

Contributions towards a Knowledge of the Curculionidæ.  
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Part II.

[Read March 2, 1871.]

(PLATES VI., VII., VIII. & IX.)

MITOPHORUS VITTATUS. (Pl. VI. fig. 5.) *M. niger*, nitidus; capite squamulis minutis albis parce adpersus; rostro supra tricarinato, carinula exteriore supra oculus currente; antennis parce pilosis; prothorace antice paulo latiore, dorso subvittatim albido-squamuloso; elytris latitudine paulo longioribus (♀), striato-punctatis, interstitiis tertio quartoque ex linea semilunari pone humeros albido-squamulosis; corpore infra pedibusque vage albido-squamulosis. Long. 2½ lin.

*Hab.* White Nile.

The figure was made before I knew that the genus had already been published by Dr. Gerstaecker. The species, however, is quite new, and is a very interesting addition to the genus, as well as to the fauna of the White Nile. The structure of the rostrum is peculiar; there is a delicate ridge along the lower margin, and above is the outer of the three dorsal ridges or carinulae; between the two is a flat surface which, for Dr. Gerstaecker, is the scrobe. This, in the species before us, would make part of the scrobe to extend *above* the eye, a peculiarity, I think, without example. (It is well represented in fig. 5 a, Pl. VI.) The real scrobes are, I believe, the short, deep, well-defined foveæ at the tip of the rostrum. M. Lacordaire (Gen. vi. p. 57) takes this view, although in a note he puts it the other way "à volonté," at the same time crediting M. Gerstaecker with just the opposite view to that which he holds as I have here stated. See Berliner Monatsbericht, 1855, p. 84, and Reise nach Mossambique, Ins. p. 311, 1862. *Mitophorus* is rather too near *Mitrephorus*, another genus of this family.

PACHYRHYNCHUS ARGUS. (Pl. VI. fig. 6.) *P. aterrimus*, nitidissimus, annulis impressis cæruleis viridibusque e squamis effectis ornatus, in prothorace sex, in elytris viginti-quatuor, quorum duobus communibus sutura pone medium sitis; capite rostroque fere glabris, impunctatis, apice rostri leviter punctato excepto, sulco transverso nullo; prothorace antice rotundato, basi angustato, utrinque annulis tribus decorato; elytris impunctatis; femoribus apicem versus squamoso-annulatis; metasterno abdomineque segmentis duobus basalibus utrinque viridi-annulatis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands.

The *Pachyrhynchi* here described are mostly due to the researches of Dr. Semper in the Philippine Islands, and comprise some of the most beautiful and isolated of the genus. Three species only were found by Mr. Wallace in the Malayan archipelago, two of which, derived from Dutch collectors, are described by Van Vollenhoven; the other, *P. cingulatus*, is new. The species vary considerably in colour and the number of spots; the latter are almost entirely formed by scales more or less densely seated in depressions of the derm; sometimes, in some individuals, a few scales may be found scattered on the head and prothorax which are absent in others.

PACHYRHYNCHUS CONGESTUS. *P. niger*; nitidissimus; prothorax maculis quinque, elytra maculis numerosis majoribus (circa 20), quarum duabus communibus sutura pone medium sitis, e squamis cæruleatis roseo-marginatis effectis; capite pedibusque omnino glabris, rostro apicem versus subtiliter punctulato leviter transversim sulcato, in medio late profunde excavato; prothorace oblongo, antice fortiter rotundato, postice angustiore, maculis minusculis cæruleatis ornato, una basali, una antica laterali, altera supra insertionem coxarum sita; corpore infra maculis sex similibus et sic ut in præcedente locatis. Long. 7 lin.

The scales in this species are not close together; their colour therefore is not so marked to the naked eye.

PACHYRHYNCHUS CINGULATUS. *P. niger*, nitidissimus; capite inter oculos ad partem inferiorem fortiter sulcato; rostro basi excepta subrude inæqualiter punctato, in medio leviter triangulariter impresso; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus modice elongatis, clava oblongo-ovali; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque rotundato, margine anteriore albo-squamoso; elytris subovalibus, apicem versus paulo productis, apice ipso singulorum subacuto angulato, manifeste seriatim punctato, in medio fascia medioeri, sutura postice macula rotundata et margine posteriore albo-squamosis; corpore infra cupro-nitente; pedibus pilis adpersis. Long. 5½ lin.

*Hab.* Morty.

Allied to *P. morotaiensis*, Vollenh., but differs in the character of the rostrum, the longer scape (which might almost place it in *Apocyrthus*) and funicle, elytra more strongly punctured and produced at the apex, &c.

PACHYRHYNCHUS INCLYTUS. *P. splendide* metallice viridis, vittis maculisque e squamis stramineis effectis ornatus; capite inter oculos, genis rostrique apice utrinque squamosis; antennis æneis, nitidis;

prothorace vittis quatuor margineque basali squamosis; elytris singulis vittis tribus decoratis, una dorsali, una margine exteriori postice connexis, tertia intermedia, maculis 2-3 in medio fasciatim dispositis, lineisque abbreviatis duabus, una laterali postice, altera suturali prope apicem locatis; corpore infra etiam splendide viridi, sternis, segmentis duobus basalibus abdominis utrinque, femoribusque versus apicem maculatis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands.

*PACHYRHYNCHUS PINORUM.* *P. niger*, nitidus, fere toto glaber; rostro apice tenuiter punctato, sulco transverso obsoleto, in medio fortiter triangulariter excavato; prothorace oblongo, utrinque rotundato, margine antico sulcato; elytris canaliculatis, canaliculis squamis concoloribus indistinctis indutis, interstitiis valde convexis, subtiliter transversim corrugatis, regione suturali postice maculis quatuor pupillato-impressis, 2 pone medium, 2 apicem versus obsitis; abdomine tenuiter transverse corrugato; tibiis intus subdenticulatis. Long. 9 lin.

*Hab.* Luzon.

Dr. Semper informs me that this fine species inhabits pine-forests in the mountains of Luzon, at a height of 3000 feet.

*APOCYRTUS EROSUS.* *A. niger*, nitidissimus, subtus et in capite prothoraceque fere omnino glaber; rostro supra haud excavato, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, sulco transverso obsoleto; prothorace subcylindrico; elytris ad latera paulo ampliatis, annulis impressis (circa 20) plerisque oblongis, albo-squamulosis; pedibus validis, tibiis posticis intus fortiter denticulatis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Luzon.

The delicate rings on the elytra, from the fineness of the scales, have the appearance of being worm-eaten. The three following *Apocyrti* have much the same general appearance; but, as will be seen from their characters, they are, for allied species, very trenchantly differentiated, especially in the females. The colour is variable.

*APOCYRTUS WALLACEI.* *A. angustus*, metallice viridis, nitidissimus, glaber, maculis cæruleis e squamis effectis exceptis; capite antice convexo, macula inter, alteraque infra oculos notato; rostro leviter punctato, sulco transverso fortiter impresso, in medio profunde oblongo-excavato; antennis fusco-piceis; prothorace globoso, subtiliter vage punctulato; elytris prothorace angustioribus (♂), latioribus (♀), oblongo-ovatis, modice convexis, postice, præsertim ♀, recurvatis, apicibus obtusis ♂, acute mucronatis ♀, seriatim sat fortiter punctatis, maculis 6-10 ornatis, postice margine exteriori cæruleo-squa-

moso; corpore infra fere glabro; pedibus tenuiter vage pilosis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Batchian.

*APOCYRTUS SATELLES.* *A. præcedenti* affinis, sed prothorace vix globoso, impunctato; elytris ♂ postice vix, ♀ valde incurvatis et apicibus divergentibus. Long. 4-5 lin.

*Hab.* Kaioa; Morty.

The colour in different individuals varies from golden-green to steel-blue and black.

*APOCYRTUS NITIDULUS.* *A. præcedentibus* affinis, sed prothorace vix globoso, impunctato; elytris tenuiter, postice magis punctatis, et in utroque sexu nullomodo recurvatis, ad latera prope apicem sulco arcuato profunde impresso notatis, apice ♂ sat late rotundatis, in femina postice productis, apice ipso anguste rotundatis. Long. 4-5 lin.

*Hab.* Waigiou; Salwatty.

*SITEYTES GLABRATUS.* *S. oblongus*, ovalis, niger, nitidus, supra denudatus lævis; rostro vage setuloso, inter antennas subgibboso, foveato-impresso; antennis nigris, tenuissimæ setulosis, scapo valido, funiculo articulis clavaque sat elongatis; prothorace oblongo, utrinque rotundato, basi paulo constricto, haud sulcato, supra subtilissime sparse punctulato; scutello nullo; elytris convexis (♀?), prothorace basi haud latioribus, obsolete seriatim punctulatis, apice anguste rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque nigris, nitidis, his sparse griseo-setulosis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Saylee.

Very like a *Pachyrhynchus*, but congeneric with *S. lugubris*, Boh., a scarce Philippine-Islands species. The male will probably be found to have somewhat flattened elytra.

*CHERRUS SILACEUS.* *C. ovatus*, niger, fere omnino subtiliter sat dense squamosis, squamis majoribus elongatis nigris maculatus; funiculo art. basali secundo haud duplo longiore; prothorace fortiter transverso, basi truncato, supra parum depresso, granulis minutis, singulis subtilissime nigro-setigeris, sat confertim munito, lobis ocellaribus obsoletis; elytris late ovatis, prothoraci basi æqualibus, in medio latioribus, leviter striato-punctatis punctis minutis, singulis squamam majorem gerentibus, interstitiis latis, perparum convexis; abdomine segmentis tribus ultimis fuscis, lateraliter silaceo-plagiatis; tarsis anticis art. secundo late triangulari. Long. 7-8 lin.

*Hab.* King George's Sound (Albany).

Allied to *C. vestitus*, Pasc., but with much broader elytra and more lightly striated, the basal joint of the funicle more than twice as long as the second, &c.

**CHERRUS PUNCTIPENNIS.** *C. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, subtiliter silaceo squamosus, infra pedibusque magis griseo-squamosis; capite et prothorace squamis subtilissimis aliisque majoribus irroratis, fronte punctis nudis maculata; funiculo art. basali secundo plus duplo longiore; prothorace leviter transverso, basi parum incurvo, lobis ocularibus magis distinctis, supra modice convexo, granulis exiguis numerosis mamilliformibus setigeris munito; elytris subovatis, prothorace basi angustioribus, in medio æqualibus, supra seriatim fortiter punctatis, punctis profunde impressis, singulis squamam minusculam gerentibus; tarsis art. secundo late triangulari. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Swan River (Albany).

**CHERRUS MASTERSII.** (Pl. VI. fig. 9.) *C. oblongus*, niger, omnino subtiliter sat dense isabellino-squamosus; rostro basi tricarinato, funiculo art. basali secundo fere triplo longiore; prothorace modice transverso, valde dilatato, basi paulo incurvato, lobis ocularibus obtusis, supra parum convexo, granulis numerosis mamilliformibus setigeris munito, interspationibus solis vage squamosis; elytris ovatis, prothorace angustioribus, tenuiter striato-punctatis, punctis parvis subremotis, singulis squamam majorem gerentibus, interstitiis latis, planatis; tarsis anticis art. secundo æquilato-triangulari. Long. 9 lin.

*Hab.* King George's Sound.

These three species, with *C. vestitus*, form a distinct section of *Cherrus*, differentiated by their round, not ovate, eyes, the nearly obsolete ocular lobes, and the upper surface without tubercles and costæ. With regard to the lobes, their disappearance will probably be found to be gradual; otherwise, or perhaps as it is, they might be generically separated.

**EPISOMUS FIMBRIATUS.** *E. oblongus*, ovatus, niger, squamositate vinaceo-grisea dense tectus; rostro crasso, trisulcato, sulcis lateraliibus tenuiter impressis; funiculo brevi, articulo ultimo valde transverso; prothorace oblongo, subcylindrico, rugoso, in medio fortiter sulcato; elytris valde convexis, postice ampliatis, humeris obliquis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis profundis, remotis, interstitiis latis, elevatis, maculis magnis duabus, una basali, altera apicali, fasciaque lata pone medium late fuscis viridulo-marginatis ornatis, ad latera circa puncta aureo-lavatis; corpore infra pedibusque vinaceo-griseo-squamosis, his breviter setulosus. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

This is the only species from Borneo in Mr. Wallace's collection, and will be at once distinguished by its broad brown band and apical spot finely edged with pale green.

**EPISOMUS TURRITUS.** *E. subovalis*, niger, ubique dense griseo-squamosus; rostro crasso, latitudine fere sesquolongiore, trisulcato; funi-

culo articulo ultimo elongato; prothorace vix oblongo, utrinque irregulariter rotundato, supra rugulis intricatis munito, in medio inæqualiter sulcato; scutello parvo, triangulari; elytris medio paulo ampliatis, postice abrupte declivibus, sulcato-punctatis, sulcis rugis denudatis transversis divisis, cum ipsis puncta quadrata formantibus, interstitiis 3. 5. 7. elevatis, illo postice tuberculo valido instructo, duobus exterioribus arcuatis, extimo in medio elevato; corpore infra pedibusque pilis adspersis. Long. 8 lin. (rost. incl.).

*Hab.* North China.

In very fresh specimens the scales so densely cover the derm that the sculpture here described is very imperfectly seen. This species, which by its tuberculate elytra is very distinct, is known in the Paris collections by the name here adopted. It is sometimes clouded with brown above.

**EPISOMUS ICONICUS.** *E. ovatus*, niger, squamis plerumque griseis sejuncte tectus, squamis elongatis vage interjectis; rostro latitudine haud longiore, medio fortiter sulcato, sulcis lateraliibus fere obsolete; scapo breviusculo, sensim valide crassiore, curvato; funiculo brevi, articulo ultimo clavaque nigris; prothorace transverso, utrinque paulo rotundato, supra trisulcato, lateribus vage punctato-impresso, fuscescente; scutello invisio; elytris latitudine sesquolongioribus, modice convexis, lateraliter rotundatis, remote sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, regione basali posticeque griseis, cætera fuscescentibus; corpore infra pedibusque squamis piliformibus adspersis. Long. 3 lin. (rost. incl.).

*Hab.* Cambodia.

A slightly aberrant form and the smallest of the genus, having a short curved scape, and the last joint of the funicle so closely adnate to the clava as to make the former appear six-jointed.

#### DEMENICA.

##### (Otiiorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* quam caput angustius, basi transversim subsulcatum; *scrobes* subterminales, ante oculos evanescentes. *Scapus* crassus, squamosus; *funiculus* filiformis, 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris obconicis; *clava* ovalis, distincta. *Oculi* oblongi, vix prominuli. *Elytra* basi truncata. Cætera ut in *Episomo*.

Like *Antinia*, this genus has the club distinct from the funicle; in this, as well as in the narrower rostrum and truncate base of the elytra not projected on to the prothorax, it differs from *Episomus*. In *Simallus*, another allied genus, the club is so closely

connected to the funicle that I was led to describe the latter as being six-jointed.

**DEMENICA COMPRESSA.** *D. anguste ovata, nigra, squamis viridulis griseisque ubique tecta; rostro in medio anguste carinulato, sulco transverso fere obsolete; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo longiore; prothorace subcylindrico, squamis majoribus interjectis; scutello rotundato; elytris valde compressis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis squamis magnis griseis sat dense instructis, aliis parvis aureo-viridibus intermixtis.* Long. 4-5 lin. (rost. incl.).

*Hab.* West Africa.

#### BRYOCHÆTA.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

*Episomo* affinis, sed scapo longiore, valido; funiculo articulis ultimis valde transversis, clava crassioribus; episterna metathoracis distincta; et processu intercoxali late truncato.

In regard to the intercoxal process, Lacordaire is in error, I think, in his description; in all the species (about twenty) that I have examined it is more or less pointed anteriorly. The genus, which is like *Syntaphocerus* in habit, is composed of three very distinct species: in the first two the eyes are very prominent; in all the scape is unusually stout, impinging considerably on the prothorax, and, as well as the funicle, the legs are furnished with numerous stiff elongate scales; the tibiæ at the apex have two rows of stout black setæ.

**BRYOCHÆTA SUFFLATA.** (Pl. VI. fig. 7.) *B. ovato-ampliata, nigra, dense opalescenti-griseo-squamosa; capite inter oculos longitudinaliter sulcato; rostro in medio fortiter excavato, squamis suberectis densissime vestito; antennis griseis, funiculo saturatiore; prothorace transverso, subcylindrico, rude vage punctato; elytris subglobosis, striato-punctatis, striis nudis nitidis, inter puncta granuliformibus, interstitiis convexis; corpore infra viridi-lavato.* Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Old Calabar.

**BRYOCHÆTA VIRIDIS.** *B. ovata, nigra, squamis concoloribus viridibusque dense vestita; capite inter oculos sulco abbreviato; rostro in medio modice excavato, squamis concoloribus arcte adpressis; antennis nigris; prothorace longitudine haud latiore, subcylindrico, remote punctato, margine basali viridi-squamoso; elytris obovatis, striato-punctatis, striis nudis nitidis, inter puncta granuliformibus, marginibus interstitiorum squamis viridi-metallicis ornatis, postice et ad latera totis viridi-squamosis; corpore infra dense viridi-squamoso; pedibus roseo-squamosis.* Long. 5½ lin.

*Hab.* Old Calabar.

**BRYOCHÆTA PUSILLA.** *B. ovata, picca, dense fusco-squamosa; capite inter oculos haud sulcato; rostro angustiore, supra planato; prothorace transverso, utrinque paulo rotundato; elytris subcordatis, striatis, impunctatis, interstitiis vix convexis, squamis majusculis erectis remote munitis, regione suturali fasciaque ante medium griseis; corpore infra pedibusque dense griseo-squamosis.* Long. 2 lin.

*Hab.* West Africa.

#### EUPIONA.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

*Bryochæta* congruit, sed funiculo tenuato, filiformi, et clava ovata, normali.

The only exponent of this genus has precisely the habit of *Bryochæta sufflata*; but from this it is essentially differentiated by the normal form of the antennæ.

**EUPIONA ATTALICA.** *E. ovata, nigra, squamis roseo-griseis omnino, elytris viridulis exceptis, tecta; capite rostroque in medio longitudinaliter excavatis, sulco transverso abbreviato; prothorace subcylindrico, transverso; elytris subglobosis, seriatim punctatis, punctis oblongis approximatis, glabris, nigris, interstitiis squamis viridi-aureis micantibus lineatim instructis; antennis pedibusque vage nigro-setulosis.* Long. 4 lin. (rost. incl.).

*Hab.* Old Calabar.

#### ANTINIA.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

Ab *Episomo* differt *scrobibus* profundis, nudis, infra oculos inclinatatis, scapo prothoracem haud attingente.

In *Episomus* the scrobes are confined, so to say, to nearly the point of origin of the antennæ, or are marked behind by a generally broad shallow impression, which entirely disappears in front and before attaining the eye, and is invariably closely covered by scales of the same character as the rest of the rostrum. The description of this part is not very satisfactory either in Schönherr or Lacordaire. The scape in *Episomus* impinges more or less on the prothorax; but here it passes only just within the anterior border of the eye.

**ANTINIA EUPLEURA.** (Pl. VI. fig. 3.) *A. oblongo-ovata, nigra, omnino dense isabellino-squamosa opalino-lavata, setisque numerosis interjecta; oculis subrotundatis; capite per strigam transversam a rostro distincto, fronte longitudinaliter sulcato, pone oculos transversim excavato; rostro supra longitudinaliter excavato, plaga triangulari antice excisa; antennis squamosis, funiculo art. secundo primo paulo lon-*

giore, ultimo præcedente vix latiore, clava nigricante; prothorace fere quadrato sed latitudine paulo longiore, granulatum rugoso, vage nigrosetoso; elytris ovatis, seriatim punctatis, punctis remotis, interstitiis elevatis, tertio a sutura tuberculo fusco elongato fasciculato instructo, basi incurvatis, prothoraci haud contiguo, lateribus concinne aureo-iridulidis; unguiculis solis nigris, nitidis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Penang.

PLATYOMICUS PEDESTRIIS. (Pl. VI. fig. 8.) *P. subovatus*, omnino dense squamosus, supra pallide cervino-fuscus, albido varius; rostro paulo longiore quam latiore; prothorace transverso, utrinque angulato, medio nigro profunde sulcato, basi ad latera excavato; scutello elevato; elytris oblongo-cordatis, remotius striato-punctatis, postice singulatim tuberculo parvo instructis, ante medium plaga fasciiformi saturate fusca, pone medium et extrorsum ampliata fascia albida, decoratis, apice etiam albidis; corpore infra albido, lateribus pedibusque pallide fusco lavatis, his sat inornatis. Long. 6 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. West Africa (Fernando Vaz).

PLATYOMICUS CORDIPENNIS. *P. subovatus*, omnino dense griseo-squamosus, supra fusco varius; rostro longiore, medio cum capite longitudinaliter sulcato; oculis parvis, ovalibus; scapo clavaque fuscis, funiculo griseo; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque leviter rotundato, medio excavato et sat fortiter sulcato, ad latera inæquali, vittis duabus fuscis notato; scutello inconspicuo; elytris cordatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis, alternis elevatis, fasciis duabus obscuris notatis, una ante, altera pone medium, illa postice sensim evanescente; femoribus subannulatis. Long. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. N'Gami.

The first of these species is distinguished from *P. echinus*, Fab., by the absence of the larger tubercles. The second is a somewhat aberrant species, having the scrobes straighter, less limited behind, a smaller oval eye less coarsely faceted, and prothorax not tuberculated at the sides.

#### CYCHROTONUS.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* breve, capite angustius, basi transversim sulcatum; *scrobes* arcuatæ, infra oculos exeuntes. *Scapus* tenuatus, oculum superans; *funiculus* filiformis, 7-articulatus, articulis tribus basalibus breviusculis, cæteris brevioribus; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* prominuli. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque rotundatus, basi apiceque truncatus. *Elytra* basi prothorace haud latiora,

compressa. *Femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, corbulis posticis cavernosis; *unguiculi* connati. *Processus* intercoxalis antice angulatus.

This genus has more the habit of some of the species of *Sciobius* than of *Episomus*, to which, on account of its cavernous corbels and connate claws, it is most allied.

CYCHROTONUS VIDUATUS. *C. ovalis*, niger, subnitidus, fere glabratus; capite inter oculos sulcato; rostro fortiter tricarinato; prothorace crebre punctato, punctis nonnullis squama alba repletis; elytris profunde sat confertim fortiter punctatis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis squamis albis remote adspersis; corpore infra pedibusque sparse albo-squamosis. Long. 4 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. N'Gami.

The genera allied to *Episomus*, of which two only were known to Lacordaire, may be thus tabulated:—

Prothorax produced on each side at the base.

*Zyrcosa*, Pasc.

Prothorax not produced.

Elytra broader at the base than the prothorax.

*Platyomicus*, Thoms.

Elytra not broader at the base than the prothorax.

Scrobes at the apex of the rostrum nearly contiguous.

*Syntaphocerus*, Thoms.

Scrobes widely apart at the apex.

Intercoxal process gradually narrower and forming an angle anteriorly.

Elytra at the base projecting on the prothorax.

Scrobes terminating before the eye.

*Episomus*, Schön.

Scrobes terminating beneath the eye.

*Antinia*, n. g.

Elytra truncate at the base.

Scrobes terminating beneath the eye.

*Cychrotonus*, n. g.

Scrobes terminating before the eyes.

Rostrum as broad as the head. *Simallus*, Pasc.

Rostrum narrower than the head.

*Demencia*, n. g.

Intercoxal process broad and truncate anteriorly.

Club of the antennæ not thicker than the funicle.

*Bryochæta*, n. g.

Club of the antennæ much thicker than the funicle.

*Eupiona*, n. g.

TIPHAURA.

(Molytinæ.)

*Rostrum* elongatum, cylindricum, tenuatum, apice paulo latiore; *scrobes* subbasales, partem superiorem oculi attingentes. *Scapus* brevissimus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus breviusculis, cæteris brevioribus, gradatim crassioribus, *clava* parva brevissima, articulo ultimo funiculi arcte applicata. *Oculi* transversi, infra contigui, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, antice perparum tubulatus, utrinque subcostato-marginatus, parallelus. *Scutellum* inconspicuum. *Elytra* late ovata, prothorace latiora, basi incurvata. *Pedes* breves; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* validæ, fere rectæ, unco horizontali armatæ, posticæ corbellis cavernosis; *tarsi* angusti, articulis tribus basalibus infra apice ciliatis, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* divergentes; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* sutura prima obsoleta, segmentis 3<sup>o</sup> 4<sup>o</sup> angustissimis.

It is with some hesitation that I place this genus with Molytinæ, the subbasal scrobes being at variance with the character of the subfamily; it may be only a sexual peculiarity. The ciliate tarsi are found in *Anisorhynchus*; the partially ridged margin of the side of the prothorax occurs also in some *Anchoni*.

TIPHAURA FUNEREA. (Pl. VI. fig. 10.). *T.* late ovata, nigra, nuda; rostro prothoracis longitudini æquali, æquilato (♂?), tenuiter oblongo-punctato, basi subsulcato; antennis obscure piceis; prothorace subtiliter crebre papillato-punctato, in medio linea impunctata notato; elytris striatis, interstitiis latis, subplanatis, obsolete punctatis; corpore infra sordide fusco; pedibus setulis silaceis dispersis; tarsis articulo ultimo subtectico. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Para.

STYANAX.

(Gonipterinæ.)

*Rostrum* breve, validum; *scrobes* obliquæ, vel subtransversæ, infra oculos arcuatæ. *Scapus* perbrevis, oculum attingens; *funiculus* crassus, articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, cæteris valde

transversis, gradatim latioribus; *clava* breviter ovata, distincta. *Oculi* oblongi, transversi, fortiter granulati. *Prothorax* conico-cylindricus, basi subbisinuatus, apice parum productus. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, oblonga, parallela, modice convexa. *Femora* compressa, incrassata, infra dentata; *tibiæ* validæ, compressæ, intus bisinuatæ et denticulatæ, apice unciis duobus armatæ; *tarsi* robusti; *unguiculi* parvi, liberi. *Abdomen* normale. *Processus* intercoxalis anguste triangularis.

The only character by which this genus differs from Gonipterinæ as defined by Lacordaire is the narrow intercoxal process. As to the spurs of the tibiæ, they are well marked in some *Gonipteri*, e. g. *G. lepidotus*, though there is but one to each. The solitary specimen on which this genus is founded is the sole representative of the subfamily, of which more than fifty species are found in Australia, contained in Mr. Wallace's Malayan collections.

STYANAX CARBONARIUS. (Pl. IX. fig. 4.) *S. ater*, nitidus; capite rostroque crebre punctatis, hoc in medio breviter carinato; prothorace confertim rude granulato, granulis singulis apice setulam gerentibus; scutello rotundato, ochraceo-squamoso; elytris sulcato-favosis, interstitiis paulo elevatis, quinto postice tuberculo mediocri instructo, apicibus intus submarginatis; corpore infra pedibusque rugoso-punctatis, setulis pallidis adpersis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

APARETE.

(Aterpinæ.)

*Rostrum* quadrangulare, capite vix longius; *scrobes* submedianæ, obliquæ, arcuatæ, infra oculos terminantes. *Oculi* rotundati, parum prominuli, subgrosse granulati. *Scapus* sensim incrassatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo longiusculo, cæteris transversis, ultimo clavam quasi incipiente. *Prothorax* oblongus, cylindricus. *Elytra* subparallela, convexa, prothorace multo latiora, basi apiceque truncata, humeris producta. *Femora* in medio incrassata; *tibiæ* flexuosæ, muticæ; *tarsi* lineares, subtus ciliati, articulo primo breviter triangulari, secundo transverso, tertio haud lobato, quarto valido, cæteris conjunctim longiore; *unguiculi* liberi, divergentes. *Abdomen* normale.

The quadrangular rostrum, the seventh joint of the funicle closely connected to the club, and narrow tarsi, ciliated beneath, form a very trenchant diagnosis of this genus, which in habit is similar to *Ethemaia*.

APARETE PALPEBROSA. *A. oblonga*, fusca, dense griseo-squamosa, supra granulis fuscis oblongis irregulariter dispersis; capite supra oculos bieristato, cristis squamis elongatis coronatis, fronte rostroque in medio longitudinaliter excavatis; antennis dense griseo-squamosis, clava nigra; prothorace pone apicem transversæ depresso, utrinque perparum rotundato; scutello oblongo, apice rotundato; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis angustis 3. 5. 7. elevatis, interstitio primo tribus, secundo quatuor fasciculis squamosis munitis, lateribus subparallelis, pone medium sensim angustis, apicibus subacuminatis et setoso-marginatis, supra pone medium fascia arcuata dilatiore notatis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis, setis interjectis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* South Australia.

#### DEXAGIA.

(Aterpinæ.)

*Caput* exsertum, supra quadratum. *Rostrum* breve, validum, subdifforme; *scrobes* laterales, obliquæ, infra rostrum conniventes; *mandibulæ* crassæ. *Oculi* rotundati, prominuli, laterales, e prothorace distantes. *Antennæ* tenuatæ; *scapo* curvato, subclaviformi; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. duobus basalibus longiusculis, primo crasso, cæteris brevioribus; *clava* distincta, ovali. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, basi apiceque truncatus. *Elytra* elongata, cylindrica, prothorace latiora, basi projecta, postice subito declivia. *Femora* vix crassa; *tibiæ* anticæ et intermediæ sat attenuatæ, curvatæ, posticæ rectæ, omnes unco obliquo terminatæ; *tarsi* modice elongati, art. tertio late bilobo, ultimo attenuato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis. *Processus* intercoxalis æquilateraliter triangularis.

A remarkable genus, which I have no hesitation in connecting, although at a long interval, with the Australian *Ethemaia* and neighbouring genera.

DEXAGIA SUPERCILIARIS. (Pl. VII. fig. 2.) *D. elongata*, nigra, dense umbrino-squamosa, albido varia; capite supra oculum elevato-cristato; rostro supra in medio bituberculato, apicem versus excavato, nigro nudo, crebre et fortiter punctato; antennis ferrugineis, nitidis, funiculo articulis quatuor ultimis ovatis, clava magna; prothorace oblongo, pone apicem late constricto, lateribus albidis: elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis magnis, exterioribus quadratis, interstitiis 3. et 5. costatis, costis postice subito determinatis, in medio et ante apicem cristatis, lateribus apiceque albidis; corpore infra pedibusque sordide albidis; abdomine segmentis tribus ultimis fuscis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Batchian.

#### HYPERMETRA.

(Aterpinæ.)

*Desagia* omnino congruit, præter *scrobes* infra rostrum haud conniventes; et *tibiæ* apice latiores, uncis carentes. *Corpus* cylindricum.

The only exponent of this genus is a peculiar insect, very different in appearance to the last, though the generic characters are almost the same. The scales on the upper part, except at the apex of the elytra, are so exactly like the derm they cover as to be easily overlooked.

HYPERMETRA ANALIS. (Pl. IX. fig. 5.) *H. elongata*, brunnea, supra squamis concoloribus, apice elytrorum excepto, tecta; capite rostroque sat nude pallido-squamosis, hoc dimidio apicali paulo excavato; antennis piceis; funiculo articulis quinque ultimis rotundatis, extrorsum sensim crassioribus; prothorace latitudine fere sesquolongiore, disperse punctato, punctis leviter impressis, unisquamigeris; scutello distincto, orbiculari; elytris latitudine plus triplo longioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, vix approximatis, unisquamigeris, interstitiis modice convexis, apice sat subito declivibus, dense albido-squamosis, et singulatim tuberculo magno instructis; corpore infra pedibusque subpiceis, squamis albidis vix dense tectis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. (rost. incl.).

*Hab.* Mysol.

The number of genera of *Aterpinæ* has now been so augmented that the following Table will be useful:—

Tibiæ spurred . . . . .	<i>Desagia</i> , n. g.
Tibiæ not spurred.	
With ocular lobes.	
Funicle 6-jointed.	
Metasternum normally long . . . . .	<i>Aterpus</i> , Schön.
Metasternum short . . . . .	<i>Iphisaurus</i> , Pasc.
Funicle 7-jointed.	
Shoulders pointed, often tuberculate.	<i>Lophotus</i> , Schön.
Shoulders rounded . . . . .	<i>Rhinoplethes</i> , Pasc.
Without ocular lobes.	
Body more or less ovate.	
Scrobes median or basilar.	
Scrobes median, oblique . . . . .	<i>Pelororhinus</i> , Schön.
Scrobes basilar, transverse . . . . .	<i>Rhinaria</i> , Kirby.
Scrobes terminal, or nearly so.	

Club distinct from the funicle.

Tarsi linear ..... *Medicasta*, Pasc.

Tarsi broader, the third joint more or less dilated.

Rostrum elongate, much narrower than the head.

*Methypora*, Pasc.

Rostrum shorter, nearly as broad as the head.

*Ethemaia*, Pasc.

Club closely united to the funiculus.

*Aparete*, n. g.

Body cylindrical ..... *Hypermetra*, n. g.

**PÆPALOSOMUS ZONATUS.** *P. elongatus*, cylindricus, niger, fasciis niveo-squamosis varius; rostro piceo, nitido, vage punctato; antennis testaceis; prothorace leviter punctato, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, utrinque niveo-squamoso; scutello subrotundato; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, vage setulosis, fasciis tribus niveis ornatis, una subbasali, una media, altera postica; corpore infra pedibusque subnitidis, tibiis tarsisque pubescentibus. Long. 4-5 lin.

*Hab.* Batchian; Morty; Gilolo; Ceram; Kaioa; Key; Aru; Dorey; Saylee.

The only other described species of this genus (*P. dealbatus*, Boisd.) is, in a fresh state, densely covered with an elongate inflorescence, pure white, and very delicate. There is some doubt in regard to its locality, Schönherr giving Manilla, and Boisdual New Guinea; it probably occurs in both; Mr. Wallace found it at Sarawak and in Gilolo, Batchian, Morty, Makian, Kaioa, Tidore, Bouru, Ternate, Key, and Waigiou. Lacordaire was acquainted with two other species, from Borneo and Cochin China respectively; the former is probably the one here described. A specimen from Java is shorter and less cylindrical, and is possibly distinct.

**HYLOBIUS FASCIATUS.** (Pl. VII. fig. 9.) *H. ovatus*, niger, nitidus; capite rostroque fere nudis, illo crebre punctulato, inter oculos fovea profunda inculpto, hoc fortiter vage punctato, punctis unisquamigeris; funiculo articulo ultimo obconico; clava elongato-ovali; prothorace subconico, crebre sat fortiter punctato, fascia nivea subapicali, supra interrupta, notato; scutello subcordiformi; elytris basi latioribus, postice gradatim angustatis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, macula utrinque basali fasciisque duabus niveo-squamosis, una in medio interrupta, altera communi postica decoratis; corpore infra pedibusque pilis exiguis niveis vage irroratis. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Morty; Batchian; Ceram.

*Hylobius* and its ally *Aclees* appear to be among the commonest genera of the Malayan archipelago; and this is one of the finest species; the others described are very distinct, and have a much more decided look than any of their North-American or European congeners that I have seen.

**HYLOBIUS NOTATUS.** *H. oblongus*, niger, opacus; capite crebre punctato; rostro subtenuato, fortiter punctato, punctis unisquamigeris, lineis longitudinalibus elevatis munito, transversim sparse setosulo; antennis piceis; prothorace oblongo, sat crebre rugoso-punctato, interstitiis granuliformibus, vage albo-setosulis; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, oblongis, subparallelis, apicem versus sensim angustatis, apicibus acuminatis, supra striato-punctatis, punctis foveiformibus, approximatis, interstitiis subtuberculatis, tuberculis setula alba instructis, singulo elythro fasciis niveis abbreviatis duabus vel tribus ornato, una laterali ante medium, altera postica, aliquando tertia apicali; corpore infra pedibusque setulis exiguis valde dispersis. Long. 4-5 lin.

*Hab.* Java; Sarawak.

**HYLOBIUS SCROFA.** *H. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, squamulis minutis silaceis dispersus; capite inter oculos fovea parva impresso; rostro longitudine prothoracis, in medio tricarinulato, carinulis punctis interruptis impressis, squamis filiformibus transversim sitis fere omnino tecto; funiculo art. ultimo valde transverso; clava brevi pubescente; prothorace oblongo subconico, rugoso-punctato, punctis singulis squamas unicam—tres gerentibus; scutello subcordiformi, dense albedo-squamoso; elytris basi latioribus, utrinque gradatim angustioribus, apicibus rotundatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongo-quadratis, approximatis, interstitiis angustis, parce squamosis, in singulo elythro maculis duabus albis, una ante, altera pone medium, e squamis formatis; corpore infra pedibusque nigris nitidis, illo squamis silaceis, his squamis griseis dispersis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

**HYLOBIUS RUBIDUS.** *H. oblongus*, obscure rufus, supra fere nudatus; capite rostroque basi irregulariter punctulato, vage flavescenti-squamosis, hoc subtenuato, prothorace manifeste longiore; funiculo articulo ultimo transverso; prothorace subconico, rugoso-punctato, punctis unisquamigeris, interstitiis granuliformibus, in medio magis rugoso; scutello subtriangulari; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis nudis, interstitiis latis subplanatis, basi paulo elevatis, apicem versus coarctatis, compressis, apicibus anguste rotundatis; plagis septem nigris decoratis,—una communi basali, tribus in singulo elythro pone medium, quarum una dorsali,—maculisque duabus lateralibus e squamis ochraceis formatis; corpore



infra pedibusque rufescentibus nitidis, punctis unisquamigeris dispersis; femoribus magis incrassatis, infra macula nigra notatis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

**HYLOBIUS PAPULOSUS.** *H. oblongus, angustus, ubique pilis albidis exiguis parce adpersus; capite rostroque, apice excepto, inæqualiter punctatis, punctis plurimis unisquamigeris; antennis subtestaceis; funiculo tenuiore; prothorace subconico, confuse rude punctato, interstitiis granulatis, in medio linea paulo elevata notato; scutello transverso; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis nudis, interstitiis subconvexis, apicibus rotundatis, maculis e pilis condensatis pallide flavescens vage adpersis; pedibus longiusculis; femoribus attenuatis, extus saturatoribus.* Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Java.

**HYLOBIUS APHYA.** *H. oblongus, angustus, niger, subnitidus, pilis flavescens adpersus; rostro prothorace paulo brevior, basi sulcato-punctato, extrorsum nitido sensim subtiliter vage punctulato; antennis ferrugineis, clava ovata, distincta; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque modice rotundato, basi truncato, supra rugoso-punctato; scutello triangulari; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, subparallelis, apicibus angulato-mucronatis, striato-punctatis, punctis subapproximatis, interstitiis parum convexis, maculis paucis, præcipue postice, e pilis condensatis effectis, adpersis; corpore infra pedibusque nigris nitidis, parce pilosis.* Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* India.

A narrow species, otherwise not unlike *H. abietis*.

#### ECTINURA.

(Hylobiinae.)

*Rostrum* subtenuatum, arcuatum: *scrobes* subterminales, obliquæ. *Oculi* mediocres, subovati, subtenuiter granulati. *Antennæ* graciles; *scapus* apice clavatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, secundo longiore, cæteris breviter obconicis, ultimo crassiore; *clava* adnata, articulata, velutina. *Prothorax* oblongus, subcylindricus, basi subbisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Elytra* parum convexa, angusta, pone medium gradatim attenuata, singula in caudam cylindricam producta. *Pedes* attenuati; *femora* paulo incrassata, infra dente parvo armata; *tibiæ* teretes, elongatæ, flexuosæ, apice uncinatæ; *tarsi* longiusculi, articulo tertio profunde bilobo; *unguiculi* divaricati. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus peramplis.

A remarkable form, on account of the prolongation of the elytra as in some of the *Brenthidæ*. The only example I have seen was kindly presented to me by Mr. E. Sheppard, and belonged to the late Mr. Curtis. There was no locality named; but the colour of the bit of paper attached, in the old slovenly way, appeared to indicate that it was from South America; its resemblance, however, to *Hylobius aphyæ* leaves very little doubt in my mind that it is from India.

**ECTINURA BRENTHOIDES.** (Pl. VII. fig. 10.) *E. angusta, piceofusca, subnitida, squamis dispersis silaceis vestita; capite inter oculos depresso; rostro prothorace cum capite parum longiore, basi confertim punctato; antennis fuscis, nitidis; prothorace utrinque leviter rotundato, antice paulo angustiore, crebre impresso-punctato, punctis singulis squama flava munito; scutello triangulari, nitido; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, humeris rotundatis, supra leviter at sat vage punctatis, punctis squamigeris, interstitiis squamis minoribus parcius dispersis, pone medium squamis majusculis condensatis (circa sex) maculam parvam formantibus; corpore infra pedibusque disperse squamosis.* Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* India?

#### SCOLITHUS.

(Hylobiinae.)

*Rostrum* validum, modice elongatum, parum arcuatum, utrinque stria dimidiata ante oculum impressum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, infra oculos longe exeuntes. *Scapus* breviusculus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, art. brevibus, quinque ultimis transversis; *clava* brevis, adnata, quadriarticulata. *Oculi* grosse granulati, transversis, laterales. *Prothorax* oblongus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Elytra* oblongo-ovata, versus apicem callosa. *Pedes* validi; *femora* in medio incrassata, subtus dentata; *tibiæ* compressæ, flexuosæ, apice intus uncinatæ; *corbula* posticæ elongatæ; *tarsi* infra spongiosi, art. basali modice elongato, tertio late bilobo, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Propectus* antice emarginatum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo mediocri.

The club of the antennæ is four-jointed in this genus, while in *Aclees*, to which it is allied, it is only two-jointed; it is further distinguished from that genus by its ocular lobes, emargination of the propectus, and direction of the scrobes. The latter character distinguishes it from *Hylobius*.

*SCOLITHUS ACUMINATUS.* (Pl. VII. fig. 8.) *S. oblongus*, fuscus interrupte griseo-vel albo-squamosus; capite inter oculos fovea parva impresso; rostro longitudine capitis cum prothorace, in medio tricarinulato, carinulis supra conjunctis, squamis filiformibus, transversim sitis, omnino tecto; antennis squamis elongatis vestitis; clava brevissima, pubescente; prothorace impresso-punctato, granulis pallidioribus consperso, in medio minus squamoso; scutello curvilineatim triangulari; elytris modice convexis, prothorace multo latioribus, subparallelis, apicibus acuminatis, punctis magnis profundis seriatim impressis, triente basali regioneque suturali griseo-squamosis, triente medio, sutura excepta, fusco, vix squamoso, deinde fascia nivea et versus apicem macula fusca denudata; corpore infra pedibusque sat dense albido-squamosis. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

*ACLEES POROSUS.* *A. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, subnitidus, omnino parce griseo-setulosus; fronte fovea elongata impressa; rostro tenuiore, prothorace cum capite longiore, confertim punctato; oculis subrotundatis; clava funiculo longitudine fere æquali, articulo basali sesquilongiore quam latiore, dense griseo-pubescente; prothorace ampliato, utrinque valde rotundato, apicem versus subtilius, reliquo mediocriter crebre punctato; scutello subcordiformi; elytris basi latioribus, lateraliter leviter rotundatis, parum convexis, haud elevatis, striato-punctatis, punctis rotundatis, modice approximatis, interstitiis convexis, callo postico minus distincto; corpore infra pedibusque nigris, parum pubescentibus; tarsis piceis pubescentibus. Long. 6-7 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak; Batchian; Kaiou; Ceram; Morty; Bouru; Amboyna; Matabello; Ternate; Aru; Dorey; Saylee.

Allied to *A. cribratus*, Gyll., but with a longer and more slender rostrum, the club of the antennæ nearly as long as the funicle, and its basal joint considerably longer in proportion to its breadth, the punctuation generally less rugose, and the interstices of the elytra not elevated.

*ACLEES GYLLENHALLII.* *A. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, subnitidus, parce silaceo-setulosus; fronte fovea in canaliculum rostri currente; rostro prothorace vix longiore, supra subcarinato, versus apicem latiore; oculis transversis; clava funiculi longitudine dimidia, articulo basali transverso, dense griseo-pubescente; prothorace oblongo, subconico, utrinque leviter rotundato, confertim mediocriter punctato, punctis antice paulo minoribus; scutello transverso, subcordiformi; elytris modice ampliatis, subparallelis, supra parum depressis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis tam longitudinalibus quam transversis intricato-granulatis, callo postico leviter elevato; corpore infra pedibusque nigris, nitidis, parcius squamulosis. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Waigiou; Amboyna.

At once differentiated by the eyes and the sculpture of the elytra.

#### SELEUCA.

(*Hylobiinae*.)

*Rostrum* validiusculum, arcuatum, supra tricarinulatum, setulis transversis munitum, utrinque ante oculum stria abbreviata notatum; *serobes* subterminales, obliquæ, infra marginem inferiorem oculorum currentes. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, art. duobus basalibus breviter obconicis, primo crassiore, cæteris transversis, gradatim latioribus; *clava* ovata, pubescens. *Oculi* grosse granulati. *Prothorax* oblongus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Elytra* ampla, oblonga, subdepressa, humeris rotundatis. *Pedes* validi; *femora* incrassata, subtus uni-tridentata; *tibiæ* sulcatæ, anticæ flexuosæ, reliquis arcuatis, apice uncinatæ; *tarsi* subtus spongiosi, art. basali triangulari, tertio bilobo, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi, divergentes. *Coxæ* anticæ haud contiguæ. *Abdomen* normale.

Among the *Hylobiinae* this genus and *Pissodes* are the only ones with the anterior coxæ not contiguous; in the latter there are no ocular lobes, and the tarsi are only partially spongy beneath. According to Mr. Wallace's note, *S. leucospila* is found on leaves.

*SELEUCA AMICTA.* (Pl. IX. fig. 7.) *S. nigra*, squamis ovatis albis interrupte vestita; rostro basi latiore et antice valde arcuato; antennis piceis; prothorace utrinque antice rotundato, apice fortiter tubulato, lateribus parallelis, supra in medio depresso, vage punctato, lateraliter niveo-figurato; scutello parvo; elytris subparallelis, striato-punctatis, dense albo-squamosis, regione suturali lateribusque maculis denudatis nigris interruptis, præcipue una communi mediana cordiformi, una obliqua laterali pone medium; corpore infra fusca, subnitida; femoribus dente valido intractis, dimidio apicali supra dense niveo-squamosis; tarsis ferrugineis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Singapore.

*SELEUCA LEUCOSPILA.* *S. nigrescens*, squamis elongatis niveis in maculas condensatis; capite rostroque castaneis, sparse niveo-squamosis, hoc fere æquilato, modice arcuato; antennis piceis; prothorace utrinque antice rotundato, pone medium subparallelo, supra vage punctato, lateraliter niveo-maculato; scutello oblongo; elytris subparallelis, striato-punctatis, maculis niveis ornatis; corpore infra

pedibusque fascis, subnitidis; femoribus dimidio apicali supra niveo-squamosis, anticis bi-, intermediis quadri- (tribus minutis), posticis subunidentatis; tarsi fulvidis. Long. 2-2½ lin.

*Hab.* Singapore; Sarawak; Penang.

#### NIPHADES.

##### (Hylobiinae.)

*Hylobio* omnino congruit, præter *unguiculos* bifidos.

There is no other genus with bifid claws among the Hylobiinae; and in the allied subfamilies it is a very exceptional character. There are three well-marked species, of which two are described below; all my specimens appear to have been covered with a dull greyish crust or squamosity, in addition to ordinary scales, that seems to be easily detached, except in the punctures.

**NIPHADES PARDALOTUS.** (Pl. IX. fig. 8.) *N. oblongus, niger, opacus;* rostro valido, rude sulcato-punctato, interstitiis lineas longitudinales formantibus; antennis piceis; prothorace subcylindrico, rugoso-punctato, punctis squamigeris; scutello dense squamoso; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, utrinque parallelis, leviter sulcato-punctatis, punctis rotundatis approximatis squamigeris, guttulis niveis e squamis erectis effectis sat parce adpersis; corpore infra obscure piceo; femoribus posticis versus apicem niveo-annulatis. Long. 4-5 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

**NIPHADES COSTATUS.** *N. oblongus, niger, squamositate sordide grisea indutus (nisi derasa);* rostro valido, rude sulcato-punctato, interstitiis lineas longitudinales formantibus; capite prothoraceque rugosis crebre punctatis, punctis unisquamigeris, hoc subcylindrico; scutello parvo, ovato; elytris prothorace fere duplo latioribus, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis minus approximatis, interstitiis uniserialiter granulatis, 3. 5. 7. tuberculato-elevatis, et fere obsolete alboguttatis, guttis e squamis erectis effectis; corpore infra pedibusque concoloribus, sub squamositate nigris, subnitidis. Long. 4-4½ lin.

*Hab.* Aru; Batchian; Macassar.

A stouter species than the last, and differing, *inter alia*, in the sculpture of the elytra.

#### OZOCTENUS.

##### (Hylobiinae.)

*Rostrum* modice elongatum, rectum; *scrobis* præmedianæ, obliquæ, infra oculos desinentes; *scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funi-*

*culus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo crassiore, longiusculo, secundo paulo brevior, cæteris transversis; *clava* magna, ovalis. *Oculi* laterales, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* oblongus, subcylindricus, basi bisinuatus, margine inferiore antice fortiter emarginato. *Elytra* prothorace paulo latiora, elongata, parallela, basi producta, postice subito declivia; *femora* clavata, posteriora apicem elytrorum superantes, pedunculata, in medio fortiter clavata et processu triangulari denticulato munita; *tibiæ* breves, arcuatæ, compressæ; *tarsi* normales; *coxæ* anticæ parum sejunctæ. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis.

The type of this genus is very like some of the smaller Australian *Orthorini*, to which, in fact, it is closely allied, differing principally in the character of the tibiæ and of the posterior femora; the latter are very remarkable, and can only be paralleled among the Tachygoninae, a subfamily of the Aulacostethous category. From a slight difference in the rostrum I suspect my two examples are male and female.

**OZOCTENUS JUBATUS.** (Pl. IX. fig. 3.) *O. elongatus, fuscus, griseo-squamosus;* rostro prothorace brevior, squamoso; antennis subpiceis; *clava* longitudine funiculi æquali; prothorace utrinque paulo rotundato, supra longitudinaliter triseriata, cristis lateraliter abbreviatis, in medio sitis, intermedia alte elevata, compressa, pone medium abrupte terminata; scutello oblongo, albo-squamoso; elytris cylindricis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque elevatis, granulatis et basin versus cristatis, apice albido-squamosis; corpore infra nigro, subnudo; pedibus griseo-squamosis; tibiis posticis valde arcuatis, prope basin angulato-dilatatis. Long. 2½-3 lin.

*Hab.* Amazons (Ega).

**DICORDYLUS PUPILLATUS.** (Pl. VI. fig. 1.) *D. ferrugineus, nitidus, subtus pube alba variegatus;* prothorace subconico, subtiliter punctato, septemvittato; elytris postice sensim angustioribus, sat crebre irregulariter punctatis, lineis interruptis ochraceis basi apiceque ornatis, singulis medio annulo niveo conspicue notatis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Chili.

The diagnoses of this and the following species are drawn up to contrast with the two described by Lacordaire. In this species, which approximates to *D. heilopoides*, the elytra are gradually narrowed to the apex, which is deeply and angularly emarginate, with the outer angle on each side rather produced; the femora

are longer and more clavate, especially the posterior, and mutic beneath; the anterior and intermediate tibiæ are straight, and the posterior very strongly curved; the white ring on each elytron is very marked, but an approach to this is observable in some individuals of *D. heilopoides*.

**DICORDYLUS LUCTUOSUS.** *D. ater*, undique pube erecta, setis interjectis, vestitus, maculisque parvis, e squamositate ochracea formatis, obscure irroratus; prothorace subconico, lateribus medio rotundato-ampliato; scutello elevato; elytris crebre punctatis, antice transversim rugosis, tuberculis plurimis atro-fasciculatis munitis, singulis pone medium fascia nivea decoratis. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Chili.

This species differs from *D. ithyceroides*, *inter alia*, in being much stouter in all its parts; in the third joint of the antennæ being nearly as long as the two next together, and in the four terminal joints being shorter and broader; the apex of each elytron is obliquely emarginate within; in *D. ithyceroides* there is only a single fascicle at the base on each side, and there is no ochraceous powdery substance on the elytra, the tibiæ are much thickened at the apex, and in both species the middle of the tibiæ is covered with white hairs.

**DICORDYLUS AMENUS.** *D. ovatus*, purpureo resplendens; capite rostroque lineatim, elytris maculatim ochraceo-pubescentibus; rostro brevi, nigro; antennis rufo-testaceis, fusco-variis; prothorace transversim conico, crebre punctato, quinquevittato; scutello semiorbiculari; elytris depressis, humeris rotundatis, singulis subcarinatis, apice in medio fortiter mucronatis, maculis magnis in seriebus tribus ornatis; corpore infra chalybeato, nitido, ad latera pube ochracea variegato; pedibus parce pilosis, rufo-testaceis, tarsis fuscis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Chili.

This is a somewhat aberrant species.

#### AGILAUS.

(Rhinomacerinæ.)

*Rhynchita* affinis, sed tibiis compressis, subfoliaceis; et pygidio obtecto.

The remarkable form of the tibiæ essentially differentiates this genus from *Rhynchites*. In other characters, except of the pygidium, it agrees with the description as given by Lacordaire; the granulate surface of the derm, however, is foreign to *Rhyn-*

*chites*; it may be added that the basal joint is scarcely thicker than the second.

**AGILAUS PEDESTRIS.** (Pl. VII. fig. 11.) *A. oblongus*, supra niger, nitidus, granulatus, squamulis filiformibus rufo-ferrugineis inter granula repletus; capite confertim granulato; rostro subtenuato, arcuato, prothorace cum capite paulo longiore, in medio carinulato, basi subreticulato-punctato, versus apicem punctis magis dispersis; scrobibus præmedianis, breviusculis; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo art. primo secundo longiore, cæteris ad quintum primo æqualibus, duobus ultimis brevioribus; prothorace modice convexo, utrinque sat fortiter rotundato, apice angustiore, vage granulato; scutello transverso; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, basi incurvatis, apicibus rotundatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis vage inæqualiter granulatis; corpore infra fusco, ferrugineo-piloso; femoribus subgranulatis; tibiis confertim punctatis, lateribus costatis; tarsis breviusculis, latis, ferrugineo-pilosis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

#### ECTYRSUS.

(Prionomerinæ.)

*Caput* rotundatum, inflexum; *rostrum* subtenuatum, cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* obliquæ. *Oculi* magni, sat grosse granulati, antice contigui. *Antennæ* præmedianæ; *scapo* breviusculo; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. basali elongato, crasso, secundo multo minore, reliquis brevibus; *clava* perampla, elongato-ovata, art. ultimo excepto, laxè articulata. *Prothorax* subtransversus, convexus, utrinque rotundatus, basi basinuatus, lobis ocularibus parvis, distinctis, infra margine antico profunde emarginato. *Elytra* prothorace multo latiora, convexa, suboblonga, apice late rotundata. *Femora* antica perampla, subtus dente magno triangulari crenulato instructa, altera minus incrassata, dente parvo armata; *tibiæ* anticæ valde arcuatæ, apice acuminatæ, intermediæ et posticæ fere rectæ, uncinatæ; *tarsi* art. basali elongato, tertio bilobo; *unguiculi* parvi, simplices, approximati. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevior.

The exponent of this genus is a remarkably hairy little insect, closely allied to *Prionomerus*, Schön., but with the eyes contiguous above, the fore tibiæ acuminate and without a hook at the apex, and the prothorax with ocular lobes and deeply emarginate beneath for the reception of the base of the rostrum, the

latter, in repose, lying between the coxæ. The claws seem to be slightly united at the base.

*Ectyrus villosus*. (Pl. VII. fig. 5.) *E. niger*, nitidus, pilis longissimis erectis albidis, nigris intermixtis, sat dense vestitus; rostro prothorace paulo longiore, lateraliter sulcato; antennis flavidis; funiculo art. basali quatuor sequentibus simul sumptis longitudine æquali; prothorace pone medium paulo angustiore; scutello obtecto; elytris fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis latis; corpore infra femoribus tibiisque anticis nigris nitidis, reliquis tibiis tarsisque læte flavidis. Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.* Brazil (Rio).

#### OMPHASUS.

(Prionomerinæ.)

*Caput* exsertum, subporrectum. *Rostrum* validiusculum, subcylindricum, paulo arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati, haud approximati. *Antennæ* tenues; *scapo* sensim incrassato, oculus haud attingente; *funiculo* sexarticulato, art. duobus basalibus breviter obconicis, primo crassiore, cæteris transversis; *clava* ovata adnata. *Prothorax* subconicus, antice truncatus, basi bisinuatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* oblonga, modice convexa, singulo basi sinuato, humeris calloso-rotundatis. *Pygidium* obtectum. *Pedes* validi, antici majores; *femora* incrassata, subtus dentata; *tibiæ* anticæ arcuatæ, apice extus unco valido armatæ; *tibiæ* intermediæ et posticæ rectæ, illæ uncinatæ; *tarsi* art. basali elongato-triangulari, secundo parvo transverso, tertio peramplo, profunde bilobo, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi, singulo dente triangulari munito. *Metasternum* sat elongatum. *Epimera* meta-thoracis angusta. *Abdomen* segmentis subæqualibus, tribus intermediis ad latera angulatis.

The genera of the *Prionomerinæ* have hitherto been supposed to be confined to America; but this genus, and the following, discovered by Mr. Wallace, rendered it probable that many more species may yet be found in the Malayan archipelago. It is differentiated from the ordinary members of the subfamily in its nearly porrect head, the oblique scrobes, the six-jointed funicle, and the non-approximation of the eyes; in habit it is like some species of *Magdalis*, Germ. (The artist has unfortunately drawn the outline of the head in a vertical position.)

*Omphasus æratus*. (Pl. VII. fig. 12.) *O. oblongus*, fusco-æneus,

pube subtilissima grisea sparse vestitus; rostro reticulato-punctato, fere obsolete tricarinato, apicem versus paulo latiore; antennis fuscis, clava dense griseo-pubescente; prothorace oblongo, utrinque parum rotundato, crebre rugoso-punctato, antice læviore, indumento terreo in cavitatibus munito; scutello rotundato; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, longitudine sesquialioribus, oblongo-quadratis, late rotundatis, striato-punctatis, punctis profunde impressis, interstitiis parcius uniseriatim subtilissime granulatis, interstitio quinto postice tuberculato-elevato; corpore infra pedibusque fuscis, subnitidis; femoribus anticis perampolis, dente magno triangulari instructis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. (rost. incl.).

*Hab.* Sarawak.

#### ZEIONA.

(Prionomerinæ.)

*Caput* deflexum; *rostrum* validiusculum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, fere infra oculos desinentes. *Oculi* magni, ovales, antice approximantes. *Scapus* clavatus; *funiculus* 6-articulatus, articulo primo crassiore, secundo longiore, cæteris breviusculis; *clava* magna, ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, subconicus, basi rotundatus. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* modice convexa, perampola, utrinque valde rotundata. *Pedes* antici majores; *femoribus* valde incrassatis infra spina acuta armatis; *tibiisque* arcuatis, apice obsolete uncinatis; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* liberi, appendiculati. *Pectus* brevissimum. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus modice ampliatis. *Processus* intercoxalis latus, subtruncatus.

In habit and in many of its characters this genus is widely different from the last; in that respect, and in the delicacy of its structure and coloration, it is the most aberrant of its subfamily. It will be noted that both genera have a six-jointed funicle; (the artist has given seven, and has not made the first nearly as large as it should have been).

*Zeiona pulchella*. (Pl. VII. fig. 6.) *Z. pallide flavescens*; capite rostroque fere obsolete punctatis, hoc prothorace parum brevior; oculis nigris, prominulis; antennis omnino sordide fulvis; prothorace parum tubulato, utrinque paulo rotundato, basi multo latiore, supra vage indistincte punctato; scutello curvilineatim triangulari; elytris breviter ovatis vel subrotundatis, subviolaceis, apice flavescentibus, subtiliter albido-pubescentibus, striato-punctatis, punctis leviter impressis, interstitiis latis, vix convexis, uniseriatim albidotulosus; corpore infra pedibusque fere albescentibus. Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

**LÆMOSACCUS NOTATUS.** (Pl. VI. fig. 4.) *L. latiusculus*, fuscus; rostro modice elongato, paulo arcuato, piceo; oculis sat magnis, subovatis, transversis; antennis rufo-testaceis; funiculo breviusculo, articulo primo quam secundo vix sesquialongiore, cæteris brevissimis; oculis supra approximatis; prothorace creberrime punctulato, lobo scutellari vittaque laterali silaceo-pubescentibus, illo acuminato; scutello fusco, valde transverso, quasi bilobo; elytris fusco-ferrugineis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, leviter rugoso-granulatis, plaga basali circa scutellum maculaque singulatim apicali pube læte silacea decoratis; corpore infra dense griseo-squamoso; pedibus ferrugineis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland (Wide Bay); King George's Sound.

A species with short, but not broad elytra, as in the next, and with a well-marked yellow patch around the scutellum, and two spots of the same colour near the apex.

**LÆMOSACCUS ELECTILIS.** *L. brevis*, supra pedibusque fusco-vinosus; rostro brevi, fusco, basi fortiter rugoso-punctato; antennis rufo-testaceis, funiculo articulo primo quam secundo triplo longiore; oculis supra modice approximatis; prothorace creberrime punctulato, lobo scutellari apice rotundato, linea angusta basali lateribusque albedo-pubescentibus; scutello rotundato, fusco; elytris brevibus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, rugoso-granulatis, plaga conspicua circa scutellum, maculisque paucis obscuris albedo-pubescentibus ornatis; corpore infra nigro, squamis albis, lateribus exceptis, vestito. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Australia.

A short broad species, with a small round scutellum placed in a hollow between the elytra.

**LÆMOSACCUS CATENATUS.** *L. breviusculus*, fuscus, silaceo-pubescentis; rostro medioeri, nitido, omnino subvage punctulato; antennis rufo-testaceis; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo duplo longiore; oculis magis approximatis; prothorace creberrime punctulato, dorso pube sparse, lateribus densius vestito, maculisque quatuor silaceis, aliquando fere obsolete, notato, duabus anticis, duabus posticis; scutello rotundato, silaceo; elytris rufo-brunneis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis rugoso-granulatis, fascia maculata silacea pone medium alteraque apicali ornatis; corpore infra nigro, griseo-pubescente; pedibus rufo-brunneis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Queensland (Wide Bay).

This is also one of the broader species; but the elytra are proportionally longer than the last and differently coloured.

**LÆMOSACCUS PECCUARIUS.** *L. oblongus*, rufo-ferrugineus, parce

silaceo-pubescentis; rostro brevi, recto, confertim oblongo-punctato; antennis rufo-testaceis, scapo longiore, in medio curvato; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo paulo longiore; clava minuscula; prothorace crebre punctato, antice manifeste longitudinaliter lineatim sulcato, lobo mediano lateribusque sat dense silaceo-pubescentibus; scutello transverso, utrinque rotundato; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, striato-punctatis, leviter rugoso-granulatis, dorso pube silacea sat dense vestitis; corpore infra pube grisea sat dense tecto; pedibus rufo-brunneis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* South Australia (Adelaide).

An oblong dark species, something like *L. subsignatus*, but with longer elytra in proportion to the prothorax, and the figuration nearly obsolete.

**LÆMOSACCUS USTULUS.** *L. suboblongus*, niger; rostro brevi, recto, confertim oblongo-punctato; oculis prominulis; antennis rufo-testaceis; scapo in medio curvato; funiculo articulo primo valde incrassato, secundo vix brevior; clava majuscula; prothorace creberrime punctulato, apice tubulato, antice paulo excavato, lobo mediano lateribusque griseo-pubescentibus; scutello subtransverso, glabro; elytris parum nitidis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis rugoso-granulatis, præsertim postice, regione scutellari sat dense griseo-pubescentibus; corpore infra crebre punctato; tibiis aliquando subferrugineis. Long.  $1\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

*Hab.* Adelaide (Melbourne).

A small nearly black species, in outline like *L. notatus*, but with a short rostrum and very prominent round eyes.

**ALCIDES MAGISTER.** (Pl. IX. fig. 9.) *A. oblongus*, niger, ubique dense albedo-squamosus, fusciscentis variis, granulisque parvis depressis adpersus; capite porrecto; rostro prothorace sesquialongiore, paulo arcuato, pallide fusciscenti-squamoso; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo duplo longiore; clava articulo basali obconico; oculis subrotundatis; prothorace conico elytrisque basi saturate fusciscentibus, in medio carinulato; scutello parvo, rotundato; elytris basi prothorace paulo latioribus, humeris rotundatis, lateribus sensim angustioribus, striatis, interstitiis subconvexis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis niveis interjectis; tibiis intermediis et posticis in medio intus haud angulatis. Long. 12 lin.

*Hab.* Aru.

One of the finest of the Curculionidæ, and without any obvious affinity to any known species. *Alcides*, of which I have above ninety species, is full of isolated forms; but the ordinary generic characters are insufficiently supported by habit, and, without a large number of new genera, could not be satisfactorily used in

dividing the genus as it stands at present. *Alcides* is well represented in the Papuan group—about twelve species—while in Australia it is all but unknown; there are numerous species from West and from South Africa, one from the north of Persia, and another, described further on, from North China; and these two probably indicate the northern limits of the genus.

**ALCIDES FASTUOSUS.** *A. breviter subcylindricus*, squamositate sordide silacea sparse vestitus; rostro valido, prothorace longiore, dimidio basali squamoso, reliquo breviter punctato; antennis nigris, remote setulosis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo longiore, cæteris brevibus, submoniliformibus; oculis rotundatis; prothorace subconico, utrinque paulo rotundato, supra granulato; scutello subquadrato albo-squamoso; elytris basi prothorace paulo latioribus, latitudine vix duplo longioribus, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongo-quadratis, interstitiis granulatis, pone medium fascia lata conspicua apiceque albido-squamosis; corpore infra pedibusque sparse griseo-squamosis, granulatis; tibiis anticis dente parvo, reliquis intus subbispinatis. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

A very distinct species, the declivity of the elytra not marked with a callosity as in most others of this genus.

**ALCIDES AURITUS.** (Pl. IX. fig. 11.) *A. subcylindricus*, ater, squamositate sparsa nigra indutus, squamisque albidis plagiatis decoratus; capite verticali, inter oculos fovea profunda impresso; rostro crasso, prothorace brevior, sat crebre punctato, squamis brevissimis albis adperso; antennis nigris, fere nudis; funiculo articulo basali breviculo, cæteris transversis; oculis ovalibus; prothorace haud transverso, antice modice angustiore, utrinque rotundato, apice excepto, sat confertim verrucoso-grulato; scutello atro; elytris pone humeros tuberculo conico valido instructis, supra fortiter sulcato-punctatis; corpore infra nigro, albo-plagiato; pedibus squamis filiformibus griseis adpersis; tibiis intus in medio spinoso-dentatis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Cochinchina.

This species may be placed near *A. delta*. The coloration is very complicated, as will be seen on the Plate, and is not always exactly the same. The spots on the white patches represent the punctuation.

**ALCIDES ERRO.** *A. subcylindricus*, ferrugineus, prothorace nigro, utrinque albido-lanuginoso; rostro sat valido, prothorace sesquilon-giore, rude confertim punctato; antennis fuscis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, cæteris brevibus, ultimis transversis; clava ampliata; oculis subovatis; prothorace transverso, confertim

granulato; scutello punctiformi; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, fortiter seriatis punctatis, punctis magnis quadratis, squamositate sparsa silacea munitis, interstitiis angustis, transversis elevatis; corpore infra pedibusque ruguloso-punctatis, sparse squamosis; coxis anticis manifeste sejunctis; tibiis intermediis et præsertim posticis brevibus, intus obsolete bisinuatis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* China.

Probably most nearly allied to *A. lacunosus*, but differentiated by the unicolorous elytra and the woolly sides of the prothorax. Mr. Arthur Adams has also found this species in one of the islands of the Japanese seas.

**ALCIDES MICRONYCHUS.** *A. ovatus*, niger, lineatim grisescenti-squamosus; capite verticali; rostro valido, prothorace brevior, sat crebre punctato; antennis nigris, fere nudis; funiculo articulis brevibus, ultimis transversis; oculis ovatis; prothorace transverso, apice multo angustiore, utrinque rotundato, rude punctato, fascia mediana, ad latera ampliata, vittaque postice pallide griseo-squamosis; scutello nigro; elytris prothorace latioribus, antice valde productis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis rugosis, fascia arcuata pone medium vittisque quatuor anticis griseis; corpore infra sejuncte griseo-squamoso; abdomine segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus; pedibus rude confertim punctatis, punctis unisquamigeris; tibiis intus haud angulatis; tarsis articulo tertio ampliato-rotundato, quarto brevi. Long. 2½ lin.

*Hab.* Cochinchina.

Remarkable for the large round penultimate joint of the tarsi, the claw-joint inserted on the middle and barely extending beyond it.

**ALCIDES FRONTALIS.** *A. elongatus*, cylindricus, ferrugineus postice pallidior, tenuiter parce pilosus; capitis fronte rostroque supra dense albido-squamosis et pilosis, hoc breviusculo, valido; antennis subferrugineis, funiculo articulo secundo longiore; cæteris transversis; clava breviter ovata; oculis ovalibus; prothorace oblongo, fortiter punctato-impresso, lobis ocularibus obsoletis; scutello rotundato; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, parallelis, postice sat subito declivibus, seriatis punctatis, punctis ampliatis, oblongis, interstitiis (præsertim antice) subtuberculatis, elevatis; pedibus fulvo-brunneis, tenuatis; tibiis intus integris; unguiculis connatis, haud bifidis; coxis anticis contiguis. Long. 4-7 lin.

*Hab.* Morty; Batchian.

An odd-looking species, quite *sui generis* in *Alcides*, but having some resemblance to *Hypermetra analis* (*ante* p. 167), although with the habit of *Papalosomus*, to the neighbourhood of which I am almost tempted to refer it, notwithstanding its 6-jointed

funicle. Like some others of the genus, its claws are simply united at the base and not appendiculate or divided. No two Curculionids could be much more unlike than this and the last.

## GLECHINUS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Caput* sphaericum; *rostrum* breve, rectum, nudum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales, oculos attingentes. *Scapus* 7-articulatus; articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, cæteris transversis, gradatim latioribus; *clava* ovata, adnata. *Oculi* laterales, prothorace liberi, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* subconicus, apice tubulatus, haud productus, basi late emarginatus, angulis posterioribus paulo productis. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* subcylindrica, apice rotundata. *Pedes* breves; *femora* incrassata, infra dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* compressæ, fere rectæ, apice latiores, angulo interiore dentiformi, intermediæ angulo exteriori etiam producto, omnes unco mediocri armatæ; *tarsi* normales. *Coxæ* anticæ distantes. *Propectus* solum modice excavatum. *Prosternum* detectum. *Mesosternum* declive. *Abdomen* normale.

This genus may be regarded as the representative in New Caledonia of the New Zealand *Psepholax*. From that genus it is differentiated, *inter alia*, by its straight scrobes and declivous mesosternum not covering the prosternum. The structure of the intermediate tibiæ is evidently a modification of that of *Psepholax*.

GLECHINUS TALPA. *G.* elliptico-cylindricus, læte fuscus, squamis ochraceis maculatim ornatus; rostro piceo, subtiliter punctato; scapo supra versus apicem longe et dense ciliato, funiculo intus parcius ciliato; clava articulis tribus ultimis valde pubescentibus; prothorace indistincte punctato, linea media plagisque duabus utrinque ochraceis; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, maculis ochraceis irregulariter adpersis; corpore infra sat dense griseo-squamoso; pedibus squamis minusculis tectis, setulis numerosis interjectis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. *Hab.* New Caledonia.

## DERETIOSUS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* gracile, capite duplo longius, subarcuatum, dimidio apicali nudo; *scrobes* præmedianæ, infra rostrum cito euntes.

*Oculi* sat magni, laterales. *Antennæ* ante medium rostri insertæ; *scapus* clavatus, oculus vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, art. primo crasso, secundo longiore, cæteris in clavam continuatis; *clava* elliptica, obsolete articulata. *Prothorax* transversus, apice productus, lateraliter lobatus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus productis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, depressa, inæqualia, parallela, basi trisinuata, postice sensim declivia, humeris prominulis. *Pedes* breves; *femora* infra unidentata; *tibiæ* breves, intus bisinuatæ, unco terminatæ; *tarsi* mediocres, art. tertio lobato, ultimo elongato. *Rima* pectoralis indeterminata, metasterno impingens. *Mesosternum* depressum, antice verticale. *Abdomen* normale, sutura prima arcuata, cæteris haud angulatis.

Like *Bothrobotys* in habit; but from its pectoral canal open at the sides and impinging on the metasternum, the genus must be placed with Lacordaire's "Ithyporides;" but it does not seem to be allied to any of the genera in that group. In general appearance the species described above resembles the Australian *Chimades lanosus*, Pasc.

DERETIOSUS ARIDUS. (Pl. VIII. fig. 10.) *D.* fusca, squamositate albida omnino dense tecta; rostro ferrugineo, apicem versus nitido, subtiliter punctato; antennis pallide ferrugineis, leviter pubescentibus; prothorace supra fere planato, utrinque lobo ampliato horizontali subdilato, hoc margine anteriore squamoso-fasciculato; scutello punctiformi, elevato; elytris pone basin elevatis, singulo in medio dorsi longitudinaliter cristato, cristis in duas fere divisas, fasciculisque squamosis coronatis, apicibus paulo productis, conjunctim rotundatis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Dorey; Saylee (New Guinea); Ceram.

MITREPHORUS CAPUCINUS. *M.* oblongus, cylindricus, fuscus, rude griseo-squamosus, capite rostroque squamis majusculis tectis, hoc apice nigro; antennis testaceis; prothorace antice valde producto, apice ipso squamis flavescens elongatis dense fimbriato et in modo radiato, etiam infra dense squamoso, supra sejuncte punctato, puncto singulo squama repleto; scutello ochraceo-squamoso; elytris squamis parvis densissime tectis, leviter striato-punctatis, ad latera squamis majusculis nigris parcius adpersis; pedibus dense squamosis, squamis numerosis erectis interjectis; tarsis potius pilosis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Brazil.



**MITREPHORUS ALBIFRONS.** *M.* oblongus, cylindricus, fuscus, dense griseo-squamosus; capite antice niveo-squamoso; antennis subtectis; prothorace apice ultra caput vix producto, squamis elongatis sparse adspersis, in medio fasciculis duobus fuscis instructo; scutello concolori; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, squamis erectis uniseriatim munitis; pedibus rufo-brunneis, dense squamosis, squamis erectis interjectis. Long. 2 lin.

*Hab.* Brazil.

*M. Waterhousei*, the only other species, is a larger insect, and covered with a very dense greyish crust.

#### PERICHIUS.

*Rostrum* robustum, reticulato-punctatum, punctis squamigeris, apice paulo dilatatum; *scrobes* subterminales, laterales. *Scapus* compressus, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 1-articulatus, art. primo longiore, secundo breviusculo; *clava* anguste ovata, adnata. *Oculi* grosse granulati. *Prothorax* amplus, supra convexus, antice tubulatus, lobis ocularibus angustis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* late ovata, convexa, humeris obsolete. *Pedes* modice elongati; *femora* sublinearia, mutica; *tibiæ* flexuosæ, æquilatæ; *tarsi* mediocres, art. tertio late bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticæ limitata, apice cavernosa\*. *Episterna* metathoracis obtecta. *Abdomen* normale; *sutura* prima arcuato-angulata.

Allied to the South-American genus *Tylodes*, Schön. (and in habit like *T. tuberculatus*), but differentiated by the scrobes, sculpture of the rostrum, and form of the tibiæ.

**PERICHIUS VERRUCOSUS.** (Pl. VIII. fig. 9.) *P.* ovatus, niger, omnino sat dense ochraceo-squamosus, supra granulis nitidis setigeris dispersis; rostro capite duplo longiore, fusco opaco, ad latera densius squamoso, apice paulo spatulato; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo haud pubescente, parce setoso, art. quinque ultimis subquadratis, clava art. basali cæteris conjunctim longiore; prothorace inæquali, antice fortiter tubulato, utrinque ampliato-rotundato, basi angustiore, parte anteriore haud granulato sed squamis elongatis sat dense vestito; elytris prothorace basi haud latioribus, deinde paulo ampliatis, utrinque rotundatis, supra seriatim subfoveatis, interstitiis granulatis, alternis interrupte elevatis, apice rotundatis; pedibus sat dense setosulis. Long. 5½ lin.

*Hab.* Waigiou.

\* This term is intended to include that form of the pectoral canal in which the apex is covered by the raised margin of the mesosternum, whether the margin be vaulted or semicircular—the converse of when it is exposed (*aperta*).

#### EREBACES.

*Rostrum* tenue, apice paulo dilatatum, dimidio apicali nudum, nitidum; *scrobes* medianæ, laterales. *Scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, art. duobus basalibus longiusculis, primo brevior; *clava* breviter ovata, adnata. *Oculi* majusculi, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* apice paulo productus, supra subplanus, lateraliter compressus, lobis ocularibus angustis. *Elytra* prothorace arcte applicata, supra planata, postice declivia, pone humeros angulato-producta. *Pedes* elongati; *femora* linearia; *tibiæ* rectæ, æquilatæ; *tarsi* subelongati, art. tertio late bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice aperta. *Episterna* metathoracis angusta, distincta. *Abdomen* segmento secundo breviusculo, duobus sequentibus conjunctim vix æquali; *sutura* prima recta.

The two species composing this genus are quite distinct in habit, owing to the peculiar shape of the elytra, from any other *Tragopus*-form, although, in some respects, a little like *Hexymus*, but differing in their finely faceted eyes and pectoral canal open at the apex.

**EREBACES ANGULATUS.** (Pl. VIII. fig. 8.) *E.* oblongus, niger, omnino silaceo-squamosus; rostro ferrugineo, vage punctulato; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo clavaque pubescentibus, illo parce nigrosetoso; prothorace subquadrato, antice constricto, supra remote punctato, punctis squamigeris, in medio tuberculis duobus obsito, angulis posticis productis, rotundatis; scutello distincto; elytris quadrato-cordatis, vage nitide granulatis, supra seriatim foveatis, singulatim tuberculo basali elevato oblongo, altero postico multo majore, tertioque minore laterali, instructis, angulo humerali producto, nigro-marginato, apicibus rotundatis; pedibus sat dense setosulis. Long. 5½ lin.

*Hab.* Batchian.

**EREBACES PLEURICAUSTA.** *E.* oblongus, piceus, supra dense silaceo-, infra pedibusque fusco-squamosus; rostro ferrugineo vage punctulato; antennis piceis, funiculo clavaque ut in *E. angulato*; prothorace suboblongo, utrinque antice rotundato, postice parallelo, supra fusco-marginato, punctis remotis, squamis repletis, impresso; scutello obsolete; elytris subcordatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis latis, prope suturam uniseriatim granulatis, angulo humerali producto, fere obsolete nigro-marginato, apicibus rotundatis, in singulo elytro tuberculo basali oblongo, altero postico majore, tertioque laterali instructo; pedibus sat dense setosulis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Morty.

## HEXYMUS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* modice tenuatum, arcuatum, dimidio apicali nudo, nitido; *scrobes* laterales; *antennæ* medio rostri insertæ; *scapo* longiusculo; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. duobus basalibus elongatis, tertio obconico, cæteris ovatis; *clava* ovali. *Oculi* grosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, apice valde angustior, utrinque rotundatus. *Elytra* subquadrata, apice declivia. *Femora* modice incrassata, infra dente angulato armata; *tibiæ* flexuosæ, apice tenuiores, uncinatæ; *tarsi* art. tertio angusto, bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice cavernosa. *Episterna* metathoracis angusta, distincta. *Abdomen* normale; *sutura* prima recta.

This is one of those genera which, without any strong characters, must be constituted partly on account of their peculiar habit, and partly because their characters collectively are not in accord with those of any other genus. It is apparently allied to *Poropterus*, although the metathoracic episterna are very large.

HEXYMUS TUBEROSUS. (Pl. VII. fig. 3.) *H.* oblongus, fuscus, indumento griseo dense omnino tectus, squamisque subsilaceis adspersus; capite fronte convexo, inter oculos foveato; rostro capite plus duplo longiore, subtenui, apice depresso, fusco, extrorsum subtilissime punctulato, basi rugoso-squamoso; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo art. duobus basalibus primo plus duplo longiore, cæteris modice elongatis, ultimo obconico, clavæ subaduato; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, antice constricto, apice producto, lobis ocularibus subangustis, supra pone medium bicalloso, ad apicem crista cariniformi munito; scutello distincto; elytris basi prothorace latioribus, subcompressis, lateribus parallelis, postice declivibus, supra seriatim granulatis, singulo callis oblongis quatuor bene determinatis notato—duobus discoideis ad suturam approximantibus, duobus lateribus, quorum postico in declivitate sito; pedibus squamis elongatis magis dispersis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

The following species of *Poropterus* may be taken as fairly congeneric with the four described by Mr. Waterhouse in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society' (ser. 2, ii. pp. 196-200); but they do not seem to range very satisfactorily in the genus when we consider it has *P. antiquus* for its type. I have yet some twenty approximate species; and until they are worked

out I take the genus as it stands at present. I follow Mr. Waterhouse in dividing it into two sections, depending on the relative length of the two basal joints of the funicle; but this is an artificial arrangement, as it separates *P. verres* from *P. morbillosus*.

Section I. *Second joint of funicle longer than the first.*

POROPTERUS EXITIOSUS. *P.* sat late ovatus, subdepressus, niger, parce pallide brunneo-squamosus; capite inter oculos fovea parva impresso; rostro robusto, sat elongato; oculis subtenuiter granulatis; antennis longioribus, versus apicem rostri insertis; funiculo art. secundo primo plus sesquolongiore, cæteris ovatis; clava ovali; prothorace supra subplanato antice subtriangulari, apice bifido, utrinque vix rotundato, basi incurvato, tuberculis quatuor parvis fasciculatis pone medium transversim obsito; scutello minuto; elytris prothorace latioribus modice convexis, postice subito declivibus, humeris valde calloso-productis, remote fortiter punctatis, singulo tuberculis quinque majusculis conicis—quatuor prope suturam, alioque extimo inter secundum tertiumque, sitis, tuberculisque minusculis lateraliter uniseriatim instructis, apice late rotundatis extus tuberculo parvo munito; corpore infra pedibusque vage setuloso-squamosis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

A broad species, rather depressed above, or only slightly convex.

POROPTERUS ELLIPTICUS. *P.* oblongo-ovatus, niger, griseo-squamosus; rostro sat elongato; oculis tenuiter granulatis; antennis fusco-piceis, funiculo art. secundo primo fere sesquolongiore; clava ovali; prothorace subconico, sat elongato, haud tuberculato, apice bifido, in medio carina elevata instructo; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, utrinque rotundatis, pone medium modice elongatis, gradatim in apices attenuato-productis, supra disperse impresso-punctatis, tuberculis plurimis seriatim dispositis, seriebus alternis tuberculis majoribus instructis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis adpressis vestitis. Long. 6-7 lin.

*Hab.* New South Wales (Illawarra).

Allied to *P. chevrolatii*, Waterh., but narrower, more elliptic, and the elytra drawn out posteriorly; the carina on the prothorax is very marked and apparently always without scales.

POROPTERUS WATERHOUSII. *P.* angustatus, nigrescens, sat parce subsilaceo-squamosus, squamositate concolori dense tectus; rostro longiusculo; oculis subtenuiter granulatis; antennis piceis; funiculo art. secundo primo fere triplo longiore; prothorace oblongo, gibboso, antice abrupte constricto, utrinque in medio rotundato, basi angustiore, supra antice tricarinato, medio tuberculis rugosis quatuor

transversim obsito, pone medium granulato; scutello semicirculari; elytris prothorace in medio vix latioribus, compressis, humeris productis, supra grosse granulatis, singulatim triseriatim tuberculatis—serie interiore tribus, intermedio duobus, exteriori etiam duobus minusculis, obsitis, tuberculo conico majusculo apicali, alteroque apice ipso, munitis, lateribus profunde punctatis, punctis setigeris; corpore pedibusque subvage silaceo-squamosis, tibiis setulosis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Allied to *P. Jekelii*, Waterh., but longer and proportionally narrower; the second joint of the funicle much longer, &c.

**POROPTERUS MORBILLOSUS.** *P.* sat angusto-ovatus, niger, squamis elongatis pallide fuscescentibus plus minusve tectus; capite rostroque rugoso-squamosis, hoc haud carinato; oculis subtenuiter granulatis; antennis piceis; funiculo art. secundo primo sesquolongiore; prothorace haud granulato, latitudine vix longiore, antice modice constricto, utrinque sat fortiter rotundato, supra subsilaceo, in medio 4-tuberculato, tuberculis depressis, aliquando fere obsoletis, approximatis, duobus posticis majoribus; elytris compressis, subovatis, prothorace paulo latioribus, postice vix subito declivibus, lateribus 4-seriatim profunde punctatis, singulatim tuberculis fasciculatis obtusis, seriebus duabus munitis, serie interiore e quatuor, basali sat elevato, serie exteriori e sex minoribus, compositis, apicibus conjunctis fortiter rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque rugoso-squamosis. Long. 5-5½ lin.

*Hab.* Tasmania.

Like *P. verres* in the next section, but the tubercles less prominent and more numerous on the elytra.

**POROPTERUS FLEXUOSUS.** *P.* subovatus, fuscus, squamositate squamisque griseis tectus; capite inter oculos fovea profunda impresso; rostro rugoso-punctato, basi tricarinato; oculis tenuiter granulatis; antennis piceis, art. secundo primo sesquolongiore; prothorace suboblongo, utrinque rotundato, apice paulo producto, late rotundato, lateribus antice fortiter arcuato-sulcato, supra plicato in medio longitudinaliter tricarinato; elytris ovatis, in medio prothorace latioribus, apicem versus productis, apicibus mucronatis, supra reticulato-foveatis, singulo carinis tribus curvatis notato; pedibus setis majusculis vestitis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* South Australia (Adelaide).

**POROPTERUS MASTOIDEUS.** *P.* ovatus, niger, opacus, squamulis griseis omnino sat dense tectus, supra granulis nitidis minutis numerosis dispersis; capite inter oculos longitudinaliter sulcato-foveato; rostro valido, subconfertim punctato, punctis squamigeris; oculis

tenuiter granulatis; antennis piceis, funiculo art. secundo primo manifeste longiore, clava ovali; prothorace oblongo, antice constricto, supra parum convexo, pone apicem excavato, in medio tuberculis tribus instructo, uno elongato anteriore, duobus rotundatis posterioribus transversim sitis; elytris breviter ovatis, tenuiter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis planatis, humeris vix productis, apice rotundatis, singulis triseriatim tuberculatis—serie interiore e tuberculis tribus distantibus alte elevatis, exteriori e quatuor validis, intermedio unico parvo, compositis; pedibus breviter setosulis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Batchian.

**POROPTERUS APPROXIMATUS.** *P.* præcedenti affinis sed valde distinctus; *differt* rostro rugoso, irregulariter punctato, clava magis elongata; interstitiis elytrorum elevatis, serie interiore tuberculorum quinque, approximatis, minus elevatis, tuberculo secundo parvo, serie exteriori e tuberculis variis, nonnullis fere obsoletis, compositis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Kaioa.

In this species the tubercles of the exterior row are irregular in size, and not well limited. This and the last are somewhat different in habit from any of the Australian species.

Section II. *First and second joints of the funicle equal in length, or the first a little longer.*

**POROPTERUS HARIOLUS.** (Pl. VII. fig. 7.) *P.* elongato-ovatus, niger, subsilaceo-squamosus; rostro valido; antennis piceis, scapo oculum vix attingente, funiculo art. duobus basalibus fere æqualibus; oculis tenuiter granulatis; prothorace vage granulato, longe ante apicem subito constricto, tum fortiter tuberculato-producto, postice sensim angustiore, basi incurvato, supra in medio valde excavato, tuberculis duobus transversim obsitis; scutello distincto; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, compressis, fortiter punctatis, postice sensim declivibus, granulis subnitidis subseriatim adpersis, singulatim tuberculis conicis validis in seriebus duabus instructis, exteriori e tribus, interiore e quatuor majoribus, quorum tuberculo postico validiore, compositis, apicibus tuberculis duobus minusculis terminatis; corpore infra pedibusque subvage squamosis. Long. 7-8 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Differs from *P. Westwoodii*, Waterh., *inter alia*, in having the apex of each elytron bituberculate.

**POROPTERUS SPHACELATUS.** *P.* sat anguste ovatus, niger, squamis subsilaceis, plerumque erectis, vestitus; capite inter oculos fovea triangulari impresso; rostro valido, squamis erectis adperso; antennis piceis, funiculo art. duobus basalibus fere æqualibus; oculis fortiter gra-

nulatis; prothorace haud granulato, antice valde constricto, et silaceo-squamoso, utrinque rotundato, basi subbisinuato, supra in medio longitudinaliter excavato, tuberculis parvis octo instructo, in seriebus duabus æqualibus transversim sitis; scutello indistincto; elytris ovatis, compressis, prothorace basi vix latioribus, postice subito declivibus, lateribus 4-seriatim elongato-punctatis, granulisque duobus nigris nitidis basi sitis, singulo tuberculis fasciculatis in seriebus tribus instructo, serie interiore e tribus elongatis in carina positus, intermedia etiam e tribus, exteriori tuberculo unico minuscule in medio, compositis, parte declivi tuberculo parvo, apicibus conico-acuminatis, regione apicali silacea; pedibus setuloso-squamosis. Long. 6-7 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

This species may be placed after *P. Parryi*, Waterh., which has broad ovate elytra, considerably depressed above.

**PROPTERUS VERRÉS.** *P.* sat anguste ovatus, niger, squamis elongatis subsilaceis tectus; capite inter oculos fovea impresso; rostro valido, vage squamoso; antennis rufo-piceis, breviusculis; funiculo art. basali secundo paulo longiore; prothorace haud granulato, latitudine vix longiore, antice fortiter constricto, utrinque rotundato, basi subbisinuato, lobo scutellari dentiformi, supra in medio longitudinaliter excavato, tuberculis obtusis octo instructo, seriebus duabus transversim sitis; scutello invisio; elytris ovatis, prothorace perparum angustioribus, postice subito declivibus, lateribus 4-seriatim profunde elongato-punctatis, apicibus truncato, extus paulo angulatis, singulo tuberculis octo, seriebus duabus, munito, sex majoribus, in singula serie tribus, et duobus minoribus in parte declivi sitis, granulisque nigris nitidis validis prope scutellum sitis; pedibus setuloso-squamosis; tibiis fere rectis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Allied to the last, but unicolorous, the prothorax proportionally broader, and the first joint of the funicle perceptibly longer than the second.

#### DIATASSA.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* tenue, elongatum, arcuatum, basi excepta, nudum; *scrobes* medianæ, laterales, oculos attingentes. *Antennæ* graciles; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis quatuor basalibus longioribus, tribus ultimis brevioribus; *clava* distincta, anguste ovata. *Oculi* laterales, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* subconicus, apice paulo productus, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, oblongo-cordata. *Femora* elongata, subpedunculata, apicem versus valde incrassata, infra dente valido

armata, postice corpus superantia; *tibiæ* teretes, subarcuatæ; *tarsi* longiusculi, articulo tertio parum dilatato. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice cavernosa. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* normale.

The form of the femora is eminently distinctive of this genus. I place it after *Cyamobolus*, Schön.

**DIATASSA PHALERATA.** (Pl. IX. fig. 2.) *D.* ovata, nigra, opaca, squamis fuscis vestita, lineisque supra dense silaceo-squamosis ornata; capite antice dense subsilaceo-squamoso, inter oculos fovea profunda impresso; rostro piceo, basi oblongo-punctato; antennis subferrugineis, funiculo articulis quatuor basalibus fere æqualibus; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali, rude squamoso, dorso lineis silaceis, tribus longitudinalibus, una pone medium transversa, decorato; scutello silaceo-squamoso; elytris remote seriatim punctatis, punctis basi majoribus, apicem versus gradatim minoribus, linea suturali, alteraque submediana, antice angulata, tertiarque postice ad latera silaceis; corpore infra squamulis parvis sparse irrorato; pedibus dense silaceo-squamosis; clava femorum fusco-lavata. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Mysol.

#### PERISSOPS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* validiusculum, subarcuatum, basi squamosum; *scrobes* medianæ, laterales, rectæ. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, quinque ultimis moniliformibus; *clava* oblongo-ovalis, velutina. *Oculi* subgrosse granulati, antice perparum approximantes. *Prothorax* conicus, utrinque paulo rotundatus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Scutellum* punctiforme. *Elytra* ovata, convexa, humeris rotundatis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* incrassata, antica obsolete dentata, vel dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* compressæ, subarcuatæ; *tarsi* vix elongati, normales. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticas terminata, apice cavernosa. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* normale.

The type of this genus has long been known in collections under the name of *Perissops lynx* (Jekel), but was first published in the 'Novara Voyage,' by Redtenbacher, who referred it to *Enteles* (*E. ocellatus*, Redbr.). *Enteles* differs from *Perissops* in many of the characters given above, notably in its longer slender rostrum, with the pectoral canal open at the apex, and extending

to the intermediate coxæ, its extremely short metasternum and long legs. *Perissops*, according to Lacordaire's arrangement, would be near *Cyamobolus*, Schön. Besides a second Australian species, which differs from the typical form in having a small tooth to all the femora, I place here one from Gilolo, Dorey, &c. very distinct from the others, although I am unable to separate it generically.

**PERISSOPS MUCIDUS.** *P. ovatus*, nigrescens, vage fusco-squamosus, squamisque silaceis plagiatis condensatis; rostro valido vix nitido, apicem versus depresso, basi tricarinato et vage squamoso; antennis piceis; clava (ut videtur) triarticulata, articulo ultimo brevissimo; prothorace squamis silaceis induto, vittas tres simulantibus; elytris valde convexas, maculis silaceis irregulariter decoratis; corpore infra pedibusque subvage squamosis. Long. 4-6 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

In *P. ocellatus* the club is more elongate, the basal joint, which is very oblique at the apex, and deeply emarginate on one side, is very long and cylindrical; hence this organ affords no generic character.

**PERISSOPS ILIACUS.** *P. ovatus*, nigro-piceus, omnino dense subsilaceo-squamosus; capite convexo, vage squamoso; rostro rufo-piceo, subnitido; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus; clava oblongo-ovata, distincta, quadriarticulata, articulis duobus intermediis longitudine fere æqualibus, basali longiore, ultimo brevissimo; oculis antice approximatis; prothorace basi paulo latiore quam longiore, antice fusco; scutello nigro; elytris ovatis, subtiliter striato-punctatis, utrinque in medio plaga maxima fusca, aliquando pallide marginata, decoratis; femoribus, præsertim anticis, dente acuto instructis. Long. 3½ lin.

*Hab.* Gilolo; Dorey; Aru; Mysol.

#### OROCHLESIS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* breviusculum, vix vel parum arcuatum, basi latius, apicem versus gradatim angustius, denudatum; *scrobes* fere medianæ, subobliquæ. *Scapus* oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* brevis, articulo basali crassiore, cæteris gradatim incrassatis, quinque ultimis transversis; *clava* breviter ovata. *Oculi* grosse granulati, antice paulo approximantes. *Prothorax* transversus, antice valde angustus, utrinque rotundatus, apice vix productus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* rotundatum. *Elytra* bre-

viter ovata, convexa, prothorace haud latiora. *Pedes* breves; *femora* valida, compressa, infra canaliculata, mutica; *tibiæ* arcuatae, sulcatae; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticas terminata, apice cavernosa. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis.

Allied to the preceding, but with a shorter rostrum, the prothorax at the base as broad as the elytra, the femora grooved for the reception of the tibiæ, and the two basal segments of the abdomen unusually large.

**OROCHLESIS ANNULARIS.** (Pl. VIII. fig. 2.) *O. ovata*, picea, squamis griseis plerumque sat dense tecta; rostro fere recto, dimidio apicali nitido, vage punctulato; antennis testaceis; prothorace longitudine sesquialtore, squamis pallidioribus variegato; scutello nigro, nitido; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis singulis squamam niveam gerentibus, apice rotundatis, plaga communi orbiculari, saturate. vinosa, albido-marginata, postice ornatis; corpore infra fortiter punctato, punctis unisquamigeris; pedibus vage squamosis. Long. 1¼-2½ lin.

*Hab.* Dorey; Batchian; Penang.

The spot on the elytra has a dark claret-brown hue, is free from scales, and has, although opaque, a somewhat velvety appearance. The specimens from Penang, taken by Mr. Lamb, do not differ from the Dorey insect which I have selected as the type.

**OROCHLESIS SOLEA.** *O. ovata*, nigra, squamosa; rostro parum arcuato, piceo, subtilissime punctulato; antennis testaceis; oculis magis approximatis; prothorace fortiter reticulato-punctato, punctis singulis squamam magnam ochraceam oblongam gerentibus, apice utrinque macula niveo-squamosa ornato; scutello nigro, nitido; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, unisquamigeris, interstitiis pallide silaceo-squamosis, nigro-maculatis, in singulo elythro maculis duabus niveis, una subbasali, altera exteriore, sitis; corpore infra fortiter punctato, segmentis tertio quartoque abdominis exceptis, punctis unisquamigeris; pedibus piceis, vage squamosis. Long. 1¼ lin.

*Hab.* Batchian.

**OROCHLESIS FLESINA.** *O. ovata*, nigra, squamosa; rostro paulo arcuato, piceo, vage punctulato; antennis subttestaceis; prothorace fortiter reticulato-punctato, in medio punctis singulis squamam parvam concolorem gerentibus, ad latera squamis majoribus instructo; scutello nigro, nitido; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis ovatis, unisquamigeris, pallide silaceis, plaga magna laterali, altera in utroque elythro prope apicem, alteraque communi ante medium, maculisque paucis

minutis notatis; corpore infra pedibusque ut in præcedente, sed abdomine segmentis tertio quartoque paulo punctatis. Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Aru.

APRIES.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* mediocre, paulo arcuatum, squamosum, basi utrinque ante oculos transverse sulcatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ; *scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus parum longiusculis, cæteris gradatim brevioribus et latioribus, ultimis transversis; *clava* parva, ovata, distincta. *Oculi* laterales, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, antice subito constrictus, apice productus. *Scutellum* elevatum. *Elytra* convexa, prothorace multo latiora, postice declivia. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* sublinearia, valida, infra dentata; *tibiæ* extus incurvatae, intus bisinuatae; *tarsi* breves, articulo quarto squamis erectis munito. *Rima* pectoralis ad coxas intermedias extensa, apice cavernosa. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis.

The groove immediately before the eye, the peculiar character of this genus, terminates in the scrobe, both running out beneath. The two species here described differ somewhat in appearance, owing to the outline, but they conform to the above formula. The genus is allied to *Chætectetorus*, Schön.

APRIES EREMITA. (Pl. IX. fig. 6.) *A.* oblongus, squamositate grisea ubique densissime tectus, supra pedibusque squamis elongatis erectis interjectis; capite antice profunde excavato, inter oculos gibboso; rostro in medio sat subito arcuato, apicem versus paulo latiore, basi longitudinaliter sulcato; antennis subtestaceis; prothorace postice parallelo, supra fortiter trisulcato, interstitiis duobus validis tuberculisque fasciculatis quatuor munitis, 2 apicalibus, 2 medianis, tuberculo minore utrinque in medio notato; elytris subcylindricis, striato-punctatis, punctis linearibus, interstitiis angulato-convexis, alternis magis elevatis, sparse fasciculatis, fasciculis plurimis, præsertim interstitio tertio et parte declivi squama elongata instructis; abdomine segmentis duobus basalibus vage punctato-impressis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Batchian.

APRIES PALLIATUS. *A.* breviusculus, subovatus, squamis vel squamositate sordide grisea, dorso umbrino excepto, ubique tectus; capite antice haud excavato, rostro longiusculo, apicem versus gradatim

latiore; antennis subtestaceis; prothorace tuberculis plurimis tecto, utrinque quatuor, parvis, supra sex majoribus, totis plus minusve fasciculatis; elytris utrinque parum rotundatis, striato-punctatis, punctis subrotundatis, interstitiis vix convexis, inæqualiter tuberculatis, tuberculis plurimis squama spiniformi instructis, basi duobus, uno juxta scutellum, altero humerali, majusculis, rugoso-squamosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Saylee.

The scales of the rostrum and prothorax are, to a certain extent, cup-shaped, giving those parts a peculiar honeycomb appearance; on the elytra there is rather a squamosity than true scales.

ZEUGENIA.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* tenue, arcuatum, nudum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales, rectæ, ad oculos desinentes. *Scapus* brevis; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis elongatis; *clava* valida, distincta, obsolete articulata. *Oculi* sat magni, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, antice valde angustior, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* punctiforme. *Elytra* obovata, prothorace vix latiora. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* compressa, incrassata, infra canaliculata, dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* arcuatae, sulcatae; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice cavernosa. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis æqualibus.

This genus has the habit of *Chætectetorus*, only broader, and at once differentiated by the three intermediate segments of the abdomen being of equal length. The three species here described are marked on the forehead with a well-defined snowy spot, which is distinctly three-lobed above.

ZEUGENIA HISTRIO. (Pl. VIII. fig. 11.) *Z.* sat late ovata, nigra, squamis plerumque vage tecta; capite supra oculos dense albido-squamoso; rostro piceo, nitido, subtiliter punctulato; antennis ferrugineis, nitidis; funiculo art. duobus basalibus longioribus, longitudine æqualibus, primo crassiore, tertio quartoque obovatis, gradatim brevioribus, tribus ultimis ovatis; clava ovali, dense pubescente; prothorace valde transverso, silaceo, antice nigro, basi maculis tribus, intermedia majore triangulari, albis ornato, fasciculis sex nigris notatis—2 apicalibus, 4 ante medium transversim sitis; scutello orbiculari; elytris a basi gradatim angustioribus, apice obtuse rotundatis, fortiter striato-punctatis, supra obscure ochraceis, nigro-fasci-

culatis, humeris plaga obliqua læte silacea decoratis, singulo elytro maculis posticis duabus albis—una interstitiis tertio quartoque sita, altera marginali; corpore infra pedibusque vage squamosis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

The dark suture represented in the figure is owing to that part of the specimen having had some of the scales rubbed off.

**ZEUGENIA HISTRIONICA.** *Z.* præcedenti differt, funiculo brevior, clava ovata fere conica; prothorace minus transverso, antice fasciculisque silaceis, macula intermedia basali maxima; elytris basi pallidioribus, prope apicem macula communi magna alba ornatis. Long.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

*Hab.* Penang.

**ZEUGENIA FIGURATA.** *Z.* modice ovata, rufo-ferruginea, cæteris ut in *Z. histrione*, sed funiculo brevior, clava angustior, magis acuminata; prothorace longitudine paulo latiore, antice fasciculisque silaceis, macula intermedia basali maxima, utrinque linea longitudinali et infra macula subquadrata albis ornatis; scutello rhomboidali, albo; elytris angustioribus, prope apicem macula communi magna alba ornatis, ad latera maculis albis notatis; corpore infra pedibusque ferrugineis, illo squamis subochraceis parcius irroratis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

These three species are much alike in coloration, but are sufficiently differentiated by the antennæ, prothorax, and scutellum.

#### OMYDAUS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* modice elongatum, validum, perparum arcuatum, rude punctatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, rectæ. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris transversis, submoniliformibus; *clava* parva, distincta, ovata. *Oculi* laterales, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* subtransversus, utrinque rotundatus, apice angustus, paulo productus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus vix prominulis. *Elytra* prothorace parum latiora, dorso subdepresso. *Pedes* validi, antici haud elongati, postici longiores; *femora* incrassata, infra unidentata; *tibiæ* intus flexuosæ, apice unco horizontali armatæ; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticas terminata, apice cavernosa. *Metasternum* breviusculum. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis æqualibus.

The relative length of the abdominal segments, and the characters of the pectoral canal, place this genus in the vicinity of

*Gasterocercus*. In habit it is like *Plinthus Sturmii*. But for the well-marked metathoracic episterna, its affinities would seem to be nearer to *Poropterus*.

**OMYDAUS PLINTHOIDES.** *O.* ovatus, niger, opacus, squamis sordide griseis conspersus; capite rostroque basi confertim punctatis; antennis piceis; prothorace reticulato-punctato, punctis sæpe confluentibus, in medio manifeste longitudinaliter carinato; scutello subtransverso; elytris seriatim foveosis, interstitiis alternis paulo elevatis; corpore infra vage punctato, squamis subsilaceis adperso; pedibus rude punctatis, setulis nigris erectis sparse adpersis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* New South Wales (Illawarra).

The following genera, as far as *Æsychora*, belong to that part of Lacordaire's "groupe Cryptorhynchides vrais," which has a pectoral canal extending to the intermediate coxæ, and its apex open\*; those of them which have the three intermediate segments of the abdomen equal, and are allied to *Peziachus*, may be tabulated as follows:—

Femora grooved beneath for the reception of the tibiæ.

First tarsal joint moderate or short . . . *Sybulus*.

First tarsal joint long . . . . . *Glyphagia*.

Femora not grooved beneath.

Club of the antennæ cylindrical.

Elytra broader than the prothorax at the base.

(*Peziachus*, Waterh.).

Elytra not broader than the prothorax. *Endymia*.

Club of the antennæ ovate . . . . . *Panopides*.

#### ENDYMIA.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

*Rostrum* æquilatum, tenuatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* rectæ, in ♀ submedianæ, in ♂ subterminales, ante oculos attingentes.

\* "*En gouttière*" of Lacordaire. This character, however, must be taken with a certain reservation. In *Cryptorhynchus lapathi* the canal is not open at the apex to the same degree as in *Macromerus crinitarsis* (I take these two well-known forms as an illustration); it is, I should say, slightly cavernous: but then the mesosternum, in which the apex of most of the Cryptorhynchinæ terminates, is not vaulted, or raised at the edges in the same way as in the truly cavernous structure. But in this as in other characters there are transitions which it is scarcely possible to limit.

*Scapus* elongatus, oculus attingens; *funiculus* (♂) art. quatuor basalibus longiusculis; *clava* in utroque sexu elongata, subcylindrica, attenuata. *Oculi* magni, antice approximantes. *Prothorax* conicus, apice paulo productus, basi bisinuatus. *Elytra* subovata, prothorace basi haud latiora. *Pedes* elongati, antici longiores; *femora* vix incrassata, infra dente parvo armata; *tibiæ* paulo arcuatæ; *tarsi* art. basali cæteris conjunctim longiore, tertio late bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis apice subaperta, marginata. *Abdomen* segmento secundo breviusculo. *Processus* intercoxalis latus, antice obtuse angulatus.

The female of *E. vipio* is stouter, with shorter legs and thicker femora than the male; the rostrum also is shorter and stouter at the base, and the tibiæ shorter and nearly straight. In the male the funicle is scarcely a third longer than the club, while in the female this proportion is exactly reversed. I have the female of another species from Macassar.

ENDYMIA VIPIO. (Pl. VIII. fig. 5, ♂.) *E.* (♂) subelliptica, nigra, nitida, squamis silaceis albo fuscoque variis sat dense tecta; rostrum capite quadruplo longiore, piceo, æquilato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo art. secundo longiore, primo tertioque æqualibus, quarto præcedenti paulo brevior, tribus ultimis oblongis; *clava* dense griseo-tomentosa, art. tribus basalibus apice obliquis; prothorace latitudine paulo longiore, basi paulo depresso et subdenudato, vage punctato; scutello nigro, rotundato; elytris pone basin latioribus, apice rotundatis, supra striato-punctatis, punctis haud approximatis, singulis squamam albidam gerentibus, interstitiis angustis, valde convexis, uniseriatim vage granulatis; corpore infra pedibusque sparse albidosquamosis; tarsis subtus longe flavescenti-pilosis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Batchian; Dorey.

#### PANOPIDES.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* modice tenuatum, basi crassiore, apice latiore; *scrobes* medianæ, obliquæ. *Scapus* oculus haud attingens; *funiculus* art. tertio longiusculo. *Prothorax* oblongus, apice paulo productus, basi truncatus; *clava* ovata. *Elytra* subcylindrica, prothorace haud latiora. *Pedes* elongati, tenuati; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* art. basali elongato, tertio brevi, late bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis apice aperta. *Abdomen* segmentis basalibus modice ampliatis. *Processus* intercoxalis latus, antice obtuse angulatus.

A very marked form, owing partly to the length and slender-

ness of the legs. The punctures on the prothorax have each a single narrow horizontal scale arising from the posterior border; those on the elytra are larger and without scales.

PANOPIDES ANTICUS. (Pl. VIII. fig. 4.) *P.* oblongo-ovatus, fuscus, capite, rostro basi, prothorace antice, maculaque prope scutellum dense albedo-squamosis; rostrum prothorace plus duplo longiore, piceo, subtilissime vage punctato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo art. secundo primo sesquolongiore, tertio duplo longiore, sequentibus subobconicis, gradatim crassioribus; *clava* ovata, distincta; prothorace antice constricto, medio utrinque rotundato, basin versus parallelo, supra, apice excepto, crebre punctato, punctis singulis unisquamosis; scutello transverso; elytris breviusculis, utrinque sensim parum angustioribus, apice rotundatis, supra fortiter sulcato-punctatis, sulcis exterioribus in medio arcuatis, punctis nitidis approximatis, interstitiis elevatis, tertio pone medium magis elevato, uniseriatim punctatis, punctis parvis, singulis setula albida munitis, angulo anteriore, basi apiceque plaga albedo-squamosa ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque fuscis, ochraceo-variegatis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Tondano.

#### GLYPHAGIA.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* tenue, æquilatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales. *Funiculus* tenuis, articulis quatuor basalibus elongatis, cæteris ovalibus, vix crassioribus; *clava* longiuscula, valida, subcylindrica, dense pubescens. *Oculi* sat magni, antice subapproximati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, antice angustus, utrinque rotundatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* oblongo-cordata, prothorace parum latiora. *Pedes* longiusculi; *femora* incrassata, infra canaliculata, unidentata; *tibiæ* longiusculæ, compressæ, rectæ, basi solo armatæ, apicem versus tenuiores; *tarsi* articulo basali elongato, tertio anguste bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis apice aperta.

This genus has for its type a small species of which I have seen only a single specimen; and this has on its first abdominal segment a round cavity with raised edges (cup-shaped in fact), probably analogous to the "plate" of *Amydala*, a genus which will be found further on. It may be sexual. The upper surface of this insect is mottled with ochreous, grey, and brown, in proportions that defy description.

GLYPHAGIA INSCULPTA. *G.* ovalis, rufo-picea, squamis griseis fuscescenti-nebulosis sat confertim dispositis; rostrum pallide ferrugineo,  
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subtiliter punctulato, basi capiteque sat dense squamosis; antennis substestaceis; prothorace in medio postice paulo elevato, squamis plurimis in medio sulcatis; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis ovatis, remotis, interstitiis alternis latioribus, elevatis, apicibus rotundatis; corpore infra squamis majoribus minoribus commixtis irrorato; pedibus magis dense squamosis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Batchian.

#### SYBULUS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* tenue, arcuatum, basi excepta, nudum; *scrobes* medianæ, laterales, rectæ. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* articulis quatuor basalibus elongatis; *clava* longiuscula, crassa, cylindrica, dense pubescens. *Oculi* magni, grosse granulati, antice subapproximati. *Prothorax* transversus, antice angustior, utrinque rotundatus, lobis ocularibus haud prominentibus. *Elytra* ovata, prothorace vix latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* compressa, incrassata, infra canaliculata et uni- vel bidentata; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, compressæ, arcuatæ, sulcatæ; *tarsi* articulo basali mediocri, tertio late bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis marginata, apice subaperta.

These characters are drawn up from a single specimen, probably a male, and which may be likened in habit to *Cryptorhynchus lapathi*. Besides the two species here described, there are four more in my collection, from Dorey, Mysol, and two from Sarawak respectively.

**SYBULUS PECCUARIUS.** *S. ovatus*, niger, sat dense silaceo-squamosus, fusco-alboque varius; rostro piceo, nitido, subtiliter punctulato; antennis testaceis; funiculo articulo secundo longiore, primo tertioque æqualibus, 4. 5. gradatim brevioribus, duobus ultimis rotundatis; prothorace fusco-irrorato maculisque quinque albis ornatis—una antice, quatuor in medio transversim sitis, utrinque plagis duabus albis notatis; elytris sulcato-punctatis, nigro-irroratis, singulis maculis duabus decoratis, una ante, altera pone medium; corpore infra pedibusque piceis, vage squamosis; femoribus infra bidentatis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Batchian.

**SYBULUS INCENSUS.** *S. late ovatus*, niger, sat dense albido-silaceoque variegatus, supra squamis plurimis elongatis erectis nigris interjectis; rostro piceo, nitido, subtilissime punctulato; antennis subferrugineis; prothorace valde transversus; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, unisquamigeris, interstitiis latis, elevatis, e squamis

erectis confertis, nigro-maculatis, præcipue interstitiis secundo tertioque; corpore infra pedibusque fuscis, squamis subsilaceis sat dense tectis; femoribus fortiter incrassatis, infra bidentatis; tibiis breviusculis, validis. Long. 3½ lin.

*Hab.* Singapore.

#### REBIUS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* modice tenuatum, arcuatum, rude punctatum, utrinque sulco elongato insculptum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, rectæ. *Scapus* gradatim clavatus, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo crassiore, secundo sesquolongiore, tertio quartoque ovalibus, cæteris submoniliformibus; *clava* cylindrica, elongata. *Oculi* laterales, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* breviter subconicus, apice parum productus. *Elytra* oblongo-cordata, prothorace multo latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* elongata, sublinearia, postica elytros superantia, infra dentata; *tibiæ* graciles, arcuatæ, sulcatæ; *tarsi* articulis duobus basalibus angustis, tertio lato. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice subaperta. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* normale.

According to Lacordaire's system, this genus will rank near *Enteles*, Schön., from which it is differentiated, *inter alia*, by its coarsely faceted eyes and sulcate tibiæ. The species described below is black, thinly clothed with minute sooty scales almost amounting to squamosity, except on certain parts, where the scales are larger, more closely placed, and of a clear ochreous-yellow colour.

**REBIUS LATIFASCIATUS.** (Pl. VIII. fig. 3.) *R. ovatus*, niger, squamis inconspicuis fuliginis, aliisque ochraceis vestitus; rostro longitudine prothoracis æquali, antice linea elevata instructo; antennis testaceis; prothorace nigro, setaceo-squamoso, vittis duabus ochraceis ornato; scutello obovato, nitido; elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis linearibus, interstitiis planatis, basi utrinque vittis duabus abbreviatis, et pone medium fascia lata communi, pallide ochraceis conspicue decoratis; corpore infra nigro-nitido; pedibus vage subtiliter squamosis. Long. 2½ lin.

*Hab.* Tondano.

#### NECHYRUS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Caput* parvum; *rostrum* elongatum, tenuatum, apicem versus nu-

dum; *scrobes* medianæ, subobliquæ, ad partem inferiorem oculorum currentes. *Scapus* oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, squamulosus, art. secundo longiusculo, sequentibus submoniliformibus; *clava* distincta, breviter ovata. *Oculi* subtenuiter granulati, antice sat approximantes. *Prothorax* apice valde angustus, antice utrinque fortiter rotundatus, deinde parallelus, lobis ocularibus angustis. *Scutellum* rotundatum. *Elytra* breviuscula, convexa, vel paulo depressa, ovata, basi trisinnata, prothorace latiora, postice declivia, humeris productis. *Pedes* elongati, pilis erectis instructi, intermedii minores; *femora* sublinearia, mutica; *tibiæ* longiusculæ, rectæ, subteres, unco subhorizontali armatæ; *tarsi* longiusculi, articulo tertio lato, quarto valde elongato, squamuloso; *unguiculi* parvi. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice aperta. *Abdomen* normale.

The members of this genus have much the appearance of *Cnemargus chamaeleon*; they have a long claw-joint, and are probably numerous, as Mr. Wallace's collection contains about twenty species. The tufts on the prothorax and elytra consist of short erect scales much darker than those elsewhere; and the punctures on same parts have mostly a scale at the bottom of each.

**NECHYRUS LEMUR.** (Pl. VIII. fig. 7.) *N. ovatus*, fuscus, omnino griseo-squamosus, supra nigro fasciculatus; capite antice convexo, inter oculos fovea oblonga profunde insculpto; rostro piceo, basi sat grosse punctato, punctis singulis squama unica repletis, apicem versus vage leviter punctato; antennis piceis; prothorace subtransverso, sat fortiter punctato, supra fusco-bivittato vel biplagiato, fasciculis sex nigris notatis, 2 apicalibus, 2 medianis, 1 utrinque antice sito; elytris basi paulo planatis, humeris auritis, apice parum productis et rotundatis, striato-punctatis, punctis leviter impressis, interstitiis convexis, tertio quintoque basi, iisdem quartoque pone medium nigro-fasciculatis, lateribus vage granulatis. Long. 5-6 lin.

*Hab.* Amboyna; Goram; Batchian.

**NECHYRUS PUNCTICOLLIS.** *N. ovatus*, fuscus, haud dense omnino silaceo-squamosus, supra fusco-fasciculatus; capite rostroque ut in præcedente; prothorace quam latitudine longiore, fortiter punctato, punctis nitidis unisquamigeris, plerumque modice confertis, interstitiis sat dense squamosis, fasciculis sex fuscis notatis—ut in præcedente dispositis; elytris prothorace parum latioribus, humeris antice paulo productis, striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis foveiformibus, squamosis, interstitiis angustis elevatis granulatis, inter-

stitio tertio fasciculis tribus, quinto duobus fuscis, apice rotundatis. Long. 5½ lin.

*Hab.* Aru; Saylee.

This species differs from the last in coloration as well as in being narrower and more coarsely punctured, the elytra not produced at the apex, &c.

**NECHYRUS RUIDUS.** *N. ovatus*, fuscus, sat dense omnino sordide silaceo-squamosus; rostro basi sat fortiter punctato, punctis squamigeris; prothorace quam latitudine longiore, squamis elongatis dispersis, confertim rugoso-punctato, punctis opacis, in medio leviter carinato, fasciculis quatuor notato—2 apicalibus, 2 medianis; elytris latioribus, humeris subauritis, striato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, haud approximatis, interstitio suturali granulato, elytro singulo fasciculis octo (circa) notato—1 basali, 2 subbasalibus, 3 pone medium, 2 posticis—plerumque in interstitiis tertio quintoque sitis; lateribus sparse granulatis, apicibus rotundatis. Long. 5½ lin.

*Hab.* Batchian; Kaioa.

The tufts on the elytra of this species are mostly very small, and are here and there united, or nearly so; in a specimen from Kaioa about twelve may be counted on each elytron.

**NECHYRUS GENICULATUS.** *N. ovatus*, fuscus, sat dense silaceo-squamosus; capite rostroque ut in *N. lemure*, sed fovea minore; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, fortiter punctato, punctis opacis, sat confertis, singulis squamam gerentibus, fasciculis quatuor fuscis notatis—2 apicalibus, 2 præmedianis; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, humeris oblique angulatis, postice modice declivibus, supra profunde striato-punctatis, interstitiis elevatis granulatis, interstitio suturali obsolete trifasciculato, tertio etiam fasciculis tribus—uno subbasali, uno mediano, tertio exiguo postico, apice rotundato; femoribus apice tibiisque basi nigris. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Mysol.

The sculpture of the prothorax is like that of *N. puncticollis*; but it is otherwise of the elytra, which have also twin tufts and a pronounced angle at the shoulder.

**NECHYRUS PANISCUS.** *N. ovatus*, niger, rude atro-squamosus, squamis silaceis conspicue interjectis; rostro nigro, nitido; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo art. secundo quam primo fere duplo longiore; prothorace sat fortiter transverso, subvage punctato, punctis squamam erectam gerentibus; scutello triangulari; elytris fortiter seriatim punctatis, singulo elytro fasciculis atris tribus ornato, uno magno pone medium fasciam simulante, alteris anterioribus; corpore infra nigro, subcrebre punctato; femoribus tibiisque aterrimis, sat dense erecto-squamosis; tarsis obscure flavis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Amboyna.

This and the following species have the tibiæ shorter and more compressed than the preceding; the elytra also are somewhat depressed; between them, however, are intermediate forms which make any trenchant limitation impossible.

Besides the places mentioned below, there are species from Amboyna, Key, Aru, Saylee, and Sarawak.

*NECHYRUS NOTATUS.* *N. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, griseo-squamosus, fasciculis atris ornatus; rostro breviusculo, nitide castaneo; antennis rufo-ferrugineis; funiculo art. duobus basalibus æqualibus, ultimis transversis; prothorace vix transverso, apice manifeste tubulato, fasciculis determinatis octo notatis, 2 anticis, 4 medianis, 2 basalibus; scutello punctiformi; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, nigro subfasciculatis, singulatim fasciculis quinque (circa) longitudinaliter sitis, pone medium macula parva albida ornatis; corpore infra nigro, sat vage punctato; pedibus rude griseo-squamosis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Saylee.

The first two joints of the funicle are nearly of equal length in this species; *N. geniculatus* in this respect is between the two extremes.

*NECHYRUS FUNEBRIS.* *N. ovatus*, niger, sparse fusco-squamosus, aliisque erectis nigris dispersis; rostro piceo, quam prothorace paulo brevior; prothorace utrinque subampliato, antice subito angustiore, postice fere parallelo, medio paulo excavato, fortiter punctato et granulato, fasciculis sex inconspicuis notato—2 antice, 4 in medio transversim, sitis; scutello elongato-triangulari, ochraceo; elytris leviter striato-punctatis, interstitiis granulis nitidis dispersis, singulo elythro fasciculis quinque obscure notato—2 basalibus, 2 posticis, una intermedia; corpore infra pedibusque rugoso-squamosis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Batchian.

*NECHYRUS PORCATUS.* *N. ovatus*, niger, squamis crassis vage indutus, etiam perpaucis ochraceis dispersis; rostro piceo, quam prothorace paulo brevior; prothorace antice utrinque sensim rotundato, postice minus parallelo, leviter sat crebre punctato, punctis squamositate grisea repletis; scutello suborbiculari; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis magnis oblongis nitidis, interstitiis convexis, singulo elythro fasciculis tribus atris notato, uno pone medium maximo; corpore infra pedibusque rugoso-squamosis; tarsis sordide albidis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Ceram.

This species has no tufts on the prothorax; those on the elytra consist of scales more crowded than elsewhere, and have the appearance of black spots. The ochreous scales are very few, and can only be seen under a good lens.

*NECHYRUS SATYRUS.* *N. oblongus*, ovalis, niger; rostro quam prothorace paulo longiore, vix nitido; prothorace forma præcedentis, supra sat crebre modice punctato, punctis plurimis squama magna rotunda repletis; scutello suborbiculari; elytris sulcato-punctatis punctis oblongis nitidis, interstitiis latis convexis, sat dense nigro-squamosis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis erectis nigris vestitis, aliisque albidis dispersis; tarsis sordide albidis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Gilolo.

There are no tufts on this species, and no crest-scales on the upper surface; the pectoral canal extends nearly to the posterior margin of the intermediate coxæ.

### SYRICHIVS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* modice elongatum, arcuatum, depressum, basi excepta nudum, nitidum, fere impunctatum; *scrobes* medianæ, rectæ. *Scapus* apice clavatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, subæqualibus, vel secundo paulo longiore, cæteris gradatim brevioribus, submoniliformibus; *clava* ovalis, distincta. *Oculi* fortiter granulati. *Prothorax* utrinque rotundatus, apice angustior, basi bisinuatus, lobo scutellari distincto. *Scutellum* elevatum. *Elytra* elongato-cordata, convexa, pone humeros latiora, apice rotundata. *Pedes* subelongati; *femora* modice incrassata, antice validiora, infra dentata; *tibiæ* rectæ, compressæ, antice intus bisinuatæ; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis ut in præcedente sed apice subaperta. *Metasternum* brevissimum. *Abdomen* normale.

The femora thicker and the anterior ones toothed beneath, the eyes coarsely faceted, and the form of the elytra will differentiate this genus from the preceding.

*SYRICHIVS RORIDUS.* *S. niger*, supra squamis fuscis sordide griseisque maculatim vestitus; capite fusco-squamoso, inter oculos granulato; rostro piceo; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace granulis majusculis sat vage munito, inter hæc plerumque squamis fuscis dispersis; elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis latis, convexis, interrupte griseo-squamosis, granulis oblongis subapproximatis uniseriatim instructis; corpore infra pedibusque sordide fusco-squamosis; femoribus, præsertim anticis, granulatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Kaioa.

The greyish or ochreous-grey scales are scattered so as to give a

finely speckled appearance to the upper parts, or rather to the elytra.

**SYRICHIVS DISSIPATUS.** *S. niger*, supra squamis silaceo-griseis fuscisque plagiatis vestitus; capite griseo, antice plagam magnam fuscam includente, margine inferiore granulato; rostro piceo; antennis subferrugineis; prothorace griseo, fusco-plagiato, præsertim plagis duabus anticis magis distinctis, postice lateribusque rude punctato et irregulariter granulato; scutello postice latiore; elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis latis, convexis, granulis minusculis haud approximatis uniseriatim instructis, basi medioque fusciscenti-plagiatis; corpore infra pedibusque sordide griseo-squamosis, femoribus tibiisque fusco-lavatis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Morty.

Differs, *inter alia*, from the last in the distribution of the granules, which are smaller and more distant on the elytra, and interrupted by a narrow band just before the middle of the prothorax.

**SYRICHIVS FRONTALIS.** *S. niger*, dense squamosus, concinne variegatus; capite silaceo-squamoso, antice plaga albida ornato; rostro ferrugineo; prothorace granulis minusculis vage munito, albido-squamoso, basi præcipue silaceo-lavato; elytris totis squamis albidis silaceo variis tectis, striatis, interstitiis acute costatis, summa costarum granulis parvis uniseriatim remote dispositis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis; femoribus granulis minutis dispersis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Bouru; Ceram.

A prettily variegated species; the grooves of the elytra marked by a very narrow black line.

**SYRICHIVS PROLETARIUS.** *S. latior*, niger, omnino griseo-squamosus; capite inter oculos paulo excavato; rostro ferrugineo, brevior, dimidio apicali remote subtiliter punctato; antennis subtestaceis; prothorace haud granulato, valde transverso, apice manifeste tubulato, squamis in medio depressis, apice liberis; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis unisquamigeris, interstitiis elevatis, rugoso-granulatis; corpore infra squamis ut in prothorace. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Matabello; Gilolo.

A broader species than any of the preceding, the elytra but very slightly narrower at the base, the scales on the prothorax and on the underparts somewhat foliaceous, free at the apex, a longitudinal depression, short in the middle, corresponding to the midrib of the leaf.

**SYRICHIVS SERVULUS.** *S. præcedenti* affinis, sed prothorace vage granulato, squamis normalibus; elytris minus cordatis, punctis striarum

nudis, pone granulum singulum squama elongata setiformi basi inserta. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Dorey.

### NEDYMORA.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* elongatum, tenuatum, nudum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, subobliquæ, infra marginem inferiorem oculorum desinentes. *Funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris gradatim brevioribus et latioribus; *clava* breviter ovata. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati, tenuiter granulati, antice haud approximati. *Prothorax* transversus, apice valde constrictus, tubulatus, paulo productus, utrinque antice rotundatus, postice parallelus, basi bisinuatus; lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* orbiculare. *Elytra* subtrigona, prothorace haud latiora, basi trisinuata, apice rotundata. *Pedes* antici majores; *femora* sublinearia, subtus dentata, antica elongata; *tibiæ* breves, compressæ, extus arcuatæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus conjunctim obconicis, articulo quarto exiguo. *Rima* pectoralis mesosterno limitata et metasterno impingens, apice aperta. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* normale.

A genus with the habit of *Euthyrhinus*, but allied to the preceding, from which it differs in the characters of the metasternum and of the pectoral canal.

**NEDYMORA VENTRICOSA.** (Pl. VIII. fig. 1.) *N. late* ovata, picea, griseo-squamosa; capite inter oculos planato, fovea impresso, albido-squamoso maculis duabus fuscis notato; rostro pallide ferrugineo nitido, subtiliter vage punctato; antennis rufo-testaceis; prothorace antice valde constricto, supra sat fortiter punctato, punctis singulis squama magna obtectis, squamis anterioribus fusciscentibus, utrinque antice linea nivea verticali ornato; elytris basi paulo planatis, postice valde convexis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis elevatis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis albescentibus sat dense tectis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.* Aru.

### ÆSYOHORA.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* modice elongatum, depressum, paulo arcuatum, apicem versus nudum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, rectæ. *Scapus* brevis; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus longioribus, cæteris brevibus, triangulariter dilatatis, singulatim intus apice productis;

*clava* ovata, distincta. *Oculi* sat magni, laterales, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* antice angustior, utrinque rotundatus, apice productus, lobis ocularibus parum distinctis. *Elytra* prothorace vix latiora, cylindrica. *Femora* incrassata, infra dente acuto armata, postica longiora, pedunculata; *tibiæ* breves arcuatae, compressæ; *tarsi* subangusti, articulo basali duobus sequentibus conjunctim breviora. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas anticas protensa, apice subaperta. *Abdomen* normale. *Processus* intercoxalis triangularis.

There are some other unpublished species generically allied to the present from the Malayan archipelago; they will probably, from their habit—the elytra being scarcely broader than the prothorax—form a section apart, but allied, in Lacordaire's arrangement, to the preceding. The antennæ of this genus differentiate it from any other in this group.

*ÆSYCHORA NOTATICOLLIS.* *Æ.* cylindrica, picea, omnino dense griseo-squamosa; rostro quam prothorace vix longiore, castaneo, nitido, fere impunctato; antennis subferrugineis; funiculo sparse pubescente, apicibus articularum intus fasciculatis; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali, sat fortiter subvage punctato, plaga magna rufo-brunnea supra notato; scutello distincto; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis unisquamigeris, interstitiis parum convexis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis pallidioribus interjectis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Sarawak.

*BLEPIARDA VOLUTA.* *B.* modice subelliptica, supra pedibusque fusco-picea, griseo-squamosa; rostro æquilato (♂), apicem versus sensim angustiore (♀), fere obsolete carinato, funiculo sparse setosulo-piloso, articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, primo (♂) curvato; prothorace valde transverso, basi breviter lineatim elevato, dorso tuberculis parvis quatuor munito, duobus apicalibus, duobus in medio transversim sitis; scutello rotundato, pallide subsericeo-squamoso; elytris subovatis, antice parallelis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis interrupte clavatis, vel quodammodo subtuberculatis; corpore infra nigro-piceo, sparse punctato, punctis unisquamigeris. Long. 3½ lin.

*Hab.* Dorey; Salwatty.

*BLEPIARDA VITIATA.* *B.* præcedenti similis, sed prothorace minus transverso, supra valde inæquali, tuberculis sex subfasciculatis, duobus apicalibus, quatuor in medio transversim sitis; scutello oblongo, concolori; elytris interstitiis tertio quintoque tuberculatis, utrinque magis fortiter punctatis, postice lateribusque saturate brunneis; corpore infra minus sparse punctato. Long. 3½ lin.

*Hab.* Aru.

The genus *Blepiarda* was described from a male specimen from Cape York. The female differs in the insertion of the antennæ being in the middle of the rostrum and in the shorter scape. The above two species depart from the type in having the two basal joints of the funicle of equal length; they are also not nearly so broad; another species is described from the Fiji Islands. The following species is not so strikingly homogeneous as its congeners, owing to its colour, its narrower outline, the prothorax not being depressed above, and the elytra being less convex posteriorly.

*BLEPIARDA NEOPHYTA.* *B.* angustior, sat dense albedo-squamosa, pallide fusciscenti-maculata; rostro apicem versus sensim angustiore (♀), ferrugineo, nitido, subtiliter vage punctulato; antennis pallidioribus, funiculo articulo secundo quam primo paulo breviora, clava quam funiculo longiora; prothorace inæquali, ad latera vage punctato, punctis squama ampla repletis, tuberculis parvis sex munito, 2 apicalibus, 4 in medio transversim sitis; scutello oblongo; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis unisquamigeris, interstitiis tertio quintoque tuberculatis, tuberculis fusciscentibus, singulatim plaga alba præapicali notatis; corpore infra nigro, nitido, squamulis pallidis irroratis. Long. 3¼ lin.

*Hab.* Dorey.

#### AMALTHUS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

♀ *Rostrum* validum, arcuatum, apicem versus sat subito flectum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, ad oculos desinentes. *Oculi* subgrosse granulati. *Scapus* subclavatus, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus obconicis, longitudine æqualibus, cæteris valde transversis: *clava* elongata, inarticulata. *Prothorax* subconicus, antice tubulatus, apice productus, basi bisinuat, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Elytra* prothorace fortiter latiora, basi depressa, postice convexa, lateribus paulo rotundata. *Femora* sublinearia, antica validiora et longiora, omnia dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* subelongatæ, flexuosæ; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis profunda, pone coxas anticas protensa, apice subfornicata. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* normale.

The male of the handsome species described below is unknown, but probably will be found to differ only in the more terminal scrobes and the longer scape. The genus is allied to *Blepiarda*,

but differs in the stout rostrum, the conical prothorax, with the elytra at the base considerably broader than the base of the prothorax, &c. The brown parts under a strong lens are seen to be sprinkled with minute scales.

*AMALTHUS INSIGNIS.* (Pl. VII. fig. 4.) *A. ovalis*, cinnamonomeo-fusca, squamulis flavescens condensatis maculas speciosas formantibus; capite antice subdepresso; rostro squamoso, apicem versus nigro nitido; antennis nigris, sparse setulosis; prothorace utrinque in medio calloso, deinde paulo incurvato, basi latiore, lateribus apiceque flavescens; scutello elevato, rotundato; elytris quam latitudine plus sesquialongioribus, remote seriatim punctatis, sutura postica, interstitiisque 3. 5. 7. elevatis, illo quadri-, secundo trifasciculato, fasciculis brevibus elongatis, singulatim macula basali, altera pone humerum, tertiamque irregulari postice ornatis; corpore infra fusco-brunneo, in medio flavo-squamuloso; pedibus fulvo-squamosis, fusco-annulatis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Morty.

#### DÆTES.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* validum, arcuatum, squamosum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, obliquæ, infra marginem inferiorem oculorum terminantes. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 6-articulatus, breviusculus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris transversis; *clava* cylindrica, elongata, pubescens (ut videtur) inarticulata. *Oculi* laterales, rotundati, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* subconicus, apice productus gibbosus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* ampla, prothorace multo latiora, utrinque subparallela, humeris rotundata. *Pedes* breves; *femora* incrassata, infra dente instructa; *tibiæ* rectæ, *tarsi* articulis duobus basalibus angustis breviusculis, tertio lato, quarto modice elongato. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas anticas terminata, apice fornicata. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* normale. *Processus* intercoxalis triangularis.

A very distinct genus, for which I am at present unable to suggest any alliance. My specimen is probably a female; the other sex might show that its affinities were with the *Mecistostylus* group.

*DÆTES ALBO-PICTUS.* (Pl. VIII. fig. 6.) *D. ovatus*, squamositate atra, niveo-maculata, dense indutus; capite nigro, supra oculos niveo, fronte profunde longitudinaliter sulcato; rostro utrinque vitta obliqua nivea ornato; antennis piceis; prothorace subtransverso, antice valde constricto, postice utrinque parallelo, gibbo apicali in medio fortiter

excavato, adlatera niveo-maculato; scutello orbiculari, niveo; elytris, basin versus perparum depressis, postice sensim declivibus, striato-punctatis, punctis parvis, interstitiis valde convexis, basi maculis exiguis 6-8, pone medium maculis majoribus fasciam arcuatam formantibus, apiceque plaga maxima, ornatis; pectore niveo-squamoso; abdomine plerumque nigro, nudo; pedibus nigro niveoque annulatis; tarsis albo-pilosis. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Goram.

#### AMYDALA.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

*Rostrum* validum, breviusculum, rectum, basi latiore; *scrobes* medianæ laterales; *scapus* brevis, gradatim crassior, ante medium rostri insertus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, cæteris transversis; *clava* elongata, cylindrica. *Oculi* subgrosse granulati, antice remoti. *Prothorax* conicus, antice productus, basi truncatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* invisum. *Elytra* elongato-obconica, valde convexa, prothorace basi vix latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* ampla, compressa, infra canaliculata; *tibiæ* rectæ, teretes; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis profunda, post coxas anticas terminata, apice fornicata. *Abdomen* segmento primo lamina transversa instructo.

The first abdominal segment of the species described below is furnished with a broad, flat, somewhat cordiform plate, edged with a narrow, glossy, black, elevated line, trenching considerably on the second segment. Something of the same kind, but of a much slighter character, is seen in *Ampagia*, a near ally of this genus. Both genera, as well as *Bepharus*, belong to that section of Cryptorhynchinae of which *Sympiezoscclus* is the type. This genus is at once differentiated by the form of the club; the species described below is remarkably like *Perissops mucidus* (*ante*, p. 194).

*AMYDALA ABDOMINALIS.* (Pl. VI. fig. 11.) *A. subelliptica*, nigra, squamis variis, plerumque griseis, omnino sat dense tecta; rostro apicem versus nudo nitido, subvage punctato; clava antennarum funiculo longitudine fere æquali; prothorace in medio plaga triangulari læte fulva ornato; elytris pone basin latioribus, maculis dilutionibus irroratis, regione scutellari plaga nigra nuda elevata, granulisque tecta, elongato-cordiformi notata; femoribus posticis supra elevatis et valde compressis; tibiis basi extus paulo productis; tarsis infra dense auro-tomentosis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland (Wide Bay).

## IXALMA.

(Tachygoninæ.)

*Caput* parvum, exsertum; *rostrum* cylindricum, capite vix longius; *scrobes* foveiformes, medianæ. *Scapus* gracilis, oculum superans; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, art. basali longiusculo, subcrasso, cæteris sensim brevioribus ultimo quasi clava incipiente; *clava* perampla, longitudine funiculo æqualis, art. tribus laxis, ultimo adnato. *Oculi* prominuli, rotundati, a prothorace distantes. *Prothorax* conicus, basi apiceque truncatus, sulco apicali impressus. *Elytra* ampliata, subquadrata, humeris spina retrorsa armata. *Pygidium* liberum. *Pedes* inæquales, postici majores; *femora* anteriora et intermedia modice incrassata, dentibus infra instructa, femora posteriora maxima, pedunculata, in medio valde incrassata, dente magno triangulari infra armata; *tibiæ* graciles, anteriores et intermediae rectæ, posteriores curvatae; *tarsi* mediocres; *unguiculi* liberi, simplices; *coaxæ* intermediae approximatae. *Epimera* metathoracis angusta. *Processus* intercoxalis subangustus, antice angulatus. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis æqualibus, ad latera valde arcuatis.

A very isolated form; but there can be no hesitation in placing it near *Dinorhopala*\*, Pasc., notwithstanding the structural difference in the approximation of the intermediate and posterior coxæ, contrasted with their extreme remoteness in *Dinorhopala*, as well as in *Tachygonus*, the only other members of the subfamily.

**IXALMA RUFESCENS.** (Pl. IX. fig. 1.) *I.* rufo-aurantiaca, pube grisea tenuiter vestita; rostro basi æquilato; antennis testaceis, apicem versus rufis; prothorace subtiliter transversim plicato, supra pone medium leviter arcuato-excavato; scutello triangulari; elytris prothorace duplo latioribus, et fere triplo longioribus, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis elevatis, tertio a sutura dente triangulari valido, compresso, in medio munito, in singulo elytro versus apicem callo obtuso sito; tarsis albidis, unguiculis rufis. Long. 2 lin.

*Hab.* Singapore.

## APHYODA.

(Calandrinæ?)

*Caput* postice abrupte constrictum; *rostrum* longiusculum, basi cylindricum, capite paulo angustius; *scrobes* obliquæ. *Antennæ*

\* First taken near Rangoon; it also occurs in Mr. Wallace's collection from Sarawak.

in medio rostri insertæ; *scapus* modice elongatus, sensim crassior; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus brevisculis, cæteris transversis, gradatim crassioribus in clavam continuatis; *clava* ovalis, tenuiter pubescens. *Oculi* parvi, prominuli, orbiculares, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* elongato-subconicus, apice quam caput manifeste latior. *Elytra* elongata, prothorace vix latiora, basi singulatim producta. *Femora* linearia; *tibiæ* breves, rectæ, unco curvato terminatæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo tertio ampliato, bilobo, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* basi contigui. *Coaxæ* anticae sejunctæ. *Abdomen* normale. *Corpus* fusiforme.

Two at least very distinct species belong to this remarkable genus. They are covered with a pale thin crust having comparatively slight attachment to the derm, and, from the length of their bodies and their short legs, have a habit approaching the Brenthidæ. This genus, as well as the following, differs from the Calandrinæ in its seven-jointed funicle. They will probably constitute a distinct subfamily between Campyloscelinæ and Calandrinæ.

**APHYODA DIURA.** (Pl. VII. fig. 1.) *A.* angusta, indumento pallide griseo omnino tecta, setisque parce interjectis; rostro quam prothorace multo brevior; prothorace quam latitudine sesquolongior; scutello parvo, transverso, nigro; elytris singulis in processum conicum productis; tarsis nigricantibus, subnudis. Long. 4 lin. (rost. incl.).

*Hab.* Dorey; Batchian; Ceram; Saylee.

The specimens from Ceram and Saylee differ slightly in the apices of the elytra from the type.

**APHYODA BRENTHOIDES.** *A.* angustior; indumento etc. ut in præcedente, sed rostro quam prothorace vix brevior; prothorace quam latitudine plus duplo longior; elytris basi manifeste latioribus, apicibus elongato-caudatis, subcontiguis. Long. 5 lin. (rost. incl.).

*Hab.* Waigiou.

## ITHAURA.

(Calandrinæ?)

*Caput* abnorme, angustum, pone oculos fortiter constrictum; *rostrum* longiusculum, robustum, æquilatum, supra glabratum, lateraliter ab oculis sulcatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, valde obliquæ, infra rostrum fortiter excavatæ. *Oculi* magni, laterales, suborbiculati, grosse granulati, quasi tessellati. *Scapus* brevisculus, sensim incrassatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo

primo brevi, secundo longiusculo, cæteris brevibus, gradatim latioribus; *clava* subglobosa, spongiosa. *Prothorax* elongatus, apice capite haud latior, antice angustior, basi rotundatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, latitudine plus duplo longiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* paulo incrassata; *tibiæ* compressæ, apice parum arcuatæ, bicalcaratæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo penultimo minusculo; *unguiculi* liberi, tenues, divergentes. *Coxæ* anticæ sejunctæ. *Abdomen* normale.

This genus is evidently an ally of the preceding, although very distinct. The species described below has a pale yellowish-clayey surface, smooth, with the appearance of being varnished.

*ITHAURA STRANGULATA*. (Pl. VI. fig. 2.) *I. oblonga*, depresso, indumento polito lutoso-silaceo omnino tecta; rostro quam prothorace brevior, supra vage subtiliter punctulato; antennis grisco-pubescentibus, parce setosulis; prothorace quam latitudine sesquilingiore, remote subtiliter punctulato, lateraliter vitta obscure fusca angusta notato; elytris subseriatim fortiter impresso-punctatis, basi interstitiis tribus paulo elevatis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Columbia.

*PROTOCERIUS FERVIDUS*. *P. elongato-ellipticus*, supra læte fulvo-brunneus, capite scutelloque saturatioribus, infra pedibusque atris, nitidis; antennis nigris; prothorace oblongo, antice tubulato, basi rotundato, supra glabro, impunctato; scutello elongato-triangulari; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, postice angustioribus, apice obtuso-rotundatis, singulis striis quinque angustis, duabus extimis abbreviatis lineisque duabus punctatis ad latera insculptis, apice angustis nigro marginatis; pygidio conico, obscure fulvo-brunneo. Long. 15-19 lin.

*Hab.* Kumaon.

A narrower species than *P. colossus*, without any granulation on the prothorax, and of a bright yellow cinnamon-brown colour. *P. molossus*, Ol., is a good and perfectly distinct species, the original of which was supposed by M. Guérin Meneville to have been a female *colossus*, to which the head of a male had been attached. I have it from Celebes and Malacca.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

## PLATE VI.

- Fig. 1. *Dicordylus pupillatus*.  
 2. *Ithaura strangulata*; 2 *a*, side view of the head (not sufficiently accurate); 2 *b*, antenna; 2 *c*, fore tibia (the first tarsal joint is hidden by the tibia).  
 3. *Antinia eupleura*; 3 *a*, lateral view of the head.  
 4. *Læmosaccus notatus*; 4 *a*, fore leg (unfortunately reversed by the artist).  
 5. *Mitophorus vittatus*; 5 *a*, lateral view of the head (the dotted lines represent the carinae mentioned in the type).  
 6. *Pachyrhynchus argus*.  
 7. *Bryochæta sufflata*.  
 8. *Platyomicus pedestris*.  
 9. *Cherrus Mastersii*.  
 10. *Tiphaura funerea*; 10 *a*, lateral view of the head and antenna.  
 11. *Amydala abdominalis*; 11 *a*, lateral view of the head; 11 *b*, left hind leg.  
 12. Antenna of *Blepiarda neophyta* (♀).  
 13. Head of *Episomus fimbriatus*.  
 14. Head of *Oreda*, Wh., n. sp. My specimen is labelled "Madagascar;" but as the genus is only known in New Zealand, I think there must be a mistake, and therefore that is not desirable to publish the species at present.  
 15. Antenna of *Æsychora notaticollis*.  
 16. Head of *Siteytes glabratus*.

## PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1. *Aphyoda diura*; 1 *a*, lateral view of the head and antenna.  
 2. *Dexagia superciliaris*; lateral view of the head.  
 3. *Hexymus tuberosus*.  
 4. *Amalthus insignis*; 4 *a*, lateral view of the head; 4 *b*, antenna.  
 5. *Ectyrsus villosus*; 5 *a*, fore leg; 5 *b*, lateral view of the head and antenna.  
 6. *Zeiona pulchella*; 6 *a*, fore leg; 6 *b*, lateral view of the head and antenna.  
 7. *Poropterus hariolus*.  
 8. *Scolithus acuminatus*.  
 9. *Hylobius fasciatus*.  
 10. *Ectinura brentoides*.  
 11. *Agilaua pedestris*; 11 *a*, lateral view of the head and antenna; 11 *b*, fore tibia and tarsus (reversed, the tibia not broad enough); 11 *c*, claws.  
 12. *Omphasus æratus*; 12 *a*, lateral view of the head and antenna (the head ought to have been drawn nearly horizontal); 12 *b*, fore leg (reversed); 12 *c*, a claw.



## PLATE VIII.

- Fig. 1. *Nedymora ventricosa*; 1 a, lateral view of the head; 1 b, fore leg (reversed).  
 2. *Orochlesis annularis*; 2 a, lateral view of the head.  
 3. *Rebius latifasciatus*; 3 a, antenna.  
 4. *Panopides anticus*.  
 5. *Endymia vipio*; 5 a, fore leg (reversed); 5 b, antenna; 5 c, lateral view of the head.  
 6. *Dætes albo-pictus*; 6 a, lateral view of the head; 6 b, antenna.  
 7. *Nechyrus lemur*.  
 8. *Erebaces angulatus*.  
 9. *Perichius verrucosus*.  
 10. *Deretiosus aridus*; 13 a, lateral view of the head.  
 11. *Zeugenia histrio*.  
 12. A fore leg, front view (bad) of *Sybulus peccuarius*; 12 b, antenna.  
 13. Lateral view of the head of *Glyphagia sculpturata*.  
 14. Front view of the head of *Perissops iliacus*.

## PLATE IX.

- Fig. 1. *Icalma rufescens*; 1 a, lateral view of the head and antenna; 1 b, hind leg.  
 2. *Diatassa phalerata*; 2 a, lateral view of the head and part of prothorax.  
 3. *Ozoctenus jubatus*; 3 a, lateral view of the head and part of prothorax; 3 b, hind leg.  
 4. *Styanax carbonarius*; 4 a, antenna; 4 b, lateral view of the head; 4 c, mandibles.  
 5. *Hypermetra analis*; 5 a, lateral view of the head.  
 6. *Apries eremita*; 6 a, lateral view of the head and part of prothorax.  
 7. *Seleuca amicta*; 7 a, lateral view of the head.  
 8. *Niphades pardalotus*; 8 a, tarsus and part of tibia; 8 b, a claw.  
 9. *Alcides magister*.  
 10. *A. delta*, var.  
 11. *A. auritus*.  
 12. Head and part of prothorax of *Mitrephorus capucinus*.  
 13. Tarsus of *Alcides micronychus*.  
 14. Hind leg of *Nechyrus satyrus*.  
 15. Head of *Glechinus talpa*; 15 a, antenna.

An Attempt towards a Systematic Classification of the Family *Ascalaphidæ*. By R. M'LACHLAN, F.L.S., Sec. Ent. Soc.

[Read May 4, 1871.]

For some years I have been collecting materials with the hope that I might some day publish a monograph of this interesting Neuropterous family; but the difficulty of defining the limits of species, owing to their innate tendency to variation, and the absence, in many cases, of one sex, prove to me the impossibility of, at present, writing an exhaustive work. Collectors generally have paid very little attention to these insects; and without an examination of an extensive series from different localities, a safe generalization on specific forms could not be attempted. I have therefore drawn up the present paper as a sketch of my present knowledge of the family, and as an assistance to myself and others in investigating it.

A glance may here be taken at the progress made in the study of these insects. Linné, at the time of publication of the 12th edition of the 'Systema Naturæ,' knew of only two species, which he placed with *Myrmeleon*. A few years previously, and afterwards, such competent entomologists as Scopoli and the authors of the 'Wiener Verzeichniss,' deceived by external form, described two of the gay-coloured South-European species as *Papilios*.

The genus *Ascalaphus*, which is synonymous with the family as it now stands, was instituted by Fabricius in his 'Systema Entomologiæ,' in 1776, and at the time of publication of the second volume of the 'Entomologia Systematica,' in 1793, he indicated six species, and one more in his 'Supplement' in 1798.

For a long time the progress was scarcely evident. Burmeister, in 1839, in his 'Handbuch der Entomologie,' enumerates only eighteen species as then known to him. In this work is what was probably the first attempt at dividing the old genus *Ascalaphus* into sections; and Burmeister in one instance indicates a divisional name (*Haploglenius*), which has since been adopted for a genus.

In 1842, Lefebvre, in Guérin's 'Magasin,' made the first essay at a generic splitting-up of *Ascalaphus*, and divided it into ten genera, under the names *Ptynx*, *Azesia*, *Amœa*, *Theleproctophylla*, *Proctarrelabris*, *Ascalaphus*, *Hybris*, *Acheron*, *Orphne*, and *Suphalasca*. This short paper shows great research and an







