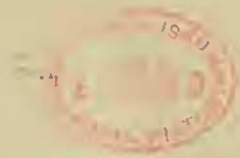


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NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE.

Vol. XX.

JUNE 1913.

No. 2.

THE ORIENTAL *ANTHRIBIDAE* OF THE VAN DE POLL COLLECTION.

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THE family of *Anthribidae* of the van de Poll collection which we bought from Messrs. O. E. Janson & Sons comprises a little over three thousand specimens, most of which came from the Oriental Region. The number of species is not large, the smaller forms particularly being but poorly represented. But there is some valuable material among them from localities whence few *Anthribidae* have been recorded. The undescribed species and varieties are not abundant in the collection, and many of those which are new were already known to me from other collections. As the specimens add to our knowledge of the distribution and variation of the *Anthribidae* and allow me to correct some errors, I propose to work out the Oriental forms as time permits and to publish the results, without, however, binding myself to any systematic sequence of the genera.

1.

Genera: **Mecocerus**, **Physopterus**, **Eugigas**, **Meganthribus** and **Xenocerus**.

I have attended to these genera first for no other reasons than because they contain large species, are well represented in the collection, and their removal from the boxes facilitates the study of the smaller species. The genera dealt with in an article on the van de Poll *Anthribidae* are not necessarily closely allied.

Genus **Mecocerus** Schönh. (1833).

In both the *Catalogus Coleopterorum* of Gemminger and Harold (1872), and the *Catalogue des Anthribides* by A. Bovie (1905), *Acanthothorax longicornis* Gaede is quoted as being published in 1832 (*Mag. Zool.* vol. ii, t. 15), i.e. prior to Schönherr's vol. i., in which appeared the description of *Mecocerus*. Fahraeus, however, in Schönh. vol. v. p. 183, gives 1833 as the date of publication of Gaede's description, and Lacordaire in his *Gen. Col.* vol. vii, p. 496 says in a footnote that *Mecocerus* has several months' priority over *Acanthothorax*.

The species of *Mecocerus* fall into two groups, the frons being sulcate in the first group (nomenclatorially typical) and carinate in the second.

A. Frons sulcate.

1. **Mecocerus basalis** Jord. (1894).

Davao, Mindanao (Dr. Platen); 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀.

Mindoro (Dr. Platen); 1 ♂.

The rostrum has no distinct dorso-lateral carinae and grooves. The ridge

which borders the triangular apical depression runs straight to the eye, bounding the median groove of the rostrum. The structure of the prosternum is also characteristic, as stated in *Nor. Zool.* 1894, p. 598. In the ♂ the bottom of the median cavity is longitudinally raised to some extent, so that there is a double impression in medium-sized ♂♂; and the transverse fold present in front of the coxae in small ♂♂ is much less distinct than in the allied species. The species was originally described from a pair labelled "Borneo." The examples came from Boucard's collection, and the locality is presumably erroneous. Whitehead collected a long series on Samar.

2. *Mecocerus philippinensis* Jord. (1895).

Manila; 1 ♂.

Mindoro (Dr. Platen); 1 ♀.

"Philippines"; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀.

The prosternal processes of the ♂ are placed nearer to the anterior margin of the prosternum than to the coxae. In small ♂♂, in which the processes and the cavity are absent, as well as in the ♀♀, the fold and transverse groove in front of the coxae are less strongly developed than in the following species. The disc of the pronotum is more strongly depressed than in the allied forms.

3. *Mecocerus brevipennis* Jord. (1894).

Kina-Balu, North Borneo (J. Waterstradt); 1 ♀.

Pangeralam, G. Dempo, Palembang, Sumatra, 2000—3000 ft., vii.-ix, 1890 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♂.

This species is recognised by the short elytra, the rather large scutellum, the deep sulcus of the frons, and the strongly developed carinae and grooves of the rostrum.

4. *Mecocerus wallacei* Pasc. (1860).

Doesonlanden, Borneo (C. Wahnes); 1 ♀.

Sintang, Borneo; 1 ♂.

5. *Mecocerus gazella* Gylh. (1833).

The commonest species in collections.

5a. *Mecocerus gazella gazella* Gylh. (1833).

This occurs in two forms which are so different in colour that one might almost mistake them for two distinct species. They occur together, and intermediates appear to be rare. True *gazella* (= *longicornis* Gaede) is ashy grey with very diffuse markings. The other form, which is the commoner one, is greyish clay-colour with more distinct markings. I propose to call this second form

f. *lutosus* nov. (type: Tengger Mts.).

A series of both forms in the van de Poll collection.

f. *lutosus*:

Tambora, Sumbawa (H. Frnhstorfer); 1 ♂. Not previously recorded from any place east of Java.

Tengger Mts., East Java, 2000 ft. and 4000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀.

South Java, 1500 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 2 ♀♀.

Senggoro, Res. Pasoeroean (A. Koller); 24 ♂♂ and 12 ♀♀.

Goenong Kawi, Res. Pasoeroean (A. Koller); 1 ♀.

Tji Solak, Wynkoopsbaai (Grelak); 3 ♂♂.

f. *gazella* :

Djampang distr., W. Preanger (Prillwitz); 7 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀.

Tji Solak, Wynkoopsbaai (Grelak); 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

Goenong Tji Salimar, W. Preanger, 3000 ft., November 1890 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Mana-Riang, Ranau, Palembang, Sumatra, 2000—3000 ft., April 1890 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♀.

5b. *Mecocerus gazella paralius* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Similis f. *gazellae*, pube cinerea in elytrorum dimidio apicali minus densa vestitus, maculis nigris et griseis distinctioribus.

Hili Madjedja, North Nias, x.-xii. 1895 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 14 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀.

Kandang Ampat, Padang Benedenlanden, v.-viii. 1898; 1 ♂.

Intermediate between the ashy grey form of *M. gazella gazella* and the next subspecies.

5c. *Mecocerus gazella guttatus* Jord. (1894).

Bedagei, East Sumatra, 600 ft., iv.-vi. 1889 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 2 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀.

Pangeralam, Dempo, Palembang, 2000—3000 ft., vii.-ix. 1890 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 3 ♂♂ and ♀♀.

Soekaranda, Lankat-Deli, East Sumatra; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Perak (W. Doherty); 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Singapore; 1 ♂.

5d. *Mecocerus gazella brunnescens* Jord. (1894).

Pengaron, South-East Borneo; 2 ♂♂.

Mt. Marapok, Dent Province, Brit. North Borneo; 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀.

Brunei, North Borneo (J. Waterstradt); 9 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀.

Kina-Balu, North Borneo; 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Bangney Is.; 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

6. *Mecocerus allectus* Pasc. (1860).

Only one of the three subspecies of *allectus* is represented in the van de Poll collection.

6a. *Mecocerus allectus maculatus* Jord. (1894).

Victoria Point, Tenasserim; 1 ♂.

*B. Frons earinate.*7. *Mecocerus assimilis* Jord. (1895).

Elytra without tubercle in front of the apical declivity.

7a. *Mecocerus assimilis assimilis* Jord. (1895).

Senggoro, Res. Pasocroean (A. Koller) : 1 ♂.

South Java, 1500 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer) ; 1 ♂.

Tengger Mts., East Java, 4000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer) ; 1 ♀.

7b. *Mecocerus assimilis sumatranus* Jord. (1897).

Telaga Bodas, Preanger, Java, 5000 ft., i. 1891 (L. Z. Kannegieter) ; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

7c. *Mecocerus assimilis lituratus* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Sparsim albo et nigro maculatus, pronoti lineis nigris obsolescentibus.

Tondano, Minahassa, North Celebes, vii.-viii. 1899 ; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

The pubescence of the upperside is uniformly clayish grey. The pronotum bears a white spot in the centre and three whitish obsolescent spots at the sides. The three black lines present on the pronotum of *M. a. assimilis* and *sumatranus* are only indicated at the base and apex, the median one being altogether absent in the ♀ before me. The dorsal carina is feebly angulate in the centre, the apex of the angle pointing frontal. The elytra are much more sparsely spotted than in *sumatranus* ; the third interspace bears three white spots and four or five black ones, the largest white spot being antemedian and the largest black one median ; the fifth interspace has three or four white spots and as many smaller black ones ; and the lateral margin has the same number of spots, the white submedian lateral one being the largest of them. The underside bears white lateral spots as in *sumatranus*, but the pubescence is not bright ochreous at the sides, as it is in that subspecies.

8. *Mecocerus simulator* Pasc. (1860).

Elytra with tubercle in the third interspace at the beginning of the apical declivity. Sometimes the tubercle is vestigial, but even in that case the third interspace is much broader in that place than the fourth.

There are two forms of this species in Borneo : true *simulator* resembling *M. wallacei* Pasc. (1860), and the other form closely agreeing in colour with *M. gazella brumescens* Jord. (1894). This second form is the only one we have from the Kina-Balu ; but it also occurs at Lawas and in Brunei, whereas from Kuching, Dutch Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula we have only true *simulator*. I name this form

f. *imitator* nov. (type : Kina-Balu).

The pubescence on the head and rostrum of *f. imitator* is usually ochreous ; the central stripe on the occiput widens more strongly than in *f. simulator* ; the light pubescence of the pronotum occupies about as much space as the dark pubescence, and the markings are very diffuse. The elytra are almost uniformly coloured from base to apex, being greyish clay or clayish grey, with the alternate interspaces

dotted with black from base to apex, the sutural interspace bearing ten to twelve dots and the others almost as many.

The van de Poll collection contains only two specimens of one form and one of the other, while there are numerous specimens of both in the Tring Museum.

f. *simulator* :

Pengaron, Martapoera, South-East Borneo ; 1 ♂.

f. *imitator* :

Brunei, North Borneo ; 1 ♂.

Mt. Marapok, Dent Province, Brit. North Borneo ; 1 ♂.

9. *Mecocerus gibbifer* Jord. (1895).

Originally described from the "Philippines" from the Stettin Museum, Mindoro (Dr. Platen) ; 2 ♂♂.

Davao, Mindanao (Dr. Platen) ; 1 ♂.

In the Tring Museum a number of specimens of both sexes from Samar and Leite, collected by J. Whitehead.

Broader than specimens of *M. simulator* Pasc. (1860) of the same length : the third interspace of the elytra more elevate and the tubercle higher as a rule. The markings are sharply defined, and on the pronotum and elytra the black, more or less confluent, spots occupy about as much space in the aggregate as the luteous spots, which stand more or less isolated on the elytra. The alternate interspaces (2, 4, 6 and 8) are more extended black than luteous, but also bear luteous spots and are encroached upon by the luteous markings of the adjacent interspaces. There is a larger luteous spot on the suture behind the scutellum and the posterior half or three-fifth of the sutural interspace is almost regularly tessellated black and luteous. The sterna bear large black spots, which are often confluent, and the abdominal segments are black at the base, the black colour frequently being so extended that the light-coloured pubescence is broken up into spots.

Genus *Physopterus* Lac. (1866).

The genus was based on a single species, *gibbosus* Guér. (1843), in which the elytra are much swollen posteriorly and flattened anteriorly and the antennae are rather stout. The species has a very different facies from the normal species of *Mecocerus* on the one hand and *Phloeophilus agrestis* Schönh. (1833) on the other. Among the species which I have described as *Physopterus*, however, there are several which form connecting links and render it difficult to decide where to draw the dividing line between the three genera. Having now before me all the known species and some new ones of these genera, it appears to me advisable to unite *Phloeophilus* and *Physopterus*, but to keep *Mecocerus* separate.

Phloeophilus Schönh. (1833) spelt with an *e* has been considered preoccupied by *Phloiophilus* Steph. (1839), and to replace it the new name *Lemmophilus* was proposed by Rye, and a little later *Platynorrhynchus* by Gemminger and Harold (Clevr. in litt.), both dating from 1872, i.e. being six years later than *Physopterus*. Although I personally would prefer the employment in *Anthribidae* of *Phloeophilus* in spite of the earlier *Phloiophilus*, the general tendency among

systematists appears to be to regard such names as identical, the *i* in *Phloiophilus* being a mere error of transcription. For that reason I waive my own inclination and adopt for *Phloeophilus* Schönh. (1833) the name which comes next in priority, this being *Physopterus*.

In all the species of *Physopterus* a ridge runs from the centre of the oblique anterior edge of the eye to the upper edge of the antennal groove, there being a depression or groove above and below this lateral ridge. The upper one of these grooves is usually bounded dorsally by a further ridge, which is a prolongation of the dorsal edge of the eye, and as a rule stops short about half-way to the apex of the rostrum. The antenna of the ♂ is in most species stouter and shorter, and the club is broader and flatter in the ♀, than in *Mecocerus*. The first segment of the foretarsus is at most a little longer than the fourth, never being so much prolonged as in all the ♂♂ of *Mecocerus*. The rostrum bears at the base a deep median sulcus which usually extends well on to the frons.

1. *Physopterus opulentus* spec. nov.

♂♀. Niger vel brunneus, pube olivaceo-ochracea tectus, guttis numerosis nigro-brunneis parce griseo pubescentibus ornatus, antennis pedibusque brunneis, femoribus brunneis, antennarum clava nigra. Rostrum latitudine longius. Frons in medio carinata, antice cum rostro sulcata. Elytra antice valde depressa, postice gibbosa, tuberculo rotundato in spatio tertio sito instructa.

Long. (cap. excl.) 7.5—8.5 mm.

Kina-Balu, North Borneo; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀.

A third ♂ (much worn) in the Tring Museum from the same place.

The rostrum is half as long again as it is broad distally, and has strongly marked carinae. The apex of segment 4 of the antennae and in ♀♀ (and the brachycerous ♂) the entire 8th and the base of 9 pubescent white. The pronotum is as broad as it is long in the ♂ and a little broader in the ♀, being conical from the carina forward; it is minutely punctured, but otherwise smooth, bearing neither tubercles nor grooves, and has about thirteen brown spots, some of which are united with one another. The elytra are broader at the base than the pronotum, being wider than in *P. gibbosus* Guér. (1843), and become gradually broader and higher, being widest and highest at five-sevenths, where each bears a rounded tubercle, accompanied laterally by faint vestiges of other tubercles; the brown spots, which bear a minute grey pubescence, are more or less arranged in irregular transverse rows, and many are joined together.

The underside is spotted with black-brown laterally. The ♂ bears a medianly divided pubescent central spot on the metasternum, and has the edges of the abdominal segments slightly incrassate in the middle. The first foretarsal segment is as long as the claw-joint or a little longer.

Differs considerably from all the other species of *Physopterus* in the pattern of the upperside, and is also otherwise easily recognised by the comparatively long rostrum being strongly carinate.

2. *Physopterus maculifer* Jord. (1894).

Sukabumi, West Java, 2000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♂.

3. *Physopterus alboguttulatus* Jord. (1894).

Tengger Mts., East Java, 4000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Sukabumi, West Java, 2000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♂.

Senggoro, Res. Pasoeroean, Java (A. Koller); 1 ♀.

These specimens bear white dots. The following examples, which have yellow dots, may represent a distinct race:

Pengalengan, West Java, 4000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 2 ♂♂.

Palabuan, South Java (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♀.

Bedagei, East Sumatra, 600 ft., iv.-vi. 1899 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♂.

4. *Physopterus sumatranus* Jord. (1897).

Perak (W. Doherty); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

5. *Physopterus tuberculatus* Jord. (1894).

Belipul-Oya, Ceylon, iv.-vi. 1889 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♂.

6. *Physopterus pardalis* Jord. (1912).

Perak (W. Doherty); 1 ♀.

This is only the second specimen known to me.

Genus *Eugigas* Thoms. (1857).

The genus contains the largest of all *Anthribidae*.

1. *Eugigas schoenherri* Thoms. (1857).

Astrolabe Bay, German New Guinea (Rhode); 2 ♀♀.

Ureining, Arn Is. (C. Ribbe); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

2. *Eugigas goliathus* Thoms. (1857).

Tji Solak, Wynkoopsbaai, Java (Grelak); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Kawie Mts., Pasoeroean, Java; 1 ♂.

South Java, 1500 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♂.

Hili Madjedja, North Nias, vii.-ix. 1895 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 2 ♀♀.

Padang Sidempoean, West Sumatra (J. D. Pasteur); 1 ♀.

Borneo; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Genus *Meganthribus* gen. nov.

Dolichoera Gray (nec Latr., 1829), in Griff., *Aim. Kingd.*, vol. xv, Ins. p. 65 (1832) (indescr.).

Differs from *Eugigas* in the buccal plate being evenly excised and the tarsal claws not bearing a tooth.

Type of name: *sulphureus* Waterh.

In the ♂♂ of *Eugigas* the last three antennal segments are together only about as long as segment 8, while in *Meganthribus* they are about twice as long as 8.

1. *Meganthribus sulphureus* Waterh. (1876).

Andaman Islands; 4 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀.

The species is only known from the Andamans. It is easily recognised, for which reason I have chosen it as the type of the new generic name.

2. *Meganthribus childreni* Gray (1832).

Pengalengan, West Java, 4000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♀.

In true *childreni* the elytra are distinctly depressed along the suture. The sterna bear lateral patches, which vary from orange to greyish yellow and are more or less bordered with grey. The central portion of the pro- and mesosterna is black, with the exception of the mesosternal process. The groove along the apical margin of the metasternum is very deep; it curves forward medianly, but is not angulate, not encroaching upon the intercoxal process of the metasternum.

The following insect is possibly a form of *childreni*, but as the new insect, according to the van de Poll collection, also occurs on Java, the home of *childreni*, it is advisable to treat it for the present as a distinct species.

3. *Meganthribus euspilus* spec. nov.

♂♀. *M. childreni* valde affinis, prothorace elytrisq. latioribus, elytris ad suturam vix impressis, interstitiis alternis conspicue albo et nigro tessellatis, pronoto albo guttato.

Manna, Sumatra (M. Knappert); 1 ♂ (type).

Telaga Bodas, Garoet Preanger, Java, 4000—5000 ft., i. 1891 (J. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

In the Tring Museum also from Perak and Bolok-Baros, Medan, Sumatra.

The upperside uniformly and densely pubescent tawny-olive, usually more olive than tawny, with prominent black and white markings. The white spots on the elytra more numerous than in *M. childreni*, especially in the sutural interspace. The base of the second segment of the foretarsus conspicuously white like that of the first segment, but the white colouring more restricted. The abdomen of the same yellow tint as the sterna, with conspicuous white lateral dots, the bases of the segments also being white.

I should have treated this form as a geographical race of *M. childreni*, if it was not for the Javan specimens in coll. van de Poll. The labelling of the two examples, however, may be erroneous: at any rate, it would be desirable to see the record from Java confirmed.

4. *Meganthribus atopus* spec. nov.

♀. Etiam affinis *M. childreni*, cujus varietas geographica verisimiliter est. Supra fulvo-olivaceo pubescens, albo guttatus, prothorace lineis duabus angustissimis valde interruptis nigris ornato, elytris ad suturam vix depressis, interstitio suturali sparsim albo vix nigro guttato, abdomine utrinque duabus seriebus guttarum albarum ornato.

Tondano, Minahassa, North Celebes; 1 ♀.

The black markings are less numerous and also smaller than in *M. childreni* and *euspilus*, being partly suppressed by the greater development of the tawny-olive pubescence. The white markings stand out very distinctly; those on the thorax are smaller than in the forms mentioned, the central spot being elongate-

ovate, and there being no white pubescence at the dorsal carina. On the elytra both the white and black markings are restricted in number; the sutural space bears some white dots, but all its black spots are suppressed; the white lateral spot situated behind the shoulder is circular and wider than one interspace. The sterna bear conspicuous and sharply defined white spots. The abdomen is coloured like the sterna; the pubescence at the bases of the segments is not white, but there is a rounded spot near the base of segments 2—4, about half-way between the centre and the lateral row of white spots. The second foretarsal segment has hardly any white pubescence at the base, and the white colouring is also not much in evidence on segments 7 and 8 of the antenna.

5. *Meganthribus nubilus* Jord. (1898).

Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N.E. Sumatra (Dr. B. Hagen); 1 ♂.

Brunei, N. Borneo; 1 ♂.

Kina-Balu, N. Borneo; 1 ♀.

A shorter and broader species than *M. childreni*. The apical transverse groove of the metasternum is almost obsolete in between the midcoxae, being here distinctly angulate. The transverse fold behind the groove of the mesosternum is narrower than in *M. childreni*, *euspilus* and *atopus*, and the groove behind the forecoxae deeper.

6. *Meganthribus pupa* Jord. (1895).

Luzon; 1 ♂.

Mindoro (Dr. Platen); 1 ♂.

Davao, Mindanao (Dr. Platen); 1 ♂.

Salibaboe, Talaut Is., March (W. Doherty); 2 ♂♂.

Ilat, Boeroe, January (W. Doherty); 2 ♂♂.

Kairatoe, West Ceram, ii.—iii. 1892 (Martin); 1 ♀.

A robust species. The metasternum has no groove at the apex between the midcoxae. The mesosternum is rather coarsely punctured in front of the coxae on the neck-like portion fitted into the prothorax.

The pair described by me as *whiteheadi* (1895), from North Luzon, appears to be a variety, perhaps a geographical one, of *M. pupa*.

The above example from Mindoro, the only one I have seen, is more elongate than the specimens we have from other places, and the two grooves of the pronotum are a trifle deeper.

The mesosternal process is rather strongly convex in the specimens from the Philippine and Talaut Islands, with the exception of the above examples from Luzon and Mindanao.

Mecotropis Lac. (1867).

The genus consists of three sections, which are apparently well-defined. The van de Poll collection contains examples of the majority of the species.

A. Median groove of rostrum continued on the frons; anterior margin of eye straight.

1. *Mecotropis variegatus* Oliv. (1795).

Leitimor, Amboina, x.—xii. 1897; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Occurs also on Buru.

2. *Mecotropis insignis* Pasc. (1860).

Leitimor, Amboina, x.-xii. 1897 ; 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Leitimor, Amboina, xii. 1891 (Martin) ; 2 ♂♂.

Kainatoe, West Ceram, ii.-iii. 1892 (Martin) ; 6 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀.

Honiteto, West Ceram, iii. 1892 (Martin) ; 1 ♂.

Wahaai, North Ceram, iv. 1892 (Martin) ; 1 ♀.

3. *Mecotropis annulipes* Jord. (1911).

Brunei, Borneo ; 1 ♀.

4. *Mecotropis fruhstorferi* Jord. (1894).

South Java, 1500 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer) ; 1 ♂.

Senggoro, Res. Paseroean, Java (A. Koller) ; 3 ♂♂.

5. *Mecotropis similis* Jord. (1898).

Senggoro, Res. Paseroean, Java (A. Koller) ; 1 ♂.

Badagei, East Sumatra, 600 ft., iv.-vi. 1889 (I. Z. Kannegieter) ; 1 ♂.

6a. *Mecotropis caelestis caelestis* Jord. (1898).

Palawan ; 2 ♂♂.

The pubescence on the sides of the sterna is ochraceous in the two examples, which is not the case in the unique type-specimen from Samar.

6b. *Mecotropis caelestis megapsis* subsp. nov.

♀. Latior quam *M. c. caelestis*, colore nigro multo magis extenso.

Salibaoe, Talaut Is., iii. (W. Doherty) ; 1 ♀.

The markings of the upperside, especially on the elytra, are less blue than in the specimens from the Philippines, and much reduced, the network being much more open and almost everywhere interrupted. Apart from the borders to the eyes, the frons has no blue or greyish markings, and the occiput only bears a minute median spot. The scutellum has a black dot. The black colour is also more extended on the pygidium and under surface.

7. *Mecotropis pardalis* spec. nov.

♂. Niger, pube lutea dense vestitus, supra multis maculis nigris notatus, subtus sparsim nigro guttatus ; rostro cum fronte capitis sulco mediano instructo, antennarum articulis 3^o-8^o apice albo pubescentibus, tibiis brunneo-rubris.

Long. (cap. excl.) 11 mm.

Tondano, Minahassa, North Celebes, vii.-viii. 1899 ; 1 ♂.

The base of the femora and the entire tibiae are rather bright red, the antennal segments 6 to 9 (with the exception of the widened apical portion of 9) are similarly coloured, but have a browner tint. The apex of the first tarsal segment is pubescent-white like the apex of segments 3 to 8 of the antenna. The rostrum is about as long as it is broad near the apex, being shorter than in *M. variegatus* Oliv. (1795) ; its median groove is wide at the base of the rostrum and the beginning of the frons. The pronotum is shorter than in *M. variegatus*, being broadest a little in front of the

centre, and a trifle wider than it is long. The median portion of the notum is feebly elevate and bounded on each side by a slight though distinct depression. Scutellum luteous. The dots on the elytra are numerous and nearly all separated, each elytrum bearing a longitudinal row of three dorsal as well as three or four lateral spots, which are larger and irregular, being evidently composed of confluent dots. On the underside there are blackish brown dots at the sides of the sterna and abdomen, the latter bearing two rows from segment 2 to 4.

8. *Mecotropis icanus cordiger* subsp. nov.

♀. Pronoto pone tuberculum medianum haud punctato et elytrorum area apicali grisea antice ad suturam sinuata distinctus.

Soekaboemi, West Java, 2000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♀.

In the Tring Museum a second ♀ labelled Java.

B. Groove of rostrum continued on the frons. Eye sinuate.

9a. *Mecotropis maculosus brevirostris* Jord. (1894).

Hat, Boeroe, i. (W. Doherty); 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀.

Leitunor, Amboina, xii. 1891 (Martin); 1 ♀.

One of the ♂♂ is a peculiar aberration, the markings of the upperside being almost entirely obliterated with the exception of the median stripe on the head and pronotum.

9b. *Mecotropis maculosus maculosus* Pasc. (1860).

Kairatoe, West Ceram, ii.-iii. 1892 (Martin); 1 ♂.

Ilo, Ceram (C. Ribbe); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

This form bears a remarkably close likeness to *M. insignis* Pasc. (1860), while *brevirostris* resembles *M. variegatus* Oliv. (1795).

10. *Mecotropis spilosa* Jord. (1903).

Palawan; 1 ♀.

Resembles *M. caelestis* Jord. (1898), but the markings of the upperside are yellowish and the light-coloured parts of the underside and legs grey or nearly pure white, not blue as in *caelestis*.

11. *Mecotropis marmoreus* Jord. (1895).

Brunei, Borneo; 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀.

12. *Mecotropis whiteheadi mindorensis* subsp. nov.

♂ A *M. w. whiteheadi* differt vittis nigris pronoti extus valde irregularibus, elytrorum limbo griseo basali in vittam brevissimam suturalem duas guttas anteriores attingentem producto.

Mindoro (Dr. Platen); 1 ♂.

The clayish grey median stripe of the pronotum is slightly widened in the centre, and the lateral stripes invade the black dorsal areas in front of and behind the middle. The basal border of the elytra is slightly wider below the

shoulders than in *M. w. whiteheadi*, and is produced along the suture in between the dorsal spots, which are slightly connected with this short sutural stripe. The median spot of the elytrum is longer transversely than in *whiteheadi*.

C. Frons carinate. Eyes non-sinuate.

13. *Mecotropis arcifer* Jord. (1894).

Batjan; 1 ♀.

14. *Mecotropis pantherinus* Thoms. (1857).

Andai and Humboldt Bay, Dutch New Guinea (W. Doherty); 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀. Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay, German New Guinea (Kunzmann); 1 ♀.

Genus *Xenocerus* Schönh. (1833).

The numerous species fall into several natural groups which are distinguished by the different structure of the male antennae. It is not always easy to place a species, if it is only known from the ♀.

The genus is represented from Ceylon to the Solomon Islands, but in the Lesser Sunda Islands it is only known as far east as Alor, no specimens having been as yet recorded from Timor, Timorlaut and the islands in between.

1. *Xenocerus speciosus* Jord. (1898).

Kalim Bungo and Dyma, Northern Nias, second half of 1894, and from iii.-v. 1895 (R. Mitselike).

A long series of both sexes. The species varies but slightly. In one of the ♀♀ the black median patches of the elytra are only half the normal size.

2. *Xenocerus andamanensis* Jord. (1894).

Andaman Islands; 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀.

The sutural vitta slightly varies in width, and the postmedian dot, which is confluent with it, sometimes extends to the sixth interspace.

3. *Xenocerus saperdoides* Gyll. (1833).

This species varies geographically. The van de Poll collection contains two subspecies of it:

3a. *X. saperdoides saperdoides* Gyll. (1833).

Senggoro, Res. Pasoeroean, Java (A. Koller), Palaboean, Southern Java (H. Fruhstorfer), and Tji Solak, Wynkoopsbaai, Java; 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀.

The yellowish markings of the elytra are usually all united with one another, but the apical discal streak is sometimes disconnected.

3b. *X. saperdoides simplex* Jord. (1894).

Sintang, Borneo; 1 ♂.

Mana Riang, Palembang, 2000—3000 ft., April 1890 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Hili Madjedja, Northern Nias, late in 1895 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♂.

This form was originally described as a distinct species from a single North Bornean ♀. Although none of the ten specimens now before me from Dutch Borneo, Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, Cochinchina, and Nias agree exactly with that example, it appears to me advisable to keep these specimens under the name of *simplex* until further material from North Borneo proves the specimens of that district to conform to the type of *simplex*.

4. *Xenocerus mamillatus* Jord. (1903).

Kina-Balu, North Borneo; 1 ♀.

This specimen, as well as another ♀ in the Tring Museum from Malacca, is slenderer than the unique name-type from Pontianak, and the lateral lines on the prothorax and elytra are thinner.

5. *Xenocerus pictus* Kirsch (1877).

Perak (W. Doherty); 4 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀.

The species is only known from the Malay Peninsula.

6. *Xenocerus ornatus* Jord. (1897).

Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N.E. Sumatra (B. Hagen); 2 ♀♀.

I described the species from a single specimen in the Genoa Museum, but we have since received 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ from West Sumatra. In the above 2 ♀♀ obtained by Dr. Hagen the lateral stripes of the pronotum and the yellowish spots of the elytra are rather larger than in the West Sumatran examples.

This species is close to *X. pictus* Kirsch (1877), although it has a rather different facies on account of the punctures of the elytra being pubescent white.

7. *Xenocerus rectilineatus* Jord. (1894).

Darjiling; 1 ♂.

No locality; 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

8. *Xenocerus scalaris* Jord. (1894).

Davao, Mindanao (Dr. Platen); 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

9a. *Xenocerus barbicornis virgatus* subsp. nov.

♂. Vittis elytrorum latis, dorsali enim fascia transversa una, metasterno macula nigra laterali parva, abdomine in medio sparsim albescente.

Philippine Islands; 1 ♂ (apparently from coll. Semper).

The dorsal stripe of the elytrum is about as broad as the space which separates it from the sublateral stripe, and the transverse band is completely united with it, the black sutural space being spear-shaped and narrower than one dorsal interspace; the sublateral stripe is likewise broader than in true *barbicornis* and joins the outer branch of the dorsal stripe behind the shoulder-angle, the black subbasal dorsal swelling of the elytrum being completely encircled by white. The white spots of the pygidium extend from the base to the apex. The white lateral stripe of the

prosternum is broader than the black stripe situated above it, and the metasternum is entirely white with the exception of a median patch and a small round lateral spot.

9b. *Xenocerus barbicornis barbicornis* Gestro (1879).

Astrolabe Bay, German New Guinea (Rhode); 1 ♀.

Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay (Kunzmann); 1 ♀.

10. *Xenocerus variabilis* Pasc. (1860).

Kina-Balu, North Borneo; 1 ♂.

Brunei, Borneo; 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀.

Doesoulanden, Borneo (Wahnes); 1 ♀.

Mt. Marapok, Dent Province, Brit. North Borneo: 1 ♀.

Palawan; 1 ♂.

The brown markings are sometimes separated into more or less well-defined spots.

11. *Xenocerus mesites* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Supra nigro-brunneus, subtus albus, antennarum articulo 3^o in ♂ brevi atque 5^o piloso, in ♀ 4^o tribus precedentibus longitudine aequali; pronoto trivittato, elytris vitta suturali post medium biramosa, linea discali a basi ad medium extensa ad marginem basalem cum vitta suturali conjuncta atque pone basin in ramum brevem versus suturam directam dilatata, linea sublaterali aut interrupta aut completa luteo-albis signatis.

Long. (cap. excl.), 8.5—14 mm.

Ternate, *type*, in Mus. Tring; 4 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

Aru; 1 ♂ in Mus. Tring, and 2 ♀♀ in coll. van de Poll.

The specimens are very close to *X. conjunctus* Jord. (1895), from New Guinea, and perhaps only subspecifically distinct. However, the fifth segment of the antenna is pilose on the outside in the ♂♂ of *mesites*, while it is naked in the two ♂♂ which we have of *conjunctus*. Further material of *conjunctus* may prove that this difference does not hold good. In pattern *mesites* differs from *conjunctus* especially in two points. The discal line in the basal half of each elytrum is connected behind the base with the sutural stripe in *conjunctus*, while in *mesites* the line only bears a short branch which does not reach the sutural vitta; further, the lateral apical line ends at the sutural edge in *conjunctus* and at the apical edge in *mesites*. In both species the suture is narrowly edged with white posteriorly.

12. *Xenocerus platyzona* spec. nov.

♂. Niger, albonotatus, antennarum (♂) articulis 2^o et 5^o pilosis, pronoto trivittato, vittis antice posticeque abbreviatis, elytris fascia transversa latissima ad suturam antrorsum producta, maculis tribus una ad basin juxta humerum atque duabus in utroque elytro ante apicem sitis, linea parva suturali anteapicali.

Long. (cap. excl.): 15 mm.

Davao, Mindanao (Dr. Platen); 1 ♂.

(Closely resembles *X. latifasciatus* Jord. (1894) in pattern, but at once distinguished by the pilose second and fifth antennal segments (♂), the three white

stripes of the pronotum, the humeral spot of the elytra, the more elongate prothorax and elytra, etc.

The head bears a white lateral stripe above and below, the dorsal stripes being interrupted anteriorly between the eyes. The median stripe of the pronotum extends from near the apical margin to the carina and is narrowest in the centre; the side stripes are elongate bean-shaped, being shorter than the median stripe and narrowing somewhat posteriorly. The band of the elytra is broad at the suture, where it is produced forward to near the scutellum, its edges being sinuous; at the fourth line of punctures it occupies rather more than one-third the length of the elytra; in the black apical area there is a subapical transverse spot on each elytrum, and halfway between it and the band a sublateral dot. The pygidium has a triangular spot on each side. The prosternum bears a broad interrupted lateral stripe and in the central portion sparse white pubescence. The mesosternite has a lateral spot which occupies the whole epimerum and part of the episternum, also entering upon the episternum of the metathorax; moreover, there is in front of this spot a detached round one. The metasternum is sparsely pubescent white, the episternum and lateral portion of the sternum remaining black. The abdomen likewise bears white pubescence, which is condensed into sharply defined bands at the sides. The femora bear a black patch; the bases of tarsal segments 1, 2 and 4 are white.

13. *Xenocerus longicornis* Jord. (1894).

Tondano, Minahassa, North Celebes, vii.-viii. 1899; 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀.

14. *Xenocerus fimbriatus* Pasc. (1860).

Sintang, Dutch Borneo; 1 ♀.

Brunei, Borneo; 1 ♂.

15. *Xenocerus velutinus* Gestro (1876).

Korrido, Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea (Beccari); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, paratypes.

16. *Xenocerus everetti* Jord. (1894).

Brunei, North Borneo; 1 ♀.

Dyua, Northern Nias, iii.-v. 1894 (R. Mitschke) and Hili Madjedja, Central Nias, late in 1895 (I. Z. Kannegieter); a long series of both sexes.

One ♀ from Tondano, Minahassa, North Celebes, vii.-viii. 1899, which is a new record for this species.

A series from Senggoro, Res. Pasoeroean, Java (A. Koller) and South Java, 1500 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer).

The species does not seem to have split up into geographical races. The specimens vary remarkably in size, our largest example measuring 28 mm. in total length, and the smallest 12 mm.

17. *Xenocerus russatus* Jord. (1911).

Mt. Marupok, Dent Province, North Borneo; 1 ♀.

Pengaron, Martapoera, S.E. Borneo; 1 ♂.

18. *Xenocerus fruhstorferi* Jord. (1894).

Sukabumi, West Java, 2000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀.

19. *Xenocerus decemguttatus* Jord. (1895).

Goenoeng Talang, Padang Bovenlanden, Sumatra, early 1899; 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Goenoeng Agoeng, Palembang, Sumatra, 4000-5000 ft., August 1890 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♀.

20. *Xenocerus tephrus* spec. nov.

♂. Niger, capite eum rostro et pygidio luteo-pubescentibus, scutello eodem colore, pronoto et elytris omnino cinereis absque signaturis, antennis simplicibus segmento 3^o brevi.

Long. (cap. excl.) 15 mm.

Perak (W. Doherty); 1 ♂.

Not very nearly allied to any of the other known species, and easily recognised by the uniformly ashy grey pronotum and elytra.

The head and rostrum are yellowish clay-colour above with a black median stripe, and bear a patch of the same pubescence underneath at the sides. The antenna is entirely black, non-pubescent with the exception of the last two segments, which bear minute hairs; segment 3 short, 2 to 9 more or less compressed, granulose, sulcate on the inner side. Prothorax much longer than broad. Elytra broadly depressed at the suture, impressed on the declivous apical area near the suture and somewhat less strongly outwardly, so that a very obtuse ridge is formed on each elytrum.

The underside is pubescent ashy grey; the centre of the prosternum bare of pubescence, convex and studded with granules. The tibiae and tarsal segments are black at the apices.

21. *Xenocerus fastuosus* Gestro (1876).

Korido, Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea (Beccari); 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, paratypes.

22. *Xenocerus bicinctus* Jord. (1894).

Salibaboe, Talaut Islands, March (W. Doherty); 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀.

23. *Xenocerus latifasciatus* Jord. (1894).

Manila (Semper); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

24. *Xenocerus epomis* spec. nov.

♀. Nigro-velutinus, antenna cylindrica, capite albo-bivittato, prothorace vitta media abbreviata atque macula subovata dorso-laterali albis notato, elytris plaga magna humerali, fascia transversa completa postmediana guttaque apicali primuliis ornatis, prosterno fascia transversa, mesepimero macula angusta, metasternoque fascia transversa in medio interrupta albis signatis, segmentis abdominalibus 2^o-4^o ad apicem atque pedibus plus minusve griseo-albis.

Long. (cap. excl.) 11.5 mm.

Salibaboe, Talant Islands, iii. (W. Doherty) : 1 ♀.

Similar to *X. bicinctus* Jord. (1894), from the same locality, but differs in the pronotum bearing a white median stripe, the elytra a large shoulder-patch in place of a subbasal band, the broad white transverse bands on the pro- and metasterna, the diffuse but broad borders to the third and fourth abdominal sternites, etc.

The white stripes on the head reach to the apex of the rostrum; they are narrowed, but not interrupted, on the anterior portion of the frons. The bases of segments 4 and 5 of the antenna and the entire segments 7 and 8 are white. The median stripe of the pronotum tapers at both ends and reaches neither apex nor base, being centrally as broad as the space which separates it from the dorso-lateral spot. This spot is slightly yellow behind, elliptical, with the upper edge almost straight, its longitudinal diameter being a little longer than the distance of the spot from the apical margin.

The yellow colour of the markings of the elytra may be an individual character; the humeral patch extends to the first row of punctures, not counting the scutellar row, and its posterior edge is almost semicircular, but somewhat ragged; the humeral angle itself black; the postmedian band broader than in *X. bicinctus* and the apical spot touches the apical margin. The pygidium bears a small spot on each side at the base.

The band of the prosternum is almost interrupted in the centre and extends laterally to the subbasal depression, being traversed by a black line from the coxa upwards, the line corresponding to the meral suture. The elongate lateral spot on the mesosternite does not quite occupy the entire epimerum. The transverse fascia of the metasternite is broad and in the centre rather widely interrupted. The abdominal sternite 2 bears sparse white pubescence near the apical margin, while the next two segments have a broad but somewhat diffuse band from side to side.

The legs are entirely but not very densely pubescent greyish white, with black apices to the tibiae and to the tarsal segments.

25a. *Xenocerus lacrymans lacrymans* Thoms. (1857).

Andai, Roon and Kapanr, Dutch New Guinea (W. Doherty) : 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀
Ureiuning, Aru Islands (C. Ribbe); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

26. *Xenocerus striatus* Jord. (1894).

Davao, Mindanao (Dr. Platen); 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

One of the ♂♂ agrees with the type, while the other five examples approach *X. compressicornis* Jord. (1894), the sutural vitta being continued obliquely to the outer margin. It is probable that *striatus* and *compressicornis* are forms of one geographically and individually variable species.

27. *Xenocerus cinctus* Jord. (1894).

Toli-Toli, North Celebes, xi.-xii. 1895 (H. Fruhstorfer) ; 1 ♂.

The specimen agrees with the examples from Amboina, whence came the nomenclotype and the other specimens which I have seen.

28. *Xenocerus arciferus* Blanch. (1853).

Honitetoë, West Ceram, iii. 1892 (Martin); 1 ♂.

Hat, Boeroë, i. (W. Doherty); 1 ♂.

In the example from Boeroë (= Barn) the subapical white bar is absent. The single other specimen in the Tring Museum from that island, but from an altitude of about 3000 ft., is a ♀ in which the bar is present. The example from the coast (Hat) represents perhaps a distinct subspecies.

29. *Xenocerus niveofasciatus* Gestro (1876).

Mafor, Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea (Beccari); 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, paratypes.

30. *Xenocerus corae* Gestro (1876).

Andai, Dutch New Guinea (W. Doherty); 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀.

Andai, viii. 1892 (d'Albertis); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, paratypes.

31. *Xenocerus laevicollis* Jord. (1894).

Mt. Marapok, Dent Province, Brit. North Borneo; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Bruuei, North Borneo; 3 ♂♂.

32. *Xenocerus licheneus* spec. nov.

♀. Niger, densissime luteo-albo pubescens, antennis haud penicillatis, prothorace tribus vittis nigris quarum media lata ornato, elytris macula semicirculari scutellari, altera laterali submediana atque area apicali nigris notatis, segmento ultimo ventrali atro.

Long. (cap. excl.): 15 mm.

Hili Madjedja, North Nias, x.-xii. 1895 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♀.

In facies similar to *X. speciosus* Jord. (1898), but quite different in the structure of the antenna and the position of the black markings. I expect the ♂-antenna to have the third segment long, as in *X. flagellatus*.

Antenna black, the bases of segments 4 and 5 and the entire segments 7 and 8 white, 2 and 3 equal in length, 4 and 5 slightly compressed, pubescence appressed, smooth. The black central stripe of the pronotum rounded at the sides, slightly narrower in front than behind, the median depression only distinct posteriorly, the black lateral stripe enclosing the carina of even width from apex to base, about half the width of the buffish white dorso-lateral stripe. The basal spot surrounding the scutellum semicircular, velvety black like the other markings of the upperside, reaching nearly to the second line of punctures not counting the scutellar line; scutellum also black; a submedian patch extending from near the third line of punctures to the lateral margin, where it is broadest, its anterior edge sinuous, posterior edge obliquely incurved dorsally; declivous apical area entirely velvety black, the longitudinal diameter of this patch about as long as the distance from the submedian spot, the patch slightly denticulate, with a larger tooth in second line of punctures, a triangular sinus upon suture, an incision near margin and a linear marginal projection extending to near median spot.

Median portion of mesosternite exclusive of intercoxal process black, anterior

side of midcoxa brown. Legs pubescent like body, the chitin of the tibiae slightly reddish, the tibiae and tarsal segments 1 and 4 at apex, and tarsal segments 2 and 3 entirely black.

33. *Xenocerus discrepans* Jord. (1895).

Southern Palawan (J. Waterstradt); 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ ♀.

The third segment of the ♂-antenna is long, as in *X. flagellatus* Fahrs. (1839).

34. *Xenocerus humeralis* Gestro (1876).

Korido, Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea, iv. 1875 (Beccari); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, paratypes.

35. *Xenocerus sambawanus* Jord. (1895).

Aroe Hassa, Sambawa, 2000—5000 ft., ix.—x. (W. Doherty); 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ ♀.
Tambora, Sambawa (H. Fruhstorfer); 3 ♂ ♂ and 4 ♀ ♀.

36. *Xenocerus puncticollis* Jord. (1894).

“Philippines”; 1 ♀.

37a. *Xenocerus equestris umbrinus* Jord. (1898).

Gani, Halmahera (W. Doherty); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

37b. *Xenocerus equestris equestris* Pasc. (1860).

Ureinning, Aroe Islands (C. Ribbe); 2 ♂ ♂ and 1 ♀.

This insect and *X. olivaceus* Motsch. (1874) appear to be geographical forms of the same species. As the name *equestris* has priority, it has to be taken as the name for the entire species instead of *olivaceus*.

37c. *Xenocerus equestris senex* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. A subspecies *X. e. equestris* dicta vitta suturali interrupta distinguendus.

Key Islands (Planten); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Upperside more grey than in *X. e. equestris*. The three stripes of the pronotum practically alike in width, narrowed frontad. The basal margin of the elytra greyish white; the discal streak one-third the length of the elytra; the sutural streak narrow at the base, then interrupted for a short distance, the transverse branches somewhat angulate behind and only extending to the eighth interspace; no lateral line.

In ♂ the base of segment 4 of the antenna and the proximal half of 5 white, 10 quite black (in our only example); in ♀ the extreme tip of 7 and the whole of 8 white, as are also more or less the bases of 2 to 7, particularly 4 and 5.

37d. *Xenocerus equestris toliensis* Jord. (1898).

Toli-Toli, North Celebes, November—December 1895 (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♀.

37e. *Xenocerus equestris olivaceus* Motsch. (1874).

Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay, German New Guinea (Kunzmann); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.
Milne Bay, British New Guinea; 1 ♂.

37f. *Xenocerus equestris australicus* Jord. (1895).

Somerset, Cape York, i. 1875 (d'Albertis); 1 ♀.

38. *Xenocerus aluensis* Jord. (1895).

Shortland Islands, Solomons (C. Ribbe); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

39. *Xenocerus suturalis* Jord. (1904).

Jobi Island, Geelvink Bay (W. Doherty); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

40. *Xenocerus punctatus* Jord. (1894).

Bua-Kraeng, South Celebes, 5000 ft., February 1896 (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Patunung, South Celebes, January 1896 (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♀.

41. *Xenocerus acosmetus* spec. nov.

♂. Niger, supra pube fulvo-olivacea, subtus grisea tectus, capite luteo-albo trivittato, pronoto et elytris band vittatis, his macula humerali nigra, altera mediana transversa nigro-brunnea in utroque elytro, atque fascia communi postice diffusa nigro-brunnea ad apicem declivem sita notatis; pygidio vitta media sat indistincta brunneo-nigra. Antennarum articulo 3^o in ♂ longo.

Long. (cap. excl.): 14 mm.

Palawan; 1 ♂.

The antenna is similar to that of *flagellatus* in the third segment being long. The species is unlike any other in pattern. The scutellum is luteous grey, as is also the basal edge of the elytra, particularly near the shoulders. The brown median spot of the elytra is diffuse in front, rounded behind, and reaches neither suture nor lateral margin: the brown transverse fascia placed at the beginning of the apical declivity is practically straight, slightly narrower than the median spot, and does not quite reach the lateral margin. The tarsal segments have black apices as usual.

42. *Xenocerus deletus* Pas. (1860).

Banguay Is. (J. Waterstradt); 1 ♀.

Mt. Marapok, Dent Province, British North Borneo; 2 ♂♂.

Brunei, Borneo; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Doesonlanden, Dutch Borneo (C. Wahnes); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Bedagei, East Sumatra, 600 ft., iv.-vi. 1889 (I. Z. Kannegieter); 1 ♂.

Perak (W. Doherty); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

43. *Xenocerus flagellatus* Fahr. (1839).

Mt. Tjikorai and Pengalengan, West Java, 4000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 7 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀.

Southern Java, 1500 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♀.

Tengger Mts., East Java, 2000 ft. (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♀.

Tji Solak, Wynkoopsbaai (Grelak); 1 ♂.

Senggoro, Res. Pasoeroean (A. Koller); 1 ♂.

Djembea, Res. Besoeki, 1300—2500 ft. (Möllinger); 1 ♂.

The white markings of the elytra are very variable in size, shape and number. In the majority of specimens the postmedian transverse band is interrupted on each elytrum; in a large number of examples, especially ♀♀, it is complete, and in one of our ♂♂ it is reduced to a single spot situated on the suture. The discal longitudinal streak is sometimes joined to this band. The lateral line is occasionally continuous from the shoulder to the apical angle.

44. *Xenocerus semiluctuosus* Blanch. (1853).

Kairatoo, West Ceram, ii.-iii. 1892 (Martin); 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀.

Ilo, Ceram (C. Ribbe); 1 ♀.

Wahaai, North Ceram, iv. 1892 (Martin); 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀.

Roemasosae-Pasania, Central Ceram, iii.-iv. 1892 (Martin); 3 ♂♂.

Saparoea, Uliassers, i. 1892 (Martin); 3 ♂♂.

Hitu, Amboina, xii. 1892 (Martin); 1 ♀.

Leitimor, Amboina, x.-xii. 1897; 5 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀.

Boeano, iii. 1892 (Martin); 1 ♀.

In the ♂♂ from Saparoea the basal half of the elytra is white for the greater part, which is not the case to that extent in any of our examples from Ceram and Amboina.

45. *Xenocerus buruanus* Jord. (1898).

Kajeli, Boeroe, v.-vi. 1892 (Martin); 4 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

Ilat, Boeroe, i. (W. Doherty); 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀.

Interior of Boeroe, v. 1892 (Martin); 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

Tifoe Bay, South Boeroe, vi. 1892 (Martin); 1 ♂.

Waë Kibo, Boeroe, v. 1892 (Martin); 1 ♀.

The transverse postmedian band of the elytra is often produced forward at the suture, but does not reach the basal sutural streak in any of the forty odd specimens before me. The thin white lines situated in the basal half of the elytra vary in length and distinctness.
