well marked. Hindwings with hindmargin irregularly dentate, with one mach deeper excavation ollmosite the cell. Ablomen thin ; antemate of the of fincly and shortly ciliated ; palpi short, drooping ; tongue present. Neuration normal; discocellular hiarcuate, coneave outwards, marked hy a double hyaline crescent on both wings; sealing fine and smooth.

Type: Leptesthes meguspiln Moore (Laymol). The resemblance to Hyposidite Guen. is only sulperticial.

Hyalornis gen. nov.
Forewings rather narrow; costa straight for tbree-fourths, then hulged, anct cousex before apex, which is bluntly rombled ; hindmargin strongly concave below anex, vertical to the end of second median morvale, where it is strongly ellowed, thence very obligue and slightly denticulate; anal angle welt marked. Hindwings kiteshaped; hindmargin irregular; a blunt projection at end of second median nervale,
then dentate to the anal angle. Thoras and abdomen thick, the former hairy heneath; ठ antennae short, stontly pectinated; forehead prominent; paipi thick, porrect, projecting beyond forehead ; tongue small ; femora hairy. Xeuration normal ; the discocellalar angulated; the lower arm ohlique, marked in both wings by a hyaline angulation.

Type: Hyctornis docte schaus and ('lem. (Focilli).
Akin to the American gems Asolina and its allies.

## Fascellina albidiscata sp. nov.

Forewings uniform deep purple chocolate, with lines darker, as in chromuturia Wik. ; costa at hase mixed with fulvous ; central costal marking longer than in choontetaria, shallower, its lower margin curved, not angular; discal mark small, pure white, irregularly triangular. I'nderside: forewings, with the basal half bright yellow, with a few reddish strine, and the first line indicated by a reddish boteln; outer half much as in chrometariat hindwings yellow, with a broad reddish brown border, which thins out towards the anal angle, containing a round yellow spot at the apex, and a round hlackish one in the centre of its inner etige.

Expanse of wings : 34 mm .
One $\sigma$ from Padang. Closely related to chromutarice, but decidedly smaller, and, besides the colour differences noted above, distinguished by the much shallower excisions of the forewings, and the absence altogether of the apical excision of the hindwings.

## Fascellina inconspicua sp. nor.

Forewings dull purplish grey, with an olivaceous tinge; the lines as in suldxigsutt Warr., to which it is nearly allied; a darker central shade is visible bet ween the two lines; the paler costal spaces heyond the first and second lines respectively are scarcely visible; the outer line towards the inner margin becomes geminated with a lustrons line in the centre, and this is continned across the centre of the hindwings, and is there precedel by a dark fuscous shade, which hroadens out towards the inner margin; the submarginal area of the hindwings is darker. Inderside of forewings yellowish, mixed with white in the dise; first line and central shade slightly indicated; second line edged with white, which forms a broad white patch almost tonching the hindmargin helow the angle; lower part of hindmargin deep brown, becoming blackish brown on the inner margin heyond the line, with a yellowish patch at the anal angle. Hindwings yellow with a straight double dark hrown line across the centre, and a fine curved one near the hindmargin, the space beyond washed with instrons scales.

Expanse of wings : 32 mm .
One $\delta$ from ladang. This species is very close to subsignothe Warr., from sikik.

## Fascellina rectimarginata sp. nov.

Forewings dark greyish purple, with the base of the conta, a slathow costal triangle, and an apical blotch beyond the exterior line dull silvery grey, speckled with hackish atoms; first line oblipue, parallei to the himimargin, angulated on the subcostal nervure, deeper purple, edged on the inside with dull silvers; an oblique ditfuse dark purple central shade parallel to the first line ; second line tine, dark purple.
edged externally with luntrous; ruming at first obliquely outwards from the costa, forming a blunt angle below the costa, then curving inwards, and again bent outwards before reaching the inner margin; a faintly visible waved lustrous submarginal line; hoth this and the exterior line start from small white streaks on the costa; a dark purple sloot at the anal angle; tringe dark lurple. Hindwings, like forewings in colour, with the exterior line reproduced nearly in the centre; it is preceded by a straight deep purple shade. Head, thorax, and ahdomen grey tinged wit $\mathrm{l}_{1}$ purplish; face yellowish. Underside: forewings, dull greyish tawny. will the costa broadly yellower ; the esterior line reproduced and bounded exterually with whitish, preceded by a tawny hrown slade, the inner edge of which is slightly angulated below the costa; marginal space dull brown, with some silvery white seales from the apex, which form a hlotch below the angle of the line. Hindwing deep yellow, with a few transverse striae deep red brown; and two fine curved, slightly irregular red brown lines towards and parallel to the hindmargin.

Expanse of wings : 38 mm .
One of from the Khasia Hills.
This species differs from others of the genus in having no excisions in the hindmargins of the wings except a very slight concavity before the anal angle of the forewings. The imner margin of the forewings and the cota of the hindwings are quite straight.

## Callerinnys nom. nov.

1 propese to substitute this name for Erimays Warr, I'r. Z. S., 1893, p. 415, which I find has been already nsed in Coleoptera.

## Callerinnys deminuta slo. nor:

Forewings yellowish ochreons, thickly dusted with ferruginous; darker, somewhat cinereons, along the subcostal region; first line brown, curvel, indistinct; second line faintly sinuons, thick and distinct, near the hindmargin, follored, opposite the cell, by a small dark blotelt, which is followell by two smaller marginal blotches. Hindwings the same, with a hroad central straight hrown line, beyond which the marginal space is rather darker; a small dark cell spot in hoth wings. Head, face, thorax, and abdomen, sandy ochreous. Underside paler, with the second line darker and thicker.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm .
Two of of from l'adang. Both examples are more or less worn, and the fringes are gone; but they are certainly distinct from any of the lndian species.

## Hypochrosis Guen.

Under IIypochrosis, which, with Achrosis, (inenée makes into the separate family Ilypochrosilue, he includes stemariu, hyotherin, jestizuria Fab., lycorarin, and jarminuria. Of these hyudaria belongs to Walker's genus Omiza, of which the type is puchiaria Wlk.; jestivaria Fab., = suturoriat Wik., is the type of Walker's genus Celenna; sternaria is equalent to 1 yprophlucata Wik., the type of his genus I'atruisser-; so that IHypochrosis will remaiu for lycoraria Gnen., from Bomeo, and the as yet unidentified josminuriut from India.

0 miza nundata Felll. (Reise Nov., Il. CXXXllf., fig. 10 \&).
Forewings dull reddish brown, thickly covered with darker freckles, basal areat *lightly darker, houndet by an ill-defined line; two blackish costal triangles on rither side of the middle. Hindwings the same colour, but with the costal third pure dull yellow. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with ground colour. ['nderside deep orange; the forewings with an aggregation of brown transwerse striae along the dise.

Expranse of wings: 36 mm .
One of (marked $\delta$ ) from the Moluceas.
The insect is unlike any other Omizu in markings, but agrees in the fale costa of the hindwings. The jalli are damaged, and the antenate entirely destroyed.

Patruissa sternaria Ginen. ocellata aherr. nov.
In this form the outer edge of the central band is not indented, so that what in the type form is the limit of the indentation, hecomes a large diseal ocellus. The rest of the wings and underside precisely the same as in the type.

One $\delta$ from Patdang, one $\circ$ from Assam, accompanying a $\delta$ of the type form from each locality.

## Omizodes gen. nor:

Forewings broad and short; costa curved at hase and before apeex; apex rounded; hindmargin faintly curved, slightly oblique; anal angle rounded. Hindwings broad, with romuded hindmargin, which is slightly indented before the prominent anal angle. Antennae of $\delta$ broadly pectinated to apex; palpi very short ; tongue ? absent; forehead slightly prominent; hind tibiae of $\delta$ with four spurs. Nemation: forewings, cell more than half the length of wing ; its ends very strongly inelined towards each other; first median nervule at seven-eight he, second just before eud, third from end of cell, strongly arehed at hase; radials as usual. Hindwing: : costal approximated to subcostal for two-thirds of eell ; two subcostals from mpher angle; first median at abont three-fourths, second some little distance hefore end of cell; third from the end. Sealing thick and dense.

Type: Omizoles ocellata spor.

## Omizodes ocellata sp. nov:

Forewings pate dull oehreons olive; first line marked hy a black costal spot, and three small dark dots, one in the cell, another on the submedian fold, and the third above the imner margin; exterior line from just before apex to before anal angle, hent inwards in the middle, and ouly defined by the difference in tint, the space between it and the first line being darker olive; sometimes a dark spot or two on the course of the line, and a few scattered dark scales in the hindmarginal region ; a somitransparent hrown-edged diseal spot.; fringe concolorous. Himhwings paler, yellower, with a reddish oval cell spot, a few dark atoms, and on the inner margin the hegiming of a geminated line. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings; face, vertex, and antemae dark brown; palpi reddish orange. Underside rich deep yellow with the brown markings brighter; costa of forewings brown -potted, and an ollique brown apical streak.

Expranse of wings: 40 mm .
Three of of from South Africa.
Both wings are sometimes thickly dnsted with fuscous atoms.

## Heterolocha incolorata sp, nov.

Forewings rery pale testaceous, tinged with olive, especially along the costa; thickly dusted with coarse olive and lilac scales; base of wing more thickly dusted; basal line curved, but rery faint ; second line dull olive or rosy olive, nearly paralled to hindmargin, but slightly nemer at the costa than on the inner margin ; an indistinct ocellus on the discocellular, edged with olive. Hindwings the same, with a straight olive or rosy olive line from above anal angle to above apex, not always reaching the costa. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with ground colour, and mottled with darker. L'nderside whiter, with the mottlings and markings darker and more distinct.

Explanse of wings: 26 to 32 mm .
Two of from subathn,
This is the Indian form which answers to Butler's niphomica from Japan, but it is paler and more transparent. The forewings are acute, and their hindmargin ohlique.

## Heterolocha stulta Butler notata aberr. nov.

Wings dull olive yellow, glossy, with both lines and the ocellus marked in dnll rosy olive; but examples oceur in which these markings become very faint, and thus commect the form with the type.

Heterolocha subroseata sp, nor.
lorewings yellow in hoth sexes, tinged with olive, and sparsely sprinkled with purplish striae; costa dotted with purplish, with a larger purplish spot at one-fourth indicating the origin of the basal line; a smaller spot on the inner margin at its end; its course can be traced indistinctly by darker scales; a dull olive yellow ocelloid discal spot, elged with darker ; an olive yellow or rosy oblique fascia from inner margin at two-thirds to apex ; the inner edge sometimes scalloped and edged with dark purplish dots; apex occupied by a purple spot; fringes deeper yellow, olive tinged. Hindwings the same, but without any basal line. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish; antennae brownish. Underside brighter yellow, with the mottlings and markings bright rosy pmrle.

Expanse of wings : 34 to 36 mm .
Two of $\delta$, one $\frac{1}{}$ from Japan.
This form answers to Walker's fulconariu from India. The of can be distinguished from the larger of of aristonaria by the straiglat lindmargin of the hindwings. In one of the of of the apical patch is quite wanting.

## Prionia multidentata sis. nov.

Forewings dull oclureons, entirely covered with dark fuscous striae and bhotches, which in places hecome confluent; transverse lines blackish, starting from dark botches on costa ; first from beyond one-third irregnlarly dentate to imer margin at one-fourth; second at two-thirds strongly and irregularly dentate to immer margin shortly before anal angle; the two lines being therefore twice as far apart on inner
margin as on costa; an ohlique brown line from hefore apex to the middle of the hindmargin; fringe dark brown. Hindwings yellow; on inner margin whitish, freckled with fuscous: anal angle thickly freekled with coarse fuseons dots and a dark fuscous dash; hindmargin also sliglttly freckled, but more finely; fringe mottled pale and dark fuscons. Ilead, thoras, and abdomen grey mottled with fuscous; palpi, antennac, and top of face dark fuscous; lower part of face yellowish. tnderside of forewings dull yellowish, suffused towards hiudmargin with rosy cinereons; the lines indistinct. Hindwings orange with hindmargin rosy cinereous.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm .
One $\frac{f \text { from Nias. }}{}$

Zomia purpurascens sp. now.
Forewings purplish slate colour, the markings velvety black; basal line thick, subangulated below the costa; exterior line the same, forming first a blunt angulation, and helow it a rounded sinus, outside of which it thins out for a short distance; outside of first line and inside of second indistinctly and lartially edged with tawny ; a dark cell spot. Hindwings as in incitate. Wlk., bright yellow, unfreckled; with a dark cell spot, and the anal angle and inner margin purplish grey, the former with a darker dasb. Head, thorax, and ablomen pmplish grey. Underside of forewings dull blurred yellow, with the lines showing indistinctly; the eell spot strongly marked, and the whole apical region beyond the seeond line purplish grey; underside of hindwings bright yellow, with the cell spot, the dash at the anal angle, and a few scattered submarginal dots purplish.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm .
One of from Engano, smaller than incitata, and yery much darker.

## Sicyodes gen. nov.

Like Sicya Guen., which is an Ameriean genus, but with the of antemae pectinated, thongh more shortly than in the ठ*. The speeies are all sonth African.

Type: S. cumbogictrice (iuen. (Sicyat).

## Nepheloleuca semiplaga sp. nor.

Forewings canary yellow, slightly elbowed in the middle of the hindmargin, costa paler, much spotted with dark brown; surface sparsely strewn with dull olive transverse striae ; first line rather oblique outwards, slightly simmons, dull olive ; eostal spot nearly semicircular, dull whitish, edged with brown; from it runs a dull olive line, curving slightly ontwards to the amal angle ; it is preceded on the imner margin hy a short upright bloteh, edged internally with darker; cell slot, hackish, well defined. Hindwings like forewings, with a curved and denticulate dark white-edged line, as in complicate tuen., followed immediately by a dull rufons shade, which starts from the costa with the line itself, is broadest behind the lail, and does not reach the anal angle; tail blunt, $i_{i p p e d}$ with reddish hrown, and with an oblong black mark in front ; fringe line and fringes reddish. Head, face, thoras, and abdomen concolorous. Linderside like upper, without mottlings; the outer line marked on both wings; the hindwings with a red brown anal latch.
kxpanse of wings: 34 mm .
One of from Corcurado.

Autophylla gen. nov.
Forewings with the costa unnsually gibbons from base to shortly before apex, then shallowly concave ; apex produced as a rather long blunt beak; below which the lindmargin is first very strikingly concave, and then as strongly cousex, forming a broad blunt elbow as far as the third median nervule, where it is once more concave and obliquely sinuous to the anal angle, which is well marked. Hindwings with hindmargin simply romeded, and interior angle well marked. Abdomen (of f) short, and stoutish, with projecting ovipositor; forelead flat ; antennae fine, filiform ; palpi very hort; tongue weak. Neuration: forewing", with cell extending beyond the half of the wing ; first median at three-fourths, second just before angle, third from lower angle of cell; lower radial from centre of the discocellnlar, which is inangulated; upper radial from upper angle of cell ; last three subcostals on a common stem, the fifth ruming parallet to upper ralial into the blunt elbow, the fourth into the concarity below the ajex, and the third into the ajex itself; the first and second are invisible, and perhaps, owing to the peculiar shape of the costa, absent. Hindwings witl the costal apmoximated for a little way to the subcostal, then arching away; the two subcostal nervules separating before the end of cell; medians as in the forewing ; discocellular also inaugulated, as in forewing ; scaling dense and close.

Type: A utopkylle perllidu spo nov.
The two of $f$, which I have had before me in describing the genus, are almost certainly from south America, as they bear a great superficial resemblance to the species of the genus Plyllotonta Warr., and other allied genera from that locality. They were, however, labelled, "Either from Australia or South America." The pecnliar outline of the forewings will at once distinguish them; it may he hest compared with the profile of a snail's head, with the horns somewhat retracted. They also have a superficial likeness to Myposidur (inen.

## Autophylla pallida sp. nov.

i. Forewings ochreons suffused with pale olive, aud thickly sprinkled with blackish atoms; first line diffnse, indistinct, rather a shade than a line, hut marked by a small dark dot on each vein; second line dull olive, geminated, with a paler thread between, running straight from the tip of the aleex to beyond the middle of the inner margin; at the apex it is edged externally with a white line, which ends in a small white spot; the inner-marginal third is less suffused with olive than the rest of the wing; but above the anal angle is an obscure olive shade. Hindwings paler, with no suffusion ; a central straight line, whicb is the continuation of the second line of the forewings, and another curved, suhmarginal. Head, thorax, and ahdomen ochreous mottled with darker. L'nderside baler, more yellowish ochreons, spotted with fuscous olive; the lines darker; the second line in the bindwings preceded by a row of spots, and with the discocellular marked in brown forewings more suffused with olive and grey.

Expanse of wings: 62 mm .
Two of from ? South America.
Lobopalta gen. not:
Forewings narrow ; costa miformiy arched from hase to apex, which is bhunt, not prodnced; hindmargin projecting slightly outwards for only half the width of the wing, then forming a broad blunt prominence, sacceeded inwardly by a similarly
shaped incision, and thence curving into the convex inner margin without producing an anal angle at all. Hindwings elongate, irregularly margined; both the angles well rounded; a mimute tooth of seales at the and of the two subcostals and first median, and a broad, irregularly bilohed projection ofjrosite the sccond and third median nervoles, the lower lobe the larger and blunter. Forehead, palpi, antennae, and hind tiliae of $\delta^{*}$ as in Phyllotonta. Neuration the same, only that the median nervure of the forewings is at one-third from the costa, therehy making the cell much narrower than in Phyllodontin, and the projecting uprer jart of the hindmargin proportionally much shorter.

Type: Lohopultu lutruta Ginen. (Avelina).

## Phyllodonta gen. nor.

Forewings ample; costa gradually curved from base, and very slightly concave hefore alpex, which is produced as a short hlunt point ; hindmargin beneath it in the of rmming straight, and in the of slightly curved, in an outward direction, for twothirds the hreadth of the wing, where it forms a short hlunt ${ }^{\text {rojection similar to that }}$ at the apex, and within it a clean semicircular excision, thence curving inwards to the anal angle, which is more prononnced in the of than in the $\delta$; immer margin somewhat convex. Hindwings hroad, with the hindmargin similar to that of the forerings, but without the apical projection. Forehead prominent ; palpi with basal joint laxly sealed; second joint with appressed scales, sligltty ascending, third joint short, blunt, thrown forward at an angle with second; tongue present; antennae simple in botl sexes; hind tibiae of o uniformly swollen thronghout. Neuration: forewings, cell more than half the length of wing; discocellular with upper arm vertical; the lower slightly curving outwards; the median vein nearly in the centre of the wing; first median nervule only a little beyond the middle, inclined downwards, and running into hindmargin below the rounded excision at four-fifths from the apex ; second median from shortly hefore the lower angle, third from the angle of cell, aud much arched upwards in its course; lower radial from angle of discocellular, upper radial from tol angle of cell, both drooping a little towards the hindmargin ; last three subcostals on common stem, the fifth eurving downwards into hindmargin below apex ; the fourth into apex itself; first and scond apmarently free, but very closely aproximated. Hindwings like forewings, the first subeostal starting before the end of cell.

Type: Phyllodontu caninata Guen. (Ivelina).
The geuus has nothing really in common with leelinu.

## Phyllodonta furcata sp, nov.

Forewings testaceous, sometimes much suffused with fuscous, and dusted with darker atoms; lirst line at one-third, brownish olive, somewhat wavy ; an indistinct darker central shade; second line brown, geminated; rising at three-fourths and sharply angulated close to the alpex, then ruming to the inner margin just before the anal angle, where it is slightly curved, and gives off an arm which runs into the angle itself. Itindwings with a curved central and denticulated line, followed closely by a straight lout slightly wavy double line, beyond which the hindmargin is darker; fringes of all the wings dark brown. Head, thorax, and ablomen concolorous with wings. luderside testaceons, mottled with darker, with all the markings very indistinct, and the apex of forewing whitish.

Expanse of wings: 44 mm .
Two $\circ$ \& , one much darker than the other ; the paler one from the Felder collection withont locality, the darker example from Corcovado.

## Phyllodonta informis sis nov.

Wings fawn colour, sliglıty ochreous tinged, and dusted sharsely with hack atoms; an indistinct dark basal line; an equally indistinct curved central shade, passing over a minute black cell soot; exterior line angulated below the costa, starting from a dark brown obliqne costal spot, and after the angnlation running straight to the inner margin lefore the anal angle, indicated in the main by black boints on the veins ; costa with some dark fnscous strigae, and a small dark cluster on the hindmargin above the indentation. Hindwings laler, with a broadish mixed tawny and pale central shade, and au indistinctly denticulated tawny submarginal line. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorons. Luderside paler, with the marking equally indistinet; the exterior lines in botl wings marked by llack points on the veius; hindwings with an oval reddish brown blotch near the middle of the inner margin.

Expanse of wings : 36 mm .
One of from Tijuco. Differs from the other species by the shallow blunt incision in both wings.

## Rhomboptila gen, nov.

Forewings elongate; costa miformly arched from base to ajeex, which is bhntly rectangular; hindmargin for nearly half the width of wing running straight and slightly outwards, where it forms a more or less prominent protuberance, varyiug from a mere elbow to a decided tooth, according to the species, then incurved to the anal angle, either plainly or slightly or very deeply cremate. Hindwings kite shaped, with a more or less prominent projecting point in the centre of the lindmargin, the lindmargiu itself on either side being variously crenulated. Forelead hardly projecting; palpi shortly rostriform ; tongue present ; antenuae simple in hoth sexes. In the $\delta$, near the hase of the forewings occur two bladdery scaleless patches, ahove and below the snbmedian fold. Neuration as in Lobopulta Warr.; the cell, however, is hardly balf as long as the wing; the median rein lies little above the centre, and is slightly thickened aud ujcurved beyond the base above the baddery space.

Type: R. Priartsiata Snell.

## Rhomboptila delicata slo nov:

Forewings pale testaceons, suffinsed with olive and tawny, and finely dusted with blackish atoms; basal area palest, edged by a fine irregularly dentate and wayy black line at one-thirl ; second line lustrous lilac grey, finely edged internally with darker, dentate, wayy, from two-thirds of inner margin to costa lefore apex, near which it is angnlated; diseal spot black; just beyond it is a faint wasy olive central slade, the space between which and the basal line is dull tawny, while that hetween it and the external line is dull olive; costa narrowly white, more broadly immediately hefore alex ; an indistinct submarginal line indicated by backish dots and bloteles; fringes darker near the anal angle. Hindwings with the basal half pale testaceous, coarsely mottled with darker ; cell shot large. round, hack; marginal half dull olive,
separated from the hasal half by a continuation of the exterior line of the forewings, which in this eave is neither wasy nor dentate; fringe all dark. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale testaceons; palpi and face dark brown. Underside yellowish ochreons, coarsely mottled with dark fuscons; discal spots distinct hack; second line on forewings whitr, on hindwings black; marginal space in both wings fulvous, except near the ecutre of the hindwings, where there is a yellow patch; two blackinh poots helow the apex of the forewings.

Expanse of wings : 38 mm .
Gue of from santos.
Intermediate between brantsiatu suell. and siccifolice Wiarr, having the prominent central tooth of the hindwings of the former, and the less indentert margins of the latter.

## Rhomboptila siccifolia sp, nor.

Forewings pale wool colour, sometimes much suffused with olive, in which ease the markings are less distinct ; these eonsist of a dark wary basal line, diffuse internally; preceded in the basal area by two or three dark spots; an ill-defined darker central shade heyond the small dark cell spot ; second line fine, oblipue, at four-fifths; angnlated near the costa, and slightly eurved outwards before inner margin ; followed in the marginal space by two dark elouds. Hindwings paler, not sutfùsed, with a small dark cell sqot, and a straight dusky line from inner to anal angle; fringes of both wings reddish brown. Head, thorax, and abdomen wood rolour ; face yellowish; 1alpi and antennae brown. I'nderside dull straw colour, dusted with fuseous, with the external line in both wings brown, and a cinereous cloud hefore the hindmargin of the forewings.

Expanse of wings: 38 to 42 mm .
Three of of from santos and S. Paolo.

## Anisogonia gen. nov.

Forewings ample; costa nearly straight in the middle, more abruptly arched from hase, and before apex ; apex in of blunt, scarcely projecting; in of forming a small subaente point ; lindmargin eurved, with a slightly irregular out line, caused by uneven projections opposite the veins, and with a scarcely percepible cllow alove the mildle; of with the hindmargin below the subfalcate apex ruming slightly outwards for not quite half the width of the wing, where it forms a similarly shaped toothlike projection to that at the apex, followed inwardly by a deep cirenlar incision between the second and third, and a shallower one between the first and recond median mervules, this latter being therely flanked by two smaller teeth; anal angle as in of, not definitely marked; meer margin hardly convex. Hindwings full, with hindmargin rounded, with a very faint projection in centre. Forchead slightly prominent ; palpi porreet, rather drooping; the second joint broad, stont; the third short, conieal; tongue present; antennae of $\&$ simple; of o pectinated to apex. Hind tihise of $\delta$ long, scarcely thickened, with two pairs of long, rather distant, Apurs. Neuration: forewing*, cell a little more than half as long as the wing; discocellular inangulated; first median uervule from two-thirds, secomb close hefore end, third from end of cell; lower radial from angle of discocellular; uper from upper angle of cell; five subeostals on a common stem, rising shortly bufore end
of cell. Hindwings as in forewing*, but the ontal is approwimated to the subcostal for almot half the length of the cell.

Type: Anisogonir deastute Fedd. (I'rmanair).
N.B.-Two $\delta \delta$ from Chili, like all the other typical $\delta$ ot in murkings, differ entirely in the contour of the wings; that of the forewings resembling the of in having a distinctly frojecting apex and athow in the hindmargin, with slight lutt distinct crenulations thronghout; while that of the himbwings is more deeply crenulate, and has a projecting central tooth.

## Astatomorpha gen. nov.

Forewings narrow, elongate; costa strongly wimed from lase to aquex; apex produced, blunt; himhargin incurved beneath ayex, then vertical to the middle of the wing, where it slants suddenly hasewards, almost in a line with imer margin, the anal angle heing indicated only by the stoprage of the fringe. Hindwings narrow, apmearing as if a third of them had been cut away from the imer margin; hindmargin almost vertical, sightly curved; anal angle hunt, prominent. Eyes large; palpi upeurved; antemate ठ thick, serrate-ciliate; hind tibiae greatly enlarged; abdomen puffed out towards apex, with two lateral tufts of hair. Neqration : cell not quite half as long as wing; discocellular in forewing, curved ohliquely outwards; first median nervule at three-fourths, second close before, thind fron end of cell; lower radial from middle of discocellular ; upher from mpeer end of cell, hotlo curving parallel to costa; last four subcostals on common stem, rising just before the end of cell ; first subcostal (apparently) free. Hindwings with discocellular slightly angulated, the miner arm vertical, the lower obligue; costal apmroximated shortly to subeostal not far from base; the two subcostal nervules from uper end of cell; medians as in forewing.

Type: Astatomorplea viryultaria Feld. (Folla).
Distinguished, at at glance, by the shape of the wings, by the lateral tufts of the abdomen, and the of antemae.

Euclysia gen, nor:
Forewings with costa eveuly arched from base to apex; apex hlunt; hindmargin with an elhow or angle at the end of the third median, above which it is vertical, and below oblique; anal angle well marked; hindwings as in Prochoerodes, with a decided tail in the middle, the hindmargin straight on either side, and the anal angle square. In the of the apex of forewing is more produced, and the hindmargin beneath it slightly inenrved. Antemnae simple in hoth seses; tongue present; palpi short, stont, uptnrned, and closely appressed to face; second joint broad; third very small; hind thiate of $\delta$ slightly enlarged with two pairs of short spurs. Neuration nomal. Scaling thick and gloss.; markings consisting of two sinnous transverse lines, the outer one convex inwards, as in Simoplerys Wiarr.

Type : Euclysiu columbipemis WIk. (Clysio).

## Euclysia restricta s. .n. nov.

Like Enclysice columhipemis Wlk., lout the forewings darker grey, with more numerous transerse dark striae; the rose eolonred pateh heyond the second lime is much reduced in size, being limited to two small round reddish blutches,

One 9 , two of of from - . America

Herbita WIk. (xx., p. ?l?).
To Walker's description of the genus should he added "I'nderside of the hindwings densely woolly in the $\delta$, bartially so in the o."

## Polla 11.S.

Inder Polln H. S. includes the speeies indiented by his figures 195; 416; 417, $418 ; 485$. Pint of these 195 is a Fidonit, and is so named on the cover; 416 is an Acrosemict; while 485 is an Oxydice. Pollu may therefore be taken as the generic term for pututuriu and its allies. The $\delta$ antemae are linely ciliated, till near the top; the hindmargin of the hindwings is nearly straight.

## Eutomopepla gen. nos.

Forewings with costa well arched, from hase to apex, which is hlment, and rectangular; hindmargin, for half the hreadth of the wing, straight, and ruming slightly outwards, there forming a stout, blunt tooth, then incurved to the anal angle, with three small crenulations; anal angle well markecl; imer margin straight. Hindwings kite shapeed, with a blunt tooth in the middle of the hindmargin, as in Rhomhoptila, but the anal angle squarer; the margin from the angle to the central tooth straight; alove the tooth with a distinct excision, containing a small tooth at the end of the second, and homeded hy a larger tooth at the end of the first subeostal nervule. Forehead shelving, projecting below; palyi shortly prrect ; tongue present ; antemae of $\delta$ thick, with a donble row of short stont ciliations. Neuration as in Rhombopetilu, but the forewing is entirely withont haddery patches.

Typar: E. (mmulipes Feld. (Semiothisu).
Trotopera gen. nov.
Forewings with costa arched at base, very slightly coneave before apex, which is produced as a rather prominent subacute point; hindnargin slightly hollowed out immediately below the point, then ruming obliquely outwards with slight cremulations to the midlle of the wing; there forming a strong projecting tooth, and prassing by a strong curve containing three decided cremulations to the anal angle, which is rectangular. Hindwings kite shaped, with the anal angle well marked, the limblnargin thence to the central prejecting tooth strongly arenulate, and less so above the tooth. Forehead flat ; palpi porrect, the last joint drooping; tongue present; antemae in of filiform. Hind tihiae of $\delta$ very much swollen and enkarged. Nenration : forewings, cell not half as long as wing: discocellular nearly vertical; first median nervule at three-fourths; second at one-third from the end of cell ; lower radial from a little ahowe the centre of the diseoechnlar; mper radial from top end of eell ; the median mervire exactly in centre of the wing. Ilindwings with the cotal approximated to the subeostal, at a point only, not far from hase; the two subcostal nersules from top end of cell ; the last two medians from the lower end, and the first median at three-fourths.

Type: T. murentheriu Fiold. (Metrocempu).
The tyle of marduheric in the Fefler collection is a $\delta^{\circ}$, hut without antemnae, and with the wings so pateleed and mended that all the cremulated ontline is gone. 'The comparison of the $\delta$ antemate may not improbably show it to be nearly related to Eiulomopepla.

## Simopteryx gen. nov.

Resembling Cimicorles Ginen., but the antemae of the $\delta$ are pectinated, insterad of being simple; the transverse lines, instead of ronning vertically, are directed obliguely inwards.

Type: S. torquataria Wlk. (C'micorles).

## Simopteryx (?) cervina sp. nov.

Wings fawn coloured, with a slight pinkish tinge, dusted with hlack atoms, without any markings except, in the forewings, the commencement on the costa of two dark transverse lines, angulated on the subcostal nervure, and not plainly traceable across the wing, and, in the lindwings, an indistinct central line. Ilead, abdomen, and muterside alike.

Expance of wings: 28 mm .
One of from Madagascar.
Cratoptera apicata sp. nov.
9. Forewings pale yellow, quite sparsely dusted with fuscous atoms; the costa broadly and diffusedly reddish brown, with white dashes at intervals along the extreme elge; first line brown, diffise, hluntly angulated a little above the middle; second line from the apex itself runs straight to the middle of the inner margin; a dark spot on costa at two-thirds; cell spot minute, black; a submarginal shade of indistinct brown blotches. Hindwings with second line proluced straight across it ; a submarginal interrupted band of hrown blotches, the two central the largest and nearest the centre. Underside hright yellow, with the lines of the forewings thick, red brown ; a red brown vertical irregular submarginal cloud ; hindwings with central line and submarginal shade pinkish orange. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm .
Oue of from British Guiana.

## Eusarca Hiib.

The American slecies of Cuberodes Guen.-all, that is, but the first, which is an lndian species, and will stand as type of Caberodes,-differ in no single point from liis previously described A piciat but this name will not stand, for in his Exot. Schun., i., Lep. 5, (irom. 1, 1 A. b. Hiilmer uses the generic term Ensurch for lis own species confusurin, which therehy becomes the type. The subsequent use of Eiusarcin by II. S., etc., for the juculwiok group is eonsequently erroneous.

The species of this genns are very closely allied, and at the same time variable iuter se, so that their accurate differentiation is not at all easy, and may require future modification.

## Drepanodes finen.

Depranorles Guen., Phet., i., l'. 66, group 1 (part).
", Wlk., xx., 1'. 69 (part).
" l'ack., Mon. Mifom., 1. 537.
,, Moeschl., Surinum, iv., 1. 7.
., H. Edwards, Pepilio, iv., p. 19.
", Iruce, Biol. Centr. Amer. Lep'. Ifct., ii., p, 29 (part).
？Polla 11．S．，Auss．Schm．，fig． 185.
Apicia Wlk．，xx．，\}, 111.
＂C＇rocopteryx（iuen．，Phel．，i．，1． 72.
Type：$D$ ．meculuter stoll．
1 restrict Iheprenoles to（inemee＇s first grouph，viz．，those in which the $\delta$ o have simply pallescent antemate．

## Syssaura 1liih．

Syssaura 1Tïh．，Zutro，ii．，p．13，figs．247， 248.
Ihepuenotes timen．，Phal．，i．，［＇，6f，group ii． ＂Wlk．，xx．，］，（69（\},art).
，＂Druce，Biol．（entr．Ime．Lep．IIet．，ii．，1， 29 （fart）．
Microsema H．S．，Auss．Schem．，lly．61，83，fig．\｛ñ．2．
Irequena W＇lk．，vii．，p． 1761.
Myperythra Wlk．，xx．，1，12j．
Myノosidur Butler，Pr．Z．N゙．，187～，p． 492.
Type ：Syssento drepamelor Hiib．
listinguished by the elongated，very falcate forewings，and the short straight pectinations of the $\delta$ antemae．

Halesa Wlk．（xx．，p．211）．
？Fulcinorles Grien．，Phul．，ii．，1． 30.
Fulcinoter sineh．，Tijil．v．Ent．，1874，1，61．
．－Iruce，Biol．Centr．Am．Lepl．Met．，ii．，1． 32.
W⿵alker says of Hulesin：＂Exterior horder of forewings broadly excavated on each side of the middle，where it is slightly angular ；exterior border of hindwings slightly scalloped and dentated．＂of Falcinodes（inemée savs，＂Wings untire．Hindwings rounded，witl the anal angle slightly produed．but without exeavations．lude－ femdent of the forewings attached to the subcostal．＂snellen，in giving the nemation of his gonorlontorin，says of forewings，＂five firom centre of the discocellular， $6-10$ stalked．＂For the present，not having seen corciumria Guen．，I prefer to keep Falcinoles tinen．and Mulesa Wlk，distinct，being of opinion that the fomer genus dow not truly belong to the（ieometridae．

Merocausta gen，nov．
Forewings rather short；costa faintly emved；apex blunt；hindmargin oblipue， faintly arched．Ilindwings broal，with well rounded hindmargin．ठ antemate strongly pectinated，the peetinations being themselves finely pulneseent；palpi short，upturnerd， third joint mimnte；tongue fresent．Jlind tibiat of of lattened and thickened，with two pairs of phurs，the secund pair quite short．Neuration normal；sealing smouth and line；markings consisting of two irregular transereve lines enclosing a slightly darker（antral area．

Type ：Mrocanstet elfina sp．nov．
From the markings and coloration of the underside the genns appuar to be akin to Pryrinut Hibb．，from whielt it is selarated by the different shape of the wings，and ly the antemase．Druce＇s Gynopleryer mynes，though twice the size of M．elfina， evidently helongs here，and posibly his A ficiat atia．

Merocausta elfina sp. nov:
Forewings oelreons whitish, dusted and mottled with olive hrown atoms and strigae, and suffiused with the same tint in the central area between the two lines and towards the hindmargin; basal line heyond one-third, thick, reddish brown ; angulated beneath the costa, then rumning to inner margin parallel to lindmargin; second line at four-fifths, olive brown, forming a prominent blunt tooth towards hindmargin helow corta, then running irregularly simuons inwards, and aproaching the first line on the inner margin; hindmargin helow apex and ahove anal angle red bromn, as are the fringes: apex itself with a small pale spot ; sulmarginal line indicated hy black dots on the reins. Hindwings the same, hut with only the outlines of a central hand; fringes and whole hindmargin natrowly olive hrown, with the row of dots as in forewings, but less distinct. Inderside rellow, except towards apee of fortwings, which is whiter, with the markings deeper brown. Thorax, abdomen, aud underside with legs ochreous white, spoted with brown ; vertex, antemae, top of face, and tips of palpii horm. This description is made from a quite fresh specimen from Corcorado: the others, which seem to he all more or less worn, have lost the deejer brown tint, and are dirty whitish, with dull olive markings only. These are from Santos and s. Paolo.

Expmase of wings: :22mm.
Eight ${ }^{\circ} \delta \sigma^{\circ}$.

## Crocopteryx Guen.

At p. i2, vol. i., Guenée proposed this genus for a group of species, one of which lie himself mentions as having been figured by laibner under the generie name of Pgrinic. This name must, therefore, supersede Guenée's. In the diagnosis Giuenée gives "antennae long, simply pubescent "; hut after the description of erythrocepherlatu 1. 73, says, " This is the only one of the genus, as far as is known at present, of which the antennae ( $\delta$ ) are pectinuted. For this species, then, which thus differs from the rest, I take it that Crocoptergx Guen. shonld be retained, with the correction " ant ennae pectinated."

## Patalene H. 心.

Petalene H. S., Avss. Schme, 1. 80, fig. 199.
Drepurnodes Cruen., Plat.. i., p. 66 (prart).
.. Wlk., xx., p. 69 (fart).
.. Druce, Biol. Centr. Alu. Lep. Het., ii., p. 29 (part).
," Prack., Mon. Geom., P. 537 (part).
", (ir. and hoh., N. K. Aun. Lyc. N. H., vii., Pl. XV. a, figs. 2, 3.
Syssaure (ir. and Rob., ,. ., ,. fig. 1.
Typu: P'utulene fulcularia sepp.
Histinguished from Syssaucu Itioh. by the fully pectinated antemae of the $\delta$, and the less falcate forewings.

## Pyrinia brunneata s! nor.

Forewings dull smoky fulvous, dotted and suftused with darker fulvous; the markings blnrred and indistinet ; these consist of a larker lasal lateh, an angulated inner line at one-third, another angulated exterior line at iwo-thirds, and an irregular
horder along the hindmargin. Hindwings the same, with only a straight central lascia and a hroader marginal one. Head, thorax, and ahdomen dull fulsous. Underside dull yellow, with dull redilish brown spots and markings: these lant the same as on the upperside, but quite distinct and concise.

Expanse of wings : 22 mm .
One of from the Fielder collection, collected by Bates, from the Amazons.

## Pyrinia fulvata sp. nov.

Forewings dark fulvous, deeper towards hindmargin; ensta dotted with dark brown and pale ochreous; a fant curved lustrous line at one-t hird, and an irregularly dentate sinnous line from the costa before the apex to the inner margin at two-thirds. Hindsings with costa and hase paler fulvons, a central straight distinct lustrous line. and a faint lustrous suffiusion before the darker marginal horder. Head, thorax, and ablomen all fulvous. C'uderside deep dull yellow, mottled with dark fulvous; marginal region of forewings wholly dark fulvons, the second line starting from the eosta aw a broadish lustrous lilae streak. Hindwings with two straight, narrow, central fascia, and one broader, submarginal, dark fulvous one; fringe of forewings beneath dark brown ; of hindwings, fulvous.

Expanse of wings : 26 mm .
One $\delta$ from South America.

## Pyrinia signifera nov.

Forewings reddish chestunt, slightly olive tinged, and very finely dusted with dark atoms; conta paler, dotted with black, with a larger black mark lefore apex; first hine iustrons, dull lilac, shaped like a bracket \{, followed by a darker shade in the dise; second line at four-fiftlis, parallel with the hindmargin, brighter lilac, preceded on the costa he a short blackish streak. Hindwings with costa pale yellowish, with a central cross line answering to the exterior line of forewings; fringes of both wings: with the tips yellowish. Head, thorax, abdomen, legs, and antemnae reddish. Underside of wing: bright yellow, dusted with reddish. Forewings, with immer margin shining whitish, above which is a diffuse shade of small purphish streaks; a purple spot at the end of the cell, and a listrous thick lilac line indicating the exterior line above, followed by a reddish brown hoteh at anal angle. Hindwings with an orange tawny marginal border.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm .
One of from Nowo Frihorgo.
Curbia (Wlk, MS.) gen. nov.
(rocoptemp (xucn., Ihal., i., p. 72.
P'yriniu Wlk., xx., p. 82.
, Swinh., Cat., No. 3193.
EYhyra Wlk., Journ. Limn. Suc., iii., p. 194.
C'urbi, Wlk. II.S.
Tyle: Curbia martiata (iuen. (rrocopteryx).
Differs from the American genus Pyrinia IIïb, in having the third joint of the palpui much longer and drooning; the hiud tibiae of the of not thickened; the fringes of the wings chequered. yellow and hackish. The single species is last Indian and Malayan.

## Meticulodes obfuscata ㄱ. mov.

The same size and shaje as cycluduria Feld. and rybinaria timen., but the ground colonr dark fuscons grey instead of ochraceous bone colour ; cell spot of forewings whitish, like that of cyclodaria, but not so large ; immer basal line of forewings linther from the base, and angnlated decidedly in the middle.
the of, from s. Imerica.

## Prionotetracis gen. nov:

The genm: differs liom hoth Tetrocis dinen, and rtenotetracis Warr. in having the of antemae strong! sermete; neither simple, a* in Tetracis, nor peetinated, as in r'tenotutracis.

Type: $P$. latistriguta Wam. ined.
Isochromodes gen, nov.
Ikin to Subulotes (inen. and Certimu. Wlk., but at once distinguished by the ठ antenme which are armed with short fascicles of cilia. The species included in it are of smaller size, and more delicate build and markings.

Type: Isochromales ectimmia W7k. (Ayucia?).

## Heteroctenia gen. nov.

- Like S゙obulodes Cinen. and Certima Wlk., but with tlie o antennae strongly pectinated; it thas bears the same relation to those genera that Clenotetrecis Warr. does to Tetrucis finen.

T'spe: IIeteroctemin pectinicommta Guen. (Subulorles).

Eupsamma gen, nov:
Forewings ample; eosta hardly eurved; ajex square; hindmargin slightly obligue, with a faint elbow at end of third median nervule; anal angle distinet, but rounded. Ilindwings broad, with hindmargin rounded, but slightly elbowed at the end of third median. Thorax lairy ; forehead projeeting below ; antennae (ठ) strongly pectinated; palpi short, hardly reaching heyond forehead; tongue present. Neuration normal.

Type: $E$. pulerorose sp. nov.
The gemus is related to Descoreba Butler from bapan, and the Anerican gemus Cirsodes of (inence. It is broader winged than either, and differs from hoth in having a slight ellow in the hindmargin of both wings.

Eupsamma pulverosa sp. now.
Wings sandy orlneous, coarsely dusted with liasous ochreous atoms; a line dark brownish line from ajex of forewings to middle ol inner margin of hindwings, edged externally with pater; a dark cell soot in eacll wing, and in the foremings a brownish eollection of atom: heyond the line between the second and third median nervules. Hindwings paler at hase. Head, face, thorax, athe thodomern yellowish ochreons, mathsted with atoms. ['mblemide paler, the markinge eonsefuently a little more distinet.

Expanse of wiugs: 48 mon.
1 of from Kinvas in the Fehler collection.

## Xyloscia gen. nov.

Forewings ample ; costa in $\delta$ arehed miformly from have to apex: in \& more areherl at base, and slightly concave ahout centre: apex very slightly and bluntly produced; hindmargin with slight elhow in midthe at end of third summedian, vertical abore, oblique below tho elbow. Hiudwings ample, broad; hindmargin well romaded towards the anal angle; irregular ahove; a slight blunt projection at end of third median nervale, and a more promiment one at end of first subcostab, which is more conspicnous: in the of than in the $\delta$. Palpi well developed, porrect ; seeond joint large, broal ; third minnte, pointed, drooping: tongue present ; antemae pectinated in both sexes to the apex, in the $\delta$ much more strongly than in $f$. Hind tibiae slightly thickened, with two pairs of very loug sums.

Type: Xyloscin subapersotu Feld. (Hemerophili.

Seleniopsis gem. nor:
Forewings twice as long as broad; costa rather abruptly arched at hase, thence faintly convex to apex, which is blunt ; hindmargin in the upper half vertical, rather irregular, elthowed in middle, thence to anal angle obliupuly concave; anal angle well marked. Hindwings quite a broad as forewing-, rounded at apex; hindmargin bhutly crenulated, and with a similar concasity to that of the forewing: hefore the anal angle. Antennae rather short, laminated, in the of very faintly puhescent; palpi porrect, extending beyond the face, last joint pointed, drooping ; lower part of forehead with a central small projecting tuft of scales between and ahove the pahni ; tongue present; hind tibiae in $\delta$ somewhat thickened, with two pairs of short, adjaceut sumers; hind tarsi short. Nemration: discocellular angulated; the upper arm oblique inwards; the lower ontwards. Forewings first median at fonrfifths; second and third from the lower end of cell; lower radial from centre of discocellular; upper from upper end of cell: first subcostal from ahout half the cell; the other four on a common stem which rises shortly before end. Hindwing: with costal approximated to subeostal for abont half the length of rell, then divergent ; two subcostals on a rather long common stem ; first median at two-thirds: second hefore the end, thind from the end of cell. In the forewings are two elongated bladdery patches near the base, one above the other helow the submedian fold, the latter the larger, and extending to the bave.

Type: Selemiopmis ermescens Butler (Endropin).

## Pareilicrinia gen. nov.

like Eitiminin llibs, but the forewings not excavated helow the apex ; aper minutely prodnced, the hindmargin obliquely carved, and ocry sliglitly simous. Hindwings with hindmargin ronuded; hoth wings broaler and ampler than in Eilicrinin. Palpi stout, upturned in front of face; in Eilicrinine they are quite small, slenier, and porrect. Seuration normal.

Type: Pareilicrinim Haver Moore (Ioreia).

## Pareclipsis gen. nor:

Forewings with costa nearly straight, consex at have and just before apex ; apex hhtut, syuare; hindmurgin with distinct elbow above middle, at end of thiret median
nerrule, oblique thence to anal augle, vertical, and slightly conave above it. Hindwings with a decided projection at end of third median nervule, rounded ahove it, and straight below. Palpi upturned, projecting beyond face, terminal joint small; tongue present; antennae laminated, thicker in $\delta$ than $\circ$; hind tihiae in $\delta$ not thickened with two lairs of well developed spurs. Neuration normal.

Type: Pareclipsis gracilis Butler (Endropia).

Parepione gen, nov.
Closely related to Endropiodes Warr., with which it agrees in all points, escept the palpi, which are twice as long, straight, porrect; the second joint hairy on both sides, the third long and pointed. The hindmargin of the forewings is without any perceptible elbow, heing gradnally curred from apex to anal angle.

Type: Parepione gratec Butler (Epione).

## Endropiodes gen, nov.

Forewings with corta arched at bave, theu nearly straight ; apex blunt, square; hindmargin curved, more obliquely in its lower half; mal angle obtuse. Hindwing: with hindmargin well rounded, but with a scarcely perceptible indentation opposite the cell. Antemae of \& subserrate, pubescent; of $\delta$ fully pectinated, the peectinations ciliated and thickened at their apex; forehead rather projecting in its lower $1^{\text {nart } ; ~ t o n g n e ~ p r e s e u t ~ ; ~ p a l p i ~ p o r r e c t, ~ t h e ~ s e c o n d ~ j o i n t ~ h a i r y, ~ t h i r d ~ s h o r t, ~ b l u n t ~ ; ~ h i n d ~}$ tiliae of o not thickened, with two pairs of sprs. Neuration: forewings, first subcostal from two-thirds, anastomosing with costal ; second subeostal from seven-eighths, anastomosing with first subcostal ; the other three on a common stem from just before end of cell, approximating or anastomosing with the seculd; scaling coarse and dense.

Trıe: E. indictinuria Bremer (Macaria).

## Crypsicometa gen. nov.

Forewings with costa uniformly convex from base to apex ; apeex rounded; hindmargin obliquely curved. Hindwings with round hindmargin. Antennae laminated, in ठ slightly pubescent ; tongne present ; palpi short, weak, not reaching beyond face; lind tibiae in of not thickened, rather long, with two pairs of long, slender spurs. Neuration : discocellulars with the lower arm slightly ohlique; first median at threefourths, second just before end of cell, third from the end ; lower radial from the centre of discocellular, upper from top, end of cell; last four subcostals on a common stem, which rises shortly before end of cell; first subcostal rising a little hefore it. Hindwings with costal shortly approximated to subcostal ; two subcostal branches from tope end of cell; medians as in forewing. On the imer margin of the forewing bemeath in the $\delta$ is a tuft of hairs, reaching mearly to half the wing.

Type: Crypsicometa incertaria leech (1'hasiane).

Xanthotype gen. nov.
Fonewings ample, hroad; costa eurved throughout; apex rectangular; hime margin vertical at first, then curved to the anal angle, which is distinct. Himbing. hroad. the alux rather prominent ; hindmargin excavated opposite to the cell, thence
rounded. P'alpi 'fuite short, horizontally porrect: antennae of $\delta$ stoutly pectimated; of $\circ$ sharply serrate; tongue present; hind tihiar of $\delta$ with lour spurs, Neuration normal.

Type: Xenthotype crocaturia Fiab.
The gems is intemediate hetween ilufermete and Theropis Itiib.. but agrees preciscly with neither.

Venilie sospithe lrury, from damaica, if not actually identical, is certainly congeneric with $X$. crocutarit.

## Tanaoctenia geli. nor:

Forewings ample, costa slightly convex; apex rather acute, but not produced; hindmargin oblique, hardly eurved; anal angle prominent. Itindwings broad, with a slight angular prominence in the middle. Antemae of $\&$ simple, but thickened with scales near the bave; of $\delta$ with very long ciliated pectinations to the tip. Palpi porrect, stout ; terminal joint blunt. Nemration : forewings, cell not quite half the length; first median at two-thirds, second close before end of cell, third from end; radials as usual ; last four subcostals on common stem from before end of cell ; first subcostal free; all the subeostals cosely approximatelf. Ifindwings: costa approximated shortly to suhcostal, first subcostal nervule and second median leaving each just before end of cell ; no radial.

Type: T. hatimria Wlk. (Geometra). Owing to their colour this apecies and several others hase been referred to the sublamity feometrinte; but they are really Enuominue, related to Mefrocempu, etc.

## 

## Ligidae Auct.

## Catophoenissa gen. nor.

Forewing- thangular; costa straight, hardly convex ju-t at apex; hindnargir ohliquely curved, suherenulate ; anal angle very well marked. Hindwing: broad ; hindmargin curved, subdenticulate. Thorax crested behind; forehead rounded: palpi upturned, short, broad, third joint invisible ; antemate of of shortly hat regularly and thickly pectinated; tongue preent ; hiud tibiae with four spurs ; peetur and femora hairy. Nenration : forewings, cell a little longer than half the wing; first median at three-tyarters; second and third close together, the latter from the angle of the cell ; radials as usual; fifth subeostal from shortly hefore cud of cell; secoud, third, and fourth on a commous stem, arising hefore the first ; first subcostal free, but approaching stem of the next three. Hindwings: costal ahmoximated to subcostal for some little distance; two subcostals from uplur eud of cell; medians as in forewings: no rulinl.

Type: C. libry hur Feld. (Epimecis).

## Chloroclydon gen. nor:

Forewings. with conta arched at hase, then st might to the apex, which is sightly pominent ; lindmargin denticulate, the teethat the end of the third median nervale, the mater radial, and that at the apex being larger than the rest; lower half of hindmargin more oblique than the apper ; anal angle rounded. Hindwings ample, well rounded, with regularly cremulate himbargin. Fiace with at tuft of porrect hairs;
antenase of of simple; of $\delta$ thickened, laminated ; palpi long. porrect, secont joint hairy, third as long as secoml,'smooth and more slender ; tongue present. Neuration : forewings, cell more than half the length of wing and rather hroad; first median nervule from three-fonths, second close before end, thind from the end of the cell; lower radial from the centre of the discocellhlar ; upper from top angle of cell; tilt $h_{1}$ subcostal separate, from the subcostal nervure shortly before end of cell; second, third, and fourth on a common stem; first suheostal free. Hindwings: costal ruming close to suheostal for half the length of cell, then enrving away; two subcostals close together from uppur end of cell; medians as in forewings; scalines coarse and loose.

Type: Chloroclydon usnectu Felcl. (Scotopterix ?).

## Chrysomima gen. nor:

Forewings elongated ; costa gradually arched from base to apex, before which it is even very slightly concave; apex shortly prominent; hindmargin with npper half vertical, lower half oblique, strongly dentate; the teeth at the apex, at the end of the upler radial, and of the second and third median nervules being the largest, the two latter forming a bifid blunt projection in the middle of the margin ; anal angle obtuse, lut well defined. Hindwings ronnded, with subcrennlate hindmargin. Antennae (7)
 tended. Neuration as in Chloroclydon, but the second and third medians in both wings and the two subcostals in the hindwings rise from a point together. The costal of the hindwings is approximated to the subcostat for only a short distance; sealing smooth and fine ; the markings like those of Ischopteris Hüb.

Type: Chrysomima semiluterricu Feld. (Gonodontis?).

Axiodes gen. nov.
Forewings elongate; costa decidedly concave hetween hase and apex; hindmargin cursed, irregularly crenate; anal angle square. Hindwings elongate, with lindmargin deeply and irregularly crenate. Forehead, head, and thorax hairy; tongue $p^{\text {resent }}$; antennae in $\delta$ pectinated ; $1^{\text {nal }}$,i with seeond joint hairy, third long, fuxiform ; hind tibiae with two pairs of spurs. Neuration: forewings, cell two-thirds as long as wing ; first median hervule from five-sixths, second and third from lower rend of cell ; lower radial from middle of discocellutar ; mper radial from mper angle; last four subcostals on common stem which rises some way before end of cell, the second, third, and fourth rising from the fifth at an ahrmit angle ; first snheostal free, as far as can be seen without demding the type. Hindwings with costal inproximated to subcostal for half the length of cell; the two subeostals, and the last two medians from upper and lower end of cell respectively.

Type: A. insciuta Feld. (Axiu).

## Erilophodes gen. now.

Forewings elongated ; costa straight except just before apeex, which is blunt; hinduargin ohlique, slighty bent below middle; anal angle well marked. Hindiwings with imer angle rounded, and limdmargin hardly cmrsed. Abchomen of of long and slender, with strong erect tults of scales on cach segment ; mitemate of o pectinated, with apex simple ; of of finely submorate; palpi porrect, shortish; third joint
pointed, drooping; tongue well developed; hind tibiae of \& with four spurs. Nemation: forewings, cell two-thirds of wing; first median at five-sixths, second close before end, third from end of cell ; radials normal ; last four subcostals on a common stem; first free. Ilindwings: cell two-thirds of wing; discocellular incurved ; costal approximated to subcostal for quite two-thirds; two subcostals and last two medians from ends of cell.

Type: Evilophodes colorate sp. nov:

Erilophodes colorata 51. nor.
Foremings white, dusted with black atoms, and suffused in barts with rosy brown and black; a subeostal curved black streak, distinct on imner margin aud not reaching costa, but ruming basewards along inner margin, and black on costa at extreme hase; second line at one-third, black, sinuous ontwards, reaching inner margin beyond middle, in a small sinns, containing a red brown blotch; exterior line at two-thirds, back, denticulate, rumning outwards to the radial, then inwards to near the inner margin, where it again is hent ontwards; costa tinged with reddish hrown; interval hetween subbasal and second lines whitish, unsuffused, execpt on costa and inner margin; central region between second and exterior line suffised with dull reddish lown, and in lower half with hackish, and with a distinct hack cell spot ; exterior hine followed on costa by a deep, black blotch, and on inner margin by a rosy one ; marginal area whitish, towards the hindmargin it self strongly suffiwed with rosy brown; fringe chequered white and hack. Hindwings pure white, dusted with hlack atoms in the onter half; more so in of than $\delta$; an interrnpted lackish eurved sumarginal line in $\circ$, crossing the dull black cell spot; in the $\delta$ only the cell spot is represented ; a blackish bloteh on hindmargin above anal angle. Collar, sertex, and face white; antennae hrown; thorax hack; abdomen white with the tufts black. Underside white with the costa spotted with black, and the markings showing only on the costal half; underside of abdomen and peetus white; legs whitish, spotted with grey.

万 + . Expanse of wings: 32 to 34 mm .
The rosy suffusion is more pronounced in the of than the of.

Anatossa nom. nor.
This name is proposed for Dechunu mirentre Butler $=$. Itosse miventa Meyr.; the name Atossu being already donbly preocempied

## FIRST GLIMPSES OF THE ZOOLOGY OF THE NATUNA ISLANDS.

## l. INTRODUCTION.

## By THE HON. WALTER FOTHSOHILD.

ABOUT a year ago, during a consersation with Mr. Hartert abont unexplored islands, my attention was inadvertently drawn, at a glance on the map of the Malayan Archipelago, to the gromp of islands called the Natman lslands on the maps. I becann at onee deeply interested in the subject, and decided to do my bent to make their fanma known to the scientitic word. Mr. Hartert, who shared my enthusiasm, declared himself willing to undertake the exploration of the Natmas in about three or fone years, if they should remain mexplored so long. This, however, was not their fate, for I learnt from Mr. Charles Hose, the well-known explorer of the interior of Sarawak, that he had alreary thonght of exploring that gromp of islands: and I male arrangements with him that I should have the result of his investigations for my Musemm. But even Mr. Hose was not destined to be the first zoologist on the Natumas, for, when he returned to Borneo, he found that true and faithful zoologist, Mr. A. Everett, so well known from his many successful explorations on the Philippiues, Palawan, Borneo, aud other islauds, ready for a trip to the Natmas. He informed Mr. Everett of my interest in the Natmans, and the latter gentleman was willing to forward his collections to my Mnseum, where I promised him they wonld be studied and described.

In the following lages I offer the first list of the birds from sirhasseu aul Bunguran, prepared for me by Mr. Hartert. As the collection containel animals of most classes-altogether a wouderful success, considering the short time of Mr. Everett's collecting-lists of the different gromps will be giveu in dne time, each onder being worked ont by specialists, the lepilontera mly by myself. such gromps, of which the collections were too small, as the coleoptera, will be worked ont when forther material comes to hand. This will, I hope, soon be the tase, an Mr. C. Hose intends to visit both the Natunas and Auambas with a ummber of native collectors, in order to complete lir. Everett's investimations.

The Natuna Islands* extend in a N.W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. direction to the distance of 190 miles from Tanjong Api, the N.W. cape of Bormeo. They may le divided into three group-Sonth Natunas, nearest to Borneo ; Great Natunas, or Bunguran with its contignons islets; and North Natuna, or Pulu Lant.

The Fonth Natunas, or Little Natunas, with Suli aul Sirhassen, extend from the coast of Borneo to abont lat. 3 . N . Marmendam, the sonthermmost is land of this
 the northermmost and largest island of this group, is abont $1^{\prime 2}$ miles long amb is milen wide, and abont fi3 miles from Cape Api. Retween subi and Marmandum liex Sichessem, 9 miles long. This is the maly island ot this gromp visited by Mr. Excrett.

[^11]The largest of the Natuda gronp, (ireat Natma, or properly Bunguran. extends from is $3-\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $4161^{\prime}$ ' N. ('ape Datto, the north extreme of the islanl, is in long. 10- 11' F., and C'ape sembing, the cant extreme. in long. Ilan '?l $\frac{1}{2}$ ' E., its breadth heing about ins miles.

This island is largely clorked with heach forest. The interior is mostly high, and in the northeru part are two momitains of considerable elevation. Dount Betong or (Luoin IFill, and Mount lanai, the latter being よ $9 \cdots$ fect high. The greater part uf the coasts of Bungurim are fronted by reefs and islets, making the approach more or less dangerons to vessels, all the more so as they are but incompletely survered. Bunguran is inhabited by Malars.

The North Natunas are of molerate height, produce cocomats and some other froits, and are inhabited by Malays. The smaller iskands are rocky and sterile. The uame "Natuna Islands." given ly the Enropeans to these gronps, is antircly unknown to the Malays.

The following extracts from a letter ol Mr. Everett 1 believe to be of great interest, considering the importance of the field-observer's opinion :-
"I was absent from Labuan sixty-four days, ont of which I got only twenty-five working days, of which fourteen days were rainy. Although I left Labnan on September 2ud, I did not reach Bunguran until September 29 th, owing to breakdown of the steamer chartered, and to fonl weather encountered in the mative schooner sulserquently. In conserpence of the shortness of the time xpent on shore of the islands, and the continual storms of wind and rain ushering in the commencement of the rainy season, my collection is small, thengh fair enongh for the nomber of actual working days. There is a considerable uumber of mammals on Bunguran. You will find among the collection a Mydrus, s'mnopithecus, tialeopithecus, Tupain, Squirrels, Ruts and Bats, Tragulus. There is also a Jamis which I did not get, another Trayulus, one or two small C'arnirorn, probably some more liodents, and perhaps another Tapece, which I did not procure. The Deer Lave been introduced from 1)ateh Borneo.
" I was much disappointed with the birds, which appear to differ bat little from those fonnd ou the Mahay P'eninsnla, thongh there may be fonnd more peculiarity when they come to be actually compared with a series of the latter. There must be a great number of species, however. which I did not meet with, as the istend is largely rlother with heary forcest. Therefore there remains plenty of work to be done.
" I did not once on the islands hear the note of a Barbet (Meyaluema). The only Pitto ohtained is the common $P$. cyonoptorn, I could hear of no such hird as at pheasaut or partridge. My station was at the foot of Mount Ranai (La!) feet), ou which such hirds would be fomed if they existed. Neither in the North nor in the South Natmas are any Hegaporle's fomend.
"The Northern Natumas will, zoolograblly, have to be grouped with the Malay Penimsula, I think; the southern seem to belong, zoologically, to Borneo. Considering how chosely they ajproath cach other and the extreme shallowness of the intervening sea, it semms remarkable that there should be a welldetined line of demarcation between the fanas of the two gronns. The presence of the genera Mydeus and J/aris (buth of which seem to be absent from Nirhassen) on Bunguran recms to prove its colutinental character."
( ( ee conclusions on P. 4~3.)

## L1. List of THE Fllst (OLLECTHON OF BHRDA FROMf THE NATUNA ISLANDS.

## By ERNST HARTERT.

Is the following pagen 1 give an account of the first collection of hirds from the Satma lslands, made in September on Sirhassen lslaud. and at the end of Neptember and in October 1a93, on Banguran 1sland, by Mr. A. Ererett.

In order to muderstand the georraphical relations of the birds of the Natunas, I shall give in short the distribution of all the resident species, at least, whether they are of the Malay Peninsula, or of Borneo, or extend over both these countries.

I have in ceery case actually compared our Nituna specimens with a series of hirds of the same species from other localities, and where the material at Tring did not seem to be sufficient, I bave compared it with the material in the British Musemm. My thanks are due to my friend Mr. Sharpe and his attendants for their help in looking op the required species, and other acts of courtesy, which enabled me to finish my work in the British Nusemn in a very short time.

## 1. Monticola cyanus solitaria (P. L. S. Miill.).

A single femorle of the Eastern Blue Rock Thrush, or more likely of the iutermediate forms between the Eastern and Western form, from Bungurau.

## 2. Cittocincla macrura (Gm.).

Arult males, females, and immature birds from Bugnran. They helong to the continental $C$. morrerm and not to the Bornean C. searis Scl. This latter form seems to be in some way comected with $C$. macrur" from the continent, throngh the dark females in אouth Tenasserim and Malacea, but they show constantly more white in the lateral tail-feathers. They may, prhaps, couveniently be treated sulbspecifically (see Sharpe, C'at. B., vii., pp. Sí aud SB).
"Iris dark brown: bill black: legs pale flesh colonr: nails horn brown" (A. Everett).

## 3. Phylloscopus borealis (Blas.).

Eight specimens from Bunguran, Octuber sth to October lath (winter visitor).
4. Locustella certhiola (l’ill.).

One adult male from Sirhassen, Soptember 33 rd (winter visitor).

## 5. Orthotomus ruficeps (Less.).

Five males and fomales from Sirhassen (Malay Peniusula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Palawan). Fully adnlt birds have the tail-teathers chestnut rufons with the rentres blackish hrown near the base, while immature specimens have them brown with pate tips and a broad blackish subterminal bar.

## 6. Orthotomus atrigularis Temm.

Six males aud as many fimules from I'muguran. The fimales all want the hatak throat stripes that characterise the melfe and the chentmet red colour on the
head does not extend so far behind. but is more or less washed with sreenish on the nape. Younger hirds resemble the fomule.

This species enjors a wide range, being foumd from the Himalayas to Burmah, extending down the Malay l'eninsula to sumatra and Bornes.

ㄷ Malacopterum cinereum bungurense subis. nov.
A series from Bunguran shows quite coustant differences in the shade of colour from W. cinereem from Malacea and Borneo, the rufous of the uner tail-coserts heing paler and the rafons: of the forehead being likemise paler. Besides all the four specimens from Bungurau have a wery distinct pale brownish bnfi band across the breast and some faint ashy streaks on the breast (thongh of course not on the throat as M. mugnum has, which is rpuite different).

There are very few specimeus in the grand collection of .IV. cinereum in the British Museum, now about three times as large as in las 3 , when sharpe wrote the immortal Catalogu of the Timelizilue, which appoarh the Bunguran birds in the darkness of the toreast, and the tail and forchead are always a little paler, althongh there are specimens which are difficult to distiugnish. As, however, the langurau birds are entirely similar inter se, and are omly approwhed, though mot quite reached, by a few out of the quatities of continental lirds 1 was able to compare, I feel obliged to recognise it as a subspecies.

Wing in three males: $3,3,3 \cdot 1$ inches; iu one femall, 3.0 ; tail in the males:
 (1):

## - Anuropsis malaccensis (Hartl.).

A mule and a female from Bunguran, both rather pale below. The wing of the male is $2 \cdot 6$ inches long, while that of the femule measures $2 \cdot 3$ inches only, but both are alike in colour, except that the tail of the fimale is more rafons. The tail of the mule is $1: 3$ inch, that of the femule $1 \cdots$. The species was originally described from Malacea (Brochypteryx malucconsis, Hart1., Ref. Zool., tntt, p. the'), and the mly syunym, Berechypterye poliogenis, Strickl., Coutr: (Irn.. 1-49, p. !33, P1. XXX]. (figura inaccurata), js also given to a Malacean bird. It is said to be distributed over Malacea, sumatra, and Borneo, lont three Bornean specimens before me from Nounts Pemrisen, Dulit, and Kalnlong, are mach more bright ochraceons below. The Bornean birds seem to be brighter as ar rule, bont not constantly (see sharpe's remarks on the species in pares jon and in! of Cat. B., vii., 1003).

## 4. Drymocataphus nigricapitatus (Eyton).

Fise males aud jemales from Bunguran. It is rcmarkable that the Malaccan form, which reaches from the extreme south of Tenasserim through the Malay P'eninsula to simmatra, and not $/ 1$. ceqpistrutuid's (Temm.), its Bormean rejresentative, inhabits Bunguran.
14. Stachyris natunensis sp. nov.
sturhyris ex affinitate sfecierum sto decisomi, st, miyriceps, sto bormeensis dictarnm, rostro nigro, palyebris alhis, abkiominis colore ut in St. nigrictps. simillimns. st. Ifreisomi, sed colore supra ulivascentiore, minus rufescente, fiacile distinguenda.
1)iffert a specie St. miyrices dicta colore mostri uigm, fronte grisescente (nec pure atro albidoute striata), gula obscmriore. Differt a specie St. hornerensis dicta colore abdomimis lutescentiore, verticis phmis albo marginatis.

Hab. Insula Bunguran dieta.
Achelt mele.-Bill hackish. Forehead dark hoary grey with the shafts of the feathers blackish: feathers. of the middle of the crown blackish, margined with white, those in the middle of the occiput dark brown with an olive tinge; along the sides of the orciput runs a broad stripe of blackish feathers, bordered on both sides by a whitish line, these feathers being white on the shatt and burdered with hrownish. All the rest of the upper surface. upper wing-coverts, back and rump' olive brown. Quills du*ky brown, edged with the colour of the back, tail-featherdusky brown, edged with alive hrowu. Eyelids white. Lores ashy. Ear-coverts hrown with sume fer ashy tesuthers in front. A broad white malar stripe. Chin light ashy. Throat slaty grey, darkening towards the lower part. Below the throat the entire under surface of a buffy yellowish rufous bromn, as ou the breast of 'st. nigriceps Hodgs., the feathers a little lighter on the shaft: side of hreast and flanks and under tail-coverts washed with olive brown. Under wing-coverts buff; iuner wing-lining buffy. "Iris orange brown; bill hack, the mandible deep plambeons : leg.s aud feet light olive; nails grey " (A. Everett).

Adult femule.-Entirely simidar to the male.
 height of culmen at base $6.2^{2}$.

Of this very distinct new species, one $\delta$ and oue of were procured on the istand of Bunguran, on the ith and 7th of Uctober.

Stuchyris nutunensis forms somewhat an intermediate speries between St. migriceps, which extends from Nejal and Bootan, through all the hill-tracts of Assam, and sonth of the Brahuantra to Arrakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, and St. bornernsis, a discovery of Mr. Whitehead, and as yet only found on the Kina Baln, Dulit, Poeh, and Penrisen Monatains in Northera Borneo.

The Banguran lirds differ from St. nigriceps iu the colonr of the throat, which is more miform and darker, in the feathers on the forehead leing hoars grey with hanck shafts, insteal of thack with white edges as in St. migrioeps. Besides the feathers of St. migriceps on the throat are much more pointed, while they are rounded in St, nutmensis and bornernsis. The bill is, in the two skins from Bunguran, black, while it is brown with a lighter mandible in the skin: from Nikkim. Oates (Frum. Brit. Int., B. i., 1". 16\%) gives the colonr of the till of St. wigrierps as "1hmish black, lower manditge pale blaish," lont Hume states that the colonr of the bill changes accorling to season, and that it is pale, with the lower mandible pale yellowish horny, in the cold season (November to February), while it is darker in summer. Howerer this may be, the thills of all the specimens of st, nigriceps hefore me have the bills brown and the lower mandible quite prale 'in skin), while in St . natumensis and St, homeensis it is hack in skin, and in a of of st. neigriceps which I shot in the hills south of the Dihing River in Assam, on Angust 28th, 1以 I fonnd the upper mandible horny frown, the fower bhish flesh colon (ch. also sharpe, lbix, 1882, p. 449). There is a fatal misprint, I suppose, in Nharpes carctul and exact description (l.c.), as the bastard-wing and wing-coverts are described as bhe. instead of olive browu.

There are two more forms which may he confonuded with st. nutunensis-i.... first s\% lareatu ( $h_{1}$.) from sumatra, which is much more rutons above and below
and cannot be mistaken for it when eompared, and St. darisomi, recently deseribed by sharpe in the meeting of the Brit. Oru. ('luh, in October 1892 (see /his, fs?3, p. Il!). This later shectes is very much like st, natunemsio, hint can easily he distinguished by the mneh more rufous colomr of the uper parts and wings, a distinctly shorter wing and a less prowerful hill, besides that the car-coverts are uniformly owhacens brown, without an indication of grey feathers on the upper margin.

Starleyris deacisoni is characterised (l.c.) as follow: : Similis St. bornephsi, rostro nigro, facic laterali et regione parotici pallide ochracesentibns, pectori concoloribns, distinguenta."
"Long. tot. ijj poll., alae 2.e.s."
(IJab. Pahang, castern coast of the Malay:u Peninsula.)
As the type (and single specimen sent) belongs to the Rafthe Mnsenm at Singapore, and is going back to the East, I take this opportmity of deseribing it betore it leaves Furope. I thank Mr. Sharpe for his kindness in Jending me the specimen for comprarison.
of al. Sutchyris darisoni Wharpe (type). Bill (in skin) black, under mandible paler. Feathers of forehead blackish, pale greyish at hase and on their margins. Lores grey, mixed with blackish. From the hinder part of the crown along the occiput a broal median stripe of brown, hordered right and left by a broad lateral stripe of blackish, which agaiu is bordered on hoth sides by a line of whitish streaks, caused by rows of feathers with white shatt-lines. All the remainder of the uprer parts rufons brown with a taint olive tinge. Quills deep brown, rufous brown on the outer wels. Sides of the head yellawish rutous hrown. A hroad white malar stripe. Chin and throat dark ashy grey, paler towards the mandible. The rest of the under parts light yellowish rutons brown, the feathers distinctly paler along the shalt ; centre of aldomen moch paler. Tail dark rufons brown. Total length about $5 \cdot 5$ inches; wing, 2.2.) ; tail, 2; culmen, $1 \cdot 69$; height of enlmen at have, 1119 ; tar*1", 0.8.

ठ. R. Tahan. Pahang, Angust Brol, 1891 (W. Davison coll.).

## 11. Mixornis everetti sp. not.

Mixornis supra rufescens, iufra flava, nigro striata, sicut M. gularis, it ina differt stria supraoculari cinerea, striis pectoralibns latiorilus.

Mab. Bunguran.
Adult mule.-Above rutons brown, paler and with a faint yellowish tint on the back and rump, darker and actually chestunt on the top of the head; feathers immediately above the bill greyish, having back shaft-streaks and greyish webs, those of the crown with black shafts. Lores, feathers romd the eye, and a distinct streak above the eye grey, most feathers with distinct black shafts. Far-coverts whitish grey, rufons towards their hind part. A somewhat olsolete malar stripe of whitish black-centred feathers. Quills dark blackish sepia hown, externally broally odged with chestnut, the first primaries with narrow and sometimes obsolete vellowish brown fringes, the inner secondaries chestnut on both webs. Wingcoverts chestnnt, rectrices ahove chestmut, lighter and brighter towards the margins. fuills internally edged with pale yellow towards the base. Unthr surface lemon yellow, the nypermost chin feathers more whitish: throat and hreast with hroad black median linex, ahdomen with very narrow and sometimes ohsolete dnsky watt lines. Sides of boty and ander tail-coverts dull olive yellow. Under wing-
foverts pale yellow. " Iris yellowish white: bill blackish: mandible blaish phunbeous; logs olive" (A. Everett, September 3uth, In $8: 3$, Buguran).
 0.71 : culmen, 0.\% to 0.\%s.

Adult femule.-Nimilar to the male.
This pretty new species ean easily be distinguished from Misornis auturis (Rafll.), its nearest ally, chiefly by the more greyish face an! the obvions grey (not yellow) feathers ahove the eye, and ly the broader black shaft-stripes on the breast. From its other nearer ullies, 1/. borneensis Epl., 1/. montanat Sharpe, 1/. jercuica G'ab. and IV. cuytuganensis Guillemard, it ean at once be distingnished by the throat and breast being of a yellow gromm colnur, like the ablomen, while in all the above-named speces the throat or the throat and lireast are white and differ in colour from the abrlomen.

Eight moles and two females from Bungnran: some moulting.
I take a special pleasure in naming this bird after that indelatigable fieldzoologist, Mr. A. Everett, who already previonsly discovered two new species of the genns Micornis.

## 1.. Mixornis erythroptera (Blyth).

Seven specimens from Bunguran. They perfectly agree with the series in the British Musenm. It is noteworthy that this species, which reaches from Tenasserim down the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, and not Micornis bicolor (Byth), the allied species from Bornen, inlahits bunguran.

## 13. Alcippe cinerea Blyth.

Bunguran, thre males, whe femule.
"Iris greyish white: hill hrown: legs pale plumbenns; claws light horu browu" (A. Everett).
(Malacea and Borneo.)

## 14. Eupetes macrocercus Temm.

Une adult male, very bright and fine, October 1st. Bnagur:an.
" lris dark brown ; bill black; legs dark plumbeons: evelids and a hasal spot at the posterior angle of the mandilde cobalt blue " (A. Everett).

This Malaccan species has recently been reeorded from Borneo (Sharpe, Mhis,

15. Tricholestes criniger Blyth.

One pair from Bunguran. From Sonth Tenasserim along the Malay Peniusula to sumatra and Borneo.)

## 16. Alophoixus phaeocephalus (Hartl.).

Criniger phecocpphalus Sharpe, Cot. B., vi., p. it.
A fine male from Bnaguran. Ranges from the extreme south of Temasserim down the Nalay Peuinsula to Sumatra and Burneo.

Uates has separatel this species muler the above generic mame, because it contirely wants a crest, while the crest is remarkahy lomg and conspicnons in the senus remiqer.

## 1\%. Jole olivacea 11yth.

An adnlt female from Bunguran. "Iris milk white " (A. Everett). Malay l'eninsula, dava, Sumatra, and Borneo.)

## 15. Chloropsis icterocephala (Jens.).

A series from Bangnman.
This is another case of a Malacean species, and unt the Bornean representative (Chl. rividimelu slarpe, Cut. B., vi., 1. 31), inhabiting Bumgran. Chlo icterorephete occurs in the Malay Peniasula and sumatra.

## 19. Pycnonotus simplex Less.

Sirlassen and Bonguran. (Malay Peninsula, Sumat ta, Java, Borneo.)
Mr. Everett marked the iris "crimson" in a female from sirhassen, and " ruilk white " in a pair from Bunguran. The variation in the eolour of the iris has heen noticed hefore (see Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., B. i., p. 29:3).
20. Aegithina viridissima ( $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{p}}$.).

A number of very fine moles and females from Bungran. (Malay Peminsula, Sumatra, Borveo.)
$\because 1$. Dicaeum trigonostigma (Scopr).
Adult males and female, and an immature male in most interesting transitional Itumage from Bunguran. September 30th to Octoher 1Ith, 1-93.

From the Karen Hills to Cochinchina, along the Malay Peninsula to sumatra and Borneo.
2.2. Prionochilus ignicapillus (Ext.).

Two adult mates and a young from Bungaran. "Iris orange brown; bill hatak. hasal two-thirds of mandible pale plumbeons ; legs and feet phmbeons hho: nailn dark grey " ( $\delta$ ad. October i th, 1~93, A. Ererett).
(Malacea, sumatra, Bornew.)

## 23. Prionochilus maculatus (Temm.).

Two mates from Buguran (Malay Peuinsula, Sumatra, aud Bornen). * Bill Lhack; basal two-thirds of mandille pale plumbeons ; legs and teet phumberns hhe ; mails dark grey " ( $\delta$ jun., Oetober ith, $1 \times 93, \mathrm{~A}$. Everett).
24. Cinnyris hasselti (Temm.).

A mumber of specimens from Bunguran (Malay Peninsula and sauda hands).
20. Cinuyris pectoralis (Ilorsf.).

Three males and two fimules from Sirhassen Island (Malacca and islands).
The lreast the the mate in the beautiful plate in Shelley's Monogroph of the Nictarimiedue is not very well coloured.

## 26. Anthreptes malaccensis (Scop.)

This widespread and common sum-hird, whieh is distrilnted from the Malas P'eninsula over the sumala Islands, mast be very common on the Natunas, as a very large series arrived from Bunguran and Siehassen. They all helong to .I. matuccensis
proper. There is, however, no donbt that au eutirely distinct species, A. wholdoemer shell., ocenrs in the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, althongh Gadow did not recugnise it in the Catalogue of $B$. (ix., p,1 $1 \because 3$ ). The specimens which I procured in Deli, N.E. Sumatra, and which I recorded as A. malercensis (J. f. O.. 1s59. p, 35(1), are A. rhertolefme Shell.
22. Anthreptes simplex (Müll.).

Bunguran. (Tenasserim, Malacea, Borneo, and Sumatra.)
2゙. Anthreptes hypogrammica (Miill.).
Three mules from Bunguran. Identical with specimens from Bornen. (bistributed over the Malay Peninsula, Numatra, and Borneo.)
29. Chalcoparia singalensis (Gm.).

Anthreptes phomirntis Shell., 1fonour. Mertarin., P. 325, Pl. 10hi.
A whothreptes phoonicotis Gadow, Cat. B., ix., p. 121.
Chulcoperiw phoenirotis Oates, Fanm Brit. Ind., B. ii., p. 373 (see also p. 3i2). Bunguran.
Cahanis, Tweeddale, Hume, Oates (B. Burmab), and others had generally used the oldest name (Motacilla sinyalensis Gmel., S. N.. i., p). 96t), but reeently ornithologists used to call the species A. phoenicolis, although that name was given thirty-six years later. Cabanis (Mrs. Hirin., i., 1 ). (103) fommed the gems Cholcoparin, and Oates (l.c.) wrote about the value of this gemers in 1sum, stating that, in his opinion. the hird in question was no sun-bird at all. Whether he is right in this latter surmise or not, there is no dombt that his reasons for the distinctness of the gemus are very clear, and the genus Chulconoria, already recognised forty-four years ago by the keen eye of ('abanis, shonhd be recognised.
C. singulensis is distributed from the Sikkim Terai throngh Assam, Cachar, Manipur, Arrakan, Tenasserim, down the Malay Peninsula, tu sumatril, Borneo. and .Java.
30. Aethopyga siparaja (Kaft.).

A series of this heautiful bird from Bunguran. The colour of the ablomen varies a little, and in some males it is almost as olive ats in the specimen from Borneo figured on Pl. 5i of the Monegr. Nectorin. by shelley, while others have it as grey as nsual.

## 31. Arachnothera longirostris (Lath.).

Common on Bunguran and Sirhassen 1slands. (Ocenes in India, the Andamans, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes.)

## 32. Motacilla flava 1.

Yonug and in winter phumage from Sirhassen and Buyguran (winter visitor).
33. Artamus leucogaster (Valenc.).

Three specimens from Bungurab, oue from Sirlassen. The oeenrence of this species is of considerable interest, because it is a Rornea", or at least "insular" element; while the ornis of the Natmas, to judge from the present material, contains chiefly Malaccan, and not horncon forms. A. lenerogentor is not recorde I from the

Halay l'eminsulak (thongh it is fair to admit that the east side of the peninsula is very little explored ornithologically), hat is an insular species, ocenrring on the Andamans, sumatra, dava. Borneo, the Philippines, the Moluceat and New Guinen, and North Anstralia.

The Natnuas secimens are rather dark above, with very little brown on the hack; lont in the grand series of the species in the Tring Musemm are similarly dark ones.

The name A. leucorkynchus (Linn.) for this species is, J think, quite acceptable ( see Sharpe, Cot. B., xiii., pp. 3, 4, 万).

Speaking of the peculiar genns Artamos, 1 may say that they have enormons patches of powler-downs, with a fine whitish powler. This is of great importance, as they seem to br the only Pusserime birels that have powder-downs! I only made this discovery when arranging the geuns in the Tring Mnsemm, hat soon found out that Nitzsch (Pterylographee, 11. 5: and 114, I'1. 1I1., fig. 4, 1840) had already long ago discussed the matter.

I do not fiud any mention of this chrious fact in any of the recent publications about the genus, and therefore wish to call attention to it.

The genus Artamers must certainly stand by itself as family Artamidar. In the Senclenbergian Catalogne I mited with it I-tamia from Madagascar ; but, althongh 1 had reasous for it. J now thiuk that I was ntterly wrong in doing so.

The egg of Artamus fuscus looks quite like a Shrike's egg.
34. Calornis chalybea (Horsf.).

Several adult specimens from Sirlassen. They agree with snch from Malacea, Simatra, and Borneo, and cannot le separated. Spread from Tenasserim down the Malay Peaiusula and to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and aljacent islands. "Jris scarlet" (Nirhasseu, Neptemher 21 st , $1 \mathrm{w} 93, \mathrm{~A}$. Everett).

## 35. Gracula javanensis (Osbeck).

Four vary large and fine skins, with the wings $i \cdot 1$ to $\% \cdot 4$ inches, from Sirhassen. Sharpe (Cut. B., xiii., p. $103,1 \times 90$ ) only gives wing $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, aud certainly the majority of specimens of $1 \frac{1}{x}$. jacanensis are smaller, but there are in Mr. lothschills collection specimeus from sumatra which have the wing as long as the Sirhassen liirds. The form of the wattles, colour, etc., agree exactly with specimens from Sumatra, Borneo, etc. Sharpe (l.c.) gives the range of li.jaranensis as follows: "From South Tenasserim to Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo."

## 36. Dissemurus platurus (Vieill.).

A series of nine skins from Bumenram. They all belong to the small species without an elongated crest which iulahits Mahaca, Sumatra, and Borneo, and which is very different from the big species of the Himalayas, Assam, etc., with an cnormons erest. Perhaps the davan species is different again, bot in any case one species inlabits Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo. Visill. (Nour. Dict., ix., f. 5-s) when creating the name pluturus, gives no exact locality lor the bird he describes, bat says that the species inhabits Malabar and Siam, as stated by the anthors mentioned ly him, and it is only from his expressly saying that his hirds had no crest, that the name of Vieillot can be bestowed on the Malatan form of the racket-tailed Drongos. Prolably it would be better to adopt the name
D. Grachyphorus Bp., Consp., i., p. 35t, which refers nudonbtenly to the Burnean bird, for this species. See for references: sharpe, Cut. B., iii., pr, 25--265; Hume, Stray Feath., vi, pp. 219-222; Oates, F'umul Brit. Incl., 13. i., II. 325, 326 , and others.

The wings of the Bunguran specimens measure $5 \%$ to $6 \cdot 2$, thas varying rather moch. Also the length of the tails varies.
(" Iris crimson ; lifl and teet black.")
3i. Graucalus bangurensis sp nov.
Groumetus rujus was simillimus est mari Cir. sumatrensis, sed alis longionitms, cujus femina differt a femina tro sumutrensis ablomine, tergo uropugioque nubilioribus uee pure atro et albo fasciatis.

Arfult male.-Above and below slaty grey, beeoming mach pater on the aldomen and under tail-coverts, as well as on the rump and mper tail-coverts; on these latter parts the feathers are tipped with ashy white. Wing-coverts like the back, lat uarrowly elged with awhy grey. Quills and primary coverts black, narrowly edged with ashy grey on the outer wels, quills edged and washed with ashy white towards the bases of the iuncr wehs. Tail hack, central pair of rectrices washed with greyish brown on the hasal portions, the lateral (shorter) pair ashy towards the tip, the rest iudistinetly tipped with ashy. Under wing-coverts pale grey. Total length about $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches (in skin); wing (in three meles), $f \cdot(\dot{0}$ to 10.7 ( 5.95 to $(6 \cdot 1$ in $G$. sumatrensis $\delta$ ) : culmen, $1 \cdots 2$; tarsus, $10 \cdot 9$ to $9 \%$; tail, 4.7 tor $4 \cdots$ ( $4 \stackrel{\circ}{5}^{5}$ in $(i$. sumutrensis).

Athelt femele.-Similar to the mule, but the abrlomen white, irregularly banded with blackish and clonded with grey, under tail-cowerts white, each feather with a black lumle and a short black line on the middle of the white shaft; under wing-coverts and axillaries white, barred with hack. Feathers of the rump and upper tail-coverts ashy, with a black "ross-bar before the broad white tip: the
 Iris of hoth sexes yellowish white or very pale lemon yellow; lill, legs, and claws black.

Ituh. Banguran.
The male closely resembles that of is. sumatiensis, bat the wing is much bonger. The femule differs obrionsly from that of $C_{r}$. sumetrensis, the abdomen being not pure white, sharply banded with black, as in G. sumatrensis, but the white as well as the black bauds are clondel over with grey; the alolomen becomes whiter towards the tail. The lower back, rump, and uprer tail-coverts are also more clondy and much less sharply banded than in G. sumutrensis.

That Bunguran possesses this very distinct species is expecially interesting since G. sumatrensis (Mïll.) is distributed over Matacea, Smmatra, and parts uf Borneo (see Sharpe, Cat. B., iv., p. 12).

## 35. Hyloterpe grisola (1:lyth).

Five adnlt birds from Sirhassen. (Malay Peninsnla and Borneo, ete.)

## 39. Philentoma dubium sp, now,

Mr. Everett sent two males and two fimales of : 'Philentomet, all from Bunguran, and killed on the 6ith and yth of October. They closely resemble

Philonfome pyrvorotoreme (Temm.) from Malacea and Borneo, lout differ from all that I have been able to compare by a shorter wing and whiter moder parts. fin the males the ablumen is whitish, hafl towards the lireast and on the umber tail-coverts, but almost pare white in the middle: flanks arthy brown. In the mimbe of Ph, pilrohopterum Temm., the abdomen is rufous butf, deepest towards the hreast and on the under tail-coverts. The females of $\mathrm{I} k$. pyrrhopterum have the under parts "rufous buff, whiter towards the vent," as sharpe justly deseribes it ( $1^{\prime}$ at. B., iv., p. Bfis) ; in P/F. dubium the under jarts are buffy white, whitest on the widdle of the abdomen and throat, while the femule of $P / /$. purrlopterum has the throat darkest.

I have been doubtful indeed whether the Bunguran bird shouhd form a distinet species or not; but the above stated differences are obsious and not to be averlooked, so I thonght it hest to give the form a mame. As I hope to receive further material I will give in clue time further information as to the constancer of the character of Philentom, dubirm. whieh at present I hawe no reason to doubt, as they are elear enough in four specimens. Perhatgs Ph. dubium may turn ont to le of subspecific value.

Adnlt male--Ahove greyish hne, somewhat like a pale indigo blue, a little lighter and brighter on the forehead and ahove the eyes. merging into an carthy brown towards the rump. Primaries deep blackish brown, margined with rutens grey on the onter webs : first secondaries with the greater part of the outer welns bright chestnut: this latter colour increasen until the iunermost seconlaries are "ntirely ehestnat. Gnills borderel with rufons buff on the inner webs, first primaries on their basal part only. Primary coverts and lessur wing-coverts bluc. primary coverts centred with black; rectrices and upper tail-coverts bright chestant. Sides of head, whole neck, chin, throat, and hreast blue like the head : abomen louffy white, pale rutons butf towards the breast and on the under tailcoserts; sides of body and flamks washell with earthy brown. Total length about
 hoth meles).

Athult femmle-Forchead, top and sides of the head dark slaty hrown, with a faint bluish tinge, which is more developed on the lores and ear-cownts and very olvious on the feathers rond the eye. Lesser wing-coverts. interscapmar region, back and rump, earthy brown, fadiug into pale eathy brown on the rump. Primaries and secondaries as in the male; tail and uper tail-eoverts bright chestnut as in the mole. Under surface butfy white, almost pure white on the throat and ablomen, washed with pale monens bufl' across the breast. Sides of lureast and boly greyish brown. Total length about ${ }^{6}$ inches ; wing, 395 and 3 :


The closely allied species $I$ 'he pmorhoptervm ditiers in colome as described above. It is also larger. Two molis from Porneo in the musem at Tring have the wings
 the wings, $3 \cdot 10$; tail, シN. Sharpe (Cat. B., iv., pl. 366 and 364 ) gives the measmrements as follows: 3 . Total length, ( 6.5 inches ; culmen, 0.7 ) : wing, 30.5; tail, 2.8 ;
 Gates (Furn. Brit. Ind., B. ii., p. 44) gives for the species (probahly including mutes
 gape, $15 \%$. Wites given a fairly gornd deseription. While in the Cat. B. we find the fiomale deserifed with the usual acemateness we appreciate su mach in the
celebrated author, the description of the male is incomplete and incomprehensible, and it is evident that either a part of the mannseript has been lost hy mistake, or two descriptions have become mixed up.

## 40. Culicicapa ceylonensis (Nwains.).

Three specimens of this wilely spread and common hirl from Bunguran, identical with specimens from India, Assam, and Borneo.

## 41. Alseonax latirostris (Raff.).

Met with both on Sirhassen and Bungrm lslands in adult and yomg plumage, Septemher and Oetober 1593.

This species has first heru described ly Pallas (Znoyr. Rosso-alsiut., i., p. 461 ). He says: " (1/uspiceput griserla) Bo verrietus Danurica quam, ob summan similitodinem, speciem distinctam prounciare nou ansim, magnitutine tamen et colore differt, etc." It is, from the type in which the name is printed, obvions that Pallas dill not mean 'to name the hird "Danmica," bnt simply to mention the" "Danarian variety," therefore the next oldest name, i.e. lutionstris, has rightly been admiterl.

## 1․ Hypothymis azurea (Borkl.).

Nirhassen and Bunguran.
The specimens from Sirhassen modonhtedly belong to the widespreal insular form with the abdomen shaded with parphish hoish, but one mule and one femele from Bomguran seem to be somewhat whiter on the alntomen and muter wiagcoverts, althongh, I beliere, belonging to the same form.

There cannot be any donbt, that the name $/ 1$. "azure (Borld.), fonnded on the ". (robu-mouches hlen des Philippines" of Danbenton, applies strictly to the Philippine lorm, as lorntity und description clearly indicate, althongh the belly is too white on the plate : all the fignres of that time (and many recent ones, ton, onfortmately) must be taken chm grano sutis, as is ohvious from any of them. Therefore, in cases where descriptions and fignres disagree, it is always the descrip)tion we have to rely uron, as it is male by the urnithologist, while the phate is in most cases doue by an artist who is little if anything of an ornithologist.

The black-naped Flyeateher from the Philipmines is ilentioal with that from the Malayan lslands, which extends throngh the Malay l'minsula, while the form from British India has a somewhat whiter abdonen. There is however every intermediate form between the two, and therefore they am omly begarded as subspecies, if they are kept distinct.

The subspecies inhabiting the Indian empire must be calleal Itypothymis "izuren recrulenephalu (Sykes), as I/uscrictpu courulen ( im . also) applies to the Philippine race.

Auother closely allied form, H. asered tytleri (Bearan) inhabits the Andamans, and is darker again than $H$. azerren (Bodd.) poper, hut this form is also better treated as a subspecies, as there are intermediate specimens between it and the allied forms.

For literature about the validity of these forms of I Iypothomis and their
 1. 10: ; Walden (Twemh.), Trams, Zonl. Sor., ix., p. 1-2: Hume, Stray Feuth.,

etc．，July 1s90；1lartert，Kitt．I＇oyels．Senckrnh．，1．日月，note 14il；Idem，J．f．O．，
 Jhs．（＇ir．，sxxii．，1，1？！（1心！日）（II．typleri，and not H．nzurea，on Engano！）； and other phaces．

## 43．Hirundo rustica gutturalis（N心り）

One mute eath from sirhassen ：md Bungran，both nodoubtedly lelonging to the eastern form of the swallow．

## 44．Eurylaemus ochromelas（hatll．）．

This bixd，which is common thronghout the Malay Peuinsula，Borweo，and simmatra，was not rare on Punguran．Perfectly identical with a number of specimens from Nalacea，sumatra，and Borneo．

4．）．Pitta moluccensis（ $l^{\prime}$ ．L．s．，Miill．）．
A fine male from lbnguran．From larmah along the Malay Peninsula to borneo and Smmatra，where it is eommon in the north－easteru parts，and the only sonelies of the genus which I met with in Deli and Lankat．

## 44．Alcedo ispida bengalensis（ tim ．）．

One specimen from Bunguran．
I shall always consider A．bengalensis a subspecios of A．ispoide，but I shall wever agree to muite it sans fucgon with ．1．ixpuidu．The most interesting fact， that over an enomons area the small lengulosis torm cecors alone，while in others the large ispida alone is fomed，cannot loe denied，and the fact that，where their areas overlap，every intemediate form is common，does not alter this fact．If we unite both nuder one name we simply neglect the interesting fact of the existence of two forms，while the existence of the intermediate forms forbids their heing treated as species．

4．Ceyx euerythra Nhare．
One femule from Bunguran，which 1rr．Sharge kindly named tior me foy， paterythra．See Cot B．，xvii．，p．17！，where this mame is published for the first time．The distribution is given as：＂Malacea，smmatra，Labian，N．W．Borneos， Palawan，Mindoro．＂My sprimen is yellow below，and there is a bright yellow spot hehind the car－coverts．The entire top of the heal and a line along the middle of the back and rump turl the mper tail－coverts are heantifnlly and strougly washed with lilac．The scapmars are entirely cinuamon red，without ：my hamk，the rectrices cimamon red with yellow hases，the secondarios red， with a black streak along the middle，the primaries chictly back．

## 40．Carcineutes pulchellus（IIorst．）．

A pair from Bmusnran．Wentical with Malacea Nins．It is remarkable that
 representative is fimul on limguran．

4：）Halcyou pileatus liovld．
From Bnnguran．（心．India，Indo－Malayan conutries to C＇elebes and China．）
51). Harpactes duvauceli (Temm.).

A mule from Bunguran. (S. Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Billiton, виниео.)

## 51. Eurystomus calonyx kharpe.

From Bunguran (see Sharpe, Cat. B., xvii., p. 35).
Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Sharpe himself confirmed my placing the specimens under E. calonyx, a northern form, which is very closely allied to E. orientatis.
52. Anthracoceros convexus (Temm.).

Common ou Bungnran. (Malacea, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.)
53. Eudynamis honorata (L.).
do from Sirhassen.
Shelley (Cat. B., xix., pp. 316-3:1, I-91) states that the Indian (E. honorete) and the Malayan (E. mulayanu) forms cannot be distiuguished, thus giving the range: "Indian Peninsula and Ceylon, extending to China and south throngh the Burmese provinces over the Indo-Malayan Archipelago to Flores." The Sirhassen of aul of have the wings is inches long.

## 54. Surniculus lugubris (Horsf.).

One adult male from Bungnran, which is of a rather bright colour and of ${ }^{-}$ musual size. The wings measure 5 oft inches, while specimens before me from Borneo have the wing $4 \cdot 8$ and some from Ceylon $4 \cdot 8$ to 5 , and Shelley gives 5 inches as the length of the wing (Shell., Cut. B., xix., p. D29, 1891). I to not dare, from the single specimen before me, to separate the Surniculus from Bunguran. but hope to see additional material before long, to enable me to decide whether this is a distinet species or not.

## 5. Zanclostomus javanicus (Horsf.).

From Bunguran. (From Southern Tenasserim down the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.)

## 50. Palaeornis longicauda (Bold.).

One female from Bunguran, and another femule from Sirhassen. They agree with the descriptions and with a femmle from sumatra in the Tring collection. "Iris of the Binguran bird: outer ring white, imer ring raw nomber brown : bill dark hrown; feet greenish grey. Iris of the Sirhasseu hird : lemon yellow " (A. E.).

The species is distributed over the Malay P'eninsula, Singapore, sumatra, Nias, Billiton, Borneo (see Salval., 'at. B., xx., [r, tit).

## 5\%. Pisorhina lempiji (Horsf.).

Two specimens, both markel $\delta$, from Bnnguran, one in the brown, one iu the rufous phmage. The one in the brown phmage is a little larger. Its iris was brown, the bill, cere, and teet dirty white, and the claws dark grey. Wing of the rufons one, -6.6 ; wing of the brown one, 5 , ix iuches.

Mr. Sharpe kindly helped me in maming these two birds, which are inseparable from specimens from Malacca, Sumatra, Tenasserim, Borueo, ete.

## 5^. Spilornis pallidus Wilden.

A series in different plnagges from Bunguran. They agree in colour with a mumber of loornean skius before me, hat they are decidedly smaller. The wings of the longuran measure only $11 \cdot 6$ to $I \mathscr{\sim}$ I iuches. In the Pritish Musenm is a specimen from Sihm, Borneo, also collected ly Mr. Everett, which is equally small, and another loonean skin which closely approaches them. I therefore refran at present to distinguish the lunguran bird from Sp. pallielus. The genus syiformis was but foorly represented in the British Mnsenm. when Mr. Sharpe wrote the first volume of the Catulogue of Birds in 18.4. but now, especially throngh the addition of the Tweeddale and llume collections, and throngh recent collections from Borneo, a grand material is amassed. A recent review of the genns, which may considerably alter the previous opinious ahont it, is desirable, and with the help of Dr. Sharpe and the material in the Tring Musemm, I hope to be able to mudertake this task hefore long ; bat before a complete study of the collections 1 shall refrain from uttering any opinious abont the species of spilornis. Sp. pallidus is said to ocemr in Malacea and Borneo, and 1 have reasons to believe that it also inhabits sumatri.
of ad. Bunguran, October 1st, Is: $13:$ "Iris golden yellow; lores, cere, and evelids light chrome yellow, the cere tinged with green: bill plumbeons grey; leys dull chrome yellow : claws black. In the gullet a snake" (A. Everett).

## 59. Accipiter virgatus (Temm.).

Several specimens of this widespread hawk were obtained on Sirhassen and Bunguran. An immature birl, labelled "o, October lath, fa93, Bunguran," has the following notes on the label : "Iris yellow : bill black, base of npler bill and mandible phmbeons : cere light green ; legs and feet greenish chrome yellow ; claws brownish back."

## 60. Geopelia striata (1.).

One female from Sirhassen. (From fonth Tenasserim thronghout the Malay Peuinsula, ludo-Malayau Archipelago, and Philippines, south to Lombock, alsu ('elebes and Amboyna.)

## 61. Osmotreron fulvicollis (Wagl.).

Several males from Bunguran. (From Fonth Tenasserim to Cochinchina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Nias, Bangka, Billiton, and Borneo.) In Borneo another quite distinet ipecies occurs in the northern parts, O. baramensis (Meyer).

## fi2. Osmotreron vernans (L.).

From Nirhassen and Punguran. Identical in coloration with specimens from Malacea, Sumatra (Deli), lorneo, and the Philippines, hut with the wings very long, they measmring if to 6 es inches, while all specimens before me have the wing shorter, sometimes very little only, but mostly considerahly so. sablyadori (Cuf. B., xxi., p. 62) gives the leugth of the wing ares to .o.s inches. Distribution: Siam and Cochinchina, Halay Peninsula, Sumatra, Nias, Banyka, Billiton, dava, Sumbawn, Boruen, 'lhilippines, sulu lsland, ('elehes (Salvadori, l.co).
63. Butorides javanicus (Horst.).
One male from Bangurm. (ludia and Malayan Islands.)
64. Erythra phoenicura (Penn.).

Nirhassen.
65. Charadrius fulvus Gm.

Sirhassen.

## (6is) Charadrins squatarola 1.

Bunguran.

## Conclevions.

As the foregoing list of hirds shoms, they belong mostly to species which are distributed over the Mfolay Peninsula and Borneo, lat (judging from the present material) the ornis is muloubtally more Melacean then Bornemn, as at least five of the species, ont of the sixty-sis, are illentical with the Malay Peminsula species, while representative forms of them inhahit Borno; only one species (Artemus leucogester) is known from Borneo and not from the Malay Peninsula, but this hird is wery willely spread (see No. 23 of my list), and not at all especially Bornean. Moreover some of the new species are more closely allied to Malacean than to Bornean birds. The collection of birds from Nirhassen is, I shonld say, not complete enough to conclude mich from it, lat the material hefore me does not represent a more Borncan character than that from Bnugurau.

It were probally the mammals which led Mr. Everett to the rouclunion that Sirhassen was more Bornean than Bmonran, as expressed in his letter to Mr. Rothschild; but more ahout this will be said in the article on the mammals, which will he pmblished in this jomrual.

Mr. Everett has also forwarded to the British Musemu a collection of laudshells from Bunguran and Sirhassen, and Mr. Edgar A. smith was kind enongh to give me a note about the geographical relationship of the landshells, as borne out by the collection; for which I am very thankful, and whieh 1 am glad to guote here, as I am well aware of the great importance of the distribution of landshells, if zoo-grographical areas are to he detined, althongh that importanco must not be owrated, considering how easily shells may he transported in different ways from one place to anether.

Mr. Elgar Smith's mote runs as follows :
"The preliminary examiantion of the collection of landshells from the Natna lslands obtained by Mr. A. Everett has led me to the conelusion that this part of the famsal has iery close relutionship mith both thut of the . Wuluy Peminsulu and the island of Borneo; indeed the affuity may be regatrded as fairly equally halanced betwecn the two. All the genera (with one axception) from the Natumas occur in both the above sad lucalities, and three or four species also are common to all three. The Sirhassen shells do mot whihit a Bornean more than a hatayan facies, mor are the Bungum species more Malayan than Bornean, judeal a ennsiblerable propertion of the epecies are common to both islands."

## ON SOME NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA IN THE TRING MUSEUM.

By Dt. K. JORDAN<br>1. Hexarthrius aduncus sp. nov. (Pl. XIlI., fig. 1.)

 et pedibus anticis obscure rubris, pedibus quatuor postieis (tarsis subnigris exceptis) rubris.

Mandibnlac modice inclinatae, quatuor dentibns armatae, dente primo basali truncato versus posticum directo (fere sicut in ('ludognatho giraffit), tertio magno subachto recto conieo in tertia parte apisali ; secmado parvo inter primum et tertium, primo plus quam tertio approximato, quarto parso ante apicem sito, apice ipso simplice, inter apicem et dentem tertiam pancis denticulis instructace, margine exteriore (e reginne dentis tertii jarmm incurvato) ; basi sine carina aut dente dorsali. Clypells parvus, triangularis, valde incliuatns, simplex ; taput medio minime impressum, sat flanatum, margine anteriore medio vix producto, utrimpue leviter simato, angulis auticis interioribus rotundatis, paulo magis 'fuam marginis medium versus anticum prominentibus, exterioribus (ante oculos) rectis. Prothoras medio levissime camaliculatns, laterilns fortiter (sicut caput), disco minutius gramulosus, in apice parum augnstior ynam ante hasim. Efytral laevia, sine senfptura distincta.

Mentum et caput inlira fortiter, prosternum minutins, metasternum minutissime gramulosa; abdomen laere.

Long. (mand. excl.) 50 mon., mandibl. :24, elytr. 2t, lat. 20 .
Alliel to $H$. ducisomi Waterh., which has also an interior basal tooth on the mandibles directed hackwards: tomt this tooth is acmminate in $/$. ducisoni, while it is truncate in the new form : then there is a smaller tooth at the end of the basal thisd of the mandible, which is wanting in $H$. dacisomi. and the largest tooth is much farther from the tip of the mandible than in ('h. U. Waterhouse's species, since it stands just before the begiuning of the athical third; the outer edge of the mandible "pposite the large tooth is somewhat bent inward.

Hal, Assam. Three males of the same size.

## $\therefore$ Hexarthrius elongatus sp. nov.

o (forma minor). IV. niger, parum hronnesecens, elytris postice plaga sat farra indistincte circumseripta pallide castanm notatis, pedibus (genihns tarsique exceptis) castancis.

Mandibulae vornus medinn levissime latiores, ab medio inclinatae, in basi vix, dein gravatim Jeviter arenatac, in tertia parte apieali dente sat brevi, ante apicem dente secundo, primo fere acequali, armatac, basi excepta obtuse denticulatae, hasi in latere externo et infras sulphan, carina infero-latcrah medium mandibulae non attingente instructa. Clypers tridentatus, dentibus lateralibms brevibus parum versus suremm recurvatis subrectangularibns, dente mediano truncato, simplice, :upral minutissime carinato. ('apht dense granulatum sicut clypeus et mandibulace
supra lateraliter Icvissime gibhosum, autice medis late depressum, angulis auticis rotmulatis. Prothorax disco ante basim pancis punctis grossis notatns, sat snbtiliter gramulatus, lateribus sat fortiter mgato-gramlatns: lateribus pone angulos antious prominentes dentatos sinuatis, ante lasim deute sat acnoto armatis. Elytra (Iongata, sultiliter densissime punctulata, humeris hreviter dentatis.

Mentum fortiter rugatum : gula rugato-gramuata, pumetis magnis instructa. ['rosternum transverse bisuleatum, sulcis plicatura sat elevata separatis, malio vis pmotatum. Iletasternum et aldomen medion vix pmetulata, illnd lateribus grossissime suldeuse, hoe sparsim subthlins puctatum, segmento ultimo ad marginem apicalem deusins sat fortiter punctato.

Long. (mand. exc.) 40 mm ., mandibl. 12., elytr. 25, lat. 16.
The mandibles are shaped as in small males of $H$. parryi Hope, and $I$. thinoceros (Oliv.), with the flattened outer aud underside of the base forming a kind of iutern-lateral earina as in the later species ; the elypens is formed as in II. parrgi, lut the median tooth is truneate : the antencular tooth of the head is not so high as in $I$. purryi, and hardly rectangular, thongh the ante-ocular carina itself is simate behiud the tooth. The sides of the prothorax are produced towards the ryes, much more so than even in $I$. deyrollif Parry, there leing a conspicnons sinns letween this produced angle aud the neck. The elytra are much longer than in II. parryi, and posteriorly mich less romoded, mnch less st than in II. rhinoceros and deyrollec. The bisulcate prostcrumb, with an obvions fold separating the grooves, is also a character loy which the new form may be distinguished from cither of the three mentioneql species.

From I. menctibulnris Deyr., which I have not yet seen, it differs in colour, in the form of the clytra, in the more prominent intero-anterior angle of the head, the more bluat ante-senlar tonth, and the different outliue of the prothorax.

Hab. Kiua Baln (Brit. N. Borneo).

## 3. (?) Dorcus barbarus sp. вот.

(I'l. XIll., fig. : $\quad$.)
ठ. U. rubro-castanens, mandibulis apice tarsisfue subnigris. Nandibulae latithdine capitis longiores, in medio abrupte faldatomenatae, parte lanali deplanata, dilatata, in basi dente minnto, in modio dente triangulari armata, parte apicali parum torquata, sat tenui, simplice. (lypens fortiter transversus, leviter depressus, ¢nadrangularis, angulis antis minime productis, impunctatus ; eaput juxta clyperm siunatum, angulis anticis rotundatis, sed antrorsum productis, cariua anteoculari jarum clevata nou angulata, disperissime minuto punctatum, punctis versus latera parum fortilus, ponc oculos grossis panla densioribns. Antennarum nabellum triarticulathm, artienlas aute flabellum acmanatin. Prothoras longitudine phas duplo latior, apice utringue sat fortiter sinuatus, angulis anticis valde problnctis, sed sotumdatis, lateribus pone amghum autionm levissime rotmalatis, dein usque and augulum basalem rotandatun subpetis, basi medio utrimpue leviter sinuata: diseo fortins quam cajut punctatus, punctis versus latera evanescentibns, in farte laterali ipso parmu deplauata listinctis, sat maguis, sed leviter impressis, pone marginem anticum grossis in bua serie irregulari dispositis. Scutelnm longitudine parmm lations, rotundatu-triangulare, basi grosse punctatum, apice laeve. Elytra prothome septima parte nognstiora, basi trmeata, humeris levitur ealosa, anguk humerali breviter dentata, laterihus juxta humerss lavissime
rotumlata. dein minime angustata, a tertia parte apicali rotudato-angustata, singulu elytu ad suturam subacuminato: striatu-punctata, striis antice posticefue valde abbreviata, $2^{2}$ et $3^{3}, t^{2}$ et $\pi^{2}, i^{2}$ et $\pi, s^{2}$ et $y^{2}$ approximatis, limbo laterali et hasali dense grosse punctata, diseo et parte apicali lougitrorsum punctulata, praceipue versus apicem farum rugnlosa.

Mentum et caput infra punctis magnis instrncta. l'rostornum vix punctatum, procesn intereoxali elevato, pone coxas parnm decrescente. in apice ipso perpendicnlari. Metasternum lateraliter punctis grossis, medio sicut abdomen fore lieve : abdominis segmenta, praceipue ultimm, lateribus pmetata.

Tibiae lougitrorsum multisuleatae, quat nor posticis edentatis.
Long. (mand. exel.) 19 mm ., elytr. 11, lat. (in proth.) -.
The basal half of the madibles stands at right angles to the apical half, but the angle itself is rounded.

I believe this form is the type of a new geans; lut since I have only one specimen of the male sex before me, 1 place the species provisiomally into /horems.

Hub. Assam.

## 4. Gnorimus viridis *p. nov. (Pl. Xlll., fig. 3.)

 ('aput grossissime punctatum, punctis passim confluis, clypeo antice profunde sinnato, retrorsum pauce angnstato, reflexo-marginato. Polji antennacque rufor piceac. Prothorax longitudine paulo latior, apice lasi parmon angustiore, lateribus aecpabiliter leviter rotundatis, basi ad angulos parmm depressa, angulis posticis rotundatis, limbo laterali pilis pallide luteis dense vestito: grose punctatus, punctis irregulariter dispositis, passim confertins sitis, antice versus latera densis et confluis; linea mediana minime elevata pro parte laevi. Scutellow latius quam longum, apice rotundatum, hand semicirculare; basi utrimyue vel tota hasi purtis magni, instructa, apice laevi, linea media parmm convexa. Elytra latituline minime longiora, retrorsum pance sed distincte dilatata, apice extus fortissimu rotnudata. angulo sutmali paulo rotuudato ; in singulo elytro sexstriata, interstit iis cousexis, vix punctatis; limbo declivi laterali et apicali dense transverse rugnlosustriolito.

Lufra lateraliter dense puguloso-striolatns; processus mesosternalis intercosalis compressus, prominens, antice suhperpendicularis, apice rotundatus; metavtermm (ठ) medio late longitudinaliter impressum, hac impressione deuse grosse punctata. ejos margine laevi, (o) longitudinaliter canaliculatmm, disperse grosse functatum; abdomen ( $\delta$ ) medio longitndinaliter impressum, impressione sat dense grosse punctata, margine ejus laevi, (f) convexum, medio vix deplanatum, sat disperse punctatum, segmento duinto in utropue sexu glabro. ( $\delta$ ) medio sat dense pmetato. apice rotundato, ( $\%$ ) medio sparsim punetato, apice minnte emarginato. l'ygidimn transverse mgulosonstriolatum, sparxim punctatum, ( ( $)_{\text {) apice convexum, (\&) apice }}$ leviter impressum, hae impressione gramulata; fuatuor maculis luteo-pilosis notatum, tria mediana transverse disposita, ma apicali. Femora pilosa sicut corpos inferum, antica infra dense, supra grossius sparsius punctata, intermedia infrob ruguloso-striolata, supral rugato-punctata, postica grosse sat disperse punctata: tibiae anticale apice extus in utrophe sexu dente lato sed sat longo obtuso parmu

tertia parte apicali doutatae; omnes tiliae, praesertim untutur anticae extus longitudinaliter ruguloso-striatae.

This form differs from the true Gmorimus in having the intercoxal process of the mesostermum prownced into a narrow and anteriorly ahoost vertical tulurecte.

Heth. Naga Hills (type) and North Manipur (Assam).

## Sinuaria gen. nor.

Canite sat fortiter in prothoracem retracto; mandibnlis rotundato-arenatis: frome medio leviter impressa; antemis articulis apice truncatis, hand serratis. Prothorace antiee valde emarginato, lateribus fortissime late sinuato, inter sinum it angulum anticum oblique trnncato, augulis posticis valde versus Iatera productis, parm arcuatis; hasi medio minute bisinuata. lateraliter levissime emarginata: disco medio carinato-elevato, lateraliter depresso. Scutello subeordato, apice anguste emarginato. Elytris hasi valde depressis, humeris prominulis, apice acmminatix. Prosterno antice rotundato-dilatato, sutnra laterali leviter arcuata, medin elevato, atringue inter carinam medianam et anturam impresso. Mesesterne sat declivi.

This Elaterid genus is closely allied to Oxynopteross Hope, from which it differs in the antemae not being serrate, in the peenliar shape of the prothorax, in the shoulders of the elytra much more prominent, in the more deelivons mesosternum, and in the evenly romoded mandibles.

## 5. Sinuaria aenescens s] uor.

(1ll. NIII., fig. 4.)
S. niger, parmm aebescens, pube olivacea restita. ('arut rugose functatum, impressione frontali levi pilis ochraceis sat densis tectit. Antemae capite cum prothorace vix lougiores, articalo primo apice modice incrassato, tertio parnun lougiore, leviter arcnato. Prothorax longitudine (in medio) fere duplo (ad basim) latior, omino minatissime densissime punctnatus, margine externo leviter (rassato). Scutellum subrotnudum, farum cordatum, antice latits quam postice, basi minute. apice parmom protindius enarginatum, depressum, marginibns basali et apicali recmrvatis. Elytra carina laterali sub amgulum humeralem abbreviata, Iateribns pone humeros parum impressis, omnino subtilissime creherrime transwars gramulato-rugulowa, dispersis puctis, passim seriatinu disponitis, praceipue prope suturam sitis instructa, indistincte longitndiualiter striata, multis impressionilms. irregularibus levibus.

Inlia sat dense punctulatil; prosternm antice rugatum ; processhs prostermalis basaliter conaliculatus. Metasterum modio profumb caualiculatnm. Tarsi tibiis, praceipue postici, parmongines.

Long. jo. mm., elytr. 4t, lat. 18.
Of the impressions of the cytra four are rather large (two on cach elytron) and conspicnous, one situated just before the middle, the other close to the suture at the begiming of the apical thirl. The wedian earina of the prothorax and the higher parts of the elytra are rubbed, black, shining, and hatwe an obvions tint of bronze colonr.

Inch. Kina Baln (Brit. N. Bomeo).

## fi. Chrysochroa simillima sp. 110r.

$\delta \mathrm{f} .1 \%$ similis samm. valle aftinis, furum brevior, abtomine luteo-ocbacen. Nytis lata faseia mediana in margine laterali parum angustiore lutea ormatis.

Long. 41 mm., elytr. 30, lat. 13.
The median band of the elytra is narrower, as it nsmally is in Ch. custelnauli Deyr., and is anteriorly straight, posteriorly somewhat rounded; in some speeimens of $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{h}$ similis Saund. which I have examined, the elytra have also a broad median hand insteal of two large patehes, but this apecies is slenderer than simillime, and its abdomen golden green, while it is pale ochreons in the new form, haviug the sides of the first abdominal segment only golden green. The structure of the dern is alike in $6 \%$ simitis and $\%$ simillima. The sides of the porborax of the latter are bright fiery, the metasternum also fiery, and the legs bln with the femora golden green when viewed from diflerent sides.

Hnl, Barran liver (N. Borneo) (A. Everett).

## $\therefore$ Macrochirus vittatus sp. nov.

子 f. 1/. inlvo-lateritins. Rostrum nigrum, basis dorso excepto, carinula dorcolaterali basali instructum, inter autennas foreolatum, ( $\left.\mathbf{\delta}^{( }\right)$omnino sat disperse punctulatum, ( $\circ$ ) dorso antrorsum densius punctatum, linea media iu apice laevi, laterilms leviter sulcatam, sulco densissime grosse punctato in quarta parte hasali evanescente, apicem attingente. 'aput aigrom, supral fulvo-lateritium, inter oculos foveola rotundata, in vertice pancis punctis minime impressis iustructum, sublaeve. Autemate brumeo-uigrae. I'rothorax longitudine latitudini aequali, nigro-quadrivittatus, duabns vittis dorsalibns intus rectis, extus parum rotundatis, antice angustioribus, marginem basalem unn attingentilus, vitta in utrinsque lateris medio sita angnstiore lasim et apicem attingente, margine apicali fuseo vel nigro, hasi angnstissime nigro-limbata, utrimque sinmata, lobe antescutellari rotundo sed sat angnsto : fortiter puctatns, pubctis in (ठ) densis grossis, passim confluis, in ( 7 ) dispersioribus, sed grossis, interstitiis dense punctudatis, in (ठ) latrorsum parum rugulosus. Sentellum minutissime granulosum, sicut elytra. Haec margine havali reffexo, limbo laterali et apicali angusto, sutura pro parte, duabns maculis parvis posthumeralibus transverse dispositis, macula tertia parva auteapicali snblaterali nigris, in dorso quinque-striata, striis nigro-guttulatis, haud punctatis, in lateribns etiann quinque-striata, st riis levissime impressis, nigro-guttnlatis. Pygidiam (ठ) apice late rotundatnm, (\%) triangulare, apice extremo rotundatum, in utroque sexn grosse, in ( $\circ$ ) minus dense quam in ( $\delta^{0}$ ), pmactatum.

Infra minute ponctulatus ; ( $\delta$ ) abdominis segmentum anale apice grosse disperse panctatum, segmentum sextum distinctum; suturis, macula obliqua laterali et plaga mediana metasternalibus, coxis, genibns, tarsis, uigris, femora at tibiae in utrisque lateribus nigro-marginatae.

ठ. Long (cap, excl.) 21 min., rostr. $9 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 9, lat. 92. *
우. " , 29 , , $14, \quad 14, \quad 14$.
I Cob. Kina Baln (brit. N. Borneo).

[^12]
## 8. Omotemnus blandus sp. nov. <br> (Pl. XHII., fig. 6.)

す 9. O. clongatus, sat depressus ; statura Rhynchophori, sed retrorsum sensim tugustatus; iufra ater, abdomine obscure rubro, tibiis rulnis; supra velntinus, flavo-ruber, nigro-signatus. Rostrum ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) rectum, apice vix arematm, magno dente triangalari apicali armatum, hasi inter antemas sulen brevissimo tere punctiformi, antrorsum seriebns tribus tuberchlorm, serie intermedia levissima, instructum, lateribns sultiliter unicarinatum, sine sulco distincto ; (f) arenatum, ]arte anteantennali rugosum, quatuor sulcis versus hasim incrassatam evanesceutibns, et carina dorsali retrorsum gradatim excurrente antice suleo laevissimo instructa in tertia parte apicali suhto abrupta, hie dentiformi ; capme fovea interocnlari profunda: antenarum articulus ultimus fulvo-ruher. Prothorax diseo duahus plagis plus minusve magnis uigris, intus sulrectis, extus subrotundatis, approximatis, notatus; ( $\delta$ ) parum convexus, lateribus aequabiliter rotundatns, basi utrinque sat furtiter bisinnatus, infra (prosterno sparsim) dense graunlatns, disco dispersisxime punctulatus, punctis incouspicnis; (f) laterilms postice leviter rotnodatns, fere rectus, dein autrorsum angustatus, basi utrinuue sat fortiter hisinuatus, infra subtiliter dense granulatus (prosterno fere laevi), singulis punctis conspicuis regulariter dispositis, diseo dispersissime punctulatus. Scutellum hasi jmotatum, apice utrinque nigro-velutinum. Elytra sutura, omnibus marginibns, macola humerali plaganue laterali postmediana, cum macula humerali iutus connexa uigris, dorso quinquestriata, striis autice inconspicue punctulatis, omnino minutissime granulosa, linmeris punctatis. Pygidium disperse minute, in basi, praecipue in utrisque lateribus, dense fortius punctatum.

Femora dense granulata, smpra pance junctata, postica ( $\delta$ ) magno dente lato rotundato armata ; ( 8 ) tibiae anticae hasi spina areuata sat longa instructae.

Long. (capite excl.) 60 mm ., rostr. 14, elytr. 25, lat. 23 .
The black patches on the apperside vary in extent. Those of the elytron are usually connected by a longitudinal bar situated on the outside of the filth impressed stripe; but in two examples these patches are not connected. The rostrum of the male has coarse hit shallow punctures on each side close to the external rows of dorsal tubercles, each puncture bearing a small brush of rather strong and short hairs, which are so elose together that the lrosh looks like one strong seta. The same brnshes occur in both sexes on the mperside of the femora and on the base of the pygidium. The inner edges of the thighs, tibiae, and the margins of the last ahdominal seyment (dorsal and ventral part) are densely friuged with loug orange rufons silky hairs. The tibiac have a very laint longitudinal depression.

Hebl. Kina Baln (Brit. N. Borneo).
This form stands close to $O$. serrirostris ( Fbr .), hut is proportionally much longer; the base of the prothorax is more produced towards the scutellum, and the basal sinus is much deeper. The rostrum of the male has a short groove between the antemate; the pronotum of the male is convexer than that of $O$. serrirostris, and the dilated, tooth-like part of the hind femora is romded, not augulated. The rostrum of the female is rugose, not punctured, except the base, which bears a few fine punctures ; the underside of the prothorax is densely granular even in the female; and the thighs are also thickly covered with granules in both sexes. Besides these differences in the structure, the new species will be casily recognised ly the pattern of the pronotum.
from O. fleatimux Fist, and $O$. humsery Fist. it may he at once differentiated by its size and colour, hy the reddish last joint of the antenate, and by the prothoras leing rather strongly bisimtated at each side of the brise.

## 3. Omotemnus conicus sp. nov.

i. (). statura fere Cytotracheli; infra ater, tibiis fulvo-rnbris; supra ruber, velutimms. C'aput sat fortiter, in vertice dense, punctatnon, fovea interoculari profinda. Rostrmm basi fere rectum, in tertia parte apicali sat subito arcuatum, suleo laterali levi, sat brevi, sulcis dorso-lateralilms profmedis, sed medinm rostri vix attingentibns, carina mediana antrorsm gradatim crescente et deinde decrescente, in apice triangulariter impressa, retrorsum sulco profundo nsque trans antemarnm insertionem ascendente instructa: basi sat dense, medio sparsim crasse pmetatum, apice havi, sulco mediano dorsali fortiter punctato. Antemarmartienlns nltimus fulvoruber. Prothorax hateribus gradatim versus anticum attematus, lobo mediano basali sat producto, rotundato, hasi ntrinune bisimuatus, infra levissime granulatus (prosterno fere laevi), multis punctis regulariter dispersis, corum margine infero elevato, tubereuliformi, instructu*; dorso disperse sed conspicne punctatns, basi medio impunctata excepta, linea media minime elevata, duabus plagis approximatis nigris, intus rectis, extus subrotundatis botatus. Scutellum nigro-velutinmm, linea mediana inconspicue elevata, basi pparsissime graunlata. Elytra quinque-striata, strii- levibus, basi purum puctalatis, omnino minnte disperse granulato-punctata ; ommilms marginilns angnstis, plaga postmediana laterali elongata, maculaque humerali, nigris. Pygidimm medio parnm convexum, sat arguabiliter disperse punctato-grannlatum, femora sparsim punctata ; tibiae rubak, levissime longitudinaliter impressate.

Long. (cap. excl.) 40 min., rostr. 11, elytr. 1, lat. 1~.
The exterior lorder of each pmocture of the thorax is raised and forms an obvions gramle ; the punctures of the elytra and pygidimm have the anterior border raised. The structure of the sides of the pro-, meso-, and metathorax is almost the same; the fine gramules are a little denser on the metasternum, while here the granuliferoms functures are sparser. The hairs of the legs and last aldominal segment are of a blackish brown colonr.

Hab. Barram River, Bernco (A. Everett).
In pattern this species is allied to the preceding one, but it has the ontline of a ''yrtotrockelus, like 1) ceylanensis Roel, and 1). carmijea Franst. from hoth of which it differs in colour, in the sentpure of the rostrum, in the outline of the prothorax, ete.

## 11. Omotemnus gracilis s. nov.

8. 1). forma ('yrtotrcectifi. Rostrum rubrom, arcuatum, versus apiecm nigrescens, parte erasatal basali disperse punctatm, inter antennas suleo minuto sat brevi instructum : suprat profunde hisulcatmu, sulcis antemarum insertionem attiugenti-
 an pabiliter deerescente, in apicu ipso lifur atat. retrorsum gradatim evanescente et medio tortiter confertim punctata, punctis contluentiluts, suleis dorsalibns ragulosis, versus lasim parmon puctulatis: lateribas protumbe misuleatum, sulco partem crassam basalem non attingeate, sat subito abbreviato, sparsissime ruguloso-punctate. (aput fosea interoculari punctiformi profonda instructum, punctulatum.

Antenaae nigrae. Prothorax latitndine dimidio longior ; laterilms dimidin posteriore rectis, dein antrorsum sulito convergentibns, angnlatis ; basi versus scutellum rotundato-producta, utriaque levissime sinuata ; obscure ruber, macula parva antemediana dorsali notatus, margine antico et marginis basalis medio nigris. Scutellum angustum, nigro-velutinum. Elytra retrorsum fortiter angustata, migra, nigrovelutina, prothorace multo latiora: margine apicali prope suturam leviter cmarginato ; omnino minute gramulato-punctata, granolis in hameris densioribus; singula elytra quinquestriata.

Prosternum dense granulosum, granulis medio sparsius sitis ; processu intercoxali lacvi, angusto, sulcato, parte postcoxali latitudine breviore, punctulata; nigro-rubrum, circnm coxarum cavitates nigrnm. Mesosternum nigrum, minate sat dense grannlosnm. Iletasternum nigrum, episternis antice rubris, lateraliter subtiliter granlatum, medio dispersissime punctulatum. Abdomen nigrum, segmentis primo et quinto rubris, quinto apice et margine laterali angusto nigro, lateribns segmentis primo obsolete subtiliter granulato, secundo punctulato, tertio et uparto grosse, sed non dense punctatis, quinto grosse sat dense, in apice fortissime, passim irregulariter seriatim, hand dense punctato. Pygidium acntom, triangulare, medio apice carinatum, margine laterali apicali levissime reflexo, sat fortiter punctatum, punctis ad basim sparsis, versus apicem parum densiorilus, nigrum, basi ruhrun. Pedes rubri, coxis, femorum summa hasi, genibus, tibiarum summo fopice, tarsisque nigris sel bronneo-nigris; femom dispersissime punctulata; tibiae levissime sulcatac.

Long. (cap. excl.) 30, rostr. S, elytr. 13, lat. 13.
Upmerside clothed with a black velvety jubescence, without gloss ; the dark reddish patches on the sides of the metasternom ill-defined ; puhescence of the inner edges of the tibiae and of the under surface of the tarsi, ochreous; prgidium without longer hairs at the apical margin.

Hab. Kina Baln (Brit. N. Borneo).

## 11. Omotemnus niassicus spr nov.

9. (). forma Cyrtotracheli; niger, lateribus metasterni et segmentorum albdominalinm primi et ultimi parum mbescentibns, suma nigro-velutinus. Rostrum arcuatum; parte basali iucrassata grosse sat remote punctatnm, inter antennas lreviter sed profunde sulcatum ; dorso fortiter bisulcatum, suleis ad basim eranesceutibus, sed trans sulcum interantennalem asceudentibus, carina mediana separatis, lac carina ante apicem gradatim minime elevata, dein decrescente et biturcata, retrorsum in partem crassam basalem excarrente et grossissime rugato-ponctata, sulcis dorsalibns parum rugulosis; lateribus etiam profunde sulcatnm, sulco pance punctulato, infra et supra carina acuta marginato. ('aput disperse punctatno, fovea sat levi interantennali signatum. Antennae nigrae. Prothorax latitudine tertia parte longior, lateribus dimidio postico rectus, sed sensim antrorsum convergens, dein versus apicem angnstatus, obsolete punctatas, margine extremo laterali glabro grosse punctatum ; basi ante sentellum rotundatns, utrinque vix emarginatus. Seutellum angnstum, nigro-velutimum. Elytra retrorsum angustata, margine apicali prope suturam levissime sinuato, remotissime granulato-punctata (ie. panctorum margine antico elevato), granulis in homeris densioribus ; quinquestriata, stria quinta tortissime abbreriata.

Prosternam minute granulosnm, singulis punctis instructum, granulis persins medium obsoletis; processus prosternalis parte postcoxali longituline latiore.

Mesu－metasternum，abdomenure dispersissime punctulata，punctis in lateribus abdominalimu segmentornm tertii et yuarti densius sitis：segmento apieali abdominali apice grosissime punetato，lateribus dense granulato－puctatis． l＇ygidium triangulare，apice ipso rotmorlate，in linea mediana leviter convexum．
 ＊picue sulcatae．

Long．（cap），exel．）24 mm．，rostr．i，elytr．11，lat．I0．
The base of the rostrum has a rather deep eurved impression behinal the antenal grooves；the lateral sulci of the rostrum are deep and almost reach the antenaal grooves ；the sides of the prothorax are faintly angular in tront of the middle；the punctures of the pygidimm large，but smaller than the interstices between them ； each puncture bears an extremely short brush of hairs，which is visible only with a strong lens and almost looks like a yellowish scale．

Hab．Nias I．（I．W゙．Thomas）．
Diflers from O．gracilis spr nos．in colour，in the less angular sides of the prothorax，in the elytra being proportionately narrower at the base，in the form and structnre of the pygidium，structure of the under surface，and some minor characters．

## 1 $\because$ Omotemnus compressirostris sp．nor．

ठ多．O．forma Cyrtotracheli：nigro－ruber sel atro－purpurens，supar nigro－ velations；rustro pro maxima parte，antennis（articulo ultimo bronneo excepto）， prothoracis limbo angnsto hasali，elytrorum margine basali，humeris，macnla laterali postmediana，prosterni medio，mesosterno（macula magna laterali ruhra excepta），metasternalis episterui apice，abdominalimm segmentormo $9,3^{3}, 4^{4}$ margine apicali augustissimo，coxis，genibus，tibiarum aןice extremo，tarsisque nigris vel atris ；interlum colore atro rostrum，elytra，prosteraum，mesosterumm， abdominis segmenta intermedia pygidiumque pro maxina parte ocenpante．

Rostrum（ $\delta^{\prime}$ ）basi subrectnm，apice sat fortiter curvatum，dorso profunde unisulcatum，sulco ipso sublacvi，foream interocularem attingente，duabus seriebus tnberenlormm armatum，basi in ntrogue latere juxta tuberenlornm series snleo suludorsali levi instructa，omnino sat disperse singulatim，passim parom densins， punctatum ；（早）aequahiliter sat fortiter arcuatum，hasi sient in（ $0^{\circ}$ ）lerissime incrassatar dor＇so sparsim，lateribus densius punctata，snlco dorsali mediano ut in（ठ）． jurum rugato，longitrorsum juxta snlemm dorsalem sat fortiter rugato－punctatum， practerea tante basim et in apice ntrinque sulco levissimn sublorsali instructum： in utroyu sex＂apex rostri compressus，in dorso lamelliformis，sulco dorsali rostri fone hanc cariuam lamelliformem evanesente，hac carima emarginatione sat lata divisa in partes duas，parte posteriore in（（ ${ }^{\text {o }}$ ）sat elpvata tubereuliformi， in（o）longiore，minns elevata，parte anteriore rotumdata，parum trans mandi－ bularum apicem producta．（aput foven interoculari sat profunda parmu transversa notatum，singillatim sat disperse，ad marginem postico－dorsalem venlornm densius，punctatum．
l＇rothomx ante sentellum rotndato－productus，utrincue leviter emarginatus， lolx antescutellari in（（ ）phas quam in（古）rotundato ；（（ ）fortiter consexus，lateribus pone strangulationem apicalem fortiter ampliatorrotundatns，dein usque ad angnlos hasales levius，sed seusim rotundatus，in medio latior quan in hasi，punctis minutissimis in medio disei sparsissimis，versus latera et basim parum densioribus instructus；（f）prone stratugulationeun apicalem rotundato－ampliatus，dein usque ad basim lere rectus，latitudine in basi vix majore quam in medio，dorso
leviter convexus, sparsissime levissime, versus latera parmm sensius punctulatns. Scutellmm sat breve et latam, lateribns retrorsmm minime convergentibns, in apice extremo sat fortiter rotundato-convergentilus. Elytra versus apicem (ठ) fortiter, ( 7 ) parum minns, avgustata, in basi prothorace ( ( ) circiter qninta, ( 9 ) quarta parte latiora, apice singulo rotundato, angulo suturali subrecto; quinquestriata, lateribus sparsim punctulata, sine striis obsoletis.

Prosternm processu postcoxali longitudine pauls latiore, (ठ) densissime minnte grannlatum, grannlis in medio minutissimis, ( $\circ$ ) nomnullis punctis minntis dispersis instructum, medio vix punctulatnm. Mesosternum ( ( \& f) lateraliter sient prosternum senlpturatum. Metasteranm et segmenta duo basalia abdominalia ( ${ }^{\top}$ ) indistincte gramlowa, praeterea disperse punctnlata ut in ( 7 ), medio ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) longitrorsum depressa vel impressa; caetera segmenta abdominis lateraliter, paintum etiam ad tutum marginem apicalem grosse, in ( $\delta^{7}$ ) densins guam in (f) punctata : segmentum quintum (ठ) apice late rotundatum, ( $\circ$ ) triangnlare, apice extremo parum rotundatum. Pygidium ( $\delta^{2}$ ) apice depressum, basi medio leviter convexum, lateraliter longitrorsum levissime impressum, apice rotundato-truncatum, ( 7 ) triaugulare, apice hand depressum, lateraliter levissime impressum; in utroque sexu sat disperse, in basi vix densins qnam in apice punctatam.

Femora antica (ठ) dense grannlosa, snpra nonnollis punctis instrncta, (\%) intns disperse punctata, extus disperse punctulata. Tibiae in utrisque lateribus
 larum carinatae, hand dentatae. lili femornm, tiliarmu, tarsorum (infra) ferrnginei.

Long. (cap. excl.) 29 mm ., rostr. 10, clytr. 13, lat. 13.
From the other cyrtotracheloid species of omotemnes this form differs chiefly in the form and scolpture of the rostrmm of both sexes, and in the strougly convex prothorax of the male.

Itub. Assam (Khasia Hills) and Upper Burmah (Ruby Mines).
One male specimen from North India, probably from Sylhet, has the prothorax rather more convex, and the pygidimm much more densely panctured at the sides than along the middle; the punctuation on the sides of the second abdominal segment is also coarser and denser than in typical specimens.

In one jemale example from the Khasia Hills (Assam) the hase of the tronk is as sparsely punctured on the sides as on the upperside.

These two forms are only aberrations, 1 believe, of the above-described species, with which they agree in all other chavacters.

## 13. Roelofsia borealis sp. not. <br> (Pl. Xlll., fig. i.)

 fere semicirculari sat magua antescutellari, parte postica prosterni, scntello, clytris (regione scutellari excepta), pygidio uacula apicali, meso-metasterno abdomine pedibusque nigris vel brumeo-nigris ; meso- et metasterno et abdomine lateribus lateritio-maculatis, femoribus et tibiis quatnor postices lrasi apiceque exclusis lateritiis.
8. Caput punctis sat magnis morlice dense tectum, suke interoculari pmetiformi profundo; rostrum rectnm, apice leviter dilatatum, supra planatum, utrinque serie tubereulorum instructum, sparsissime panctulatum, minutisime
ragulosum, suhlaeve. punctis in parte dilatata apianli distinetioribus. Prothorax longitndine sexta parte herevor, subglobus, lateribus postice fere rectns, in tertia parte autica sat subito antrorsum attenuatus: hasi ante scutellum leviter rotumbato-dilatatus, utrinque parum sinatus; minntissime punctulatus, obsoletissime rogulosus, dispersis punctis, versus latera seasius, instructus. sicutellum triangulare, lateribus minime incurvatum, apice actum, basali dimidio ponetatum, apice lace. Bithra retromsm attemata, angulo suturali dentata, quinquestriata. striin $f^{\prime \prime}-\int^{a}$ lateralihus postice sat distinctis, in interstitios sparsissime sensim. postice densins, punctulata, lateribns olsoletissime rngulosa.

Prostermm fortiter granulosum ; processn medio posteoxali valde hilobato. Hetasternum sparsissime punctulatum, suleo mediano interdum antice rugatopunctato instructum. Abdomen disperse obsolete punctulatum, punctis in segmentorum hasi ef lateribus densioribus majoribus ; segmentis tertio ad quintum lateraliter spatio sat grosse puctato; segmentum quintun parte dorsali subprgidiali fortiter functatum. I'vgidimm convexum, apice fortiter declive et rotundatum, haud marginatum. linea media impressa, lateribus dense medio vix sparsins sed mimutios ponctatum.

Pedes antici valde clongati, femorihus hasi cmrvatis, tibiis apice fortins quam basi arcuatis.
9. ('aput fortins quam in mare punctatum ; rostrom supra leviter tricarinatnm, carina media obtusa, laterihns subcarinatum. Prothorax et elytra seasius punctulata quam in marr. l'ygidimm subacnte triangulare.


The brick red colour of this species varies moch in extent, and occupies the whole upperside of the elytra in many specimens: the hasal black soo of the prothorax is sometimes very feebly marked. The sides of the meso- anl metasternmm are brick red with the sutures black; the last aldominal segment, which usually is black in large moles, is of a lorick red colour in smaller mates and in fomalis, except the tip, which is blackish. The punctuation of upperside is stronger in small specimens and in jemales than in large males.

In structure this form is more closely allied to $R$. buqueti (Guér.) than to R. dux (Boh.); in the length of the rostrum, and the outline of the elytra it stands between these species, from both of which it is distinguished by the bright brick red colome of the prothoras.

The rostrm is less dilated at the tip and proportionally shorter than in R. dux, but somerrhat longer than in $R$. buqueti. The prothorax is shaped almost as in $R$. buqueti, lut a little more convex, while the clytra are longer than in this species and resemble more those of $R$. dux. The anterior tibiae of the male have the form of those of $R$. buqueti.
 in the form of the anterior femora of the male, "these femora being almost straight, and a little arched at the base" in $R$. dichrous, in the prosternum being gramiar in $R$. borealis, and not ponctured as in $R$. dichrous, in the junctnation of the elytra being more distinet on the sides in $R$. dichrous, while in $R$. borealis the sides of the elytra lave :searely any distinct punctures.

IIab. Omei-'San (Chima).

## 14. Otidognathus collaris sp. nos:

 (ll. XIll., fig. s.)©. 11. atter; prothorace plaga maxima discoidali, ante hasim emarginata. antice usyue constrictionem apicalem extensa recta, elytris (limbo sat lato apicali excepto), ma*nlaque laterali mesosternali, ruhro-rufis. lostrum rectum, durso inter antenas utrinque sulculo inconspicno instrnctum et punctatum, dein longitrorsum biscriatim tubercnlatum, linea mediana pro certa Ince evidenter elevata. apice subeorliformi dilatato-striatum, lateribns sat dense punctulatnm, snbtiliswime rugulosum. C'apht crassissime confertissime panctatum, fovea interoculari rotund:a sat magna; oculis approximatis. Prothorax antice fortiter constrictus, pone contstrictionem valde rotnndato-ampliatus, maxima latituline ad hasim, subsonvexns. lobo antescutellari late rotundato utringue hand simato ; punctis magnis et minntissimis dorso irregulariter sat disperse, infra latera densius fortinsque instructus, lobo basali sulco irregulari transverso grosse punctato. Scutellum basi crass junctatum. Elytra dorso profunde quinfue-punctato-striata, lateribus quathor-seriato-punctata, his seriebus postice, nona tota, impressis, $\quad$ uracterea serie subhumerali brevi, interstitiis dorso levissime clevatis, sparsissime punctulatis, lateribus hand elevatis, punctis magnis instructis. Prgidium triangulare, apice snbtruncato-rotundatum, medio costato-elevatum, margine apicalis reflexo, fortissime subumbilicato-punctatum.

Prosternum medio dense punctulatum, punctis levissime impressis, ןrocessu prostcoxali fortiter bilobo. Meso- et metasternum lateribus punctis magnis sat densis, medio minntis sparsis. Abdomen lateribas fere sicut metasternum punctatum, segmento ultimo punctis pro parte confluis ; malio sat fortiter serl remote punctatum, punctis in segmentis primo et quinto densioribus. Femora disperse punctata.

Long (cap. excl.) 14 mm., rostr. 6, clytr. 6, lat. i3. ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$.
The basal lateral angle of the first abdominal segment, and the extreme tip, of the metasternal epiplenra are of the red colonr of the elytra; the last abslominal sogment shows also a faint redlish tint at the apex. The punctuation of the under surface is very strong on the sides.

Hab. Java.

## 15. Otidognathus pygidialis s1, nuw.

ठ ㅇ. U. ochraceo-rufus, nigro-signatus: ablomine nigro, ochraceo-rnfo-maculato, Rostrum nigrum, levissime arcuatum ; ( $\delta$ ) parte basali parum incrassata rugatojunctatum, medio canaliculatum, deinde supra biseriatim tuberenlatum, inter has series rugnloso-granulatum, apice extremo laeve; lateribus indistincte sulatis, -parsissime punctulatis; (f) celindricum, omnino disperse minute puctulatum. (aput nigrum, interoculari fovea sat parva instructum, fortiter deuse puactatum. Prothorax ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) antrorsum subgradation attenuatns, lateribns parum rotundatis ; ( 7 ) pone constrictioncm apicalem parum latior quam in mare, hasi ante sentellom dilatatum, parte dilatata utringue vix emarginata : fortiter sat dense, iu medio sparsius minute punctatns, fascia mediana sen ab margine antico usque ad disei medium exteusa, seu completa, basim attingente, sed parte basali angustata, practerea macula basali laterali sat parva, interdum incouspicua, nigris notatns. Soutellum uigrum, angustum, basi extrema punctatum. Elytra retrorsum sensim attenuata, novemstriata, striis quiaque interuis minute, tribus externis fortiter dense punctatis,
interstitiis etiam furtiter dense, versus hasim sparsins, punctatis, macnla basihumerali, duobns punctis vel macnlis posthumeralibus, nuo laterali, uno dorsali, macnla mediana prope snturam sita, macula postmediana laterali, interdnm emm macula mediana conucxa, limbo apicali ad suturam dilatato, nigris.

Prosternum medio nigrum, disperse punctulatum, junctis lateribus majoribns. Mesosternum nigrum, in utroque latere orhraceo-bimacnlatnm, plisternis fortissime punctatis. Metasternm fascia sat lata modiana et margine ajicali nigris, medio sparsim punctulatum, laterilus punctis magnis sat profundis passim irregulariter seriatim dispositis instructum. Abdomen nigrum, segmentis primo, secundo, quarto macula laterali ochracea notatis, quinto ochraceo-trimaculato, lateribus, praccipue segmentorum tertii et quarti grosse punctatum. I'ygidium triangulare, medio retrorsum fortiter carinato-clevatum, earina apice rotumdata sat prominente, grossissime punctatum, limbo laterali anguste nigrum. D'edes ochraceo-rufi, femorum hasi et margine superiore, genibns, tibiarum apicibns extremis tarisune nigris.

ठ. Long (eap. ex.) 10 mm ., rostr. 4, etytr. 4, lat. 5.
○. .. ( ,. ) 10 ., ., (in , .. $6 \frac{1}{2} . .$. .
The median hack band of the prothorax, the basal spots of the latter and the marks of the elytra vary in extent, and in oue specimen there is a second black spot in the middle of the sides of the prothorax. The marks are arranged as in O. ducidis Fairm, to which the new species bears a close resemblance. O. datidis is, however, usmally a little larger, the rostrum of the male has three rows of tubercles, whilst in O. pugiricalis sp, nov. the median row is reduced to faint and irregular rogosities: the antescutellar lobe of the prothorax, which is very broad and entirely rounded in $O$. ducidis, bas the sides faintly sinnate in 0. pggidiolis, so that the lobe alpears to be longer and narrower in the hatter species; the fygidimm has manally a blackish and feebly raised middle line in of davidis, and bears an impression on the apex, whilst it is strongly carinate in 0. pygidialis. The mesosternmm has two ochreons rufons spots on cach side in O. pugitialis, the metastermm has a black median band, and the fifth abdominal segment bears three ochreons rufous maculae ; in O. dacidis, on the other hand, the mesostermm bas one lateral spot, the black median band is absent from the metasternum, and the last segment of the abdomen is marked only with two large ochreous rufous spots.

Otidognathes migropictus Fairm. is another species to which O. pygidialis: sp. nov. is allicd; lut the prosternum of O. nigropictus has two black longitndinal bands, the metasternum is black, with three yellowish patches, and the black abdomen has only one yellow spot on each side of the last segment, the interstices of the stripes on the elytra are almost smooth, and the pygidimm is not carinate.
1). comptus (I'asc.) from Cambodja is also similar in size and colour to 1). pmgictialis, but is distinguished from the new species by the differently spotted dytra, the colour of the last abdominal segment which is red with the apical third hack, and by the eonvex interspaces between the stripes of the elytra, the dorsal ones of which are searcely punctured.

Hab. Kinkiang (China).
Of O. clacidix Fairm., the Tring Mnsemm contains a mumber of entirely black specimens from Omei shan (Chima).

## 16. Allogaster niger sp nov.

ठ . I. nmnino niger, vix nitens, pilis erectis nigris vestitus, abdomine plagis transversis brunneo-nigro-pilosis, tars infral lutescente-puhescentibus.

Capnt dense grosse functatum, inter antennas profunde cauticulatum, vertice medio spatio parvo laevi instrnctmo. Antennae corpore plus duplo longiores, scapo dense ponctato. Prothorax rugato-punctatus, disco subretienlatus, latitudine vis brevior, subrectangularis, lateribus inconspicue rotundatns, medio dente lrevi sub-- piniformi parmm versus posticum directo armatus, dorso ante medium btrinque subtubercnlatus, medio ipso etiam levissime elevatus. Scutellum rotundatum, vix triangulare, punctatum, apice impressum. Elytra apice subtrnncato-rotnudata, rudissime confertissime punctata, singnlo disco in dimidio bavali bi-, in dimidio apicali uni-subcostato.

Infra grosse ponctatns. Femora et tibiae longitrorsum subsulcata, pestica abdominis apicem subattingentia.

Long. 21 mm., elytr. 1t, lat. $5 \frac{3}{1}$.
Hals. Beme River (W. Africa).
Very peculiar as regards the entirely black colour.

## 17. Stromatium hirsutum sp. nov.

ठ. S. nigro-brumnemm, infra leviter nitidom, sulpra opacum, omnito pilis erectis hirsutum, praeterea sat sparsim flavescente-pubescens, pube in prothorace et elytris plus minnsre seriatim disposita. ('aput et prothorax subreticulato-rugati. Antemae compre panlo longiores, furtiter-praecipue articulis tribus basalibns-rugatupnuctatae, articnlo secumdo sat longo. l'rothorax longitudine latitudini requali, convexus, lateribs rotnudatus; disco levissime depresso tuberenlis dnolns minutis medianis nitidis iustructus. Scutellum rotnadatom, dense flavescente-pubescens. Elytra prothorace hand latiora, fortissime ragato-punctata, in singulo disco duabre: lineolis medianis brevitus approximatis pallide oclraceis motata: singulo apice extus fortiter rotundato, angnlo sutarali valde oltuso.

C'aput infra transverse striatum et rugatum. Sterna fortiter ragato-punctata; metasternum medio longitndinaliter profnnde sulcatum ; processu prosternali non elevato pone cosas fortiter declivi parum impresso, mesosternali sat lato, declivi, medio parum impresso. Ablomen fortiter, medio minas dense, punctatm. Pedes rngnloso-punctati, femorilns. infra rugatis, posticis apicem secomenti tertii abdominalis attingentibus.

Long. 16 mm., elytr. 11, lat. 4.
The stracture of the derm of this species is very charse. The elytra have two raised stripes each, the mildle parts of which are more clevate, smonth, and of a pale ochrenus colour.

Hal. Kayes (Senegal).

## 18. Clytosaurus siamensis sp. nor. (Pl. XIH., fig. 9.)

Cl. niger, pube flava ornatus. Caput fronte perpendiculari plamatum, grosse pmetatnm, flavnm, vitta mediana frontali antice abbreviata, vitta anteoculari indistincta, nigris. Antennae rufoochraceae, versus apicem fulvae, elytrorum medium attingentes ; scapo dense punctulato, articulo tertio crassiore, quinta parte breviore. I'rothorax subglobosns extrema basi fortiter strangulatus, dorso medio longitrorsm elevatus, mox pone maryinem anticum subtuberculatus, in medio ipso transversa carina brevi instrnctos, omnino rugatus, in ntrisque lateribus arematim impressus, arcu sat lato mox pone medimm lateris incipiente oblipue persus dursam et basim asceudente, constrictionem basalem haud attingente; flavo-phbescens.
elevatione longitudinali dorsali (ni margivem anticmm ni basalem attingente), fascia transversa irregulari laterali arcum impressum antice marcinante, infra latiore, in wedio lateris versus anticnm dilatata, enm faseia dorsali confluente, macula arenata pone arcum impressum sita, nigris. Scatellum triangulare, dense flaro-pubecens. Elytra prothorace non latiora, retrorsum parum angustata, singulo apice trmeato. angulis levissime dentatis. densissimetrans verse ruguloso-pmetata, nigro-pubescentia, signaturis flavis ornata: macula magna hmmerali, versus suturam angulata fasciam brevem hmmeralem nigram indulente, a sentello et sutura fascia angruliformi nigra separata, lascia pustbasali transversa, in diseo utrinsque elytri augusta et recta, and marginem lateralem usque ad medium descendente, jnxta suturam (in sutura ipsa interropta) valde versus scutellum, minos versus pustieum dilatata, his partibus dilatatis utrinsune elytri simul sumtis maenhm fere rhomboidalem formantibus, fascia valde arcuata ab quarta parte postica suturae traus medium disci ascendente, hine versus latera reenrrente marginem lateralem in tertia parte apicali tangente, in disen latiore, fascia anteapicali, in sutura nom interrupta, parum arcuata, in sutura et margine laterali cum arou flavo jostmediano conne xa, versus latera angustata : apice flavo-pnbescente.

Corpus infra flavo-pubescens, suturis, metasterni medio, segmento nltims abolominali fere nigris. Pedes rufo-ochracei, femorum parte incrassata fulva, sat sprsim flavo-pubercentes.

Long. 21 mm ., elytr. 14, lat. i! ${ }_{2}$.
Clytosaurus priapes Thoms., which 1 have not seen, must be a similarly coloured species with black legs; but according to Thomson's deseription (Syst. (eramb., p. 15in) the head ol his species has four spots, and the Irothorax is rough only in the middle of the base, while it is rugose all over in the new insect: of the elytra Thomson says nothing bat : elytro maculis a angularibus aut flexuosis.

Hab. Siam.

## 19. Acrocyrta reticulata :p. nor.

A. nigra. (aput sparsim griseo-pabescens, minute dense ruguloso-granulatom; frons phata, minuta carina mediana instrncta. Antennae basi (articulis 1"-2" totis) rudae, versus apicem subnigrae, sparsim, apice densias, albo-tomentosae; scapo crassu, dense pmetnlato. parm arenato; articulo tertio quarto et quinto simul sumptis vix breviore, $\Sigma^{\circ}-10^{\circ}$ hrevibus, aequalilns, tertio et quarto apiee tenuiter spinosis. Prothorax fere subglobosns, laterihus acquabiliter rotundatus, basi coustrictus, sat fortiter reticulaths, basi utrinque macula dense niveo-pilosa siguatus. Seutellum album. Elytra parallala, apice singulatim parom ollique truncata, intus et extus breviter spinosa: dense minutissime punctulata, nigrotomentosia, duabus fasciis transversis niveis ornata, jrima signatura postbasali margines externos haul attingente in utrisfue elytris farum archata sagittiformi, seeunda etiam angusta, in sutura latiore quam ad margines externos, fere recta, postmediana.

Meso- et metusteruum abdoministue segmenta basalia manda laterali nivea notata. Pedes nigro-ruhri, antici ut omues tarsi rufi.

Long. $\overline{5}$ mm., elytr. 3 3, lat. 1 .
Antennae extending a little beyond the middle of the elytra, rutons, with the tip of third to tenth joints leeoming more and more blackish. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, narrower at the base than at the apex : the basal spot on each side of a snowy white pubscence, transwerse, ending above the coxal cavities. The
first mark of the elytra stamding at the end of the first quarter, cursed on each elytron; the second band situated before the beginning of the apical 'fuarter, narrow on the sides, where it is a little enrved towards the fiont.

Ilab. Kina Balu (Brit. N. Borneo).
Allied to A. colluris Pasc., but differs from that species in the more grobose and obvionsly reticulated prothorax, in the form of elytral white bands, in the apex of the elytra being devoid of white pubescence. aud in the colour of the legs.
20. Arcyphorus reticulatus sp. yov.

ㅇ. A. niger, vittis pube sulfurea obtectis ornatus. Caput fromte leviter tricarinatum, carina melia antice abbreviata, linea transversa inpressa antefrontali angnliformi, in verticis medio et post oculus punctis magnis instrnctum. Antennae articulis basi rufis, apice subnigris, pule grisea vestitis, corporis dimidio pauk longiores, articulo tertio quiato longiore. Prothorax oblongns, antice et postice trmeatus, convexus, ad basim parum constrictus, lateribns aeynabiliter rotundatus, subtiliter reticulatus, sulfnreo-pubescens, fasciis tribus latis ni basim ui apicem attingentibus ma mediant, nna in utroune latere sita, nigris ornaths. Soutellum fere semicirenlare, sulfireo-pubescens. Elytra prothorace vis latiora, versus posticum parum attenuata, apice singulo subrotundata, minutissime punctulata, praeterea punctis dispersis majoribns instrncta, puctis pube densa celatis; sntura sat late sulfureo-pmbescente, hac vitta suturali elytris commoni post medium interrupta et ante hane interruptionem anguste nsigue fere ad margines externos cliktata; singnlo elytro linea discoidali, vittae suturalis colore, snturae parallela et ad marginem basalem cum ea connexa, ab basi ad mediom ascendente siguato.

Infra lateraliter dense, in melio sparsim griseo-pubencens. Prosteruum antice transverse striatum, dein reticnlatum. Femora nigra, iutermedia parte incrassata sulbtns hicarinata, jostica abdominis apicem attingentia; tibiae anticae et omnes tarsi subrufi.

Long. 11 mm., elytr. s, lat. 2 ?
The black parts of the upperside between the sulphur yellow markings covered with a brownish blats pile, which conceals the punctuation of the elytra: the $l^{\text {mbescence }}$ of the heal, antennae, nnder surface and legs grey; head and prosternnm clothed with sparse long hairs. The lateral keels of the front of the heal slightly flexnose and stronger than the median one, which bears a fine channel between the eyes. The fourth antenal joint abont two-thirds the length of the fourth. Prothorax evenly oval, linger than broal, with an obrions reticulation ; the hlack bands broaler than the sulphor yellow ones, and reaching neither the anterior nor the posterior border. Apex of each elytron obliquely rounded at the suture, and very feebly amminate exterually: Base of the femora, and the fon $\mathrm{p}^{\text {wosterior tibiae slightly retdish, anterior tibiae and all tarsi dark rufous. }}$

Hab. Kina Balu (Brit. N. Borneo).

## Acrocyrtidus gee. nov. (Compsocerinorum).

9. Cavitatibns intermediis apertis, coxis anticis extus angulatis, processum prosterualem medio sulcatom, pustice arcuatum et parum dilatatum vix superantibns. Palpis articnlo nltimo triangulari ; clypeo et frontis parte antica subtriangulariter depressis ; genis octornm lolw inferiore brevioribus; tuberibus antemiferis brevilns, distantibns; oculis profonde simatis, lobo superiore parvo: antennis (f) corpore aequalibus, serpo levissime arcmato, versus apicem minime incrassato. articulo tertio
 extus loreviter spinosis : prothorace longitndine latitudini aeqnali, inermi, antice et postice subconstricto, lateribus suhrotundatis ; sentello transwerso, apice rotnudatotruncato; elytris hasi rectis, retrorsum parmm angustatis, apice singulis oblifne rotundato-truneatis, humeris roundatis parum prominentibus, dimidio basali in disco planato, lateribus perpendicularibus, dimidio posticali in disco et lateribns sulnonvexo: process mesosternali lata, declivi; pedibus gracilitos, femoribus versus apicem levissime incrassatis, postice elytrorum apicem superantilus; tarsu-


Type: Aerocyrtidus jusciutus sp, nov.
The species for which I have to propose this new genus lears a close rescu1, lance in the pattern of the elytra to some species of Acrorypta l'ase. (p. c. A. femmispinos" Pase.), but it dors not fit iutu the gromp" (lytides" as the anterior cosae are augular exteriorly, nor into the gronp " Ileteropsides " as the intermediate foxal cavities are open. It will be phaced best after fallichromopsis in the group "Comprocérides" with which it agrees iu the open intermediate coxal cavities, angular anterior coxae, triangular last joint of the maxillary palpi, shortly spined intermediate joints of the antemae, and other characters.

## 2l. Acrocyrtidus fasciatus sp. nov.

(Pl. XIII., fig. 11.)
¢. A. niger, dense cinereo-puliescens, pube totam sempturam obtegente. Palpi lrmmei. Elytra fasciis tribus nigris ornata, prima posthasali in utrisque elytris ab margine laterali parm oblique versus suturam desceudente, juxta sutmam angustata, iu sutma ipsa usque ad scutellum ascendente, hac parte postscutellari recta; fascia seconda mediana in diseo utrinsque elytri antrorsum dilatata, hac parte versus suturam curvata ubi augnstata, suturam in tertia parte hasali attingente; fascia tertia recta, in sutural parum angustiore, in tertia parte apicali sita.

Long. 15 mm ., elytr. 11, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
The median haud of the elytra tonches the snture only before the middle, and resembles somewhat a mitre.

Hab. siam.

## $\because$ Tmesisternus dohertyi sp. nov. (1'l. XIII., fig. 11.)

T. ater. C'apht tomento viridi-cacruleo metallico vestitnm, medio longitulinaliter profnude sulcatum, prope antennarum tuberes leviter impressnm, perpancis punctis iustractum, occipite utringue macula anrata splendida ornatum. Antennae corpore quarta parte breviores, articulo tertio quarto lougiore. Prothorax transversns, iu basi latior fuam in apice, hasi ntrincue sinuatus, ante scutellam minute emarginatns, dente infralaterali sat phro, dorso lateribus medio parnm impressus, pone marginem anticnm tubereulo obtuso armatns, disci medio laevis, lateraliter erasse punctatus ; viridi-cacruleo-tomentosis, dorso plaga magna laterali ferrugineo-sericea ornatus. Scutellum rotundatum, apice parum depressum, lateraliter dense pmetalatum, linea mediana laevi, apice tomento elytrorum basis. Elytra apice truncata, angulo externo valde rotundato, snturali minime prodncto ; sparsis punctis magnis iustructa, punctis in medio dimidii apicalis singnli elytri et in basi prope humernm densioribus; fascia basali ab sentello oblique ad marginem exteriorem posthnmeralem descendente, totam basim intra humerum et scutellum oceupante, fassia mediana sat recta, faseia phstmediana ab suturae tertia parte apicali valde obligue
aul marginem extermun desendente, margine suturali, plagante irregulari magna apicali laete viridi-aurcis, splendidis, passim caernlescentibus.

Infra viridi-caerulew-sericans, metasternum postice utrin! ne macula rufo-ferrn-gineo-scricante notatnm : tibiae apice pube lnteoochracea vestitac.

Long. 28 mm ., elytr. 20, lat. ! 9
The pnbescence has a lighly peculiar metallie glows, which will at once differentiate this species from the other forms of "Tmésisternides." The species comes near T. yorkensis (Fairm.) in size and shape.

IIab. Humboldt Bay (New Cininea) (W. Doherty).

## Cornuscoparia gen. nov.

A genere Sarothorera White differt: Oculis lobo inferiore valde elongato, latitudine tere duplo longiore ; antemis ( $\delta$ ) corpore plas duplo longioribas, infra dense, sed minus longe fram in Sirothroceru ciliatis, prothorace antice et postice transverse sat profunde sulcato, elytris singulis apice obliqne truncatis, tibiis apice hatud compresso-dilatatis.

## 23. Cormscoparia ochracea sp nov.

 +' apice nigro-pubescentibus, elytris fascia longitudinali obliqna humerali et duabns fasciis trausversis angnliformibns, una antemediana, secunda metiana ( 人), denudatis signatis.

Caput longitrorsum canaliculatum ; froute rectangulari ; tuberibus antenniferis approximatis, apice demudats remote punctatis. Antenuarom scapus conicns, versus apicem sat fortiter incrassatus. Prothorax longituline param latior, rectangularis, antice et postice fortiter sulcato-constrictus, ilente laterali conico valido armatus, disco utrinupe et pone deutem lateralem pancis punctis nigris notatus. Scutellum latitudine multo longins, apice rotundatum. Elytra grosse punetata, punctis tomento olstectis, fascia denudata humerali grossissime punctata, latituline phus duplo longiora, ad tertiam partem apricalem snbparallela, dein rotundato-angnstata, basi subrecta, intra humeros parum impressa, humeris rectis, angulo tuberculo levi instructo, lateribus sub humeros perpendicularia, hac parte perpendiculari supru fascia nigra marginata, triangulari ; apice singulo breviter obliqne trancato, augulo externo recto, fere acuminato, interno subrotundato.

Femora postica segmenti quinti ablominalis basim attingentia.
Long. 33 mm ., elytr. 2 24 , lat. 11.
The transverse angular bands of the elytra are inconspicnons, and perhaps quite absent from specimens in perfect condition.

Itub. Dorey (Dutch N. Gininea).

## Acroama gen. nov.

Tuberibus antenniferis verticalibus, contignis, singulo antice tubereulo apicali versus infernm directo armato. Anteunis fere glabris, scapo apice subito incrassato, elytrorum basim attingente, articulo tertio longiore, tertio (fuarto minute breviore. Prothorace cylindrico, latitudine longiore. Elstris cunciformilus, humeris rectis, prothorace duplo latioribos, apieibus singulis louge acuminatis, singulo elytro basi tuberenlo sat valido armato. Femoribus clawatis, posticis abdominis secmenti tertii medium attingentilus.

This genus is very remarkable as regards the form of the antemal tobers, scape of antennae, and clytra. It is to be placed after Smermus Lar.

## 24. Acroama armata sp, nor.

ठ̉. A. nigro-brnmens, pube hrevisat sparsa flavescente vestitus. ('apht minute punctulatum, practerea omuino junctis magnis dispersis instructum, vertice medio pone tuberes antemniferos prum depressum. Antenuat corpore sesqui longiores, rulrae, scapo basi extrema et ajuce inerassato nigro, caeteris articnlis versus apicem plus minnse nigrescentibus : scapo dense punctulato, parte apicali nigra laevi. Prothorax lougitudine tertia parte brevior, cylindriens, basi apice minime latiore, grossissime punctatus, irregulariter transverse rugato-phicatus, disci medio distincte dejressus, ante hasim impressins. Scutellum subtrapezoidale, latitudine (ad basim) parum brevius. Flytra brunnea, angnlo humerali, tuberculo hasali, acumine apicali, nomnullis signaturis indistinctis, nigris: macula posthumerali longitudinali, cum macula humerali connexa, gutta postbasali discoidali, fascia ralde obliqua ab sut ura ante medimm ad margivem exteriorem descendente, fiscia secunda, primae parallela, postinediana, in singulo elytro interrupta; singulo elytro ad suturam (hasi excepta) impresso, disci medio etiam parnm tepresso ; grosse, versus apicem sparsius, pumetata, impressione sutarali postice laevi : angulo suturali minuto, subrotundato, acumine apicali conico, acnto.

Prosternum grosse punctatum, processu phe coxarnm eavitates triangulariter dilatato, ubi processu mesosternali latiore : mesosterum medio pancis punctis magnis instructum ; latera mesusterni et metasterni grossissime puuctata, metasternam medio minutissime punctulatum fere laeve: abdomen laeve, segmentis basalibus lateraliter singulis punctis magnis. Pedes lrumei ; femora basi apiceque nigro-brunnea ; tibiae intermediae incisura magna, posticae arcuatae.

Long. 23 mm ., elytr. 16 , lat. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
Maudibles longitudinally striated, with the onter edge deeply longitudinally impressed : antenal tubers with a sballow broad groove immediately above the tooth near the tip. Sides of the prothorax with two faint transverse oblique grooves,-one basal, oue apical-the grooves almost meeting each other above the coxal cavities. The tubercle on the hase of the elytra steeper in front than hehiml, granular, with the tip rounded, smooth and shining ; the punctures on the hase of the elytra hearing a grannle in front : the conical tonth into which the apex of each elytron is produced clothed with rather strong hairs.

Itul). Kina Balu (Brit. N. Bornco).

### 2.5. Zygocera niveosignata sp. nov.

Z. nigra, dense sordide cinereo-hrumnco-tomentosa, pilis brevibus griseis (elytris execptis) terta, antenuis, tiliis tarsisque phas minusve einereis, elytris singrolis duabos signaturis niveis ornatis, una fasciiformi posthumerali ab margine externo ohlique versus mediam suturac ascendente, suturam non attingente, in utroute latere multisinuata, parte dorsali parum retrorsum descendente, secunda subtriangulari anteapicali, ab margine externo ohligne versus anticum usche ad mediun disci ascendente, hic parum dilatata.

Caput longitndinaliter canaliculatum, fronte phatum, tuheribus antenniferis subcontignis, oculorm lobis inferioribus ubliquis. Antennae corporis longitudine, infra ciliatae, articulo tertio quarto vis, quinto fere duplo, longiore. Prothorax longitudiue latitudini aefuali, lateribus levissime rotundatus, tuberenlo minuto postmediano armatus, firtiter coriacen-rugatus, punetis grossis instructus, dorso utrinque sat convexus et tuberculo mediano conspicno notatus. linea mediana
retrorsnm parnm depressa laevi. S'cutellum longitudine duplu latins, fere semicirculare. Elytra usque ante apicem parallela, dein rotundata, angulis suturalibus leviter rotundatis, dorso dimidio hasali subrecta, dein declivia, basi medio levissine elevata, irregulariter sat disperse panctulata, punctorum margine antico in basi fortiter granuliformi.

Infrat punctis nigris dispersissimis notata. Abdominis segmentum ultimum medio profunde impressum. Femora postica segmentum quintum abdominale attigentia.

Long. $2_{2}^{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. 15 , lat. s .
Itab. Australia (probably West Anstrulia).
Accola gen. nor.
Ab Glenidu Gahan differt: Labrum transversum, latitudine multo brevius; frons autice medio ( $\delta$ ) tuberculo armata, ( $\ddagger$ ) levissime convexa, inter oculos leviter impressa ; ocnlorum lobus inferior minor ; prothorax inermis, retrorsum angustatus, postice fortiter constrictus; elytra apicibus emarginato-trumeata, angulis suturalibus subrectis, externis valde rotundatis.

In the outline of the front of the head, the form of the antennae, in the elytra being carinate at the sides, the intermediate tiliae entire, the claws simple and divaricate, the abdominal segment subequal in length, etc., this genns agrees with Gilenidu, from which it differs, on the other haud, in the above-given characters.
26. Accola citrina s]. nov.
(Pl. XIII., fig. 12.)
\$ 9. A. elytris obseure violaceis ; antemarum articulis 5-11, et 4 apice, tionis (basi excepta) tarsisque uigris, tibiis et tarsis nigro-hirsutis; caeteris partibus corporis rufis vel brumeis, dense citreo-flavo-pubescentibus.

Prothoras longitudine minime latior, antice levissime transverse suleatus, disco ante basim medio levissime elevato. Seutellnm semicirculare. Elytra pone bumeros parum angustata, punctis sat dispersis in basi magnis rotumdis, mox poue medium minutissimis, piliferis instructa, pilorum longitudine retrorsum deerescente ; carina laterali in tertia parte apicali evanescente.

Metasternum fortiter convexum. Abdomen segmento ultimo camaliculato, apiec truneato, medio levissime emarginato, angulis valle rotundatis.

Loug. 16 mm ., elytr. 11, lat. $6 \frac{1}{4}$.
Hub. Shillong (Assam), Jnly 1893.
A female in the Tring Museum, a male in the British Museum collection.
2. Glenea ochracea montana subsp. nov.
8. Major, elytris Iongioribus, retrorsum fortins attennatis ; prothorace vitta laterali nigro-brunnea notato, elytris margine exteruo nigro-brumeis.

Long. 13 mm ., elytr. $9 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 4 .
The colour of the derm of this form is darker than in G. ochracca (Guer.); the elytra are proportionally much longer and more narrowed behind, the metasternum is devoid of a lateral brown streak, and the longitudinal streaks of the aldomen are very faint.

Hab. Kina Baln (Brit. N. Borneo).

## SIX NEW SPECIES OF PLCSIOTIS AND ONE NEW ANOPLOSTETHUS.

By THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD axd DR. K. JORDAN.

OF the twenty-seren species of Plusiotis Burm. hitherto known, the Tring Museum contains nineteen, includiug the types of the following species: P. resplendens Bone., batess Bonc., murora Bonc., lucordairei Bonc., muripes Gray, boucterdi Sallé, prasina Bonc., sallei Bouc., rorligueri Bouc., badeni Bouc.. mmisapehi Bonc.

To this number we have to add six new forms described in this paper, so that the gemas Plusiotis now consists of thirty-three species and one named variation (Pl. curora ab, clerysopectilits lates). The apple green Pl. ab, chrysopediles Bates shows no other differences from the rich rose pink type-specimen of Pl. rurora Bonc. besides colour ; and we have the very striking fact to note that the green colonr of chrysopdilus changes into the red colour of aurora when the specimen is placed between eye and light, and that on the other hand murora clanges the colone into green when in the same position. This phenomenon reminds one very much of a similar one found in some species of Ornithoptera ( $O$. croisus, urvilleant, ete.). The elay coloured or pinkish haff specimens of $P$. costater Blanch., adelaida Hope, and $P$. crassimergo sj, nov., and the bright red $P$. optime Bates, do not show that character.

## 1. Plusiotis aurigans sp. nor.

ठ. $P$. supra fortiter aurigans, splendidissima, clypeo et fronte, limbo lato laterali prothoracis opacis vinaceis; infra vinaceo-lutosa, sutnris levissime viridescentibns, subnitens : pygidio opaco luteo-vinaceo. Clypens late rotundatus, apice sat fortiter reflexns, densissime pmoctulatus; caput multo sparsins quam clypens punctatum ; mandibulac profunde sinuatae, bidentatae (fere ut in genere Pelidnota); mentum quadrangulare, lateribus minime rotundatum, apice leviter cmarginatum et pancis punctis instructum, medio longitrorsum vix depressmm. Prothorax subaequaliter sat fortiter rotumatns, margine apicali ntringue valde siunato, disco rouspicne punctato ; limbo vinaceo dense rnguloso-punctato, medio parum impresso. Elytra pone humeros haud impressa, maxima latitudine in medio, parte basali snturali excepta conspicue punctata, punctis in disco parum seriatim dixpositis, Inabus seriebns conspicnoribus, callo apicali lato, supra leviter convexo.

Pygidium densissime transverse rugulosum, vix punctulatum. Processns mesosternalis sat longns, levissime areuatus. Metasternum lateribns villosum, grossissime rugato-punctatum. Abdomen lateribns densissime striolatum, pance punctatum. Tibiae quatuor fosticae puictis magnis setiferis instructae, rudes, intus pro certa luce late cacrulcac.
long. 29 mm., elytr. 20, lat. 10 .
Differs from all species in the rich golden colour of the uper surface, which is (ven much more golden than in P. resplendens Bonard. Otherwise $P$. aurigons is allied to $l^{\prime}$ '. batesi Bouse and $l^{\prime}$ ' rhysargyrem salle, from both of which it is easily distinguisbed, besides colour, ly the rather smaller head and broader pronotum, by the punctuation of the elyta, very densely rugulose prgidium and other characters.

The mandibles are very deeply sinuate at the onter elges, more so than in mules; of $P$. ehrysargyren sallé and $P$. resplendens. Bone.

Hab. Costa Rica.

## 2 Plusiotis limbata sp. nov.

$P /$ supra argentea, splendidissima ; infra opaca vinaceo-lutora, tarsis violaceis. ('aput medio ]hanatum, impnetatum, dypeo-leviter trisiunato, antice parum recurvato, margine vinacco-lutoso rnguloso-punctato, mentum lateribus rotundatum, mandibulis extus late simuatac. Prothorax lateribns medio rotundatus, antrorsum gradatim angustatus, retrorsum subrectus, minutissime sinkatus, impunctatns, limbo externo rinaceo-lutoso rugulosu-punctato. Elytra sine punctis et striis: limho externo angusto, apicali latiore vinaceo-lutoso, antice ponetnlato, postice striguloso-punctato. Pygidium vinacco-lutosum ut corpus infra; hoc meelio dense rugnloso-punctatum, lateribus dense trausverse striato-rugulosum, Metasternum laterilus raguluso-punctatum, praeterea striolatum ; ablomen lateribus rugulosum, segmento apicali minute prnctulato.

Long. 95 mm. , elytr. 17 , lat. 13.
Colour of the upperside as in very white specimens of $P$. chrystrgyrect sallé; clypeus and prothorax narrowly bordered with clay colour; the underside, leg(except the buish tarsi), and the pygidinm entirely of a vinaceous clay colour without gloss, and the margin of the elytra of the same peculiar colour. The new -pecies is slenderer than $P$. choysargyrea, and even slenderer than $P$. argenteolu Bates from Colombia. The tront of the head is flattened, the prothorax feeldy convex.

The process of the mesosternom ats long as in $P$. chrysargyrea; apical segment of the abdomen as well as the prgidium longer than in the latter, and mach more triangular. Sides of the stema and aldomen rillose with grey hairs.

IIab. (eutral America (withont exact locality).

## 3. Plusiotis clypealis sp. nov.

f (?). $P$. supra argentea, splendidissima, clypeo, prothorace limbo laterali angusto retrorsum angustiore (aute basim evanescente) luteo-vinaceis : infra vinacenlutosa, medio argentea, nitida, tibiis quatuor posticis intus viridibus, tarsis articulis quatnor basalibus parnm viridescentibns, articulo nltimo violaceo; lygidinm elytrorum colore.

Mandibulae extus fortiter rotundatae, hand simatae; clypens antrorsum levissime angustatus, rotundatns, apice late subtrmeato-rotmulato, margine parum reflexo, densissime ruguloso-punctatus; frons planata, laevis, juxta oculos pancis pnuctis instructa ; mentum lateribus retrorsum gradatim leviter angnstatum, apice basique medio parum sinuatum, pone marginem apicalem grosse punctatum, longitrorsum medio parnm impressum. Prothorax vix convexns, impunctatus, limbo vinaceo ruguloso excepto, basi ante seutellum sat furtiter dilatata, lateribus medin rotundatis, angulis anticis subacutis productis, posticis rectis angulo extremo parnm rotumbato. Sentellom et elytra impunctata, hace subelongata, leviter convexa, lateribus pone hmmeros haud impressa, callo apicali supra platato.

Intira lateribus dense striolato-rugulosa, medio impunctata, segmento abdominali 'buarto apice pancis punctis instructo (segmento 'fuinto: ). l'rocessus mesosternalis sat longus, parnm arcuatus. Tibiae anticae acnte hidentatac, ilente tertio obsoletissimo ; quatnor posticae extus ruguloso-punctatae, punctis magnis setiferis sparsis. Pygidium subtriangulare, medio lacee, laterilus ruguloso-phnctatum.

Long. :2's mm., elytr. 1ti, lat. 13.
Allied to $P^{\prime}$. limblutum sp. now and $P^{\prime}$. chensergymen sallé ; distinguished from the first by the rombled niter cdges of the mandibles, the very broad and rombed rlypens, by the elytra being devoid of a punctured vinaceons laff margin, the silvery bygidium being punctured only at the sides, the bidentate anterior tibiae, and by the form of the mentom: the upperside has a very faint tint of gold which is entirely ahsent from the mperside of ' 1 '. limhuta, the mildle of the mader surface is silvery and shining, while in $I^{\prime}$. limbutu, it is without metallie gloss and coloured like the rest of the mulerside; the process of the mesosternum is obvionsly curved, the fone posterior tibiae are green internally. From $P$. cherysorgyrea sallé it differs in being -maller, in having the prothorax much less comvex, the mandibles, clypens, and pygidium diflerently shaped, the head and pygidinm differently sculptured, the interesal process of the mesostermm more arched, and in the head and pronotmon heing less broadly vinaceons bnff'.

Habl. Costa Rica.

## 4. Plusiotis melior sp. nov.

ㅇ. P. statura speciei optimele Bates, sed diflert : supra argentea, splendidissima, clypei margine, prothoracis elytrormmy margine laterali reflexo, luteo-vinaceis, pygidio lateo-vinacen-viridi : infra cum pedibus lateo-vinacea, sutaris tarsorumque hasi parom viridescentibus. C'apht sat fortiter, sed hand dense punctatnm, punctis in clypeo, , raecipue in lateribus, densius sitis ; elypens apice medio leviter emarginaths. Pygidium lateribus levissime, sed couspicue sinnatum, margine apicali supra aunm hand "alte clevato medio acnte reflexo."

Long. 25 mm., elytr. 1i. lat. 12.
This species differs at first sight very much from $P$. optimu Bates, as the latter is of a beautifnl reddish colour on the upper surface; but in shape and structure the differences between these two species are but slight, at least so far as we can tell from Bates' description.

Hab. Costir Rien.

## 万. Plusiotis crassimargo np. nov.

ठ 9. $P$. laete pomacea, pedibns-praecipue tibiis-sat rosaccis, tarsis interdum violaceo-nitentibus. Capite prothoraceque distincte, sed minute punctatis, clypeo ad marginem rngoso-punctato. Elytris singulis quimque striatis, obsolete punctatis, punctis prope suturam sat densis, lateribns post impressionem lateralem in (ठ) fere lacvibus, in (\%) leviter seriatim punctatis: margine externo ante medium couspicne crassato. Processu mesosternali brevi. P'ygidio medio sparsim, lateraliter dense sat minute pmuctato. Tibiis posticis pancis punctis spiniferis instructis, fere laevibus.

Long. 42 mm., clytr. 2.2 , lat 1\%.
(Wlosely allied to $P$. menszechi Bone. and $P$. Lumiventris Sturm., hoth in colour and shape; lat the new species is slenderer than the others, and the legs have an obsions tint of jink colom. The punctuation of the upperside is less conspienous than in $I^{\prime}$. meiszechi, and also sparser on the metasternum and pygidium ; the hind tibiae, which are rongh from deel punctiform grooves in $P$. wnisiechi and I'. Lanicentris, lave a smonth appearance, bearing only a few setiferons grooves.

Hab. Talla, Jalisco (Mexico), s.5日0 feet Dr. Buller).
One specimen is cutirely piukish huff, and has a golden gloss on the sterna.

## fi. Plusiotis brevis sp. пи.

7. $P^{\prime}$. brevis, ovalis, lacte jomacea: infra parmm argenten, albo-villnsa. Capite prothoraceque modice dense pmetatis, hoc ante medimu lateribns levissime angulato, pone angulo anteriore minime sinnato, ante et ${ }^{n}$ nst medinm fere recto; clypen semicirculari. Scutcllo basi villoso, pmetato, apice sublaesi. Elytris sat fortiter striatis, striis irregulaniter puctulatis, interstitios dorso pancis pmetis iustractis: lateribus fere impunctatis. post humeros parum impressis, margine externo non dilatato. Pygidio villosn, dense functato, punctis medio sparsioribms, convexo, margiue apicali sultrmucato. Mesostemo processu iutercoxali hrevi; metasterno lateribns dense, medio suarsim, abomine lateraliter sat crasse sed nom dense. punctatis, segmento ultimo brevi, jancis pruetis instracto. margine apicali versus infernm reflexo. Tihits parm anren-nitentibns, seabris.

Long. N: mm., elytr. 16, lat. 13.
Elytra with ahout nine stripes each, the onter ones of which are irregular and feeble; the third and fonth insterstices more rased behind, where they are conflnent, the third stripe becoming obsolete beyond the middle; the sides somewhat rugose, especially in the rather slight depression behind the shonders; the onter margin not dilated, and only very faintly flattened beside the posthumeral impression.

This species has almost the same size and mutline as $P$. lecontei Horn., but is more rounded, has a jale aple green colour, and golden green tibiae; its pubescence is white; the head is broad as in P. lanirentris and allies, and not small as in $P$. lecontei. The process of the mesosternum is a little longer than in $P$ '. lemirentris; the last abdominal segment transverse, truncate, and transversely depressed before the apical margin.

Ifab. West Mexico (taken on a jonrney from Darango to the Paific).

## ~. Anoplostethus laetus sp. wov. (I'l. xiii., fig. 13.)

A. lacte viridis, parm amratus, elypen, tibiis tansisisue anreis. Capmo clypen sat minute ruguloso-punctatum, fronte grossins, sed jarma sparsius funetatum. Prothorax angulis anticis rotundatis, disco sparsim, laterihns densins punctatus. Scutellum lasi ntrinque jilis alhis vestitum, lateribns paucis punctis instructum. Elytra smbtiliter (parmm seriatim) punctata, in singulo disco tribus striis levissime impressis. Pygidium densissime ruguleso-granulatom, margine apicali sparsim ciliatum. Pro- et mesostermum. laterayue metastemi transverse ruguloso-striata, allo-pilosa; abdomen lateraliter punctulatum. spasim rogatum.


Long. ㄹ. mm., elytr. 15, lat. 13.
Distinguished by the rich apple green colour with at tint of gold; mppens, tibiae and tarsi more golden than the rest of the hody. Upperside glabrons, ondy hase of the sentellum with sparse white hairs at the sides. Uuder surlace clotheed with such white long hairs on the pro- and mesosternum, sides of the metasternma and first abdominal segment, these hairs standing in mombilicate pmotures, which merge into one another and form irregular tramsverse striae.

Elytra rather sparingly punctured, the interstices boing tive or six times as large as the punctures, which are serially arrauged here and there ; one regular row (f) punctures close to the suture, and two slightly impressed rows on the slise, at thim discal, faintly imprensed line being devoid of punctores, obliphe, short, scarcely reaching the middle of the elytron, anterionly conflumt with the secome onfe. I'yoidium exceedingly densely ringulosc-grambate, its axtremb margin godden.

Hab. (ardwell (dyechsland).

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA ANT) SPECIES OF PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTETA FROM AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR.

By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.s.

ALTHOCGH, as far as our knowledge extends at present, Atrica is not particnlarly rich in Phytophagous Coleoptorex. scarcely a collection is received from that comntry which docs not contan some interesting new genera and species, and it is highly probable that if an experienced collector were able to examine the interior portion of that vast continent as carefully as has becn done in many other parts of the workd no end of interesting new forms would turn up. Certain it is, that those species already known have in the majority of cases a wide distribution in difterent parts of Africa, and this is again confirmed by the examimation of the present collection submitted to me by Mr. Rothschikd. I have for the present not given all the names of already well-known species, but confined myself to the descriptions of those which are now or little known. To these I have auhled a few from my own collection and from the neighhoming island of Madagascar.

The types of the species not marked "coll. Jitcoly " are in Mr. Rothsphild": Museum.

## Sagra striatipennis sp. nor.

Elongate, blaish black, head and thorax impunctate, clytra very deeply and regukarly punctate-striate at the anterior portion. nearly impunctate at the apex.
§. The intermediate femora broadly and triangularly toothed, the posterior ones greatly protruding berond the clytra, their hase flavo-tomentose within, the upper edge with an acnte rilge, the lower one with a stont tooth near the apex, posterior tibiae rogularly eurved with a long spine hefore the apex, the latter bromply suleate within.
©. Thorax longer and narrower, elytral punctuation morr feeble, intermediate femora with a small tooth, posterior ones not extending beyond the elytra, their upper edge simple, without ridge, their lower margin with a short row of teeth at the base, of which the innermost one is more distinct, tibiae simple without tooth.

Hekb. Tanta (E, Africa).
This suecies agrees in coloration with s. marrayi and s. kirbyi Baly as well as with several others. It is closely allied to either, also to s. tristis and s'. bienlor lac., bnt differs from any in the deep roms of the cytral pmetures which are wot at all approached in pairs, as in nearly all those mentioned above, also in S. longefemornta liairm. : these decp rows of punctures are well wisible with the maked eyr but disappear, as is manal. below the middle, anl the interstices are rather consex and impunctate. The antenna are very long, the third and fourth joints are equal, the four terminal joints are very elongate, they are eatirely of a dark bluish colour, the thorax is slightly longer thau broad, the sides are strairlat add the anterior angl: ronnded and seareely prodneed; the posterior femora are
elongate，their greatest width being below the middle，the upper edge is furnisheel with an acute ridge，followed by a longitudinal sulcation which extemds nearly to the base；the first abdominal segment is smooth with some fine punctures．

Whether the female specimen really represents the same or another species I am uot able to say with certainty．

Sayra muelleriana Qnedenfeldt（Berl．Zeitsch．1ヶスム）seems to me to be itlentical with S．murrayi Baly according to the description．The anthor only compares lis species with S．tristis Lac．，but does not mention those deseribed by Baly since．

Lema subdepressa sp．nov．
Eutirely flavons，broad，snblepressed，thorax not longer than hroad with a few minnte punctures，elytra withont basal depression，strongly punetate－striate anteriorly，finely so at the apex，claws black．

Length 4 lines．
Head constricted behind the eyes，impunctate，the intermediate space raised into two moderate elevations，eves deeply notched，antennae only extending to the base of the elytra，flavous，the basal four joints shining，the rest opaque，third and fourth joints equal，the fifth joint not longer than the mext one；thorax subquadrate，moderately deejly eonstricted at the sides，the hasal sulcus nearly obsolete，the surface rather flattened，seareely pereeptibly punctured at the middle， anterior angles not tuberculiform or produced ；scutellum with its apex trancate and emarginate：elytra moh wider at the hase than the thorax，only slightly suleate within the shonlders and withont any lasal depression，rather strongly， very regularly but not elosely punctate－striate，the punctures very fine near the apex，the interstices flat，here and there with a few very minute punctures，lateral margin thickened and accompaniel by a row of deel and elosely placed pmotures ： underside smooth，impunetate，posterior femora not extending beyond the second abdominal segment．

Hab．Kuiln．
Allied in shape to L．crassipes Oliv．，but differing from this and several others of its African congeners in the entirely flawous colour，the nearly impunctate and snbquadrate thorax and scarcely punetured interstices of the elytra．I only have seen a single specimen．

Lema plicaticollis $\mathrm{F}, 1 \mathrm{~m}$
Elongate，parallel，hack，the posterior portion of the head，the thorax and elytra rufons；thorax trausversely wrinkled at the sides，elytra depply pmetate－ striate，the interstices lungitudinally costate posteriorly．

Length 3 lines．
Head searcely constrieted behind the eyes，nearly impunctate，the vertex with two strongly raised tubercles between the eyes，the latter deeply notched，lower part of the face black，finely pubescent ；anteuna black，the basal joint olseare rufous，third and fourth joints equal，terminal joint not exteuding moch heyond the base of the elytra；thorax searcely longer that broad，the sides but wery moderately constricted at the middle，the anterior angle＇s tuberenliform，the hasal sulens deep，the surface finely punctured in rows at the middle，the sides traversely strigose or wrimkled ：elytra seareely perceptibly depressed below the hase，very deeply punctate－striate，the punctures much finer towards the apex，where the
interstices are longitudinally costate; muderside and legs black, finely pubescent, posterior femorib not extending to the apex of the abdomen, the latter at the sides with some obscure fulvons spots.

Hub. Nierra Leone.
This species seems to me to be distinct from L. armate and several other closely allied forms from Africa, on acconnt of the seulpture of the thorax which differs in its transversc rugosities from any of the allied species : other differences may be found in the colonr of the antennate aud the rufous spots of the abdominal segment: the head brlow and the flanks of the thorax are also black in the present species, of which a single specimen only is before me.

## Crioceris duodecimmaculata spor.

Broad, robust, fulvous, the antennae and legs Hack, thorax distiuctly pmuctured, not longer than broad, elytra strongly puactate-striate at the hase, fulvoms, each elytron with six black spots (‥ 2. 2.) phacel transversely.

A/. The spots more of less confluent, the one near the sentellum wanting.
Length $+\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lines.
Head strongly constricted behind the eyes, the latter very prominent, deeply notched, the space surrounding them and the lower portion of the face clothed with yellowish pubescuce, antenac extending to the base of the elytra, the lower fonr joints finlrons, shiming, the others black, pubescent, the basal joint short, nearly subyuadrate, the secoml small, the following two joints of equal length, the other joints longer than broad: thorax nearly as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front, the sides moderately constricted, the anterior angles rounded, the surface rather elosely and distinctly punctured withont basal suleation, elytra with a sutural depression helow the base, the latter slightly raised. strongly puctatestriate, the pmetures gradnally getting finer towards the apex, the interstices flat, the hateral margin strongly thiekened through its entire length, a spot on the shoulder, one near the seutellum, two at the middle and two near the apex, placed transversely back; underside and legs sparingly covered with single hairs.

Knilu, also Giaboon (coll. Jicoby).
A large-sized species, easily known by the number and position of the elytral spots.

## Poecilomorpha centromaculata sp. nov.

Fulvons, the antennae, the lreast and the legs more or less Wack, thoras transverse, nearly impunctate, tuberculate at the sides, elytra strongly nod remutely punctured, sparingly pubseent, a spot at the shoulder and another transverse one at the middle, black.
ơ. The posterior femora strongly incrassate, ovate, with a strong tooth, their tibiae curved.

Length 5 lines.
Of robust and parallel shape, the upper surface sparingly elothed with hack, stiff hairs, the head sparingly punctured, impressed in the middle with a siugle black lovea, eyes large, narrowly but deeply notebed, anteonae extending slightly beyond the base of the thorax. black, the first joint fulvous below, the fifth and following joints strongly transversely widened; thorax more than twice
as broad as long, the sides produced into a conical tubercle, the dise with an anterior and posterior transerse groove, nearly impmetate, the middle with a hack spot (sometimes absent), elytra parallel, strongly but remotely purtured, each puncture furnished with a single black hair, a spot on the shoulder and a transverse band at the middle of greater or smaller size, black; below fulvons, the sides of the thorax and that of the breast and abdomen, black; legs of the same colour, the apex of the posterior femora fulvons.

Hab. Kuiln.

## Poecilomorpha aureovillosa sp. nov.

Fulvons, clothed with golden yellow fubescence, apical joints of the antennaw and the four anterior legs black; thom impunctate, elytra strongly and remotely punctured, clothed with golden pubescence.

Length $3 \frac{1}{3}$ lines.
Head impunctate, sparingly pubeseent, eyes deeply notched, labrum furnisheal with long yellow hairs, antennae with the hasal four joints fulvous, shining, the others black, strongly transverse, broader than long, the fourth joint scarcely longer than the second one; thorax transverse, the sides oblique, narrowed auteriorly, the posterior angles produced into a strong blunt tubercle, the surface with a transverse sulens near the anterior and posterior margia, impmetate. sparingly clothed with golden yellow prbescence; elytra depressed below the hase across the suture, remotely punctured, the pubescence long bot not closely placed, entirely golden rellow withont a mixture of back hairs; nuderside and the posterior legs fulwous, pubseseent, the four auterior legs black.
$H_{n} b$. Kuilu. A siugle sperimen.
Smaller than $P$. amabilis Baly, with differently coloured antennae and legs, and distinct by the impmotate thorax.

## Kuilua gen. nov. (Meyalopinue).

Body flattened, elongate, widened ponteriorly, closely pubescent, antennas with transversely serrated joints, the second joint extremely short, eyes notched. thorax broader than long, the sides widened in shape of a tuberele, closely pabescent, elytra flattened, irregnlarly punctured, and closely jubescent, the sides prependicularly deflexed, not visihle from above, legs elongate, the posterior tiliat with a double spine, the tarsal joints nearly equal, claws simple, widely separated, prosternum and mesosternm very narrow.

This remarkable gems, which resembles much in general appearauce and coloration at species of the family Lycidue or Telephoritue is allied to the genus. Homalopterus Lac., with which it nearly agrees in the structure of the antemate and that of the elytra, but the thorax is quite different as well as the flattened general appearance and the donble spine at the apex of the posterior tibiac.

Kuilua africana spor.
Black, above fulvons, closely pubescent, antemae hlack, the last joint. fulvons, the head with a lateral spot and a central back band, thoran similarly marked, elytra elosely proctured with long filvoms pubescence, the apieal third portion black.

Length 5l $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 lines.

Head projected, closely pmbesecnt. the middle portion hack, the sides bright tulvons, eyes deeply notched, clypens furnished with a transverse row of blaek hairs, its base and apex, fulvons, labrum black, palpi fulvous, antennae extending to the base of the thoms, black, the last joint partly fulvous, the second joint wery short, the lower four joints elothed with long black julescence, the following ones strongly transverse; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides obliquely produced into al blunt tubercle below the middle, the surface with an obsenre transverse gronve near the anterior and posterior margin, densely clothed with bright fulvons pulescence, the middle and the underside near the coxae with a black longitndinal band, single stiff bristle-like hairs are also intermixed with the shorter pubescence; sentellum black; elytra, closely and somewhat rngosely punctured, thickly clothed with fulvons pubescence, the upper two-thirds fulsons, the apical portion black, the upper alge of this colour irregularly dentate, underside and legs black, the coxae flavous; ablomen clothed with long silvery hairs.

Hab. Ǩnilu.
Gynandrophthalma basalis sp. nov.
Elongate, subeylindrical, fulvous, antennae flavous, thorax nearly impunctate, clytra finely punctured in rows, fulvons, the anterior third portion black, the lower edre of this colour oblique.

Length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
llead entirely impunctate, withont any grooves hot with a small forea betreen the eyes, the clypens rather convex, but slightly emarginate at the apex, eyes distinctly notched, antemnae extending to the base of the elytra only, flavous. the lower four joints shining, the rest oparue, second and third joints small, equal; thorax twice as hroad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior angles distinct, the surface distinctly punctured along the lase only, rest of the dise impunctate, scutellum rather loug, pointed, its apex slightly truncate, fulvous; elytra very finely punctured in indistinct rows, fulvous, a transverse band narrowed towards the suture and occupying the basal third portion of the elytra, black; underside and legs fulvons, the tarsi short.

Hab. Kinilu. A single example.
Apparently elosely allied to $G$. basipermis late., but differing in the distinet punctures at the hase of the thorax and the finely punctured elytra, also in the whape of the black elytral band.

Gynandrophthalma africana sp. nov.
Fnlvons, the head, the femora, and the tibiae at the apex, black, thorax impuretate with a central black patch, elytra extremely finely and remotely punctured, a sutural and lateral band connected by a broad transerse band near the apex, black.

Length 2 lines.
Head broad, impunctate, ohsoletely transversely grooved between the eyes, antennae not extending to the hase of the thorax, hack, the lower two or three joints fulvons, terminal joints transverse ; thorax more than twice as brow as long, the sides rather strongly deflexed, slightly rounded, the posterior margin with at hroadly rounded and slightly produced wedian lobe, the surface entirely inpunctate, the sides fulvous, the midalde ocenpied by a broad anteriorly slightly narrowed black
hand: seatellum fulvons, the apex pinted and slightly thickenel: elytra distantly and very finely punctured, the suture and the sides black, these two bands joined by a broal transverse black band near the apex, or if the black is taken for the gromm! colour, each elytron may be described as having a longitnolinal frulvons stripe from the base to below the middle, and a rombl tulvons spot at the apex; the femora, the apex of the tibiae, a spot on each side of the breast, the last abdominal segment and the pygidiam black, the rest of the underside and legs, fulvons.

Hab. Gaboon.
The coloration of this species is different to any which has been described to my knowledge, the central black band of the thorax is, I believe, only prenent in (f. incerta Lefev., but that species differs totally in the markings of the elytra and in the entirely black legs. I have only seen two specimens of the present insect, one is contained in this collection and the other in that of my own.

## Gynandrophthalma metallica sp. nov.

Narrowly elongate, metallic blue, antenuate black, the basal joints fulvons: thorax impunctate, with an anterior aud pusterior depression, elytra strongly ponctured, the interstices at the sides slightly mgose.
length $9 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Head impunctate at the vertex, the lower portion distinctly punctured, with an irregular semicireular depression between the eyes, the anterior margin of the clypens but slightly concave, the left manlible vers large, longitndinally concave above and ending in a long point, antenuae very short, the lower three joints tulvoms, the others black; thorax strongly transverse, the siles rombled, the posterior margin nearly straight with a very slightly prodnced median lobe, the surface entirely impunctate, with a more or less distinct transerse depression at the sides near the anterior and posterior margin ; elytra narrowly elongate, finely and closely functured, the interstices at the sides very slightly rugose, muderside and leg* huish, clothed with whitish Imbescence, legs slouder and elongate, the first and second joints of the tarsi elongate, those of the anterior legss especially so.

Ilab. Sierra Leone.
Somewhat resembling 'optocephate roerntuns Fillor, but of half the size and width of that species and with elongate tarsi.

## Gynandrophthalma placida laz:

Dark blne, closely prbescent, above metallie blue, the antemat hask, thoma transverse, nearly imjunctate, elytra very strongly and closely pancturex.

Length : lines.
Ol elongate, convex and subeylindrical shape, the vertex impunctate, the space bet ween the eyes finely strigose, the clypens broad, finely purtured, homaded at the sides by an oblique row of punctures, its anterior margin semicireularly concave, labrum aud mandibles black, antemae scarcely extending to halt the length of the thorax, black, the third joint very thin, obsenre piceons, the following juint. transverse; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides wery slightly rounderl, narrowed towards the apex, the angles rather obtuse, the dise transversely convex with an obsolete oblique depression near the posterior mugles, the surface impunctate with the exception of a few fine pmetures near the hase, the median lobe of the posterion margin slightly prodneed and nearly straight ; scutellum purplish, very broad, its apex slightly thidened and raised, truncate: elytra sub-
cylindrionl, not covering the pygidim, strongly and elosely punctured: pygidinm and anderside elosely cowered with whitish seriecoms hairs, legs rather slender, posterior tarsi widened, chaws simple.

Hab. Kuiln.
1 have given here a renewed description of this species founded on the specimens before me, they agree very nearly with the deseription of the author, but the antenuat are mach slourter than Lacordaire says.

## Gynandrophthalma deyrollei sp. uov.

Fulvons, the apical joints of the sutemare hack, head and thoran very finely punctnred, clytra metallic blue finely semipmetate-striate, the aper fulsous.

Length: malr, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line $:$ fimale, 3 lines.
Of narrow and elongate shape, the head finely puetured with a depression bof ween the eyes, the latter large distinctly simate. the anterior edge of the clypens quadrately emarginate at the midhte, the sides semicirenlarly concave, the antenare only extending to the midthe of the thorax, hack, the lower four joints thlvons; thorax twice as broad as long, transversely convex, the siles rather deflexed, the lateral margins romuded, the posterior margin very slightly produced at the middle, the surlace very minutely and rather closely panctared, fulvons : sentellum raised, fulvons, its apex truncate ; elytra metallic blue, elougate, very finely punetured in semiregular rows, the extreme apex fulsous: undersite apariagly pubescent, fulvoms.

Hab. Rhohoml', (Nierrat Leobe) (coll. , Jacoby).
There is algrat difference in the size between the mete and femele insect, the latter being nearly donlle the length and widt h, the elytral pmetnation is also mach stronger in the fimale and the interstices are very minutely punctured. The present species differs from $G$. hemicopheth Lac. in the fulvons muderside and fincly fronetured thorax, and from G. terminatu Lac. in the blue instead of hate elytra, their distinct punctnation and that of the thoras. I have received the specimens from Mr. Beyrolle.

## Gynandrophthalma seminigra sp. nov.

Black, pubescent below, thorax strongly and remotely punctured, elytra strongly and closely ponctured, falvons, the posterior third and a spot before the midde of each elytron, black.

1, ugth 23 lines.
Elongate and subeylindrical, the head black, finely punctured at the rertex, rogosely punctate hetween the eyes, labram obsente fulvons, antemate extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower four joints fulsons, the fifth and following joints strongly transverse, much hroader than loug: thorax nearly three times hoonder than long, the sides nearly straight, narrowed fowatds the front, the posterior margin slightly prodneed at the midde, the surface coarsely and irregularly pmaturad, back, shining : seutellnum hack, its apex romuled; the base with a few punctures; elytra rery strongly and clonely punctured, the anterior portion pale fulvons, with a hack spot near the suture before the middle, the posterior portion hark, the two colon's well separated, the anterior margin of the hack portion deply concave ; muderside and leg. back, dothed with whitish pubescence.

Hah, Rhobomp (Sierra Leone) (coll. lacoby ).
I receiscd a single suecimen of this distinetly marked species from Mr. Deyrohle.

Cryptocephalus caeruleomaculatus sp. now.
Fulvons, the upper part of the head and an angular transvirse hand on the dise of the thorax black, clytrat deeply punctate-striate, a transwerse hand at the hase and two elongate spots below the middle, bhish black, the femora : alover, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Length 23 lines.
Head finely punctared on the vertex, black, the broad ciypens and the latman reddish fulvons, impmetate, antennae with the lower two joints flavons, the following three piceons, the rest broken off; thorax twice as broad as loug, strongly narrowed in front, the lateral margins nearly straight, the posterior margin sinuate at wach side, its median lobe produced, truncate, the snrface impunctate, fulvous. the middle with a transverse hack hand, increasing in wilth at its middle and rending off a branch at cach end at right angles towarls the lase withour quit. tonching the latter; scutellum broad, its apex hroally truncate, hack, impunctate, the base with a small fovea : elytra of parallel shape, broad, the shoulders bounded by a deep depression within, the punctures large, rather distantly placed and not finer at the apex, the interstices slightly transversely wrinkled, the surface fulvons, with a narrow transverse bluish black haud at the base and two clongate spots below the middle, the outer one of which is placed close to the lateral margin. the latter and the sutural margin also narrowly edged with black; pygidimm fonlvons, closely punctured; underside finely phbescent, the sides of the breast and the legs flavous, rest of the underside fulvons, the femora black above as well as 1he apex of the tibiae and the tarsi : prosternum subnqualrate, scarcely broader than long.

Hab. Betsileo, Madagascar, 3000 to 4000 feet. A single specimen.
Probably allied to r. elliptichs ('liap, from Alyssinia; the marking of the thorax in the present species is rather characteristic.

## Cryptocephalus brevicornis sp. nor.

Reddish fulvous, the apical joints of the anternae hack, thorax impunctate, the dise: with four black spots placed puadrately, sentellmu black, elytra strongly prmetate-striate, a common sutural spot below the middle and three others placed triangularly on the dise of each elytra, black, the femora and the tibian at the apex as well as the tarsi, black.

Length 2 lines.
Parallel, hroad, amb subeylindrical, the head impunctate, the eyes widely sharated, deeply triangularly notched, labrum stained with piceons, antenuae propertionately very short, only axtembing to the base of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third joint sarcely longer than the second, the terminal joints rather flattened and widend : thorax mure than twies as broad as long, the sides with a narrow margin, slightly and gradually rommed in tront, the latter also very narrowly marginate, posterior margin finely serratt, narrowly black, its median lobe straight, the smface impuactate, with two hack spots on the middle of the dise and two others of more transwerse shape. placed below the first on the hasal margin; selutellom broad, its apex pointed, hack; elytra very slightly narmowd towards the apex, without hasal depression,

with back, each elytron with a spot on theshonder. another one before the middle towards the cutnre and a transverse spot below the middle, black, another round spot common to both elytra is placed at some distance from the apex at the suture ; underside aud legs finlvons, the femora at the apex ahove, and the extreme ajex of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Hab. Kuilu. A single specimen.
Allied to 1: spneqalensie, lecimietus Sntir., and several other closely allied species, but differing in the position of the elytral spots, expecially of that placed at the sutural margin.

## Cryptocephalus tropicus sp. nor.

Black, the lead, thorax, and the last abdominal segment fulvons, the head and thorax impunctate, elytra metallic blue, finely panctate-striate, the punctures wearly absent at the apex.

Length $?$ lines.
Of robust, cylindrical and jarallel shape, the head flat, impunctate, folvonthe eyes, deeply triangularly notched, widety separated, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennale extending to the middle of the elytra, black, slender, the lower four juints fulvous ; thorax twice as broad as long, very convex, subeylindrical, the sidos romded and narrowed towards the apex, the surface entirely impunctate, fulsous, shiming, the posterior margin narrowly black, finely serrate. its median lohe not produced, bnt forming a straight row of fine tecth, scutellnm broad, of strongly oblique position, Wack; elytra not wider at the hase than the thorax, paralle], metallic bue, the shoulders but little prominent, the surface with five rows of punctures which become obsulete near the apex, the interstices flat and impunctate ; underside black, the coxae and the last abdominal segment as well as the progidim finlvous.

Hab. Kuilu. A single specimen.
Allied to $\prime^{\prime}$. dislorntus Suffir., but with differently colonred head. madersine, ant leg:.

## Coenobius suffriaui sp. nov.

Ovate, convex, black, the basal joints of the antenuae flavols, thoran ereatiy. narrowed in front, strougly but remotely punctured, elytra strongly punctatestriate, the shouklers prominent, the interstices at the sides longitudianly costate.

Length I line.
Heal tinely strigose at the vertex, the eyes very large, transerse, joined at the middle, not separated by any perceptible space, lower part of face and labrum black, antennae bot quite extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower timer joint. flavons, the hasal joint stained with piceous above, terminal joints not mush thickened, bonger than broad; thorax strongly transerse, neally three times hroader than long, the sides strongly deflexed, almost subeylindrical, the laterad margins nearly straight, the surface black, shining, strongly but not closely punctured, the deflexed sides nearly impunctate, the base with a row of stronger punctures placel elose to the basal margin, the median lobe of the latter scarcely, if at all, produced; sentellum narrowly elongate, slightly constricted at the hase: dyta hack, shining, snloytindrical, slightly marrowed towards the ajex, decply
pmetate-striate, the shonlders very prominent and tuberenliform, the interstices at the sides longitudinally costate, impunetate, the basal lobe at the sides very strongly produced, obliquely shaped with some strong pmotures; legs hack, tarsi obsenre fulvons ; pygidium strongly punctured.

Hab. Knilu.
Allied to f. migritellus suffr. hint entirely black, the thorax much more strongly punctured. The single specimen being glued to a card I am unable to say anything about the moderside.

## Chlamys africanus sp. nor.

Black, the first joint of the antennae and the labrum fulvons, head rugose, thorax transverse, the middle portion raised into two rows of tubercles, each side with two tubercles, elytral deelly punctured, the base with one, the dise and apex with several transverse and longitudinal elevations.

Length $\mathbf{1}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ line.
Of parallel, nearly subeylindrical shape, entirely hack, the bead rugose thronghout, flat, the eyes reniform, claply notehed ; thorax very strougly transverse, the sides deflesed, the middle fortion raised into a high bump, divided by a deep longitudinal groove, the edges of which are divided into form tubercles each, running parallel to each other from base to apes, the sides with two other similar tubercles, juaced transversely, the interstices roticulate in a star-shapeal way ; sentellum transverse. dilated at the apex ; elytra strongly puctured, the suture serrate, each elytron with about six or seven tubereles and ridges, placed as follows: a small tuberele at the base near the scutellum, a short transverse ridge near the middle, preceded by a small tobercle near the hase and followed by two short transerse ones at the middle, near the apex three other strongly raised tubereles are placed, forming an irregular square : those elevations at the middle are more or less comected by a somewhat raised ridge ; 1 ygidium rugose with a slightly raised central ridge: underside leeply foveolate-pmetate, prosternum widened, anteriorly reduced to a narrow elongate ridge towards the base.

Hab. Sierra Leone. A single specimen.
This small Chlamys is evidently closely atlied to C. bohemeni Lae., the ouly other African species known, but I camot identify it with that insect on accomnt of the different senlpiture of the thorax and other details; the head has no smooth space as described in Lacordaire's insect, but is closely punctured throughont, there are a few small fulvons spots visible at the lower portion of the face: the antennae are unfortunately broken off, except the finlvons basal joint; the thorax has about twelve isolated round tmbereles, eight of which occupy the median clevation : in (!. bohemami the thorax has some raised ridges which partly unite; the design of the elytra is very difficult to describe, and does mot materially differ from many sonth American forms, but the ridges and tubereles, especially those near the apex, are very highly raised and acnte, two longitndinal tubereles at the apex being especially conspicuous.

Colasposoma viridimarginatum sp. nov.
Dark metallic blue, the lateral margin of the thorax and elytra and the tibiac metallic green; thorax fiucly, closely and evenly punctured, elytra closely punctured in irregular rows, the interstices flat.

Length 3 to + lines.

Ileat rather elosely and atrongly phortured at the vertex with a rentral longiudinal growe, the space between the eyes transversely depressod, the dypens punctured like the rest of the head, labrum black, palpi fulvons, the terminal joint black, antemare black, the basal joint metallic blue, the following two joints more or less pineons helow; tharax transersely conven, the sides evenly rounded, narrowly margined, the anterior angles produced, the entire surface closely and evenly impressed with round and rather line punctures; scutellum broader than long, metallic greenish: elytra withont basal depression, very convex, more strongly functured than the thorax, the punctures irregularly and closely placed in rows, the lateral margin like that of the thorax metallic green ; underside blue or purplish, tibiae metallic green, tarsi hhish; prostermum rugosely pmetured; metasternum smonth, impunctate.

## Hath. (iabboon.

The miform dark hane colour, the fine and evenly distributed punctation of the thoras and colour of the tibiae distinguishes this species.

## Colasposoma auripes sp. nor.

Broad and robust, obscure eupreons helow, above metallie green, the babrum and the basal joints of the antenuae dark fulvous, thorax rery hroal, finely and closely punetured, elytra convex, ovate, strongly and closely punctured, narrowly margined with cupreons, anterior femora dentate.

Ah. Entirely dark acneons.
length 3 lines.
Heral finely and rather elosely punctured, the rertex strigose, the elypus separated from the face by an olsolete transwerse depression, its auterior margin reddish coureons, labrum dark fulvons, mandibles black, anteuna black, the lower three joints more or less fulvous ; thorax strongly transversely convex, three times broader than long, the sides strongly rounded near the base, oblifnely marrowed towards the apex, anterior angles distinctly dentale, the surface closely and finely puncturel throughout; sutellam twice as broad as long, distinctly punctured, elytra convex, rather short, as hroad as the thorax, without basal depression, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the pmetures closely and irregularly placel near the suture the interstices fimely aciculate, those at the sides transversely rugose, the extreme lateral margin cupreous; mulerside and legs of the latter colour, the anterior legs elongate, their femora dentate, the tibiae curved; prosternum elothed with whitish puhescence, which to a less extent is also present in the rest of the under surfite.

## IIrb. Voi River and Teita (E. Africat).

There seem to be only male specimens of this species before me, the broadly rommed thorax and its width it has in common with several other speeies from Africa. but the functuation of the upper surface, the colour of the legs and the dentate anterior femora, differ from any deseribed form with which I tum aeymainted.

## Colasposoma gabonensis $p$. 110 .

Metallik green, antemane hack, the basal joints fulvons, thoma coarsely and conflamenty punctured, elytrat lens strongly panctate, the interstices transwesely rugose at the sides, apex of the femora and the tibiap and tarsi enpreons.
length 3 lines.
Head obliquely strigose and rather closely punctured, with a narrow smonth
central longitudinal spure. lahnom piceous, palpi dark finlvons, antennae sarcely extending to the middle of the clytra, black, the lower six joints fulvous; thomax short, more than twice as broad as long, the sides evenly romuled, the surface convex, coarsely and closely pmeturel, the interstices retienlate and partly conflumt, anterior angles iu shape of a small tooth, furnished with a single hair ; sentellom slightly broader than long, its apex romded, cupreons, finely puncturell; elytra convex withont hasal depression, less strougly punctured than the thorax, the puncturen arranged in irregular close rows near the suture, the interstices at the sides transversely rugose, close to the lateral margin is a smooth slightly raised costa from the middle to the afex; hmmeral callus smooth, prominent; muderside and the base of the femora, metallic green, legs cupreons; prosternum broader than loug, fincly punctured, the base clothed with whitish pubersence.

## IIt bl. Gaboon.

To be separated from its African congeners, notably from " . scutellutum Leferv.. hy the strong panctuation of the thorax, colon of the mper surface and $\operatorname{leg}$.

Syagrus bipunctatus Weise.
A typical specimen and an alseration withont the two thoracic: black spots from Kuilu, as well as a similar varicty from Gaboon in my collection is before me. The - pecimens agree with the author's deseription in the main points, but the apical five ur six joints of the antemare in all the sperimens are black. of which Wrise says nothing ; the author also describes the thorax as a little brouler than long, in iny specimens this part is at least half is broad agoin as long. Aitugether this species has not the snbeylindrical shape of S'. calcaratus Fab., but is broaler and more Hattened and the ocular sulcus is scarcely perceptible.

## Scelodonta costata sp. nov.

Ohscure aeneons below, above metallic greenish, terminal joints of antenmate broadly compressed, thorax transversely rugose, elytra rugosely puncture i, with four strongly raised longitudiual costap.

## Length 3 lines.

Head finely rugose throughon, the eyes surrounded by a very deep sulens, clypens bidentate in frout, antemae with the terminal six joints broadly dilated, ohscure dark purplish, the basal joint greenish: thorax subeylindrical, much broaler than long, widened at the middle, the sides rounded at the base, the cutire surface covered with fine transverse rugosities; sentellum pentagonal, distinctly punctured ; elytra metallic green, deeply and closely punctured between the costac, the latter at equal distances, purplish, strongly raised and nearly joined at the apex, legs aeneous, femora with a small tooth; entire undersile covered with short sealy pmbescence.

Hab. Knilu. A single specimen.

## Rhembastus costatus np. nov.

Fulvons, the apical joints of the antennae black, thorax obscure acmeons, strongly and remotely punctured, elytra obscure fulfons, the sutural aud lateral margins obscure aeneous, longitudinally costate, the interstices closely punctateo striate ; femora with a minute tooth.

Length $:$ lines.

Head finely and sparingly punctured, ohsonve fulvons, the clypens not separated from the face, anteunae extruding to the midule of the elyra, flavous, the last four or tive joints black, the third joint but slightly longer than the second one : thoras more than twice as broad as long, widened at the middle, the sides straight, the angles acnte, the surface strongly but remotely punctured, the punctures irregularly distributed, the colour whemre greenish aneous ; sentellum broad, subtriangular ; elytra obsionre fulvous with a slight aencons gloss, the punctrres deep, closely appromehed, the interstices broadly longitudinally costate, aspecially so near the sides where three of the costae below the shombters are joined at each end before they reach the base or apex, the suturat and lateral margins more or less dark acneons; underside and legs fulvons, tarsi darker: claws bifid.

Hab. Kuiln.
From any of the descrihed species (as far as short dagnosis will allow judgment) the present one is well distinguished by the strongly costate elftra; there is a wery narrow sulcus surrounding the eyes as in the other species.

## Nerissus ornata F . nov.

Black, the hase of the femora fulvons, head and thorax metallic green, elosely and atrongly ponctured, sides of thorax strougly serrate, elytra closcly punctured, the interstices rugose, metallic green, a broad sutural band cupreons ; femora with a strong tooth.

Length 3 to 4 lines.
Head closely rugose-punctate thronghout, green, subrpapue with a central namow groove, clypus not separated from the face, antmuat back, the hasal joint piceous, the apical joints slightly dilated, eyes large ; thoras twice as broal as long, the sides ronnded with a row of large teeth, the surface convex, crowded with round and deep punctures : sentellum pentagonal, strongly punctured ; elytra broader than the thonax, the shonlders prominent, more finely pmetured that the thorax, but, more strougly so at the sides, where the interstices are transwersely rugose, the dise in the shape of a broad sutnral band ahbreviated before the apex, bright cupreons, rest of the surface blue or green: intermediate tibiae deeply emarginate, femora fintrons at the base with a strong tooth; claws hifid; hreast and abdomen black, closely pmbescent.

Hab. Kuilo.
The jemule insect is larger, the thorax broaler and with a more or less distiuct fovea at each side. This handsome species will be easily recognisel by the system of its coloration.

## Nerissus griseoscutellatus К゙arsh.

It is probable, that this species, deseribed in the Berliner Ent. Zeitsche, 1882,
 The only difference I can see is the absence of the white pubsesence whith limits the Whack land of the elytra in the species described by me, and of which Karsch says nothing nor indicates in the figure he gives. Verissus is, however, I think the more correct place than Chividea. The only difference between the two genera seems to he the shape of the thorax wheh in Chrimidea is described by laty as "subglohose and subcylindrical": the same part in Veriswes is more tlatened and certainly not sulbrelindricel, hat hoth genera hawe the hateral margin of the thomas serrate. In the
fresent collection, several speeimens from Knilu which I refer to Karsch's species are contained, they vary, however, in the strength of the punctnation and akso in the colom of the pubescence, in one, the latter is fulvous, in the other white, and the clytral transverse band, cansed by the absence of hairs at that phace, is in no instance widened at the suture or of the angular shape as given in the figure loy Karsch; in the specimens before me, it is nearly straight and narrowed at the suture. In the absence of more material I cannot say with certainty whether I have a variety or a good species hefore me.

## Corynodes longicollis sp. num.

Blue or green, subopayne, the thorax rather loug, finely punctured, with larger punctures intermixed, elytra closely, strongiy and rather irregularly punctned, the interstices more or less aciculate, claws appendiculate.

Length $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to 7 lines.
Head very swollen at the vertex, the latter finely and not elosely punctured, the lateral sulcation very deep and broad, clypens separated by a deep transverse groove, strongly and closely functured, lahrum metallic green, palpi piceons. antennac not extending much heyond the base of the elytra, the last five joints broadly compressed and dilated, dark pmplish, lower joints metallic green or bhe ; thorax subeyliudrieal, rather longer than broai, the sides perpendicularly deflexed, straight at the lateral margin, the surface extremely finely and rather closely punctared, with some larger panctures irregularly distribnted; scutellum with a few very fine ${ }^{[ }$metures ; elytra with closely approached irregular rows of rather strong functures, the juterstices more or less aciculate; leas corarsely punctured, abdomen finely purtate, clothed with whitish puhescence; prostermum nearly quadrate, coarsely punctured.

Knilu, and Old Cadabar.
This species, althongh elosely allied to $C$. cymens: Fabr., seems to we to differ in the distinctly more elongate thorax aud the punctuation of the elytra which is eonnectel more or less by the aciculate interstices: the insect is also of a rather opaque and not strongly metallic lustre.

## Lygaria Stial.

I have to record here for the first time the occurrence of several species of this genus (originally described from Assam) in Africa. I camnot in any way separate the African forms gencrically; ther may at once be known by the closed anterior cosal cavities and deeply bifid claws; the two speciess here described also agreer very nearly in shape and in colour with the Inlian form, but differ in the sendpturing: they may also easily be mistaken for a speeies of Ceralces from which the structure of the claws will at once separate them.

## Lygaria africana sp. nov.

Convex, fulvous, the terminal five joints of the antentae and the legs. baek, thorax finely and remotely punctured on the disc, strongly at the sides, elytra closely and rather strongly putuctured.

Length 23 to 3 lines.
Head convex, paringly, fincly and remotely punctured except near the eyes whore the puncturing is close, antemae very widely separated, black, the lower
six joints fulvous, the first juint nearly sulsuadrate, flattened, the four tollowing joints slort, moniliform, equal, terminal joints mach broader than long, forming a flattened club; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides wery slighthe ronded, somewhat narrowed towards the front, the anterion margin straight, th. posterior one broadly rounded, the angles not prowtued but distinct, the surface very finely and sparingly punctured, the sides more closely and rather strongly punctate ; sentellum broader than long, its apex broadly ronnded: clytra whoug, convex parallel, strongly, irregularly and closely punctured, the extreme lateral margin with a single row of deeper punctures; underside fulvous, the breast darker, legs black, elaws hifid; the mele organ slender, its apex slightly simate, derply hollowed out.

IIab. Kuilu.

## Iygaria discoidalis sp, nev.

Ovate, convex, dark fulvons, the terminal joints of the autunae and the legs hack, thorax very fincly punctured, the dise back, the sides fulvous, elytra finely. and more remotely punetured, black, margined with fulvons.

Ab. Ahove entirely fulvons.
length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lines.
Head wery finely and remotely phuctured at the vertex, the lower portion more closely puoctate, terminal joint of palpi ovate, antemate very short, only extembing to the base of the thoras, the three or four bower joints fulsons, the rest hark, terminal joints transverse but moderately so ; thorax strongly transverse, of the same shape as in the preceding species, very finely and rather closely punctured, the sides a little more strongly and closely punctate than the disc. the lateral margin more broadly, the anterior one very narrowly fulvons, the rest black; suatcllum black, much broader than long, with a few fine punctures: clytra more strongly and more remotely punctured than the thorax, the interstices finely aciculate, the margins and a sutural. anteriorly widened band, fulvons, the dise hack: legs black: claws bifid; anterior cosal cavities closed; the male organ broad. somewhat spade-shaped, its apex broadly rounded.

Hat K. Kuilu.
Very clusely allied to the preceling species, but smaller, the antemate less atrongly didated and their basal three or four joints fulvous only, the thorax more closely and less strongly punctured at the sides, the colour of the typieal form also different as well as the shape of the male organ.

## Lygaria scutellata sp. nov.

Fnlvons, antennae, the hasal joint excepted, the sides of the breast, the legs and the dise: of the thorax, hack, the latter rather closely punetured, clytra very strongly punctured, the lateral margin and a triangular mark, surrounding the sentellim, fulvous.

Length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Ilead rather strongly but not closely punetured, fulvons, antemane extending to the base of the thorax, the tirst joint fulvons, the rest black, the tive terminal joints much broader than long; thorax of the same shape as the preeding speries, rather closely and distinctly punctured, the punctures at ihe sides larger and more
crowled, the anterior and lateral margins pale fnlvons, the dise blackish: sentellnm broader than long; elytra more strongly punctured than in the two preceding species, the punctures here and there arranged in irregular rows, the lateral and apical margin and a triangular narrow stripe, surroumling the scutellum, fulvous, the rest black; abdomen spotted with back, the sides of the breast and the legs hack: claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities closed.

ILab. Nguru, Central Africa (eoll. Jacoby).

## Timarchosoma gen. hov.

Body snbglolnlar, terminal joint of palpi trincate, scarcely longer than the preceling one, anteunae short, the terminal joints slightly transverse, thorax short and strongly transverse, forr times broader than long, the sides not thickened, strongly oblique; scutellum small; elytra snbglobular, the posterior half abruptly deflexed, the sides projecting beyond the abdomen helow, tibiae prismatic, short, the anterior ones carved, sharply edged at the sides and above, first joint of the tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws simple, closely approached; prosternnm narrowly elongate, mesasternum transverse, narrowed at the base, metasternum three times longer than the mesosternom, the first abdominal segment distinctly longer than the metasternum; anterior coxal cavities open.

The insect for which the present genns is proposed is the most globnlar shaped form of the entire gron, of the true Chrysomelinat, resembling in that respect some species of Timorcho; half the noderside is covered by the sides of the elytra making the ablomen appear to sink within them; the thorax is also of exceptional width and the compressed, dilated and prismatic shape of the tibiae add another characteristic detail to this extraordinary genus, resembling somewhat species of Entomoscelis; the open coxal cavities show the affinity however to be with the genas Chrysomela.

## Timarchosoma transvaalense sp. nov.

Below black, above obscure metallic dark violacens, antenuac jiceons, head and thorax minutely junctured, elytra less closely and scarcely more strongly punctured.

Length + lines.
Head oparne, extremely finely and closely punctured, the anterior margin of the labrum fulvons, antennae scarcely extending leyond the base of the thorax, the basal joints more or less fulvons below, the terminal five joints widened, with the exception of the last, not longer than lroad; thorax ahout four times hroader than long, the sides straight, strongly oblique and narrowel towards the front, all the angles rather obtuse, the anterior margin deeply concave, the posterior one parallel, the surface withont impressions, the margins not thickened, the dise punctured like the head; sentellmm small, triangular; clytra subglolmlar, the posterior half strongly and abruptly deffexed, the apex pointed, the surface finely and less closely functured than the thoras, the interstices finely aciculate, the punctuation evenly dispersed over the entire surface: underside and legs hackish, very finely punctnred, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi below eovered with dense fulvons 1 mbescence.

Hab. Transvaal.

## Melasoma discoidale sp. nov.

Ohbong-orate, fulvons, dise of thorax impunctate, sides finely pmetnred, elytra elosely and distinctly punctured, black, a broad transverse band at the middle, widened at the sutare, falvous.

Length 3 lines.
Head impunctate with a depression between the eyes, antennae slightly extending beyond the thorax, fulvons, the terminal joints fuseons, transversely widened, the thirl joint slender; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the anterior margin coneave, the sides nearly straight, the dise impnnetate, the sides with some very fiue punctures; sentellum fulvons; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, slightly widened towards the middle, distinctly and closely punctured, black, this colonr interrupted ly a broad transverse fulvous band at the middle, which is widened towards the sature, the lateral margin thickened and smooth, its onter edge fulvons at the middle; underside and legs fulvous.

Hab. Sierra Leone.
I have only seen two specimens of this species; one, contained in mys collection is evidently immature, being paler in coloration; the elytra may also be deseribed as fnlvons with a piceous band at the base aud another near the apex; the amount of black or fulvous is probably very variable in different individuals.

Melasoma unicolor sp. not.
Entirely testaceons or pale fulvons, head finely punctured, thorax nearly impunctate except at the sides, elytra closely and distinctly punctured; the lateral margin thickened with a single row of punctures.

Length $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Of elongate, nearly parallel shape, the head finely and spuringly punctured, without any frontal elevations, antennae ouly extending to the base of the thorax. rutirely fulsons or testaceons, the basal three joints shining, the others opaque, tramserse ; thorax more than twice as broat as long, the sides nearly straight and parallel, the auterior angles slightly ronnded, the surface impunctate, with the exception of a few punctures near the lateral margin ; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, rery closely, rather finely but distinetly pmotured, the lateral margin thickened, with a row of phnctures near its extreme edge.

Hab. Kniln, and Sierra Leone (coll. Jacoby).
l cannot look upon this species as ilentical with .IV. spinata Karselh, although it seems closely allied ; the description given by Karsch is too short and superficial, and no mention is made of the pmuctuation of the thorax ; the anthor also speaks of a long prosterual spine, which does not seem to suggest Melasomer as the right genus wherein to place his speeies, and of which there is no trace in 11. unicolor. In a specimen from sierra Leone in my collection the thoras has an obsolete depression at each side.

## Melasoma lividum sital.

Ab.? Elytra black, rest of the body pale fulvous.
Hab. Kuiln.
I am not able to seprate with certainty specimens from the above locality from those of Nierra Leone which agree with Stall's descriptions. This author based
his description likewise on specimens from Sierra Leone, and it is possitle that he had only pale varieties before him, as these as well as the one with black elytra have both been obtained at Knilu. Vogel, in his descriptions of African Chrysomelidue, quotes also the present species and gives a Latin diagnosis, which does not agree with the original one of Stail, nor dues the size which Vogel gives. I have specimens before me with entirely fulvous antenaae, and others with fuscous termina! joints which come from the same locality.

## Graptodera pyritosa Erichs.

Narrow, elongate, below obscure, above bright cupreous or aeneous, thorax smooth, very finely panctate, elytra very closely pnactured, antennae and tarsi hlack.

Length 2 lines.
Head impmetate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, broad, the carina and the clypeus in shape of antely raised ridges, the labrum with a row of panetnres, antemae extending to the middle of the elytra, Dlack, the basal joint obscure aeneons, the third and fourth joints each one-half longer than the preceding one ; thorax one half broader than long, the siles slightly rounded, very narrowly margiucd, the auterior angles thickened but not produced, the surface convex, very minately punctured, the basal sulcus straight, extending to the sides ; scutellum black; elytra elongate, the shonlders somewhat promiuent, strongly and closely punctured, the pmoctures distinct to the apex ; underside black, femora more or less cupreons, tarsi black, below piceons.

Hab. Kniln.
1 have given a more detailed description of this insect which I refer to Erichson's species, as it seems to agree entirely with the otherwise totally insnfficient description of the anthor, short diagnosi of species of this or many other getnera equally difficult, are perfectly useless, and should in my opinion be ignored altogether, if published at the present time when the numbers of species have so enormonsly increased.

## Crepidodera varipes sp. nov.

Narrowly elongate, black, above dark metallic greenish, antennac robust, the basal joints fulvons, thorax nearly impmetate, with distinct basal sulens, elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices very minately pmotured. tibiae aud tarsi fulvous.

Length 1 line.
Heal impunctate, broad, the frontal tubercles and the carima distinctly raisel, blackish, antennae robust in the male, thinner in the female, the lower four joints more or less fulvous, the following ones black, stained with fulvons at the base, third joint slightly longer than the fonrth, four terminal joints shorter; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, parallel, the sides very slightly rounted, the angles not proloced, the surface scarcely perceptibly punctured, with a distinct transverse sulcus near the base, cxtending to the posterior angles and not bounded laterally by a perpendicular groove ; scutellum small, hlack ; elytra narrowly parallel, with a small and very obsolete depression near the suture at the base, obscure grecnish, shining, finely punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete near the apex, the latter broadly ronaded, the interstices extremely minutely punctured, only visihhe
with a strong lens; nuderside and legs blackish, the coxac and the tibiae and tarsi fnlvous : all the tibiae armed with a small spine; anterior coxal cavitics closed.

IIab. Port Nolloth (S. W. Africa).

Oides cribellata sp. nov.
Broadly ovate, convex, black, antennae short, thorax flavous with three small hack spots and two central semicircular marks, not very closely but finely pmetured, clytra very closely and more strongly punctured. black, opaque, the sutnral and lateral margins flavons.

Length 6 lines.
Vertex of the head, the labrum and palpi black, clypers flawons, antennae extending a little heyond the base of the thoras, black, the first two joints fnlvous, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth and following joints: thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides strongly romoded, anterior angles nearly, pesterior ones entirely obsolete and ronnded, the surface finely and not very closely panctared, flavons, the middle of the dise with two curved, separate llack marks between which a small haek spot is placed, a similar spot is seen at cach side ; sentellnm broad, its apex broadly ronuded, the base with a few punctures; elytra strongly widened at the middle, more strongly and closely panctured than the thorax, the punctnres round and placed evenly thronghout the surface, the latter hack and opaque, the sutural margin very narrowly, the lateral one more broadly flavons and also closely and finely bunctured ; below the shonlders there is a slight but distinet depression at the sides : underside and legs black.

Hab. Kuilu.

## Aulacophora oculata Karsch.

1 have but little donbt that this species is identical with Galerucelle fissicollis Thoms. which is an Aulacophora and agrees with the description of Karsch. Neither of the two anthors mention any sexual characters which is of importance in this genns. The species has sometimes a black spot at the vertex of the head and another at the middle of the thorax which as often is absent. In a specimen from Galoou in my collection the thorax has two anterior spots and the elytral bands are connected at the sutnre and at the lateral margin. The male has the ventral last segment as usial trilobate with the middle lobe slightly concave. Specimens are also before me from Kuilu. I give here the description of an almost entively similarly colone b speeics of Iypprarantha.

## Hyperacantha pectoralis sp. nov.

Fulvous, the labrum, breast and the legs black, thorax nearly impunctate. Wytra very finely and clowely punctured, a deeply dentate transverse band at the base, aunther below the middle surronnding in flawons round spot black.
$\delta^{\circ}$. Elytra with a flavons tuberele at the suture near the apex, the last ventral segment incised at each side.

Length 3 lines.
This species may be separated from Aulacophora fissicollis Thoms. by the appendicalate not bifid claws and by the elytral tuberele which is absent in the other
species. From nearly similarly coloured species of Hyperoconthat the shape of the black bauds and the black margin at the apex of the elytra will separate it ; if the black colonr is taken for that of the gromul, the elytra have a fulvous transverse band at the middle, the anterior margin of which is deeply concare, and a round fulvons spot at the apex, the llaek breast and legs is another distinctive character of the species.

Hab. Natal and Transvaal (eoll. Jacoby).

## Hyperacantha (Galerucella) melanoptera Thoms.

This species, wrongly phaced by Thomson in Gulorucellu, must be placed in Hyperactentha on account of having appendiculate claws. The male insect, besides having an elytral tubercle phaced close to the suture near the apex, has the last abdomiual segment trilobate, the median lobe of which is broader than long, flattened and longer than the lateral more romded lobes; the specien has entirely black elytra; in the female the ventral terminal segment is very slightly producel at the mildle, and has a more or less distinct emargination at the apex.

Specimens from Knilu, ('ameroons, Sierra Leone, Fiaboou. In some specimens. the breast and legs are entirely black.

## Hyperacantha insignipenuis Thoms.

Like the preceding sjecies, the present one must be placed in IIyperaeanthu. Thomson describes the type from specimens having a basal and an apieal broal black elytral hand, both being connected at the lateral margin. I have however seen many specimens of a variety which I cannot scparate in any other way from the type, in which the posterior hand is very uarrow leaving the apex of the elytra broadly fulvons: the male characters agrec entirely with those of the preceding species, both having the sutural elytral tubercles and a strongly raised longitndinal costa at the sides, the female differs however from that of $H$. melanoptera in not having the triangular emargination of the ventral last segment lut a very slightly: rounded and prodnced medial lobe; sometimes the black bands of the elyt at occmp the greater part of the surface, leaving only a small fulvons patch at the middle of each elytron. The species inhabits the same localities as II. melanoptere.

## Hyperacantha (Galerucella) flavonigra Thoms.

The coloration of this species is almost identical with that of the preceding, hat the llack hasal band of the elytra leaves generally the extreme lasal margin of the fulvons gromen colour and the posterior patch is more oval, and does not extend to the apex : a better character of distinction is however fonnd is the wast of the elytral tubercles in the male, and in the shape of the median lobe of the last ventral segment, which is less transverse than in the other species and has a slight triangular emargination at the ajex, in some specimens the elytra are almost. entirely black, leaving just a trace of fulvons at the base, across the middle and at the apex.

Dr. F. Karsch has described and figured in the Berlin. Entom. Zeitsch. sereral species of Diacantha (Hyperacuntha), which seem to me to belong to either of the ahove-named species which Dr. Karsch probably did not know, as he does not compare his species with either of them. I refer in particular here to $D$. nigritursis Karseh, D. flacipes Karsch, and 1). interrupta Karsch.

## Hyperacantha bituberculata Fabr.

This species is placed in Diabrotica in Gemminger's C'atalogue, and the "hahitat" of the species is given as Colyenne. Olivier gives Africa as its proper country, which is correct. As far as I remember, a typical specimen of $I I$. bituberculata is contained in the British Museum, which proves that the species belongs to Hyperacantha. It may be recognised by its miform Iale flavons coloration, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi aloue are stained with piccous : the male has the usnal tubereles near the sutnre at the apex. The thorax is impmetate and the elytra have a deep tramsverse depression helow the base, and are rather strongly punctured. I have seen specimens from Gaboon and Kuiln.

## Cneorane unicolor sp. nor.

Elongate, convex, flavons, above fulrons, shining ; thorax impunctate, sabquadrate, elytra extremely finely junctured.

Length 23 lines.
Head broaler than long, impunctate, shiniug, the frontal elevations entirely obsolete, the clypens narrowly transverse, eves large, palpi robust, the terminal joint as long as the preceding one, antemae not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint short, the third half the length of the fourth joint, the following joints slightly shorter; thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin roundel, the angles not prominent, the surface convex, smooth, shining, impunctate; scutcllum triangular ; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex, reddish fulvous, the surface very shining, microscopically finely punctured, their epipleurae very broad, contimed to the apex; muderside flavons, legs fulvons, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together ; claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Kuiln.
One of the smaller species of the genns, but typical in strineture, and distingnished by its uniform coloration.

## Malacosoma dilatatum sp. nov.

Ovate, widened medially, pale flavons; thorax transverse, the sides romded, the surface extremely fincly functured, elytra more distinctly but also finely and chosely punctured.

Length 3 lines.
Head impmetate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, marrowly transverse, the elypens with a distinet central ridge, palpi strongly incrassate, the terminal joint short, conical, antenase extending leyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third joint $t$ wice the length of the second but slightly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides rather strongly rounded at the midde, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, the surface withont impressions, closely covered with very minute punctures; sentellum triangular ; elytra slightly more distinctly punctured than the thorax and as elosely so, their epipleurae indistinct below the midde; legs slender, all the tibiae mucronate, the first juint of the posterior tarsi as long as the fillowing two joints
together ; claws appendiculate ; the anterior cosal cavities open; prosternum vers narrow, convex.

Hab. K゙nilu.

## Luperodes flavopilosus sp. nov.

Metallic blne, the antemnae, tibiae and tarsi black, thorax searcely perceptibly, elytra finely and closely punctured, underside clothed with long yale yellow hairs.

Length ? to 3 lines.
Head extremely finely pronctured with a central longitudinal groove, frontal tubercles nearly obsolete. clypens broadly triangular, the anterior margin fulvons, lahrum and palpi black, antemae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, hack, robnst, the lower two joints metallic bine, the third joint twice as long as the second, but shorter than the fourth; thorax transverse, strongly widened at the middle, the sides straight, oblique, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one ollique, strongly romded and proluced at the middle, the disc convex, minutely pmotured, only visible under a strong lens; clytra finely, closely and evenly punctnred, their epipleurae obsolete below the middle, legs slender, the posterior tibiae armed with a long spine, the anterior ones marmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints together; nuderside clothed with long flarons pubescence; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Knilu.
Two specimens, which probably rearesent both sexes are before me ; they differ considerably in size, but in no other important details.

## Cerochroa inconspicua sp. nor.

Elongate, convex, black, above obscure testaceons, thorax strongly and remutely punctured, the sides straight, the dise with some obscure piceons spots, elytra very closely and strongly panctured, metasterual process short and straight.

Length 5 lines.
Head with a few fine pmetures, the frontal elevations flattened, palpi rather slender, testacens, antemare black, extending to the base of the elytra, the first three joints shining, the others opaqne, fourth joint slightly longer than the third, terminal joints shortened : thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, slightly narrowed in front, the anterior margin prodnced bat not pointed, posterior margin obliqne at each side, the surface strongly lunt not closely panctured, with or withont a few piceons spots on the disc; scutellum with the apex broadly romded; elytra convex, extremely closely and not less strongly pounctured than the thorax ; underside and legs black, the alex of the last abdominal segment often testaccous.

Hab. Kinilu and Loanda.
Closely allied to $r$. maculicollis Baly, but smaller, the punctures of the thorax more remote, the well-marked spots nearly absent, the punctnation of the clytra closer and their colour much paler instead of chestnut hrown.

Monolepta fulvosignata sp. nov.
Ohscure testaceous, thorax extremely finely punctured, elytra more distinctly and closely ponctate, the base more or less and the apical margins reldish fulvous.

Length 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of ohlong and cousex shape, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations uarrowly transwerse, not strongly raised. clypens triangnlar, impunctate, palpi sIender, the antennae entirely testaccons, two-thirds the length of the hooly, the third joint one half longer tham the second hat one half shorter than the fourth joint ; thoma twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides straight. the surface consex, withont impression, closely and finely punctured; sentellum fulvons; elytra much more strongly punctured than the thorax, a transverse band at the base of variable width, widened at the sides, the fatter (more or less distinctly) and the apex fulvous; clytral epiplearae extending below the middle.

Hab. Knilu, also Nierra Leone and Cameroons.
The fulvons colour at the base of the elytra is iu some specimens rather obsenre and not always well separated from the testaceons ground colour.

Monolepta africana sp, nov.
Black, above pale fulvous, thorax snbquadrate, impunctate, scutellum black; elytra extremely minutely and clowely punctured.

ठ. The face with two deep longitndinal excarations, the fourth and lifth joints of the antennae carved, the apex produced.

ㅇ. Lower portion of face smooth, convex, forming a single piece, antennat filiform, simple.

Leagth $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lines.
3. Head imponctate at the vertex, the frontal tubercles obsolete, lower portion of face decply excavated, the excavation divided by a central longitudinal ridge; palpi black; antenuae two-thirls the length of the body, black, the first joint long and thickened at the alex, the second short, the third $t$ wice as long as the second, the fourth and fifth joiuts equal, the mper margin coneave, the apex broadly prolnced, the following joints slender; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly narrowed at the base, more rounded in front, the surface rather convex, impanctate, withont depression ; sentellum black; elytra extremely finely and closely panctured, fulvons, their epleurae extending below the middle ; minderside and legs black, the first joint of the pusterior tarsi, half as long as the tibiae ; anterior coxal cavities closed.

## Hab. Kuilu.

In this species the thorax is more transversely shaped than is generally the case with species placed in this genus; the curions structure of the head and that of the antenmae is a similar exception; in spite of these differences I see no reason to separate the species from Monolepta; both sexes may be known by the structure of the head. The species is apparently not nucommon in the locality where it was obtained.

Monolepta nigrita sp. not.
subelongate-ovate, very convex, black, the antennae and legs fulvons; head and thorax impunctate ; elytra very finely punctured in semiregular rows.

Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ line.
Head impunctate, opagne, the frontal clevations obsolete, eyes large, antennae abont half the length of the body, pale fulvons, the terminal joint back, the basal joint long and slender, the second short, the third warly double the length of
the secomel but shorter than the forrth joint; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the angles olsolete, the posterior margin rounded and broadly produced towards the middle, the surface entirely impunctate, black, rather opaque, without depressions ; scutellum proportionately large, pointel ; elytra rery convex, narrowed at the apex, black, finely punctured in rows, distinct to the apex, the latter rather truncate, their epiplenrae prolonged : nuderside and prgidinu black, legs fulvons, first joint of the posterior tarsi very loug.

Hab. Kinilu.
This Monolepta is typical of the genns, lut has prolonged elytral epipleurae, the shape is very convex, more so than is generally the case in this genns, the entirely black colonr, fulvons antennae and legs separate this species from any of its African congeners, the elytral punctuation is also different in its more regular arrangement from any species with which I am acynainted.

## Candezea pictipennis sp. nov.

Flavous, the autemae black, thorax trausverse, sparingly punctured, elytra finely and closely puactured, black, a subsutural and a discoidal stripe not exteuding to the apex, flavons.

Length 2 lines.
Of elongate, nearly parallel shape, the head impmetate, the frontal tubercles flattened, rather broad, eyes large, antennae extending rather beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints flavons, the first joint very long and slender, the second very short, the third twice the length of the second joint, the fourth longer than the third; thorax more than twice as broad as long, flavous, the sides straight, barrowed in front, the anterior angles somemhat obliqne, forming it slight angle before the midlle, the surface impunctate or with a few fine pmuctures ouly here and there ; scutellum small, black; elytra very finely and closely punctured, black, a narrow subsutural stripe from the base to below the mildle and another similar stripe from the shoulder to near the apex where it cnrves ronnd towards the sutnral margin, flavons, elytral epiplenrae very narrow below the middle, black; nuderside and legs flavons, the first joint of the josterior tarsi extremely long, more than half the length of the tibiae: anterior coxal cavities closed.

## Hab. Sierra Leone.

The peculiar pattern of the elytra will easily distingnish this species.

## Candezea violacea sp, bor.

Broadly oblong, convex, dark violaceons blue, the basal joints of the autenase and the legs fulvons, thorax impunctate, elytra very closely punctured, the interstices slightly rugose.

Length $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Head impunctate, the eyes very large, the frontal tabereles rather narrow and flattenel, antennae extending to about the midlle of the elytra, black, the hasal joint and sometimes the following two joints, fulvons, the thind joint one half longer than the second ; thorax strongly transserse, wore than twice as broad as long, the sides ucarly straight, obligne, strongly narrowed towards the apex, the angles obsolete, the posterior margin roundly and hroadly produced
at the middle, the surface rather opaque, imponctate, dark blue or blackish; sentellum hroad, triangular; elytra convex, very closely, rather tinely and irregularly panctured, their epiplenrae broad and continned to the apex; nuderside dark blue or hack, legs fulvons, the first joint of the posterior tarsi rery long ; all the tihiae mucronate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Loanda (Mns, Rothsehild), Gaboon (coll. Jacoly).

## Aethonea (Ootheca) coerulea Allard.

The very short and insufticient description given by 11 . Allard of this insect scems to apply to two specimens from Old Calabar which are now before me, but as the author says not a word abont the antennae, legs, or state of the anterior cosal cavities, I cannot be positive about the insect, but have little loubt abont the right determination on my part, both the type and my specimens laving been oltained at the same locality. In any case, the sprecies eannot remain in Oothece, of which O. mutabilis is looked upon as the type. Aethonea Baly is a more suitable gems for its reception, and it is probably this genus which M. Allard had in view, as it contains a species which was formerly placed in Ootheca (A. serricomis Thoms.). It varies however also from Aethonen in haring filiform palpi, diflerently strnctured antenmae and a longer metatarsus, of the postcrior legs. I give here a more detailed description of the species: Body elongate, widened posteriorly, metallic blne, bead impunctate, the frontal elevations flattened, eyes very large, palpi filiform, pointed, antennae filiform, black, the basal three joints metallic blue, the second joint short, the third one half longer, the fourth as long as the preceding two joints together, slightly widened, pubescent like the following joints, the last two joints broken off; thorax transverse, distinctly widened at the middle, nearly three times as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles slightly thickened and oblique, the posterior margin obliqne at each side, broadly rounded and produced at the middle, the surface rather convex, impunctate, metallic blue; elytra finely and closely punctured, their epipleurae broad at the base, disappearing below the middle: tibiae mucronate, the posterior ones with a longer spine, their metatarsus longer than the following three joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Length $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
Hab. Old C'alabar (coll. Jacoby), and C'ameroons (Mns. Rothsehild).
It is probably better, if similarly structured other species should turn ap, to erect another genus for this insect, as the palpi, antemae, etc., are so evtirely different from those of Aethonec.

## Aethonea serricornis Thoms.

Apparently a common species at Kuln and other parts of Alrica. Haplosonye fromholtzi Karsch (Berlin. Ent. Zeitsch. 1883) is identical with this species, and has no affinities with the gems Ifaplosonyx.

Mesodonta imitans spr. nov.
Testaccons, the base of the bead, the antemae and legs more or less black, thorax closely and strongly punctured, elytra tinely rugose-punctate, metallic green, with a narrow transverse pale fulvous hand.
d. The intermediate joints of the antenuae broadly dilated, the two terminal ones short and narrow.

Ab. Underside and legs pale fulvons.
Length 5 lines.
Head strongly punctured at the vertex, the latter black, frontal elevations strongly raised, broad, smooth, llypens triaugular, raised, the antemae two-thirds the length of the body, black, the basal joints more or less testaceuns, the third joint elongate, the following joints to the ninth, gradually and broadly dilated, the apex of the ainth obliquely truncate, the tenth joint short, the eleventh more elongate ; thorax transverse, three times broader than loug, the sides nearly straight, the posterior angles rounded, the surfaee ragosely pmotored, testaceons, the sides with a round fovea, the anterior margin with a transverse obsolete depression; sentellum broal, closely punetured; elytra convex, very closely rugose and punctured, their epiplenrae nearly absent except at the base.

Itab. Kailn (Mus. Rothschild), and Gaboon (coll. Jacoly).
This species may easily be mistaken for M. transernsofiesciate Jac. (epriphinter Dalm.), which it resembles closely in coloration, but in that species the elytral fulvons band is broader and the eatire surface is closely covered with fulvons hairs; the principal character of distinction is however to be found in the structure of the antennae, in their browlly dilated intermediate joints, which are deeply concave at the nuderside ; the last two joints on the contrary are suddenly narrowed like an appendage to the broad joints. In a specimen from Gaboon in my collection the breast, abolomen, and legs are nearly black: there are only male specimens before me.

## Stenoplatys divisa sp. nov.

Pale folvous, the antennae and legs black, thorax broader than long, with two depressions, elytra with a deep basal depression, fiuely punetured, the anterior half black, the posterior one fulvons.
8. Head with a deep excaration, the upper margin with a long projecting spine.

Length 3 lines.
Head fulvous, the vertex with a sharply pointed spine projecting over the deep excavation between the eyes which occupies the entire space between the latter, penultimate joint of palpi incrassate, antemnae nearly as long as the body, piceons, the second joint short, the third and following joints elongate, of nearly equal length ; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed towards the base, the anterior angles tubereulate, the surface impanctate, with two rather deep fovea not extending to the sides, pale fulvons; scutellum fulvous, elytra with the basal protion raised, followed by a deep depression extremely finely panctured, the panctures nearly absent torards the apex, the anterior portion to a little below the middle lalack, the rest fulvons, their epiplenrae broad, concave, continued to the apex ; the underside and the coxae fulvons, the legs black, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the following joints together, claws appendicalate; anterior cosal cavities closed.

IIab. Kniln. A single specimen.
It is rather arbitrary that 1 have placed this species in Stenoplutys as the
genera Jenclea or Platyrantline might have enpually served well for its reception, since none of these genera are well defined, but as there is already one species of Stenoplatys described from Africa with which the present one agrees pretty nearly, it might as well be included in that genus. I only know the male of this speeies, the female is in all probability deroid of the exearation of the head which is also found in several species of Aemidea from the bast.

Spilocephalus (?) metallicus sp. nov.
Elongate, metallic dark bloc, the anteunae aud tibiae black, head and thoras impunctate, the latter deeply sulate, elytra sparingly and very finely punetured.
§. Antennae longer thau the borly, pubescent, the posterior tibiae armed with a slender spur projecting beyond the apex.
of. Antennae shorter than the body, posterior tibiae unarmed.
Length $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lines.
6. Head broad, impunctate, the eyes very large and prominent, occupying the entire siles of the head, frontal clevations well raised, clypens triangular, acntely raised, antemae longer than the body, black, palescent, the fourth joint longer than the third, all the joints, with the exception of the second, very elongate and slender ; thorax seareely one half broader than long, the sides straight, the surface impunctate, with a deep transverse sulcatiou. metallic blue; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, rather ohsoletely and very finely punctured, their epiplenrae prolonged to the apex : posterior tibiae with a projecting spur placed at the inner or lower margin ; anterior cosal carities closed or rery slightly open.

Hab. Sierra Leone (Mns. Jothschild, and coll. Jacoby).
lt is with considerable donbt that I have placed this species in my genns Spilocepletus since the antenuae in that genus are robnst and comparatively short, the same organs in the present species resembling rather those of the geuns $O_{\text {zomenu }}$ (Theopea). The eavities of the anterior coxae are elosed in the jemale specimens I have examined (agreeing with Spilocephetus) but slightly open in mate specimens. Mr. Gahan has likewise deseribed a supposed species of Spilocephelus (S. distenti) in which the male is similarly provided with a tibial spur, and it is on that accomut principally that 1 have placed the speeies in the present genas.

## SOME NETV SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA.

By TIIE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

1. Grapta bocki sp. nov.
(Pl. XI., fig. i.)
2. Similar to G. gigantra Leach ; but differs in the following characters :-
$I^{T}$ pperside: both wings without the two marginal lines met with in G. giguntea, the black colonr innch larger in extent, so that the ochrenns markings (which are rufons in G. gigantea) are mach reduced in size, and not connected with each other on the forewings.

On the underside the dise of the wings is tawny olive, the margival bluish aigzag line stops at the discal nervule on the hindwings, and, on the torewings. borders only the deep median simus of the wing; the white mark of the anterior wings as in G. yigantea, that of the hindwings standing in shape between the mark of G. giganter and A. c-etereum (L.).

Expanse: $2 \%$ inches $=\pi 0 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hab. Interior of China (west of Ishang).
Named in hononr of the collector.

## 2. Charaxes tavetensis sp. nov.

ठ. Closely allied to Ch. cacuthis Hew. from Madagascar, in size, colonr, and style of marking; but differs in the much narrower pale blue laud of the forewings, consisting of three distinctly separated marks, the anterior of which between the second and third branch of the median nervure is small; the band of the hindwings is posteriorly as broad as in Ch. eacuthis, hat the anterior half from the discal nervile to the costa is strongly narrowed, and being widely interrupted on the nervoles dissolved iuto two small spots; the two small white spots on the hindwing between the hrauches of the subcosta, close to the imner margin of the bine band, are absent in the new insect, which has only one white spot beyond the middle of the costa like Ch. ctesipe Golt. ; the submarginal white spots of the hindwing are a little larger than in Cl/. cacuthis.

On the underside the parts which are greenish olive in Ch. cacutlis are blackish brown in my new form ; the cellule between snbmedian uervure and posterior branch of the median one is almost entirely washed with blackish brown, and the brownish hlack semicircular mark of this cellnle found in Ch. carcuthis is dissolved in Ch. tucetensis sp. bov. into two rather widely separated transverse streaks, the outermost of which reaches the submedian nervures, while the innermost is abbreviated halfway to that nervure, both streak-like markings include each a narrow brown spot at the base; in the next cellnle there are two hown hars margined with black, approximate and sometimes even conflnent posteriorly in $(/ h$, earuthis, while in Ch. tacetensis sp. now., these markings are pramallel and not approximate; the brown lar of the following cellule agaiu stamds mach farther from the angle of the cellule in the new species than in Ch. cacuthis; the immer row of hatk sipots crossing the apical half of the forewing is curvel in Ch. cacuthes, and approaches posteriorly
the above-mentioned brownish black semicirenlar mark, while it runs almost straight to the submedian mervare in my species. Underside of the hindwings almost exactly marked as in the species from Madagascar.

Expanse of wings : 3.54 inches $=!(1) \mathrm{mm}$.
Hab. Taveta (East Africa).

## 3. Charaxes mixtus sp. now.

(Pl. XI., fig. 8.)
J. Cppersille: hoth wings dark hane or brownish black, when viewed from different sides. Forewings with a carred metian row of foor or five light blue spots, the first of them stands near the end of the cell; a second row, situated towards the apical margin of the wing, consists of two white spots noar the costal margin and some very faint light blue spots, the last of which alone, near the anal angle, is olwions ; outer margin feebly marked with white between the nervales.

Hindwings with a row of semilunar light line spots crossing the disc, posteriorly aplroaching the anal angle, with a submarginal row of small white spots, and a marginal pale blue line, interrupted at the nervules.

Lnderxide: both wings drab colonr, dise a little darker. Forewings with a submarginal row of marks, umely : oue domble spot in the anal angle, and a rounded one in the second cellule. both haek, interiorly hordered with a yellowish lonute each, which itself is margined at the discal side with liack, exteriorty bordered with pale blne; three indistinct blackish spots in the median cellules, interiorly bordered with rellowish colour, then two white spots eorresponding to those on the upper surface; cell crossed by three black lines; a thin line near the apex of the cell, a transverse band letween the third branch of the median nervnle and the submedian nervnle, consisting of three lnnular marks, and two linear markings inside this band, of a black colour.

Hindwings with a number of black linear markings; two lines crossing the cell, stopping at the median nervnle, and a quite irregular row of short markings crossing the dise ; a row of lunular slightly rellowish olive spots, the posterior of which situated in the anal angle and marked with two blackish lines like the precediug one; a submarginal row of white point-like spots which bear exteriorly -chiefly the posterior ones-a blne and black mark.

Tails of the hindwings moderately long and thin.
Expanse of wings : 3.\% iuches $=94 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hah. Lakolele (N゙. ''ongo).
Similar to $6 \%$. numenes Hew. on the upperside, bat differs in the hindwings having an almost contimous marginal pale blne band ; the underside is nearly marked as in Ch. tiritates Cram., bnt the two black lines crossing the cell are not united at their ends as in that speeies. The tails of the hindwings are much longer than in Ch. wemenes IIew., but shorter than in Ch. tiridates 'ram.

## 4. Charaxes bipunctatus sip nov.

ס. I Pperside of both wings dark lhe. Anterior wings with a median row of four light blue spots, the two first are situated mear the end of the cell; and with a small white spot behind the costal margin at the beginning of the apical fifth. Apical margin yellowish hetween the nervules. Hindwings with a small light blue spot behind the middle of the costa, and
with two transverse rows of spots of the same colour, the unter row consists of seven very small markings with a white centre, the inner one of two spots situated not far from the two first of the exterior row; apical margin with yellow donble spots in the cellules, these spots form a narrow marginal band which is interrupted at the nervules and is bordered exteriorly with a brownish black line.

Inderside of both wings dark olive buff, tinged with yellow. Anterior wings with three narrow black cellnlar streaks, the exterior of them flexnose; discocellnlar nervules thinly bordered with black scales; a thin short line near the apex of the cell, two rather broad bar-like markings behind the cell, and a transverse row of three angular marks between the median nervules and submedian nervnre, black; a donble mark in the anal angle, and a feeble spot in the next cellule also black, bearing interiorly a yellowish olive, lunnlar marking each; a white spot near the costal margin corresponding to the spot on the upper surface; some faint snbmarginal lunoles of a pale olive buff colon' ; all the black markings bordered with light blue. Posterior wings with a number of very thin black lines: one basal, short; the second between costal margin and median nervare, crossing the basal half of the cell, interrupted at the nervures ; the third extending from the costa to the median nervure again, crossing the apical half of the cell, flexuose, scarcely interrupted at the nervures; the others, short, standing in a quite irregnlar transverse row, which begins in the middle of the costal margin and ends at the inner margin rather close to the anal angle; beyond the middle of the dise there are some yellowish olive buff marks the posterior of which are bordered inside and outside with black; a submarginal row of very small spots, light hlue, each spot bearing a white point behind; outer margin marked as ou the mpperside, but the yellow spots paler.

Posterior wings shortly dentated, even more shortly so than in Ch. numeres Hew.
9. Upper and under surface of the forewings almost exactly marked as in Ch. tiridates Cram., but the basal half of the upperside of a paler wood brown colour.

Upperside of the hindwings wood brown like the base of the forewings; apical and inner margins brownish black; a small spot of grey scales beyonl the middle of the costa ; two or three ill-defined submarginal spots of a buff colour anteriorly at the inside of the hackish marginal area; in this area is al row of faint bluish grey spots ; onter margin with buff markings.

Cnulerside as in Ch. tiridates Cram.
Tails of the hindwings very short.
Expanse: $\delta, 3.9$ inches $=101 \mathrm{~mm}$.

$$
\circ, 47 \quad,=120
$$

Hab. West Africa, probably Gold Coast.
The male differs from ch. tiridutes Cram. and Ch. numenes Hew. in the absence of the exterior row of blue spots from the forewings, in the inner row on the hindwings consisting of two spots only, and in the pattern of the nuder surface. Both sexes have the hindwings rery shortly toothed

## 5. Teracolus bipartitus s1. nor.

f. Upperside: forewings rellowish white (Naples yellow), more than the apieal third black: this hack part rather deeply bisinuate on the dise ineluding
a submarginal row of three yellowish white spots, one near the costal margin, the third, largest, near the anal angle, and the second, smallest, midway between them ; apical margin with faint linear yellowish marks in the cellnles; radial nervoles black: base of both wings somewhat blackish.

Hindwings yellowish white; apical laalf black, with a transverse row of yellowish white spot* gradually decreasing towards the anal angle.

Underside: forewings in pattern like the upperside; but the basal two-thirds almost ochre yellow, the apical angle vinaceous rufons, the marginal yellow spots larger, and the submarginal row of markings consisting of a donbled spot at the costal margin, a small spot each in the diseal cellules, and a larger spot, near the anal angle.

On the hindwings, the basal half lemon yellow, with a faint transverse brownish line: apieal half light vinaceous rufous, marked as the upperside, but the spots larger.

Expanse: 1.6 inch $=46 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hab. Witu (East Africa).
Allied to T. amina (Hew.) (Exot. Butterfl., iii., Pieridae, Pl. Vlll., figs. 1, 2, 3); lnat the black colonr on the upperside is much larger in extent, and is bisimute on the dise of the forewings : $T$. amina has only a marginal row of yellowish spots on the hindwings, while in my new species there is an additional subdiscal row of spots. On the underside Hewitson's species has a red discal patch on the forewings which is absent from T. bipartitus; the black and vinaceons rutous colour of the apical third is mach more extended in the wew form, and the yellowish spots are reduced in size; the hindwings which are marked with a submarginal brownish band and a discal, interrupted, brownish line in T' aminu (Hew.), have the apical half vimaceons rufous in my species, with a suldiscal and marginal row of yellowish marks.

## 6. Teracolus chromiferus sp. nov.

〕. Ipperside: both wings white, nervules of the forewings feeldy blackish, veins of the hindwings white. Forewings with a black spot at the end of the rell : apex of the wing lake red, this rel patch bordered with black at the costal and marginal sides, not so towards the disc.

C'nderside' : forewings white, apex chrome yellow, a black spot at the end of the cell, as on the upperside.

Hindwings chrome yellow, with a small hack spot at the apex of the cell, a discal row of very faint black point-like marks, two of them more obvions, one at the costal margin, the other towards the anal angle; base of the costal margin narrowly hordered with orange chrome.

Expanse: 2.95 inches $=7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
I (th), Zambesi liver.
Comes vearest to T, buctori Butl. The red patch of the apex of the forewings is smaller in extent; the veins of the forewings are white for the most part, those of the hindwings entirely white, while in T. buxtom, as well as in T. anex, the weins are black: on the nuder surface the forewings are yellow at the apex, and the hintwings, which have a very faint tint of yellow and scarcely a trace of black markings in T. buxtoni, are cntirely yellow in the new species, and their dise is almost marked as in T'. enax.

## i. Peridroma fasciata sp. nov.

万 7. Ipperside: forewings dark wood brown, crossed by two blackish zigzag lines, one sitnated at the base of the cell, the other ontside the reuiform mark; the latter, as well as the orbicular spot, obvions : a very indistinct blackish hand runs rom the inner margin close to the end of the exterual zigzag line across the reniform mark to the costa ; the marginal fringe of hairs of the colour of the wing. but with the extreme base of the hairs yellowish.

Hindwing* greyish cream buff. crossed beyond the middle lyy a slightly waved, narrow, hackish land.

C'ulerside: foremings greyish buff at the base, darker grey towards the onter margin, with a hair brown trausverse streak in the apical half.

Hindwings pale buff, with a hair browu band corresponding to that of the forewing.
Head and collar almost russet ; thorax grey wood brown ; abdomen cinnamon.
Expanse: $1 \cdot 5$ inch $=4$ mm.
Itul), Midway 1.
Closely allied to $P$. crinigere Butler, from which it chiefly differs in the hindwings being pale lonff and crossed by a hair brown band.
8. Peridroma evanescens sp. nov.

ठ f t Upperside: forewings dark wood brown, with a lrownish black reniform mark, which is indistinct iu some examples : het ween this mark and the outer margin is a faint zigzag line; another line is sometimes visible in the basal half; orbicular spot obvions or wanting ; outer margin darker brown between the nervules.

Hindwings pale greyish bnff, slightly darker near the outer margin and on the veins ; outer border narrowly margined with dark brown in the $f$, of a buff colour in the $\delta$.

Underside: both wings miformly greyish buff, hindwings a little jaler than the forewings.

Head and collar cimamon ; thorax greyinh wood brown ; ablomen varying from prale buff to pale clay colour.

Expanse : ठ, $1 \cdot 4 \mathrm{inch}=36 \mathrm{~mm}$.

$$
" \quad \circ, 1 \cdot 85 \ldots=47 \mathrm{~mm}
$$

Hab, Laysan I.
This form is also similar to $P$. erinigere butler, but the hindwings are much paler, the markings of the forewings are faint, and in most examples hardly visible.
9. Prodenia laysanensis sp, nov.
of. C'ppersidt: forewings cream buff, jarti-coloured with blackish brown and grey, nsually darker in the femmle than in the male, with one transverse whitish streak on the extreme base, then with an irregular row of three more ar less arched whitish marks, one sitnated at the costal margin, one at the inner margin, and the third midway between them, but a little nearer the base; middle of the wing bears an irregular blackish longitudinal patch, bordered towards the costa with a black hair-like line, which is deeply incurved near the apex of the cell ; that patch sometimes extends to the base ; outside the patch is one transverse blackish brown zigag line, exteriorly bordered with greyish white, and a submarginal, searcely watcol, and at the apex of the costal slightly iucurved line of a whitish buff colour, the spare between these two lines darker than the onter margin.

Hindwings pale wood brown, with the fringe of the outer margin whitish buff.

I'ulerside: whitish eream buft, slightly dusky, with the middle of the primaries, and a submedian faint band, erossing buth wings, a little more dusky.

Head and collar wood brown ; thorax more grey ; abdomen whitish butf.
Exprase: $\delta$ o, $1 \cdot 4$ iuch $=36 \mathrm{~mm}$.

$$
" \quad q, 1 \cdot\left(6, y=4^{2} 2 \mathrm{~mm}\right.
$$

ILul. Laysan 1.
Distinguished from I'. liftorolis (Boisd.) by the pattern of the primaries and the wood brown colour of the secondaries.

Limbatochlamys gen. now
Allied to Calleremites Warren (ser 1.3~4), but body robust, apex of forewings pointed, antemace ( $\delta$ ) liserially pectinate.

Type: L. rosthormi sp nov.

## 10. Limbatochlamys rosthorni sp. now.

(Pl. XII., fig. 9.)
UPrerside: forewings olive buff; costal margin hroally bordered with cream buff, this cream buff border freckled with dark seales and posteriorly terminated by a hairlike black line ; dise with a transverse row of feeble darker olive points standing on the nervules; marginal fringe white.

Hiudwings cream boff, shadowed with dark scales, and feebly tinged with olive buff towards the outer margin; fringe of the latter white: disc crossed by one blackish lmolate line; cell with a blackish sublumular mark at the apex.

C'nderside: both wings ochreons loffi, more cream buit towards the outer and posterior margins; onter one-third of the anterior, and onter two-thirds of the posterior wings freckled with black scales; a straight line erossing the dise of the forerings neither reaching the costal nor inner margin, and a cellular spot, black.

Thorax olive luff, with a narrow transverse band of a eream luff colour behind the collar.

Expanse: 3•1. inches $=80 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hab. Interior of ('hina (probably districts west of lahang).
Named after the collector.

## 11. Hypochrosis pulchraria sp. nor. (Pl. XII., fig. 10.)

Upperside: both wings pinkish buff, mottlef with short fine rays of dark green scales; forewings tinged with orange at the costal margin ; the latter with a dark oil green spot before the middle; a large discal mark of the same dark oil green colonr, extending from the subenstal nervure to the imner margin, is narrowed towards the inner margin, and externally somewhat hent inwards before the snbmedian nervure; a small linear marginal spot behind the apex of the wing, and a submarginal very short flexuose line, which stands in a brownish ill-defined patch before the anal augle, dark olive green.

Hindwings pale cream lmfl at the onter margin ; a narrow median transverse band, anteriorly ablireviated, and a basal rather large mark, which is more or less rounded, of the green colour of the discal area of the forewings.
t'uldrside ochreons rutoms; torewings with a linear :pot at the end of the cell, and with an ill-defined pateh in the anal angles, black.

Expausp of wings : $1 \cdot 07$ inch $=50 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Ihub. Shillong aud Cherrajnngi (Assam, October and Novemher 1-93.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SPHINGIDAE.

By THE HON. WALTER ROTISCHILD.

CiNCE the first umber of the Novitates Zoologicae appeared, several facts have turned up which make it necessary to continue the notes on sphlimgidue buth in this number and the next.
I have received a number of fresh hawk-moths from Aroa, Veneznela, which induce me to give here the complete list of species received from there up, to the present time. All these species have come to hand in very considerable series, and they were withont exception canght on the electric lamps in the copper mines at Aroa.

Stenolophia restituta (Walk.).
Pachygonia coffeae (Walk.).
Triptogon lugubris (Limn.)
" camertus (Cram.).
" ocypete (Linn.).
Callioma nomius (Walk.).
ellacombei Rothsch. lutescens Butl.
calliomenae (Burm.).
licastus (Stoll). parcae (Fabr.). pluto (Fabr.). drucei Rothsch.
Hemeroplanes triptolemus (Cram.).
", ornatus Rothsch.
" oiclus (Cram.).
Theretra trilineata (Walk.).
anubus (Cram.).
" Litana (Druce).
" nechus (Cram.).
" guianeusis Rothsch.
" ceratomioides (Grote and Rob.).
" rufescens Rothsch.
Dupo vitis (Linn.).
,, linnei (Grote and Rob.).
Philambelus licaon (Cram.).
" anchemolus (Cram.).
Argeus labruscae (Liun.).
, phorbas (Cram.).
," capronnieri (Boisd.).
Darapsa porcus ( 11 übn.).
,. tyndarus (Boisd.).
Ambulyx strigilis (Linn.).
" eurycles (Herr--ichiff.).
". " ab, sulphurea Rothsch.
" gammascus (Stoll).
., palmeri boisl.
Pracbylia ficus (Linn.).
,. resumens (Walk.).

Diludia brontes (Druce).
" Horestan (Stoll).
" brevimargo Butl.
., rufescens Butl.
. lichenea (Walk.).
" eorallina Druce.
" albiplaga (Walk.).
Pseudosphinx tetrio (Linu.).
Macrosila lefebvrei (Cuér.).
Cocytius affinis Rotlisch.
, rivularis (Butl.).
" duponchelii (Poey).
" cluentius (Cram.).
Phlegethontius rustica (Fabr.).
". ochus (Klug.).
" pellenia (Herr.-Schäff.).
$" \quad$ lucetius (Ntoll).
," ciugulata (Fabr.).
Dilophonota ello (Linn.).
picta (Sepp).
lassauxi (Boisd.).
, ab. merianae (frote).
obscura (Fabr.).
" ab. oenotrus (Stoll).
,, ab. penaeus (Fabr.).
" ab. melancholica (frote).
,, ab. omphaleae (Boisd.).
n ab. rlatebus (Boisd.).
., ab. janiphac (Boisd.).
: ab, lomingonis Butl.
, ab. festa II. Ediw.
gnttularis (Walk.).
,. ab. pallid:l (lirote).
Phryxus caicns (Cram.).
Isognathus laura Butl.
" congratulans (firote).
". amazonicus (Butl.).
.. seston (stoll).
Anceryx fasciata (Swains.).

The principal fact in convection with these Aroa Sphinges which strikes the ohserver is the larre nomber of species hithertu recorded only from the West Indian Islands. I have also received from Dr. Otto standinger a momber of sphingike belonging to his private collection to name, among which are difteen species new to seience, which I am describing in a paper in the next number of the Dresden Iris, and of which a full list will appear in the third number of this journal.

In my article in the tirst number of this work the following corrections should be made :-

Megtunton distinctum Rothsch. is identical with M. bethie Kirby, and must sink into a symonym.

Phlegethontius indistincta Rothsch. is identical with Pho dilucide II. Edw., and also must sink.

Syhinx cossoidrs Rothsch. is identical with Sphinx receii (Drmee), which, however, is a true Splins, and not an Hyloicus.

Nince my last paper 1 have received a large collection of' sphinges from 'osta Rica, containing a considerable nnmber of Imbulys rostralis Boisd., and I. sexoculuta frote, among which are every intermediate between the two, as well as sureal more extreme forms, so that in future these two Ambulyx minst stand as follows : Ambulyc sexoculuta Girote, Imbulyx sexoculate ab. rostratis Boisd.

Among the Ambulyx curycles from Aroa were three in which the ground colonr is pale sulphar yellow, and the markings are dull orange and jate violet instend of' bronze green. This form I propose to name thus :-

- Ambuly.x eurycles (IIerr.-Achäff.) ab. sulphurea ab, nov.

I have a new Cypu to describe as follows:-

## Cypa mirabilis sp. nov.

7. Upperside: forewings ferrnginons, almost chestmut red towards the apex ; basal half crossed by a rather broal band of ochreons, narrowly bordered with blackish hrown; middle of the wing with a drab grey transwerse patch which extends from the first branch of the median nervure to the subeosta, and just tonches the apex of the cell ; the patch is broadest and somewhat rounded anteriorly, streaklike posteriorly, bears a small hackish spot on the discocellular nervules, and is simate opposite this spot ; between the diseal drab, grey mark and the sinus of the inner margin the scales are partly buff: anal and apical angles pale hoff, this colonr well defined; costa also somewhat buff between cell and apex; dise crossed ly one or two harlike brown lines which are bent inwards in the middle aud hooked at the costa ; the whole of the wing with dingersed blackish scales.

Hindwings lark chestnut, base and a sulmarginal indistinct band, rumning from the anal angle to the costa, somewhat lighter.

C"nderside: lorewings tawny, with a blackish spot at the apex of the cell : dise crossed by a dark brown line (like the mperside); middle of the apical margin broadly chestunt, apieal and anal angles as on the opperside: space ontside the diseal line vehrechus, with dispersed blackish scales.
losterior wings ochreons bufl, with a faint ferroginons transverse line hehind the cell, and a dark ferrnginons me crossing the dise, corresponding to the line of
the forewings ; disc ontside this line chestunt ; a sumarginal, very ill-defined, baud buff, outer margin light chestmut.

Thorax and ablomen ferruginoms ; an ill-defined spot on each side of the thorax anteriorly, and sides of the abchmen lmif.

Expanse: ${ }^{2} \cdot 6$ inches $=66 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hah. Khasia IIlls (Assam).
Among the Sphinges sent me to be named by Dr. Standinger were three specimens of my Jeganotom rocytioides; one from Lalnan (North Bornen), one from Mindanao, and the thirt from the Andaman Islands, while my two came from Quemslaud ; this proves it to be a very widely spreat species.

## AN ACCOUNT OF A COLLECTION OF DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA

MADE BY MR. W. DOHERTY AT HUMBOLDT BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AND IN NEIGHBOURING: ISLANDSA, IN TIIE MUNECD OF THE HONOURABLE WALTER ROTHSCHILD AT TRING, WITII DESCRHPTIONS OF NEW NPECIES.
by h. GROse hmith, B.A., F.E.s., F.Z.s., Etc.

> PART II.

LEV(NITI)AE.
NEMEOBIINAE.
1iI. Dicallaneura pulchra Guér.
Two males and a female.
172. Dicallaneura decorata Ilew.

1\%3. Dicallaneura ostrina sp. nov.
Male.-Cpperside: both wings pinkislı brown, suffused with dull purple in certain lights. Anterior wings micolorons, pusterior wings with an olsenre patch of reddish brown towards the apex extending to the costal margin, aud two snbmarginal obseure streaks of the same colom between the distoidal and middle median nervnles.

Underside: closely resembles 1 ., pelderara and $I$. decorate, but differs from both in having the basal portion of the anterior wings mueh darker, and the pale narrow row of streaks on those wings, which crosses the dise on its onter fonrth uninterruptedly, curves inwardly towards the costal margin, and terminates further from the apex in two ehngate white prots, and there is an alditional white spot between the veins beyond the cell.

The posterior wings are more orange hrown and the light spots and markings are less distinctly marked, many of them being tinged with pale orange brown.

Expanse of wings : $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inch.
A good series is in the collectim.

## 1it. Dicallaneura semirufa sp, nor.

Male.-lypersitle: both wings dull rufons brown, with the aplical third and outer margin of the anterior wings and the onter margin of the posterior wings darker brown.

L"uderside: : searcely differs from $D$. pulchere. On the anterior wings the whole of the spare within the cell and alove it is miform dark hrown, except a streak at the base of the cell, a curved streak across its middle and a lmular sint with a longitodinal strak above it, all white. The posterior wings are rather darker than in $D$. pulcher, and the sagittate markings which eross the middle of the dise from the mper median wervile to the abdominal margin abont its middle are more -harply angulated.

Expanse of wings : 13 inch.
Two specimens, hoth male's.

## 1:5. Dicallaneura princessa sp. nov.

Female.-Cpuerside: both wings fuliginons brown, with the onter half of the anterior wings in an oblifue direction, from the middle of the costal margin to near the onter angle, fuliginons darker brown. Posterior wings with a submarginal row of markings of that colour between the first subcostal and the second median nervules of which the upper one extends intardy about halfway across the disc, the second is more restricted, and the third is more linear and crosses the space betreen the veins.

Underside: both wings bright tawny brown. Anterior wings with the hasal half of the cell pale brown divided in the middle ly a dark lorown streak, followed by two dark brown lines centred with pale bromn, leyond the cell crossing the space between the lowest subcostal and mper median nervules is another pale brown spot hordered internally ly dark brown, beyond this is a large outwardly oval brownish black patch which covers the middle part of the dise, shading into brown on the inner side which is nearly straight, in this patch are sitnate three silvery white spots hetween the diseoidal and middle median nervules, in an oblique direction near the outer edge of the hack pateh, on the inner side of the black pateln at its lower end is a large pale hrown ear-shaped spot "rossing the median nervules, ontside the hack patch is a pale hrown hand which follows its contone, at the top of which it bends upwards to the costal margin; near the apex between the weins are three elongate silver spots, inwardly acente, rounded out wardly, with a black triangular spot in the middle of the uppermost spot. Posterior wings, hasal third pale brown, with a series of dark brown streaks, which cross the cell from the costal margin to the median nervure, below which hetween the veins are three dark hrown streak:, across the dise at jts middle is a enrved pale brown band loroad! bordered inwardly with dark brown, three clongate oral silver streaks are sitnate between the veins towards the apex, and there is a submarginal row of six elongate silver hars, those between the two lowest median nerviles and between the lowest snbeostal nervule and the discoidal nervure eentred with llack.

Expanse of wings : 1 , inch.
Mrel. liak; whe specimen only.
On the nuperside this lontterily somewhat resembles D. semirufin, on the underside it is very different from any of the genus.

## 1iti. Abisara satraps sp. nov.

Male.-Cpperside: anterior wings velvety brown hordered outwardly from the middle of the costal margiu rather broadly, thence to the apex more broadly and along the outer margin with brown black, the hack horder more narrow towards the outer angle, where it curves a short distance along the inuer margiu. Posterior wings brown black, shauling into brown towards the lase, bordered outwardly ly an arange brown hand, this hand is narrower at the apex and gradually widens to the anal angle, on its inner edge it is irregnlar. and on the margin at the tips of the veins is a series of black spots.

Cmderside: both wings lurownish hack, the posterior heing llacker than the anterior wings. Anterior wings with a streak at the base of the cell widest at its onter end, another at its end, concave on each side, an oblipne band from the middle of the costa to near the onter angle, abont haltway between which and the apex is a row of spots, the two nfpermost the largest and furthest from the apex, and two subapical spots, all the spots and band being greyish white. Posterior wings with two spots in the cell, that nearest the base the largest, beyond the cell rrossing the disc is a curved row of spots, those nearest the inner margin clongate, a broad bamd of orange brown on the outer margin with hack spots at the eads of the veins on the outer margin, as on the minerside ; in this band further from the margin. between the veins, is a series of white conical spots centred with black, the white spot below the lowest median nervule having two black spots in it.

Female.- Cpuerside: both wings dusky brownish grey. Anterior wings crossed in the middle with an oblique band of three white spots divided hy the nervares, the first beyond the cell indented ontwardly, the second rather smaller, the third the largest, with an indication of another spot below it; beyond the baml, nearer the apex, between the veins is a row of five white spots, that nearest the costal margin the smallest, the two next the largest. Posterior wings crossed longitudinally with a large irregular broad white hand, the immer edge of which invales the cell, that part of the band which lies between the two mper median nervnles is elongated outwardly until it becomes confluent with a row of white spots, which cross the dise nearer the onter margin, beyond which is an indistinct series of black spots, bordered outwardly hot very indistinctly with narrow white lines, the black tips at the ends of the veius are very indistinct, and the ciliae between the veins are white.
l'nderside: anterior wings with the white markings more developed, and the oblique central band is extended nearly to the costal margin, the outer row of spots is also extended heyond the lower end of the land, where it becomes linear and is faintly tinged with orange. On the posterior wings the mper side of the white hand is invaded by three blunt spurs arising out of the dark costal margiaal area, two of the spurs being in the cell ; the orange band of the male is represented by an interrupted orhroons band in which are situate a serics of large lhack prita, lordered on each side with white; the tips of the veins are broadly black, with white ciliae between,

Expanse of wings: :21 inches.
There is a good serics of this remarkable butterfly in the collection.

## LYCAENIDAE.

## 12:. Hypochrysops polycletus Linn.

A pair from liak. which are tinged with purple on the undersite of the posterior wings, but otherwise are without any distinguishing feature.

## 1i. Hypochrysops rex Boish.

A Iong series of both sexes from Mansinam, Ron, ant Humbotelt Bay:

## 12. Hypochrysops apelles Fabr.

One specimen only from Dory : it is larger than any of this species I have seen, thongh there is a specimen in my collection from British New Guinea, and another from the Island of Dorey, captured by Mr. Wallace, nearly as large.

## 180. Hypochrysops plotinus sp. nov.

Mates.- C'pperside': both wings brilliant parple blue. Anterior wings with the costal area from the hase as far as the costal nervure, ape. and onter margin broadly brownish black, the black outer marginal area gradually tapering to the outer angle. l'osterior wings with the space between the subeostal nervure and upper subcostal nervale to the costal margin dusky brown, with a narrow blue streak ahove the lormer : outer margin narrowly brownish black.

Cuderside: anterior wings fale ochraccons, rather darker at the lower part of the cell and towards the apex and onter margin, crossed towards the apex from the costa to near the outer angle by an oblique broad rufous brown band edged on each side with a row of gold spots; there is a submarginal row of getd spots between the veins parallel with the outer margin, the spot near the apex the largest, gradually decreasing in size; the four uppermost spots with black flots on the inner side, a rather large gold spot in the cell bear its mper end, and three gold spots between the end of the cell and the rnfous band. Posterior wings, basal fourth pale oehraceons, the rest of the wings rather tarker, a streak on the costa at the base, a broad longitudinal irregular bar from the base to a little hefore the appex almost intersected in the middle, and joined at its middle by another bar which crosses the cell from the inner margin at abont one-fourth the distance from the base, across the dise hetween the subeostal nervules is a quadrangular spot which is confluent with a triangular spot between the secoud subcostal and the discoidal nervule, the latter being contignons with the outer cud of the bar which erosses the cell; rather nearer the margin are three confluent spots, the midlle spot the longest ; heyond which to the inner margin is another spot; all the spots are bright rafous and edged on ewh side with gold ; a narrow submarginal gold line traverses an outer marginal brow band which is pale rufons.

Jemale. L'pperside: hoth wings pale ochraceous ; anterior wings, with the costa at one-forth from the hase, abd thence extending very hroadly over the apical and onter margimal area dark brown; the imer edge of the dark area irregular and curving to the imer margin att three-fourths from the base: posterior wings with the space between the rostal margin and the subcostal nervare and subcostal nervules dark brown, the median acroules and submedian nerwure are tipled with brown a little helore the outer margin, the brown colour extending inwards a little
along the reins and on each side of them furming an irregular submarginal dark line; these veins are also tiplerl with dark brown on the margin.

Cnderside resembles the muld, but the bars and spots are darker rufous.
Expanse of wings : $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch.
A very beantiful and distinct inseet. The male somewhat resembles $H$. eurlt tus Feld. on the mperside, lut the blue area is very much more extended. The female on the mperside approaches $H$. apelles in colour, but is paler. Two mules and four females are in the collection.

## 181. Hypochrysops pythias Feld.

A series of four malrs and three females.

### 1.2. Hypochrysops thesaurus sp. nov:

Male.- Cpperside: anterior wings dark blackish brown suffumed with purple except towarls the apex and partially along the onter margin, l'osterior wings l,rilliant metallic blue, costal margin broadly brown.

Crelerside: anterior wings dull ashy brown : the cell, a short bar at the end of the cell bordered ontwardly by a silvery bar, and the costal margin nearly to the apex dark ochraceons, a metallic silvery blue streak in the mildle of the cell from the base to its end, where it bends downwarls to the median nervare, another silvery streak along the subcostal nervure extending a little heyond the end of the cell, above and beyond which are fome metallic spots tipped with black between the subcostal nervules; nearer the apex, crossing the dive from the costal margin to the lowest median nervnle, is a contiunons row of ochraceons lnoules sitnate in a dusky space, the four uppermost with metallic spots on the immer side, and there is a submargiual row of metallic spots situate in a pale ochraceous marginal band and tilped internally with black. l'osterior wings with a pale patch uear the apex, the costa at the base, and fire bars crossing the wings rufons, edged on each side with metallic silvery blue, in which are a few black markings, the bars being nearly parallel to each other, except the two onter lars which tonch each other on the lowest sulieostal nervole: of these two bars the imer one extends from the inner margin and ceases ou the lowest subcostal, the onter bar commences near the apex and ceases on the lowest median nervule. The unter margin is broadly vehraceons and ceutred with metallic silvery blue, a few narrow black streaks on the inner edge of the marginal band.

Female,-Lpperside with the basal two-thirds pale silvery blue, the apex ant onter margin broadly brownish grey. The nuderside resembles the mote, but is rather pales.

Expanse of wings: $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inch.
Four mules and three fementes are in the collection, it is nearent to II. protogenes Feld., the type specimen of which, a fomele, it the belder conlection at Tring, is before me. In this specmen the pale blue area on the upherside is considerably more restrieted, and the disead row of brick red laundes on the underside of the posterior wings is nearer the onter margin. hesides numerons other ditlerences. There is no mulde of $H$. protogenes's in the Fedder collection.

## 1-3. Hypochrysops pretiosus sp. nov.

Female- - $l^{\dagger} p$ perside resembles the same sex of $1 /$. thexumens and $I$. protognenes. It diflers from the fomer in the bhe area being more restricted, and from the latter unly in the shape of the wings, which are more rounded.

Chelerwide: both wings darker than either of those -pecies, anterior wings mare extensively irrorated with grey scales in the area on the dise, in which is sitnate a row of fulvons lumbes, which in $H$. protolemes are sitmate nearer the onter margin and extent to the costal margin in a line parallel with it ; in H. pretiowns these inmules towards the apex enrve inwardly and do not extend heyoud the uper discoidal nervole, the fingous band in the well is darker, and heyoud the end of the cell is a broad dark bar, the metallic spots in the submarginal row are larger, tipped internally with hack spots with fulvons lines beyond, those between the median nervules being much the largest. On the posterior wing, the hars across the wings are bright ochraceons, instead of brick red as in H. profonenes, the metallic lines and spots are much wider, the space between the second and third ochracons bars which eross the cell heing entirely metallic, at the end of the cell are two very concinimons liroad hack hars.

Expanse of winge: $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inch.
IIab. Kormido.
Two specimens, buth females.

## 1-4. Hypochrysops hermogenes sp. nov:

Male.- Lepprside: dull purpte, the eostal and apical area of the anterior wing: broadly, and the onter margins of both wings less hroadly brownish black,
['uderside: both wings dull ashy brown, anterior wings with an ochraceous hand traversing the mperside of the cell from the base to a little berond it, when it lends downwards at right augles to the upper median nervule, a blunt ochraceus spur from this bar crosses the cell at about its ruiddle, the hand and spurs are bortered on each side by metallie greenish blue lines, the dise is crossed beyond its middle from the costa, near the apex, to the lowest median nervale by a row of ochraccous hars, there is a sumarginal row of metallic spots surrommed by ochraceons riugs and tiphed internally with hack, several metallic spots on the costa towards the apex. l'osterior wings crossed by five rufons nearly parallel 1,ars margined by metallic lines, a submarginal row of metallie ohloug spots calped with black and with narrow ochraceons lines inside, it narrow ochraceons band on the margin.

Expanse of wings : $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inch.
In the arrangement of the hars on the mudersite of the posterior wiugs there is some resemblance to $I I$. narcissus Feki, hat in that species the hars are more or less broken up into spots, and in other respects $H$. hermogenes is quite different.

## 1-5. Hypochrysops calliphon sp nov.

Male.-Lpuersidte: both wings pale blue. Anterior wings with the costal margin, apex, and onter margin broadty dark brown: the hone area extends over the cell and the joner two-thirds of the wings, at the upper end of the cell it extends obliguely across the wings to the lowest median nersule. Posterior
wings with a broad dark greyish lorown lorder along the costal and onter margins, inner margin narrowly brown, the area between which and the submedian nervure is greyish blue.

C'uderside: both wings dusky bromn ; anterior wings crossed on the dise with an ill-defined darker hrown hand widest towards the costal margin gradually narrowing towards the imner margin, and two dusky spots below the cell ; the cell and the space above it nearly to the apex is bright wehraceons, a streak in the cell with four spurs reaching to the median bervure, another along the subeostat wervure, a shorter one at the base below the costal margin, a bar at the ent of the cell hordered ontwardly with lhack, and six conflnent spots hetween the subcostal nervules arranged in pairs and borlered with hack, all metallic grecnish blue : there is a pale space before the apex, and a submarginal row of metallic greenish blue spots situate on the inner edge of an ochraceons marginal band. I'osterior wings with the costa at its lase, and three sinate hars dark red, the first lar is near the base, the second, which crosses the upier part of the cell, commences on the costal nervure terminating on the inner margin, the third commences on the subcostal nervure just leyond its junction with the first subcostal nervule, crosses the end of the cell and terminates on the submedian nervure, with a short spur which extends inwarlly along the median nervure, all the bars narromly bordered with metallic greemish blue; there is a dark patch between the costal bervure and subenstal nervules beyond the mper part of the middle bar, an obsenre dark red oblong spot beyom the end of the cell bordered on each side with black, and a dark curverl band over the disc, widest towards the inner margin, the onter margin is rather broally ochraceous, on the inner edge of which is a rather brow land of metallic bluish green, narrowly hordered on each side with hlack.

Female-Upperside: rather paler light blue than the mele, the blue area (xtending over the whole of the wings except the costal and outer margius which are rather broally greyish hrown.

The underside resembles the mule but is rather paler, and the metallic spots are broader and more developed.

Expanse of wings : male, $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inch ; fenale, $1 \frac{1}{4}$.
One mate and three femules are in the collection; it is not near auy describet species.

## 1ヵ6. Hypochrysops arronica Feld.

T'wo specimens are in the collection.

## 18:. Hypochrysops theonides sp. nov.

Female.-Upperside: resembles that sex of $I$. theon Feld., but the pale area in the middle of the anterion wings is very much more restricted, and the posterior wings are only slightly paler than the rest of the wings above the first smbcostal nervule, where the white land of the underside shows indistinetly through the wings.

Underside: the anterior wings differ from $I$. theon in a corre:ponding manner, the pale area not extending so far towards the outer margin, and having a much wider dark outer marginal border, and there is a broad metallie greenish blue patch between the two upper median nervules, which in $I I$. thoon is only represented by a small spot. On the posterior wings the white band which crosses the winge
before the midde is narrower, and the velvety hlack area which covers the rest of the onter portion of the wings is wider and extends nearer to the base. The metallic greenish blue bars whieh cross the middle part of the disc are narrower, and the upher har is continued to near the apex by a narrow siunate metallie line which is very conspicnous.

Expanse of wings: $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch.
IIab. Ron.
One speeimen only. It somemhat resembles the female of H . dolesrlatlii Feld., but it is withont the hue suffusion on the "pperside of the anterior wings, and on the underside the metallic bands and markings on both wings are much broader and more conspicnons. It is not improbable it may he the of of the next, but there are several differences whieh have led me to consider it a distinct species.

## 15. Hypochrysops theophanes si. now.

Male.- Crpperside: both wings more purplish hue than in IV. theon Feld., and the wings are hroader: on the anterior wings the pale central streak is much more restreted thin in $I I$, theon, and the ajex and outer margin is much more narrowly black. On the posterior wings the hue area extends nearly to the apex, the contal margin is dusky brown and only slightly grey towards the lase, the outer margin is more narrowly black and the wiugs are less romded at the anal angle.

Lnderside: on the anterior wings the hack band which extends over the costal area and the upper part of the cell is broader than in $I I$. theon, and the metallie lines on each side of the hand are broader and more conspichons, the metallic line on the imer side of the hand is contimed unicterruptedly rond it, till it joins the metallic. line on the other side, at the lower end of the black hand is a large patch of metallic hluish green seales; in II. theon, the under metallic line ceases at the end of the cell, and the black band towards the apex is intersected by a narrow cursed metallie line, which is not the case in $I I$. theophumes ; the posterior wings resemble those of $H$. theon, but the sub-basal black band is broader anl is bordered externally by a narrow but very conspicuons metallic line; the submarginal black band on the onter part of the dise is much wider between the median nervules than in $H$. theon.

Expanse of wings : Is ineh.
Four specimens, all mules.
1-9. Hypochrysops heros sp. nor:
Male.- L'pperside: resembles $I I$. herdonins Hew., hat ditlers as under: on the anterior wings the white central space is narrower and more restrictel, and the iridescent blae bands in the cell and on the onter and inner sides of the central white space are broader. On the posterior wings the white basal space is also more restricted, and the iridescent lune pateh which extems over the dise from the discoidal vervule to the submedian nervure is divided only hy the black veins.

Conderside: both wings differ very materially from II. herdonius. On the anterior wings the whole of the cell and the space beyond it to near the apex is velvety black, the costal region, apex, and onter margins are cincreons blakk, the black outer marginal space extending inwards and lecoming grey towards the middle of the dise and the inner margin ; the black velvety space in the cell and heyond is broadly hordered on each side and at its: outer end ly metallic blue, except below the cell where it is narrowly bordered ly that colone, and there is a sumbarginal row of narrow metallic blue lines. Pusterior wings with a suh-hasal velvety black har, the
space alove which to near the costal margin which is llack at the base, aml thence romd the bar to the inner margin is metallic hue ; beyond this erossing the cell and extenting from the costal to the inner margins is a browl white band ; the space thence to the outcr margin is haek bordered on its inner edge ly a metallic blue line extending from the inner margin to the end of the cell, and crossed about its middle by a broad band of metallic lhe nearly straight on its onter edge, but very irregular on its inner elge and wilest in the middle, there is a rather broad metallic lolne band a little before the onter margin.

Expanse of wings : $1 \frac{1}{3}$ inch.
There is one specimen only of this very beantiful insect.

## 190. Hypochrysops siren sp. nov.

Male.-Uppersidé: both wings brown lack. Anterior wings with a patch of iridescent limish green below the cell, ocenpying the space between the lowest metian nervule at about half its length and the sulmedian nervure and thence to the base with a streak of the same colour below the summedian nerwure. Posterior wings suffused in certain lights with a patch of brilliant purple which extends over the cell, beyond it at its lower and halfway over the dise, and below it nearly to the submedian nervure.

U'uderside: anterior wings tawny brown; the space in the cell is metallic greenish gold with a broad ochreous band runing throngh it from the hase and extending heyond it above the upper discoidal nervule to a little distance from the apex where it ceases, and is hordered outwardly with a narrow hack line : at the end of the cell the ochreons hand has a spur on cath side forming an irregnlar cross; the uper spur extends nearly to the costal margin which is broadly ochreons, the lower spmr crosses the end of the cell lomered on each side with black, below which are two ochreous spots likewise hordered witl lhack and situate in the angles between the median nervules at their junction with the median nervure ; there is a large patch of greenish gold at the outer side of the lower spur, above the subeostal nervure is a lrond streak of greenish gold followed ly two greenish gold spots above the upper discoidal nervule, the imer spot oblique, above these spots are three smaller greenish gold spots situate between the third and fourth subcostal nervules, on the dise abont halfway letween the disenidal and median nervales are four contiguons ochreons lumbes bordered on cach side with black, the onter margin is rather broadly pale nehreons, with fire greenisls gold spots on its inner side crowned internally with hack, and sitnate between the veins from near the apex to the lowest median nervule. The posterior wings are crossed by four ochreons bars hordered with black on each site, the space between the bars being greenish gold, the lowest bar forms a loop commencing on the secoud subeostal mervule where it tonches the third lar, thence in a curve following the outline of the onter margin to a little above the anal angle, the outer margin is ochroons with a mow of greenish gold spots on its imer side, which are bordered on eachs side with narrow black lines, a narrow black line between the two lowest median nervules. which is situate insile the gold spot hetwern those two weins: there is a basal or hroous streak on the costal margin. The onter margin is serrate, the tip of the vems batk.

Expanse of wings : $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{inch}$.
Hub. Gani.
One speeimen only; it is probably the most gorgeots of this beatiful gemus.

## WESTAFRIKANISCHE CURCULIONIDEN.

VON J. FATST.

I.

15. Cyllophorus praecanus.
1it. ,. dictator.
17. Sympiezopus interruptus.
18. ., lirtipes.
19. Osphilia quaesita.
20. , perversa.
21. .. subfasciata.
22. ", adspersa.
23 ., amoena.
24. Anchistosphilia mocquerysi.
25. Phaenomerus strigicollis.
2i. ,. glabratus.
27. Campyloscelis affinis.
23. Oxyopisthen funelre ab. illigeri.

## 1. Alcides proximus nor. sp.

Ilc. crudito Duviv. similis sed minor angustior, parce pilosus at flavescentisquamosus; rostro longiore angustiore haud carinato; oculis multo minoribus; antennis gracilibus, funicnlo elayam late ovatam rersns hand crassiori ; fronte parum depressa, aliquando fossula parva impressa ; prothorace transverso lateribus postice rotundato, antice sinuato-angustato, dorso dense sed haud profinde pnuctato, linea media angusta vittaque laterali e squamis llavescentibus hand densis signato; scatello parvo rotundato nitido: clytris piceis antice prothorace paulo latioribus, retrorsim subsinuato-angustatis, intra apicem late obsolveque transversim impressis, dense punctato-striatis, punctis in striis clongato-quadratis, interstitis striis fere angustioribns convexis, transversin rugulosis, singulo fiseiis duabus obsoletis contrariis.iuter se obliquis siguatin; sterno densius, abdomine pareius, tlavescenti-squamosis ; pelibns gracilibns clongatis, femoribus dente aento amtice crenulato, tibiis anticis intus dente subacuto armatis.

Long. 6 mm., lat. 1.\%.
Kuiln * (Mns, Tring).
Diese und die beiden folgenden Arten geliören mit eruditus zo einer Grappe, deren Vertreter einen puktirten Thoras haben. Die gelhlichen Schuppen der ()ber- und Unterseite bestehen ans Bündeln strablenfömig anscinandergehender Härchen und bilden auf jeder Deeke zwei sehmale, sehr mudicht beschuppte, zur Naht hin divergirende Querbinden; von denen die hintere imnen bis Streifen 2 , and amgebogen auf spatium 2 his zur Spitze reicht. Stime so breit als der Rüssel, dieser in beiden Geschlechtern so lang als der Vorderschenkel mand so dick als letzterer an der Sipitze, an den seiten und der Basis etwas gröber und runzlig pmoktint, von der Fuhlereinlenknog (Leim ó wäher dem sjuizendrittel,

[^13]beim of näher der Mitte) ab leim Weibehen wruiger dicht punktirt und ghazender. 'Ihorax mit breiten Angen- und spitzem Antiscutellarlappen, mit abgestutztem nul linter den kleinen Angen kaum merklig geschweiftem Vorderrande: der Rücken flach längsgewölht. Decken an der Basis zweilappir, hinter diesen feiu gernnzelten Lapren mit einem queren Eindruck, die Ňchulterschwiele durch eine Nhweifung hinter ibnen ziemlich deutlich, die Streifen aberall gleich vertieft, die schmalen und etwas weitläufigen Punkte in ihnen länglich viereckig. Schenkel und Schicnen ziemlich grob punktirt und mit pinem anliegenden weisslichen Borstenhaar in jedem Puukt.

## 2. Alcides rhomboidalis sp. nor.

Oblongas, sablepressas, picens, subnitidus, parce flarido-puleacens; elytris ex parte, alifuando tiliis rufis, illis fasciis duabns obliquis maculam magnam nudam rhomboidalem includentibus; prothorace transverso hasi profundissime bisinuato, margine antico post oculos sat profnude sinuato, lateribus densissime punctato: scutello parvo rotundate, convexn, nitido; elytris latitudine plusynam duplo longioribus, antice seriatim, postice foreolato-striatis : pedibus elongatis, dente femorum antice crenulatis; metasterno medio densins flavilo-squamoso.

Long. $\cdot=10-8 \%$ mm.. lat. $93-3.3$.
Kuilu (Mus. Tring).
Grisser und breiter als die vorhergehende Art und namentlich dadurch von ihr verschieden, dass die leiseste Zeichnug auf der Oherseite nicht aus Schoppen, sondern ans einfachen längeren Härchen auf helrothem Deckengrunde besteht und einen grossen nackten Rhombus von derselben Färbong einschliesst; ansserdem sind auf den Decken die Spitze sowie der Basal- und Marginalrand roth. Der kräl'tige Ruissel etwas kürzer als der Vorderschenkel, leicht gebogen und dicht pmatirt. Geisselglied 7 dreieckig, so lang als breit und breiter als die übrigen, ohne übrigens an die Kenle geschlossen zusein. Thorax nm $\frac{1}{3}$ kiiuzer als lreit, nach vorne gerundet mul mehr als um die Hallte der Basislreite verengt, die Seiten linter dem Yorderrande leicht halsformig ahgesetzt, die Punkte am Yorderrande nicht undichter und nur wenig feiner, jeder Punkt mit einem einfachen, nur die Seiten gegen die Hiuterecken mit einem kleinen Bündel von Harchen. Decken jederseits neben der Naht hinter der Basis mit zwei durch das vorne gewölbte Spatium 3 getheilten Eindriicken, vor der Spitze mit einem tiefen Ouereindrack, nur Streifen 3, 4,5 an der Basis, alle an der Spitze vertieft; Jie Suation sehr fein lederartig, beim Männchen mindestens so breit, beim Weibehen etwas breiter als die Streifen und auf dem Racken flach. Sohenkel lang gestielt mad nicht stark gekenlt, Vorderschienen inuen mit einem lreiten stumpfen Zahn zwischen zwei Buchtungen. Stirne so breit als der Riissel. Fiblereinlenkung wie bei prorimus.

## 3. Alcides antennalis pr nor.

Oblongus, convexior, nigro-picens, subuitidus, parce brevissime pubescens et flavilu-squamosus; elytris difutioribus fascia transwersa pustica ahbreviata sutura interrupta, interstitiis secmalo et sexto postice flavido-sifuamosis; fronte rostro pando angustiore fovenlata; hoe femoribus anticis brotiore nsulue ad antenuarma insertionem recto, deind param arcuato, dense punctato, medio (ariunlato; antemarum funiculo clasam rersus sensim crassiore, articulo mltimo latitndine
longiore clavam oblongam adneso ace dense puleseente；hat articuls primo faniculi vix duplo latiore；prothorace duran dense，apice remote punctato，linea media lata vittanne laterali imleterminata hand dense thavido－squamoso；elytris subparallelis humeris obliyne rotundatis，pone hasin olsolete transversim impressis，dorso seriatim foreolatis，lateribus posticeque foveolato－striatis， interstitiis coriaceis et transersim rugulosis：corpore subtus punctate，punctis squama brevi repletis；femenibns tiliisque anticis jutus dente aento armatis．

Longr．（i5－ 9 mm ，lat．$\because .5-3 \mathrm{~s}$ ．
Aschanti（coll．Fanst）．
Gewölhter als die beiden vorhergehemten Arten mud namentlich dureh die schmälere Stirne，sowic shurch die zm K＇enle hin allmälig verdickte Fïhlergeissel， deren letzes（alied dicht hehaart und an die Kenle geschlossen ist，von ihnen $z 13$ muterscheiden．Die vielfach geschlitzten Schupen sind auf der Thorasmitte und der Deckenzeichnming linger，auf den Thoraxseiten breiter und kiirzer．Die Zeichmong der Oherseite ist iibrigens nirgends seharf ansgeprägt．Auf den Decken ist ansser der Querbinde an der abschinssigen Stelle jerlerseits noch eine anssen mit jeuer zusammenhängende und sehräg nach vorne gerichtete Binde dnreh einzelne schupen angedentet，und auf den Thoraxseiten stehen die Schupen hinten in grösserer Ausdehnang und dichter als rome．

Thorax nur wenig langer als die halbe lasis breit，die gerundeten Sciten vor den Hinterecken geschweift，Vorderrand nicht viel mehr als $\frac{1}{3}$ so schmal als die Basis und binter den Angen deutlieh ansgerandet，die lountirong mach vorne hin an Starke abnehmend und auf dem seitlich halsformig algesetzten Yorderrande anch undichter，Decken 21 mal so lang als breit．Fiihler beim Mänuchen in Apitzemdrittel，beim Weibchen näher zur Nitte eingefiigt．Beine kräftiger und kiirzer als bei den beiden vorhergehenden Arten，die Schenkel des Näunchens stark verdiekt und kaum，die des Weibchens leicht gekenlt und länger gestielt，die zwei hinteren iberall，die vier vorderen mur gegen die Basis mit ＊chuppentragenden Punkten，sonst mit $p^{\text {fficmenformigen Morstenhaaren besetzt．}}$

## 4．Alcides interruptolineatus 11 ．nov．

ठ．Elongatus，angnstus，eylindriens，rufus，opacns，prothoracis lateribus Hytrorum vittis tribns interruptis corporeque subtus albido－squamosus；prothorace， sterno abdominerue nigris ；rostro subrecto cum capite dense punctato；funiculo clavam versus crassiore，articulo septimo davam adnexo；prothorace lateribns subrotundato et intra apicem tubnlatum striga impresso，densissime grambloso－ punctato ；scutello mimnto ；elytris latituline triplo longioribus，prothorace hand latioribns，antē apicem utrinque impressis，substriato－punctatis，punctis y⿴囗十adrangu－ latis，interstitiis striis angnstioribus coriaceis；femoribus pednnculatis subths dente acuto，tibiis anticis dente ohtuso armatis．

Long．10－11 mm．，lat． $15-1 \%$ ．
Sierra leona（Mns．Tring）；Aschanti（coll．Fanst）．
Mit bubo Fabr．und exilis Boh．Verwandt ；von beiden sufort durch den pmoktirten Thoras und einzähnige sehenkel za muterscheiden．Stirne so breit als der Raissel und wie dieser änsserst dicht punktirt．Thorax quer mit ticf zweilnchtiger lasis，die seiten flach gerundet mad hinter der halstormigen Spitze wharl eiugeschiirt，der Vorderraud hinter den Angen flachgehnehtet， finsserst dicht pmatirt，der Antiscontellarlappen mod die Seiten hreit weisslich
 nud oben flack eingedriackt, die Sitreiten umt an den seiten und hinten etwas reertioft, je \%wei mad \%wei Punktreihen (besonders die seitlichen) einander genähert. Spatium 2 in der Mitte lang muterhrochen, eine längere strichmakel in der Titte anf \& mad of lis iilser die hintre sehwielenstelle hinans mud hinten mit $\ddot{\sim}$ vereinigt, die Thterseite nicht gam\% so dicht als dia* Thomassuten an her Basis weiss lusechupt.

## 5. Cyllophorus luctuosus sib, now.

Ellipticns, niger, sumitilns, supra nigro-hrmmen-pubescens, flavo- of alliduvitatns: pedilus rufo-brunneis: funiculi artientis secumbe et tertio aernilongis; mostro femoribns anticis longiore, basi triangulari medio carinato: prothorace conice parm transverso. basi leviter bisinuato, it capite sat dense punctatu, donsen linear media impunctata, vittis dnabus dorsalibns angostis flavilo-, lateralibus latis albidr-sqnamosis ; elytris profunde remoteque punctato-striatis, striis basi profinudiwribns, interstitiis vix comvexis coriaceis, exterioribus pone basin nigro-hirsutnlis, sutura com sentello lineisqu* dnabns, una brevi in interstitio quinto, altera oblipna humerali in sesto usque at apisem ducta flavo-albidis: corpore subtus albilo-, laterilons densius pubescente; femoribus mispinosis.

Long. :--s mm., lat. 35—4.
Kuilu (Mns. Tring), Gabun (roll. Famst).
Die wir es scheint selur hinlaillige Beharnug der Oljerseite ist nur etwas langer als bei meinem subliutuths: die widerstandslahigere dichte, schwarze mol abstehende an den Nichultern lassen die nene Art lache erkeusen, anch wenn die heJlen Längs,binden der Decken (wie hei der Mehrahl der vorliegenden stioke) ahgerieben sind. Angen aut der Cutorseite weiss ummadet, der Kopf fast üherall sehr fein sehwat\% behart und et was dichter als der Thorax pmuktirt. Geisselglied 4 so lang als 1 , aber flinnur und mu $\frac{1}{4}$ kiirzer als $\because$ oder 3 , die drei letzaten (ilieder mimlestuns so lang als hroit. Die Neitenfächen des an der Masis treieckigen hassels dicht, ziemlich grob jnulitirt and weisslich behart. Die Wolbungsliuie vou Thorax mad Decken hildet einen unuterbrochenen Bogen. Decken an der Sjitze gemeinsam grmadet, jederseits vor der Spitze flach eingeduckt, die Schulterschwiele glänzend: die lis zur Špitze reichende, von der angedenteteu hintereu Nohwiele unterbrochent Huncralbinde (un bei cinem Manuchen vorhanden) legiont dicht materhalb der Schulter anf Sjatimm \% und liegt in der hinteren lläfte aul' (i. Dic bis auf die schwärzlichen Tharsen röthlichen Befue sind kräftig jonktirt mul gelbgran behant ; die vier Hinterschenkel habon anf der Anssenseite cine langen mul an der hasis noch einen kuran Kiel. Vorderbrust vor den Hiffen weisslich behant.
8. Vorderschienen und Ifinterbeine länger, llinterschieneu ander inneren Spitze in einen kleinen Lappen erweitert, IIintertarsenglicaler 1, 2,3 an der Spitze vons nahezu gleicher Breite. Anakagment an der spitze rumd-dreicelis ringekerbt: Vorderhiiften anf der Vorderseite dicht weiss behaar.
(i. Cyllophorus contemptus sp. nov.

Praceedenti minor, brevior, nigro-picens, supra jarce pulnescens et flavo-alloidevittatus, sultus dense albido-pulescens; oculis thavido-cirwmeinctis; prothorace ronico dense punctato, vittis puatuor e pilis pallidis transversim dispositis ormato, carimula mestia pube silacea pare ulnita ; clytris profunde remoteque punctatostriatis, interstitiis subplamis gramulis depressi dense olsitis, suturat cum coutcllo
rotmadato rittisine duabus una , hmmerali, altera in insteratitis prime secunde quinto, pallido-setosis: pedibus dilutionibus, femorihus muispinosis extns muicarmatis.

Long. 4\%-6 mm., lat. 2.f3-3.
Gahmu. and Stanley Pool (Mns, Tring).
Die lirust ist mit ahmbehen dicken llaaren umd ebensodicht als die Längehinden der Oherseite, Abdomen und Beine viel weniger dicht, die danklen sitellen der ( Wherseite mit viel feinmen hud kioreren Härehen sjärlich bekleidet. Die Nehntern sind wie bei der vorhergehemben Art verrundet, aber mur durch cine selir kleine glanzende schwiele ohne ahstebende Hare angedentet. Die Humeralbinde vereinigt sich an der fast gemeinsan ahgerundeten spitze mit der Nahtlinde, wärend dicauf 'sutimu 3 vor der Spitze, die basalen anf 1,2 (aneh modichter behant) mod is schon im ersten 1)rittel algelairat sind. Die heiden Dorsablinden auf dem Thoma sind etwas gelogenen und an der Basis so hreit als die Deckenspatien \% und :3 zusammen.

万. Beine, hesomders die hinteren, liager, Analsegment dreieckigr anscremdet.
7. Cyllophorus silaceovittatus sp. wor.
(?. contempto simillimns sed corpore piceo longiore, pilis longioribus in vittis modique silaceis, prothorace longiore minns dense punctato, elytris retrossim magis angustatis, interstitios convexioribus, pedibas longioribus longins pilosis subhirtis, temoribus quatuor posterioribus bicarinatus diversu.

Long. i- $\%$ mm., lat. $3 \times-4 \%$.
(foldkïiste (Mus. Tring).
Das Mämehen dieser Art hat noch länger mod ranher lohaarte S'chenkel als das Weibchen, an der Innenecke sehr dicht behaarte Hinterschienen mond nuterscheidet sich rou contemptus of durch den breit rundlichen Eindruck anf dem Analsegment. Die Bekleidng anf den Längsbinden besteht ans längereu lelmggelb gefarbteı Haaren, welche den Käfer etwas ranh erseheinen lassen. Der längere Thorax ist weniger dicht puaktirt und wie die Decken etwas glänzend, deren spatien an der basis geranzelt, hinten einfach punktirt sind. Die Hare der Thorashinden licgen wie die der Humerallinde quer.

## -. Cyllophorus pustulatus sp. nor.

Subhrombicus, convexus, ater, nitidus, tenuter nigro-pubescens, pustulis jhuribus albidis ot pilis crassis signatus ; antennis pedibusque piceorufis: oculis arete comexis : rostro basi non triangalari dense punctato of plus minusve quinque(arimalato: articulis quatuor primis funculi subacquilongis ; prothorace conter pank transverso, lobis ocularilus vix prominulis, dense punctato, medio carinulato, octopustulato ; seutello alloido: dytris pone scutellam, ante apicem utrinque impressis. profunde striatis, striis remote punctatis, interstitiis pando convexis hand dense punctulatis, maculis novem $(3,4,2)$ ae striis nommullis basalibus niveis motatis; pedibus longioribns, femoribus unispinosis extus unicarinatis ; corpore subtus albidujiloso.

Long. 8:3-14 mm., lat. 4-4.
Kailn (Mus. Tring), (Gabun (coll. Fanst).
Eine grösere Auzahl Ntücke dieser Art zeigt eine konstante Zoichnang. namlich anf dem Thorax acht Teisse Makeln in zwei Querreihen, oder vielmehr zwei
breite and $z$ wei schmale, in der Mitte breit unterhrochene und den Vorderrand nicht erreichende, Langsbinden, die Decken eine gemeinsame quadratische Sutnralmakel hinter dem Schiddehen, eine aimbiche jederseits onter ter Schulter zwischen den
 anf spatium 9, ferner eine quere in dem Eiudrack vor der Spitze, an der Basis je eine anf den Spatien 1, 2, 5 , und ene etwas längere anf 3 ; alle dicse Makeln sind ans längeren zugespitzteu Schuprenharen zusammengesetzt, dic iu den äusseren Makeln quer liegen. Wit elensolchen Schuppenharen sibd die Vorderlorust vor und neben den Hiiften, die Augenräuder, die Ruisselseiten an der Basis, mit etwas weniger dieken und weniger dichten Maareu die Mittelbrust (ihre Epimeren fein ranehfarbig), die Seiten der Hinterbrast und des Alkdomens besetzt.

Kuissel an der Basis treiter als hoch, aber hiober als an der Spitze, ler Ruicken zwischen den Seitenkielen quer gewölht, dicht pronktirt and mit drei mehr oder weniger dentlichen Kiellinien. Fuhlereiulenkung etwas vor ( $\delta^{*}$ ) oder in der Mitt * (字), Geisselglied 4 sehr weaig länger als jedes der vorhergehenden, von diesen 1 das kürzeste. Der Antisentellarlappen des nach vorne geradlinig verengten Thorax au der Spitze nicbt ausgerandet, der feine Mittelkiel weit vor der Basis algekürzt. Decken mit grosser glänzender Schulterschwiele, die Spitze einzeln (aussen mebr) algermulet, die Streifen an der Basis breiter mod tiefer, die Spatien 2 mul $\frac{1}{}$ an der Basis breiter als die nebenliegenden. Thorax und Decken in einem Bugen läng*gewölbt. Beine nie'bt dicht pmuktirt und lehaart.

ठ. Analsegment an der Spitze hreit gernalet, hreit muldenartig vertieft, diAussenecken dieser Vertiefung dicht und kurz röthlich gell behaart.

## 9. Cyllophorus basalis sp. nor.

ㅇ. Praecedenti similis sel subopacus, aliter signatus, elytris lasi subito transversim impressis, apice coubunctim obtuse rotunlatis, oculis in fronte parum distantibus, prothorace valde trausverso, antice lateraliter contracto, articuln prime funienli longiore, tibiis latioribus medion nigro-subammlatis, pelilus nigris.

Long. ! mm., lat. $\overline{\text { a }}$
Kuiln (Mus. Tring).
Zwei Weibehen zeigen die obigen Unterschiedle von pustulutus. Die ganze Unterseite ist ziemlich gleichmäsisg mit dicken, etwas kïrzeren gelblich weissen Sebuppenharen lesctzt. Der liiassel grob und ziemlich dicht, zur spitze nur weuig feiner punktirt, an der Basis quergewölbt mul nur mit einem stnmpfeu Mittelkiel versehen. Geisselglieder 1 unl $: 2$ kam an Länge verschieden ind etwas linger als 3 oder 4. Thorax zur spitze gerundet verengt, an der Spitze haksormig, weniger quergewölbt, der Antiscutellarlappen breiter, etwas gröber und dichter punktirt, unr in der Mitte mit kurzem ond flachem Mittelkiel und jederseits nur mit einer gebogenen, in der Mitte breit wuterbrochenen Längebinde ans diinneren und mudichten gelblichen Härchen. Decken und Thorax mit gesonderter Längswölbung. erstere über die gauze Breite im Basahbittel plötzlich mit flacher schweifung zmBasis abfallend, die Schultersebwiele punktirt und wenig glinzend, die Streifen scharf, aber wenig vertieft und sclmäler als die weitläufigen Poukte, der basaleiudruck rond um das Schildehen in cinem kleinem Abstande, die Nahtrender, die Spitze, cine gemeinsame Nahtmakel vor der Mitte, eine breite Quermakel in gleicher lliahe turf den vier änsseren spatien, die sich sebeinlar zu einer anf den abwechseluden sipaticn
unterbrochenem mud hier schmaterem sebrighinde hinter der Mitte bis zum sitreifen 1 orstreckt mit weissliehen llarehen undicht besetat. Tarsenglied :3 breiter als hui den vorkergehenden Arten.

## 11. Cyllophorus rhombicus sp nov.

\&. Rhombicus, ennexus, niger, opacns, hat dense nigro-fusco- et tlaro-abbidnpilosus; antemis piceis ; rostro basi triangulari rugoso-punctato et trieariunlato ; wolis in fronte linea flavo-albida separatis, flavo-alhido-ciremenctis: prothorace conico nonnilial transerso, dorso ante sentellum acute gibloss, dense punctato, vitta lata mediana ante medium macnlan ohlongan nigram incladente lateribnspuc inarqualiter flavo-albidis : elytris antice prothorace latioribus a basi at humeros lateraliter triangulari-productos at nitidos oblique amplatis, retrorsin cuneatis. apice fere conjunctim rotunlatis, anguste remoteque punctato-striatis, interstitiis latis planis, ntrinfue macula basali in interstitios secundo et tertio, macula franswersa angusta commoni utrinque ablreviata mox pone mechum, apice, pmstalis umerosis in striis, flavo-allidis; femoribus unispinosis, extu* unicarinatis, posticis ante apisem nigro-annulat is.

Long. 11 mm ., lat. 58.
Gabun (Mus. Tring).
Eine durch ihre seharf dreickig vortretenden rechatern nud den vor der Basis *pitz böckerartig anfgetriebenen Thorax ansgezeichncte Art. Die dunkle mud helle Behaarung ist undicht und liisst sellost anf den dichtest behaarten Stellen die sthwarze Cirmondfarbe des Körpers durehechimmern; die dunklen Haare sind nur wenig dünner als die hellen und unterbrechen die sonst gleichmaissig dichte Beharmug dou Unterseite mur anf den Epimeren der Mittelbrust, sowie auf den Episternen und Seiten der lliuterlmust. Auf dem Thorax ist die breite Mittelbinde zur spitze hin undichter behaart and in der Nitte materbrochen, so dass hier die von ihr eingeschlosseue dunkle Makel mit dem beiderseits dunkien litieken zusammenhängt, dessen Seiten unregelmässig dunkel und hell gefleekt sind. Das Schildehen ist thenso dicht als die Deckenspitze und die schmale Querbinde anf der Naht und dem ersten S゙treifen, sowie die lbasalmakel jederseits des schildchens auf den spatien 1 und 2 behant ; die Streifen $3,4.5$, 6 sind mit wenigen hellen Hitrehen vieffach gefleckt, wahrend auf den awisehenliegenden Spatien dio dunkle, auf den vier allsseren die helle und querliegende ljehaarng vorherrecht.

Rüssel auf der vorderen Hälfte glanzend, weitlanfig, fast gereiht, punktirt. Der Antiscutellarlappen ist ziemlich breit und an der spitze nicht ausgerandet. Von deu vier ersten verlängerten Geisselgliedern ist 2 das längste.

## 11. Cyllophorus modestus sp nor.

Figura (: pestelufi sed nonnihil brevior, pilis squamiformibas albidis, parce adspersus fere immaculatus ; ab illo etian in utroque sexn femoribns josticis, in mare omnibus, lispinosis, prothorace antrorsin rotundato intra apicem simatoangustato: scutello purce pubescente; elytris utringue macola triangulari basali in interstitio primo et seomdo, epimeris mesothoracis apice dense albido-stuamosis, sterno paree, segmento abdominali [rimo utimoque densins allodo-pilosis diversus.
long. 7-9 mm., lat. 35-45.
Eltnina, Congo (coll. Fiust).
Kopld mit den Augen und hiissel hei heiden Arten gleieh geformt mad skulphert.

Geisselglieder 3 und 4 kürzer ahs 1 und $\because$, dicser das laingste. Thorax an der Basis noch ein wenig flacher, zweibuchtig, mit nicht wie bei pustulatus geralen, sondern germadeteu Seiten, anch undichter ponktirt. Sechildehen schmäler nud wenigstens an den Seiten umfurcht. Decken ctwas weniger gewiblbt, wm das Schilkehen chense eingedrückt als bej pustulotus, Spation "丷 und 4 an der Basis nicht so anffallend breiter als die nebenliegenden Spatien. Beine rothbraun, oder lis anl die dmaken Tarsen roth, die schenkel etwas weuiger verdickt, der weiter von der spitze entfernte Dorn beim Weibehen an allen Schenkeln gleich stark eutwickelt, ans den zwei Hinterschenkeln noch mit einer Zahnspitze, heim Minnchen baben allc Schenkel diese zweite Zabnspitze, der Dorn au den zwei Vordersehenkeln ist aber kleiu und au Grösse you der Zahnspitze kanm zn unterscheiden; das Analsegment ist schmaler muldenartig vertieft nud die Anssenecken sind nicht gelblich buirstenartig behaart.

## 12. Cyllophorus hilaris sp. nov.

ठ. Ellipticns, niger, oqacus, parce fulvo-filosus, maculatim et vittatim albidosquamosus; oculis in fronte contignis; rostro femoribus anticis longiore, basin versus dilatato; dorso midique conrexo, densissime punctato, opaco; prothorace transverso basi lisiunato, a aice fere trmeato, antrorsim nonnihil rotundato-, intra apicem sinuato-angustato, dorso parum gibboso maxima altitnline pone medium, cum capite dense punctato, opaco, dorso postulis quinque ( $2,2,1$ ) vittaque laterali irregulari et intermpta albionotato; sentello ovato teuniter griseo-pubescente, circumsulcato; elytris prothoracis basi fere angnstioribns, apice siugnlatim rotundatis, maxima altitndine ante medium, remote puactato-striatis, interstitiis planis coriaceis, radulatim pnnctatis, maculis trilms communibns, vitta abbreviata $\mathrm{i}_{n}$ interstitio sexto pustulisque uommullis in secundo, quarto quinto albido-squamosis: corpore subtus parce albo-pabescente; antenuis pedilasque tarsis nigris exceptis piceo-rufis: femoribns lispinosis, extus unicarinatis, tibiis anticis basi simatis.

Long. i. lat. 33 mm .
Gabun (coll. Faust).
Anf der etwas glanzenden Unterseite sind die spitzen der Mittelbrustepimeren mad der Hinterbrastepisternen, die Seiten des Abdomens, der Hinterrand der vier ersten Banchsegmente nul der Koplf wuter den Angen mit weissen Harschupen besetzt, das dichter punktirte Aualsegment zeigt ejnen loreiten flachen Eindrack nod ist lirimulich bebart. Anf der Oberseite entspringt den P'unkten eine dicke borstemartige anliegende brannrothe lehaarmag. Auf dem Thorax ist cine abgekürate unpunktirte Mittellinic vor dem höchsten Wöllmngspunkt kam angedentet; zwei weisse nach hinten divergirende Dorsalbinden sind jederseits durch zwei kleine weisse schappenflecke in gleichen Abstanden von Basis nul Vorderraud angedentet, die Spitze des Antiscutellarlappens und dic Basis gegeniber den beideu ersten Deckeaspatieu sind mit eiuzehen weissen Seluppenharen besetat; eine unregelmässige schuale weisse Seitmbinde ist vor der Mitte unterbrochen. Die Schupgea auf den Itecken sind weniger harformig, meist an der Spitze algestutat und bilden drei gemeinsame Makeln, eine grosse basale das schildchen einschliessende zwischen den dritten Streifen, cine mittlere anf der Naht and "ine vor der Spitze anf der Saht nad Spatimu 1, dam noch cine an beiden bonden
 und einen kürzeren anf $4:$ die Schulter ist dureh eiue kleine mupunktirte uml
etwas glanzende stelle angedentet. Thorax und becken haben gesonderte Längswillmug. (icisselglicel I tast so lang als 关 und 3 zusummen.

Von den hisher beschrichenen Arten zeichnet sich unsere durch die schon von den Aussenecken ab nacl hinten verengten Decken ohne deutliche schalterschwiele (sie erscheinen daher fast schmäler als der Thorax) :uns; ihre Zeichnong errimert etwas an die des sublineatas. F'st.

## 13. Cyllophorus timidus $s$. nov.

Praecedente hrevior, fusco-pubescens, ochracen-signatus; antemis piceis nitidis: rostro subeylimbrico densissime puntato-grambent, opaco, basi vix bicarimulato; articulo $a^{\text {rimo }}$ funieuli reliquis longiore; prothorace transerso lobis ocularibus widenter producto, longitudinaliter panlo conrexo, lense pmetato, basi. utrinque loboque antescntellari apice ochraceo: clytris prothorace fere angustioribus, maxima altitudine ante medium, densius punctatu-striatis, interstitios phanis, maculis tribus communibus, mat late triangulari scutellum vix pubescentem includente, altera shturali pone medimm, tertia anteapicali longiore et postice dilatata ochraceis; corpore subtus dense functato, prosterno ante coxas, sterno abdomineque lateribus whraceu-squamosis : femoribus in utrof ne sexn bispinosis.

Kuila (Mus. Tring), Fabun (coll. Fanst).
Ihewe durch die sehr dichte Punktirng oprake Art unterscheidet sich wou der vorhargehenden hauptsächlich durch kïrzeren Körper, deu cylindrischen gekörnelten Riissel, durch den Thorax mit eigener Liagswölbung und deutlichen Angenlappen, sowie durch den Mangel von Längshinden anf der Oberseite.

Die basale schmale ockerfarbige beschupmug auf dem Thorax beginut jederseits gegenuiber dem dritten Deckenstreifen und zieht sich miten his zur entgegengesetaten Seite herum, die breite Querhinde vor den Vorderhitten reicht aut die Seiten nur bis zur Höhe der Angenmitte hinant. Das Schildchen ist cbenso momfurcht mind ebenso von einer, aber ockergedb gefarlten Basalmakel eingeschlossen, wie lei liltrris und die Naht zeigt ebenso noh zwei gemeinsame Makeln, wahreud keinerlei weitere Längsbinden oder Strichmakeln vorlanden sind ; nur bei einem Männchen von Gabun sind auf den Spation 1 mud 3 ciuzelne ockerfarbige Schüppehen lemerkbar, bei cinem son Kuiln solche schuppen auf den vier inneren Spatien, die mit der mittleren Nahtmakel eine Nehrägbinde anzulenten scheinen. Die ziemlich dicht beschappten Seiten der Brnst sind bur darch eine nakte llakel aul den Itinterbrustepisternen unterbrochen.

ठ. Aualsegment an der abgestutzten spitze kum nud breit eingedriuckt.

## 14. Cyllophorus compositus sp. nov.

lireviter ellipticns, niger, opacus, pilis silaceis et flavo-albidis sat dense ohsitus; antemis, tibiis tarsisque rufo-testaceis; rostro hasin versus triangulari-dilatato cmm orbe oculorum in fronte contigurmu flavo-abialo-piloso; prothorace basi fere trumeato, loke antiscutelari magis, lohis ocmlarilus minns productis, antrosim :ubrotundato-angustato, longitndinaliter comvexo maxima altitudine post medium. dense punctato, postice carinulato ; elytris antice prothoracis basi fere angustioribus. ajice singulatim rotonlatis, maxima altitudine ante medinm, pone sentellum impressis, remote punctato-striatis, interstitiis phanis radulatim punctatis; femoribus hispinesis extus micarinatis.
long. $4-5$ mm., lat. 2. :- ?
Kniln (Mas, Tring).
Teherall mit feinen rothbrannen anliegenden Harehen, dicken weisslichen mod rothgelben Schupenhaaren Jresetzt; die Parben gehen so in ainduder ibber, dass von ciner scharfen Zeichnang nicht die Rede sein kann; an deutlichsten hebt sich "ine weissliche Joreite gemeinsame T-Makel ant den leeken ah, die an der Basis, das ebouso gefarbte Schildchen einschliessem, jederseits bis zum dritten Streilen reicht, hinter dem schildchen aber nur dic Naht bedeckt and aut der hiuteren Hälfte dureh die hell ockerfarbige liehaarmg der zwei ersten Spatien begleitet ist. Die Angen stossen anf der Stime ganz dicht an einander. Anf dem Thorax ist die ganze Basis breit, der Vorderrand mur hinter den Angen shmäler rothgell, gesanmt, zwischen diesen Randern stehen in zwei Reilen auf dmakiem (irnnd siehen weissliche Makeln (3, 4). Anf den so lang als breiten Decken stehen gelblich weisse Strichmakeln, nämlich eine basale anf statinm 4 , vier vor der Basis abgekiirzte anf $3,4,5,6$ mid zwei vorme und hinten aligekiarzte anf und !, so dass anf den Decken nur wenige dunkle Stellen nachbleiben. (iciselglied 1 das längste. Ruissel so lang als der Vorderschenkel, bei einem Sitiok, wie auch slie vier Hinterschenkel, roth.

## 1.). Cyllophorus praecanus :1. nov.

oblongns, conrexns, niger, submitidns, pilis nigris et griseis hand dense maenlatim ohsitns: antennis piceis; onnlis in fronte angastissime distantibns, griseocirenmelnctis; rostro basin versus nomihil dilatato, triaugnlari, tricurinulato; prothorace panlo transverso comico, maxima altitndiue prone basin, griseo-piloso, dorso macula magna subrhombica griseo-circumelncta, utrinque vittis dmalus vittupue jone coxas interrupta nigris ; sentello ovato griseo ; elytris latitudine fere duplo ( $\delta$ ) vel dimidio ( 8 ) longioribus, antice prothorace parmm latioribus, apice siugnlatim rotundatis, basi depressis, remote junctato-striatis, interstitiis parmm convexis, fasciis dmabus latis, nua antemeliana a macula magna hmmerali slisjuncta, altera postmediana uigris ; predibns valde elougatis, femoribns bispinosis, fosticis extus unicarinatis, apice bimatulatis, tibis quatuor posticis apicem versus nigro-anmulatis.

Long. $10-1+\mathrm{mm}$., lat. $45-6$.
Kıiln (Mus. Tring), Gabun (coll. Fanst).
Die huibusche Art mass dem josephos Duriv. schr ähnlich sein, sich joduch
 mul durch muldrs gezeichneten Thorax muterschoiden lassen.

Kiissel an der Basis, mad Angenränler graalehaart. Thorax mit älsserst wenirs germoleten mul vor der Shitze leicht geschweiften Seiten, die Basis nehren dem Hreieckigen Mittellapen dentlich geschweilt, Vorderrand fast mur $\frac{1}{3}$ so hreit ak die Basis, mit mässig vortretenden Angenlappen, an den Neiton spälicher als auf dem Raikken flach punktirt, zuweilen mit feßer mupmatirter Mittellinir: hei reinen Stiicken schliesst die grane Behaarmer einen den Vorderrand nicht erreichenden'lhombus und jederseits zwoi hiagsbinden ein, von donen die änssere die Spitze und loasis nieht ereicht, loeide aher etwas hinter der Mitte dureh einen graten Strich getheilt simb. Decken in den leicht sehwieligen mad glänzenden Sehnleron wenig breiter als die Thoraxbasis, nach honten gleichmässig und selar flach germulet verengt, an der Apitge nicht breiter als dir 'Thoraxspitze, mit dem höchsten

Punkt der Leingswulbung etwas vor der Mitte: die granc Naht unterhricht die beilen hinten umregelnaissig stufenförmig gezackten schwarzen Querbinden, wou denen die nintere eine selmale weisse, mit der Naht verbnadene Querlinie musehliesst, die vordere jederseits bis zum Streilen : reieht und von der grossen rundiehen Homeralmakel nur durch weuige graue llaare getrennt ist, zuweilen aber anch mit ihr znsammenfliest. Auf der cbenso dian gran heharten Uuterseite zeigen un die Mittelbrustepimereu und llinterbrastopisternen je eine dankle Makel: die Mitte des ersten Abdomimalsegments nud die drei letzten bis anf die schmal granen seiten schwarz. (iefiscclglieder 2 and $: 3$ glejcla lang, mud länger als 1 oder 4. Hintersehenkel auch beim Weihebeu langer als die Deeken. Analsegment des Mannes an der pipitze algestutat ond flach ynereingedriekt, die Anssenecken als kleine erhabene Köruchen vortretend.

## 16. Cyllophorus dictator sp now.

\& I'raceedenti simillimns, nigro-olivaceo- et albido-maculatim pilosus; rostror femoribus auticis longiore et angustiore: prothorace supra (et subtus) olivaceopiloso, medio ante basin macmla magna suborata ntrinque maculis duabus, una elongata antiea, altera brevi hasali, lateribns tertia rotnodata et albido-cincta, nigris signato: scutello oblougo postice trumato, albido: elstris olivaceo-pilosis, macna magna humerali hasin adnexa, macula rotundata mediana poue suturam et allidocincta laseiapue transersa apicali macnlam trausversam alhidam inclndente nigris notatis.

Loug. 11.) mm., lat. is.
Kuilu (Jus. Tring).
Zwei vorliegende Weibehen unterscheiden sich durch dic ohigen Merkmale von praerctuus. Der an der Basis stumpf dreieckige, dreiteilige Raissel ist sehr viel läuger nud schmailer, anch vor der Fiiblereinlenkung viel feiner panktirt und glanzend. (reisselglied I etwas Ianger als jedes der drei gleichlangen lolgenden. Thorax bis auf die F'irbnng und Zeichnung genan wie bei praecamus. Deeken an der Basis weniger niedergedrickt und bioten steiler abfallend, mit dem hiochsten l'unkt der Läng*wölbnag in der Mitte. Die seiten der Mittel- und Hinterbrnst sind gelblich, die Mitte des Ablomens und die Beine weisslich hehaart, nur die Hinterhrustequisteruen wit dunkler Makel, Sergment 3 und + in der Mitte und eine runde Makel am Hinterraude des Analsegmentes schwarz. Beine wie bei praecanus, mur die Hinterschenkel anssen mit einem zweiten, his beinahe zur Mitte reichenden stumpfen Basalkicl.

## 17. Sympiezopus interruptus sp. 10\%:

\& Breviter elliptiens, nigro-brumens, suhopacms, nigro-pubescens et havidosybamostrs; rostro antennis pedibusque rutis; oenlis in fronte vix distantibus: rostro dimidio corporis longitudine, basi quam apice multo magis dilatato, et subtriangulari, dense punctato, medio carinato : articulo secmado reliquis lougiore: prothorace franserso basi apiceque subtruncato, lobo antisentellari producto apice truncato, dense valuso-punctato, utrimque vittis dnabus late interruptis, dorsali angustiore silaceo-pilosa, laterali sunamosa : stutello oblongo apice dilatato, tenuiter nigro-pubenceute" : lytris antice jarallelis prothoracis lasi haul latioribus, puctatostriatis, interstitiis planis radulatim punctatis, vittis duabus abbreviatis, mat suturali
silace-, altera post humerali siugnlorne maculis quatuor flavillo-squamosis ; femoribus. lidentatis extus unicarinatis.

Long. (; mm., lat. 3.
Gabun (coll. Faust).
Eine dem Cyllophorus timedus tihuliche Art, deven Thorax und Detken aber wenig gesonderte Längswöllong haben, und deren Zeichnung der des C'yllophom; hileris nahe kommt.

Kopl' nur oben zwischen nol unten vor den Angen mit einigen hellen Nchuppenhaaren. Thorax hinter dem Vorderrande mit flachem Quereindrnck, whe deutliche eigene Längswölbring, die beiden behaarten Dorsalbinden nur rorue nut hinten angedentet, die beiden leschuppten Scitenbinden nur in der Mitte unterbrochen. Die Decken baben won der Seite geschen durch einen hasaden Eindruck zwischen den dritten Streifen eine scheinbar eigene Längswilbung, deren höchster Punkt vor der Mitte liegt; sie sind an der einzeln abgerundeten spitze etwas schmäler als der Thoraxvorderrand, und zeigen keinen Lindruck vor der spitze; die Vereingungsstelle ron Strcifen Z mad a an der Schulter mumaktirt glainzend, die Spatien sonst reibeisenartig punktirt, $\overbrace{}^{2}$ und 4 an der Basis breiter als dic anliegenten ; die Suturalhinde hinter dem Schillchen und vor der S'pitze, sowie eine Längshinde auf Spatium 7 abgekiirzt ; mbsserdem auf jeder Decke eine Basalmakel anf 1 und 2 , eine schriige Strichmakel an der Spitze als Fortsetzung der Binde auf 7 , eine Strichmakel binter der Basis anf 5 mud eine nabe der Mitte auf: grell beschuppt. Mitte der Vorder-, Seiten der Mittel- und Hinterbrust, sowie die vier letzten Abtominalsegmente nicht dicht weisslich beschuppt; die Beine gednlich bebaart. alle Schenkel zweizähig, lic hinteren anf dem Riucken gelb beschupt.

## 15. Sympiezopus hirtipes 11 nov.

o Breviter ellipticns, rufu-picens, opacn, supra obsolete fusco-pubescens, flavo-albido-vittatus; pedibus rufis jectorisume lateribns longisine hirtis ; prothorare valle transwerso lobis ocularibus magis producto, densissime punctato, medin arinulato, vittis quatuor latis subalbidis, dorsalibus apice contignis et basi cum lateralilms conjunctis; scutello oblonge piloso : dytris apise fere conjunctin rotuudatis, callo humerali uitidis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis sulplanis hand dense elevato-pmetatis, sutura apice utrinque vittis duahns, una humerali nsque ad apiecm ducta, altera iu interstitio tertio antice et ante apicem ut sutura abbreviata vittisque tribus abberiatis suballido-pilosis: femoribus crassis hidentatis rextus unicarinatis.

Long. 65 mm., lat. 4.
Gabun (coll. Fanst).
Im Verhältniss zur Breite kiirzer als Cyllophorws silucrocittutus (i), sehr ahnlich gezeichnet wie dieser, aber ron ihm durch dic längere beharmug der breiteren Längsbinden, durch die vor der Spitze abgekiiraten Binden ant der Naht und Spatium 3 (letztere anch vor der Basis abgekiirzt), dureh die Enzen strielh-
 verschieden.

Kopf feiner als der Thorax pouktirt ; dieser kaum hall so lang als an der lansis breit, Vorderrand algestutzt mid gegen die Augentappen zuriekstehemb, die basis flach zweibuchtig, der vorgezogene Mittellappen an der Spize etwas ausgerandet : die beiden dorsalen Längshinden stosen am Vorderrande zusammen und sind anch
mit den lateralen, aber an der basis, dureh eine sehmale Querhinde verbunden. Augen ringsum weiss gerandet. Deeken ohne Findruek vor der spitze nul mit dem Thorax in unnterbrochonem Bogen längsgewoibht. Shenkel heanders unten lang und abstehend. das Abdomen kürzer als die Prustseiten behaart, die Hintersehionen leicht wadenfömig verdickt ; Anakegment iles Mïnncheus schmal und scharfkantig eingedriuckt.

## 19. Osphilia quaesita sp. nov.

of Ohlongo-elliptiea, panlo depressist, nigro-picea, parce fusco-pubescens, sat dense lateo-, corpore subths dilntiore, pilosa ; rostro antice, tarsis apice antennisque wa parte rutis : prothorace quadrato antrorsim vix angastato, lateribus subrecto. lobo antiscutellari valde, alice rotundato-producto, margine antico vittisque tribu-lnten-piloso; elytris latitudine duph longioribns, dense punctato-striatis, sutura cmon sentello toto, interstitio planis dorsalihns basi aequilatis abbreviatim vel interrupto-luteis: jeclibns brevionilns dilutiorihns.

Long. © mm., lat. ‘?.
( Gabun (cull. Fanst).
Eine schmale Art, bei der alle 1)erkenstreifen an der Basis grleich breit sind, Wie hei quedriplagiata Heller durehzicheu den Thorax drei gledehbreite aber anu Torderande mit der beharten Unterseite verbudene Laingshinden, die znsammen zwei hreite dorsale und \%wei schmälere laterale dnukle Lüugslinden pinschliessen; letztere setzen sidh üher die Sehulter bis dicht sor die Mitte der Deekenspatien fi and F fort und vereinigen sich sehraig nach hinten mit einer dunklen, die Basis nicht ganz erreichenden uml an der spitze anssen anf 2, theilweise auch and 1 und 3 orweiterten Längshinde ; eine längliche dunkle, anf spatima - getheilte Marginalmakel, die imen lis zam fünften Streifen reicht, stent norh vor der Suitze.

Kiissel von der Fiihlereiulenkung ab roth, an der Basis mit ciner hölheren mittleren, jederseits mit zwei niedrigen, ungleich langen und feinen Kiellinien. Augen ringsum wie die Cuterseite und Beine weisslicher behaart : letztere sind kiorzer und die schenkel schwärher gezähnt als lei den mir bekamaten Arton. Thotas mul Deeken, won der seite gesehen, sine unuterhrochene Linie hildemaddie Naht auf der Basalhälfte kam eingedrürkt.

## ?(). Osphilia perversa ip nov.

l'ratedentis statura at colore, sod aliter signata : prothomed nomihil breviore. lateribus farum rotnadato. Jinca media angusta vittioque duabs panlo latioribus Inteo-piloso; elytris leweviorihns antice prothoracis basi panlo latioribns, striis secunda, tertia, gmarta basi appoximatis, sutura lasi intrusa tota, interstitios alternis medio rel ante melimm abbreviatis, margine prostico vittaque oblijua pentmediana Inteo-pilosis; corpore subtus albidiore; epimeris mesothoracis macula obsoleta fusca notatis; pedibus longioribus, femorilus anticis fortiter dentatis.
lomg. 4/x mm., lat. 2.
K゙nilu (Mns. Tring), (iabm (coll. Fanst).
 dic helthehaarten Längshinden viel sehmäler, atuch am Vorderrande vicl swmäler verbunden mud die :anssere dunkle Längshinde setzt sich nielht ant die Thecken fort.


der Naht ist in der Hitte schäg nach vorne his zum sitreifen 9 epweitert. Wheilt abser nm etwa $\frac{1}{4}$ der Deckenlänge von der Basis entfernt und cine ihr parallele helle Binde, die eine dmkle Marginalmakel vor der Ajpitze hegrenzt, beginnt nieht wie bei quacita am Streifen 3, soudern orst an 4; die basaleu N゙trichmakeln auf den Spatien $1,3,5$ reichen bis zum lasaldrittel, die anf ? his hinter die Mitte, letztere hier mit der hellen Schrägbinde rereinigt; Nahtwinkel an det spitze leisht ansgeschnitten. Geisselglied ?so lang als die vier folgenden.

## ?1. Osphilia subfasciata sp. nor.

of Ovalis, nigro-jicea, sat dense cinereo- et fulro-pilosa ; maxima jarte rostri, antemis, articulo ultimo tarsorum apice rufis : rostro elongato basi triangulari et medio alte carinato: prothorace antrorsim rotumbato-angnstate; scutello anguste ovato ; elytris prothorace nomibil lationibns, latitndine hand dimidio longioribns, sutura apice dentiformi, dense punctato-striatis, fusco-bifasciatis.

Long. $5 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~mm}$., lat. $2 \cdot 5$.
Knilu (Mus. Tring).
Der Thorax ist nuregelmässig mit diekeren gelbgranen nud feinen rothbramen Haaren besetzt. Auf den Hecken bilden tie tunkleu Härehen eine rundiehe Nehultermakel mul zwei Querbinden, die eine in der Mitte ist durch die Naht nud spatinm 1 unterbrochen und reicht bis zum Streifen 9, die andre an der spitze bis zum Seiteurande reichende nur dureb die Naht unterbrochen.

Riissel von halber K̈̈rperlänge bis zur Fühlereinlenkung neben dem scharfen mod hohen Mittelkiel mit einer scharfen mad tiefen Furche. (feisselglied きnur so lang als die zwei folgenden znsammen, die ovale und zngespitzte Kenle schwärzlich. Thorax mit rund eingezogenem Hinterecken mad stmmpem, an der spitze ansger schnittenem und heller behaarton Antisentellardappen. Deckeo nicht ganz halh su lang als breit, die Naht auf der vorderen Hälfte leicht eingedrickt, ao der spitzu jederseits mit einer kleinen Buchtung neben der Naht, dic als kleines Kabuchen vortritt. Vorderschenkel mit krailtigem dreieckigen Zahn.

## 2?. Osphilia adspersa s1, nor:

P. Breviter elliptica, rufo-brumea, hand dense sulbtus cinereo-, snpra fuscuet cinereo-variegatim pilosa; antennis Jedibnsine dilutioribns; rostro dimities corporis longitndine, basi tricarinato: prothorace trausverso autice guam postice magis angnstato, cinereo-pilosa, vittis quatnor owsuris signato: scutello ellijtien ciremosulcato, cinereo ; elytris brevioribas panctato-striatis, rufo-brmmeo-pilosis, pastulis lincisque ablureviatis einereis adspersis; femoribus fosticis extus macula obseura notatis.

Long. 4 mm., lat. ?.
Lindi (coll, Fanst).
 irrthiomlich als Eypyommatus: beschriehen-reeht älulich, aber die beine kurzor und die Oberseite anders gezeichuet. Die mehr weissliche Beharung der ('ntersefte wirt oben anf dem Thorax gelblicher, dumer nud geht beiderseits der Mitte allmatich in die rothbraune uiber, so dass der hücken digentlich dunkel behant mit kamm bemerkbarer beller Mittellinie gename werten muse, wahrent anssen an den Seiten eine auf der Basis stebende, den Vorderrand nicht erreichende von der
 etwas dickere gelbiche Hatre hilden cine langere mittlere und eine kirmere apical Strichmakel ant der Deckenuaht, ungleith kurge strichartige Flecke an der Basin sammetlicher spation und viele zerstrente anf dem Rücken.
(icisselelied z sulang als 3 und 4 zusammen, die Keule oval zugespitzt. Rüssel von halber Köprerlange, an der Basis scharf dreieckig und aut den schräg abfallenden Seiten mit zwei ungleich langen Kiellinien zwischen dendichten beharten Punkten.

## 23. Osphilia amoena ミ1. 11ヶ:

Oblongo-elliptica, nigro-picea, supra pilis haud densis nigro-bromeis et flavoalbilis variegatim. subtus densioribus subalbillis ohsita : antennis, aliģuando et pedibus rufescentibus; rostro dimidio, corporis longitudine, basi subpentagomali; antenuarum clava congata subeylindrica, apice obtuse amminata; prothorace fere fuadrato, dorso longitudinaliter panlo couvexo, maxima altitudine pust medinm, antrorsim parum subrecto-angustato, dorso uigro-brounco, linea media interrupta lateribnsute mandam ohlongam lnmmeam ineludentihus flavo-albido-piloso ; sentello ovato paulo convexn, bromeo ; elytris remote punctato-striatis, nigro-brameis. sutura ante apicem iuterrupta, fascia lasali postice dentata, fasciatue angostiore postmediana irregulari flavo-allidis ; femoribas posticis extus macula brmama notatis, tiliis albide-imunatis, articalis dnobos primis tarsorms suprat albido-pilosis.

Long. $\cdot: 0 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~mm}$., lat. $2-2 \cdot 2$.
ठ. Perlibus anticis longioribns, tiliis duabus anticis rectis intns dimidia parte hasali simatis, parte apicali ut articulis tarsorum sultus fusco-fimbriatis.

Kinilu Mus. Tring).
Die helle Mittellinie des Thorax ist breit muterbrochen und auf dem Autisenteltahlappeu verbreitert ; die helle Behaarung der Cuterseite reicht bis auf die Seiten, von oben sichtbar, ist hier zweibuchtig begrenzt und schiliesst anf den seitnon eine langovale dunkle Makel ein, die mitunter den aweihuchtigen Rand durchbrechend wich mit dem dunklen Rücken veremigt. Die ohnchin nicht schard ansgepragte belle Zeichnung der Decken wird dureh dic eingestreuten sichupp ${ }^{2}$ и an den Randern der streifen woch nuklarer. (ieisselglicel \& etwas langer als die gestreckten beiden folgenden, die Kenle wie beim imperialis Heller beschriehon. Die Deckennakt zur Basis hin etwas vertieft, dic Deckenspitze gemeinsam abgestutzt.
24. Anchistosphilia mocquerysi * sp. nov.

Ib A. deroratir Helleri prothorace transversim couvexiore minus dense Punctate, supras et subtus pustulis quathordecim ( $\%, 7$ ) abludo-pilosis notato:
 reflexis, fasciis dubus transersis nullis, proeessu mesostermali fusco-pmbescente praceipue diversus.
long. 12 mm ., lat. $\mathrm{f}^{\circ} \mathrm{o}$.
Kıilı (Mus. 'Tring).
Sehon die diinnen Solnphenhare, ans denen die weissen I'usteln der Ohersejta bestchen, denten daranf hin, dass wir en hier wit keiner Abart der derorota \%u

[^14]thum haben. Die vierzehn weissen, versehiehengeformen Flecke fuf dem Thorax sind als die Ueberreste son siehen weissen Längslinien anzusehon, von denen drei anf der Oherseite, vier anf der Unterseite liegen. Ant den leeken ist mur rine Nahtuakel binter dem Achildehen dicht mit weissen Schuppen |xatetzt, alle ibhrigen auf der Spitzenhälfte unregelmässig verstrenten weisslichen Flecke, dip etwa im Spitzendrittel eine ganz unregelmässige © herhinde zu bilden scheinen, bestelnen ans weisslichen Häreben, die in ihrer Undichtheit die Ǩ̈̈rperfarbe iiberall erkennen lassen.

Fühler, Kopf, Russel mud Beine sind bei den Weibehen beider Arten gleich. Von decoratu besitze ich nur ein Weibehen, das 1)r. Meller zur Begutachtung vorgelegen hat, und muss anuehmen, dass Heller anch mur dasselhe (ieselhecht beschrielen hat. Bei den Weibchen heider Arten sind die Vorderschenkel kürzer als die vier anderen, nur karz gestielt, aber lang gedenlt, das Analsogment mebr oder weniger zugerpitzt, der Russel muten nur an der Pasis geköroelt mul abstehend weiss behaart, mul die Fïhler sind in der Mitte des Rüssels cingofight. Beim Mäunehen der neneи Art sint die Vorderschenkel die laugsten, sehr lang gestielt nod kurz gekeult, las Analsegment au der Spitze breit algestutzt, hreit und flach *ingedrückt, der Rüssel muten his zur Fühlereinlenkng (vor der Mitte) gekörnelt mad bebartet.

## 2. Phaenomerus strigicollis sp. now.

Ph. lineato Paxc. similis et atfinis; abl illo elytris faseiis tribns eitrinis signatix, (arinulis interstitiorm nitielis hand punctulatis, prothorace lateribus postice magis sinuato, basi evidenter bisimuatu, angulis postieis obtuso, dorso punctato-strigoso, vitta laterali faseiisque duabus eitrinis signato, femoribns posticis in ntrogue sexu fompressis hand pednuculatis praceipue diversus.

Lg. 3.
Kuilu (Mus. Tring).
Die nieht gestielten IIntersehenkel gestatten keine Verwechslnug marer Art mit der lisher einzigen ans Afrika beschriebenen lencogrommus Gerst. Wie bei allen Arteu dieser Gattnng ist der mänuliche Rässel viel dicker als der weibliche. bei lineatus und strigicollis kaum halb so lang als der Thorax, langsgestrichelt mul matt, der weibliche mar bis zur Fühlereinlonkng höher und sestrichelt, dam rylindriseh, kamm puntirt und glänzend. Thorax bei beideu Arten fein laugsgernuzolt und mit kraftigem Mittelkiel, bei musper Art die Seiten und Basis melır geschweilt, die Hinterecken stumpfer.
26. Phaenomerus glabratus sp. now.
o Picens, subuitidns, supra vix pubescens: antennis rufescentibus; rostro brevi crasso obsolete strigoso-punetato, subtus griseo-barbato ; prothorace latitudine triphu Jongiore, basi subtrmeato, antice posticeque angustato, confertim punctulato subun utrinque profinde liimpresso; elytris prothorace haud longioribus, remote striatopunetatis, interstitiis planis dense seriatim punetulatis, sutura haud suleatis: temoribss clavatis, quatuor anticis breviter, duobns posticis longins sed late peduuculatis, his intus pone apieem valde incrassatntu profinde sulcatis ; enrpore subtus parce abido-pubescente.

Lg. 11 mm., lat. 1.
Kuiln (Mus. Tring).

Inemproatus Ancey wahrseheinlich sehr ähmich. Wrei vorlicgende Mannehen weiden won den mir bekanaten Arten dadureh alb, dass das Prosternm jederseits nicht nur hinter sondern auch vor den huften ansgehöht, die Oherseite bis ant wenige seideuartige Haare an den Thoraxhinterecken kahl, der Thorax nieht kairzer als die Decken ist, und dass die mamblifhen Hinterschonkel an der spitze so dick als an der Zahnstelle, innen vor der spitze aber smberecht zur Aehse tief abgeschuiirt sind. Letatere sind länger als bei strigicollis of und zur basis mehr verengt. alle unten nicht dicht gewimpert. Thorax mit der grössten Breite gegeniuber den Hiiften, also dicht hinter der Mitte, von hier zu den etwas stnmpfen Hinterecken kaum weniger geschweift-verengt als zur spitze. Riacken ohne spur eines Mittelkiels, viel feiner und thacher als gewönlieh ponktirt, die lomkte kleiner als die Zwisehenränme, nuten vor den Hiiften mit einer Gruppe langerer, weisser Seidenhate. Raissel muten mit chensolehen Haaren behartet mud an der Basis mit eineni kleinen kornartigen llöcker, an der figite so breit als an der Basis mad so breit als die Stirne, hier aber höher. Decken mit an der Basis vereinigten mad hier vertieften Deckenstreifen or und if, die gereihten l'unkte anf den Spation viel dichter mad kleiner.

Nach der kumzen Beschreibung des picentus-Vaturetiste Siril. 1ss.3. p. 119ist unsre Art vou ihm dureh den in der Basalhälfte nicht cylindrisehen Thoras, dicht gereiht jumktirte Deckenspatien und dureh doppelte (frisse zu nuterscheinhen.

## 27. Campyloscelus affinis sp. nov.

A C'amp, westermenni Boh. protherace intra apicem gratatim (hand subhto) contracto, dorso oparo, ubique dense basi lateribusifue ruguloso-punctato, lime" mediunn impmenetata postice panlo elevata mice distinctus.

Lg. 10 mm ., lat. $3 \cdot 6$.
Congo (coll. Fanst).
Ein einziges Stiock meiner Sammlung zeigt vou zehn mir vorliegenden les nestermanni die obigen abweichenden Eigenschaften, ron donen besonders der nicht glanzeude, ibberall dicht mat ziemlich kraittig punktite Thoraxrieken anflillt. Die Bowhuphug und Veichnung der Docken ist hei beiden Arten gleich.

## 氶. Oxyopisthen funebre Illig. al. illigeri.

So verdient ein Kafer gemant zu werden, der mit der Stammform zusammen am Kuiln von Moenuerys in emigen Sticken gesammelt wurde; bei ihm ist die \%-ichnung der Ober- nud Unterseite nicht weiss, sondern orangeroth, Geisselglied $?$ langer nud der mämliche kiissel ist beinathe his zur Spitze von einer Langsfurche durchzogen.

## ZW'EI NEUE l:HYTIJOPHLOEUS'.

Vus J. FAUST.

## R. robustus sp. nov.

Ovatus, convexus, niger, subopacus, ohscure luteo-squamosum : capite rostroque mudis fortiter hatud deuse punctatis, illo fovea magua rotundata impressa, hoc antice densius purctato; prothorace transverso. inter apicom abrnpto- et angulato-, rursns rotundato-angnstato, punctis grossis udsperso, dorso in medio mudo apice thberenlor nhlongo et snleato, pone medium cristis duabns transversis, postice grannlis duobns aliqnando deficiontilns obsito: rlytris prothorace plns quam daplo latioribus, late owatis, apice coujnnetim late rotundatis, longitudinaliter convexis, apice obliqne declivihus, foreolis seriatim impressis, interstitis nonnihil onvexis, ntrinpe sex primis sutarafue seriatim granulatis, seriebus pone declivitatem abbreviatis, granulis poriferis alternornm basin hand adenntibus ; pedibus toto luteo-siqumosis punctis nigris adspersis, fomoribus nigro-biammatis; segmento auali trimpresso. impressionibus lateratibus latioribns ac protindiorihns.

Long. 22-2 2 mm., lat. 1t-14.
Hahabo (S.-W. Madagascar) (Mus. Tring).
Ansser durch die in dieser Gattung nugewönnlidhe Körpertorm unterscheiden vith die heiden vorliegenden, demsellen Geschlecht ( $\delta^{?}$ ?) angehörenden Stickゃ vou den bisher beschriebenen Arten dadurch, dass die ganzen Tarsen uicht sehwar\% sondern lehmfarlig beschupt sind. Die Itecken gleichen denen eines breiten Brachyectus cornutus L.

Rückeu des Thorax an dell Seiten, der der Decken mit Ansmahme der Körner jederseits bis zum siehenten Streifen und die abschiussige magekörnelte Fläche gan\%, ferner das Prosterum grösstentheils, die Seiten der Brnst und des Abdomens sowie lie Reine mit Ausnahme eines schwarzen Ringes ander dicksten Stelle nod eincan der Spitze donkel lehofarbig becchupp; die dicht und etwas übereinander liegenden Schnppen siud meistens eiförmig, sonst etwas zugespitzt. Die Augen zeigen keine Sjur einer hellen Umrandung. Fühlergeissel zur Keule hiu allmälig verdickt mud beschupt, Glied 1 das längste mhd höchstens $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}}$ langer aln hreit. Der sicitenrand des Thorax zeigt gegen die minkligen nud comprimirten Vorderecken hin einige kleine Körnchen, die Oherfläche nicht tiefe aber vie] grössere l'unkte als anf Kopt und Kïssel nud ihre Erhöhungen anf der Mitte sime etwas glanzend. Dreken etwa um die Hältte länger als breit, mit ihrer grössten Breite und Höhe in der Nitte, nach vorne nud hiuten gleichmässig vereugt, die eingedrickten deriubchen überall gleich deutlich, in den ansseren Reihen gröber und tiefer: alle Rahen der körnerartigen Tuberkel am Anfang der Sjitzeuwölbnag abgekiurzt : 1, 3, is mit kleinereu, :3 und janch mit wenigeren Körnern erreichen lange nicht die Basis, $\because$ zeigt vor der absehüssigen Stelle emige grössere Tuberkcl, auf deu äusseren spatien aber sind höchsteus nur Spuren vom Körnern bemerkbar: der Ajpicarrand zeigt vou oben gesehen beiderseits gegenïber etwa dem Spatinu 4 eine stumpte Benle. Alulomen etwas gröber als der Raissel mud feiner als der Thorax punktirt.

## R. rothschildi s. <br> (l'l. N1II., tig. 5.)

 low latitudine diwidio lougiore, inter autenuarum insertiones obsobete trimpresso: funculo clavam versus incrassato cum sempo squanoso ; protherace antive lateribus
sobito angulato-angnstato, rursus ultra medimm sulparallelo, pestice simeato-alugnsfato, numihil convexo, dicperse grambatorngose, in vitta median triangulari antice plaga transversa renitormi alto elevata, ante apicem lateraliter comstricta, pestier carina laneobata ac tuberenlis majoribns ohtusis instructo: clytris value chongatoclliguticis fere toto squamosis. foceis soriatim impressis, interstitiis panlo, secmudo magis Hevatis, utringue dorsalibus sex suturaque miseriatim graunlatis, alternis magis flevatis et tuberenlis praesertion secuudo majoribns oldusis olsitis, margine apieali obtuse rotumdato tuberculis octo dentat is : femorum nigrorum ammlis duobns, tibiis tarsisque flavo-albido-s, fuamosis, abdomine vadose ruguloso-punctato parce sumanco.

Long. 30 mm ., lat. :.
太.- IV. Madagascar Mus. Tring).
Wie rohustus vom den mit albipes Vahr. verwandten Arten durch seine breit (Naken Decken abweidht, so fillt rothschildi durch seine im Verhailtniss \%ur Breit, sehr langen Decken auf. Mit rohostus hat letzarer die hell beschupten Tarsen gemeinsam, wahmend hier abweichend von allen beschrichenen Arten statt des comprimiten Tuherkels an Thoraxvorderrande aine breit nierentömige. hinter ibm Vorderrande kurz gestielte Brlaibenheit (hoelt reliel') aultritt, wio sie ahnlich \%. lb. hei Bruchycerus ferraginens Oliv, zu findev ist: diese Erhabenheit bildet die basis einer lang dreieckigen kahlem Dorsalmakel, in der sieh au jener ein lanzenformiger in einer Vertiefong liegender Mittelkiel auschliesst; dieser, jederseit: son zwei stumpen Tuberkeln flankirt, ist znweileu in drei hörncrartige Frhähungeu anforelöst, deren $\not$ wei vordere zusammen mit den vorderen seitlichen einen stumpl vierzackigen Stem bilden. Riassel noels et was breiter als bei robustus. Thoras vorne uicht ganz so pötzlich und scharliwinklig zusammengezogen als luei letzerem, dic Seiten von hier lis zur Mitte parallel, dan zur lasis mit flacher sehweifung convergirend ; ans der dichten Beschuphng brechen nuregelmassige ronzelartige sinhwaře Körner herwor. Decken dreimal so lang als breit, wie hei robustus limurgewillot mud \%ur hesit germudeten. etwas flach ansgehreiteton, achtzahigen Spitze schrär ahfallend; whese acht Zilune haben verschiedene Form mol sind als Anslänfer der Naht sowie
 grepihten firnhen rumzel- oler kornerartig, die Sipatien ertabeu und schmäler als die Gruben, umr die Naht breiter, der Anssemrand dieser und die sochs iumeren Spatien his zur abschiissigen Stelle mit einer Reihe Körner, die auf dem kahlen \%wedten 'fatium am griissten mid dichtesten, anf 4 und $f$ minder gross tuberkelartig, anf 1 , :3, kleiner, anch undichter sind und die Basis uich erreichen: Spatiom ? und die Xiat an der lasis mit je eimemgrösseren stumpfen Tuberkel ; his :unf die Körner nud einige Gruben besouders in den ainsereu leihen hinter der Schnter sind die Decken ansserst dicht mit lanzettlichen schuppenhaareu bedeekt, mur hin und wieder von rinigen uackten Stegen unterhrocheu. Die awei ersten bauchsegmente sind mit gan\% 1lachen, runden, meist nur dureh den Mangel der Beschuphug erkenubaren mod mit einem eingestochenen l'mkt rersehenen Erhatemheiten besetzt, die ihm ein mehoues, thath beuliges Ansehen gehen. Die kahlen Schenkel siud hinter der 'pit\%e tiel ranzlig, sonst fen und sparlich panktirt und mor hier sowie an ther Basis schmal gelhlieh geringelt. Das Analsegment der vier vorliegenden, höchst wahracheinhich dem mannhichen Geschfecht angehorenden Stücke zeigt \%wei grosse und ticfe, umpunktirte, seitliche Eindrücke, zwischen ilnen cine trajezformige, weithäntigy pmbitite Flache mit awei ans Borsten gehildeten bäugskielen med cincr flachern Verticfing am llinterrande zwischen liessen.
biese Art ist Ilerrn Walter won Rothechild gewidmet.

## Novitates $/$ /OOLOGTCAE.

## Vol. I.

 JU1N, 1594.No. 3.

## AN ACCOUNT OF A COLLECTION OF DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA

MAJE BY MF. W. JOHERTY AT HLMBOLIT BAI, HLTCH NEW
 OF THE HONOLRABLE WALTER ROTHS'HHLD AT TRLNG, WITH IOESCRIPTIONG OF NEW SPECIES.

By h. GRONe sMith, B.A., F.E.今, F./.s., Etc.

## PART III.

LI' ('A ENTH)AE (contimuer).
191. Gerydus boisduvali Moore.

Two mules and a femule from Mansinam.

## 192. Gerydus leos Guér.

Two mules and three femules from Mansinam.

## 193. Pithecops dionisius Boisd.

A long series.

## 194. Spalgis substrigatus suellen.

One specimen from (iani, which I take to he this species, or it may be new; it is darker and smaller than the insect figured in vol. xxi. of Tijitschrift $x$. Entomologic.

## 19.). Megisba monacha sp, nov.

Male.- Clpersidf: differs from IV. stronggle Fith. in Laving the white band on the anterior wings more restricted, and on the porterior wings in having a white fatch extending from the middle of the costal margin into the centre of the dise and the outer fart of the cell. On the underside the contal and outer margins of the anterior and the outer margin of the posterion wings are more broadly fisecms.

The female resembles the male, lont the white patch on the unperside of the posterior wings is wider.

Expanse of wings: $\frac{7}{8}$ ineh.


A long series from Munsinan and llumbold lay. The speries mamed pocles of Fekder differs from each of the above-named in having a very narrow hownish white hand on the ullerside of the anterior wings, the posterior wings being unicolorous and tailed.

## 190. Cyaniris cardia Feld.

One specimen, which agrees with two pecemens in the bedder collection,

## 19\%. Cyaniris nedda s. nor.

Male.-Cphenside: more violet blue than (. everdia, with the wings shortor and rounder. Wh the potetior wings the onter-marginal dark brown band is rather wider than in that species, and is bordered internally with an indistinct narrow grey line, inside which is a submargimal row of small dark hrown spots or lars, of which in C. curdiu only one or two are represented towards the anal angle.

U'uderside: both wings dusky hrownish grey, with spots arranged as in r. curctive, but more broadly market, the ground colour of that species being silvery greyish white.

Expanse of wings : 1 inch.
Three mates are in the collection.
This species is in the Felder collection, from Ambina, muler the name of "perusia," an obsious error, as the typical "peressie" figured hy lro. Fidder is a very different species and belongs to another genus. I have specimens in my collection of $C$. weddu from Batehian, Temate, Worey, and C'elehes, hut I eamot find that this -pecies has been deseribed; probably it may be in other collections under the wrong name of "pertesin." Specimens which apprar to le the femetes, alsu in my collection, have a very broad dark brown outer-marginal haud on both wings, the hand on the posterior wings brondly extending some distance along the costal margin.

## 198. Cyaniris rona ij. nos.

Male- - lypmoside: blue, rather darker than the last-mamed ifecocs, outer margins more marrowly hack, and withont the suhnarginal row of hack spots Whtwen the wins on the uprerside of the posterion wings.

Crultmide: pale whitish hrown. Auterior wings with a darker lrown streak at the end of the coll, and a row of hars of the same colour across the dise, thee uppermost bar much nearer the hate than the others; two parallel rows of hars towards the outer margin, the inner row rather ohseure. l'osterior wings with a pale hrown streak at the end of the cell, and a spot within it nearer the hase; a sery irregular row of pale brown hars across the dise a sulmarginal row of pale lrown lonules betwern the reins, with thent bars at their hase, these near the anat angle being back: there is also a pale brown anot bedow the costal mervire near the hase, and two others on the imer margin at ahout lalf it length.

Expmee of wings: $1 \frac{1}{x}$ inch.
Ihuth. Jion ; a single specimen onls:
199. Zizera pygmaea sucll.u.
several speedimens of hoth sexes.
200. Lycaenesthes cone Fodd.

A long series of hoth sexes from kiontido and llumbett biy.
201. Lycaenesthes lycaenoides Feld.

Four mules (one from Ǩorrido) and : fomule.
202. Lycaenesthes emolus frodt.

A long series of both sexes.
203. Everes lacturuus fiordt.

Four mules and a female.
201. Nacaduba nora F'els.

One specimen, a female.
20.5. Nacaduba aluta 1ruce.

A long semiex of hoth sexes.
206. Nacaduba labradus (iodt.
20. Nacaduba tualensis Kibher.

Two mules and a femald.
208. Nacaduba ancyra Ficld.

A long series of hoth sexers.
209. Nacaduba calauria F'ru.

A long series of mates from Rom and 11 umbold Baty, and two formales from the latter jlace.
210. Nacaduba unicolor Rober.

Four bairs, which I take to be this speciss; the frombers are darker, with less blee, and a much smaller white patch on the uphersike of the anterior wings than in $I$. pulnuyre Fell., which in other respeets the femule resimbles.

## 211. Nacaduba meiranganus Twher.

A long series of both sexes, which I take to be this species.

## 212. Nacaduba coelia s1. nos.

Mabe-- Chperside: less glameons hue than the last ipeceses, with the apex of the anterior wings more bradly greyish brown ; josterior wings with a rombl shot on the margin helow the lowest median nervule, and a shont strak at the amal anghe, with dusky shots above each; ciliae of Loth wings white, barred with grey at the tips of the veins.

Crulerside: somewhat resmables IV vinculu Inrues, hut the hars and spots are more strongly edged on each side with white, and the outor margins are white most broall! in the mildle, with indistinct brown warkings; the white areatowards the aper of the anterior wings curves inwardly to the eostal margin, ineloning a bronn
 is not cextendeal to the costa, and at its lower end totuches the tramserse bar of bown
spots, and the efots in the diseal row across the poterior wings are differently arranged.

Pemale. The "hmerside resembles that of the female of $N$ : meinongumus, but the greenish blue at the bave of both wings is brighter and more extended, and on the poothrior wings there is a double row of obseme grey lumbar markings acrons the dise; the ciliar are white mottled with grey, as in the mute.

Wh the umbersite on the anterior wings the cent mail shee is white, and on both wings the white edgings to the shots are very eomplienous.
lapanse of wings: rather more than 1 inch.
 Humbeldt hay.

## 213. Nacaduba pactolus lidel.

Two secimens.

## 214. Nacaduba obscura sp. now.

Mns.e. - LDperside: dull lead-eoloured bue, with rather narrow hrown margins; the wings are neaty the same colom aud shape as I. collomia, hut withont tails.
l'aderside: lurowner than that species, with the grey markings munch less distinet: the donble grey lines which erose the eell on the anterior wings are not extended to the imer margin. (on the posterior wings, at the anal angle on the margin between the veins, are two small blatk spots.

Fxpanse of wings : $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.
Theree males are in the coltection.

## 21. Nacaduba fatureus Rïhber (\%).

One mate, which I take to be this species. Unfortunately the figure of this species in Iris, vol, i., as well at many other figures of Lyeaenidile in this volume, is so indistinct as to be of little value, compratively, in the identifieation of an obsente species.
216. Jamides astraptes Frod.

One sepecimen from (iani.

## 217. Jamides campanulata Butl. (\%).

One male, eoming from Ron, which is very close to the type under this name in the Pritish Mnsemm. Mr. Bruce considers $J$. compumulutu identical with $/$. voodfordi Butl. and J. larelirt Butl.

## 218. Jamides amaranga Jrnece.

I pair from Korrido, and two menles and a frurele from IImmblat Pay:

## 219. Jamides purpurata sp nov.

Two mules, which on the mperside differ from J. campunuluta in being somewhat paler and bluer purple. (on the anterior wings the outer-marginal dark horder is marrower except at the apex, and on the posterior wings there is no dark hand on the inner side of the suhmarginal row of indistinet spots hetween the veins; these spots are partially narrowly surrounded with white rings, hut very indistinctly
so toward the apex. (O) the mulernide it is sarcely distinguishable from $f$. compumulutu, hot the posterior wings are rather brighter brown.

Expanse of wings: 1 inch.
Two mules.
I have lately received a pair of this species from Simbang, ferman Now fuine:t, and the femule may fitly here he described. I'pherside: both wings dull greyish hrown, with the lower part of the cell on the anterior wings, and the space helow it to the inner margin dull grevish blue, the blue colone exteuling over the discal areat helow and a little beyond the elud of the cell. On the posterior wings the blee colour extends over the cell and the lower protion of the dise, the reins where they traverse the hlue area being broadly greyish hrown. There is a sulmarginal row of hown spots, capped with greyish, hlue Ionules, and hordered ont wardly with marrow grey lines. L'ulersite: paler brown than in the muld.

## 220. Thysonotis apollonius Feld.

A long series of both sexes.

## 221. Thysonotis hermes subsp. nor:

Hale,- Chperside: both wings resemble T. apollonins, from which species it differs as under: the blue area on both wings is duller aud more greenish, the white area is stramineons, and the dark outer-marginal area is hrowner black, the costal and outer margins of the anterior wings heing moch more lroadhy hrownblack. The ciliate are hrown, much less distinctly marked with white between the veins.

On the unterside similar differences oceur on hoth wings; also on the anterion wings the white area is more extenderl towards the apex, where it terminates more accutely, and on the posterior wings the blue submarginal band is narrower and of more uniform width, and the hack spot: in it hetween the veins are larger and more extended inwardly, occupying a much larger space in the blue band. which in a deejer hlue than in T. "pollonius.

Female.-Tlue upherside is more fuliginons hrown, the dusky jale hand acron* both wings being also more filiginous and obscured; the ciliae on both wings are much less distinctly marked with brownish white between the veins, heing scarcely visible.

On the underside corresponding diftirences occur, the white hands being stramineons, terminating more acutely towarts the apex of the anterior wings; the dark area is browner hack, and the blue hands deeper blue. 'Thee hue hand on the fosterior wings is narrower and more uniform in width, with the back spots in it larger, as in the mule.

Expanse of wings : 13 inch.
Ithb. Two males and one female fiom Korride, and (wo fromeles from Biak.
It is an insular form of $T$. "pullonins or T. phelostrotus Fidd., the blus on the mperside of which latter specties is more purphe than in T. "pollonius, and the underside of which sery closely resembles $T$. hermes.

## 222 Thysonotis glancopis sp, nur.

Male.- L'merside: ditfiers from $T$. wellacei in hoth wings being more rounded, and the anterior wings heing more unformly and darker hate. (on the pooterion wing-
thee pale areat towards the base is much more restricted and less distinct, and the dark marginal area is moth narrower towards the anal angle.

C'inderside: on the anterior wings the hae hand extembls along the onter margin nearly to the onter angle, the space feyond it loing dull hackish grey, and the white area on the dise is much more restricted. On the posterior wings the white band across the wings is narrower. The Wue band which crosses the dise is narrower, and is broken up into conical spots, divided by the nervures, and rentred with black spots, which are less elongate than in T. wallacei; the eolour of this band is deeper and somewhat violaceons blue.

Female-Clpurside: both wings more romoded than in T. urollucei, and the pate epaces mueld browner and more reatricted ; the ciliae less con picuonsly white.

Cinterside: resembles the male and difters from the female of $T$. verallacei in a similar way, the white area on both wings being very much more restricted.

Expranse of wings, both sexes: 15 iuch.
Hat. Whe wute from Wandesi, and a long series from Ihmboldt Bay.
The specimen from Wandesi is small, and on the underside of the anterior wing* the dark costal and outer-marginal hand is narrower tham in the other seecimens.

## 223. Thysonotis celius Feld.

A good series of hoth arses from Biak and lhumboldt Bay:

## 224. Thysonotis caesius sp, hor:

 that species in being larger, the wings broater and romuder, ant the outer margins more broadly llatk.

Underside also resembles $T$. cepheis, but the metallic colouring is more golden and extended.

Expanse of wings: $1_{\frac{1}{4}}$ inch.
Whe specimen only. I have latedy reecivet both sexes of this species trom sephansort. The femele is backer tham that sex of T. ceplecis, and the pale area on the anterior wings is marrower, and does not extend so far towards the outer margin.

## 22.) Thysonotis sperchius Feld.

Six suecimens, three of each sex.

## 22 (i. Lampides enchylas JIäm.

I good series of hoth sexes from Korrido and Humbold Bay.

## 227. Lampides allectus sp. nor:

Mase. Limerside: hoth wings very hright azure hlue, erossed from a little lechow the cell of the anterior wings and hedore the middle of the porterior wings to the inuer margin by a pure white band ; out margins of anterior wings narrowly mul of posterion wings rather more broadly black, the latter rather irregularly black on the inner elge.

UTulersinte: anterior wings backer than in L. almous feldd, with the white area more reotrictel, and the bhe submarginal spots and lines hrighter and more developect. I'osterior wings with the onter half from the middle of the costal to
the middle of the imner margin black, trasersed ly fwo rows of very conspicnons Iniliant hue conical innules and a submarginal row of blue lines, a broad whitu hand inside the black outer half, hase rather lmondly black.

Female.- Both wings dusky brom-ldack, with a dusky white ill-lefined bamd rommencing at the end of the cell of the auterior wings, crossing its inner margin at the middle, and terminating on the inner margin of the porterior wings on its upper third. There are no traces of hue on the unperside. Caderside exactly as in the mule.

Expanse of wings: $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Near to $T$, celenas Felcl., but deeper bue on the upperside, and the bhue markings on the underside inore developed; the white area on both sides more: restricted, and the femele without blue shading lowards the base of the wings.

A long series of males and one femule.

## 228. Lampides amphissina 1 p , nor.

Male.-L'luerside: both wings paler and more shining bue than L. amphissat. the type of which in the Felder collection is now before me. On the posterior wings the dark suhmarginal spots fowards the anal augle of that species are absent; hoth wings are shorter and rather less opaqne, the markings on the underside being indistinctly risible.

The umurside closely resembles $I$, emphissa, but is more state-coloured, and the markings are whiter and more distinct. (1n the anterior wings the donble row of white lines across the disc is more vertically situated, those on the contal margin being farther from the apea. On the posterior wings the dark epots between the reins fowards the apes are more conical. The suhmarginal band of orange lumules which in $L$. cmphissut extends from the inner margin above the anal angle into the interspace beyond the ujpermost median nervule is represented by two orange lunules and jart of another in the interspaces between the median nervules and submedian uervure.

Female.- lpherside: differ: from that sex of $L$. comphisen on the anterios: wing*, in the pale space in the middle of those wings being more restricted, the basal half of the costa being broadly greyish llack, the same colour as the apical and outer-marginal area, and densely dusted with blue scales; there is an indistinct submarginal row of black spots partially surrounded by hlue. $l_{11}$ the femete of $L$. anthissa the whole of the imer two-thirds of the anterior wings is greyislo white without blue colouring, the posterior wings are grevish batek, the cotal margin from the base to half its length whitinh, and the hamel two-thirds of the dise and the cell brightly suffused with blue.

Cinderside: the costal area, apex, and outer fourth of the dise of the anterior wings are slate-coloured grey with pale whitish markings, the rest of the wings white; posterior wings with the costal margin broadly whistish, the rest of the wing grey, with spots and markings as in the mole.

Expanse of wings: mule, $1 \frac{3}{8}$ inch; fomule, $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Four mates and a fernale from Ilamboldt bay. In another specimen, a fomete from Biak, which in other respects is identical with the fenale from Ilumboldt bay, the submarginal band of orange lunules on the underside of the porterior wings is rery broad, and extends into the interspace leyond the discodal nervule. I may be wrong in considering these two fenules to be the fomeles of $L$. ampicissinn;
posibly further collections from the district may produce a mule to which they more undoubtedly belong. Thare is a specimen in the Hewitson collection which they exactly resemble, in a long series under which Mr. Hewitson plaeed the name of "cimphissse," hut which comprises probably half-a-dozen species. The mothride of the anterior wings of the femule atrongly resembles that of the fernule of $T$. Ayless Cr.; on the poterior wings of that species there are no submarginal orange lunules.

## 229. Lampides batjanensis liüber (\%).

(he speeinen, which I take to be the mate of this so-called variety of $l$ '. suelleni Röh. (on the upperside this specimen is paler and less shining hue than L. cemphissint, ant on the maderside it is eonsiderably darker. The wings are more elongate, and resemble $L$. cempheisen in shape, hut it is different in coloration from either of those species. lossibly it may be a new species.
230. Lampides kondulana Feld. (?).

The type of this species is not in the Felder collection, and I am unahle with certainty to identify the specimens in the hoherty eollection with it, but they are identical with others in Mr. Iruce's collection under this name. On the upperside they are rather darker shining bue than in $L$. amphissina, and have an irregular Whack bar at the anal angle. The femules on the uprerside of the anterior wings are broadly greyish black at the apex and along the outer margin, and on the posterior wings there is a conspicnous submarginal row of black spots with dark lunules above, which are crowned with pale whitish lunules. Two pairs are in the collection.
231. Lampides caerulina Mathew.

A long series of both sexi from lion, Biak, Gani, and Humboldt bay.

## 232. Lampides aratus 'r.

The fentele.
233. Catochrysops strabo Fialr.

## 234. Catochrysops cnejus Fabr.

235. Tarucus telicanus Hübn.
236. Utica onycha 11 cw .

Two metes and four femules. They are rather smaller and the femeles are paler than the specimens in the Hewitson collection.

## 237. Castalius evena Hew.

Six slecimeus.
238. Curetis aesopus liahr.
the specimen; correspouds with a specimen in the Ficlder collection from Aru.
239. Holochila regina Butl.

Four mules and thre femaler.
240. Holochila intensa Butl.

A pair from Ron.

## 241. Holochila ilias Feld.

Four males and two femules.

## 242. Holochila marginata ifl nov:

Male.-Lpperside: more violaceous purple than $I$. intensin and $/ 1$. ilices. Anterior wings with the costal margin, apieal third, and outer margin very broally brown-black. Posterior wings with the costal margin paler and the outer margin rather broadly brown-black, the inner edge of the dark band being irregular ; the wing* are more acutely angulated at the aual angle.

Conderside: differs from hoth the above species in the veins on the anterior wings not being tipled with black.

Expanse of wings : 1 incll.
One specimen only.

## 24. Holochila subovata sp. nov.

Male.-LPperside: more violaceous purple than $I f$. intensu and $M$. ilins. Anterior wings with the costal margin narrowly, the apex more broadly, and outer margin more narrowly bordered with browu-black. (iliae on both wings white, conspisenously tipped with black at the ends of the reins. Anterior wings broader than in the above-described species, and slightly convex on the onter margin. losterior wings narrowly edged with black.

Underside: rather brownish white, outer margin very narrowly black. (iliae white, tipped with black at the ends of the reins.

Female scarcely differs from the same sex of $I$. intensn and $I I$. ilias, but the pale middle space extends rather more towards the base, and the ciliae are markerd conspicuously with black at the ends of the veins.

Expause of wings: $1 \frac{\pi}{4}$ inch.
A pair; the shape of the wings is the principal distinguishing feature of this species.

## 244. Holochila harterti sp. nor:

Nale.-Upuerside: both wings browninh grey, with a white pateh which covers a triangular space on the anterior wings, the rounded aprem which commences near the end of the cell and has its bace on the middle of the inner margin. Posterior wings with a large white patch extendiug from the contal margin, from the apex nearly to the hase, and thence across the wings, invading the midtle of the cell to the upper mediau nervile, whence it shates into the brown-grey area of the lower portion of the wings.

Umerside: slightly shaded with browntowards the outer margins. ('iliae white on the anterior wings and mottled with grey at the tijs of the seins on the posterior wings.

Wxamse of wings: $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inch.
One specimen only. The general appearanee would lead one to suppose it to he a jemele, but the shape of the wings, espectially of the posterior wings, which are sharply angulated at the anal angle, seems to inticate that it is a mete.

### 2.4. Holochila refusa sl nov.

M.new- Ill"erside: both wings greyish brown, with a white patch which covers the middle of the dise, and thenee extends to the imer margin on the anterior wings, and the upher and midde portion of the posterior wings, slightly invading the cells of both wings. shading into dull blue-slightly opalecent in certain lights towards the hase. ' "ilian white, hroadly lrown at the tips of the reins.

L'uderside: loeth wings greyish white, with the costal margin narrowly, the apex broadly, and outer margin hrownish grey, the onter-marginal grey band gradually narrowing to the outer angle. the the posterior wings is a similar outermarginal band, hroadest at the apex. (iliae of both wing: brown, narrowly marked with white botwern the reins.
lexpanse of wings: 〒inch.
Three males and one ferncte; in the later the hue colonring towards the hase is almort ohsolete.

## 246. Holochila philotus liche.

A long series of hoth sexes.

## 247. Holochila dimorphus lioher.

Two mentes.
218. Holochila absimilis frold.

One mule and three timules.

## 249. Holochila silicea sp, nov.

Male,-L Lupersite: dull slate-colour, very slightly tingeal with bluish green in certain lights; rather less opaque than II. absimilis.

Underside: gresish white. Anterior wings with a grey streak at the end of the cell, and two rows of grey lines aeross the dise, the inner row curving inwardly at its upper end, the outer row being submarginal and following the contour of the outer margin. Posterior wings with two rows of grey markings acros's the dise, the outer row being lunulate; two rertical limes and a round spot below the costal nervure at equal distances; two similar lines, one across the middle, the other at the end of the cell, with two spots on either side of the former, a row of three syots between the veins below the median uervure, and a row of spots between the weins on the margin.

Female.-lymerside: darker than the mule but paler than the femule of If. Gbsimilis, with a dusky hluish grey patch in the midhle of the anterior wings, and a very slight indication of a pale patel between the subeotal nervwes on the posterior wings towards the apn.s. L'nderside as in the mente.

Fxjanse of wings: 13 inch.
Mub. Biak.
Two mates and three femeles.

## 2.0). Holochila subrosea spons.

Male--Lperside: paler slate-bue than II. silicen, somewhat tinged with pink. Ciulerside: brownish white; both wing with the dises crosed by a narrow grey
line before the midtle, betwem which and the outer margin is sitnat is row of narrow grey lumles betwern the wins, each lumbe with a grey dot below it on the outer margin.

Femule resembles the mule, with the coortal ant onter margins very broadly dark grey.

In both sexes the ontline of the posterion wings hetwem the median nervules is sparer than in any of the other deseribed pecies.

Expanse of wings: mole, $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch; femule, $1 \frac{3}{3}$ ineh.
Four mules and three jomules.

## 251. Holochila tringa nov.

Male-- Cherside: lright ble, with the outer margins greyish hatak, the inner margin of the posterior wings broadly grey. The anterior wings are somewhat violaceous.

Underside: silvery white. Anterior wings with two grey lines across the dise from a little below the costal margin, towards the apex, to a little above the submedian nervure, where the lines converge, and almost juin. Posterior wings with two rows of irregnlar grey lines across the dise, and a transverse row of grey limes nearer the base, commencing below the costal nervure and crosing the cell about its middle, beneath which are two or three grey spots; on the outer margin between the reins is a series of hack dots.

Expanse of wings: 13 inch.
Five males.

## 252. Epimastidia pilumna Druce.

A long series of both seses.
253. Amblypodia annetta itaudinger.

A single specimen only, from bitk.
254. Arhopala azenia Hew.

A long series of hoth sexes.
2.5. Arhopala admete Hew.

A series of six specimens.
2.56. Arhopala phryxus loist.

A long series of both sexes, from Biak, Gani, and llumboldt lay.
25\%. Arhopala aexone luw.
A long series of both sexes.
2.38. Arhopala amytis Hew.

Three mutes from (iani.

> 259. Arhopala ribbei liöler.

Five maters and one fermule.

## 260. Arhopala meander Poiscl.

A long series of both sexes, some of which are of the typical form, being plain brown; others are purphish brown, more or less tinged with bronzy green ; others are a darker glowy purple-brown, with the sfots and markings very clearly defined by pale greenish grey lines. In some specimens the costal area of the posterior wings, in others the middle area, is paler than the remaining portion of the wings; but in all the spots are identical, and the variation in the coloration is too inconstant to form any ground for erecting any particnlar variation into a distinct species.

One - frecimen is from Biak, the others are from Hmboldt Bay:
26il. Arhopala phaenops Fekl.
Whe -pecimen, a fomule, more bhe than the usual form.

## 262. Arhopala leo Druce.

A good series of hoth sexes.
263. Arhopala periander s1 now.

Male-LPMerside: differs from A. y hilemder Feld. in bring less violaceons purple and the outer margins being more narrowly hack.
linderside: anterior wings with the discal transverse bar of flot: narrowro, and more elearly defined on each side by whiter lines. At the lower emd of the ban, sit uate nearer the bave on either side of the suhmedian nervure, are two obscure dull brown prots, which are absent in A. phitender; the submarginal dusky brown hand is margined on each side between the median nervules with whitish linex. On the fosterior wings the discal band of brown spots is more regular, the dark space beyond which is intersected by two irregular brownish grey streaks, of which there is no trace in A. philinder.

Expanse of wings: $1 \frac{3}{1}$ inch.
Itch. Jobie.
This species is very near to A. philinder; it is a smaller insect.
One specimen only is in the collection.

## 264. Arhopala hylander sp, nor.

Mnle.-LTperside: scarcely differs from A. periander, hut is rather buer puple.

L"aderside: both wings more uniformly bown, with the sjots less clearty defincd hy pale lines. On the anterior wings the discal row of spots is very indistinct ; the midhe spots in it are situate out of line nearer the bast, the upher spots curve inwardly, and there are no spots on either side of the suhmedian nervure, as in A. periender. On the pooterior wings the diseal row of spots is more irregular than in that equecies or in A. phitivuler.

Female.-Both wings less rosy purnle than in that sex of A. phiterder: the the anterior wings the coloration is much more restricted on the disc, which is atso the case on the posterior wings and towards the anal angle. On the underside the hands are wider than in A. phitemer, the band on the anterior wings towards the costal margin curving inwardy, instead of being noarly straight, as in A. philunder.

Expanse of wings: mule, 13 inch; female, 1 inch.
Hub. Biak: a pair.

### 20.5. Arhopala antharita sp nov.

Female-l'pparside: both wiugs rich bronze-coloured brown, suffused with purple in certain lights.

Couderside: somewhat resembles. A. ammatu llew. Anterior wings with two goots crossing the cell, that mearest the hase oval, the other ronifom; a large quadrate prot at the end of the cell, the imer and onter edges of which are madnlated; an oblong spot above it, near the costa; a sulorate spot between the two lowest median nersules at their junction with the disco-celhular nervule, and a large broad V-shaped spot helow the cell ; the dise is crossed by a broal band of spots, the four uppermost placed very obliquely, the others neaty vertion ; in indistinet broal band on the onter margin. Posterior wings with a romul spot near the bate betow the costal nervure, aud two very large patcles beyond, the outermost of which extends from the costal margin over the interspace hetween the first and secoud sulicostal nervales, the other spots nearly as in .l. cienallu; a few dark laws a little before the outer margin, and a dark velrety spot ahove the anal angle, crowned with a few binish grey scales; all the spots and markings on hoth wings are brown, margined on eatch side with pale pinkish hrown rings; the gromd colonr is paler pinkish brown than the spots, except the space below the lowest median nevvule, and the imer margin of the anterior wings, which is greyish brown.

Expanse of wings: nearly 2 inches.
the specimen only.
The monderside has a strong superficial resemblance to A. ammade, but the very large subcostal brown spots on the posterior wings at once distinguish it from that species, while on the mperside it hears no resemblance to it.
260. Pseudonotis humboldti Drnce.

A long serjes of both sexes.

## 267. Sithon danis Fell.

One example from Mansinam. The white area is more extended on hoth wings thau in Felder's type, but I have specimens in my collection from 'eram, captured by Mr. Wallace, which agree with Mr. Woherty's specimen. Possihly it may be a distinct suceies.
268. Bindahara isabella Feld.

Five mules and one female.

## 269. Deudorix epirus Feld.

Four mules.

## 270. Hypolycaeua phorbas Fiahr.

A long series of both sexes. In vome of the males the pale patch in the midede of the anterior wings on the mplerside is absent. From Jobie, Biak, Korrido Mansinam, Ron, amel llumboldt Bity.

## 271. Hypolycaena erylus (iokart.

Two pairs from (iani and Wandisi,

## ッ゙こ．Hypolycaena sipylus Fekd．

One specimen from Mansinam．

273．Rapala simsoni Miskin．

the spepimen from Mansinatm，which agrees with a specimen in Mr．Hamilton Drnce＇s follection，but it is more dusky on the underside．The bands on both wings ate wider than in the allied species $R$ ．pherenze Hew．

## 2ㄴ．Liphyra brassolis Westwood．

One speeimen；the filvons area on the＂pressite of hoth wings is considerably more restricted than in the secimen in the Folder collection mamed by him ＂rohusta．＂

## ADDEND．TO PART 1.

## 8u．Papilio leucophanes sp．nov．

Mabe，－Lrmerside：anterior wings scarcely distinguishable from $I$ ．allimus Wall．The fosterior wings are rather blacker，and lave a white pateh as in $P$ ． cllinus，but less extended，and it is white，not stramineons，as in that speries． That part of this patel which lies hetween the costal nervure and the first sulbostal norvule is much more restricted，and does not extend frartially atong the interemace towards the base；the patch searcely invades the eell，aud extends very litte beyond the submedian nervure；the tails are rather broader．

On the underside the anterior wings are less extensively dusted with paler seales．On the posterior wings the white pateh of the upherside is represented only by three white spots，situate between the first subcostal and the second median nervules；these are smaller and whiter than those in a similar position in $P$ ．allimus． The other spots in the discal hand on $I$ ．allinus are absent，and the outer row of fulvous spots，which in that species crosses the wings from the apex to a lither above the anal angle，and the spots in whieh are more or less developed，is entirely absent．

Expanse of wings： $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches．
One slecimen only was，so far as 1 can ascertain，among Mr．Doherty＇s series of I＇．allimens．It is in Mr．（irose Smith＇s collection．

## 137\％．Tenaris staudingeri llonrath．

A very long series of this species is in the collection，including one specimen from Korrito．They are rither of the typical form，or are grachated abmost imper－ ceptihly from it to the form which I understand In，Ftandinger promese ealling，as an aberration，nigricu／ts．

## 142．Tenaris bioculatus Il．w．

 varietal name chucromides；they are darker than the typieal forms，csperially om the underside．

# DESCRIPTIONS OF NINE NEW SPECIES OF BUTTERFLIES 

FROM THE SATTELRERG, NEAR FRNCてH II.AFEN, (iERMAN NEW (\&LINEA, 1N THE COLAFCTHON OF THE 1HONOL RAJBLE WALTER ROTHK('IHLJJ)
 AN1) (\%TTON。

lıy II. (:RONE SMITH, l:.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., ETr.

## 1. Delias ladas sp. nov.

Males- Clperside: both wings white. Anterior wings with the costal margin sery marrowly black to two-thirds from the lase, the apical third hlack, the black area extending ohliguely from the costal margin, a little heyomethe entr of the cell, to the outer angle, its inner edge bring dusted with white seales, losterior wings white, with the onter margin from a little below the first sulpostal nervule to the anal angle narrowly black, ratlier more widely latak in the midelle, the inner edge of the black area dusted with white scales.

Underside: anterior wings with the costal margin more hroally batk than on the upherside to the end of the cell; thence the black area covers the apical atrea olliquely to the onter angle; a little belore the apex are thee yellow spots plaend obliguely betweon the veins, the midkle spot the smallest, the lowest spot the largest ; the eell and the rest of the diseal area white. Posterior wings black, with the basal space above the costal nervare yellow; a narrow yellow streak on the margin above the first subcostal nervule at the apex, and an oblong vellow prot helow it, a little before the margin.

Female rosembles the male, but on the 1 mpersile the hlack urea on both wings is more extemderl, and on the undersile the yellow spots are rather largers,

Expanse of wings : $2 \frac{1}{8}$ incles.
This butterfly belongs to the gronp of $I$. abrurmis Wallace and $I$. ormytion Gotm. \& stals. There were nine specimens in the eollection.

## 2. Delias geraldina sp. nov.

Female.- Crlerside: hothe wings white Anterior wings with the costal margin from the hase to a little beyond lalf its lengtle grey, thence to the aper greyish black, the black area covering thr apical third of the wings ; its imme edge to the mper median nervule oblifue, thenere becoming nearly vertical to the onter angle. Posterior wings ratlier broadly black on the onter margins from it little abows the apex, where it is broalest, to the anall amgle, towards which the dark hand becomes intermpted on the veins and is dusted with white states.

Cretervide: anterior wings with the eostal margin ahove the eefl and the eedt at its hase grey, irronted with yellow sates; the apical third as on the ppereside, but rather paler and more sericeons, and its imner edge extending ohlipucty from the costa, at fwothirds its lengtle from the base, to the onter angle; in this pace is situate [x.tween the veins a row of five yellow spots, the first amd second spots con-

and graduafly becoming smaller. Posterior wings white, with large yellew pateles hetween the veins, an irregular ill-defined dusky sace at the base covering the imer part of the cell and part of the interipaces above and helow it ; a boad onter-marginal grey hand, in which a little before the margin are situate a row of six dianombshaped yellow shots hetween the veins. Both wings on the underside are serieens.

Expanse of wings: $1^{3}$ ineh.
This species is not close to any descrihed species; it somewhat approaches I). nigidius Misk. The male, which is in Mr. Rothsehild's collection, is not now before me, but writing from reeollection it seareely differs from the femule, except that on the upperside of the posterior wings the dark marginal band is marrower.

## 3. Asthipa melusine sp. nov.

Mals:-l'merside: Dack with white hyatine spots; resembles A. Livhyi Grose smith, hut the lyabline portion of the wings is not tingeel with yellow. Th the anterior wings the three elongate hyatine spots which eros the dise hegond the erell towards the apex are differently arrauged, being more oblicquely situated; the lowest of them is not concave on its outer edge; the interspace betwern the two uplermost median nervules is not hyatine as in A. kidmi, but there is a minute hyaline spot ahove the middle median nervale at its junction with the disen-cellular nervnle, which is absent in some specimens, and there is no hyatine spot in the eell above the median nervme. On the posterior wings the hyaline spots or spaces in and aromd the cell are wery like those in A. livityi, but those letween the subcostal and discoidat nersules are outwardly conease instead of being aeute. There tre no submarginal rows of spots.

Gn the umerside the outer row of submarginal soots in the anterior wings of $A$. kirbigi is represented only ly four minnte spots: at the apex, and on the fosterion wings the imner row of submarginal spots beeomes obsolete hetween the median nervules, though this feature is not constant. Both wing, are blacker, wider, and romuler than in A. kithyi, and on the anterior wings the onter margin is less coneave.

The female resembles the mute, but the wings are rounder; on the undersite of the anterior wings there is a double row of sumarginal spots, the onter row, which does not extend beyond the submedian nervure, consisting of minute spots in pairs between the veins; on the posterion wings there is also a donhle row of submarginal spots, the inner row becoming olsolete towards the anal angle.

Expanse of wings: male, 25 indles; female, 23 inches.
There wats a good series of this species in the collection. The principal difference letween it and a. Firbyi is the abmence of the hyaline sames in the eell and between the two mper median nervules, and its muel blacker colonr.

## 4. Mynes websteri sp. nov.

Male.-l'perside: anterior wings greenish white, with the aplical third black, the imer edge of the back area, which is irmegular, extending obligurdy from the costa at 1 wo-thirth from the hase to the outer angle; the hatek markings on the underside show indistinctly throngh the white area. l'osterior wings with the spaed alowe the costal nervure to the costal margin greyish black, and a rat her narrow sinnate hack hand along the outer margin, inside which is a series of hack hars, those towards the apex the broadest, thence to the anal angle narrower and hecoming obselete, the space between the bars and the marginal band oceupied by a simuate
 which exteuds round the wings and lelow the costal mervare to the base; the mpermont melian mervule is protenged into at vory distinct tail, which is hack; the ciliate and one side of the tail are white.

C'ulerside: anterior wings white, irrorated with black toward- the ajeex and crossed by five greyish hack hars: the first har, at the base, "xtembs broally and almont longitudinally across the base of the cell and the laval portion of the sjate het woren the lowest merlian nervule and the sumedian nervure; the secont har croses the eell very oblipuely a little lefore the midtle, and extends narrowly along the lowest metian uervale mutil it joins the wext har: thu thimblar, which is sinuate and lew oblique, is wide on the costal margin, decreases in width to the end of the call, thence crosses the merlian nervules amblasess on the submedian nervare; the fourth and fifth hars are aloo wicle on the cootal margin, and are almost paralled to and nearer each other, and, decreasing in width, crate on the lowe ot median nervale: the outer margin is broally grevish black, and inside it $<$ lower emb, in the interspace botween the lowest modian monvale and the submedian nervar, and cxtending a little below the latter, is a large subpuadrate spot of gold, in whirla are situate iwo indistinct black spots. Posterior wings brownish lhack, crossed liom the base and imer margin to about the middle of the wings ly nearly farallel iongitulinal grey streaks or lines, the mplermost, a little helow the rontal margin, the hroalest; the second erosses the uperer lart of thu cell and is less distinct ; the third is shert, the fourth and filth are the longent, amb case on the minermost merlian nervale; where they converge, the fifth streak throws ont a cquad aite loop above the amal angle; on the margin, from thw apex to a little helow the second subootal nervnle. is a broad subguadrate lar of gokl, in which are situate three owal hlack ofots, the uplermost of which abose the first subcostal nervale is siugle, the other two helow it are flacerd longitulinally ; thix har is fullowed ly a breal hand of hank shots, the two mplermost conthent, with chasters of hue sales in each; a little lefore the mal angle, between the lowest median nervole aud the sutmeatian nowure is a large sultriangulat goll sjot, in which are situate there oval hack spots: there is a narrow submarginal simate grey line outside the discal hack yots, and the cilian are white. The onter margin is marginate.

Expanse of wings: $\because$, inclues.
One specimen only of this remarkable hutterfly wats sent; it hear* no resemblane to any other speries of this gemme, and is in Mr. Arosp smith's collection.

## 5. Elymnias melanippe rin. nov.

Male--lipperwife: both wings brownish whety black, shating into dark steel-blue towards the aprex and onter margins. on the anterior winge the inner edge of the steel-blue atea lefente the apex is traversed weare the co-tal morgiu by an
 tha the posterion wings betwen the weins towards the amal angle are two lange hack -pots a little alove the onter margin, the spet letwern the submerlian mervere and lowest mectian mervale being emtred with twe dutere of hur seales, the whe in the buxt inter-pace being centrel with one larger chaser of blue seales; thene these spots,
 near the imme margin to the midelle metian nervale, and is widest towards the immer margin.

Thadescile hot, wing brown. (In the anterion wings is a broad greyish hrown itt-refined band atong the onter margin. Which somewhat recedes from the outer margin towards the outer angle; in the pale hand between the two lowest median nervies is a black spot centred by a hue strak. The posterior wings are croserd, a little before the onter margin, from the alex to the midde median nervule, hy a smilar greyish brown land, narowest at the apex; from that nervule to the inmer margin the band becomes wiker, and is bright orange-brown, in which are sithate the two blate spets, as on the upher side, lout the central blue spots are larger, somewhat indescent, and centred with whitsish seales. Antennate, head, thoras, and aludomen hack.

Femand: with the mper part of the cell, the costal margin, and apical third whliguely blackish hrown, tinged in certain lights with hull purple; the bower twothites of the cell, a space beyond it, and the rest of the dise is white, mone or lese densely irrorated with duky lnown sales; the white area radiates bet ween the veins and invades the dark hrown area of the apical third. The post erior wings are hrownish hlack, also tinged with dull purple; across the dise are three very large irideseent bhe owate spots, of which the middle spot is the largert, situate between the recond median nervule and the sulmedian nervere; above the former is an elongate streak of blue -rates: the lasisl third of the wings is densely clothed with long lown hairs.

On the "rulerside the anterior wings resomble the unperside, but the white area is more extunded and less denely irrurated with grey scales. (on tha posterior wings at white patch, densely irrorated with hrown seales, crosses the onter half of the cell, and extends on each side, heyond the cell and along the imer margin respectively; the discal area is nearly coverd by a large brown patch, darker than the rest of the wings, in which are sit nate the threv large wate blue spots, the uphermost of which is considerahls reduced in size: the median nervures between the spots and the submedian nervue are orange-brown, which colour on the lowest median mervule expands at its onter end, but does not extend round the spots; on cach side of these spots hetwen the vems are seremal other streaks of blue seales. Antemane back; abdomern fulvous.

Expanse of wings: mate, $2 \frac{2}{5}$ inches; fimate, $3 \frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Two merles and two femeles are in the cotlection. It is nearest to E. regonelus Refist, and E. melene Hew.. to the melers of each of which species it has considerable resemblance. The situation of the pale area on the anterior wings and the size of the blue spets on the pesterior wings of the femente are very distinct from the fementes (o) either al these specios.

## 6. Elymnias erastus sp. not.

Mate--l'merside: anterior wings greenish black; the middle of the dise between the mpermost median nervale and the submedian nervure is occulad ly an irregular white space, divided by the back veins and densely irrorated with black scales. l'enterior wings wery dark brome, shading near the onter margin into the same colour as the anterior wings; in the midde of the wings is a large round white patch, which slightly invades the eme of the cell.

Thederwide: anterior wings greyish brown, the alues and the midule of the wings to the midde of the imer margin crossed by a broad brownish white band, irrorated with dark seakes and divided by the nervnes, which are mather broaly greyish brown. Pooterior winge dark velvety brown, with the pale contral patch, which is hrownish
white, shaded extemally with rufone brown seales; the space heyond the prateh to the inner margin is also rufons brown, which colome extends broally from the anal amgle along the inner margin to lall its length; betweon the subcostal nervules a little before their junction with the suheostal nervure is ant oral huish white spot. The outer margins of hoth wings are searcely emarginate.

Expanse of winge: $2_{2}^{3}$ inches.

## 7. Mycalesis barbara sp. nov.

Mals,-Upreswide: dark hrown, hoth wings crossed hegond the middle hy it bright lulsons bath commencing on the anterior wings below the uppernost median morvale, romded at its apex, and gradually widening to the innor margin. On the fosterior wings the band is widest on the first subcostal morvule, and decreases in wilth, ceating a little hefore the sulmerlian nervare; the space above the first subcostal nervule to thu costal margin is pale hrownish white, except at the ajex. Ontside the lulvons ham are situate on the anterior wings two black spots, centred with white dots, one new the apex ; the other, between the two lowest median nervules, -lightly insadec the finlwons band. (on the posterior wings are three similar spots between the median nervules and the submedian nervure; the middle spot likewise slightly incades the lulvons band.

Underside: antorior wings pinkish brown, with white irrorations, the fulvous band of the uper vide heing represented by a slightly pinkish white band extending nearly from the contal to the imer margin; the coll is crossed at its middle by a rather narrow straight dark bar; the two spots as on the upperside, with two mimete spots hetween them. having fulvons ring* romd each, and situate in a darker indistinct space, beyond which the grom colour is paler' ; wo sinuate dark brown lines before the outer margin. losterior wings similar to the anterior wings, bat more irrorated with white scales; the wing are crossed before the mildle by a rather narrow dark hand commencing a little above the subcostal wersure and terminating hefore the inner margin; a little beyond the middle is another dark band, broadly shading on its inner side into the grey ground colour ; this is followed by the white hand, out side which is a row of six spots, centred with white, and surrounded by lutrons zones; the soromd and thind spots are sery small, the first and fifth the largent.

Expanse of wings: $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inch.
Not bear any described speries; one specimen only is in Mr. (irose -mith's rollection.

## 8. Lampides eclectus sp. иผ:

 marginal row of greyish hown shots ate natrower.

Underside: alsor resembles L. euchylas, bot the dark artas on hoth wings are backish grey, instead of brown. On the anterior wings the dark band along the onter margin is lnowher, and on the fosterion wings the whety black sf ot which cross the dise betore the onter margin are erowned internally with narrow shining light blue humber, which extend partially down the reins between the spots; the black spots are aroseyd on the outer margin hy natrow darker hlue lumbes, exeept the spot which is situate lodween the lowest median nervole and the submedian nervire, which is hordered on cach side along the veins by a metallic hene streat.

In $L$. enchylus the internal luntus are whitish, and thore on the outer margin, of which there are only two towards the aleex, are greyish white, the other extemal Junules of $I$, eclectus being replaced by metallic hur wertical streaks. The dark basal hand is broader than in $L$. euchylus.

The Femine, on the "herside, resembles that sex of $I$. enchylne, hut is nearly hlack, with white spaces as in L. onchylns, which, howewr, are more restricted. (hu the underwite similar diflerences ofectr, the hae lumules on the forterior wings heing very conspingous. The wing of both sises are rather more elongate than in L. ercheylas.

Expanse of wings: mute, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch : jementr. 1 : inch.
I long series from Friedrich, Willachns lhafen, stephansort, simbang, and the sattelberg. lat the markings on the underside this species somewhat resembles
 of the lines and markings are hhe, and on the fosterior wings of $L$. octectus the
 are more azure hhe and their fosterior wings are without the sulmarginal row of spots.

## 9. Thysonotis peri ip nov.

Male.-lflererite: both wings darker bhe than in T. glencopie tirose smith, with the hack outer margins more eleatly defined on their inner edges. The white area of the underside is represented on the anterior wings ly in irregular indistinct batch of white scales imorated with hue scales, and on the posterior wings ly a moderately well-defined white band hefore the middle, more on less densely dusted with blue sales.

Ciclerside: with the dack areas on loth wings lorightor hack, the hlue bands in which are hrighter. and on the anterior wings the hlue hand which intersects the black costal area (which is very wide) is wider ; the white spaces are more sharp defined, that on the anterior wings being truncated instrakl of romded at its apex, and there are several imegnlarly placed bhek spets in the white area, near the jumetion of the white with the hack enstal area on those wings. On the poterion wings there is, in addition to the subeotal bute streak, thother hate streak on the inner margin at its hase, and also a patch of bue scalsw which is sit uate on the outer -dge of the hatack haval aroa at it middle, and patially invaling the cell. The cilias are whitur than in $T^{\prime}$. ghtoncopis, hut fess conspicnomsly so than in T. veallucei.

Female:-l'muside: hrightor grevish hack, with the white areas purer white and hess extendid than in that arx of $T$. glateromis and $T$. mollacei. The wing: are roumber than in $T$, urellecei, and the costal margin is mot marrowly white as in that =1wecters.

Codmaile: very like the fomente of $T$. vallencei, lut on the anterior wings the sulcootal hlue band is wider, and watends firther along the onter margin, the black area is more extended, and the eiliae are more narrowly white. Wh the posterior wings the white hand is narrower, the back area leing more extended.

Expanee of wings: mute. 15 inch: female, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ineh.
The types are in Mr. (irose smiths collection, from stophansort; a menle ant a femele are in the rollesetion of the Ilomomalke Watter linthechild, having heen



## Novitates Zoologicat.

Vol. I.
SEPTEMPER, 1N!4.
No. 4.

## ON ANTHRIBIDAE IN THE MUSEUM OF THE HONOURABLE WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

By DR. K. JORDAN.

1. 

IFollhow in this paper Lacordaire's classification of Antherbidne, though in future considerable alterations in the fosition of many genera will have to be made. A relatively enormons momber of uncharacterised species and genera of this family existing in collections, an attempt of a new classification must he a failure at present. Some of the litherto unknown species contained in the Tring Museum are described in this paper, mostly Indo-Anstralian and African forms. Fortumately enough, the Natural History Museum at Fouth Kensiugton is in possession of the Pascoe Collection, so that I was able to compare our specimens with l'ascoe's types. To the descriptions of new genera and suecies some synonymical notes are added.

## 1. Phloeopemon depressum sp. nov.

ใ. $l$. nigrum, dense albo-cinereo-tomentosum; supra barum lutescens, lateribus (margine extremo elytrorum alho-cinereo) subnigrum, albo-cinereoguttulatum.

Rostrum medio longitrorsum fortiter impressum, hac imprescione in apice triangulariter dilatata, carisam in apice distinctam, in medio ohsoletam, in frontem capitis continuatam ubi sat altam, includente ; carinis dorso-lateralibus intra antennas flexuosis approximatis, versus frontem obsoletis ; sulcis anteocularibns multo minus quam in Phl, ucuticorni impressis; cum capite rugulosum. Antennae cinereo-albopubescentes, clava nigra caeteris articulis vix crassiore.

Prothorax latitudine paulo longior, retrorsum leviter ampliato-rotundatus, maxima latitudine ante basim, fortiter transverse rugatus, dorso antice et postice modice impressus ; impressione antica transversa, ןostica majore ; linea mediana in medio parum profundata densius pubescente ; carina paebasali in medio interrupta gradatim antrorsum curvata, lateris medinm non attingente. Elytra elongata, ad suturam longitrorsm sat fortiter impressa, grano o-punctato-striata, interst itios frimo, tertio, quinto subalbis nigro-maculatis, maculis duabus rlongat is post medianis: et duabus minoribus anteapicalibus in interstitiis tertio et quinto sitis conspicnoribus.

Pygidium apice $i m$ buessum, sultroncatum, angulis levissime reflexis.
Prosternums rugato-punctatum; metasternum et abdousu lateribus fortiter sed
remote, medio minutils, sugmentum ultimum ablominale sat ikense. punctata: ablomen medio brunne-pubescens. Tïhiar anticas apice arcuatae; femora postica medium segmenti tertii abdominalis subattingentia.
long." 16 mm., elytr. 11, lat. is.
This that and elongate species recalls the American genus 1 'ychoderes. but in the fonn of the tibine and the strncture of the rostrum it is similar to I'hloropeneme acuticornis (F\%r.).

Hch. Barram R., N. Bornco (A. Everett coll.).

## 2. Ptychoderes longicollis s 1 . now.

ठ. $I$ '. elongatus, niger, antpnuis pedibusgne rubro-nigris; infra luteo-athidopubesceus, alxlomine serie laterali macularum parvarum nigro-bromearum signato, femoribus uni-, tibiis bi-, brunneo-annulatis, prosterno medio glahro; supra luteo-griseo-pubescens, brunneo-variegat us, prothorace lateribus diseo vix obscuriore, macula basali in utroque latere brumea, elytris basi, lateribus apicerue magis brumeis buam dorso, sinu mediano triangulari brumeo distincto.

Rostrum breve, latitudine basali dimidio longins, supra fortiter tricarinatum, carina media in fronte capitis etiam alta, profundissime quadrisulcat mom ; serobe antemarum maximo. Antennae ( $\delta$ ) corpore paulo longiores. Caput pone oculos dense punctulatum; infra ante prosternum transerse puactulato-rugulosum, ad oculos grossissime punctatum; fronte utrimque vix cariuata; oculis convexis, surra convergentibus. Prothorax valde elongat us, latitudine gnarta parte longior, retrorsum leviter dilatat us, dorso trasverse rugatus, longitrorsmu impressus, sed in impressione longitulinaliter distincte elevatus, hac elevatione antice lata minns conspicua, postice subeariniformi impressionem bipartente; carina antebasali utrimgne leviter hiflesnosa, in medio lateruru arcuata. scutellum valde transversum, longitudine fere duplo litius. Elytra subconvexa, dorso utrimque juxta suturam longitrorsum angustissime impressa ; apice rotundato-declivia, obsolete tuberculata; seriatim pmetata, basi leviter transserse rugata.

Prostermun dispersis punctis grossis, in latere parum densius sitis, instructum, ante cosarum cavitates transterse sulcatum. Segmeutum primm abdominale sine gutta tomentoca. Femora postica abdominis segmenti quarti apicem attingentia.

Long. 15 mm ., rostr. $2 \frac{1}{3}$, elytr. 10, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Differs from the nearest allied species, $P^{\prime}$. obsoletus Jekel, in the much longer prothorax, the short trunk with sery large anteunal grooves, the different form of the prothoracic impression, the more sparingly punctured prosternum, aud other characters.

Hab. Suriman.

## 3. Ptychoderes brevis il, nov.

P. $P^{2}$. niger, pedibus olscuro-rubris; dense subalhido-tomentosus, 1 rothorace macula parva in utronne latere basis sita clytrisque multis maculis minutissimis, tribus in medio distinctioribus, nigris; elytrorm lateribus et parte anteapicali dectivi nigresentilns, levissime olivaceis; femoribus et tihiis macula nigra siguatis.
liontrum breve, latitudine basali tertia jarto longius. Caput heve, pous oculos punctulatum; infra ante prosternum transeree rugulosum, ad oculos punctulatum;

- All npecies ate measured fron the spex of the prothoran th the tip of the pygidiam.
oculis fortiter convexis, supra levissime couvergentibas; fronte lateraliter inconsun ue carinata. Antennae prothoracis basim attingentes. Prothorax latitudine haud longior, lateribus antrorsum subrotundato-attenuatus, disco rugatus, late impressus, merlio transterse elevatus, linea mediana lungitudinali etiam parum devata ; carina dursali recta, medio minime intermuta, lateraliter sat alorupte antrorsum flexa. S'cutellum subcireulare. Elytra convexa, postice fortiter rotundato-deelivia, callo mullo, juxta suturam longitrorsum anguste leviter impressa, fortiter seriatim punctata, margine autico punctorm elevato, dimidio hasali transwerse rugata.

Prosternum medio impressionibus parvis rude, ante coxarum cavitates profunde transverse sulcatum. Processus metasternalis intru coxas intermedias transvers. plicatus. Abdominis segmentum ultimum apice emarginato-truncatum. Tarsorum articulus primus elongatus; femora prostica abdominis segmenti quarti basim attingentia.

Loug. 13 mm ., ro-tr. 2, elytr. 9, lat. 5.
Allied in shape of the elytra to $l^{\prime}$. viridemes schünh., but different from that species in colour, in structure of prothorax and elytrat, and in the slenderer antemane.

IIab. Para. N. Brazil.

## 4. Ptychoderes affinis :1. nov:

ठ. $P$. niger ; infra alho-luteo-tomentosus, prosterno medio nigro, femoribus uni-, tibiis bi-, nigro-annulatis; sulna rostro, capite, prothorace disco, elytris parte depressa suturali luteo-griseo-tomentosis, lateribus fuscis, prothorace basi utrimifue macula elongata nigra, colore luteo-griseo torsi magis quam in $P$. obsoleto ,lek. determinata; occipite utrimque linea nigra notato.

Roustrum robustum, latitudine hasali phns duplo longius. Caput fronte lata leviter tricarinata, vertice pone oculos panctato, infra sparsissime punctulatum atque ante prosternum dense transverse punctulato-rugulosum. Antenaae conpori fere aequales, articulo tertio arcnato, ultimo hreviore quam in $I$. obsoleto. Prothorax longitndine quinta parte angustior, retrorsum dilatatus, lateribus medio inconspicue sinuatus, carina dorsali fortiter biarcuata, versus latera subangulata, dein semicirculariter versus apicem ascendente, in medio laterum parum curvata; disco longitrorsum late profunde impresso, sed in medio transverse clevato, haur rugato. scutellum larum trausversum, rectangnlare. Elytra convexa, ad suturaun longitrorsum sat anguste impressa, apice rotundato-declivia, uon tuberulata, basi fortiter reflesomarginata, juxta humeros impressa, seriatim punctata, striis in dorso levissime impressis, puuctorum margine antico in basi inconspricue elevato.

Prosternum punctis singulis grossis, aute coxas utrimque impressione levissima arcuata instructum. Abdomen ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) in medio segmenti primi gutta rotunda olivaceoprobescente notatum. Femora postjca abdominis segmenti tertii medium attingentia.

Long. 20 mm ., rostr. $3 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 13, lat. 6.
Front of the head broader than in P. obsoletus Jekel (Ins. Saund., i., p. 61 . 1855), to which the new species is allied ; prothoras a little longer than in that species, its diseal impression deeper, chiefly the anterior part of the impression. dise without transerse folds ; elytra mone consex, their apex strongly rounded-declivons, not tubereled; strueture murh ferher; prostenmm with a lew punctures in the middle, not punctate-rugate, as in $l^{\prime}$. wisolet us.

Hab. Brazil.

## 5. Ptychoderes bivittatus sp. nos.

उ7. I'. niger', rostro supra, vitta contiuua in utroque latere capitis et prothoracis sita, vitta laterali prosternali, meso-metasternis, abdomine, pedibuspue pallide luteotomentosis ; prothoracis disco interdum etiam pallide luteo; elytris ochraceo-luteis, parum rostceis, nigro-variegatis, macula juxta seutellum parta, altera magna postmediana dorsali, altera anteapicali irregulari margineque sulbumerali vel toto limbo externo angustissimo bruneo-migris, his maculis male circumscriptis, interdum olsohtis; femoribu: uni-, tiliis bi-, nigro-amulatis; aldomine utrimque seriebus cluabus gutarum 1 arvarum nigrarmu notato.
 dilatatum, parte dorsali supra-antemali versus apicem distincte dilatata; forso tricarinatum, carina media intra oculos vanescente carinis lateralibus magis elevata, fortiore. Caput sub et pone oculos dense sat fort iter punetatum, infra ante prothoracem dense transemse rugulosum, versus rostrum singulis punctis grosis instructum, sulua impunctatum, fronte sine carinis lateralibus, vertice lateraliter ante prothoracem minute gramulozum ; occipite brevi. Antemae (o max.) eorpore parum longiores, articulo decino longitudine paulo angustiore, ultimo elougato, extus in medio sat subito angustiore ; ( 7 ) prothoracis basim subattingentes.

Irothorax longitudine decima parte anguatior, carina hasali iu medio leviter interrupta subrecta, lateraliter rotuudatim versus auticum flexa, in lateribus fere recta, pone marginem anticum abrupta; lateribu* levissime aequabiliter rotundatus, dorso ante basim parum depressus, haud impressus, sat fortiter transerse rugatus, parte angutiore apicali excepta. Scutellum parsum, suheirculare. Elytra (ठ) retrorsum levisime angustati, ( 9 ) larallela ; striatopunctata, punctis versus apicem, praecipue in disco, sparsis minutioribus, in basi grossis, eorum margiuibus anterioribus elevatis granula vel (in basi) rugas transsersas formautibus, his rugis in (ठ) confluis; consexa, juxta suturam longitrorsum levissime depressa, non impressa, apice haud tuberculata.

1'rosternum in utroque sexn ante coxas profunde transverse sulcatum, medio fortissime crassissime punctatum, punctis plus minusve confluis, lateribus in (9) modice punctatum. in ( $\delta^{\pi}$ ) subrugatum. Ahdomen ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) segmento primo sine gutta pilosa. Femora portiea segmenti tertii abxlominalis apicem attingentia; tarsi postici articulo primo longitudine latitudine apieali vix duplo majore.
6. Long. 19 mm ., rostr. $3 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. $12 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 6 .

ㅇ. , $21 \quad, \quad, \quad 3 \frac{1}{4}, \quad, 14, \quad, 7$.
 the elytra seareely depressed along the suture, and the apex not tubereled. The sides of the prothorax, which are usuatly darker than the dise in this genus, are of a greyish hutf colour, like the ${ }^{\text {mply }}$, tudinal hand which is continuous with a hand of the same colour on each side of the head, and is also continued to the elytra, but becones here darker with a tint of rose colour.

The prothoma is as broad hehind the apical constriction as before the base, where the carina curves round towards the Front, with the side feebly rounded. The dise is rugate, and the protermm rough with confluent prumetures, at in $P$ '. cellosus Jek., $I^{\prime}$. obsoletexs Jek., and $I^{\prime}$. mixtus Jd.; diec not at all impressed.

Mab. Tehuanteree, Mexico; and Choutales, Nicaragua.

Mecocerus Sehomh. (fron. Cure, i., 1. 115, 1833).
This genus is well characterised, and the species belonging to it bear a close resemblance to each of her in gentral aplearaner ; it can eavily he thistingnished from the allied forms with a cylindrical or subeylindrical rostrum, which is dilated at the apex, by the following characters: front of the head very narrow-a charaeter which reminds one of Acorinus, Litocemes, etc.; first antemal joint elongate, conical. second very short; carina of the prothorax laterally not extending heyond the middle; elytra short, strongly convex hehind, about half as long again as hroad.

The prosternum of the nute is armed with two spines in all species of which I have a larger series before me; the spines are develoled according to the size of the specimens, and vanish entirely in the smallest examples. M. wallocei Pare., M. simulutor l'ase., M. inerm is Thoms., ete., are sad to have an marmed prostermum ; but examining Paseoe's small type-specimen of mallucei, and larger males of this surcies in the 'ling Musemm, I fonnd this species to possess a strongly armed frostermm in large examples, while the small males show scarcely a trace of the spines. Of M. simulutor Pasc. I have not seen large forms, hut the prosternum of the four males of this species I could examine is similar to that of small examples of amed speries, so that I have no doubt that large mates of simulutor will also have a spined hreast. Henee 1 believe the presence or absenee of spines on the prostermum is not a character of great specific value.

The impression between the spines of the prostemum varies like the spines. The metasternmm of the mule bears in the middle a small and scarcely impressed rounded spot, which is densely eovered with a relvety pile,

From Mecotropis Lacord. (fen. Coleopt., vii., ]. 495, 1866) the present gemus is at onee differentiated by the prothoracie carina not extending to near the apical margin, and by the much shorter elytra.

To Mecotropis Lacord., and not to Mecocerus schouls., helong the following sppeies: insigmis Pase., from C'eram; moculosus Pasc., from C'eram ; patherimus Thoms., from Aru Is. ; and vuriegtetus (1)liv.), from Amboina. The heautiful Andaman insect deseribed as Mecocencs sulphureus by ('h. (). Waterhouse masi he referred to the genus Eugigras Thoms.

The genus Mecocerus Selounh. ranges over tropical West Afriea and Asia, and does not go farther east than Java and Bomeo, as far as we know at present.

## 1. AFRHAN SPECIEK.

## 6. Mecocerus fasciatus sp. nov:

§ ․ . M, niger, fusco-griseo-olivaceo-pubescens, rostri caputispue linea mediana, elytrorm fascia transversa postbatshi, in sutura prum sersus sontellum dilatata, metasterni fascia transversa in lateribus lata, in medio angusta, fallide lateotomentosis. liostrum grosse rugato-pumetatum, sura sat late suleatum, snleo antrorsum gradatim latiore, in apice fortiter dilatato; dimidio hasali-sicut caput canaliculatum ; carinis juxta sulcum medianmm sitis in apice levibus; apice medio levissime carinato. Antemat articmlis apice griseo-, chata nigro-brmmes-pmbesorntibus, ( ( ) corpore dimidio longiores, (\%) prothoracis hasim vix attingentes. I'rothoms ante soutellum leviter impressins, sat sparsim sed distincte gramulatus (in utrogue.
sexn), sime impressionilns discoidalihus. Rlytra prothorace parum lation (forma speciei M. Whombens (bued. dietac), leviter punctato-striata.

Prostemum gramatam, gramulis in medio prostemi merers et in toto prosterno feminae sparsius sitis, ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) impressione latitudine multo bresiore ejus medio parum elevato, it juxta impresionem utrimque dente longo acuto basi magis quam margini prostemi antico appoximato instructum ; in more porro dente impresioncque obsoletis vel mullis. Metasternum metio macula luteo-pubescente notatum. Pedes grisei, tarsi tihiis femoribusque densins puheseentes.

ठ. Jong. 14 mm ., rostr. 5, elytr. 9, lat. 6.
子. ., $13 \frac{1}{2}, \quad, 4, \quad 8 \frac{1}{3},, 6$.
The elytral of this form are a little longer than in . 1. mnisechi Thoms; the legs. of the male are modrately elongate: the tip of the hind femora extends only a little bevond the apex of the abdomen.

In colour of the pubescence and shape and colour of the hand of the elytra it reminds one very much of a species of longicorns (Enmimetes haroldi (Sued.) which occurs in the same locality.

Hth. Kuilu R., Fr. C'ongo (A. Mocquerys, 1892) ; and Ogowe R. (type).

## 7. Mecocerus fuscoplagiatus sp. nov.

ठ ㄱ. M. niger, fusco-brunneo-, vel griseo-hrunneo-pubescens, pubis colore pro luce parmm variante. hostrum crassum, dorso leviter sulcatum, basi profunde sat late canaliculatum, sulco apice dilatato, inter antennas parum profundato; in apicis medio subearinatum, carinis dorsalibus suleo latera praetexentibus sat levibus aute oculos parum approximatis ; rugato-punctatum, lateribus intra carinas laterales sat fortes ab oculis infra ad antennarum sulcos descendentes et dorsales grossissime punctatum ; capitis rostrique medinm sparsim griseo-pubescens. Antennae corpore triplo longiores ( $ठ$ ), vel prothoracis basin vix attingentes ( $\circ$ ), sparsim, articulis $7^{\circ}-8^{\prime \prime}$ ( $\%$ ) parum densius, $1^{\text {mhesentes, clava brumeo-tomento*a ; ( } \delta \text { ) sapo oculos vix }}$ attingente, apice sat fortiter incrassato, articulo tertio multo breviore, articulis $3^{n}$ 7" arenatis. Prothorax sat hrevis, latitudine tertia parte longior, minutissime dense ruguloso-punctatus, nommullis maculis minutis valde inconspieuis, saeue absentibus, interdum maculis duabus majoribus antrorsum convergentibus notatus. Elytra latitudine dimidio longiora, punctato-striata, macula hromeo-nigra (in utroque elytro) postmediana rotundata magna, saepe marginem externum attingente pumctis grivenalhis praecipue postice cincta ornata, praeterea nombullis punctis griseo-allhis ver-us basim et in parte deelivi apicali, duohs (uno in singuln elytro) prope suturam ante apicem sitis parmon conspiruoribus, signata.
 sime strigulowo-punctulatum. Metasternum ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) impressione rotundata mediana nigro-pilowi instructum. Pedes sat sparsim, tarsi dense griwo-pubescentes; pedes antici ( $\delta$ ) vix clongati.
long. 12 mm , rostr. $3 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 8 , lat. $5 \frac{1}{2}$.
In one specimon the pootmedian black patch of each elytron is much more conspeuous than it is in others, as the rest of the elytra of this example is almost uniformly puhesent grey.

Hub. Kuilu (A. Hoequerys, 1892).
The male differs: from M. inermis Thoms. especially in having the prosternum granular, the first joint of the antennae shorter, and the third to seventh or eighth
joints curved ; in a male of IV. inermis Thoms. in the Tring Museum, which agrees fairly well with Thomson's figure and description, the first antennal joint reaches almost the middle of the eye, the intermediate joints are straight, and neither the prosternum nor the pronotum bear granules. A fenale of 11. inermis is not in our collection.

## 8. Mecocerus ater sp. nov.

o ㅇ. $1 \%$. ater, splendens. Rostrum grosse dense rugato-punctatum, apice ahrupte fortiter dilatatum, supra longitudinaliter sat late impressum, hac impressone antrorsum parum latiore, in parte apicali late triangulari, in basi canaliculata, canaliculo ante oculos sat profundo, in medio rontri panescente. ('aput prom pronctatum, brunneo-nigro-, medio sicut rostrum supra alho-griseo-pubescens. Antemae (ठ) corpore plus duplo longiores, articulo primo oculorum marginem auticum non attingente, apice sat fortiter incrassato, minime arcuato, (f) elytrorum lasim non attingentes; sparim, in (f) parum densins griseo-alho-pmescentes; articulis duobus ultimis in utropue sexu, et articulo nono apice (ठ) aut toto ( $\ddagger$ ) nigro-brunneotomentosis. I'rothorax antice leviter transwerse impressus, suheonstrictus, dor*o utrimyue minime inaequalis, pone carinam antebasalem sat fortiter declivis, basi medio suhimpressa, minutissime densisime graumato-coriacens, punctis dispersis, eorum margine posteriore elevato granuliformi ( $\delta$ ), ant vix elevato ( 7 ), instructus, dorso medio sat sparsim albo-griseo-pmhesefns. Elytra pone scutellum parum, mox pone marginem hasalem sat fortiter gilhosa, striato-punctata, striis levissime impressis, interstitiis non convexis singulis punctis notatis; elytrorum limbe et fascia transversa pance obliqua in margine exteriore latiore suturam fere attingente brunneo-nigro-tomentosis, tomento pro luce in grisem mutante, fascia mediana alho-griseomarginata.

Prostermm ( $\delta$ ) disurse granulosum, granulis in medio sparsissimis, fortiter impressum, in impressiouis medio 1 narum suluarinato-elevatum, utrinque dente longo acuto parum arcuato mox pone impressionis marginem anticum sito armatum ; (i) medio ante coxas leviter himpressum, lateribus disperse suhgramulato-punctatum, medio suhaeve. Meso-metasternum, alulonen brunneo-migro-tomentosa, segmentorum abdominalium tertii quartique margine postico barm alho-griseo-pubescente. Pedes antici ( $\delta$ ) elougati ; femora spram, tiliae densius, tarsi dens" allow-grisenpubescentes.

ठ. Long. 17 mm ., rostr. 6, elytr. 11 , lat. $7 \frac{1}{4}$.
+. , 15 , ,. $4 \frac{1}{2},, 10$, , $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
This species has almost the same outline as M. maiszechi, Thoms: the legs of large males are much less (fongate, and their antemate are also prophtionately shorter than in M. mriniszechi.

The black colour distinguishes this form from all Mecocems listhento known.
Ifub. Kıilu, Fr. ('onga (A. Moequerys, 1892) ; \& Loanda.

## 11. WINAN NPECIES.

## 9. Mecocerus gazella ㄷhönh.

This species, which ranges over Malacea, inmatra, Java, and Borneo, is somewhat variable in the structure of the rostrm, and in colour.

In the typical form from lava, the interocular sulens of the head is short and narow, and runs out, sery soon hefore the anterior margin of the eyes, into the
median carina of the ro-trom ; that carina is long, extending from the base to near the antemae ; the dorsolateral kiel of the rostrm is rather slight towards the hase.

The puhescence forms on the elytra indistinct spots hetween which stand here and there blackish spots; sometimes the whole upher surface is ashy grey, and in such specimens the elytral spots are scarcely perceptible.

In a second form from Perak, Sumatra, and Bunguran (Natuua blands), the rostrum and the colonr are the same as in the typical form, but the elytra bear longitudinal rows of strongly marked, small, whitish grey spots, which are eparser and smaller in the middle of the elytra, so that the latter have a more or less feebly marked transserse hackish hand. I propose to name this aberration Mecocernes ffezellu ah. guttatus ab. nor.

A series of specimens from loorneo and Nias lsland is elothed with a dirty yellowish puhescence, the elytra have longitudinal stripes of a somewhat paler pubescence, these stripes are interrupted by blackish spots as in typical lavanese examples, and all specimens are marked with an ill-detined blackish dorsal patch in the middle of each elytron. The frontal groose of the head is deep and rather hroad, and runs along the middle of the rostrum for more than a third ol the way between eyes aud antennae ; there it meet x the short but rather high dorsal carina of the rostrum, and accompanies this carina on each side as a feeble but obvious groose; the dorsolateral keels of the rotrum are rather strong. I name this form M. gusella ab. brimnescens ab. nov.

In one specimen of brumescens from N. Borneo the median carina of the rostrum is entirely obsolete.

Between these three principal variations of guzella exist intermediate forms, chiefly as regards the tint of the puhescence.

## 10. Mecocerus basalis sp, not.

© \$. M. niger ; capite, prothorace, elytrorm hasi, corpre infero pedibusque dence albo-lutoso-tomentosis.

Caput macula utrimque postoculari, interdum vifta anteoculari, nigra notatum; sulco frontali usque ad rostri apicem continuato, antrorsum gradatim dilatato, pone insertionem antennarum catinam mimutam brevem includente; earinis rostri dorsolateralihus et lateralibus obseletis; rostro hasi cylindrico. Antemae ( 9 ) articulo octavo alho-luteotomentoso, wothoracis basim subattingentes, ( $\delta$ ) totae nigrae. Prot horax dorso longitrorsum depressins, utrimifue signat ura magna irregulari maculam minutam albo-lutosau includente, praeterea in utrisque lat eribus quat nor maculisduabus apicalibus parum elongatis, duahus hasalihus-nigris notatus, macula dorsolaterali hasali interdum eum plaga dorsali confluente. Elytra leviter striatopunctata, interstitiis antice sparsim punctulatis; margine basali et regione humerali albo-lutosa, callo lumerali et macula parva laterali infahumerali nigris exceptis, deinde nigris, in striarum interstitiis sat sparsim alho-lutoso- et nigro-maculata.

Prosternum lateraliter sparsim granulatum; ( $\delta^{3}$ ) medio fortiter impressum, impressione medio minus profundata tquan in utroçue latere, utrimyue spina acuta fortiter areuata mox ante coxas sita armatum ; (i) ante coxas leviter transverse sulcatum. Netasternum ntrimque duabus maculis nigris ollique transverse dispositis ornatum; abdominalia segmenta lateribus uni-nigro-maculata. Pedes autici in utropne sexu elongati; omnia femoma hasi, apice, macula (vel anmulo) meelia nigra
sicut fihiarum medimn et apex, et tarsorum articuli secmolus et tertius, et apex articulorum primi et quarti.
long. 19 mm ., roatr. 7 , elytr. 13, lat. 9.
Allied to $M$. zeallucei, but at once distingnished from that speeces by the rostrum, the middle sulcus of which runs trom the front of the head to the tip of the rostrum, gratually becoming broader anteriorly, and including a very short and sometimes obsolete carina ; in M. wallucpi the fromal sulcus stops soon hefore the eyes, where it meets the median carina of the rostrum, which does not reach the apical triangular impression ; the dorso-lateral kepls are very feeble in M. brisulis, while in M. wallacei they are much more raised. 'The pinhescence of the head, prothorax, hase of elytra, and underside is cream colour in M. husulis ; the hackish humeral and poxt-limmero-lateral spots of the elytra and the two spots on the metasternum are arranged in one oblique ray; this ray, when viewed from the side, appears to be borderyl behind hy a rather well-defined creamy hand. The prosternal impression, which is simple in 11. wallacei, is divided into two parts in M. butsatis, the middle of the impression being less deef, than the sides.

Hab. Borneo.

## 11. Mecocerus allectus Pasc.

There are two different looking forms of this species in the Tring Museun Specimens from Penang, which agree with Pascoe's type, have the elytra densely pubescent yellowish ashy; a spot near the scutellum, a larger one just behind the middle, and some scattered smaller rpots, are black. The prothorax hears a median mark of the colom of the elytra, extending from the apex to the base, including anteriorly. and posteriorly a thin black median line; that mark is bi- or trisimuate at each side. the ante-basal sinus usually deepest. In the other form from liuhy llines, Liper Burma (W. Doherty), and Carin ('heha, Burma ( $9010-1,100 \mathrm{~m}$. . I. Fea, Dec. J 888), the pubescence is a little more greyish; the elytra are black, and covered with a number of yellowish ashy spots arranged in rows; the median mark of the pronotum is interrupted before the middle ; the anterior part of that marking consists of two dongate. anterionly strongly convergent pots. I mame this form Mecocerus allectus ab. muculutus ab. nov.

Two specimen: from V̈ctoria Point, Tenasserim, stand hetween muculutus and typical cllectus.

The colom of the pubescence of the rostrum is variable in both forms; in Pascoe" type-specimen, as well as in some specimens of both variations in the Tring Musemm, the rostrum is black, the yellowish ashy pubescence of the front of the head suddenly stopping before the eyes; in other sqecimens this pmbescence is extended farther down the hack of the routrum, and in others again it reaches the tip of the latter.

## 12. Mecocerus brevipennis sp. nov.

of if. M. guzelln ab. brumesconti colore similis, sed structura et forma facile di-tinguemdus. sulens frontalis profundus, in quarta parte basali rostri evanesens, nhi hasim carinae medianae rostri ineludens; hac carina sumacha, alta; cariuae dorso-laterakes rostri bene expessac. Prothorax gramlatns, gramlis in ( $\delta$ ) densius quam in (f) sitis; carina antehavali medio ( $\delta^{*}$ ) barum convexa, (f) recta. Flytra lata, hrevia, postice ad suturam parm impressa, punctatostriata, interstitiis luteo- et nigro-brmoneo-maculatis,

I'ronternum ( ${ }^{\circ}$, impressione profunda, in ( $\delta^{7}$ ) minore plicatura longitudinali in partes duas divisa, dualue spinis longis gracilihus instructum, ( $\%$ ) transerse leviter hisuleatum.

Long. 13 mm., rostr. 4, elytr. 9, lat. 61
The dorso-lateral keels of the ro-trum are well marked; they approach each other so slightly between the antennae that, when seen from ahove, they almost appear to the parallel. The median sulens of the from of the head and hase of the rostrum is deeper than in atl the other species of Alecocerus, and mons a little way along each side of the median carina of the rostrum; this carina is rather high, and reaches from the hasal fourth of the rostrum to between the antennae.

Hnb. Barram Ri., N. Borneo, and Malacca.
Ihffers from $M$. grisella, to which it is similar in colour, especially in the granulose pronotum and short elytra.

## 13. Mecocerus simulator P'ase.

This species will he at once reeoguised by a small tubercle on each elytron standing on the third interstice just at the begimning of the apical declivous part. The examples in Pascoe's Collection resemble in colour and pattern the Ifecocerus acnllacei I'asc.-i.e. the base of the elytra is more or less ashy grey, and somewhat spotted with grey, while the rest of the elytra is more or less hrown, hearing a few grevish fots only. Three specimens in the Tring Museum from the Barran River. N. Borneo, and one from the Kina Balu, are similar in coloration to M. grezellu ab. brumescens at. nov.

## I4. Mecocerus maculifer sp. nor.

ठ. If. niger, griseo-hrmmeo-pubescens, allo-Inteo-maeulatn. Rostrum dimidio longins yuam apice latum, intra antennas transerse impressum, parte hasali medio profundissime sulcata, sulco etiam antice intra oculos profundo, oculorum marginem fosticum attingente sed ejus parte postica sat subito minus profundata ohsolescente, praterea dorso ntrimque impressione ah oculis ad apicem deseendente ante medium minus profundata instructum, apice medio subcarinatum, infra oculos carimua ac juxta carinulam sulculo notatum; mentum consexum rugato-pmetatum, ro-trum hasi infra rugatum.

Antemnae corpore plus duplo longiores. rufae, apice hrumene articulis $8^{\circ}$ apice ace $9^{\circ}$ hawi alho-pubescentibus, $\mathrm{I}^{\prime \prime}$ oculorum medium attingente, $3^{\circ}$ quarto parum hreviore.

Prothomax dorso lateribns sultiliter punctatus, longitudine parum latior. aequahiliter modice convexns, lorso ante earinam duahus guttis, laterihus macula majore albo-luteis signatus. Scutellum lineare.

Flytra doso leviter planata, posterius fortiter convexa, humeris rotundati, lateribus parallela, posterins rotundata, subtilissine seriatim punetata, macula suturali parum transersa post basali, singulo elytro praterea septem maculis notato, omibus
 subsuturali mediana, $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ minore et $5^{4}$ post medianis, una in interspatio quarto, altera intra strias fuintam ef octavam sitis, $6^{2}$ et $7^{2}$ in declivitate apicali transcerse dispositis, macula posthumerali omnium maxima.

Pygidinm hasi himaenlatum. Prosternum sine structura conspieua ante coxas medio insensim phanatum. Fipisternum mooothoracicate, sieut macula magua laterali
metasternali cum macula elytrorm posthumerali conflua, allhum vel luteo-allum. Segmenta abdominalia ? luteo-maculato.

P'edes rufi, femoribus medio tibiisque apice extremo hrunneis; tarsis hasi excepta subnigris, haud elongatis quan in aliis speciebus hujus generis, articulo primo tarsorum anticorum tertia parte longitndinis tihiarun ac tribus artieulis reliquis breviore.

Long. 10 mm ., rostr. $1_{5}^{1}$, elytr: 7 , lat. 5.
The spot behind the shoulder of the elytra is of a whiter tint than the other spots on the upperside.

The two male specimens hefore me are slightly different; in the smaller one the rostrum is less impressed at the ipex, since the two dorsal impressions are not extended beyond the insertion of the antennae, and the elytar are distinctly striatepunctuate, not simply seriately punctuate, as in the type-specimen.

Hab. Java occid., Snkabumi, :2,000 feet (type), and l’engalengan, 4,000 feet (11. Fruhistorfer, 18:3).

In the tarsi not heing elongate, this species differs from the other forms of Mecocerus, and is, in this clasacter, a connecting link hetween Mecocerus and Physopteris.

## 15. Physopterus alboguttulatus k . nor.

© 9. Ph. brunneo-rufus, olivaceo-cinereo-puhescems, alho-guttulatus, Rostrum intra antennas parmo transverse impressum, sulco mediano basi profundo in hae impressione evauescente versus verticem in carimula minuta prolongato, ante oculos basi ntrimque lougitrorsum leviter impressum haud suleatum, intra hane impressionem et sulcum medianum cariua obtusa retrorsum octes supra marginante in vertice evanescente instructum; fortiter rugatum. Gaput minutissime punctulatum, genis parum cinereis. Antennae luteo-rufae, clava (ठ) valde, (\%) parum elongat a nigro-brunnea. Prothorax convexns, antice angustatns, carina dorso merlio levissime convexa; dnobus punctis medianis ac utrimgue eireiter 5 lateralibus alhis. Elytra retrorsum parum ampliata, sutura inconspicue deplanata, striata, ante declivitatem apicalem in interwatio tertio tuberculo parum elevato nigro-piloso armata, interstitiis $1,3,5,7,9$ punctis albic notatis.

Pygidium longitudine vix latius, fortiter rotundatum. Prosternum punctatum, medio ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) insensim impressum. Metastemum et abdomen laterihus punctis alhis signata. P'edes rufi, femoribus medio tarsispue apice hrumeis.

Long, 8 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. $5 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Ilab. , Tava orient., Montes Tengger, 4,000 feet ( HI . Fruhstorfer, 1890).
The $t$ wo dorsal carinae of the rostrum which limit the median suleus run along the unper margin of the eyes and form a kind of eyebrow.
16. Physopterus tuberculosus sp. nov.
q. Ph. uiger, infra pulbe grisea, supra sordide lummeo-nigra sultiliter grisea mixta haud maculata vestitus.

Rostrum intra antemas transverse impressum, apice fere planatun, hasi medio profunde sulcatum in fronte abhreviata, utrinuue carina a sulcosat late remota postice marginem superiorem oculorum tangente instructum. Antemae prothoracis hasim
vix superantes, sat cravae, articulis 1 et 3 fere aequilongis, 2 multo breviore, $4^{\circ}$ Iongiore, 5 - -8 decresentibus, 7 et 8 alhis, $9-11$ migris, eaeteris sparsim allopuhesceutibus.

Yrotherax dorso medio ntrimpue justa linean medianam tuberculo paulo elevato nigro-tomentoso armatus, carina antelasali medio leviter interruta lateribus: parum versus apicem flexa.

Elytra postier vix latiora quam hasi, sutura parmon depressa, humeris distinctis rot undatis, levissime striata, interspatiotertio quat nor tuberculis : primo basali, secundo mediano, tertio caeteris magis elevato vesus apieem directo ante deelivitatem apiealem, quarto minto in partis deelisis medio ; int erspatio quint o tuberculo paulo elevato ante fleelivitatem apicalem; interspatio septimo quatuor tuberculis minutis: uno antemediano, altero portmediano, tertio ante declivitatem apicalem, fluarto parum magis elevato in declivitate apicali sitis, nigro-tomentosis notata.

Pygidium haut longius quam latum, apice rotundatum. Prosternum functatum. Femora et tibiae medio, hae cum tarsorma articulis etiam apice nigrate.

Loug. 8 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{2}{3}$, elytr. $5 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $4 \frac{2}{4}$.
Hub. .lava.
This and the preceding speeies have the elytra searcely gibhous helind, as is the ease in Ph. gibbosus Guér,; but in the structure of the antemnae, rostrum, legs, etc., they agree quite well with that species.

## 17. Mecotropis arcifer sp. nor:

8. M. ater, nigro-pubescens, albo-siguatus. Caput et rostrum medio allopubencentia; istud sat longum, hasi cylindricum, latitudine hasali triplo longius, medio late profunde suleatum, sulco in apice dilatato haud profundato uhi carinulam medianam includente, sulco supra-antennali fere usque ad oculos contintato sed hic leviter impresso, carimula exterius ei latus tegente supra antemnarum acetabulum sat fortiter elevata; lateribus sat grose parum remote punctatum. Oculi antice vix emarginati. Antennae versus apicem hruneae, corpore vix tertia parte longiores, articulo primo graeili, secundo primo tertia parte breviore. Frons carinata ; caput infra pmetatum sicut rostrum. Prothorax longitndine guarta parte angustior, carina parte dorsali leviter trisinuata, lateribus suhangulatim ant rorsum flexa. parte laterali paulatim versus inferum descendente, minime aequahiliter curvata; maculis guatuer alhis bene expressis omaths: una apicali, seeunda hasali, medianis, tertia ef quarta in utrispue lateribus sitis, postmedianis. Seutellum album. Elytra punctato-striata, interstitiis retrorsum sensim convexis, in singulo elytro sex signaturis alhis notata : una basali florsali trausversa, suturan non attingente, intus latiore, extus barum versus postieum tlexa et interrupta, secunda dorsali antemediana quatrangulari, tertia laterali fere in medio sita, transversa, quarta postmediana dorsali trausversa angusta, quinta anteapicali areuata a margine externo ad suturam ascendente extus interrupta, sexta apicali suturali punctiformi.

Pygidium limaculatum. Prostermm utrimque inter cosas et marginem antionm masula ovali alla ornatum, ante cosas areuatim impressum of puris punctis instructum ; medio (sient mesostermm) bube alha sat sparsa vestitum. Meso- et metastermum postiee allo-limbata; ablominalia segmenta guat uor prima quingue matenlis allois motata: metliana triangulari, magna, lateri-margimali parva, intermedia ovata wel elongata; his maculis cum limbo portico albo-pubescente confluis; segmentum quintum medio album, l'edes sparsim albo-pubescentes, antici valde elongati; tarsorum articuli primus ot quartus (basi apiceque exestutis) allio.
long. 16 mm., rostr. 4, elytr. 11, lat. $5 \frac{1}{2}$.
Mob. Java.
Distinguished by the rather slender rostrum, the keeled front of the heak, the pattern of the uprer-and underside, and by the white pobeseent first and last farsal joints.

## 18. Mecotropis brevirostris sp. nov.

of of. 1/. ater, nigro-pubescens, albo-signatus. Rostrmm vitta mediana usque ad prothoracis basim ascendente, in prothoracis medio interrupta, ornatum, breve, suleo medio profundo trans oculos continuato instructum, inter antemas parum elevatum, apice triangulari-rot undato-impressum, antemarum acetabulis apertis, sulco supraantennali minuto mox pone antemas evanescente, lateribus sublaeve, apice rugatum, latitudine basali vix duplo longins. Oculi emarginati. Antennate (ó) lougissimae, articnlo primo fortiter crassato, secundo brevissino, (f) elytrorum basim attingentes, articulo primo graciliore. Prothorax longitudine quinta parte angustior, carina dorso medio basi parallela, latrorsum leviter, dein fere semicirculariter versus inticum ascendente, in lateribus ui Hexnosa ni augulata; disco longitrorsum parum planatus, laevis, prafter vittam medianam puncto dorso-laterali postmediano et duohus punctis. interdmm obsolet is medianis alhis notatus. Scutellum nigrum. Elytra striato-punctata, interstitiis altematim leviter convexis, maculis sat sparsis albis, in singulo elytro utriusque sexus tribus majoribus, oruata, una posthumerali laterali irregulari fere semi-anmuliformi, secunda dorsali ante-, tertia dorsali post-mediana, his subpuadrangularibus vel irregularibus, in (ठ) praeterea vitta brevi suturali postscutellari, cateris maculis-una vel duabus basalibus, nomullis merlianis, duabus anteapicalibus -parvis.

Prostemum ante coxas leviter areuatim impresinn, ( $\delta$ ) patucis punctic ineonshicuis instructum, in utropue sexu subtilissime rugnlosum, lateribus postice in impressione basali gutta albia notatum. Metasteruum ad marginem losticum utrimque tribus maculis, segmenta abdominalia (yuintum exceptum) una macnla, albis oruata. Pygidium bimaculatum. Perles antici elongati.

Long. 16 mm., rostr. B, elytr. 10, lat. $5 \frac{1}{2}$.
The spots of the elytra are sparser than in M. veriegrotus (Oliv.), puntherinus (Thoms.), and maculosms (lase.); the rostrum is very short and thick, its fold above the anteunal grooves is slightly marked, while the median sulens is deep and lrond.

Hab. Buru I. (W. Noherty).

## 19. Mecotropis fruhstorferi sp, nov.

ठ. M. niger, dense cinereo-puhescens, nigro-signatus.
Rostrum apice panlo angustins guam longum, clorso sulco mediano int ra antemuts mims profndato, apice triangulariter dilatato, basi lato profundo, retrorsmom trans oculos ascendente aute prothoracem evanescente, infra fortiter rugato-punctat man ; suleis antemarum sulento dorso-laterali cinctis. Oenli antiee truncati. Antenmae corpore triplo longioms, articulo tertio prothormis medium sat longe superante, :3 ot $4^{\circ}$ et $8^{\prime \prime}$ apice allo-phbercentilus.
l'tothorax latatuline panm longior, forso postice leviter phanatus Land impresus, utrimpue vitta dorsali ace linea vel vitta intemma laterali, merdio duabus guttis minutis, altera pone matginem apicalem, altera in disco sita comexis ae eum carina
basali linea ohsoleta conjunctis, nigris notatus; carima laterali pone apicem subito abrup,ta.

Elytra latitudine duplo longiora, sutura levissime depressa, ad apieem usque striatopmetata, interstitiis hasi excepta serie punctorum instructis, lineola havali parmm obliqua phs minnsve ossiformi juxta seutellmen incipiente, gutta mediana intra strias $1^{\text {nan }}$ et $4^{\text {anm }}$, angulo acuto versus anticom directo ante declivitatem apicalem intra suturan of strian septimam basi excepta plus minuse nigram. praterea nomullis guttis suturalibu* liberis vel conlhus at marginalibus, ace nomullis punctis minutis dispersis nigris signata.

Pygidium linea mediana angustissima nigra notatum. Alxlomen lateribus serie macularun minutarum fuscarum signatum. Tibiaw apice cum tarsis nigro-pubescentes, his articulis primo ace quarto basi alho-cinereis.
long. 13 mm ., rostr. $\because$, elytr. 9, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
ILub. Java orient., Montes Tengger, 4,000 feet (II. Frulnstorfer, 1890).
Named in honour of the collector who sent ns several new itnthribidae.
The pattern of the upperside is somewhat variable as regards the size of the black markings.

## 20. Sintor quadrimaculatus sp. nov.

ठ \$ $\ddagger . S$. niger, infra pube cinerea, sulra fulva restitus. Rostrum prothorace parum brevins, dorso late sulcatum, sulco ante oculos evanescente, bicarinatnm. Caput ád oculos fulvo-puhescens, fronte medio leviter convexum. Antemate ( $\delta$ ) prothoracis laxim haud attingentes, (f) parum lreviores, rufae, apice brunneat; ( $\delta$ ) articulo 3 primo et secundo paum longiore, ( $f$ ) atequilongo, $4-8$ gradatim decrescentibus, 8 fere longitudine noni ( $\delta^{7}$ ), vel ( $\ddagger$ ) 8 nono dimidio breviore.

Prothorax longitudine haud latior, lateribus usque ante banim recte ampliatus, dein inseusim sinuatns subrectus, dorso ante basim leviter depressus, punctulatus, fuscus, linea mediana inconspicua ac vitta laterali fulvo-cinereis ; carina basali dorso concava.

Scutellum albo-cineremm. Elytra retrorsum gradatim angustata, dorso planata, ad apicem usque striato-puncfata, guttis duabns: nigris, una laterali antemediana, altera clorsali ante declivitatem apicalem sita, notata.

I'ygidinm medio convexum, margine apicati medio cum segmento abdominali anali leviter acuto-productum. Pedes hrmanei.

Long. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. $4 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\boldsymbol{U}_{\frac{2}{3}}^{2}$.
Ilab. Sumatra.
Note.-The genus Macrotrichius Motscla., Bull. Mosc., 4s, p. 231 (187.4), is identical with Ancylotropis Jekel, Ins. Stund., i., p. 94 (1855). Macrotrichius niveinasus Motscl., l.c., is the same ats A. weterhousei Jekel, l.c. Mucr. scabratus Hotseh., l.c., is distinct, and probahly the same species which lacordaire mentions in his Fen. Col., vii., 1. 509, note I (1866); four specimens from Cape York in the Tring Musemm agree very well with Motschoulky's description; the Itel." "des tles de le Soult," given by Motschoul.ky, is certainly wrong.

## 21. Sympactor longicornis sp. nov.

8. S. niger; antennis hasi peelibusque rufecentibus. Kostrum prothorace dimidio longius; in parte basali inter oculos et antemas subsonica medio subtiliter canaliculatum, inconspicue longitrorsum impressum, hac impressione cum capitis
medio et parte infraoculari grisco-fulvo-puluescente; intra antemas utrimeque sulculo minuto instructum; in parte apricali depressa antrorsum gradatim fortiter dilatatum, planatum, margine anicali recto, angulis prum rotundatis ; surra et infra fortiter rugatum, infra etiam longitrorsmm leviter bisulcatum, ad oculos sicut caput sublate sparsim punctulatum. Mentum laeve. Oculi oblongi, marginibus inferioribus medio sat rectis, frontalibus antrorsum vix convergentibos. Frons angusta. Anteman corpore dimidio vel fere duplo longionibus, pone rostri medium insertas, articulo primo oculorum medium fere attingente, 4 parum longiore quam 3,3 ac $5-8$ subatequalibus, ultimo longissimo. Prothorax longitudine dimidio latior, maxima latitudine ad carinam antebasalem, lateribus medio parum rotundato-ampliatus, pue medium leviter siuuatus, antrorsum sat fortiter angustatus, pone marginem anticum leviter constrictus, dorso longitrorsum leviter impressus, impressione ante basim parum conspicuore et subtilissime canaliculata, ante medium transverse leviter subsulcatus; vitta sat lata mediana ad carinam in medio retrorsum flexam dilatata, utrimpue linea temi longitudinali ab apice ad hasim abeunte, impressione transversa antemediana griseo-fulvo-pubescentibus, cariua laterali mox ante medium abbreviata etianı supra griseo-fulvo-marginata. Elytra retrorsum angustata; basi medio rotundato-dilatata parum elevata, angulis humeralibus depressis rotundatis; dorso subplanata, ante medium prarum impressa ; decem-striato-punctata, punctis ante apicem obsoletis, apice ipso impunctato, stria nona basali brevi. interstitio primo antice lato uni-seriatim-punctato longe pone basim sat abrupte angustato, quinto subcariniformi sicut tertii parte anteapicali, secundo et quarto planatis, spptimo et nono levissime convexis; dorso inter suturam et striam quintam griseo-fulvo-pubescentia, hac plaga basi usifue ad humeros dilatata, ante apicem usque ad striam suturalem sinuata, maculas parvas ovales mam post basalem ad striam primam sitam, secundam uhi hac stria suturae approximata, tertian et quartam mox pone secundam, transverse dinpositas, hane ad striam secundam, ilham ad quartam cum limbo nigricante confluam, includente; limbo nigricante etiam nomullis guttis grieeo-fulvis, ma vel duabus humerabibus, una submediana subrotundata, una marginali parmm majore e regione sinu nigro dorsali auteapicali, ante et post eam ad striam septimam macula minntissima, praeterea una apicali marginali, signata.
l'ygidium apice rotundatum, medio canaliculatum, caualiculo postice abbreviato, utrimgue macula elongata signatum. Infra cum perlibus pubescens. Prosternum parum inaeguale, punctatun; mesostermum antice medio ruguloso-punctatum, processu intercoxali lato medio convexo, subtuberculato; metasternum et abdonen laevia, hoc apice levissime emarginatum, longitrorsum (praecipue segmento ultimo) larum impressum. Tarsi apicem versus nigrescentes.
$\delta$. Long. 13 mm ., rostr. 6, elytr. $9 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
ค. , 9 , , $4, \quad, 6 \frac{1}{2}, ., 4$.
Ihath. Humbollt Bay, New Gninea (IV. Doherty, September and October, 189:).
Note-Nenocerus angulifer Walker, Ann. Maty. N. Il. (3), iii., p. 262 (18.59), from Ceylon, belongs to this genus, and is allied to s' vittifrons Kirsch. in st the of narking.

[^15]apieales, obliqui, subohtecti. Heuli oblongi, subdorsales. Frons angusta, occeput breve. Antennae prothoracis medium fere attingentes, articulo tertio duobu* primis simul sumtis multo longiore, primo subconico, $9-11$ fere aequilongis eateris crasioribus. I'rothorax conicus. Sentellum minutissimum. Prosternum retrorsum gradatim elevatum ; coxae anticae aproximatae elevatae postice perpendiculares. Processus mesostornalis perpendicularis, latus, apice fuberculatoconvexus. Vetasternum convexum. P'gidium apicem versus levissime angustatum, apice truncatum, angulis rotundatis. Pedes graciles, tarsis elongatis.

Type: Altipectus fusciatum sp. nov.
Male and fencole scarcely distinguishable.
Allied to Mycteis lanc., from which it may eavily be distinguished by the antemap heing inserted at the apex of the rostrum.

## 22. Altipectus fasciatum sp nor:

ठ f. A. nigrum, supra barum rufescens, dense luteo-griseo-pubescens. Rostrum prothorace plus quarta parte longius; infra glabrum, parmu punctulatum, sulcis lateralihus latis retrorsum inconspicue convergentibus. Antennae nigro-hrumeac, articulis duobus basalihus rufis. Prothorax vitta laterali ac dorso utrimque lineola basali nigris ornatus. Elytra singula duobus punctis post lasalibus oblique dispositis, in striis tertia et quinta sitis, fascia marginali ab humero ad medium descendente. deinde versus suturam flexa, suturam fere attingente, duobus punctis anteapiealibus, anteriore laterali, posteriore dorsali, nigris notata; interetitiis tertio et quinto postice elevatis, Pygidium fuscum, linea mediana luteo-tomentosa.

Infra sparsius pubescens, sed pube in sternorum lateribns ate ablominalium segmentorum angulis lateralibus demsa; metasternum macula elongata laterali nigra notatum. Femora apice excepto luteo-rufa.
long. 11 mma ., rowtr. $4 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 7 , lat. 5.
Hab. Humboldt Bay, New Guinea (W. Doherty, September and (Ictoler, 1892); Wokau, Aru Is. (0. Beccari, 1873).

The single specimen from the Aru Islauds differs from the type from Il umboldt Bay in having the elytral band interrupted at the sides, where it turns towards the dise, and having one black puncture only lefore the apex.

In pattern this species reminds one of Acorymus amubitis Parcoe.

## 23. Altipectus nigrofemorale sp. nov.

ठ. A. fusco-rufus; capite cum rostro, corpore infra, pedibusque nigris; luteo-griseo-pubescens. Rostrum prothorace quarta parte longins; infra glabrum, sparsim punctulat um, utrimque sulcat un, sulcorum dimidio basali angust issimo levius impresso. Antennae brumeae, articulis summa hasi ac apice rufis. Prothorax longit udine parum latior, conicus, dorso utrimque ad liueam medianam pauce elevatan parum longitrorsum impressus, vitta laterali indistincta fusea ornatus; carina dorsali inconspicue versus porticum curvata subrecta, in lateribus semicireulariter antrorsum flexa, mox ante medium abbreviata. Elytra, interapatio tertio caeteris levins convexiore, sex guttis fuscis notata, tribus lateralihus: duabus porthmeralihus, una pone alteram sita, tertia anteapicali ; tribus dorsalibus: duabus post medianis transerse dinpositis, tertia subapicali.

Prosternum parmm inaequale. Metasterni episterna densius pubescentia.
long. 10 mm ., rostr. 4. elytr. 7, lat. $5 \frac{1}{2}$.

## Hob. Amhoina.

Easily distinguished from the preceding suecies loy the different pattern of the elytra and the black leg*.

## 24. Mycteis nigromaculatus sp. nov.

A. infus, luteo-pubescens, hac puhe intra et infra oculos et in vitta mediana sat angusta pronoti densiore as pallidiore. Rostrum prothorace fere duplo longins, parte hasali quinque-carinulatum, inter carinulas leviter sulcatum, sulculis duolus medianis: ad aljicem dejressum descendente ubi latioribus sed insensioribus, sulculo dorso-laterali jone antenuas mox post medium rostri insertas parmm profundiore autrorsum angustior indistincto; punctato-rugatum ; infra inimpue-carinatum ac sat fortiter quatnorsnleatum, ruguloso-punctatum, nitens. Oculi oblongi, margine inferiore medio recto, marginibus internis suhprallelis vix convergentibus, alplroximati.

Frons canaliculata. Antemae elytromm basim [arnm sulerantes, articulo primo conico tertio prom breviore, tertio ad septimm fere aepuilongis, octavo multo breviore, nono ad ultimum crassioribus, nono et ultimo tertio haud longioribus, decimo parum hreviore. Prothorax et elytra speciei praecedentis forma ac structura; ille dorso utrimque fascia postice dilatata nigra siguatus, his fasciis vitta pallide lutenpubescente sepratis. Elytra nigro-maculata: guttis duabus posthasalihus, una in interstitiis $2^{\circ}$ ad $4^{u n n}$, secunda minore in interstitiis $5^{\circ}$ et $6^{\circ}$, tertia marginali porthumerali subyuadrangulari, intus striam $7^{\text {an }}$ attingente, quarta discoidali mediana subtriangulari inter strias $2^{\text {nm }}$ et $\boldsymbol{7}^{\text {am }}$ sita, quinta magna oblipua antemediana iuterspatia $2^{\text {um }}$ ad $7^{\text {unn }}$ occulante; praeterea puncto nigro suturali antemediano uotata.

Pygidium medio caualiculo abbreviato instructum. Infra pawim nigrescens, laevis, mesosterno parte antica profundata pmotulato. Femora medio levissime infuscata, postica ahdominis apicem snbattingentia.

Long. $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. 4 , elytr. 7, lat. $4 \frac{1}{4}$.
Insh. Java occid., Sukahumi, 2,000 feet (H. Fruhstorfer, 1893).

## 25. Mycteis subfasciatus sp. nov.

M. rufus, infra parum obscurior, griseo-pubescens. Rostrum prothorace duplo longius, parte postantennali dorso tri-, lateribus uni-carinulatum. carimulis sulcis levibus separatis, sulculo laterali usque ad partem apiealem triangulariter dilatatum planatum descendente, postice oculos haud attingente: dense rugato-punctatum ; infra utrimque bicarinulatum, inter carinulas sulcatum, praeterea carinula mediana minutissima instrnctum, longitrorsum punctato-rugulosum. Antemae longe pone rostri medium insertae, elytrorum medium superantes, articulo primo clavato longi-
 tndine primi, $9^{\circ}$ ad $11^{\text {um }}$ crassioribus ac longioribus. Tenli nigri, prominentes, aproximati, dorso-laterales, marginibus internis subrectis antrorsum vix convergentihus, infra et postice rotundati, antice ad frontem suhangulati.

Prothorax longitudine plus dimidio latior, maxima latitudine ad carimanı anteha*alem, ah angulo laterali recto carinat bavalis rectae antrorsum fortiter angustatus, sed in medio, uhi carina laterali versus infermm flexa, levissime rotundato-ampliatus; dorso ante medium sulco transverso instructus, utrimque lata fascia longitudinali tusca notatus. Elytra retrorsum sensim angustata, humeris parum deprossis rotundata, dorso mox poue basim depressa, decem-striato-punctata, interstitiis duolns primis
planatis, eacteris levissime convexis, primo antice latiore seric hrevi punctorum instructo; griseo-puhescentia, rufo-maculata: macula hacali mediana subovali, plaga irregulari laterali porthumerali obliqua elytrormo medium ac intus striam secundam attingente, triangulo marginali post mediano supra segmenta dno prima abdominalia, macula obliqua anteapicali sub-bipartita intus sinuata, maculis duabus suturalibus una indistincta antemediama, seeunda elongata peestmediana.

Prgidium medio fuscum, apice lato rotundatum. Prosternum medio vix, latrorsum, it mesosternum antice in parte profundata, sensim punctatum. Wetasternum et abdomen hevia. Femora medio parum infuseata.
long. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr: $5 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 7 , lat. 5.
Hrw. Amhoina.
Note.-Though 1). Sharp (Tr Ent. Soc. Lonel., 1891, p. 301 ) 1wints out Acorynus schönh. and Litoceres sehönh. to he synonymons with Tropideres Schönh., I treat these three genera here as distinct, since the typical species of them [Acorymus sulcirostris schönh., Litocems histrio schönh., and Tropideres allirostris (Fabr.)], and a number of allied forms, can be generically distingnished as follows :-

1. Acorymus.--Rostrum rat her thick; antennal grooves jlaeed with their anterior portion into a dorso-lateral impression of the rostrum, which extends ahost to the apical margin, and is plainly visible from alrove-thus the antennal grouves appear to be partly dorsal themselves ; anternae slender, penultimate joint short ; tarsi long in both sexes; anal segment of abdomen with a kind of carina in the middle in the mule sex.
2. Litocerus.-Rostrum more depressed ; antennal grooves entirely lateral ; tenth joint of the slender antennae searcely or only a little shorter than the ninth and eleventh; all joints except the hasal ones compressed and rather broad in the male: tarsi elongate in both sexes ; abdomen simple.
3. Tropideres.-Rostrum as in Litocerns; antenual grooves infero-lateral ; three last joints of the antennae, which are short in both sexes, forming a rather thick club; tarsi sbort in hoth sexes; abdomen simple.

After having separated the species which fit into the three gencra thus defined, there still remains a large number of species in our colkection which do not agree exactly with any of these genera, and for which, in my opinion, rather many genera will have to be erected ; for the jresent 1 prefer to leave most of the species mader the generic terms Acorynus and Litocerus, chiefly owing to the large number of species in the Inusemu which I cannot yet describe. All the species with the tenth antemual joint short will be found here moder Acorymus, those with that joint long muder Litocemes. Uf Tropideres, under which genus stand the most heterogene forms, I describe only one species, heing unable to identify with certainty for the present so many of the species of this gemns.

Litocerus Fochimh.

## I. SIPEIES AFRICANAE.

## 26. Litocerus mocquerysi -p. hov.

ठf. L. niger, puhe luteofulva, alho- ac fusco-variegatus. Rostrum prothorace tert ia parte berins, rugat o-punctatum; dorso medo carinat mom, carina int ra antemas intrrrupta, parte apicali obsoleta ahhreviata, ante oculos snlcatum, snleo versus apicem evanescente; lateribus simplex; suleis antenuarum fere ut in Acoryoo
hiplagivto sp, nov: Oculi oblongi, antice suhapproximati. Frons triangularis. cum vertice punctato canaliculata, lice albo-trisignatus; genae alhae sulco anguliformi notatae. Antennae elytrorm medium attingentes, brunneo-nigrae; articuln* $3^{\text {ne }}$ et 4" fere aequilongis, $5^{\circ}$ ad $8^{n m}$ etiam aequilongis ( ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) wel gradatim decrencentibns
 nono parum breviore.

Irothorax longitudine dimidio latior, punctis magnis ac dorso sulco areuato sat lrevi transverso antemediano instructus: vitta mediana ante illum sulcum late interrupta, gutta dorsali utrimque in disco ac gutta laterali alhis, praeterea nommullis signaturis irregularibus nigris notatus; carina antehasali dorso fere recta medio lerissime sinuata lateribus oblique versus apicem flexa, angulo modice rotundato. Elytra levissime retrorsum angustata, dorso subplanata, hasi ante mediun leviter impressa sat fortiter striato-punctata, interstitiis alternatis inconspicue elevatis; depressione hasali cum scutello, punctis tribus, uno posthumerali in stria quinta, altero postlasali in stria secunda sitis, tertio humerali, fascia angusta irregulari flexuosa in interstitio septimo interrupta, suturam hand attingente nigro-marginata. tribus punctis vel lineolis transerse dispositis anteapicalibus albis, cum signaturis irregularibus, sicut maculis albis male expressis, subfulvis mixtis notata.

Pygidium album, linea media fulva postice parum dilatata notatum, retrorsum in ( $0^{\circ}$ ) magis quam in ( $\%$ ) rotundato-angustatum. Infra omnino punctatus lateribus albo-maculatus. Tibiae albo-bi-annulatae; tarsi nigro-јubescentes, articulo primo apice albo.

Long. 9 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{5}$, elytr. 6, lat. 4.
Hab. Kuilu, Fr. Loango (A. Mocquerys, I892),

## 27. Litocerus foveolatus sp. nov.

ठ. L. niger, puhe luteo-fulva cinereo- ac fusco-mixta ohtectus.
Rostrum prothoracis longitudine, apice phanatum, medio carinatum, hac carina sat levi ante medium et in hasi abhreviata, rugato-punctatum, utrimque dor*o longitrorsum levissime impressum, haud sulcatum; suleis antemarum lere ut in Acoryno biplıgiato sh. now. Oculi oblongi, minus approximati quam in suecie praecedenti. Frons plana; vertex antice punctatus, nigro-hi-signatus; genae flavo-alhae sulco obliquo instructae. Antennae elytrorum basim superantes, bruoneae, articulo primo pyriformi tertio parum breviore apice submigro, tertio ad octarum paulatim decrescentibus, octavo nono decimo aequilongis, ultimo parum longiore.

Prothorax lougitudine parum latior, sat disperse ae grosse punctatu*, fulsus, lasi pone carinam basalem dorso lere rectam medio levissime sinuatam lateribus antrorsum minime versu* inferum flexam angulo rotundato migrat tribus maculis alhis, ac vitta mediana etiam parum albescente notatus, praeterea utrimp pue quat nor guttis dorsalibus ae lineolis ma apicali altera transersa basali lateralibus signatus. Elytra retrorsum angustata, dorso sulplanata, sut ura impressa, punctato-foveolato-striata, foveolis. versus apicem ac latera minntis, interstitios pharto ac septimo parum elevatis; phaga transersa mediana versus suturanı angustiore postice albescenti-marginata, lincola suturali hasali, linea transversa undulata anteapicali, jaucis punctis disjusis nigris vel fuscis, plaga hasali lumerali male expressa alla, signata.

Pygidium fudsum, rotundato-angustatum. Infra punctatus. Tihiae hasi cum tarsomm articulo prime rulae.

Long. $8 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., rostr. $2 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 6, lat. 4.
Hah, Kuilu (1. Msequerys, 1892 ).

## 28. Litocerus insignis il. nov.

7. L. niger, infra cinereo-, supra fusco-puhescens, flavesceuti-signatus. Rostrum depressum, prothorace tertia parte brevins, versus apiecm dilatatum, lateribus supat antennarum sulcos leviter ampliatum, rugosopunctatum, dorso levithe tricarinatum. carimula media medio pranescente, lateralilus a parum longioribns sed minns elevatis, practerea carimula dorso-laterali olsoleta instructum, intra carimulas phamm. Dandihulas brameat; lahrum lutemm ; palpi rufi. Antennae elytrorm hasim superantes, brumeo-nigrae, anticulis $1^{\circ}$ et $2^{\prime \prime}$ rufis, $11^{\prime \prime}$ apice luteo-rulo, $1^{\prime \prime}$ elongato-
 8 breviore, $9^{\prime \prime}$ longitudine tertii, gradatim apicem tersus latiore, $10^{\circ}$ nono tertia parte hreviore, $11^{\circ}$ longitudine cuarti. Oculi sat distantes. ('aput punctatum, genis allo-einereis antice sulco brevi instructis.

Prothorax retrorsum aequaliter dilatatus, lengitndine triente latior, lateribus sensim punctatus, dorso transverse suleatus, trivittatus ac utrimque is disco puncto Havescente signatus, hoc puncto interdum obsoleto vel absente; carima antehasali dorso leviter convexa merlio sultilissime simata lateribus versus apicem ac leviter versus prosternum flexa angulo rotundato.

Elytra parallela, posterins rotundato-angustata, pone marginem basalem depressum parm gihhosa, striato-punctata, interspatiis 3" postice leviter convexo ac $7^{\circ}$ totis, $z^{\circ}$ et $5^{\prime \prime}$ et $6^{\circ}$ hasi, $5^{\prime \prime}$ post hasius, $8^{\prime \prime}$ "t $9^{\prime \prime}$ pone eallum humeralem, $5^{\prime \prime}$ ante merlimm, $4^{\prime \prime}$ et $5^{\prime \prime}$ et $6^{\circ}$ medio, $8^{\prime \prime}$ et $9^{\prime \prime}$ pone humerum, $8^{\prime \prime}$ etiam ante apicem, $9^{\prime \prime}$ ante medium, sutnra postice ac margine apicali rutis flavescenti-pmbescentibus, lineolis medianis interstitiorum $4^{4}$ et $5^{1}$ et $6^{1}$ in fasciam brevem ohliquam positis.

Pygidium retrorsum rotundato-angnstatum, margine insensim reffexo. Pedes rufi, femorum tibiarumque apice, tarsornm anticormm artioulo primo (apice excepto), post icorum duohus primis brunneo-nigris.

Long. 6 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{3}$, elytr. 4 , lat, $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
Inab, Kuiln (A. Mocquerys, 1892 ).

## 29. Litocerus planirostris sp. nor

ㅇ. L. niger, infra flarescenti-einereo-, sura fusco-pubescens ac tlavescenti-cinereo-variegatus. Jandibulae apice excepto cum labro rufae. Rostrum nigrobrunneum, latitudine (apice) paulo longins, planatum, versus apicem gradatim molice dilatatum, rugulo:o-puctatum, mediana carina apice obsoleta, lateribus carina ath oculo: trans antemnarum sulcos sat magnos in apicem contimuata instructum. Ocoli antice fere trumati, suhaproximati, subtiliter cinereo-cincti. (ienae etiam cincreae, antice mbo parum areuato instructae. Antemae elytrorum hasim attingentes, artientis dnoths primis lere aspuilongis cateris hrumeo-nigris, tertio al octavum gradatim decrescentihns, octavo apieem versus latiore, nono octavo tertia parte longiore, duobus ultimis aequilongis longitudine octavi.

I'rothorax rersus basim motice parum rotundatinn ampliatus, impunctatus, dorso ante medium transeres suleatum; linea media, utrimque macula in illo sulenlo sita lateribuspue densius cincroopuhescentihus; carina dorso convexa, lateribus recte versus apicem ae inferum lfexa medium prothoracis attingente, angulo ipso rotundato.

Elytra parallela, postiee rotumlata, convexa, basi parmm, sutura haud depressa, uspue ad apicem striato-punctata, interstitis subplanis, striis Havescenti-eineroo-
jubestentibus sicut maculis duabus: una basali larva in intertitio tertio, altera anteajicali jrum majore intra strias tertian et fuintam, ae macula parva quadrangulari suturali antemediama.

Pygidium prosterius truncatorotundat um, latitudine vix brevins, sat dense cinereofulescens. Pedes nigri; femoribus hasi, tarsorom articulis tribus ultimis rufis, tiliis ac tarsorum articulo primo brunneis, vel illis nigro-hrunneis.
long. 5 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{3}$, elytr. $3 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{3}$.
lu structure of the rostrum this form differs considerably liom Litocerus.
Hab. Kinilu (. Noctuerys, 1892).

## 30. Litocerus olivaceus :1. nor:

ठ多. L. niger, fube griseo-olivaceri vestitus, luteo-griseo-guthatus. linstrum longum, parnm arenatum, carinis dorsalibus mediana medio sat alta pent appem wamescente, laterali interiore minus plevata lneviore hasi apicerge in rugis dissoluta, laterali exteriore ab oculo trans antennalem suleum abeunte, carinula laterali sulcum antemalem marginante levi uspue in apicem descendente. (touli sulnotundi, ap)proximati, leviter obliqui. Caput fronte angusta antice parallela inconspisue carinulatum, geuis antice sulco arcuato instructis cinereum. Antennae jrothoravem paulo superantes, articulis $\mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$ priformi prino aequilougo, $9^{\prime \prime}-11^{\prime \prime}$ sat latis, 10 nono parum breviore.

Prothorax longitudine dimidio latior, laterihus retrorsum subrotundato-ampliatus, dorso sine sulco transterso conspicuo, carina dorsali medio tenuiter concava lateralitior late leviter couvexa angulo valde rotundato antrorsum Hexa; linea mediana antice interrupta, duabus guttis discoidalibus, tribus in utroque latere, plus minuste obviis luteo-cinereis.

Elytra convexa, sutura insensim depressa, retrorsum sat fortiter rotundatoangustata, striato-prunctata, iuterspatiis subplanis; margine basali, interstitiis $1^{\prime \prime}, 3^{\prime \prime}, 5^{\circ}$ basi, $6^{\prime \prime}-10^{\prime \prime}$ poue humerum, eorum $3^{\prime \prime}-5^{\circ}$ sat longe, $1^{\circ}$ paulo ante medium, $8^{\prime \prime}-10$ medio, $2^{\circ}-6^{\circ}$ pone inedium, $1^{\circ}$ ac $9^{\prime \prime}-10^{\prime \prime}$ ante declivitatem apicalem, $3^{\prime \prime}, 5^{\prime \prime}$, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ iu declivitate, $1^{\circ}$ ac $8^{\circ}$ ante marginem apicalem cincreo-luteis.

Pygidium sub-semicirculare, basi higuttatum. Corpus infra lateribus inconspicue luteo-maculatum. Processus mesosternalis latissimus brevis apicem truncatum versus vix angustatus, angulis rectis. Metasteruum fortiter convexum. Tibiarum ac tarsorum elongatorum dimidium apicale nigrum.

Long. 7 mm ., rostr: 2, elytr. 5 , lat. 33.
Hab. Kuilu, Fr. ('ongo (A. Dlocquerys, 189\%), and Lomda.

## II. SPECIEN INDO-AL'STRALICAE. <br> 31. Litocerus dorsalis s?. nov.

б ㅇ. L. niger, infra cinereo-, supra fusco-pubescens ac Havescenti-signatus. Rostrum cum mandibulis prothorace paulo brevius, dorso quinque-carinatum: carina dorso-laterali supra antemarum serobes eum carinula suprantemali confluente deintle usque ad marginem apicalem continuata, carinis tribus dorsalibus apicem rostri hand attingentibus, farum lateralibus a medio iregularibus minus elevatis gradatim latioribus ac mox ante mellimm ramescentibus, mediana altiore medio abhreviata; parte apicali deplanata medio linea laevi vix elevata ante carinam median sita instructum ; basi intra duahus carinulis lateralibas profundo sulcatmm, utrimque ad
carinam median. leviter lougitror:mm impressum ; rugato-punctatum. Uculi subalproximati. (aput infra ocmlos pulbe tlaveromti vestitum. Antemae graciles, difromm medium sunerantis ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) wel attingentes ( $\%$ ), duohus articulis primis rufescentihu*, 子rinw secundo dupho longiore, subjuriformi. patito tertio parum breviore, quarto ad octavum fere aequalihus ( $\delta$ ), vel gradatim decrescentibus ( $\%$ ), nono octavo panlo longiore ate parm crassione ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ), vel fere dimidio longiore an multo latiore cramioreque (\%).

Irothorax longitudine multo latior, in ( $\delta$ ) parm longior yuam in (f), re: rorsum sat fortitor ampliatus, lateribus ante angulos hasales sinuatus, dorso sulco inconspricuo antemediano transerso instructus, absitue punctatione obvia; carina dorso latera versus inconspicue retrorsum enrsata lateribus fortiter versus anticum ac infermm fere rectangulariter tlexa, sed angulo $i_{1}$ wo rot umbato : tredwin maculis griseoHavesceutibus ornatus: tribus medianis, pestica rotunda pone, secunda priformi ante cariuam, tertia elongata minore pone marginem apicalem; quatuor utrimpue dorsolateralibus, una poue carinam, duabus ante eam, ynarta antemediana, earum duabus maxime versus latera sitis elongatis, puncto sat parva utrimque in disco ald sulcum transversum incipientem. Flytra retrorsum parum angustata, striatopunctata, interstitiis insensim convexis, secundo plauato-impresso ; area dorsali elytris communi flavesceuti a margine basali farum traus medium extensa totam basim occupante, in singulo elytro post basim late profundeque irregulariter sinuata, colore fusco striam 1 rimam vel six secundam attingeute, areat parte posteriore in disco ad strian fuintam terminata postice farum rotundata; nonnullis lineolis flavescentibus dispersis, una apicali in angulo externo sita parum majore notata.

Pygidium retrorsum sat fortiter angustatum, apice rotundatum, hasi utrimque macula triangulari flavescenti signatum.

Infra impunctatus. Tibiae medio flavercenti-ammatatae. Tarsi unicolores. Abdominis segmentum jrimum ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) carinula mediana sat elevata inst ructum.

Long, 7 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{3}{3}$, elytr. $4 \frac{3}{3}$, lat. $2_{3}^{3}$.
The lateral anteocular carina of the rostrum joining the carinula which borders ahove the antenual groove, thos appears to be coutinned to the nlex of the rostrum; the median smooth line of the apex of the rostrum is sometimes absent.

The oblipue lateral part of the prothoracic carina stands almost at right angles to the transversal dorsal lart, with the tip of the angle rounded.

Hub. Perak.

## 3:. Litocerus scutellaris ip nov.

ठ \& . A specip pracecdenti differt: Miuor, prothorace sulculo transterso dorsali $1^{\text {rof }}$ modato ; elytris macula potscutellari $\mathrm{p}^{\text {dus }}$ quam cuartam partem suturae occujante, postice intra strias suturales utrinsque elytri sita, antice latiore, mox pone dimislium usque ad medium interstitiorum tertiorum quatdrangulariter dilatata, late crnciformi, dispersis lineodis brevibus in striis irregulariter dispositis, functo vel macula discoidali prome medium notatis.

Hub. Perak.
L. purici Leme (Bull. Soc. E. For, 1891, 1.91) is similar in jattern. The new :pecies differs from L. purieti in laving the pronotum impunstate, the third and litt he elytral interabaces not cotate, the antenat and legs much longer, the tibiat uni-, not biannulate, the tarsi unicolorous, the tirst ahdominal segment of o with cariniform tubercle, etc. Litocerus sellatus l'anc. comes also somewhat near the new species in having a pubescent yellowish patch on the basal half of the elytra.

## 33. Litocerus variegatus \% nov.

ठ ㅇ. L. miger, infra cinereo-pmescens, supa fuschs, flavescenti- vel cinereovariegatus. Rostrum interdum rufescens, structura $L$. dorsolis. Antemae brunnescentes, duobus articulis primis pallide rufis, octavo nono ( $\delta$ ) paulo longiore, vel ( 7 ) breviore. Frons caphitis angustissima, parallela, antice paulo angustior. Oculi oblongi, ad frontem capitis fere recti. Prothorax retrorsum rotundato-ampliatus, impunetatus, sulculo transverso dorsali sat profundo instructus, flavescenti-siguatus: vitta mediana, tribus maculis dorso-lateralibus liberis vel inter se connexis, una rotundata laterali discoidali in sulenlo transverso sita cum vitta mediana conjuncta aut libera. Elytra striato-pmetata, interstitiis çuinto et septimo parmin convexioribus, , whe flavescenti restita, nigro-signata; macula rotumdata basali intra stria* primam et fuartam, tribus maculis circun humerum, una sutnrali mediana cum phaga sublaterali mediana irregulari unita vel lihera, macula vel fascia protmediana suturam haud attingeute irregulari, macula anteapicali etiam irregulari, his signaturis plus minusve connexis forma variabilibus.

Prgidium (ठ) elongatum, retrorsum leviter angustatm, (f) hrevius, apice subtruncatum ; basi utrimque flavescenti- vel griseo-marginatum. Infra impunctatus. Hetasternum lateribus nigro-signatum. Abdomen margine laterali rufescenti densius pubescens. Pedes rufi; femora medio nigra aut nigricantes; tiliae rufae, quatuor posticae prstice nigricantes ; tarsi rufi, articulo primo durum prosicorm nigricante ; vel pedes nigri, tibiis basi rufis.

Long. $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. $2 \frac{1}{4}$, elytr. ( 6 , lat. $3 \frac{2}{3}$.
Pattern of prouotum the same as in $L$. dorsshlis, but the markings larger, the three median ones confluent to a median vitta with which the diseal ones, standing at the ends of the transverse groove, are commected. The elytra are very variable in pattern; sometines the yellowish grey pmbescence is prailing, in other specimeus the hack parts are more extended. The carina of the prothorax is shaped as in L. dorsalis. Male with a kind of carina on the first aldominal segment.

Hal. Batjau (type); Aru Is. ; Andai and Humboldt Bay, New (rninea (W. Ioherty coll.).

## 34. Litocerus parakensis sp. nov.

of i. L. variegato similis, differt : Angustior, prothorace carina angulis lateralibus haud rotundatis, vitta mediama latiore, punctis discoidalibus mimutis, lateribus totis linea antice parum dilatata exclusa einereo-, leviter flasescenti-, pubesentibus, elytris lineolis phas minnsve oblicpe ac longitrorsum confluis, ma linea striam secundam et interstitia secundum ac tertium ex parte occulante a margine havali wl suturam ante declivitatem apicalem aheunte, antice cum signatura ollip wa hamerali conflua praecipne conspicua; perdihus nigris, tihiis hasi rufencentibus.

Hab. Perak.
The tuhercle of the make on the first aluminal segment is rather high. (If the Whack spaces of the elytra, one elongate mark belrime the sentellim, another sutural oblong spot in the middle, an oblique posthumeral band, and a second oblique postmedian band are couspicuous, but very variable in shale.

## 35. Litocerus obscurus spr. nov.

of i L. carieguto affinis, ohscurior; rostro medio intra antemas impresso-deuresso, earinula media basi canaliculata; oculis paulo magis distantibus; antemis (ठ) brevioribus, articulis ultimis longioribus, nono octavo dimidio ( 8 ) selu paulo ( $\delta$ ) longiore ; prothorace retrorsum fere gralatim, haud rotundato-, ampliato, ante hasim latiore yuam in specie praecedente, suffuse signato, gutta antescutellari pallidiore conspicua, carina a medio gradatim retrorsum curvata, ejus angulo laterali recto sed apice rotundato, suleuio transverso profundo instructo; elytris convexioribus obseure cineraceo-pubesentibus (sicut prothoracis maculae), pule cineracea lateribus minus dense quan dorso, gutta hasali gibhositatem hasalem oceupante, maeula mediana sulxpuadrangulari intra strias primam et septimam, marenla ante declivitatem apiealem sita parum minore, signatura posthumerali at juncto antrapicali nigrovelutinis; jredibus nigris, infra parum lrunuescentihus, tihiis amulo submediano. tarsis articulis dnobus primis hasi griseo-juheseentilns; abdomine segmento primo ( $\delta$ ) vix carimuato.

Long. 8 mm ., rostr. 2, elytr. (6, lat. $3 \frac{3}{3}$.
Hab. Batjan (W. Doherty).
The prothorax has a peculiar shape, being very broad hehind, hroadest at the angles of the basal carina. The abdomimal keel or tuhercle of the male is scarcely percep,tible.

## 36. Litocerus striatus sp. not.

8. L. niger, infra cinereo-, supra nigro-pubescens ac cinereo-signatus. Rostrum structura $L$. verrieguti sed carimulis leviorihns. Antemat migrae, articulis duobus basalibus rufis, tertio quarto longiore, eaeteris gradatim brevioribus, tribus ultimis etian sat brevibus. ('apme medio subtilissime canaliculatum, Oculi antice paudo sed obvie approximati. Prothorax versus basim sulgradatinu fortiter ampliatus, maxima latitudine ad carinae subrectae medio dorso inconsjicue sinuatae angulos laterales subrectos parnm rotundatos; dorso tribus maculis medianis parvis, praterea gutta antescutellari, utrimque in suleulo transverso profundo macula ${ }^{\text {narum }}$ majore, lateribus maculam longitudinalem flexuosam subbipartitam includentibus cinereis. Elytra convexa, ad suturam haud impressa, retrorsum rotundato-angustata, margine basali a scutello ad striam tertiam, margine apicali, striispue (eormm interstitiis haud convexis) cinereo-pubescentibus, his lineis einereis interruptis : ommibus jone basim, dorsalibus secunda excepta ante medium, lateralibus post medium, omnibus duabus lateralibus exclusis ante declivitatem apicalem, mediis limbum cinereum apicalem haud attingentibus.

Jygidium longitudine paulo latius, retrorsum angustatum, apice subtruncatorotundat um, medio excepto cinereum. Perles nigri, tibiae basi parum cinereae.

Long. 6 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 4 , lat. $2 \frac{3}{4}$.
Hub. Batjan (W. Doherty).

## 37. Litocerus humeralis sp, nor.

8. I. nigro-hrmmens, infra cincroo-, supua fusco-pubesceus ate flavescentivariegatus. Rostrum prothome fere dimidio herias, st ructura L . variegoti sed intra carinas tres dorsales vix impersum. Weali antrorsum parum angustiores, subapproximati. Frons antice inconspicue carinulata. Antennate elytromm medinm
saperautes, brunneale, articulis tribus basalibus luteo-rutis, tertio quarto longiore, cateris inter se aequadibus, nono octavo parum breviore decimo longiore, tribus ultimis latioribus planatis. l'rothorax retrorsum rotundato-amblatus, longitndine latitudini subaequali, dorso suleulo transverso instructus; vitta mediana, macula triangulari utrimque in suleulo sita cum vitta conjuncta, lineola ante carinam havalem ohinua vittae mediae aproxinata cum lateribus signaturam flexuosam longitndinalem fuscmu includentibus Havescenti-cinereo-pubescentibus; carina dorso aequabiliter sensim convexa, lateraliter fere rectangulari, angulo vix rotundato. Elytra retrorsum inconspicue angustata ad suturam depressa, pmetato-striata, interstitio tertio subcostato; havi humero inchiso, macula postmediana intra suturam et strian quintam, striis fro maxima barte, Havescenti-cinereis, his striis ante apicem punctatis jus mimuse confluis, ante ac post maculam postmedianam spatio haud cinereo-vari.gato.

P'ygidium longitadine basi parmon latius, apice rotundatum, ntrimu favencenti-cinereo-gubescens. Infra lateribus parum densius cinereo-pubescens; abrominis segmentum anale margine extremo rufum. P'edes ruti; femora sura ante apicem, tibiat dimidio apicali, tarsi tertia parte apicali articuli primi nigrescentes.

Long. $4 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. 1, elytr. 3, lat. ${ }^{2}$.
Hub. Perak.

## 38. Litocerus nigritarsis sp, nov.

 Rostrum structura L. humerclis, sed cariuula mediana minus elevata cum linea sublaevi ad ajicem continuata. Antemae elytrorum medium hand attingentes, brumeo-nigrae, articulis duobus 1 mimis subrufis, tertio yuarto multo longiore, quarto ad octavum fortiter decrescentibus, tribus ultimis. latis planatis, nono octavo parum longiore, decimo uouo vix breviore, uono ac decimo simul suntis tertio pauce longioribus. Oculi antice contigui; froms triangularis. Prothorax retrorsum sub-rotundato-ampliatus, longitudine multo latior, sulco antemediano transverso sat profundo instructus, cinereo-, levissime fulvescenti-, signatus; vitta mediaua in sulculo interrupta ante scutellum dilatata, macula utrimque in suleulo sita cum vitta ac cum lineola subbasali conjuncta, hac lineola ad carinam dorso leviter antrorsum convexam in lateribus subrotundato-angulatam medium laterum attingentem cum vitta mediana conflua, his signaturis hor modo utrimque maculam subrotundam nigram includentibus; lateribus signaturarum pubescentia, lineola hamata nigra torso-laterali notatis. Elytra convexa, ad suturam haud impressa, subeylindrica, 1ostice rotuudata, striato-punctata, interstitiis dorso alternatim parum convexioribus, striis iןsis flavescenti-cinereis pone basim, in medio, ante declivitatem apicalem ac in hac declivitate, irregulariter iutermptis ; hoc modo elytra transverse nigro-fasciata fere alpmarent.

Pygidium longitudine parum latius, apice rotundatum, utrimque flavescenticinereum. Femora rufa, medio nigrescentia vel nigra; tibiae nigrae, hasi extrema rufae; tarsi nigri.

Long. $4 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. $\frac{3}{4}$, elytr. 3 , lat. $1 \frac{3}{4}$.
IIal. Perak.
39. Litocerus laticollis sp nov:
8. A :perie Litocerns maculatus (0lix.) dicta colore pedun magis luteo, autemarum clava breviore, frothorace hreviore portice subito fortiter rotumdato-
ampliato, carim lateribus fortissime rotundatim antrorsum Hexa bate laterali fortissime declivi, elytris profondius striatis, interspatiis convexis, aliter signatis: macula irregulari in gibbositate basali, iuterstitiis pone hasim ace ante medium, lateralibus medio, dorsalibus pone medim, fere ommibus in declivitate apicali nigris ex parte confluis haud maculas nigras integras formantibus, sutura absque macula rotunda mediana nigra, macula dorsali intra interspatia $2^{u n}$ ut $7^{\text {um }}$ postmerfiana lutea sat bene expressa; lygidio lougiore, angustiore, minus rotundato, distinguendus.
long. 6 mm., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. I, lat. $2_{4}$.
Heb. Javia.
In L. muculatus ( 1 liv.), specimens of which from 'plebee and the Ambanan Islands are in the Tring Museum, the lateral part of the protboracie carina stands almost at right angles to the dorsal one.

## Acorynus schönh.

## 1. SPECIES AFRICANAE.

## 40. Acorynus biplagiatus sp. nov.

б. A. niger, fusco-pubescens, pube infra !lus quam supra flavencente. Rostrum pothoracis longitudine, basi sat crassum, dorso medio tricarinatum, carinis ante antemas abbreviatis, mediana in verticem nsque continnata, lateribus hicarinatum, his carinis ante oculos obsoletis, antrorsum convergentibns sura antemmam scrobes confluis ; intra carinas impressum, apice depresso ut rimque carinulato rngose punctatum. Oculi sat distautes, antice barum angnstiores. Antennae elytrorom baxim
 $7^{\circ}$ et $8^{\circ}$ longitudine aequahibus, $8^{\prime \prime}$ septimo parum latiore, $9^{\prime \prime}$ octavo dimidio longiore, $10^{\prime}$ octavo minime hreviore, ultimo nono fere aequilongo. Irothorax basim versus gradatim ampliatus, longitudine tertia larte latior, linea nedia, gutta utrimque in disco sita, maeula dorso-laterali inconspicuis thavescentibus; earina dorso utrimque insensim sinuata, lateribus levissime apicem versus flexa, sine parte longitulinali conspiena. Elytra eonvexa, pone basim parum gibbosa, ad suturam haud impressa, striatis, striis sat disperse punctatis, ante apicem subtilissimis; interstitiis omnibus haud couvexis; singula elytra macula magna rotundata, postmediana nigra pube jarum flavescenti cincta, annulo apicali irregulari ac signatura laterali posthmmerali inconspicuis ae subthaveseentibus ornata.

Pygidium medio excepto flavescens, longitudine fere dimidio latius, retrorsum rotundato-angnstatum.

Infra impunctatum; metasternum fortiter convexum medio duabus guttis aproximatis flaveseenti-griseo-pubescentibu* notatum; ahdomen lateribus guttis fuscis rotundis inconspicuis signatun.
l'erles griseo-phescentes; tibiae anticae cum tarsorum anticorum articulo primo valhe elongato arcuatae ; tar:i grisero-albi, articulis secundo et tertio fuscis.
long. 10 mm ., rostr. $2!$, elytr. 7 , lat. $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Hab. Loanda.
41. Acorynus simulatus sp. nov.

ㅇ. A. niger, griseo-fulvo-pmbeseens. Rostrum prothorace panlo hrevins, structura praecedentis speciei, sed carinula laterali inferiore pontice magis abmeviata, carina media in apicem depressum continuata. Intemae elytrorm hasim hand attingentes, articulis duobus primis inter se arqualibus, tertio simul sumtis hand brevioribus, basi brunnescentibus, $4^{\prime \prime}$ ad $8^{\text {un }}$ gradatim sat fortiter decresceutibus, $4^{\prime \prime}$ octavo apice albo duplo longiore, $9^{\circ}$ fere longitudine tertii, $10^{\prime \prime}$ octawo parum longiore. Prothorax longituline duplo latior, conicns, cariua dorsali basi approximata utringue sensim retrorsum curvata, lateribus semicirculariter antrorsum Hexa; subtikisime transerses rugulosus, impunctatus; linea media, utrimque macula discoidali ae gutta laterali six densius pubescentibus. Elytra sicut in specie praecedente, sed breviora, macula nigra marginem lateralem haud attingente, sine annulo anicali.

I'ygidium rotundato-angustatum, longitudine larum latius. Tibiae basi brunnescentes cum tarsis unicoloribus femoribus densius pubescentes. Metastemmm lateribus punctatum.

Long. 7 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{3}{4}$, elytr. $5 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $3 \frac{2}{3}$.
Heb. Kuilu, Fr. Loango (A. Moctuerys, 1892).
This species resembles the preceding one in patterm, but differs rery much in shape and structure of the pothorax. The antennae are also different, but these differences may be sexual.

## 42. Acorynus geometricus sl nov:

ㅇ. i. brunneo-niger, dense olivaceo-pubescens, signaturis cinereis parum flasescentibus oruatus.

Rostrum depressum, structura A. simulati; earina mediana a rostri apice in verticem continuata, hic evanescente. Oculi subrotundi, antice approximati, flaves-centi-cinereo-cincti. Antemnae rufae, articulis tribms ultimis latis brumeis, elytrorum basim hand attingentes, articulis $1^{\circ}$ et $2^{\circ}$ simul sumtis tertio non longioribus, $3^{\prime \prime}$ ad $8^{u n}$ gradatim decrescentibus, $9^{\prime \prime}$ octavo plus dimidio, decimo vix dimidio longiore, ultimo longitudine tertii.
lrothorax retrorsum recte ampliatus, conicus, latitudine tertia parte brevior ; lateribus insensim ruguloso-punctulatus, diseo laevis, sine sulculo transverso ; carina dorso aegualiter convexa, lateribus semicirculariter antrorsum flexa, parte laterali brevi ; dorso trivittatas, vitta media versus apicem tenui ; lateribus etiam indistincte bivittatus.

Elytra brevia, convexa, sat fortiter striato-punctata; interstitio tertio barum elevato toto (vel basi excepta) flavescenti-cinereo-pubescente cum his siguaturis : lineola humerali, linea basali in interstitio primo, puncto antemediano in interstitio secundo, fascia angnsta mediana a margine externo ante medimm oblique versus posticum ascendente, in striis intermpta, sutmat et marginis externi parte jostica, nonnullis lineolis anteapicalibus, praeterea in nonnullis speciminibus lineolis basalibus parvis inconspicuis.

Pygidium lateribus subparallelum, apice rafo roturdatum, latitudinc brevims. lufra cum pedibus subflavescenti-cinereo-pabescens. Tibiae cum tarsit rufae, apice brunneo-pubescentes; femora brunnea.

Long. $6 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~mm} .$, rostr. $1 \frac{2}{3}$, elytr. 4 , lat. 3.
Heb. Kuilu (A. Mocquerys, 1892).

## 43. Acorynus calcaratus sip nov:

ठ. A. niger, cinereo-olivaco-puhescens, signaturis hacee pulne demsins obtect is notatus, nempe: macula infraoculari, tribus vittis inconspicuis prothoracicalibus, (.) lytrorm interstitio hasi, tertio postice, macnla suturali antemediana, fascia angusta obliqua mediana intra marginem extenmu of interspatinm tertiun.

Rostrum prothorace parum brevius, sat planatum medio parum profundatum dorso tricarimulatum, carina media eateris minns elevata, omnibus intra antemas ahbreviata, lateribus (intra oculos et antemarmm sulcos) hicarinulatum, his carimulis couvergentibus longe post antcmas conthus. Oculi subovati, antice approximati. Frons angusta profindata; rertex antice levissime carinatos. Antennae prothoracis basim pande superantes; artienlis guatuor basalihns rufis, apice brunneis, cateris brunneis basi extrema rufa, tribus ultimis nigris; $3^{\prime \prime}$ quarto subaequali, $5^{\prime \prime}$ ad $8^{\text {mu }}$ gradatim deerescentibus, $9^{\prime \prime}$ octavo vix, decino dimidio longiore, sed ultimo breviore.

Prothorax longitudine dimidio latior, retrorsum recte auplistus, rugulosopunctatus, siue sulculo transverso dorsali: carina dorso fortiter hiflexuosa, lat eribus recte antrorsum (haud versus inferum) flexa, angulo recto. Elytra comexa, striatopuuctata, interstitio tertio postice elevato, margine basali depresso.

Pygidium breve, lateribus parallelum, apice rotundatum. Metasterum punctatun, medio impressione notatnm. 'Tibiae cum tarsis brumno-nigrae, posticane apice nigro-pubescentes, anticae apice calcare sat lato, intemediae calcare triangulari acuto armatae.
long. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ num., rostr. I $\frac{2}{3}$, elytr. $4 \frac{1}{3}$, lat. 3 .
Hab. K゙uilu (A. Mocquerys, 1892).
In pattern this form resembles A. geometricus sp. nov., but is quite different in the structure of rostrum and prothorax ; the spurs at the apex of the four anterior tibiae may be sexual.

## 11. SPECIEG INDHAE

## 14. Acoryuus striolatus ip. nov.

7. A. sulcirostri Schönh., similis, sed antennis gracilioribus, articulo penultimo barum longiore; prothoracis carina dorsali medio parum fortius sinnata; elytris retrorsum sensius angustatis, striis usque ante apicem distincte punctatis, multis brevibus lineolis, sicut guttulis in specie sulcifions dicta dispositis, notatis; pygidio sine signatura basali-laterali, parum anguntiore; abiomine segmento ultimo ( $q$ ) apice conspicue bisinuato, angulo intra sims parum recurvato piloso; tibiis anticis apice intus hand dilatatis.

Long. 11 mm ., rostr. $2 \frac{3}{1}$, elytr. $7 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Hidb. Perak.
This species is less robust than A. sulcirostris schünh., chiefly owing to the Elyta being more attemuted behind; pattern of the elytra almost the same as in A. sulcirostris, but the small dots of grey pubescence which form short rows in the stripes of the elytra of $A$. sulcirostris are coalesed to short kinar markings in the new species. 'The anal segment, which is rounded at the apex in the jemule of 1. sutcirostris, is conspinomsly hisimate in A. striolutuo sp. now.

## 45. Acorynus guttatus sp. nor.

ठ. A. robustns, niger, infra cm perlibus dense flavesceuti-pubescens, supa flavescenti-signatus. Rostrum brese, rolnstum, impressione apicali quadrangulari sat profunda. P'rothorax dorso sat fortiter ruguloso-punctatus, linea mediann medio late interrnpta, utrimque lineola dorsali basali ohlipua, vitta latero-dorsali ad cariman eum lineola flexuosa laterali connexa, antice cun pube procterni conflua, flavescentipubescentihus; carina dorso medio retrorsun flexa. Flytra margins ancrusto hasali et multis maculis flavercenti-pubereentibus ornata: tribus in interstitio $1^{\circ}$, una postscutellari, secmola smbmediana, tertia minuta postmediana, duabus postmedianis: transerse dispositis in interstitis $3^{\circ}$ et $5^{\prime \prime}$, dmabus in parte declivi mpicali in interstitiis $3^{\circ}$ et $5^{\circ}$, una humerali (callo humerali autem nigro) intra narginem lateralem et striam quintam sita sub hmmerum anguste interm,ta, duabus lateralibus in interstitio $8^{n}$ una mediana, secunda longe post medinm, praterea nonnullis guttulis notata, striis po parte smam flavescenti-guttulatis.

P'ygidium basi medio et utrisque lateribus parsissime flavescenti-phbescens. Segmentum ultimum abdominale carina levi instructum. Tibiae medio excepto nigrae, anticae apice intns leviter dilatatae. Tarsorm articuli tres apicales nigrojubescentes.

Long. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., rostr. 2 $\frac{2}{2}$, elytr. 9, lat. $5 \frac{3}{4}$.
IIch. Sumatra.

## 46. Acorynus cylindricus is, nos:

ठ ㅇ. A. rufus, infra rufuscenti-cinereo-, sulma subrufo-pubescens, nigro-signatus. hostrum prothorace multo brevius, apice dilatatum, dorso ntrimque duabus carinis sat altis ante medimm abbreviatis instructum, duabus internis late separatis antrorsum levisime convergentibus, parte apicali planata mgato-punctata medio subcarinaturn, hac carimula usque in frontem capuis continuata mbi evanescente. Oculi antice suhcontigui ( $\delta$ ), vel sat late separati ( $\circ$ ). Antemne apicem versus nigrescentes, articulis dnobus primis aequilongis, penultimo longitudine paulo angnstiore. Prothorax retrorsum leviter ampliatus, mgato-pmetatus, dorso duabus maculis inter carinam dorsalem ntrimque insensim simuatam lateraliter vix autrorsun flexam et marginem anticum gutam rufo-cinerean includentibus, praeterea duobus punctis lateralibus vel una lineola, nigris notatos. Elytra eylindrica, punctato-striata, interstitis-praecipe tertio-leviter convexis, macula dorsali partem convexam hasalem occnpante rotundata, macula secunda in callo humerali, cum prima conmexa, fascia lata transsersa fostmediana, in interstitio sinuata, macula anteapicali antice tri- vel quadrifurcata, gutta post maculam basalem in interstitio secundo, puncto antemediano in stria tert ia, nonnullis lineolis ac punctis posthmeralibus, nigris.

I'ygidium breve, apicem rersus rotundato-angustatum, medio longitrorsum leviter impressum ac macula nigra notatum. ('orpus infra ex parte nigrescems; prosternum punctatum; abdominis segmentum ultimum ( $\delta$ ) apice recurvatosinuatum, medio carinatum, juxta carinan medio depressmm, (名) simplex; femora (pars infera excepta) cum tilharum et tarsorm apice nigra; tibiae anticae in ( $\delta$ ) apice int us sat fortiter suhhamato-dilatatae, intermediae leviter dentatae, in ( $\circ$ ) simplices.
L.ong. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. $\mathrm{I}_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, elytr. $4 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Perak.

## 47. Acorynus lineolatus sp nov:

万 ? . A. niger, $\mathrm{p}^{\text {nhe }}$ einerea parum flavescenti, infra aequabiliter, supra maculatim vestitus. Rostrum sat thense pubescens, sat depressum, prothorace brevius; parte postantemali dorso trisuleatum, sulco mediano lato ejus lateribus deelivihus, quadricarinatum, earinis dorso-lateralibus levioribus; parte dibatata apicali planatum, medio carinatum; rugato-punctatum. Oculi antice contigni, prominentes. Antenuae hasi lmuneae, articulis duobus primis emasis, eaeteris gracilibus, primo secundo longiore, penultimo latitudine multo longiore. ('aput nigrum, infra oculos dense flavescenti-cinereum. Prothorax conicus, deuse transserse rugato-pmetatus, vitta laterali postice bifureata et toto dorso nigris, dorso autem linea mediana interdum medio interrupta, as utrimque lineola a earina trans medium aseendente, flavescenti-cinereo-puheseentibus signatus. Elytra retrorsum attenuata, striato-punctata, striis alternatim jaulo couvexioribus, multis lineolis in striis sitis ex parte confluis, pone basim, in medio ac in parte declivi apicali fere in fasciis flexuosis transversis dispositis.

Pygidinm hasi utrimque flavescenti-maculatum. Femora infra pallide rufa, postica fere nigra; tibiae fere nigrae ut tarsi, illae medio rufo-annulatae ac cinereopubescentes, hi apice rufo articuli primi etiam pube cinerea obtecti.

Long. 7 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 5, lat. $3 \frac{1}{4}$.
Pattern of prothorax and elytra almost the same as in A. striolatus sp. nov. and in A. sulcirostris (schönh.). The hasal carina of the prothorax is uniformly concave, and does not form a lateral angle; it stops, on the sides, far behind the middle of the prothorax.

Heb. Perak.

## 48. Acorynus distinguendus sp. nov.

ठ 오. Ab A. lineoluto rostro carinula mediana apicali retrorsum usque ad frontem continnata, prothorace laevi, elytris striolis albidioribus brevioribus ornatis, pygidio immaculato parum longiore apice latiore, femoribus infra obseure rufescentibus, posticis subnigris distinguendus.

Itel, Perak.

## 49. Acorynus similis sp. nor.

उ. A. niger, infra dense, suma maculatim tlavescenti-einereo-pubescens. Rostrum breve, robnstum, fere longitudine prothoracis, dorso trisuleatum, suleo medio latissimo in apice vix dilatato carinula mediana instructo, hac carinula ad verticem uspue contimuta, sulco dor:o-laterali in apice pauto latiore, suleis carinis separatis. (Heuli approximati, antice contigui, prominentes. Antenate aigro-l)rumeae, articulis hasi rutis, tertio fuarto paulo longiore. I'rothorax sublaevis, dorso suleulo antemediano transverse instructus, duabus vittis latis dorsalibns ae puneto laterali nigris signatus; carina torso fere recta, lateribus semicirculatiter antrorsum eurvata, latermm medium haud attingente. Elytra multis lineolis rufis flavesenti-griseo-pubescentibus post medium densoribus notata, macula laterali rotumdata posthmerali conspieua; striarum interstitiis alternatim sulcostatis.

P'ygidium retror-um haud imgnsatmm, apice subtruncatum, angulis valde rotumdatis, basi utrimque flavescenti-griseo-limbatum.

Corpus infra sublaeve, lateraliter rubrescens. Femora quatuor antien infra,
postica ante partem incrassatam, tibiae apice et extrema hasi exceptis rufat; tarsi brunneo-nigri, articulis hasi gallidioribus.

Long. $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. 2, elytr. 6 , lat. $8 \frac{1}{2}$.
In pattern of the elstra closely allied to 1 . lineolatus sp, nov., but differing in structure of rostrum and prothorax, form of antennae and leygidium, in the legs being rufous in greater extension, etc.

Ithl. Sikkim.

## 50. Acorynus grisescens sli. not.

万早. A. simitis np. uev, structura signaturayue, sed signaturis insensioribu, supra et infra obscuro-grivescens, pro certa luce fire niger, pygidio immaculato apice sensim emarginato ( 8 ) vel truncato ( ( $)^{\prime}$ ), prosterno medio ante coxas sat fortiter punctato, femorihus nigris, posticis versus hasim brumuescentibus, tibiis annulo subbasali ac tarsis articulo ultimo apice rufescentibus, tibiis quatuor anticis apiee simplicibus; abdomine segmento ultimo apice sensius impresso-sinuato.

Hall. Java orient., Montes Tengger (H. Fruhstorfer, 1890).
At once distinguished from $A$. similis by the darker and much less obviousty marked upherside, by the dark under surface, the different form of the pygidium, and the darker colour of the legs.

## 51. Acorynus alboguttatus sp. nov:

ot A. brunneo-niger, palpis, antemnis ledibuscute rufis, infra fusco-, supra griseo-fulvo-pubescens, nigro- et alho-xignatus. Rostrum prothorace brevius, robustum, dorso utrimque bicarinatum, intra carina leviter longitrorsum impressum, medio fere planum, carinis intra antennarum scrobes evanescentibus, apice rugatopunctatum. Oculi distantes. Caput vertice antice medio carinulatum, hac carimula in fronte et in rostri basi pmbe obtecta; vertex medio fuscts. Antennae apicem rersus parum obscuriores, articulo tertio quarto parum, articulo decimo latitudine duplo longiore. Pronotum fuscum, trivitatum, vittarum pube pone carinam hasatem rectam in lateribus antrorsum arcuatam-longitudiuali parte carinae brevissimaalhescente, sublae vis, ante medium sulculo transverso. Seutellum subalbidum. Elytra striato-punctata, interstitiis leviswime convexis, simul sumta 20 maculis nigris notata, earum una mediana suturali rotundata, secunda postbasali etiam rotumdata intra strias primam et tertiam sita, tertia dorsali postmediana irregulari jestien trifurcata, quarta anteapicali ex parte cum tertia couflua conspichoribus, in maculis: tertia et quarta gutta alla sita, praeterea pone lumerum duabus guttis lateralihus alhis inter se oblique dispositis.

Pygidium latitudine multo brevius, apicem versus angustatum, apice rotundatum. hasi utrimque grisescens.

Infra sublaevis. I'ro- et mesosternum laterihus, metasternum trihus maculis lateralibus, interiore majore, atodominis segmenta macula sat magna laterali abbis notata. P'edes genubus, tibiarum apicihus tarsisque barum infuscati ; tibiat anticae apice intus haud hamatae, intermediae apice leviter dentatae.

Long. 8 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{3}{1}$, elytr. $5 \frac{1}{2}$, hat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Hah, Barram R., N. Bomeo (A. Everett).

## i2. Acorynus ceylonicus sp nov.

 (mandibulis exelnsis) prothorace dimidio brevins, apice levissime dilatatnm, dorso triearinatum. quatuor suleatum, suleo dorso-laterali anteoculari basi profumbato, extus (in latere rotri) carinuia inconspicua marginato, tribus earinis dorsalihus reetis, in apice parum minus elevatis. ()culi prominentes, antice parum approximati. ('apitis: frons: leviter sulcata. Antenuar graciles, articulo seeundo conico primo longiore, penultimo longitndine latitudine dimidio longiore. Prothorax dorso irregulariter fnsco-hivittatus, suleo sat profmido tramserso antemediano instructus, carina dorsali hasi parallela, medio leviter sinuata, latpribus versu* infermon ac antienm flexa. Elytra griseo-rufo-pubeseentia. nigro-maculata; tribus aut guatuor functis in eallo hasali dorsali sitis, macula humerali et macula posthmerali laterali spatio griseopubesceni separatis, puncto laterali mediano antice pube grisea determinato, maeula magna transversa a sutura post medium oblique ad marginem externum descendente, suturam haud attingente, pube grisea cineta, jmeto suturali anteapicali ; punctatost riata, striis a medio pubesentia obt ect is, interstitiis levissime convexis.

Pygidium sat brese, retrorsum angustatum, apiee rotundatum, basi medio puncto nigro notatum.

Abdominis segmentum ultimum apice medio insensim sinuatum; femora apicem versus, tibiae et tarsorum articuli apice, pus minusve nigreseentes; tibiae anticare aprice simplices, intermediae dentatae.

Long. $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. $\frac{1}{4}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Heb. ''eylon.

## 53 . Acorynus punctatus sim nov:

\$. A. niger, flavescenti-puhescens. Rostrum prot horace fere dimidio brevins, latum, apice levissime dilatatum, quinque earinulatum, carinnlis pone depressionem apiealem postice parum profundiorem quam ad marginem apicalem abbreviatis, mediana breviore quam lateralibus, intra carimulas subsulcatum. Oculi distantes. Caput cum prothorace sat fortiter sed haud dense purtatum. Antemnae rufae, articulis ultiminigris, decimo longitudine dimidio angustiore. I'rothorax lougitudine parum latior, disco linea mediana excepta panctogne laterali nigris; carina dorsali extrema parte mediana insensim antrorsum arcuata latera versus paulo, in lateribus ipsis fortins antrorsum tlexa. Elytra subparallela, in humeris parum ampliata, striarum interstitiis sat convexis, nigra, maculis rufis Havescenti-pubeseentibus notata: dimidio hasali dorso multis lincolis minutis irregulariter dispositis, lateribus maculis humerali at posthumerali; dimidio apieali lateribus gutta sat longe post medium sita, dorso macula transersa intra interstitia tertium of sextum, pone eam latus versus lineola minuta, int ra strian quartan et septimam macula oblequa auteapicali, gutta apicali in angulo externo, linea phes quam tertiam partem apicalem striae suturalis occupante, duabus lincolic in st ria secunda, una postmediana, altera anteapieali.

Pygidium retrorsum vix angratins, apice late rot undatnm, flavescenti-pulewens, linea mediana fusea. Abdomen medio fuscum, segmeuto amali medio subtrumeato ; femora nigra, antica infra, quatuor postipa ad hasim, ommia ante apicem rufa; tibiae rufae, ba-i extrema apiceque nigreseentes, quatuor autiea apiee simplices; tarsi nigrobrumei, articulo primo toto rufo.
long. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{4}$, elytr. $5 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{5}$.
Hub. Deli, N.le, Sumatra.

## 54. Acorynus discoidalis sp. nor.

d. A. rufus, rostro, antennis (hasi excejta), corpore infra medio ac perlibus ex parte, signaturis dorsalibus, nigris. Rostrum prothorace tertia parte brevins, rugato-punctatum, utrimque duabus carinulis instructum : carinulis dorsalibus brevissimis basi et apice valde abbreviatis in medjo intra oculos et apicem rostri sitis, carimulis anteocularibus parum sensioribus; lorso medio vix impressum. ()culi distantes; frons canaliculata. Antennae elytrorum basim superantes, articulis duobus primis rufis, tertio quarto longiore, decimo subeonico longitudine latitudine fere tripho majore. I'rothorax latituline parum brevior, daevis, sine sulenlo antemediano, toto diseo uiger ac nigro-velutinns, hac area antrorsm angustata, marginem apicalem hath attingrute, antice lineola mediana rufa, pone carinam dorso inseusim tritlextosam lateraliter leviter antrorsum curvatam gutta rufa signatus. Elytra ustue admedinm subparallela, striarum punctatarum interstitiis levissime couvexis, pumetis lineolispue fuscis vel uigris signata: duobus punctis basalibus in interstitio secundo, uno postbasali in interstitio primo, uno rersus humerum in sexto, serie postbasali lineolarum plus minusve confluarum in int. $2^{\circ}-6^{\circ}$ sitarum oblique versus suturam descendente, secunda serie antemediana in int. decimo post humerum incipiente suturam ante medium attingente, ejus macula ultima in sutura sita, tertia serie alteris parallela lineolarum sat magnarum-praecipue in dorso-composita suturam hand attingente, maculayue dorsali anteapicali.

Pygidium medio obscurum, retrorsum rotundato-angustatum, femora quatuor antica infra brunnescentia, postica smara linea longitudinali rufa notata, tibiae medio, tarsi basi rufi.

Partes rufae pube flavescente vestitae.
long. $5 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. 1 , elytr. $4 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
Mab. Java orient., Montes Tengger (H. Frubstorfer, 1890 ).

## 55. Acorynus apicalis si nov.

․ A. niger, infra griseo-, supra fusco-pubescens, griseo- et flavescenti-variegatus. Rostrum latum, apice dilatatum, prothorace tertia parte brevius; dorso quadricarinatum, carinis in medio rostri abbreviatis, duabus interuis late separatis, inter earinas longitrorsum impressum, sulco mediano vix impresso medio carimula instructo, bau carinula antice latiore; margine apucali medio levissime sinuatum; rugato-punctatum. Anteuuae brunneae, articulis ultimis robustis, penultimo longitudine fere latiore. Oculi antice sat distantes. C'aput medio canaliculatum, infra oculos macula magna et, supra ad oculos puncto flavesenti-pubescentibus notat um. Prothorax conicus, punctatus, aute medium sulco transwerso instruct ns, tribns guttis basalibus pone carinam praebasalem medio levissime sinnatam latrorsun gradatim versus antjeum flexam farte laterali longitudinali fere nulla griseo-albis sitis, yuinque ante carinam quatuor dorsalibus lateralibus et, una mediana, flavescentibus sicut reliquis quat uor punctis in serie mediana transversa dispositis, eorum utrinque uno laterali, uno dorsali, prateterea tribus macnlis parum elongatis ad marginem apicalem sitis, una utrimepue laterali, tertia dorsali, maculis sic dippositis: 3, 4, 5, 3. Flytra retrorsum vix angustata, fortiter punctato-striata, parte dectivi apicali flavencenti-pubescentia, hac arat pacis signaturis nigris quarum una punctiformi in angulo suturali; macula parva suturali postsentellari, altera suturali antemediana cinereis; tribus punctis ciremmhumeralibus.
joraeterea duobus punctis in stria $1^{3}$, tribus in stria $3^{3}$, uno mediano in $4^{4}$, uno in $)^{\prime}$, uno in $6^{3}$, duobus in $7^{3}$, tribus et in $8^{a}$ et in $9^{3}$, dhobus ad marginem lateralem, hoe basi ex parte etiam griseo-pubescente.
l'ygidium apice rotundatum, basi utrimure macula magna flavescenti-pmescente signatum. Corpus infra, praccipue prosternum, punctatum. Metarternum lateralibus flavescenti-pubescens, macula fusea notatum; abdomen maculis lateralibus: bene expressis flavescentibus, medium segmentorum versus fusco-marginatis, practerea duabus seriebus macularum insensiorium notatum. Tihiae medio rufo-annulatae ae cinereo-albo-puhescentes; femora portica macula fusca omata.

Long. $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. $1 \frac{3}{4}$. elytr. 6, lat. 4.
Hub. Sikkin (Mandelli coll.).

## 56. Acorynus rufus sp. nov.

\% f. A. rufus, griseo-luteo-pubescens, hac pube in rottro ac capite densiore magis flavescente. Rostrum longitudine prothoracis, basi sat crassum sed altitudine latins, dorso tricarinatum, carina mediana in parte deplanata anteantenaali obsoleta, lateralibus inter antennas parum latrorsum flexis abbreviatis; infra leviter tricarinatum, mento punctulato. Antemate articulis tribus ultimis erassioribus infuseatae, articulo tertio sequentibus longiore, ultimo aequilongo, $4^{\prime \prime}$ ad $8^{\text {unn }}$ fere aequilongis, ( 8 ) $8^{n}$ et $9^{\circ}$ decimo parum brevioribus. (oculi oblongi, antice approximati, convergentex; frons eajitis elongato-triangularis.

Prothorax longitudine quarta barte latior, maxima latitudine ad earinam lateraliter fere semicireulariter antrorsum flexam, laterum medium haud attingentem, dorso basi utrimque late ac leviter sinuata parallelam: conicns, diseo ante medium suleo transterso instructus, sine structura consjicua, duahus faseiis latis vitta angusta mediana luteo-pubescente separatis lrunneis signatus. Scutellum luteo-pubescens.

Elytra retrorsum leviter angustata, sat fortiter decem-striato-punctata. interspatiis: leviter convexis, maeulis nigris notata; 1 rima rotundata basali intra strias primam et tertiam sita, secunda marginali posthumerali striam octavam attingente subrotundata, tertia marginali postmediana elongata parva in interstitio decimo, interdum [arum majore, quarta maxima irregulari fere quadrangulari anteapicali ni suturam ni marginem lateralem attingente antice macula luteo-pubesente bene expressa terminata, pube griseo-lutea pone maculam anteapicalem etiam densiore sicut intcr maculas laterales.

Iufra sine structura conspicua, mesosterni parte antica profundata punctulata excepta.

Long. $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr, $2 \frac{1}{4}$, elytr. $5 \frac{3}{4}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Hab. Sumatra.

## 57. Acorynus parvulus sp. nov.

ơ ${ }^{\circ}$. A. brumeus, supra pube brumea luteo-sariegata, infra lutea vestitus. Rostrum pothorace paulo brevins, jlanatum, dorso utrimque bicarinulatum, earinula interiore intra antenuas ahbreviata, praeterea medio earinula inconspiena, interdum vix eleyata, instructum, juxta hane carinulam hand impressum, ruguloso-punetad um. Weuli subrotundi sat distantes. Capht fronte antiee intra oculos, oculorum margine superiore, genisyue luteo-pubescems. Intemae elytrorm basim parum superantes, duobus articulis primis lutco-rufis, tertio ad octavum rufie, whiquis brunneis, $3^{\prime \prime}$

fere longiore, $9^{\circ}$ latitudine duplo ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) ant fere duplo ( $\%$ ) longiore, $10^{\prime \prime}$ nono dimidio ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) aut tertia parte breviore ( $\%$ ), ultimo nono longiore.

Prothorax gradatim antrorsum angnstatus, longituline tertia parte lation, impunctatus, dorso medio transrersim depressns haud sulcatum, linea media in hac depressione late interrupta ad carinam basalem cum puncto basali parum versus latus sito connexa pone carinam maculiformi, macula triangulari discoidali antemediana sat magna, liuea dorso-laterali medio parum interupta ad carinam laturalem, luteopubescentibus; carina dorsali medio leviter concava, latrorsmm convesa, lateribus antrorsum flexa pone mediun abbreviata, angulo valde rotundato.

Elytra convexa, postice ad suturam parum impressa, versus apicem leviter angustata, subtilissime striatis, stria suturali 1 юstice fortius impressa, caeteris striis basim versus singulatim punctatis; ruultis lineolis luteis notata, basalibus intra scutellum luteum et humeros confluis, postmedianis in utrogue elytro maculam dorsalem conspicuam formantibus; praeter lineolas nounullis signaturis sine pube lutea brumneis: macula postscutellari ac altera suturali mediana sat rotundatis regularihus, signatura fasciformi discoidali obliqua mediana, spatio ante declivitatem apicalem ac spatio apicali irreguaribus.

Pygidium sat breve, apice rotundatum, luteo-pubescens, medio brumucum. Metasterumm utrimque brunneo-maculatum. Pedes rufi, femoribus medio, tibiis apice hrunnescentibus vel submigris.
long. 5 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. $3 \frac{3}{4}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{4}$.
IIab. Perak.

## 58. Acorynus batjaneusis \% nor.

of f. $A$. nigro-brunneus, vel hrunneus, infra cinereo-, supra fusco-pubescens ac pube cinerea insensim flavescente variegatus. Rostrum suhplanatum, longitudine prothoracis, quinque-carinulatum, tribus carinulis dorsalibus-mediana caeteris minns elevata-ad lineam levem elevatam transversam intra-antemnalem abbreviatis, carinula dorso-laterali (supra-antennali) in apicem usfue continuata, intra carinulas impressum, apice plano interdnm medio subearinulatum, rugoso-punctatum. Oculi obliqui, antice subcontigui. Caput fronte genisque flavescenti-cinereo-puhescens. Antemmo elytrorum basim parum superantes, in ( $\delta$ ) jarum longiores quam in (f); articulis duobus primis rufis, caeteris brmm+is, ( ( ) 8" eylindrico nono vis breviore, decimo duplo longiore, ( $\%$ ) $8^{\circ}$ decimo minime longiore, nono fere dimidio breviore.

Prothorax lougitudine plus tertia parte latior, retrorsus gradatim ampliatus, impunctatus haud transverse sulcatus flavescenti-cinereo-trivittatus; carina dorsali medio levisime sinuata, parte laterali rotundatim antrorsum flesa brevissima. Elytra longitudine quarta parte angustiora, lateribus parallela, postice rotundata, dorso ad sut uram leviter impressa, punctato-striata, interstitiis planis, tertio vix magis elevato: duabus lineolis postscutellaribus (in siugulo elytro), lineolis brevissimis in carteris interstitiorum basi sitis, humeralibus parum longioribus, nomullis lineolis etian brevissimis postbasalibus transrerse dispositis, lineola brevi antemediana sutnrali, fascia arcuata mediana suturam land attingente in stria sexta iuterrupta, peme hauc interruptionem lineola parva, fascia multisinnata in declivitate apicali, interstitii suturalis parte apicali, duabu* maculis apsicalilus, una sut urali, altera majore !aterali. Havescenti-cinereo-pubescentibns, illis fasciis lineolis confluis formatis.

Pygidium apice rotundatum, flavescenti- $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$ ubescens, medio fuscmm.
Metasternum lateribus macula fusea notatum, ( $\delta^{\circ}$ ) medio sat fortiter hispinosum.

Pedes nigro-brunci, femorum tibiarumque basi ac tarsorum articulo primo (basi extrema exclusa) rufis flavescenti-cinereo-purhescentibus.

Long. $5 \frac{2}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. $1 \frac{3}{3}$, elytr. $4 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. 3.
IInb. Batjam (W. Doherty).
Litocerus litignosus l'ascoe from New dininea is a similar species, the muke sex of which has the sixth to eleveuth joints of the autemae almost equal in breadth; in both sexes of that species the four basal joints of the antennate are rufous, the prothorax has a spot on each side of the dise, the lineolae of the elytra are longer and more conftuent with one another, there being an almost cruciform mark hehind the scutellum, and an irregular ring on the dise of each ilytron.

Litocerus meryinellus Pase and convergens lase, have likewise two spiniform tubercles ou the metasterum in the mule sex.

Cedus Praveo (Ania. Muy. V. II. (3), v., p. 37, 10(60).
Puchygenia Motsch. (Bull. Mosc., 48, 1. 23:3, 15i2) is synonymous with Cedus Pase.

Pachygenicu impluriatu Motsch. (l.c., p. :234) is identical with Cechus guttutus Pasc. (l.c., 1'. 38), whereas Pechygenio guttulutu Motsch. (l.c., p. 237) is distinct from, though closely allied to, Cedus guthetus P'ase.

## 59. Cedus antennalis sp. nov.

of f. I Cedo guttuto Pase, rostro breviore apice excepto dense alho-pubescente, carinulis dorsalibus lateralibus retrorsum levissime convergentibus; antennis articnlo primo multo breviore ( $\delta$ ), decimo in utropue sexu brevissimo, hoc et ultimo haud allhis; prothorace densius subtiliusque rugulowopmetato, cum elytris paucis guttis griseis notato; pygidio multo breviore ; corpore infra lateribu* haud nigro-maculato distinguendus.

Hab. Perak (type, ठ, f), and Celehes ( $f$ ).
The tenth joiut of the anteunae is short in this species, whereas it is at least as long as the eleventh in the other species of Cectus.

Afrocedus gen. nov.
ठ. Rostrum planun, laud carinatum, latitudine non longius, a hasi ad medium gradatim dilatatum, deiude ad apicem usque angustatum, hoc modo lateribus intra antemas angulatum. Antemae ( $\delta^{*}$ ) corpore multo longiores, articulis primo et secundo crassis, primo pyriformi oculos subattingente, $3^{\circ}$ ad $8^{\text {un }}$ singulatim et nouo et undecimo paulo breviore. Oculi obliqui, supra minus quam infra rotundati, antice contigui.

Type : A. episternalis in now.
To be placed after Cechus lase.

## 60. Afrocedus episternalis sp. nov.

ठ. 1. niger, pube cinerea sat sparsim vestitus, genis, linea mediana angusta prothoracis, gutta suturali antemediana ace dnobus punct is postmedianis in stria secunda elytrorum sitis dense, episternis metastemi densissime alho-einereis.
hostrum dense punctulatum ; antenat corpore longiores. Prothorax longitudine duplo latior, densissime ruguloso-purtatus, dorso pone apicem parum transerse
tepresus, laterihus retrorsum rotundato-ampliatus, carina dorso utrimque convexa medio parum concava lateraliter versus apicem, vix versus: inferum, flexa, paulo ultra medium lateris abemute.

Elytra prothorace haud latiora, prallela, posteriu: rotundato-angnstata convexa, ad suturam haud impressa, striato-ןunctata, interstitiis planis, confertissime subtiliter gramulosis.

Pygidium longitudine parum latius, versus apicem rotundatum fortiter angnstatum. Pedes rufo-brunneae.

Long. $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.
ILab. Kuilu, Fr. Congo (A. Mocpuerys, 1892).

## Mucronianus gen, nov.

ठ. Cylindricus. Rostrum latum, hrevissimum, longitudine (mandibnlis excl.) latius, supra planatum, utrimyue leviter micariuatum, margine apicali parmo crassato medio sensim simuato parte apicali ab antemnis paulo dilatata lateribus rectis; sulcis antennarum sat magnis semilunaribus. Caput infra pone mentum perpendiculariter fractnm. Oculi subrotundi, subapproximati. Antennae elytrorum hasim parum superantes, articulis $1^{\circ}$ et $2^{\prime \prime}$ brevihus, $4^{\prime \prime}$-s" fere aequilongis, $3^{n}$ 1arum longiore, $9^{\circ}$ paulo, $10^{\circ}$ multo breviore, $11^{\circ}$ nono parnm longiore. Prothorax apice parum angustior quam basi, laterihus rotundatis. Elytra cylindrica. Prgidium basi medio sulcatum, apice processu acuto armatum, margine apicali sub processum sinuato. Abdomen medio-praecipue hasi-planatum. Femora medio fortiter incrassata, compressa ; tarsi elongati.

Type: M. rufipes sp. nor.
To be placed after Afrocedus gen. nov.
61. Mucronianus rufipes sp. nov:

ठ. M. niger, cinereo-puhescens, fusco-signatus.
Rostrum longitudine (mandibulis hasi plicato-rugatis exceptis) dimidio latius, coriaceo-rugatum, apice transverse leviter impressum, pone lanc impressionem ruga transversa sat obvia instructum, basi medio obsolete suleatum. Frons canaliculata. Antennae rufo-brumneae, basi rufa, clava subnigra.

Prothorax longitudine dimidio latior, granulis transversis densis tectus, dorso ante medium transverse impressus; basi pone carinam dorso rectam lateribus parum retrorsum, deinde semicirculariter versus apicem flexam medium prothomecis attingentem cinerea, gutta laterali in utroque angulo ae duabus guttis antesentellaribus fuscis exceptis, tribus lineis augustis, una mediana, una utrimque sersus latera sita, vitta positice parum arcuata in impressione antemediana utrimque intra illas lineas, versus lineam mediam dilatata, gutta submediana dorio-laterali cum lateribus inferis etiam cinereis.

Soutellum transversum, subrectangulare. Flytra punctato-striata, striis apsice extremo obsoletis; interstitio altematim insensim convexis, $1^{\circ}-3^{\circ}$ tertia parte hasali (gibhositate levi basali fusca excepta), $4^{\prime \prime}-6^{\circ}$ baxi, $4^{\prime \prime}$ etiam pone illam gibbositatem et $6^{\circ}$ parum magis medium versus, $8^{\circ}$ pone callum limmerale, $1 h^{\prime \prime}$ sub ac post humerum, striis $7^{\circ}-10^{\circ}$ ante medium et ante declistatem alicalem, interstitiis $1^{\circ}-\boldsymbol{i}^{\circ}$ medio, atque annulo apicali extus interrupto cinereo-pmlescentilms, illa area mediana, in sutura antice simuata postice longe dilatata, in interspatios $4^{\circ}-7^{\circ}$ angusta ae parum arenata.

I'sgidiun granulosum. Prosternum lateribus macnla fusca notatis granulatum medio convexum, antice constrictum ac granulis minutis instructum. l'edes ruti, femoribus brumeis.

Long. 9 mm., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. 6, lat. $3 \frac{2}{3}$.
Mab. latjan (W゙. I oherty).

## 62. Tropideres marmoreus sp. nov:

67. T. nigro-hrumens, tlavescenti-ac albo-cinereo- ac nigro-variegato-pubescens, kostum brunneum, prothorace larum hrevins, medio angustatum, apice dilatatum, \}orso utrimque longitrorsum sat leviter suleato-impressum ate bicarinulatum, suleulo intra antemas abhreviato, medio levissime impressum. Antemnae prothoracis medium vix superantes, rufae, articulis (hasalihus exceptis) medio ac elava tota rufobrumeis, $1^{\prime \prime}$ et $2^{\prime \prime}$ crassis, $3^{\circ}$ longiore, $4^{\circ}-8^{\circ}$ gradatim fortiter decrescentibus, $8^{\circ}$ octaso plas triplo longiore, clava crassa brevi, $9^{\circ}$ ac $11^{\circ}$ longitadine tertii, $10^{\circ}$ breviure. ()euli ohliqui, breviter oblongi, in ( $\delta$ ) antice subcontigui, in (7) sat dintantes. Genae alloo-cinereae, antice sulco perpendienlari instructae.

Prothorax retrorsum recte ampliatum, longitudine tertia parte latior, fortiter punctatus, dorso sulco transverso wrenato antemediano notatus, duabus vittis latis haud regularibus ac utrimque macula parva angusta areuata fuscis signatus; carina dorso recta, lateribus rotundatim versus apicem ac fortiter versus inferum thexa, parte laterali brevi. Elytra fere parallela, posterius rotundata, convexa, ad suturam parum impressa, pone lasim leviter gibhoso-elevata, fortiter sriato-punetata, interstitio tertio paulo elevato; callo humerali, maenla laterali postbumerali, gibhositate basali ex parte, lineola media in interspatio tertio sita, liuea transversa undulata irregulari interrupta ante declivitatem apicalem in interstitiis tertio et secundo maculiformi, signatura anteapicali irregulari juxta suturam magis conspicua duabus lineis brevissimis trausversis lateralibus una mediana, altera postmediana, gutta postscutellari nigris sel fuscis variabiliter marmorato-notata; lincolis medianis in interspatio $3^{\prime \prime}$ utriusque elytri antice posticeque linea tenui conjunctis; hoc modo elytra macula rufo-cinerea suturali bene circunscripta notata.
l'ygidinm longitudine basi paulo latius, lateribus cinereis, punctulatum, linea mediana cinerea sacpe absente.

Infra sat disperse grosse punctatus; lateribus plus minuse albo-cinercopubescens. Ibdomen ano pedesfue rufi, tibiis apice, tarsis articulis primo apice ac secundo toto brumneis.

Long. (7): $4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. $3 \frac{1}{4}$, lat. $2 \frac{1}{4} ;$ ( ( ) parum minor.
Hab. Ruhy Jines. Cpuer Burma (W. Hoherty).

## 63. Plintheria cinerea r. nov.

ठ 7. Pl . nigra, parum brmmescons, pube cinerea, supra parum marmoratopubescens.

Rostrum latitudine dimidio longius, apice dilattaum, margine apicali medio haud sensim sinuato, dense punctatum, sulcis antemarun apicalibus infralateralibus. Antennae ( $(\mathbf{3})$ prothoracis basim vix superantes, (f) breviores, sat crassae, articulo secundo casteris fortiter decrescentibus longiore, $6^{\circ}$ ac $8^{\prime \prime}(7)$ brevissimis, elava lata, latitudine duplo longiore, $9^{\circ}$ decimo longiore ; apice ( $\delta$ ) int us pilosae.
('aput cum prothorace fere reticulato-punctatum; hic parum latior quam longus; carina dorso recta, versus latera barum retrorsum deinde versus inferum (vix versus
apicem) descendente, parte infralaterali brevi; linea media postice parum deusius pubescente.

Elytra retrorsum vix angustata, sat fortiter punctato-striata, interspatiis pitus minusve cinereis, disperse interruptis, lineola suturali basali cum scntello densius pubescente, spatio parro mediano ac altero anteapicali fuscis sed inconspicuis.

Pygidium breve, rotundatum. l'edes brumei, tihiis rufis.
Long. $2 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hub. Sierra Leone.
This speeies agrees generically rather well with Plintheriu luctuosu l'ase., thongh the antemae are much shorter.

The upherside has no well-defined markings.

## 64. Phaeocrotes pictus sp, nov.

P. Ph. niger, pube luteo-cinerea maculatim vestitus.

Rostrum longitudine angustius, planatum, apice dilatatum, lateribus intra antennarum sulcos magnos parum rotundatum, apice medio leviter sinuatum, densissime punctatum, punctis basi ex parte confluis, basi utrimque vitta luteo-cinerea restitum.

Caput dense prnctatum ; oculi laterales rotundi antice truncati, luteo-cinereocincti. Antennae elytrorum basim paulo superautes, rufae, clava oblonga quatuor articulis composita brumea, articulis $\mathbf{1}^{\circ}$ et $\mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$ sequentibus erassioribus sed brevioribus, $3^{\circ}$ caeteris longiore, $4^{\circ}$ tertio paulo breviore quinto multo longiore, $5^{\circ}$, $6^{\circ}$, in $^{\circ}$ fere aequalibus, $7^{\circ}$ cinereo apice crassiore, $8^{\circ}-10^{\circ}$ latis, $11^{\circ}$ parum rotundato.

Prothorax longitudine parum latior, retrorsum gradatim ampliatus, confertissime ruguloso-punctatus, carina dorsali medio leviter coneava lateribus versus inferum ac parum versus apicem flexa, hac parte laterali brevi; vitta mediana angusta ante medium interrupta, duabus vittis lateralibus antice confluis, interna medio interrupta, externa medio introrsum flexa, luteo-cinereis notatus.

Elytra prothorace paulo latiora, retrorsum baud angustata, postice rotundata, sat fortiter punctato-striata, interspatiis subplanis macula semicirculari seutellari (cum scutello), macula marginali basali intra striam tertiam et humerum, lineota infrahumerali in interstitio $9^{\circ}$, macula parva subrotunda laterali mediana in interspatiis $7^{\circ}$ et $9^{\circ}$, macula parva antemediana in intersp. $3^{\circ}$ et $5^{\circ}$, altera postmediana in iisdem intersp., macula anteapicali antice sinuata lineolisque nomnltis inconspicuis dispersis luteo-cinereis signata.

Pygidium fere semicirculare, luteo-cinereum medio excepto.
Infra lateribus densius quam medio cinereo-pubescens. Pedes rufi, tarsis femoribus hrunneis.

Loug. $2 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hah. Nias Istand (J. W. Thomas, 1892).
Though this species does not agree with Phucocrotes porcellus Pasc. in the form of the eyes, it may be provisionally placed in Plucoocrotes till we know the male sex.

Note.-The Indo-Australian genera Nessiara Pase,, Apratenict Pasc., Hypsens Pase., Phlooons Lac., and Phaulimia Pasc., are closely allied to one anothor; hacordaire was quite right in suggesting that Phantimia Pase, which he phaced among the "Corrhécérides," might belong to his "Tropidérides urais." The
emargination of the eyes, by which character the "Corrncerides" are principally distinguished from the "Tropidérides vais," is as fechle in Phanlimia l'ase. as it is the case in Apateniu Pase.

Nessiara l'ascoe (Journ, of Ent., i., P. 60, $186(0)$ ).
 Nession histrio Pase., I. centrulis lasc., N. lineolu Kirsch (Mitth. Mus. Desten, i., 1, 54, 18:7), as well as N. sellutue sp, nov, and N. optice sis nov., and probably Necrocephelus trensersus olic., are allied to the typ-species of the genus in having the antmonar and legs ciliated with loug hairs, the underside of the rosirum elevate or keeled in the middle line, the prothorax scarcely sinnate before the pesterior angles, and the elytra of a somewhat elongate slajee.

Nessimute planenta l'ase is identical with Plorops pletypumis (Montrouz.), which is described as a Stenocerus; we have specimens from the Moluccas, New Guinea, and Woodlark 1. which do not specifically differ from Paseoest type. N. deplanata Fairm. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxvii., p. 45, 1883) is doubtless also the same speciex; the description, at least, fits exactly to $\boldsymbol{V}^{\text {. phefypernis (Montr.). }}$

The remaining species ( $N$. scelestu Pasc., N: wnituberculuta Macl., and N. inroratu Macl.) are generically identical with Apatenio ciduuta l'asc., all of them having the restrum suleate in the middle on underside, the prothoras sinuate hefore the hind angles, and the antemnae and legs not pilose with long hairs,

Hypseus fasciculeris l'asc. is scarcely worth heing generically separated from Apatenial ciduato Pasc.

### 6.5. Nessiara sellata \% nor:

ठ๋. N. rufa, infral nigrescens, jube griseo-fulva vestita, nigro-siguata. Rostrum longitudine (ante oculos) plus tertia parte latius, medio fortiter carinatun, carina in vertice evanescente, lateribus leviter rotundatum. Oculi clongati, ohliqui, antice sat approximati hand contigui. Antemme prothoracis hasim haud attingentes, articulo $3^{\circ}$ guinto duplo longiore.

Irothorax retrorsus parum ampliatus, carina hasali dorso medio leviter sinuata lateribus trans medium ascendente, ejus parte laterali fere recta; dorso duabus lineis antice magis approximatis, medio late interruptis, intra has limeas duohus punctis medianis, lateribus quatuor punctis minutis nigris signatus; punctulatus. Scutellum ovatum, alho-cinerenm. Elytra sat elongata, convexa, sutura laud impressa, pone marginem lasalem parum impressa, st riatopunctata, st riis postice levissimis, interstitiis: $1^{\circ}, 3^{\circ}, 5^{\circ}$ hasi et apice, $7^{\circ}$ ac $9^{\circ}$ totis nigro-guttatis, $9^{\circ}$ duabus lineolis anteapicalibus, duahus guttis marginalibus. una posthumerali minuta, altera autemediana majore, macula suturali antice magis quam postice rotundata longitudine parum latiore intra पuartas strias utrinsefur elytri nigro-velutinis, notata.
l'ygidium utrimyue medio leviter depresim, apice rotmatum.
lufra pube sat longa oltecta; femora ammoro nigrexcente signata.
Long. 10 mm ., rostr. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, elytr. T, lat. I.
Heb. Barran River, N. Bomeo.

## 66. Nessiara optica sp , nov:

ठ. N. rufo-brunnea, puhe cinerea, supra parum fulvescente vestita, nigro-signata. Kostrum (mand. excl.) longitudine duplo latius, lateribus levissime rotundatum.
apice larm angustius quam hasi, dorso medio basis insensim carinatum. (teuli valde oblongi sulura subemarginati, maxime convergentes, antice contigni. Autemae hasi brumeae (in sing, specim. incompletae).

Prothorax latitudine parum brevior, retrorsm levissime dilatatus, laterihus paulu rotundatus, punctatns, dorso duabus lineis medio sat late interruptis, earum partibus. anterioribus parum anproximatis, maculaque laterati antemediana sulbotundata uigris ornatus; carina dorso utrimuue simata, lateribus fere semicirculariter antrorsum flexa medium prothoracis attingente. Scutellum ovatum, cinereum.

Elytra posterius paulo angustata, dorso subconvexa, sutura postice vix impressa, leviter punctato-striata, striis longe ante apicem evanescentibus, gutta hasali in interstitio quarto, duabus guttis marginalibus una posthumerali, altera antemediana, duabus guttis marginalibus sat longe ante apicem sitis, posteriore minuta, macula communi postmediana in utroque elytro antice alho-ciuerea postice atra, utrisque partibus atris conjunctis atque in sutura antrorsum parum dilatatis, partibse albo-cinereis antice linea obliqua brevi intra strias 2 et 5 determinatis, interstitiis $4^{n}$ et $6^{\circ}$ nonmullis punctis nigris vel fuscis notatis.

Pygidium latitudine longius, margine parum reflexum, medio apicem ver:us: convexum.

Long. 9 mm ., rostr: 1, elytr. 6, lat. 3?
Hab. Sumatra.

## 67. Apatenia raniceps sp. nor.

ठ ㅇ. A. nigra, nigro-pubescens, puhe cinerea ac fulvo-cinerea variegata. Rostrum longitudine latius, lateribus leviter rotundatum, hasi parum latius quam apice, margine apicali bisinuato, dorso carina sat obsoleta brevi mediana instructum, juxta carinam iuconspicue impressum, rugato-punctatum, carina laevi. Oculi ohlongi, valde prominentes, obliqui, valde separati. Frons capitis longitulinaliter rugato-punctata, cum rostro nonnullis guttis sappe ohsoletis fulvo-cinereis notata; rertex duahus guttis majoribus ad oculos sitis eodem colore. Antennae prothoracis medium paulo superantes, articulis basalibus brunneo-nigris.

Prothorax longitudine plus tertia parte latior, lateribus medio rot undato-angulat us, deinde sinuatus, rugato-pmetatus, dorso parum inaequalis, haud tuberculatus, carina dorso aequabiliter ac levissime convexa angulo laterali valde obliquo vix rotundato, gutta basali antescutellari, 4-5 maculis parvis apmroximatis vel confluis irregularibus lateralibus, linea mediana tenuissima anepe obsoleta medio latisime interrupha, cinereis rel fulvescenti-cinereis signatus.

Elytra retrorsum paululatim angustata, posterius rotundata, dorso ad suturam parum deplanata, pone hasim parum gibhosa, laud tuberculata, subtiliter striatopunctata, interstitiis suhplanis, primo hasi excepta et nono intra medium et apicem alternatim fulvo- ac nigro-guttatis, plaga sat magna postmediana versus suturaus stria secunda terminata hic guttam fulvam includente extiss male determinata postice (in declivitate apicali) nomnullis guttulis fulvis interdum absentibus terminata nigrorelutina, gibositate basali etiam puhe nigro-relutina (in speciminibus bene preservatis conspicua) obtecta, macula parva humerali ae nommulis guttuli, inconspicuis dispersis fulvo-cinereis, notata.

Pygidium unicolor, longituline multo latins, aphice aequabiliter rotundatum. Prosternum totum ac metasternum lateribus fortiter punctata, hoc cum mesosterno macula laterali cinerea notatmon. Ablomen lateribus etiam vinereo-manalatum.

Pedes nigri, femoribus et tihiis duohus ammlis ar apice extremo, tar:orumque articulo primo basi et apice rufis cincreo-pubescentibns, illis ammulis sacpe incompletis.
l.ong. 6 mm ., elytr. 4 , lat. 3.

Hab. Ilumboldt Bay, New Guinea (W゙. Doherty, September and October, 1892).

## 68. Apatenia minor sp. nov.

ठ f. A. speciei praecedenti similis, sed minor; antemmis basi rufis; prothorace dorso medio impresso, hac impressione ae lateribus pube cinerea minus maculatim dipposita vertitis, carima lateribus ante angulum minus obliquum distincte flexuosa; elytris convexitate hasali tuberculiformi, ac dnobus tulereulis armatis, mo mediano in interstitio $3^{\circ}$. altero primo parum minore ante declivitatem apicalem in interstitio $4^{\circ}$ sitis, interstitio $3^{\circ}$ e regione tubereuli anteapicalis etiam parnm elevato, interstitiis suturali ac lateralibus alternatim nigro- et fulvo-cinereo-maculatis, macula sat parra sed conspicua antemediana in interstitios $5^{\circ}-8^{\prime \prime}$ fulva notatis.

Long. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. 3 , lat. $2 \frac{1}{4}$.
Hub. Humboldt Bay, New (iuinea (W. Doherty, Keptember and Octoher, 1892).

## 69. Apatenia tuberculosa sp. nor.

ㅇ. A. niger, fusco-jmbesceus. Rostrum latitudine parum longius, fort issime rugatopunctatum, versus basim Iarum angustatum, dorso hasi medio late leviter impressum, carina media basi phas minusve obsoleta apice haud abbreviata instructum, margine ఇpicali recto ut rimque juxta medium inseusim depresso ; infra sulco mediano obsoleto. Oculi oblongi, modice prominentes, obliqui, late seprati. Caput supra fuscopubescens, fronte intra oculos insensim transverse elevata, puncto cinereo-fulso, sicut rertice ante pronotum, notata. Antennae protboracis medium attingentes, brunucae, clava subnigra.

Prothorax apice parum angustior quam basi, lateribus medio tuberculatus, fortiter punctatus, disco late leviter impressue, ante angulum lateralem valde obliquum carinae basalis etiam rotundato-impressus, dorso tritubereulatus, tubereulis rotundatis, uno antebasali mediano in impressione disci, alteris juxta hanc impressionem sitis; fuscopuhescens, partihus impressis nigris. Scutellum album.

Elytra lmmeris rotundatis prominentibus retrorsum sensim angustata, sutura haud impressa, striato-punctata, sordide fusco-fulvo porbescentia, interstitiis $1^{\circ}, 3^{\circ}, 5^{\circ}$, $7^{\circ}, 9^{n}$ tuberculis exceptis nigris guttis nigro-velutinis parnm elevatis notatis; singula elytra $7^{\circ}$ tuberculis armata: $1^{\circ}$ basali ct $2^{\prime \prime}$ postmediano majoribus et $3^{\circ}$ minuto ante declivitatem a picalem in interspatio tertio, $4^{\circ}$ mediano et $5^{n}$ juxta $3^{u m}$ in interspatio quinto, $6^{\circ}$ et $7^{\circ}$ approximatis intra $4^{u m}$ et $5^{u m}$ in interspatio septimo sitis.

P'ygidium longitudine angustius, apice aequabiliter rotundatum.
Prosternmm fortiter sed hand dense purtatum, antice inconspiene transverse plicatum, medio parum depressum. Metasternum lateribus grosse punctatum, epistemis apice einereis.

Abdomen disperse punctatum, segmentis basalibus gut ta laterali cinerea notatis. Pedes nigri, unguiculis brumeis.

Long. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr. 2, clytr. $7 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $5 \frac{3}{3}$.
Iln). Humbeldt Bay, New Guinea (W. Doherty, September and October, 1892).

## 70. Apatenia immaculata sp. nov.

A. scelestae (Pase.) similis, sed differt : Major; rovtro longiore, medio longitrorsm fortins himpresso, carina mediana hoc molo magis elevata; prothorace dorso medio magis impresso, ante carinam autem magis elevato ; clytris fuccis, interstitiis altermatim nigro-guttatis, sine macula sut urali postmediana.

Huth. Inmboldt Bay, New Guinea (W: Noherty, September and (Ictober, 1892).

## 71. Apatenia annulipes sp. nov.

ठ. A. nigra, pribe flavescente et nigra et cinerea et alho-eincrea variegata. hostrum longitudine parum latius, lateribus levissime rotundatum, apice medio invensim euarginato frumeatum angulis valde rotundatis, carinula mediana sat longe pone apicem evanescente, utrimune ad carimulam impressione longitudinali leri instructum, punctatum. Caput etiam [menctatum, fronte depressa haud carinulatum, occipite vitta laterali luteo-cinerea sat bene expressa notatum. Oculi valde oblongi. Antennae pothoracis medium vix smperantes, suhnigrae, clava excepta fere glabrae, sine pilis longis, articulis. $1^{\circ}$ cylindrico et $2^{\circ}$ pyriformi fere aequilongis, $3^{\circ}$ parum longiore, $3^{\circ}$ - 7
 longiore longe pyriformi, $10^{\circ}$ latitudine paulo longiore breviter 1 wriformi, $11^{\circ}$ longitudine decimi angustiore ovali.

Prothorax longitudine triente latior, apice fortiter angustatus, pone medium rotundato-ampliatus, carina dorso medio subrecta latera versus parum retrorsum curvata, dein valde rotundatim versus apicem ac prostermm Hexa, in medio prothoracis subito abbreviata; dorso ante carinam et ante medimn transerse parum depresus, hoc modo medio trausterse parmm elevatus; luteo-pubescens, cinereo-variegatus, lateribus medio gutta albida, dorso antice macula M -formi ac ante carinam duabus maculis $\mathbb{T}$-formibus nigris signatus; pone carinam niger, tribus guttis luteis notatus.

Elytra apicem versus vix angutata, dorvo intra interstitia tertia postice elevata depressa, basi transverse impressa, deinde elevatione subtuberculiformi instructa, interstitio tertio medio tuberenlo minuto nigro-piloso notata, dorso crasse, lateribns sultilins punctato-striata, cinerea, humero, gutta posthumerali et altera mediana utrisque lateralibus, signatura indistincta forma fasciae undulatae transversae antemediana dorsali, nommullis maculis minutis ex parte confluis ante declivitatem apicalem, ac guttula in parte declivi, Havescenti-luteis plus minnsve nigro-cinctis, notata.

Pygidium flavescenti-bivittatum, longitudine paulo latins, apice rotundatum. Prosternum punctatum, declive; segmentuni abdominale primum sulcatum. Pedes alho-cinereo-amulati, tarsis albo-cinereis, articulis alice fuscis.

Long. 9 mm ., elytr: 6, lat. 4.
Ilab. Kuilu, Fr. Congo (A. Mocquerrs, 189\%).
This species differs from the Indian Apatenia in the much longer eyes and the more rounded sides of the prothorax. The whole of the upher surface is parti-coloured with ashy, aslyy-white, yellowish huff, and brownish black without an obvious pattern.

## 72. (?) Phaulimia rufescens sp, nov,

ठ i . Ph. rufne, infra luteo-, supra brumeo-pubescens ac lutco-signaths. hostrum capite paulo angustius, apice insensiun diatatuus parum latius quan longun, apice
late inconspicue sinuatum angulis rotundatis, planatum; antennarum scrobibus maguis parum lunaribus oculos laterales prominentes parmon ohliquos fere tangeutibus.

Autemare hasi luteornfae, apice brunnescentes, in utroque sexu elytrorum hasim vis attingentes, articulis $1^{\circ}$ et $2^{\circ}$ crassis, $3^{\circ}-8^{\circ}$ decrescentibus, $9^{\circ}-11^{\circ}$ latioribus, $10^{\circ}$ breviore quam nono praesertion in (\%), $3^{n}-8^{\circ}$ apice singulis pilis longis vestitis.

1rothorax longitudine multo latior, conicus, pronoto longiore quam prosterno, convexus, carina dorso recta lateraliter in angulo subrecto antrorsum flexa mox ante medium prothoracis abbreviata; prothoracis angulis posticis fere rectis; brunneus, dorso utrimque ante carinam hasalem macula triangulari, linea media ex parte, lateribus sicut caput cum rostro luteo-puhescens, his signaturis variantibus.

Elytra convexa, hrevia, retrorsum rotundato-angustata, a hasi declivia, suhtiliter striato-pmetata, sculptura sub pulee celata, hrumea, macula vel fascia transsersa antemediana in sutura ad basim dilatata, extus ad striam sextam extensa, in st ria quarta interrupta sen sinuata, margine hasali, nomullis lineolis havalibus cum margine confluis vel liheris, fascia angusta postmediaua undulata, macula apicali marginem haud attingente sublunari fransversa cum linea marginali usque ad medium ascendente couflua, multis lineolis variahilibus luteo-pmbescentibus.

Pygidium lateribus brumnescens, longitudine parum latius, retrorsum angustatum, rotundatum, ( ( ) apicem versus levissime convexum. Prosternum brevissimum; processus me:osternalis latus apice truncatus ; ( $\delta$ ) segment um anale medio impressum, duobus tuberculis acutis armatum.

Pedes luteo-rufi, femorihus medio, tibiis apice tarsisque parum brunnescentilus. Long. 3 mm ., lat. $1_{\frac{1}{3}}$.
Hab. l'erak.
I place this small species in Pascoe's genus Phantimia, though it differs from that genus in the rather longer rostrum being also narrower at the hase, in the more slender antennae bearing some long hairs at the tip of the middle joints, and in the prothoracic carina standing close to the hase. Whether the males of Phantimin schutur Pasc. and Ph. ephippictu Pasc. have two spines on the last abdominal segment, as the present species has, $k$ cannot tell.

## Directarius gen. nov.

3. Frons cum rostro perpeudicularis parum versus posticum fracta angulo frontali-occipitali rotundato, lata, plana. Kostrum brevissimmm, medio levissime depressum, apice medio subtiliter emarginato parum angustatum, sulco antennarum laterali mox pone medium instructum, hoe sulco foveiformi, margine laterali dorsati rostri a latere viso carinuliformi supra sulcum antemarnum [arum dilatato.

Antemae ( $\delta$ ) articulo none elytrorum medium surerantes, graciles, articulis $1^{\circ}$ et $2^{\prime \prime}$ hrevibus parum incrassatis, $3^{n}$ duohus basalibus longiore, $3^{\circ}-9^{\circ}$ panlatim decreseentibus, $9^{\prime \prime}$ vix latiore ( $10^{\prime \prime}$ et $11^{\circ}$ alsentibus in singulo exemplo). Prothorax longitudine laud latior, pronoto convexo longo, prosterno brevissimo, versus basim gradatim paulo latior, carina valde elevata dorso medio recta, latrorsum convexa, lateribus haud versus apicem flexa.

Elytra elongata, humeris rotundatis prominulis. P'ygidium triangulare, apicem rotundatum versus fortiter angustatum. 'Tarsi parum elongati, sat hirsuti, articulis $\mathfrak{T}^{\circ}$ dimidio tiliat aeguilongo, $2^{\prime \prime}$ et $3^{\circ}$ sat latis.

To he placed after Plutulimia Pascoe.

## 73. Directarius signatus sp. nov.

ठ. $D$. niger, pube nigra vestitum, albo-cinereo-signatum, supra dense granulatopunctulatus. Palpi ac antennarum articuli duo bavales subruti. Liostrum cum fronte albo-cinereum. Prothoras tribus viftis, lateralibus antice angustatis, albo-cinereis ornatus. Elytra prothorace vix latiora, humeris promimulis rotundatis, pone hmmeros sensim angustata, dorso leviter depressa, apice rotundato-declivi, subtiliter striata, interstitiis planis; margine basali, sutnra basi, lineola sat longa antemediana, altera postmediana parum breviore utrisune in interspatio tertio, lineola mediana margiuali albo-cinereis.

Corpus infra lateribu- maculatim, tibiis dimidio ba-ali, albo-cinereum. Tarsorum articulus tertius infra albo-cinereo-iprongiosus.

Long. 5 mm., elytr. 8 , lat. $1 \frac{1}{3}$.
Mab. Burma (Carin Cheba, 900-1,100 mn., L. Fea coll., 1888).
In the outline of the prothorax and elytra this species somewhat recalls the African Chrysomelid genus Poecilomorpha.

Nessiabrissus gen, nov.
of. Rostro generi fycterive dicto simili, antenuarum sukis anteocularibus triangularibus magnis infralateralibus angulo versus oculos directo, infra utrimpue sulco oblifuo a medio menti pone ejus marginem sinnatum anticum ad sulcum antennalem usiue abeunte instructo ; antemis prothoracis basim hand attingentibus, duobus articulis primis fere aequilongis crassis, $3^{\circ}-8^{\prime \prime}$ tenuibus, $9^{\prime \prime}-11^{\prime \prime}$ compressis, intus medio dilatatis, a medio versus basim parum minus quam versus apicem angnstatis, pilis longissimis singulis vestitis, $11^{\circ}$ decimo breviore; oculis obliquis dorso-lateralibus hand prominentilus, subtiliter sinuatis; prothorace hrevi, carina lateribus hand versus apicem Hexa, cum elytris convexo; pedibus anticis parum elongatis; coxis anticis contiguis elevatis.

This genus is a relative of the Nessiaru-group, and has to stand after I'huculimiu; the long hairs at the club of the antennae remind one of Hctrissus Pasc.

## 74. Nessiabrissus striatus sp. nov.

ठ 9. N. niger, infra pube cinerea, supra fulvescenti-cinerea vestitus. Rostrum latitudine tertia parte longius, lateribus supra antemas levissime dilatatum, margine apicali utrimque oblique truncato hoc modo medio parum producto leviter sinnato, dense ruguloso-punctatum, phamum, basi parum transerse depressum ac medio s. 1 ratio lineari minuta inconspicue elevato laevi notatum. Antennae nigrae, articulis $\mathbf{1}^{\prime \prime}$ et $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\prime \prime}$ rufis. C'aput cum oculis rostro parum latius, infra dense tramsverse plicatum, supra punctatum, punctis fronte plus minasve confluis. Prothorax confertissime punctatus, longitudine plus dimidio latior, a basi versus apicem gradatim angustatus, apice medio parmm emarginatus, carina ba*ali dorso leviter convexa lateribus longe versus infermm descendente. Elytra basi prothorace panlo latiora, fortiter convexa, maxima altitudine pone basim, sutura haud impressa, retrorsum gradatim sat fortiter
 fulvescenti-pubescentibus, striis punctorum ijsis nigris, macula marginali hasali interstitia tertium ad quintum oceurante rufa fulvescenti-cinereo-pubescente, macula suturali postscutellari cum scutello sat magno pro certa lace nigrowelutina.

Pygidiun parm longius quam latum, apicem rotundatum sorsus angustius, rufescens.

Prosternum medio parmm planatum, punctis grossis haud densis instruetum ;
 Tarsi apice rufi.
long. $5_{2}^{1} \mathrm{~mm}$., rostr: 1, elytr. 4, lat. ${ }^{2} \frac{1}{5}$.
Ilub. Kinilu, Fr. ('ongo (A. Moequerys, 1892).
Prothorax with two fecble spots of a fulveseent ashy colour near apsical margin; these spots are iuvisible in some specimens. luterspaces of the clytra sometimes rufous here and there.

## 75. Nessiabrissus interruptostriatus sp. nov:

ठ \& Forma praecedentis, sed minor, linea rostri mediaua laevi longiore, antenuarum articulo secundo erassiore, vertice pone oculos prothoraceque maculis fulvescenti-cinereis inconspicnis notatis, elytrorum striis illius pubis pone basim ac pone medinm interruptis; tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus.

Long. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{num}$.
IHab. Kuilu, Fr. Congo (A. Mocquerys, 1892).
Those parts of the derm in this and the preceding suecies which are more densely clothed with a fulvescent ashy pile, are more or less rufous.

Xenocerus Schönh. (Gen. Curc., i., p. 117, 1833).

1. N. angulifer Walker, Ann. Mag. N. II. (3), iii., p. 262 (1859), is, according to the type-specimen in the Brit. Mus., a Symprector Kirsch, Mitth. Mus. Dresden, i., 1. 28 (1875).
2. X. arcifer Blanch., Voy. Pole Sud, iv., p. 196, t. 13, f. 4 (1853), is highly probably an Ecelonerus Schönh., Gcn. C'urc., v., p. 163 (1839); at least not a Xenocerus. according to figure.
3. Anthribus incertus White, log. Ereb. Torr., ix., j). 13, 1. 3, f. 6 (1846), standing in the Munich Cat. under Xenocerns, is closely allied to Anthribus rates thar 1 , as far as 1 can make out from the figure. This latter species is, however, no Anthribus (ieoffr., but belongs to Lacordaire's "Authribides 'Tropidérides." It does not fit iuto any of the genera 1 am acquainted with, and jossibly will have to stand, under a new generic name, between the " 'orrtécérides" and the "Beélouerides."
[Anthribus sharpi Broun and A. brouni shap, have likewise nothing to do with Anthribus Geoffr., but come near Plintheria lase., in which genus they ought to be placed for the present.]
4. N. insignis l'ase., Ann. Mag. N. II. (3), is., p. 328 (1859), is, according to the deseriptiou, identical with $X$. semiluctuosus Blanch., T'oy. P'ole Sud, iv., 1. 139, t. 13, f. 142 (1853), as Pascoe himself suggested (l.c.). In Pascoe's collection there is no speeies lahelled $\lambda$. insignis; the two specimens of $X$. semituctuosus Blaneh. in the collection stand under this latter name.
5. X. revocons Walker, Ann. Mag. N. II. (3), iii., ]). 262 (1859), is no Xenocerus. aceorling to the typu-specimen in the Brit. Mus. 1 refer it with much douht to Streluscopus Late, Giell. ('ol., vii., ], 5:33 (1s66).
(6. A. albotrianguluris Mutsch., Bull. Moxc., 1. 23i (187.1), is identical with N. semiluctuosus Blanch., $\delta$ (l.c.), according to the deserijtion ; and
6. X. seminiveus Motsch. (l.c.) is the female of $\mathcal{X}^{\text {. semiluctuosus Blanch. }}$

Twenty iprecies remain in the genus Xenocerus, to whicb number I have to add mineteen new forms.

In the Munich Cat. the "1rab." of $X$ speracer"us Montr. and that of $X$. anthriboides Montr: are erroneous. The former is deseribed from Woodlark 1., and the latter from San Cristoval, Salomon Is.

## a. SAPERDOLDES-GROLP.

§ 8 . Basal half of antennae with a dense fringe of hairs, or, in certain $\circ$ f 7 , only the fourth to sixth joints with a fringe.

In this group belong the typical species of Nenocerus: X. superdoides (iyll. and $\mathrm{N}^{1}$. pictus Kirsch.

## 76. Xenocerus simplex ip. nov.

ㅇ. X . steperdoides dieti forma et structura, sed differt : Antennarma articnits $1^{\circ}-5^{\circ}$ luteo-cinereo-pilosis iufra fuscis; elytrorum vitta suturali parum latiore longe pone medium leviter usque ad striam tertiam dilatata, interspatio quinto e regione hujus dilatationis puncto minutissimo luteo-cinereo ornato; vitta humerali angusta, primo interstitium quintum, deinde sextum occupante, mox pone humerum vittam lateralem tangente ac evanescente, hac vitta laterali pone humerum incipiente ejus basi extrema interspatium nomm, deiude deciruum occupante, angusta, aute declivitatem apicaletn evanescente, hic cum lineola apicali in stria septima sita brevi fere connexa.

Hab. Barram R., N. Borneo (A. Everett).

## 77. Xenocerus andamanensis sp. nov.

© f. $\boldsymbol{X}$. niger, infra luteo-, supra nigro-pubesceus; rostri impressioue dorsali laterali ac vitta laterati ventrali, eapitis vitta mediana postice latiore trans prothoracem ad elytrorum apicem continuata ac vitta angusta laterali autice oculos marginante, prothoracis lineola apicali ac liueola basali dorso-lateralihus rare conjunctis, elytrorum vitta suturali basi extrema levissime dikatata aute ac pone medium cum puncto parvo comexa, lineola parva humerali in iuterspatiis $5^{\prime \prime}$ et $6^{\circ}$ sita, lineola brevissima antemediana in interstitio quinto, duabus maculis minutis apicalibus uua ante alteram in interstitio septimo, pygidii lateribus colore corporis inferi.
 subalbis, tertio latitudiue plus sestui longiore; ( $\%$ ) $7^{\prime \prime}$ et $8^{\circ}$ albis, $2^{\prime \prime}$ ejus latitudineae articulo $3^{\circ}$-plus duplo longiore. Prothorax latitudine paulo longior, maxima latitudine in medio, lateribns paulatim rotuudatus, ante basim subsinuatus, dorso medio longitrorsum impressus, juxta impressionem punctis crassis sat densis, latera versus singulis punctis sat minutis instructus, carina antebasali ut in $\lambda^{2}$. superdoidi Gyll.

Elytra sutura longitrorsum depressa, prapeipue in ( ${ }^{\top}$ ) ab humeris retrorsum angustata.

Processus intercoxalis mesosternalis angustus, suhtriangularis, linea media parum impressus.

Pedes nigri, interdum subrufi, pube luteo-grisea hatul dense vestiti, tibiarum ac tarsorun articulorum aqicibus-articulo $3^{\circ}$ toto-nigris.

ठ. Long. 19 mm., elytr. $12 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 7.
.f. ., 10 ," $\quad \overline{7}$, .. 性.
In structure of the rostrum, pubescence of the antemae, structure and form of the pygidium, this species is similar to $X$. sulperdoides ( $i y l l$.

The pattern of the upper surface is somewhat variable; the dorso-lateral narrow line on the prothorax varies from being atmost complete to being slightly indicated ouly at base and apex ; the sutural strige on the elytra is sometimes of even breadth, whereas it usually is somewhat dilated behind base and behind middle. Besides the four lineolae on the elytra mentioned in the description there are often two more markings, one hehind the shoulder, the other in the middle, both lateral; the outer margin is also thinly hordered with lateous in some specimens.

Hab. Andaman 1s.

## 78. Xenocerus mesosternalis il. nor.

ㅇ. A. brumeo-niger, infra medio ac supa omano puhe olivacea, infra lateribus alba restitus, albo- et luteo-signatus.

Rostrum luteo-pubesceus, wedio ac antennarum sulcorum margine supero mentoque fascis exceptis. Caput dorso vitta alba mediana trans prothoracem uspue pone elytrornm medium continuata, hic areuatim ad striam octavam dilatata, ntrimque vifta obliqua ante prothoracem latiore signatum. Antemis nigro-puhescentes, articulis $7^{\circ}$ et $8^{\circ}$ albis, $2^{\prime \prime}$ tertio vix longiore, $1^{\prime \prime}-4^{\prime \prime}$ minns quam in $X^{\prime}$. saperdoidi (iyll. piloxis. Prothorax longitudine latitudini aequali lateribus leviter rotundatus, maxima latitudine in medio, apice subconstrictus, hasi subsinuatus, carina antelasali medio leviter interrupta, impunctatus, vitta mediana basi sensim latiore, linea laterali (postoculari) apice conspicna hasi vix indicata.

Elytra vitta suturali hasi pone sentellmm (in ntroque elytro) leviter emarginata, sutura pone fasciam postmedianam transversam rersus latera angustatam ac interruptam, ac ante apicem tenuissime albo-luteo-limbata; ad suturam longitrorsum leviter depressa, sat remote striato-pmetata, punctis in apice sat magnis; sat lata, parallela, puncto humerali in interspatio sexto, altero oblongo posthumerali in interstitio decimo, tertio oblongo antemediano in interspatio quinto, guttaque anteapicali discoidali luteis signata.

Pygidium utrimque macula oblonga ornatum. Prosternum medio nonnullis gramulis adspersum. Mesosternum intra coxas primo perpendiculare, deinde fure angulo recto retrorsum flexum ; parte perpendiculari medio profunde sulcata ext, quat re processus intercoxalis bituberculatus efticitur. Abdomen album macula magna triangulari a hasi ad medinus segmenti quarti extensa tusca uotatum. P'edes allidopubescentes, pube in femoribns densiore quam in tibiis, harum apice subnigro, tarsis basi articulorum primi secundi quarti excepta nigris.
long. 18 mm ., elytr. $12 \frac{2}{2}$, lat. 63.
Comes in pattern somewhat near to certain aberrations of $X$. flegellutus Fabrs, Itcb. Java.

## 79. Xenocerus rectilineatus spor

 signatus.

Kortrum lateribus infra ae sulura subalhido-pubescens. ('aput oceipite macula
parva triangulari, utrimpue vita oblipua oculum cingente notatum. Inteman nigropubescentes, articulis ( ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) $5^{\prime \prime}$ hasi extrema, $7^{\prime \prime}$ medio, $8^{\prime \prime}$ toto alhidis. $3^{\prime \prime}$ latitudine duplo longiore, ( $(9) 7^{\circ}$ et $9^{\prime \prime}$ alhis, $2^{\prime \prime}$ tertio triente longiore, $4^{n}$ tribus praecedentilus aequali, $J^{\circ}$ ad $6^{1 \mathrm{~mm}}\left(1^{\circ}\right.$ ad $3^{1 \mathrm{nmm}}$ minus, $4^{\prime \prime}$ ad $6^{1 \mathrm{man}}$ magis) infra piloris.

Prothorax latitudine vix longior, apice parm angustior quam basi, laterihus leviter rotundatis basi subsinuatis; disco medio longitrorsiun leviter impressus, fortiter punctatus, pmetis versus latera, ac versus apicem, evanescentibus, carina dorso medio minus fyam in $X$. sepertoidl Gyll. concava; tribus rittis allis aeguilatis, mediana postice prom latiore, ornatus.

Elytra cylindrica, convexa, sutura anguste leviter impressa, dorso fortiter striatojumetata, pmuctis densis in omnibus striis; vitta suturali angusta, hand utrarfue interstitia prima tota occupante, trans dectivitatem apicalem abeunte, sed apicem non attingente, margine reflexo basali intra illam vittam et alteram angustam discoidalem medium elytrorum vix attingentem striam quintam obtegentem, linea laterali saepe interrupta in inter:patio nono sita infra humerum incipiente in elytrorum medio ahbreviata vel gradatim evanescente, linea apicali in interspatio septimo a margine apicali pulo trans regionem merlii segmenti abdominalis tertii ascentente, fascia transversa, etiam angusta, lostmediana (e regione hasis segmenti abrdominalis seemuli), marginem lateralem haud attingente, suturan angulo recto secante, alhidis.
l'ygidium utrimque alhidum. l'rocessu* mesosternalis subtriangularis, apice rotundatus, declivis, medio vix impressus. Metasternum aqice utrimpue gutta fusca notatum. Pedes albido-pubescentes; tibiis apice tarsisicue luseis, tarsorum art iculorum primi secundi cuarti hasi albida excepta; femoribus posticis macula suhrotundata fusca signata.

Long. 13 mm., elytr. 8, lat. 4.
Huhb. Ruhy Mines, [1q又er Burma (W. Doherty coll.), and Khasia 1tills, Assam.

## b. FIABRIATLEGROLI'

8. Apes of the second, and the third antemal joint pilose ( $\mathrm{N}^{*}$. fimbriatus), or the second and fifth joints fringed with hairs ( $X$. hathicormis (iestro), or apes of the fifth joint only with dense longer hairs ( $X$. ewrintrilis Pase., $X$. Luterul is sp. nov., and X. scalemis sp. nov.).
\%. Antennae simple.
9. Xenocerus lateralis sp. nov.
10. $X$. niger, suma albo-signatus. liostri impressio dorvalis lateralis ace latem infera, vitta capitis oculos supra cingens, macula elongata triangularis oceipitalis alinae. Antemate longac, articulo secundo enytrorm basim superante, nigrace, artienlo quinto ciliato basi ac nono fere toto albescentibus, tertio latitudine hand dimidio longiore.

Prothorax latitndine vix longior, lateribus sal longe ante modium indistinete, hasi Jeviter, sinuatus, dorso impunctatus, medio longitrorsum impresus, carina antebasali sat eoneava medio subtilissime interrupta; albo-trivittatu-, vitlis lateralibus angustis.

Elytra latitudine vix duplo longiora, sutura impressal, parallela, modica striatopunctata ; vitta suturali plus quam interspatimemprimum oceurante ante dectivitatem
apicalem versus utraque latera ohligue dilatata, hae parte tran*ersa suhtiliter sinuosa ad strian octavam ahbreviata, lineola humerali hrevi in interspatio sexto alhis.
l'vgidimn alhido-puhescens, medio elevato fuscum. Corpus infra lateribns alhum, medio sarsissime alhe-cinereo-pubeserns fere nigrum, ablumine pumetulato etiam obvie cinerascente. l'edes sinasim allo-cencreo-puhescentes, tibiis parum rufescontibus aphee fisceis, tarsis articnlis primo apice, secundo excepta basi, tertio toto fuscis.

Long. 16 mm ., elytr. 11. lat. fi.
Hech. Java.
In pattern of uplerside similar to $X$. flagellatus Fahrs.

## 81. Xenocerus scalaris sp. not.

## ठ. A. niger, 3uteo-cincreo-siguatus.

Rostrum supra partibus elevatis exceptis, ac laterihus infra, cum utrispue vittis eapitis, dorsalibus antice convergentibus ac oculos marginantilus postice latis ac parallelis, luteo-cinereum. Antennae corpore fere trijho longiores insensim cinerascentes, articulis $4^{\circ}$ et $9^{n}$ basi, $5^{n}$ apice excepto, $8^{\prime \prime}$ sulna fere toto cinereis, $2^{\prime \prime}$ elytrormu hasim attingente, $3^{\circ}$ latitudine vix dimidio longiore, $4^{\prime \prime}$ longitudine $2^{2}$, sed graciliore, $\delta^{\prime}$ intus ciliato (basi (xec.) dimidio $4^{4}$ paulo longiore.

Prothoras latitudine vix longior, maxima latitudine in medio, dorso profunde longitrorsum impressus, cum vertice impunctatus, carina dorso medio aequaliter concava rersu- latera insensim convexa parte longitndinali laterali wimo parum oblique descendente deinde recte antrorsm flexa; vittis tribus latis luteo-cinereis, lateralibus dimidio hasali carinam lateralem tangentibus.

Elytra sutura late profunde depressa, a stria quarta versus latera fortiter declivia; vitta suturali dimidium basalem suturae oceupante postice utrimque in lobum obliqum ad striam tertiam nsque extensum cum ramificatione post basali oblique versus latera descendente aute declivitatem ajicalem in stria nona abbreviata utrimque late trisinuata, signatura posthumerali illo ramo parallela ac ejus figura. ad marginem basalem cum vitta suturali comexa ante medium marginem lateralem attingente, limbo humerali pone callum nigrum hmmeralem leviter dilatato pube caeterarum signaturarum vestite, maculis duahus anteapicabibus elongatis, ma subsuturali altera discoidali postice conjunetis, margine suturali apicali angustissimo luteo-cinerejs.

P'ygidium margine reflexum, vitta mediana nigra excepta luteo-cinereum.
Corpus infra cum pedibus sparsim cineroo-pubseens, lateribus luteo-cinerrum, hoe colore versus anum magis restricto. l'rostemmm laeve; mesosterni processus intracosalis hasi parum declivior fuam apice rotundo; motasternum macula laterali oblipua notatum; abdomen sparsim punctulatum, lateribus nigro-notatum. Tarsi articulis $1^{\prime \prime}$ et $2^{\prime \prime}$ apice extremo ac 3 " toto nigri.
long. 17 mm., elytr. 11, lat. 6.
Hab.-?
This species is very peculiar in the pattern of the elytra; so $\mathbf{l}$ think it worth deseriining, though 1 do not know from which locality the siugle suecimen ( $\delta$ ) in the Tring Musemm came. The pattern of the clytra is aplarently not constant, there being a small spot on the left elytron behind the middle, comnceted with the posterior sutural lohe, whereas this spot is alsent from the right elytron.

## c. CLICTLS-\{tROUP.

Antemae simple in both sexes, thirl antennal joints in mule about half as long again as hroad.
a'. Pronotum with turo or three vittuc.
82. Xenocerus cinctus sp. nov.

ठ ㅇ. I. niger, supra nigro-, insensim fuscescenti-, velutinus, ac allo-cinereosignatus, infra albo-cinereo-pubescens.

Fostrum supra, carina media excepta, infra lateribus, alho-cinereum. ('aput dorso utrimque vitta ohliqua jone oculos dilatata antice oculos marginante notatum, impmetatum. Antemae nigrat, articulis ( $\delta^{\prime}$ ) $9^{\prime \prime}$ extus, ( $\%$ ) $4^{\prime \prime}, 5^{\prime \prime}, 9^{\prime \prime}$ basi, 7 apice, $8^{\circ}$ toto, hasahbus basi, sparsim abbo-cinereis, ( $\delta$ ) $3^{n}$ latitudine paulo longiore, a" cylindrico apice extremo incrassato, ( 8 ) $2^{\circ}$ tertio triente longiore, $4^{\prime \prime}$ tribus hasalibus vix breviore, et quinto vix longiore.

Prothorax longitudine latitudineque aequalibus apice insensim angustior quam hasi, laterims levissime rotundat us, impunctatus, dorso medio inconsjicue longitrorsum depressus, trivittatus, vittis fere aequilat is.

Elytra vitta subalbida margini exteriori parallela sed in regione humerali oblique versus dorsum ascendente, scilicet: in margine basali in interspatio tertio incipiente deinde intersuatium octavum occupante postice ad suturam haud interrupta, ante declivitatem apicalem tenuiore; vitta suturali pone medium in duos ramos oblique parum areuatim versus latera lescendentibus cum vitta laterali conjunetis divisa, notata; sutura depressa, $a b$ humeris rotundis ad declivitatem apicalem u*que parallela, deinde subito rotundata, minus convexa quam in caeteris speciebus hujus sectionis.

Pygidium hivittatum. Prosternum impunctatum; processus mesosternalis retrosum leviter angustatus, apice rotundatus, deelivis; metastemum lateribus postice gutta nigra notatum. Tibiarum ac tarsormm articulorum $1^{1}, 2,4$ apices ac articulus tertius totus nigri.

Long. 15 mm ., elytr. 10, lat. 6.
This species is rather hroader and less conrex than the allied species.
Hab. Amboina.

## 83. Xenocerus dohertyi sp. nor.

ठ ㅇ. A specie praecedente differt: Elytris angustioribus, sutura minus dopressimaxima latitudine basi, retrorsum sensim angustatis, aliter signatis: vitta suturali pone medium hipartita, utrisque ramis usque ad striam decimam parum arcuatim descendentibus, in margine basali usque ad striam quintam dilatata, lice cum linta dorsali primo in stria quinta deinde in quarta sita medium elytri haud attingente, saepe interrupta, conjuncta; linea secunda recta in stria octava mox pone hamerum incipiente et in medio elytri abbreviata, lineola apjeali ohliqua sut uram hathd attingente postice saepe sat lata, angulo extremo suturali allido-puhescentibus. Processu mesostemali in regione apicali convexo, basi subperpenticulari, apice truncato angulis rot undatis.

Hwh. Ikatjan (W. Moherty).

## 8. . Xenocerus puncticollis sp nov.

\&. A. niger, smpa olivarob-cineroo- infra albo-pmescens, alho-signatus.
Fostrum cum antennis ut in specicluc pracerdentibus signatum: oceiput antem vitta mediana angusta usque ad rostrum desecmdente notatum. Prothorax tribns vittis temuihus signatus, mediana parum impress, dorso punctis grossis remotis conspienis instructus. Blytra vitta suturali angusta pone medium hifureata, ramis utrispue parum areuatis latioribus laterihus cum linea alba in stria octava sita ah humero ad angulum suturalem apieatem margini elytrorm parallela abeunte conflua, vitta suturali ad marginem hasalem fere ad lumeros dilatata, ubi enm linea primo in stria quinta mox in quarta sita meclium clytrormm lere attingente conjuncta; margine externo ac sutura postice et iam barum albido-phescentibus.

Pygidiun hivittatum, apiee sat late rotundatum, minus triangulare guam prgidinm specierum praecedentinm.

Proeesins mesostemalis rotrorsnm sensim angustior, apice rotnodatus, medio farum depressus, declivis. Petles albi ut corpus infra, tihiis ac tarsorum articulis $1^{\prime \prime}, 2^{n}, 4^{n}$ alnice extremo ac $3^{\prime \prime}$ articulo toto nigris.

Long. 13 mm ., elytr. 9 , lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
In pattern of the mperside this species combines in some way the characters of the two preceding species, from which it is at onee distingnishahle by the punctured pronotum.

Hal. Luzon, near Manila (Whitehearl, 189.4).

### 8.5. Xenocerus laevicollis sp. nov.

3 ㅇ. X. rufns, infrat luteo-, supra fulvescenti-cinereo-pubescens.
liostrum (infra lateribus solnm) cum capitis vitt is duabuedorsalibus latis lnteum ; oceipht satue luteo-suffusmon. Antennae rubras ; ( $\delta$ ) articulis $1^{\circ}$ subcylindrico, $3^{\prime \prime}$ latitudine panlo longiore, ( 8 ) at in speciehns praecedentibus luteo-signatis, $2^{\circ}$ tertio longiore, 4 tribus hasalibus fere aequilongo.

Prothoras ant rorsum fortius quam hasi angusfatus, dorso levissime convexns, hasi subplanatus, carina medio marginem havalem subattingente, omuino impmetatus, utrimque vitta lata lutea notatus.

Blytra depressione suturali lata lateribus a stria quinta sat fortiter declivia, vitta suturali angusta onte medium in ramos duos valde whlifue versu- latera deacendentes narginem externum elytrornm ante declivitatem apicalem attingentes divisa, singulo ramo vitta suturali aequilato; fascia ohliqua lumerali a margine basali oblique ad marginem extermum ahemate, eum mox pone ha. herum attingente, ad marginem ha-alem cum vitta suturali comexa, luteis ornata.

P'ygidium inconspucte bivitatum. Processus mesosternalis retrorsum levissime angustatus, apice rotundatus, declivis. Abdomen medio ac perles sparsius puhes-


Long. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. elytr. $8 \frac{1}{2}$, lat 5 .
Mab, Mamam Li., N. Borneo (A. Everett).
t'an be differentiated from all other Nenoceras hy the impunctate and bivittate prothorax.

## sf. Xenocerus longicornis sp, not.

7. N. niger, infra cinmou-, supra fuscescenti-nigro-pubescens, luteu-cinoreusiguatus.

Rostrum lateribus infra ac supra luteo-cinereo-pubesceus; caput dorso trisittatum, vitta mediana tenui. Antemae elytrorm apicem fere attingentes, articulis $1^{\circ}-\left(i^{\circ}\right.$ et $9^{\prime \prime}$ basi, $7^{\prime \prime}$ et $8^{\prime \prime}$ totis albo-pubescentibus, $4^{\prime \prime}$ tribus basalibus simul sumetis longiore. 5 apice elytrorum basim attingente.

Brothorax impunctatus, latitudine parum longior, lateribus levissime rotmulat as, antrorsum parum magis quam postice angustatns, carina dorso medio subrecta trivittatus.

Elytra cylindrica interspatiis duobus suturalibus parte apreali decelivi exeepta farum depressa, punctis in striis sat dense sitis; vitta suturali ante declivitatem aficalem in utroque elytro ad striam guintam usque oblique dilatata, utroque ramo vitta suturali interspatium primum occupante angustiore, vitta dorsali a hasi trans medium abeunte iu interspatio quinta sita basi parum arenata, cum vitta suturali haud comexa, tertia vitta laterali pone humerum incipiente apicem elytrorum all angulum suturalem attingente striam octavam obtegente, lineola suturali anteapicali. lutejs vel luteo-cinereis.

P'gidium bivittatum. Procussns merosternalis triangularis apice rotundatus, basi modio parum impressus, declivis. Tarsornm articuli $2^{n s}$ apice, $3^{\text {nos }}$ tot us nigri.

Long. 10 mra., elytr. $6 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. :\%.
The rostrum of this rather slemder species has a deep, somewhat triangular, impression on upperside, in the middle immediately behind the apical margin.

In most of the other species of this genus there is a median sulcus before the basal mediau carina; this sulcus is not extended to the deeply sinuate apical margin, which itself is somewhat depressed round the sinus.

Heb. Celebes (W. Hoherty).
I. corcte Gestro (ism. Whs. Genour, $1 \times 7 \overline{5}, 1$ ). 1017) has a similar structmre of the rostrum, and, in the female, also rather long antemade.

## 87. Xenocerus punctatus sp nov.

․ A specie praecedente statura magis compracta, pube dorso fulvescente, antemis multo brevioribus articulo tertio tribus basalibus parum breviore, prothorace dorso grose punctato, earina dorsali aequaliter coucava, basi parum magis angustato. elytris vitta suturali mox poue medium bipartita, ramis vitta aequilatis, vitta dorsali basi cum suturali vitta connexa medium elytrorum haud attingente, absque vitta laterali ac lineola suturali anteajicali distingueudus.

Long. 11 mm , elytr. $\overline{7}$, lat. 32 .
Mab. Celebes (W. Woherty).
88. Xenocerus striatus sp nov.

ठ名. I. niger, nigro-pubescens, luteo-signatus.
Kostrum dorso impressione laterali profunda intrnctum, marginibus sulci mediani sat elevatis. (apht bisitatum. Antennate ( $\delta$ ) conpore vix duplo longiores, articulis 2" parum, $3^{\prime \prime}$ et $4^{\prime \prime}$ magis compressis, 9" intus ex parte abbo-pubescente, ( 7 )
 :" toto alhis, pracedentibus hasi sparsim cinereo-pubercentibus.
l'rothorax latitudine vix longior, in ( $\delta$ ) batum angustior , quam in ( $\%$ ), lateribus
fere aepuathiliter sat conspicue roundatus, dorso vix impresus, ante carinam medio concavan latrorsum fere convexam leviter depressus, tribus vittis ornatus, mediana tenuisima, lateralibus-carinam lateralem haud tangentibus-latis; impunctatus.

Glytra parallela, sutura sat fortiter impressa, ommibus striis pmetatis subtiliter luteo-cinereis, vitta sut urali medium non attingente postice usque ind striam seeundam in utrispue clytris tenuiter dilatata, fascia obliqua a margine basali ad marginem lateralem pone humerum abeunte eallum humeralem tangente, lineola brevi transereat laterali postmediana, luteis signata.

Prgidium bivittatum. 'orpus infra sparsim cinereo-pubescens, pro- et mesosterno vitta laterali antice parm angustiore trans metasternum continuata sed hic angusta lutea siguatis; metasterno gutta laterali apicali ac episterni margine superiore nigro. l'rocessus mesosternalis retrorsum parum angustior, basi dectivior quam apice rotundato. P'edes sparsim cinereo-pubescentes, tarsorum articulo tertio nigro.

Long. 12 mm., elytr. 8, lat. 4.
The fostmedian transverse markings, one on each elytron, are variable in length, and it is probable that there will be found specimens in which thesp markings are so extended towards the suture as to join the two lobes into which the sutural vitta is divided posteriorly.

Hab. "Philippine Is."

## 89. Xenocerus compressicornis sp. hov.

〕. X. fuscescenti-niger, infra alho-cinereo-, supra obscure fulvo-pubescens, luteo- vel alho-signatus.

Rostrum supra, ae lateribus infra, flavo-luteo-pubescens; caput duabus vittis ejusidem colore notatum, oceipite fulvo-, hand vittatim, jubescens. Antemane corpore dimidio longrores, articulis $2^{\circ}, 4^{\circ}, 5^{\circ}, 6^{\circ}$ compressis, praesertim $4^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}$ apice i ${ }^{\circ}$ wo incrassato.

Prothorax longitudine paulo augustior, lateribus paulatim rotundatus, carina dor*ali levissime concava lateribus fere angulatim antrorsum flexa, impunctatus, tribus vittis, mediana angusta, lateralibus jarum tlavescentibus latioribus carinam lateralem fere tangentibus.

Elytra parallela, apice subito rotundata, sutura levissime dejressa vix impressa, interspatiis primo (suturali) striarum vix impressarum sub pube densa inconspicuarum apice fortiter declivi haud, secundo leviter, impressis; vitta suturali angusta, intervatiom primum haud totum occupante, pone medium bipartita, ramis vitta ipsa angustioribus fortiter oblique versus marginem externum descendentibus, in intersiatio nono parum latioribus ac angulatim retrorsum flexis margini apieali elytrorum parallelis, al suturam mox ante angulos suturales connexis, hoe modo shatium fere cordiformem deelivitatem apicalem ex maxima parte oceupantem circumeingentibus; vitta altera laterali a margine havali juxta humerum leviter oblique versus latus descendente striam decimam in medio clytrom attingente pone medium evanescente, cum signatura apieali in singulo exemplo non conjuncta.

P'gidium lateribus densius quam medio cinereo-pubescens, uon bivittatum. Sterna vitta laterali contigua alba, in metasterno multo angustiore notata, metasterno margine superiore 'piphutorum an guta minuta latco-apicali nigris; processus mesonterni angustus, parm angustatus apieem rotundatum werstr. Pedes obscure ruli, pube oparsa cinerea ventiti.

Long. $-\frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $5 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Ifab. "Manila?"
b. Promotnut unecolorous.

## 90. Xenocerus fruhstorferi s. nov:

of. X. rufus, pube rufo-fulva vestitus, lnteo-signatus. Rostrum longum, basi sat fortiter transcerse depressum, carina media in sulemu medianum apicem attingentem abeunte, impressione laterali antcomani prolunda. Anteman ( $\delta$ ) corpore phas duplo longiores, articulis subeylinhlicis, $3^{\prime \prime}$ batitudine parmm longiore, y" apice, $10^{\prime \prime}$ bani intus excepta, $11^{\prime \prime}$ toto migris. (早) elytrorum lasim multo smperantes, articulis $7^{\circ}$ et $\boldsymbol{x}^{\circ}$ albo-pmbesentibus, caeteris prancis pilis ablis vestitis, $9^{\prime \prime}-11^{\circ}$ nigris, $z^{\prime \prime}$ tertio multo, $4^{\circ}$ et quinto et tribus basalibus simul sumt is pato, longiore.

Irothorax latituline parm longior, lateribus insemsims rotumatu*, apice angustior quam basi, dorso late planatus hand impurssus, impunctatus, carina dorsali late concava basi approximata (cum carinula basali altera pent carinan magis elevatan primam antebasalem sita medio conflua), carina laterali pablulatim versus prosternum descendente.

Scutellum luteo-pubercens. Elytäa retrorsum vix angustata, sutara late depressa, subtiliter striato-punctata, macula sutnrali rotumba antemedian intrat utrasque strias secmulas sita intertum sutura subtilissime interrupta, quatnor maculis (duabus in utroque elytro) postmediauis transverse dispositis, duabus suturalibus: majoribus, cum lateralibus interdum connexis, gutta parva posthasali in interspatio sexto, altera laterali antemediana in interstitio nono, guttula inconspicua anteapicali discoidali luteo-albis rel luteis, callo lmmerali fusco.

Pygidium unicolor. Corpus inliar mwlio nigrescens; prostemum subtiliter sparsim granulatum ; processus mesostemalis retrorsum angustatus, basi perpendicularis, dimidio apicali angulatim retrorsum flexus, medio longitrorsum profunde impressus. Pedes rufi, tarsis nigrescentibus, articulis basi prarum griseo-albopubescentibus.

Long. $14 \frac{1}{2}$ men., elytr. 10 , lat. $5 \frac{1}{2}$.
The rufo-fulvons pubescence is here and there shaded into whitish ashy, chiefly on the vertex in front of the prothorax, on the sides ol the mesosternum, and at the apical angles of the abdominal segments.

Heb. Pengalengan, 4,000 leet, W. dava (11. Frukstorfer, 1893 ).
This very interesting species, which I have named in honour ol the collector, hat the mesosternal process of almost the same peculiar form as $X$. mesosternalis sp. nov.

## $c^{\prime}$. Pronotum with a large white patch on enteh stile.

## 91. Xenocerus latifasciatus sl. not.

f. A. niger, nigro-pubescens, albo-signatus.

Rostrum supra et infra macula laterali alba motatum. (ajut occipite utrimupe ad oculos macula parva signatum. Antenan pothoracis basim parmm superantes,
 pracedentibus simul smotis vix longiore.

Prothorax longitudine minime latior, apice conspicute angrotion yuan hasi, dorso parum deplanatus, ante basim levissine innmessum, carima laterilus fortissime rotundatim antrorsum flexa; impunctatus, macula laterali in arcol carinae sita
sed carinam haud tangente, cjus margine sumeriore parmu irregulari, apicem pothoraeis haul attingente notatus.

Seutellum nigrom. Slytra eylindrica, sutura vix impressa, punctis striarum sat profundis sed remotis, fascia latissima dimidimm lasalem elytrorum excepta bavi ipsa (hace parte basali nigra circiter 1 mm . lata, all suturam parom angustiore) occupate poatice recta, matula rotunda apieali marginem apicalem hand tangente, puncto minuto in stria sexta intra fasciam lasalem et maculan apicalcom sita, albis notata.

Prgidium utrimque macula basali ovata bene expressa alla signatum. I'rosternum utrimque duabus guttic una submpicali altera subbacali, mesostemun macula laterali sat magna, metasternum macula parva haterali apieali, abulomen segmentis duobus ןrimis gutta parra apicali laterali, duobus sequentibus margine apicali medio excepto. alhis notata. l'rocessus mesosternalis basi perpeudicularis, deinde sat fortiter conrexus, apice i ,so pram depressus.

Pedes nigri, coxis anticis extus, femoribu- apice infra, gutta alha signatis, farsorum articulis 1 " ae $4^{\prime \prime}$ dimidio hasali, $\underline{2}^{\prime \prime}$ basi extrema alho-phescentibur.

Long. 14 mm., elytr. $9!$, lat. 5 !
Itab, Philimines.

## 92. Xenocerus bicinctus sp. nor.

7. X. niger, nigro-puhestens, altw-signaths.

Rostrom supra ac infra, eaput oecipite duabus maculis notatum. Antenuav at in specie praecedente. Prothoras longitudine parun latior, hasi minus quam apice angustatus, lateribus rotundatus, impunctatus, dorso basi depressus, carina medio fere recta lateraliter fortiter rotundatim autrorsum flexa in lateribus ijsis parum areuata; utrimque maenla magna alha phus minuse ovata antice angust ore notatus.

Seutellum nigrum. Elytra cylindrica, sutura impressa, ut in specie pracedente striato-punctata, duabus fasciis transersis, prima postbasati antice fere recta postice dorso late ae leviter concava, altera postmediana recta, ae (in singulo elytro) gutta anteapicali alhis signata.
l'sgidiun bimaeulatum. Compls infra ut in speccie pracedente notatum, sed maculis majorilms, metasterno lincola tramsersa, omnibus coxis ex parte alhis. Processus mesosternalis fortiter convexus.

Perles albo-pubescentes, femoribus modio, tibiis ac tarsormon artieulis apice ( $\because=$ to: o) nigris, genubus spursins pubescentilus.
long. 13 mm ., elytr, 9, lat. then $_{\frac{3}{3} .}$
IL, I I Slaud of Talaut, North of 'elehes (IV. Noherty).

## d'. I'ronotnue purti-coloured with cinereotes and fuscous.

The following species, which in pattern reminds one of Eugiguts Thoms., is different from all the species of Xenocerne \& know, in the strueture of the head and roatrum. The front of the head bears a very deep longitudinal groove whiel ends on a kevel with the poterior margin of the eyes ; the borders of this growe are not raisel to keels; the mentum is bery hroal, lat, and gradually slopes off hehind, and hears, in front of the tramserse sulcus which segarates the rostrum from the head, just behind the sinus which borkers the mentmon laterally, a short tooth-like process; the mentum is very broadly emarginate.

## 93. Xenocerus everetti si, nov.

ठ ㅇ. $A$. niger, dense fusco-hrmneo-, albo-cinnreo- ace nigro-variegatus, infra magis luteo-cinereus.

Antennae ( $\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { ) corpore daplo longiores, articulis snbeylindriris, } 3 \text { " latitudine vix }\end{array}\right.$ longiore, $4^{\prime \prime}$ et $5^{n}$ basi, $9^{\circ}$ apice exerpto einereis, boe infra pilis brevibus luteo-eincreis subciliato ; $(7)$ articulis basi extus, $7^{\circ}$ et $8^{\circ}$ totis albis, basalibus saepe demudatis.

Prothorax latitudine hand longior, apiee extremo at eonstrictus, sloren prosice utrimyue parmu deprossus; carima dorso fere recta, bateribus forfiter rofmatatim antrorsmm flexa, pute laterali interdmon medio leviter angulata.

Elytra cylindrica, fortiter convexa, sutura haud impresta, retrorsm non angu:tata, phaga circumsentellari et altera mediana diseoulali et tertia atotiphoali latorali irregularibus, inclistinctis, fuscis, striarum pumetatarum leviter impressurum interstitios brunneo-nigro-gattatis.

Pygidium ( $\delta$ ) fere semicirenlare ; ( $\%$ ) longitudine fere duplo latins, limbo apicalo parum deplanato.

Prosteruum breve, ante coxis snleo transerso instructam, ante sulcum transerse elevatum, apice ( 7 ) depressum. Processus mesontemalis retrorsum leviter angustat us, dechivis, medio saepe impressus. Metasternum pone marginem anticum salco in medio profundissimo instructum. thdomen utrimque biseriatim indistincte fuscogrttatum. 'Tarsi nigri, articulis $1^{\prime \prime}$ ace $4^{\circ}$ apice excepto et $\underset{z}{ }$ hasi allro-puberecentibus.

ठ. long. 21 mm., e]ytr. 15, lat. \&.
ठ. ", $10 \frac{1}{2} \quad$, , $\quad 7!, \ldots 1$.
f. . 24 ,. .. $18, \quad . .9$.

ㅇ. .. 15 ., .. $10!$, .. $5 \frac{1}{2}$.
Muh. Barram K., Brit. N. Borneo (A. Everett coll.).
'This fine species, which I have named in honour of the well-known ornitholngist and explorer of Bormeo, l'alawan, etce, A. Everett, is very variable in size and pattern. It is aplarently rather common in lBorneo, since I bave seen it in lair nombers in several collections.

## 

3. Antennae as in Cimetus-group, but third joint at least thrier as long as broad.

ํ. Antenuae as in Cinctus-groul.

## 44. Xenocerus lineatus sp 1101

〕. A. niger, infra lateo-cinereo-, supta nigro-puhescens ac lateo-cintreosignatus. Rostrum cum capite supar ae infra vitta laterali notatum, sulco mediano profundo marginem apicalem parmen retlexm attingente, carina mediana basali antice sulculo tenui instrneta; oreijut metio macnlat sat paraa friangulari notatum.
 :30 dimidio quinti longion.

Prothorax latituline vix longior, apice basi angustiore leviter constrictus, form
 a medio ipso obligue versus latera ascendente dein fortixsime rotumbatim antror:am
flexa parte laterali levisome decliva, tribus vittis lateratibus insensinı undulatis, mediana parum latiore, omatus.

Elytra retrorsum inconspicue angustata, sutura sutt anguste leviter depressa, subtiliter striato-punctata, striis vix impressis, vitta suturali in tertia parte apicali angustiore completa, ante trientem apicalem latrorsum al striam nonam u=que dilatata, utrisque ramis vittae suturalis latitudine sut uram angulo fere recto secautibus, vitta suturali in margine basali ad striam sextam uspue dilatata ubic cum linca dorsali primo in interstitio sexto deinde in 'fuinto sita medium clytri fere attingente pone baxim interrupta conjuncta, vitta laterali striam octavam oltegente pone callum bumerale incipiente in medio elytri abbreviata sed in quarta parte apieali iterum apparente, albis signata, margine apicali tenuissime luteo-cinereo-pubesceute.
l'ggidium duabus vittis postice connexis luteo-cinereis signatum. Procesus mesosterualis retrorsum angustatus, apice rotundatus, declivis. Tibiae et tarsorum articuli (tertins totus) apice fusco-pubescentes.
long. $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$, elytr. 10 , lat. $5 \frac{1}{2}$.
Hab. . lsam.
This species is almost exactly marked as N . rectilinectus sp. nor., the antenuate of which are pilose and have a short third joint. The basd two-thirds of the sutural sitta, and the trausverse band on the elytra (which stands fuebly obliquely to the suture in the present species), are hroader than in $\boldsymbol{N}$. rectilineatits, and the small marking on the base near the suture, which is present in that species, is absent from 1. . lineatus.

## Gnoticarina gen. nov:

A genere Decataphanes 1 ahr. et Tmh. dicto differt :
Wculis minutis, subtiliter granulosis; antemnis crassis apicem versus in utroque sexu teuvioribus articulis $2^{\prime \prime}-5^{\prime \prime}\left(\delta^{\circ}\right)$ seu $2^{\prime \prime}-9^{\prime}(f)$ setis sat densis hirsutis, $10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cmm}$ $11^{\circ}$ unita; prothorace carina nulla.

This is a strange form as regards the absence of the carina from the prothorax : only a very faint trace of the carina in visible in the middle of the sides. The tenth joint of the antemate, which is about half as long as the eleventh, is scarcely separated from the latter.

## 95. Gnoticarina cristulata sp. nov.

万 ㅇ. Friz, nigra, squamis densis sordide fulvesenti-luteis luseo-variis vestita.
Rostrun dorso late impressum, margine sura antemarum sulcos fortiter, medio intra auteunas leviter elevatum, longitudine parmm angustius, hasi subtiliter canalienlatum. Oculi antice truneati. Oceiput medio lineola fu-ca signatum, singulis purctis notatum. Intennae ( $\sigma^{\circ}$ ) corpore plus dimidio longiorex, articulis $4^{\circ}$, $3^{\circ}$, $7^{\circ}$ basi
 longioribus; ( $\ddagger$ articulis $5^{\prime \prime}$ et $\tau^{\circ}$ basi subucinereis, $9^{\prime \prime}$ albo, $2^{\circ}$ tertio duplo, $4^{\circ}$ tertio
 $10^{\circ}$ et 11 "simul sumt is seeundo parmm bresiore.
 angustior quam basi ( 7 ), lateribus ante median parmon rotundatus, dorso impressione apice angusta dein lata tubereulum consexum antemedianum includente instructus, lateribus nigro-marmoratus.

Elytra parallela pootico fortiter declivia, seriatim foveolato-punctata, interspatiis
$1^{\circ}$ et $2^{\prime \prime}$ depressis, $3^{\prime \prime}$ et $)^{\prime \prime}$ et $7^{\circ}$ tuberonlis nigro-pilosis notatis, nempe in intersp. $3^{\prime}$ : primo tuberc. basi, secundo medio, tertio pone medium, quarto et puinto apmoximatis ante declivitatem apicalem: in intersp, $\delta^{\prime \prime}$ : primo. secmulo, tertio vix elevatis aequitistantibns in dimidio hasali, quarto in medio, quinto, sexto, septimo intra medium et declivitatem apicalem, septimolongiore; in intersp. 7 : tribus ante deelivitat. ajuc. levissime elevatis; omnibus interspatiis nigro-guttulatis; dorso basi, apice atque ante apicem sale lateo-cinerascentia.

P'ygidinm semicirculare. Processus mesost ernalis triangharis, angust ns, achatas. Pedes fusco-anmulati.
long. $14 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. elytr. $9 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. 5.
Heל. Kiniln, Frr, Congo (A. Mocquerys, 1892), Loanda, and Lipoto, L’per ('ongo.

## 96. Apolecta javanica nov.

8 7. A specie A. "spericollis Kirsch dicta majore latitudine, 子ube magis cinereat occipite ac prothorace multo densius granulato-pnetatis, elytris apice frarum minus declivibus, interstitiis $1^{\circ}, 3^{\circ}, 5^{\circ}, 7^{\circ}, 9^{\prime \prime}$ guttuli* alho-cinereis, 10 una gnfta josthumerali, notatis, fa*ia nigra transversa ante declivitatem ajucalem multo angustiore, femoribus apice tibiisque (apice excepto) rufescentibus distinguendu*.

Long. $9 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. $6 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3 \frac{3}{1}$.
Hub. Java orient., Montes Tengger, 4,0n! feet (11. Frubstorfer, 1890 ).

Anacerastes Labram \& lmhoff, Gen. Cure., j., ur. 31 (1842).
The males of this African genus as well as of the preceding Indo-Anstralian genus apolecta Pascoe have, on the convex middle of the first abdominal segureut, two brush-like tufts of hairs which are absent in the females.

Ilitherto three species of Anucertastes have been described, namely: A. lepidus Labr. \& Imh. (type of genms), A. undulatus (!ned., and A. subcostatus (urd., all from W. Africa; of these species the latter is unknown to me. I have to add six more species, and arrange them in two well-distinguished groups:-
I. Antemal grooves bordered dorsally by a carina; secoud joint of antemae seareely half as long again as broad at the tip; basal carina of prothorax straight on the back, slightly curved backwards close to the lateral angle; the iufero-lateral portion of the carina regularly arched, bordering the basal supracoxal de]ression of the prosternum, and standing at right angles, or nearly so, to the dorso-lateral part, with the tip of the angle somewhat rounded.
large species, allied to A. lepidus Labr. \& Imh.
To aroid nmecessary repetition 1 give some other characters common to the following four new species: Hpper surface densely grauular, the granules stronger" on head and prothorax, where they are bartly conflnent to short wrinkles; elytra jonc-tate-striate, each puncture bearing a small granule in front, interspares donsely and minutely grambar, the gramules extremely time in A. ater spo nov; peyghinm inneresed at the apex in the femules; prosternum with less densely sel gramules, anteriorly regularly transersely plicate ; metastemum and abdomen densely grannate-punctate.

## 97. Anacerastes geometricus sp. nor:

 moliana male expressa cineracea; prothorace vitta mediana ac vitta utrimque margine apicalie regione oculorum oblique versus inferum pone coxarnm cavitates uspue descomente, lutcis sicut elytrorum vitta a basi juxta soutellum (hoc includente) ad marginem lateralem ante medium, deinde angulo recto versus suturan ahe bute, hoc modo figuram quadratam circumscribente; elytris pone vittam medianam plaga transversa obligua male expressa magis ohscure ponbecente, deinde linea trausversa saepe ahse-ute irregulari tutca notatis, apice plus minuse disperse luteo-marmorato; corpore infra vitta transversa metasternali angulos figurae guadratiformis elytrormon conjugente cincto: abdomine lateribus luteo-variegato.
l.ong. 16 mm ., elytr, $10 \frac{1}{2}$, lat, $5 \frac{1}{2}$.

Heb. Kuilu, Fr. Congo (A. Moçuerys, 1892), and Loanda.
There is a series of specimens from the same localities which 1 cannot specilically sepurate from Ancrerostes geometricus; the bands are much less marked, sometimes entirely obsolete, the pubescence is much more any colour, so that the dark postmedian patch on each elytron is more obvious, and the interspaces of the elytra are faintly marked here and there with fuscous. I popose to mame this form ab. cinerascens.

## 98. Anacerastes subfasciatus :7. nov.

उ. A. niger, pule griseo-cinerea obtectus; rostro et capite medio vitta incon-- pricua grisea notatis; prothorace sparsim pubescente vitta medna ac vitta laterali (sicut in specie praecedente) densius pubescente sed haud aliter colorata, elytris fascia transter-a mediana in medio utriusune disci latiore nigra, ad sut uram et ad marginem lateralem obsoleta, antice fascia latiore albo-grisea etiam male expressa ac antice gradatim evanescente parum nigro-variegata terminata ; conpore infra sicut in specie praecedente linea transersa alloo-grisea cincto.

Long. $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., elytr. 8 , lat. 4.
Hab. Ogowe R., W. Africa,

## 99. Anacerastes bimaculatus sp. nov.

3. 4. niger, pube albo-grisea obtectns; capite prothoraceque sicut in A. subfusciuto signatis, sed vittis prum melius expressis magis albis; elytris singulis macula mediana rotundata nigro-velutino subalbo-cincta notatis; linea transersa metasternali obsoleta.

Long. 1:3 $\frac{1}{2}$ min., elytr. 9, lat. $+\frac{3}{4}$.
Mab. Kinilu, Fr. Congo (A. Mocquer!s, 18!22).

## 100. Anacerastes ater sp. nov.

\% \% . 1. ater, elytris pro maxima parte glabris splendidis ; rostro capiteque medio cinereis; prothorace nigro-brumeo-pmescente, linea modiana ac altera laterali alhocinereis phas minuse obsoletis notato ; elytris uudis, plaga transersa obliqua potmediama antice allo-cinereo-marginata fusco-nigro-velutina signatis, interstitios doralibus basi apiceque fere lacribus; corpore infra sparsim cimeorpubsente; (ठ) segmenti jrimi abdominalis gutta mediana pilosa subnigra.
long. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ mum., clytr. $8 \frac{1}{2}$, lat. $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Hab. Kuilu, Fr. ('ungo (.1. Mocgnerys, 1892), and Loanda.
11. Rostrmm short, antomal grooves small without distinctly carinifonn torsal horder ; second antemary joint at least $2!$ as long as broad ; lateral angles ol prothoracic carina very oblique and strongly ronded, infero-lateral part of that carina more or less directed towards the front.

Small species; A. umbulatus (qued. and prohably also A. subcostatus (Vued. belong to this group, which is more closely allied to Apolecto Pase. than the first groul is.

## 101. Anacerastes pygidialis sp. noч:

ठ年. A. brmmeo-niger, phbe sordide cinereo-linlva laud tense vestitus, confertim gramulosus: Antennae ( $\delta$ ) corpore duplo longiores ( $\%$ ) corporis longitudine, luteorufae, articulis tribms bavalibus ac doobus apicalilus totis capterisupe apice brumesis, $B^{\circ}$ yuarto haud ( $\delta$ ) vel obvie ( $\ddagger$ ) longiore. Prothorax latitudine brevior, retrorsum fortiter ampliatus, disco longitrorsum leviter impressus, linea mediana insensim elevata antice alba; carina dorso recta angulis latissime rotundatis.
scutellum albo-luterm. Elytra consexa, pone hasim paulo elevata, deinde vix impressa, sutura posterins parmm impressa, fortiter punctato-striata, interstitio tertio paulo magis quam aliis alevato medio ac ante dectivitatem apicalem lineola hrevi luteo-alla notato sient interspatio quinto, nono etiam hic ei inde albo-notato; elytrorum apice cum lygidio pube luteo-alha parmm macnlatim obtecto.

Pedes brumei, tarsorum articulis $2^{\prime \prime}$ et $3^{n}$ rufis, cinereo-pubescentes, tibiis amulo incompleto indistincto bavali ac apice tarsisque articulo primo apice brumeo-pubescentibus.

Long. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., elytr. 4, lat. 2 .
Mab. Kuilu, Fr. ('ongo (1. Mocquerys, 149\%).

## 102. Anacerastes albinus 1 \% nov.

ㅇ. A. praecelenti similis, sed prothorace dorso sit $1^{\text {rofonde }}$ late impresso, in hoe impressionis medio tuberculato-elevato, elytris pone hasim fortins transerse impressis, hac impressione cum altera hasali adhumerali contigna, cum capite supra et prothorace diseo et elytrorm depressione suturali intra ntrinsque elytri strias tertias medio magis elevatas pube alha hand densa obtecta, gibhositate postscutellari ac elytrorum lateribus fuscis, sutura etiam parmm fusco-notata; bygidio ac eorpore infra cum jedibus cinereo-tomentosis; tibiis versus basim et apice, tarsorum articulo primo apice bruneis; antemis dilutiorihus quam in specie praecedente, articulo tertio basi apiceque exceptis rufo.

Long. 7 mm., elytr. 5, lat. ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$.
This and the preceding species lave the pubescence of the mper surlace inconphicuonsly parti-coloured with fuscous. The second and third interstices of the elytra are distinctly raised at the base in A. albinus, and the thirl interstice is also elevate for a short way just behind the transerse post hasal impression; the sutural depression extending from that impression to the apex of the elytra is stronger in A. cellimus than in i. pygidialis.

Mah. Kıilu, Fr. Congo (A. Moerpuerys, I (!2) .

# FIRST GLIMPSES OF THE ZOOLOGY OE THE NATUNA ISLANDS. 

111. LIS'T OF THE FIRS' (OLLECTION OF MIMMMALA FROM THE NATLNA INLANDS.

By oldfield thomas asd ERNst hartert.
(With Field Notes by A. Everetr.)

I- a previous article I gave an account of the first collection of hirds from the Natunts (see rentert, pp. 469-483). The present one contains the list of the mammals collected during the same time on Bunguran and sirhassen Islands. It will be seen that the mammalian fannas of Bunguran and sirhassen differ comsiderably ; and, judging by the mammalia, it would seem that Mr. liverett was to a great extent right in his remarks quoted on 1 . 468 and alluded to on p. 483 ; at least the mammalian inhahitants of Nirhassen show a much closer relationship to those of Borneo than to those of the Malay l'eninsula.

The species have been named by both of us, and the specimens compared earefnlly with the material in the British Museum, but Mr. Oldfield Thomas has alone named the ctiroptera and Murinae, and is consequently alone responsible for them.

The types of the new forms are in the British Musemm, and the co-types in Mr. Rothschild's. Museum ; specimens of most of the other species are also preserved in both these collections.

Mr. Everett's notes are enclosed in brackets and signed with his initials.

1. II.

## I. Semnopithecus natunae sis. nov.

a. Type.-ad. ơ. Bunguran, Oetober 19th, 1893. Other specimens, all from Bunguran.
size, proportions, and coloration showing a general resemblance to the S. fermorulis group, the prevailing colours being black and white. While, however, the forelicad, the fore-arms and hauds, lower legs and feet, and tail (both above and below) are all deep glossy black, the hack itself, with the occiput, nape, and shoulders, is brown, rather darker than "Prout's brown" of Ridgway. Thighs along a narrow strip' on their outer aspect ashy grey, darkening distally into the black of the lower legs, but their posterior aspect, contimnous with their imer sides, is lerfectly white, giving a very peculiar and characteristie appearance to the animal, and one which is quite unlike any species known to us, with the one exeeption that s. siumensis has whitish patches in somewhat the same position. Whole of under surface, with the sides of the neck, the hairs on the insides of the ears, and lintes down the inner sides of the arms and legs, ],ure creamy white.

Face thinly hairy throughout, the bairs back, except those on the nose, where there is a whitish pateh.

Forehead with the hairs radiating outwards and backwards from a single esutral point about half or three-quarters of an inch hehind the eyebrows ; posteriorly these
hairs are muth lengthened, as are those on the ofeipnt, the latter being directed forwards and upwards in such a way that the black lairs of the forehead and the brown ones of the occiput meet to form a high crest on the crown.
[" Iris cinuamon hrown. beydis, muzale, and chin white; remainder of hare skin on face livid back. l'alms and soles deep, blackish hrown " (f).-A. E.]

Measurements of the type, an adult male in skin :-Head and hooly, 480 mm . ; tail,* 550 ; hind-foot, 160 . ikull : greatest length, 90 mm .; greatest lireadth, 67 . Nasal opening: height, $16 \cdot 6$; mreadth, $10 \cdot 3$. Interorhital breadth, i.t. wrbit: height, 23 ; breadth. 23. Lutertemporal hreadth, 45 . Breadth of hain-case, 55. Palate: length, $27 \cdot 5$; brealthla mutside $\mathrm{m}^{1}$, $31 \cdot 6$; brealth inside $\mathrm{m}^{1}, 20 \mathrm{~mm}$.

A new-horn specimen is coloured as follows:-Niddle line of doral surface from crown to anus, and whole of tail, deep, black, the breadth of the black on the hack abont an inch and a half; onter sides of shoulder. grevish, and also the backs of the hands and feet commencing to become hlack. The whote of the rest of the animat, incluting the forehead, arms, and legs, wholly pure white.

This fine species, on whene discovery Mr. Everett is to be congratulated, is represented by a tine series, all of which are absolutely illentical with one another, and all come from the same island.

Although amoug the many closely allied species of semnopithecus it is diffienlt to be at all sure of their mutual affinities, it would seem that S. matmante is most nearly related to 心. jemoralis 1Iorsf. and S. siamensis 11. \&… Both of these have a similar arrangement of the hairs of the cromn and nape; and, on the one hand, the former possesses the wholly black hands, feet, and tail of S. natuncte, and, to a certain extent, the browner tint of the hack, while, on the other, s's siumensis hav its whitish underside and light thigh-pateh, although united with a widely different general coloration.

The Bornean representative of S. femorolis, S. chrysomelas M. \& S.. approximates to $S$. metunue in the lighter colom of its chest and sides of neek. while, by having a more or less bicolor tail, it is further off than the typical race.

In one respect, however, all the three monkeys above mentioned differ from S. natunce-namely, hy having two frontal centres of hair-divergence, a claracter which is particularly well seen in the young. In a bahy s. chrysomelns from sarawak there is a narrow median crest, with a whorl on eaclo side of it, ahove the eyes; while, as already noted, there is in S. natunde only one (rather less well-d-fined) whorl in the median line above the nose, and the crest only begins at or behind the bregma. In other restreets, allowing for a slight difference in age, the two young specimens before u : agree very closely in the eoloration of their hody and limhs; hut the tail of the young S. chrysomelits is shaply bieolor.
[Native name "kikh," which is onomatopoeic. These animals were common ahout the base of Monnt Ranai, going in troops, and they commit great depredations on the native gardens. The irides are light cinnamon brown; faee livid black, the eyefids and muzzle white ; feet and lands very dark brown ; the ears blackish extornally, the outer edge and interior dull white, marbled to some extent with livid blackish spots. In an immatnore indivilual, harely half-grown, the white of the eyelids, nose, and chin was tinged with dull pink; and at the exterior angle of each orhit was a bare spot of bluish white showing very distinctly owing to its different tinge of colour, the skin of the fare otherwise heing livid black. With mat urity these

* The tails of other examples are from $\$ 10$ to 90 mm . longer than the abore, and it is probable that the type.specimen has bad his tail injured during life.
naked white spots at the angle of the orbits disappear. I kejt this animal alive, intending to bring it home; lat it succumbed to the severity of our return passage. It fed on the leaves of sweet potatoes and tapioea, and although it had heen recently captured, in a few days it was vory gentle and timid. The breeding season with these monkeys is either very prolonged, or is not defined at all, for I ohtained them in Oetober, when the rains were beginning, in all stages from a foetus threw inches long to half-grown specimens. The following are the measurements of two adult individuals in the flesh :-

| ठ |  |  | \% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nose to root of tail | 1623 | ches. | 16.25 |  |
| Tail, without hair | 25.75 | " | 24.50 |  |
| 1tind-foot | 650 | " | (6)6 |  |

1. E. $]$

## 2. Semnopithecus cristatus (Raffl.).

II (ubsench these monkeys on Sirhassen 1shud, where they appeared to he fairly abundant; lout during my brief visit of five days I did not succeed in oltaining a specimen. When a gun is fired they make the forest resound with their deepgroaning hoots-a sound curionsly suggestive to the hearer of alam and defiance toget her, and quite unlike their ordinary note, which may he syllabled " elrökih." There monkeys are alundant on the adjacent mainland of borneo. The Nithasen Malays call them " Lutung."-. I. E.]
3. Macacus cynomolgus (Schrel).). (See Blanford, Mrem. India, 1. 23.)

## A typical specimen from Bunguran.

[Abundant in both Sirhassen and Bunguran, where they come down in large parties to the seashore, sitting in groups on the larger boulders, or playing and hunting for prey along the sands when the tide is ont. In mature animals the face, hands, and feet are dark brown t the lower eyelids a paler lrown ; the mher eyelids and mpler halves of the orlits whitich. In a very young mule the hare skin of the face was livid hrown, rather paler on the eyelids, and the hands and feet were dark brown. - A. E.]

## 4. Macacus nemestrinus (lim.).

[These macagues do not exist in a wild state, hut all the owners of cocoanut 1 hantations keep one or more in captivity. They may he considerel as one of the domestic animals of the Natunas, all heing trained to work as gatherers of cocoanuts, the natives very seldom aseending the falms themselves. They are brought from borneo, Fingapore, and sumatra, and are purchased while very young for a dollar or two apiece, and regularly trained for their work, a well-educated monkey, able to pick some five hundred nuts a day, being valned as high as fifteen dollars. The process of training consists in langing up ripe muts hy a string which will break when twisterl snfficiently long, and then the Malay takes the monkey's two paws in his hands and applies them to the sides of the nut, and twists it round until the support hreak: and the not falls, calling out to the animal at the same time " l'utar!" which is the Malay for to twist round. When properly trained the monkey is sent mp, the palms, and pieks as many ripe nuts as it can find, not touching the green ones unless it grows thirsty, when
it will pick one and descend to lave it opened hy its master. A light atring is attached to the auimal before it is sent mp, and it takes its own time in the descent, investigating every cranny, seizing the geckoes, spiders, etc., that lurk therein, and halting to eat them hefore it goes on. When it reaches the crown of leaves, if it is idle, the Malay helow has only to shout "Putar" to it, and it sets to work again.A. E.]

The ahove story was first related by Sir S. Rafles, and afterwards hy Mr. Canl Bock. Hartert was told the same in Deli, N.E. Sumatra, but only saw thew monkeys at work in the Malay Peninsula. In Deli, Lankat, and Serdang, in Sumatra, the pig-tailed monkey was found by him commonly wild, and often kept in captivity by the planters. In a wild state ther often nsed to fight with the dogs. They kept more to the ground than any other monkeys in sumatra, the orang-outan perhaps excepted. In captivity they were found to the good-natured and docile, but sometimes al*o very treacherons and bad-tempered, especially old mules.

## 5. Tarsius spectrum (limn.).

[At Bunguran I could hear nothing of the existence of this animal ; but the Malays at Sirhassen described it to me unmistakably under the name of "Imhing,"A. E.]

## 6. Nycticebus tardigradus (Limn.).

Sent from Puugaran only.
[The natives on sirhassen did not appear to know this amimal. At Punguran it is prohably not rare, though not often captured. Native name "Kuking."-A. E.]
7. Pteropus vampyrus (1.).

Pl. edulis Geoff., Dols. et arct. nl.*
Several from Bunguran, where they were found very common in the cocoanut plautations, and were seen continnally flying abont even at midday, their great wings showing red brown against the sum.

Distrihuted orer the Malay Peninsula and the Malayan Arehipelago.

## 8. Pteropus hypomelanus Temm.

Four from Sirhassen.

## 9. Cynopterus marginatus Geoff.

Four skins from sirhassen, September 2uth.
One skin from Punguran, Octoher 19th, and sereral in apirits. From the Himalayas to the Malay Peninsula aud Islands.
[Fomed at Girhassen among the crowns of the cocoanut palms in lange parties. The colour varied from smuff-hrown to monse-hrown, the meles with ferrugimons mper breasts, the young entirely dark mouse-brown. Young ones, wideutly several weelis old, were found on September 20th, while some of the femuliss hand not yot brouglit forth, though the wet season was heginning. - A. E.]

## ${ }^{111}$. Cynopterus brachyotus Minll.

[This species-if it be a distinet species from the foregoing one-oceurred at Bunguran.-A. E.]

## 11. Rhinolophus affinis Horsf.

(a. Sirlassen, September 2brd.

This specimen appears to belong to the small race of $R$. affinis, to which the provisioual name of $R$. "ftimis rouri Temm, was appli+el by one of $11 \times$ in 1892.* Its. forearm is muly 43 mm . in length.

## 1:. Megaderma spasma (L.,

Six specimens from Bmguran.
histributed over the P'eninsula and Archipelago.
[Found in Bunguran in the hote of a ship, laid mp on the heach, and also in holes in trees.-A. F..]

## 13. Vespertilio muricola 1fodgs.

Seven from Bunguran.
Found in the leafecrowns of hanamas. Mainland and Mrehipelago.

## 14. Taphozous melanopogon Temm.

Nine specimens from Bunguran, Oetoher.
Distributed over India to Homeo.
[Abundant in the rocky shelters formed by the large boulders heaped toget her at high-water mark on the shore at Bungurau.-... F..]

## 15. Crocidura sp.

[According to the Malays, shrews exist on Sirhassen Istand.-. . E..]

## 16. Ptilocercus lowi Gray.

[This remarkable animal was deserihed to me, heyond douht, as I think, hy the Sirlassen natives, but it seemed to be unknown to the bunguran people. The Sirhassen Malays called it "Pantus."-A. E. 7

## 17. Tupaia splendidula (iray.

$$
\text { (P. Z. S., 1865, 1, } 222 .)
$$

From Bunguran only. A single skin and two in spirits.
These specimens agree very fairly with the typieal skim in the British Museum, which was said to liave come from Borneo, lont as among the large series of treeshrews which have heen received from that island of late years no specimen of it has oceurred, it seems possible that the Natunas are its true halitat. This is the more probahle as the spirit specimen referred by Gray to the same species in the original description proves on a renewed examination to be a yong individual of T. tance Ratt., and, having been obtaned by Sir Hugh Low, of comse really did come from

[^16]Bomeo. In fact the incorrect determination of this spirit specimen was wery fosibly the sole canse of the asserted locality of "Borneo" for T. splemtiluthe, as no halitat is put down for the typical skin in the original Musenm register. Verreaux's own lahel for it has unfortunately not heen preserved.
[Pretty abundant in Bunguran, where the natives call it "Tupai-pelandok." They did not seem to know of any other species of tree-shrew as inhathiting the island.-A. E.]

## 18. Tupaia tana Raffl.

A fine series from Sirlassen Island.
Inhabits Sumatra and Borneo.

## 19. Galeopithecus volans (L.).

Several of the grey and of the rufous variety from hoth Punguran and sirhassen Islands.
[Extremely commou on Sirhassen and Bunguran in the cocoannt palms, liding during the day among the bases of the leaves, and sallying forth at dusk to feed on the young leaves, moss, etc., their diet being exclusively vegetable. The native name is "Kubong-lumut "-"kubong" meaning any flying squirrel and "lmmot" leing the Malay for moss-in allusion either to the animals eating moss, or more likely to the fact that the common grey form very closely resembles in colour and markings a mossed and lichened palm trmo. Their principal food consists of the young leaves of the cocoanuts, and they do serions damage in the plantations by nibbling them. The ordinary $\mathrm{l}^{\text {alage }}$ is grey in its general hue, hut I oltained one femele with a young one clinging to her of which the palage was rather deep ferruginous speckled with white, the fur of the mother heing of the usual marhed grey tiut, but having the top, of the head and nape strongly suftined with grelden yellow. All the other yomg ones ohtained followel the hue of their parents. The young were obtained in all stages, as in the case of Nemmopithecus mutunue, between the end of september and the end of Octoher, from the foetus up to half-grown animals. Only one young one is brought forth, at any rate in the great majority of cases, and the young remain long with the mother. In the living animal the ears are dark carmine-red interiorly, passing into dark yellow towards the orifice. In some specimens there is found a pure vellow crescentic mark borloring the lower margin of each eye very conspichonsly.-A. E.]

## 20. Mydaus meliceps F. Ciw.

A fine male in spirits from lounguran.
This Mydous agrees very well with examples of $M$. meliceps in the British Nuseum, in whose collection there are specimens from Sumatra, Burneo, and dava.
[Native name "Bubut." Common in Bunguran, but not cacy to ohtain, as the natives lave a great objection to tonching these amimals on accome of their odomr. The presence of Myleus on any island may be taken as proof conclnsive that such island has never been wholly submerged since its severance from the mainland, for, owing to its hurrowing labits and its evil smell, it is most improbable that it could ever have heen introduced through the ageney of floating wegetation or by man, whilst its powers of swimming, if any, unst he very limited. Neither
this genus nor Manis appears to he represented in Sirhasen-nor indeed does any species of mammal seent to exist in that island (and probably the other sonth Natunas) which might not have been brought there hy flight or swimming, on iloating timber and vegetation, or by man.-A. E.]

## 21. Paradoxurus hermaphroditus (Pall.).

linguran.
[Native name " Musang." Common in cocoanut plantations on Bunguran.
Two ot liter carnivores, according to the natives, oceur on Bunguran, and one also on Sirhassen, but whether the species is the same on hoth islands I could not ascertain. As the Malays use the name "Tenigalung," they are douhtless civet-cats.A. E.]

## 22. Mus rattus var.

Bunguran, four specimens.
The ipecimens helong to one of the white-bellied races of this variable species.
-23. Mus hellwaldi Jent.
Two slecimens from Bunguran.

## .24. Mus sabanus Thos.

()ne specimen from Bunguran.
["Tikus Bnlan" of the Malays. F. Adult, October 16th, 1-93. Tip of nose to root of tail, $\cdots 6$ inches: tail, $13 \times$ inches; hind-foot, $1 \times$ inch; length of ear from oritice, $1 \cdot 1$ inch. The ears, when laid forward, easily cowered the orlits. The ears are light livid brown. - A. E.]

## 25. Sciurus bicolor bunguranensis subspec. nov.

## a. Type.-ad. sk. $\mathbf{3}$. Bunguran, October 7th, 1,93.

A large series from Bunguran.
Very similar in size and proprtions to its Sirhassen representative S. b. alliceps, although rather larger and with a longer tail. Gencral colour a peculiar pale chocolate brown (perhajs nearest to "Prout's hrown" of lidgway), not unlike the dorsal colonr of some of the Celebean pale-footed varieties of S. bicolor. This colour is very finely grizzled with yellowish, dne to the presence of narrow subterminal rings of this colour on the brown dorsal hairs; there are also a certain amonnt of pure white hairs intermixed. The brown extends from the for head over the neck, back, and sides, hecoming on the sides of the neck, the flanks, and lower legs a deep reddish or russet; moderside from neck to anns, and the inner sides of the limbs, a rather paler and clearer russet, quite different from the yellowish of the ordinary forms. A whitith patch on the outer side of each hip. Upper surface of muzzle, a ring round eyes, whole of ears, and upper stufaces of hamels and feet, hack. Sides of mazzle, at roots of whiskers, white. Cheeks grizzled grey, darkening under the chin to nearly black. Tail sery long, in the uper aspect wholly brown like the hack, althongh darker, but the hairs are light-coloured at their hases, and this highter colour show: clearly on the under surface, hounded on eit her side by the brown tips of the long hairs and the black of the short hairs with which the actual under surface of the tail-sulstance is clothed.

Skull apparently quite as usmal.
Measurements of the type, an adult mule, in skin:-Head and bods, 350 mm .; tail, 420 ; hind-foot, 63 . Skull, hasal length, $52 \cdot 4$; basilar length, $48 \cdot 2$; greatest breadth, 39 ; nasals, length, $19 \cdot 4$; greatest breadth, 11; interorbital hreadth, 24.5: palate, length, $2 \cdot \cdot 5$; diastema, 13 ; length of uper molar series (crowns), $12 \cdot 2$.

This handsome squirrel, the representative of S. bicolor in Bunguran, differ: considerably in colour from any other known form, while at the same time the series obtained by Mr. Everett shows that it is extremely constant in its own locality, aurl we are therefore compelled to assigu a puecial name to it, reluctant as we are to add to the already encumbered symonymy of this intricate group.

One of the specimens is partially affected by albinism, the eolours throughout being feebler and paler, and the back coarsely mottled with cream-colour.

## 26. Sciurus bicolor albiceps Ihesm.

Two specimens from Sirhassen. They are both alike, and are pale amber-brown above, and of a beautiful deep cream-colour below; but we do not dould that -so far as our present knowledge goes-they should be assigned to the form to which the name $S$. clbiceps has been aplied, as there are very similar skins from N. Bonneo in the British Museum. For the present, however, in view of the transitional specimens described by $\mathbb{W}$. Sclater,* it seems hetter to treat this race as simply a subspecies of S. bicolor. Native name "Tupai-rajal," a name generally applied by the Malays to the large squirrels, as in sumatra, Malacea, etc.

## 27. Sciurus prevosti Desm.

A fine series of this beautiful but common sfuirrel from wirhassen only.
[Abundant in Sirhassen. I observed no sign of this species in Bunguran.-A. E..]

## 28. Sciurus notatus Bodd.

Both Bunguran and Sirhassen.
[Common on both islands.-A. E.]

## 29. Sciurus lowi Gray.

Sent in spirits from Sirhassen.
[Found in Sirhassen only. Occurs in suitable sitnations over the entire S.II. dintricts of Borneo.-A. E.]
30. Sciurus tenuis llorst.

A series from Bunguran.
[Obtained only on Bunguran, where it is very common.-A. E.]

## 31. Namnosciurus s]. (?).

[A pigny squirrel is described by the Malays as existing on sirthassen.-A. F.]

* Cat. M/amm. Ind. Muš., ii., p. \$, 1891.


## 32. Pteromys nitidus hesm.

Several dark rufous specimens from Bunguran.
["Kuhong Kalok" of the Malays. Very common on the cocoanut palm, An atult mate measured in the flesh as follows:- Nose to tail, 14.5 inches ; tail without hair, 173 inches; tail with hair, 19 incher.-... E..]

## 33. Sciuropterus phayrei Blyth (\%).

(Byth, Journ. Is. Suc. Beiry., xxviii., p. 2'88.)
Three specimens in spirit from bunguran.
We are in some donbt as to the determination of this llying squirrel, for want of athentic specimens of Blyth's S' phayrei, which must eertainly be dosely allied to it. For the present therefore we do not think it safe to describe the Natuua form as new, even if hereafter it may prove specifically seprable.

The three specimens were found together in a hole in a tree.

## B.t. Tragulus javanicus Desm.

Specimens received from bunguran, hat seen by the collector also in Sirhawen.
FFomm in hoth islands. The Malays say that Trogulus netpen is also found in lounguran.-... E.]

## 35. Cervus equinus (?).

[The deer is found in Bunguran only, where it has been introdnced from Namban ly the Malays.

No Cervelus occurs either in Bunguran or Sirhassen, so far ats I could hear. -A. E.]

## 36. Sus sp.

(Wild pig abound in lunguram, but, curionsly enongh, they are unknown in the South Natumas-A. E.]

## 37. Halicore dugong (Erxl.).

The dugong frequents the coast of Bunguran, aud doubtess of all the Natuma Islambs- A. E.]
38. Manis sp incert.

1. found on bunguran, but I was not able to secure a specimen.- A . 1..]

# ON FIVE NEW DELIAS COLLECTED BY WILLIAM DOHERTY IN THE EAST. 

## By THE IION. WALTER ROTHSE!IILLD.

## 1. Delias splendida sp. nor:

Male.-l'mersidt': Forewings creamy white, with blackish grey costa and black apices, shading off grey on the inuer side. Onter margin greyish black from a thin powlering of black scales.

Hindwings creamy white, with a narrow baekish grey outer margin and a hright yellow abdominal margin, which colour expands to a streak at the anal angle.

Antemac lhack, head and thorax deep grey, abdomen whitish, heavily powdered with black scales.

Und rside: Forewings black, with costa and most of the veins powdered with pale grey seales, and a large irregnlar grey patel at the apex of the cell. Apex of wing and sulbarginal row of large spots bright golden yellow.

Hindwings brilliant orange yellow, with a marginal and submarginal row of small black marks. From the base of the wing between the costa and the subenstal nervure extends a large oblong fiery red patch three-quarters of an inch long.

Heat greyish white, thorax yellow, hegs grey, abolomen white.
Female.-Upperside: Forewings black, imner margin, veins, and cell heavily powdered with white scales. A large irregular blotch of yellowish white at the apex of the cell, and from the costa to the angle of the inuer margin there extends a semicircular submarginal row of large yellowish white patches.

Hindwings yellowish white, powdered at the base with dark grey, and with the onter fourth of the wings occupied by a wide black border, much indented on the inner side, within which is a row of tive yellowish white spots.

Autemae black, head and thorax olive grey, abdomen deep blackish grey powdered with white.

Underside: Forewings similar to male, but the patch in the cell is larger.
Hindwings much paler and duller yellow than in the mele, and the submarginal row of black spots larger and distinetly arrow-shaped.
llead white, thorax yellow, abdomen white.
Expanse: $3 \times 5$.
Hab. Oinanissa (November and December, 1 m91), and Dili (May, 1an), Timor.

## 2. Delias dohertyi sp. now.

Mals,-Ippersidte': ('reamy white, with a hack apex to forewings, and a narrow black border to all tomr wings.

Antemase hack; head, thorax, and tirst two sewments of abdomen greyish wive; lower half of abdomen white powdered with grey.

Underside: Forewings hack, with a faint white dot at the apex of the cell.

Sulnostal nervare aut base of cell strongly powlered with yelluwish green scales. Imer margin pale gres. Apial fourth bright yellow with hack nervules.

Hindwings bright golden yellow. Abont a thirl from the onter margin is a lumbated black transerse line, between which and the onter margin the yellow is oplashed and patched with searlet. Onter margin black.

Head back, thorax yellow, abdomen white.
Expanse: : inches $=76 \mathrm{~mm}$.
IIab. Dili (F'atunala, ?, ?, inn feet), Timor.

## 3. Delias funerea sp. nov.

Male- - Ljpherside: Pure white.
Unedersidt: Forewings white, costa and apical third back crossed by an ohliture row uf five large white sjots.

Hindwings black, with a red oblong streak halt an inch long starting from the base, and a submarginal row of lmulated scarlet spots, seven in number.

Head, thorax, and abdomen white.
Exparse: $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches $=-9 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hfub. Halmaheirat (Angust, ls9:).

## 4. Delias fasciata sp. nov.

Female.-Luperside: Forewings dull grey; costa, onter margin. and apical third black, with a large yellowish band of six suots occnpying two-thirds of the buek area.

Hindwiugs greyish cream yellow, with the pattern of the malerside showing throngh, and a deeply sealloped black border.

Undersid': Forewings yellowish white, more yellow towards the base. Costa and apical third black, the latter occupied by seven large sulphur-y ellow patches.

Hindrings bright yellow on basal two-thirds; onter third blark, with seven large yellow patches, each of which has a large scarlet splash.

Head and thorax above grey, abdomen greyish white; helow, head grey, thorax greyish yellow, abdomen white.

Expause: 3 inches $=76 \mathrm{~mm}$.
IInb. Sumba (Uctoler, 1891).

## j. Delias sambawana sp, nov.

Male.-IPperside: Forewings greepish white; costa, sulapical baud, aurd ${ }^{1}$ pher two-thirds of outer margin greyish hack.

Hind wings greyish white, with pattern of muler surfice showing through; onter margin black.

Head, thorax, and abdomen greenish grey.
Underside: Forewings black, densely powdered with white stales; at the apex four white patches powlered with greenish scales, and at the angle of the inner margin a large suow-white blotch.

Hindwings, basal two-thirds orange, powdered with dull greenish yrllow seates : outer third black, much powdered with yellow; in the centre of this back band is a row of large submarginal half-yellow, half-crimson spots.

Head and thorax feebly greenish yollow, atromell white.
Hab. Sambawa (Noptember. 15!11).

## ON A NEW SPECIES OF CIC'INDEL. EROM LUTZON.

By DR. K. JORDAN.

Cicindela mucronata s. nov.
of ㅇ. C. Lompipedix Fbr. statura. Laboum alhm, valde transversum, apien medio insensim cmarginatum et denticulatun, Ilente mediano antem longo, latrorsum obliqne leviter simutum, angulis lateralilns rotundatis, supra transverse panlo couvexnm. Mandibnlac basi, palpi apice extremo excepto luteo-alli. Antennae nigrae, artienlis quatuor primis virili-metallicis. ('aput viridi-aeneum, genis auratis magis splendilis, subtilissime coriaceum, juxta ocnlos parnm igneum et irregulariter levissime striatum, vertice intra oculos inconspicue ronvexum.

Prothorax capitis colore, sulcis apicali et hasali sat profundis splemelidis, linea media obvie impressa, subtilissime coriacens, latrorsmm insensim transverse strigulosus, couicns, longiturline parum latior, angulis posticis mucronatis.

Ely tra nigro-aenea, pro certa luce viridescentibus, parallela, hmeris subrotundis, margine apicali leviter serrulato and angulos suturalihas brevissime spinosos panlo emarginato, dense subfoveolatim punctata, albo-signata: macula aumliformi homerali in rliseo incompleta nhi parim latiore, fiscia transversa panlo ante medinm sita cum limbo tenni allw comnexa vel libera jnxta suturam angulo parum rotumlato retrorsum fracta, hac parte longitudinali suturae parallela tenui, ad quartan partem apicalen elytri abemte ulhi parum latiore; linea sublaterali apicali margini externo parallela postice cum limbo anali conflua, antice parom latiore, latitudine triplo longiore.

Corpus infta aureo-viride, metasterno at ablomine latevi medio pins mimuse cyanesceutibus; hoe apice ( $\delta$ ) lnten, ( $\%$ ) suhnigro tenniter lateo-marginato. Pedes amreo-virides, postici longissimi, tibiis euprascentihns, tarsis obscure viridi-atheis, articulis apice purpurascentibns.

Long. 11 mm., elytr. خ, lat. 3.
Hub. N. Lazon. Philippines, J,000 to 6,000 feet (Whitehead, lay).
At once distinguishable from C. lonfipes Fabr. by the mucronate bind angles of the prothorax, and by the anguilliform marking of the clytra standing in their middle and haviug the dorsal, longitndinal part straight, and parallel to the snture, and not flexuose.

# AD]['TIONAL NOTES ON SPHINGIDAE. 

tix flte llon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

CINT E the appearamee of my article on Sphingidec in the April number of this joumal, I have received a lot of additional material, and some new species ; hat before going into particulars I must, in justice to myscli, make a few remarks on the Sphtimgitur in ('olone] swinhoe's article on the leppidoptera of the Khasia Hills in the April numher of the Transactions of the Entomological society.

If colonel swinhoe had only takea the slight tronble of asking to see my type-sperimens he would certainly not have committed the errors he has done.

On page 145, nu. 19, muder Chocrocompa celatu, ('olonel swinhoe places my Netopsilus "llomerryinutus, while in the same note he asserts that in his opinion L'ergesa arrifera Butl. is distinct from $P$ '. celatu. Now my alhomarginatus, thongh in my opinion (backed ly a gool serien) quite distinct, is tertainly much neares to $P$. curifire than to $I^{\prime}$. celuto.

On page 14!1, no. ’l, Colonel swinhoe hats phaced my Panucra hamiltomi as a synonyw of ('hocroctompe (Angonge) busiris, and says: "The type-specimen is moch faded, but I have a fine sories, and am certain of my identification."

If ('olonel Swinhoe had adopted Mr. Kirloy's nomenclature instead of Mr. Hampson': retrograde and puzzling one (he united so many genera), he would have at once recognised his great hlunder. C. busivis, of which I have at different times received over a bundred specimens, belongs to the gemms Angony, , while my humittoni belongs to the genus Panucre, and is nearest to P. cayans Butl.

On the same page, under mos. 25, 2f, 27, the ('olonel still persists in separating Theretra lineosa. T. major, and T. minor; bat I have lad from the Klaasia Hills hondreds of specimens, and among them every intermediate form between these so-called species.

On page 151, no. W5, Colonel Swinhoe says of my Meyanoton khosianum: "Mnst be closely allied to, if distinct from, the preceding (1/. discistrig" Walk.). which is a vers variable species."

This shows that the colonel has not read my description carefilly, for I expressly compare my species to the American Daremme hugeni, and certainly the ouly Indian species at all near it is inexucte Wialk.

In the large collection of depidoptera made at larjeeling ly surgeon-Colonel I'ilcher, there is a specimen of the male of the moth I described from a female as 'ypa mirabilis. This male not only finlly confirms the distinetness of the specese, lout also shows that l was ynite right in phacing it in the genne Cype.

Among a large number of Lepidopera collected on the river Cathyaco by Mrssts. Maxwell stuart, a river which joins the Amazon west of fyutos in Pern, there were 157 sprecimens of sylingitue, comprising 3.5 suecies, of which two were new to science. The folluwing is the list of species, and the descriptions of the two new species :-

```
Aellopus tantalus (Linu.).
Eupyrhoglossum ceculus (Cram.)
Perigronia lusca (Fabr.).
Stenolophia restituta (Walk.).
Pachygonia hopfferi (Stand.).
                coffeac (Walk.).
    . magna (Feld.).
    ," staarti Rothech. sp. nov.
Tuzelia japix (Cram.).
Triptogon lugnbris (Linn).
    " camertus (Cram.)
    .. ocypete Limn.).
Aleuron chloroptera (Perty).
    ,, iphis Walk.,
    .. philampeloides (Feld ).
Callioma nomius Walk.
" parcae (Fabre).
") calliomenae (Schauf.).
Aellopus tantalus (Linu.).
Eupynhoglossum cceulus (Cram.)
chyromia hasca (fabr.).
Pachygonia bopfferi (stand.). coffeac (Wralk.). stnarti Rothseh. sp. now.
I uzela japix (Cram.)
Triptogon lugnbris (Linn).
" camertus (Cram.).
.. ocypete Limn.).
Aleuron chloroptera (Perty).
, \(\quad\) iphis (Walk.,
.. philampeloides (Feld).
Callioma nomius Walk.
" parcae (Fabre).
" calliomenae (Schauf.).
```

Humeroplanes ornatus liothech.
Theretra nechus (Cram.).
" stuarti Rothsch. sp. nov.
.. ceratomioides (tirote \& Jub)
Dupo linnei (Grote \& Rob.).
Philampelus anchemolus (Tram.).
Ambulyx strigilis (Liun.).
Pachylia ficus (Limn.).
" sjces (IIubu.).
,1 resumens Walk.
Pseudosphinx tetrio (Limi) ab. obswo Bucl.
Cocytus affinis Rothsch.
Phlegethontius sexta (Joh).
Dilophonota ello (Liun.). picta (Scpr.).
" obscura (Fabr.)
". gnttoralis (Walk.).

Pachygonia stuarti sp. nov.
Formengs narrower than in $I^{3}$. mutura, and much more pointed and producen at the apex; ground colour chocolate brown instead of purple black, as in I'. maynu; basal third crossed by five or six hackish hairlike zigzag lines : central third withont markings and with an almost obsolete greyish stigma, in front of which is a tiny black dot : apical third marked with a number of zigzag lines, and trom the apex carving inwards there is a dark blackish double transverse band reaching to the outer angle of the imer margin.

Hintecings bright golden yellow, instead of dull hrownish orange, as in magnee. Onter or apical half almost ocenpied by a large greyish chocolate pateh crossed by three dark brown lines.

Head, thorux, aud abdomen greyish chocolate, streaked and spotted with darker brown.

Underside: brownish orange, erossed by five hairlike lines of brown.
Expanse: 3 inches $=76 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hab. Rio C'achyaco, Peru.
This species is intermediate leetween $P$. creusa sitand. and $P$. mugna Feld.

## Theretra stuarti sp. nov.

This species is intermediate between T. anulbus (C'ram.) and I'. docilis.s (Butl.), but is nearest to T. anubus.

Forfutings deep olive green, with a minnte hack stigma and a browd obliphe pinkish grey band running from the apex to the basal third of the iuner margin.

Hindwings black, with an olive grey band acros the dise and an olive grey abdominal margin.

Antennue, costu, and sides of thorrxe white; rest of thorve olive: abdoment greyish brown.

Cnderside: greyish brown, freeklad brown and olive.
Dxpanse: 4 inches $=10 \cdot \mathrm{~mm}$.
Ilab. Rio ('achyaco, l'eru.
I have also received for identitication from Dr. Ntandinger at tine mele of Ambulye rubricose Walk, from lava. I do not helieve this species has heen recorded from any where except the north-cast of Indial.

# PROPITHECUS MAJORI sp. Nov. 

By THE HON. WALTER ROTHSC'HILD.

## (I'l. XIV.)

ADCLT- Head and neck hack. Face, snout, and cars naked, and of al hackish colour, cacireled ly a hroad band of long white hairs, joining muder the throat, slightly intermixed with darker hairs. Kest of fur, inchoding the tail, white on the upper surface, back and upper rump dark brown. The large white patch on and between the shonlders mach grizzled with brown hairs. U'pper surface of hind limbs to jnst below the knees blackish brown. Inside of hind limbs down to the heel also brown, joining the colour of the mijer surface, thus forming a contimons dark stripe along the legs. Inner and npper surface of arms, thumb, and two following fingers deep, blackish brown ; throat, chest, and greater part of abdomen deep brown. size perceptibly larger than that of Propithecus verreauci, with the tail longer.

This species of Propithecus is wearest to the typical $P$. cerreauci (irandic., which is white, with the top of the head black, and the lower back aud rump greyish brown, but wo donbt an entirely distinct species.

The result of an examination of the skulls of the two species by 1r. Forsyth Major, which, owing to his dequartare for Madagascar, will be published in a later number of this periodical, confirms my opinion about the distinctness of the two : 1 recies.

I have named the animal in honotr of Dr. Forsyth Major and his knowledge of the mammalian fanua of Madagascar.

A nomber of specimens, all perfectly alike in colour, were seut to we by Mr. Last from the Autinosy country in south-west Madnguscar. The collector also fonnd Propithecus verreauxi Grandid. in the same conntry, some with the back much darker than others, bnt no specimens in any way intermediate between it and $P$.majori.

> $5 x-11$
> 3
> r) $n=1+4$
> (4) - $18-18$
> $1 \dot{-1}=-$

# ON ALBINO SWALLOWS AND WHEATEARS. 

By THE HUN. WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

So very little is known at present about albinism that any little coutribution to its mnderstanding is weleome. Therefore I think the following remarks will be of some interest, and perhaps more so than a list and deseription of the many entirely and partly allinistic specimens of hirds and mammals which i have bronght together since 1 began to collect.

In 1891 I was told that four white swallows (Ifirundo rustica liun.) were hatched in a nest in the town of Aylesbury, which all flew away. In l-9.' one white swallow was hatched by the same pair, and was brought to me for sale, which I bought accordingly, and placed it in my Musenm. The rest of the foung in the nest were said to have been of the usual colour. In 1893 the nest coutained two white and three regularly coloured ones, which were all brought to me. In 1594 two white and two regularly colonred ones were in the nest; the white were a male and a female. This shows that one pair prodnced allinoes through four years, and I shall be informed obout its offspring next year again. All the allinoes were perfectly white, and they are all in my Museum.

But in 1-94 another nest in the same town contained two white fimeles, and two or three liris of the usual colour! It is very likely that they are close relations to the old pair, and I shall lee able to record abont this pair also next year again.

In July 1894 four young wheatears (Suxirolo ornonthe) were sent me by Brazenor Bros., all shot at Lakenheath, inffolk, and all said to be out of one nest, which is more than probable, as they all four show abinism in exactly the same style. In one the top of the head and neck, down to the rmmp and back, is white. intermixed with a few dark feathers only ; while the others show the same white colour on the same parts, but less of it, and one has ouly the top of the head and neck strongly intermixed with white feathers, and a few white spots on the back and romp.

# ON THE DISTINCTNESS OF TROCHALOPTERUM ELLIOTI Terr, and T. PliolelldLSCll Mexzb. 

## By ERN゙メT HARTERT.


 (Fiow, p. sor, p]. 5i, Jnia) was originally deserihed from Mompin, and one of the discoreries of the famons Abbe Davill.
 (iencral I'reewalski in the monntains of Gansu and on the I 1 prer ' 'lmanche.
lleske, in 1990 , in the valmable volume on the birets in the great work on the scientific results of Przewalski's travels, expressed, on p. 13n, his opinion that, $T$. allioti and $T$. marcalskiii were the same. Ile says: "Ilic Durchsicht aller Exemplare aus der Ausbeute vou Przewalski* über\%"ugt mich davon, dass $l^{\prime}$. priectalskii von Menzbier mit T. ellioti I. Terr. zusammengezogen werden muss.
 Exemplaren unserer Sammlung, waihread das Jugendkleid dis Kenuzeichen von T. ellioti hesitzt."

There is, however, no doubt, in my opinion, that Dr. l'leske was led to a wrong conclusion lecanse he based it on specimens from Gansu alone.

There is, in the Pritish Mnsemm, a series of perfectly adult specimens of T. cllioti from Moupin and Northern Setchmen, and there are, in the Tring Musoum, three perfectly adnlt specimens procured in Gansu and the province of Amdo, north-east of the Kukn-Noor. All the former (T', ellioti) are casily distinguished by their central rectrices leing entirely golden bown, with a greenish reflection, while the latter ( $T$, mjeralshii) have the central rectriees ashy grey, with a slight wash of greenish brown on the outer webs. Besides, the uprer and under surface of T. phjeralsliii is more grevish and paler than in T. Mllioti.

These differences are obvions at a glance, and quite constant in the material before me, and I de, not think that the two speries can be mited after laving comprased specimens from hoth localities. There is no reason why they shonh mot be distinct, as the two different comutries are separated by lofty momatain ranges.

A number of eggs were sent with the skins. They were fombl in April in Amdo, north-enst of the Kukn-Noor. They agree with Pleske's description in the above-mentioned work (of the onnthological part of whel unfortmately very little appeared till now), and measure $2+$ to $25: 19$ to 20 mm .

The elutches contained four and tive eygs.

* Spult thus-properly, I believe-while in Menzbier's article the mame was spelt as above.


## ON LITTLE-KNOWN AND UNDESCRIBED EGGS FROM THE KUKU-NOOR.

## By ERNMT HARTERT.

T11 E following small collection was sent to this DInsenm ly Ilerr Tamere, whose collector had brought it together in the provinee of Amdo, only a little cast of the Kuku-Nomr, in the hills just sonth of the town of Si-ning.

All the eggs were acompanied lyy the parent livels in good skins, and carefulty labellell with the corresjonding numbers. I have namel the hirds myself.

## 1. Merula kessleri Przew.

Pleske, Aces, Irzewalski's Remern, plo ?l-2s.
The egrs agree entively with Pleske's excellent dosuription and digures.

## 2. Ruticilla rufiventris (Vieill.).

Oates, in Hhme's Nests and Eqges Ind. B., ii., p. 64 (1s901) ; lleske, Lups, Przewalski's Reisen, 1. 50.

Clutches of four aud five eggs sent. They are of a miform sky-blne colonr, paler than those of Rutiville phocmicurus, a little larger than the usial size of the latter, and quite spotjess. They measure $1: 96$ to $219.5: 14 \%$ to 1.54 .

Pleske (l.c.) also mentions the egog, which are sail to have fine, havelly perceptilde, brown puctures ous the broad enul.

## 3. Ruticilla froutalis (Vig.).

 Nests and Eqgs Ind. B., ii., 1, 64.

Several clutches, fontainiug five and six eggs each, are of a thelieate greenish blne, with more or less indistinet small rufous brownish spots near the larger emil, in some almost invisible, in a few others forming a very distinct aur obvions riug. If held against the light they transpare delicate blne; they are elongate ovate, some more pointed towards the smaller end, moderately glossy. They measme

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#15: 15%%,
20.6:15.6, and about and lret ween these measurements.
23 : 15%,
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The egges described and figured ly Pleske as those of liut, firontalis anl R. schistiepps (l.r.) are entirely dillerent from those ileseribel hore, and I have considerable donbt whether they are any Rutiellue at all. All anthenticated exgs of members of the gemus Rutimillu are either hlaish (the majonity or : the speries). necasionally, thongh faintly, spoted, or white ( $I$. tithys), and those in Mr. Rothischilds Ilusenm follow this rute. Therefore 1 rather believe our eags to be the true egges of $\Omega$. frontalis than those fomed by l'sowalski, and my pinion is backed by the egres described as probably belonging to $I$. froutalis in Oates' lowk ( $l x$. ), although
mafortumately their identity is very donbthol. In comeloding thas I am cuite aware of the danger in generalising facts in oology, and I know that eases are well known where dosely allied forms lay entively ditferent eggs-so Muscicapu griwhla (egges spotend) and I/ atricupilla (eggs uniform bloe). two hirds which even by keen genera-splitting ornithologists (if. for example the C'ulalogue of Birds, wol. is.) are mostly placed into the same gems-lut sneh taves are exceptional, and it is a most striking thing that in such cases similarly colured preces lay similarly coloured eggs, while slight sonconted : st ructural " differences seem to have less influence on the egegs" colour. So the greyish striped .1/. !risola has the eggs sputted, while the bhek-andwhite II. utrinapilla amd II. colla is have similar blue eggs ; so the black-ind-white Wagtails have all egrgs of the well- known character of those of I/. luctuosa and I/. chllri. while the yellow wagtails, the I/. Hecer and its many allies -which on account of a somewhat ditherent hind-claw and different hahits have been, wrongly, as sharpe and I and many others think, generically separated as Bulyths-have quite different eggs, and the also yellow. 1/. swliure' (meltmon'), whieh nobody included into Budytes. hat whith remained in the genns Moturillu, has cggs quite similar to those of the vellow " Budytes" group.

Again, cases of one and the same species laying eggs of totally different types and character are extremely exceptional, althongh the rule in Cisticola and allied forms, so that it would hardly be alvisable to surpose that hoth Przewalski's and onr eggs were true $R$. frontalis eggs. Pleske, it is true, also deseribed two differently colomed cegs as those of $R$. frontolis. but they are not half so far from each other as his and ours. It is also only fitir to mention that an allied hird, the Prutincolu moussiert* of North-West Africa, also lays eggs of two different types; but in this ease too they are not half so fir one from another as those deseribed as helonging to R. froutulis. While salvin ( Lhis, 1 n.i9, p. 30:) and ('anon Tristram (Lhis, 1-55, $1.41(5 ; 1 \sim 60, \mathrm{p} .365)$ only found egge that were white with the faintest tinge of buish green, Dr. A. Koenig recently (see Journ. f. Orn., 1~92, 1. 415., footnote) fond them of two types-white with the faintest tinge of bluish green, and others of a light greenish blue enlour.

## 4. Chimarrhornis leucocephalus (Vig.).

 Prowalski': Reriven, P]. (ai-699.

One chutela of three eqge only sent. I'leske, althongh giving goonl details of the halits of this bird, does not describe the egges, and also Oates seems only to rejeat IInme's notes and did not see the eggs. himself', so that it is donhtfinl whether there are any eggs of this bird in any European musenm. Mr. Andersom, in Oates' hook (l.e.), says that the eggs are so very like giant specimens of the eggs of Rhyarornis fuliginosus (Vig.) that any further deseription is almost surerfluons. 1 have not those of Rhyacornis, firliginosus before me, hut I find that the eggs of Chimerthornis resemble the better marked ones of Pratincola eaprotu, which, atcording to Mr. Brooks, in Oates (l.c.), p. (iai), are much like those of lihyac. ficliginasis. However, I find that the eggs of Chimurhormis leucocephulus are

[^17]much more like those of Copsychus smuloris and its allies, with which they ean easily be mixed op. Indeed, in eompraring ours with some of the latter, I, hy mistake, put one of the Copsychus in the box with those of Chimarrlornis and in its place one of the latter, an crror which 1 unly discovered when measnring the Chimarrhornis clutch. Indeed, I believe that Chimumhmis is most closely allied to the genera Cittocinclu and Copseyphus, which together shonld stand near to Rutivillu. This arrangement is already made by Gates in the Birds of India, and seems to be perfectly justified. It was no doubt a great mistake to exclude the " Copsychinae " from the Turdidue, as was formerly done by many, and some of the best ornithologists too.

The eggs of Chimarhornis are ovate, a little more piatel than the majority of those of Copsychus (see Oates, l.c., p. A.s), moderately glosss. The gromid colour is a very pale green, blotehed with different shades of reddish brown, more so near the larger end. They measnre 24 to $24 \%: 1 \% 5$ to $1 \% \because \mathrm{~mm}$.

## 5. Phylloscopus affinis (Tick.).

Herbicocula reffinis Pleske, Aces, Przewalski's Reisen, p. 115.
One clutch of seven and one (apparently incomplete) of four egg.. The eggs of the former are rery little glossy, ovate, white, spotted and speckled with prale hrownish red, more so near the large end, forming an ill-defined zone. They are similar to many eggs of our Phylloscopus trochilus (L.). They measure 1 onf to 16 : $10 \%$ to 11 mm .

The other clutch consists of fonr egg's. which are but short ovate, more glossy and white, with only very few tiny spots near the larger end. They measure 14.9 to $15: 11 \times$ to $12 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Among the eggs of European Phylloscopi similar variations are common.

## 6. Dumeticola thoracica Blyth.

Dhemeticole thoracica Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beny., xiv., p. 5ht (1n)t-mig. deser.).

Luscinciolu thoracica Seeb., Cut. B., v., p. 124, 11. fi.
 (eggs !).

Dumeticolu thorucica Pleske, Aves, Przewalski's Reeisen, p. 1セ3, pl. 5, fig. i (egg).

Tribura thoracica Oates, B. Brit. Ind, i., p. 365: it. in Hnme`s Mests and Eygs Ind. B., i., p. 229.

This bird has unfortunately leeen placed into different genera, and I am not able to decide about its proper position hefore having gone into the question minutely. At present 1 have retained the first generic name under which it was described ; but this has to make place for Tribure if Tributw Luteicentris is entirely congenerie. Perhaps Seebohm was after all right in placing it muder Luscinintr, although one might remore some of the species which he united under this generic name in the Cataloque of Biods, vol. v.

One chatch of five eggs sent. Tha eggs agree with the former descriptions. heing orate, some short ovate, the shell fine, almost withont gloss. (iround colour white, speckled and spotted with brownish red and an underlying pale purplish red, much thicker romd the larger end, where in some a ringlike zone is formed. They are considerably smaller than those fond lyy Prawalski, but agree with the
measurements given by Oates, and some given by Taczanowski, who recored their great variability in size. Those before me measure 10.6 to $17 \%$ : $12 \cdot 5$ to 120 mm .

## i. Pterorhinus davidi Swinh.

Pleske, Aces, Prewalski's Reisen, p. 134.
The eggs agree perfectly with the description of Pleske. They have quite the character of those of fiorrulax pectoralis and moniliger, hat are, of course, smaller. Clutches were found with five and six eggs.
8. Anthus rosaceus Hodgs.

Oates, in Hume's Nests und Eygs Ind. B., ii., p. 216.
Two clutches of four and five cogs respectively. They are of the well-known character of Anthus = uggs. The cluteh of tour is not unlike many eggs of Anthus ar-borpus, being of a greyish whitish gronnd colour, thickly freckled over the whole surface with brown and greyish brown, and measuring $30 \cdot 6: 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. The other clutch is different, with the grome colour lighter and more visille, the whole surface freckled and spotted with a pale earthy hrown and greyish derper-laying spots. Size of the eggs of this clutch, $21 \cdot 2: 15.5 m m$.

## 9. Motacilla leucopsis Gould.

Clutches of five eggs. They are quite of the character of those of Motacilln alba Linn., and measure $20 \cdot 3: 16 \cdot 2$; a little larger in another clutch.

## 10. Carpodacus pulcherrimus (Moore).

Propasser pulcherrimus Oates, in Hume's Nests and Eygs Ind. B., ii., p. 153.
The exccedingly beatiful eggs are like the well-known eggs of Carporlucus erytherimes, hat smaller, measuring only $19 \cdot 1$ to $19 \cdot 6: 14$ to $14 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~mm}$. They are of a pale clear blue. In some the sputs on the larger end are very small and tine, and of a very dark, almost black, brown ; in others they are larger and almost dee ${ }^{\prime}$ purple brown, and in one they are long and fine hairlike lines and figures. The eggs are here described for the first time.

It is not worth while to separate the genera Propasser and Corpodaeus, as Uates did in the Birds of India, and I follow sharpe (Cret. B., xii.) in uniting them. The eggs, too, are quite of the same character.

## 11. Carpodacus rubicilloides Przew.

Przew., Rowley's Orn. 1Fisc., ii., p. 290, pl. 54 (187i).
One chatch of three eggs. They have the beantiful pale blue colour so characteristic of the eggs of Carpoducus, and are marked witl a few spots, specks, and hairlike liues of a deep porplish brown or almost black. They are larger than the eggs of C. eryterinus (Pall.) generally, but in East Prussia, where the eggs of this bird seem to be larger on an average than those from Northern Asia, I have lonnd some that fully reach these in size, the cgrgs of C. rubicilloides measuring $21 \% 2,214$, and $21 \cdot 6: 15 \cdot 3,15 \cdot 4$, and $15 \%$, while 1 took eggs of r.erytherinus in E. Prassia measmring up to 22 mm . in length, althongh the majority is much smaller.

The one female sent with the eggs seems to belong to C'. rubieilloides. I have no specimen to compare with it, but I do not think that the bird can belong to any
other species, all the other allied species being before me. It is most similar to the fromale of $C$. gromorlis Blyth, but a little paler and the wing longer, the latter measnring fully $3 \cdot 0$ inches, which is even longer than that given by l'raswalski.

## 12. Acanthis brevirostris ( B p ). .

Oater, in Hmme's Nests and Eggs Ind. B., ii., p. 155.
Quite like the eggs of Acrnthis, Alacirostris and canmbina, but a little smaller, measuring $17: 1 \cdot 4$ and $17 \cdot 1: 12 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. Five and six in the clutch.

## 13. Lanius tephronotus (Vig.).

Oates, in Hume's Nests and Egys Ind. B., i., p. 327 (1899).
('lutches of five eggs were found. They vary considerably, like other shrikes' eggs. Some clutches consist of eggs with a pale greenish white shell, others of such with a reddish bnff shell, and the lofff ones have reddish markings, the greemish ones deep brown slots and pale sepia grey clonds, all after the fashion of the eggs of Lanius collurio. In size they vary considerally too, and some clntches have a ringlike zone of spots near the thicker end, while in the reddish dutch the markings are seattered all over the eggs. In size they resemble those of Lanius rufus and its subspeeies rutilans, or are larger and vary much, like the latter, iu size and form.

## 14. Podoces humilis Hume.

Several chntches of five eggs were sent. It surprised me not a little to see these eggs, as they were pure white! They are ovate and elongate ovate or oval, moderately glossy, very smooth, and with several impressed lines along the surface, and not at all mnlike the eggs of Iynx torquillu. If held against the light they shine throngh white, not at all yellow or greenish. They measure $21 \cdot 6: 16 \cdot 2$, $235: 16.0,225: 165$, and abont and between these measnremeuts, and the shell is rather hard.

I am well nware that in the Jomenal fïr Omithologie, 1873, p. 63 and pll. 3, figs. 37, 35, the eggs of Podoces penderi Fischer were characterised as eutirely different, coloured and spotted, and that later collectors provel the correctuess of that leseription, and that it seems very remarkable that a hird of the same gems shonld have sneh different eggs; but I have no reason to doult the correctness of these eggs of Podoces humilis. Herr Tancré's collector, Rückbeil, who is entirely to be trusted, according to Herr Taneré, sent the bird, and on its lalel the remark that the clutches numbered so-and-so helonged to it. Even if the collector had made a mistake with the first nest, he would probably have discovered his mistake later on. If we accept it as a fact that the white eggs of Podores humilis are correct, it would seem a shock to the enthnsiastic oologists" helief in the importance of oolngy in systematic (fuestions, and 1 must admit that I hardly know of two other lirds of the same genus having so totally different eggs. (Nee former remarks nuder Ruticille frontalis, antea, 1. (6\%0.)

## 15. Perdix sifanica Przew.

A mmber of eggs are all alike, ynite like those of Perdix: pertice (L.), but the shell perhaps not quite so smooth. They have the well-known pale olive brown or milk-and-coffee colour of our partridges' eggs, are inside sea-green by transparent light, and measure 34 and $35: 23 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## NES' AND EGGS OF MICROPUS SUBFURCATUS (Blyth).

## By ERNST HARTERT.

Crppselus subfireatus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng., xviii., p. nni (1st9).
Wicropus subiurcatus Hartert, Cat. B., xvi., 1, 456 (1 $1 \times 92$ ).
A nest from Knching, Sarawak, Borneo, coutaining two eggs, was sent to this Musenm by Mr. Bartlett, with the following note: "Nest, two eggs, and mal, bird taken same time, Kuching, Mareh 1-th, 1nye."

The nest, which apparently was attached to a rock, is enormous, measuring on its straight side, where it was fixed to the rock (? or buidding), quite 9 inches, and 6.8 inches across, with a deep hollow place for the cagss near the hind-side. The nest consists chiefly of regetable silk and cotton and various feathers, with some leaves, twigs, and other things here and there, all agglatiuated with the bird's saliva and forming one hard mass, a little smoother on the upper surface, but hardly softer where the eggs are placed. Among the teathers those of a Perverocotus. an Osmotreron, a Chloropsis, an owl, and the hird's own feathers are recognizable from outside.

The two eggs are ellijtical orate, only little more pointed on one end, of the dead white, glosiless colour common to all swifts' eggs, measuring $21 \cdot 6: 15 \cdot 2$ and 22: 152 mm .

## ON TWO NEW VENEZUELAN BIRDS.

## By ERNST HARTERT.

> (l’. XV.)

1. Dysithamnus tucuyensis sp. nov.

> (I'l. XV.., fig. 1.)

Iysithemmus mari I). leurosticti Scl. ex Equatoria similis, sed gula grisea, albostriata (nec atra), pileo nigro variegato. Al. $2 \cdot 61$ inches, caud. $2 \cdot 2$, tars. $0 \cdot 9$, cnlm. $1 \cdot 65$.

One specimen only was sent from the hills near Bucarito, in the state of Tnenyo, Veneanela. It is no doubt a male, bat apparently not perfectly adult. as it shows sigus of immaturity. It does not belong to any of the hitherto deseribed *pecies, and is nearest to the old male of D. lmeostiotus Sel. (P. Z. S., 185s, M1. (93) and $223, \mathrm{pl}$. $1!(1)$ ). S'clater, however, described the female only, while Taczanowski and Berlepsch ( $l^{\prime} . Z . S .$, 1sn.5, ]. 99) described the adult male, which is slate-colour above, at the same time showing that the rnfeseent brown bird described by sclater is the female. Sclater, in Cat. B., xw., p. 2et (1am), again ouly described the fomele, not mentioning the colone of the mule.

/). tucupensis differs much from /). Teucostictus (as might be experted from the different habitat) in the want of black on the thoat and in havinor hiakikis subterminal spots on the crown, while in $1 /$. leucostictus the head is similar in colome to the back.
1). tucuyensis o (immat) : Maxilla blackish, mandibula lighter. Nove phumbeous grey with a slight rufescent wash on most parts; head with blackish subterminal soots and a rufous wash to the tips of the feathers, and the feathers on the forehead with concealed light rufeseent shaft-streaks. Quills rleep brown, margined ontwardly with rufons brown, puler on the primaries. Wing-eoverts blackish, tipped with whitish; primary-coverts with a strong rusty rufons wash. Quills inwardly lined with pale rnsty. Rectriees dark lrown, with a rufous brownish wash. Underparts slaty grey ; chin, throat, and breast, as well as the siden of the head, with white shalt-strijes; belly washed with rusty brown ; under tail-coverts rufons brown; under wing-coverts brownish grey.

I believe that the rufons wash on the upper parts is merely a sign of immaturity.

The type is in the Rothschilel Masemm at Tring.
2. Eupsychortyx mocquerysi Hartert, Bull. B. O. C., xvii., p. xxxvii. (April, Isyt).

> (Pl. XV., fig. ə.)

Two specinens of this new Eupsychortyx were sent by M. A. Mocquerys from the vicinity of Cumana, in Northeru Venezucla.

I had a very large nomber of specimens of $E$. sominii (Temm.) in all plomages and ages to compare, and the two $E$. mocquerysi differ from all in the vinacens cinnamon colom of the breast and abdomen. This colour is quite maiform on the breast. The amount of white on the abolomen is smaller: the throat is white. There is harklly any difference in the colonr above, except that the interseapular region is of a more redulish tint. The total length is about 9 inches; wing $4 \cdot 1$ to $4 \cdot 25$, tail $2 \cdot 6$, tarsus $1 \cdot 1$, michlle toe with claw $1 \cdot 35$.

Type in the Museum at Tring.
Eupsychortyx sominii ('Temm.) is figured in (tould's monograpis of the ()hlontophoridar, 1 l . 11 (1800), lint the upper parts and ablomen and the throat are intuch too red. We received this species from the plains of Valencia in Veaczucla, where it is said to be common.

## ON GIANT LAND TORTOISES.

By THE HUN. WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

(ll. X1.)

CINC'E Dr. Gianther's monngraph of the gigantic tortoises of the Mascarene and
Galapogos Islamds in 18:7, the work of extinction of these extremely interesting reptiles has been steadily going on, and I think the following notes will therefore not be uninteresting.

Two years ago 1 read an article in one of the daily papers about a gigantic tortoise living in Port Louis, Manritins. I at once wrote ont to try and purchase it for my Musemm. The Governor, Sir Hubert Jerningham, replied by sending me a photograph of the creature and a number of particnlars, hat said this tortoine was the property of the island of Mauritins, and could not be sold : be howerer sent me a living tortoise from Aldabra which bad been kept in captivity for many year's on the seychelles, and which, next to the Manritins tortoise, is the largest living tortuise. I have in this article repronnced the photugraph of the Mauritins specimen, which turns ont to be the only living or perfect specimen extant of Dumeril's Testudo indica, and I here give some of the lacts; a fuller aceonnt will follow in a tuture number.

The specimen of Testudo inticu now alive in the Artillery barracks at Pont Louis, Danritins, was mentioned in the treaty muder which the island was ceded to Great Britain lyy the French in 1~10. The specimen has never heen examined by any seientifie anthority, but the photograph phaimly shows the absence of a unchal plate in the carapace and the extremely lond thick neek, lath characteristics of the giant tortoises of the Mascarene Islands as opposed to those of the Aldabra Islands. Thercfore it is most likely to be Testuto indict, as this species' shell agrees best with the photngraph. In a straight line the Natritins tortoise measures:-

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text { ('arapace . } & . & . & . & \text { f } 1 \text { inches long. } \\
\text { Plastron } & \cdot & . & . & . & \text { on },
\end{array}
$$

The tortoise sent me by Sir Hnhert Jerningham alive is the hargest living specimen of Testurlo elephantina Dum., and on arrival was rather lethargic, but a few days afterwards regained much of its activity. It was measured on Angnst yth, 1493, and was as follows:-

From nuchal plate to extremity of candal plate of carapace in a straight line, 38 inches.

From muchal plate to extremity of candal plate of carapace over the curve of the carapare, 43 inches.

Width over chrve of carapace. 4 in ineles.

It was measurel again on July 31st, 1594, and was as follows:-
From nuchal plate to extremity of candal plate of carapace in a straight line, 39 inches.

From nochal plate to extremity of candal plate of carapace over the curve of the carapace, 51 inches.

Width over curve of caranace. 52 inches.
Which shows for the year an enormons aud unnsual increase in the surface area of the carapace.

The weight of the auimal on Angnst 11th, 1s94, was $32: 1 \mathrm{lb}$.
Whenever the temperatore is over sixty ( $60^{\circ}$ Fahr.) this tortoise has at free run of 350 acres of grass park, but on the temperature falling to sixty it is kept in a shed, and when ouce the temprature shows permanently below in Fahr. it is put in an orehid house-in. from September to Jume. When at liberty iu the park it lives entirely on grass, but in the hothouse feeds on carrots, cabbage, lettace, and several other vegetables, lt is very fond of halt-rotten fruit.

The special fact to be noticel in the Testudo elepherntina at Tring is the great increase in the height of the shell as opposed to the insignificant actual increase in length.

## ON THE HABITAT OF CHALCOPSITTACUS DUIVENBODEI Dubois.

## Br THE HON. WALTER ROTHSGHILD.

AMONG a number of lirds collecterl by Captains Webster and Coton in German New Guinea was a specimeu of this rare parrot, shot near Stephansort on November 1,sth, $\mathbf{1 8 9 3}$. This is the first time that au exact locality is stated for this species. It agrees well with the two other specimens in my collection (the oue described in the C'atulaque of Birds, vol. xx., p. 16, and oue recently received from Dr. A. B. Heyer), buth without proper locality and dates, but there is a faint bluish tinge on the breast, and the wing is slightly shorter, measuring only 6.5 inches, against 7 and $7 \sim 2$ in the others. The sex is not known, but the eyes are described on the label as "red and black;" aud the bare skin ronnd the eyes as "blue."

## NEW SPECIES AND GENERA OF INDIAN（GEOMETRIDAE．

By W．W゙MRREN，M．A．，F．E．s．

## Stbramby PsEUDOTERPNLNむ．

Psilotagma gen．nov．
Foremings with costa straight for $\frac{1}{5}$ ，more convex before alex，which is rommed： lindmargia entire，oblignely ronnded．

Hincurings with hindmargin ronnded，entire．
Palpi porrect，but quite short，not reaching beyond front of tace；tonguc present； atutennae of o simple，as in Actenochrome Warr．；hind tibie and tarsi short，with ont spurs；nemration normal．

Type：Psilotagma decornta sp．nov．
Distinguished from Actenochroma Warr．by the entire hindmargins of hoth wings，and from Eipipristis Meyr．by the difference in size and markings．

## Psilotagma decorata sp．nov．

Foremings pale wherous with a slight greenish tinge，thiskly dusted with blackish atoms：costa dotted mimntely with dark ：first line indieated by a dark －pot on costa ：cell spot linear，dark，very oblipne ；exterior line black，starting from it hack costal spot，ruming ontwards till opposite the cell，then ruming inwards parallel to linelmargin，and indicated by black dots on the veins；beyond it are liwe oval red suots，two subeastal with a dark greyish bloteh on costa alfowe them．two contiguons at anal angle，and one a little ahove them；extreme hindmargin tinged with olive and grey，the veins darker：fringes glossy，eheyucred light and dark，with hack spots at hase between the veins．

Hinduings the same，hut the second line loss distinct，and followed by several irregnlar red spots．

Head，thorax，and abdomen ochreons．
Underside whitish with the cell spots large，ronnd，and black；a submarginal intermpted blackish band，and the apical region of forewings blackish with the apex itself paler．

Expanse of wings ： 50 mm．
Une male from Bhotan．

## ぶbFannty GEOMETRLNZ．

Thalerura veninotata sp．nov．
Closely allied to $T$ ．reotissime Wlk．and $T$ ．！oniarin Feld．：gromud colour dull green．

Foreminus with costa narrowly yellow, dotted with purple towards apex ; the two lines indicated only ly white dots on the veins; the second decidedly beyond the middle of the wing.

IFinduings the same, but withont the lasal line.
Diseal marks of both wings lincar, darker green; fringes yellow, with a fine dark purple basal line ; angle of the hindwings with a few purple atoms.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorons; vertex white; face and palpi reddish brown.

Underside pale glaneons green; fringe line represented by dark sputs or limes between the veins.

Expanse of wings : 36 mm .
One male from the Khasia Hills.

## Subfamily Hydriomeninde.

Collix stellata sp. nov.
The same size as C. ghosher Whk., but duller, blackish grey, not varied with any finscons tint, and distinguished at onee by the sulterminal line on both wings, which is represented by a regular series of small white spots.

One mule from the Khasia Hills.

Ecliptopera gen. nov.
Fonceminys. elongate; costa gradually arched till a little before apex, then strongly convex ; apex bluntly produced, almost subfalcate; hindmargin oblique, slightly simums below apex ; anal angle squared.

Hindurings irregularly kite-shaped, the two angles rounded, but prominent, the hindmargin between them straight, with a slight elbow towards the anal angle.

Pal ${ }_{1}$ i, antennae, and anal tuft of $\delta^{*}$ as in Crolophize ; face not ronnded as in that genus, but obliquely flat, the lower part produced into a short point ; neuration as in Urolophin Warr.

Type: Eeliptopera trianduliferce Moore (Eustroma).

Ecliptopera rectilinea sp. nov.
Forewings dark nmber-brown, damer than in triangulifera Moore, the gronul colour forming three patches, one rhomboidal at hase, edged by the lasal line, which is white and slender-this runs obliquely ontward from the costa, turus at a right angle perpendicnlarly to the inner margin, before which it is again diverted obliquely backwards; the second patch is on the inner margin, shaped like a bird's head, with a dark spot or eye in the eantre : the thim conionl on the costa, the apex of the cone direeted straight towards the anal angle-this is edged on both sides by a distinet creamy white line, followed by two fine brown lines, with an equally fine light line between them, and suceeded by a second creamy white line; from the apex of the
wing a curved broad white line runs to above the amal angle, enclosing on the hindmargin an elongate lunular dark brown marking; between this and the outer edge of the costal cone is another fine whitish line, running to the anal angle, and somewhat mudulating in its lower comrse; all these lines meet in a pale confused space at the anal angle. Fringe pale with darker central line, preceded by a dark line, which is itsell preceded by a straight white line.

Hindwings pale ochreous grey with faint indications of pale curred submarginal lines.
l'alpi brown, white in front ; face brown, tinely edged laterally with white; thorax brown with whitish centre ; abdomen brown with white dorsal line and white segmental riugs.

L'nederside whitish ochreons, with iudications of dark transverse lines towards the costa, with the fringe dark below the apex, and with a sipuarish brown bloteh on the three median nervules.

Hinderings with a large dark discal spot, which shows through on the upperside.

Expanse of wings : male, 42 to 46 mm .
Several examples from the Khasia Hills : also one specimen from S. Celebes, which cannot be separated from the Iudian form.

Photoscotosia stigmatica sp. nov.
Foreutings fuscons ; basal area, central fascia, and marginal area darker ; central fascia with a small subcostal tooth, and four blunt convexities on the outer edge ; inner edge inangulated on the median vein ; formed of a suceession of dark fascons and paler undulating lines ; cell spot large, linear, very oblique, preceded by a subquadrate brown spot reaching from the costa to the median rein ; a dark subapical spot, ubliquely edged from the apex ; fringe fuscons.

Hinduings orange, broadly white along the costa, smoky brown along inner margin. and fiscous from anal angle to middle of hindmargin ; fringe of himbings orange round the apex, finseons from the radial to anal angle.

Head, thorme, and abilomen dark tuseons.
Cnderside glossy ochreons, in the forewings tinged with grey towards the hase and apex, in the hindwings with orange ; cell spots indistinct.

Expanse of wings : 50 mm .
Oue mule from Darjeeling, from Dr. lidderdale's collection. The forewings have the tuft of hairs fulvons, and bed of black scales along the first median nervule.

## Subfamily Ascotinab.

## Hemerophila lignata sp. nov.

W゙ings uniform dull wood brown.
Forevings with the two lines finely black, the first buntly liangulated below the costa as in II. subplagiata Wlk., and, as in that species, approaching the second line
below the middle, the first line preceden and the second followed immediately by a blackish hrown shade.

Hinderings with the snbmarginal line as in II. sulplagiata.
Underside dull cinerems, peprered all over with fuseons; with no dark fascia, but with all the lines finely depicted, and the second immediately preceded by an additional deuticulated line; fringes holow tiuged with reddish ; cell spots in buth wings large and distinct.

Expanse of wings : 36 to 42 mm .
A good series of mules from the Khasia Mills. Distinguished by the nuiform brown colour of the apperside, and the absence of dark fascias on the mukerside.

## Subramly ENNOMINAE.

## Hyposidra talaca ab. khasiana nov.

Like talaca Wlk., hut more thinly scated ; pale monse colour, with a pearly tinge; markings as iu tolatr, lout generally very faint and indistinct; friuge a little darker, pinkish, or brownish. Underside also always paler.

Niue malcs from the Khasia Hills.

## APPENIIX.

I take this opportunity of rectifying some errors which appeared in my paper in the Novitates Zomlemeale, Vol. I., No. ?.
 This must be erased. The species belongs to the genas Terpma H.s., comprised in the sublimily P'seudoterpminer.

At p. 399 the proposed new ereneric nam Cathuraptery.e must give place to
 Oxforl Muserm, I have lately Theen ahb to examine.

At p. 414 the new genus Omophysita must yield to Potera Moore. The type of $P^{\prime}$. marginutu Moore from Tenasserim, has hitherto been unique: Int Jy comparison with some specimens now in the British Museum, from Mergni, it is shown to be very closely allied to, and generically, if not specifically, identical with triseriariu II.今., which 1 made the type of Omophysita.

At p. 416 the type of Poyonopggin is given as Abraxas khasiunct Nwinhore. This was owing to an crroneons identification. Swinhoe's Al . Thas iwn is merely a synonym of Butler's Abraxus eleguns, which I made the type of the genus Imilophorles. The real type of Poyonopyyin is a species hitherto mudescribed, for which I propose the uame nigrathata, and here insert the deseription :-

Pogonopygia nigralbata sp. now.
Forcwings white, markings blackish : hasal area necupied by seven or cight irregular-sized blotches; central area sontaning a large oblow bloth on the inner
margin, with two enntiguons blotehe obliquely abowe it, more or less comected with three ronndish costal blutches, of which the middle one embraces the round diseal spot-this sentral area is bordered by an irregnlar white fascia-form space on either side, the outer one being hroder and more distinct : himdmarginal area hlack, traversed by a pale (whitish) subterminal line. which forms a right angle just above the anal angle, and cut up intu two series of parallel sparish blotches by the Whitish veins, the inncr series being twice as loug as the onter, exeept in celts three and four, where they are reduced in size, and the preceding white fascia consegneutly widened : fringes black.

Hinduings with the marginal area as in firewings; rest of the wing white, with a black hasal and costal hotch, a round discal spot, and an irregular bloteh on inner margin towards the anal angle-a smaller spot is visible betwen the discal and lasal spots; fringe of hindwings paler than of forewiugs.
l'uderside like alper ; pectus, top of face, and thorax yellowish; face blackish; palpi hiack; tol of head whitish; abdomen whitish, tirged with ochreons, with a row of large black spots on cither side of the centre ; thorax with large romnd back spots; tufts of abdomen of $\delta$ greyish back; apex of abtomen of \& yellow; legs dull grevish, mixed with whitish and ochreons.

Expanse of rings : (in mm.
Many examples from Japan and ('entral (hina, and two from the Khasia Hills.

At p. 417, for Abraxas intermedia sp. nov. read . 1brexces capitata sp. nov.; and at p. fls erase the description of A. determinete, which is really identical with Aroucas intermediz Warr., P. Z. S., 1~no, 1, B:4.

At 1. 433 Inarisu interlata, described as new, is the of of Ileis caymes Moore.

## SALVADORINA WAIGIUENSIS gen. Nov. ET sp. NoN

## By THE HON. WALTER ROTHSGIILD aNd ERNST HARTERT.

Salvadorina gen. цov. Anutidarum.
Bill a little shorter than the head. Edges of maxilla orerlapping the mandibula. Two basal thirds of maxilla with lamerlae, which pooject more than one-tenth of an inch beyond the edge of the maxilha, and which are poiuting slightly inwards; other third towards the tip with the lamellae ouly on the inner surface, and with the edges turned inwards. The nail is twice as long as broad, indistinctly serrated on the tip and not projecting beyond the edges of the maxilla. Feet nul legs moderately large, middle tore not 'fnite one-third longer than the tarsms. Hiad toe with small webs. Wings well devrlopel, abont one-third longer than the tail, and with the second quill longest, and the first and third only a little shorter. Tail very long, about five times as long as the tarsns, much pointed and somewhat stiff, eonsisting of fourteen feathers. Upper and muler fail-enverts rather long, reaching as far as 1.2 and 1.4 inehes from the tip. General appearance singular, above black, harred with white.

It seems dificoult tor state the nearest ally of this remarkable genns, but there is certainly no near ally among the few sjecies of Inatidue known to inhabit New Guinea and the adjacent islands, and it resembles more some American genera. Its harred appearance reminds one of Nomonyx dominions (Linn.) from Tropical America, which, however, is totally different, laving an entirely different hill, mench shorter wings, stiffer tail, shorter tarsins, etc. ln the length of the tail the new genus resembles the S. American Merganeftu, which, amoug other differences, differs by the shary, and hare spmr on the hend of the wing, the narrow bill, etc. These likenesses, however, may be mevely superficial, and it must be left to firther investigations whether the genns Sutnedorime shonld actually be placed near to these genera.

We take great pleasure in naming it after Comnt Tommaso Salvadori, as a remembrance of his great work on the birds of the Papman region and ou the Inatidue. This ornithologist, when he was shown the hird, at once rerognised that our anticipation as to its being new was right. We choose to spell the name Sulcudmina, becanse Sulendoriu seemed too near to sicliculora and sielutoriu, buth already existing names for genera in zoology, thongh not in ornithology.

## Salvadorina waigiuensis *p. nov.

Ifule (apparently adnlt). Bill (in skin) brownish yellow, spoted with black above. Head and neek all ronnd brownish black, finely mothed with dall white ahove and on the sides. Soot on upher chin white. Rest of upper parts back, with a slight greenish metallic gloss, and barred with white. Jrimaries and rectrices dark brown, onter webs narrowly edged with white. 'Feenlun dull black,
with a slight steel hane tinge, deef metallic green on the upper part, the two last feathers showing this colonr, the speculnm broully hordered with white in front and behind. Under parts buffy white, sparingly varicgated with round brown spots on the lower part of the abdomen and muder tail-coverts: sides of body broadly barred with brownish black. Under wing-enverts white and black, the greatest ashy grey. Axillaries white, with a few black spots near the shaft. Feet (in skin) yellowish hrown, webs deep brown.

Total length abont $1 \mathrm{l} \frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing i'fi, tail $4 \cdots$, lateral tail-feather $1 \cdot \mathrm{C}$ shorter, tarsus $1 \cdot 5$, middle toe with elaw $2 \cdot 35$, eulmen $1 \cdot 4$, breadth of bill at hase $9 \cdot 65$.

IJob. Island of Waigin.
A single skin with the label, "No. s, ठ, Waigeon, Papoensie," was received with a large collection of skins made in N.W. New Guinea and the adjacent islands by the late Mr. Braijn, of Ternate. Ont of the same collection Mr. Rothschild has already deseribed a new pigeon, P'tilopus smlundorii (Bull. Brit. (Irn. Clul, iii., p. 10, 心の2), from Joli, and a new mammal, Acrobutes pulchellus (Proc. Zool. soc., 1a(n), p. 54(i). Bexides this we may mention that the same collection contained three specimens from Waigin and Arfak, N. Gainea, of a Nyroca not previonsly recorded from these regions, which Count salvadori recognized as belonging to Ayroce breri (Radde).

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[^18]
## Novitates Zoologicae.

Vol. I.
DECEJBER, 1s 4.
No. 5.

## ON SOME NEW LOCAL RACES OF PAPILIO HOLLENHot'ti Feld, and Papilio Hipponots Feld.

By TIIE HON. WALTER ROTHSCIIILD.

MR. WHALAM DOHERTY discoserel in Timor (November and December, 1s!l) a P'mpilio which proves to be identical with Felder`s Pupilio
 Forart, Lep. I., p. !n, n. it, t. 10, fig. t., lajo). All the specimeus are talless. and vary somewhat iu the breadth of the white markings on the wings. 1u Felder's type-specimen the submarginal reamy lonules of the hindwings stame closer to the margin than in any of my eight Timor examples, and the two posterior of them, sitmated between the median nervules, are joined at the veins to the white marginal spots. Notwithstanding this slight ditlerence, which must be aceounted for by individual variation, I do not hesitate tor helieve that the type of Papilio collenhorii, which is without locality, came also from Timor.

Pefpilio vollenhocii belongs to the Polytes-gromp: its nearest allied species are $P$. hypsicle's Ifew. from New C'aledouia and $I^{\prime}$. cenopme Westw., which is said to be from Melville 1 slamis, North Anstralia; all three species have a complete creamy band on the wings, which is submarginal on the forewings, and discal or subdiscal on the hindwings. In the Indo-Dalayan region and the Philippines, $l$ '. collenhocii is represented by several opecies which have partly or entirely lost the band on the forewings: these species are $l^{3}$. hipponoms. Fehd. from the Philippine Islands and Palawan, $P$. pitmanni Elwes from Teutsserim, and $P^{\prime}$. sulkontalu ilew. Hrom North Iudia.

Whereas $P^{?}$. collenthocii is tailless, the other specien are provided with tails. Now it is very interesting that Mr. W. Doherty fomed several raves of $l^{2}$. collenhocii, on the ixlamds of Wetter, Alor, and sambawa respectively, which partly exhibit, on the one hand, prolonged thongh thin tails, aud have, on the other haud, the haud to the forewings and also that to the hindwings more and more redneed, till it is absent, as in one specimen of the sambawa form.

On the island of Sangir Doherty fomed a large race of $P$ '. hipponemes Fold. so that the area in which a representative of $P$ '. collenhoozi is not yet diseovered, and from which a remesentative can be expected, is restrited to Numatra, Java, Borneo, and (elcbes.

1. Papilio vollenhovii hypsiclides subsel. nur:

Gromed colour tarker brown than in $P^{\prime}$. collenthocii.
 first spot leeing extembed farther to cell : wery mateh narrower lrom milate discon
vein to hinder angle tham in 1 . collemhocii; in the type-pecimen obsulete hetween median nervales.

Hiscal hand on himdwings narrow, the median apots more or less romaded, the interspace between the discal hand and the sombargimal series of lundes, which are of a butf enomr. broader than in $I^{\prime}$. collenhorii. and on the moderside of the wing mostly suffusen with whitish and butl seales. Tails more or less developed, Int always rery thin, sometimes absent.

One tailless (xample ( $\sigma$ ) which hat the hathe on hoth wings broad is scarely distinguishable from typical $I^{\prime}$. collenhocia, except ly the greater brealth of the hand on the furewings in the costal region: this same specimen is also remarkuble for the increasel size of the sumarginal markings on the umbersitle of the himetwing, and for the development of a series of submargimal minute spots on the underside of the forewings, which are also present, Inat much less prononuced. in some other sperimens of hypsiclides as well ats of collenhorii.

Hub. Wetter I. W. Doherty, May, la!s, type': tailed). Mules ouly.
Standinger has distributed this form as 1 . linpsiclectes, which name 1 have accepited.

## ?. Papilio vollenhovii alorensis subsp, not.

barker than the preceding race, the markings creamy white, but very much reduced : tailless.

Yyetrside: forewings with an ill-marked spot behind costal margin. a rather small hut well-defined spot between fourth and fifth subcostal nervales, and a small spot behind it ; the following markings of 1 '. collenhovie are absent, thongh the position of the sumarginal band is indicatel by the margiual area of the wing being pater in colone than the rest of the wing owing to its being slightly suffised with buftish seales; at the binder angle stands a small creamy buff spot traversed by the submedian nervure.

Discal macular band marrower than in hypsirlides, sitmated closer to cell than to outer margin, the auterior spot obliterated, the second and the last linear, submarginal lunnles small and ill-defined.

C'nderside': paler than above ; forewings with ome spot in apical region, behind which stands a white point, and with a small suffised mark at aual angle. Discal markings on bindwings nearly all linear, subnarginal lamles moch in(reased, the anterior ones more or less rectangular; the space between the discal and submarginal rows of spots overpowlered with whitish scales.

IInb, Alor (IV: Doherty, (October, 1』91). Male.

## 3. Papilio vollenhovii umbrosus subs], nov.

Wings dark nmber brown on both sides: marginal region on the forewings an fiar as the inner edge of the band of $I^{\prime}$. collentocii and on the hindwings about half-way to cell, of a much lighter colour; tailless.
6. Enperside: forewings, with a small white spot between the fomth and fittle subcostal nervulus. Ilimbrings with a series of faint mime discal spots and at series of subnarginal small and feebly marked lmones.

Inderside': forewings as :bove, llindwings withont the discal spots, but with the summergimal hanules at least thrice as large as on the mperside.
7. 'pperside: forewings devoid of spots. Hindwings with at tew extremely faint submarginal lumles. Marginal intranervalar spots of both wings distinct.

CTuntrosid, forewiags with a few whitish scales between the fometh and fifth subrostal nervoles. llindwinge with the smbarginal lannles much inereased. transversally of more than halt the breadth of the resjective cellules; mareinal spots also larger than above.

Hab. Sambawa (W. Holnerty, S'ptember, 1s91).

## 4. Papilio hipponous lunifer snbup, nov.

Much larger than $P^{\prime}$. hifmonem: Feld., the forewings measuring 641 man. in a straight line from the base fo the apes. Onter margin of forewings more concave, submargimal ilt-defined land broader. Hindwings a little more produced in candal region, diseal band much harrower and of more even breadth, the second spot scaredy as long as bromb, the third a little longer : on the underside this band is still narrower that abore, and the submargiat lomules are propertionally larger and more arched than in $P^{\prime}$. himponous Feld,

Hah. Sungir I. (Sangi, Nanghi, Nanghir: W. Doherty, Febrnary and Mareh). Wules only.

## ON A NEU GENUS AND SPECIES OF BUTTERFLY.

## By tire hon. Walter rothschlld.

## Anaeomorpha getil. nov.

This genns stands midway betwern Anuco 1lübn. and Propone Boisel. From Preponer it differs in its short forewings, sharply pointed at the apes, and its rounded hindwings, which run out to an acute tail-like point at the anal angle. From Aneca it differs in haviug the big head, long and shaply pointed palpi, and long stont antemae, scarcely thickened towards the point, which are so characteristic of Preponce.

## Anaeomorpha splendida sp. nov.

Thperside: foreneings sharply triangndar, with apex produced and much pointed ; hasal two-thirds brilliant shining metallic green; at apex of cell is a large irregular velvety black pratch; onter third back, forming a wide black loorder to the wings.

Hinduings shaped as in Bien "etorion (Limn.), iee rommed amel rmming ont into a tail-like projection at the anal augle; hlack, with a clothing of thick dark grey hairs along the abdominal margins; from the base outwards the centres of the wings are crossed by a large and rery broat halt-moon-shaped hand of shining green, which curves round towards the amal angle.

Antennee ved : chedomen, thorder, and head grey ish black.
Chederside: head, thorax, ubrtomon, and two-thirds of wings clay brown; hasal third of costa pure white; onter thind of wings freekled with grey, as iat Anentw. From the apex of forewing to anal angle of hindwing the wings are crossed by a barrow transerse black hatud.

Expanse: so mm.
Mab. Kio ('achyaco, s. of Vinrimagnas, l'ern (Messis. Maxwell situatt coll.).

## ON A NEW MIRO FROM THE NEW ZEALAND REGION.

By THE HON. WALTER ROTHNCHILD.

WHEN receiving, among many other birds, a large series of a mitorm black lire fiom the suares lisands. I was first struck be their beantiful glosey hack, Which I hat went seen in the series of Wiro tratersi 13ull. from the Chat ham 1slands collected by Henry l'ammer and W. Itawkins. On comparing these birds I found that the Hiro from the simares was constantly (I can say this becanse I have before me over tworaty specimens of each) of a deeper aud more ghoss black than the rather brownish hack Wiro trotersi from llangare and Little Mangare, ('hatham Islands, that the tormer was smaller, tud, above all, that its first primary was constantly much smaller aud narrower, being less or equal to half the second primary, while in.$/$. tratersi it is longer thau half the second. I therefore do mot hesitate to distinguish the Suares hird as a new species, which I name, after the collector,

## Miro dannefaerdi sp. nov.

and which may lee characterised as follows:-
Miro aterrima, differt a specie Miro tracersi dicta, non moto colore aterrima, sed ctiam prima remige multo breviore augustiore, et magnitudine minore.

Hab. Suares, south of New Zealand.
Total length about $5!$ inches: wing $3 \cdot 06-3 \cdots 2$ inches, average $3 \cdots$ (in $1 /$ traversi $3 \because-3 \cdot 4$, average $3 \cdot 3$ ) ; tail $2 \cdot 6-2 \cdot 2$ (in 1/ traversi $2 \cdot(6.5-3$ ) ; bill $10 \cdot 1$ : tarsus $11.9-1.95$; first primary $1-1.1$ (in 1/. tratersi $1: 3-1 \cdot 35$ !) ; second primary 1•9—2•1.
(Type in my Museum.)

| First ami Nocundi | First and scenad |
| :---: | :---: |
| Primary of | Primary of |
| Merotretcrat. | Niro dannefucreli. |

## ON A NEW BUSTARD FROM 'THE PALAEARCTIC REGION.

By THE IION, WAL'TE? ROTHSCHILD AND ERNST HARTERT.

IVHEN seeing some beantilul specimens of the Ilonbaru-bustarl from Tumis and Fnertaventmral stuffod side ly side in Profesmer Koeniges collection in Bonn, Mr. Hartert was struck by the differenee of colonr hetween those from Africa and those from Fuertaventnra.

When receiving some skins from Fuertaventura some months ago we went to the British Musemm, and, comparing our Canarian specimens with those from North Africa, it became evident that the former were more blackish ahowe, with the lonft markings less extended and jaler, while the latter were more rufons buff above, and, heesides, the harkish hars to the rectrices were broader in the former.

Now we bave received two fine males from (iahes, Tanis, through Herr Spat\%, and we find our former observations contirmed. Whilst the Furtaventura hirds are much more blackish above, evidently in barmony with the sun-burnt rock* which are frefnent on its native island, and the wing-poverts much more greyish, those from Tunis and Algiers have less black above, and the ground colour of the feathers above is of a truly sandy rufons to sandy rufous butf, the differences being especially visibus on the inner secondaries, scapulars, ete., quite in harmony with the sandy deserts they inhabit, and much like the gromed colour of so many truc desert birls, like A mmomones rincture, Cursorius isabellinus, several of the Pterocles, and others.

The dark bands across the tail are broader in the linertarentura bird, and there are only four of them, white there are five in birds from the continentat least, they are traceable-and there is more blackish mottling between the dark bars.

The island-Houbur" may be characterised as follows:-

Houbara fuertaventurae 1 , nor.
Differt a Honture" undulutu (Jaty.) ex Africa septentrionalu colore supra nigricantiore et minns isabellino, fasciis caudae latioribns.

Hab. Fuertaventura insula,
Total length abont $23-24$ inehes: wing $14.8-15$; tail about ! ; farsus 3: : middle toe with claw : 2 ; cumen $1 \%$.
(Type in the Tring Mnserm.)
It is, perhaps, remarkable that the Canary Islands, so easy to reach from Europe, with a leautifnl climate and no hostile tribes, have been left but partially. explored for a long time, although surch interesting forms as Fringilla teyderi. Columber lecericore, and others were known to exist on them. It is only of late that the efforts of Kouis, Meade-Waldo, and Tristram have acquainted us with such highly interesting forms as Erithacus superbus, Pratincoln dacotere. Fringillu pulmac, and several others.

# REMARKS AND CORRECTIONS RELATING TO THE LIYING GIANT TORTOISE ON MAURITIUS. 

By TIE HON゙. WALTER ROTHNCHLLL

TVHEN I wrote my article in l’art IV. of Sovirates Zooloficae, page ficis, which appeared September 20th, I-! 4 , I had not read Dr. Il:us (indow's article on "Laud Tortoises of Mauritius" in The Treensuctions of the Zooloyiverl Sorctey, 1p. 313 to 323 , plates te to 44 . In this article, to my great regret, 1
 I1p. 30. to 39, had already given an accomnt of the Port Lonis giant tortoise, and moreover describes it as a new species under the name of Testudo sumeirei, giving as special distinctions the absence of a muchal plate combined with a domble gnlar shield.

This, by the way, together with the discorery of several sulfossil remains of the same type. is held hr Dr. Gadow to upset Dr. (iünther's classilication, which is as follows:-

Giant tortoises with mucherl plete and dowble gular shield = Aldabra races.
(Giant tortoises reithout merelerl pleter and with single guler shield $=$ Mascarene races.

Giant tortnises mithout mullal plute aud with double gular shield $=$ Galapagos race.

Now Dr. Gadow hinks that, throngh the diseovery of sulbfosil remains and an examination of the living specimen, it is quite elear that giant tortoises of two distinct trpes occurred together, and that therefore some new character minst he looked for to distingnish sufficiently and sharply the old-world group of forms from the new-world gronp. Dr. Giunther, however, pointed out to me that the forsil remains with double gular shield are not of the Galapagos type at all, but helong to a moch older race, more allied to the Semalik hill tortoise. Colossochelys atles, and that the living Tistudo sumeimi was not a native of Mamritios, but had been hronght from one of the smaller islauds.

Diy failure to find M. Sanzier's article is, however, somewhat excusable, for it is not quoted by Mr. Boulenger in the Zoolonieal Record for In! M, and moreover Lo. Vroture is a periodical in which manally deseriptions of new species do not occur. Dr. Gadow says in his article in a footuote (page 3su) that, shond on cxamination after death the Tistudo sumeirei Nauz. prove distinct from the sub)fossil species, he proposes to call the latter T'studo guentheri. I must, however, point out to Dr. Gadow that he must find a new name for his bypothetical new species, for in the American Netheralist, vol. xxiii., pp. 103! to $105 \%$ (1~n!), Mr. (r. Ban proves Dr. Ginnther's name of Testuto clephurtopus to be procenpied and renames the species Testudo guentheri.

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF CETONTDAE.

By DR. K. JORDAN.

## 1. Prigenia khasiana nov.

ठ. Pr'. squamosn Rits. minor. Supra olivaceo-viridis, stramis piliformilns: luteis haul dense vestita; sultus enprea, sternis fomoribnsque louge, abdumiue medio glabro brevins pilosis.
('aput crasse punctatum, punctis lateribus subeonfluis ; fronte profunde impressal ; impressionis margine postico medio fortiter simato utrimpue in dentem producto, margine antico-laterali ntrimulue in cornu parnm arenatum ante apicem postice simatum valde versus anticum directum porrecto; clypeo lato sultrumeate, medio levissime emarginato, lateribns motundato.

Pronotum longitudine latitudini aequali antice magis quam postice angustatum, hasi vix angustius yuam medio; margine laterali leviter reffeso, basi hisinnata lobo mediano lato breviore quam in Pr. collenhoreni Molm. ; ponctis elongatis, lateribus densiorilus ar fhas miunswe confluis, instructum; linea mediana densins, sfatio ntrimque postmediano sparsius symmosis.

Scutellum latitudine basali parum longius, sat acute triaggulare, laceve vel apice paucis puactis notatnm.

Elytra juxta suturam impressione sat levi sed bene circumscripta elongata ante medium incipiente ad apicem usque extensa hateraliter carinula distineta laevi ante medium minus conspicna determinata instructa: eallo hamerali postice earinato; elytrormm apice extremo ruguloso, dorso parmo striolato. laterilus punctatis postice leviter oblipue striolatis.

Pygidinm rugnlosim, lateribus transverse irregulariter strigulosum.
Abdomen medio longitndinaliter impressum. - Tibiate mnlticarimulatae.
Long. Is mm., elytr. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 8 .
This species bears a very close resemblance to dryerteristes microploylus. WrontMas., except in the form of the hearl. From Prigenice collemhocmi Mohns and $P^{\prime}$ ': squemosu Rits. it is also at once distinguished by the structure of the hearl : the cephatic protuberances, which stand in from of the eyes in my speries, are almost horizontal, with the tip corved upwards: they are not compresed from either side, but staud obliquely to one another, their auterior margins beine apposimate; auteriorly the horns are convex, pesteriorly longitudinally excavate. The impression between the horms does not extend heyond the nenlar canthus.

Itab. Khasia Hills, Assam. Three males.

## $\therefore$ Mycteristes bicoronatus sp. nos.

 tibiis tursisyue glatris exceptis, restitus.
(aput densissime rugulosum, linca media (intra corma) punctulata notatum, ante oculos dente obtuso instructum, antrorsum param diatatum ate in comu reeurvatum, capitis longitudiue, anice lortiter dilatatnm bilurentum prohluthu: vertice cormu lreviore subrotmator apice fortissime transwerse dilatato armatum :
margine superiore transemen partis dilatathe moms postici medio tonvexo, dein leviter sinuato, lateribus ipsis olliquo.

Pronotum tongituline parm latins, apice dimidio angustins quam hasi, medio dupho latins quam ajnice, haterihus reflexo-marginatnm, convexum, disco ohnsissime tricarinatum, sat dense (medio antice excepto) vadose punctatum: hasi late rotundatum, parnm prodnctam, lateraliter oblique sinuatnm, angulis posticis ohtasis.

Sontellum latitnline vix longins, triangulare, pmetatum, marginilns lacre.
Elytra retrossmm fortiter angnstata, planata, dor:o levissime longitrorsum impressa, vadose punctata.

Prgidium rugis concentricis irregularibus notatum.
Hetastermm et abilomen medio minnte panctata ac glabra; processus mesosternalis elevatne antice perpendicularis. Tibiae margine interiore ochraceo-pilosac, anticac longe ante medium dente minnto instructac.

Long. (cap. excl.) :e mm., clytr. 14. lat. 1?.
This precies agrees with .lyetristes mierophyllus Wood-3as, in being devoid of a prothoracie horn: the anterior horn of the head is almost shaped as in that species, hom it is much longer and much deejer simate.

Hrhb. Brit. N. Borneo (A. Exerett).
Note.-(:) Dorews burburius Jork., deseribed on p. 4.: of the present volume of Sovitates Koolonicae and fighred on Pl. Xlll.. fig. $\because$, is identical with
 the priority of date of some weeks.

Gnorimus firidis Jorl., Nuntates Zoologicae, I., p. fri, I'l. Nill.. fig. 3 (1994), proves to be the same as Con. costipennis Tans., Fot. Leyd. Mus., xii., p. 12-(1-90).

## PSELDONESTOR IANTHOPHRIS A DREPANINE BIRD.

## Br TIIE HON. W゚AITER ROTISCHILI).

WHEN characterising this very remarkahle form of hids from the samdwich Lslands 1 compared the geuns only with P'sitturirostra and believed it to be a genus of the frimpillidur. Ninee then several specimens in spirits hame come to hand, and the study of them, expecially the structure of the tungue, has proved heyond donbt that this hird hehngs to the /hepmender.

More alout this will be said in the lortheoming thied volume of my work on the birds of Laysan and the Hawaiian 1slauds.

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## NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE. 1

## F Fournal of Zoologr.

EDITED BY
The Hon. Walter Rothschild, ERNST HARTERT, and DR. K. JORDAN.

## VoL. I., 1894.



Issued January 30th, 189A, at the Zoological Museum, Tring.

## N0VITATES Z00L0GICAE.

EDITED BY
The Hon, WALTER ROTHSCHILD, ERNST HARTERT, and Dr. K. JORDAN.- * $\because$
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[^0]:    Issued at the Zoological Museum, Tring.

[^1]:    * 1 , 278.
    † p. 291, Anm. 15.

[^2]:    
    
    
    
    
    
     und in ter Antlerm én whges Ign riereh von Ratimeyer: - -lawsocten Arbeiten hekundet.

[^3]:    * "The skull differs from those of Choiroyalews typicus, trema xmithii, Murilemur murinux, and Mirat cufucrellii, all of which are broad near the orbit, and gradually beome narrower in front, forming a more or less dietinct conical nose ; whereas this shull suddenly contracts in front of the orbit, and is nearly as broat in front as behind " (axxvii., 1. s.il)

[^4]:    Schädels am Jowhogen hinter den Orbitae gelegen.

[^5]:    * " Le cervelet est moins découvert qu'il ne le sera plns tard." (A. Miln EdWarde, in (irundidjer, Hist. Physique, Vaturelle et Polit. de Vulagascar. Vol. vi.. tome i. Texte. l'aris, 1875, p. 209; vol. ix., tome iv. Atlas I., Pl, LXXXYII., fig. 1.

[^6]:    - " ("est bien certainement nn pays qui a eu son existence propre. sa vie imlépendante, et it ne me semble pas douteux qu'i l'époque secondaire il formait un continent s'etendant au loin vers l'est." (Rever
    
    
     of Fibruary, 1890.
    $\ddagger$ F. D. Cope, "On the Evolution of the Vertebrata, Progressire nul Retrogressive" (Aneriean Sut ureshlat, 1885, p, 3.33).
    § W. Leche, "Studien uber die Entwicklung des Zahnsystems bei den silugethicren" (Morphal. Stherbuch, xix., 1592, pp. 543,54).
    * P'roé. Pioy. Nice. Landon, vol. liv., 1s93. pp. 176 17\%.
    $\dagger \dagger$ Auf diese Verhältnisse kann bier natiurlich micht näher cingegangen werden; den Verpfichtungen, die mir aus obigen, cin belichtes Dogrma bekiimpfenden Sätzen erwachen, werde ich an einem andern Orte nachkommen.
    \$f Es ist son vorn berein zu enwarten, dass in der iibrigen Wirbelthiurfauna Madagascars sich

[^7]:    Parallelen and in saiugethieren tinden werken; in dieser leziehung genigt, und ist is beinabe iblerthesig. den Xamen Acpyernis zu erwähnen.

    * Ed. I.arter, De quelgues ons de progression orgamique virifiables dan* la succession des lemps
     PD. 1119-1122).-Fermer sind zn vargleichen: 0. C. Marsh, Introduction und swoctaxion of lextebrate Life in America. An Address delivered before the American Asocciation for the Advanement of selence: at Nashwille, Tenn.. Aug, 34, 1577. pp, 54-55. M1., Dinactrata, a Momayraph uf an Expinct Order of (Figantic Mammals (Monogtaphs of the United States (icological knrver, rol, x.). Washington, 1seit, p. 33 fulgg.
    $\dagger$ ln Betreff der Vicmra antiqua vergl. Schlosser (1vii., 3, 1~90, 1p. 19, 20).

[^8]:    * The panctuation of the metiasteruum in figs. 17 to 21 is not quite exach.

[^9]:    * Type of Latreille's genus C'allichroma is Cirambyr (Aramia) moschatus L.

[^10]:    * This species belongs tu the Ifaticinae, and should be placel at the ent of that eroups It Itan ertoneasly been placed here.

[^11]:    * see Findlay's Indian Irehipelago Directory (London, Ins! 1 , fom which most of the follusing notes are taken.

[^12]:    - The elytra of this and the following species of fitreulinnidae are measured from the base of :he sutullam to the tip of the suture.

[^13]:    * Alle von Kuila stammenden Arlen sind im Flussgebict des Kuiln (im franz. Loango) von Mcequerys gisammelt.

[^14]:     treschriehen. Heracsiambir.

[^15]:    Altipectus gen. mov:
    Rostrun flongatum, subeylindricum, leviter areuatum, apice parum depreso medio six emarginato fortiter dilatatum, lorso longitrorsum misulcatun, hoe sulco in apice trapezoidali-dilatato, basi medio cariunlatum; scrobes antetnarum breves,

[^16]:    - 0. Thomas, tun. 1/и, Gicume. (2). х.. p. 923.

[^17]:    * Athough $P$. mowsxicri has heen originally described as an l"rithaous, and is often terme l liuticilla momssicri, so also in Dreser's Birds of Eurap, all obscrvers-salvin (7.r), (anon Tristram (l.e.). and Dr. Kowig (in his various art ieles in the Jonren. $f$. Orn.) - state that it is move a I'ratincole than a liedstart. and so says Seebohm (Cat. B., v.. p. 40fi), and so should I enaclude without hesitation from the hird' appearance.

[^18]:    - Hyhes dei ec hath

