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Publisher: Taylor & Francis

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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 4

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah10>

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Published online: 13 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: Francis P. Pascoe F.L.S. (1875) IX.—Notes on coleoptera, with descriptions of new genera and species.—Part III, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 4*, 15:85, 59-73, DOI: [10.1080/00222937508681025](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937508681025)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937508681025>

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IX.—Notes on Coleoptera, with Descriptions of new Genera and Species.—Part III. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

[Plate VIII.]

List of Genera and Species.

PRIONIDÆ.	MONOCHAMINÆ.
PRIONINÆ.	Monochamus fulvicornis.
Miocydus (<i>n. g.</i>) prionoides.	— acanthias.
CLOSTERINÆ.	CEROPLESINÆ.
Elaptus brevicornis.	Eunithera (<i>n. g.</i> for <i>Thysia</i> viduata).
COLPODERINÆ.	Ceroplesis sumptuosa.
Eudianodes Swanzyi.	— aulica.
CERAMBYCIDÆ.	PHRYNETINÆ.
CEMINÆ?	Psycholupis (<i>n. g.</i>) Fahræi.
Ectinope (<i>n. g.</i>) spinicollis.	HEBESECINÆ.
PHORACANTHINÆ.	Hebeseccis anisocera.
Tryphocharia Mastersii.	— cristata.
STRONGYLURINÆ.	PROTORHOPALINÆ.
Lygesis mendica.	Protorhopala elegans.
URACANTHINÆ.	NIPHONINÆ.
Uracanthus strigosus.	Praonetha Dohrnii.
Emenica (<i>n. g.</i>) nigripennis.	Chaetostigma (<i>n. g.</i>) casta.
PYTHEINÆ?	Corrhenes grisella.
Titurius (<i>n. g.</i>) calcaratus.	— fulva.
LAMIIDÆ.	— cruciata.
DORCADIONINÆ.	Symphyletes torquatus.
Corestetha (<i>n. g.</i>) insularis.	Achriotypa (<i>n. g.</i>) basalis.
	Rhytiphora latifasciata.
	Penthea melanosticta.
	PERICOPTINÆ.
	Bebelis picta.
	— acuta.

MIOCYDUS.

(Prioninæ.)

Priono affinis, sed *clypeo* fronte continuato, *labro* invisio, *antennis* serratis, et *tarsis* brevioribus.

The lip, except a few stiff hairs fringing its anterior margin, is quite hidden by the clypeus, which is not marked off from the front by any line or impression as in *Prionus*. The antennæ have all the joints from the fifth to the tenth inclusive dilated on one side towards the apex. My specimen appears to be a male.

Miocydus prionoïdes. Pl. VIII. fig. 9.

M. nitide castaneus, subtus rufo-brunneus, supra irregulariter sat dense punctatus; vertice capitis longitudinaliter canaliculato; prothorace latitudine duplo longiore, utrinque bispinoso, angulis anticis rotundato, basi apiceque evidenter marginato; scutello sat brevi, subseutiformi; elytris lateraliter gradatim angustioribus, tenuiter elevato-lineatis, apice late rotundatis; antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis, illis corpore brevioribus; sternis fulvo-hirsutis. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Elaptus brevicornis. Pl. VIII. fig. 8.

E. fuscus, vel rufo-castaneus, omnino tenuiter pubescens; antennis (♂) dimidium elytrorum paulo superantibus, (♀) multo brevioribus; oculis infra haud approximatis; prothorace tenuiter punctato; scutello apice late rotundato; elytris sat vage punctatis, singulis lineis tribus modice elevatis munitis; corpore infra pedibusque pilis fulvescentibus longiusculis vestitis. Long. (♂) 8, (♀) 9 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

This species differs from *E. simulator* in the smaller eyes, less approximate beneath, in the shorter antennæ, which in the male of that species extend to the end of the elytra, and in the much broader prothorax.

Eudianodes Swanzyi. Pl. VIII. fig. 7.

This species was shortly described by me in the 'Proceedings of the Entomological Society,' 1868, p. xiv. It is about 11 lines long, glossy black, inclining to a very deep chestnut-brown, with a fulvous trilobed patch on the prothorax. It differs generically from *Colpoderus*, *inter alia*, in its broader flat mesosternum and simple tibiæ; that is to say, they are not carinated along the external edge, nor is the external apical angle bidentate as in *Colpoderus*. I owe my specimen (the only one I have seen, and apparently a female) to Mr. Swanzey, whose collector took it at Cape-Coast Castle.

ECTINOPE.

(Eminæ?)

Caput breve, inter antennas excavatum; *clypeus* latus, apice truncatus; *labrum* transversum. *Oculi* laterales, suboblongi, medio-criter emarginati. *Palpi* maxillares longiores. *Antennæ* setacæ, corpore vix longiores; articulo basali brevi, subcylindrico, tertio longiusculo, cæteris brevibus, subæqualibus. *Prothorax* elongatus,

supra inæquatus. *Scutellum* scutiforme. *Elytra* angusta, prothorace paulo latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* incrassata, intermediae et posticae subpedunculatae; *tibiae* apice calcaratae; *tarsi* breves. *Coxae* anticae et intermediae subglobosae, haud contiguæ. *Mesosternum* horizontale. *Abdomen* corneum, segmentis longitudine fere æqualibus.

Mr. Masters has sent me a single specimen of this new form, apparently a male. So far as I have been able to examine it without dissection it appears to me to belong to the *Ceminæ*, a subfamily whose genera are mostly highly specialized. I can say nothing of its affinities, except that its eyes are like those of *Ciopera*, and that in habit it resembles *Neocorus ibidionoides*. Its anterior cotyloid cavities appear to be open behind; but of this I am not quite sure: a remarkable peculiarity is the erect spine on each side of the prothorax at the base, (owing to its direction) not noticeable in the figure.

Ectinope spinicollis. Pl. VIII. fig. 3.

E. anguste elongata, fulvo-testacea, sparse pilosa; capite prothoraceque creberrime punctulatis, hoc latitudine fere duplo longiore, postice paulo angustiore, dorso tuberculis quinque, scil. duobus pone medium sitis, duobus præbasalibus, altero intermedio, basi utrinque spina valida erecta armato; elytris paulo depressis, confertim punctatis, spatiis inter puncta subgranuliformibus, apicibus rotundatis; corpore infra subnitido. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Sydney.

Tryphocharia Mastersii.

T. depressa, rufo-brunnescens, pone basin elytrorum subfasciatim fulvescens, vage pilosa; capite sat rude crebre, occipite subcorrugato-punctato; antennis (♀) corpore manifeste brevioribus; prothorace minus depresso, subtransverso, supra leviter vel fere obsolete punctato, tuberculis quinque indeterminatis instructo, lateraliter leviter tuberculato; scutello subtriangulari; elytris subnitidis, sat crebre punctatis, punctis ad apicem gradatim fere evanescentibus, apice singulorum breviter bispinoso; corpore infra pedibusque sat sparse griseo pilosis; femoribus in medio parum incrassatis. Long. 19 lin.

Hab. Victoria (Melbourne).

The genus *Tryphocharia* was not adopted by Lacordaire, who, as he afterwards wrote me, was completely mistaken in his identification of the species on which it was founded*,

* In another case I noticed that in his collection at Liège the genus *Allotisis* was represented by a small specimen of *Phoracantha senio*; there were two or three other *Longicornis* (and there might have been more) which were also wrongly named.

and whose intention it was to publish omissions and corrections in a Supplement *. This fine species finds its nearest ally in *T. Odewahnii*, from which it differs in its bispinous and less closely punctured elytra, the slightly thickened femora, the tubercle (not spine) at the sides of the prothorax, &c. Judging from *T. Odewahnii*, there is not much difference in the length of the antennæ in the two sexes.

Lygesis mendica.

L. nitide castanea, postice pallidior, sparse griseo-pilosa; capite antice leviter producto; prothorace latitudine sesquilingiore, sat sparse irregulariter punctulato; scutello dense griseo-villoso; elytris longiusculis, basi sparse punctatis; femoribus modice clavatis. Long. 4-4½ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Rope's Creek).

Closely allied to *L. cylindricollis*; but the elytra considerably longer, and the prothorax much less punctured; the punctures, however, are only to be seen in abraded examples.

Uracanthus strigosus.

U. silaceus, pilis fulvo-griseis vittatim vestitus; capite modice elongato; mandibulis apice nigris; palpis ferrugineis; prothorace latitudine paulo longiore, utrinque in medio fortiter calloso; elytris prothorace fere quinquies longioribus, apicibus introrsum emarginatis bispinosis, spina suturali et exteriori fortiter productis; corpore infra pedibusque sat dense adperso-villosis. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Rope's Creek).

This species is readily distinguished by its fulvous-grey hairy stripes, the intervals naked; the prothorax is shorter than in the other species, and with a larger lateral callus.

EMENICA.

(*Uracanthinæ.*)

Caput antice elongato-quadratum, inter antennis sulcatum; *clypeus* magnus; *labrum* breve. *Oculi* mediocres, leviter emarginati. *Antennæ* lineares, subvalidæ, corpore longiores, articulo basali breviusculo, tertio longitudine fere æquali, cæteris longioribus, apice (ultimo excepto) obliquis. *Prothorax* oblongus, subcylindricus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* elongata, basi prothorace vix latiora, lateribus subparallelis, apicibus rotundatis. *Pedes*

* In the 'Genera' (ix. p. 411, note) we are told that we should find this Supplement at the end of the volume; but at his lamented death it could not have been in a state for publication.

breves; *femora* modice incrassata; *tarsi* lineares. *Coxæ* anticæ subglobosæ, haud contiguæ. *Mesosternum* horizontale. *Abdomen* elytra superans.

Lacordaire places Uracanthinæ in one and Stenoderinæ in the other of the two "sections" into which he divides his "Cerambycides vrais Sylvains," the former having coarsely, the latter (with certain exceptions) finely faceted eyes; *Emenica*, therefore, will go with the former.

Emenica nigripennis. Pl. VIII. fig. 2.

E. brunneo-rufa, pedibus infuscatis, elytris (basi exceptis) nigris; capite confertim punctato; antennis fuscis, articulis tribus basilibus nitidis, cæteris tomentosis; prothorace confertim rude punctato, in medio linea longitudinali impresso; elytris crebre punctatis, singulis lineis duabus parum elevatis munitis; corpore infra fulvo-testaceo; metasterno infuscato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

TITURIUS.

(*Pytheinæ*?)

Caput subverticale, productum; frons lata, planiuscula. *Oculi* profunde emarginati. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo fusiformi, apice obtuso. *Antennæ* corpore breviores, 11-articulatæ, extorsum crassiores; articulo basali obconico, tertio quartoque æqualibus. *Prothorax* vix transversus, utrinque callosus, supra æquatus. *Elytra* subdepressa, elongata, parallela, prothorace paulo latiora. *Pedes* breves; *femora* parum incrassata; *tibiæ* teretes; *tarsi* subangusti, articulo ultimo elongato, unguiculis divaricatis. *Coxæ* anticæ globosæ, sejunctæ, vix exsertæ. *Pectus* ante coxas transverse constricto-sulcatum. *Corpus* angustum, pilis volatilibus munitum.

I have only a single specimen of this interesting Longicorn, which I refer, although with some hesitation, to the *Pytheinæ*. I adopt the term "*pili volatiles*" after Schiödte for the long, slender, erect hairs sometimes found clothing the body, and often also the legs. The Danish author is of opinion that they facilitate flight by giving a greater circumference without increasing weight in the same degree. Would they not rather have a contrary effect? The spur on the hind *tibiæ* is possibly a sexual character.

Titurius calcaratus.

T. elongatus, capite antennisque chalybeatis, illo rude crebre punctato; prothorace æneo-micante, rude punctato; scutello nigro, transverso, apice rotundato; elytris chalybeatis, basi rufis, irregulariter rude punctatis; corpore infra nitide æneo, vage punctulato;

femoribus rufis; tibiis tarsisque subchalybeatis; tibiis posticis apice supra spinoso-productis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Rope's Creek).

CORESTETHA.

(Dorcadioninæ.)

Caput parvum, inter antennis latum, fronte transversa; *labrum* amplum, antice rotundatum. *Oculi* late emarginati, fortiter granulati. *Antennæ* corpore vix longiores, articulo basali subpyriformi, tertio longiusculo, recto, cæteris gradatim brevioribus. *Prothorax* oblongus, cylindricus, capite haud latior. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* oblonga, prothorace haud latiora. *Pedes* breves; *femora* valida; *tibiæ* omnes breves, intermediae profunde emarginatae, posteriores haud compressæ. *Coxæ* anticæ globosæ, sejunctæ. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* elongata. *Abdomen* segmento basali duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore.

Closely allied to *Mesolita*; but while the posterior tibiæ are scarcely as long as the tarsus, and terete, in *Mesolita* they are twice as long and compressed. The eyes have fewer facets than in any other species I have examined: in *Mesolita transversa* they are rather finely, while in *M. lineolata* they are somewhat coarsely faceted. This is therefore one of those genera in which the facets of the eyes have only a specific value. The species described below varies in the testaceous becoming more or less of a smoky brown, like the general colour.

Corestetha insularis.

C. angusta, infuscata, subtiliter pubescens, supra confertim tenuiter punctulata; capite antice transverso; antennis testaceis, nigro annulatis, articulo basali oblongo-pyriformi; prothorace latitudine sesquilongiore; elytris fere obsolete striatis, fasciis duabus subtestaceis, aliquando ad suturam interruptis, una basali, altera pone medium, obsitis; pedibus subtestaceis, vel infuscatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lin.

Hab. Eclipse Island.

Monochamus fulvicornis.

M. angustus, fuscus; antennis (σ) corpore plus duplo longioribus, clare fulvis, articulo basali excepto; capite griseo-pubescente, impunctato, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato; tuberculis antenniferis validis; prothorace transverso, in medio leviter punctulato, spina laterali minus robusto; elytris modice elongatis, postice angustioribus, apicibus rotundatis, supra fere æquatis, modice punctulatis; corpore infra pedibusque breviter griseo tomentosus; tibiis anticis haud elongatis, flexuosis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Japan (Nagasaki).

This species was taken many years ago by Mr. Whitely, and was unknown to Mr. Lewis, who has formed extensive collections in Japan. I think it may be placed after *M. variolaris*.

Monochamus acanthias.

M. robustus, pube sericante griseo-fulvescente tectus; capite antice punctis perpauca impresso; antennis (♂) corpore plus duplo longioribus, 12-articulatis, pallidis, nigro-annulatis; prothorace valde transverso, sparse punctulato; elytris ampliatis, postice angustioribus, apicibus angulo exteriore spina elongata armatis, supra inæquatis, oblique biplagiatis saturatoribus, irregulariter sparse punctatis; corpore subtus pedibusque dense flavidulo-pubescentibus; tibiis anticis vix elongatis, flexuosis. Long. 12 lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Manning River).

The nearest allies of this species appear to be *M. argutus* and *M. solatus*; the latter, which has a dull mottled greyish pubescence, has I believe been also taken at Cape York. The other Australian species have the apices of the elytra rounded. In this species the spine is comparatively unusually long and slender, and is directed towards the median line of the body. The tendency of the antennæ to form a twelfth joint by the division of the eleventh is shown in many species by a dark ring, at about two thirds of the length of the latter, simulating a joint; in this case, though it may not be invariable, the separation is well marked. I have adhered to the original generic name as it was used by Latreille, Serville, and others. *Monohammus* (from *μόνος* and *ἄμμα*) has no application, and is only misleading; and if such be its derivation, I take it that the orthography should be *Monammus*.

EUNITHERA.

(Ceroplesinæ.)

A *Thysia* differt articulo basali antennarum cicatricoso, unguiculis divergentibus; mesosternum elevatum, antice productum.

The type *Thysia viduata* * (Pl. VIII. fig. 4) is apparently so closely allied to *Thysia* that, notwithstanding its differently formed mesosternum, I had no hesitation in placing it in that genus. Since, however, the appearance of Lacordaire's ninth volume I have reexamined it, and find that two important characters in the classification of that author, viz. the relative position of the claws to one another and the cicatrix of the basal joint of the antennæ, would not strictly permit it to

* *Antè*, Annals, ser. 4, vol. iv. p. 208.

remain even in the same subfamily. There are, however, in my opinion cases, as in this, in which a character becomes almost purely arbitrary: in the species before us the exceptional characters are sufficiently recognized by generic distinction*.

Ceroplesis sumptuosa.

C. oblonga, nigra, supra pube tenuissima alba parce adspersa, infra nitida, pilis brevibus volitantibus induta; capite inter oculos profunde sulcato, tuberibus antenniferis alte elevatis; antennis (♂) corpore sesquolongioribus, (♀) parum longioribus; prothorace transverse tumido, utrinque in mare subbituberculato, punctis paucis irregulariter adperso, tomento brunneo-miniato dense tecto; scutello valde transverso, postice rotundato; elytris prothorace plus triplo longioribus, bronzino-nigris, basi rugoso-punctatis, postice punctis sensim minoribus et minus confertis, fasciis duabus determinatis integris invicem atque a basi æqualiter distantibus, margineque apicali roseo-miniatis ornatis; tibiis anticis (♂) longiusculis, apice parum arcuatis. Long. 14–15 lin.

Hab. Cape (Grahamstown).

From *C. tricineta*, Ol., the nearest ally, this handsome species differs in the diverging antennary tubers, the transverse bulging of the middle of the prothorax, which is covered with a dense maroon or claret-coloured tomentum, the glossy bronze (almost golden) hue of the elytra, except the pinkish or dark rosy bands, and the anterior tibiæ of the males longer and less curved. *C. marginalis*, Fähr., seems to me scarcely distinguishable from *C. ferrugator*, Fab. I have recently received *C. bicincta* from Angola, hitherto only recorded from the Cape.

Ceroplesis aulica.

C. nigra, subtus prothoraceque sparse griseo-pubescentibus; capite pilis griseis sparsis induto, tuberibus antenniferis divergentibus,

* The Munich Catalogue erroneously makes *Thysia tricineta*, Cast., synonymous with *T. Wallichii*, Hope. The errors in this most useful and extensive work (it already reaches to 3478 pages) seem to be fewer than could reasonably have been anticipated; but the authors in some cases seem to have wilfully gone out of their way to create mistakes, as, for instance, in referring *Pascoëa Idæ* to *Tmesisternus mirabilis*, *Anthores leuconota* to *Monohammus asperula*, &c. The great defect of the work is the restoration of names that have been dropped in consequence of their being preoccupied elsewhere. Dr. Gemminger and the Baron de Harold have adopted a very narrow rule. So long as names have not been used for a Coleopterous genus, it matters not that they have been used in other orders of insects; but on this principle, carrying it a step further, the specialist in Carabidæ, for example, would be justified in taking the names of any other family of Coleoptera, and the same generic name might be used in every family of the animal kingdom.

haud productis; prothorace modice transverso, utrinque tuberculo fere obsoleto, pone medium munito; elytris cylindricis, fasciis tribus æqualibus nigris, quarum una basali, una media, una præ-apicali, apice ipso fasciisque duabus intermediis læte fulvidis ornatis; pedibus pilis brevibus adspersis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Angola.

A comparatively small and somewhat aberrant species; it stands in Dejean's Catalogue under the name here adopted.

PSYCHOLUPIS.

(Phrynetinæ.)

Frons convexa; vertex elevatus, supra antennas excavatus; *clypeus* brevissimus, valde transversus, a fronte sulco recto discretus. *Oculi* maximi, lobo inferiore quadrato, ad oram approximati. *Antennæ* lineares, breves, articulo basali longiusculo, tertio usque ad quintum gradatim brevioribus, cæteris brevibus cylindricis. *Prothorax* transversus, apice basique æqualis, utrinque spina valida armatus. *Elytra* oblonga, subparallela, modice convexa, basi bisinuata, humeris paulo porrectis. *Pedes* validi, antici breviores; *femora* brevia; *tibiæ* breviter calcaratæ; *unguiculi* divergentes. *Prosternum* postice in dente acuto productum; *mesosternum* apice callosum.

The only species of this genus, although well known, does not appear to have been described; but I believe it is somewhere mentioned by M. Reiche under the above name. From *Pachystola* and other genera it is known by its short, linear, not setaceous antennæ, and from the former also by entire intermediate tibiæ. What I take to be the male has somewhat longer antennæ. I have named the only known species after the learned Swede Ol. Im. Fähræus.

Psycholupis Fahræi.

P. elongatus, fuscus, omnino dense griseo-pubescent, fere obsoleto silaceo-maculatus; capite sat magno, inter antennas leviter excavato, antennis ♀ corporis dimidio paulo longioribus; prothorace antice transversim flexuoso-sulcato, in medio paulo depresso, tuberculis tribus planatis munito; scutello subtransverso; elytris elongatis, parallelis, dimidio basali, regione suturali excepta, sat confertim fortiter punctatis, apicibus sutura leviter productis; abdomine marginibus segmentorum nitide nigris. Long. 15 lin.

Hab. Angola.

Hebesecis anisocera.

H. robusta, nitide nigra, pube fulvo-grisea sat sparse tecta; capite confertim punctulato, antice oblongo, linea elevata utrinque

munito; antennis (σ) corpore duplo vel fere triplo longioribus, 12-articulatis, articulis sexto et octavo cinereis; prothorace sat valde transverso, crebre punctulato, spina valida pone medium utrinque armato; elytris sat grosse et modice confertim punctatis, fasciis duabus arcuatis notatis, una ante altera pone medium obsitis; corpore infra interrupte griseo-pubescente; pedibus parce pilosis, subtiliter pubescentibus. Long. 5-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

The 12-jointed antennæ of the male is a character occurring also in the following species; and I find it as well in *H. basalis*. It may be noticed that the apical portion is thickened in some individuals, owing to the penultimate joint being of the same size as the one preceding, and both, as well as the last, being closely fringed. In general appearance this species might be taken at the first glance for *H. australis*; but the transverse face of the latter, without the raised lines at the sides, will readily differentiate it.

Hebesecis cristata.

H. nitide nigra, pube inæquali fulvo-grisea sat sparse tecta; capite rugoso-punctato, antice transverso, linea elevata utrinque munito, tuberibus antenniferis remotis; antennis (σ) corpore plus duplo longioribus, 12-articulatis, articulis sexto, octavo, nono basi, et tribus ultimis cinereis; prothorace modice transverso, suberebre punctulato, dorso utrinque calloso, lateraliter fortiter conico-spinoso; elytris subtrigonatis, sat sparse punctatis, costulis magis elevatis, basi singulorum piloso-cristatis, pone medium fascia nigra notatis; corpore infra abdomineque lateraliter albedo-pilosis; pedibus parce pilosis, subtiliter pubescentibus. Long. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Gayndah).

There is a dark stripe bordered with white externally on each side of the prothorax of one of my specimens; the elytral crest is also black, and the pubescence of a whitish grey; the amount of ashy colour on the antennæ is also variable. This species is allied to *H. basalis*; the latter, *inter alia*, has the antennary tubers more produced and approximate, and the terminal joints of the antennæ nearly as short again.

Protorhopala elegans. Pl. VIII. fig. 1.

P. testaceo-rufa, pube alba tenuiter sat dense vestita, maculis elytrorum exceptis; antennis attenuatis, corpore longioribus, articulis tertio quartoque æqualibus longiusculis, hoc subarcuato; prothorace transverso, utrinque in medio tuberculo parvo munito; scutello transverso, apice rotundato, dense albo-tomentoso; elytris basi rude punctatis, singulis maculis tribus denudatis nitidis irregularibus munitis, *scil.* una basali, una media majore, una versus

apicem sita; corpore infra pedibusque minus pubescentibus. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Madagascar.

This is a very distinct species, and may be hereafter considered to be generically distinct from *P. sex-notata*.

Praonetha Dohrnii.

P. breviuscula, piceo-fusca, umbrino, postice variegatim albido pubescens; antennis subannulatis, articulo tertio quam primo vix longiore; prothorace subtransverso, vage punctato, in medio bicalloso; scutello transverso; elytris sat brevibus, utrinque gradatim angustatis, apicibus rotundatis, vage punctatis, versus apicem subsulcatis, basi et pone medium (fere obsolete) nigro-cristatis, illa fasciolata; abdomine leviter maculato. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Ceylon.

This little species belongs to my fourth section of the genus (Longic. Malayana, p. 174), characterized by the basal crests and by the gradually declivous posterior portion of the elytra; but it differs from every other species of the section in the presence of two well-marked tubercles on the prothorax. In so large a genus, where the coloration is confined to various shades of brown with obscure or indefinite spots or markings of greyish or whitish (and even in individuals of the same species there is sometimes a considerable modification caused by the predominance of one or the other of these colours), it becomes very difficult to give an accurate idea of the characters in these respects: in the specimen before me there are two or three concentric black and white lines on the posterior half of the elytra, the innermost black line at its commencement anteriorly marking the position of the postmedian crest (or tubercle). I owe my examples to the well-known polyglot president of the Entomological Society of Stettin, after whom I have named it*.

CHÆTOSTIGME.

(Niphoninæ.)

Caput in medio longitudinaliter sulcatum; *frons* convexa. *Oculi* profunde emarginati. *Antennæ* setaceæ, corpore longiores, pilis volitantibus adpersæ, articulo basali longiusculo, tertio quartoque longioribus, æqualibus, hoc arcuato, cæteris dimidio brevioribus. *Prothorax* latitudini longitudine æqualis, lateribus inermis, basi

* Dr. Gerstäcker ('Die Gliederthier-Fauna des Sansibar-Gebietes,' p. 261) enumerates *P. melanura*, a Malayan species, among the insects of Zanzibar. His *Phoryctus mucoreus* is evidently *Enaretta Castelmaudi*, Thoms.; and his *Rhopaligus sansabaricus* is a *Callichroma*.

bisinuatus. *Elytra* prothorace duplo longiora, basi latiora, postice gradatim angustiora, humeris rotundata. *Pedes* mediocres, fere æquales. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* inter coxas elevata, haud producta.

This genus may be placed near *Micracantha*, Montr.; but, *inter alia*, it wants the prothoracic tubercle, and the antennæ have a longer basal joint. The outline of the prothorax and elytra is different; and hence the affinity of the two genera is not at once obvious. The species described below is covered with a whitish pubescence, the elytra having scattered bristle-like hairs, each arising from an areolated puncture. The antennæ, owing to the disposition of the pubescence, have an annulated appearance.

Chætostigme casta. Pl. VIII. fig. 5.

C. fusca, pube griseo-alba dense tecta; *antennis* apice articularum excepto sparse pubescentibus; prothorace antice paulo angustiore, utrinque modice rotundato; scutello transverso, postice rotundato; elytris disperse punctatis, punctis fusco-marginatis, singulis in medio pilum longiusculum emittentibus; corpore infra pedibusque minus dense vestitis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. West Australia (Nicol Bay).

Corrhenes grisella.

C. fulvo-ferruginea, sat rude griseo-pubescentibus, pilis erectis albidis adpersa; *antennis* nigris, basi articularum, ultimo excepto, albidis, articulo primo quam tertio brevioribus; prothorace cylindrico, latitudine vix longiore; elytris angustioribus, parallelis, maculis nudis minutis adpersis; corpore infra pedibusque albido-pubescentibus; abdomine segmento primo fulvo-marginato. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Australia (Nicol Bay).

Much narrower than *C. paulla*, of a more uniform colour, the antennæ with a shorter basal joint, and the elytra finely speckled.

Corrhenes fulva.

C. valida, ferruginea, omnino dense fulvo-pubescentibus, supra pedibusque pilis erectis nigris numerosis adpersa; capite antice valde transverso, vertice elevato; oculis parvis, antice remotis; *antennis* crassiusculis, fuscis, articulo primo quam tertio evidenter brevioribus; prothorace modice transverso, versus apicem leviter constricto; elytris subtiliter punctatis, maculis saturatoribus adpersis. Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab. Australia (Rockhampton).

A stouter species than *C. paulla*, with a proportionally larger head, more transverse anteriorly &c.

Corrhenes cruciata.

C. valida, ferruginea, supra pube griseo-fusca dense tecta, pilis minus numerosis subadpressis adpersa; capite antice transverso; oculis mediocribus; antennis ♂ corpore paulo longioribus; prothorace subtransverso, cylindrico, disco vittis duabus indeterminatis munito; elytris basi paulo latioribus, humeris prominulis, apicibus oblique truncatis, lineis duabus albis vel fulvis a basi usque ad tertiam partem, figura X-formi, ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque minus dense pubescentibus. Long. 6–10 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

A very distinct species, originally found by Mr. Masters at Gayndah.

Symphyletes torquatus.

S. fuscus, pube plerumque fulvo-grisea dense tectus, supra maculis fulvis minutis adpersus; capite infra et pone oculos fulvo-pubescente; antennis (♂) corpore sesquolongioribus, infra leviter ciliatis; prothorace latitudine vix longiore, tuberculis laterilibus distinctis; scutello subscutiformi; elytris sparse granulatis, postice gradatim angustatis, plaga fusca arcuata, in medio fulvotata, parte quarta basali ornatis, singulis basi tuberculis spiniformibus circa octo in seriebus duabus—interiore quinque, exterioribus—instructis, apice truncatis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-pubescentibus, segmentis abdominis pilis fulvis fimbriatis. Long. 9–10 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Gayndah).

In the male the anterior coxæ are armed with a curved spine, as in many other species of this large genus; the female is stouter, and the antennæ are not quite so long. This very distinct species may be placed after *S. cinnamomeus*.

ACHRIOTYPA.

(Niphoninæ.)

Caput mediocre, inter antennas latum, excavatum. *Oculi* subdivisi, grosse granulati, lobo inferiore rotundato. *Antennæ* setaceæ, articulis quatuor ultimis æqualibus. *Prothorax* cylindricus, lateraliter inermis. *Elytra* parallela, prothorace paulo latiora. *Pedes* perbreves; *tarsi* articulo ultimo valido. *Pro- et mesosterna* simplicia.

An elongate, cylindrical form, with unusually short legs, and slender setaceous antennæ with the last joint not hooked or curved at the tip. The pro- and mesosterna are as in *Symphyletes*, to which genus it may for the present be approximated, in habit approaching such species as *S. variolosus* and its allies.

Achriotypa basalis.

A. elongata, subcylindrica, fusca, pube grisea sparse tecta; elytris sat disperse punctatis, margine exteriore in medio niveis, basi macula nigra notatis, apicibus late emarginatis; antennis articulis tertio quartoque, hoc apice excepto, niveis; prothorace dense punctulato, margine basali nigro-binotato; corpore infra castaneo, parce pubescente. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Rope's Creek).

Rhytiphora latifasciata.

R. omnino nitide nigra, pube silacea interrupta vestita; capite antice valde transverso, fronte lata, tuberibus antenniferis remotis, vertice elevato, in medio postice sulcato, pube lineatim notato; prothorace transverso subcylindrico, utrinque tuberculo parvo instructo, supra pube vermiculatim disposita; scutello semicirculari; elytris paulo depressis, singulis lineis tribus obsoletis notatis, fascia lata fulvo-albida submedia, antice arcuata, postice flexuosa, ornatis, apicibus subtruncatis; metasterno ad latera tumido; tibiis brevibus. Long. 11 lin.

Hab. Australia (Cape York).

An aberrant species, having a certain resemblance to *Euclea capito*.

Penthea melanosticta.

P. omnino dense albido-pubescentis, nigro-maculata; capite antice transverso, tuberibus antenniferis remotis; antennis (♀) corpore brevioribus, nigris, basi subalbidis; prothorace subtransverso, cylindrico, utrinque dente parvo instructo; scutello semilunari; elytris basi paulo latioribus, dorso utrinque dimidio anteriore leviter lineatim elevato, apicibus subemarginatis; pedibus vix maculatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. West Australia (Nicol Bay).

This species is allied to *P. miliaria*, which, with *scenica*, *picta*, *sectator*, and *crassicollis*, seem to constitute a group somewhat different from the ordinary *Pentheæ*. Lacordaire (Gen. x. p. 560) says the genus is easily known by two tomentose depressions of the abdomen in both sexes; and in a note he adds, "No author that I know of has mentioned this character." I had, however, previously called attention to it in a species of a closely allied genus, *Symphyletes pubiventris* (Journ. of Entom. i. p. 339), but in which the two patches were so close together as to cover nearly the whole of the segment. Subsequently I found that this character might or might not exist in the same species, or in either sex; and it seemed to me so unsatisfactory, that, as a rule, I have ceased to mention it.

Bebelis picta.

B. breviscula, fusca, griseo-pubescentis; antennis crassiusculis, linearibus, longitudine corporis; prothorace subcylindrico, vittis indeterminatis sex, quatuor nigris, duabus lateralibus albis, ornato; scutello albo-griseo; elytris brevibus, apicibus subtruncatis, lineis obliquis curvatis basalibus, maculis lateralibus, aliisque apicalibus, albis, nigro-marginatis, ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque brunneis, sparse griseo-pubescentibus. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

Considerably shorter than *B. lignosa*, Thoms., and with stouter antennæ; the stripes at the base, black, white, grey, with white and black again, are curved, and with their fellows enclose a heart-shaped space in the region of the scutellum; the lateral and apical spots have a similar coloration, but much less distinct.

Bebelis acuta. Pl. VIII. fig. 6.

B. elongata, fusca, griseo-pubescentis; antennis setaceis, corpore brevioribus; oculis parvis; prothorace subcylindrico, macula Δ -formi, externe albo-marginata, basin versus notata; scutello albo-griseo; elytris postice sensim angustioribus, apice extus in spinam dentiformem productis, et ut in præcedente fere ornatis, sed lineis basalibus minus obliquis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

In the figure the elytra are represented too much rounded at the sides, and they are not sufficiently elongate. In this genus the eyes are coarsely granulate; and in the former as well as in the typical species they fairly answer M. Thomson's designation "submagni;" but in this species they are decidedly small, and the connexion of the upper lobe to the lower is indicated only by a very long narrow line. I owe all my specimens to Mr. Fry.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

- Fig. 1. Protorhopala elegans.*
Fig. 2. Emenica nigripennis.
Fig. 3. Ectinope spinicollis.
Fig. 4. Ewnithera viduata.
Fig. 5. Chæstostigme casta.
Fig. 6. Bebelis acuta.
Fig. 7. Eudiamodes Swanzyi.
Fig. 8. Elaptus brevicornis.
Fig. 9. Miocyclus prionoides.
Fig. 10. Hind leg of Titurius calcaratus.

