

III. *On various new genera and species of Coleoptera.*

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IN the following paper I have described a few of the numerous new species of *Coleoptera* which have come under my notice. I have also noted some synonyms which happened to come before me whilst determining the position of the new species.

LIST OF SPECIES.

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CARABIDÆ.	" Hardwicki, M'Leay.
Callida terminata, C. W.	" indicus, C. W.
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NECROPHAGA.	Sostea sodalis, C. W.
SILPHIDÆ.	" picea, C. W.
Nodynus (gen. nov.) nitidus, C. W.	" hirtifera, C. W.
CUCUJIDÆ.	LAMELLICORNIA.
Diagrypnodes (gen. nov.) Wakefieldi, C. W.	SCARABÆIDÆ.
BYRRHIDÆ.	Coptorhina Barratti, C. W.
Nosodendron testudinum, C. W.	RUTELIDÆ.
PSEPHENIDÆ.	Pelidnota rufipennis, C. W.
Tychepecephus (gen. nov.) felix, C. W.	" cylindrica, C. W.
Matæopsephus (gen. nov.) nitidipennis, C. W.	RHYNCHOPHORA.
PARNIDÆ.	ANTHRIBIDÆ.
Potamophilus perplexus, C. W.	Mecocerus sulphureus, C. W.

GEODEPHAGA.

CARABIDÆ.

Callida terminata, sp. nov.

Æneo-viridis, nitida; corpore subtus obscure viridi-æneo; antennis tarsisque ferrugineis; elytrorum apice purpureo. Capite lato, fronte obsolete maculâ ferrugineâ notatâ. Thorace capite paululo latiori, longitudine haud latiori, sub-cordato, lateribus antice rotundatis, angulis posticis fere rectis, dorso transversim subtilissime strigu-

loso, lateribus reflexis. Elytris thorace fere duplo latioribus, depressiusculis, sat fortiter striatis, striis obsolete crebre punctulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis; apicibus truncatis, leviter emarginatis, emarginationis angulo externo distincto.

Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin.; lat. 2 lin.

In general form this species somewhat resembles *C. splendidula*, but is relatively much broader. The eyes are larger, and approach nearer to the neck. The thorax is broader, and has the sides in front and the anterior angles more rounded; the posterior angles are slightly more divergent. The elytra are relatively broader and slightly more parallel, and the external angle of the apical truncature is distinct, almost acute. The depth of the striae and the convexity of the interstices are as in *C. splendidula*.

Hab.—Borneo, Sarawak. Brit. Mus.

NECROPHAGA.

SILPHIDÆ.

NODYNUS, gen. nov.

General form elongate, quadrangular, depressed. Mentum trapezoidal; labial palpi short; maxillary palpi well developed, the apical joint a little longer than the previous joint, subcylindrical. Antennæ 11-jointed and formed as in *Necrophilus*. Thorax ample, slightly narrowed in front, lateral margins thickened and reflexed. Elytra quadrangular, truncate at the apex, leaving the two apical segments of the abdomen uncovered. Legs rather slender; tarsi rather short, the basal joint extremely short, scarcely visible; 2nd, 3rd and 4th joints nearly equal, a little elongate, with strong bristles below, claw-joint a little longer than the previous joints taken together.

I think that there can be no doubt that this genus should be placed between *Necrophilus* and *Apatetica*; it has the antennæ of the former combined with the general form of *Apatetica*. It differs from this last, besides the antennæ, in having the thorax more ample, the elytra a little longer, and the proportions of the tarsal joints are different, and the 4th joint is not bilobed.

Nodynus nitidus, sp. nov.

Oblongus, leviter convexus, niger, nitidissimus; elytris purpureo-nigris; antennis articulo apicali albido. Capite crebre fortiter punctato, clypeo subtilius haud crebre punctulato. Thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiori, leviter convexo dorsim lævi, antice leviter angustato, angulis anticis rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusiusculis, basi utrinque leviter sinuato, lateribus reflexis arcuatis, supra parce punctulatis. Scutello semicirculari lævi. Elytris thorace vix angustioribus, at $\frac{1}{3}$ longioribus, lævibus, lateribus fere parallelis (lævissime arcuatis), singulo elytro septemstriatis, striis vix impressis, subtilissime punctulatis ad apicem arcuatim truncato. Abdomine subtus obsolete crebre punctulato, supra fere lævi.

Long. 4 lin.; lat. 2 lin.

Hab.—E. Indies. Brit. Mus.

CUCUJIDÆ.

DIAGRYPNODES, gen. nov.

Elongate, narrow, flat. Head ovate; mandibles very stout, prominent: antennæ filiform; reaching to the apex of the elytra, the basal joint long, club-shaped, very slender at its base; the second joint very small, scarcely longer than broad, narrowed at the base; the 3rd the same form, but $\frac{1}{2}$ longer; the 4th to 10th nearly equal, somewhat slender; the 11th a little longer than the 10th, very slender and fusiform. Eyes very small, not prominent. Thorax scarcely as broad as the head and about the same length, narrowed somewhat suddenly behind the middle. Elytra abbreviated, narrow, about the length of the head and thorax together. Abdomen long, flat, with five segments visible above, rounded at the apex. Femora stout, the basal joint to the four anterior tarsi slightly elongate; the 2nd and 3rd subequal and a little shorter than the 1st; the 4th joint shorter, small; 5th joint as long as the four previous joints taken together; posterior tarsi with only four joints, of which the 1st is somewhat elongate, the 2nd rather shorter, the 3rd very short.

This genus should be placed next to *Ino*.

Diagrypnodes Wakefieldi, sp. nov.

Elongatus, parallelus, depressus, nitidus, rufo-testaceus. Capite depresso, ovato, postice angustato, subtiliter dis-

crete punctulato; mandibulis nigro-piceis, crassis; oculis parvis, nigris; antennis longis, articulo primo elongato, clavato. Thorace capite paululo angustiori, depresso, post medium paulo constricto, dein ad basin angustato, dorso utrinque parce punctulato. Scutello concavo. Elytris basi capite vix angustioribus, postice latioribus, obsolete subtilissime punctulatis, nigris, basi testaceo, singulo elytro ad apicem oblique arcuatim truncato. Abdomine nigropiceo, lateribus subtilissime punctulato, segmentis primo secundoque ad apicem testaceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—New Zealand. Brit. Mus.

A single specimen of this beautiful species was sent by Mr. C. M. Wakefield in an interesting series of small *Coleoptera*, among which were many examples of the most elegant little Longicorn, *Zorion guttigerum*, Westw. (*Zorion Batesi*, Sharp, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1875).

Note.—From description, *Euryplatus lateralis*, Motsch., Et. Ent. 1859, is certainly *Prognatha decisa* of Walker, Ann. and Mag. N. H. 1858 (*Staphylinidæ*). Motschulsky is perfectly correct in placing the genus in the *Cucujidæ*. *Prognatha tenuis*, Wkr. (l. c. 1859, p. 52), is *Isomalus indicus*, Kz., Wieg. Arch. 1859. *Cucujus incommodus*, Wkr., belongs either to *Psammæcus* or a closely allied genus.

BYRRIIDÆ.

Nosodendron testudinum, sp. nov.

Statura omnino *N. fascicularis*, at minor; nigrum, vix nitidum, haud pubescens. Capite vix perspicue crebre punctulatum; antennis testaceis. Thorace vix perspicue punctato. Elytris distincte striatis, interstitiis a striis transversis interruptis, singulâ quadrâ hoc modo factâ medio puncto sat magno notatâ.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.; lat. 1 lin.

The very fine and close punctuation of the head, thorax and elytra is only visible with a very strong magnifying power. The striæ of the elytra are slightly zig-zag, and the transverse striæ of the interstices, occurring at regular intervals, divide the surface into squares, or, on account of the zig-zag longitudinal striæ, into hexagons; each square or hexagon is marked in the middle with a somewhat strong puncture; all the striæ, when examined with a microscope, are seen to be composed of minute punc-

tures. The prosternum is elongate, triangular, less narrow than in *N. fasciculare*. The metasternum is only visibly punctured in the middle when examined with a powerful magnifier, but the sides are very strongly punctured, as are also the legs (especially the femora). The abdomen is not visibly punctured.

The mentum has two longitudinal deep grooves, which make it appear divided into three parts; this gives it a curious appearance, but I think it is not of generic importance.

Hab.—Pará (H. H. Smith). Brit. Mus.

BYRRHIDÆ v. CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

Inclica solida, Walker.

The type of this insect has just come under my notice. It does not belong to the *Byrrhidæ* as placed by Walker, but is one of the *Cryptocephalidæ*, close to (if not congeneric with) *Monachus*. Motschulsky (Bull. Mosc. 1866, i. p. 412) describes five species of *Monachus* from Ceylon; and, judging from his descriptions, I think it probable that all his so-called species are only colour varieties of one, and that *Inclica solida*, W., is only another variety.

It may be convenient to retain the name *Inclica* as distinct from the American *Monachus*, as a close examination is very likely to bring to light generic differences in insects from opposite quarters of the globe.

Inclica solida, W., 1859 = ? *Monachus flaveolus*, *basalis*, *suturalis*, *nigrolimbatus*, and *acutangulus*, Mots. 1866.

PSEPHENIDÆ.

Tychepsephus, gen. nov.

General form that of *Psephenus*, but convex. Head formed nearly as in that genus, but less free, owing to the prominent angles of the thorax; the mouth is almost entirely hidden by the prosternum being produced anteriorly; clypeus very narrow, and rounded in front. Thorax transverse, narrowed in front, front margin slightly lobed in the middle, the anterior angles somewhat prominent, base broadly bisinuate. Scutellum cordiform. Elytra ample, a little longer than broad, convex, a little broader than the thorax at the base, but much wider posteriorly, and then gradually narrowed to the apex. Prosternum very slightly produced posteriorly

over a slight triangular impression in the front of the mesosternum. Abdomen composed of five segments, the apical one not emarginate, the sutures straight. The legs are very slender, the four anterior coxæ are approximate; the tarsi are very long and slender; the 1st joint is very long, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th become shorter, the 4th being one-half the length of the 1st; the 5th is scarcely longer than the 1st. Body above covered with fine scale-like pubescence; underside clothed with silky pubescence.

The antennæ are unfortunately wanting in the Museum specimen, but I am enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Janson, to give the following from a specimen in his collection. Antennæ reaching to the back of the thorax; basal joint elongate, reaching to the middle of the eye, the 2nd joint very short, the 3rd nearly as long as the 1st; the following joints scarcely shorter than the 3rd, subequal, nearly cylindrical, but a little narrowed at their bases.

Tychepsephus felix, sp. nov.

Ovatus, convexus, nitidus, obscure piceus, anescens, subtiliter brevissime griseo-pubescens. Capite flavescens, sat lato, inter antennis angustato, oculis prominulis, antennis basi testaceis. Thorace vix convexiusculo, creberrime subtiliter punctulato, longitudine duplo latiori, antice subito angustato; margine antico medio paulo lobato, utrinque sinuato; angulis anticis prominulis acutiuseculis; lateribus post medium leviter rotundatis, angulis posticis fere rectis; marginibus angustissime flavis. Scutello flavescenti, apice acuto. Elytris basi thorace paululo latioribus, postice ampliatis, ad apicem arcuatim angustatis, convexis, creberrime subtiliter punctatis; dorso depressiusculo; humeris obtusis, cum marginibus angustissime flavescentibus. Corpore subtus dense griseo-pubescenti; pedibus piceo-flavis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.; lat. 2 lin.

Hab.—Chili. Brit. Mus.

The thorax is at the base nearly straight next to the scutellum, but is broadly sinuate on each side, so that at first sight it appears only bisinuate. Epipleural fold of the clytra is broad at the base, gradually narrowing to the apex, channelled posteriorly.

MATEOPSEPHUS, gen. nov.

General form that of *Psephenus*: depressed, short, broad. Mouth inferior; mentum trapeziform, small, narrowed in

front; maxillary palpi long, the apical joint ovoid; labial palpi very small, the apical joint small, subulate. Head free, broad; clypeus transverse, horizontal, deflexed and transversely channelled in front; eyes prominent; antennæ 11-jointed, the 1st joint elongate, slightly bent; the 2nd globular; the 3rd longer than broad; the 4th to 10th scarcely longer than broad, narrowed at their bases. Thorax transverse, narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base. Elytra oblong, bluntly rounded at the apex. Legs slender, the last joint as long as the four preceding taken together. Prosternum truncate in front, slightly produced behind, and received into a longitudinal impression in the mesosternum. Abdomen composed of six segments, of which the 4th is very short, the 5th emarginate, the 6th very small.

From this description it will be seen that the present insect only differs from *Psephenus* in the form of the clypeus, which is well developed, distinctly separated from the head. I at first took this part for the labrum, but I believe I am correct in calling it the clypeus; the labrum is very small and transverse, and is hidden by the clypeus. The antennæ appear more loose in the joints than in *Psephenus*; they are not in good condition in the specimen described.

In this, as in *Psephenus*, there are only five well-developed segments to the abdomen; it is possible, however, that the abdomen may have seven segments in this genus also, but I cannot trace them.

Mataopsephus nitidipennis, sp. nov.

Brevis, latus, depressus, nigro-piceus; capite thoraceque velutinis; corpore subtus piceo-testaceo velutino; femoribus subtus piceo-testaceis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

This species differs chiefly from *Psephenus Lecontei* in being smaller, relatively shorter, the thorax less narrowed in front; the elytra relatively shorter and more rounded at the apex, and not pubescent. Head free, rather broad, eyes prominent, clypeus pitchy. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, gently convex, velvety, slightly lobed over the head, narrowed in front (the sides gently arcuate), broadest at the posterior angles, which are blunted; the base is broadly bisinuate; towards the front margin there are indications of two dull red spots. Scutellum small,

cordiform. Elytra depressed, not pubescent, extremely finely and closely punctured, with larger (but still very fine) punctures scattered over the surface; scarcely as broad as the thorax at the extreme base, but rapidly becoming wider posteriorly, broadly rounded at the apex. Underside velvety, piceous, varied with pitchy-testaceous. Femora and coxæ shining testaceous below. Tibiæ very slender. Tarsi not very long, slender.

Hab.—China (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

PARNIDÆ.

Potamophilus perplexus, sp. nov.

Elongatus, nigro-piceus, dense subtiliter griseo-pubescent. Capite sat magno; antennis articulis duobus basalibus rufescentibus. Thorace longitudine vix latiori, antice angustato, angulis anticis deflexis obtusiusculis supra impressis, lateribus levissime flexuosis, angulis posticis vix acutiusculis, basi trisinnato. Scutello parvo, cordato. Elytris thorace vix latioribus, ad apicem acuminatis, distincte punctato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis; singulo elytrō ad apicem intus oblique truncato, inde fit ut elytron in dente parvo terminet. Pedibus longis, femoribus subtus piceis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. $\frac{9}{10}$ lin.

This species is evidently closely allied to *P. orientalis*, Coquerel, but (judging from the figure of the thorax, and the description) it differs in having the sides of the thorax much less flexuous, indeed they are nearly straight; the posterior angles (which are impressed above) are scarcely acute and the extreme point is blunt, and they are not directed backwards. The elytra are scarcely broader than the thorax at the base, whereas in *P. orientalis* they are said to be much broader.

Hab.—Java (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

PARYGRUS, Er.

General form that of *Parnus*. Thorax without any lateral groove. Antennæ eleven-jointed, with the second joint produced and reflexed anteriorly. Eyes hairy. Mesosternum not broad, triangularly notched in front to receive the prosternum.

This genus is established by Erichson for some undescribed South American *Parni* of narrow form, with strongly striated elytra. I very reluctantly here associate

with them some Asiatic species, which differ in having the elytra more or less delicately striated, and three of them being of a broad form.

Parygrus Erichsoni, sp. nov.

Elongatus, nigro-piceus, subnitidus, parce longe pubescens; fronte impressâ; thorace longitudine paululo latiori antice paulo angustato, crebre subtiliter punctulato (punctis majoribus sat crebre interspersis), brevissime haud dense pubescenti, angulis posticis acutis. Scutello cordiformi. Elytris basi thorace vix latioribus et triplo longioribus, postice paulo ampliatis, ad apicem arcuatim attenuatis, convexis, parce longius pubescentibus, fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis sat angustis nitidis, convexiusculis. Antennis flavescentibus, basi piceo, articulo primo obconico, secundo majore fortiter auriculato. Tibiis tarsisque piceis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.; lat. 1 lin.

The general form is that of *Parnus prolifericornis*, but it is much more elongate and narrower, and it is not densely clothed with pubescence. The head is a little broader, the forehead convex with a shallow impression on the vertex; the pubescence on the eyes is longer than in that species. The thorax is rather narrower, a little more convex, the sides are gently arcuate, the anterior angles are acute, the posterior angles acute and very slightly divaricate and are impressed above. The striæ of the elytra are deep and the punctures large; the interstices are somewhat narrow and gently convex, with scarcely a trace of punctuation. The 2nd joint of the antennæ is large, produced and recurved anteriorly. Of the branches emitted by the 3rd to 10th joints that of the 4th is the longest; those of the following joints gradually become shorter, the 11th joint is conical.

Hab.—Columbia. Brit. Mus.

Parygrus Hardwicki, MacLeay.

This species is described by MacLeay as a *Dryops*, but its structure is quite different from that genus.

Hab.—Java. Type in Brit. Mus.

Parygrus indicus, sp. nov.

Elongatus, convexus, niger, nitidulus, griseo-pubescentis. Capite convexo; antennis piceis. Thorace longitudine

paulo latiori, convexo, crebre punctato, antice paulo angustato, angulos posticos acutiusculos versus vix angustato, basi trisinuato. Scutello lato, cordato, piceo. Elytris thorace vix latioribus at triplo longioribus parallelis, ad apicem arcuatim angustatis, superne vix perspicue striato-punctatis. Tibiis tarsisque piceis.

Long. 3 lin. ; lat. $1\frac{1}{6}$ lin.

Hab.—India (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

This species is extremely close to *P. Hardwicki*. It differs in being rather more elongate, in having the thorax slightly narrowed posteriorly, so that the greatest breadth is just before the angles, whereas in *P. Hardwicki* the thorax gradually becomes broader to the posterior angles. The elytra are relatively longer, and the striæ are very obsolete ; in *P. Hardwicki* the striæ are quite distinct.

Parygrus talpoides, sp. nov.

Oblongus, convexus, niger, griseo-pubescentis. Thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{4}$ latiori, antice posticeque angustato. Elytris thorace $2\frac{3}{4}$ longioribus, distincte striato-punctatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species differs from the last in being relatively broader, in having the thorax more decidedly narrowed at the posterior angles, the elytra distinctly striate-punctate, and more rounded at the apex. From *P. Hardwicki* it differs in being broader and in having the thorax narrowed posteriorly.

Hab.—Philippine Islands. Brit. Mus.

Parygrus elegans, sp. nov.

Elongatus, convexus, dense flavo-griseo pubescens. Thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{4}$ latiori, leviter convexo, dense subtiliter sericeo-pubescenti, subtiliter punctulato ; angulis anticis acutis, porrectis ; lateribus leviter arcuatis ; angulis posticis fere rectis, basi fortiter trisinuato. Scutello cordato, longitudine vix latiori. Elytris thorace $\frac{1}{5}$ latioribus, postice ampliatis, ad apicem rotundatis subtiliter striato-punctatis. Tibiis gracilibus piceis, posticis ad apicem laminâ parvâ externe instructis ; tarsis gracilibus.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ; lat. 1 lin.

This species is peculiar for its narrow thorax ; the elytra are distinctly enlarged posteriorly, and are rounded at the apex. The antennæ have the branches of the joints very little diminishing in length towards the apex. The thorax is a little more narrowed in front than behind ; the

sides are gently arcuate; the anterior angles acute and directed forward. The elytra are distinctly broader than the thorax, densely clothed with yellowish silky pubescence; the striæ are very delicate.

Hab.—Celebes (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

A specimen labelled Bengal only differs in being a trifle larger, and in being somewhat paler in colour.

Sostea sodalis, sp. nov.

Ovata, nigra, nitida, longe pubescens; thorace haud crebre distincte punctulato; scutello parvo, triangulari; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, punctis dorsalibus minus impressis; pedibus piceis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

The thorax is twice as broad as long, gently narrowed in front, the sides very slightly arcuate; the punctures are large, not very close together, not so close as in *S. Westwoodii* (which the species most nearly resembles), but more impressed. The elytra are broader than in *S. Westwoodii*, and less attenuated posteriorly, very convex; the punctures forming the striæ are not large, and are only lightly impressed near the suture; they become larger and deeper towards the sides, but not so much so as in *S. Westwoodii*; the interstices are broad, and not convex even at the sides.

Hab.—Java (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

Sostea picea, sp. nov.

Oblongo-ovata, picea, nitida, longe setosa; thorace discrete distincte punctato; scutello subcordato; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, punctis dorsalibus minus impressis.

Long. 2 lin.; lat. 1 lin.

The punctures on the thorax are distinct but not very strong nor close together, except near the sides; there is a very shallow impression near each posterior angle. The elytra are very nearly three times as long as the thorax, parallel for two-thirds their length and then gradually attenuated to the apex; the punctures forming the rows are somewhat delicate next the suture; they become deep and larger towards the sides but not confluent, and the interstices, although narrow towards the sides, are still broader than the punctures; at the apex the elytra are deeply striated.

Hab.—Sylhet. Brit. Mus.

This species most nearly resembles *S. encipennis*, but is rather more elongate; the elytra are much less gibbose near the scutellum and the punctures forming the lines are rather less strong at the sides.

Sostea hirtifera, sp. nov.

Oblongo-ovata, subnitida, nigra, longe setosa; thorace convexo, antice lobato, fortiter crebre punctato, lateribus arcuatis, dorso longitudinaliter impresso; elytris thorace paulo latioribus et $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, ad apicem angustatis, fortiter punctato-striatis, striis ad apicem impressis, interstitiis angustissimis et interruptis; singulo elytro juxta scutellum nodo notato.

Long. 2 lin.; lat. 1 lin.

This species differs considerably from all the other described species of the genus in the form of the thorax, &c.; it most nearly approaches *S. elmoides*. The thorax is transverse, very convex, slightly narrowed behind, rather more so in front, slightly lobed over the head, with a distinct longitudinal impression on the anterior part of the disk, and on each side an impression extending from the dorsal impression to each posterior angle. The sides are very slightly rounded; the anterior angles are acute and very porrect. The elytra are very slightly narrowed below the shoulders and then again become more ample, not much attenuated towards the apex; the punctures of the striæ are deep and large and close together; hence it happens that the interstices are very narrow and somewhat interrupted, which gives them an irregular appearance.

Hab.—Borneo. Brit. Mus.

LAMELLICORNIA.

SCARABEIDÆ.

Coptorhina Barratti, sp. nov.

Nigra, nitidissima, ovata, convexa. Clypeus utrinque in cornu longissimo acuto productus; cornubus porrectis, apices versus paulo approximatis, cum oculorum cantho punctatis. Caput fere læve medio tuberculo parvo obsolete instructum. Thorax magnus, convexus, antice vix angustatus, longitudine $\frac{3}{4}$ latior, margine antico angulisque anticis crebre subtiliter punctulatis, his leviter sinuatis; margine postico medio lineâ brevi notato. Elytra thoracis latitudinem æquantia convexa, apicem versus arcuatim

angustata, latitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ breviora, distincte striata, striis tenuiter crenato-punctatis, interstitiis planis lævibus. Tibiæ anticæ extus fortiter tridentatæ.

Long. sine cornubus $5\frac{3}{4}$ lin.; lat. $4\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

This interesting species in general form most nearly approaches *Copt.* (*Epirhinus*) *armatus*, Bohem., but is much more convex; the horns of the clypeus are much less reflexed towards the apex.

Hab.—S. Africa (Transvaal). Brit. Mus.

I have named the species after the collector to whom we are indebted for the specimens.

RUTELIDÆ.

Pelidnota rufipennis, sp. nov.

Ovata, convexa, nitida, nigro-cærulea; elytris rubris; corpore subtus hic et illic tarsisque æneis. Capite parce punctulato; clypeo antice angustato, crebre punctato, apice bidentato. Thorace longitudine $\frac{2}{5}$ latiori, convexo, ante medium subito angustato, dorso discrete subtilissime punctulato, angulos anticos versus distinctius punctato, utrinque impressione crebre punctato notato. Scutello obsolete punctulato. Elytris thorace paulo latioribus, medio ampliatis, fortiter striatis, striis lateralibus fortiter punctatis, interstitiis secundo tertioque irregulariter punctatis. Pygidio supra obscure violaceo-tincto, transversim crebre aciculato.

Long. 7 lin.; lat. 4 lin.

Allied to *P. nitescens*, Vigors, and nearly of the same form, more convex; thorax not narrowed posteriorly; lateral margins thickened, but not nearly so much as in that species, the impression on each side of the disk not very deep. Margin of the elytra thickened from the shoulder to near the middle; the three dorsal striæ are very deep and not punctured, abbreviated at the base, the 2nd stria turning at the apex and continued along the margin of the elytra to the shoulder, where it becomes shallower and punctured; the 4th and 5th striæ are deeply impressed in the middle and punctured; the 6th to 8th striæ are formed of deep punctures. The underside of the insect and the legs are deep blue, here and there æneous, as are also the tarsi.

Hab.—Pernambuco. Brit. Mus.

Pelidnota cylindrica, sp. nov.

Elongata, subcylindrica, convexa, nitida, viridi-ænea. Capite sat magno; fronte leviter convexâ, antice posticeque fortiter punctatâ; clypeo fortiter rugoso-punctato, margine reflexo. Antennis piceis. Thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiori, convexo, parce latera versus crebrius sat fortiter punctato, ante medium paulo angustato, angulis anticis acutiusculis, posticis sat obtusis, basi leviter bisinuato. Scutello parce punctato. Elytris thorace paulo latioribus et $2\frac{3}{4}$ longioribus, postice paulo ampliatis, fortiter subseriatim punctatis. Pygidio magno, convexo, subtiliter crebre punctulato. Pedibus parce punctulatis; tibiis cuprascentibus.

Long. 14 lin.; lat. 6 lin.

The thorax has some obsolete impressions near the sides, all the margins are thickened. In front it is somewhat strongly bisinuate, so that the anterior angles are somewhat prominent. The elytra have some indications of longitudinal impressed lines, and some very slight transverse wrinkles on the disk. The pygidium is very convex, rounded at the apex. The underside of the body is slightly pubescent, and thickly and strongly punctured, but the legs are very glossy; the anterior tibiæ are strongly tridentate on their outer edge.

Hab.—Guatemala. Brit. Mus.

This species is remarkable for its very elongate form, and for the large size of the head.

RIYNCHOPHORA.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

Mecocerus sulphureus, sp. nov.

Dense flavo-tomentosus, nigro-variegatus; pedibus nigris, flavo-annulatis.

Long. $16\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. $5-5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Head black, clothed above with yellow tomentum; a fine sutural line, and two longitudinal spots on the neck, black. Thorax depressed, as long as broad, rather more narrowed in front than behind; the sides gently rounded, entirely clothed with yellow tomentum, except the lateral margins and a slightly flexuous stripe on each side of the disk, which are velvet black. Elytra $\frac{1}{4}$ broader than the thorax, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer, gently convex, clothed with yellow tomentum, irregularly marked with black velvety square spots, a larger square spot behind the middle of each

elytron being most constantly visible. The whole underside of the insect and the femora are clothed with yellow tomentum. The tibiæ and tarsi are black, except the extreme base of the tibiæ and a ring in the middle, and the base of each tarsal joint, which are yellow. The antennæ are black, except the 8th joint, which is yellow.

Mas.—Antennæ reaching to the apex of the elytra; anterior legs very long (? minor development).

Fem.—Antennæ not quite reaching to the back of the thorax.

Hab.—Andaman Islands, Cambodia. Brit. Mus.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Meldola for the specimens from the Andaman Islands.