

VIAGGIO DI LEONARDO FEA
IN BIRMANIA E REGIONI VICINE

XLVIII.

CLERIDAE

BY REV. H. S. GORHAM

The Cleridae of which I now give an account form part of the collection made by Sign. L. Fea in Tenasserim, Burmah and Pegu between the years 1885 and 1888.

Burmah was first visited in 1885-86 (Shwegoo, Teinzò and Bhamo); but by far the larger part were obtained in December 1888, when Sign. Fea spent some time in the Carin or Karen mountains. Thagatà is a station on the Mooleyit Mountains in Tenasserim, Sign. L. Fea was here in April of 1887.

The number of Cleridae obtained perhaps surpasses any thing of the kind done before by any one single collector, at least in one district that of the Carin mountains, and the great proportion of new species, and their beauty is very remarkable. It is also necessary to characterize three new genera. Of these *Nodopus* is very interesting, being as I think the equivalent of *Denops*, in these regions, and quite new to me. *Xenorhrius* has been known to me for some years by types of Wallace's and Mouhot's collecting, but has no described species so far as I am aware. *Neohydnus* has been described as *Hydnocera*, which is a New-World genus; no doubt it is its equivalent, but is, as might have been anticipated, essentially distinct. The species here described as *Pelonium* are very perplexing, — I have no

doubt they will come in to a new genus, but at present I do not see how to distinguish them; I have not material for dissection, as they are very rare.

The collections recently received from M. Doherty lend an additional interest to these, as they are to a great extent parallel or even identical, though from different localities in Burmah, viz the Ruby mines; and from Assam and Manipur in India, Perak etc. But as I shall soon give an account of these, I will not say more at present than that there are many new *Callimeri* and several *Xenorthrii* among them.

The Cleridae of Sign. L. Fea's collecting appear to be 53 in number of species, of which 27 appear to be new.

Subfamily I. Tillides

Nodepus, genus novum.

Tarsi quinque-articulati, vix lamellati, caput in prothorace receptum. Antennae undecim-articulatae, sub-filiformes articulis tribus ultimis laevioribus, parum latioribus; clavam haud prebentibus. Oculi granulati, prominuli, vix excisi. Pronotum elongato-obconicum, antice paululum constrictum. Elytra angusta, parallela, prothorace vix latiora, abdominis apicem haud obtegentia. Femora compressa clavata. Corpus parvum, angustum, cylindricum.

Head almost as wide at the base, as the thorax into which it is firmly received, eyes a little prominent. Antennae thin and nearly as long as the head and thorax taken together. Thorax elongate, cylindrical, strongly narrowed behind the middle, the front scarcely constricted but the margin reflexed, for the reception of the head. Legs of moderate length, the femora wide and compressed, the tibiae linear, neither armed nor setose, tarsi short, not so long as the tibiae, the second, third, and fourth joints very slightly produced beneath, hardly to be seen as with lamellae at all. Body smooth not pubescent.

This genus is suggestive of *Nemozoma*, but is really allied to *Denops*. It is also judging by the description very like *Dupon-*

tiella, Spinola, a Colombian genus which I have not seen, and which has been thought of doubtful location.

1. **Nodepus conicicollis**, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, nitidus, fere laevis, antennis, palpis, elytrorum fere dimidio basali, tarsis tibiisque rufis, his extus piceis, capite subtiliter, basi crebrius punctato. Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Bhamo.

The head without the eyes is not wider than the thorax. The front part is nearly smooth, but minute scattered punctures are seen on the crown and become thicker towards the base, the labrum is pale, the palpi (of which I can only see the maxillary pair) have the apical joint subulate. The thorax is twice as long as it is wide in front, smooth, but with minute transverse wrinkles, and impressed in the front, and behind in the middle, the antennae have the second to the eighth joints subequal in length, gradually widening, the two penultimate joints obconical, and the terminal joint longer and oval with its tip paler.

The elytra are a little uneven, substriate but very obsoletely, so, distinct punctures cannot be found, but here and there obsolete impressions indicate the striae. The two apical dorsal segments of the body are left quite uncovered. The general characters of the body are quite those of *Cylidrus*, but the antennae are very different.

Three specimens are all I have seen, and hence I have had no opportunity of dissecting the mouth, and cannot see the labial ? palpi.

A. Elytra blue or black (sometimes red at base), with spots or marks of white or yellow scales).

2. **Callimerus elegans**, n. sp.

Elongatus, saturate cyaneus, ore testaceo, capite nitido parcius, prothorace crebre, profunde punctatis, hoc duplo longiori quam latus, postice angustato, basi foveolato, elytris creberrime punctatis, punctis nonnullis munitis albo-squamosis, duobus pone medium

fasciam obliquam prebentibus, pedes nigri, tibiis posticis denticulo parvo juxta apicem externe munitis. Long. 10-11 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

Head very little wider than the thorax, mouth testaceous, maxillary palpi of the same colour but brown externally, antennae dark fuscous, rather thickly punctured and with faint rugae on the crown, in one specimen the punctures are much closer than in others, in which the head is more smooth. Thorax elongate, twice as long as wide, not constricted in front, but much narrowed behind, the lateral fossae (on the widened median lobes) are very obsolete, but visible, the base is flattened a little, obsoletely and often indistinctly fossulate in the centre and laterally compressed, the punctuation is coarse and often confluent, especially in the middle of the disk, and towards the base. The elytra are very long and narrow, scarcely wider than the thorax, very thickly and deeply punctured, the punctures are distinct at the base, but become confused and granular near the apex. They are indistinctly costate. A few white 'flecks,' one such on the extreme base, two in a line near the middle; and two obliquely placed in a fascia, about two thirds from the base, of which the external one is the larger (and is present even in worn examples) are visible, but are often more or less effaced. The extreme apex is tipped with white hairs, it is truncate, but this is only to be observed when the white hairs are worn. The underside and legs are blackish, the legs long, and the hind tibiae near the apex armed with a small angular tooth, which is hairy at its apex, and the tip of the tibiae on the inner sides clothed with silky hairs.

***Callimerus elegans*, n. sp.**

Var. ? pedibus flavis, tibiis anticis et intermediis externe, posticis totis nigris tarsis fuscis, elytris puncto pone medium albo-squamoso, vel totis cyaneis.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

This form appears to be only a variety of the preceding species, the colour difference in the legs being the only impor-

tant difference I see. That the white flecks should disappear in some examples is only what one would expect from their appearance in typical *C. elegans*. The hind tibiae are denticulate before the apex precisely as in the supposed typical specimens. There are three examples of this form.

3. **Callimerus dulcis**, Westw., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1852, p. 40 (*Clerus*), tab. 24, f. 6; Gorh. Cist. Ent., 1876, p. 64.

Bhamo and Teinzò (Upper Burmah); Carin Hills (Chebà or Biapò) 900-1100 m.

4. **Callimerus suavis**, n. sp.

Niger, albo-squamosus; capite lato, subcaerulescens; ore, antennis, pedibusque testaceis; elytris crebre subrugose punctatis, singulis maculis sex apiceque albo-squamosis. Long. 7-8 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.; India, Manipur (Doherty).

Head and thorax, bluish-black, shining deeply punctured, front and part of the epistome densely and evenly covered with white scales, mouth, antennae and palpi pale yellow and spotless; thorax wide, constricted in front and behind, a white scaly spot on each side on the constricted part both in front and behind, and another on the reflexed part of the side; the disk shining, coarsely confluent punctured. Elytra densely and evenly punctured, the punctures in rows at the base and near the suture, but confused at the sides and apex, with two groups of four white spots common to the two elytra; of the posterior group the hinder pair of spots are double in an oblique direction, but often so composed as only to form one somewhat transverse spot; between these groups is a white spot on each side, a smaller one (often obsolete) lies just under the callus, the epimera, episterna, scutellum, apex of the elytra and sundry other marks are clothed with the same white scales.

This species a little recalls *C. graciosus*, Gorham, a species from the Philippine islands, it is however differently formed, the head being wider and the eyes more prominent. The tho-

rax is also wider, and distinctly constricted which it is not in that species, and the markings of the elytra are wholly different.

Four specimens from the Carin Mountains, and two from Manipur in Northern India in M.^r Fry's Collection.

5. **Callimerus amabilis**, Gorh., Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 66.

Carin Hills (Chebà or Biapò) 3000-3500 feet.

Described from a single specimen from Laos.

6. **Callimerus feae**, n. sp.

Ater, flavo-squamosus, crebre sub-rugose punctatus; ore, antennis, pedibusque testaceis, mandibulis, femoribus, tibiisque anticis et intermediis externe, femoribus posticis dimidio apicali, et tibiis totis nigris; prothorace antice posticeque et cum linea mediana; elytris linea irregulari juxta suturam in maculam pone medium desinente, alteraque brevi a callo ad maculam ante medium fere producta, et triente apicali (maculam nigram includente) flavo-squamosis. Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà or Bia-pò) 900-1100 m.

Head bluish-black clothed in front and on part of the epistome with the yellow scales, which are found scattered over a great part of the whole insect. The mandibles are black or pitchy, but the mouth and antennae are testaceous. The thorax is longer than wide, rounded in the middle, moderately constricted in front narrowed but hardly constricted behind, black with a violaceous tint; round the front and base are bands of silky yellow scales, and a narrow line less dense placed along the middle, the surface thickly and rugosely punctate. The elytra are parallel, not much wider than the thorax, densely, deeply and confluent punctate, the punctures in rows near the base and suture, confused at the sides and in the apical half. The scales which form stripes and spots are bright chrome yellow, and quite invest the puncturing so as to hide it where they occur. The scutellum is black and not clothed, the under side, especially the breast, episterna, and sides of the abdomen is more or less clothed with scales.

This is a handsome species of *Callimerus* a little like *C. amabilis*, Gorh. in form and vestiture, but with differently coloured scales, it is allied to it also in having the elytra with a costa (not very distinct) and in the form of the apical black spot, which is somewhat like a fascia interrupted at the suture. It is further allied to it in the form of the thorax and its clothing, and by the colour of the legs.

7. *Callimerus gracilis*, n. sp.

Elongatus, gracilis, niger nitidus, crebre distincte punctatus, capitis fronte, prothoracis lateribus antice et macula laterali baseos; elytrorum basi, fasciis duabus ad suturam anguste interruptis, apiceque, pectore, episternis, abdomineque albo-squamosis; ore, antennis, pedibusque testaceis geniculis intermediis et posticis nigris. Long. 8 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills, Chebà 900-1100 m.

Head with the crown smooth and shining, the front densely clothed with white scales, thorax very long, scarcely constricted, but much narrowed behind, coarsely and not very thickly punctured, the middle of the base with one or two obsolete fossae, and compressed at the sides, the white spot lying in a sort of fossa. Elytra very smooth and evenly punctured with large punctures which form rows at the base, but are irregular at the sides and beyond the middle. A white line of scales at the base and two fasciae, with the tips are very neatly marked. The fasciae are sometimes not quite united to the suture or margins. The legs vary, in one example the posterior knees alone being just touched with black while in another the middle pair are also black with the posterior tibiae black on the inner sides. Two examples of this pretty species were obtained.

8. *Callimerus faustus*, n. sp.

Niger, capite prothoraceque nitidis, hoc parce irregulariter punctato, disco utrinque fossulato, latiusculo, postice angulato, elytris subnitidis fulvis, fascia mediana subarcuata, alteraque ante apicem latiori nigris; fascia inter has apiceque albo-squamosis; ore, antennis

(*in medio fuscescentibus*), *pedibusque testaceis, femoribus tibiisque anticis et intermediis externe, femoribus posticis dimidio apicali tibiis totis nigris*. Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Variat, pedibus totis pallide fulvis.

Hab. Carin Hills, Chebà 900-1100 m.

Head wider than the thorax, antennae with joints 3-10 touched with black, and the mandibles pitchy black. Thorax constricted both before and behind but not strongly, the sides rounded and widened between, and the front and sides rather sparsely clothed with scales; the punctuation is distinct and coarse, the centre is keeled, but very little raised, but the central line is smooth towards the base; on each side, upon the widened part of the side, is a round fossa. The elytra are not very shining, rather more than a third at the base is pale fulvous, then a black fascia, then a broad fascia of white scales (on a fulvous ground), then a broad black fascia, a little indented on both sides, and then the tips of the elytra white. The base of the elytra, and two or three spots on the margin of the first black fascia, of white scales, elytra obsoletely costate, the costa running from the callus to the apex, being distinct only in the middle. The punctuation of the elytra is thick, distinct, and even, but not in rows anywhere. The parts usual to be so in this genus underneath are clothed with white scales.

This insect is apparently allied to *Lemidia* (*Callimerus*) *dorsalis* Thomson [Musée scient., p. 61] which however is unknown to me, but it differs from the description in many respects.

9. *Callimerus festivus*, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus; capite crebre ac distincte, thorace parce profunde punctatis, hoc antice constricto, postice angustato et compresso, disco utrinque fossulato, lateribus basi albo-squamosis; elytris profunde et crebre seriatim punctatis, postice indistincte costatis; dimidio basali fulvo, maculis quatuor in singulis, una mediana prope suturam, duabus paulo pone medium, fasciam obliquam quasi preventibus, una apicali albo-squamosis. Ore, antennis pedibusque rufis,

his externe nigro-tinctis, posterioribus basi praetermissa nigris.
 Long. 8-9 millim.

Hab. Carin Chebà, 900-1100 m.

This species and the two following are all apparently rather nearly allied to *Lemidia dorsalis*, Thomson [Musée scient., p. 61] which is clearly a *Callimerus*, but after carefully collating them with the description I cannot refer either of them to that species. From *C. pretiosus*, the present species is distinguished by the thorax being more thickly and more coarsely punctured, and by its being equally wide in front and at the base; by the deeply punctate-striate elytra; by their being more parallel; by the red portion being produced along the sides beyond the first white spot; by the second spot being double (divided as it were by the costa) and by the presence of an apical spot.

Underneath, the meso-thoracic and the apical end of the metathoracic episterna are white. The elytra have also a few white scales along the bases. Two specimens alone were obtained, and in these the front of the head in only sparsely clothed with scales, but I have observed these are apt to be worn off. The mandibles are pitchy at the tips. This is a very distinct and pretty species, at first sight a good deal like *C. pretiosus*, but readily distinguished by the characters given above.

Callimerus festivus, var.

Hab. Bhamo.

There is a single specimen agreeing with *C. festivus* in most of its characters but differing as follows: The puncturing of the thorax is sparser and less coarse, that of the elytra less regular and sparser; there are two spots transversely placed on each elytron before the middle; the front of the head the epimera and episterna are entirely clothed with white scales; the legs are almost entirely yellow. While in some respects this form a little approaches *C. pretiosus*, and is from the same locality, it does not I think form a passage between them, but may possibly be a third species distinct from either, but the question could not be determined on a single specimen.

10. *Callimerus pretiosus*, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, capite prothoraceque subcaerulescentibus hoc parce, illo crebre punctatis, elytris obsolete punctato-striatis, vix costatis; triente basali rufo-brunneo; basi anguste, fasciisque duabus (e maculis quasi geminatis formatis) prothoracis corporisque lateribus albosquamosis; ore, antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. 10-10 1/2 millim.

Hab. Bhamo (Upper Burma).

The thorax in this species is less constricted and wider in front than in *C. festivus*, the elytra have the surface more even, the punctures form rows, but they are rather confused in the scutellar region. The scutellum is clothed with ashy scales, the base and two bands of white scales, are very distinctly clothed, the latter evidently formed of two spots which have coalesced. The red portion of the elytra is not produced beyond the first white band. The tips of the elytra are obliquely truncate. The hind tibiae are infusate, and the tips of the mandibles are blackish. Two examples were obtained.

B. Elytra and body generally yellow with black marking.

11. *Callimerus pallidus*, n. sp.

Pallide ochraceus elytrorum apicibus nigris; capite prothoraceque nitidis, perobsoleto, elytris creberrime, punctatis haud striatis. Long. 8.5 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

Rather broader and stouter than species of Section *B*, entirely pale ochraceous yellow, with the exception that the tips of the mandibles and of the elytra are black, and of course the eyes are black and hence are conspicuous. The head and thorax are very smooth, scarcely visibly punctured, the latter with a fine constricted line near the front margin, a small fossa on each side, the base compressed laterally. The elytra evenly and closely punctured from the base to the apex, the punctures not in rows. The elytra are not truncate in this section of the genus but evenly rounded.

Var. Angustior, capitis fronte, elytrorumque nigredine albosquamosis.

Hab. S. E. Borneo, Martapura (Doherty).

This last named example seems to have been only just emerged from the pupa. The punctures are almost arranged in striae in the very middle of the elytra. There is only one specimen from each locality.

12. *Callimerus late-signatus*, n. sp.

C. rustico, *Gorh. affinis sed major et aliter signatus pallide ochraceus; capite, prothoracis margine antico, elytrorum fascia lata ante medium, macula magna ante apicem metasternoque nigris; epistomate, labro, ore, antennis palpisque flavis, elytrorum apice ferrugineo; elytris fortiter crebre punctatis apice laevi. Long. 11 millim.*

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà), 900-1100 m. Assam, Naga Hills (Doherty).

Head black, crown smooth and shining, front finely and closely punctured, sparsely clothed with ashy short hairs, almost like scales, the extreme front of the head, the base of the large mandibles, antennae, palpi, and mouth beneath yellow. Thorax not so wide as the head, but short and with the sides lobed and rounded below the anterior constriction, the base narrowed and with a margin which is reflexed. The anterior margin is black in the middle and in this part a few scattered punctures are seen, the rest of the disk, is smooth and shining. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the thorax, thickly and closely punctured the punctures not in series; a few erect hairs are seen all over their surface and at the apex they are rather more conspicuous.

The anterior black fascia is wide, but narrowly detached from both the margin and the suture; the apical black spot reaches both.

The underside is yellow, as well as the legs, but the whole of the metasternum with its epimera is black.

The species of this section of *Callimerus*, seem very widely distributed. *C. rusticus* was described by me [Notes from the Leyden Museum V, 1883, p. 252], from one specimen from Celebes and another from Sumatra and occurs in Borneo and

at Perak. The present species is rather closely allied to it, with the club very gradually formed by the four or five last joints, which become more transverse. All the joints are short, the third and fourth however being longer than broad. The apex of the elytra is truncate in both these species, and the hind tibiae have the small tooth and excision before the apex, confirming the correctness of placing these species with the other *Callimeri*.

13. **Tillus notatus**, Klug., Mon. Abhand. Berl. Acad. 1842, 276;

Tillus Lewisii (Kiesenwetter), Gorh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 160.

Teinzò, Bhamo, Carin Hills (Chebà); Mooleyit and Thagatà (Tenasserim). Many specimens.

This is a very common and variable species, over the Indo-Malayan region, and occurs in Japan. One small variety, entirely black excepting the two hinder fasciae of the elytra occurred on the Carin Mountains.

14. **Tillus birmanicus**, n. sp.

Nigro-subcaeruleus, elytris nigris dorso sordide flavis, pone medium fascia interne abbreviata albido-flava; basi vage punctato striatis; antennis pedibusque nigris. Long. 6.5-9 millim.

Hab. Bhamo.

This very distinct *Tillus*, is about the size of *T. notatus*; compared with that species it has a longer thorax, more shining, the puncturing being very obsolete, it is also more uneven, having a double curved constriction, the constricted foveae being very conspicuous on the upper side of the pronotum, but verging towards the front and almost meeting on the sides where they are lost. The elytra have the stria nearest the suture, rather more deeply impressed than the rest near the base, the one next to this often blackish, for a short distance, but these striae vague, and confused. The yellow part extends as far outwards as the next stria, the fourth apparently, posteriorly behind the fascia it is narrowed; there is a small linear yellow mark a little below and in a line with the callus. The mark representing

the posterior fascia is ivory yellow, much angulated and smooth, but the fourth and fifth striae just cross its inner end where it joins in a hook-like way with the discal yellow plagia. There is no apical spot, in the three examples collected by L. Fea, but the apex has a slight grey pubescence.

15. **Cladiscus strangulatus**, Chevr., Ann. S. E. Fr., 1843, p. 33; *sanguinicollis*, Spin., Mon. I. p. 125, t. 15, f. 7; Lacord., Gen. Atlas Col., t. 45, f. 4.

Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1000 m.

Subfamily II. Clerides.

16. **Opilo hypocaustus**, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, antennis, pedibus, thoracisque disco indistincte rufopiceis, vel pallidis, genibus saturatoribus; elytris pallidis, punctato-striatis, fasciis duabus haud bene discretis piceo-brunneis; posteriore ad suturam latiori. Long. 11-12 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà).

Var. *elytrorum fasciis aegre distinctis, femorum apicibus brunneis.*

Hab. India, Assam (coll. Gorham).

Elongate and rather parallel, the head thorax and body beneath are of an obscure dark pitchy colour, the labrum and antennae, palpi and legs are pale rusty red. The head and thorax are thickly punctured, longitudinally rugose and thickly clothed with upright yellow hairs, the latter longer than wide, anterior constriction faint, elytra punctate-striate, sometimes sub-crenate, pale dirty-yellow, with a fascia (sometimes only partly indicated by a spot) one third from the base, and a wide one about one third from the apex. In my Assam insect these fasciae are only faintly marked, and are both more diffused.

17. **Opilo subfasciatus**, White, Cat. Brit. Mus. Cleridae, IV, p. 56 (1847) [*Notoxus*]; Westw. P. Z. S., 1852, p. 41 [*Clerus*] t. 25 f. 10.

Carin Hills (Chebà).

I am not sure about the identification of this insect. It is not an *Opilo*, but will enter into my genus *Orthrius*.

18. *Opilo castaneipennis*, White, Cat. Brit. Mus. Cleridae VI, p. 56.

Carin Hills (Chebà).

The type of White's insect is in my collection. It is apparently a true *Opilo*, but the middle tibiae have an acute short spine on the outside near their apex, a character unnoticed by the describer. It has also been met with by Doherty.

19. *Tillicera javanica*, Spin., Mon. I, p. 160, t. 12, f. 2.

Carin Hills (Chebà).

20. *Tillicera cleroides*, n. sp.

Ochraceo-ferruginea, capite, antennis, prothoracis fascia antica elytrorum triente apicali, (fascia interne attenuata et abbreviata alteraque juxta apicem externe abbreviata praetermissis) pedibusque nigris, his femoribus anticis et intermediis subtus, posticis ad basim rufis. Long. 8 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

Head black, palpi, two joints of the antennae, mouth and labrum pale red, third joint of the antennae pitchy, from the sixth joint to the tenth they are gradually increased in width and become more acuminate internally, the terminal joint is oblong and a little falcate. Prothorax rather large and massive, not so strongly constricted in front as it is in *T. javanica*, smoother and shining; in front of the constriction it is black, this colour gradually thinning out till the red basal colour meets the white front margin. Both it and the base of the elytra are thickly set with upright black hairs. Elytra coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures vanishing in the black apical third, the red part is paler than the thorax, and fades almost to white before the black begins, the lateral fasciae are bordered with black on the basal side, but very narrowly, they are wide on the margin, and run off to a point at the fourth stria, the subapical fascia

is common to both elytra, but does not touch the margin, it is much nearer the apex than the corresponding one in *T. javanica*, both these fasciae are densely clothed with shining adpressed silvery hairs, reflecting light. The body beneath is light rusty-red, the abdomen being black. *Tillicera* (of which *T. javanica*, Spin. is the type) requires recasting as a genus. I do not consider *T. chalybaea*, Westw. as belonging to it. The antennae are very little serrate but widen gradually, the tarsi are of course all five jointed, what has been stated to the contrary in this and other genera, being quite misleading. The posterior tarsi, have their basal joints quite easily seen in almost any position, but oblique, scarcely lobed, and partly hidden by the second joint. This insect has a strong superficial resemblance to some American species of *Clerus* as *C. Laportei*.

21. *Tillicera bibalteata*, n. sp.

Ferruginea, sparse nigro-pilosa; epistomate, mandibulis, antennis (articulis tribus basalibus exceptis), pedibus elytrisque nigris, his fasciis duabus, una paullo ante medium leviter curvata, altera ante apicem pallide testaceis, densius cinereo-pubescentibus, abdomine nigro. Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.; Thagata on the Mooleyit Mountain (Tenasserim).

Head and thorax deep blood-red, the former indistinctly shading into black in front; the labrum, palpi, and three joints at the base of the antennae, ochraceous red, partly infuscate, the joints of the antennae are nearly as in *T. javanica*, but a little broader, acuminate on the inner side from the fifth, almost serrate, apical joint falciform. The thorax is almost impunctate, the anterior constriction well marked, the sides hardly widened behind it; the elytra are roughly granulate, with rasp-like elevations as far as the first fascia, which indeed are continued (but in a much less rough way) to the commencement of the second fascia, behind which they are smooth. Around the scutellum which is red, the elytra are narrowly ochraceous. The whole body is every where rather thickly clothed with upright black hairs,

but on the pale fasciae these are scarce, and the legs, the breast, the front of the head, and the notch in the eyes, and other parts are densely clothed with pale yellow, or ashy, but shining pubescence.

This insect is I think to be associated with *Tillicera javanica*. It is indeed very similar in form and sculpture to the species here included in *Xenorthrius*, but I observe that the antennae are nearly serrate, the labial palpi are hatchet-shaped at the apex and the maxillaries almost subulate, but the eyes are finely faceted (as in *T. javanica* (whereas in both *Orthrius* and *Xenorthrius* the facets are less numerous, and convex, like a number of gunshot, a character easily seized. The eyes are also distinctly cut out.

22. *Tillicera chalybaea*, White, Cat. Brit. Mus. Cleridae, IV, p. 51, 1849. Westw. P. Z. S., 1852, p. 41, t. 24, f. 5.

Minhla, Teinzò, Bhamo, Carin Mts., Ghecu, 1300-1400 m.

This insect is not congeneric with *T. javana*, it should probably form the type of a new genus.

Xenorthrius, genus novum.

Oculi fortiter granulati, prominuli, distincte excavati, antennae longae, articulis quatuor ultimis clavam laxè articulatam formantibus; palpi maxillares articulo ultimo subulato, labiales articulo ultimo valde securiformi. Pronotum validum, cylindricum, antice haud multo constrictum, creberrime subrugulose punctatum. Elytra subgranulatim punctato-striata. Femora parum clavata. Tibiae simplices, posticae parum arcuatae.

Several species which, I now propose to assemble under this generic title have long been known to me from Siam, Borneo, and even though perhaps dubiously from China, and I have not been able to place them satisfactorily in any genus. The coarsely faceted and prominent but not very large eyes separate them easily from *Stigmatium*; they are near *Opilo* but more robustly built, and the roughening of the thorax behind the anterior

constriction, and its cylindrical form gives them a peculiar look, not unlike that of *Tillicera* (*javanica* and *cleroides*, Gorham), and distinguishes them from *Orthrius*, as does the distinctly cut out eyes, and punctured and rasp-like granulations of the elytra.

23. *Xenorthrius Mouhoti*, n. sp.

Cylindrico-elongatus, *piceus*, *breviter sat dense pilosus*, *labro, ore palpis pedibus, fasciisque duabus latis elytrorum testaceis, una submediana, altera apicali, antennis rufopiceis*. Long. 7-12 millim.

Hab. Laos (Mouhot); Carin Hills (Chebà) (Fea): (♀?), Bhamò (Fea).

The head is of the width of the thorax, with strong and prominent jaws which are pitchy black, coarsely punctured at their bases externally; the crown of the head is shining with sparse punctures, which are however thicker in front, and with wrinkled sculpture behind the eyes. The thorax is longer than wide, with a very little impressed constriction in front, the posterior constriction cuts off rather more of the base, than in *Orthrius* (*O. cylindricus*) and appears as a strong submarginal line, recurving up the sides; the lateral lobes are little prominent, but marked by impressed lines; the surface between the constrictions is confluent rugosely punctate. The sculpture of the elytra varies a little, in one specimen the punctures are distinct, deep holes, with their edges becoming rasp-like granulations in the basal black or pitchy part, and becoming obsolete after the first yellow fascia, with the interstices slightly raised in the posterior half, in others, as the one in my collection from Laos, the elytra are crenate-striate, with the punctures confused, except at the base and sides. The dark basal portion has usually a pale pitchy yellow spot on each elytron. Legs rusty-yellow, knees only just touched with darker brown. The Burmah examples are of the larger size. The Laos specimen wants the pale spot, and in this respect it agrees with a single specimen from Bhamo, which from its shorter antennae, with the joints succeeding the third and especially the terminal joint much shorter, I think to be the female. This example is also

altogether a shorter stouter insect, and has the median fascia narrower and slightly undulate, and the apical one takes the form of a pale spot on each elytron, the suture and apex itself being narrowly pitchy.

24. *Xenorthrius subfasciatus*, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, elytris obscure ferrugineis, basi anguste et triente apicali nigris, fascia tenui ante apicem flava, femoribus flavis subtus ad apicibus nigro-tinctis, pectore rufo-piceo. Long. 10-12 millim.

Hab. Palon, Pegu.

Var. *Elytrorum basi concolore, fascia ante apicem ad suturam et ad marginem interrupta, pedibus testaceis.*

Head and thorax pitchy black and shining, basal joint of the antennae, labrum and palpi yellow, but all touched with pitchy-black, rest of the antennae pitchy, formed as in *X. Mouhoti*, viz, the third and succeeding joints, to the seventh, elongate, the four terminal joints forming a long lax club, the apical joint falcate-elongate. The elytra are crenate striate, as in *X. Mouhoti*, but in the typical (♂?) example the interstices are but little raised. The dark red colour of the basal two-thirds of the elytra becomes pale before the black part of the apex, and the narrow fascia, which divides this apical part is pale. The constricted line of the pronotum is very densely clothed with golden pubescence, which is seen to unite behind, when looked at from above with the head raised. The femora beneath at the knees, the tibiae and tarsi are black, and in the variety (♀?) they are entirely yellow. This insect reminds me of *Stigmatium audax*, Gorb.

25. *Xenorthrius balteatus*, n. sp.

Niger; elytris (fascia angusta basali, trienteque apicali exceptis) ochraceo-ferrugineis, profunde crenato striatis, basi granulosis; corpore subtus pedibusque flavis, antennis palpis tarsisque ferrugineis. Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

Head and thorax black the latter inclining to be pitchy, and the head distinctly so; distinctly and closely punctured beneath

the eyes if exerted; the thorax shining in front, the anterior constriction only apparent on the sides, which are rather contracted in front. Behind the middle its surface closely punctured and subopaque, the puncturing confluent and forming longitudinal rugae; from the lateral constrictions lines of golden hairs converge to the middle meeting before the base. The elytra at the base are wider than the thorax, the striae obliterated in the apical third, but the interstices continued a little further as raised subcostate lines, a broad red band, occupies the greater part, being only narrowly separated from the base by a black fascia, and about a third at the apex is black, antennae evenly rusty-red, with the third joint elongate, the fourth to the seventh about as long as wide, the three succeeding transverse, acuminate within; terminal joint falciform, the palpi paler. Legs pale red. The tarsi darker. Two specimens.

26. *Orthrius feae*, n. sp.

Piceus vel rufo-piceus, nitidus; dense pilosellus, elytris punctato-striatis macula humerali, fascia mediana ad suturam vix interrupta maculaque ante apicem, pallide flavis. Long. 9 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.; Teinzò.

Head pitchy nearly black, shining, with a few, very small points, scarcely impressed, palpi and antennae rufous, the latter with the third and fourth joints equal in length and the fifth to the eighth a little shorter and all fusiform, the three last joints forming a lax club, and closely clothed with a fine golden pubescence. The eyes are rather more prominent and the thorax shorter than that of *O. cylindricus*, and the latter more contracted behind, the anterior constriction distinct and complete, very deep on the disk, the surface with distinct deep but sparse punctures, in one example (viz that from the Carin Hills) entirely rufous, in the other one pitchy with the front margin slightly rufous. Elytra punctate-striate rather irregularly so, and with some punctures on the flat interstices, evenly cylindrical, a little depressed, hairy but not densely so, pitchy black; an oblique spot on the callus, and occupying the

shoulder, a moderately wide and undulate fascia, just interrupted at the suture, and a roundish spot close to the apex ochreous-yellow. Legs pitchy, the bases, and tarsi rufous. The specimen from Teinzò differs a little being less deeply punctured, the punctures on the elytra much closer and less distinctly in rows, the legs and thorax are in this specimen quite rufous, as is the apical spot on the elytra.

Orthrius was proposed by myself, for a single species (*O. cylindricus*) from Australia (New South Wales), and the present species so closely resembles it, that it might from the description be confused with it. The following differences should be observed, *O. feae* is a hairier insect, less elongate, with the thorax especially shorter, wider in the middle, and more contracted behind, the elytra are much more deeply punctured, and are also striate; the joints of the antennae, from the fourth to the eighth are longer and different in shape. Although the two specimens differ somewhat in colour as well as in sculpture it would be unwise to separate them without further evidence. I take the darker example from Carin Hills for the type of *O. feae*.

I do not fail to observe the very close generic, and even specific resemblance between this insect, and *Opilo sinensis*, Gorham. I now place that insect with *Thanasimus sellatus*, Westw. in *Orthrius*. I may however observe that the type of the latter genus is Australian, and of a very different aspect from such *Opilos* as *O. congruus*, Newm., *O. sexnotatus*, Westw. The genera of this section require to be recast and the whole subject merits more attention than I can now bestow upon it.

27. *Orthrius tarsalis*, n. sp.

Ferrugineus, tenuiter pubescens, pectore pedibusque nigro-fuscis; coxis, trochanteribus tarsisque rufis, elytris subtiliter punctatis, per-obsolete striatis. Long. 9-10 millim.

Hab. Bhamò.

The form, size, and build of this insect are almost precisely the same as those of *O. feae*; it is of an uniform ferruginous red, with the exception of the mandibles at their tips, the femora

and tibiae, which are black, or nearly so. The antennae and palpi are as in *O. feae*, the head is nearly smooth, the whole insect is clothed though not very thickly with upright pale hairs, which are more depressed on the elytra. The latter are very thickly impressed with small punctures which form irregular rows at the base, but beyond the middle are quite confusedly scattered over the interstices, the striae there being but faintly indicated. The metasternum (but not the episterna), and the basal segments of the abdomen are infusate.

Four specimens taken at different times in 1885-86 at Bhamò.

28. **Thanasimus anthicoides**, White, Cat. Brit. Mus. Cleridae, IV, p. 59; Westw. P. Z. S., 1852, p. 43, t. 27, f. 8.

Thagata on the Mooleyit Mt. 500 m. (Tenasserim).

29. **Thaneroclerus buqueti**, Lefebvre, Ann. S. E. Fr., 1835, 582, t. 16, f. 4.

Pegù, Palon; Burma, Mandalay. A single specimen from each locality.

30. **Thaneroclerus quinque-maculatus**, n. sp.

Rufa-brunneus, opacus, elytris sanguineis, macula communi circumscutellari, altera magna mediana tertiaque subapicali minore; capite prothoraceque creberrime, elytris minus crebre distincte punctatis femoribus praesertim anterioribus incrassatis, tarsis brevibus anterioribus dilatatis. Long. vix 3 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

This pretty little species is smaller than and less depressed than *Th. buqueti*, but the head and thorax have the same close puncturing and opaque look; the antennae are short with all the joints short and bead-like, the three last transverse and forming a distinct club, the last two more closely connate than the corresponding joints in the only other two species yet known of this genus. The eyes are small and scarcely (if at all) emarginate. Of the palpi the maxillary pair have their apical joint acuminate (in the unique specimen I cannot observe the labials).

The thorax is about as wide as long, formed much as in *T. buqueti*, and with a very obsolete depression in the middle of its disk. The puncturing is uniform, close and generally distinct, though confluent in places, it is never rugose, the sides are margined and contract conically towards the base. The elytra are rather convex (not flattened as in *T. buqueti* or *T. sanguineus*), their apex very evenly round and completely covering the abdomen. Their puncturing is uniform and distinct throughout, they are of a much brighter red than the head and thorax, the scutellar spot is formed of one on each elytron but forms one mark, the large spot in the middle of each looks as if it would form a fascia, and the small one is just before the declivous apex. The legs have all the femora much thickened, and on their inner margin at the apex is a compressed lobe, forming the ginglymus.

This species is closely allied to another unique example from Perak (Doherty) in which however the elytra have a complete fascia; it has also an ally in Ceylon which M.^r G. Lewis will describe, but which differs in having silvery hairs in spots and fasciae. I have not been able to separate these from *Thaneroclerus*.

31. **Tarsostenus univittatus**, Rossi, Faun. Etr. Mant. I, p. 44; Spin., Mon. I, p. 288, t. 32 f. 3.

Carin Hills (Chebà); Bhamò. This insect has become cosmopolitan.

32. **Stigmatium cicindeloides**, Gray in Griff., An. kingd. I, p. 376; t. 48, f. 2; Klug., Mon. Abhand. Berl. Acad. 289; Spin., Mon. I, 179, t. 13, f. 4.

Pegu, Palon; Burma, Bhamo.

Var.? elytris basi obscure rufis. Bhamo, Tenasserim, Thagatà. Sent abundantly from Perak by Doherty.

33. **Stigmatium fervidum**, Westw., P. Z. S., 1856, 21, t. 38, f. 3. Carin Hills (Chebà).

Var.? brunneo-fasciatum, fasciis haud sericeis.

Bhamo, five specimens.

34. **Stigmatium tapetum**, Gorh., Cistula Ent. 1876, p. 95.
Shwegoo; Thagata (Tenasserim); Assam, Patkai Mts. (Doherty).
Very abundant, probably, over the whole Indo-Malay region.

35. ? **Stigmatium philippinarum**, Gorh., Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 93?
Thagatà on the Mooleyit (Tenasserim), one specimen, doubtfully referred to the above.

36. **Stigmatium mutillaecolor**, White, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 51
[*Tillicera*]; Gorh. Cist. Ent., 1876, p. 72; *Stigmatium dimidiatum*,
Chevr., Rev. et Mag. d'Ent. 1874, p. 63.

This remarkable and fine species has plainly no other place than in *Stigmatium*, and I think should head the section in which *S. gilberti* is placed.

Bhamo; Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m. and Thagatà on the Mooleyit (Tenasserim).

Chevrolat, describes this insect from Cochinchina. It is in my collection from Laos and Siam.

37. **Stigmatium birmanicum**, n. sp.

S. gilberti, White, *affine*, *nigrum subtus rufum*, *elytris triente basali sordide rufis*, *macula transversa fasciam interruptam simulante*; *ante apicem albido-cinereo pubescente*, *apiceque griseo*, *ore palpis*, *coxis femoribusque posticis basi rufis*. Long. 9-10 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà), 900-1100 m.

This insect is of the same size and is formed very much as *S. gilberti*; which indeed it resembles at first sight. It is however easily distinguished by the form of the subapical ashy spot, which is rather further from the apex, and is transverse and joined to the margin by a narrow production, but does not reach the suture. The apex itself is occupied by a small grey spot which is not present in *S. gilberti*. The abdomen is also red in *S. birmanicum*.

Four specimens.

38. *Ommadius mediofasciatus*, Westw. P. Z. S. 1852, p. 44, t. 26, f. 1; *O. nigropunctatus*, Chev., Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1874, p. 67.

Carin Hills (Chebà).

39. *Ommadius vigilans*, Westw. P. Z. S. 1855, 25, t. 38. 10. Carin Hills (Chebà). One specimen.

40. *Ommadius fasciipes*, Westw.? P. Z. S., 1855, p. 24, t. 38, f. 9.

Carin Hills (Chebà).

41. *Ommadius parviceps*, n. sp.

O. angusticipedi, Gorh., *affinis*, *fuscus*, *elytris olivaceis*, *nigro-tinctis*, *fasciis tribus argenteis*, *prima angusta*, *perindistincta*, *secunda mediana irregulari*, *tertia ad suturam latiore intus dentata his griseo-relucentibus*, *nigro-marginatis*, *pedibus obscure testaceis subviridibus*. Long. 9-10 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

Head quite as narrow, or narrower than the thorax, the eyes approach very closely in front, the narrow space between them widening a little at the excision, is clothed with golden-brown pubescence; the antennae are dark fuscous except the oval compressed apical joint which is rufous. The thorax is long, cylindrical, of nearly even width, with an oblique impression on each side of the base, and an indistinct keel in the centre forming a sort of tubercle at the base; it is more or less golden-pubescent. Elytra pale olive-green for about a quarter from the base, below this point they are more or less marked with black leaving green spaces, only the two hinder fasciae are distinct. They are silvery-grey, spotted with darker reflections the posterior one is the wider, and runs up the suture a little way in each direction, and has a small double indentation, on the basal side on each elytron.

This insect and *O. angusticeps*, from Borneo, are the only two *Ommadii*, that I have seen with such small heads. The present

species has the smaller head of the two and is easily distinguished by colour and pattern. Its legs are I think shorter at least the posterior pair, which are very long in *O. angusticeps*.

Three specimens.

Obs. This insect has also been recently sent from Burma (Ruby Mines) and Assam Sudiya and Patkai Mts. by M.^r Doherty.

42. **Ommadius tricinctus**, n. sp.

Subparallelus, niger, nitidus, antennarum articulo basali, pedibusque basi obscure rufis; palpis pallidis, apicibus nigris; elytrorum basi, fasciis duabus extus abbreviatis, sutura postice, apiceque albis, argenteo-pubescentibus. Long. 6 1/2 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà).

The whole insect is of a very dark pitchy black, with the exception of the mouth and palpi and first joint of the antennae, the base of the legs and underside of the femora, and of three narrow silvery-white fasciae, the first on the base of the elytra not passing the humeral callus, the second a little above the middle, the third one quarter before the apex, connected rather distinctly with an ashy apical spot. The elytra are striate, with punctures in the striae. The club of the antennae is rather strong, the apical joint is cultriform, quite normal in this genus. Thorax of nearly even width before and behind; the constricted lines, fine and near the margins, quite distinct.

One example.

Subfamily IV. Hydnocerides.

Neohydnius, n. gen.

Antennae very short, 11-jointed, the two basal joints very stout, the third joint a little angular on the inner side and compressed, the six succeeding joints i. e. 4-9, short, scarcely longer than wide, the 10.th and 11.th forming a small, oval, capitular club; labial palpi with terminal joint acuminate conical, not wider than the one preceding it, maxillary palpi with a

wide hatchet shaped apical joint. Pronotum not widened in front (as in *Hydnocera*), with a constricted line near the front, the sides lobed but not strongly below this constriction, with deep oblique impressions, no basal constriction but the base margined. Elytra confusedly, and strongly punctate, no trace of striae.

Eyes large, finely faceted, pubescent, not cut out, the head even between the eyes (very much as in *Callimerus*).

This genus is more like *Hydnocera* than it is to *Lemidia*, both of which it resembles. From the latter the structure of the antennae, from *Hydnocera* (which I regard as exclusively American) the capitulus of the antennae, distinctly two-jointed, and with the joints about equal in size; — the thorax not constricted nor much narrowed behind, — the entire elytra, and (I think) the shorter legs with shorter tarsi, at once separate it.

This genus is evidently allied to, and I believe is the Eastern representative of the American genus *Hydnocera*.

43. *Neohydnus despectus*, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, nitidus; ore, palpis pedibusque flavis, antennis fuscis basi testaceis, elytris crebre fortiter punctatis. Long. 4 1/2-5 millim.

Hab. Bhamo (Fea).

Pitchy-black, the apex of the elytra in one example, brownish; antennae, palpi, labrum and legs, pale yellow, the basal and apical joints of the antennae a little infuscate. Head a very little wider than the thorax, with the eyes though large and occupying the whole sides of the head, not so convex or prominent as usual in *Hydnocera*, the crown smooth and impunctate, but clothed with a silvery white pubescence in front; thorax subquadrate with a deep oblique fossa on the sides, and a second impression near the hind angles; elytra very even, neither striate nor costate, thickly, evenly and deeply punctate, the punctures stellate and becoming confluent at the apex. The whole insect pubescent, but very short, soft and not abundant pubescence only is to be found.

Two specimens.

Subfamily V. Enopliides

44. **Tenerus siamensis**, Gorh. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1877, 402.
Carin Hills (Chebà).

45. **Tenerus javanus**, Gorh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1877, 404.
Shwegoo. One example.

46. **Tenerus praeustus**, Laporte, Cast. Silb. Rev. IV, p. 43;
Spin. I, p. 167, t. 11, f. 2.

Minhla, one example. A difficult species to identify, Spinola's description does not altogether agree with the figure. And it is open to doubt whether Spinola's *praeustus*, is identical with that of Laporte.

47. **Tenerus flavicollis**, Gorh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1877,
p. 404.

Carin Hills (Chebà); Bhamo, Shwegoo.

48. **Tenerus binotatus** Chevr., Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1874, p. 72.
— *marginipennis*, Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XVIII, 1882,
pag. 316.

Carin Hills (Chebà); Bhamo; Minhla.

Var. *marginis suturali fulvo, in maculam latam ad marginem lateralem attenuatam postice ampliata.*

Thagatà (Tenasserim). One example.

49. [**Pelonium**] **lividum**, n. sp.

Testaceo-brunecum, antennis, palpis, pedibus, pectore abdomineque, nigro-fuscis, antennarum articulo primo, femoribus anticis et intermediis, coxis et trochanteribus plus minusve ochraceis, prothoracis disco infuscato, elytris nitidis punctatis. Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Tenasserim, Thagatà on the Mooleyit Mts.

Pubescent, with whitish upright hairs, head yellow, eyes large, reniform, rather coarsely faceted, antennae with the basal joint

stout, 2.nd bead-shaped, 3.rd to 8.th forming a short funiculus, 3.rd longer than those succeeding, 8.th very short, 9.th and 10.th dull black, as long together as the funiculus, 11.th oblong, rather narrow, as long as the two preceeding. Thorax with a distinct, but wide constriction in front; sides somewhat explanate and round, a small impression in the middle of the base. Elytra soft, widening behind, very thickly punctured, punctures small and confluent, on the sides may be traced obsolete larger punctures in vague series. Legs and body beneath black, disk of the prothorax infusate. Allied to *Pelonium?* *extraneum*, Gorb. [Trans. Ent. Soc., 1877, p. 424]. — Although I cannot believe that these eastern species truly belong to the American genus *Pelonium*, yet I cannot at present find any great difference in their structure.

Three specimens.

50. [*Pelonium*] *discrepens*, n. sp.

Nigrum, sub-nitidum, capite prothoraceque rufis crebre punctatis, elytris nigris, basi punctato-striatis, pone medium utrinque fascia perobscura, intus oblitterata rufa; pedibus nigris basi rufis. Long. 8 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

The antennae in this species have the three club joints enormous in proportion to the funiculus, either one of them being as long or longer than the whole basal part of the antennae. Eyes deeply cut out, reniform. Thorax depressed and flattened behind. Elytra with rather irregular subgemellate rows of punctures, becoming evanescent, where the obscure red fascia occurs.

Two specimens.

Subfamily VI. Corynetides.

51. *Opetiopalpus karenicus*, n. sp.

O. scutellari, Panz., *aliquot major, niger, subopacus, nigropilosus, prothorace rufo, lateribus subangulatis, creberrime, elytris*

profunde parcius punctatis; pedibus fuscis, femorum apicibus et antennarum articulo basali dilutioribus. Long. vix 4 millim.

Hab. Carin Hills (Chebà) 900-1100 m.

Head black with a faint aeneous tinge, densely covered with a very short dark pubescence, labrum luteous, palpi black, antennae with only the basal joint red. Thorax so closely punctured as to appear dull, and the centre of the disk with a faint keel, sides narrowed before and behind, with a short fulvous pubescence; elytra black, a little shining, with a very faint brassy tint, the punctures hardly shew rows. Scutellum black. This species differs from *O. obesus*, Westw. apparently, by the colour of the head, antennae and legs; from *O. morulus*, Kiesenw. it differs by the head and thorax being more closely punctured, and duller, by the thorax being wider in middle, and by the colour of the elytra (which in *O. morulus* have a bluish tint) and of the legs.

52. ***Necrobia ruficollis***, Fabr.

Rangoon, Minhla, Carin Hills (Asciuii Ghecu), 1200-1400 m.

53. ***Necrobia rufipes***, De Geer.

Bhamo, Minhla; Tenasserim, Moulmein.
